

THE MAP OF AMERICA
BY PİRÎ REİS

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The discovery of a new continent, America, through the efforts to reach India by sailing around the Cape of Good Hope motivated great improvements in the field of marine geography in the 16th century. The Ottomans were also included in these activities for good reasons because in the 16th century the Ottoman Empire had expanded into three continents; the Black Sea and the Mediterranean were turned into Turkish lakes and Ottoman fleets had started to win victories in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. As a result, it became necessary for the Ottomans to improve themselves in marine geography.

A Turkish Admiral Pîrî Reîs, with his two world maps and his book *Kitâb-i Bahriyye*, became one of the most important representatives of marine geography not only in the Ottoman Empire but in the world as well.

Towards the end of the 15th century, the wealth of European nations depended on sea trade. Those who knew the new shores and sea routes that the others did not gained dominance over sea trade and naturally had the opportunity of becoming the richest nation of Europe. It was for this reason that the Spanish had begun to keep all the maps drawn after Columbus' first trip and discovery of the New World in the archives of Seville. Very few of these maps were allowed to be copied and then only by the captains in whom the Spanish had complete confidence. The important maps drawn by famous explorers such as Columbus, Magellan and Cortes were neither copied, printed, nor engraved on copper or wood. The maps which were in circulation were the ones that had slipped through this close surveillance. During this period, quite a few maps and geography books were printed. However, they were burned by the

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Spanish on the pretext that they were full of errors or that they disclosed secret information. In the 16th century, the English and French offered a reward of forty ingots of gold for a correctly-drawn map of any part of America.¹

With the disappearance of these maps from the archives of Seville, the map drawn in 1500 by Juan de la Cosa who was with Columbus on his trip to America in 1492 became the oldest map of America to be found. In this map, America was shown as the eastern coast of Asia.

The two other well-known maps are those of Cantino and Canerio and are of Spanish origin. Another map that drew interest was the rough sketch by Columbus' son Bartholomea.²

The first map that was printed was the map of Contarini who drew the newly discovered land as the extension of Asia.³ The second map that showed America was the large scale world map of Martin Waldseemüller, printed in 1507. Though it was based on the map drawn by Canerio in 1502, it differed from the first map in that America was shown as a separate continent from Asia and was called "America."⁴

Martin Waldseemüller was born in Radolfzell and educated at Freiberg University and later appointed as a priest at St. Die. Here, a small group working on cosmography, cartography, and philosophy was formed. The Duke's secretary, Father Walter Ludd, founded a printing house to publish these studies. Waldseemüller began his studies by putting together the copies of Ptolemy's maps in Basel and Strasbourg libraries. However, he could not ignore the studies of the Spanish and Portuguese on this subject. He cast Ptolemy aside for Amerigo Vespucci whom he admired and whose book *Cosmographiae Introductio* he used in drawing a map of South America. He paid homage to the great explorer calling his map "America."⁵

¹ Brown, L.A., *The Story of Maps*, Canada 1953, 5th ed., p. 8.

² Tooley, R. V., *Maps and Map-Makers*, London, 1952, 2nd ed., p. 110.

³ Tooley, p. 110.

⁴ Tooley, p. 110.

⁵ Brown, p. 157.

Later Waldseemüller realized his mistake and tried to change the name of his map, but it was too late. This error was further established with the maps of Mercator.⁶

While the maps mentioned above were accepted as the oldest maps of America, in 1929 Halil Eldem found a piece of a map in the Topkapı Place and took it to Atatürk who showed great interest in this map. After many studies, this map, or *portolano*, was proved to be a part of the world map drawn in 1513 by the famous Turkish Admiral Piri Reis.

Piri Reis had also mentioned the sources he referred to while drawing this map. One of them, as he mentioned in *Kitâb-ı Bahriyye*, is the map of Columbus. This map is most probably the map Columbus drew in 1498 and sent to Spain. Although it was not very customary to have copies of the original then, there were copies made of this map. However, today neither the original nor any of its copies can be found. The only map that has survived until now is that of Piri Reis, who drew it using the map of Columbus as a model.

LIFE OF PİRİ REİS

Although the exact date of his birth is not known, it is presumed that Muhyî al-Dîn Piri was born between 1465 and 1470 in Gallipoli, an important naval base along the Marmara coast. His father was Hacı Mehmed; his uncle, one of the famous admirals of the period, Kemal Reis. When Piri was about eleven, he joined the crew of his uncle who had started out as a pirate and then joined the Imperial Ottoman fleet. Between 1487 and 1493 Piri participated in many naval battles with his uncle. His independent career as naval captain corresponds to his heroic performances in the sea battles between 1499 and 1502. It is probably during one of these battles that he may have gotten hold of the Columbus Map.

After his uncle's death in 1511, he left the open seas to live in Gallipoli and started working on map drawing. After a while, he joined in the crew of the great Turkish sailor Barbarossa Hayr al-Dîn.

In 1516-1517, Piri Reis was given command of several ships in the Ottoman campaign against Egypt. He showed great prowess in capturing Alexandria which was then the naval base of Egypt. This

⁶ Brown, p. 157.

victory caused Pîrî to gain the closer notice of Sultan Selim (1519-1520) and to present to him the world map which he had completed in Gallipoli.

After the Egyptian campaign, Pîrî returned to Gallipoli and started to work on the *Kitâb-ı Bahriyye*. In the meanwhile, Selim had died and Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent had ascended the throne; Pîrî was given a commission in the Turkish fleet.

Around this time, there was some disturbance in Egypt and Pîrî Reis was asked to act as a marine guide to Ibrahim Pasha of Parga who commanded the campaign. During the expedition, they were forced to take refuge at Rhodes due to storms. This gave Pîrî the opportunity of getting to know the Pasha better. Ibrahim Pasha, too, noticed that Pîrî often consulted some notes, that is, the book he was working on, *Bahriyye*. So, he asked Pîrî to make a proper book out of his notes. Eventually, Pîrî completed the book and with the help of Ibrahim Pasha, presented it to Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent and won the Sultan's appreciation. It was followed by a second world map. Today, only a portion of this map known as the North America map is available.

About that time, the Portuguese had captured Aden. The Ottoman government made Pîrî Reis the Admiral of the Indian Ocean Fleet, and ordered him to take Aden back. Pîrî took Aden back in 1548 and other victories followed this one. These victories had angered his enemies, especially the governor of Basra, Kubat Pasha, who sent word to Istanbul that Pîrî had deserted the fleet at Basra. When he was seconded by the governor of Egypt, Dukaginzâde Mehmed Pasha, Pîrî Reis was sentenced to death and was executed in Cairo in 1555, an old man over eighty.

THE FIRST WORLD MAP OF PÎRÎ REÎS (1513)

The map that was found in the Topkapı Place in 1929, drawn on a piece of parchment 90x60 cm. in size, was only a portion of the world map that Pîrî Reis drew in Gallipoli in 1513 and later presented to Sultan Selim in 1517 in Egypt. This portion shows only the coasts of South Western Europe, West Africa, Middle East and Central America.

On the map, mountains were drawn in outlines and the rivers marked with thick lines, shallow places were indicated with red

dots and rocky places in the sea with crosses. Notes were added concerning different regions, and the map was decorated with illustrations of special plants and animals.

This map is a *portolano*, with no lines of longitude and latitude, which aims at giving information about coasts and islands. Instead of longitudes and latitudes, there are lines and two rose-compasses, one in the North and the other in the South. Each of the roses is divided into 32 parts and these lines extend beyond the rose frames; there are also two scales indicating milage. The lines that are extended from wind roses and scales are used in measuring the distances between the ports.

Generally, it was thought that these *portolanos* lacked mathematical basis. However, studies conducted on this subjects showed that in the map of Piri Reis, there were five projection centers on the Atlantic Ocean. Lines of longitude and latitude can very easily be added to this map. He himself wrote in *Bahriyye* that this map was drawn very accurately and added that if there was an error in a map, no matter how small, it should not be used, for it could be misleading.

Piri Reis made use of 34 maps in drawing his own. Of these, twenty had no dates. Eight of them were maps that were called *jaferiya* by Moslem geographers. Four were new maps drawn by the Portuguese and one was the map of Columbus.⁷ In *Kitâb-ı Bahriyye*, he mentions it at length saying that Columbus had discovered the Antilles on one of his travels and that he had opened the sea-route of the Antilles. The map of this had reached him (Piri) and he was announcing this to everyone.⁸

We also learn from one of the notes on the map that a Spaniard, who had participated in three of the four expeditions led and who was later taken prisoner by Kemal Reis, gave valuable information concerning the discoveries of Columbus.⁹

Since the map of Columbus is lost, the only original document we have today is the map of Piri Reis.

⁷ Afetinan, 1983, pp. 27-28.

⁸ Afetinan, 1983, p. 22.

⁹ Afetinan, 1983, p. 28.

In the fifth note on the map, he narrates how America was discovered. This section tells how these shores and islands were found. "These coasts are called the shores of Antilia. They were discovered in the year 896 of the Arab calendar. But it was rumoured thus, that a Genoese infidel called Colombo, was the one who discovered these places. For instance, a book came into the hands of the said Colombo, and he found it said in this book that at the end of the Western Sea (Atlantic), that is, on its western side, there were coasts and islands and all kinds of metals and also precious stones. The above mentioned, having studied this book thoroughly, explained these matters one by one to the lords of Genoa and said: Come, give me two ships, let me go and find these places. They said: O, unprofitable man, can an end or limit be found to the Western Sea? Its vapour is full of darkness. The above-mentioned Colombo saw that no help was forthcoming from the Genoese, so he sped forth, went to the Bey of Spain (King) and told his tale in detail. They too answered like the Genoese. In short, Colombo petitioned these people for a long time, finally the Bey of Spain gave him two ships, saw that they were well equipped and said: O, Colombo, if it happens as you say, let us make you Kaputan (Admiral) to that country. Having said that, he sent the said Colombo to the Western Sea. The late Ghazi Kemal had a Spanish slave. The above-mentioned slave told Kemal Reis that he had been three times to that land with Colombo. He said: First we reached the straits of Gibraltar, then from there straight south and west between the two . . . Having advanced straight four thousand miles, we saw an island facing us, but gradually the waves of the sea became foamless, that is, the sea was becalmed and the North Star—the seamen still call it star on their compasses—little by little veiled and became invisible; and he also said that the stars in that region are not arranged as here. They are seen in a different arrangement. They anchored at the island which they had seen earlier across the way. The population of the island came, shot arrows at them and did not allow them to land and ask for information. The males and females shot hand arrows. The tips of these arrows were made of fishbones, and the whole population went naked. Seeing that they could not land on that island they crossed to the other side of the island and they saw a boat. On seeing them, the boat fled and they (the people in the boat) dashed out on land. They (the Spaniards)

took the boat. They saw that inside of it there was human flesh. It happened that these people were of that nation which went from island to island hunting men and eating them. They said Colombo saw yet another island, they neared it, they saw that on that island there were great snakes. They avoided landing on this island and remained there seventeen days. People of this island saw that no harm came to them from this boat. They caught fish and brought it to them in their small boat (*filika*)... These (Spaniards) were pleased and gave them glass beads. It appears that he (Colombo) had read in the book that in that region, glass beads were valued. Seeing the beads they brought still more fish. These (Spaniards) always gave them glass beads. One day they saw gold around the arms of a woman, they took the gold and gave her beads. They told them : 'bring more gold, and we will give you more beads.' They went and brought them much gold. It appears that in their mountains, there were gold mines. One day, also, they saw pearls in the hands of one person. They saw that when they gave beads, many more pearls were brought to them. Pearls were found on the shores of this island, in a spot one or two fathoms deep. And also leading their ship with many logwood trees and taking two natives along, they carried them within that year to the Bey of Spain. But the said Colombo, not knowing the language of these people, they traded by signs, and after this trip, the Bey of Spain sent priests and barley, taught the natives how to sow and reap and converted them to his own religion. They had no religion of any sort. They walked naked, lay there like animals. Now, these regions have been opened to all and have become famous. The names which mark the places on the said islands and coast were given by Colombo so that these places may be known by them. And also Colombo was a great astronomer. The coasts and the islands on this map are taken from Colombo's map."¹⁰

When Piri was drawing the coasts of America, he remained faithful to the map of Columbus and copied it from several points. The Antilles and Cuba are shown as continents on his map as Columbus believed them to be. When Columbus was near the coast of Cuba in 1494, he had the firm belief that Cuba was a continent, and as a result, he had his conviction recorded by the notary public on

¹⁰ Afetinan, 1983, pp. 30-31.

board, Fernand Perez de Luna, and asked all the crew to sign it. As we can observe from this document signed on the 12th June 1494, which declares that since it is quite evident that Cuba is a continent, thereafter whoever attempts to contradict this statement shall be fined to 10,000 Maravedis pieces, that his tongue shall be cut out in addition.¹¹ Because Columbus had named a cape on Trinidad "Galera", Piri also named this island "Kalera". Haiti called by Columbus Hispaniola, was called by Piri as the Island of Spain. Piri called the eleven islands on the southeast of Haiti "Undizi Vergine" which shows that he preferred to use Italian, the mother tongue of Columbus, instead of using "onze" which means eleven in Spanish.

Columbus had shown South America as a group of islands. Inspired by this, Piri too drew a lot of imaginary islands opposite Trinidad with a picture of a parrot on the side. He made use of the new Portuguese maps when drawing South America. These are the maps drawn by Amerigo Vespucci and Juan de Solis before 1508. Some of the names of places on the South American coast, like Santa Agostini, San Magali, San Francisco, Port Rali, Total Sante, Cap Frio, and Katenio show a close resemblance to their modern forms. All the principal rivers in South America are marked on the map, though the names are not written. It is also interesting that he should have shown the river La Plata on the map when Pinzo and Juan de Solis never even took any notice of it. The land which is shown as extending to the west from the south of South America clearly indicates the Ptolemaic influence.

There are pictures of ships on the map. These are drawn for the purpose of indicating the discoveries of explorers. For example, next to a picture near the island of Santiano, is a note stating that a Genoese called Nation found this island. Again on the same map, towards the north, is a picture of a woman and a man building a fire on a fish, a boat and yet another big boat with three people in it. This is the legend of Santo Brandon. But Piri does not neglect to point out that this legend comes down from the old Mappa Mundi (world map) and not from the Portuguese. As a conclusion, it can be said that this map is a very valuable historical map for two reasons. First of all, it was the most correct and scientific map of the time,

¹¹ Piri Reis, *Kitab-ı Bahriyye*, İstanbul 1935, pp. 442-423.

and secondly it was the only map which was drawn using Columbus' map—the original or the copy of which does not exist today.

THE SECOND WORLD MAP (1528)

Fifteen years after his first map, Piri Reis drew a second world map, also at Gallipoli. Today we have only a small portion of it, 68x69 in size. On this portion, there are the northern parts of the Atlantic Ocean and the newly discovered regions of North and Central America.

The map starts with Greenland in the north. Towards the south there are two pieces of land, the first is called Baccalo, the second one further down is called Terra Nova and it is mentioned that these were discovered by the Portuguese. Further south there is the peninsula of Florida drawn quite correctly and which Piri Reis names San Juan Batisto. This name was given to Puerto Rico on the previous map. The pieces of land at the side are the peninsulas of Honduras and Yucatan, discovered in 1517 and 1519 respectively.

Cuba and Haiti are drawn quite accurately on the second map. One can read the words "Isla di Vana" over Cuba. The errors on the previous map have been corrected on this one.

There are wind-roses divided into 32 parts on this map instead of lines of longitude and latitude, besides the measurements and the two sets of scales on the side divided into twenty. There is a note which says that the distance between two section is 50 miles and between two points 10 miles. Piri Reis also drew the Tropic of Cancer over Cuba on this map and called it "*gunusadısi*". However, this line should have been more to the north.

There is, moreover, a slight distortion on the map from the true positions as we know today. This error was committed, due to neglect in not taking into consideration the ten to thirteen degrees of difference in angle on the contemporary compasses. This error is true for all western originated maps.

In this second map, the drawing of the coastlines shows greater improvement when compared with the inaccuracies of the first one; only the parts of the world that were already discovered were shown; the unexplored areas were left blank. This proves that Piri Reis observed the principles of scientific methods and that he contin-

ued following the new discoveries very closely. This map can be considered as one of the most successful maps of the period as far as cartographical techniques go.

KITÂB-I BAHRIYYE

Piri Reis made a book of all his notes, revised and expanded it, and, in 1525, he presented it to Süleyman the Magnificent through İbrahim Pasha. He analyzed the geographic works of his times and with his sharp faculties of observation he set down everything he came across in his travels. In the preface of his book, he said that his purpose in writing such a book was to give information about ports, coast and islands by drawing them on maps known as *portolanos* in the west. However, he added that no matter how big the scales of maps were, it was impossible to show the vital and important details on them, and this lack of vital information made him see the necessity of writing a book to supplement such information. This, then, is the novelty *Bahriyye* brought to the science of navigation.

In the first two chapters, he explains why he wrote the *Bahriyye*. In chapters II, IV and V, he gives information about storms, winds, the four directions and the compass. In chapters VI-VII, he studies the maps and the pictures on the maps. In chapter VIII, he talks about the seas, in IX, about the discoveries of the Portuguese and how they sailed to the Indian Ocean. Chapter X deals with Ethiopia (Abyssinia) and the arrival of the Dutch and the Portuguese in the Red Sea from the Cape of Good Hope. In chapter XI, he talks about "the ball of the earth". Chapter XII recounts the expeditions of the Portuguese to India, while the next two, XIII and XIV, give information about the Chinese seas, the customs and the traditions of the Chinese people and their skill in pottery. Chapter XV is about the Indian Ocean and the monsoons. In chapters XX, XXII, and XXIII, he talks at length about the Atlantic Ocean and the discovery of America by Columbus.

In the *Bahriyye* there is detailed information about the Mediterranean. For example, one chapter deals with Venice in particular: "The city of Venice extends to an area of 12 miles. The whole district consists of parts of land and parts of an "ear" of the sea. The sea is at some places quite shallow and at others deep. The people have put piles upon these shallow spots and upon them built their city. In time

more people began to come there and to settle there by building houses over those piles. In the course of time they increased in number. The wise ones among them thought that they must see to it that the city they were building must be able to stand for all time.”¹² Later he tells about the construction of the church and the tower built in the name of St. Marco whose remains were brought forth from Alexandria. He also says that ships entering the port should take a guide, otherwise they would be stranded in shallow waters.

Research work done on this book reveals that there is not one single statement that is not based on facts, and this proves that the *Bahriyye* is a valuable study on navigation.

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