




## Evolution of Commemorative Landscapes: An Analysis of Gallipoli Historical Site's Memorial Places

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### Abstract

This study examines the development of memorial sites on the Gallipoli Historical Site, investigating the complex relationship between historical events, architectural structures, and landscape design. The research evaluates the evolution of designs by doing a literature analysis, selecting sites, and conducting examination. It emphasises a significant change from traditional monuments to modern landscapes that include nature. The unique characteristics of the Gallipoli Historical Site are crucial in developing cultural and national identities. The findings emphasise the significance of creating memorial places that are economically efficient, inventive, and respectful to the location. The study suggests integrating symbolic planting design features and recognises the ongoing discussion on memorial design, promoting nature-based landscapes that pay tribute to shared memories while adhering to contemporary design principles.

**Keywords:** Commemorative sites, memorials, cultural heritage, Gallipoli Historical Site.

## Hatıra Peyzajlarının Evrimi: Gelibolu Tarihi Alanı'ndaki Anma Mekanlarının Analizi

### Öz

Bu çalışma, Gelibolu Tarihi Alanı'ndaki anma mekanlarının gelişimini incelemekte ve tarihi olaylar, mimari yapılar ve peyzaj tasarımı arasındaki ilişkiyi araştırmaktadır. Araştırma, literatür analizi yaparak, çalışma alanlarının seçimi ve incelemelerde bulunarak bu alanlardaki peyzaj tasarımlarının gelişimini değerlendirmektedir. Geleneksel anıtlardan doğayı da içeren modern peyzajlara doğru önemli bir değişim yaşandığı vurgulanmıştır. Gelibolu Tarihi Alanı'nın benzersiz özellikleri, kültürel ve ulusal kimliklerin geliştirilmesinde önemlidir. Bulgular, ekonomik açıdan verimli, yaratıcı ve bulunduğu yere saygılı anma mekânları yaratmanın önemini göstermektedir. Çalışma, sembolik bitkisel tasarım özelliklerinin alanlara entegre edilmesini ve çağdaş tasarım ilkelerine bağlı kalarak ortak anılara saygı gösteren, doğal peyzajları da teşvik ederek anma mekanları tasarımı konusunda önerilerde bulunmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Anma mekanları, anıtlar, kültürel miras, Gelibolu Tarihi Alanı.

**Citation:** Öncül, N. E. (2023). Evolution of commemorative landscapes: An analysis of Gallipoli Historical Site's Memorial Places. *Journal of Architectural Sciences and Applications*, 8 (2), 1006-1016.

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.30785/mbud.1357883>



## **1. Introduction**

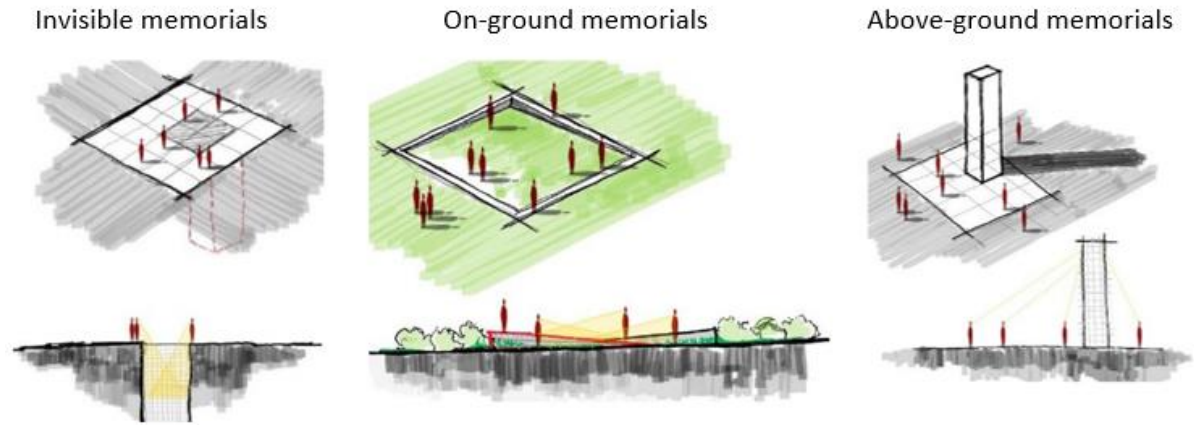
A memorial is a symbolic artwork that serves as evidence of the communal significance of a particular event, individual, or situation. In its most efficacious manifestation, it possesses enduring significance, establishing a connection between historical occurrences and the contemporary era as well as forthcoming developments (Dimitropoulos, 2009). Monuments are artistic creations that serve to establish and define the collective identity of individuals within a certain society. Public monuments fulfil several functions, including functioning as memorial symbols for significant events, serving as recollections of historical and social contexts, and improving the visual appeal of a certain location, encouraging the admiration of individuals. When exploring the historical trajectory of community monuments, it becomes evident that the primary impetus for their construction was to commemorate heroes and significant national events. Subsequently, the name "monument" gained more prevalence, with a particular focus on honouring individuals who perished in the context of World Wars I and II. The construction of these memorials was motivated by sad circumstances rather than by acts of honour. Subsequently, the focus of monuments transitioned from a national scope to a more localized, community-oriented approach.

Erbaş Gürler & Özer (2013) suggest that memorial sites may be characterized as tangible environments situated in public domains, with the purpose of safeguarding historical occurrences within the communal social consciousness. Memorial spaces encompass commemorative buildings that are specifically crafted to express reverence and tribute towards the memory of an individual or a significant event. The artifacts encompass a variety of items such as sculptures, trees, burial monuments, mosaics, fountains, and plaques that are typically positioned on benches, walls, or sidewalks. Memorial spaces refer to designated landscapes that serve the purpose of preserving historical events within the collective memory of residents, achieved via the physical manifestation of these events in public locations. Also, memorials have a further social impact through their roles as tourist attractions, sites for civic gatherings, and venues for everyday interactions.

The evolution of memorial design from the late nineteenth century to the present has resulted in a transformation of the connection between visitors and memorial places. The viewing viewpoint of the artifacts and figurative sculptures is designed to facilitate user interaction through several sensory experiences, including as occupying, touching, hearing, and participating in actions of commemoration (Attwa et al., 2022). There has been a growing desire for the development of memorial spaces as opposed to traditional standing monuments, accompanied by a shift in landscape architectural principles towards more modern approaches. The concept of a garden of commemorative sites pertains to a publicly accessible space intentionally created and designated to serve as a central location for the commemoration of specific memories. In several instances, these gardens have been established on the very grounds where a particular tragedy occurred (Gough, 2000).

In their study, Attwa et al. (2022) classified the aesthetic attributes of memorial landscapes into three distinct categories. The three types of monuments discussed in this context are referred to as "the invisible memorials," "on-ground memorials," and "ceremonial memorials (above-ground)."

According to Attwa et al. (2022), "The invisible memorials" In contrast to the conventional technique, which involves fully visible monuments, the structure of the monument is entirely concealed beneath the ground, rendering it inaccessible to the public and concealed from the visual field. "On-ground memorials" are memorials that are elevated slightly above the ground. They are considered on level with the human eye's cone of vision. Their height is usually lower than the human scale. "Above-ground memorials" are classified as visible memorials that are elevated above the ground. These memorials are situated at a significant height in relation to the human size and the cone of vision, therefore being exposed to the horizon. Additionally, they possess a monumental scale (Figure 1).



**Figure 1.** Memorial types according to their visual characteristics (Attwa et al., 2022)

Societies intentionally designate and memorialize landscapes to preserve and honour certain events, such as personal experiences, military wars, or deeply ingrained ideas. The forms and sizes of these assets exhibit considerable variation, ranging from discrete, independent elements to expansive, panoramic vistas. The described phenomena encompass the shared memory of social collectives and functions as a reservoir of symbolic importance for the broader populace.

Gallipoli Historical Site is distinguished by the significant conflict that occurred a century ago, giving rise to enduring tales. Additionally, its exceptional natural, agricultural, archaeological, and urban environment qualities are perceptible due to its stringent legal protection. Due to its universal character, this region has been designated as a protected area and is now listed in the Tentative Lists of The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO, 2023).

The Gallipoli Historical Site encompasses a multitude of significant levels of collective memory. The monuments and memorials on the Gallipoli Historical Site have greatly contributed to the construction of cultural and national identities for both Turkey and the Allied countries involved in the conflict. The creation of martyrs' cemeteries has consistently been a topic of discussion in relation to the Çanakkale Battles, which marked the front where the Ottoman Empire suffered the highest number of casualties.

The objective of this study is to evaluate the changing characteristics of commemorative sites located on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The study assesses the commemorative places and structures built on the Gallipoli Historical Site and examines how their architecture, placement, and integration with the surroundings contribute to Gallipoli's significance as a site of commemoration and national identity. The framework is based on the incorporation of history, architecture, and landscape design. The study entails a thorough examination of the historical evolution of the chosen sites, together with an evaluation of the present condition of the monument landscapes.

## **2. Material and Method**

The area, which was established as the Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park in 1973, was removed as a national park in 2014, and the Directorate of Gallipoli Historical Site was established (ÇATAB, 2023). Covering a total area of 33,000 hectares, the historical site is located at the southern end of the Gallipoli Peninsula, on the European side of the Dardanelles (Figure 2). Reports and maps on tourism, transportation, and historical sites of the Gallipoli Historical Site were obtained from the Directorate of the Site.

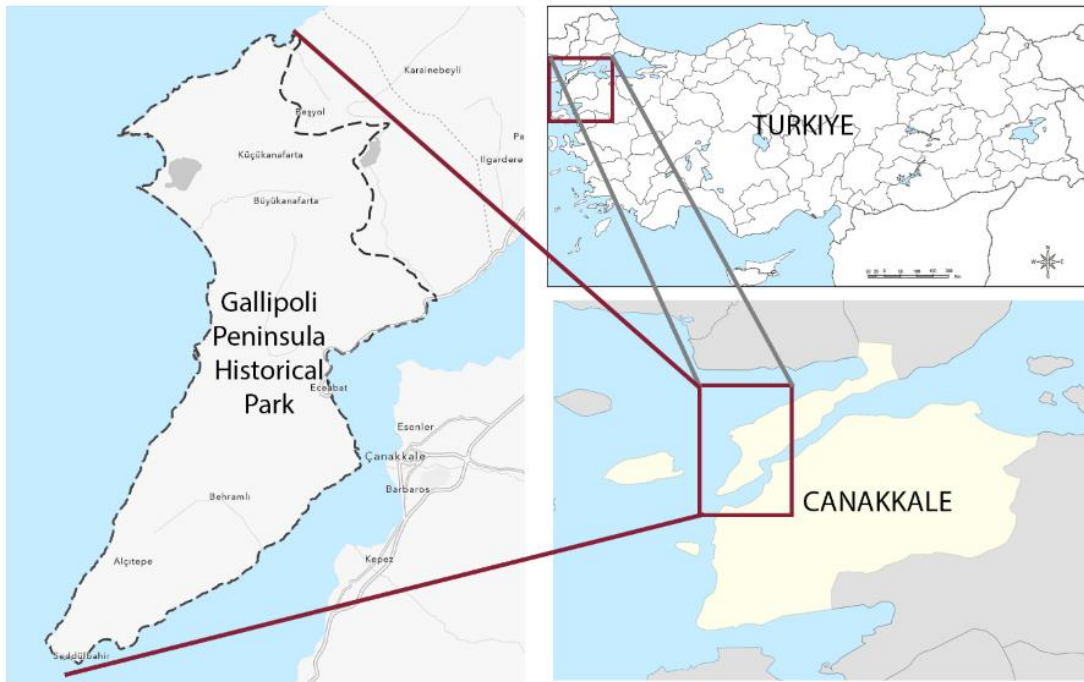


Figure 2. Location of study area

The Gallipoli Historical Site consisted of two battlefields, one located on the northern front and the other on the southern front. The losses incurred during the Çanakkale Battles were primarily focused on these two specific places. According to ÇATAB (2023), there are fifty-seven Turkish Memorial Sites and thirty-five Allied Memorial Sites on the Gallipoli Historical Site. The study analyzed four Turkish and four Allied memorial sites, which served as representations of the south and north fronts (Figure 3).

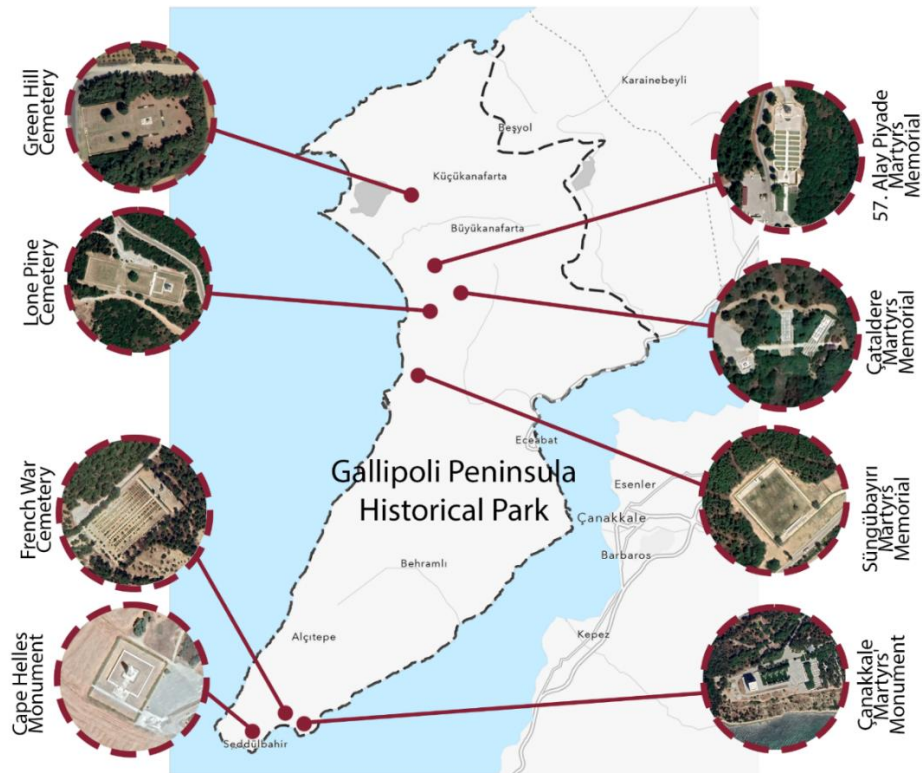
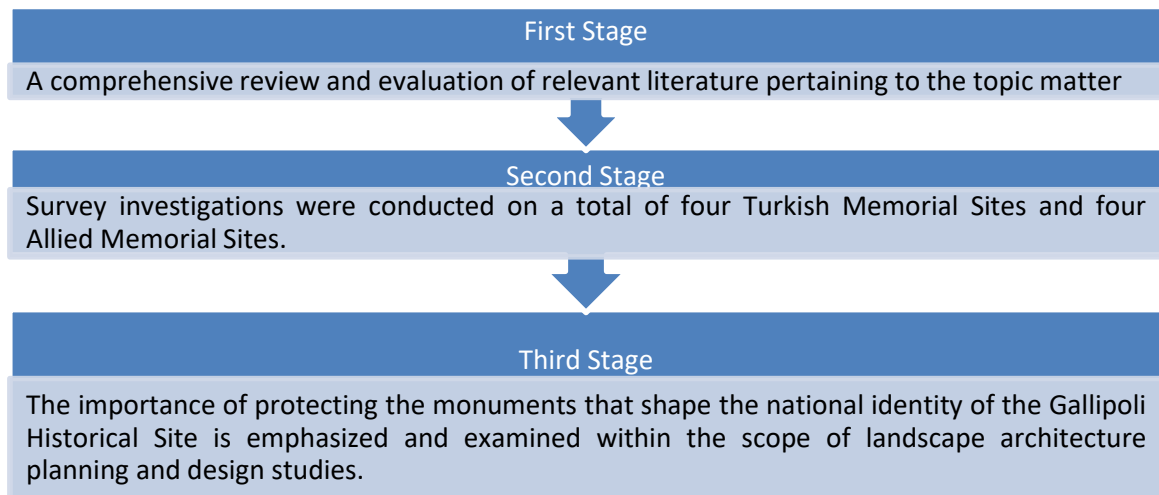


Figure 3. The researched map of selected memorial sites

The study region chosen for this research comprises the Gallipoli Historical Site, specifically focusing on the monuments and cemeteries associated with the Allied and Turkish forces. The selection of this location was based on two factors: the presence of high visitor density and notable architectural

variations among the sites. The study analyses the memorial spaces and structures built on the Gallipoli Historical Site and examines how their design, placement, and integration into the landscape contribute to Gallipoli's significance as a site of remembrance and national identity. It is based on a framework that incorporates history, architecture, and landscape design.

The study approach comprises three distinct steps. During the first stage, a comprehensive review and evaluation of relevant literature pertaining to the topic matter was completed. During the second stage of the study, a total of four Turkish Memorial Sites and four Allied Memorial Sites located within the Gallipoli Historical Site were chosen to represent sample sites. Subsequently, survey investigations were conducted within these designated areas. The significance of ensuring the long-term sustainability of the memorial sites within the Gallipoli Historical Site, which have a crucial role in shaping the national identity, was underscored in the last phase of the study. This was accomplished through an assessment conducted within the framework of landscape architecture planning and design research (Fig. 4).



**Figure 4.** Method flow chart

### 3. Findings and Discussion

According to Marot (2003), the garden has served as a repository of cultural memory, functioning as a theatre that reflects its underlying narrative since ancient times. The focus of the memorial's design has transitioned from the creation of physical artifacts to the creation of a meaningful space (Rosenberg, 2007). The evolving interaction about monument design is believed to be indicative of the enduring connection between the monument and the garden. Memorial sites hold significant importance within the cultural landscape and contribute to the establishment of national cultural identity due to their essential function and the process by which they are created. These locations, which possess historical, artistic, documentary, functional, and cultural significance, warrant preservation and recognition as distinct areas and spaces within the field of landscape planning and design. Their inherent values should be evaluated and acknowledged, and their commemorative and/or symbolic importance should be safeguarded and accentuated, contingent upon the characteristics of the specific area or space (Günaçan & Erdoğan, 2018). Sites that retain remnants of a city's historical and cultural recollections serve to sustain their own presence and distinctiveness, while also transmitting the cultural memory and principles of the city to subsequent generations. Within this setting, locations of remembrance serve as prominent focal points that have evolved into symbolic representations of the urban environment, effectively preserving the collective memory of society.

Rosenberg (2007) introduced a transformative discourse in the design of the monument, wherein the conventional notion of a memorial as an item has been reimagined and reconfigured as a spatial construct. Lefebvre (2016) has also seen this shift in design in his work, "The Production of Space". According to Lefebvre (2016), the advent of modernity has predominantly resulted in the



diminishment of the conventional signs and symbols inherent in architectural practices. This effect results in the erosion of spatial identity. The evidence indicates that the designed space has undergone a process of integration with transparency, resulting in the loss of its distinct characteristics. According to Micieli-Voutsinas (2017), the idea of "affective heritage" challenges conventional understandings of time and spatial boundaries by highlighting how the recollection of traumatic pasts by visitors in the present may significantly alter their physiological and psychological encounters with place, space, and time.

Landscape elements are delineated by a multitude of factors, including the positioning of the monument, the spatial configuration of the surrounding environment, the architectural morphology of the structures, and the composition and texture of the materials employed. Like urban environments, these components also contribute to the definition of the monument and its immediate vicinity. Designers employ many aspects, including water, flora, geography, and memorial components, to enhance and inspire specific feelings among visitors to these settings. Most historical monuments were intentionally crafted to illustrate the extraordinary significance of notable individuals and evoke a sense of appreciation for their accomplishments.

### 3.1. Turkish Memorial Sites

#### ***Çanakkale Martyrs' Monument***

In 1944, the Ministry of National Defense initiated a project competition for the building of a selected project. However, the commencement of work for the winning project was delayed owing to economic constraints. In 1952, the "Grand Committee" made a series of decisions about the construction of the winning project on Hisarlık Hill and the procurement of the required financial resources from the country (Figure 5). The Çanakkale Martyrs' Monument, established in 1954, was made accessible to the public in 1960 (Atabay, 2016).



**Figure 5.** Çanakkale martyrs' monument (author)

The structure constructed on Hisarlık Hill, situated at an elevation of about 50 meters above sea level, stands at a height of 41.70 meters. The Martyrs' Monument, in the words of its architect, the symbolizes the unified elevation of our fallen heroes from all regions (ÇATAB, 2023). The feet of the entity in question are adorned with relief sculpture that depict several significant incidents from the conflict. Annually, on the 18th of March, individuals, and officials from many regions of the nation convene at the monument ceremony location to partake in commemorative rituals. The Çanakkale martyrs' monument comprises two helipads, a Turkish garden, symbolic graves, relief sculpture, statues, a ceremony area, a square, seating spots, a mosque, and a fountain. The monument features symbolic graves situated at its rear. The planting design of the area primarily consisted of *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*, *Pittosporum tobira 'nana'*, *Rosa sp.*, *Buxus sempervirens 'rotundifolia'*, *Nandina domestica*, and *Lavandula sp.* (Figure 6).

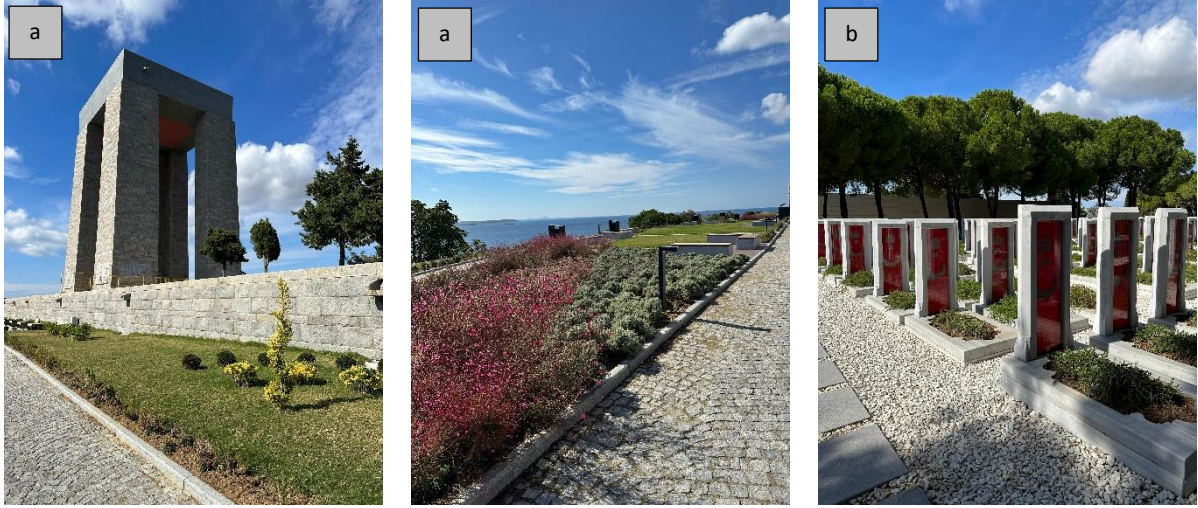


Figure 6. (a) Çanakkale martyrs' monument and surroundings (author) and (b) Turkish symbolic cemeteries (author)

### **Çataldere Martyrs Memorial**

The path of stairs leading to the site is constructed using granite blocks and is situated on the incline, providing a vantage point overlooking the Çataldere Valley (Fig. 7). Memorial was made accessible to anyone on April 25, 2005. The cemetery has a total of 2835 individuals who are recognized as martyrs (The Legend of Gallipoli, 2012). The memorial situated at Çataldere Valley was constructed in 2006 as a commemoration of the martyrs. An inclined terrain necessitates the use of a stone-block staircase to access the location. The planting concept incorporates species such as *Rosmarinus officinalis* L., *Juniperus horizontalis*, and *Euonymus japonicus* 'Aureo-marginatus', seamlessly blending with the natural landscape.



Figure 7. Çataldere martyrs memorial (Kültür Envanteri, 2023)

### **Süngübayırı Martyrs Memorial**

The martyrdom, which was established in 2022, implemented the monument concept as outlined in the Martyrdom Regulation. The monument and informally constructed tombstones, which symbolize the martyrs, were arranged in a disorganized manner. *Cupressus* sp. was chosen as the boundary element in the planting design of the area (Figure 8).





Figure 8. Süngübayırı martyrs memorial (ÇATAB, 2023)

### 57th Infantry Regiment Memorial

The construction of the 57<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment Memorial, which was created by architect Nejat Dinçel, took place in the year 1992. The complex is comprised of many key components, namely a centrally located fountain, an expansive area designated for prayer, a primary burial space, and a prominent monument (Figure 9) The primary substance employed in the act of martyrdom is calcareous stone (ÇATAB, 2023). This monument has representative cenotaphs and a relief sculpture. The vegetative design includes a lawn area between the cenotaphs and *Buxus sp.* as a delimiting element. There is also *Thuja orientalis* along the pathways at the entrance of the site.



Figure 9. 57th Infantry regiment memorial (ÇATAB, 2023)

### 3.2. Allied Memorial Sites

Most of the memorials and cemeteries affiliated with the Commonwealth and the French were constructed during the period from 1919 to 1926. In juxtaposition to the solitary French memorial and cemetery complex constructed in 1926, the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) currently oversees a total of 33 cemeteries and 3 memorials, encompassing the burial sites of troops hailing from many national backgrounds (Yılmaz, 2014). Some of these are Lone Pine Cemetery, Cape Helles Monument, French War Cemetery, Green Hill Cemetery (Figure 10). The Lone Pine Cemetery takes its name from a *Pinus pinea* tree that serves as its symbol. The Lone Pine and Green Hill Cemetery include expansive lawns adorned with various plant species, including *Rosa sp.*, *Lavandula officinalis*, *Pittosporum tobira 'Nana'*, and *Santolina chamaecyparissus*, which are used among the gravestones. Cape Helles Monument has a large lawn area with *Santolina chamaecyparissus* around the monument. In the French War Cemetery, in *Arbutus unedo*, *Cupressus sp.*, *Rosmarinus officinalis L.*, *Thuja orientalis* was predominantly used.





**Figure 10.** a) Lone pine cemetery (ÇATAB, 2023), b) Cape helles monument (author), c) French war cemetery (author) d) Green hill cemetery (ÇATAB, 2023)

The utilization of visual components within monuments to engage with the surrounding environment and historical events can serve as a means of symbolism, so enhancing the association between memory and location. Upon examination of the sample regions, it becomes evident that obelisks, which represent one of the first manifestations of monumental architecture, have a prominent position. The construction of obelisks in Allied cemeteries and memorial sites took place throughout the 1920s, whilst Turkish martyrs memorial and monuments exhibited a preference for obelisks from the 1960s to the 2000s. In the post-2000 era, there has been a noticeable shift towards the prevalence of contemporary landscape designs and on-ground approach monuments in the construction of commemorative structures. The prevalence and prominence of obelisk-shaped monuments within their respective locales may be attributed to their vertical structure, which positions them as the primary focal point and visual centrepiece.

#### **4. Conclusion and Suggestions**

According to Gül et al (2019), the establishment of local identity necessitates a comprehensive, inclusive, organized, and enduring methodology, which should be integrated into the realm of cultural tourism. In this context, preservation of cultural heritages should be undertaken with the objective of safeguarding their authenticity, while also establishing meaningful connections among them in a comprehensive manner. Furthermore, it is imperative that cultural heritage places are understood and developed in alignment with the local identity structure, distinctive values, and way of life. To establish a distinct local identity, it is important to assess the values associated with the local holistic identity. Furthermore, it is crucial to prioritize fundamental values based on their perceptual significance.

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), an organization that provides guidance for world heritage protection, operates under the premise that a monument is intrinsically linked to the historical events it has seen and the surrounding environment in which it is situated. In this context, it is important to acknowledge that the Gallipoli Peninsula was the site of the Çanakkale Battles and, as a result, its physical characteristics have been influenced correspondingly. The Gallipoli Historical Site serves as an exemplar that demonstrates the role of landscape in conveying memory, identity, and history to the general population.

The geographical significance and behavioural limits of a monument are determined by its shape and physical characteristics, which can range from intricate to conceptual. The utilization of simplified design forms and symbolic messaging facilitates enhanced user engagement and comprehension of the memorial's underlying concept and intended purpose.

The main objective in the conceptualization of memorial sites situated on the Gallipoli Historical Site ought to be the development of economically efficient, innovative, and structurally robust environments that harmonize with present-day memorials, while simultaneously integrating pragmatic, imaginative, and contemporary methodologies.

Plants also fulfil a significant function inside memorial settings, acting as potent representations of vitality and renewal. These features serve as uniting factors, providing individuals with a platform for self-expression and fostering a feeling of inclusion. Hence, it is imperative to allocate greater consideration to the incorporation of planting design elements in memorial sites, with a particular emphasis on the development of designs that effectively convey symbolic meaning through the expressive capabilities of plants. It is suggested to use lighting features, directional signs, and trash cans that exhibit minimal designs and are seamlessly blended with the surrounding environment. Due to the water shortage in the historic area, rainwater harvesting can be considered a sustainable and environmentally friendly practise, especially for the irrigation of green areas. As a result, it can contribute to water conservation, reduce dependency on external water resources, and encourage sustainable practises in the historic area.

This study showed an evolution in the design of commemorative sites within the Gallipoli Historical Site, where the focus has transitioned from creating materials to creating spatial environments or locations. Furthermore, it has been ascertained that there is a discernible shift in the choice of materials employed in monument design, with a steady transition from industrial substances to more organic components such as wood, grass, and water. Therefore, it is imperative to consider these concerns while designing new memorials within the Gallipoli Historical Site. The evolving discourse around memorial design contributes to the transition of memorials from urban landscapes to nature-based landscapes, wherein the explicit representation of a commemorative monument or sculpture is integrated into the natural environment of the memorial place.

In summary, the memorial landscape is regarded as a complex interplay between the commemorative aspects and the urban characteristics of space. Additional investigation may be undertaken to quantitatively assess the physical components and sensory perceptions of users, with the aim of designing a modern memorial landscape that is suitable for the specific memorial occasion and the available spatial constraints.

#### **Acknowledgements and Information Note**

The article complies with national and international research and publication ethics. Ethics committee approval was not required for the study.

#### **Author Contribution and Conflict of Interest Declaration Information**

The article has a single author and there is no conflict of interest.

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