

“van de beste eylanden eene”

The Dutch mapping of Cyprus

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Introduction

In 2010 the Republic of Cyprus celebrated its 50th anniversary of independence. 2010 also marked 50 years of diplomatic relations between Cyprus and the Netherlands. To commemorate this, the Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus in The Hague and Leiden University Libraries organised a web exhibition on the Dutch mapping of Cyprus. This exhibition shows the spatial history of Cyprus, as well as the history of Dutch map production, especially the history of atlas publishing in the southern and northern Netherlands. In this exhibition 37 Dutch maps of the island of Cyprus are presented, both from atlases and books as separately published. They are presented in a chronological order. This selection shows the relationship between the Italian and Dutch cartography.

The earliest maps of Cyprus were published by northern Italian cartographers, which can be explained by the Venetian rule of Cyprus from 1489-1571. Moreover, northern Italy was an important region for map production in the 16th century. Most of the maps in the first atlases that were published in Antwerp, from 1570 onwards, were based on existing Italian maps. Later, Italian publishers copied the maps of the world famous publishers from Antwerp and Amsterdam. When we compare the Dutch maps with each other, we can conclude that most of them, with only two exceptions, are based on two Italian prototypes: Matheo Pagano's woodcut map of 1538 and Pietro Belloni's map, published by Giacomo Franco in 1570. In general, Pagano's prototype was used for most of the pocket atlases and Belloni's prototype for the folio atlases and the historical maps.

Hondius and De Jode introduced an alteration of the Belloni type by slightly adjusting the orientation of the map. The only 'Dutch designs' are the charts of the southern coasts of Cyprus and of the eastern Mediterranean, the earliest printed charts of Cyprus, first published by Willem Jansz. Blaeu in 1618. Only two town plans of Cyprus were published in the Low Countries, both of the port of Famagusta. Besides, one town view of Larnaca was printed in the Netherlands. Surprisingly, no single Dutch town plan of Nicosia has ever been published. The first maps of Cyprus that were published in the Low Countries were printed in Antwerp. After the Fall of Antwerp (1585) Amsterdam took over as the leading centre of book production. At the end of the 17th century Amsterdam lost its leading position in atlas production to Paris. However, Dutch

maps of Cyprus were still published in the 18th century. The last Dutch map of Cyprus was published in Leiden in 1747.

Catalogue



1 | The oldest map of Cyprus from the Low Countries, 1570. [COLLBN Atlas 36 (between pages 39 and 40)]

Cyprus Insula / Candia Olim Creta — Engraving, 365x435 mm — In: Abraham Ortelius, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, Antwerpen, 1570 (and later editions).

In 1570 Abraham Ortelius published the first edition of his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* in Antwerp. After numerous editions of Ptolemy's *Geographia* this "theatre of the world" is considered as the first modern world atlas. The port of Antwerp became the first production centre for maps and atlases in the Low Countries. Although this first edition was published by Gielis Coppens van Diest, the *Theatrum* was published by the famous publishing house of Plantin in Antwerp in 1579. This first world atlas already contains a map of Cyprus simply entitled "Cyprus Insula". This first map had to share one atlas sheet with a map of the island of Crete ("Candia, olim Creta"). The map is derived from a map published in Venice by Giovanni Francesco Camocio in 1566, which is based on a very rare woodcut map by Matheo Pagano, published in Venice in 1538. Pagano's map was the most accurate and detailed map of Cyprus until 1570. A striking feature on this map is that the biggest towns of the island are marked with both their contemporary and historical name. Stylianou did a comprehensive comparative research on the toponyms on the maps of Pagano, Camocio and Ortelius. No less than 273 place names occur on Pagano's map. On Camocio's copy only six of these names are omitted. On Ortelius map 15 place names are omitted. Because these 15 names include the six names that were already omitted on Camocio's map, we can assume that Ortelius used Camocio's map and didn't have access to Pagano's original. Some alterations in comparison with Camocio's map are the erasure of mountain symbols, compass rose and decorative motifs in the sea, as well as the addition of the names of the four Hellenistic-Roman districts. Moreover, Ortelius failed to mention the source of the map, as he was used to do in a *catalogus auctorum*.

Van den Broecke 148; Van der Krogt 8130+7900:31, 8130:31A; Navari 20; Stylianou 65



2 | Bird's-eye view of Famagusta, 1572 . [Atlas 12.1 (between pages 51 and 52)]

Calaris / Rhodus / Malta / Famagusta — Engraving, 325x470 mm — In: Georg Braun & Frans Hogenberg, *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, Köln, 1572 (and later editions).

Two years after the publication of the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* the first volume of the *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* was published. The analogy of the titles of both atlases indicates the function of this town atlas as counterpart of Ortelius' world atlas. Although this book of town plans and views was published in Cologne, it has always been considered to be a Dutch atlas. The engraving of the plans was done by the Flemish artist Frans Hogenberg (and Simon van den Noë), the texts were written by Georg Braun. Some later editions of the *Civitates* were (co-)published in Antwerp. The only Cypriot town in Braun & Hogenberg's atlas is remarkably not the capital of Nicosia, but the port of Famagusta on the eastern coast of the island. Famagusta has to share one map sheet with three other Mediterranean ports: Cagliari, Rhodos and Valletta. A year before this town plan was published the (until then) Venetian walled port of Famagusta was taken in by the Ottoman Turks. The bird's-eye view seems to be based on a siege plan of Balthasar Jenichen, published in 1571 in Germany. From 1578 onwards, a woodcut copy of the bird's-eye view of Famagusta was inserted in Sebastian Münster's *Cosmographia Universalis*. Three states of the sheet are recognised. In the second state, only the text 'cum privilegio' is added between the views of Malta and Famagusta. Later the map was included in Johannes Janssonius' *Theatrum celebriorum urbium Italiae aliarumque in insulis Maris Mediterranei* of 1657. Janssonius altered the plate by erasing the Latin descriptions and their cartouches of the four plans.

Van der Krogt (2010), 731; Navari 24; Stylianou 73

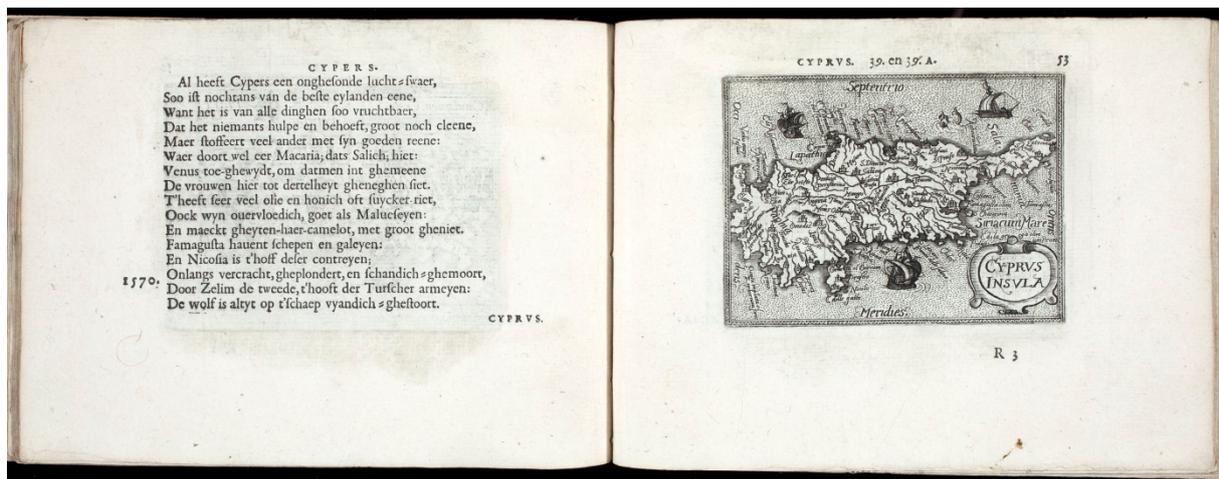


3 | The introduction of Pietro Belloni's prototype, 1573. [COLLBN Atlas 41 (between pages 85 and 86)]

Cypri insulae nova descript. 1573 / Ioannes à Deutecum f. —Engraving, 352x500 mm — In: Abraham Ortelius, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, Antwerpen, 1573 (and later editions).

Three years after the first edition of the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* a new map of Cyprus appeared in this atlas. The map is engraved by the well-known Dutch engraver Joannes van Doetecum. The map bears the name of Pietro Belloni as its maker. It should have been derived by Belloni's map of Cyprus, published in Venice in 1570 by Giacomo Franco. Only three copies of this original map are known, according to Stylianou. If we compare Belloni's map with Camocio's map of 1566 we can conclude that the map of Belloni is far more accurate and detailed. The original map of Belloni bears 564 place names. According to Stylianou only one name, Salina, was omitted by Van Doetecum and Ortelius. This prototype has been used for various maps of Cyprus for a long period since this first publication in the 1573 edition of Ortelius' *Theatrum*. The map also contains an inset map of the island of Lesbos. Ortelius drew this small map himself, based on a manuscript of 1555. This example is from the 4th edition of 1592, published by Plantin in Antwerp. Three different states of the map are distinguished. In the first state, the coastline is shaded and the entire sea has small wavy lines. In the second state the coastline is shaded heavier and the waves are replaced by dots. In the third state the date in the title cartouche is erased. This example shows the second state of the copperplate. Between 1573 and 1584 Ortelius' *Theatrum* contained two maps of Cyprus. After the release of the Van Doetecum map, Ortelius removed the verso text of Cyprus from the old to the new map. In 1584 a new map of Crete removed the old plate of Cyprus and Crete.

Van den Broecke 149; Van der Krogt 8130:31B; Navari 25; Stylianou 66



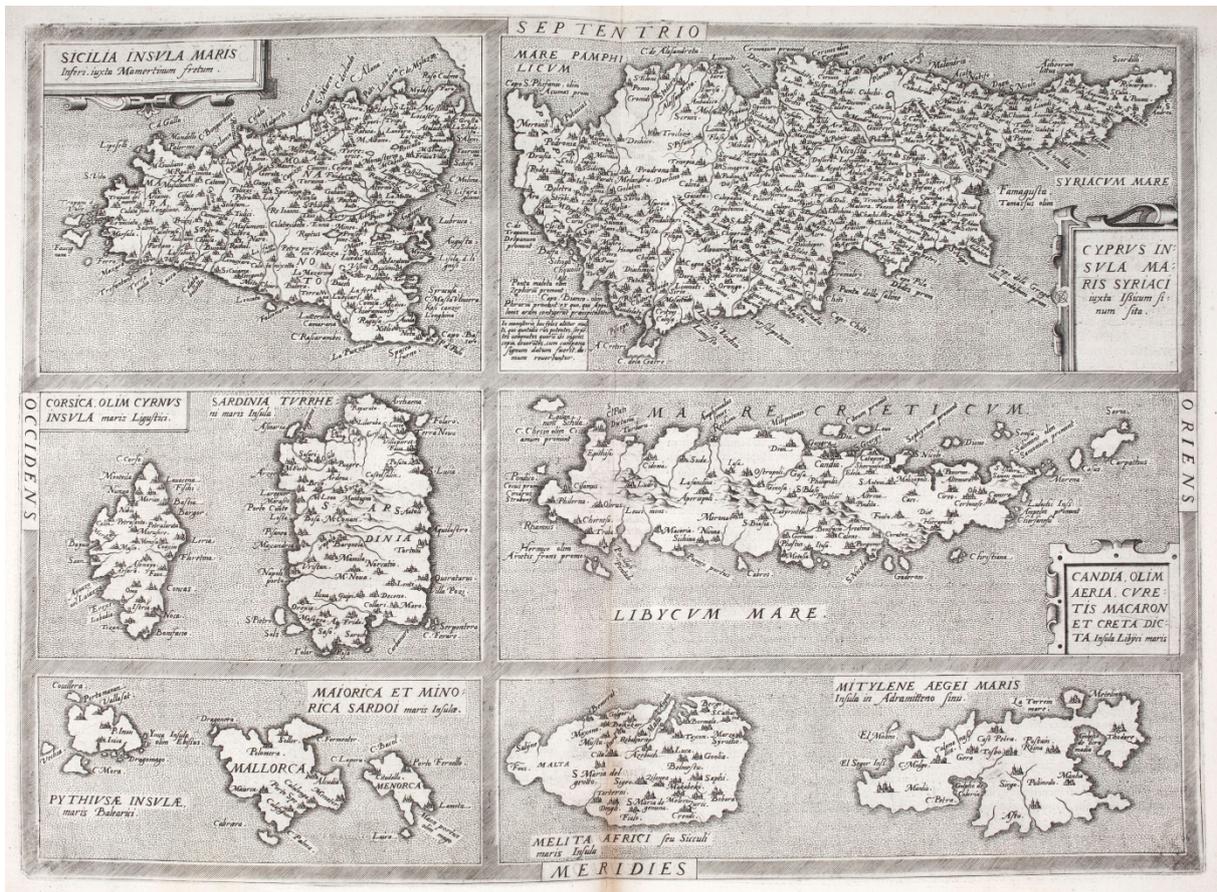
4 | Cyprus in the first pocket atlas, 1577. [COLLBN 20077-F (p. 52-53)]

Al heeft Cypers een onghesonde lucht-swaer,
 Soo ist nochtans van de beste eylanden eene,
 Want het is van alle dinghen soo vruchtbaer,
 Dat het niemants hulpe en behoeft, groot noch cleene,
 Maer stoffeert veel ander met syn goeden reene:
 Waer doort wel eer Macaria; dats Salich; hiet:
 Venus toe-ghewydt, om datmen int ghemeene
 De vrouwen hiet tot dertelheyt gheneghen siet.
 Oock wyn ouervloedich, goet als Malueseyen:
 En maeckt gheyten-haer-camelot, met groot gheniet.
 Famagusta hauent schepen en galeyen:
 En Nicosia is t'hoff deser contreyen;
 Onlangs vercracht, gheplondert, en schandich-ghemoort,
 Door Zelim de tweede, t'hoofd der Turscher armeyen:
 De wolf is altyt op t'schaep vyandich-ghestoort.

Cyprus Insula — Engraving, 80x108 mm — In: Abraham Ortelius, *Epitome*. Antwerp, 1577 (and later editions).

The disadvantage of the large folio atlases was that they were expensive. To answer to the demand of a larger public for cartographic information, Abraham Ortelius published a pocket atlas in 1577, only seven years after his first atlas was brought to light. Ortelius' *Epitome* is a reduced version of the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* and was first published in Dutch and French, because it was primarily meant for the general public. Only in 1585 a Latin edition was published. Because the reduction of the size of the maps, these contain not the same amount of information as the maps in the folio atlases. The maps in the *Epitome* were engraved by Filips Galle. This map of Cyprus is a reduction of the map of 1570 after Pagano (cat.nr. 1). When we compare the folio map with its reduced counterpart we can see that the map is generalised by reducing the number of places on the map. The folio map contains ca. 200 place symbols, where the reduced pocket map only has 42 place symbols. The amount of rivers on both maps seems to be the same. In the sea, three ships and a sea monster are engraved. This example is from the first Dutch edition of 1577. The maps are accompanied by rhymes by Peter Heyns. The rhyme on Cyprus opens with an 'unhealthy air', but also praises its fertility. The rhyme ends with mentioning the recent Turkish conquest of 1570: 'Recently violated, plundered and scandalous murdered / by Zelim the Second, the head of the Turkish armies / the wolf always is hostile towards the sheep'. Left and below, you can read the full 16th-century Dutch rhyme:

Van der Krogt 8130:331; Navari 27; Stylianou 68



5 | Gerard de Jode: Ortelius' first competitor on the Flemish atlas market, 1578 . [COLLBN Atlas 303]

Sicilia Insula Maris / Cyprus insula Maris Syriaci iuxta Iβicum sinum sita. / ...
— Engraving, 365x502 mm — In: Gerard de Jode, *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*,
1578 (and later editions).

A first serious competitor for Abraham Ortelius was Gerard de Jode. In 1578 he published his *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*. In this atlas, a map of Cyprus appears on a curious sheet with 8 small maps of the most important Mediterranean islands: Sicily, Cyprus, Corsica, Sardinia, Crete, Mallorca, Malta and Lesbos. The map of Cyprus seems to be derived from Van Doetecums map of 1573 in Ortelius' atlas (cat.nr. 3). The island is slightly turned to save space of the map sheet. Northwest is at the top. When we compare this map with Van Doetecum's map of 1573 we see that De Jode did not have enough space to copy all the names of Van Doetecum's map. In comparison with Ortelius' atlas, De Jode's atlas is considered as lower in quality of map design and engraving. By comparing both maps of Cyprus we have to underline this conclusion.

Van der Krogt 7500:32; Navari 29; Stylianou 80

Insular Aliquot Aegaei Maria Antiqua Descrip. ... / Cyprus. Insula laeta choris, blandorum et mater amorum — Engraving, 360x470 mm — In: Abraham Ortelius, *Additamentum III*, Antwerpen 1584 (and later editions).

During the late 16th and early 17th century Abraham Ortelius worked on an atlas of ancient geography. Although this historical atlas named *Parergon* was only posthumously published in 1624, most of the 38 historical maps, that he designed himself and were engraved by Jan Wierix, were published in earlier editions of the *Theatrum* and its *Additamenta*. A historical map of Cyprus firstly was published in the third supplement of 1584 on a sheet together with nine other maps of islands in the Aegean Sea: Rinia and Dilos, Ikaria, Euboea, Samos, Kéa, Rhodos, Chios, Lesbos and Limnos. It would have been more logical when these Aegean islands were combined on a sheet with a map of Crete, as is the case in other atlas maps. The coastline of the Cyprus map is clearly derived from the Van Doetecum map of 1573, i.e. the Belloni prototype. Most prominent on this historical map of Cyprus is Mount Olympus. Finally the cartouche in the lower right corner has to be mentioned. In this cartouche 24 historical Cypriot toponyms of which the exact location was uncertain are listed, including two river names and one mountain placed in the lower border of the cartouche. The historical sources that are used to compile this map are the works of Plinius, Strabo, Eustathius, Herodotus, Hadrianus and Athenaeus. This example is from a 1592 edition of Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, to which a *Parergon* is bounded.

Van den Broecke 216; Van der Krogt 7500+8130:31; Navari 34; Stylianou 67

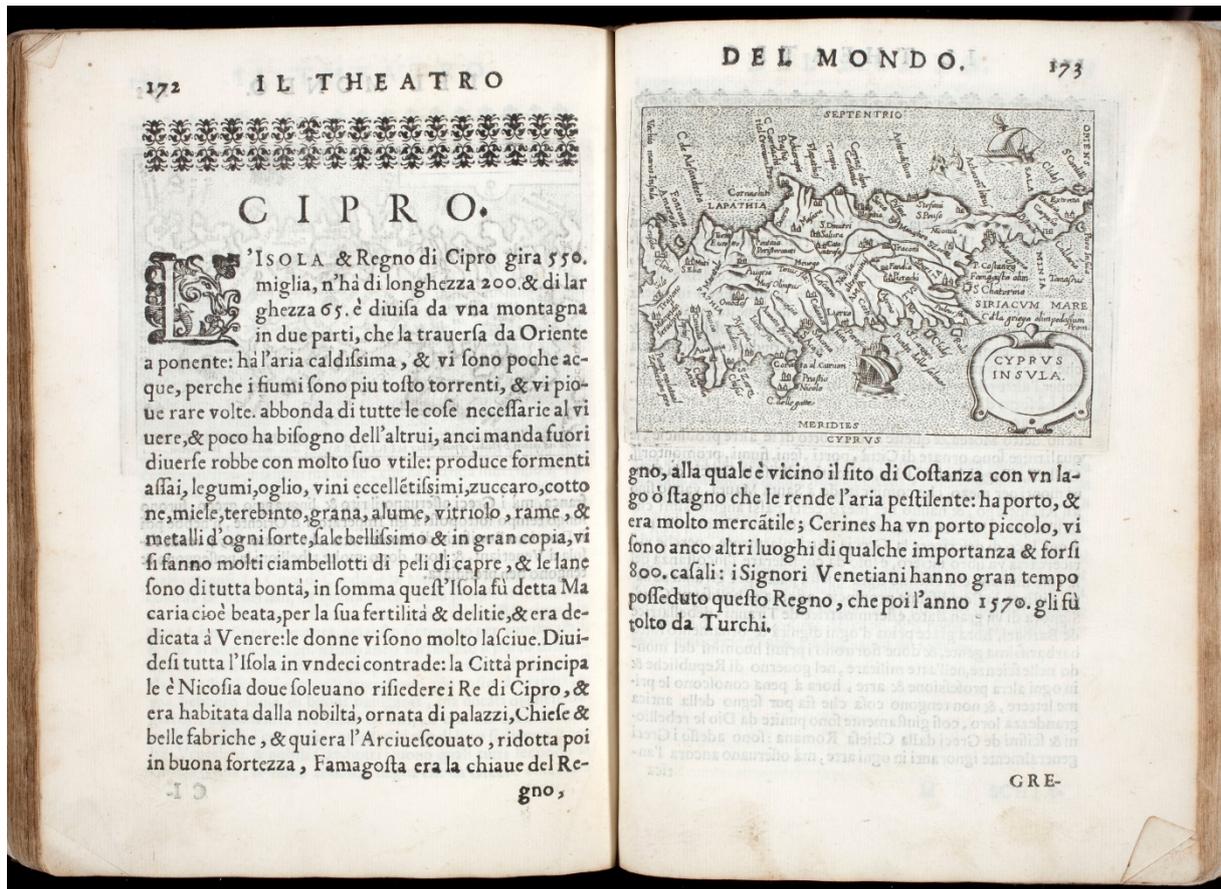


7 | A modern map of Cyprus in a late Ptolemy-edition, 1597. [347 C 4, p. 236v]

Cypri Insula — Engraving, 124x171 mm — In: Giovanni Antonio Magini, *Geographiae Universae*, Köln/Arnhem, 1597.

In 1596 a new Latin edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia* was published in Venice. Editor of this publication was Giovanni Antonio Magini. Girolamo Porro engraved additional modern maps, among others a map of Cyprus. One year later a close copy of this Ptolemy-edition, edited by Gaspar Ens was published in Cologne by Petrus Keschedt. The copied maps were probably engraved by Matthias Quad. Of this publication a variant exists with an additional colophon by Jan Jansz. van Arnhem, which makes this edition also a Dutch one. The topography is derived from the Belloni prototype.

Van der Krogt 8130:381; Navari 39; Stylianou 85

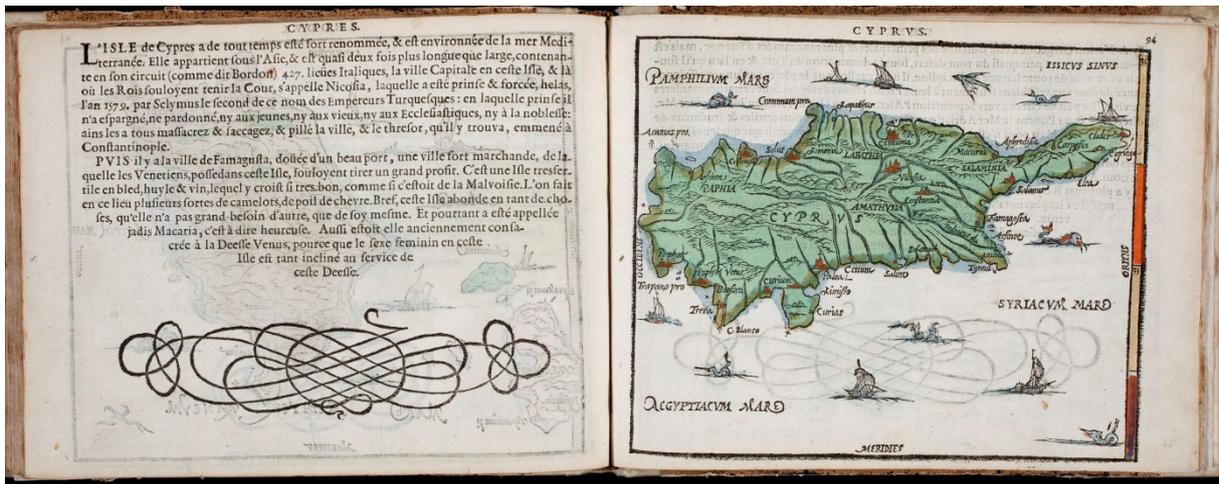


8 | Italian piracy, 1598. [COLLBN Atlas 660 (p. 172-173)]

Cyprus Insula — Engraving, 75x103 mm — In: Pietro Maria Marchetti, *Il Teatro del Mondo*, Brescia, 1598 (and later Italian copied editions of Ortelius' *Epitome*).

In Brescia and Venice, several copies of Ortelius' *Epitome* were published. The first of these Italian copies was published by Pietro Maria Marchetti in Brescia in 1598. The map of Cyprus in this pocket atlas is a close copy of Ortelius' *Epitome* map (cat.nr. 4) of the Pagano prototype. An Italian description of the island of Cyprus is added to the map. In fact this work is not part of Dutch atlas production, but it shows the interesting links between the map production centres of the southern Netherlands and northern Italy. This example is from the 1598 edition.

Van der Krogt 33A; Navari 44; Stylianou 72



9 | A mysterious Dutch woodcut pocket atlas, 1598. [COLLBN Atlas 656 (p.94-94)]

Cyprus — Woodcut, 140x175 mm — In: Zacharias Heyns, *Le miroir du monde*, Amsterdam, 1598 (and later editions).

A "mysterious" atlas in the Dutch history of map publishing is *Le miroir du monde* by Zacharias Heyns. Both French and Dutch editions of this atlas were published. The first edition is a French one of 1598. Zacharias Heyns is one of the many protestant publishers who fled Antwerp after the city was captured by the catholic Duke of Parma. One of the most remarkable aspects of this pocket atlas is that the maps are woodcuts. Although the title of the atlas names Ortelius ("Le miroir du monde, ou Epitome du Theatre d'Abraham Ortelius"), Zacharias Heyns didn't base the maps in this atlas on those in Ortelius' *Epitome* but in most cases on the original maps, which probably also is the case with the map of Cyprus. The map of Cyprus is derived from the Pagano prototype, where the *Epitome* map also is derived from. However, Heyns' map bears less place symbols. Moreover, the names of the places generally differ from those in the *Epitome*. In the sea a number of ships and sea monsters are depicted. The woodcuts in this atlas possibly date back to the 1570's or 1580's. This example is from the French edition of 1598.

Van der Krogt 8130:334; not in Navari; Stylianou 70

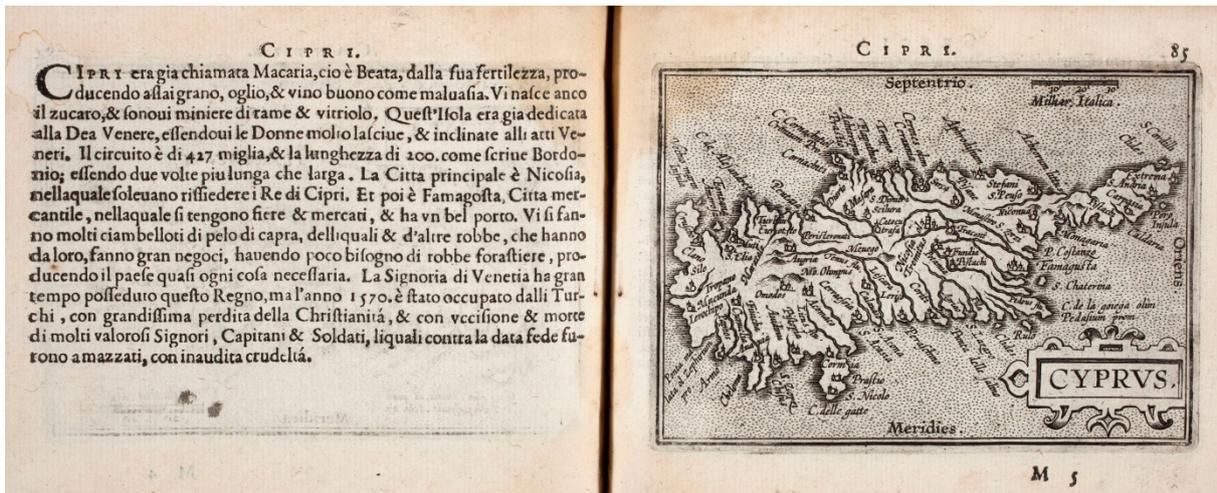


10 | Cyprus in *Caert-Thresoor*, 1598. [COLLBN Atlas 687 (p. 563)]

Cyprus — Engraving, 85x122 mm — In: Barent Langenes, *Caert-Thresoor*, Middelburg, 1598.

The first known edition of the minor atlas *Caert-Thresoor* was published in 1598 by Barent Langenes in Middelburg. Although no copy survived, it is suggested that there has been a 1597 edition by Cornelis Claesz. In general the maps in *Caert-Thresoor* are considered "extremely well engraved, neat and clear and elegantly composed". *Caert-Thresoor* was one of the first atlases published in the northern Netherlands. Most of the maps were engraved by Petrus Kaerius. The *Caert-Thresoor* became a serious competitor for Ortelius' *Epitome*. Like the previous mentioned minor atlases, the map of Cyprus in *Caert-Thresoor* was reduced from Ortelius' map of 1570, based on Camoccio's map of 1566 of the Pagano prototype. This example is from a 1609 edition by the Amsterdam publisher Cornelis Claesz. The atlas then was entitled *Hand-boeck of Cort Begrijp der Caerten*. The texts in this edition were revised and edited by Jacobus Viverius. There are no different states of this Cyprus map in the 12 known editions of *Caert-Trhesoor* and its successors. In the sea, a fish and a ship are engraved. At the right side the latitudes 36° and 37° are indicated. However, the actual latitude is 35° N. The map is uncoloured, apart from four towns that are indicated with a red dot. Apparently, the colorist or owner of this atlas thought that Nicosia, Famagusta, Kyrenia (Girne) and Trapano (a certain place near Cape Drepano) were the four most important towns in Cyprus. Here the map in a 1609 edition of the *Hand-boeck* is shown.

Van der Krogt 8130:341; Navari 45; Stylianou 93-94



11 | A new map of Cyprus for Ortelius' pocket atlas, 1601. [COLLBN Atlas 724 (p. 84-85)]

Cyprus — Engraving 75x107 mm — In: Abraham Ortelius, *Epitome*, Antwerpen, 1601 (and later editions by Jan Baptist Vrients).

The Antwerp publisher Filips Galle started a new series of Ortelius' *Epitome* editions in 1588. These editions were published in French, Latin, Italian and English. Initially, the map from the first *Epitome* series (from 1577 onwards) were used (cat.nr. 4). In the editions of 1601 and 1602, published by Jan Baptist Vrients, a new map of Cyprus replaced the older map. The layout of the map is somewhat modernised, but the geographical content, still based on the Pagano prototype, is more or less unchanged. Ships and monsters in the sea are lacking. The engraver of the map is unknown, although it is suggested that Filips Galle engraved the maps himself. This example is from an Italian edition of 1602, entitled *Breve compendio dal teatro Orteliano*.

Van der Krogt 8130:332; Navari 49; Stylianou 69



12 | A competitive *Epitome* edition from Antwerp, 1601. [COLLBN Atlas 686 (p. 109-110)]

Cyprus Insula — Engraving, 85x118 mm — In: Abraham Ortelius, *Epitome*, Antwerpen, 1601 (and later editions by Jan van Keerbergen)

Another competitive edition of Ortelius' *Epitome* appeared in 1601 by the Antwerp publisher Jan (I) van Keerbergen. The texts in this edition were written by Michel Coignet. The maps in this series were engraved by the two brothers Ambrosius and Ferdinand Arsenius. The map of Cyprus is very similar to that in the Vrients editions (cat.nr. 11) and also lacks decorative elements. The topographical contents of the map, that, again, belongs to the Pagano group, are similar to the Vrients map. The clearest difference between the Vrients and Keerbergen map is the title and title cartouche, respectively "Cyprus" and "Cyprus Insula". Here the 1609 edition in French is shown.

Van der Krogt 8130:333; not in Navari; Stylianou 71

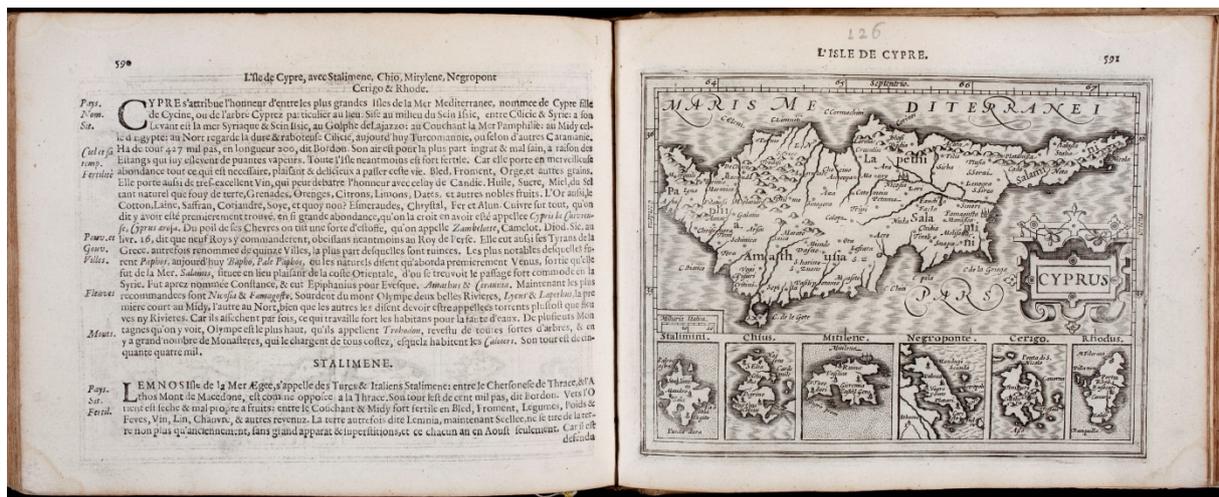


13 | Cyprus in the first Amsterdam folio atlas, 1606. [COLLBN Atlas 27 (between pages 347-348)]

Cyprus Ins. — Engraving, 355x493 mm — In: Jodocus Hondius, *Atlas*, Amsterdam, 1606 (and later editions).

The famous Flemish cartographer Gerard Mercator never published a map of Cyprus. In 1606 Jodocus Hondius published a revised edition of Mercator's *Atlas*, after he obtained Mercator's copperplates two years earlier. In the first edition of this Mercator-Hondius atlas, which Hondius published together with Cornelis Claesz. and Jan Jansz. van Arnhem, 37 new maps were added. Among these new maps was a map of Cyprus. Cyprus shares the map sheet with six small inset maps of the Greek islands Salamina, Chios, Lesbos, Euboea, Kythira and Rhodos. The map of Cyprus has the same orientation as the map of Cyprus in De Jode's *Speculum Orbis Terrarum* (cat.nr. 5) and is also based on Ortelius' map of 1573 (cat.nr. 3) of the Belloni prototype. On the map different mountain ranges are engraved. The most prominent are the Olympus mountains in the center of the island, but there are also mountains indicated along the western and northern coasts. Another striking element is the aqueduct, north of Famagusta, also present on the Ortelius map of 1573. This map appeared in the Mercator-Hondius editions of the Atlas until the 1640s. This example comes from a French edition of 1613.

Van der Krogt 8130:1A; Navari 51; Stylianou 98



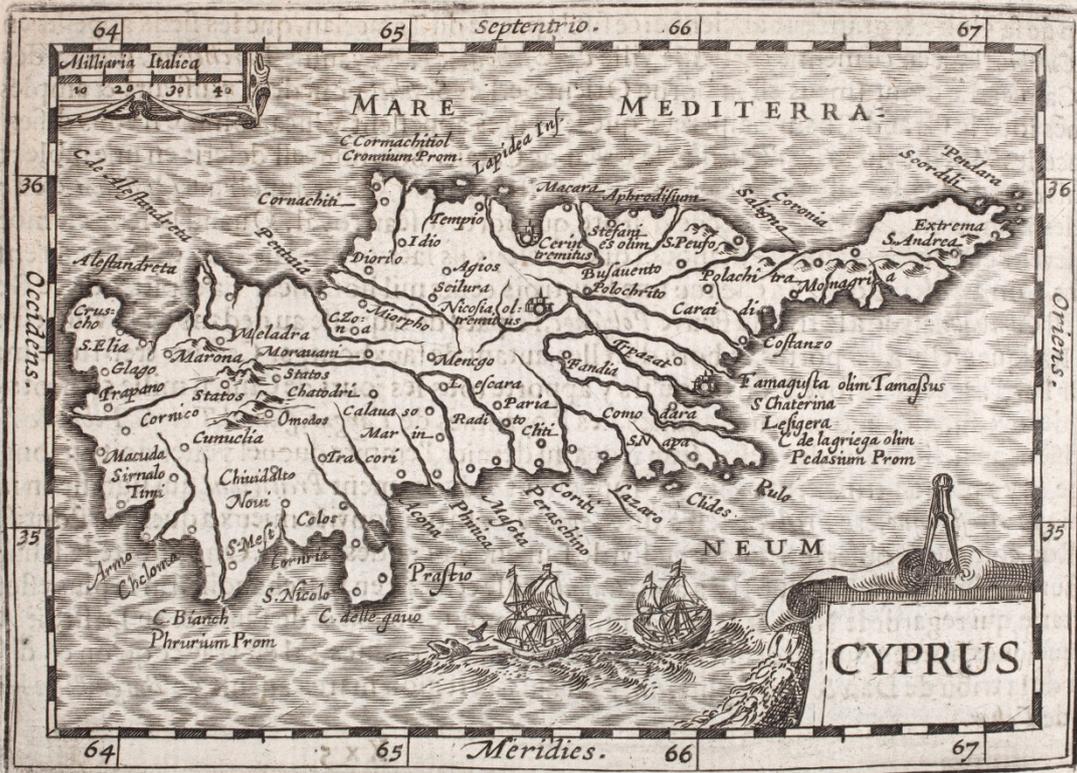
14 | Smaller than folio, larger than pocket, 1607. [COLLBN Atlas 637 (p. 590-591)]

Cyprusd — Engraving, 140x185 mm — In: Jodocus Hondius, *Atlas Minor*, Amsterdam, 1607 (and later editions).

One year after the first edition of the Mercator-Hondius Atlas, Jodocus Hondius produced a reduced edition, the *Atlas Minor*. Between 1607 and 1621 Hondius, together with Cornelis Claesz. and Jan Jansz. van Arnhem, published various editions of his *Atlas Minor* in Latin, French and German. However, the size of this Atlas Minor is larger than the earlier pocket atlases like the *Epitome* and *Caert-Thresoor*, and cannot be considered as a competitive pocket atlas. The map of Cyprus, including the six insets of the Greek islands, is a reduced version of the folio map in the Mercator-Hondius Atlas, and consequently based on the Belloni prototype. Because the size of the map is larger than those in the pocket atlases, the map contains about twice as much places. Nicosia, Famagusta and Kyrenia ('Cerines') are visualised with a town symbol. The other places are indicated with a simple dot symbol. Similar to the folio atlas map (cat.nr. 13) the four regions La Pethia, Salamini, Paphia and Amathusia are named in the map. This example is from a French edition of 1613. Note that the character 'I' the title of the text (L'sle de Cypre ...) is omitted.

Van der Krogt 8130:351; Navari 53; Stylianou 99-100

DESCRIPTION DE CYPRE.

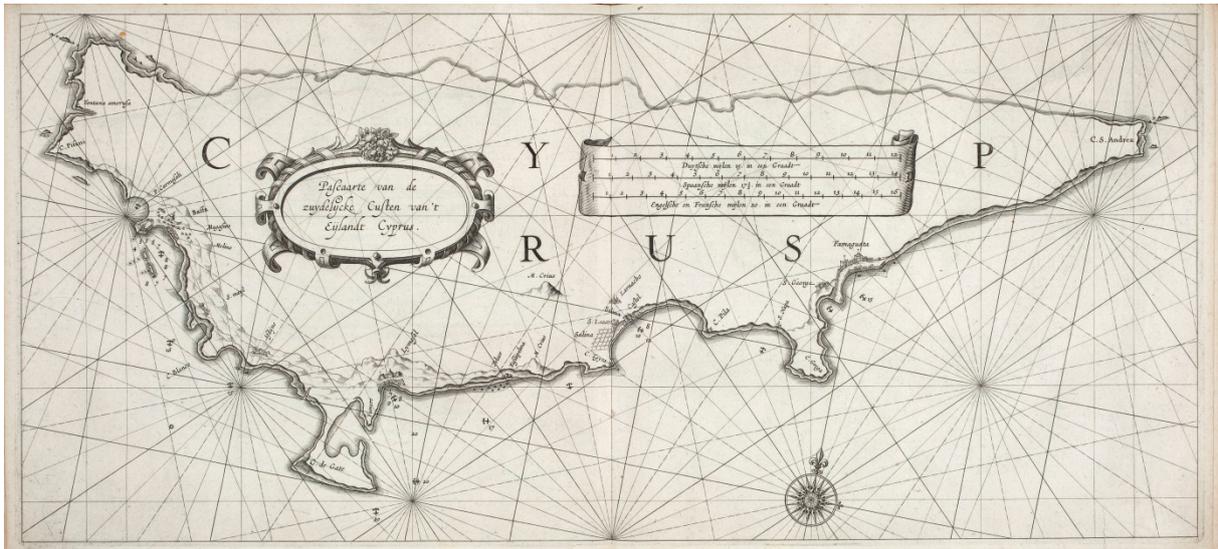


15 | A new pocket atlas by Petrus Bertius, 1616. [THYSIA 1040 (p. 698)]

Cyprus — Engraving, 92x132 mm — In: Petrus Bertius, *Tabulae Geographicae Contractae*, Amsterdam, 1616 (and later editions).

In 1600 Petrus Bertius rewrote the texts for a new *Caert-Thresoor* pocket atlas edition. Bertius also changed the order of the maps, following Ptolemy's arrangement. In 1616 Jodocus Hondius junior published a new pocket atlas, based on the texts of Petrus Bertius. For this new atlas all the maps were re-engraved. The map of Cyprus in this new atlas, entitled *Tabulae Geographicae Contractae* is a close, but slightly larger, copy of the map in *Caert-Thresoor* (cat.nr. 10) and belongs to the Pagano group. The most prominent difference with the *Caert-Thresoor* map is the addition of longitudes and latitudes. Another addition is the depiction of the Olympus mountains in the west part of the island. On the other hand, some topographical details are omitted, for instance the island of Bota in the northwest and the place names Carpasia (east) and Agrino (south). This example is from the Latin edition of 1616. In 1618 a French edition was published.

Van der Krogt 8130:342; Navari 58; Stylianou 95



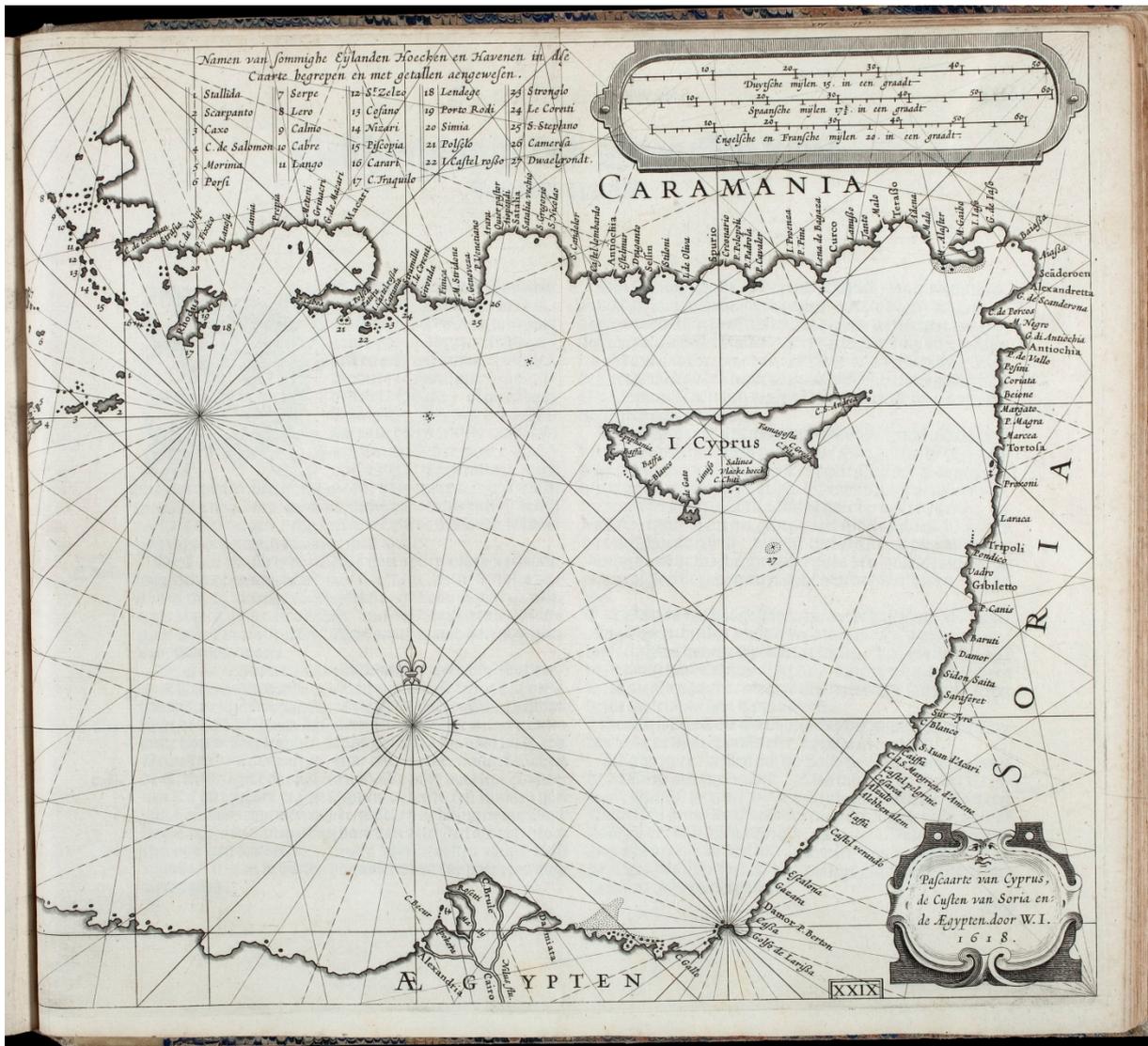
16 | The first printed chart of the Cypriot coasts, 1618. [COLLBN Atlas 617 (between pages 226-227)]

Pascaarte van de Zuydelycke Custen van 't Eijlandt Cyprus — Engraving, 247x550 mm — In: Willem Jansz. Blaeu, *Het licht der zeevaart*, Amsterdam, 1618 (and later editions).

In 1608 the famous Amsterdam map publisher Willem Jansz. Blaeu published *Het Licht der Zeevaart* (The Light of Navigation), his first nautical atlas or pilot guide. In the edition of 1618 a chart of the southern coast of Cyprus, together with other maps of the Mediterranean, first appeared. This first printed chart of the Cypriot coast *Pascaarte van de zuydelycke Custen van 't Eijlandt Cyprus* (Chart of the southern coasts of the island Cyprus) is not based on earlier maps or charts and therefore a new prototype and is copied by various other publishers. Characteristic for charts are the system of rhumb lines. Another aspect is that only the coasts are mapped. The interior of the island is almost

completely unmapped. The most striking aspect of this chart is that the northern coast of Cyprus is not mapped. Only an imaginary coastline is engraved. The reason for this is that seamen only navigated along the southern coast and only called to the harbours on the south coast. The topography along this southern coast is quite detailed. Mountain ranges are indicated, as well as the most important ports. From west to east we can see Paphos (Baffa), Limassol (Lymesol), Larnaca (Larnacho) and Famagusta. Larnaca was an inland town. The town along the coast near Larnaca was named Salina. Moreover, a castle is depicted nearby. Nowadays, Larnaca and Salina are one town, named Larnaca. Most capes are named too. Mount Crius is even mapped twice, both along the coast and more inland. In the sea different anchorages and depths are indicated. The real location perhaps is more inland, but the mountain probably is visible from the sea and therefore an important indication for seamen. Three different scale bars are added: German miles, Spanish miles and English and French miles. In *Het Licht der Zeevaart* chapter 24 (in this example pages 223-226) is concerned with the description of the Cypriot coasts, according to the Dutch title: "Beschryvinghe der Seecusten vant Eylandt Cyprus". The texts in the pilot guide are illustrated with a series of seven woodcut coastal profiles. This map is from the fourth part of a Dutch edition of 1621. The map was copied until the end of the seventeenth century by Jacob Aertsz. Colom, Anthonie Jacobsz. Lootsman, Arnold Colom, Hendrick Doncker and Pieter Goos and Italian map publishers.

Koeman B18(31); Navari 59; not in Stylianou

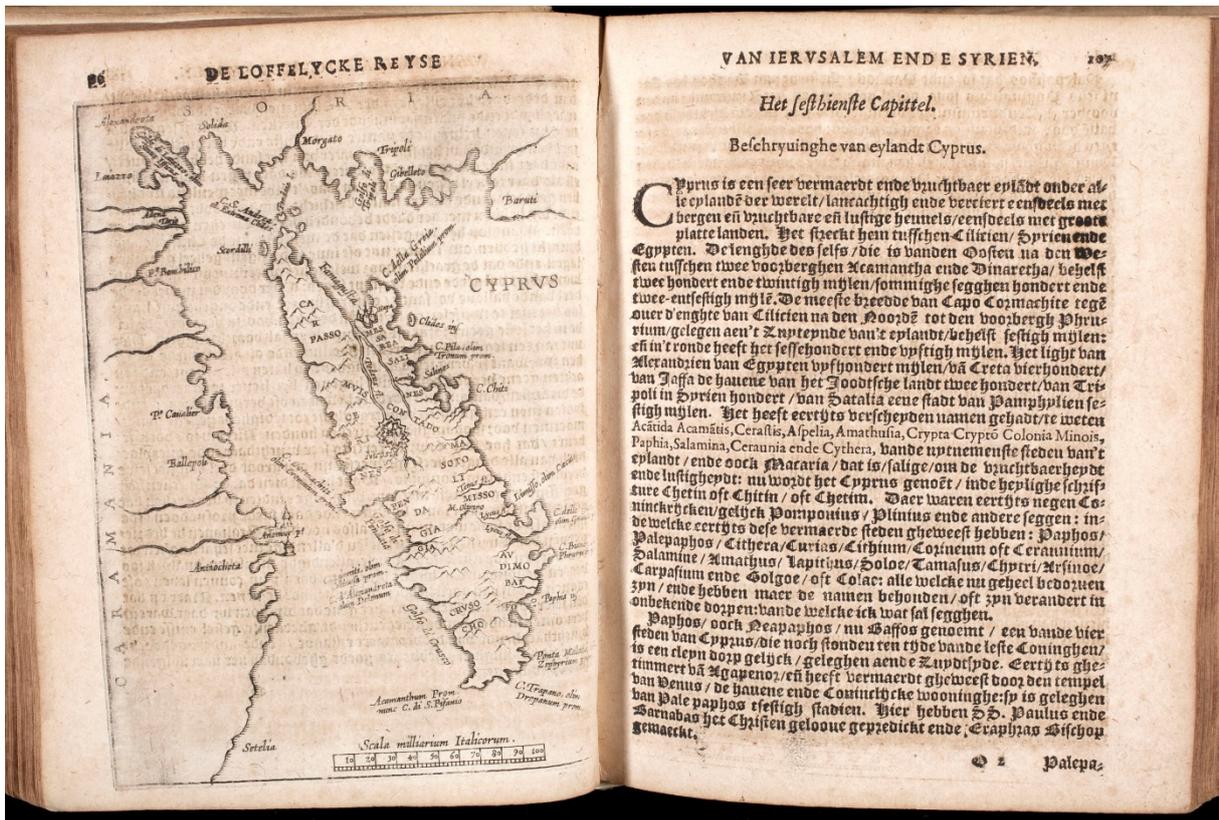


17 | A chart of the Eastern Mediterranean by Willem Jansz. Blaeu, 1618. [COLLBN Atlas 617 (between pages 222 and 223)]

Pascaarte van Cyprus, de Custen van Soria ende Aegypten — Engraving, 249x278 mm — In: Willem Jansz. Blaeu, *Het licht der zeevaart*, Amsterdam, 1618 (and later editions)

Together with the chart of the southern coasts of Cyprus (cat.nr. 16) a chart of the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea appeared in *Het Licht der Zeevaart*. This map precedes the chapter with the descriptions of the Cypriot coasts. The title of this chart explicitly mentions Cyprus: 'Pascaarte van Cyprus, de Custen van Soria ende Aegypten' (Chart of Cyprus, the Coasts of Soria and Egypt). Similar to the chart of Cyprus only ports and capes on the southern coasts are indicated. Eight capes and only three ports are named: Paphos (Baffa), Limassol (Limiso) and Famagusta (Famagosta). A Dutch toponym, that is lacking on the Cyprus map, is 'Vlacke hoeck' (Flat corner), near the salt pans ('Salina'). Another striking feature is a kind of island or sand bank, numbered 27, south of Cyprus with the Dutch name 'Dwaelgrondt' (literally translated as 'strayground'). 'Dwaelgrondt' and 'Vlacke hoeck' are the only two Dutch topographical names on the entire map. The map is numbered XXIX. Similar to the Cyprus chart, three scale bars are indicated. This map is from the same Dutch edition of 1621. The map was copied until the end of the seventeenth century by father and son Colom, Lootsman, Doncker and Goos.

Koeman B18(32); Navari 60; not in Stylianou

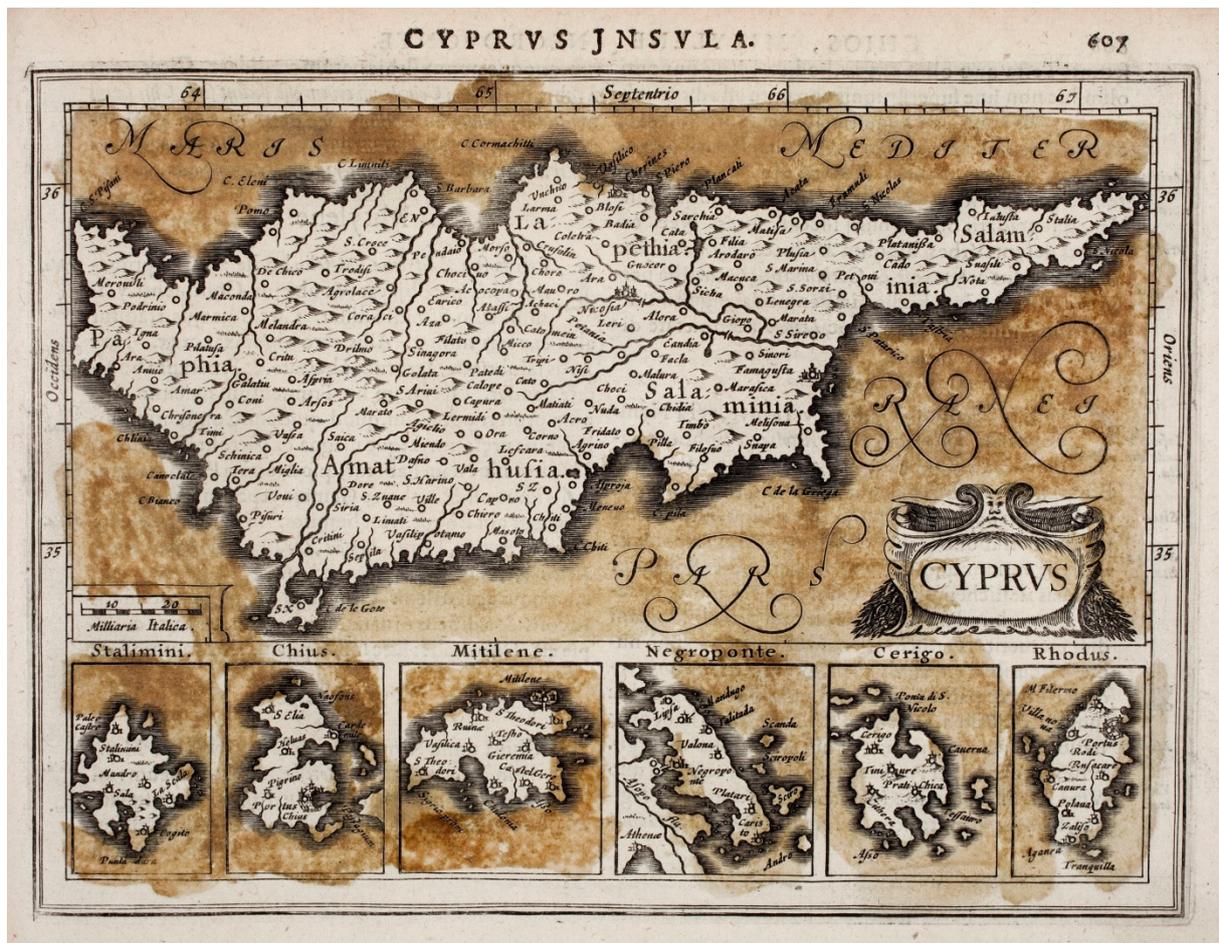


18 | Cyprus' appearance in a Dutch travel account, 1619. [HOTZ 106, p. 106]

Cyprus — Engraving, 170x134 mm — In: Jan van Cotwyck, *De loflycke reyse van Jerusalem ende Syrien ghedaen ende in het Latijn beschreven*, Antwerpen, 1620.

Besides the numerous Dutch maps of Cyprus that appeared in atlases, sometimes books were published that contained a map of the island. The first Dutch travel book in which a map of Cyprus was depicted, was written by the Utrecht doctor of law Jan van Cotwyck (also known by his latinised name Joannes Cotovicus). In 1619 his travel account, entitled *Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum et Syriacum*, of the Levant was published in Latin by Hieronymus Verdussen in Antwerp. A year later, a Dutch edition, entitled *Loflycke reyse van Jerusalem ende Syrien*, was published, translated by Adrian Meerbeecke. Van Cotwyck visited the island in 1598-1599. The larger part of the book is concerned with Van Cotwyck's travels to Jerusalem and the Holy Land. However, the account also contains an extensive description of Cyprus. Van Cotwyck describes its agriculture, the Larnaca saltpans and the deplorable state of the city of Nicosia, about thirty years after the Turkish conquest. Both editions contain the map of Cyprus. The map is not based on a map that was published before in a Flemish or Dutch atlas, but is a simplified copy of an Italian map of ca. 1570 by Giovanni Francesco Camocio in Venice. However, the topography is completely different from the other map of Camocio, published in 1566. Camocio's map of ca. 1570 was a separate publication, but the map showed up in several factice atlases or printed isolarios. The map is the only one with east at the top instead of north. The inaccurate island is depicted extremely stretched and far too large in relation to the coasts of Turkey ('Carmania') and Syria ('Soria'). The capital Nicosia is depicted uncommonly detailed with its circular fortifications. Other striking features on the map are the town of Famagusta and Mount Olympus. Van Cotwyck's book also contains an overview map of the Eastern Mediterranean. Here the Dutch translation of 1620 is shown.

Navari 61; not in Stylianou



19 | Cyprus in Johannes Janssonius' *Atlas Minor*, 1628. [COLLBN Atlas 653 (p.607)]

Cyprus — Engraving, 140x190 mm — In: Johannes Janssonius, *Atlas Minor*, 1628 (and later editions).

In 1628 Johannes Janssonius published his first edition of the *Atlas Minor*. Because the copperplates of Hondius' *Atlas Minor* were sold to English publishers, Janssonius had to make new copperplates. Most maps for this atlas, including this Cyprus map, were newly engraved by Pieter van der Keere. Van der Keere was the brother-in-law of Jodocus Hondius and Johannes Janssonius was Hondius' son-in-law. The map is slightly larger than Hondius' map (cat.nr. 14). By comparing both maps, we can assume that Janssonius' map is much more detailed and probably directly based on Hondius' folio atlas map of 1606 (cat.nr. 13). A good indication for the difference in detail is the number of places on both maps. Where Hondius' *Atlas Minor* map 'only' counts ca. 80 places, Janssonius' map has ca. 150 places, almost the double amount in comparison with Hondius. This, unfortunately poorly coloured, example comes from the first edition of 1628 in Latin. Between 1628 and 1651 different editions in Latin, French, German and Dutch were published. Two years later Jan Evertsz. Cloppenburg published a competitive edition of Mercator's atlas. The size of the maps, ca. 19 x 25 cm, was in between the Mercator-Hondius Atlas and the Atlas Minor editions. Most of the maps were engraved by Pieter van der Keere. Cloppenburg, and later Johannes Janssonius van Waesbergen and Henri du Sauzet, published French, Latin and Dutch editions of this atlas. The map of Cyprus in it is based on the same prototypes, including the six insets of the Greek islands.

Van der Krogt 8130:352.1; Navari 53.3; Stylianou 101



20 | The famous map of Cyprus in the Blaeu atlases, 1634. [COLLBN Atlas 3.9 (between pages 13 and 14)]

Cyprus Insula — Engraving, 380x507 mm — In: Willem Jansz. Blaeu, *Novus Atlas*, Amsterdam, 1634 (and later editions)

The folio atlas map of Willem Jansz. Blaeu is probably the best known Dutch map of Cyprus. One of the reasons for this is that the map was still used by Blaeu's son Joan who published the world famous *Atlas Maior* in 1662. The first time the map appeared in an atlas was in 1634, when Willem Jansz. Blaeu published his first edition of the *Novus Atlas* (in German) or *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. Of this atlas many editions in Latin, French, Dutch and German (and later also in Spanish) were published. Because of the increasing atlas competition between the Amsterdam publishers Blaeu and Janssonius, the atlas grew into the multi-volume *Atlas Maior*. This map is based on the map in the

Ortelius atlas of 1573 (cat.nr. 3) based on the Belloni prototype. Blaeu almost exactly took over the places from Ortelius' map, although he indicated not only Nicosia, Famagusta and Kyrenia as towns, but also Paphos and Limassol. Salina (now Larnaca) is the only town that is indicated on Blaeu's map, which is lacking on Ortelius' map. Blaeu's map is considered as 'the finest copper-plate map of the island up to that time', mainly because of the decorative elements on the maps that were lacking on the Ortelius map. Blaeu put two compass roses on the map, and their rhumb lines gave the map a slightly chart-like look. The map bears two coats of arms. In the upper left corner is an imaginary coat of arms of the Ottoman empire, with three crescent moons. In the upper centre is the coat of arms of the Lusignan family, who ruled Cyprus from 1192 to 1489. In the lower right corner of the map is a richly decorated title cartouche, visualising the mythological birth of Aphrodite (or Venus) sailing towards Paphos in a scallop shell, drawn by swans. According to the myth, Aphrodite was born of the sea foam near Paphos. When she arose out of the sea, she was called the 'Cyprian'. Furthermore, it was said that she first came ashore at Kythera. It is the first map of Cyprus in which such a well-fitting mythological theme is chosen for the map decoration. This example is from a nine volume Dutch edition of *Atlas Maior* (*Grooten Atlas*) of 1664-1665. The Dutch seventeenth century collector Laurens van der Hem added numerous maps and topographical drawings to his *Atlas Maior* of Joan Blaeu. Among them are two drawings of Cyprus, depicting a view of Paphos as seen from the sea and a view of the Fountain of Love near Cape Arnauti. Both drawings are attributed to Bonaventura II Peeters and are dated from the 1660's. This Atlas Blaeu-Van der Hem is kept in the Austrian National Library in Vienna.

Van der Krogt, 2006, p. 500; Van der Krogt & De Groot, 2005, p. 456-457; Van der Krogt 8130:2; Navari 66; Stylianou 112



21 | A close copy by Johannes Janssonius, 1638. [COLLBN Port 174 N 255]

Cyprus Insula — Engraving, 380x500 mm — In: Johannes Janssonius, *Atlas Novus*, 1638 (and later editions).

Janssonius' folio atlas map of Cyprus is an almost exact copy of Blaeu's map (cat.nr. 20). Their maps of Cyprus are exemplary for the growing competition between both Amsterdam map publishers. Both publishers didn't hesitate to copy maps from others and from each other. In this case, Janssonius copied Blaeu's map of Cyprus. The differences in both maps are hardly visible. By comparing the place names on both maps, only small differences in placing and letter typing are recognisable. Nevertheless, it is quite easy to determine whether it is a Blaeu or Janssonius map. Janssonius miss-spelled Nicosia; on his map we read 'Nocosia' for the capital of Cyprus. Other visible differences are the text placing of 'Capo de la Griega' and the direction of the hill shading. This map of Cyprus appeared in Latin, Dutch, German, French and Spanish atlas editions by Janssonius until ca. 1680. This example is a loose map in the Bodleian collection.

Van der Krogt 8130:1B; Navari 68; Stylianou 116

Cyprus, Insula laeta choris, blandorum et mater amorum / Amstelodami, Sumptibus Ioannis Ianßonii — Engraving, 344x470 mm — In: Georgius Hornius, *Accuratissima Orbis Antiqua Delineatio*, Amsterdam, 1653 (and later editions)

In 1652 Johannes Janssonius published his first historical atlas, entitled *Accuratissima orbis antiqui delineatio*. The atlas has an introduction by Georgius Hornius (Georg Horn), professor of history at Leiden University, and it is assumed that he also compiled the maps. The atlas contains a map of Cyprus that is copied after the map in Ortelius' *Parergon* (cat.nr. 6). The topographical contents, and even the map title, are identical to Ortelius' historical map. However, the Janssonius map lacks the inset maps of the Aegean islands, has rhumb lines in the sea and other cartouches. The rhumb lines are based on those on Blaeu's atlas map (cat.nr. 20). Another small difference with Ortelius' map is the cartouche with the list of historical toponyms of which the location is uncertain. Janssonius lists 26 toponyms, two more than Ortelius. The layout of the text placing in the cartouche has been improved by Janssonius. In the 1653 of Janssonius' historical atlas the publisher's impressum was added on the map: "Amstelodami, Sumptibus Ioannis Ianßonii.", which enables us to distinguish two states of the copperplate. This example is a loose map of the second state. Several Latin editions of the atlas were published by Janssonius and later by Janssonius van Waesbergen until 1684. Other publishers re-published the atlas in English, Latin and French until 1741.

Van der Krogt 8130H:1.1; Navari 73; Stylianou 117

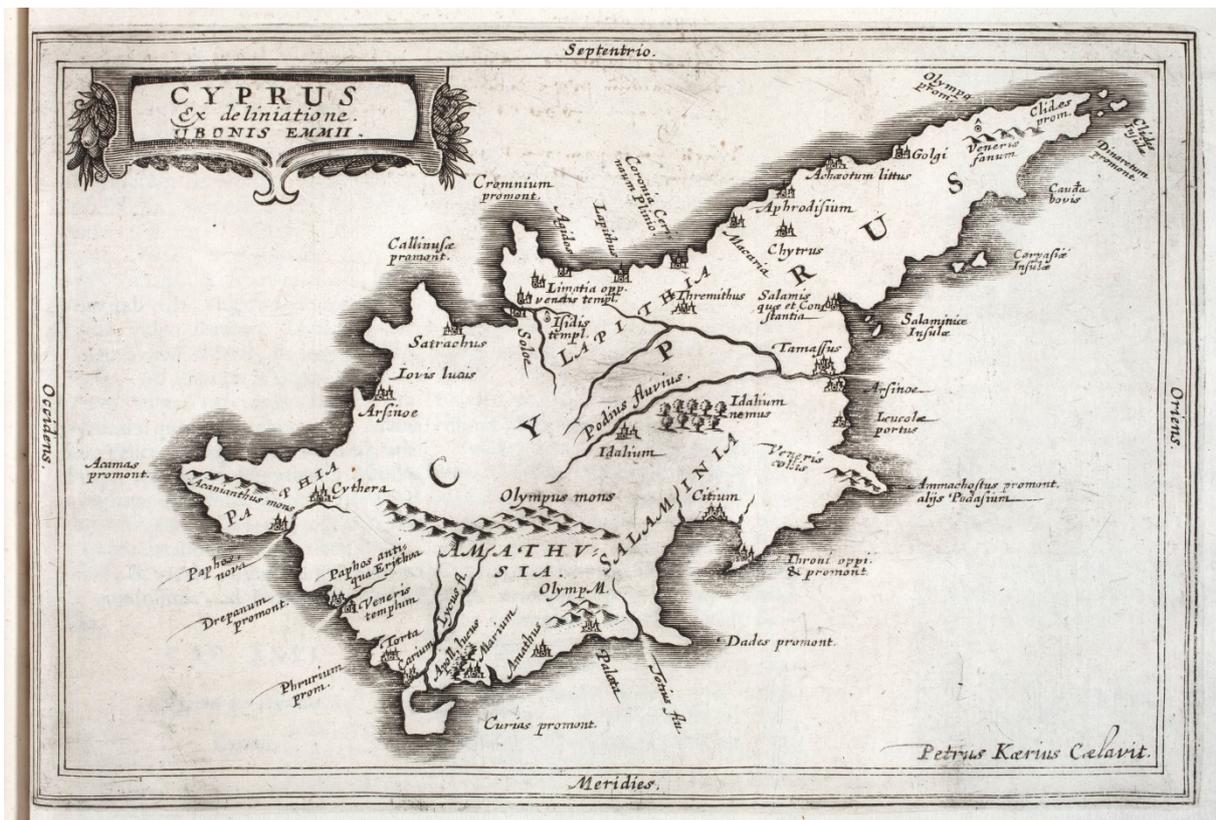


23 | The first map of Cyprus in Cluverius' *Introductionis*, 1659. [COLLBN Port 204 N 89 (without Crete)]

[Creta, Cyprus et Rhodus] — Engraving, 118x124 mm — In: Philippus Cluverius, *Introductionis in universam geographiam tam veterem quam novam libri VI*, Amsterdam, 1659 (and later editions).

Philippus Cluverius (Philipp Klüwer) was a scholar in geography at Leiden University. In the various editions of the geographical work by Cluverius three different maps of Cyprus can be distinguished. The first Cyprus map in Cluverius' *Introductionis in universam geographiam ...* first appeared in the Elzevier edition of 1659. The map is also published in a small atlas that contains the maps from Cluverius' book. It is not known who designed or engraved the map, but the coastline topography and orientation is similar to the De Jode's map (cat.nr 5) and Hondius' map (cat.nr. 13) and its reduced derivatives by Hondius (cat.nr 14) and Janssonius (cat.nr. 19). However, the topography on the island seems to be derived from the historical maps of Ortelius (cat.nr 6) and Hornius/Janssonius (cat.nr. 22). A difference is the addition of Famagusta. Therefore, the map can be considered as a historical one. According to Navari there exist two versions of this map, one on a slightly smaller scale. This example is a loose map in the Bodel Nijenhuis collection. It is actually half of the map sheet. Bodel Nijenhuis cut the map in two, so he could store the upper half (a map of Crete) together with the other maps of Crete. Bodel Nijenhuis simply annotated the map with "Cl." to make clear that the map was from Cluverius' book.

Navari 78A; Stylianou 103

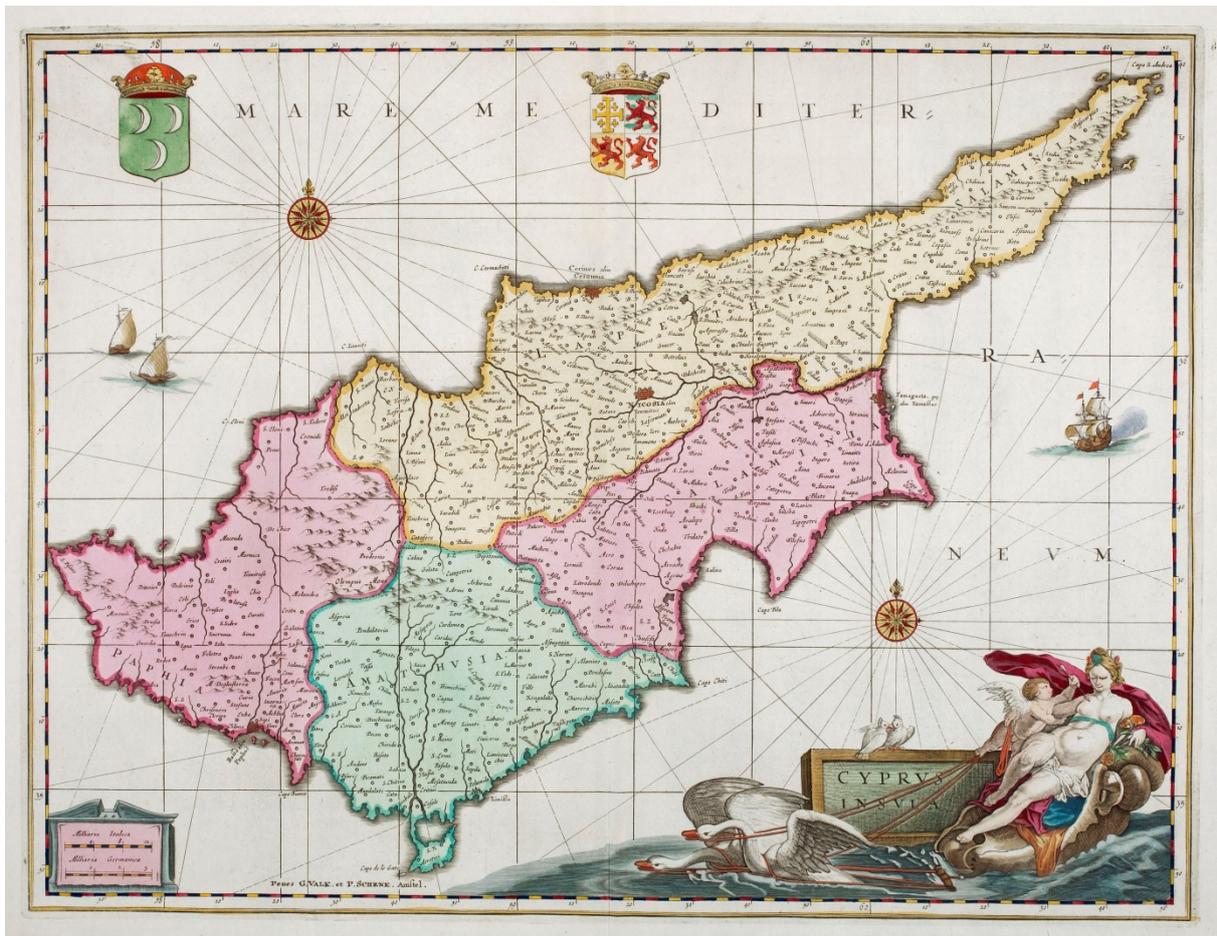


24 | The second map of Cyprus in Cluverius' Introductionis, 1661. [180 D 21, between p. 126-127]

Cyprus Ex deliniatione Ubonis Emmii / Petrus Kaerius Caelavit. — Engraving, 128x194 mm — In: Philippus Cluverius, *Introductionis in universam geographiam tam veterem quam novam libri VI*, Amsterdam, 1661 (and later editions).

In 1661 a new edition of Cluverius' *Introductionis in universam geographiam* was published by Johannes Janssonius. According to the title the map is designed by professor Ubbo Emmius, theologian, historian, geographer and the first *rector magnificus* of the Groningen State University. The map is engraved by the famous Dutch engraver Pieter van der Keere. The shape of the coastline doesn't correspond with any earlier map of Cyprus. The inland topography is largely derived from the earlier historical maps of Ortelius (cat.nr 6) and Hornius/Janssonius (cat.nr. 22). Possibly the map is just a reduced, inaccurate copy of the Hornius/Janssonius map. Here a Latin edition of 1676 is shown. From 1682 onwards a new map of Cyprus appeared in Cluverius' *Introductionis*. It is a copy of this Kaerius map with the same title, but slightly larger and decorated with more than ten ships in the sea a title cartouche in the lower right corner. The engraver of that 1682 map is unknown.

Navari 79; Stylianou 104

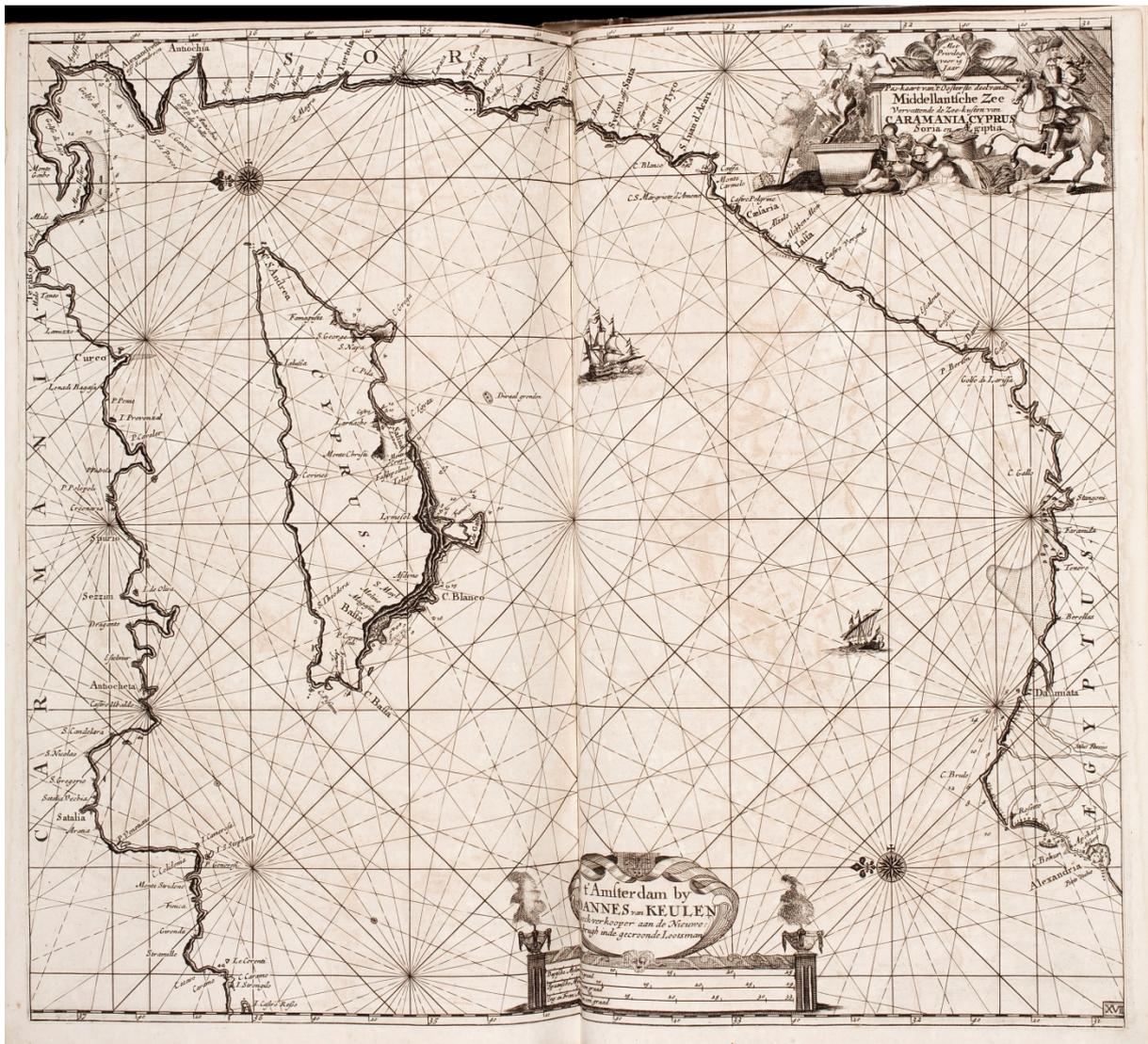


25 | Janssonius' map corrected, after 1676. [COLLBN Port 174 N 256]

Cyprus Insula — Engraving, 380x500 mm.

This map is the second state of the folio atlas map by Johannes Janssonius of 1638 (cat.nr. 20). The copperplates of Johannes Janssonius' *Atlas Novus* were sold by his heirs in 1676 and became in the possession of the Amsterdam map-publishing house of Gerard Valk and Pieter Schenk afterwards. Valk and Schenk reworked the copperplate of Cyprus. In the second state the capital is now correctly spelled ('Nicosia' instead of 'Nocosia'). The three-dimension visualisation of the towns of Nicosia, Famagusta, Paphos and Kyrenia has changed into ground plans. Furthermore, the borders between the regions are added, as well as a grid. Along the lower border of the map the publisher's impressum is added: "Penes G. Valk, et P. Schenk, Amstel." Later states of the copperplates bear the publisher's names of Nicolaes Visscher (II), Pieter Mortier and Jan Covens & Cornelis Mortier. The example is a beautifully coloured loose map from the Bodel Nijenhuis collection.

Navari 68; Stylianou 150



26 | A not-so-new chart of the Eastern Mediterranean, 1682. [COLLBN Atlas 11.2 (between pages 84 and 85)]

Pas-kaart van 't Oosterse deel vande Middellantsche Zee Vervattende de Zee-Kusten van Caramania, Cyprus Soria en Aegiptia — Engraving, 510x578 mm — In: Johannes van Keulen, *De nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fackel*, Amsterdam, 1682 (and later editions).

In 1682 Johannes van Keulen published a new sea atlas entitled *De nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fackel* (= The new great bright sea-torch). Van Keulen was the first Amsterdam publisher who didn't copy Blaeu's chart of the Eastern Mediterranean of 1618. He published a new chart of the Eastern Mediterranean that has east at the top. On the other hand, Van Keulen designed his map not based on new surveys. Actually, he combined the two charts by Blaeu. The coastline of Turkey, Syria, Palestine and Egypt is clearly copied from Blaeu's chart of the Mediterranean (cat.nr. 17), although on a slightly larger scale. For the coastline of the island of Cyprus, Van Keulen used Blaeu's more detailed chart of the southern Cypriot coasts (cat.nr. 16). On the lower border of the map three scale bars are drawn: in German miles, Spanish miles and English or French miles. After ca. 1706, Gerard van Keulen (Johannes' son) revised the map by adding a fourth scale bar with Italian miles. The fifteenth chapter of the *Zee-fackel*, entitled "De Vijfthiende Verthooninge, van de Zee-Kusten van Caramarien, Cyprus, Syrien en Egypten, tusschen C. Caramo en Alexandrien" contains 29 woodcut coastal profiles. Nine profiles are concerned with the coasts of Cyprus, of which seven are copied from Blaeu's *Licht der Zeevaart*. Van Keulen added two new profiles of Cape Greko. From 1680 to 1885 the Van Keulen family firm was the leading publishing house of charts, sea atlases and navigation instruments in Amsterdam. The Van Keulens were also appointed official chart makers of the Dutch East India Company (VOC). This example is the first edition of 1682.

Koeman Keu87A(17); Navari 90; not in Stylianou

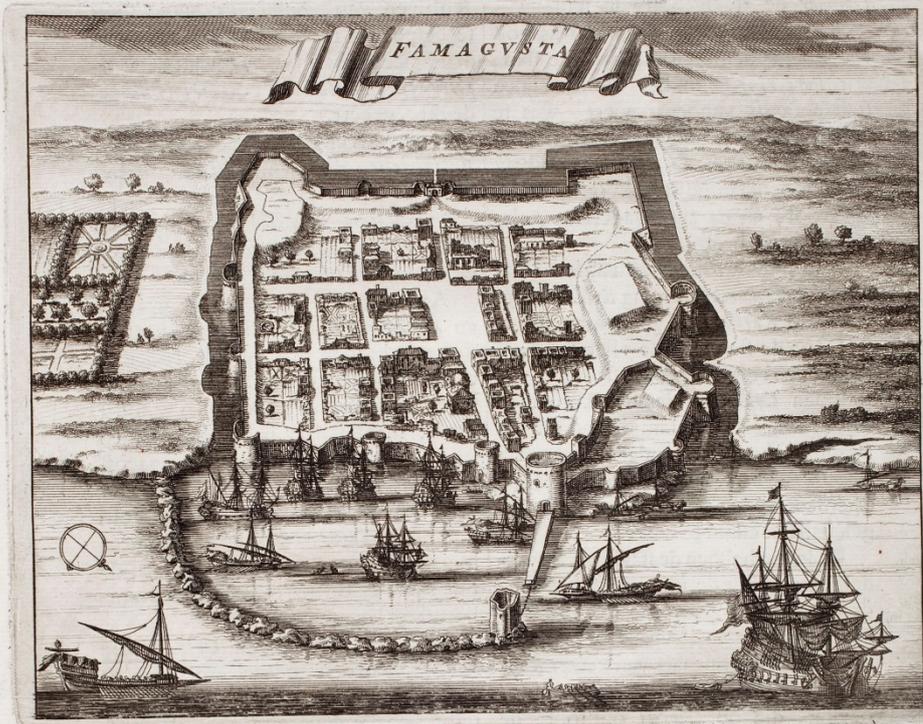


27 | Cyprus in Dapper's description of the archipelago of the Eastern Mediterranean, 1688. [COLLBN Port 174 N 257]

Cyprus Insula — Engraving, 286x378 mm — In: Olfert Dapper, *Naukeurige beschryving der eilanden in de archipel der Middellantsche Zee*, Amsterdam, 1688 (and later editions).

Olfert Dapper was an Amsterdam physician and writer of several geographical works. After his first book on the history of Amsterdam, published in 1663, Dapper wrote geographical works on Africa, Asia, Peloponnesus and finally in 1688 on the archipelago of the Eastern Mediterranean, including Cyprus. The book contains an extensive 75 pages description of Cyprus, with attention to the historical cities and the general history of the island. This book was published by a series of Amsterdam publishers including Johannes Janssonius van Waesbergen. A French translation of this book by George Gallet was published in Amsterdam in 1703 and in The Hague in 1730. The map of Cyprus in this book is based on the Blaeu or Janssonius folio atlas map (cat.nrs. 20 and 21) and also bears two compass roses with a rhumb line system and the two coats of arms of the Turkish empire and the Lusignan family. However, the map is smaller than those folio atlas maps. In the lower right corner of this loose map, collector Bodel Nijenhuis noted "Dr. O. Dapper" to cite the author of the book from which he took off this map. Later, Pieter van der Aa obtained and reworked the copperplate. He erased the ships and the coats-of-arms and replaced the title cartouche in the lower right corner. The text in that second state of the map is: "Cypre, Ile de la Mer Mediterrannée, avec toutes ses Places maritimes, Ports, Bayes et Rivieres, de nouveau publiée par Pierre vander Aa, Marchand Libraire a Leide". In the decorations beside the cartouche Van der Aa depicted Venus one a scallop, drawn by two swans, possibly inspired by the decoration on Blaeu's folio atlas map (cat.nr. 20) and Neptune with a trident. Van der Aa included this map in his *Galerie Agréable du Monde* of 1728. Afterwards, Jan Covens and Cornelis Mortier republished the map with their imprint added: "à Amsterdam chez J. Covens et C. Mortier."

Navari 96; Stylianou 131



ven of uit zee in de stad kan zien. Zy is omtrent twee Engelfche mijlen in 't ronde groot, en in vorm by na van eene vierhoek gebouwt.

De stad is tamelijk groot, en wel gebouwt, en heeft ongemene fraeie en zeer rechte straten.

Haven.

Zy heeft eene zeer treffelijke haven, tegen 't Zuid-ooste: welke ook d'eenighste haven des ganschen eilants is; hoewel klein en eng: dies zy niet met allen voor grote schepen deught: ook komen aldaer niet, als kleine schepen, ten anker.

De Venetianen hadden wel eer, voor deze haven, een kleine moelje voor de galeyen gemaakt: maer deselve is heden gansch gefloopt, en door het geweld der zee vernielt.

De mont van de haven wort door twee steenrofsen benauwt, daer op de zeebaren by storm en onweer geweldigh breken, en de haven veiligh maken.

In deze haven leggen of overwinteren gemenelijk vijf of zes galeyen, die de Bey van *Famagusta*, ten dienste van den groten Heer, hout.

Op de stad *Famagusta* is grote schipvaert, en een sterke overvaert uit *Syrie*, en 't *Heilige Land*, inzonderheit uit de havens van *Joppe*, *Tripolis*, en *Alexandretta*, gelijk eertijts op de aeloude stad *Salamis* of oud *Famagusta* was. Van wegen deze sterke en beroemde schipvaert, willen eenigen, dat deze stad by d'Italianen *Famagosta* zou genoemt zijn: dat zoo veel, als beroemde of vermaerde *Faem*, gezeit is.

Hoewel andere willen, dat *Famagusta* zoo veel zou gezeit zijn, als *Faem van Augustus*, te weten, van keizer *Augustus*, die de stad, om de verkrege zee, in het *Aktiafische* gevecht, tegen *Antonius* en *Kleopatra* bevochten, zou gesticht hebben. Doch andere houden, dat de stad door koning *Kofa*, vader van *S. Katharina*, zou gesticht zijn.

Zoo eenigen willen, zou *Famagusta*, of oud *Famagusta*, certijts na *Arsinoë*, de stichtster, zuster van *Ptolemeus Philadelfus*, koning van *Egypten*, *Arsinoë* genoemt zijn.

Famagusta is het eenighste en voornaemste bolwerk van gansch *Cyprus*: want

Famagusta — Engraving, 123x158 mm — In: Olfert Dapper, *Naukeurige beschryving der eilanden in de archipel der Middellantsche Zee*, Amsterdam, 1688 (and later editions).

In Dapper's work on the Eastern Mediterranean a bird's-eye view of Famagusta is also included. The plan is different from the plan of Famagusta in Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* (cat.nr. 2). This plan was re-published in Pieter van der Aa's *Galerie Agréable du Monde* of 1728. Van der Aa added a second title below: "La Ville de Famagouste avec ses Ports, dans l'Ile de Chypre" and an impressum: "A Leyde, Chez Pierre Vander Aa, Marchand Libraire". He printed also a decorative border around the plan, for which he used a separate copperplate. This example is a loose sheet in the Bodel Nijenhuis collection.

Navari 97; Stylianou 132



29 | A view on Larnaca from the sea, 1688. [COLLBN I-36-22-0000-110/1]

Salinas of Soutpannen anders Arnicho di Salinas — Engraving, 290x354 mm —
In: Olfert Dapper, *Naukeurige beschryving der eilanden in de archipel der
Middelantsche Zee*, Amsterdam, 1688 (and later editions).

A third image of Cyprus in Dapper's work is a topographical print of the harbour of Larnaca. In the print the harbour town of Salinas and the more inland Arnacho can be distinguished. Nowadays, both places have merged into one town named Larnaca. It is interesting to compare this image with the topographical details on Willem Jansz. Blaeu's chart of the southern Cypriot coast (cat.nr. 16). The castle, mentioned on Blaeu's map can be the building with merlons on the left side. "St. Lazare", a village named on Blaeu's map is not visible in this print. The highest mountain on the print could be the mountain named "M. Crius" on Blaeu's map. As far as I could trace, this is the only Dutch topographical print of Cyprus. In the upper right corner, Bodel Nijenhuis annotated: "op Cyprus. Dapper, eil. v.d. Archipel" as a reference to the book from which he took the print. This topographical print was later used by Pieter van der Aa in his *Galerie Agréable du Monde* of 1728. Van der Aa added "ou les Salines" to the title, as well as a second title below: "Les Salines d'Arnacho, dans l'Isle de Chypre." and an impressum: "a Leide, chez Pierre vander Aa."

Not in Navari; Stylianou fig. 133b



30 | A Ptolemaic map in a biblical study, 1692. [BIBWAL A 232, p. 353]

Cilicia et Cyprus — Engraving, 262x191 mm — In: Samuel, Bochart, *Geographia sacra seu Phalag et Canaan*, Utrecht/Leiden, 1692 (and later editions)

Samuel Bochart was a French protestant biblical scholar. In 1646 he published, in France, his *Geographia sacra seu Phalag et Canaan*, an influential book on biblical exegesis. In 1692 his collected works were posthumously published in the Netherlands by the co-publishers Cornelis Boutesteyn and Jordaan Luchtmans from Leiden and Willem van de Water from Utrecht. Although this 1692 edition of Bochart's *Opera omnia* is indicated as a third edition, no older Dutch editions were traced. This map of Cilicia and Cyprus is based on a part of Mercator's map of the fourth map of Asia in his Ptolemy editions, which were published from 1578 onwards. A striking characteristic of the map is that the historical place names are both written in Latin and Hebrew.

Navari 103; Stylianou 165

Cyprus Insula ... — Engraving, 333x430 mm — In: Jean Leclerc, *Atlas antiquus, sacer, ecclesiasticus et profanus*, Amsterdam, 170 (and later editions).

In 1705 Pieter Mortier published Jean Leclerc's *Atlas antiquus, sacer, ecclesiasticus et profanes*. Jean Leclerc was a Swiss theologian and biblical scholar who lived in Amsterdam. The *Atlas antiquus* can be considered as Pieter Mortier's personal publication, as he did not continue the concept of Ortelius' Parergon. Nevertheless, the map of Cyprus in this atlas is based on Janssonius' historical map of Cyprus from 1653 (cat.nr. 53), that goes back to Ortelius' historical map (cat.nr. 6). The topographical features on both maps are identical. The cartouche with the historical toponyms of which the location is uncertain is also still existent. The decorations are different. The rhumb lines of Janssonius' map are substituted by a grid. The map also has a new title cartouche with a marine decorative composition with two merman putti and a woman on a sea monster. This example is a loose map in the Bodel Nijenhuis collection.

Van Egmond, 2009, p. 101; not in Navari; Stylianou 154



32 | A map of Cyprus in Pieter van der Aa's *Atlas soulagé*, c. 1714. [COLLBN Atlas 661.3]

Isle de Chypre — Engraving, 140x190 mm — In: Pieter van der Aa, *Atlas soulagé de son gros & pesant fardeau*, Leiden, c. 1714.

The only known complete set of Pieter van der Aa's nine volume *Atlas soulagé de son gros & pesant fardeau* is kept in the collections of Leiden University Library. Van der Aa published this multivolume pocket atlas around 1714. However, the first volume has a different title: *Nouveau Petit Atlas*. In the ninth volume (Asia, Africa and America) is a map of Cyprus. This map is the second state of the map of Cyprus in Janssonius' *Atlas Minor* (cat.nr. 19). Most of the maps in this atlas are prints of the reworked copperplates of Janssonius' *Atlas Minor*. The most important changes are a renewed title cartouche and scale bar, the addition of a compass rose, the translation from Latin to French of the title and sea name and the changing of the text font of the sea name. Furthermore the title of one of the inset maps is corrected from 'Chius' into 'Chios'. Koeman mentions a map of Cyprus in an extended *Nouveau Atlas* by Van der Aa. Only one copy of this atlas is known, and it remains unclear which map of Cyprus is in it.

Koeman, 1967, p. 13-14, Van der Krogt 8130:352.2; not in Navari; Stylianou p. 132

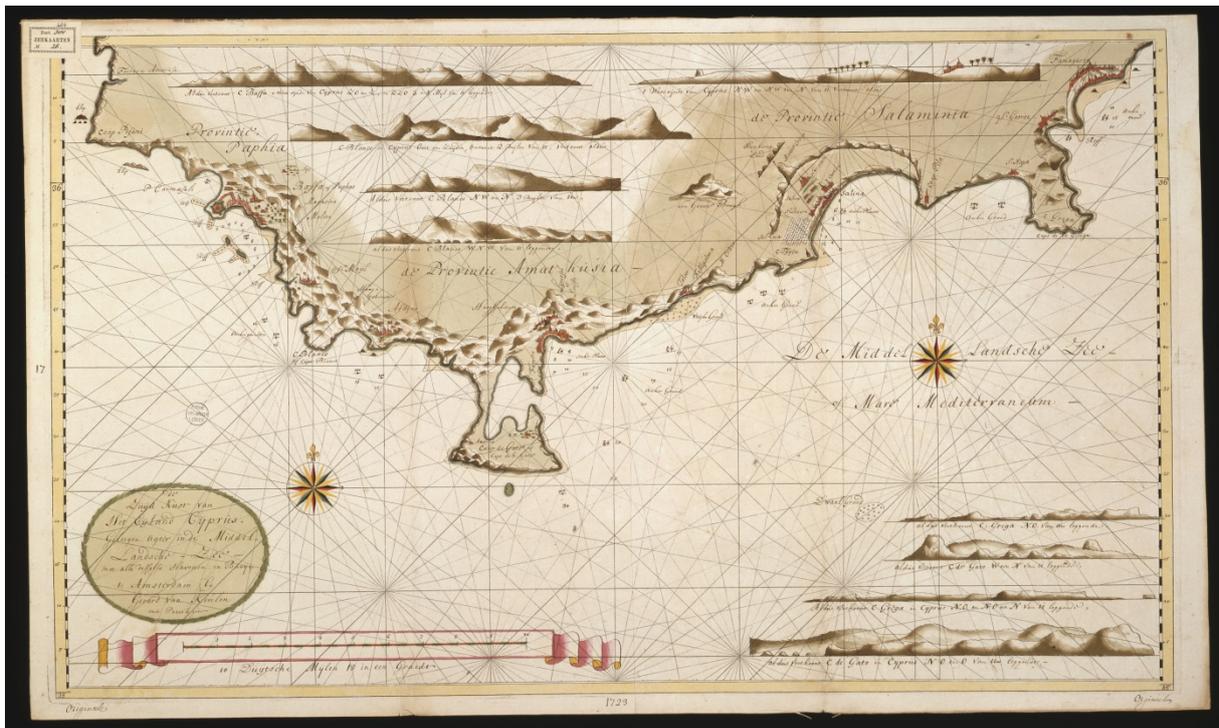


33 | A manuscript chart of the Eastern Mediterranean, 1714. [COLLBN 003-04-009]

Het Oosterdeel Van De Middellandsche Zee Van 't Eijland Rodus tot Ichanderoene — Manuscript, 590x990 mm.

In the first half of the eighteenth century, the Van Keulen publishing house of map, charts, pilot books and navigational instruments, developed a new commercial product: hand-drawn charts. Most of these manuscript chart has a standard size of ca. 59 x 99 cm and are drawn on a printed system of rhumb lines. 279 of these manuscript charts are marked 'Origineele' (original). This means that they served as sample maps and belonged to the archive of the Van Keulen company. It is suggested that the charts weren't printed because Van Keulen didn't consider the interest from the market sufficient enough to invest in a printed chart. The manuscript maps could be supplied on commission. The largest collection of Van Keulen manuscript charts, consisting of 334 sheets, is kept in Leiden University Library. Three different Van Keulen manuscript charts of Cyprus are known. De Vries suggests that these charts only rarely served as models for printed charts. On the contrary, a large number of the manuscript maps seems to be copied after existing printed maps. The first Van Keulen chart of Cyprus was drawn in 1714. This chart has the smallest scale, ca. 1:800.000, and shows the island as well as the coasts of Turkey, Syria and Lebanon (indicated as 'Egyptus'). The map is strongly based on the earlier printed chart by Johannes van Keulen of 1682 (cat.nr. 26), although the coast of Egypt in the south is lacking and its orientation corresponds to Blaeu's chart of 1618 (cat.nr. 17). The chart has two insets of the Bay of 'St. Jan d'Acari' and the coast near Tripoli (Lebanon). Two examples of this chart are known. The original sample chart, dated 1714, is kept in the Maritime Museum in Rotterdam. The example in Leiden University Library is not dated, but no significant differences with the sample chart are traced.

De Vries 264

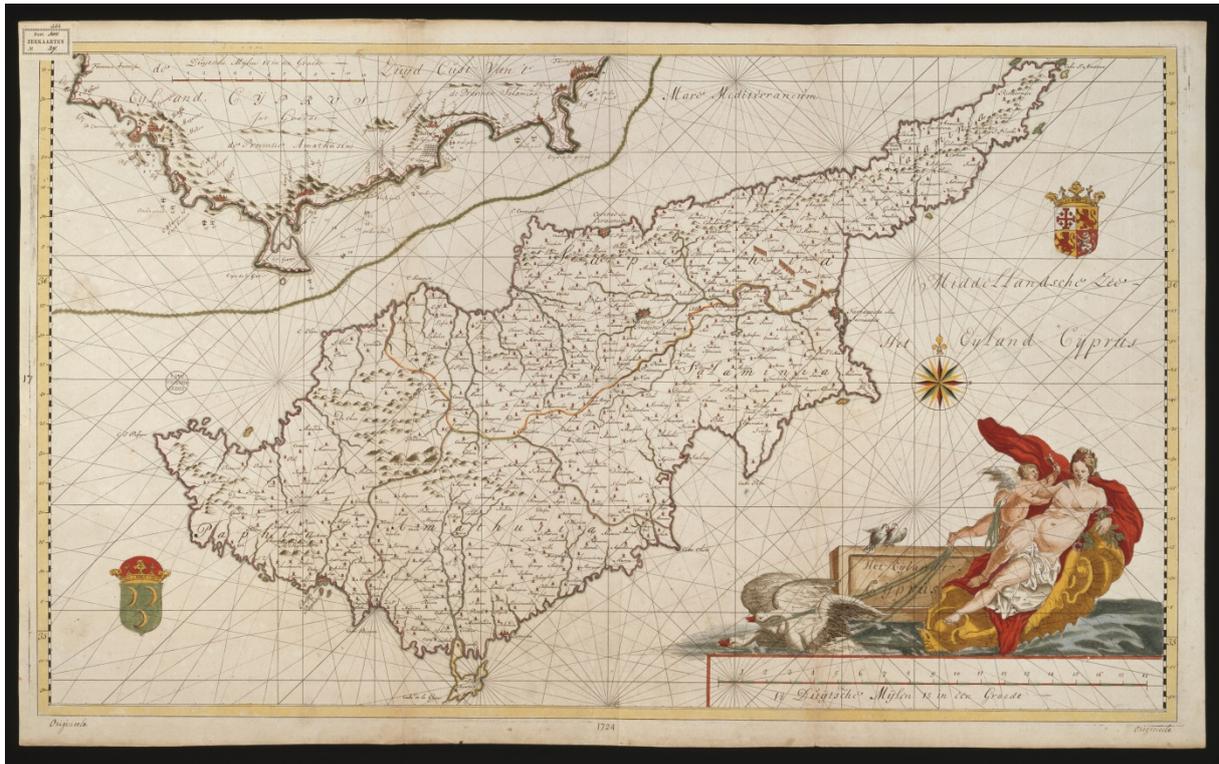


34 | A manuscript chart of the southern Cypriot coasts, 1723. [COLLBN 003-04-023]

De Zuijd Kust van Het Eijland Cijprus Geleegen agter in de Middellandsche Zee met alle desselfs Havenen en Baaije — - Manuscript, 590x990 mm.

A second Van Keulen manuscript chart that has survived shows the southern coasts of Cyprus and is dated 1723. The chart is based on Willem Jansz. Blaeu's chart of 1618 (cat.nr. 16). A difference is that the imaginary northern coasts on Blaeu's chart is not shown on the manuscript chart, as well as the part east of Famagusta towards Cape Andrea. The topographical details, especially the settlements and mountains along the coast are depicted more detailed in comparison with Blaeu. Van Keulen added a scale bar of 10 German miles, which he also derived from Blaeu's map. Gerard van Keulen added nine coastal profiles to the chart, derived from Johannes van Keulen's *Nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fackel* (1682). The only known example of this manuscript chart is the original sample chart in Leiden University Library.

De Vries 266



35 | An enlarged hand-drawn copy of the famous Blaeu map, 1724. [COLLBN 003-04-024]

Het Eijlandt Cijprus — Manuscript, 590x990 mm.

The most unusual Van Keulen manuscript chart of Cyprus was drawn in 1724. In fact, it is a (land) map instead of a (sea) chart. The manuscript map is a copy of Blaeu's folio atlas map of 1634 (cat.nr. 20), or actually a copy of Schenk and Valk's derivative (cat.nr. 25), because it shows the borders between the four regions. Van Keulen even copied the famous title cartouche with Aphrodite sailing in a scallop shell towards Paphos, drawn by two swans and the two coats-of-arms. He also drew a scale bar, based on Blaeu's or Schenk and Valk's map. The manuscript map, however, is significantly larger than Blaeu's atlas map. Nevertheless, Van Keulen didn't add more detailed topographical information to the map. All 564 place names are copied. The symbol that Van Keulen used for the towns are more similar to Ortelius' map of 1573 (cat.nr. 3) of the same Belloni prototype. The inset chart in the upper left corner is a reduction of Van Keulen's manuscript chart of 1723 (cat.nr. 34), based on Blaeu's chart of 1618 (cat.nr. 16). This combination of topography of the Belloni prototype and Blaeu's chart clearly shows the differences in the shape of the southern coastline of Cyprus, and raises the question which of the two is more accurate. The only known copy of this chart is kept in Leiden University Library and it seems unlikely that this map has ever been copied.

De Vries 265

Cyprus insula ... (later edition of Pieter Mortier's map of 1705; numbered 81) — Engraving, 333x430 mm — In: Jean le Clerc, *Atlas antiquus, sacer, ecclesiasticus et profanus*, Amsterdam, ca. 1721 (and later editions)

After 1721, Jan Covens and Cornelis Mortier republished Jean Leclerc's *Atlas antiquus, sacer, ecclesiasticus et profanes* that was first published by Pieter Mortier in 1705. However, the copy of the atlas in Leiden University Library is not dated. The only differences at this second state of the map are the changed publisher's imprint ('Amstelodami. Apud I. Covens et C. Mortier, cum Privil.') and the number '81' in the lower right corner of the map.

Van Egmond, p. 102; Koeman Mor4(76); Navari 107; Stylianou 156



37 | The last Dutch map of Cyprus, published in Leiden, 1747. [358 B 11, between page 4 and 5]

Acamantis Insula nunc Cyprus — Engraving, 370x490 mm — In: Dominique Jauna, *Histoire générale des roïaumes de Chypre ...*, Leiden, 1747 (and later editions).

The last map in this exhibition is included in the two volume *Histoire générale des roïaumes de Chypre, de Jerusalem, d'Arménie, et d'Egypte, comprenant les croisades et le faits, les plus mémorables, de l'empire Ottoman* written by Dominique Jauna. The work was published by the Leiden publisher Jean Luzac in 1747. A second edition of the book appeared in 1785. Here the first edition of 1747 is shown. The map is based on Blaeu's folio atlas map (cat.nr. 20) of the Belloni prototype and almost of the same size. It was included folded in Jauna's book. Jauna's map shows rhumb lines in the sea and one compass rose. The title with its decorative cartouche, with ox hide, and the scale bar cartouche are derived from an Italian copy of Blaeu's map by Vincenzo Maria Coronelli. The coat-of-arms crowning the scale bar cartouche is representing the Lusignan family, but differs from the coat-of-arms on Blaeu's map. On Coronelli's and Jauna's map this coat-of-arms bears the text: "Pour Loyaute Maintenir".

Navari 128; Stylianou 169

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Colophon

“van de beste eylanden eene”. The Dutch mapping of Cyprus’ was published as an online exhibition (.xml) in the image database of Leiden University Libraries in 2012.

In 2018 the texts and images have been converted from the XML structure and (after some minor adjustments) saved as a PDF document in the new image database.

The original online exhibition is not available anymore.

André Bouwman

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