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2.450. WINDMILLS AT EREGLI, ON THE EUROPEAN COAST OF THE MARMORA

Eregli was the ancient Heracleia. It was founded by colonists from Samos in 599 B. C. Windmills are supposed to have originated in this part of the world. They are still to be seen on many a headland and hilltop of the Marmora and the Aegean.

AKAΔΗΜΙΑ



Photos by H. G. Dwight

THESE SPRINGLESS CARTS ARE THE CHIEF MEANS OF CONVEYANCE THROUGHOUT ASIA MINOR





Photo by Ernest L. Harris

SCENE IN A GREEK VILLAGE ON THE ASIATIC SHORE OF THE DARDANELLES STRAIT

THE BLACK SEA  
If the Black Sea lacks the charm of its southern neighbor, its physical features are on a scale befitting its greater size, and it forms the natural outlet for a territory of far vaster extent and commercial importance. Into it pour from different points of its low, northern coast four of the greatest rivers in Europe—the Danube, the Dnieper, the Don, and the Dniester—all of them longer than the Rhine and exceeded in length only by the Volga. Our own Mississippi, of course, is longer than any of them, having a course of 2,616 miles, while that of the Danube is 1,725.

Its greater depths—which are very deep indeed, sinking to 7,000 feet—contain no discoverable form of organic life, which does not prevent it, however, from harboring an astounding variety of fish. Like the Mediterranean, the Black Sea is also tideless, or imperceptibly tidal, and a strong surface current flows out of it through the Bosphorus, another one returning at a lower level.

Upon the eastern end of the Black Sea abuts the noble range of the Caucasus, loftier than any other in Europe and not

unworthy to compare with the Rocky Mountains, the Andes, or even the Himalayas.

In contrast to the generally flat northern shore, the southern is a series of high and broken scarps that hold up the plateaus of Asia Minor. These are largely wooded. In natural harbors the Black Sea is not well provided. In fact, the only landlocked anchorage is found in the Crimea.

But the Russians, the Rumanians, and the Bulgarians have improved their various ports, and from them lines of communication radiate by land and sea to every part of the world, tapping the great wheat and oil fields adjoining the Black Sea and the rich agricultural regions of Transcaspia. The Turkish coast is still innocent of harbors or railroads, although it does a considerable trade in foreign bottoms. It is one of the principal tobacco-growing districts of the world, besides exporting wool, gums, nuts, and other natural products.

The history of the Black Sea has always been associated with that of the lesser lake forming its outlet. The Greeks ventured into it at a very early period, bestowing upon it the name of