

Cyprus: The Book of Maps

Volume 1: 15th-16th Centuries



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Cyprus: The Book of Maps

Annotated Catalogue of the Printed Maps of Cyprus

Volume 1: 15th-16th Centuries



Compiled by
Ashley Baynton-Williams

Edited by
Artemis Scutari

with
Evangelia Sofianou and Dora Mitsonia

AdVenture SA
Athens 2016

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27. PORCACCHI, Tomaso

Venice, 1572



[Map 27.1]

27.1: 1572

CIPRO

Size: Inner border: 101 x 141 mm; border: 103 x 143 mm; plate mark: 110 x 145 mm; text block: 93 x 136 mm; widest with text: 239 x 143 mm

Medium: Copper engraving

Scale: [not given]

Orientation: Compass rose; north towards the top

Latitude and longitude: [not marked]

From:

i. Tomaso Porcacchi, *L'Isole piu famose del mondo ...*

Publication details: Venice: Simone Galignani de Karera & Girolamo Porro, 1572.

Locations: Helsinki, Nordenskiöld Collection, two copies; London, BL, Maps C.7.b.19.

References: Mickwitz *et al.* 1981, 185 and 186; Shirley 2004, T.POR-1a.

ii. *L'Isole piu famose del mondo ...*

Publication details: Venice: Giorgio Angelieri for Simone Galignani de Karera & Girolamo Porro, 1576 [colophon: M.D.LXXV.].

Locations: Helsinki, Nordenskiöld Collection, two copies; London, BL I, C.83.e.2.; *idem* II, G.7223.; Nicosia, BCCF I, A&L-035; *idem* II, M&A-017.

References: Mickwitz *et al.* 1981, 187 and 188; BCCF 2003, 23 (col. ill.) and 23A; Shirley 2004, T.POR-1b; *idem*, T.POR-1c.

iii. *L'Isole piu famose del mondo ...*

Publication details: Venice: Giorgio Angelieri for the Heirs of Simone Galignani [i.e. Giovanni Battista & Giorgio Galignani], 1590.

Locations: Helsinki, Nordenskiöld Collection; London, BL, Maps.C.48.d.64.; Nicosia, BCCF, C-056.

References: Mickwitz *et al.* 1981, 189; BCCF 2003, 23.1; Shirley 2004, T.POR-1d.

iv. *L'Isole piu famose del mondo ...*

Publication details: Venice: Heirs of Simone Galignani [i.e. Giovanni Battista & Giorgio Galignani], 1604/1605.

Locations: Helsinki, Nordenskiöld Collection; London, BL, Maps C.48.d.65.

References: Mickwitz *et al.* 1981, 190; Shirley 2004, T.POR-1e.

v. *L'Isole piu famose del mondo ...*

Publication details: Padua: Paolo Galignani & Francesco Galignani, 1620.

Locations: Helsinki, Nordenskiöld Collection; London, BL, 215.b.1.

References: Mickwitz *et al.* 1981, 191; Shirley 2004, T.POR-1f.

27.2: 1686

The plate has been heavily re-engraved. This re-engraving is most evident on the decorative features: for example, the crude heavy lines used for the outlines of the walls of 'CERINES', 'NICOSIA' and 'FAMAGVSTA', the two sea monsters, the seahorse and the coastline, while the more delicate shading has faded away. The wings of the figure at the head of the title cartouche now have linear hatching. The scroll at the bottom right has the hatching running upwards to the left, whereas previously it ran upwards to the right.

From: *L'Isole piu famose del mondo ...*

Publication details: Venice: Pietro Antonio Brignonci, 1686.

Locations: Venice, Marciana, Inv. 84722, C 287C 247, with 49 maps; Washington, LC, unk83044634, with 49 maps.

Reference: Phillips 1958, 5680.



[Map 27.1] detail



[Map 27.2] detail

Biography

Thomaso Porcacchi (1530-1585) was born in Castiglion Fiorentino [Aretino], Tuscany, into a poor family. Through the patronage of Duke Cosimo I de' Medici, he was able to pursue his studies; afterwards, he embarked on a career as a translator, editor and author, initially in Florence, often working with the humanist scholar Lodovico Domenichi. His speciality was classical texts, particularly of a geographical and historical nature. Through this work, he came into contact with the prominent Venetian publisher Gabriel Giolito de' Ferrari (ca 1510-1578) and, in 1559, he moved to Venice to form a fruitful association with Giolito, who had produced a number of books containing maps; he had also published, as broadsheets, two maps by Giacomo Gastaldi, from his shop *al segno della Fenice* in the Rialto district of the city.

Late in his career, Porcacchi composed an isolario, *L'isole piu famose del mondo ...*, published by Simone Galignani de Karera and Girolamo Porro in 1572. Galignani (fl. 1552-1578; d. ca 1578) was a Paduan printer and publisher who had settled in Venice; Porro (fl. ca 1567-1597), also from Padua, was one of the leading map engravers of the day. In 1574 Porro engraved the plates for another Porcacchi volume, *Funerali antichi di diversi popoli, et nationi ...*, and he later contributed the maps (see [Map 38]) to a new edition of Claudius Ptolemy's *Geographiae universae tum veteris tum novae ...*, edited by Giovanni Antonio Magini and published *apud Hæredes Simonis Galignani de Karera* [by the Heirs of Simone Galignani de Karera (Giovanni Battista and Giorgio Galignani)].

Atlas

Porcacchi's *L'isole piu famose del mondo ...* is sometimes said to have been inspired by the Holy League's victory over the Ottomans at the Battle of Lepanto (7 October 1571). Certainly, the *Isole* is dedicated to Don John of Austria, the victorious hero of the battle – the title refers to '[...] Al Sereniss. Principe Et Sig.^{re} Il S. Don Giovanni D'Avstria General della Santiss. Lega [...]'] – but as the plan of the battle first appeared in the second edition (1576), the preparation of the first edition is likely to have predated the battle.

In the first edition (1572), the atlas contained 30 engraved maps (including this map of Cyprus), set in text. The coverage was worldwide, albeit concentrated on the Mediterranean. For the second edition, the text was rewritten, and 17 additional maps were inserted, to make a total of 47. After this edition, the format became settled. While a new map of Istria appeared in the 1605 edition, there were no further improvements to the text, and by the time of the 1686 edition the atlas was surely only of antiquarian interest, although its rarity makes it particularly sought-after by collectors today.



[Map 27.1] detail



[Map 27.2] detail



[Map 27.1] detail



[Map 27.2] detail

Map

The map is a simple, but neatly engraved, reduction of the Bartolomeo–Camocio type [Maps 1 and 8], the engraving credited to Porro on the title-page. The map was reissued without cartographic correction across editions, although Brigonci, the publisher of the last edition, had to commission some fairly extensive reworking to restore the impressions to publishable quality.

The map is set in Italian text composed by Porcacchi; the section on Cyprus opens with a description of the geographical position of the island, then its history and information on the 11 districts and the townships of medieval Cyprus.

Separate examples can be dated by the text setting of the page on which the map is found, with the different characteristics identified in the following table.



[Map 27.1] i: 1572



[Map 27.1] iii: 1590

Date	Page	Heading	Catchword	Characteristic
1572	[20]	DESCRITTIONE DELL'ISOLA DI CIPRO. [map] [text]	... tempi antichi	The heading is without decorative woodcuts. The text commences with the woodcut capital 'N'.
1576	144	[woodcut design with urns at either end] DESCRITTIONE DELL'ISOLA DI CIPRO. [map] [text]	... & Cripton	The woodcut capital 'C' contains the upper torso of a woman; the first line of text ends '... Tramontana ui cino ...'.
1590	144	[woodcut design with a face at the centre] DESCRITTIONE DELL'ISOLA DI CIPRO. [woodcut design] [map] [text]	... & Cripton	The woodcut capital 'C' contains a picture of a woman and a ship; the first line of text ends '... Tramontana vicino ...'.
1604/1605	144	[woodcut design with a figure at the centre, in a circular surround; two separate woodcuts, at either end are surmounted by eagles] DESCRITTIONE DELL'ISOLA DI CIPRO. [woodcut design] [map] [text]	... & Cripton	The woodcut capital 'C' contains a picture of a cherub with a trident over his shoulder; the first line of text ends '... Tramontana vicino ...'.
1620	144	[woodcut composed of a repeated carved design] DESCRITTIONE DELL'ISOLA DI CIPRO. [map] [text]	... & Cripton	The woodcut capital 'C' is overlaid on a floral design.
1686	-	[blank]	-	[no text]

References

Map: Stylianou 1980, 75 (fig. 78: 1576 edition); BCCF 2003, 23 (col. ill.); Zacharakis 2009, 2743/1795 (ill.).

28. JODE, Gerard de

[Antwerp], [ca 1573]



[Map 28] detail

CYPRVS IN= | SVLA MA= | RIS SYRIACI | iuxta Ifsicum si= | num sita.

One of six maps engraved on a single plate, with:

- [1]. SICILIA INSVLA MARIS | Inferi. iuxta Mamertinum fretum. [Inner border: 140 x 185 mm]
- [2]. CORSICA, OLIM CYRNVS | INSVLA maris Ligustici. // SARDINIA TVRRHE= | ni maris Insula. [Inner border: 115 x 185 mm]
- [3]. CANDIA, OLIM | AERIA, CVRE= | TIS MACARON | ET CRETA DIC= | TA Insula Libÿci maris [Inner border: 115 x 295 mm]
- [4]. PYTHIVSÆ INSVLÆ, | maris Balearici. // MAIORICA ET MINO= | RICA SARDOI maris Insulæ. [Inner border: 80 x 185 mm]
- [5]. MELITA AFRICI seu Sicculi | maris Insula. // MITYLENE AEGEI MARIS | Insula in Adramitteno sinu. [Inner border: 80 x 295 mm]

Size: Inner border/border: 142 x 292 mm; sheet border: 367 x 510 mm; plate mark: 370 x 514 mm

Medium: Copper engraving

Scale: [not given]

Orientation: [north towards the top]

Latitude and longitude: [not marked]

From:

i. [Antwerp: Gerard de Jode, ca 1573] (separate publication).

Locations: [no recorded example].

ii. Gerard de Jode [Daniel Cellarius (ed.)], *Speculum orbis terrarum*

Publication details: Antwerp: Gerard Smits for Gerard de Jode, 1578.

Locations: Cambridge, CUL, L*.7.11(A); London, BL, Maps C.7.c.12.; Oxford, Bodleian, Mason Q 234; Rotterdam, MMR, Collectie Engelbrecht 34: containing proof states of some of the maps.

References: Krogt 2003, 32:01; Shirley 2004, T.JOD-1b.

iii. *Speculum orbis terrarum / terræ*

Publication details: Antwerp: Arnold Coninx for 'Vidva et Hæredes Gerardi de Ivdæis' [the Widow and Heirs of Gerard de Jode, i.e. Pascale (Paschina) van Gelder and Cornelis de Jode], 1593.

Locations: Chicago, Newberry, VAULT oversize Ayer 135 .J9 1593; Greenwich, NMM, Oversize shelving, 51588-2001; London, BL, Maps C.7.c.13.; Nicosia, BCCF I, C-069, separate; *idem* II, M&A-019, separate.

References: BCCF 2003, 29 (col. ill.); *idem*, 29.A; Krogt 2003, 32:02, noting variant title-pages; Shirley 2004, T.JOD-1c.

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Athens 2020

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52. BEAUVAU, Henri de

Nancy, 1615



[Map 52]

Cipre

Size: Inner border/border: 102 x 156 mm; plate mark:
103 x 158 mm

Medium: Copper engraving

Scale: [not given]

Orientation: [north at the top]

Latitude and longitude: [not marked]

From:

i. Henri de Beauvau, *Relation journalière du voyage du Levant ...*

Publication details: Nancy: Jacob Garnich, 1615.

Locations: London, BL I, G.7199.; *idem* II, 566.g.23.(1.); Nicosia, BCCF, C-014, separate; Paris, BnF, 4-O2-21 (C).

References: Brunet 1860, 724-725; Tobler 1867, p. 90; *BCCF* 2003, 55; Shirley 2004, G.BEAV-1a; *idem* G.BEAV-1b; Ioannou 2016 I, p. 33.

ii. *Relation journalière du voyage du Levant ...*

Publication details: Nancy: Jacob Garnich, 1619.

Locations: London, BL, 790.i.22.(1.); Paris, BnF, 4-O2-21 (E,1).

References: Brunet 1860, 724-725, notes; Tobler 1867, p. 90; Shirley 2004, G.BEAV-1c.

Biography

The French adventurer, general and diplomat Henri de Beauvau (fl. ca 1604-1615) studied at the University of Pont-à-Mousson, which had been established in 1572 in order to promote the Catholic Reformation in Lorraine and counteract the growing Protestant influence. Beauvau became an acclaimed champion of the Catholic faith, as he served in wars against the Ottomans in Hungary, most notably in the employ of the Holy Roman Emperor Rudolph II. In 1604 he undertook a journey to the Levant, travelling through Greece, Cyprus, Asia Minor, Palestine and Egypt. However, rather than being a pilgrimage, this was a diplomatic mission on behalf of the French crown to escort Jean de Gontaut-Biron (II), Baron de Salignac, the French ambassador to the Porte (1605-1610), to Constantinople to meet the new sultan, Ahmed I. On his return, Beauvau composed an account of his expedition.

Jacob Garnich was active in Nancy (ca 1604-1630) as the printer of the Duke of Lorraine, first Charles III and then his successor Henry II, as well as a publisher and bookseller in Pont-à-Mousson (ca 1608-1612).

Book

The first edition of Beauvau's account appeared in 1608, as *Relation journalière du voyage du Levant faict et décrit par Messire Henry de Beauvau ...*, published in Toul by François du Bois. This edition was not illustrated.

In 1615 a second edition was published in Nancy, '[...] Reueu augmenté et enrichy par l'auteur de pourtraicts des lieux les plus remarquables [...]', as noted on the title-page. These additions include 49 maps, plans and views, set in the text, and these were reprinted in the third edition of 1619. With these additions, Beauvau's text is one of the most important and best-illustrated French descriptions of the Eastern Mediterranean countries and islands, with a remarkable suite of maps, town plans and views to enhance the extensive description of the regions. It was the illustrations, however, that secured its important position in the travel literature of the period.

Map

Beauvau's map of Cyprus is one of the most influential maps of Cyprus from this period, from that small but elite group of prototype maps that spawned a later generation of derivatives, a notable number in the case of this map. However, its importance has to be ascribed to its popularity, not its geography.

The map was engraved anonymously; the engraved title, with the imprint 'I. A.', was attributed by Brunet (1860) to Jean Appier *dit* Hanzelet (1596-1647), and it is possible that the maps and other illustrations in the book were also engraved by him (Ioannou 2016 I, p. 33).

The map is compressed on its west-east axis, making the island 'fatter' north to south and 'stumpier' west to east than in reality. The depiction is regressive, not progressive, characterised by Navari (BCCF 2003, p. 147) as 'truly degenerate and deformed', and yet, for some reason, the delineation was readily accepted and adopted as a source map of Cyprus for book illustrations for the following 80 years, while its influence can be seen as late as the Thomas Jefferys map of Cyprus of 1745, in turn reproduced in 1754 and 1780 [see vol. 3*].

It seems likely that Beauvau was working from Johannes Metellus' model of 1601, but compacted the east-west length of the island to come up with a rather different outline. Visible in the sea south of Famagusta is a strange hollow 'X', approximately in the same position as the compass on the Metellus and Heberer maps (respectively [Maps 45 and 51]). Did the engraver insert the compass and then have to delete it? If so, it seems strange that he did not redo the hachuring of this area.

An interesting feature of the map of Cyprus (as well as of the rest of the maps in the book), which may reflect the engraver's limitations, is that it lacks place names; instead, locations are marked with engraved numbers linked to a letterpress key printed below the map. The place names listed in the key for the map of Cyprus are: '1. Cap de Phitoni.', '2. Fontaine amoureuse', '3. Riuiere de Polli.', '4. Riuiere de Morfu.', '5. Cap de Cornar.', '6. Cap de Macari.', '7. Cap de Bonandri.', '8. Carpasso.', '9. Famagouste.', '10. Cap Greque.', '11. Salines.', '12. Riuiere de Tesio.', '13. Limiso.', '14. Cap des Chats.', '15, [sic] Baffo.' and '16. Nicofsie.'. The same feature and place names were used in *ca* 1690 by Jacob Peeters (see [Map 103]), who was amongst those influenced by Beauvau's depiction of the island.

Both printings of the map have the same text setting:

Editions	Page	Heading	Catchword	Map verso
1615	88	TROISIEME	apres	[page:] 87
1619				[heading:] PARTIE. [no catchword or signature; the text ends:] ... est tel que le voyés.

References

Biography: Favier 1890 on Appier.

Map: Stylianou 1980, 106 (fig. 110); BCCF 2003, 55; Zacharakis 2009, 261/149.

59. JANSSONIUS, Johannes (II)

Amsterdam, 1628



[Map 59.1]

59.1: 1628

CYPRVS

Insets:

- Stalimini. [Scale not given]. Inner border: 34 x 22 mm
- Chius. [Scale not given]. Inner border: 34 x 25 mm
- Mitilene. [Scale not given]. Inner border: 34 x 32 mm
- Negroponte. [Scale not given]. Inner border: 34 x 31 mm
- Cerigo. [Scale not given]. Inner border: 34 x 27 mm
- Rhodus. [Scale not given]. Inner border: 34 x 21 mm

Size: Map: 86 x 176 mm; inner border: 124 x 176 mm; border: 138 x 189 mm; plate mark: 142 x 192 mm

Medium: Copper engraving

Scale: 'Milliaria Italica.' - '20' (19 mm)

Orientation: [north towards the top]

Latitude and longitude: Three borders (excluding lower) to main map are graticulated; latitude numbered '35' to '36' [degrees]; longitude, in top border only, numbered '64' to '67' [degrees]

From:

i. Gerard Mercator and Jodocus Hondius the Elder, *Atlas minor Gerardi Mercatoris à I. Hondio plurimis æneis Tabulis auctus et illustratus ...*

Publication details: Amsterdam: Johannes Janssonius (II), 1628.

Locations: Boston, BPL, G1007 .A85 1628; London, BL, Maps C.3.a.4.; Regensburg, SB, 999/4Hist.pol.34.

References: Krogt 2003, 352:01; Shirley 2004, T.JAN-14a.

ii. [Henri Lancelot du Voisin, Sieur de La Popelinière (transl.)], *Atlas minor, ou Briefve, & vive description de tout le Monde & ses parties ...*

Publication details: Amsterdam: Johannes Janssonius (II), 1630.

Locations: London, BL, Maps C.3.a.5.; Munich, BSB, 1840013 4 Mapp. 68; Paris, BnF, G-3103; Washington, LC, G1007 .A94 1630 Vault shelf.

References: Phillips 1914, 3419; Krogt 2003, 352:11; Shirley 2004, T.JAN-14b.



[Map 59.2]

iii. [Ernst Brinck (transl.), *Atlas minor, ofte Een korte doch grondige beschrijvinge der geheeler Werelt ... met vele Caerten verbeterd ende vermeerderd ...*
Publication details: Amsterdam: Johannes Janssonius (II), 1630.
Locations: Amsterdam, UB I, OTM: OF 63-798 (atlas); *idem* II, OTM: O 60-823 (atlas); Nicosia, BCCF, M&A-024, separate; Washington, LC I, G1007 .A92 1630a Vault shelf; *idem* II, G1007 .A92 1630b Vault shelf.
References: Phillips 1909, 439; Phillips 1958, 5930; BCCF 2003, 53.2; Krogt 2003, 352:21.

iv. [Peter Uffenbach (transl.), *Atlas minor, das ist: Ein kurtze, jedoch gründliche Beschreibung der gantzen Welt ...*
Publication details: Amsterdam: Johannes Janssonius (II), 1631.
Locations: London, BL, Maps C.3.a.6.; Regensburg, SB, 999/4Hist.pol.28; Washington, LC, G1007 .A95 1631 Vault shelf.
References: Phillips 1958, 5932; Krogt 2003, 352:31; Shirley 2004, T.JAN-14c.

v. *Atlas minor Gerardi Mercatoris ...*
Publication details: Amsterdam: Johannes Janssonius (II), 1634.
Locations: Amsterdam, UB I, OTM: O 60-1305 (ATLAS); *idem* II, OTM: O 61-9661 (atlas); London, BL, Maps C.3.a.7.; Washington, LC, G1007 .A9 1634 Vault shelf.
References: Phillips 1909, 446; Krogt 2003, 352:02; Shirley 2004, T.JAN-14d.

vi. *Atlas minor, das ist: Eine kurtze jedoch gründliche Beschreibung der gantzen Welt ...*
Publication details: Amsterdam: Johannes Janssonius (II), 1648-1651.
Locations: Helsinki, Nordenskiöld Collection; New York, NYPL, *KB 1648 (Mercator, G. Atlas minor); Nuremberg, SB, Amb. 4. 138(1)-(2): dated 1651.
Note: For the differences between the 1651 variant and the 'real' 1651 German edition, see Krogt 2003, 352:33, p. 552.
References: Mickwitz *et al.* 1981, 147; Krogt 2003, 352:32.

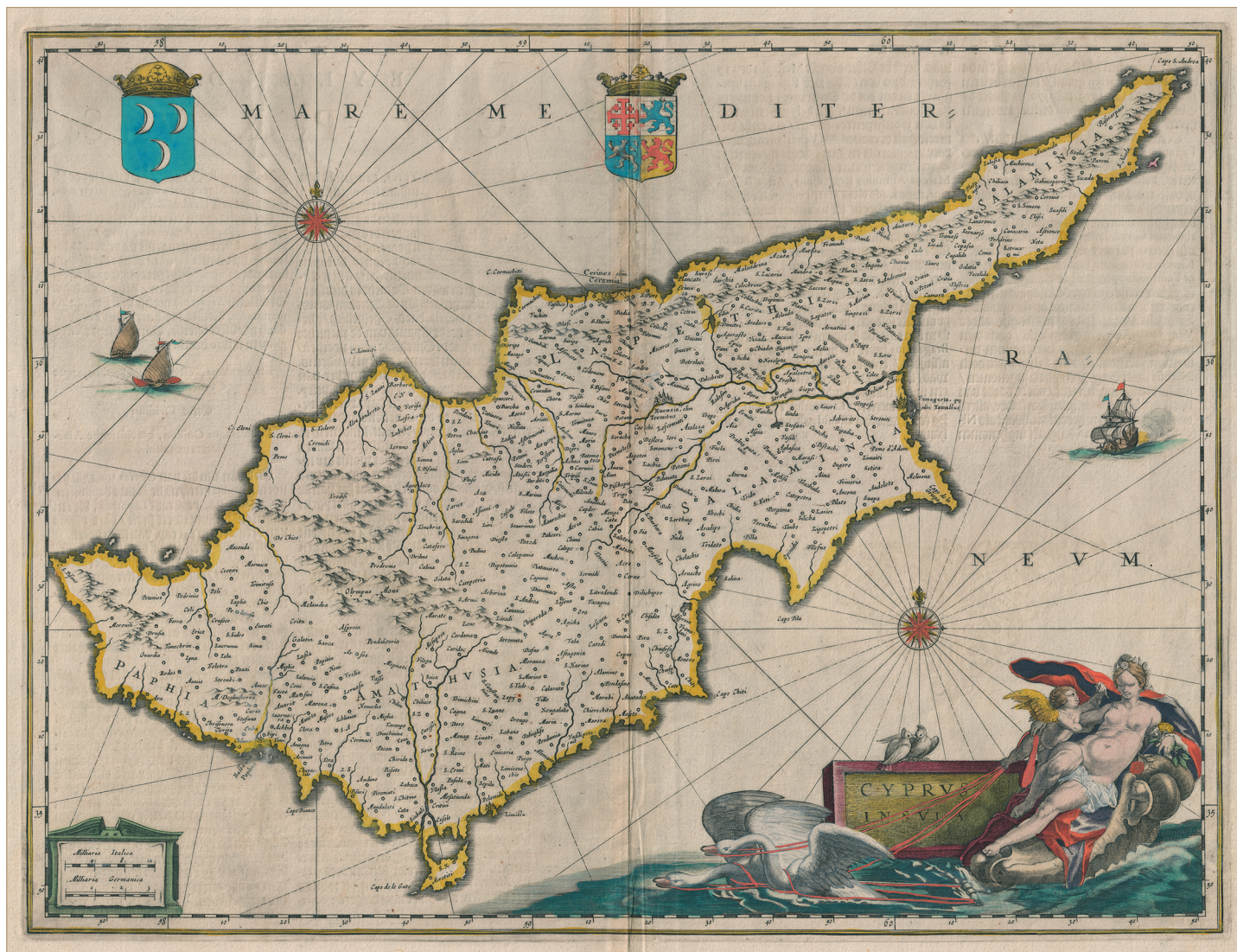
Language	Pagination	Footer // Signature	Heading	Catchword	Characteristic	Editions								
French	–	[no footer //] PPPPPP 8 [or:] PPPPPP 8 crossed through in manuscript and 6 S 7 punched on	CYPRE.	Ancien-	The only French edition where the text is not set in columns.	1635								
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							13	Asia. // M						1642-1643 [Vol. 2:] 1642 1647-1650 [Vol. 2:] 1642 1647-1650 [Vol. 2:] 1650 1649-1658 [Vol. 2:] 1650 1649-1658 [Vol. 2:] 1658
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References

Map: Stylianou 1980, 112 (figs 114 and 114a); Krogt 2000, [8130:2]; BCCF 2003, 66; Zacharakis 2009, 381/243.

65. JANSSONIUS, Johannes (II)

Amsterdam, 1638



[Map 65.1]

65.1: 1638

CYPRVS | INSVLA.

Size: Inner border: 363 x 483 mm; border: 380 x 501 mm;
plate mark: 386 x 507 mm

Medium: Copper engraving

Scale: 'Milliaria Italica' - '12' (37 mm) | 'Milliaria Germanica' - '3' (36 mm)

Orientation: Compass roses; north at the top

Latitude and longitude: All borders graticulated; latitude numbered [34 degrees] '50' [minutes] to [36 degrees] '40' [minutes]; longitude numbered [57 degrees] '50' [minutes] to [60 degrees] '50' [minutes]

From:

i. *Gerardi Mercatoris et I. Hondii. Atlas novus, sive Descriptio geographica totius orbis terrarum ... tribus tomis distinctus ...*

Publication details: Amsterdam: Johannes Janssonius (II) and Henricus Hondius, 1638.

Location: Kerkrade, GS Rolduc: Vol. 3 only.

Reference: Krogt 1997, 1:401.3A; see also note to 1:402.3C on the Kerkrade copy: 'Date of imprint clumsily altered to 1640'.

ii. *Novi atlantis, Anhang oder neuer Welt-Beschreibung, Dritter Theil ...*

Publication details: Amsterdam: Johannes Janssonius (II), 1641.

Location: Bern, UB, MUE Kart 507 : 3.

Reference: Krogt 1997, 1:423D.

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Volume 3: 18th Century to 1885



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Cyprus: The Book of Maps

Annotated Catalogue of the Printed Maps of Cyprus

Volume 3: 18th Century to 1885



Compiled by
Ashley Baynton-Williams

Edited by
Artemis Scutari

with
Dora Mitsonia and Maria Yiouroukou

AdVenture SA
Athens 2025

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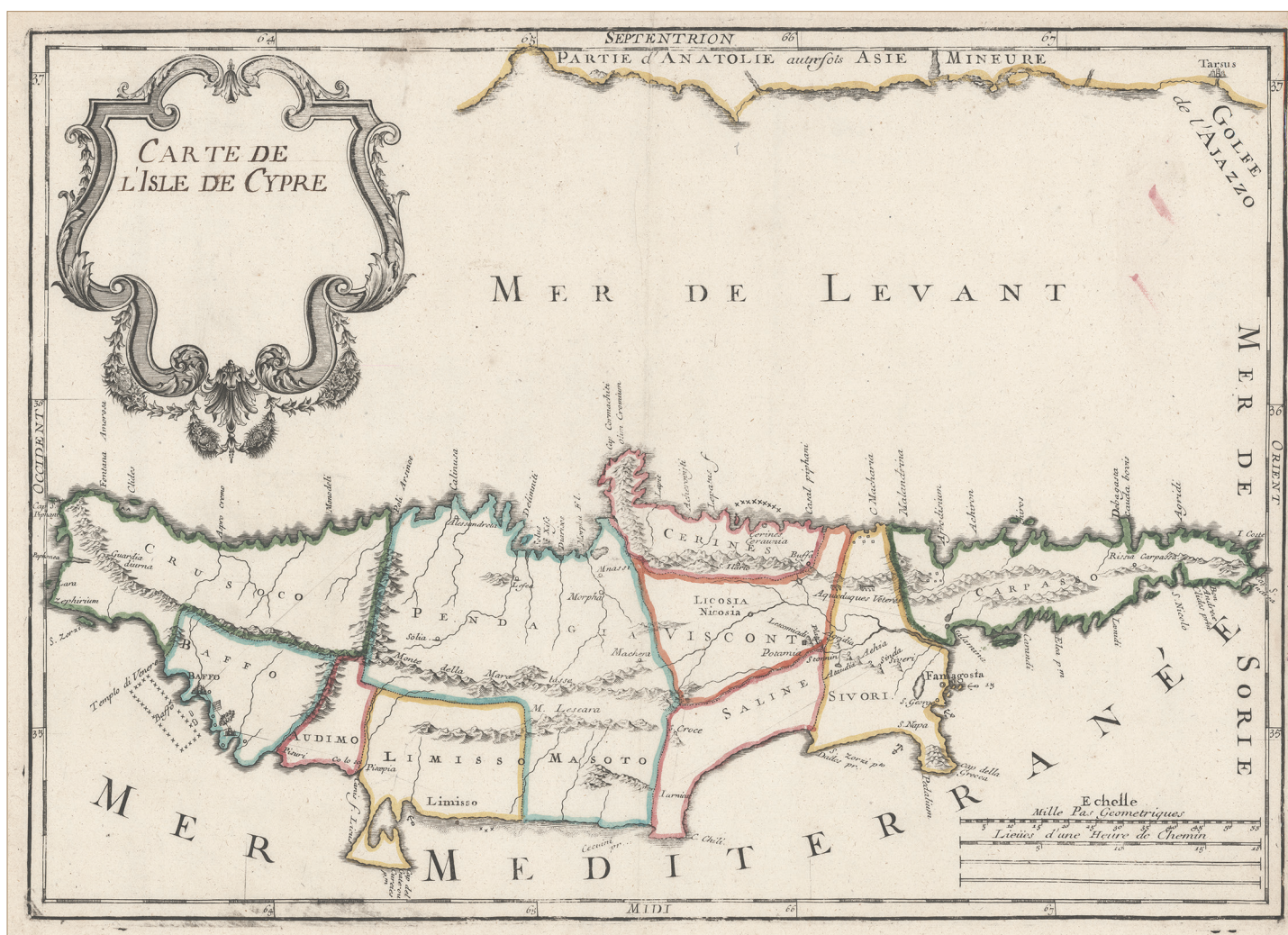
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116. MOULLART-SANSON, Pierre

Paris, [1720]



[Map 116.1]

116.1: [1720]

[Untitled map of Cyprus, proof with manuscript title:] CARTE DE | L'ISLE DE CYPRE

Note: Proof state before engraved title, with a manuscript title inserted in the blank cartouche, and without the engraver's signature.

Size: Map, widest: 330 x 481 mm; inner border: 330 x 471 mm; border: 346 x 487 mm; plate mark: 352 x 490 mm

Medium: Copper engraving

Scale: 'Echelle' | 'Mille Pas Geometriques' - '55' (116 mm) | 'Lieues d'une Heure de Chemin' - '18' (116 mm) | [scale bar left incomplete] | [scale bar left incomplete]

Orientation: [north towards the top]

Latitude and longitude: Latitude numbered '35' to '37' [degrees]; longitude numbered '64' to '67' [degrees]

From: Paris: Pierre Moullart-Sanson, [1720] (separate publication – circulated proof state?).

Location: Vaduz, SICF Collection, M.0412 [only known example].

116.2: 1720

L' ISLE | (et autrefois | ROYAUME) | DE CHYPRE | Distinguée en ses onze Quartiers | Sous le BEYLERBEYLICK | ou Gouvernement de | L'ISLE DE CHYPRE | À PARIS Par le S.^r | MOULLART=SANSON | Geographe ord.' du Roy | C IO IO CC XX. | Ruë Froimanteau // F Harrewyn Fecit.

The title is now engraved on the plate and the engraver's signature inserted. These appear to be the only changes; the two scale bars at the lower right remain incomplete. The date in the map title is an apostrophus, in that the second and third 'C's are engraved in reverse; the Roman numeral 'CIO' is an archaic form for 'M' [millia].

From: Paris: Pierre Moullart-Sanson, 1720 (separate publication).

Locations: Bern, UB, MUE Ryh 6511:31; Chicago, Newberry, Baskes oversize G1015 .A77 1798 ptie 2, pl. 23, in composite world atlas with title-page by Charles-François Delamarche, *Atlas général*, Paris, [ca 1798], although the core of the atlas is substantially earlier; Nicosia, BCCF, M&A-051, separate.

References: BCCF 2003, 114; *Sammlung Ryhiner* 2003, 13115.



[Map 116.2]

Biography

See [Map 115] for a biographical note on Pierre Moullart-Sanson.

Book

See [Map 115] for a background to the origin of Moullart-Sanson's two maps of Cyprus.

Map

Moullart-Sanson's second map of Cyprus is more easily recognised as being derived from Paolo Forlani's map of the island from 1570 [vol. 1, Map 18], which depicts the political divisions of the island on the eve of the Ottoman invasion in that year. Moullart-Sanson marked the 11 districts of 'CRUSOCO', 'BAFFO', 'PENDAGIA', 'AUDIMO', 'LIMISSO', 'MASOTO',

'CERINES', 'VISCONTA', 'SALINE', 'SIVORI.' and 'CARPASSO', but in the title referred to the Ottoman retention of the *quartiers* after the conquest. Whether these Venetian divisions were still in existence up to 1720, as Moullart-Sanson suggested, cannot be verified; it may be that he was simply following the base map too closely.

While they share many features in common, Moullart-Sanson has simplified Forlani's more complicated, but largely impressionistic, depiction of the southern coastline of the island.

Stylianou (1980, p. 101) noted that: 'The two maps of Moullart-Sanson appear to be rather rare and we have not been able to trace them in any atlas', a footnote suggesting that at the time of their writing no examples were traced in the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris; their statement holds true for this map, although two examples of the 1718 map are housed there (see [Map 115]).

References

Map:

State 1: Unrecorded in Stylianou 1980; not in BCCF 2003; Zacharakis 2009, 2410.
State 2: Stylianou 1980, 130 (fig. 132); BCCF 2003, 114; Zacharakis 2009, 2408/2119.

153. MAS LATRIE, Jacques-Marie-Joseph-Louis de

Paris, 1862



[Map 153]

CARTE | DE L'ILE DE CHYPRE | DRESSÉE | PAR M. L. DE MAS LATRIE | pour servir à l'Histoire de l'Île de Chypre | SOUS LE RÈGNE | DES PRINCES DE LA MAISON DE LUSIGNAN | 1862. // Lithographie de l'[sic]Imprimerie Impériale

Key: EXPLICATION DES SIGNES CONVENTIONNELS | [rule] | [list of symbols] | Abréviations. | C^e Couvent. | C^e Commanderie de l'ordre de Rhodes ou des Hospitaliers de S^t Jean de Jérusalem. | R. Ruisseau ou Ruines. | R.A. Ruines antiques | R.F. Ruines franques. | Riv. Rivière. | T^r Torrent. | Itinéraires. | 1 Pococke, 1738. | 2 Drummond, 1747. | 3 Mariti, 1768. | 4 Ali-Bey, 1807. | 5 M. le Général Callier, 1833. | 6 MM. Marcel et Louis Cerruti, 1844-1847. | 7 M. de Mas Latrie, 1845-1846. | 8 M. le Capitaine Graves, 1847. | 9 MM. Gaudry et Damour, 1854. | 10 MM. le Comte M de Vogué et Waddington, 1862. | Les noms antiques sont écrits en lettres romaines grasses. | Les noms grecs du Bas-Empire, les noms français usités sous le règne des Princes | de la Maison de Lusignan, ainsi que les noms italiens du temps des | Lieutenants Vénitiens sont placés entre parenthèses. | Les noms des Contrées ou Provinces du temps des Lusignans sont écrits | en capitales blanches. | Nota: Les Chiffres entre parenthèses, indiquent les hauteurs en mètres au dessus du | niveau de la mer.

Size: Inner border: 549 x 895 mm; border: 573 x 917 mm; widest: 577 x 917 mm

Medium: Lithograph

Scale: 'ÉCHELLES 1/250.000' | 'Myriamètres.' - 'Kil.' - '10' - '0' - '3' (3: 118 mm) | 'Lieux de 25 au degré.' - '1' - '0' - '9' (9: 157 mm) | 'Milles géographiques de 60 au degré.' - '5' - '0' - '15' (110 mm) | 'Agachs de Turquie de 22 au degré.' - '1' - '0' - '7' (7: 138 mm) | 'Stades de 700 au degré.' - '50' - '0' - '150' (150: 99 mm) | 'Milles Romains de 75 au degré.' - '5' - '0' - '15' (88 mm)

Orientation: [north at the top]

Latitude and longitude: Latitude numbered '35°' to '[35°] '30''; longitude numbered '30°' to '32°'

From:

i. Paris: Imprimerie Impériale, 1862 (separate publication).

Locations: Cambridge, CUL, Map Room, Maps.449.86.1, dissected and mounted on CUL linen, stamped 'QUARTER M.^R GEN.^S DEPT. | INTELLIGENCE BRANCH. || 22 JUL | 1878' and 'War Office Disposal 1921'; Kew, TNA, FO 925/3321, previously dissected, remounted on linen; London, BL, Maps 47685.(5.), dissected and mounted on BM linen, with BM acquisition stamp dated '23 NOV 1878'; London, RGS-IBG, Cyprus G.3 (formerly: Europe Spec.¹ 10), separate, backed on linen, accessioned 10 August 1864.

Reference: TNA 1998, 833.

Accompanying booklet: Louis de Mas Latrie, *Notice sur la construction d'une carte de l'île de Chypre ...* ('Extrait de la Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes, septembre-octobre 1862.') (p. 50); pp. 7-10 include section '4. Cartes de Chypre existant

actuellement.’ (covers the period from Pietro Vesconte’s 1318 portolan chart to Albert Gaudry and Amédée Damour’s map of 1854).

Publication details: Paris: Ad. Lainé & J. Havard for Louis de Mas Latrie, 1862.

Locations: Cambridge, CUL, RCS.Cob.P.18.2.(3), in wrappers, presentation copy, signed by Mas Latrie; London, BL, 10077.g.42., bound in a contemporary BM binding, retaining the original wrappers, the BL acquisition stamp undated, with separate date stamp ‘11 No 68’; London, RGS-IBG, MGX.858.10, contemporary wrappers, presentation copy signed by Mas Latrie, accessioned 10 August 1864.

The booklet reissued in: *Bibliothèque de l’École des Chartes, Revue d’Érudition consacrée spécialement à l’étude du Moyen Âge. Vingt-quatrième Année. Tome Quatrième. Cinquième Série ...*

Publication details: Paris: Albert L. Herold, 1863.

Location: London, BL, R.Ac.8930.

ii. Louis de Mas Latrie, *Histoire de l’île de Chypre sous le règne des princes de la maison de Lusignan ...*

Publication details: Paris: Imprimerie Impériale, 1861 [1862].

Locations: Athens, Gennadius Library, HNE 43.2/M 39; London, BL, 9135.e.10; Vaduz, SICF Collection, B.0242.

Reference: Ioannou 2016 II, p. 333.

Biography

Jacques-Marie-Joseph-Louis, Comte de Mas Latrie (1815-1897), was a French diplomat, historian, author and cartographer. He studied at the École nationale des Chartes, where he became interested in history, particularly of the Middle Ages, and he subsequently took a post as professor there. By chance, his studies took him in a particular direction when, in 1841, the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres announced a competition for the best history of Cyprus during the Lusignan period. Mas Latrie was one of two individuals to share the first prize. Spurred on by this, he travelled around Cyprus in 1844 and 1845 and, on his return, began his *magnum opus*: a history of the island which, when completed, confirmed him as ‘the father of the history of Cyprus under Latin rule, having invented [...] medieval Cypriot studies’ (Nicolaou-Konnari 2013, p. 506).

Book

The *Histoire de l’île de Chypre sous le règne des princes de la maison de Lusignan ...* was published in three large volumes. Volume II was published in 1852, volume III in 1855, but volume I only in 1861; even then, when first published, it lacked the large folding map which was finally completed in 1862. It is quite a remarkable book, a work of outstanding scholarship.

References

Biography: Stylianou 1980, pp. 152-153.

Map: Stylianou 1980, 211 (fig. 198); not in *BCCF* 2003, but cf. 150.

Map

Although published only in 1862, it is known that Mas Latrie’s map was in circulation in manuscript form many years earlier. As credited by them, it was used by Albert Gaudry and Amédée Damour as the base for their agricultural map in 1854 [**Map 145**] and their geological map in 1860 [**Map 151**], although Mas Latrie wrote that they were being generous, as he had learnt more from them than they from him (*Notice sur la construction d’une carte de l’île de Chypre* [1862], p. 10).

The finished map was a great achievement. On the map and in the accompanying memoir Mas Latrie detailed the compilation sources listed in the key (transcribed above). The base outline is that of Thomas Graves [**Map 142**], but the interior is filled in from Mas Latrie’s first-hand observations and research, as he wrote (*L’île de Chypre ...* [1879], pp. 121-122): ‘Le tracé maritime du capitaine Graves, dont l’échelle se trouvait être la même que j’avais précédemment adoptée, est devenu le nouveau tracé de ma carte actuelle. Cette amélioration du contour de l’île n’a pu d’ailleurs influencer sur le détail de mes itinéraires et de mes observations dans l’intérieur [...]’ [Captain Graves’ maritime outline, the scale of which was found to be the same as I had adopted previously, became the new outline of my present map. This improvement of the island’s coastline otherwise had no effect on the details of my itineraries and my observations in the interior (...).]

It was the most important map of Cyprus to date, the definitive map of Cyprus in the late Ottoman period. Indeed when, in 1878, the British War Office desperately needed a map of Cyprus for the army, the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-Master-General’s Office simply duplicated Mas Latrie’s map using a photo-mechanical process [**Map 197**] to meet their immediate needs.

BCCF (2003, p. 296) noted that:

In the second edition of his map, incorporated in his *L’île de Chypre*, 1879, he lists nineteen maps which he had consulted. The toponomy of the island was updated and Mas Latrie included not only Captain Graves’s list of villages in Greek and Turkish but also a list from the Archbishop and a list from the Turkish Governor of the island.

However, these additions were made in the text, which incorporated the *Notice sur la construction ...*, as the *L’île de Chypre* did not contain a later edition of the map, as noted by Mas Latrie himself (1879, p. [vii]): ‘P.-S. – Dans l’impossibilité de joindre ma CARTE DE L’ILE DE CHYPRE à ce volume, MM. Didot ont cru que la carte dressée pour leur belle édition des *Petits Géographes grecs* y suppléerait utilement.’ [PS – With the impossibility of attaching my CARTE DE L’ILE DE CHYPRE to this volume, Messieurs Didot thought that the map drawn for their fine edition of the minor Greek geographers would usefully supplement it.]

189. KIEPERT, Heinrich

Berlin, 1878



[Map 189.2]

