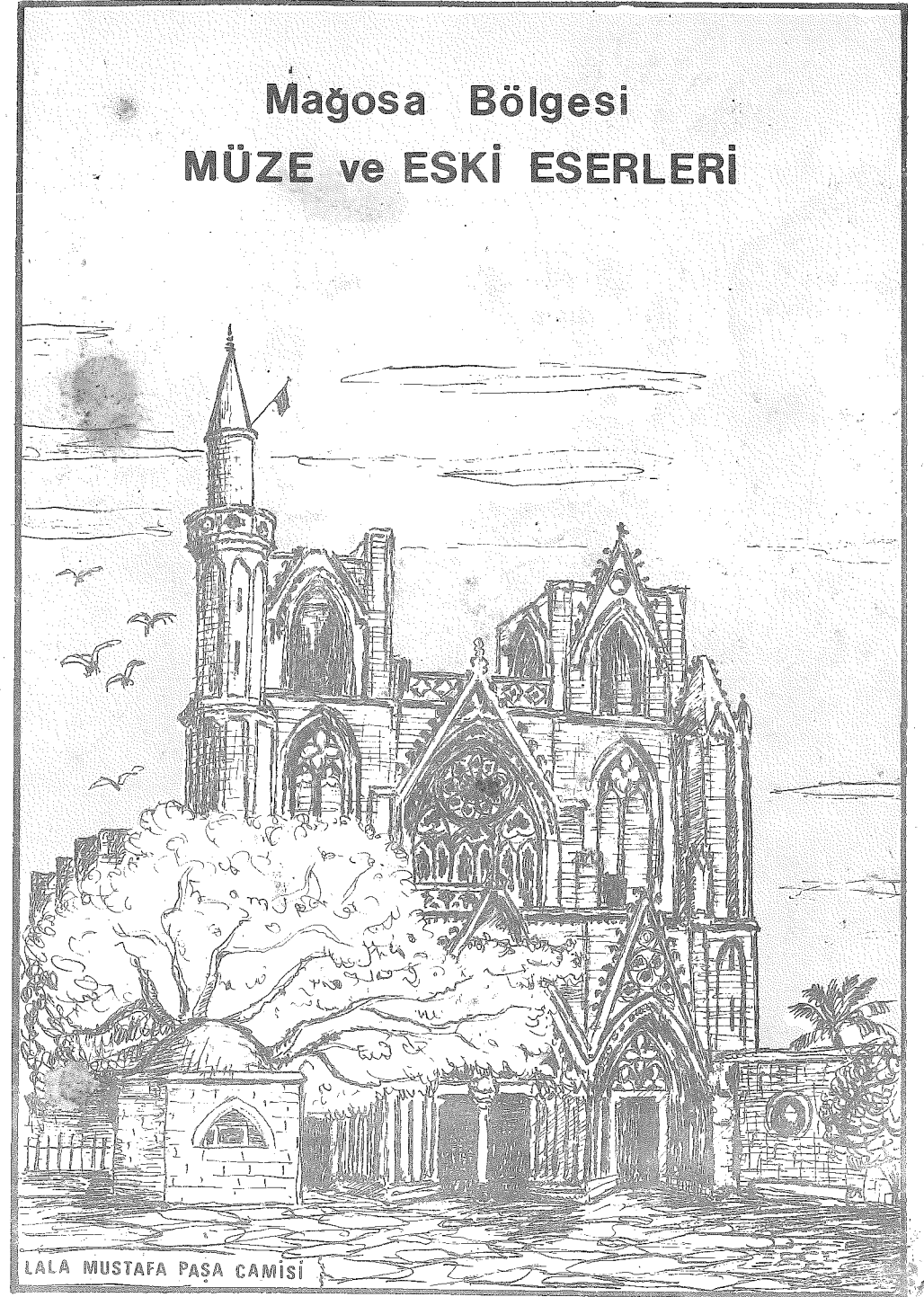


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SEVENLER DERNEĞİ
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Amire ve Şehzadeler Türbesi (849H-1296H), Istanbul 1941; idem, *XVII. asırda Saruhan'da eşkiyalık ve halk hareketleri*, Istanbul 1944; Gökçen, *XVI ve XVII yüzyılda deri sanatları üzerinde bir araştırma*, Istanbul 1945; idem, *Manisa tarihinde vakıflar ve hayırlar (hicri 954-1060)*, Istanbul 1946; idem, *15. ve 17. asır sicillerine göre Saruhan'da Yürük ve Türkmenler*, Istanbul 1946; idem, *Sicillere göre XVI ve XVII asırlarda Saruhan zaviye ve yatırları*, Istanbul 1946; idem, *Manisa tarihinde vakıflar ve hayırlar (h. 1060, milâdi 1650'den sonra)*, Istanbul 1950; İbrahim Hakkı Konyalı, *Kanuni Sultan Süleyman'ın annesi Hafsa Sultan'ın vakfiyesi ve Manisa'daki hayır eserleri*, in *Vakıflar Dergisi*, viii (1969), 47-56; G. Goodwin, *A history of Ottoman architecture*, London 1971, 158-9, 317-21.

(V. MINORSKY - [SURAIYA FAROQHI])

MAGHÖSHA, the town of Famagusta in Cyprus [see KUBRUS].

The Mycenaean town of Alasya was located on or near the delta of the Pediyas, at Enkomi village. Its successor, the port of Salamis, only 1½ miles to the east, became a great metropolis during the Roman empire. Restored by Constantius II on a much smaller scale after the severe earthquakes of 332 and 342, with the new name Constantia, it survived until Arab Muslim raids of the 7th century led to its transferral to Ammochostos (Maghōsha) 6 miles to the south (for Alasya, see Hill, i, 36, 42-9, and P. Dikaios, *Enkomi: excavations 1948-1958*, Mainz 1969-71; for Salamis and Constantia, see Hill, i, *passim*, and V. Karageorges, *Salamis in Cyprus: Homeric, Hellenistic and Roman*, London 1969). The town passed to Guy de Lusignan in 1192. The Genoese occupied it between 1383 and 1464; the Venetians took the town from the Lusignans in 1489. The Ottomans conquered it after a prolonged and extremely costly siege of eleven months in 1572, with tens of thousands of lives lost. After the Turkish conquest much Latin property was turned over to the Orthodox; however, from 1573 the latter were forbidden to live in the walled town, as in Rhodes. In 1607 a Tuscan naval expedition of eight galleys and nine galleons failed in a surprise attack upon the town (Hill, iv, 48 ff.). The Knights of Malta, as well as English, Dutch, and Tuscan pirates, regularly harassed Levantine shipping for more than a century after 1572. A famine in 1640 and plague in 1641 are known, as well as severe earthquakes in 1557, 1569, and 1735 (Hill, iv, 67 f.). No area was more vulnerable to malaria, plague, and locusts.

The Ottomans failed to revitalise their great prize Maghōsha, but it is obvious that by the last quarter of the 15th century the town had already been reduced to a third-rate commercial centre. The harbour remained a prize worth fighting for, but the Ottomans were unable to transform it into a useful naval base. Its growth was further limited by official ambivalence; the Porte sometimes dreamed of using the naval and commercial potential of Maghōsha, but at other times appeared terrified that the prize would fall to enemies who might gain use it against them. Although the Ottomans ever had the energy to restore Maghōsha, they guarded the fortress too zealously to allow economic development, and the small garrison became the nearest part of the population.

After the fall of Acre or 'Akkā [q.v.] (1291) to the Mamlūks, the ascent of Lusignan Maghōsha was meteoric. Little more than its good harbour was noted by W. von Oldenburg in 1211 (C. D. Cobham,

Excerpta Cypria, 14). An anonymous Englishman (1344) called the town "a paradise of delight" with "plantations and gardens irrigated with water brought into them artificially . . . It has a parish, Cathedral, and Metropolitan Church like unto Amiens. There reside in it merchants of Venice, Genoa, Catalonia and Saracens from the Soldan's dominions, dwelling in palaces, which are called 'Loggias', living in the style of counts and barons, they have abundance of gold and silver. All the precious things of the world may be found in their hands." (Th. Mogabgab, *Supplementary excerpts on Cyprus* . . . , ii, 56 ff.; *Itinerarium civisdam Anglici Terram Sanctam*, in P. G. Golubovich (ed.), *Biblioteca bio-bibliografica della Terra Santa e dell' Oriente Francese*, iv, Florence 1923, 446-7). Seized by Genoese trickery in 1373, and held by them for a century, the town lost much of its local trade. Then a series of disasters—disease, earthquakes, locusts, and shifting trade routes—left the town crippled. Nicolai de Martoni (1394) observed: "The city of Famagusta is large, as large, I reckon, as the city of Capua, and his fine squares, and houses very much like those of Capua, but a great part, almost a third, is uninhabited, and the houses are destroyed, and this has been done since the date of the Genoese lordship. The said city has finer walls than I have seen in any town . . ." (Cobham, 22 ff.; *Revue de l'Orient Latin*, iii [1895], 627 ff., 637 f.). Long before 1435 when Pero Tafur visited it, the aristocracy had abandoned Maghōsha for Lefkōsha or Nicosia, and most trade and economic activity had followed thereafter. "This place is depopulated on account of the bad air and bad water", particularly because of the nearby lake Constanza (Cobham, 31; *Andaças é viajes* . . . , in *Coleccion de libros españoles raros o curiosos*, Madrid 1874, viii/1, 139). Venetian rule (1489-1571) did not bring any improvement; despite efforts to rebuild the town, its population probably never rose above 6,000 (Hill, iii, 507, 729 n, 878). As Martin von Baumgarten (1508) found, Maghōsha was "remarkable for its harbour and fortifications" but Lefkōsha was "famous for its largeness". The silk merchant of Douai J. le Saige (1512) was astonished to see such a strong town with the walls "freshly repaired" and "a grand boulevard"; he found excellent produce along the coast, although only trade with Venica was permitted (Cokham, 55.57; *Peregrinatio*, Noribergae 1594, 139). Piri Re'is mentions a beautiful castle, and inner and outer harbours at the only large port on the island (*Kitabi Bahriye*, ed. Y. Senemoğlu, Istanbul, ii, 283). Maghōsha's economic distinction lay in its harbour: as various travellers noted, Cyprus had no other. Indeed, few harbours if any in the entire Levant could provide better protection from the elements or could give shelter to more vessels. Since the Mediterranean between the gulfs of Antalya and Iskenderun was reputedly extremely dangerous, vessels which otherwise might have followed the coastline closely all the way to Rhodes preferred rather to strike out from Iskenderun, Tripoli or Alexandria for the south coast of Cyprus, sail round it, and then sail on to Rhodes. According to Jacques de Villamont (1589), the capital of the province was Lefkōsha, but ". . . on account of its fine harbour and incomparable fortress the Pasha generally lives at Famagusta for the safety of his person and galleys" (Cobham, 176; if the pasha did reside there, it was contrary to regulations). After visits in 1598 and 1599 Cotovicus wrote that it "has a remarkable and most safe harbour . . . It is fairly spacious and

Festivali olarak devam eden etkinliğin temelini, 1956 yılında Antalya Belkıs Tiyatro ve Müzik Festivali adıyla attı. Antalya'ya ait ilk turizm rehberi olan "Turistik Antalya" adlı eserin yarısından fazlasını yazdı. Antalya Doküma Fabrikası'nın kurulmasında etkin oldu.

27 Mayıs 1960 tarihinde tutuklanarak, Yassıada ve Kayseri'de yattı. 14 Aralık 1976 tarihinde İstanbul'da vefat etti, Antalya Andızlı Mezarlığa defnedildi. Onlarca makalesi ile "Bir Zamanlar Antalya" adlı bir kitabı vardır. İstiklal Madalyası ile taltif edildi.

Doğumunun 65. Yılında Prof. Dr. Tuncer Baykara'ya Armanağan: Tarih Yazıları; derleyen: M. Akif Erdoğan, İstanbul 2006, s. 293-303. İSAM 144267

MAĞOSA*

Ronald C. Jennings**

Kıbrısta'ki Famagusta şehri. *Alasya*' isimli Miken şehri, Enkomi köyündeki Pediyas deltası üzerinde veya kenarında yerleşmiştir. Miken'in halefi, doğusunda sadece 1,5 mil uzaklıktaki Salamis² limanı, Roma imparatorluğu boyunca büyük bir *metropolis* oldu. 332 ve 342 yıllarında vuku bulan birkaç depremden sonra, II. Constantius tarafından çok küçük ölçekte onarılan Salamis, yeni adı Constantiya ismiyle, yedinci yüzyıldaki Arap Müslüman akınlarına kadar ayakta kaldı. Buranın yerini altı mil güneydeki Ammochostos (*Mağosa*) aldı. Şehir 1192'de Guy de Lusignan'ın eline geçti. 1383 ve 1464 yılları arasında Cenevizliler işgal etti. 1489'da Venedikliler Lusignanlar'dan aldı. Osmanlılar 1572'de on bir ay süren uzun ve maliyeti çok olan uzun süreli bir kuşatmadan sonra, on binlerce askerin hayatını kaybetmesi pahasına şehri fethettiler. Türk fethinden sonra birçok Latin emlaki, Ortodokslara devredildi. Mamafih, 1573'den itibaren, Rodos'ta olduğu gibi, Ortodoksların sur içinde yaşamaları yasaklandı. 1607'de Toskanalı sekiz kadirge ve dokuz

* *EP*'deki 'Maghosha' maddesi (s. 1171-1173) M. Akif Erdoğan tarafından İngilizceden çevrilmiştir.

** Müteveffa

1 *Alasya* için bkz. Hill, I, 36, 42-9 ve P. Dikaios, *Enkomi: excavations 1948-1958*, Mainz 1969-71;

2 Salamis ve Constantina için bkz. Hill, aynı eser, I ve V. Karageorges, *Salamis in Cyprus: Homeric, Hellenistic and Roman*, Londra 1969.

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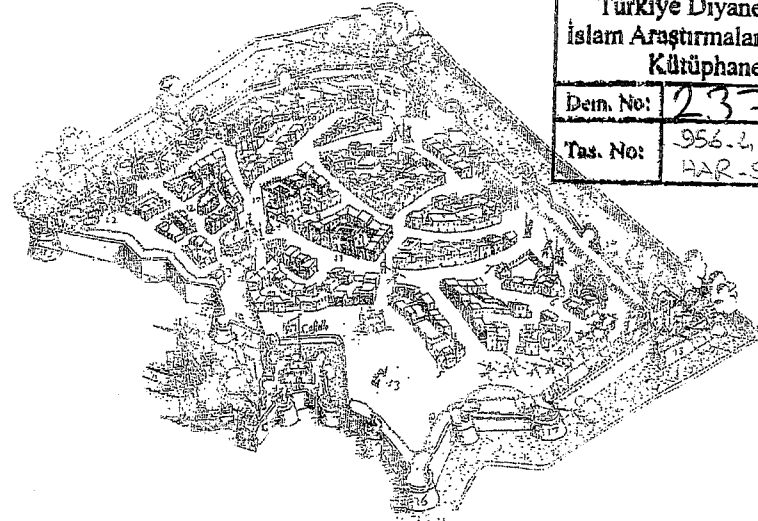
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The Harbour of
all this Sea and Realm

Crusader to Venetian Famagusta



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MAGOSA

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- 1 EGE ULUCA, Gazimağusa Kaleiçi'nin tarihsel süreç içindeki kentsel gelişimi ve değişimi, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, Doktora, 2006

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The Evidence of the Genoese and Venetian
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