

The Contribution of GIS (Geographical Information Systems) to the Historical Geography of Greece in the Light of Ottoman Taxation Cadastres

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The lecture addresses the topic of how GIS contributes to the visualisation of a specific region in a particular time cross-section, focusing on the Early Ottoman Peloponnese, which is explored on the basis of the TT10-1/14662 detailed Taxation Cadastre, compiled in ca. 1460-63 immediately after the conquest of the province. This survey, conducted by the Ottoman government, recorded the non-Muslim households or hearths (*hāne*) headed by an adult male, the bachelors (*mücerred*) and the widows (*bīve*), encumbered with the *per capita* tax (*ispence*) and their revenues. The economic and demographic distribution and the ethnic composition of the province based on the data obtained from the cadastre are related to geographical factors (each district and village/*mezra'a* entry). After locating the place-names mentioned, the primary attribute data (number of households, annual revenue, kind of taxes, ethnicity, etc.) are combined with the modern geographical data of the digitalised maps (scale 1:50,000) of the Peloponnese. This cartographic method results in various thematic maps per district and provides a useful tool for the historian.