



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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## Map of the Ionian Islands and Malta Compiled From Surveys & Original Documents In the Colonial Office, The Ordnance Department. &c. By John Arrowsmith

**Stock#:** 57801  
**Map Maker:** Stanford  
**Date:** 1844  
**Place:** London  
**Color:** Outline Color  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 21 x 25 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



### Description:

#### *On the eve of Ionian Independence*

Fine and highly detailed map of Malta, the Ionian Islands and various other Greek Islands, from Arrowsmith's London Atlas.

Includes a large inset map of the Mediterranean region.

The map details the Ionian Islands during the British period. In 1797 Napoléon Bonaparte conquered Venice. By the Treaty of Campo Formio the islanders found themselves under French rule, the islands being organized as the départements Mer-Égée, Ithaque and Corcyre. In 1798, the Russian Admiral Ushakov evicted the French, and established the Septinsular Republic under joint Russo-Ottoman protection—the first time Greeks had had even limited self-government since the fall of Constantinople in 1453. In 1807, the Ionian Islands were ceded again to the French in the Treaty of Tilsit and occupied by



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the French Empire.

In 1809, the British defeated the French fleet in Zakynthos (October 2, 1809) captured Kefallonia, Kythera and Zakynthos, and took Lefkada in 1810. The French held out in Corfu until 1814. The Treaty of Paris in 1815 turned the islands into the "United States of the Ionian Islands" under British protection (November 5, 1815). In January 1817, the British granted the islands a new constitution.

Once Greek independence was established after 1830, however, the Ionian islanders began to resent foreign colonial rule by the British, and to press for Enosis, i. e. union with Greece. The British statesman William Ewart Gladstone toured the islands and recommended giving the islands to Greece. The British government resisted, since like the Venetians they found the islands made useful naval bases. They also regarded the Bavarian-born king of Greece, King Otto, as unfriendly to Britain. However, in 1862, Otto was deposed and a pro-British king, George I, was installed.

In 1862, Britain decided to transfer the islands to Greece. On May 2, 1864, the British departed and the islands became three provinces of the Kingdom of Greece though Britain retained the use of the port of Corfu. On May, 21 1864 the Ionian Islands officially reunited with Greece.

**Detailed Condition:**