

**Ε**ΝΑΣ ΣΠΟΡΟΣ στη γη που δεν ποτίζεται, δεν γονιμοποιείται και δεν ανθεί, είναι σπόρος άχρηστος, σπόρος χαμένος.

Έτσι και μια συλλογή φιλάρεσκα κρυμμένη και κλειδωμένη είναι μια συλλογή άγονη. Καταδικασμένη σε μοίρα που δεν της πρέπει. Σ' αυτήν της λήθης και της αχρησίας. Πόσο μάλλον όταν πρόκειται για μια συλλογή βιβλίων και χαρτών που καλύπτει 5 αιώνες.

Από την ιδιωτική συλλογή της Σύλβιας Ιωάννου, που από χρόνια έχει ταχθεί έμπρακτα στην διασφάλιση του Ιστορικού πλούτου της ιδιαίτερης πατρίδας της, της Κύπρου, διατέθηκε το παλαιότερο<sup>1</sup> χρονολογημένο Νησολόγιο και Πορτολάνο (Μάιος 1582), *Isulario et Portolano*, του Antonio Millo. Απ' αυτόν τον θησαυρό γνώσεων που διαθέτει η συλλογή Ιωάννου, διαλέξαμε το συγκεκριμένο χειρόγραφο για να μπορέσουμε να κοινωνήσουμε με την διάνοια, την εμπειρία αλλά και την μαγεία μιας καθοριστικής για την Ανατολική Μεσόγειο εποχής.

Αν και έχει ξαναγραφεί στα πιο επίσημα έντυπα<sup>2</sup>, πιστεύω ότι πρέπει να επισημάνω για τον 'αμήντο' αναγνώστη, ότι ενώ τα *Isolarii* [νησολόγια] περιγράφουν νησιά με τους αντίστοιχους χάρτες, τα *Portolani*, περιλαμβάνουν μόνο γραπτές οδηγίες ναυσιπλοΐας που απευθύνονται αποκλειστικά σε καπετάνιους

Ο ναυτικός Αντώνιος από τη Μήλο, [Antonio Millo] μεταναστεύει ή μετοικεί στη 'Ταληνοτάτη Δημοκρατία της Βενετίας' διακρίνεται ως πλοηγός, διαπρέπει ως χαρτογράφος<sup>3</sup>, καταλαμβάνει το αξίωμα του 'armiraglio' και από τη θέση αυτή, αποτυπώνει τις πολύτιμες εμπειρίες και γνώσεις του στο 'ανά χείρας' χειρίδιο.

Την επίπονη και υποδειγματική μεταγραφή και μετάφραση στα Ελληνικά, του Ιταλικού χειρογράφου ανέλαβε ο προϊστάμενος του Ιστορικού και Παλαιογραφικού Αρχείου του

1 Τόλιας, Γιώργος, *Τα Νησολόγια. Η μοναξιά και η συντροφιά των νησιών*, Αθήνα, Ολκός, 2002.

2 Campbell, Tony 'Portolan Charts from the Late Thirteenth Century to 1500' in: Harley, J.B. & Woodward, David, eds., *The History of Cartography*, vol.1 Chapter 19. Chicago, 1987

3 Astengo, Corradino, *La Cartografia nautica mediterranea dei secoli XVI e XVII*. Genova, Erga edizioni, 2000.



**A** SEED sown in the earth and left unwatered cannot germinate and bear fruit. It is worthless – it is a seed lost. In just the same way, a collection jealously kept hidden under lock and key is a barren collection, condemned to the unbecoming lot of oblivion and nonuse, all the more so if it is a collection of books and maps that covers five whole centuries.

Antonio Millo's earliest dated *Isolario and Portolano*<sup>1</sup> (May 1582, *Isulario et Portolano*) comes from the private collection of Sylvia Ioannou, who for years has been actively devoted to safeguarding the historical wealth of her homeland, Cyprus. We have chosen this specific manuscript from the treasure of knowledge that the Ioannou collection provides so as to commune with the intellect, the experience, as also the magic of an era that was decisive for the Eastern Mediterranean.

Although students of cartography are familiar with the subject<sup>2</sup>, I believe it necessary to point out to the 'uninitiated' reader that the *isolarii* (island maps) are descriptions of islands with their corresponding maps, whereas the *portolani* consist only of written instructions of navigation and are meant exclusively for mariners.

Antonio from Milos (Antonio Millo) was a seaman who emigrated to 'The Most Serene Signoria of Venice'. He distinguished himself as a pilot, made his mark as a cartographer<sup>3</sup>, acquired the title of 'armiraglio' and, as such, set forth his valuable experience and knowledge in the present manual.

The laborious and exemplary transcription and the Greek translation of the Italian manuscript were undertaken by Agamemnon Tselikas, head of the Palaeographical Archive

1 Τόλιας, Γιώργος, *Τα Νηρολόγια. Η μοναξιά και η συντροφιά των νησιών*, Αθήνα, Ολκός, 2002.

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3 Astengo, Corradino, *La Cartografia nautica mediterranea dei secoli XVI e XVII*, Genova, Erga edizioni, 2000.

**U**N SEME che non viene annaffiato non può germogliare, non può fiorire. È un seme inutile, un seme perso. Nello stesso modo una collezione gelosamente nascosta e tenuta a chiave, è una collezione sterile. E' condannata all' oblio e al dissuso.

Tanto piu quando questa collezione riguarda libri e cartine che ricoprono 5 secoli.

Dalla collezione privata di Silvia Ioannou, una donna che da anni si occupa della salvaguardia e della ricchezza storica del suo paese di origine, l' isola di Cipro, è stato messo a disposizione l' Isolario e il Portolano (Isulario et portolano) con la data piu antica<sup>1</sup> (maggio del 1582) di Antonio Millo. Dai tesori del sapere della collezione Ioannou abbiamo scelto questo manoscritto per poter comunicare con l' intelletto, l' esperienza e la magia di uno dei periodi piu decisivi del mediterraneo dell' est.

Credo che sia opportuno segnalare al lettore non iniziato che mentre gli Isolarii (insulari) sono descrizioni delle isole con le rispettive cartine, i portolani danno solamente delle istruzioni di navigazione scritte e destinate esclusivamente ai marinai<sup>2</sup>.

Antonio dall' isola di Milos (Antonio Millo) era un navigante il quale si trasferì a Venezia, alla Serenissima Repubblica Veneta riuscì a distinguersi come portolano e come cartografo<sup>3</sup>. Conquistò il grado dell' 'armiraglio' ed è da questo posto che espose al presente manuale la sua preziosissima esperienza e il suo sapere.

La responsabilità della laboriosa ed esemplare trascrizione e traduzione del manoscritto italiano in greco l' avuta il sovrintendente dell' Archivio Storico e Paleografico della Fondazione Culturale Della Banca Nazionale di Grecia Agamennone Tselikas. Ha mobilitato tutte le sue possibilità per poter trascrivere il testo in una lingua scorrevole, mantenendo nello stesso momento lo stile di Antonio. Inoltre ha redatto l' indice prezioso dell' ultima parte del libro.

1 Τόλιας, Γιώργος, *Τα Νησιολόγια. Η μοναξιά και η συντροφιά των νησιών*, Αθήνα, Ολκός, 2002.

2 Campbell, Tony 'Portolan Charts from the Late Thirteenth Century to 1500' in: Harley, J.B. & Woodward, David, eds., *The History of Cartography*, vol.1 Chapter 19. Chicago, 1987

3 Astengo, Corradino, *La Cartografia nautica mediterranea dei secoli XVI e XVII*, Genova, Erga edizioni, 2000.

## THE ISOLARIO OF ANTONIO MILLO

**T**HE PRESENT edition of Antonio Millo's *Isolario*, in the original language in which it was written, medieval Italian, together with translations of the text into both Greek and English, is in fact the first edition of the text in its entirety. It is not a critical edition, with a strict philological apparatus examining all the manuscripts, which are many, that transmit the work of Millo, the mariner and cartographer from the island of Milos. This edition is based on a manuscript from the private collection of Mrs. Sylvia Ioannou, a manuscript that, according to palaeographical evidence, is one of the oldest manuscripts of Millo's text, dating from close to the period of the author's life, if not transcribed while he was still alive.

The manuscript, on paper, consists in all of 94 leaves (280 x 205 mm), written in 1582, according to the dedicatory letter at the beginning. It consists of two parts: the first is the *isolario*, with leaves numbered 1-60; this is the text that we are publishing. The second part, with 32 unnumbered leaves, forms the *portolano* (a list of distances from harbour to harbour with instructions for entering and leaving them), which is not being published. There are two leaves at the beginning of the manuscript (ff. [a-b]), of which the first, [a<sup>v</sup>], contains the dedicatory letter to the Marquis Sforza Palavicino, and the second, [b<sup>r</sup>], the full title of the work: *Isulario et Portolano*. Leaves 58<sup>v</sup>-59<sup>r</sup> contain an alphabetical index of the islands described in the text, with the heading <Inventario> *di tutte le isole che nel presente libro si ritrovano per alfabetto et il numero delle carte*. An initial space has been left at the beginning of the word *Inventario* so that an initial 'I' could be written in red ink, which has not been done. The versos of leaf [b] and leaf 59, and the recto and verso of leaf 60 are blank. The author's dedication to Sforza Palavicino is written in capital letters, for the most part in brown ink, while the first line with the phrase 'All' Illustrissimo', as well as the initial letters of the rest of the words, are written in gold. The same thing occurs on leaf [b] verso with regard to the first part of the full title, with the phrase 'Isulario Et'. The rest of the text is written in a pale brown ink, while only the beginning names of the islands, in capital letters, are written in red ink.

The manuscript consists of 12 fascicules in all, unnumbered, of which leaves [a]-[b] form one bifolio gathering, leaves 41-60 form two five leaf gatherings (quinions) and the rest are quarto gatherings (quaternions). The paper is rather thick and of a very pale beige