GALLIPOLI PENINSULA
HISTORICAL NATIONAL PARK

SIMULATION AND
INFORMATION CENTER FOR
THE LEGEND OF GALLIPOLI
SIMULATION AND INFORMATION CENTER FOR THE LEGEND OF GALLIPOLI

THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA HISTORICAL NATIONAL PARK

ANKARA-2012
Simulation and Information Center for The Legend of Gallipoli will revive the soul of Dardanelles…

Without doubt, the Battle of Gallipoli, in which one of the greatest heroic legends that the world has ever witnessed was written, is not only a military victory, but also a name for a great battle of our nation won by faith and perseverance in a time of great necessity and poverty.

The victory of Gallipoli has a great place in the heart of our nation not just for its being a blessed memory of our past but also for one of the strongest inspirational sources of our progress into the future. These lands where great heroic legends took place are indispensible for the Turkish Nation, and they carry a great meaning for us.

It is incumbent upon us to cherish the memory of our martyrs, to whom Mehmet Akif Ersoy, the poet of our National Anthem, addresses in his poem, To the Martyrs of Dardanelles:

Who must dig a grave not narrow for you?
If I say ‘Let’s bury you into the history’, there, you won’t fit into
If I cover your wound with the descending veil of west in the evening,
Again, I cannot say, for your memory, I did something.

We have re-arranged war cemeteries for our martyrs and done the necessary maintenance. We are doing our best to introduce this golden chapter of our history in order to pass the sacred memories of our martyrs down to the next generations, and will continue to do so in the future too.

Simulation and Information Center for The Legend of Gallipoli is one of the most remarkable works of Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs in the Peninsula of Gallipoli in order to keep alive the soul of the Battles of Dardanelles.

By the help of the Simulation and Information Center for The Legend of Gallipoli, the battle fought in Dardanelles will be explained more effectively to the next generations, how much an effort shown for these sacred country soils will be shown, and the soul of The Battles of Dardanelles will be enlivened.
With the Simulation and Information Center, The Legend of Gallipoli is meeting its stage in history.

The Battle of Dardanelles is a turning point in both world and Turkish history. Gallipoli Peninsula, one of the most important points where an unforgettable heroism legend was written and where the spirit of Turkish War of Independence was flamed, carries a lot of meanings for our nation. Therefore, the Gallipoli Peninsula was declared a national park in 1973 because of its significance. We, as Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, are showing great effort in order to express our gratitude to our ancestors who gave a war of survival with their souls, blood, all their belongings, pay tribute to the memory of our martyrs, and pass the story of The Battle of Dardanelles down to the next generations and to inform the world in the most effective and truest way.

We instigated this project when our Prime Minister, Recep Tayyip Erdogan ordered: “Save the war cemeteries in Gallipoli from the state of neglect” upon his visit to the war cemeteries on March 18th, 2003 on the Day of Commemoration of the Dardanelles Sea Battles.

By reconstructing and re-planning the places where the Battles of Dardanelles, a momentous war for Turkish and world history, took place, we have transformed the area into a center of attention with our works and investments. The number of visitors to the national park, which was 200,000 in 2002, has reached to 900,000 in 2011. Owing to the results of works carried out, 11 of the 28 war cemeteries have been opened to visits after being restored.

As planned in the Long Term Development Plan, the Simulation and Information Center for the Legend of Gallipoli is the main part of our project which were instigated in order to introduce the Gallipoli peninsula Historical National Park to the visitors better, and pass our history down to the next generations.

In The Simulation and Information Center for The Legend of Gallipoli, the Battles of Dardanelles will be presented to the visitors, and with the presentations prepared by the help of high technology. The visitors will feel as if they participated in the war in the scenarios of “Nusrat Minelayer”, “trench wars” and “Dardanelles is impassable”.

I would like to express my heartfelt congratulations to the people on their praiseworthy effort in this project, which is important for our country and national identity to be introduced to the world.
## CONTENTS

**Preface** .................................................................................................................................................. 8

### CHAPTER I

**The Simulation and Information Center for The Legend of Gallipoli** ................................. 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introduction ........................................................................................................................................ 11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The importance of the Simulation Center and the Necessity of its construction ......................... 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The themes shown in the chambers .............................................................................................. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 1st Chamber: Ottoman State is entering the war ................................................................. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 2nd Chamber: Nusrat Minelayer Ship .................................................................................. 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 3rd Chamber: The Sea War Plans of the Allied Countries ..................................................... 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 4th Chamber: Mecidiye Fort ............................................................................................... 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 5th Chamber: The preparations for the land battles ............................................................... 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 6th Chamber: The Climax of the War .................................................................................. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 7th Chamber: Trench battles .............................................................................................. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 8th Chamber: The Battle of Dardanelles from the Dome of the Sky ..................................... 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 9th Chamber: Dardanelles is impassable .......................................................................... 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 10th Chamber: Turkey from 1915 to the Present Day ........................................................ 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 11th Chamber: Memoirs .................................................................................................... 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 12th Chamber: Conference Hall ....................................................................................... 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 13th Chamber: Exhibition Hall ......................................................................................... 26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Technical Features of the Facility** ....................................................................................... 27

| A. General Features of the Construction ........................................................................... 27 |
| B. Electrical and Electronic Features .............................................................................. 28 |

**The chronology of the Battles of Dardanelles** ........................................................................... 30
CHAPTER II

The Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park ................................................................. 35
1. Establishment of The National Park ..................................................................... 35
2. The works done so far in The Historical Gallipoli Peninsula National Park ....... 37
3. Long Term Development Plan .............................................................................. 38
   a) Road works ................................................................................................................. ......... 38
   b) Facility buildings ......................................................................................................... ........ 39
   c) The efforts to supply drinking water ................................................................................ 42
   d) Sewerage services ........................................................................................................ 42
   e) Solid waste collecting service ........................................................................................... 42
   f) Social Projects .................................................................................................................... 42
   g) Zoning works ............................................................................................................... ....... 42
   h) Service areas for visitors ................................................................................................. ... 43
   i) Restored real war cemeteries ............................................................................................. 44

CHAPTER III

1- Tourist attractions in The Historical Gallipoli Peninsula National Park .......... 49
   a) Castles .................................................................................................................... 50
   b) Forts ...................................................................................................................... 53
   c) The real war cemeteries ............................................................................................. 56
   d) Symbolic war cemeteries and monuments ........................................................... 63
   e) War cemeteries, monuments and the map of the foreign war cemeteries ....... 78
   f) Foreign Monuments and Cemeteries ................................................................. 80
2- Comments about the Battles of Dardanelles......................................................... 87
3- Memoirs about the Battle of Dardanelles ............................................................... 88
4- Poems ..................................................................................................................... 91
Our ministry has instigated a new service project in the land of the martyrs after our Prime Minister, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan ordered: “Save the martyrs cemeteries in Gallipoli from the state of neglect” upon his visit to the war cemeteries on March 18th, 2003, on the day of commemoration of the Dardanelles Sea Battles. Many war cemeteries were discovered and restored by the help of Şevki Pasha’s map. And the projects of restoration of the others have been started. Works have been carried out to form and organize the landscape of the peninsula in the concept of a national park with its battlegrounds, trenches, and etc.

I, with great pleasure and happiness, would like to express my gratitude to our minister, Prof. Dr. Veysel EROĞLU who entitled me with the duty of administering and supervising this project the construction of a simulation center in Kabatepe spot which is in the Historical Gallipoli Peninsula National Park where the historic Battles of Dardanelles took place, which has an important place in our history.

It is an extremely important and beneficial service to truly present the youth and the next generations the heroism, sacrifices and elevated humane feelings of the heroes of The Battles of Dardanelles, which gave course to the Turkish history. It is not an easy task to pay tribute to the martyrs resting in this land. At the same time, it is not possible to forget the efforts, sacrifices shown by our nation, and the pain they suffered behind the fronts. And it is a holy duty for the modern generation to pass these gains and memoirs down to the next generations. This project should be regarded as a contribution to the works for this end.

Such a duty really creates a feeling of excitement and thrill in a person. It was a pleasure to witness the team working for this project with remarkable effort and enthusiasm. It is also another source of pleasure to witness the enthusiasm of foreigners working for this project. This example shows how foreign experts have been affected by this project: An English expert working for this project wore a bandanna around his head with the motto “The Dardanelles is impassable”, and ran to the slopes opposite the Dardanelles where “Stop Wayfarer” sign is. Although his legs were torn and bled by the thorny bushes, he climbed up the hills with great enthusiasm.

The project has also some difficult aspects as well as honors giving ones. One of them is that The Battle of Dardanelles attracts the interests of every segment of our nation for the fact that men from every group or race in the country joined in this war, some of them losing their lives and some of them wounded. It is natural that the different kinds of people comprehend and imagine the Battle of Dardanelles differently for the fact that they have different backgrounds, ways of life and education. Therefore, one of the biggest challenges with this project was to construct a project which can live up to the expectations of the people from different segments.

Another difficulty with the project is the fact that the work of simulation has not been developed enough in Turkey and there are not enough experts in simulation works. Another difficulty was the desire to make an original and quite different work from the other projects. The fact that our ministry doesn't have such experience in this field has caused us to struggle with a lot of other difficulties too.
The coordination of the construction and the show business sectors in the project was another problem. It was rather difficult to bring together these two sectors which are different from each other in many aspects. However, it was necessary to carry out such a work of art. The construction of a suitable place for the shows and the selection of proper shows for the place were two main difficulties. For this purpose, the togetherness and coordination of the two groups was made possible. We started with the feeling that it was better to do something deficient than doing nothing against the difficulties. We are aware of our deficiencies. However, taking the tolerance of our seniors and nation into consideration, we dared to shoulder this duty which is beyond our limits.

In this project, we made use of the latest technology, keeping in our mind our aim of this project's being a window of Turkey opening to the world.

With this project, we wanted to show the level that Turkey has reached to the world. We chose a construction system which enables all kinds of works of arts to be exhibited in. The construction did not mean much on its own and we decided to fill the chambers with some humble presentations after the construction was completed. By this, the experts aimed at building an infrastructure to exhibit works of arts to the visitors in the future by investing additional effort and money in it. We feel that the technical properties of such a building will inspire the artists to use their talents to do more beautiful and enjoyable works of arts.

Glory to Allah, as He has endowed upon me such a great blessing of working in such a project, making contributions to it and seeing the completion of it.

I would like to thank Mr. Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN, our Prime Minister, our source of pride in the development of our country, in the conservation of our historical heritage and national honor, and who is showing us way with his statements, broadening our horizons, and who has given us the opportunity to serve our country. I also would like to thank Prof. Dr. Veysel EROĞLU, our minister, who has entitled me with this beautiful duty of supervising this project.

I would like to extend my respect and thanks to the General Staff of the Republic of Turkey, the Ministries of Finance, Public Works, General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works, General Directorate of Provincial Bank, Governorship of Çanakkale (Dardanelles), the Members of Dardanelles’ Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Board, the General Directorate of Nature Protection and National Parks, to the companies participated in the opinion competition, to the members of the jury of the competition, the contracting firm of the project, the consultancy companies, especially to the general coordinator of the consultancy company, Mr. Celalettin ORUÇ, who worked with great excitement and effort, to the authorities of construction company YDA and ARAS JOINT VENTURE, which sacrificed a lot for the realization of this project, to Mr. Bennan Ekici and Mr. Ahmet Eti who made great contributions to bring the latest technologies to our country, the subcontractor companies, to the governmental institutions who showed effort in this project, and to all who contributed in this project with their strength, experience, opinions and criticisms.

I hope Allah will make this work to be beneficial for our country and nation.

Mustafa ELDEMİR
Deputy Secretary of Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
This picture shows the section of The Battles of Dardanelles in the Harbiye Military Museum in Istanbul.
INTRODUCTION

Prof. Dr. Raci BADEMLI and his team have instigated the Process of the Long Term Development Plan Preparation for the Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park. According to this plan, a simulation center was planned to be established in the place of the old museum in Karatepe. Following the confirmation of the Long Term Development Plan in 2007, the projects proposed to be established in the vicinity have been accelerated and the construction of a simulation center was brought to agenda.

The importance of the simulation center and the necessity of its construction:

The battle of Dardanelles has great importance as it is one of the turning points of our history. For this reason, Turkish people need to know about The Battles of Dardanelles very well, they must take lesson from it, and direct their policies and works towards the future.

When the Ottoman State was defeated in the Balkan War, our national honor was offended and our soldiers felt humiliated. The economic competition among the European countries led to an inevitable war. Thus, a simple event triggered the World War I, and Ottoman Empire found itself in the middle of war in an untimely situation.

Ottoman State had already started to lose its power, and was in a worn and torn situation after the Balkan and Turco-Italian War. It tried to avoid the World War I; however, realizing that it was not possible to refrain from that war, Ottoman State decided to be among the allied powers. Since England and France did not agree with this, Ottoman state could not be among the allied States.
We witness that the soldiers said “He reached his rank” – meaning that he has reached God, when a friend was killed. The soldiers fought the Battles of Dardanelles in very difficult conditions and won a triumph there. When we consider the 200 thousand losses of our soldiers, we understand the conditions of this war and its severity better. The severity and harshness of this war was not less for the people behind war fronts than for the soldiers. The people, parents who sent their sons, the wives who sent their husbands, the children who sent their fathers to this war confronted with great difficulties. The Battles of Dardanelles ended with a victory and this became a source of consolation for the pains of the people. Turkish nation started to confide in itself again and this morale became a source of inspiration for the Turkish Independence War.

At different times, various works were carried out in the Gallipoli Peninsula where the Battles of Dardanelles took place and these works continued for a long time. However, the necessity of the administration of the land under one authority became obvious in order to conserve the land and to fulfill the projects effectively. To this end, the peninsula was declared as Gallipoli Peninsula Historic National Park in 1973 and the directorate of Gallipoli Peninsula Historic National Park was established.

In the previous years, a project for the simulation center was instigated by the sponsorship of the Turkish Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges.

With this project, a simulation center for the Battles of Dardanelles was planned to be established in Karatepe region, and to this end a project with a dome in the style of Ottoman architecture was prepared.
When in 2008, the simulation center came to agenda again, similar works and projects abroad were searched. After the research, we agreed that a construction where only war related objects would be exhibited would not be sufficient for this purpose. By the help of this construction, and by using the new technologies, the visitors to this land and the young generation would learn the importance of the Battles of Dardanelles and know about the sacrifice and perseverance that our soldiers showed in a way that they will never be slipped away from their mind. For this reason, the previous projects were given up as they were not able to carry out this purpose. A new project which will meet the needs of such a simulation center was decided upon.

It is obvious that it is a very hard job to present, explain and to simulate The Battle of Dardanelles in a true way as it attracts the interests of every citizen of our nation for the fact that people from each group or race in the country joined this battle, some of them losing their lives and some of them getting wounded.

Therefore, it was important to take opinions from all walks of life and from different experts with different ideologies, and bringing together the military experts and historians and having a joint decision about this project. In order to bring forth different opinion themes, a competition was decided to be organized to obtain an opinion project.

An academic source about the Battles of Dardanelles was necessary for the competition to be carried out for specific purposes and be resulted in specified limits.

For this reason, Prof. Dr. Zekeriyya KURŞUN, a Historian at Marmara University, was asked to prepare a resource book which concisely explains the Battles of Dardanelles.

It was agreed that the competition was to be prepared according to the regulations of Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, Urban Planning Project, Urban and Region Planning and the regulations of the competitions for the Works of Fine Arts. The competition was open for both national and international competitors and it had only one step.

Administrative and technical regulations for the jury members were prepared as an outline by the administration.

The competition was open to the individuals and institutions working, doing research or studying in the fields of movie industry, 3D movies, animation, picture, arts, and sculpture. The members of the TMMOB were also given chance to enter the competition.

According to the regulation of competition, the aim and the type of the competition: “The Battle of Dardanelles 1915 (Sea, Land and Air Battles) was to be simulated and presented to the visitors in the facility building which is planned to be constructed in the place of Kabatepe Introduction Center. By the design of the facility, in a scenario, the pre-war, during the war, and post-war time will be explained, and the scenario with audio and visual aids and with touch-operated systems and etc. will be prepared for the visitors and also for the disabled people.”
The visitors in the simulation center will feel themselves as if they were really in The Battle of Dardanelles. To this end, the most influential effects will be applied. The visitors are aimed to learn as much as possible about the Battle of Dardanelles. The information and the knowledge that the visitors will obtain from the simulation center will be prepared according to the documentation given to the competitors. The competitors were required to prepare their presentations and explanations according to the documentation they had been given.

In order to achieve the objective mentioned above, the competitors could use pictures, statues, movies, 3D movies, and simulation and animation techniques separately, and at the same time they could also use some of them in one project.

Furthermore, the competitors were required to give their price bid in a closed envelope separately when their projects were accepted on the condition that they would accept the consultancy services. However, these two envelopes would not affect the competition. And if the proposals were found appropriate, the administration would also ask them to fulfill both of these duties.

After the formation of the jury members, the process of the competition started; first of all, the regulations were analyzed and given the last form and it was published in the Official Gazette of Turkish Republic on January 5th, 2009. The contribution of governmental organization, universities, and research institutions was taken into consideration in the formation of the jury members.
THE THEMES SHOWN IN THE CENTER

The 1st Chamber

“OTTOMAN STATE IS ENTERING THE WAR”

In this chamber, it is explained how the situation of the World War I was and how the Ottoman State was involved in the war in chronological details.

The visitors can watch a fragment of the Dardanelles from that era and learn the story of Ottoman State’s involvement in the war on the stage with the three dimensional mapping method.
"NUSRAT MINELAYER SHIP"

Nusrat minelayer ship played a great role in the victory of the Battle of Dardanelles. The process of mine laying is shown to the visitors who board on the ship and they feel as if they joined the mine laying process.

Nusrat Minelayer rescued itself from the range of the enemy ship off Erenköy Bay. The mine laying process in parallel to the Dardanelles strait with the low level sounds of “Bismillah Funda” is animated in this chamber. The importance and use of these mines whose places couldn’t be spotted would be obvious when the enemy ships enter the strait with all their forces.

In this chamber the effect that Nusrat Minelayer has by the movement of waves is produced with a special system called spiralift, and the feeling of reality is provided with the light and sound units which create the feeling of depth according to the flow of the motion.
"THE SEA WAR PLANS OF THE ALLIED FORCES"

In this chamber, it is shown and told how the commanders of the allied forces are analyzing the war plans on the board of flagship, how they trust themselves so much, how they think that they will easily pass the Dardanelles Strait and reach Istanbul.

In this chamber, the visitors will see and feel the attacks of the allied forces with great forces and technology in order to pass the strait.

The visitors will feel these emotions on the board of the ship, Ocean, by seeing and hearing Ocean's firing canons and they feel the terror there. Wearing three dimensional glasses, the visitors can also watch the Asian and European sides, the battle fields and ranges and how the ships of the allied forces bombard the Turkish battery fronts.

"Finding a way on hill to pass to the Marmara Sea - They besieged such a small land with how many a navy?"
“MECİDİYE FORT”

The Ocean, the battleship of the Allied Countries, forcing to pass the Dardanelles, shoots directly the Mecidiye Forts. The fort is destroyed with thunderous blasts. A great majority of our soldiers in the fort reaches to the rank of martyrdom. Seyyit Onbaşı, the corporal from Havran and Ali from Aksaray remain alive from this blast. Seyyit, the Corporal, shaking the dusts and soils on him, straights himself up

“The thunderbolts of bombs entaring the brain of ever trench
Blow out the chest of those lion-like soldiers.
The sky is descending death; the earth is spewing out the dead
Such a blizzard is it that the wretch of humanity is blowing away.

Seyyit looks at the cannon. The lifting device of the cannon has been damaged. His eyes meet the bullet lying on the ground. With a great anger and ambition, he walks to the 180-kilogram-bullet. He kneels down, grabs the bullet firmly, lifts it up all of a sudden and places it on his back. With short and shaky steps he walks towards the cannon and places the bullet into the barrel of the cannon and pushes it. With great ambition he aims at the target and fires the cannon.

He shoots the Ocean Battleship from its back. The battleships, damaged from its steering wheel, starts to drift away. A little while later, with a thunderous explosion, it sinks down into the deep water of the Dardanelles Straight after hit by a mine which was laid down by Nusrat Mine Ship.

In this hall the visitors can watch the war scene with the 3D glasses as if they were witnessing the real war. All day long, a great many of the Allied forces’ battleships were thrown down or made out of service by the mines which were laid down by Nusrat. The Turks won The March 18th -Naval War Victory, defeating the allied forces.
“THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE LAND BATTLES”

The allied forces, after being defeated in the naval wars, started to find alternative ways to force the Dardanelles and planned to invade the Gallipoli Peninsula in order to secure the pass through the straight as one of these alternatives.

This idea and plan of the Allied forces are explained to the visitors by the aid of a 3D map with the motions of that era which were prepared with a special technique.
“THE CLIMAX OF THE WAR”

While the British troops were landing on the Seddülbahir, Anzac troops consisting of Australian and New Zealand soldiers, landing on the region on the north of Kabatepe at night, later named as Anzac Bay, started to attack towards the hills fast. As the region was so ragged, no soldier was placed here except the surveillance unit troops. Although the surveillance unit soldiers fought the enemy forces landed there till their ammunition was over and delayed them for a while, they had retreat since the aid troops were late. While the Anzac troops were advancing very fast towards the peak at altitude of 261 meters, Mustafa Kemal, the lieutenant colonel of the 19th Division, walking towards the hill to look over the landing of the enemy, meets the 27th battalion soldiers in charge of surveillance withdrawing as their ammunition ran out of, and gives his historic order:

“You cannot run away from the enemy. If you have run out of ammunition, you have bayonets. Attach your bayonets, lie down.”

I order you to die. In the time that will pass till we die, other soldiers will take our place.

This historic scene, animated as a hologram, is shown to the visitors as “a very moment of war”.
“TRENCH BATTLES”

In this chamber, the visitors are taken to the trenches and various scenes from the long lasting land battles and brutal war scenes were shown. Some heroic stories experienced during the war were told. Fighting against army, as big as a corps, consisted of the French and British soldiers, the troop consisted of 800 soldiers under the commandment of Mustafa Şevki Doğan were fallen to 43 soldiers while defending against the dense enemy cannon bombardment. When the commander was wounded, Yahya Çavuş, a sergeant, took on the commandment of the troop, made a legendary defence till there remained only three soldiers in his troop, he delayed the allied forces for hours and made the enemy give thousands of losses, and he made his name written as Seddülbahir Hero in history.

This war of defence is shown to the visitors with special lights, sounds and effects.

“They were all heroes and Sergeant Yahya
They fought heartily against three regiments here.
The enemy thought each of these marvellous soldiers as a division
They desired Allah, and reached Him in the evening.”
“THE BATTLES OF DARDANELLES FROM THE DOME OF SKY”

In this chamber, the battle fields on the Gallipoli Peninsula and the land and sea wars are explained inside a dome by giving the visitors the feeling of rising up to the sky in a balloon. The allied forces’ bombardment of the hospitals and places used to cure the wounded soldiers, to which giving damage is considered as a crime of war according to the United Nations Rules, are shown in this chamber.

In this section, the visitors will be enabled to have the feeling of rising up to the sky in a balloon by a specially prepared system, and they will have the opportunity of seeing the Gallipoli Peninsula and battle grounds. In this chamber, the visitors will have the possibility of seeing the battle grounds with an angle of 360 degrees inside a dome.

“Showering fires onto the bare chests
Countless planes flying over in herds.
Missiles more frequent than rifles, with cannon balls, raining bullets
Watch that heroic army! It laughs at this threat.”
THE 9TH CHAMBER

“THE DARDANELLES IS IMPASSABLE”

In this camber it is shown that the allied forces, defeated in the land wars too, place puppet soldiers in the positions in order to conceal their escape, and it is also animated in this chamber that the retreat and escape of the enemy through the explosions of rifles, functioning with the help of the mechanism of rifles working on water drops, at intervals.

Visitors will feel the real experience of the victory by watching the important scenes of war by the aid of displays of various effects and lights.
“TURKEY FROM 1915 TO THE PRESENT DAY”

The Independence War was waiting for the Ottomans that was just returned from the War of Dardanelles. The Independence War was won with a great victory by the morale and strength taken from the Gallipoli Battles. The Republic of Turkey, founded just after the end of the Independence war, has advanced fast in the way to become a global power by making a great progress. In this chamber, the process that developing and improving Turkey has gone through is presented with specially prepared motions.
The cruel face of war was over for both sides. The defeated Allied Forces, while leaved their deceased in the soil of Anatolia, Mustafa Kemal described them as "our guests sleeping side by side with Mehmetçik, the Turkish soldiers". Mehmet Akif, our national poet, described the Mehmetçik in his lines as:

"Oh Soldiers, died on this soil for the sake of this earth, Kissing on forehead by ancestors descending from the heaven, you are worth So exalted are you that your blood is saving the Pillar of Faith, true Only the lion-like soldiers of Bedr were as much glorious as you"

In this chamber, the memoirs, private tools and equipment related to the battle are exhibited to the visitors with various display techniques.
THE 12TH CHAMBER

“CONFERENCE HALL”

This two-storey hall which can hold 160 people is equipped with high tech devises which enable the organization of conferences and movie shows related to the Battles of Dardanelles.

THE 13TH CHAMBER

“EXHIBITION HALL”

In this hall, the memoir objects from the war, such as weapons, tools, personal belonging, letters, etc are exhibited with appropriate techniques.
Upon the decision of the Regional Council of Protection of Natural and Cultural Property, the facility was planned and built according to the condition that it should be built in the vicinity of the Kabatepe Museum which was constructed in previous years and it should not overpass the quota of the old museum building.

The centre covers an area of 2400 m² and its construction site is 8600 m². The area and the size needed for the centre was obtained by going underground. In order to construct the centre, the constructive safety of the site and excavation was ensured by the application of bored file along the border of the facility. The basement depth of the building is 18 metres below the natural basement quota. As construction technique, a cosmopolite technique was chosen. The exterior walls of the building were formed as concrete curtain, and the inner columns were designed and made of steel.
The 1st Chamber: OTTOMAN STATE IS ENTERING THE WAR
The film made by 3D mapping system is projected on a 12 x 5 m size screen with three projector devices. In film shows the preparation stages of Ottoman State for the war.

The 2nd Chamber: NUSRAT MINELAYER SHIP
Nusrat, the 25-metre- long minelayer ship’s process of mine laying is shown to the visitors who are taken aboard on the ship in order to make them feel as if they joined the real mine laying process. The movements of the ship in the water were animated mechanically and designed in such a way that once can feel as if the ship is moving forward on the waves with sound and light effects. The movie with the Battles of the Dardanelles scenes is shown on a 22x4.5m size screen with four projectors.

The 3rd Chamber: THE SEA WAR PLANS OF THE ALLIED COUNTRIES
A 17x4,3 m. screen, three 3D projectors and 3D glasses were used in order to let the visitors on the board of the Ocean watch the happenings on the enemy side and the states of the Dardanelles Straight and the Gallipoli Peninsula. Additionally, special mechanical systems were used in order for the visitors on board to feel the shake caused by the Ocean’s bombardment.

The 4th Chamber: MECİDİYE FORT
In this chamber there are three 3D projectors, and the visitors can watch the bombardment of Mecidiye Fort and the heroism shown by Corporal Seyyit by the help of 3D glasses on a 17x4.3 m size screen.

The 5th Chamber: THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE LAND BATTLES
Horizontal and vertical two relief maps which were made by 3D mapping system are used to explain the plans of the Battle of Gallipoli.

Although they were badly defeated in the sea wars, The Allied Forces, not giving up their targets, are planning to make landings on the Gallipoli Peninsula by silencing the artillery batteries in order to pass the Dardanelles Strait and to the Marmara Sea.

The 6th Chamber: THE CLIMAX OF THE WAR
Mustafa Kemal’s historic order on the peak at altitude of 261 meters is acted out by using film and hologram together. This facility is the first work in the world, in which film and hologram are used together.

The 7th Chamber: TRENCH BATTLES
Visitors are taken to the trenches formed in the Z shape and they can watch the battle from the trenches. With the presentation on the 6mx6m size screen, the trenches are joined.
The 8th Chamber: THE BATTLES OF DARDANELLES FROM THE DOME OF SKY
A dome was formed in order to enable the visitors to see the battle from the sky. Special mechanical devices were used in order to get the visitors to feel as if they were rising up to the sky. The scenes of war are reflected inside the dome by seven projectors.

The 9th Chamber: THE DARDANELLES IS IMPASSABLE
On a 7mx3m size screen, the withdrawal of British and Anzac troops is reflected by three projectors and by a specially placed hologram.

The 10th Chamber: TURKEY FROM 1915 TO THE PRESENT DAY
72 46-inch LCD TVs have been put together to from a curved video wall in order to show the visitors the developments in the field of education, health, industry, business, agriculture, transportation, energy, military, politics, and etc. from 1915 to the present day. The development of Turkey is shown on this wall.

The 11th Chamber: MEMOIRS
The memoirs related to the battle are projected on an 11mx5m size screen.

The 12th Chamber: CONFERENCE HALL
In this two-story hall which can hold 160 people, it is possible to organize conferences and show movies related to the Battles of Dardanelles.

The 13th Chamber: EXHIBITION HALL
Objects such as weapons, tools, personal belonging, letters, and, etc are exhibited in this two-story exhibition hall.
### CRONOLOGY OF THE BATTLE OF GALLIPOLI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28 June 1914</td>
<td>Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo. The start of the World War I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 July 1914</td>
<td>Austria- Hungary declare war on Serbia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 August 1914</td>
<td>Germany declare war on Russia. Turkey declare general mobilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 August 1914</td>
<td>The secret Turkish- German treaty was agreed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 August 1914</td>
<td>England confiscates two Turkish battleships under construction in the UK. (Sultan Osman &amp; Reşadiye) which were ordered to the UK in order to strengthen the fleet before the war. They were completed and all the cost was paid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 August 1914</td>
<td>The ships, Goeben and Breslau reached Istanbul on 16 August and joined the Ottoman fleet and they were named Yavuz Sultan Selim and Midilli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 September 1914</td>
<td>Turkey closes the Dardanelles Strait to all shipping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 October 1914</td>
<td>The Ottoman Fleet navigated by the German officers opened fire to the Russian Harbors and fleet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 November 1914</td>
<td>The bombardment of exterior forts of Gallipoli by the English and French Fleet. The bombardment would be repeated in the following months. The 3rd army corps were sent to Gallipoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 November 1914</td>
<td>Ottoman State joins the WWI. Britain and France declare war on the Ottoman Empire (Turkey). Russia declares war on Turkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 December 1914</td>
<td>Sarıkamış campaign start.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 December 1914</td>
<td>British submarine B11 sinks Turkish battleship Mesudiye with a torpedo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 January 1915</td>
<td>Winston Churchill asks Admiral Carden who was keeping the Dardanelles under siege whether only a naval attack at the strait is possible or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 January 1915</td>
<td>Admiral Carden cautiously replies to Churchill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 January 1915</td>
<td>Plans for a naval operation to force the Dardanelles were prepared and the war council approved it on 28 January.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 January 1915</td>
<td>Atatürk is appointed to command Nineteenth Division in the process of the military formation in Thrace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 February 1915</td>
<td>Atatürk arrives in Thrace and starts to found the Nineteenth Division.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 February 1915</td>
<td>Allied naval attack on the Dardanelles begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 February 1915</td>
<td>The Nineteenth Division in Thrace is sent to Maidos (Eceabat) and Atatürk continues his duty as the commander of 19th Division at Maidos, on Gallipoli Peninsula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 - 8 March 1915</td>
<td>On the nights of March 7 and 8, Nusrat Minelayer Ship laid mines in Akyarlar in the Anatolian Side despite enemy ship projectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 March 1915</td>
<td>Sir Ian Hamilton is appointed commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 March 1915</td>
<td>Admiral Carden, commander of the Allied fleet, resigns due to nervous breakdown problem and Vice-Admiral de Robeck takes command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 March 1915</td>
<td>The day of Turkish Naval Victory in Dardanelles. French and British Allied fleet fails to force the Dardanelles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 March 1915</td>
<td>The formation of the Fifth Army in Gallipoli/Dardanelles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-26 March 1915</td>
<td>Liman von Sanders is appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish Fifth Army in Gallipoli. Sanders arrives in Gallipoli, prepares new defense plans, and merges the 19th Division under Ataturk's command with his forces as a reserve force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 April 1915</td>
<td>Atatürk comes to the village of Çamayyla (Bigali) and transforms a village house into a headquarter on 18 April 1915.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 April 1915</td>
<td>Allied forces make landings on the Gallipoli Peninsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 April 1915</td>
<td>Mustafa Kemal's division stops the enemy advancement in Arıburnu (Anzac Cove). British and French forces make a diversionary landing at Kumkale Seddülbahir, Arıburnu and Kumkale and the war on land which would last nine months starts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 April 1915</td>
<td>The war known as “First Battle of Krithia” in Seddülbahir starts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 May 1915</td>
<td>French submarine Joule hits a mine and sinks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 May 1915</td>
<td>Invasion of Van (a city in eastern Turkey) by Russians and Armenians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 8 May 1915</td>
<td>Second Battle of Krithia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 May 1915</td>
<td>HMS Goliath is sunk by the Turkish torpedo boat Muavenet, which occupies a great place in the Battle of Dardanelles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 May 1915</td>
<td>Liman Von Sanders makes landings with 42,000 Turkish soldiers on Arıburnu against the Anzacs, but fails. Turks retreat by leaving 10,000 losses behind. One of the bloodiest days in the Battle of Dardanelles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 June 1915</td>
<td>Mustafa Kemal is promoted to Colonel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 June 1915</td>
<td>Third Battle of Krithia in Seddülbahir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 August 1915</td>
<td>ANZAC diversionary attack from the middle of the front in Arıburnu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 August 1915</td>
<td>Atatürk is appointed commander-in-chief of Anafartalar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 August 1915</td>
<td>The first Anafartalar Victory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 August 1915</td>
<td>Conkbayırı Victory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 August 1915</td>
<td>Kireçtepe Battles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-22 August 1915</td>
<td>The second Anafartalar Victory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 August 1915</td>
<td>Bomba Tepe - Kayacık Ağlı Battle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 September 1915</td>
<td>Atatürk is honored with “silver legion of merit of battle” for his success as the commander-in-chief of Anafartalar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 January 1916</td>
<td>Departure of French and British Troops from Gallipoli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 January 1916</td>
<td>The Turkish Army under the command of Mustafa Kemal wins the war in all fronts and the allied forces completely evacuate Gallipoli on January 9, 1916.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 January 1916</td>
<td>Mustafa Kemal starts to command the 16th Army Corps in Adrianople</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 January 1916</td>
<td>Atatürk is honored with “gold legion of merit of battle” for his great success as the commander-in-chief of Anafartalar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE NATIONAL PARK

The most effective way of preserving battlefields is to declare the land a national park. National parks which carry a lot of information about the geography are home to cultural heritage for nations as well as they are important for next generations.

Gallipoli Peninsula, where the land Battles of Dardanelles took place in the severest forms, was established as a national park under the name of “Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park” in 1973. According to the decision number 1 of the National Security Council August 11, 1994, to complete the unfinished fulfillments of the services in the Historical National Park, the following were decided to be established in the area

a) High Advisory Council
b) Planning Group

Under the chairmanship of the Secretary General of the Presidency, High Advisory Council is composed of Undersecretary of the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Deputy Undersecretary, Director General of Nature Conservation and National Parks, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Deputy Undersecretary, Director General and The President of Planning Group for Cultural Assets and Museums.

Planning group was composed under the presidency of Prof. Dr. Raci BADEMLİ, a lecturer in the Department of City and Regional Planning at METU.

This land was also taken on the list of “protected areas” by International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in 1997.
The traces of the Battles of Dardanelles, a front opened in the World War I, can be seen in the Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park. Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park covers an area of 33,000 hectares, the area in the south of the line that links Ece Harbor in Saros Bay and Akbaş Pier in Dardanelles Strait.

The reasons why the land was declared a national park:

1. The exceptional place of the Battles of Gallipoli in World War I, and therefore in the war history of the world.

2. 200,000 Turkish soldiers became martyrs in such a small piece of land and about 500,000 of them were wounded, diseased and left disabled.

3. The land contains one of the best examples of sandy beaches, beautiful natural bays, sharp rock-faces and cliffs, and it has such a geomorphologic structure which attracts attention.

4. It contains Mediterranean plant communities

5. The land has a great potential with respect to natural, cultural and recreational resources.

6. There are very well preserved and impressive battlefields with rich remnants of the war

7. The land, as Atatürk describes it as “A completely Turkish Memorial”, is an important historical place which teaches the present and the next generations the brutality of war, the value of peace.

Because of the features of its natural beauty, historical and archeological richness and socio-cultural structure, Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park is a popular tourist destination for local and international visitors.
2. THE WORKS CARRIED OUT TILL TODAY IN THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA HISTORICAL NATIONAL PARK

In 1916, Şevki Pasha prepared a map about the battlefields, trenches and war cemeteries in the peninsula where the Battles of Dardanelles took place in 1915. Apart from this map, till 1940s there was not a remarkable work or plan related to this land. After 1940s, there were efforts to build monuments by competitions, which continued on and off and without careful planning till 1970s.

An important step was taken by establishing the Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park in 1973. Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park, covering an area of 33,000 hectares, contains the town of Eceabat and eight villages with a population of 10,000 people.

The forest fire in July 25, 1994 which started in the Arıburnu-Conkbayırı region of the Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park burned a forested area of 4,049 hectares and it caused damage to the battlefields and burned the war cemeteries and put the memorials into danger and caused great anxiety. Thus, it was inevitable to re-plan and organize and develop the historical national park.

There is a continuous forestation work in the Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park and the security guards and the forest fire observation system with cameras protect the land from fires.

There were preparations for a bill related to the Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park, which will entitle the park administration as the real owner of the park since 1996, and the bill was passed and published in the Turkish Republic official Gazette (no. 4533, Date: 17.02.2000), and entered into force.
3. LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

A long term restructuring process was instigated in the peninsula in order for the park to gain a 'peace' identity.

a) Road Works: With Kilye Cove junction construction and subsidiary roads, a total of 76.6 km road was built

- Kemal Yeri - Conkbayırı - Kabatepe - Ring Road (8 km)
- Kabatepe - Alçitepe Road (12 km)
- Alçitepe - Abide Road (6 km)
- Alçitepe Seyir Terası Road (7.9 km)
- Kilitbahir-Alçitepe Road (42 km)
- Anafartalar Coast Road (6.7 km)

Additionally, the parking lots proposed in the entrance points and congestion points have been completed and the visual pollution of signs was cleared off.
b) Facility Buildings

- **Çamburnu Museum**
  Following the coastal road extending from Eceabat town center to Kilitbahir, one first arrives at the administration building of the Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park. Equipments from Dardanelles Battle and cannons belonging to various periods exhibit in Çamburnu museum.

- **Kilye Cove Main Presentation Center**
  This center was opened on 18 March, 2005. It contains a covered and open exhibition area, a movie theatre that can hold 100 people, a meeting room, a library and such units. There are also portraits of Turkish colonels joined the Battle of Dardanelles on the wall behind the center.
• Bigali Ataturk’s House Museum

It was built about 300 years ago. The house that served as the headquarters of Mustafa Kemal for a while during the Battles of Dardanelles was restored in 1983. It serves as a museum in Bigali village. There are Ataturk’s clothes, desk, bed and one rifle, chest, eating table, dining tools and sofas in the house. Additionally, 35 photographs are exhibited in the garden.
• Kabatepe Memorial

Kabatepe Information Center, on the 6km east of Kilye Cove, contains a museum, memorials, redesigned trenches, parking lots and restrooms. The center is in the junction of the roads that extend to the north, to the battlefields of Ariburnu-Conkbayırı and Kabatepe Harbor and camping sites. It was closed in December, 2007 to be redesigned. The wide terraced roof is ideal for seeing the view. The new memorial is one side of this roof. The geometric formation of the memorial composed of triangular metal profiles was directed towards the battlefield visible from the ground and in distance. The other memorial is a figure composed of two wounded Turkish soldiers. One of these soldiers is trying to hold the Turkish Flag up, and the other one is extending an olive branch on his bayonet.
c) **Works to Supply Drinking Water**

- The drinking and utility water was provided from the wells dug by the General Directorate of Nature Protection and National Parks in Anafartalar plain.
- A new drinking water pipeline was laid in the National Park
- In order to supply water from Çokal Dam, a new project was started to meet the need of drinking and utility water for the future use.

c) **Sewerage Services**

- Toilets were built in the main and subsidiary information centers to meet the needs of the visitors. Additionally, fixed and portable toilets were put in the areas where necessary.

d) **Solid Waste Collection Services**

- Collection and transportation of solid waste is carried out by General Directorate of National Parks by service procurement.
- Although a project has been prepared for collection and transportation of solid waste, it has not been approved by the committee.

e) **Projects with Social Objectives**

- Regional Guidance: Regional Guidance Regulations based on the National Parks law no. 2873 was issued and published in The Official Gazette and came into force. (24 March 2006) 193 people were given “regional guide” certificates and visitors can visit the places by the help of these guides.
- Projects for developing the regional handcrafts are being prepared
- A monotype selling stand was constructed in order to market the products by the local people at a low hiring cost.

f) **Works about Zoning Plans**

- Zoning plans for Alçtepe Village was approved
- Zoning plans for Seddülbahir, Kilitbahir villages have been made and they are waiting approval from the committee.
- Zoning plans for Kum Harbor are waiting in the committee for the evaluation of its appropriateness in the protected natural park area.
- The last situations of Büyükanafarta, Küçükanafarta, Behramli, Bigali, Kocadere Villages were mapped and their zoning plans are being made.
g) Service Areas for Visitors

- **Kabatepe camping and daily excursions area:**

  This area is for the visitors of the national park and the local people to have picnic, go to the beach and for camping. It covers an area of 22 hectares, and is for 5000 people.

- **Morto Cove Service Area:**

  This service area was built in 2005 as the first one of the nine service areas in the long term development plan for the Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park. It is in the three layer platform shape made of wooden material on steel construction.

- **Old Gendarmerie Pier Service Area:**

  It is the second one of the nine service areas in the long term development plan for the Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park. It contains information boards, buffets, parking lot, and an information bureau. It was opened on March 18th, 2005.
War Cemeteries

h) Restored Real Cemeteries

The works related to the naming the martyrs in the cemeteries and restorations of these graves in the Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park have been started as proposed in “Geography of Martyrs” project in the Long Term Development Plan. According to The Geography of Martyrs Project, places of 28 war cemeteries have been spotted, and naming of the martyrs in 11 cemeteries has been completed.

• Soğanlıdere War Cemetery

It was open for visitors in 18 March, 2005. There rests 600 martyrs.

• Şahindere War Cemetery

It was opened on March 18th, 2005. This martyr cemetery is located behind the Sıddülbahir Front Center and this place was used for the wounded soldiers as a field hospital and when they died during their treatment, they were buried there. In this cemetery rest martyrs, 2177 of whose names were identified.
• **Kocadere Hospital War Cemetery**

It was opened for visitors on April 25th, 2005. In this region, it is the first and only state hospital awarded with a gold medal. There rest 1353 martyrs in this cemetery.

• **Çataldere War Cemetery**

It was opened for visits on April 25th, 2005. In this cemetery rest 2835 martyrs from the 1st, 5th, 6th, 27th, 57th regiments who fought in Bombasirt and Kanlisirt districts.
• **Karayörük Dere War Cemetery**

It was opened on March 18th, 2006. In this war cemetery, the martyrs from 48th, 63rd and 77th regiments are buried. Here rest as many 1153 martyrs as known.

• **Kesikdere War Cemetery**

It was opened on March 18th, 2006. In this war cemetery, the martyrs from 18th and 64th regiments fought in Bomba Sırtı region are buried. Here rest as many 1115 martyrs as known.

• **Büyükanafarta War Cemetery**

The soldiers died in the hospital established in Büyükanafarta Village in the Land Battles of Dardanelles were buried in the village graveyard and the war cemetery in Asmadere. Here lie 685 martyrs.
Yahya ibn Yahya War Cemetery
The memorial erected in honor of Sergeant Yahya from Ezine and his team of 63 soldiers was restored.

Saritepe War Cemetery
In this cemetery, restored in 2009, lie 2043 martyrs.

Zigindere War Cemetery
In this cemetery, restored in 2009, lie 6395 martyrs.
Gallipoli Peninsula fascinates its visitors with its unique tidal waves, famous steep coastal hills, stunning indented coastline, long beaches, mountains, and green plains. The Battle of Gallipoli is one the greatest wars in world history. During this war, which lasted for eight and half months, both sides of the Strait of Dardanelles were virtually turned into a hell and about half a million soldiers lost their lives.
The Strait of Dardanelles has a well-known geostrategic importance. For this reason, during the Ottoman period, the defense of the Strait of Dardanelles was given a high importance and a defense system was formed on both sides of the strait with Kilitbahir, Çimenlik, Seddülbahir, and Kumkale Castles. Although these castles, which are exceptional examples of Ottoman military architecture, were damaged during the Battle of Gallipoli, they managed to survive. In the national park area, there are three other castles called Çamburnu, Kilye, and Bigali which were also built for the defense of the strait.

**Kilitbahir Castle**

The castle takes its name from Kilitbahir village. It was built in 1452 with the decree of Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror during the siege of Istanbul in order to prevent the navy of the Papacy to help Byzantine emperor. The castle, which was built on the coast, consists of internal and external curtain walls and a seven story triangular tower in the middle of the central yard. Looking from the top, the castle has a shape of clover. Its name means the lock of the sea.
• **Seddülbahir Castle**

The castle takes its name from Seddülbahir village. It was built for military purposes in 1659 after Venetians invaded north Aegean islands Limni and Bozcaada in 1656. On the seaside, its two of the four cylindrical towers are still existent today. Seddülbahir castle was officially registered as a cultural heritage by the Ministry of Culture on November 14th, 1980.
- Çamburnu Castle

It was constructed from 1807 to 1820 by Sultan Mahmud II in order to reinforce the defense of the strait. The entrance of the castle is from the northeast side. Today, most of the fortress walls and a vaulted building inside the castle can be seen. This castle was used as a hospital during the Battles of Dardanelles.
FORTS

- Namazgah and Hamidiye Forts

Namazgah Forts are located right after Kilitbahir Castle on the left facing the sea and parallel to the sea. Next to these Forts, the Hamidiye Forts which were built by Abdulhamid II can be seen. These Forts were used as soldier shelters, arsenal and gun emplacement.
• **Mecidiye Fort**

It is located right after Namazgah and Hamidiye Forts.
• Ertuğrul Fort

Ertuğrul Fort, which was built by Asaf Pasha during the Abdülhamid II period, is located in the west of Seddülbahir village, on the southern skirts of the Gözcübaba Hill that overlooks Ertuğrul Bay. During the battles of Dardanelles, the artillery battalion located here sunk the British battleship Agamemnon with seven accurate shots. One of the cannons in this Fort is on its original position and is dated 1883.
**REAL WAR CEMETERIES**

- **War Cemetery of the 57th Regiment**

This war cemetery was built in honor of 57th Infantry Regiment which represented a heroic struggle against the enemy and all of whom were martyred during the Battles of Dardanelles. It was opened on December 12th, 1992 and restored on March 18th, 2011. This place is an area where thousands of Turkish soldiers were martyred after one to one fighting with bayonets. For this reason, it has a great significance. This war cemetery was reconstructed keeping its original form in 2011.
• **Bandaging Place War Cemetery**

In this place, there was a field hospital where wounded Turkish and foreign soldiers in Zığındere battles were being treated. Thousands of these defenseless soldiers were killed in an enemy bomb attack. That is why this place was called Bandaging Place War Cemetery. This was probably one of the bloodiest battles that took place during Dardanelles Campaign. Cupressus sp. take part in another interesting part of Bandaging place it remind us pain of our 18,000 martyrs with its oblique shape.
• **Lieutenant Colonel Halit Bey and Lieutenant Colonel Ziya Bey War Cemetery**

In this war cemetery, Lieutenant Colonel Halit Bey who was martyred while fighting in the 21st Infantry Regiment of the 7th Division during the Anafartalar and Lieutenant Colonel Ziya Bey who was martyred in Asma Stream rest in peace together.

• **Unknown Captain War Cemetery**

This war cemetery is next to the administrative building of the Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park which is at the exit of Ecebat County.
• Captain Mehmet War Cemetery

It is in a place which is called “Boyun”. There is grave in the middle of a rectangular war cemetery. It is known that Captain Mehmet from the Ottoman Army was buried here. The war cemetery was registered by the Ministry of Culture in 1980.

• Çamtekke War Cemetery

It is 1-2 km east of Büyük Anafarta village on the side of Büyük Anafarta – Kumköy road. There are 71 graves of Turkish soldiers who were martyred in an enemy air strike.
• Soğanlıdere War Cemetery

Present-day Soğanlıdere War Cemetery was discovered after a few gravestones had been found from the days of the war. The area covers only a small portion of a big cemetery. There 600 Turkish soldiers in this war cemetery. It was inaugurated on April 25th, 2005 according the plan of the reconstruction of the war cemeteries. Gravestones are designed as soldier helmets and only the homeland names of the soldiers are inscribed on the stones.
• Akbaş War Cemetery

You can arrive at this war cemetery when you turn right and go for about 200 meters after passing Gallipoli 30 kilometers on Istanbul highway. There is 6 meter high monument in the cemetery for the honor of Turkish soldiers who died in the field hospital and in a bombardment. It was renovated in 1999.
• **Kireçtepe Gendarmerie War Cemetery**

You can go to Kireçtepe War Cemetery via an earth road that connects to the main road near Tuz (Salt) Lake and Anafartalar Plain. The war cemetery was built with empty gun bullet shells on an old rock and was surrounded by low walls. It was renovated by Turkish Gendarmerie in 1996.

*Staff Colonel Mustafa Kemal of Anafartalar Battalion is in the war cemetery built with cannon bullet shells by Turkish soldiers (November, 1915)*
Sergeant Yahya Memorial

It was built in memory of the heroic fight of Sergeant Yahya from Emine and his team of 63 soldiers during the Ertuğrul Bay Landing carried out by the British forces in the morning of April 25th, 1915. It was designed in 1962 and redesigned in 1992. Ertuğrul Fort, which was renovated in 1980, is also in this war cemetery.
• Memorial of Havuzlar War Cemetery

It is a few kilometers on the asphalt road from Mecidiye Fort. It was built in 1961 in memory of two officers and eight privates who were wounded and later died in Kerevizdere Battles on June 21st, 1915.

• Memorial of Gözetleme (Surveillance) Hill and War Cemetery

The memorial was built by the 1st squadron of the Construction Battalion of Eskişehir Corps in 1939. There is an embossed portrait of Ataturk and Six Arrows (Symbol of Kemalist Principles) on a marble column facing the sea.
Conkbayırı was one of the important targets for the enemy in Dardanelles Campaign. New Zealand soldiers made several attempts to capture the summit of the Conkbayırı in the battles that took place from August 6th to August 10th. However, they were unable to achieve their goals against the strong defense of the Turkish units commanded by Mustafa Kemal. In Conkbayırı, there are 952 graves of New Zealanders who lost their lives in the fights and a monument of Ataturk made in 1994 and opposite the New Zealand graves where Ataturk’s pocket watch was hit by a bullet during the battle.
• **First Martyrs Memorial**

This memorial is in Seddülbahir village. It was built in 1986 in memory of five officers and 81 privates who first lost their lives in the Battles of Dardanelles. It is also known as Cephanelik (Arsenal) War Cemetery.

• **Last Arrow Memorial**

It is on the road on the right of Alçitepe village. It was built in 1948 in memory of 10,000 martyrs. First second and thirdth Krithia wars happened here and 3th war ended with shooting last bullet to enemy.
It is in the west of the road that leads to Çimentepe following the route of Cesarettepe, Kılıçbayırı and Düztepe. The monument consists of five inscriptions which symbolizes a hand which slapped the enemy forces for the first time in the Battles of Dardanelles, which is a source of pride in our national history. The monument covers all the area on the top of the hill and consists of five concrete panels raised step by step.
• Fevzi Çakmak Headquarters Monument

It was built in honor of Field Marshal Fevzi Çakmak who was the commander of the 5th Corps. It can be seen on the left when you climb Alçtepe (Bakı Terrace) via the route on the right of Alçtepe.

• First Lieutenant Nazif Çakmak Monument

Field Marshal Fevzi Çakmak’s brother First Lieutenant Nazif Çakmak lost his life here during an attack on enemy trenches with bayonets on August 8th, 1915.
• Corporal Seyyt Monument
This is the monument of legendary Corporal Seyyt who served in Mecidiye Fort as a gunner. When the shell crane of the gun was damaged, he lifted a 180 kilogram gun shell and positioned into the battery with an unbelievable strength and sank British Battleship Ocean into the waters of the strait.
• **Kemalýeri Inscription**

It is in the south of Sancak Hill. A part of Mustafa Kemal’s well-known order that he gave to his soldiers on May 3rd, 1915 is inscribed on the inscription:

“All the soldiers who are fighting the enemy with me shall certainly know that we will not retreat in order to fulfill our honorable mission completely. I remind you all that looking for a little time to sleep and rest will cause not only us but also all our nation to be deprived from this resting forever.”

• **Yusufçuk Hill Inscription**

It is on Yusufçuk Hill, which is 70 meters high. It consists of inscriptions on three stones.
• Monument of Deep Respect for Mehmetçik (Turkish soldier)

The location of the monument is the south end of the Albayrak Ridge. The monument represents a Turkish soldier carrying a wounded Australian soldier to his trench.

• Talat Göktepe Monument

It is in the south of Conkbayırı near the side of Kabatepe-Conkbayırı road. Talat Göktepe, who was the regional director of the Dardanelles Forest Management, lost his life while he was fighting a big fire of pine forest where Arıburnu-Anzac battles took place in 1994. The monument is a bronze statue which symbolizes Göktepe’s fight against the fire to save the trees.
**Kanlısırt (Bloody Ridge) Inscription**

It is at the end of the Albayrak ridge. It was erected in honor of the 16th Division. The inscription reads:

‘Anzac Corps carried out an assault on 19th and 16th Turkish Division defending the arsenal in Arıburnu to keep them busy in their location so that 9th British Corps could easily achieve their targets (6-7 August 1915). The units of the 16th Division heroically defended the Kanlısırt (Bloody Ridge) despite losing 1520 soldiers and 4750 wounded soldiers after a bloody battle.'

**District Governor Hasan Bey Monument**

This monument was built in the place where the commander (lieutenant colonel) of the 17th regiment of the 6th Division District Governor Hasan Bey was martyred while he was fighting in Kerevizdere Battles on July 11th, 1915. His real grave exists in cemetery close to Alçıtepe.
The monument is on the Cape Büyük Kemikli. The inscription reads:

“Enemy forces carried out landings to Arıburnu in the morning of the 25th April of 1915 and to Anafartalar Port at the night of August 6th-7th. After battles which lasted for months, they retreated and left their positions on 20th of December seeing that the Turkish defense is insurmountable.”
**Ariburnu Coast Monument**

The story of the heroic fight of a squad of soldiers against hundreds of Anzac landing operation soldiers is told on this monument on April 25th, 1915.

“A unit of the 8th Squadron of the 27th Infantry Regiment inflicted serious losses on a team of 1500 soldiers of the Anzac corps that were carrying out a landing operation. As a result, they were forced to take shelter near the steep slopes of the hills by the sea shore.”
**Nuri Yamut Monument**

Allied forces that started an attack in Zığındere on June 28th, 1915 were badly defeated and pushed back by the counter-attacks of 25th and 26th Infantry Regiments. The bones found in Zığındere were buried in the marble tomb that is under the monument. The monument was built when General Nuri Yamut was the commander of the 2nd Turkish Corps in 1943.

---

**Sergeant Mehmet Monument**

This monument was built by the 10th Gendarmerie School on Cesaret Tepe (Courage Hill) which could never be captured by the enemy. In the course of time, it was called Sergeant Mehmet Monument.

There are two stories about sergeant Mehmet. He defends bravely country with stones and fist lawin one of story. According to another story monument called out with the more of martyr mehmet whose unspoiled death body found in a farm of Çanakkale.
It is on the edge of the Gallipoli Peninsula, on the top Hisarlık Hill which overlooks Morto Bay. It was built in honor of all our soldiers who sacrificed their lives in the Battles of Dardanelles for this heavenly country.

Its construction started on April 19th, 1954 and it was inaugurated on August 21st, 1960. The reliefs on the columns of the main monument were completed in 2002. Some changes were made in the design of the ceremonial ground and the symbolic war cemetery. The monument was renovated in 2005 and a new war cemetery was built in 2007.

The monument is 41.70 meter high and stands on four columns on an area of 625 m². From a distance, it looks like the letter M of Mehmetçik (Turkish soldier). There is a Turkish flag made of mosaic on the ceiling of the monument.
There is a Museum of War under the monument which is now being renovated. It was inaugurated by Queen Elizabeth II who came to visit the region in 1971. The symbolic war cemetery on the left of the monument was built in honor of our dear martyrs who came to Dardanelles from all parts of our country to defend it for the sake of their lives, the most valuable thing they had.

On the right of the entrance gate of the war cemetery you can see Mustafa Kemal’s address that he wrote for the fallen foreign soldiers of the Battles of Dardanelles in 1934. The address was delivered to the audience by Şükrü Kaya, the Minister of Internal Affairs or the time, on the Anzac Day:

“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...”

There is a relief that is 3 meters long and 45 meters wide opposite the monument. It tells the story of the Battles of Dardanelles. A couplet from our National Anthem written by Mehmet Akif Ersoy expresses the significance of the Battles of Dardanelles very well.

You’re the son of a martyr; it is a shame, so hurt not your ancestors!
Give not, even if you’re granted worlds, this heavenly motherland.
TURKISH WAR CEMETERIES
1. Unknown Gunner Captain War Cemetery
2. Ecebat Captain War Cemetery
3. The grave of Lieutenant Colonel H. Avni Bey
4. Captain Mehmet War Cemetery
5. Seddülbahir Arsenal War Cemetery
6. Akbaş War Cemetery and Monument
7. Anafartalar Village Graveyard War Cemetery
7a. Gunner First Lieutenant Hasan Tahsin Cemetery
7b. Lieutenant Colonel Halit Bey’s Grave
7c. Lieutenant Colonel Ziya Bey’s Grave
7d. Third Lieutenant Halit Effendi’s Grave
7e. First Lieutenant Riza Effendi’s Grave
7f. Mufti Effendi’s Grave
8. Kireçtepe Gendarmerie Monument and War Cemetery
9. First Lieutenant Mustafa Effendi’s Grave
10. Karayörükeresi War Cemetery
11. Kesiğdere War Cemetery
12. Çataldere War Cemetery
13. Şahindere War Cemetery
14. Soğanlidere War Cemetery
15. Santepe War Cemetery 1
16. Santepe War Cemetery 2
17. Kocadere Hospital War Cemetery
18. Private Halil Ibrahim’s Grave
19. Unknown Gunner War Cemetery

TURKISH MONUMENTS
1. Mecidiye Monument
2. Corporal Seyyit Monument
3. Oh, passer-by, hold! Writing
4. Military Engineer Captain Tahir Bey Monument
5. Çamburnu Martyrs of Balkan Wars Monument
6. Kabatepe Information and Simulation Center Monument
7. Monument of Deep Respect for Mehmetçik (Turkish soldier)
8. Bloody Ridge Monument
9. Monument of Respect for Turkish soldier
10. Mehmet Sergeant Monument
11. Talat Göktepe Monument
12. Süyataşı Monument
13. Conkbayırı Mehmetçik (Turkish soldier) Monument
14. Atatürk Monument
15. First Lieutenant Nazif Çakmak Monument
16. Kemaleryi Monument
17. Little Anıburnu Coast Monument
18. Kabatepe Anıburnu Coast Monument
19. Damakçılık Hill Monument
20. Dardanelles Martyrs Monument
21. Dardanelles Symbolic War Cemetery
22. First Martyrs Monument
23. Lieutenant Colonel Hasan Bey Monument
24. Çamtekke War Cemetery Monument
25. Yusufçuktepe Monument
26. Büyük kemikli Monument
27. Havuzlar War Cemetery and Monument
28. Gözetleme (Surveillance) Hill War Cemetery and Monument
29. Alçıtepe Garrison Monument
30. Last Arrow Monument and War Cemetery
31. Zığindere Nuri Yamut Monument
32. Field Marshall Fevzi Çakmak Headquarters Monument
33. Symbolic War Cemetery and Monument of the 57th Regiment
34. Sergeant Yahya Symbolic War Cemetery and Monument
35. Bandaging place Monument and War Cemetery

FOREIGN CEMETERIES AND MONUMENTS
1. Lone Pine Cemetery and Monument
2. Johnston’s Jolly Cemetery
3. 4th Battalion Parade Ground Cemetery
4. Courtney’s and Steel’s Post Cemetery
5. Quinn’s Post Cemetery
6. The Nek Cemetery
7. Walker’s Ridge Cemetery
8. Baby 700 Cemetery
9. The Farm Cemetery
10. Conkbayırı Foreign Cemeteries and Monuments
11. Shell Gren Cemetery
12. Beach Cemetery and Monument
13. Shrapnel Valley Cemetery
14. Plugg’s Plateau Cemetery
15. Anıburnu Cemetery
16. Canterbury Cemetery
17. No: 2 Outpost Cemetery
18. New Zealand No: 2 Outpost Cemetery
19. Embarkation Pier Cemetery
20. Seventh Field Ambulance Cemetery
21. Hill 60 Cemetery and Monument
22. Skew Bridge Cemetery
23. French War Cemetery and Monument
24. Doughty-Wylie’s Grave
25. V Beach Cemetery
26. Cape Helles Monument
27. Aztmak Cemetery
28. Hill 10 Cemetery
29. Green Hill Cemetery
30. Lalababa Cemetery
31. Lancashire Landing Cemetery
32. Pink Farm Cemetery
33. Twelve Tree Copse Cemetery and Monument
34. Redoubt Cemetery
35. Anzac Ceremonial Ground

CASTLES
1. Kilitbahir Castle
2. Seddülbahir Castle
3. Çamburnu Castle

FORTS
1. Ertuğrul Fort
2. Namazgah Fort
3. Hamidiye Fort
4. Mecidiye Fort

Bigali Atatürk House
FOREIGN MEMORIALS AND CEMETERIES

- French Memorial and Cemetery
  This memorial, which overlooks Morto Bay from a slope of a hill, was built in honor of the French soldiers who lost their lives during the Battles of Dardanelles. In this cemetery, there are grave stones for the soldiers whose identities were identified. This cemetery brings eight separate cemeteries which were built during the battles together.

- Helles Memorial
  This is the biggest British memorial built for British soldiers killed during the war in the peninsula. Its construction was completed in 1926.
• **Lancashire Landing Cemetery**

It is located on a high place that overlooks Tekke Bay. There are graves of 1,253 soldiers.

• **Twelve Tree Copse Cemetery and New Zealand Memorial**

The area of the cemetery is 8,500 m². There are graves of 3,360 soldiers.
• **Lone Pine Memorial and Cemetery**

The memorial is located on the top of the Hill of Martyrs in Arıburnu region. It takes its name from a lonely pine tree on the hill. There are graves of 1,167 soldiers most of whom were Australian.

• **New Zealand National Memorial**

This memorial which is located on Conkbayırı is 20.5 m high. It was built by New Zealanders in 1925.
• Beach Cemetery
It is located at the north end of Anzac Bay by the seaside. There are 151 Australian, 35 New Zealand, 27 British and 1 Maltese soldiers are buried in this cemetery. The cemetery is in the place in which Australian soldiers first landed.

• Hill 10 Cemetery
It was formed by gathering small cemeteries around in 1919. In this cemetery, there are graves of 699 soldiers 150 of whose identities are unknown.
• **Redoubt Cemetery**
  It was built during the battles. 2027 soldiers are buried here.

• **Skew Bridge Cemetery**
  606 soldiers are buried in this cemetery. Identities of 315 of them could not be identified.
• Lalababa Cemetery
It is in Cape Küçük Kemikli. There are graves of 216 British soldiers. Identities of 53 of them could not be identified.

• Green Hill Cemetery
It is in the southwest slope of Yeşil Tepe (Green Hill). In this cemetery, there are graves of 2196 soldiers 775 of whose identities are known.
• **7th Field Ambulance Cemetery**

Its name comes from the 7th Australian field hospital. 433 soldiers are buried here.

• **Embarkation Pier Cemetery**

It is located in a place where Arıburnu battle field ended and Anafartalar battle field started. Along with 662 unknown soldiers, 7 Australian and 13 New Zealand soldiers whose identities could be identified rest in this cemetery. In addition to these, 262 soldiers whose names could be identified are remembered with gravestones.

• **Baby 700 Cemetery**

This cemetery contains the graves of 493 soldiers, mostly Australian and New Zealanders, who lost their lives on the first day of the battles. Only 43 of their names are known.
2. Comments about The Battles of Dardanelles

“The Victory of Dardanelles is an exemplary, noteworthy event that illustrates the moral strength of the Turkish soldier. I assure you that it is this high spirit that helped us win the Battles of Dardanelles.”

M. Kemal ATATÜRK

“The Battle of Dardanelles is a battle of three miracles. It saved the current day; restored the heroism and grandeur of the past; made our country a permanent homeland.”

Sami Paşazade SEZAÎ

“Turks stood like a castle against the allied powers that forced Dardanelles with their most advanced technology of the age.”

W. CHURCHILL

“No soldier in Europe could be compared to the Turks. I would like to mention Gallipoli as an example. Battalions suffering great losses under the fire of our battleships wouldn't have been able keep their positions and would have immediately been replaced. Turks, however, maintained their positions throughout the war.”

General C.V.F. TAWSHEND

“The Battles of Dardanelles is the start and the first example of combined battles of land and sea in the history of modern warfare.”

Prof. Dr. Hideo MIKI
By Mustafa Kemal…

Mustafa Kemal made some statements about the Battle of Dardanelles during his service in the battles. Mustafa Kemal, who wrote about the heroic struggle of our soldiers in his letters, says:

We are not interested in heroic scenes of individuals. However, I cannot help telling you the event of Bombasırtı I witnessed. The distance from the enemy trenches is eight meters, which means that death is inevitable. All the soldiers in the first trench falls; none of them survives. The ones in the second trench replace them with such an enviable restraint and submission. They see their friends dying, and know that they are going to die in about three minutes; however, they show no sign of hesitation. No fear! Those who know how to read have Qurans in their hands getting ready to go to paradise. The ones who do not know how to read are marching reciting “Kalima Shadah*”.

This is an exemplary, noteworthy event that illustrates the moral strength of the Turkish soldier. I assure you that it is this high spirit that helped us win the Battles of Dardanelles

* Islamic declaration of belief, which means: “God is great and unique, and Muhammed is the messenger of God”.

(Salim DAĞ, Journey to Martyrdom Armageddon in Çanakkale)
Nusrat Minelayer Ship and Cevat Pasha’s Dream...

The Allied Countries’ great navy consisting of the British and French fleets, established in order to force Dardanelles and Bosporus Straits, goes to a comfortable sleep in a feeling of confidence with the dream of gaining the victory the following day on the night of 17 March 1915 after performing mine sweeping task for the last time. However, there are ones who don’t sleep. When the clocks show 1:30, Nusrat Minelayer, all its lights switched off, slowly and closely following the shore of Rumelian (European side of the Strait) coast, is silently floating down the Strait. Hakkı Bey, the Captain of the ship, is starting a very risky duty upon the order he took. Hakkı Bey, taking the advantage of the foggy and rainy weather which lessens the range of visibility, leaves 26 Turkish-made mines into that part of the sea, each one in 15 seconds, trying to keep the circulation of the engines at 140 per minute in order not to let any fume off. The thing that determines the places of the mines is the dream of Cevat (Çobanlı) Pasha, the Commander of the fortified area.

The voice heard in his dream echoing in Cevat Pasha’s ear says: “Look at the surface of the sea!” When he looked at the sea, Cevat Pasha sees “kef” and “vav” letters (Arabic letters) embellished with flowers. Waking up in great excitement, Cevat Pasha cannot interpret his dream. By then, Seddülbahir, Ertuğrul, Kumkale and Orhanyi artillery batteries have gone into a deep silence by the brutal attacks of a great many colossal enemy ships; thus, they have had to keep out of the battle. While inspecting the Tenger, Soğanlıdere and Baykuş batteries for reinforcement, Cevat Pasha remembers his daughter, Ms. Bedria, who died seven years ago when he was leaving Kilitbahir. After a little while, when he reaches the grave of his daughter, he hears the same voice that he heard in his dream; the divine voice says: Cevat, lay the 26 mines in the arsenal into the sea.” While Cevat Pasha was faltering in fear and astonishment, a silhouette appears and asks “What’s the matter?” Cevat Pasha quickly tells the silhouette the dream he saw and the voice he heard just a little while ago. The man with and illuminated face comments “The heavenly light is the sign for victory. In the abjad calculation, the value of the letter “kef” is 20 and the letter “vav” is 6 and they make 26 in total. Immediately, Cevat Pasha summons up Nazmi Bey, the Commander of Mining Group and asks:

How many mines do we have in our arsenal?

Nazmi Bey’s response is quite shocking:

We have 26 mines produced by a Turkish expert. German technicians didn’t want us to lay these mines into the sea. The number of the mines in the sea now is 377.

Later on, Cevat Pasha summons up Captain Hafız Nazmi Bey, the captain of Nusrat Minelayer, to his office, and makes plans for where to lay the mines. And according to their plan, they lay these 26 mines in Erenköy Bay in the shape of two parallel lines in the strait reciting prayers. The next day, March 18th, 1915, in the morning, the largest British battleships, Irresistible and Ocean, Bovuet end up in the cold waters of the strait, hitting the mines that Nusrat laid at dawn. (Prof. Azmi Süslü, Atatürk Araştırma Merkezi Dergisi, c.7, s 306)
Water, The Most Influential Word...

The war was continuing with its all brutality. The soldiers were all fighting without giving any breaks. The days turned into nights and the nights into days. Were Mehmetçik (the name for Turkish soldiers) fighting only against the enemy? They were fighting in the severest conditions, in the direst needs, with insufficient bullets, with bombs which didn’t explode, with the expectation of not coming reinforcement groups, with the hope of returning, longing for meeting their towns, their wives, dear babies. They were also struggling with flies, unbearable heat, sleeplessness, and the most important of all, in terrible hunger and thirst….. There were two things that cracked the lips and wrenched the heart of the soldiers: One of them was thirst, the other hunger! The water carrier was their favorite mate, who was awaited longingly for a drop of water. Their eyes were always on the road, waiting for the water carrier. One of the biggest troubles both sides faced was water. Both sides tried hard to overcome this difficulty. The allied forces tried to refine salty sea water by establishing water refinement systems on their ships. The Turkish side, water was brought from the streams and fountains, and wells in the villages behind battle fronts by water carriers, named “Saka Neferleri”.

“Saka Neferleri”’s duty was to carry water to the soldiers in trenches, whose lips were cracked from heat and thirst. They were carrying the water by filling their barrels, cans, tins, on horseback or donkeys. When the summer came, the water in streams dried up and an obvious problem of thirst arose in the trenches. The green places in the spring time turned into a desert in summer. Dust and sand clouds were getting both sides worried. The soldiers were always suffering from the water shortage and knew how to use water frugally. In these conditions, the suffering of the soldiers was increasing by flies and sand clouds as well as thirst. Sometimes, water was drunk although its color was different from normal water’s. So unbearable was the thirst that the soldiers experiencing…. Owing to the dehydration in their bodies, a lot of diseases among the soldiers appeared. Both sides suffered awfully from water shortage.

Safiye Hüseyin, who was working as a nurse in Reşit Pasha Hospital Ship in the Battles of Gallipoli, wrote in her memoirs: “the wounded when they were delirious and talking in their sleep, one of the most influential words they uttered was: “Water”….. “We were quite meticulous about not letting any soldier die thirsty.” Longing for just a drop of water, patiently expecting a drop of water ….. Would you mind being a drop of water for our brave ancestors? If so, by coming to visit them, save their hearts from thirst and be a drop of water for their cracked lips.

(Ahmet YURTTAKAL)
The Rhetoric of Ancestors

On one side is Gallipoli, Bolayır on the other
Behind you is Dardanelles, in front Kanhbayır
To your duty never have you said “no”, never
You ran from front to front, O grandfather.

You raised the bullet one hundred eighty kilos
You sank the English battleship in the sea
You got your name written in history pages
With the strength your faith gave you

Some of you carry cannons, some of you cannon trolley,
Wound of bullet on your head and shrapnel in your feet,
There is the drop of your blood in the soil of this country.
To your country, O grandfather, this is your gift

Span by span the Dardanelles you defended
Became Mevsuf some of you, sergeant Mehmet some other
In a competition for martyrdom with a great desire
You reached the rank you longed for, O grandfather

The Creator helped you in the holy war
Your shoes filled with your blood gushing,
Became a bloodstream, the sparkling water
To us O grandfather, give your blessing

Even if the place of your tomb is not known
Even if your corpse doesn't decompose in this soil at all
Even if your name is not known by anybody
O grandfather, you fulfilled your duty to our country

Emine ELDEMİR
TO A TRAVELLER

O traveller, stop! This land you stepped on, you don’t know,
Is a place where an era sank.
Bend down and lend an ear
To this silent mound, the place where the heart of the country throbs.

At the end of this road desolate and shadeless
The mound you see is a place
Where Mehmet rests, who gave his soul in your Anatolia
For your freedom, honor and values

This mound, while the big earthquake was happening
While the last piece of earth of country was falling into enemy hands
is the spot where Mehmet added his blessed blood
While drowning the enemy in flood.

Think! This mound of decomposing bones, blood and fleshes
At the end of a war arduous, harsh, relentless,
is the place where the whole nation tasted the pleasure of freedom

Necmettin Halil ONAN
(Translated by: S. Tanvir Wasti)
DUR YOLCU
GİLMEDEN GELİP BASTeğİN
BU TÖPRAK
BİR DEVİRİN BATTıĞI VERDİ
TO THE MARTYRS OF DARDANELLES

What is that war of the Strait – in the world is there a war equal to it?
With great forces are pressing against, four or five of the armies mightiest.

Finding a way on hill to pass to the Marmara Sea -
They besieged such a small land with how many a navy?

So shameless is this crowd that overcast are the horizons
With so much barbarity they show, they are called Europeans

Fierce, brutal, a hyena pack devoid of feelings
Came here from jails or unleashed from their cages

The Old World, the New World, peoples of all nations
Are boiling like sand; is this doomsday? Truly, doomsday it is.

The seven climes are standing against you
Australia, beside it, you see Canada too!

Faces different, languages different, skins of various colors
The only feature shared by all simply: in brutality they are equal

Some of them are Hindu, some of them are cannibal, what damnation some of them?
This ignominious, dishonest invasion, worse than the plague

O what an age is it the 20th century, that noble creature
In fact, all the merits of it are just disgrace

Puked against Mehmetçik for months standing opposite
Threw out the mystery in its belly, ignominiously

If the mask was not torn, its face was still as beautiful as a belle’s
The whore called civilization, in fact, faceless

Then, the destructive features of that that damn thing
Are so horrid that each of it can destroy a land

In the distance, the thunderbolts are tearing up the horizons
Near here, earthquakes are raising the depths

The thunderbolts of bombs entering the brain of ever trench
Blow out on the chest of those lion-like soldiers

There are thousands of bombs like hell underground
Hundreds of men dying by one cannon thrown
The sky is descending death; the earth is spewing out dead
Such a blizzard is it that the wretch of humanity is blowing away.

Head, eye, torso, leg, arm, jaw, finger, hand, foot
Showering on the slopes, in valleys in torrent

Those despicable hands covered in shield are scattering
The floods of thunderbolts, the floods of flames
Showering fires onto the bare chests
Countless planes flying over in herds.

Missiles more frequent than rifles, with cannon balls, raining bullets
Watch that heroic army! It laughs at this threat.

Neither do they desire a steel fortress nor do they cower from their enemy
Is it a conquerable fortress, the unshakable faith in his chest?
Impossible! Which power can subjugate you to its torment?
As that formidable fortress is God-made

Besieged and conquered the fortified lands can be.
The artificial humanity cannot seize the resoluteness of humanity

As these breasts are the eternal borders of God;
“"It is my work of fine art, let not anyone trample on it." He said.

As I was saying “the Generation of Asım, yes, truly a generation it is:
Yes again, he hasn’t let his honor be offended. Never will he. Never. He won’t.

A body of a martyr, oh look, the mountains, the rocks …
If there weren’t that bowing in prayer, the heads wouldn’t be bowed even once in the world.

Lying down, in a restful sleep, shot in forehead spotlessly clean,
O Great Lord! For just one Crescent, how many suns are setting?

Oh Soldiers, who have died on this soil for the sake of this earth,
Kissing on forehead by ancestors descending from the heaven, you are worth
So exalted are you that your blood is saving the Pillar of Faith, true
Only the lion-like soldiers of Bedr were as much glorious as you

Who must dig a grave not narrow for you?
If I say 'Let's bury you into history', there, you won't fit into

That book won’t be enough for the era you shattered
Only the eternities can hold you in their vastness.

If I erected Ka’bah on the head of your grave saying “This is your tombstone”,
If I covered it with the inspiration of my soul,
Then, if I took the heaven’s dome, as Makkah’s clothes,
And lay it with its all stars on your bleeding sarcophagus,

If I made a roof with purple clouds for your open shrine,
If I extended the Pleiades with seven storey,
You, covered in your blood, resting under this chandelier,
If I brought the moonlight there,

If I kept it till daybreak as your tomb keeper,
If I illuminated your chandelier with the morning light,

If I wrapped your wound with the descending veil of west every evening,
Again, I cannot say, for your memory at all, I did something.

You, destroying the last fierce attack of the men of Cross,
You made, as well as Kılıç Arslan, Selâhattin, the most beloved Sultan of the East
An admirer of your greatness,
While the failure was drowning Islam under siege,

You shattered the iron hoop on your breast
O You, your name travels to stars with your soul

O You, outgrow them you will if buried in works of art,
These horizons can’t contain you; for you, this holy war not enough.

Oh Martyr, son of a martyr; don’t want a grave from me.
There's standing the Prophet with open arms to hug you.

Mehmet Akif ERSOY

(Translated by Nazif Özaslan)
Dardanelles from Kilitbahir.
(A. Ince)
GALLIPOLI PENINSULA
HISTORICAL NATIONAL PARK