

IOANNIS P. THEOCHARIDES
(Cyprus)

CONCERNING VILLAGE DESIGNATIONS IN
CYPRUS DURING THE OTTOMAN RULE

The problem concerning village designations in Cyprus during the Ottoman rule has never been studied. Despite the existence of general works on the toponymy of Cyprus,¹ until now there have not been any investigations based upon Ottoman documents. Because of this, each attempt in this direction represents a contribution to the history of Cyprus. The importance of similar works grows because of the fact that they not only have meaning for History, but also for other sciences.

After being occupied by the Ottomans in the year 1571, Cyprus became differentiated as an important detached administrative unit — the Cyprus beylerbeylik. This shows the great military significance, which the ruling means of the conquerors contributed to the island. The beylerbeylik itself was divided into smaller administrative units — the kazas and nahiehs.

During the period of the Lusignans and the Venetians in Cyprus there were the following twelve administrative regions:

(Nicosia), Karapass, 'É [ë (Famagusta), Mesaoria, ë (Limassol), Paphos, Alikes, Kyrenia, Evdhimou, Khrysokhou, Pedayia and Mazotos.² The Ottomans preserved the already existing administrative division, forming the following twelve kazas: لفقوشه (Nicosia), قرباس (Karpass), ماغوسه (Famagusta), مساره (Mesaoria), ليمسون

¹ N. G. Kyriazēs, *Τὰ χωριά τῆς Κύπρου*, Λάρνακα, 1952. C. A. Piliavakis, *Συναγωγή Κυπριακοῦ Τοπωνυμικοῦ Γλικού*, Παράρτημα Κυπριακῶν Σπουδῶν, VOLS. XXXVI (1972), XV (1976).

² Αρχιμανδρίτη Κυπριανού, *Ιστορία*

Χρονολογική Τῆς νήσου Κύπρου, Ενετίησιν, ἐν ἔτει 1788, σ. 398. *Ἱστορία Τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Ἔθνους*, Ὁ ελληνισμός ὑπὸ ξένη κυριαρχία (περίοδος 1453–1669), Τουρκοκρατία — Αττινοκρατία, I, Ἀθήναι, 1974, σ. 190.

(Limassol), باف (Paphos), طوزله (Touzla), کرینه (Kyrenia), اودیم (Evdhim), خرسوفی (Khrysokhou), بندایه (Pendayia) and مازوتو (Mazotos)³. As can be seen the conquerors used the already existing appellations completely except for that of Alikes, which they translated into their own language — Touzla.

It is known that the kazas were altered in size and number. So, for example, according to the registers of the Archbishopic during the 20's of the nineteenth century there were 13; Nicosia, Larnaka (Touzla), Limassol, Khilani, Paphos, Khrysokhou, Lefka, Morphou, Orini, Kythrea, Kyrenia, Mesaoria and Karapass⁴, and during the 1840's — 17: Nicosia, Khrysokhou, Famagusta, Limassol, Paphos, Khilani, Pendayia, Morphou, Mazotos, Karpass, Kyrenia, Mesaoria, Lefka, Episkopi, Kouklia, Evdhimou and Touzla (Alikes)⁵.

The smallest administrative unit in the Cypriot beylerbeylik was the nahieh. The following 17 nahiehs were formed on the island after it was conquered by the Ottomans: لفقوشه (Nicosia), — ماغوسه (Famagusta), لیمسون — لیمسون (Limassol), خرسوفی (Khrysokhou), باف (Paphos), کیلان (Khilani), بندایا — بندایه (Pendayia), مازوتو — مازاتو (Mazotos), مورفو — مورفو (Morphou), لفقہ (Lefka), مساریه (Mesarea), کرینه (Kyrenia), قرقله (Kouklia), اودیم (Evdhimou) and طوزله (Touzla)⁶.

In these administrative units the Cyprus villages were included distributed by the central authorities in the form of timars, zeamets and hasses. For this reason they are often met in the ottoman documentation of that time, which permits interesting observations and conclusions concerning their designations. Since the complete study of this interesting problem is not an object of the present talk, we will limit ourselves to an examination of the designations of a small

³ H. Sahilioğlu, Osmanlı idaresinde Kıbrıs'ın ilk yılı bütçesi, Ankara, 1969

⁴ Th. Papadhopoulos, Social and Historical Data on Population (1570–1881), Nicosia,

⁵ Narodna Biblioteka »Kiril i Metodii«, Or. Otd., D 346, s. 80–87

⁶ İdem, OAK 105/19

number of the villages. In this case we will use data from the years 997 (20. XI. 1588—9. XI. 1589)⁷, 7 Gumada II 1194 (10. VI. 1780)⁸, 13 Gumada II 1219 (19. IX. 1804)⁹, 13 Gumada II 1219 (19. IX. 1804)¹⁰, 1261 (10. I. 1845—29. XII. 1845)¹¹, 11 Rabi I 1263 (27. II. 1847)¹² and 23 Dui-qa'da 1278 (22. V. 1862)¹³.

For greater clarity, the name of the village is given in the first column exactly as it figures in the document; in the second column its transcription is given in new Turkish and in the third — the present designation¹⁴ is given.

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ايا يوركي	Aya Yorgi	Ayios Yeoryios
پيره	Pera	Pera
كاتو موني	Kato Moni	Kato Moni
فيلوسه	Filusa	Philousa
دنيه	Denya	Dhenya
قاستريه	Kastrya	Gastria
اردنا	Ardana	Ardhana
ميرتي	Mirti	Myrtou
قورماكتي	Kormakiti	Kormakiti
يراكز	Yerakez	Yerakies
ماند ره	Mandra	Mandres

⁷ NBKM, Or. Otd., OAK 105/19

⁸ NBKM, Or. Otd., F. 275A, a. e. 457

⁹ NBKM, Or. Otd., F. 275A, a. e. 467

¹⁰ NBKM, Or. Otd., F. 275A, a. e. 468

¹¹ NBKM, Or. Otd., OAK 246/7

¹² NBKM, Or. Otd., F. 275, a. e. 39

¹³ NBKM, Or. Otd., F. 275A, a. e. 993

¹⁴ The contemporary names of the villages are taken from the map of Cyprus Compiled, Drawn and Printed by the Department of Lands and Surveys, Cyprus, Sec. Ed., 1973

پوتامی	Potami	Potami
ایا بیفانی	Aya Bifani	Ayios Epiphanius
واسا	Vsa	Vasa
میلقوری	Milikuri	Milikouri
موسولیتہ	Musulita	Mousoulita
دریمو	Drimu	Dhrymou
کتیریا	Kitrya	Kythrea
قرباشا	Karpaşa	Karpasha
انبلیکو	Anbeliku	Ambelikou
ایا نیکولا	Aya Nikola	Ayios Nikolaos
قالوپسیدہ	Kalopsida	Kalopsidha
پانو استیللوز	Pano Istilloz	Styllos
ترمقلمنی	Trimiklini	Trimiklini
فارمقا	Farmaka	Pharmakas
حارجہ	Harca	Kharcha
پاتریکی	Patriki	Patriki
اوریحو	Evrihu	Evrykhou
دیکمو	Dikomo	Dhikomo
کاتوقوپہ	Kato Kopya	Kato Kopia

F. 275A, a. e. 457

یرانیہ	Yeranya	Yerani
مالوندہ	Malunda	Malounda
ایا تودور	Aya Todor	Ayios Theodoros
کاتولفقرہ	Kato Lefkara	Kato lefkara

F. 275A, a. e. 467

مالیہ	Malya	Mallia
کیرا	Kira	Kyra
وونی	Vuni	Vouni
غوری	Guri	Gouri
فنکی	Finiki	Phinikaria
لمناد	Limnad	Limnatis
اگرو	Agro	Agros
قزہ ویران	Kazaviran	Ghaziveran
یولی	Yoli	Yiolou

F. 275A, a. e. 468

پولتکو	Politiko	Politiko
اسقا	Aska	Askas
قامبو	Kambo	Kambos
انافوتیہ	Anafotyia	Anaphotia

لئونارسى	Leonarisi	Leonariso
اقاجى	Akaci	Akaki
يرى	Yeri	Yeri
چرى	Çeri	Çeri
اكسمدوش	Eksomedoş	Exometokhi
انايه	Anaya	Anayia
OAK 246/7		
پانواستلوس	Pano Ístillos	Styllos
قلوپسیده	Kalopsida	Kalopsidha
ماندریه	Mandrya	Mandres
غیدوره	Gaydura	Gaidhouras
اسپاتریکو	Íspatariko	Spathariko
تریزه	Trapeza	Trapeza
لاپاتوس	Lapatos	Lapathos
مقراسیقه	Makrasika	Makrasyka
بسکوپو	Piskopyo	Episkopio
ایاندرونکو	Ayandroniko	Ayios Andronikos
قومیالق	Komyalık	Koma tou Yialou
طوری	Tavri	Tavros

ايا طوترو	Aya Totoro	Ayios Theodoros
يالوسه	Yalusa	Yialousa
وتيلاقه	Vatilaka	Vathylakas
د وحنى	Dohni	Tokhni
منويه	Menoya	Menoyia
ملىنى	Melini	Melini
مازوتو	Mazoto	Mazotos
واصليه	Vasilya	Vasilia

F. 275, a. e. 39

ايويانى	Ayo Yani	Ayios ioannis
افتغونيه	Eftagonya	Eftagonia
قالو حوريه	Kalohorya	Kalokhorio
پانوپنايه	Pano Panaya	Pano Panayia
ايواستاص	Ayo Ístas	Ayios Evstathios
طاورى	Tavri	Tavros
غلطيه	Galatya	Galatia
يالوسه	Yalusa	Yialousa
داولوز	Davloz	Dhavlos
حاندريه	Handrya	Khandria
ويزاجه	Vizaca	Vizakia
الوده	Aloda	Aloa
سوتيره	Sotira	Sotira
غيدوره	Gaydura	Gaidhouras

پتره	Petra	Petra
مقره سيقه	Makrasika	Makrasyka
سينده	Sinda	Sinda
لايادوس	Lapados	Lapathos
ايا يوركي	Aya Yorgi	Ayios Yeoryios
قنودارا	Knodara	Knodhara
اسپاتريكو	İspatariko	Spathariko
سندلاري	Sandalari	Sandalaris
انكستينه	Ankastina	Angastina
اڤسلاتو	İpsilato	Psilatos
غوفي	Gufi	Gouphe
پارليمني	Paralimni	Paralimni
فوناره	Frenara	Phrenaros
	F. 275A, a. e. 993	
ديقومي	Dikomi	Dhikomo
سكيلوري	Skiluri	Skylloura
پراسيو	Prasyo	Prastio
قوراقو	Koraku	Korakou
اسپرومريت	Aspromerit	Astromeritis
اغرونلادو	Agronladu	Agroladhou

From this data the conclusion can be drawn, that the Ottomans after having taken over Cyprus, adopted not only the existing administrative division with its designations, but also preserved the names of the villages. The same designations continue to be used up until the end of the Ottoman rule. Those small differences which are sometimes observed are due to the way in which the individual clerk heard and recorded the name of the given village, which was extremely foreign to his language.

The phenomenon presents the question, »Why did the conquerors preserve the already existing toponymy«?

This can be answered by bearing in mind the far-sighted politics of the Ottomans and, what is more, that up until the occupation of Cyprus they had accumulated many years of experience in the ruling of vast Christian lands. Besides this, as is well known, the conquerors, before the beginning of the war for Cyprus, knew of its internal situation with the fierce and incessant struggles of the local Greek population against the Catholic church and the Venetian authorities. Because of this they attempted to attract it to their side. The conquerors knew that any harsh violation of the local traditions would immediately provoke indignation, which would be used by the Westerpowers in the intense political situation of that time. It should not be forgotten that immediately after Cyprus had fallen into the hands of the Ottomans there followed the famous battle of Lepanto, despite the fact that the Western European powers did not manage practically to take advantage of their victory.

S u m m a r y

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In the Ottoman units the Cyprus villages were included distributed by the central authorities in the form of timars, zeamets and hasses. Because of this reason they are often met in the Ottoman documentation of that time, which permits interesting observations and conclusions concerning their designations. Here we will limit ourselves to an examination of the designations of a small part of the Cyprus villages. In this case we will use data from the years 1588, 1780, 1804, 1845, 1847 and 1862.

After giving the names of about 100 villages, like

قاتو قوبيه	Kato Kopya	Kato Kopia
مالونده	Malunda	Malounda
قاتو لفقره	Kato Lefkara	Kato Lefkara
غورى	Guri	Gourri
ماليه	Malya	Mallia
لنناد	Limnad	Limnatis etc.,

we do the conclusion, that the Ottomans, after occupied Cyprus, adopt and preserve the names of the villages. The same designations continue to be used up until the end of the Ottoman rule. Those small

differences which are sometimes observed are due to the way which individual clerk heard and recorded the name of the given village, which is extremely foreign to his language.

Re z i m e

O OBILJEŽAVANJU SELA NA KIPRU ZA VRIJEME TURSKE VLADAVINE

Kiparska sela koja su se nalazila u okviru turskog carstva bila su podijeljena od strane centralnih vlasti na timare, ziamete i hasse. Zbog toga se njihovi nazivi često sreću u turskim dokumentima iz tog perioda i predstavljaju interesantan materijal za proučavanje. Ovdje ćemo se ograničiti na ispitivanje načina označavanja jednog malog dijela kiparskih sela. U ovom slučaju uzećemo podatke iz godina 1588, 1780, 1804, 1845, 1847 i 1862.

Nakon nabiranja imena oko 100 sela kao što su:

ق ا ت و ق و ب ي ه	Kato Kopya	Kato Kopia
م ا ل و ن د ه	Malunda	Malounda
ق ا ت و ل ف ك ر ه	Kato Lefkara	Kato Lefkara
غ و ر ي	Guri	Gourri
م ا ل ي ه	Malya	Mallia
ل م ن ا د	Limnad	Limnatis itd.,

napravili smo zaključak, da su Turci, nakon što su osvojili Kipar prihvatili i sačuvali imena sela. Isto označavanje sela se nastavilo sve do kraja turske vladavine. Ove male razlike koje se ponekad uočavaju su nastale zahvaljujući tome kako je pojedini pisar čuo i zapisao naziv datog sela koji je bio potpuno stran njegovom jeziku.