

30.04.2015

Dear Ohlig

I send you the text of my poster (Athens 2015)

My friend Dennis (US) corrected my text this time and with my I will send 4 jpg pictures in two mails. I read the Guidelines for the publication too.

Thank you very much with my best wishes

MALATYA DERME IRRIGATION CANAL MEHMET BİLDİRİCİ*

Malatya is known in the history of Anatolia as Melitene (Eski Malatya). It is located now in the sub province of Malatya as Battalgazi. Modern Malatya was founded in the 19th Malatya is about 10 km from Melitene.

The exact date for the founding of Melitene is unknown however it is one of the many important cultural cities in the history of the World and Anatolia.

The first castle in the ancient city of Melitene was constructed by the Roman Emperor Trajan (98-117) and restored by Emperor Diocletianus (284-305). It was finally finished in the reign of Justinianus (527-565).

The spring that supplied Derme canal is 5 km south from modern Gündüzbey there was a church now ruined built over the spring. It is supposed that the Prophet Jesus Christ walking around and the people lived here needed water. It is said that the prophet knocked his foot on the ground found water and ordered it to flow in the direction of Melitene (Diyarbakır Ottoman year book 1876).

The name comes from the Mesih (means Christ) and survives as Derme. It can be said as "JESUS CHRIST CANAL"

The route of the water flows through Gündüzbey, Haçova, kafona, Yeşilyurt (ancient Çırmıklı), Tecde and reaches to Aspuzu (Modern Malatya) and makes a water fall known as "Kernik". It than flows on to Melitene and continues on to the river of Efratus (Turkish Fırat).

The distance from the spring to modern Malatya is about 18-20 km and from the Malatya to Melitene is about another 10 km. In Ottoman times it was operated by MÜSEYİT, a local water operating man.

The first parts of canal areas (Çırmıklı, Tecde) are old Byzantine settlements.

Discharge of the canal is approximately 6 m³/sec, the water used been used for domestic and irrigation purposes. It was and earthen canal but later in about the years 1940 it was covered with concrete. There. There is one bridge over it reconstructed in the year of 1848 called "Yelbeyi" along with 19 others little bridges. The taste of the water is accepted as excellent by the people living around the area.

This is the first publication about this valuable and historical monument.

*Retired civil engineer, (İTÜ 1962) lives in Istanbul and works on historical water supplies since 1991

Bibliography

- 1.. Battalgazi Mayorship's brochure
2. Diyarbakır Salnamesi (Yearbook of the Ottoman Government) 1876
3. Şentürk, Yeşilyurt Tarihi Malatya
4. The map of canal from Google.

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- a.. The map of the canal (Bildirici Öztuğ, 2015)
- b.. Derme Irrigation canal at Gündüzbey (Mehmet Bildirici 2012)
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- d..Inscription from the past in Melitene (Mehmet Bildirici 2012)

The spring of Derme canal is 5 km the south from Gündüzbey. Over the spring there was a ruined church. It is supposed that Prophet Jesus Christ was walking around, the people live here needed water and prophet knock his foot on the ground and found water and orders it, flows it to the direction to Melitene. (Ref.2) The name comes from Der Mesih (means Christ) and survives as DERME. It can be said as “JESUS CHRIST CANAL”

The water flows inside of Gündüzbey, Haçova, Kafona, inside Yeşilyurt (ancient Çırmıklı), Tecde and reaches to Aspuzu (Modern Malatya) and makes a water fall as Kernik than goes on to Melitene and goes on to river of EFRATUS (Fırat)..

The distance from the spring to modern Malatya is about 18-20 km and from Malatya to Melitene is about 10 km. In ancient times it was operated by MÜSEYİT a local water operating man.

First parts of canal areas Çırmıklı, Tecde) are old Byzantine settlements. Discharge of the canal is approximately $6\text{m}^3/\text{sec}$. The water are been used for domestic and irrigation purposes. In ancient times it was earth canal but later about the years 1940 it was covered with concrete. Over it there is one bridge constructed in the year of 1838 called Yelbeyi and some 19 little bridges. The taste of the water is accepted as excellent by the people living around.

This is the first publications about this valuable and historical monument.

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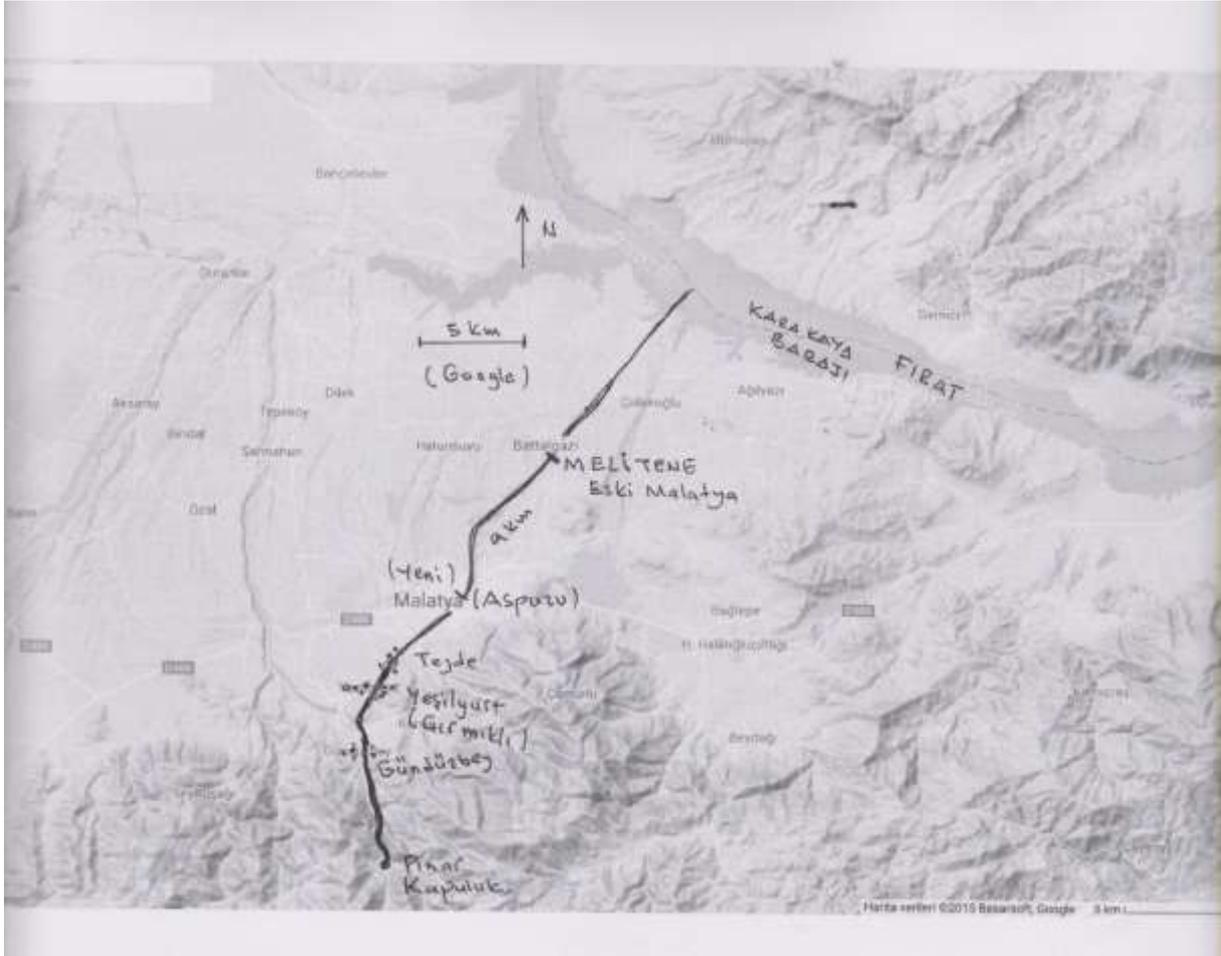
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The map of Derme Kanal (Bildirici Öztuğ 2015)



Derme Irrigation canal at Gündüzbey (Mehmet Bildirici 2012)



Derme canal concrete covered (DSI archive)



An old street in Melitene (Battalgazi) Mehmet Bildirici 2012



Inscription (Ottoman) at Melitene (Photo by Mehmet Bildirici 2012)



Inscription from the past in Melitene (Mehmet Bildirici 2012)



Inscription from the past in Melitene (Mehmet Bildirici 2012)



Pictured stones in Melitene (Mehmet Bildirici 2012)



Inscription from the past in Melitene (Mehmet Bildirici 2012)



A Turkish Kahve (Café) along the Canal (Mehmet Bildirici 2012)



A New Bridge on the canal (Mehmet Bildirici 2012)