



Hellenic Institute for Byzantine and Post- Byzantine Studies in Venice

HYBRID INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Travelers to the Byzantine and Ottoman Empires (12th-17th c.)

**Dedicated to the Memory of Professor Stephanos Yerasimos
(1942-2005)**



15-17 December 2023

**Sala del Capitolo dell'Istituto Ellenico di Studi Bizantini e Postbizantini
di Venezia - Castello 3412 (Ponte dei Greci)**

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PROGRAM

DAY 1 Friday, 15 December 2023

10.00- 10.10 **The Organizing Committee**
Welcoming remarks

10.10-10.20 **Benjamin LELLOUCH**
Le parcours scientifique de Stéphane Yerasimos

1st SESSION – Routes in the East (10th-14th c.)
Chair: Paschalis ANDROUDIS

10.20- 10.40 **Sverrir JAKOBSSON**
The Varangians in history and legend

10.40- 11.00 **Angeliki PANAGOPOULOU**
Shaping the image of the “just” sultan; Ibn Jubayr and Usama ibn Munqidh on Saladin

- 11.00- 11.20 **Jean-David RICHAUD-MAMMERI**
Les ambassades seldjoukides auprès des Byzantins
- 11.20- 11.40 **Sara Nur YILDIZ**
Rūm “the debaucher of Cities”: Ḥamdallāh al-Qazwīnī al-Mustawfī’s (d. 1349) portrayal of Anatolia under Mongol hegemony in his geographical work *Nuzhat al-qulūb (The Heart’s Delight)*
- 11.40- 12.10 Questions - Discussion
- 12.10- 12.20 Coffee Break

2nd SESSION – Travelers in the East - I

Chair: Hasan Sercan SAĞLAM

- 12.20- 12.40 **Hasan Sercan SAĞLAM**
Urban Landscape of Adramytteion (Burhaniye, Turkey) in Medieval Itineraries, Trade Registries and Portolans
- 12.40- 13.00 **Ioanna KOUKOUNI**
Ciriaco of Ancona, Buondelmonti, Columbus: Three Italian Travelers on Genoese Chios
- 13.00- 13.20 **Theodoros KOUTSOGIANNIS**
Ciriaco d’Ancona and the reception of Greek antiquities in the European visual culture
- 13.20- 13.40 **Angeliki TZAVARA**
Marchands vénitiens à Tabriz au XIVe siècle: itinéraires, fondouks, caravasérails
- 13.40- 14.00 **Nektaria LAINAKI**
Travelers’ testimonies about the existent buildings in Crete from the Venetian period
- 14.00- 14.30 Questions - Discussion
- 14.30- 17.00 Lunch Break

3rd SESSION – Travelers and Pilgrims in Late Byzantine Constantinople and the Black Sea

Chair: Eleftheria KONSTANTINIDOU

- 17.00- 17.20** **Oleg ULYANOV**
The court ceremonial of the Byzantine Emperor at the end of the 14th century according to the Russian envoy to Constantinople and Mount Athos
- 17.20- 17.40** **Paschalis ANDROUDIS**
Trebizond in medieval travel accounts and portolans
- 17.40- 18.00** **Anastasia CHIZHOVA**
Notes on Alania by travelers and archaeological parallels
- 18.00- 18.20** **Ergün LAFLI**
Ibn Battuta's travel to Constantinople
- 19.00- 18.20** Questions - Discussion

DAY 2 Saturday, 16 December 2023

4th SESSION – Travelers in the East- II
Chair: **Dionysios STATHAKOPOULOS**

- 10.00- 10.20** **Tea SUŠANJ- PROTIĆ**
On the journey from Venice to Constantinople: Osor (Apsoros)
- 10.20- 10.40** **Katerina B. KORRÈ - Panagiotis MAKRIS**
Travelling from Constantinople to Venice for the Ferrara-Florence Council, through an eyeful of powerless superiority: byzantine accounts of the Latin 'topos'
- 10.40- 11.00** **Dionysios STATHAKOPOULOS**
"The lively hunt is all my heart desires". John VIII Palaiologos in Italy
- 11.00- 11.20** **Philip RANCE**
Back into the Lion's Den: two Journeys to ransom Captives from the Ottoman Conquest of Constantinople – George Sphrantzes and Demetrios Laskaris Leontares (1454-1455)
- 11.20- 11.40** **Athina ZOUPANTI**
Samos in 16th century travel accounts. A Comparative Study

11.40- 12.00 **Mia Gaia TRENTIN**
Western travelers in Cyprus through graffiti evidence

12.00- 12.30 Questions - Discussion

12.30- 12.40 Coffee Break

5th SESSION – Travelers and Merchants in the East I

Chair: Mirka PALIOURA

12.40- 13.00 **Irini APOSTOLOU**
Jacob Spon et le patrimoine monumental du Levant

13.00- 13.20 **Annick BORN**
Culture et science au service de la diplomatie entre les Habsbourg et les Ottomans au XVIe siècle

13.20- 13.40 **Vassilis SIAMETIS**
Christian rituals and monuments, as well as folk medicine, superstitions and magic in the diary of Stephan Gerlach (16th century)

13.40- 14.00 **Maria XENARIOU**
The depiction of the residential landscape in the Incunabula of the Finopoulos Collection

14.00- 14.20 **Eleni TOUNTA**
The images of the East in Bertrandon de la Broquière's travel narrative

14.20- 14.40 Questions - Discussion

14.40- 17.00 Lunch Break

6th SESSION – Travelers and their narratives on built space

Chair: Ioli VINGOPOULOU

17.00- 17.20 **Nathalie BOULOUX**
La description de l'espace grec dans la *Géographie* de Sebastiano Compagni

17.20- 17.40 **İbrahim CANBULAT**

- The Conceptual Setup of Byzantine House from Travelogues and its Adoption by Ottomans
- 17.40- 18.00** **Mustafa Çağhan KESKİN**
George Wheler and Jacob Spon in Levant: Narratives on Ottoman Architecture
- 18.00- 18.20** **Eleftheria KONSTANTINIDOU**
Spatial analysis of Khans' and caravanserais' characteristics according to 16th-17th -century travelers in Northern Greece
- 18.20- 18.40** **Luca ORLANDI**
The Ottoman Balkans, its architectural and urban environment in the perception of the Western travelers
- 18.40- 19.10** Questions - Discussion

DAY 3 Sunday, 17 December 2023

7th SESSION – Artists, travelers and migration of icons and symbols
Chair: Paschalis ANDROUDIS

- 10.00- 10.20** **Katerina RAGKOU**
Maritime Route and Exchange Networks in the Eastern Mediterranean in the Middle and Late Byzantine Period
- 10.20- 10.40** **Magdalena GARNCZARSKA**
From Sinai to Padua and Breslau. On Traveling art technique of gold spinning discs
- 10.40- 11.00** **Paschalis ANDROUDIS, Eleftheria KONSTANTINIDOU**
Images of Mongols in Byzantine and Western art (13th-14th c.)
- 11.00- 11.20** **Paschalis ANDROUDIS, Georgia GRAIKOU**
Italian artists and craftsmen in the Ottoman Empire (14th-16th centuries). New data and hypotheses
- 11.20- 11.40** **Dimitris LOUPIS**
From mapping for mariners to mapping for the sovereign. Piri Reis and the Ottoman experience of sea charting in the 16th century

11.40- 12.10 Questions - Discussion
12.10- 12.20 Coffee Break

8th SESSION – Travelers and Merchants in the East II

Chair: Stefanos KORDOSIS

12.20- 12.40 **Aliki ASVESTA**
Les voyages avec le parfum du café (16e -17e siècle)

12.40- 13.00 **Dimitris DRAKOULIS**
The wanderings of Pierre Gilles in Asia Minor (1547)

13.00- 13.20 **Maria KOSTARIDOU**
Travels to “the dominions of Grecia” in Richard Hakluyt’s *Principal Navigations* (London, 1598-1600)

13.20- 13.40 **Stefanos KORDOSIS**
Commercial Stations and Cities in the Caucasus Region (North and South) along the Trade Route to Persia, according to a 1693 Greek Ms.

13.40- 14.10 Questions- Discussion
14.10- 17.00 Lunch Break

9th SESSION – Various aspects on Travelers

Chair: Mirka PALIOURA

17.00- 17.20 **Fariba ZARINEBAF**
European Communities in Ottoman ports in the 18th century

17.20- 17.40 **Stefanos PALIOMPEIS**
Reiseberichte über den Heiligen Berg Athos vom 15. bis zum 17. Jahrhundert

17.40- 18.00 **Leonora NAVARI - Iriini SOLOMONIDI**
Damianos Kyriazis: reconstructing the library of a bibliophile

18.00- 18.20 **Eleni FAKA - Petra LUČENIČOVÁ**
Remarks on “Ichnographiae Monumentorum Terrae Sanctae (1724-1744)”

18.20- 18.40	Michael FESTAS Counting the population of the Peloponnese before the Greek Revolution. William Martin Leake's travels in the Morea.
18.40- 19.10	Questions - Discussion
19.10	END OF THE CONFERENCE

LIST OF SPEAKERS AND MODERATORS (Alphabetically, by surname)

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TSETSOS Anastasios

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

ANDROUDIS, Paschalis

Trebizond in medieval travel accounts and portolans

Portolans, nautical charts and travel accounts of the 14th-15th c. of the Black Sea provide information about the specific features of the coastal landscapes, ports, cities of the region, Trebizond included. In this paper we will also present pictorial information on the flag figuring over the city which bears a double-headed eagle.

ANDROUDIS Paschalis, Georgia GRAIKOU

Italian artists and craftsmen in the Ottoman Empire (14th-16th centuries). New data and hypotheses

Our papers presents new data and hypotheses on the presence of Italian artists and craftsmen in the Ottoman Empire (14th-16th centuries).

ANDROUDIS, Paschalis, KONSTANTINIDOU, Eleftheria

Images of Mongols in Byzantine and Western art (13th-14th c.)

This paper presents various images of Mongols in Byzantine and western art of the 13th and 14th c.

APOSTOLOU, Irini

Jacob Spon et le patrimoine monumental du Levant

Dans notre communication, nous proposons de traiter de la perception du patrimoine antique, byzantin et ottoman par Jacob Spon qui a parcouru la Grèce, Constantinople et l'Asie Mineure entre 1675 et 1676. Guidé par le vice-consul Giraud, il visite Athènes et il procède à l'identification de certains monuments. Quoique son intérêt principal soit porté aux vestiges de l'Antiquité, Spon s'attarde aussi sur les édifices religieux chrétiens et musulmans et sur leur intégration dans le paysage culturel. Dans le cadre d'un orientalisme savant, nous proposons d'étudier sa perception des monuments de l'Orient méditerranéen comme éléments de son patrimoine historique et culturel.

ASVESTA, Alik

Les voyages avec le parfum du café (16e -17e siècle)

La communication tente à montrer, comment les voyageurs Occidentaux, désirant à explorer, des biens singuliers, des usages collectifs et différents du Levant, vont familiariser leurs compatriotes avec le café et les cafés: «un bien culturel», qui irait changer et embrasser - à travers ses qualités de réveil de sociabilité, de lucidité- des aspects de vie en Orient et en Occident, s'inscrivant aux raisons religieuses, philosophiques, mentales et sentimentales. Ce bien, le café suit un trajet d'expansion en Egypte, en Syrie - des régions alors Ottomanes-, de fois se substituant au vin, avant son introduction à Constantinople et ensuite en Europe. Le café et les cafés - suivant les témoignages des voyageurs- ont connu des périodes des aventures et de défense et l'œuvre de Yerasimos permet de croiser ces données, avant de conquérir, - plus tard- les marchés, les compagnies, les lieux privés et publics.

BORN, Annick

Culture et science au service de la diplomatie entre les Habsbourg et les Ottomans au XVIe siècle

Les artistes, marchands et érudits sont souvent sollicités pour agir de manière informelle sur la scène politique. Ces acteurs non étatiques recueillent des informations diverses ensuite utilisées par les ambassadeurs. Ces diplomates non officiels ont souvent accès au cercle des intimes des dirigeants et peuvent ainsi établir des relations personnelles et confidentielles, et contribuer à apaiser et/ou résoudre des conflits potentiels ou existants.

Dans le cadre des relations diplomatiques entre les Habsbourg et les Ottomans, la présence d'artistes et de scientifiques voyageant en marge des missions officielles est relevée à maintes reprises. Cette étude vise à essayer de déterminer le rôle joué par ces acteurs officieux dans le contexte des délégations dépêchées par les Habsbourg.

BOULOUX, Nathalie

La description de l'espace grec dans la *Géographie* de Sebastiano Compagni

Sebastiano Compagni est l'auteur d'une vaste description du monde qui n'a guère retenu l'attention des chercheurs. Cartographe, géographe humaniste et ptoléméen, neveu du cartographe Antonio Leonardi, c'est à Venise, à la charnière du XV^e et du XVI^e siècle, qu'il écrit sa *Geographia*. Cet ouvrage s'inscrit dans l'héritage de la géographie humaniste du XV^e siècle (Biondo Flavio et Pie II notamment) tout en se singularisant par le projet de décrire l'ensemble du monde connu, sous la forme d'un traité autonome (autrement dit de faire véritablement œuvre de géographe), deux traits qui en font un observatoire particulièrement adapté à l'étude de la représentation de l'espace grec dans une géographie humaniste.

CANBULAT, İbrahim

The Conceptual Setup of Byzantine House from Travelogues and its Adoption by Ottomans

We know that the Byzantine house of Constantinople was acquired by the Ottomans after the Conquest from *Tahrir* dated 1554. This registry contains important details such as number of floors and how many rooms the houses have. However, there is very limited information about the architecture of the house in the registry. Starting with the memories of some of the soldiers who participated in the Crusaders' Invasion, a significant number of travelers and painters shared piecemeal impressions. Although they were limited, basing on these impressions, conceptual construction of the 15th century Byzantine house will be realized.

CHIZHOVA, Anastasia

Notes on Alania by travelers and archaeological parallels

Among a plenty of written sources on life and traditions of the north Caucasian population in the middle ages special place have depictions made by foreign travelers (mostly missionaries and merchants). And these evidences should be revised and compared with new archaeological data, accumulated during past decades for better understanding of local history. During two millenniums Alania was a bridge between eastern and western civilizations, and this situation had a powerful influence on local society.

DRAKOULIS, Dimitris

The wanderings of Pierre Gilles in Asia Minor (1547)

FAKA, Eleni, LUČENIČOVÁ, Petra

Remarks on "Ichnographiae Monumentorum Terrae Sanctae (1724-1744)"

The aim of the paper is to present the work of the German catholic monk Elzear Horn. Born in 1690/1691, he entered priesthood in 1712. It was in 1724 that he visited the Holy Land for the first time and spent the rest of his life there. His work, which contains rich and precious information about the monuments, especially the churches and the life of Jerusalem in the 18th century, remained unknown until 1902 when a Franciscan Palestinologist published it for the first time.

In our communication we will present the drawings of the walls, the tombs, the Christian churches, the Muslim mosques and other buildings in an effort to highlight Horn's work.

FESTAS, Michael

Counting the population of the Peloponnese before the Greek Revolution.

William Martin Leake's travels in the Morea

Historical sources on the population of the Peloponnese before the Greek Revolution are fragmentary. Travel accounts are an important source of information, although the reliability of their content needs to be investigated each time. William Martin Leake's trip to the Peloponnese in the early 19th century is probably the most reliable source on the population, not only of the cities, but especially of the rural settlements. The paper attempts to examine the content of the information provided by the traveller in terms of population sizes, ethno-religious composition and the typology of the settlements. The comparison will be made, both with respect to the earlier travelers' accounts, where available, and with the population censuses conducted by the Greek administration at the end of the Greek Revolution.

GARNCZARSKA, Magdalena

From Sinai to Padua and Breslau. On Traveling art technique of gold spinning discs

There is a group of ca. 120 Sinai panel paintings (from the 2nd half of the 10th century to the end of the 13th century) characterised by gold high-gloss forms based on the shape of a circle. They keep their clarity also against the gold background with which they are integrated. They are usually used as nimbi, mandorlas, rims and medallions for busts. We find these gold elements in the Epistolary (E 2, Biblioteca Capitolare, Padua, 1259) and the Breslau Psalter (now in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; MS 36–1950, 1255–1267). These manuscripts are connected to the Master of Giovanni da Gaibana. Considering that the glistening gold forms so far are known from the panel paintings stored in Sinai, I believe that crusader artists mediated the transfer of these decorative motifs to Italy around the mid-13th century. Then, this unique – and probably challenging – art technique was adapted by the Master of Giovanni da Gaibana and his workshop.

JAKOBSSON, Sverrir

The Varangians in history and legend

The Varangians enter the written records of the Byzantine Empire in the eleventh century, as successors to the earlier Rus, which were mentioned in Byzantine sources as early as the ninth century. The Varangians were regarded as one of the peoples of Medieval Europe but they did not evolve into a modern nation and very little material remains can be traced back to them. Instead, they survived in legendary narratives, from the Medieval Rus and from Medieval Iceland. The aim of this paper is to analyze different meanings of the term Varangian and how the Varangians served a different purpose in the cultural memory of the different peoples that upheld the legacy of the Varangians.

KESKİN, Mustafa Çağhan

George Wheler and Jacob Spon in Levant: Narratives on Ottoman Architecture

The travelogues of George Wheler (d.1724), an English priest, and Jacob Spon (d.1685), a French archaeologist, who visited Greece and Western part of Asia Minor between 1675-1676 present remarkable observations and narratives on architecture. A fantastic anecdote Wheler and Spon quoted, based on a paranormal dream reveals the religious motivations behind the fashion of open-air tomb in Ottoman Architecture lasted from the mid-seventeenth to the mid-eighteenth century. The descriptions of Wheler and Spon who had the opportunity to enter the palace by bribing the guard, are also the most detailed sources about the New Palace built by Mehmed IV in Bursa.

KONSTANTINIDOU, Eleftheria

Khans' and caravanserais' according to 16-17th-century travelers in Northern Greece

Khans and caravanserais, located both in towns and along commercial routes, functioned as facilitators of travel and trade. In the northern region of Greece, remnants of khans or caravanserais are scarce, with preserved structures primarily confined to urban environments. Consequently, the limited architectural evidence underscores the invaluable role of travelogues as a principal source of information regarding these infrastructures. This announcement seeks to delineate an ongoing research endeavor aimed at the reconstruction of a network comprising these structures. The primary source of information for this endeavor emanates from the accounts of travelers, such as Evliya Çelebi, supplemented by the contributions of S. Yerasimos in his work "Les voyageurs dans l'Empire ottoman, XIVe-XVIIe siècles" and P. Androudīs in his work "Χάνια και Καραβάν-Σεράγια στον Ελλαδικό Χώρο και στα Βαλκάνια" [Khans and Caravanserais in Greece and the Balkans]. Through the examination of the travelers' writings and the aforementioned researches, this presentation aspires to offer insights into their geographical distribution, utilizing the tools of digital humanities and aims to contribute to a larger geospatial database.

KORDOSIS, Stefanos

Commercial Stations and Cities in the Caucasus Region (North and South) along the Trade Route to Persia, according to a 1693 Greek Ms.

The announcement draws on information given in a Greek Ms. of BnF, attributed to Nikolaos Spatharis Milescu, in which trade routes to Persia, Central Asia and India are described together with the most important ports ("emvasies") along the Caspian coast. The announcement focuses on the trade routes crossing into Safavid Iran and reaching as far as the port of Hormuz, placing the information within the context of the existing bibliography on trade with Safavid Iran.

KORRE, B. Katerina, MAKRIS, Panagiotis

Travelling from Constantinople to Venice for the Ferrara-Florence Council, through an eye-ful of powerless superiority: byzantine accounts of the Latin 'topos'

Based on the *Mémoires* of Silvestros Syropoulos, a high-ranking ecclesiastical official in Constantinople who participated in the large Byzantine delegation to the Council of Ferrara-Florence (1438-1439), we attempt to represent the diplomatic and political scale of the urban space of the western cities – who starred in the eastern and western churches' unification effort – in terms of identity: a *latu sensu* unified Latin 'topos', where political, economic and social relations were expressed and where conflicting ideologies but also common cultural references were forming a biased process of transition. At the same time, we attempt to confront with the question of the audience of the *Mémoires*; a relatively unsophisticated text with very special characteristics and sometimes very interesting background.

KOSTARIDOU, Maria

Travels to "the dominions of Grecia" in Richard Hakluyt's *Principal Navigations* (London, 1598-1600)

This paper focuses on the Levantine travels of Roger Bodenham (1551), John Locke (1553), Gaspar Campion (1569), Lawrence Aldersey (1581, 1587), William Harborne (1583-1588) and Richard Wrag (1593-1595). Their travel narratives were first published in Richard Hakluyt's *The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation* (London, 1598-1600), a landmark compilation of primary sources related to travel, which charted British maritime activity and expansionist drive during the sixteenth century. The paper will situate these travelers' accounts within the context of their original publication and consider them as an integral part of a larger work: framed by a host of contextual and paratextual material, contributing to, and in turns shaped by, Hakluyt's monumental collection.

KOUKOUNI, Ioanna

Cyriac of Ancona, Buondelmonti, Columbus: Three Italian Travelers on Genoese Chios

The purpose of my paper is to talk about three fifteenth-century visitors to the island of Chios: the humanist, antiquarian and diplomat, Cyriac of Ancona, the humanist Cristoforo Buondelmonti of Florence, and the explorer and navigator Cristoforo Colombo of Genoa. The choice is not accidental. All were Italians, all lived during the Renaissance period. The achievements of all had a far-reaching effect in the European history impacting the culture and values of our days. Cyriac and Buondelmonti rank among the cream of the Renaissance humanists, while Columbus figures in the highest rank of explorers having been dubbed 'The Admiral of the Ocean Sea'. All three visited Chios at a time when she had already become "a small Genoa outside Genoa".

KOUTSOGIANNIS, Theodoros

Ciriaco d'Ancona and the reception of Greek antiquities in the European visual culture

LAFLLI, Ergün

Ibn Battuta's travel to Constantinople

Travelogues are writings in which a traveler transfers his impressions and collected information about a certain geographical area and historical period he has visited. Travel books, campaigns and memoirs are important historical sources that have an important place in the recognition of a geography, a country or a city. The writers of these works convey their impressions by seeing the places they visit from their own perspectives, both historically, culturally and sociologically. The travelers who started to become widespread in Europe especially from the 16th century and wrote travel books about the East and the Ottoman Empire were historians, diplomats, scientists and people belonging to similar professions. The subject of this paper is Ibn-i Batuta, an Islamic traveler, and his Istanbul trip, which is of great interest to us. Ibn Battuta is the greatest traveler of the Middle Ages and the author of the travel book known as "Rihlet-ü İbn Battuta". His full name is Abu Abdullah Muhammed bin Abdullah bin Muhammed bin İbrahim Levâtî Tanci (اللواتي الله عبد ابن محمد الله عبد أبو) (بطوطة ابن الطنجي). Ibn Batuta, who lived in the 14th century, was a wealthy Moroccan Muslim who made a pilgrimage to Mecca in 1325. Meanwhile, the adventures he lived led him to travel farther. Ibn Battuta made brave journeys to Africa, the Middle East and the Far East, which were little known to Europeans at that time.

Since Ibn Battuta was determined to enter the service of the Sultan of Delhi in India, he decided to go to Anatolia, which was under the rule of the Seljuks, in order to find the translator he would need on the way. He went to Alanya with a Genoese ship from Damascus, and from there he went to Sinop via Konya. Later, he went to the Russian city of Astrakhan (Астрахань) with a caravan. A pregnant woman of Constantinopolitan origin in Astrakhan was allowed to return to her hometown of Constantinople to give birth, and Ibn Battuta was allowed to accompany her on this trip. Ibn Battuta went to Constantinople in 1332 and the Byzantine Emperor III. He met with Andronikos III Palaiologos. He saw Hagia Sophia, a church at that time, from the outside. After staying in Constantinople for a month, he set out to go to India via Astrakhan. In this paper Ibn-I Battuta's impressions of Constantinople will be revealed.

LAINAKI, Nektaria

Travelers' testimonies about the existent buildings in Crete from the Venetian period

Curiosity for discovery is among the most important reasons for people to travel. In the West, there was deep interest in voyages of discovery and tours from the end of the Middle Ages to the beginning of the Renaissance.

Many of the texts produced by travelers are of special interest because they contain information which, otherwise, would have been lost forever and the identification and research of those including references to Crete and especially to the western part of the island, are important since the conquest of the island by the Ottomans at a completely sudden and unexpected time destroys a lot of the official records of the area of Chania.

The marking of historical relics and people's habits lead to important discoveries of monuments and complexes in the Venetian period in the area of Kissamos, in Western Crete.

LELLOUCH, Benjamin

Stéphane Yerasimos, l'homme et l'historien

Cette présentation retracera brièvement le parcours scientifique de Stéphane Yerasimos, dont l'œuvre, gigantesque, a concerné de très nombreux domaines.

LOUPIS, Dimitris

From mapping for mariners to mapping for the sovereign. Piri Reis and the Ottoman experience of sea charting in the 16th century

Piri Reis (c. 1480-1553/1554) was an Ottoman pirate, corsair, mapmaker and admiral. He produced two world charts and a nautical atlas on Mediterranean ports, seashores and islands. The textual part of the atlas consists of sailing directions meant for the use of mariners. The second version (1525/1526) of the work was enhanced in both text and maps and was prepared in order to be donated to the Ottoman Sultan. Lavishly decorated copies of the second version were reproduced for the Ottoman royal court to be used for geographical study and as material for decision-making on military and political matters. Last but not least, the manuscripts were used for armchair travel. This paper traces the multifold Ottoman experience of nautical cartography in the 16th century.

NAVARI, Leonora, SOLOMONIDI, Irini

Damianos Kyriazis: reconstructing the library of a bibliophile

The major portion of the library of the important collector Damianos Kyriazis was given to the Gennadius Library in 1953. The collection was broken up, and the books were placed in the various subject categories of the Library. Some had bookplates provided by the Library; most did not. Although Kyriazis was known as a bibliophile, the full nature of his collection had been lost. A great portion of his library was devoted to the travel literature of the Levant. I want to bring the work of this collector back to the light.

ORLANDI, Luca

The Ottoman Balkans, its architectural and urban environment in the perception of the Western travelers

This paper will focus on the architectural and urban environment of Balkan region during the Ottoman Empire as it was perceived and narrated by Western travelers from 15th to 17th century.

During the expansion of the Ottomans in the Balkans, an impressive effort was done by them to replace the Byzantine hegemony of the previous centuries. They provided to settle down new towns and villages, to build or restore land route networks, mainly for military and trade purposes, as well as for cultural exchanges and encounters. Through the centuries, many travelers crossed these lands to reach the capital of the Ottoman Empire and their impressions can be seen today as an incredible source to understand and acknowledge the Ottoman achievement from the point of view of engineering structures and architectural built environment.

PALIOMPEIS, Stefanos

Reiseberichte über den Heiligen Berg Athos vom 15. bis zum 17'. Jahrhundert

Der Heilige Berg Athos fand, als Stätte des orthodoxen Mönchtums par excellence und bedeutendstes Pilgerzentrum Nordgriechenlands mit immenser Ausstrahlung, bereits in den Werken der frühen Reisenden des 15. Jhs. Erwähnung. Schon seit dem 16. Jh. bildete es auf deren Reisen eine der Hauptstationen. -

Während die Zahl der frühen Reisenden des 15. und 16. Jhs., die sich mit dem Heiligen Berg Athos beschäftigten oder ihn gar selbst besuchten, begrenzt war, nahm diese im 17. Jh. deutlich zu. Waren die Beschreibungen der Reisenden des 15. Jhs. noch kurz gehalten, so wurden im 16. und 17. Jh. nennenswerte, ausführlichere Reisetexte mit detaillierten Beschreibungen, aber auch persönlichen Erlebnissen verfasst.

Zu den frühesten Texten gehören unter anderem die von Ruy Gonzalez de Clavijo, Giovanni Maria Angiolello, Pedro Tafur, Cristoforo Buondelmonti und Ciriaco d' Ancona, wie auch von russischen Pilgern, etwa Ignatij von Smolensk, oder von Mönchen, wie Zosimas oder Isaias von Chelandari.

Der wichtigste Beitrag stammt jedoch vom französischen Arzt und Botaniker Pierre Belon du Mans, der großen Reisephysiognomie des 16. Jhs. Seine "Beschreibung des Athos und der dort anzutreffenden Merkwürdigkeiten" in seinem Werk "Observations", das im 16. Jh. mehrere Auflagen erfuhr, wurde zumindest teilweise von mehreren nachfolgenden Reisenden übernommen.

Zu den späteren Texten gehören die "Beschreibung des Athos" des Erzbischofs von Samos Joseph Georgirenes, sowie der Bericht des ersten englischen Reisenden John Covel.

Die Mehrheit der Reisenden des 15. bis 17. Jhs. liefert eher Informationen über den Athos allgemein als über einzelne Klöster.

Dabei waren die Beweggründe für den Besuch des Heiligen Berges Athos unterschiedlich. Zu den wichtigsten gehört seit altersher der Wunsch der

Auffindung und besonders des Erwerbs griechischer Handschriften zur Bereicherung der Bibliotheken nicht nur des Westens, sondern auch Russlands. Die betreffenden Zeugnisse sind eine wertvolle Informationsquelle u.a. zur Flora und Fauna des Athos, zu den Klöstern und ihren Schätzen, zur Bewohnerzahl sowie zum religiösen und täglichen Leben der Mönche.

PANAGOPOULOU, Angeliki

Shaping the image of the “just” sultan; Ibn Jubayr and Usama ibn Munqidh on Saladin

From 1183 to 1185, Ibn Jubayr, a Muslim from Spain, made his pilgrimage to Mecca and travelled to Baghdad and Damascus. In his Chronicle (*The Travels of Ibn Jubayr*), he does not hide his deep appreciation for the Sultan of Egypt, Saladin, and emphasizes the construction, with the latter’s encouragement, of hospitals and guesthouses for pilgrims from the countries of the Maghreb, as well as the abolition of taxes imposed on them. The concept of justice runs through the text as a key feature of Saladin's policy. As he states in his work “Kitab al-I'tibar”, Usama ibn-Munqidh (1095-1188), who travelled to Damascus, Jerusalem, Cairo and Mecca after 1138, was also a recipient of Saladin’s justice, charity and generosity. The aim of this study is to examine whether the image of Saladin in the two works corresponds to the traits of the ideal ruler as they emerge from the twelfth-century Muslim Mirrors of Princes, in relation also to the virtues of the ideal ruler in the Byzantine Mirrors of Princes of the same period.

RAGKOU, Katerina

Maritime Route and Exchange Networks in the Eastern Mediterranean in the Middle and Late Byzantine Period

This paper examines the intricate network of maritime routes and exchange that flourished in the eastern Mediterranean during the Middle and Late Byzantine periods (late 11th to mid-14th centuries). Drawing on a wide range of historical sources and archaeological finds, the study sheds light on the interconnectedness of the Eastern Mediterranean. Network analysis is used to visualize patterns of connectivity within this vast region.

RANCE, Philip

Back into the Lion’s Den: two Journeys to ransom Captives from the Ottoman Conquest of Constantinople – George Sphrantzes and Demetrios Laskaris Leontares (1454-55)

Among the earliest travelers to and within Ottoman territory after the fall of Constantinople in 1453 were members of the former Byzantine élite hoping to liberate captured wives, children and relatives. This process involved tracing the fate and location of survivors and negotiating a price with their current Ottoman owners.

This paper examines two better-documented cases in 1454-55. First, the historical memoir of the courtier and diplomat George Sphrantzes (1401–c.1478) narrates how he travelled from the residual Palaiologan realm in the southern Peloponnese to the Ottoman capital at Edirne/Adrianople to secure the release of his wife. Second, the aristocrat Demetrios Laskaris Leontares (1418–post-1475), in a series of annotations to manuscripts that he owned or borrowed, records a journey from the Danubian fortress of Smederevo, in the Despotate of Serbia, to Edirne to redeem his wife and children, with a tragic outcome. Although reported in differing formats, these two journeys, from opposite ends of the Balkans, share the same purpose, circumstances and destination. In addition to individual historical details, the study considers common factors governing the nature of travel in this period and context, including pervasive insecurity, military operations, and Byzantine-Ottoman interaction, just when the sultan's capital was shifting from Edirne to Constantinople.

RICHAUD-MAMMERI, Jean-David

Les ambassades seldjoukides auprès des Byzantins

En 1161, Qiliğ Arslān II doit venir à Constantinople montrer sa vassalité envers Manuel Comnène. Il est ainsi le premier sultan seldjoukide à voyager à travers l'Anatolie pour se rendre à la capitale byzantine, marquant par là-même une évolution quant aux voyages entrepris par les Turcs en Asie Mineure jusqu'alors avant tout opérés par les Turcomans et en dehors de tout liens avec les sultans. Le voyage de l'élite seldjoukide, est ici une manière d'interroger les évolutions du pouvoir seldjoukide au XIIIe siècle.

SAĞLAM, Hasan Sercan

Urban Landscape of Adramytteion (Burhaniye, Turkey) in Medieval Itineraries, Trade Registries and Portolans

Adramytteion is an ancient city in the bottom of the Gulf of Edremit, which corresponds to modern Burhaniye, Turkey on the Aegean coast of Asia Minor right opposite Lesbos. Often, though superficially and erroneously considered as inland Edremit by some sources simply after a conditioning based on the name of that successor Turkish settlement, Adramytteion was a significant maritime hub with a busy commercial harbor between the 12th–14th centuries. Being further elaborated by current archaeological excavations, it is possible to come up with many details about Adramytteion in medieval itineraries, trade registries and portolans, which provide more information about its urban landscape

SIAMETIS, Vassilis

Christian rituals and monuments, as well as folk medicine, superstitions and magic in the diary of Stephan Gerlach (16th century)

Stephan Gerlach, a German Lutheran theologian and an important figure in the second half of the 16th century, was tasked with a special mission in Constantinople, namely to establish an alliance between Orthodoxy and Lutheranism against Catholicism. From 1573 to 1578 he was in Constantinople as the first assistant and clergyman of the ambassador of the Holy Roman Empire, Baron David Ungnad von Sonnegg. He wrote a diary, which was published in full in German only in 1674, thanks to his grandson Samuel Gerlach, who inserted a number of translated primary documents. It is the unique travelogue of the 16th century that was published without the stereotypes, interventions and distortions of content that were usually imposed by both publishers and readers of the time. Unfortunately, the diary has not yet been republished in German and has never been translated into English, making it a literary rarity.

In the numerous pages of his travelogue, Gerlach describes in detail - among many other topics - his contacts with the Patriarchate and the Greek community, as well as various religious ceremonies and customs of the Greek Orthodox Christians. However, he did not neglect to refer to areas of daily life that were noticeably far from his religious, spiritual and philosophical values and his life style, such as traditional medicine, superstitions and the magic of the common people. During his long stay in the Ottoman Empire, he had the opportunity to visit numerous monuments. His references and sometimes extensive descriptions of the churches' buildings and decoration, inside and outside Constantinople, some of which we are unaware of the location or even their existence, are literally a database for the respective fields of scholarly research.

STATHAKOPOULOS, Dionysios

"The lively hunt is all my heart desires". John VIII Palaiologos in Italy

John VIII travelled to Italy in 1438 as the head of the Byzantine delegation to the council of Ferrara (later transferred to Florence). This paper examines the emperor's Italian sojourn by focusing on his courtly life and interests and most importantly his pursuit of the hunt.

SUŠANJ- PROTIĆ, Tea

On the journey from Venice to Constantinople: Osor (Apsoros)

Rarely has a city on the Adriatic islands been as dependent on the ancient waterway between North Adriatic ports and the Levant as Osor. The location of the city on a low isthmus between two islands and the construction of an artificial canal ensured a fortunate development at the time of predominantly coastal navigation on the Mediterranean during Antiquity and the Middle Ages. Likewise, the advancement of navigation techniques in the late Middle Ages was one of the main causes of its gradual decline. At the dawn of the Modern Age, the city area was cut in half, while the population decreased to five hundred inhabitants. Nevertheless, the city retained its prestige partly based on its ancient past and the story of its origin intertwined with the myth of the Argonauts. Thus, even at the time of significant deterioration

throughout the 16th century, Osor remained a traditional station and a well-known sea passage on the long-established Adriatic maritime route, as proven by numerous Venetian portolans and isolarii of the time.

TOUNTA, Eleni

The images of the East in Bertrandon de la Broquière's travel narrative

In 1432, the French diplomat Bertrandon de la Broquière (*ca.* 1400–59) travelled to the Middle East and Asia Minor in the service of Duke of Burgundy, Philip III the Good (1419–67). His mission was to provide intelligence about the political situation in the Muslim lands, which could facilitate the organization of a crusade. During his journeys, Bertrandon encountered Muslims, shared food and shelter with them, even travelled disguised, dressed up like a “Saracen”. The present paper studies the images of the East as depicted in Bertrandon's travel narrative, to understand how the author produced the space of the East and knowledge of various eastern ethnocultural communities. It aims to detect shifts in the conceptualization of the eastern lands and the perception of Muslim otherness in a transitional era marked by the emergence of the Ottoman empire and the intensification of political and economic relations between the West and the East.

TRENTIN, Mia Gaia

Western travelers in Cyprus through graffiti evidence

Beyond traditional travelogue, western visitors and pilgrims left in Cyprus numerous graffiti mostly preserved on the religious buildings of the island. The paper will focus on this evidence, integrating the more traditional written sources by offering an original insight into daily life, religious practices, and Western travelers' interaction and perceptions of the places and shrines.

TZAVARA, Angeliki

Marchands vénitiens à Tabriz au XIVE siècle: itinéraires, fondouks, caravansérails

Cette étude porte sur les itinéraires des marchands vénitiens depuis les ports méditerranéens, à savoir Trébizonde et Layas en Petite Arménie, où les navires vénitiens s'approchaient, jusqu'à l'intérieur du continent asiatique et en particulier jusqu'à Tabriz. Les traités et les chrysobulles accordés à Venise par les souverains locaux, le roi de la Petite Arménie, l'empereur de Trébizonde et le khan de Perse, offraient aux Vénitiens des privilèges fiscaux, le libre passage à travers leurs territoires et le droit d'ériger les bâtiments nécessaires à leur commerce, les fondouks. Ces complexes de bâtiments ont subi des transformations, des restaurations et d'autres changements au fil du temps, que les archives nous permettent de suivre. Nous examinons également les étapes de leurs itinéraires et les caravansérails qu'ils rencontraient sur leur chemin, à travers des manuels commerciaux, des récits de voyage et d'autres sources.

ULYANOV, Oleg

The court ceremonial of the Byzantine Emperor at the end of the 14th century according to the Russian envoy to Constantinople and Mount Athos

Russian pilgrim depictions of Constantinople have long been recognized as among the best sources for the ceremonies of the Byzantine court. One of the earliest documentary evidence of diplomatic contacts with Byzantium is the protocol of the church embassy of Metropolitan Pimen to Constantinople at the end of the XIV century.

Its author, the monk Ignatius of Smolensk, a native of the Smolensk principality, became an official member of this embassy with Bishop of Smolensk Michael, who gave a blessing to compile a full description of their mission in 1389-1393.

The travel diary of the Metropolitan embassy (under 2 various titles “The Journey of Ignatius Smolnyanin”, “Pimenov’s traveling to Constantinople”) has been preserved in no less than 24 copies of the 16th-18th centuries, conveying 2 editions of the text: an earlier, brief one, as part of digests, and a later, full (chronicle) one, which has been preserved in three versions, one of which was included in the Nikon Chronicle.

A striking features of “The Journey of Ignatius of Smolensk to Constantinople” are the strict chronology, detailed geographical and climate indications, as well as apt eyewitness observations. This unique historical source contains the earliest mention of the church rite of the “The Furnace of Three Holy Children” (Καμίνου οί Τρεῖς Παῖδας), which was witnessed by Russian envoys on the eve of Christmas in Hagia Sophia.

The accuracy of the description, observation and awareness of the monk Ignatius of Smolensk in the various vicissitudes of dynastic and church politics makes his description of this embassy a most valuable source of information about the Emperor court in Constantinople in 1390-1392, when Manuel II Palaiologos personally defeated his nephew John VII with help from the Republic of Venice and the Knights Hospitaller from the Rhodes.

It was the monk Ignatius of Smolensk who recorded in detail the coronation of Manuel II Palaeologus in Hagia Sophia on February 11, 1392. His description recorded the entire ceremony of the imperial coronation, including the order of actions of the patriarch and basileus, and preserved the most valuable details of court etiquette, down to the clothes of all participants in the ceremony and the list of foreign delegations, including from Venice.

The testimony of the monk Ignatius Smolnyanin about the coronation of Emperor Manuel II Palaeologus was repeatedly rewritten in the form of an independent article in the 16th-18th centuries, including as part of the Russian rites of tsar coronations until the time of Empress Elizabeth Petrovna.

However, the problem of the absence of any information about the inaugural anointment in the description of this coronation by monk Ignatius of Smolensk still remains unresolved. The paper proposes a new solution to this problem by correlating with other historical sources, primarily with the anonymous protocol of the imperial coronation of Manuel II Palaeologus from the Laurentian Library in Florence (BML Plut. 8.17 XXI).

XENARIOU, Maria

The depiction of the residential landscape in the Incunabula of the Finopoulos Collection

The pictorial representation of the residential landscape in the Incunabula editions of the Finopoulos Collection – Benaki Museum reconstitutes a complex variety of the perception and recording of both the inland and island space. Bernard von Breydenbach's work, *Peregrinatio in Terram Sanctam* (Mainz 1486), is available in the Finopoulos Collection in the first two editions, Latin and German, of 1486. The publishing success of the work is mainly due to the faithful illustration of the places and the residential environment; the insistence essentially to attribute "the objective truth and authenticity" of the world that surround it.

YILDIZ, Sara Nur

Rūm "the debaucher of Cities": Ḥamdallāh al-Qazwīnī al-Mustawfī's (d. 1349) portrayal of Anatolia under Mongol hegemony in his geographical work *Nuzhat al-qulūb* (*The Heart's Delight*)

Al-Mustawfī's *Nuzhat al-qulūb*, completed in 1340, is a Persian geographical work covering the Ilkhanid realm which contains valuable geographical, financial and historical information related to the late Ilkhanid period. Given its author's position as an Ilkhanid tax administer, the fiscal information is especially valuable. This paper analyzes the section on Rum, which according G. Le Strange "is unique and of unknown origin." The author's description of Rum is colored by factional fighting among the political elite of his time, and his personal allegiance to the "anti-Rumi" political faction (the political faction whose military power was based on Rumi armies); hence his portrayal of Rum as a place where even the innocent get corrupted.

ZARINEBAF, Fariba

European Communities in Ottoman ports in the 18th century

ZOUPANTI, Athina

Samos in 16th century travel accounts. A Comparative Study

Samos island, located in the eastern Aegean, came under Ottoman rule in mid-16th century. For many decades, historiography indicated that Samos was depopulated during the 16th century, an assumption now re-assessed. Taking as a guide Stephanos Yerasimos' *Les voyageurs dans l'Empire Ottoman (XIVe-XVIe siècles)*, travel accounts, maps and isolarii of the 16th century are comparatively studied, revealing how the island of Samos was perceived by West European travelers of the time.