Here is the state after the arrival of Gran Soccorso, the Great Catholic Relief led by Sicilian Viceroy García Alvarez de-Toledo. Compared to the previous version the changes are minimal and are marked primarily by added commentaries, e.g. Altellarie Abandonate da turchi (the Turks leaving their cannons) or Turchi che us uia (the Turks are leaving) or Christiani mesi in tera p. S don Chacca (landing of Christians by Don Garcia). The symbols on guides has changed. With the progress of Christians in Birgu and on the Saiberras and Marsaxlokk Mountain the Turkish Crescent changes to a Christian Cross. This 3rd version of the map announced as the first the end of the Great Siege of Malta.

The map shows dramatic departure of the Turks. It is characterized in the most significant changes. Compared to the 3 previous versions there are many empty areas in the port and in the inland because the Turkish army had already pulled down the camps and fled to the Marsamxett port to board. There are only scattered groups of Turkish soldiers hauling heavy cannons. On the left is seen a mass departure of Turkish army from St. Paul’s Bay. Christian and Turkish soldiers are fighting their last fights including the fight of Don Alvaro. Scattered crippled bodies demonstrate how fierce the fights were. On the right at the bottom a bugler on the horseback announces the end of the Great Siege. The text next to him describes the events of the last days.

4 versions of Camocio’s maps were unified by 2 institutions from 2 different countries, Malta and the Czech Republic. Versions 1, 3 and 4 are in the Cartographic Collection of the National Museum of Fine Arts in Valletta, version 2 is stored in the Map Collection of the Faculty of Science of Charles University in Prague where it was recognized by Joseph Schiro of Malta Map Society in 2011. Thereby the whole series of very rare maps was completed (versions 2 and 3 are world unique, version 1 is preserved in 2 copies version 4 in 3 copies). The established Czech-Maltese cooperation resulted in 2015 in the submission of a joint application to the UNESCO Memory of the World nominating the whole series of Camocio’s maps. The maps were ceremonially entered into this prestigious list in 2017.
The siege of Malta began. The map shows the state of July 1565, deployment of Turkish camps, military units and fleet. The massive descent of Turkish fleet on the town Senglea with the St. Michael fortress is obvious. The forts St. Elmo* on the Sceberras Mountain and St. Angelo* on the Cape Birgu are also clearly visible. The Catholic fleet* anchors Sicilian offshore.

Compared to the previous version, we notice changes in the Sicilian Channel where ships are gathered including the large Portuguese galleons*, that are ready to put out to help the defenders. Meanwhile, the Turkish built 4 forts on the island marked with letter A*. Numerous Ottoman troops are gathered around ammunition* down in the middle. The Crescent-shaped formation is marshalled behind the Turkish General*. The Knights included to their defence a pontoon bridge* behind the chain between the Senglea and Birgu Capes and they dig a moat at St. Elmo fort.