

Title: *Venetian maps of the Peloponnese, late 17th – early 18th century. From the Austrian War Archive Collection*

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In 1986, the academic editor of this volume, Olga Katsiardi-Hering, located in the Cartographic Collection of the Viennese War Archive, a department of the Austrian State Archives, a series of unpublished, hand-drawn, original, coloured maps dating from the second period of Venetian rule in the Peloponnese (1685-1715). The maps were drawn up by specialized engineers in the employment of the Serenissima with a view to recording in the form of cadastral registers the Peloponnesian areas which had come under Venetian rule in 1685. They were part of a large-scale Venetian programme to record the land and to provide detailed accounts of productive areas with a view to depicting, taxing and profiting from them more easily. These large-scale detailed maps of the *territorii* into which Venice divided the Peloponnese were accompanied by the partial cadasters. Some of these cadasters have survived and, of these, some have already been analyzed. When the Republic of Venice fell to Napoleon and was incorporated into the Habsburg Monarchy, these maps were moved to the Geographical War Office in Vienna. They have remained there ever since as part of the Austrian State Archives. There are twelve large-scale maps (53 sheets in all) which record geophysical details, a host of place names, cultivated and uncultivated areas, villages (inhabited and not), 'zeugolateia' etc. They constitute a valuable historical, geographical, environmental and economic-historical source.

The following historians, archaeologists and cartographic specialists collaborated on the volume: Dimitris Belezos, John Bennet, Siriol Davies, Konstantinos Dokos, Haris Kalliga, Olga Katsiardi-Hering, Eftyhia D. Liata, Evangelos Livieratos, Alexis Malliaris, Maria Mamali, Angeliki Panopoulou, Anastasia Papadia-Lala, Giorgos Toliias and Agamemnon Tselikas. Their papers present and analyze these maps scientifically, providing material for further reading and study. The volume includes all the maps, which are published both entire and as individual sheets. The cartographic sheets have been numbered by the researchers to make the extensive lists of place names easier to use. The volume was edited by Costoula Sclavenitis, who also compiled the detailed indexes of people and place names (Venetian and Greek). Finally, the publication is accompanied by a CD containing all the cartographical material.

We hope that this work will provide the academic community, as well as a wider readership, with a valuable source and tool for further study.

# ΒΕΝΕΤΙΚΟΙ ΧΑΡΤΕΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝΝΗΣΟΥ

ΤΕΛΗ 17ΟΥ – ΑΡΧΕΣ 18ΟΥ ΑΙΩΝΑ

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ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΜΕΛΕΙΑ  
ΟΛΓΑ ΚΑΤΣΙΑΡΔΗ-HERING

ΜΙΕΤ

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## ΚΕΙΜΕΝΑ

JOHN BENNET	SIRIOL DAVIES
ΧΑΡΙΣ Α. ΚΑΛΛΙΓΑ	ΟΛΓΑ ΚΑΤΣΙΑΡΔΗ-HERING
ΕΥΓΥΧΙΑ Δ. ΔΙΑΤΑ	ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ ΛΙΒΙΕΡΑΤΟΣ
ΑΛΕΞΗΣ ΜΑΛΛΙΑΡΗΣ	ΜΑΡΙΑ ΜΑΜΑΛΗ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΗΣ ΜΠΕΛΕΖΟΣ	ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ ΝΤΟΚΟΣ
ΑΓΓΕΛΙΚΗ ΠΑΝΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ	ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΑ ΠΑΠΑΔΙΑ-ΛΑΛΑ
ΓΙΩΡΓΟΣ ΤΟΛΙΑΣ	ΑΓΑΜΕΜΝΩΝ ΤΣΕΛΙΚΑΣ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΜΕΛΕΙΑ  
ΟΛΓΑ ΚΑΤΣΙΑΡΔΗ-HERING

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ΚΩΣΤΟΥΛΑ ΣΚΛΑΒΕΝΙΤΗ

ΜΟΡΦΩΤΙΚΟ ΙΔΡΥΜΑ ΕΘΝΙΚΗΣ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΗΣ  
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## ABSTRACTS

OLGA KATSIARDI-HERING

*Cadastral maps of the 'Regno di Morea' or 'imperial maps'? An introduction*

(pp. 13–57)

A general introduction to the cadastral maps of the Peloponnese ordered by the Venetian authorities during their occupation of the peninsula (1687–1715) and prepared by their team of engineers at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries. This cartographical material supplements existing *catastici*, which were compiled by the same authorities for tax-collecting purposes. Some of these maps, most of which are published here for the first time, are the only remaining material from the very important achievements of the Venetians. Today they are kept in the Cartographic Collection of the War Archive of Austria.

ANASTASIA PAPADIA-LALA

*Society and communities in the Peloponnese during the second period of Venetian rule*

(pp. 59–72)

The second period of Venetian Rule in the Peloponnese (1687–1715) was marked by both recurrent military conflicts and profound socioeconomic and demographic upheavals, with the chief factor underlying social organization and self-administration being the newly-founded institution of civic communities. The present study aims at a comprehensive overview of the communal institution as it prevailed in the Peloponnese during the above period within the framework of its more general functioning throughout the lands of the Greek-Venetian East. The sixteen in total Peloponnesian communities had in principle a 'closed' membership (a variant of the 'open' communities that evolved into closed bodies, this type already in force in the neighbouring Venetian-ruled Ionian Islands). More specifically, the study examines such issues as the establishment of the communities on the initiative of prominent locals; the functioning of the communal councils, based on the statutes precisely defining their composition and manner of organization as well as the members' privileges and administrative responsibilities in the sectors of justice, military service, social welfare, health, food supplies; the three social classes, namely 1) the citizens (*cittadini*), who were members of the communal councils, 2) the rest of the city inhabitants, i.e. the populace (*popolo*) and 3) the numerous farmers; the criteria for community membership; the political and ideological repercussions of the communal system – these including social tensions and popular discontent with Venice, resulting in an anti-Venetian climate which ultimately facilitated the reoccupation of the region by the Ottomans in 1715.

GEORGE TOLIAS

*Images of the administrative structure of the 'Regno di Morea': Three Venetian manuscript maps of the Peloponnese, 1692–1707* (pp. 75–118)

Through the examination of the three Venetian manuscript regional maps of the Peloponnese kept in the Austrian War Archive (B III a 114, B III a 115 and B III a 116), this chapter aims to explore the large-scale mapping endeavours during the short Venetian rule of the Peloponnese (1687–1715) and to investigate the uses and functions of the relevant maps.

The three surviving maps are of an administrative nature. Their theme is the demarcation of the administrative districts (provinces and territories) of the new possession. The first one (B III a 114) was commissioned around 1692 by Tadio Gradenigo, 'former governor' of the Morea, and drawn by Francesco Vandeyk on the basis of a printed map of the Peloponnese by Giacomo Cantelli da Vignola (1686). The other two (B III a 115 and B III a 116) are almost identical and are based on an unknown model. They were commissioned by the governor Angiolo Emo in 1707 and compiled by the army topographers Bortolo Carmoŷ, Bortolo Riviera and Gaetano Ramena.

Internal evidence allows the hypothesis that at an initial stage the Venetian colonial administration did not attempt an overall and systematic mapping of the new possession, as the various administrative needs were backed by manuscript copies of existing printed maps. Large-scale mapping ventures took place during the first years of the eighteenth century, possibly during the general census of the Grimani administration (1699–1701) or, most likely, under the Emo administration (1705–1707). The topographic survey resulted in the production of a now lost model map of the *Regno*, based on new computations of the position of the coastal localities of the Peloponnese, which led to the revision of the outline and the proportions of the peninsula.

The function of the three maps was to propose clear cartographic images of the jurisdictions and the power hierarchy in the new colony, and their use was presumably to support and endorse official documents presented to the metropolitan authorities. Thus, the map commissioned by Tadio Gradenigo was in all probability related to the discussions on the definition of the administrative structure of the new colony (June 1692), while the 1707 'twin' maps may have been related to the report submitted to the Senate by Angiolo Emo, at the end of his mandate, in January 1708.

EVANGELOS LIVIERATOS

*The Venetian maps of the Peloponnese of the year 1707: 'Pianta geografica del Regno di Morea' and 'Del Regno di Morea'* (pp. 119–145)

The Venetians performed surveying and mapping works in the Peloponnese almost a century before the famous 'semi-topographical' military mapping of the peninsula by the French, British and Austrians in the early nineteenth century. The Venetian surveyors, civil and military, were active in fieldwork all over their possessions in the Morea, from the late seventeenth to the early eighteenth century, for the construction of

general medium-scale regional maps and local cadastral plans. However, this Venetian cartographic activity is less known in the historiography of cartography compared to the French, British and Austrian mapping activities conducted a century later because the Venetian maps were not broadly known. It was their recent discovery in the War Archive of Austria that brought to our attention the important work of the Venetian engineers in mapping the Peloponnese during the second period of Venetian rule (1687–1715).

Two Venetian maps of the Peloponnese, both dated 1707, are examined in this paper. The study concerns their pure geometric content and the emphasis is given to the comparative best-fitting analysis with reference to the coastline patterns. The analysis showed that the two maps are, geometrically speaking, almost the same, apparently originating from the same original. The impressive fitting of the coastline with its modern counterpart, with the exception of the easily interpreted deviations of the best-fit in the southern and eastern parts of the Peloponnese, demonstrates the high quality of the work carried out by the Venetian surveyors. These rare maps should be compared only with maps made much later by affine methods and not at all with scholarly or academic maps, i.e. with the abundant depictions of the Peloponnese from the eighteenth century on, especially those inserted in atlases or used for navigation purposes, usually on a much smaller scale than that of the 1707 Venetian maps treated in this paper.

#### AGAMEMNON TSELIKAS

*The geophysical space of the Peloponnese according to the Venetian provveditori's reports during the second period of Venetian rule* (pp. 146–159)

The reports of the provveditori (general governors) and other high officials of the central administration, the Senato of Venice, are sources of great importance for the study of the political, military and economic history of the Peloponnese during the second period of Venetian rule. The information provided about internal administration, agricultural exploitation, the state of the military camps and ports, taxation and population is unique. Furthermore, they present us with tangible evidence regarding the psychology and behaviour of a colonial power, which after losing one of its largest and most important possessions in the Mediterranean, Crete, tries to regain its international prestige, but also to exploit in the most profitable way this new conquest, which was not achieved without human and economic sacrifices.

The evidence presented in this article is based on the reports by the general governors and high officials Giacomo Corner, Marino Michiel, Domenico Gritti, Tadeo Gradenigo and Antonio Molin and focuses on the geophysical description of the Peloponnesian lands.

#### KONSTANTINOS DOKOS

*The map of Vostitsa* (pp. 161–195)

The map presented here is a cartographical sketch of the territorio of Vostitsa. It was created by the civil engineer Francisco Vandeyk at the order of the Provveditor Ge-

nerale dell'Armi Francesco Grimani. It had originally been a part of or an appendix to the Venetian cadastre of Vostitsa, but was subsequently separated from it, following a different fate.

A special feature reflected in both the map and the cadastre of Vostitsa is the peculiar spatial construction of the territorio of Vostitsa, which is presented as divided in two geographically independent parts, with no connection to each other, as the territorial unity of the province of Aigialeia was finally established only in 1944. The largest of the two independent regions lies in the western part of the territorio and included almost all the settlements, whereas the eastern region included the area of Akrata and its settlements.

As far as agricultural production is concerned, an entirely different landscape compared to the contemporary one emerges; that of a quite unvaried landscape with few cultivated trees, where the cultivation of wheat and cereals prevailed.

The largest part of the population lived in the more mountainous villages, whereas the more fertile plains were presented as depopulated and consisted of former Ottoman giftliks, later identified as zeugoliteia. Furthermore, the territorio presents two geomorphological aspects; on the one hand there are plains which are littoral almost in total, and on the other hand, in the inland area one is confronted with mountainous terrain. Communication in the more mountainous areas faced many problems, whereas in the plains the construction of bridges facilitated transfers and communication.

The appendix to the paper consists of a detailed list of all the settlements of the territorio of Vostitsa that appear on the map, also including all place names or other indications mentioned within the limits of each settlement.

#### ALEXIS MALLIARIS

##### *The Venetian cadastral map of the territorio of Patras (1689) (pp. 197–227)*

The map is a unique depiction of the territorio of Patras during the Venetian era and is the work of the surveyor and engineer Francesco Vandeyk. It was drawn up precisely two years after the conquest of the city and the surrounding territory by the forces of Francesco Morosini in the summer of 1687. It offers a unique depiction of the morphology of the landscape, the nature and history of the settlements in the region as well as the territorial boundaries and the geophysical environment.

The work of Vandeyk records the villages scattered around the city of Patras; they appear more numerous in mountainous areas and fewer in semi-mountainous areas. Most of them are located next to rivers and small valleys, while a smaller number are to be found in the plains. The map thus provides interesting topographical information about settlements not previously recorded in the Venetian censuses. In addition, it provides us with information about the existence of a large number of abandoned villages – 23 in total – most of which are located in the highlands of Erymanthos and the mountains that descend into the plains of Achaia.

The map, which stands as a synoptic visual description of the territorio of Patras, is

of the *disegno* type, i.e. a cartographical drawing of an area accompanied by a cadastre (*catastico*), which records information relating to land ownership. It is one of the earliest maps of the second period of Venetian rule in the Peloponnese. It includes a faithful depiction of the landscape and constitutes a first, though partial, land registry of the area in the modern period.

#### ANGELIKI PANOPOULOU

'*Da mar a mar.*' *A proposition for the defence of the area of Corinth at the end of the 17th century* (pp. 229–261)

The geographic location of the Isthmus of Corinth, although privileged for communications and trade, was the only passage of land that permitted access to the Peloponnesian peninsula. This rendered Corinth and its wider region extremely vulnerable in times of hostilities. In order to resolve this issue, the Venetians, immediately after the conquest of the Peloponnese, requested from several engineers to formulate and put forward their suggestions.

The map presented here belongs to the group of fifteen maps of the period 1687–1700 concerning Corinth and the Isthmus and kept in the Cartographic Collection of the War Archive of Austria. In comparison to all the rest, this specific map, entitled *Pianta topografica dell'Istmo del Regno di Morea e della piazza e borgi di Corinto contenendo pure tutte le campagne, valli, monti, boschi, strade et altre cose nottabili che per XII miglia di tramito s'osservano fra l'uno e l'altro mare*, appears to be the most representative and complete one. It was designed in 1687 by Giacomo Milhau Verneda, one of the engineers who accompanied Francesco Morosini in the military operations of the period 1684–1688. He is particularly known for the map that represents the bombing of the Acropolis by the Venetian forces.

The map depicts the already existing fortifications of the Acrocorinth and the Isthmus, as well as the traces of the excavations for the opening of the Isthmus that had already been attempted in the Roman era. The geophysical background of the area, settlements, roads, water resources, farmed and uncultivated lands are also illustrated in detail. Having been influenced by the antiquarianism of that time, the cartographer also displayed some of the surviving ancient monuments on the map.

Verneda's main goal is to present with precision the suggestions that would ensure the defence of the northern land border. In his view, the safety of the *Regno di Morea* should be based on a network of fortifications that would include the harbour of Lechaion, Corinth and the Acrocorinth, as well as the mountain passes to the east and west of the Oneia Mountains.

#### EFTYCHIA D. LIATA

*Reading the 'Disegno del territorio d'Argos'* (pp. 263–289)

The Venetian *Disegno del territorio d'Argos* (Plan of the region of Argos), dating from 1700, can be considered as a geophysical map that reflects very accurately the image of



the place at the turn of the seventeenth century. It was designed to define the boundaries of the inland areas and of the entire *territorio* of Argos in relation to its neighbouring *territorii*.

This document is presented in conjunction with the data provided by the contemporary Venetian register, the *quinternetto*, a concise cadastre that accompanied it, as was stated clearly in its title *Catastico ordinario che segue il disegno del Territorio d'Argos fatto d'ordine di Fr. Grimani l'anno M.D.C.C.*

The *territorio d'Argos* was divided into 34 areas named after each of its *ville* or *zegolati*. Their boundaries stand out clearly; in the *Disegno* this is effected pictorially and in the *Catastico ordinario* in a descriptive way. By comparing these two documents, we note that the *quinternetto* is richer in information and more detailed than the *Disegno* as, in addition to the boundaries of each area, it records the area, the natural and man-made elements, the cultivations, the animals, the constructions as well as the population of each settlement.

The toponyms have been assigned differently and this leads to the assumption that the one is not a copy of the other and that they were compiled by different teams.

We have deemed it useful to include here, as an appendix to the main paper, the texts from the hitherto unpublished *Catastico ordinario* that describe the borders of the 34 regions of the *territorio*.

#### SIRIOL DAVIES

##### *The territory of Tripoli* (pp. 291-313)

The territory of Tripoli formed part of the province of Romania; its boundaries were similar to those of the current municipality of Tripoli. The information from the map published here can be combined with data from other contemporary sources (such as travellers' reports, the Venetian censuses, tax-registers and a partial cadaster) to give a picture of the settlement pattern and economy of the time. The town of Tripoli had been a crossroads for Ottoman officials and was a regional commercial centre with an annual fair, mosques, schools, inns, shops and cafés. There were over eighty settlements in the territory, but the population density was low compared with the territories of Romania and Corinth. The fertile plain in the southern part was more densely populated and included many çiftliks. Villages were more common in the mountains to the north, where pastoralism was an important activity. The map shows monasteries at Apano Chrepa and Tsipiana, sites of ancient ruins at Mantinea, Tegea and Karyes, woods, rivers and roads. The map is an invaluable source for the settlement history of the region, particularly since it shows deserted settlements which are not evident from other sources. Almost half the çiftliks were deserted, which accords with evidence from other parts of the Peloponnese at this time.

JOHN BENNET

*The territories of Modon and Navarino* (pp. 315–347)

The territories of Methoni (Modon) and Pylos (Navarino) were jointly administered by the Ottoman authorities from AD 1500 to 1686, when Venetian forces recaptured them. The Venetian authorities immediately undertook a programme of mapping, to which it is likely that this map, drawn by Francisco de Fabretti and dating between 1690 and 1700, belongs.

The map indicates most topographical features, as well as elements of the built environment: the fortifications of Old and New Navarino and Methoni, two ruined castles, mills and settlements (all labelled as 'village' [*villa*], many distinguished as 'abandoned' [*desabitata*]): 88 in Methoni (28% abandoned) and 38 in Navarino (11% abandoned). Village land boundaries are indicated, as is the boundary between the districts of Methoni and Navarino. Occasional errors are found on the map, whose toponyms show 'interference' between Greek and Venetian Italian.

Neither district was large or densely populated: data from Venetian censuses of 1689 and 1700 can be compared with the distribution of settlements on the map. The population of Methoni (Messenia's administrative centre from 1700) grew more quickly than Navarino's, which remained small, concentrated on the major villages of Gargaliani, Ligoudista and Cavalaria, shown on this map, but later included in the territory of Arcadia. The number of inhabited villages in Methoni (63) is higher than that in any Venetian census (52 listed in 1700), perhaps suggesting the map's preliminary nature. This is further supported by the fact that no villages are distinguished as estates (*tsiflikia*), although other sources confirm that many existed in the area.

The map does not directly indicate productivity (other than the salt pans near Methoni, the fishery at Old Navarino and some water mills), but this can be assessed from narrative accounts and a detailed Ottoman register (*Tapu Tahrir* 880) prepared immediately after the Ottoman re-conquest in 1715.

HARIS KALLIGA

*Pianta di Malvasia in Morea* (pp. 349–356)

The drawing in the Archivio di Stato di Venezia (Miscellanea Mapped, no. 1381) was executed after the return of the Armata to the waters of Monemvasia in March 1690 under Girolamo Corner, but before the Venetians started their advance on the Rock. The sheet is separated into four parts. The plan of the Rock is placed centrally, on a scale of 400 *passi veneti*. The Rock and the town are rendered diagrammatically. It is obvious that there was no intention to depict their topography in detail. On either side are drawn the two elevations of the Rock. The whole length of the left side of the sheet is taken up by a map of the wider area on a scale of 4,000 *passi veneti*. The cartouche with the title appears below the map and to the right, and reads: *PIANTA DI MALVASIA / Levata per ordine del Ill[ustrissim]o et Ecc[ell]entissim]o Kr [= Cavalier] e Pr[o]c[uratore]r [an undecipherable contraction of still another title] / GIROLAMO CORNARO CAP[I-*

TAN] C[ENE]RAL / *Da Oratio Alberghetti, nel 1690*. Orazio Alberghetti, son of Giovanni Battista and brother of Sigismondo and Giusto Emilio, belonged to the well-known Venetian family of military engineers.

The draughtsman-copyist of the drawing of Monemvasia in the Austrian War Archive is, in contrast to Alberghetti, quite clumsy but follows faithfully the layout of the sheet and the basic elements of the drawing and adds the necessary explanations.

Copies of the Alberghetti drawing possibly exist elsewhere too. The needs of the military operations led to the creation of copies that were distributed to the leaders of the forces or to whoever else it was thought necessary, exclusively for the success of the war efforts. In this context it should be noted that the drawings do not offer any other kind of information. It is also characteristic that the delay in capturing Monemvasia and the long-drawn out military endeavour led to the production of a great number of plans of Monemvasia for similar uses.

#### MARIA MAMALI

*The 'catastico ordinario' of the territorio of Fanari: A brief descriptive note* (pp. 409–413)

During their second rule of the Peloponnese (1687–1715) the Venetians' intention was to exploit the recently reconquered area to the hilt. Thus they proceeded to survey the region and prepare cadastral maps. As far as the territory of Fanari is concerned, the Venetian official Francesco Grimani faced many difficulties while conducting the necessary surveys for the cadastral map. According to the document, the survey took place in 1698 by the topographer Francesco Fabbretti. Numerous are the cases where the toponyms are registered in variant forms, depicting the insufficient knowledge of the Greek language. The cadastral map provides information of geographical, wealth-producing and demographical interest. The subdivision of the area is based on *villas*, a term similar to villages. The neighbouring territories and *villas* are registered with assiduity. The topographer also registered all forms of cultivation, farming and crops. The majority of *villas* were composed of few families, whereas scarce were the cases of densely-populated areas. The buildings registered are houses, with definite distinction between building materials (tiled or thatched roofs), churches, most of them destroyed, and mills. Lastly, the Venetians recorded carefully all water supplies, fountains and wells. Their ambition to record the region's productivity in order to exploit all the available resources and maximize tax revenues is evident.