

MAPPING THE OTTOMANS

Sovereignty, Territory, and Identity in the
Early Modern Mediterranean

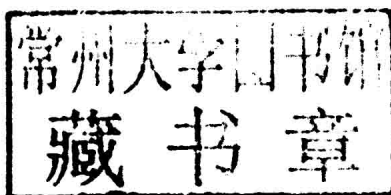


PALMIRA BRUMMETT

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Early Modern Mediterranean*

Palmira Brummett



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32 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10013-2473, USA

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www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781107090774

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First published 2015

Printed in the United States of America

A catalog record for this publication is available from the British Library.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Brummett, Palmira Johnson, 1950–

Mapping the Ottomans : sovereignty, territory, and identity in the early modern Mediterranean / Palmira Brummett.

pages cm

ISBN 978-1-107-09077-4 (hardback)

1. Cartography – Turkey – History – 17th century. 2. Cartography – Europe – History – 17th century. 3. Turkey – History – Ottoman Empire, 1288-1918. 4. Religion and geography. 5. Christianity and other religions – Islam – History. 6. Islam – Relations – Christianity – History. I. Title.

GA1303.5.A1B78 2015

526.0956–dc23 2014047990

ISBN 978-1-107-09077-4 Hardback

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Publication of this book has been aided by a grant from the Millard Meiss Publication Fund of the College Art Association.

Mapping the Ottomans

Sovereignty, Territory, and Identity in the Early Modern Mediterranean

Simple paradigms of Muslim–Christian confrontation and the rise of Europe in the seventeenth century do not suffice to explain the ways in which European mapping envisioned the “Turks” in image and narrative. Rather, maps, travel accounts, compendia of knowledge, and other texts created a picture of the Ottoman Empire through a complex layering of history, ethnography, and eyewitness testimony, which juxtaposed current events to classical and Biblical history; counted space in terms of peoples, routes, and fortresses; and used the land and seascapes of the map to assert ownership, declare victory, and embody imperial power’s reach. Enriched throughout by examples of Ottoman self-mapping, this book examines how Ottomans and their empire were mapped in the narrative and visual imagination of early modern Europe’s Christian kingdoms. The maps serve as centerpieces for discussions of early modern space, time, borders, stages of travel, information flows, invocations of authority, and cross-cultural relations.

Palmira Brummett is Professor Emerita of History at the University of Tennessee, where she was Distinguished Professor of Humanities, and Visiting Professor of History at Brown University. Her publications include *Ottoman Seapower and Levantine Diplomacy in the Age of Discovery* (1994); *Image and Imperialism in the Ottoman Revolutionary Press, 1908–1911* (2000); *The ‘Book’ of Travels: Genre, Ethnology and Pilgrimage, 1250–1700* (2009), for which she was the editor and a contributor; and *Civilizations Past and Present* (2000–2005), for which she was the co-author of multiple editions. She has also written numerous articles on Ottoman, Mediterranean, and world history. She has been the recipient of NEH and ACLS fellowships, a Phi Beta Kappa Faculty Award for Scholarly Achievement, and a Bunting Fellowship at Radcliff University.

“Moving beyond the simple cataloguing of European images of the Ottoman other that has characterized previous scholarship, Palmira Brummett shows the nuanced and diverse range of European responses to the Ottomans, as well as illustrating Ottoman self-mapping practices and the ways in which both emerged from a set of shared precedents and fit into a common early modern cartographic culture. *Mapping the Ottomans* is an essential addition to the rich body of literature on early modern maps, as well as to our growing understanding of the complex and interconnected character of early modern European and the Mediterranean worlds.”

– Eric Dursteler, Brigham Young University

“Palmira Brummett’s nuanced account goes well beyond cartography to provide a rich history of how Western Europe viewed Ottoman space. This illuminating study demonstrates how texts and maps together shaped an imaginary of the borderlines between Asia and Europe, Islam, and Christianity. Brummett’s focus on perceptions of space renders the maps she discusses as richly layered and interconnected objects, fully embedded in broader rhetorical, iconographic, and historiographic traditions.”

– Barbara Fuchs, University of California, Los Angeles

For Jim, again.

*And in gratitude for the fellowship of the Folger Institute,
where this book took shape.*

Acknowledgments

This book evolved out of a long process of study, reflection, observation, and conversation with people and texts; and its creation and refinement were dependent on the intellectual space provided by libraries and their staffs. I wish to thank the Folger Shakespeare Library for sharing its wonderful space, hospitality, and resources, first at a symposium on the Ottomans and then during a period of research funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. I have had the good fortune also to enjoy interludes of study in other great libraries: the Newberry Library, the Library of Congress, the British Library, Biblioteca Correr, Harvard Map Library, Houghton, the John Carter Brown, the Bodleian, John Hay, Library Znanstvena knjižnica Zadar, and the University of Chicago. In each case, their book people greatly facilitated my research. Special thanks to John Powell and James Ackerman at the Newberry, Kim Nusco at the John Carter Brown, Joanna Snelling at Corpus Christi College Library, and the whole gang at the Folger. These library collections, along with several others, have provided the images that are being recycled yet again for the perusal and interpretation of a modern audience. The University of Tennessee, especially the Department of History and colleagues Thomas Burman, Robert Bast, John Bohstedt, and Vejas Liulevicius, provided support and the congenial academic environment necessary for the production of scholarly work. Colleagues at my “new” institution, Brown, such as Rebecca More, Evelyn Lincoln, and Bill Monroe, have helped lend nuance to this work. Many individuals have been instrumental in the evolution of my thinking on maps and things Eurasian. To Tom Goodrich, a pioneering scholar whose generosity is unrivaled, I owe an unpayable debt. It was Jerry Brotton who suggested the idea of remapping the Ottomans in the first place. Further, I have benefited from the words and imaginations of many colleagues, including Virginia Aksan, Cristelle Baskins, Ebru Boyar, Robert Dankoff, Eric Dursteler, Katherine Ebel, Matthew Edney, Maria Pia Pedani Fabris, Caroline Finkel, Kate Fleet, Antonis Hadjikyriakou, Colin Heywood, Colin Imber, Sean Keilen, Dina Khoury, Tijana Krstic, Michael Kulikowski, Kathleen Lynch, Claire Norton, Victor Ostapchuk, Patricia Parker, Natalie Rothman, Goran Stanivukovich,

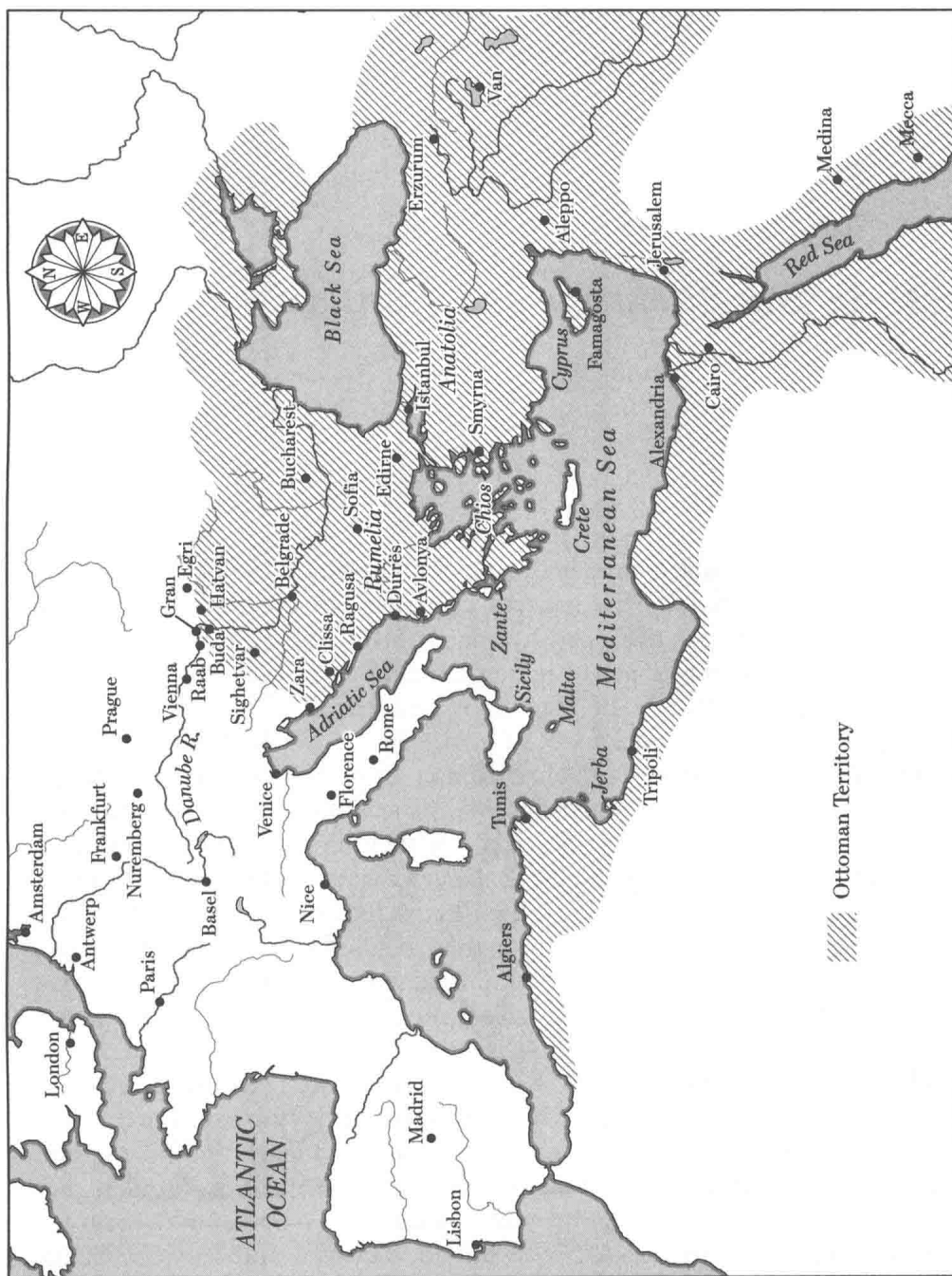
Fariba Zarinebaf-Shahr, and Madeline Zilfi. For the hospitality and collegiality provided by Zsolt Török at the ICHC conference in Budapest in 2004, many thanks for the inspiration. I also want to thank my editor, Will Ham-mell, at Cambridge University Press, for helping see this project through. To my companion and love, James L. Fitzgerald, this one's for you.

Earlier versions of parts of this work appeared as "The Lepanto Paradigm Revisited: Knowing the Ottomans in the Sixteenth Century," in A. Contadini and C. Norton, eds., *The Renaissance and the Ottoman World* (Farnham, Surrey: Ashgate), 2013; "The Fortress: Defining and Mapping the Ottoman Frontier in the 16th–17th Centuries," in Andrew Peacock, ed., *Frontiers of the Ottoman World* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), 2009; "'Turks' and 'Christians': The Iconography of Possession in the Depiction of the Ottoman–Venetian–Hapsburg Frontiers, 1550–1689," in Matthew Dimmock and Andrew Hadfield, eds., *The Religions of the Book: Christian Perceptions 1400–1660* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan), 2008; and "Imagining the Early Modern Ottoman Space from Piri Reis to World History," in Virginia Aksan and Daniel Goffman, eds. *The Early Modern Ottomans: Remapping the Empire* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007).

No person living or dead, except myself, bears any responsibility for errors contained herein. This is a literary convention that I think bears repeating. It is important to keep in mind, however, that in the early modern era, the publishing industry careened wildly beyond any fixed rules governing accuracy, censorship, copyright, or propriety!

Note on Transliteration and Translation

There is no one standard transliteration for Ottoman Turkish. That phenomenon is illustrated by the sources cited here in the footnotes, which employ at least four variations on Ottoman transliteration. Further, the style employed for indicating diacritical marks in modern Turkish has evolved since the language reforms of the 1920s and 1930s. This volume generally employs the transliterations used in the *Redhouse Türkçe/Osmanlıca-İngilizce Sözlük* (Redhouse Turkish/Ottoman-English Dictionary), with certain modifications and simplifications. Words such as ‘tugh’ (horsetail standard) and ‘pasha’ are not transliterated, as they have become standard in English language usage. English plurals have occasionally been used for select Turkish words in the text, for example kadıs (Islamic judges) rather than *kadılar* and beyliks (provinces) rather than *beylikleri*. For the few Arabic names employed, diacritics have been omitted (e.g., al-Malik al-Kamil rather than al-Malik al-Kāmil). İstanbul, with a dotted “I,” is used only for citations of works published in that city; I have preferred “Istanbul” in the text. I have used both “Constantinople” and “Istanbul” to refer to the Ottoman capital because that is what early modern sources (including Ottoman sources) did. For other city names, which have multiple variants depending on the language (or time) of designation, I have preferred either the most familiar (but still relevant) English name or the contemporaneous name employed in the sources. Some cities are glossed with Italian, Turkish, and Slavic variants. Quotations for the most part employ the (often highly variable) spelling, diacritical marking, and capitalization found in the original sources, except when preserving the original proves unduly confusing or gives the appearance of a typographical error. In particular, because of the flexibility of spelling in early modern English sources, when one word might be confused with a similar word, I have updated the English spelling. The use or omission of accent marks in Italian and French works generally conforms to the usage in the original. It is important to note that I have preserved the capitalization used on the maps themselves and in early modern titles. Translations are mine except where otherwise indicated.



Map 1. The Ottomans in the Mediterranean world, c. 1600.

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