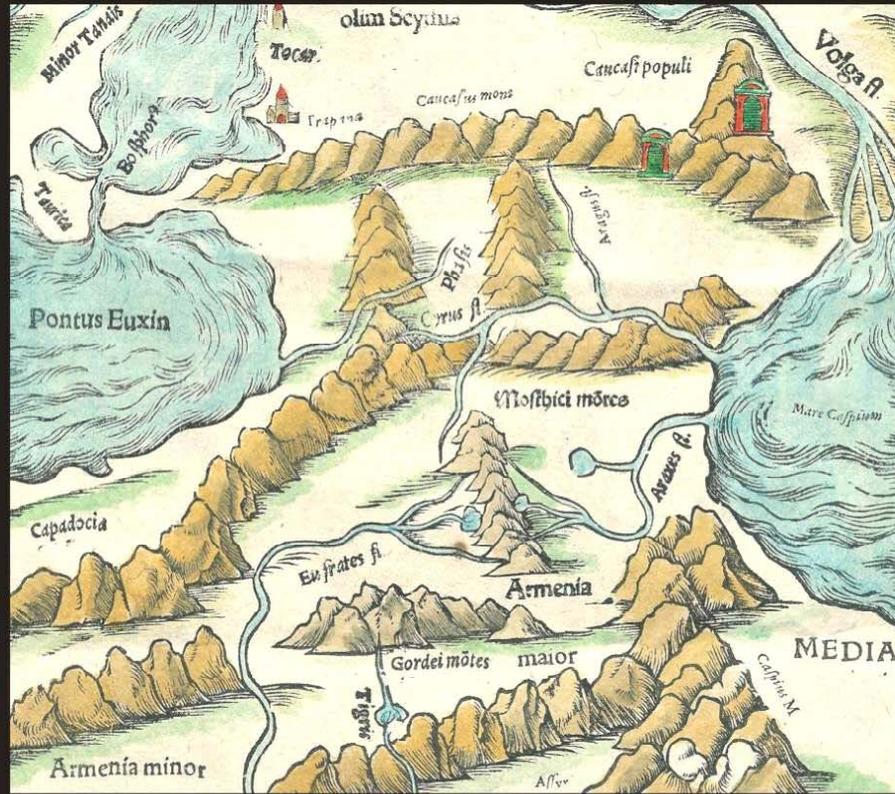


Rouben GALICHIAN
HISTORIC MAPS OF ARMENIA
THE CARTOGRAPHIC HERITAGE



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Preface by
Christopher J. WALKER

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*This volume is dedicated to my grandsons
Aram and Haro.*

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Finally I would like to thank my wife Mariette for putting up with me, while I disappeared from the scene for lengthy periods, working on the book and leaving everything else in her hands.

Rouben Galichian
London 2004

MAPS. A Preface

by Christopher J. Walker

The selection of the maps shown here, and the essay that accompanies them, prove that antique maps are far more than decorative curios, or quaint items to frame and hang on walls. Rather, they constitute vital and intricate elements at the heart of serious history, science and international trade.

No one can begin to understand the political developments of the ancient or the modern worlds without studying a reasonably accurate map. We cannot assess the logistics of power without consulting a representation of a region and its communications. The follies and misunderstandings of many nations, both ruling and ruled, have often derived from ignorance of maps (or from looking at maps with too small a scale). Both warfare and peacemaking require the best possible maps. Students of history need at all times to have access to a map of the area they are studying.

Map creating, as this study makes clear, parallels the development of science itself: rapid at the beginning, in the milieu of the Alexandrian Greeks, followed by many centuries of slow or even reverse development, before the dawn of scientific methods and observation in early-modern times.

Maritime traders (or indeed raiders) required charts of the greatest accuracy, and the account given here of the secrecy with which they were held is of great interest.

Maps too have a political significance. This essay is very useful in separating fact from fiction on the use or not of the term 'Armenia' in old maps. Until the late nineteenth century maps-drawers were relaxed about the appearance of the word 'Armenia'. Maybe map-makers of those times had not yet been ordered to suppress certain geographical terms. Maybe too their rulers did not then have bad conscience.

This short but important study reminds us of the practical difficulties that had to be overcome before the production of accurate maps, and of the vital need today, in the study of history or the development of political ideas or the advancement of trade, to have a map ready at hand.

ARMENIA: A HISTORICAL NOTE

Armenians (self-ethnonym *hay*) are the aboriginal inhabitants of the Armenian Highlands, located between Anatolia, Persia and south of the Caucasus, and form a part of the Indo-European cultural world. The first military-political formations were known here from the middle of the second millennium BC (e.g. the Hayasa of Hittite sources). Proto-Armenian tribes are believed to be one, if not the predominant ethnic component of these formations. They also formed the main component of Urartu (ninth to sixth centuries BC) – a classical Oriental-type state in the Armenian Highlands. After the fall of Urartu in the sixth century BC, Armenian state formations succeeded one another continuously up to the fifth century CE (sometimes with vast territories, even exceeding the area of the Armenian Highlands, such as during the reign of Tigran the Great in the first century BC). After four and a half centuries of interruption, Armenian statehood was restored in the late ninth century and existed until the mid-eleventh century. Though a number of small Armenian principalities existed in the Armenian Highlands and despite the Armenian kingdom of Cilicia outside of it (twelfth to fourteenth centuries), the national state as such was restored only in the beginning of the twentieth century, when the Armenian Republic (1918–1920, nearly 60,000 sq. km) was formed on the territory of Eastern Armenia. In 1920, the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic was formed, which occupied only 29,800 sq. km – a result of the expansionist policies of Turkey and Soviet Russia.

After a lengthy period of absence, statehood was restored due to strong ethno-consolidating factors of a non-political character, which secured the survival of the Armenian people during those periods when they were included in other ethnic state formations (Iran, Byzantium, the Arabian caliphate, the Ottoman Empire, the Russian Empire, the USSR). The two main factors preserving Armenian ethnicity were the autonomous Armenian Church of monophysite

doctrine (Christianity was adopted in Armenia as a state religion in 301) and the written language (the Armenian alphabet was created by Mesrop Mashtots in 405).

The perennial struggle for the restoration of the state took a new form of expression with the penetration of European and Russian policy into the Near East. One of the levers of this policy became the so-called ‘Armenian Question’, which gained official international recognition in 1878 after the San Stefano peace treaty and the Berlin Congress. From 1890 until the beginning of the First World War the Armenian population of the Ottoman Empire had been subjected to periodical mass pogroms and massacres, with tens of thousands of Armenians falling victim. The First World War gave the Young Turk government an opportunity to solve the Armenian question – by ethnically cleansing Turkey of the indigenous Armenian population. Between 1915 and 1918 massacres and mass deportations of Armenians were realized, the last wave of these massacres also touching some south Caucasian regions such as Baku (in 1918) and Shushi (in 1920).

From the time of the Middle Ages, the Armenian Diaspora had formed during periods of foreign invasions and in the absence of national statehood. However, its ranks were swelled immensely following the Genocide.

In the late 1980s Armenian political life was strongly stimulated by the movement for the reunification of Nagorno-Karabagh (an Armenian enclave within Republic of Azerbaijan) with Armenia. For the first time under Soviet rule a democratic election was held in Armenia in 1990. In accordance with the declaration ratified by Parliament on 23 August 1990, the Armenian SSR was renamed the Republic of Armenia, and on 21 September 1991 a referendum decided its secession from the USSR and the independent Republic of Armenia was re-born.

FOREWORD

Ever since I bought some old printed maps in 1976, I have been considering preparing a book about the subject in general, in which antique maps drawn by world famous cartographers depicting the geographical area of Armenia would be displayed together. Friends encouraged me to pursue the idea, and I eventually started work on the project.

This book, which is the end result of personal interest, is not a scientific cartographic study, or an examination of the history of Armenia and its borders at various periods of its chequered past. Such research has already been admirably undertaken by academicians and historians with great success. The present volume is a book about a number of historically important maps, which show the general geographical area of Armenia. All these maps were prepared by the highest cartographic and geographic authorities of their time and constitute a vital part of our picture of the past.

My plan has been to find the most ancient map where Armenia (the land of Ararat or Urartu) is mentioned and from there to examine the works of Greek and Alexandrian geographers and medieval authors, thence moving on to the Renaissance and modern time.

I have included a short history of cartography as it relates to the maps of Armenia, starting with the oldest known maps and continuing through the development of the craft of mapmaking up to the present, describing the important milestones of the craft, as well as providing some basic information about the geographers and cartographers of the past.

Looking at all these maps the reader will observe that the country called 'Armenia' is situated in the area sometimes called the Armenian Highlands or Plateau, roughly in the geographical area located south of the Caucasus range of mountains and east of Asia Minor or Anatolia. It lies between the Black Sea (Pontus Euxinus

or Pontus Euxinos) and the Caspian (Hyrcanean or Tabarestan) Sea, bordered by the following countries:

- to the north, the lands of Colchis, Iberia and Mingrelia, which are known today as Georgia
- to the east, the countries of (Caucasian) Albania or Arran, including regions such as Shirvan, Talish and Moghan, today's Republic of Azerbaijan
- to the south-east, the Province of Atropatene (Iranian Azerbaijan or Adirbegan) in the country of Persia, formerly the Persian Empire (first Achemenid, latterly Sassanid), today's Iran
- to the south-west, the River Tigris, Assyria, Babylon and Kurdistan, today's Iraq
- to the west, the Phrygia and Lydia of antiquity, the Byzantium of late antiquity, the Ottoman Empire until 1918, and today's Turkey.

Historically Armenia has been divided into two parts, Greater Armenia and Lesser Armenia (Armenia Maior and Minor). Greater Armenia formed the main body of the landmass located in the Armenian Highlands, whereas Lesser Armenia has been the westernmost part of Armenia, just outside the Armenian Highlands.

Over 25 centuries of existence the borders of Armenia have changed frequently and extensively. The size of its territory has varied from being larger than that of France and Germany combined, to being smaller than Belgium. But let us leave this to the experts and historians.

The Armenian Highlands or the Armenian Plateau, where Armenia is situated, have sometimes been called 'Eastern Anatolia'. This terminology is incorrect, since the Armenian Highlands are located to the east of Anatolia and the Anatolian Plateau, which begins near the valley of Sivas and Kayseri (Caesaria).

The Armenian Highlands are not part of Anatolia, and it is therefore incorrect to call them 'Eastern Anatolia'. This terminology was coined some time in the nineteenth century by the Ottoman government, when they wished to assert the Turkish heritage of their lands during periods of friction with Russia and a number of Western governments. Thus the name of the Armenian Highlands was replaced by Eastern Anatolia, removing the name Armenia from the area, where the Armenians had lived continuously for over 2500 years.

In Ottoman manuscripts of the period up to the eighteenth century, in particular in the *Jehân Numâ* of Mustafa Ibn-Abdullâh (1609–57), known as Kâtib Chelebi or Hâdji Khâlifah, who was the first Turkish geographer, the areas of Van, Erzerum and Kars are described as part of Armenia. (See Figs 108, 109, 116 and 119.) Chapter 41 of Chelebi's manuscript describes Western Armenia and its borders, which were under Persian and Ottoman rule. The term 'Ermenistan' (Armenia in Turkish and Persian) appears in all his manuscript editions until the late seventeenth century and the printed editions of the early eighteenth century. However from the nineteenth century onwards the newly published editions gradually cease to use this name and begin to replace 'Armenia' with 'Eastern Anatolia'. This is clearly seen on the map in Fig. 116, where in translating from the German original, the name of Armenia is reduced in size to such an extent as to become barely noticeable. This turkification has been carried out to such an extent that in the twentieth century editions of Chelebi's book, the title of Chapter 41 has been altered from 'Armenia' to 'Eastern Anatolia'. Even carpets woven by the Armenians of Erzerum, Van and other regions have been renamed 'Eastern Anatolian Carpets'.¹ At the present time (2003) any book or map mentioning the name 'Armenia' within the territory of present-day Turkey, which might be carried by the unsuspecting tourist, is subject to confiscation.

1. This can be seen in most issues of the HALI magazine printed in London.

One of the crowning achievements of Mustafa Kemal 'Ataturk' was to change the Turkish script. The old Arabic characters were exchanged for the Latin script and with one stroke of the pen all historic archives and documents, including those that bore the name of 'Armenia', were rendered illegible to the young generation of Turks. Thus any text bearing the name of Armenia could easily be 'adjusted' by the editors, when these books were reprinted using the new script!

It is also incorrect to call Armenia (or for that matter Republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan) 'Transcaucasia', since this terminology (literally meaning 'beyond the Caucasus') is only geographically correct from the point of view of the authorities of Sankt Petersburg.

Another important point that I should like to mention for the uninitiated is that after the invasion of the area by the Turkic tribes in the eleventh century and the establishment of the Ottoman Empire in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries CE (Common Era = AD), the area of Armenia was sometimes shown as 'Turcomania'. The use of this term, mainly during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was encouraged by the Ottoman Sultans and was adopted by many Western cartographers of the time (Inejjian – Venice 1806, page 13). It refers to 'Turkish Armenia' and probably arose from the mixing of the words Turkish and Armenia, thus the term 'Turco-mania'. (See Fig. 77.)

I would like to clarify that in the main text any mention of Iberia refers to Caucasian Iberia, which together with Colchis and Mingrelia form today's Georgia. Any mention of Albania refers to Caucasian Albania located to the west of the Caspian Sea.

In accounts and maps produced prior to 1918, the region of Iran called Azerbaijan or Aderbijan (also known as Atropatene, which is the old version of the name Azerbaijan) has always been shown to the south of the Arax(es) River, which is

the border of Iran and Armenia today. The name of Azerbaijan in relation to any land to the north of the Arax(es) only appears after 1918, when, subsequent to the fall of imperial Russia, the South Caucasus gained independence from Russia, and the three so-called 'Trans-Caucasian' republics of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan came into existence. The name of Armenia had been in existence for millennia and the name Georgia – since the sixteenth century, but the name Azerbaijan was new for this territory, borrowed from the Iranian province of Azerbaijan, which lies across the river to the south. This territory, prior to being called Azerbaijan, was called Albania (Arran), which included the various khanates (khans' districts) of Derbend, Shirvan, Dag(h)estan, Talish, Shusha and Moghan.

Finally, all the maps reproduced in this volume have some sort of Armenian connection, but they are only a sample of a vast number of maps of that area. The criteria that I have used in selecting the maps have been, in descending order, the importance of the map, its being representative of a certain era of history and cartography, and finally the manner of its presentation. A huge collection of maps exists in the British Library, where I have sourced most of my maps. Another source is the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. I have also utilized maps from a number of other libraries and museums from all over the world.

In the main section of the volume each reproduction is accompanied by an explanatory text, which provides the reader with details of the cartographer, the origin of the map and its date, as well as size and provenance. Additional explanations are offered regarding the particularities of each map and family of maps, with special attention paid to the manner and extent of the depiction of the area of Armenia.

The maps reproduced in the present volume consist of world maps and maps of

the continents and various parts of the world where Armenia is shown in one form or other, as well as maps of Armenia itself. The maps are reproduced in chronological order.

R. Galichian
London 2004

A BRIEF HISTORY OF MAPS OF ARMENIA

1. Introduction

The Armenian people have lived continuously in the general area of the Armenian Highlands for over 2500 years. This land has been called by various names such as the Land of Urartu, Land of Ararat, Armenia, Hayastan (the name in the Armenian language) and even Turcomania. This can be observed on the maps of the various historic periods as well as in the historical and geographical works dating from the ancient time until today.

Armenia has appeared in all the maps of the area, sometimes as an independent state and at other times as a country divided between its neighbouring empires. However, in one form or other, it invariably does appear in the texts and the maps of the ancient Greeks and the Alexandrians as well as in Islamic and Roman documents and maps.

Despite being landlocked, Armenia even appears in portolan charts, which were produced for navigational purposes and generally covered coastal countries and towns only. This was probably due to fact that the country was well known in the West. Perhaps this was the result of the activities of Armenian merchants in Venice, Amsterdam and other European centres of trade, or perhaps because of their common Christian heritage. Armenia features dominantly in the Christian world, since in the year 301 it was the first country to adopt Christianity as its official state religion. Since then the Armenians have been established in Jerusalem, where, today, the Armenian Monastery of St James is one of the guardians of the Holy Places.

Cartography, which started as some lines and circles drawn on clay tablets or etched on stone, has travelled a long way. Today the map is an essential reference document and it is interesting to know what it meant to our forebears.

2. The early times

The name of Armenia appears in one of the oldest cartographic documents. This is the oldest known map of the world, a Babylonian clay tablet from the sixth century BC, which depicts the world as a disc floating in the seas with Babylon at its centre, surrounded by Assyria, Harran and Armenia.¹ (See Fig. 1.) The Euphrates is shown flowing down from the Armenian mountains passing through Babylon (Iraq) and eventually into the Persian Gulf.

The Greek historian Herodotus, who lived around 489–425 BC, was a keen geographer, who also travelled to Armenia. According to him, in about 500 BC, Aristagoras of Miletus exhibited a map in Sparta, which he had made on an iron plate, in order to encourage an attack on the kingdom of Persia. The map showed the territories of Lydia, Phrygia, Ionia, Cilicia, the island of Cyprus, Armenia and the city of Susa, the seat of the king of Persia. It can be deduced that the map was of the Middle East, Armenia and Persia. (See Fig. 3.)

Nothing much is known about the astronomical, geographical and cartographical knowledge of the ancients who built Stonehenge in Wiltshire and Zorakarer in Sisian, Armenia, eerily similar in construction and planning. However, these structures, together with the observatory of Metzamor near Yerevan, come to prove that our ancestors did indeed watch the sun and the moon as well as the stars for guidance and for explanation of enigmatic natural phenomena.

3. Armenia in the Greek and the Alexandrian schools

The name of Armenia appears in many of the documents from this period of history. In the classical Greek world Anaximander of Miletus, who lived from about 611 to 547 BC, is considered to be the father of cartography. He is reputed to

¹ Located in the British Museum, ref. BM92687.

be the first person to have produced a map of the then known world, which included Armenia. Another Greek, who travelled the Achaemenid Empire and described his travels in two (lost) volumes of travel books entitled *Travels round the Earth*, was Hecataeus of Miletus, who lived around 550–480 BC. He is also said to have produced a world map, using the principles set out by Anaximander. (See Fig. 2.) In his map Hecataeus also specifies the country of Armenia. It must, however, be mentioned that although ancient literature is full of mentions of countries, roads and routes, no copy of any map has survived.

A little nearer to our own times we encounter the philosopher and geographer Eratosthenes (c. 276–194 BC), who worked in Alexandria. Accepting the existing theory of the earth being spherical he suggested that it was the centre of the universe and all the celestial bodies revolved daily around it. He divided the known spherical world into two halves by the equator, with the hypothetical lines of the meridian perpendicular to it, which in turn passed through the poles of the earth. His world too includes the country of Armenia. (See Fig. 4.)

According to his theory the habitable world or ‘*ἰε̅ε̅ἰ̅ο̅ἰ̅α̅ί̅ζ̅ο̅*’ (oikumene – literally, [the land] which is dwelt in) consisted of the three continents, Europe, Asia and Libya (the old Greek name for Africa) and was surrounded by an ocean. The known world extended from Hispanic Iberia in the west to Taprobane (Ceylon) and from the Thule island (Iceland) in the north, to the Cinnamon Islands in the south. Armenia and Greece were located in the centre of this world.

The outstanding contribution of Eratosthenes to the science of cartography was his calculation of the circumference of the earth. Based on the measurement of the distance between Alexandria and Seyene (Aswan), about 800 kilometres, his calculations of the difference between the angles of the midday sun produced a figure equal to one-fiftieth of the arc of a circle. Accordingly he calculated the

circumference of the earth to be about $50 \times 800 = 40,000$ kilometres, an astonishingly accurate deduction.

Strabo (c. 63 BC – 24 CE), who was born in Amasia, Pontus, is one of the giants of geography. He was a seasoned traveller and worked in the library of Alexandria. This library was established in the third century BC during the rule of the Ptolemy dynasty of Egypt and one of its first librarians was Eratosthenes. The library held over 490,000 manuscript volumes and was the largest in the classical world. It contained works from all over the world, brought in by special emissaries who travelled far and wide in search of texts. The library also included the books from the library of Aristotle. One of the rulers of Alexandria, Ptolemy Euergetes, used a simple method to expand his library. He ordered all travellers to Alexandria to be searched at the gates of the city and all the manuscripts in their possession to be confiscated prior to their entry into the city. The texts were then sent to the library where they were copied and the copies would be returned to the original owners, while the originals were kept in the library. Almost all the known works on the subjects of medicine, astronomy, science, literature and philosophy were collected in the library, to which Strabo had access. (See Fig. 5.)

Strabo’s own volumes were completed in the second decade of our era. Nearly everything known about geography and cartography prior to the time of Strabo and our era has come to us through these eight volumes, called *Treatise on Geography*, which have fortunately reached us in manuscript form.² One of the *Treatise’s* chapters is dedicated to Armenia, where he discusses the geography, topography, history and people of the country. Most of the manuscripts predating Strabo have been lost, the ones in the Library of Alexandria being destroyed as a result of war and fire.³

²English translation by C. Hamilton and W. Falconer (London, 1856).

³Alexandria’s library was sacked during the 47 BC war; the remaining manuscripts were burned by Aurelian’s troops in 273 CE and the destruction was completed by Calif Omar in 642 CE.

Before Strabo's time most of the existing theories and deductions were related to observations of the sun, the moon, the stars and constellations, and, not unlike today, much effort was spent on the study of various extra-terrestrial bodies, leaving many phenomena closer to home unattended and unexplained. It was Strabo who, by questioning the relative locations and distances of geographical points, brought cartography and geography to the fore as important scientific fields. His followers even dared to suggest that the world might not be the centre of the universe, and neither might the sun, which was considered to be just one of many 'fireballs'.

4. Ptolemy and the cartography of Armenia

Claudius Ptolemaeus of Alexandria, or Ptolemy as he is generally known, who lived from about 90 to 168 CE, is the most important figure in geography and cartography of the old world. His book and maps refer extensively to both Greater Armenia and Lesser Armenia.

He was a mathematician and astronomer and wrote texts on these topics, but what makes him important is his eight-volume book *Geographia*, the text of which has reached us in its entirety. The first volume of his work talks about geography and ways and methods to be utilized in observing and calculating locations, some of which are still in use today. Ptolemy also comments on the work of Marinus the Tyrian (c. 70–130 CE) and expresses various criticisms of his maps. The last parts of Books VII and VIII are dedicated to the techniques and methods of mapmaking and dividing the world into various sectors. The rest of the volumes are detailed descriptions of some 8000 locations of the then known world, divided into various countries. This is the first geographical gazetteer ever produced. The boundaries of every country are described, giving details of the neighbouring countries and the sources and destinations of various rivers, as well as the lakes

and the mountains in each country. Town names use Greek spelling, and although this can pose a slight problem, most of these can easily be deciphered.

The chapter concerning Armenia (Book V), is in two parts. Lesser Armenia (Armenia Minor), shown on Table I of Asia, lists 79 names of towns and cities, and Greater Armenia (Armenia Maior), which is shown on Table III of Asia, lists 85 town and city names. The important towns of Greater Armenia are stated to be Artaxata (Artashat), Harmavira (Armavir), Tigranocerta (Tigranakert), Arsamosata and Thospia (Van) and those of Lesser Armenia are Coma, Melitana (Malatia), Nicopolis and Satala. According to Sir John Chardin, the name 'Terva' used by Ptolemy denotes the city of Yerevan (Erivan).⁴ (See Figs 38 to 42.)

The boundaries of the Ptolemaic world were set according to the knowledge of the time about the habitable world. It extended from China to Spain and Ireland, and from Iceland to Ethiopia in the middle of Africa and the island of Ceylon. However, Ptolemy was open-minded enough not to limit his world and allow its expansion according to the geographic knowledge gained in the future, by leaving open the outer borders of his world. In the Ptolemaic map of the world Armenia appears to the east of Asia Minor and south of the Caucasus. (See Figs 32 and 36.)

In his text, Ptolemy often refers to particular maps and discusses how to draw and update them with new information received from travellers and other sources. Based on this fact it is thought that he produced maps as attachments to his *Geography*. These maps had north at the top of the page and were mostly in isosceles trapezoidal form. According to the chapters of his book, he divided the habitable world into three continents, Europe, Africa and Asia, each continent being further divided into various areas. The maps accompanying the book are:

⁴ Sir John Chardin, *The Travels into Persia*, Vol 1 page 244 (London, 1686).

- map of the world, with various winds shown around it
- Europe, divided into ten maps
- Africa, in four maps
- Asia, in twelve maps.

The name of Armenia appears in five of the above set of 27 maps.

Joseph Fischer, in his introduction to the English translation of Ptolemy's *Geography*⁵, claims that although the 26 maps of the parts of the world can be attributed to Ptolemy, the map of the world is possibly the work of the Alexandrian geographer Agathodānon or perhaps the work of the above-mentioned Marinus. (See Figs 32 and 36.)

It can only be deduced that the maps were drawn taking the 8000 names and their locations as reference points, or conversely, the coordinates of the locations were taken from the already existing maps.

Ptolemy made a significant error in his estimate of the circumference of the earth. He disregarded the figure of 40,000 kilometres calculated by Eratosthenes and took the lesser figure of 28,000 kilometres calculated by Posidonius and Marinus. The other errors in his coordinates and maps stemmed from a lack of scientific data and reliance on the observations of travellers and pilgrims, who were apt to be wide of the mark in calculating distances. Despite these errors, Ptolemy's *Geography* was such an important landmark in the subject that cartographers of the fifteenth century, a full 13 centuries after the text was produced, relied more on Ptolemy than on the observations of sailors and on sea charts when preparing their first atlases of the world.

One of the important reasons why no maps from the early ages have survived is

because they were drawn on parchment or papyrus, which are not durable materials. If maps were drawn, then they were quite possibly used too, contributing to their further ageing and wear, and leading to their eventual disintegration. Therefore although some of the old texts have reached us, their maps have not. The only maps that have survived from the early ages are the very few drawn on clay tablets and sarcophagi.

Of Ptolemy's *Geography* there are some 40 extant manuscript copies, some of which are incomplete. The invention of the printing press led to the production of some 50 editions of the text with accompanying maps. These were printed between 1477 (in Bologna) to the early 1600s. Editions were prepared by famous cartographers such as Donnus Germanus, Sebastian Münster, Martin Waldseemüller, Berlinghieri and others. Each one based his maps on Ptolemy's descriptions and each was slightly different from the next, but in general they looked similar and even today, looking at any of them one can easily tell which part of the world is depicted. Most of what we know as the foundations of Western cartography is based on this ground-breaking work. All these atlases include maps of Armenia. (See Fig. 21.)

As I mentioned, no maps drawn by Ptolemy have survived. The oldest Ptolemaic maps found in the manuscript copies of the *Geography* date from the eleventh century and are thought to have been direct copies of the original. Sceptics prefer to hypothesize that the extant old maps were drawn by the Alexandrian cartographer Agathodānon, some time between the second and the eleventh centuries CE.

Ptolemaic maps are simple and lack the elaborate cartouches common in those of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries. Some fifteenth- and sixteenth-century copies of Ptolemaic maps are hand coloured and some others have reached us uncoloured. A few have been printed on vellum.

⁵ Claudius Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, translated by E.L. Stevenson (NY Library, 1932).

5. Medieval Armenian cartography

The oldest Armenian geographical volume, the *Ashkharhatzuytz* (*Ašxarhaćuyć*, pronounced Ash-khar-ha-tzuytz – World Mirror), was penned between 591 and 610 CE and is attributed by some to the medieval historian Movses Khorenaci (Xorenaći)⁶ and by others to the Armenian mathematician and geographer Anania Shirakatsi (Šhirakaći).⁷ The work is based on a text by Pappus of Alexandria, which in turn was based on Ptolemy's *Geography*. In addition to the information available in Pappus' text, *Ashkharhatzuytz* includes much more detailed information and data on the names and places in Armenia, Caucasian lands and Persia. In fact a major part of this volume is concerned with this additional data. The book, written in classical Armenian, has been translated into modern Armenian⁸, Latin⁹, French¹⁰, and German¹¹, as well as reprinted with an introduction in English.¹² Unfortunately again, although some specialists believe that originally the text was accompanied by maps and two versions of the book exist in manuscript as well as printed form, no maps are extant.

Some Armenian medieval manuscripts include T-O-type maps of the world (see Section 6, below), which show the influence of Islamic cartography. These form part and parcel of the development of Armenian cartography, which led to the printed maps of the seventeenth century. These circular maps date from the eleventh to the fourteenth centuries. (See Fig. 17.)

In the eighteenth century a map of historic Armenia was printed at the St Lazarus

⁶ Moses of Khoren, who lived in the fifth century CE.

⁷ Anania of Shirak, who lived in the seventh century CE.

⁸ G.B. Petrosyan, *Shirakaci - Bibliography* (Yerevan, 1979) (in Armenian).

⁹ G. and W. Whiston, *Historiae Armenicae, Libri III* (London, 1736).

¹⁰ M.J. Saint-Martin, *Memoires Historiques et Geographiques sur l'Arménie, t. II* (Paris, 1819), pp 310–94.

¹¹ P.A. Soukry (San Lazzaro, Venice) 1881.

¹² J. Marquart (Berlin, 1901).

¹² Prof. Robert Hewsen (Delmar, NY, 1995).

(San Lazzaro) Armenian Monastery of Venice, prepared and etched according to the descriptions provided in *Ashkharhatzuytz* (See Fig. 97.)

6. Roman and Christian cartography and the Middle Ages

As expected, the name of Armenia is always present in the maps of the Christian era since it was the first and only Christian country east of Anatolia. In Christian cartography Armenia is frequently identified with Mount Ararat and Noah's Arc, as per the biblical account of the Flood. In some maps the Garden of Eden or Terrestrial Paradise is shown inside or adjacent to Armenia. (See Fig. 75, 102 and 103)

When it came to preparing maps, the Romans had their own agenda. To control their empire they needed maps showing the roads leading to its various parts marked with the distances to be travelled between resting points. As long as the towns and distances were correct, the relative locations and coordinates of the towns were of secondary importance. A good example of this type of map is the 'Peutinger Map', an archetype of which dates from the middle of the first century CE. This is a road map some 34cm wide and 6.4 metres long, a fifth-century copy of which has survived. It was purchased by Konrad Peutinger (hence its name) of Augsburg from a monastery, where it was discovered in 1508. The map shows various routes radiating from Rome to the four corners of the empire, including Armenia, where the names of Artasat, Bagrewan (misspelled Raugona), Vostan and Tigranakert are recognizable. The 'Peutinger Map' and similar maps were not accurate but they did work after a fashion and served the purpose for which they were prepared. (See Fig. 7.)

With the coming of Christianity and religious fervour, especially under the influence of the Bible's theory of creation, the science of cartography suffered immensely and there was no advance at all in the field from the second to the

fifteenth century CE. During this period in the Christian world all the old theories and scientific works were pushed aside and new 'facts' based on the teachings of the scriptures replaced them. In the Ptolemaic maps the shape of the world is clearly recognizable to observers today, but in medieval maps and those produced up to the fourteenth century, the earth did not look anything like its actual shape.

At the beginning of the Christian era the Church Fathers did not pay much attention to the science of cartography and topography. This changed in the sixth century, when Constantine of Antioch, better known as Cosmas Indicopleustes (he who has sailed to India), or simply Cosmas, set the rules of Christian topography, whereby the spherical earth was replaced by a disc-shaped one, divided into three continents and surrounded by the oceans. This was followed up by Isidore of Seville (c. 560–636), who included the T-O map in his *Etymologiae*. These maps appeared in hundreds of manuscripts and, with some modifications, formed the backbone of Christian cartography for almost 1000 years. (See Fig. 9.)

The maps developed according to this doctrine were simple ones called Psalter maps, or better known as T-O maps, which came into being in the Middle Ages. These maps, if they can be called that, showed the earth in the shape of a circle, or letter O, with the letter T inserted to divide it into three parts, hence the name, which can also be short for 'Orbis Terrarum' (Latin for 'the world'). In these maps east was invariably at the top of the map, where Paradise was also located. Here, the vertical line forming the stem of the letter T was the Mediterranean Sea and the two parts of the cross bar indicated the Rivers Nile and Don, thus dividing the world into the three known continents, the largest being Asia and the smaller ones Europe and Africa. Several of these maps have survived in various manuscripts and in varying sizes from 10cm to a few metres in diameter. The later versions of these maps contained details of counties and towns, and Armenia was always represented as the country where Mount Ararat is located, with Noah's Ark

perched on top. (See Figs 14, 15, 18 and 30.)

In the eighth century, the Spanish Benedictine monk Beatus of Liebana created his own more decorative version of a T-O map. (See Fig. 15.) This style was adopted by others, giving rise to a number of similar maps, called Beatus maps. In most Beatus maps Armenia is featured prominently, located next to Paradise.

In time, the small and simple maps became more and more elaborate, depicting towns, cities, fauna and flora. They were also adorned with various colourful decorations. Two of the most important maps of this type are the Ebsdorf Map, which had a diameter of about 3.6 metres (destroyed during the Second World War) and the 'Mappa Mundi' (World Map), dating from the thirteenth century, which can now be found in Hereford Cathedral, England. When one compares these maps of the medieval Christian world with the maps of the pre-Christian Greeks and Alexandrians, one cannot help observing the giant leap backward that cartography had taken under the rule of the Church. Both of these maps show Armenia in the relatively correct geographical location and detail, with particular attention being paid to Noah's Ark and Mount Ararat. (See Figs 14, 18 and 20.)

7. Armenia in Islamic cartography

While in the West geographers and cartographers were made to think and work within parameters set by the Church, in the East the Persian and Arab scientists continued to work unhindered by dogma. However, although in medieval times the Islamic world was much advanced in science and astronomy, somehow their advances in cartography did not match those of other sciences.

Islamic cartography started with the Balkhi school and during the early periods it generally centred around the Islamic countries located in the Persian Gulf, the

Arabian and Red Seas and the eastern Mediterranean areas, circumventing the Christian world. However Armenia, being in the immediate neighbourhood, together with Russia and Bulgaria, does appear on most Islamic world maps. Islamic world maps of later periods do include the names of some European countries, such as Spain, France and Germany. (See Figs 10, 54 and 57.)

There are a number of important cartographers in the Islamic world who included Armenia in their maps and manuscripts. These include the Persians Ibrâhim Ibn Mohammad al-Fârsi, known as al-Istakhrî (died 346 Hijri, c. 957 CE), Sadiq Isfâhânî and Abu Zakariyâ Ibn Muhammad al-Qazwîni (or al-Kazwîni) (1203–83), and the geographer and scientist Abu Reihân al-Birunî (973–1048 CE), who despite living in Iran, travelled extensively – especially to India – and wrote books on geography. (See Figs 12 and 19.)

Later, during what can be called the Norman-Arab period of cartography, this science became more advanced. The most famous of Arab geographers of this era was Abu Abdullah Mohammad Ibn al-Sharif al-Idrisi or Edrisi (1099–1166 CE), who was born in Ceuta, Morocco, and studied in Cordoba. After his extensive travels to many parts of the world, Idrisi was invited to work for the Norman king Roger II of Sicily. For Roger, Idrisi produced a silver globe of the world inscribed with the contemporary map of the known world and wrote a geographical encyclopedia, which was accompanied by maps of Europe, Asia and Africa. Various editions of Idrisi's maps, which show his mastery of geography, have reached us. In his maps Idrisi includes the countries of Greater Armenia and Lesser Armenia as well as Armenia. (See Fig. 16.)

Ismâil bin-Ali bin-Mohammed Abu Al Fidâ's (Abulfedâ, 1273–1332) was an important Arab traveller and geographer, whose influence on Islamic and Ottoman geography is self-evident. His manuscript on geography, in line with other Islamic

geography manuscripts, contains details of countries and cities, including the description of life there and the characteristics and languages of their people, often without any accompanying maps. Armenia, being a neighbouring country to the Iranian provinces of Deilam, Gilan and Azerbaijan, is often included in the descriptions of these geographical manuscripts. (See Fig. 23.)

In Ottoman Turkey the most important geographers of the seventeenth century were Mehmet Zilli Ibn-Dervish (1611-1684) better known as Evliya Chelebi (Chelebi being an honorary title), who was a traveller and wrote books about his travels in various countries, and Mustafa Ibn-Abdullâh (1609–57) known as Kâtib Chelebi or Hâdji Khalifah, who travelled widely and produced the first important geography book called *Jehân Numâ*, describing various parts of the world, the manuscript of which was left unfinished. In addition to detailed descriptions, the manuscript refers extensively to Ottoman- and Persian-occupied Armenian territories and cities. It also contains some roughly sketched maps. Kâtib Chelebi's manuscripts were later completed and printed by Ibrâhim Mûteferrika, and include maps developed from Chelebi's basic maps, using additional information obtained from other maps produced in Europe. (See Figs 69, 70, 71 and 91.)

The Armenian historian and geographer Eremia Chelebi Keomiurdjian (1637–95), who lived and worked in Constantinople, was also an important contributor to the geography and history of the Ottoman Empire. His manuscript map of Armenia, dated 1691, is the oldest map of Armenia extant today. (See Fig. 83.)

8. *The portolan chart and Armenia*

Portolans are charts and maps for seagoing voyages and generally depict the shorelines and ports for the benefit of the pilots and navigators. Greater Armenia

was a landlocked country and would therefore not normally be expected to be included in these charts. Cilician Armenia, which was an independent kingdom from the eleventh to fourteenth centuries, was located on the north-eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea and therefore would be expected to feature in the portolans of the Mediterranean.

During the early medieval period, while cartographers and geographers were trying to reconcile their theories and knowledge with those dictated by the scriptures, seagoing captains, pilots and mariners were busily mapping the coastline of the world, wherever they travelled. This practice had its roots in Greece and is known as *periplus* (the narrative of a voyage around the coastline). Among the earliest records kept of such periploi was that of the Greek sailor Scylax, who as far back as 450 BC kept a diary of the places and shores visited during his sailing trips in the Mediterranean. 'Periplus' translates into Italian as *portolano*, and as in the late Middle Ages sea charts and maps were mainly prepared by the Italians and the Catalans, the Italian word became the commonly used term, and thus these sea charts came to be known as portolan maps or charts or simply as portolans.

Portolan maps usually show a detailed coastline with the names of all the coastal towns, estuaries, inlets, bays, promontories, rivers, underwater obstacles, reefs and other prominent features accompanied by the lines of the compass and directions of the prevailing winds. Anything that would interest the ship's pilot and assist in navigation was shown in as much detail as possible. Inland details were not shown. Most of the maps had blank areas for the inland spaces, filled with decorations and cartouches. The portolans were drawn on parchment and were almost always coloured, since the colours provided vital information for the captains, such as showing town sizes and their importance, and indicating whether the coastline was friendly or not.

Portolans of the Mediterranean include much information about the coastline of Asia Minor in the Black Sea as well as in the Mediterranean. The Armenian kingdom of Cilicia, located in the north-eastern corner of the Mediterranean, features prominently in most Mediterranean portolans. This was predominantly due to the fact that the ports of Cilician Armenia were Christian ports, and friendly to European seafarers. Greater Armenia, being landlocked, would normally not be expected to appear on portolans, since it was out of their useful range. However, this appears not to be true.

In the Italian and Catalan portolans of the Mediterranean area the details of the coastlines shown are amazingly accurate and similar, generally being very advanced for their time. The curious fact is that in the majority of portolans of the east Mediterranean area, where some inland details are included, Armenia also appears. Armenia Maior (Greater Armenia) is generally depicted with a range of mountains, which are shown as the source of the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, as well as with Mount Ararat with Noah's Ark perched on top (usually shown sideways on) and the cities of Arzena (Erzinjan) and Malatia. It is quite possible that most of these portolans were copies of an original, much older 'master' chart, which included all the above-mentioned information in uncanny detail, but which is now lost. (See Figs 24, 25 and 26.)

Armenia also appears in other portolans that depict areas outside the Mediterranean, including planispheres and world maps of various chartmakers. (See Figs 47, 48 and 53.)

Portolan charts, like Roman road maps, were very important documents, the availability of which could lead an armada or army to eventual victory. Therefore all were jealously guarded by the rival powers of Italy, Spain and Portugal. Like the Roman road maps, which were usually kept in safety by the emperor, Spanish

portolan charts were kept in the safe deposits of Seville and other cities. Captains were usually issued only with a copy of the chart that related to their specific journey. On the high seas these charts were generally kept under lock and key. Sometimes the chart boxes were loaded with ballast, so that in the case of the ships being boarded by the enemy, the box could be thrown overboard and would sink, rather than fall into enemy hands. Any disclosure about portolan charts was punishable by death. Despite these precautions, many cartographers made fortunes by secretly copying the charts and selling them to rival powers.

Portolans were generally drawn on vellum. Their constant use led to deterioration and eventually they were discarded. None earlier than 1275 CE have survived and the surviving fourteenth-century ones are few. In general these are beautifully decorated productions, which provide detailed information for the captains, having been prepared with taste, care and attention. The wealth of detail in these charts has been clearly drawn from a long tradition of mapping, which regrettably has not reached us.

For a comprehensive list of important portolans see *Sea Charts of the early Explorers*, by Jourdin and de la Roncière, 1984.

9. The fifteenth century

The second half of the fifteenth century saw two important developments in the world of cartography. First, in the middle of the century Gutenberg invented the movable type printing press; this facilitated the printing of Ptolemy's *Geography*. Secondly, towards the end of the century, Columbus discovered the New World.

When the Turks reached the neighbourhood of Constantinople at the end of the fourteenth century, some of the manuscripts from its libraries started to be transferred to Italy. Ptolemy's *Geography* was one of them. The scholars translated these volumes from the original Greek into Latin and as stated previously, many

cartographers such as Donnus Germanus, Sebastian Münster, Martin Waldseemüller, Berlinghieri and others started preparing maps according to the Ptolemaic texts and coordinates, which accompanied the original texts of their newly prepared atlases. To begin with, these books were in manuscript form but soon printing took over and various publishers started to produce printed versions.

There was a profusion of maps and atlases coming out of the presses of Rome, Milan, Florence, Ulm and Basle. The various atlases, although based on the Ptolemaic text, differed slightly in layout, detail and presentation. Some were hand coloured with dark blue oceans and seas, brown mountains and various pastel coloured landmasses, delineating the countries. Others had green seas and red towns. Most were marketed uncoloured. As far as Armenia was concerned, all these maps, with a few exceptions, were based on the Ptolemaic model, which had Armenia Minor as the 'First Map of Asia' and Armenia Maior as the 'Third Map of Asia'. (See Figs 35, 36, 44–6, 55 and 64–6.)

10. The sixteenth to eighteenth centuries

One of the characteristics of the maps printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is the elaborate decoration used in their presentation. The cartouche, which was originally intended to frame the title of the map, was now an elaborate artwork sometimes occupying a large portion of the printed page. This feature is apparent in all maps prepared during this period, including those of the region of Armenia. (See Fig. 55.)

Map decoration developed as a commercial necessity, not as a whim. With the establishment in the sixteenth century of large commercial companies and the development of trade with the East as well as the West Indies, early commercial travellers needed better maps of both their destinations and their routes.

Companies and individual merchants consequently updated and completed the maps in their possession and kept their findings and discoveries strictly for their own use, guarding them jealously. These well-kept secrets, which were mostly unrecorded, were the instruments of their success or failure. Commercial mapmakers who did not have access to the new discoveries gradually found themselves falling behind the merchants as far as the accuracy and modernization of their maps were concerned. Their trade suffered and although they sought to acquire the secret information, they could not keep abreast of actual developments. If maps could not be marketed for their accuracy then the solution was to make them more visually attractive. The result was the gradual development of elaborate artwork and decoration in sixteenth and seventeenth century maps. (See Figs 55, 59, 61, 62, 67 and 74.)

In further pursuit of making the maps more attractive, the map frames might be surrounded with engravings of the cities and costumes of the natives of the lands shown on the maps, some of which were more imaginary than real. In a few of the maps imaginary costumes of Armenian men and women are also sketched. There are cases where the cartouches and the framing decorations of the maps are so overwhelming that the maps themselves look unimportant and lost amidst the profusion of decorative details.

Some of the well-known geographers and cartographers of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries who have produced maps of the region of Armenia, and are thus important also in Armenian cartography, are the following.

Martin Waldseemüller, who lived around 1470 to 1518, was a German cartographer who produced a large map of the world on 12 sheets. This map included America, which he revised and completed in 1516. Only a single copy of this map has survived. His other important contribution was the production of one

of the early sets of the Ptolemaic maps in 1507, which were prepared to accompany his issue of the *Geography*. (See Fig. 36)

Sebastian Münster (1489–1552) was another German mathematician and linguist. Following in the footsteps of Waldseemüller, he produced the second important edition of *Ptolemy's Geography* in 1544, which in addition to the new maps included encyclopedic information about the world. He collected and printed maps of German towns and villages and thus was the first person to publish maps of such features and areas of Germany. He was also the first cartographer to produce separate maps for each of the continents. He is the most important figure in early German cartography and his works have had much influence. (See Figs 45 and 46.)

Gerardus Mercator (born Gerhard Kremer, 1512–94) was a Flemish mathematician, instrument maker and, most famously, cartographer. In 1541 he made his first globe, which showed all the details of the known world. His precision instruments for various measurements in the fields of geography and cartography were famous all over northern Europe and led to many advances in surveying. The originator of the 'Mercator Projection', he pioneered drawing the spherical earth on flat paper, by keeping the meridian and latitude lines always perpendicular to each other and with minimum distortion for navigators who used a compass. His first atlas with this projection, comprising 18 sheets, was published in 1569. A second atlas of 29 plates was left incomplete after his death and his eldest son, Rumbold, completed and published it in 1595, before his own death in 1599. After the death of the second son, Gerardus Junior, in 1604, all the Mercator family maps and plates were purchased by **Jodocus Hondius** (1563–1612) who, together with his son-in-law, **Jan Jansson** (1588–1664), and family, continued to publish later revisions of Mercator's original. Hondius was a gifted cartographer himself,

who contributed much to the original Mercator atlases, making them more marketable. (See Figs 55, 59, 66 and 67.)

Altogether, with the various editions, including those of Hondius and later ones by Blaeu and Jansson in the middle of the seventeenth century, more than 53 editions of the Mercator atlas were published. All these atlases contained descriptions of the area of Armenia and included the country on their maps.

Abraham Ortelius (1528–98) was yet another Flemish cartographer who was trained as a mathematician and linguist and started his cartographic connection by colouring maps. In 1570 he prepared a set of 53 maps, engraved by F. Hogenberg, and published them in an atlas called *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (Atlas of the Whole World) which, with various revisions and additions was published until 1612. The maps in these atlases were all uniform and the text was printed on the reverse side. Up to 41 editions of the atlas were printed in Antwerp in various languages, though the English version was printed in London. These contained from 53 up to as many as 219 maps. Ortelius' atlases were only surpassed by those of Mercator in accuracy of detail and information. Their beautifully engraved decorations made them very desirable objects. Many copies of them were sold throughout Europe. (See Figs 60, 61, 62 and 63.)

Willem Janszoon Blaeu (1571–1638) and his son **Johannes** (1596–1673) were two famous Dutch cartographers who followed the tradition of learning sciences and astronomy before establishing a business as instrument makers in Amsterdam. This was the time when the Dutch East India Company was expanding and to answer their needs Blaeu started producing sea charts and maps. He developed Mercator's atlas by adding maps of his own. His famous work, the *Atlas Maior*, comprised almost 600 maps and 3000 pages of text. This work is the most magnificent atlas ever produced, with many beautifully decorated

and coloured maps. After the death of Johannes, the plates of the Blaeu maps were purchased by another Dutch cartographer named **Frederick de Wit** (1630–1706). He continued the business and produced finely engraved maps of his own. (See Figs 73 and 74.)

Christopher Saxton (1542–1610) is one of the first English cartographers, who started his work by surveying the counties of England and Wales, for which he received a licence from Elizabeth I. His first important work was *An Atlas of England and Wales*, first issued in 1579 and reissued many times by others.

John Speed (1552–1629) is the most famous of the English cartographers, whose name is synonymous with the British county maps. The latter are beautifully executed, with details of towns and villages, including coats of arms and other decorations in full colour. They were very popular up to the early 1700s. He used much information from the earlier works of Saxton and Morden but his engravings were done by Hondius in Amsterdam and were of the highest quality. His important works are:

- *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain*, first edition 1611, with many later editions
- *A Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World*, first edition 1627
- *Miniature Speed Atlas*, first edition in 1627.

Speed's maps are very decorative and are therefore much sought after.

Nicolas Sanson (1600–67) and his sons were the French equivalent of Mercator. They are claimed to have started the age of cartography in France. The father was appointed as *Géographe Ordinaire du Roi* and in 1658 produced his atlas entitled *Cartes Générales de Toutes les Parties du Monde* which was reprinted many times. Sanson's atlases include many variants of his maps of Armenia. (See Fig. 72.)

Guillaume Delisle (1675–1726), whose father and brothers were also

cartographers, followed the Sanson family and was also appointed Premier Géographe du Roi. The Delisle family produced many atlases such as the *Atlas de Géographie* in 1707 and *Atlas Russicus*, the first large-scale atlas of Russia, in 1745. Delisle's atlases include maps of the Caucasus, the Caspian Sea, Persia and Turkey, all of which include the areas inhabited by Armenians. (See Fig. 90.)

11. Maps in the Armenian language

Had the full copy of the *Ashkharhatzuytz* (*Ašxarhačuyć*) survived (see Section 5, above), we might have had the first maps in Armenian, which according to some historians accompanied the text. However, this was not to be, and for a long time it was believed that the oldest Armenian map was the 'World Map' printed in Amsterdam in 1695 by Tovmas Vanandæi. This consists of the two hemispheres, America being incomplete, elaborately decorated at each corner with scenes related to the four seasons including astrological and mythological figures. (See Fig. 84.)

During the preparations for a cartographic exhibition in 1991, the authorities at the University of Bologna came across a roll of cloth, which when opened was discovered to be a manuscript map almost 3.6 metres long and 1.2 metres wide in full and glorious colour. The only problem was that the writing was in a language unknown to them. As the roll cover bore a title that included the word 'Armenica', the authorities contacted Professor Gabriella Uluhogian (Uluhojian), professor of the Armenian language at the university, for guidance. She was amazed to discover that the map was in fact in Armenian and was a huge manuscript showing the locations of the important Armenian churches, monasteries and Catholicosates¹³ of Anatolia and the entire area of historic Armenia, from Karabagh (Artsakh) to Constantinople, including Cyprus and Jerusalem. The

two cartouches of the map contained a detailed description of the hierarchy of the Armenian Church as well as details about the reason for the map's preparation, and it bore the date 1691 CE.

The cartouche at the bottom of the map declares that it was prepared by Eremia Chelebi Keomiurdjian in Constantinople, in the year 1691, by the order of Count Lodovico Marsili of Bologna, a colourful figure interested in collecting artefacts and maps. The map is colour coded and shows over 750 locations, with descriptions of their names and important events relating to each location. Prof. Uluhogian, in her book about this map, *Un'antica mappa dell'Armenia* published in 2000, describes the map in detail, translating all the texts of the map into Italian and providing footnotes concerning places and events related to each and every location, also in Italian. This seems to be the oldest surviving map in the Armenian language, which quite appropriately focuses on Armenia. (See Fig. 83.)

The next map in Armenian (after the Amsterdam 'World Map') was the map of 'Jerusalem, and the Holy Land' which appeared in 1746, printed in Venice. This map was followed by the 'Map of Historic Lands and Counties (States) of Armenia' in 1751, delineated according to the descriptions of *Ashkharhatzuytz*. Maps of the other continents followed.

A large-scale atlas of the world was printed in Venice in 1849, with maps of the world, the solar system and each continent, as well as maps of the Ottoman Empire and Armenia, all beautifully laid out and coloured. This is considered to be the first full atlas in the Armenian language. (See Figs 112 and 113.)

The Monastery of St. Lazarus and its printing house have significant place in Armenian cartography, as most of the important maps in the Armenian language were printed there from the early eighteenth century.

¹³ Churches located in various regions of Armenia came under the rule of different religious centers, called Catholicosates.

12. The map after the eighteenth century

Since the middle of the nineteenth century, maps have become more accurate and reliable, their differences lying mainly in such relatively minor matters as place-names, scales, projection and detail. It took much time and effort on the part of many geographers and cartographers to achieve this greater reliability. During the same period, in some maps the name of Armenia was gradually being substituted with other more 'acceptable' terminology, depending on who was the producer and where the map was printed. However, the reason behind these changes was political rather than cartographical.

All that now remained was to have an internationally adopted standard in order to have globally acceptable maps.

Before such a standard came into existence, if one had wanted to produce a coordinated map by trying to put together the maps of various cartographers, many problems would have surfaced and rendered the task impossible. The main problems lay in the following areas:

- The maps produced by each country had a different prime meridian as reference point.
- Each cartographer used their own symbols and signs to depict various elements in the map; altogether there were over 1000 symbols used.
- The scales of the maps varied enormously and so did the type of their projection.
- The names were written in different alphabets and in various maps different names were given to the same area or town or city.

These differences emphasized the need for an international mapping policy and hence the creation of the International Geographical Congress.

Global cartography reached maturity in 1891, when the Fifth International Geographic Congress approved the execution of the International Map of the World with a scale of 1/1,000,000 (1/M). It was only after this final decision that the world could be properly surveyed, pending peace and the proper cooperation of the member states, both of which conditions are often elusive, even today.

Since then, advances in technology have made possible for us to have maps of increased accuracy and reliability. The map of the present day is a far cry from that of the fifteenth century. After travelling a bumpy and uneven road, cartography has eventually arrived at its pinnacle today.

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GLOSSARY OF SOME FREQUENTLY USED GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

- Aderbigan or Adherbig(z)an – See Azerbaijan
- Albania or Caucasian Albania – Historic country, which was located south of the Caucasus Mountains and north of the river Kur, where part of the present day Republic of Azerbaijan is situated.
- Alexandria – One of the oldest centres of culture in the Mediterranean basin, in Egypt. The city had the world's largest library as well as one of the wonders of the world the "Paros" lighthouse. In Arabic it is called Iskenderieh (Eskandarieh).
- Anatolia – The old name given to Asia Minor. In Greek - "Where the sun rises from", that is, to the east of Constantinople.
- Ararat – Holy mountain of Armenians, located in historic Armenia, now just inside the Turkish border. This is where, according to the Bible, Noah's Ark landed. Armenians call it Masis. It has two peaks, the Greater Ararat or Greater Masis with a height of 5165m, and the Lesser Ararat or the Small Masis with a height of 3903 m.
- Arax or Araxes – River on the borders of Turkey, Iran and Armenia, flowing to the Caspian Sea. For the Armenians this river is historically important one.
- Araz – See Arax
- Arjesh or Arsessa – City on the northern shores of lake Van. The lake sometime is called the sea of Arjesh.
- Armenia – Country in the east of Anatolia and south of the Caucasus range, situated on the Armenian Highlands and the areas nearby. Armenia is divided into two parts. Greater Armenia (Armenia Maior) and Lesser Armenia (Armenia Minor). Greater Armenia is the part that is situated on the Armenian Highlands, as well as the area to its northeast (present day Republic of Armenia). Lesser Armenia is located at the Western side of the Highlands, in the eastern part of Anatolia. Armenia has also been called "the land of Ararat".

- Armenian Highland(s) or Plateau – A mountainous plateau, situated in the Eastern Turkey and the Republic of Armenia, extending into the North West corner of Iran. Mean elevation of the plateau from the sea level varies between 1000 and 2000 metres. Area covered is about 300,000 square kilometres.
- Arran – One of the names given to the old area of present day Republic of Azerbaijan.
- Arsissa – See Arjesh.
- Asia Minor – Name of the peninsula between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Sometimes also called Anatolia
- Artashat – See Artaxata
- Artaxata or Artaxat – Name of one of the old capitals of Armenia, now called Artashat, located inside the Republic of Armenia.
- Atropatene or Atropatena – See Azerbaijan
- Azerbaijan – There are two Azerbaijan. One is the Republic of Azerbaijan situated to the west of the Caspian Sea, southeast of the Caucasus and neighbouring Armenia, bearing this name since 1918. The other is then Persian province of Azerbaijan, now split into Western and Eastern Azerbaijan. Persian Azerbaijan has been in existence for centuries and has been called Atropatene, Aderbigan and other similar names, which are derivatives of the name of the ruler of this land in 321BC. At that time It was also called Lesser Media.
- Black Sea – Also known as Pontos Euxinos, Pontus, Kara Deniz. The sea to the north of Anatolia.
- Byzantium – Eastern Roman Empire that ruled Anatolia etc. with its capital in Constantinople, by the Sea of Marmara, one of the oldest cities.
- Caspian Sea – The largest of the inland lakes, situated to the north of Iran, south of Russia, between the Caucasus and Central Asian Republics. It is also called the Hi(y)rcanean Sea, Bahr-e-Khazar (in Persian), the Sea of Tabarestan or Gilan.

Cilicia	–	Area in the north-eastern corner of the Mediterranean Sea, inside Anatolia and near the Gulf of Alexandretta (Iskenderun).
Cilician Armenia	–	Kingdom of Armenia in Cilicia. Sometimes erroneously called the Lesser Armenia. From the twelfth century and for over 300 years, this area was ruled by the Armenian Kings.
Colchis	–	One of the old countries that now constitute part of Caucasian Georgia.
Constantinople	–	Capital of Byzantine Empire and one of the centres of learning in antiquity, renamed Istanbul by the Ottoman Turks. The Armenians shorten the name to “Polis”.
Dvin	–	One of the ancient capitals of Armenia, in Arabic and Persian called Debil or Dabil. It is situated inside the Republic of Armenia.
East Armenia	–	Part of the Greater Armenia, which is situated in the north and northeast of Mount Ararat, where the present-day Republic of Armenia is situated.
Eastern Anatolia	–	Name incorrectly given to the Armenian Highlands, which are located in the east of the Anatolian Highlands.
Erevan	–	See Yerevan.
Euphates or Euphrates	–	River flowing from the western side of the Armenian Highlands southward through Kurdistan and Iraq into the Persian Gulf. One of the rivers of Eden. In Armenian – Yeprat.
Euxine	–	See Black Sea
Georgia	–	In this volume, Caucasian Georgia. A country at the eastern shores of the Black Sea, which consists of the old countries of Iberia, Colchis and Mingrelia.
Greater Armenia	–	See Armenia.
Hyrcean Sea	–	See Caspian Sea
Iberia	–	In this volume used mainly to denote Caucasian Iberia, which is the western part of today’s Caucasian Georgia.
Irevan	–	See Yerevan.
Istanbul	–	See Constantinople.
Lesser Armenia	–	See Armenia
Masis	–	The old Armenian name for Ararat. See Ararat.
Mede or Media	–	A kingdom that existed since the first millennium BC in the Western part of the Persian Plateau. The country of the Medes, who established a powerful empire.
Ottoman Empire	–	Successor Empire to that of the Seljuk Turks, who had occupied the area of Asia Minor in the eleventh century. The Ottoman (Turkish) Empire expanded from Bursa to the Balkans, eventually extending it over a wide territory.

Parthia or Perse or Pars	–	The old name of Persia, now Iran.
Perse	–	See Parthia
Persia	–	Country, now called Iran.
Pontos Euxinos	–	See Black Sea
San Lazzaro or St. Lazar	–	An island in the Venetian basin, which houses the Armenian Mkhitarist Order , with a large library and museum. The printing house in St Lazzaro was one of the most active in printing maps and books in Armenian since the seventeenth century. In Armenian – Sourp Ghazaros.
Shirvan or Chirvan	–	The name of one of the districts, which lie inside the present day Republic of Azerbaijan.
Tabarestan Sea	–	See Caspian Sea.
Talish	–	Name of one of the districts, which lie inside the present-day Republic of Azerbaijan.
Tigranocerta or Tigranakert	–	One of the ancient capitals of Armenia, probably the site of present-day Silvan, in Turkey.
Tigris	–	River flowing from the Armenian Highlands southward through Kurdistan and Iraq into the Persian Gulf. One of the rivers of Eden. In Persian it is called Dejleh.
Toshpa	–	See Van.
Turcomania	–	A name given to Armenia by the Turks and used in some western cartography around the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
Turkey	–	The country that is now situated in the area of Asia Minor. See also Ottoman Empire.
Tushpa or Tushpitis	–	See Van.
Urartu	–	Ancient country, which existed during the early part of the first millennium BC, and was gradually evolved into Armenia. According to some historians the names Ararat and Urartu are the same.
Van	–	City, one of the old capitals of Armenia, situated to the east of lake Van in the Armenian Highlands. In ancient times it was called Toshpa, Tushpa, Thospitis.
West Armenia	–	Main part of Armenia, situated on the Armenian Highlands. This includes Greater Armenia to the southwest of Ararat and Lesser Armenia, excluding the area now occupied by the Republic of Armenia.
Yerevan	–	Capital of present day Armenia. In Russian – Erevan, in Persian – Iravan, in antiquity - Erebouni. It is one of the oldest towns that has continuously been inhabited since the Urartian times, for almost 2800 years. According to Chardin, in Ptolemy's <i>Geography</i> it is called Terva.

LIST OF MAPS

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3	Map of the World	Herodotus	440 BC	Pr
4	Map of the World	Eratosthenes	200 BC	Pr
5	Map of the World	Strabo	18 CE	Pr
6	Map of the World	Pomponius Mela	40 CE	Pr
7	Tabula Peutingeriana	Agrippa, Rome	c. 400	Vienna
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116b	Turkish Empire.	Detail from German original, Kiepert	1844	BL
116c	Turkish Empire. Original map cartouche. Detail	Kiepert	1844	BL
117	Caucasus, Armenia	Weller	1858	Pr
117a	Caucasus, Armenia. Detail	Weller	1858	Pr
118	Armenia, Mesopotamia, etc.	Karl von Spruner	1865	Pr
118a	Armenia, Mesopotamia, etc. Detail	Karl von Spruner	1865	Pr

<i>Fig</i>	<i>Title of the map</i>	<i>Cartographer/Publisher/Place</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Source</i>
119	Turkey, in Arabic	Constantinople	1867?	BL
119a	Turkey, in Arabic. Detail	Constantinople	1867?	BL
120	Armenia, MS map	Kiepert	1880	Berlin
121	Armenia and adjacent countries	Lynch/Oswald	1901	Pr
121a	Armenia and adjacent countries. Detail	Lynch/Oswald	1901	Pr
122	Republic of Armenia	Khantzadian	1919	Pr
122a	Republic of Armenia. Detail	Khantzadian	1919	Pr
123	Border of Armenia and Turkey	Pr. Wilson	1920	LOC
124	Armenian Highlands, in Armenian	Eremian	1951	Pr
125	Armenian SSR	Moscow	1985	Pr
126	Republic of Armenia	Road Map, USA	2001	Pr
127	Armenia from the satellite	Satellite map	2002	Pr

BAV	Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Vatican
BL	British Library, London
BM	British Museum, London
BNP	Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris
JR	John Rylands Library, University of Manchester
LOC	Library of Congress, Washington DC
Pr	Private collection

MAPS



1a



1b

Fig. 1a/1b

The Babylonian clay tablet shown here dates from the sixth century BC and is the oldest world map known to us.

The map shows a circular world surrounded by the Bitter Seas with seven islands in them. The countries shown are *Babylon*, which is in the centre of the map, with *Assyria* to her right and *Armenia* above it. Seven cities are denoted by smaller circles, of which two are named *Harran* and *Deri*. *Harran* is known as the Roman *Carrhae*, which was named *Heliopolis* (city of the heretics) by the Christian fathers, now located in northern Mesopotamia. *Bit Jakinu* shown at the lower part of the map seems to refer to the Iraqi marshlands. The river (Euphrates) has its source in the Armenian mountains, it flows through Babylon and the marshlands and pours into the Persian Gulf.

The text on the reverse of the tablet describes the seven islands that are situated in the seas surrounding the world. On the tablet these are marked by equilateral triangles (most of them damaged or broken off) and give information about the unusual creatures inhabiting them.

The sketch in Fig. 1b is the translation of the map and part of the text. See Unger, 1937, in the bibliography.

Size app. 8x12.5cm

British Museum – London, Near Eastern Ref. ANE 92687



Fig. 2

This reconstruction of Hecataeus' (c. 550–480 BC) map of the habitable world, the *oikumene*, is by John Murray of London. The map shown here is by the French-Armenian cartographer Z. Khanzadian, and it includes Armenian decorative motifs.

Hecataeus is said to have had his map engraved on a copper plate and to have built upon the concept of the world developed by Anaximander of Miletus (c. 611–547 BC), who is held to be the founder of cartography. This is one of the first maps where the name of Armenia is mentioned.

The *oikumene* was considered to consist of Asia, Europe and Libya (Africa), surrounded by the oceans. The shape of the Mediterranean Sea is almost recognizable, and the Caspian Sea is shown as part of the northern ocean.

See Khanzadian, Z. – Atlas de cartographie historique de l'Arménie
Private collection

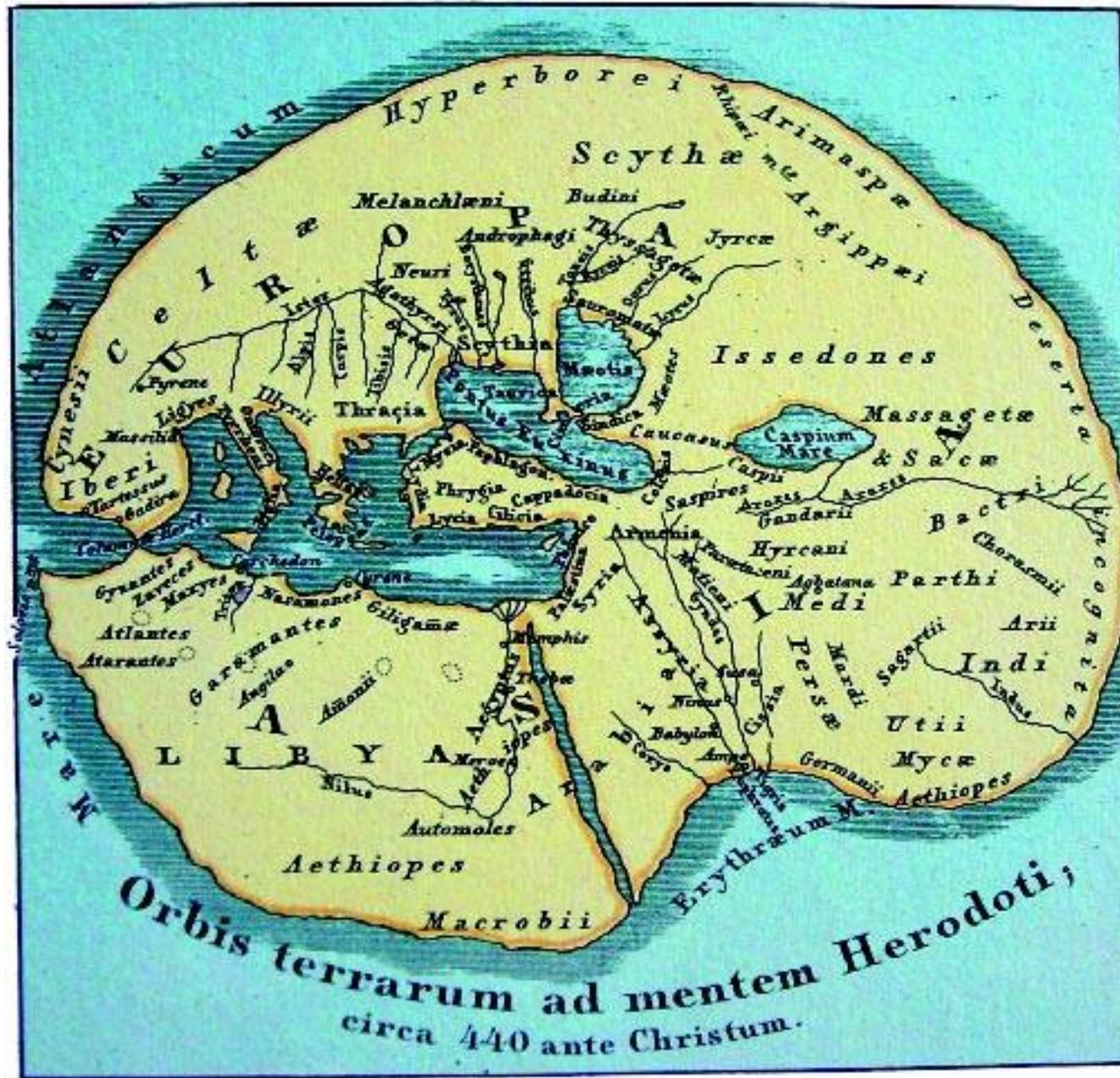


Fig.3

Another reconstruction of the *oikumene*, this time from the description of Herodotus' (c. 450 BC) works. He wrote extensively on the geography of Europe, Asia and Africa.

This reconstruction is again by John Murray of London, drawn by Z. Khanzadian.

See Khanzadian, Z. - Atlas de cartographie historique de l'Armenie

Private collection

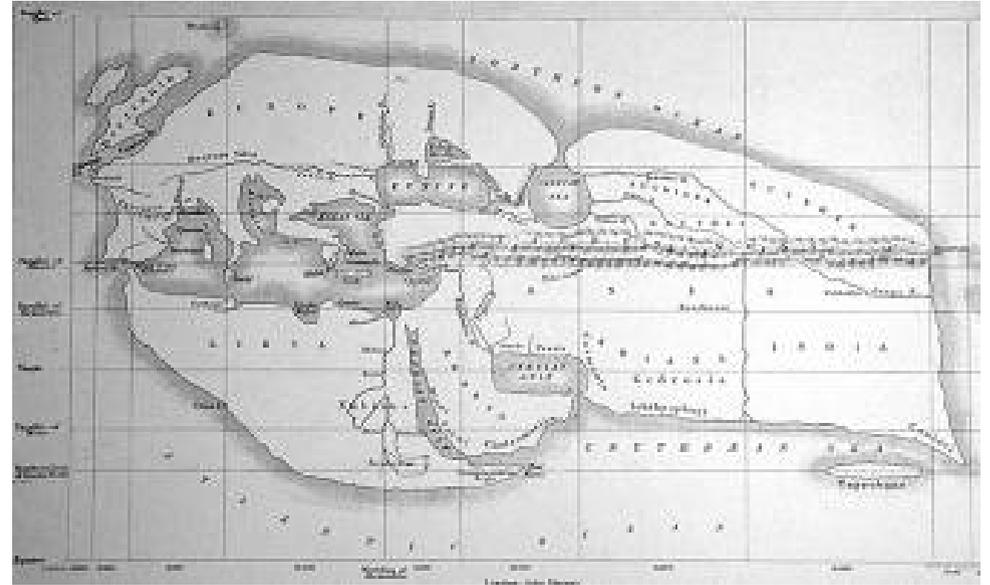
Fig. 4

This reconstruction of the map of the world is based on the works of Eratosthenes (c. 276–194 BC), who, accepting the theory of the spherical earth, accurately measured its circumference and produced a map of the habitable world.

This map is reconstructed by John Murray of London.

Size 18x11cm

See Bunbury, 1932



4

Fig. 5

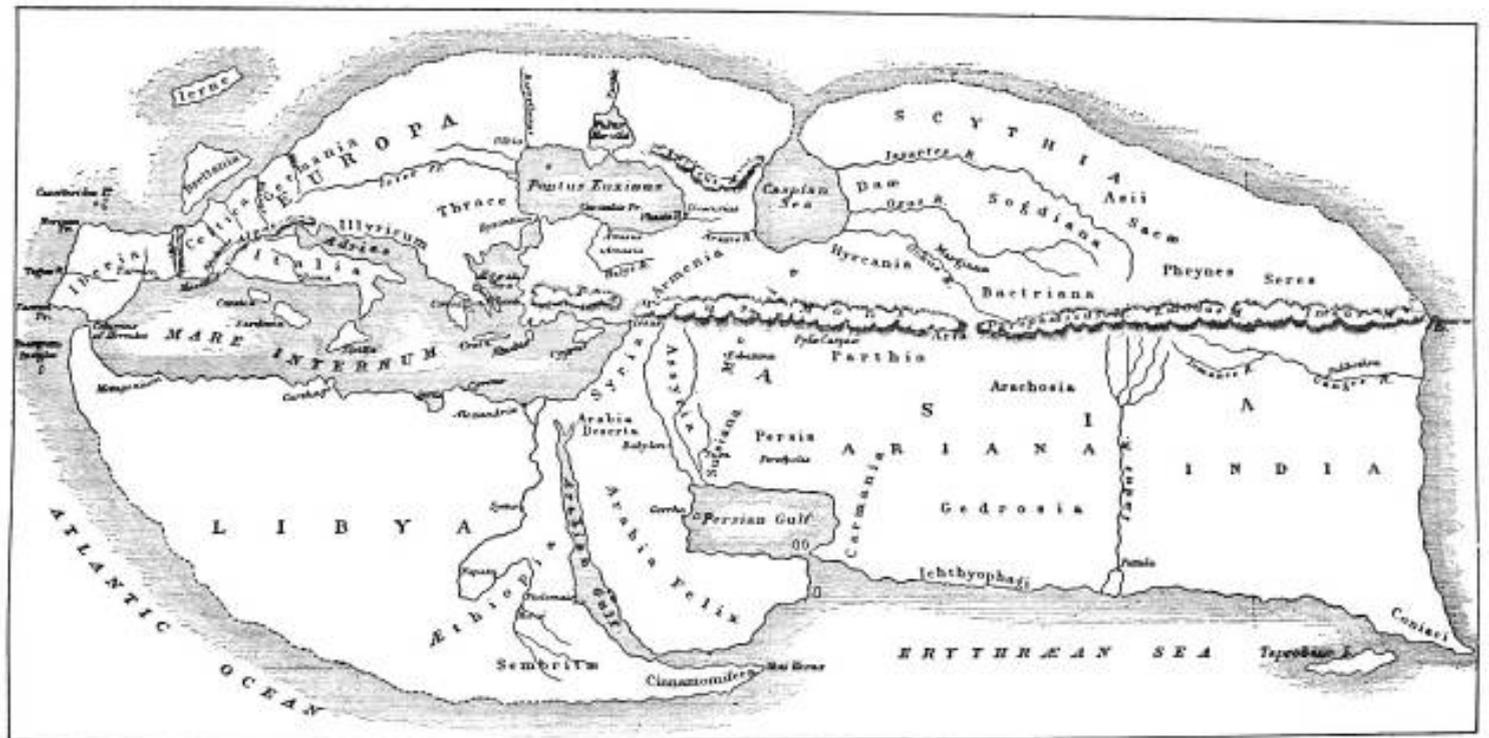
According to Strabo (b. 63 BC) the spherical earth was not the centre of the universe, nor was the sun the only star. A theory far in advance of its times.

This map of the known world reconstructed by John Murray, is based on Strabo's *Treatise on Geography*, written c. 18 CE, where one chapter is dedicated to the history, topography and geography of Armenia.

It is very similar to the map of Eratosthenes.

Size 19x9.5cm

See Bunbury, 1932



5

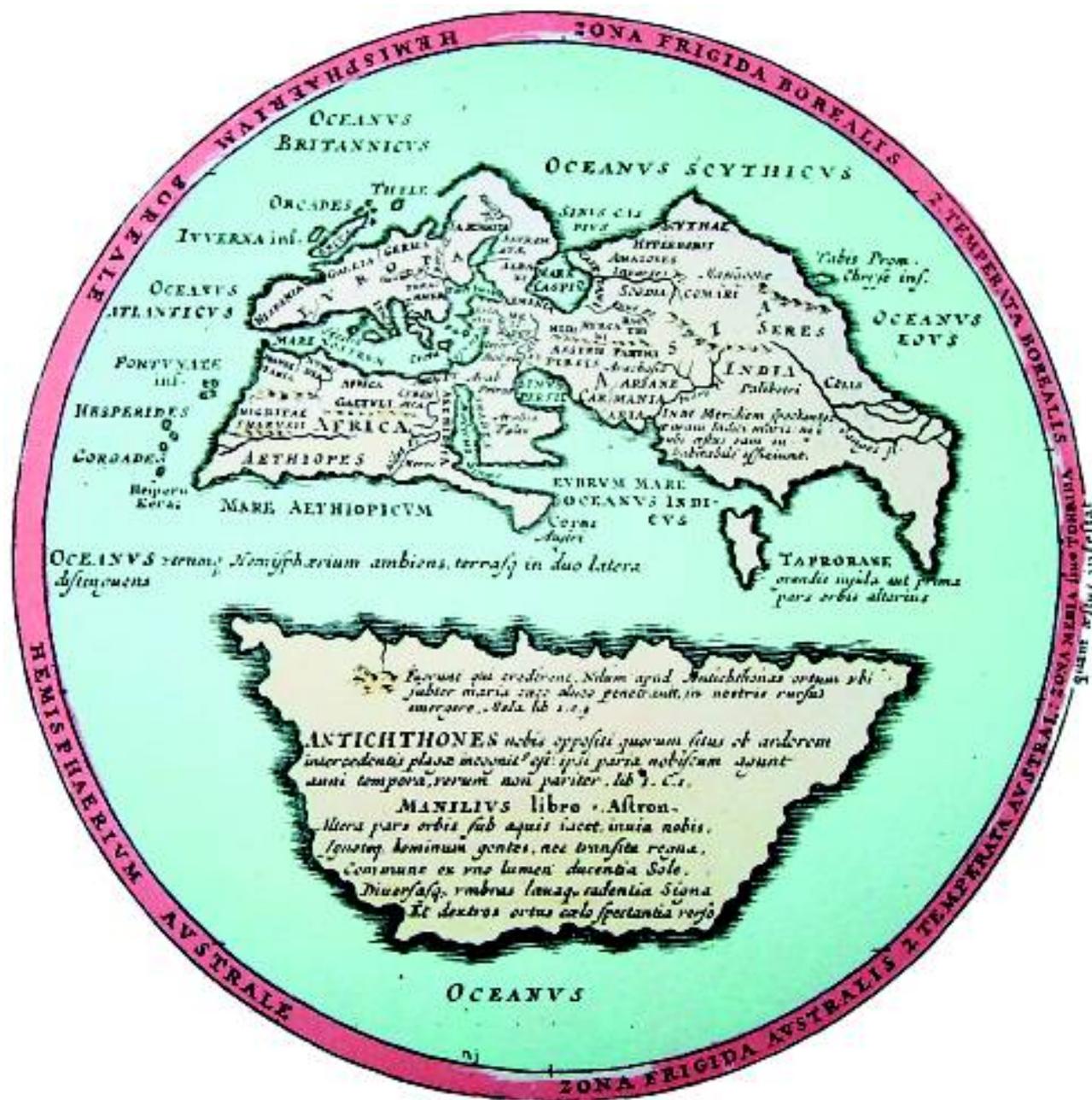


Fig.6

Pomponius Mela (flourished 37-42 CE) was one of the earliest Roman geographers, who was of the opinion that at the south of the known world there was another continent, separated from us by raging oceans and hence inaccessible.

His views were published in a book entitled *Cosmographi Geographica*, which was printed in Milan in 1471. The map dates from c. 40 CE.

This is a reconstruction of Mela's map of the world by the Dutch scientist and cartographer Pieter Bertius (1565-1629).

Size 16x12cm

See Bunbury, 1932

also Khanzadian, Z. - Atlas de cartographie historique de l'Armenie



Fig.7

'Tabula Peutingeriana' or 'Peutingier Map' (the Latin 'tabula' means 'map' as well as 'table', which has led many others to call this map the 'Peutingier Table'). This map was found in the library of Konrad Peutingier of Augsburg, who had obtained it in 1508. It is a road map of the Roman Empire, showing the towns, important centres, trading posts and resting places, with their interconnecting roads and the road distances.

This map must have been based on Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa's (63–12 BC) map prepared for Emperor Augustus in 20 BC or a later first-century map, copied some time in the fourth century CE. During subsequent centuries many geographical details and location names were added to it.

In terms of geography the layout of the map is incorrect and is only intended to guide and help the user in the process of travelling from A to B within the Roman Empire. For this purpose the

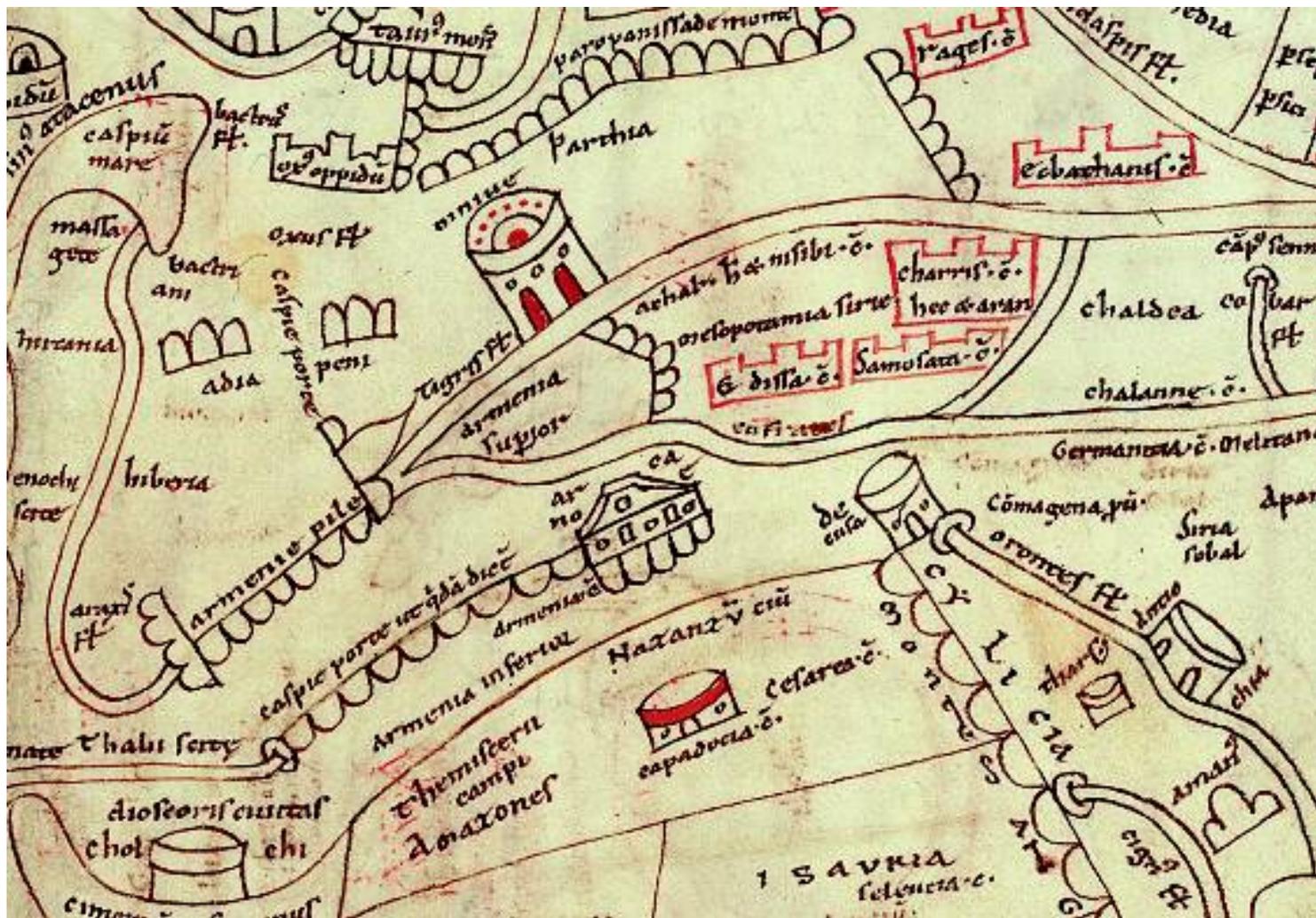
map is quite adequate. The locations of the towns and countries relative to each other are very approximate. The selection of the shown locations is quite arbitrary, possibly including only those lying on the main routes.

Armenia was one of the lands that for a period of time was at least partially within the Roman Empire. In this map Armenia is located to the north of the Mesopotamia, near Media. The names of Armenian cities that can be recognized are *Tigranokerta*, *Artaxata*, *Raugona* (probably Bagrewan mis-spelt) and *Vastauna* (possibly Vostan).

The original map covers the area from the Persian Empire to England and is divided into 12 segments.

Size 6.4x0.34m

Österreichische Nationalbibliothek – Vienna, Codex Vindobonensis 324



8a

Fig. 8/8a

St Jerome's 'Map of Asia' dates from 420 CE, but only a twelfth-century copy has reached us. The map has east on the top and shows the area of western Asia. The semicircles are the mountains and the rivers are shown with double lines. Hieronymus (St Jerome – c. 348–420), who was an interpreter of the Bible, translated this from the work of Eusebius, Bishop of Caesarea (c. 260–340) entitled *Onomastikon*, which was a representation of the biblical places and names.

The Black Sea (Pontus Euxinus) is shown rather long and narrow at the bottom left of the map. The Caspian Sea (Caspium mare) is shown in part about three-quarters of the way up the page. At the top of the map is the Indian Ocean. Other countries shown include Babylon, Persia, Chaldea and Greece.

Armenia is situated between the Black and Caspian Seas, bearing the inscription *armenie pile*,

Gates of Armenia, which is a range of mountains, leading into Armenia proper. The Rivers Arax and Tigris have their sources at each end of these mountains. Below is Noah's Ark, sitting on top of another range of mountains, above which we see *armenia superior*, with *armenia inferior* written below the Ark. Cities shown include Edessa, Samosata and Charrhae.

Neighbouring countries shown are Hiberia, Parthia, Chaldea, Colchis, Albania and Adiapeni (Azerbaijan), south-east of the River Arax.

The detail map Fig. 8a shows the area of Armenia.

Size app. 24x36cm

British Library – London, Add. MS 10049 f 64

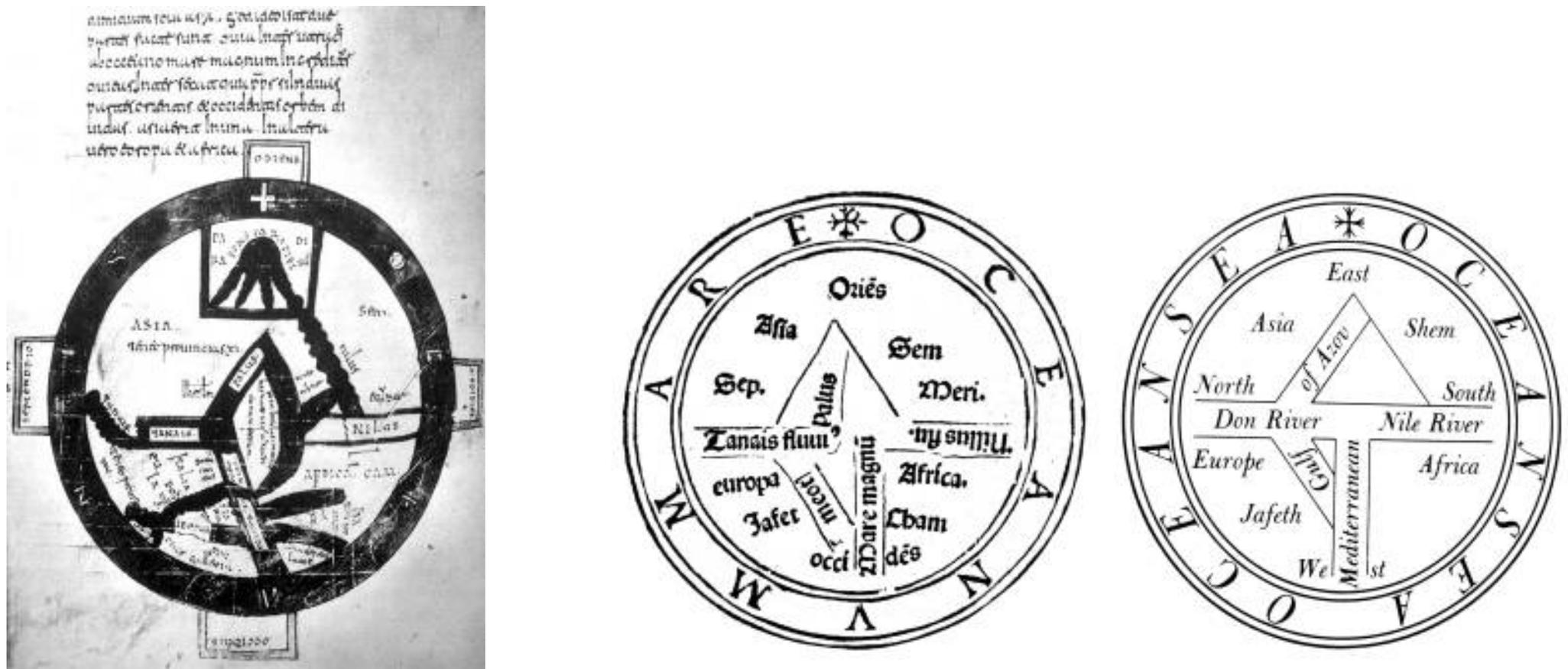


Fig.9

These are three versions of the same T-O map originally dating from the seventh century CE, which formed the backbone of Christian cartography for almost 1000 years. As in most medieval maps, east is located at the top.

The map on the left is the manuscript version of Bishop Isidore of Seville's map (c. 560–636 CE) from his *Etymologiae*, the middle one is the printed version of the same map dating from 1472, and to the right is a modern version, giving explanations of the other two.

In these maps the world is divided into three continents of Asia, Africa and Europe by the Mediterranean Sea and the Rivers Don (in Greek called Tanais) and Nile. 'Gulf of Azov' actually denotes the Black and Azov Seas.

From various Medieval Manuscript book

Private collection

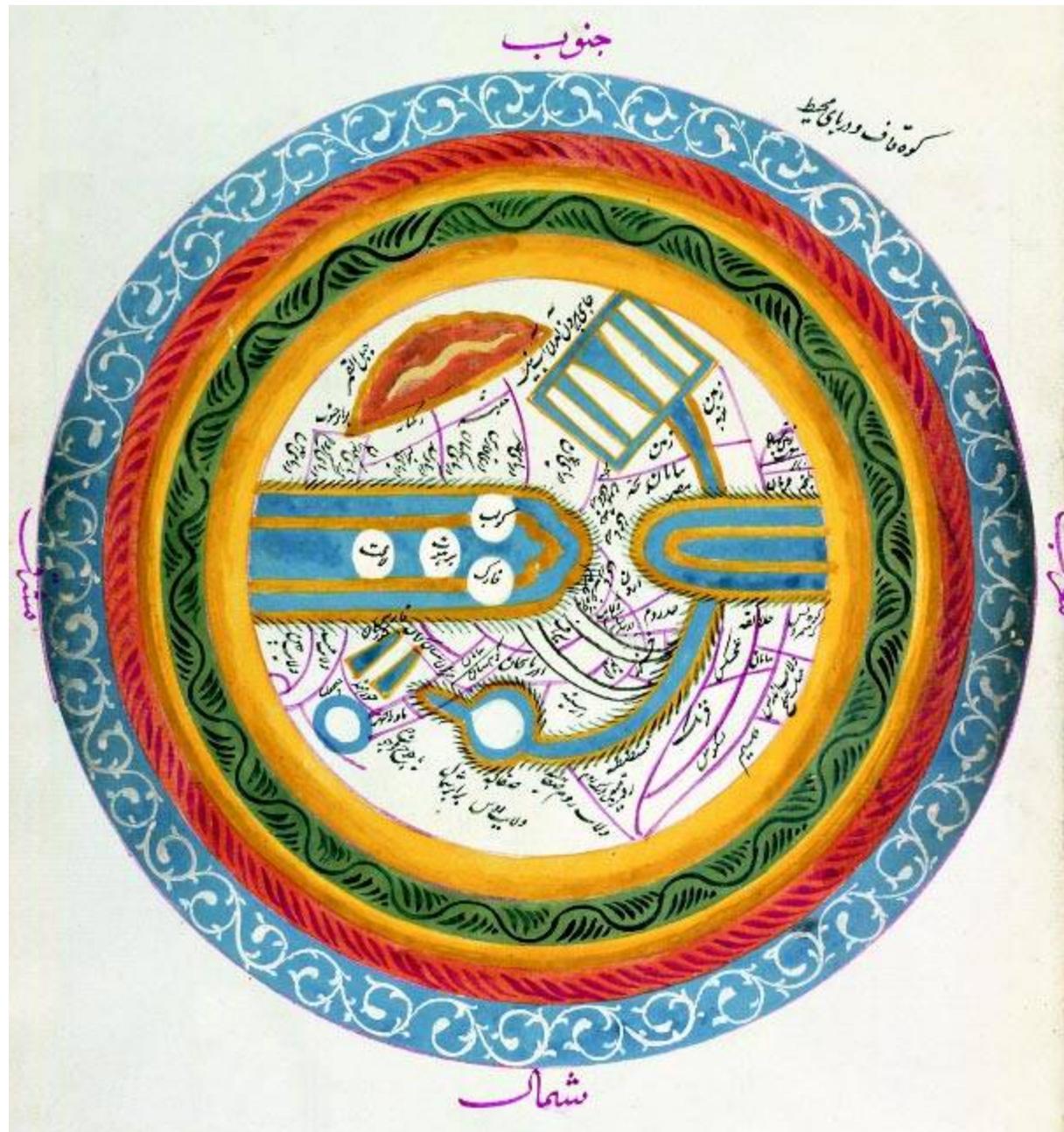


Fig.10

Abu Ishâq Ibrâhîm Ibn Mohammad al Fârsî, known as al-Istakhrî, lived during the tenth century (died c. 957 CE) and was one of the most important early Arab historians and geographers. Originally a Persian from the province of Fars, he travelled all over the Middle East, North Africa and the Mediterranean region and c. 950 wrote his famous *Kitâb ul-Masâlik wa al-Mamâlik* – كتاب المسالك و الممالك (*Book of Routes and Realms*).

This manuscript is in Farsi and contains a map of the world in the Balkhi style, which has south at the top and is mainly concerned with the Islamic countries. The copy shown here is from an 1836 Persian translation of the manuscript, made in Baghdad. The manuscript contains 18 other maps of the Middle East region. In addition to the world map, copies of al-Istakhrî's manuscripts usually contain 18 to 20 maps of various regions of the Islamic world, including those of Iraq, Mesopotamia, Egypt, North Africa, the Persian Gulf, Kerman, Khorasan, Fars, Sahastan (Sistan),

Khawrazm (Oxiana), Khazar (Caspian) and the eastern region of the Caspian, entitled 'Arran, Azerbaijan and Armenia'. (See Figs 11 and 12.)

The large sea shown on the left is a combination of the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean with four floating islands. That on the right is the Mediterranean, with the downward curving Aegean leading to the Black Sea, which should be the bulge at the end of the curved line. However, this could also be the Caspian Sea, which is not shown separately. The blue circle at bottom left is the Aral Sea. The large river at the top is the Nile, whose five tributaries are fed from the Mountains of the Moon in Africa.

The map shows *Armaniych* (Armenia) located south of the Black (or Caspian) Sea, next to *Azerbaijan*.

Size 20x32cm

British Library – London, Add. MS 23542 f 36a

Fig. 11

This map of 'Arran, Azerbaijan and Armenia' is from al-Istakhrī's manuscript *Kitāb ul-Masālik wa al-Mamālik* – كتاب المسالك و الممالك (*Book of Routes and Realms*), written c. 950. This is from a later copy of the book, dating from the nineteenth century. The map is number 14 of the manuscript.

Unusually the map has north at top. Towns and cities are represented by small squares, rivers by spaced twin parallel lines, roads by single lines, lakes by circles and mountains by solid golden shapes. Place-names have many errors, made by the scribe while copying the manuscript. In Arabic script the presence or absence of a dot or a curved ending can alter the pronunciation completely.

The country of Arran is located at the top of the map. The circle section at the right edge of the map is the Caspian Sea, with *Bāku* on its shore. On the left of the Caspian, the cities of *al-Shāmakhīya* (Shāmākhā), *Shirvān*, *al-Lajān* and *Bāb-ul-Abwāb* (Derbend) are lined on an upward slanted road. The city of Tiflis (here *Selis*) is shown at the end of the horizontal road, which begins at *Barda'ah* (in Armenian - Partav). Above Tiflis, from the top left downward flows the River *Kura*, which joins the River *Arax* and continues into the Caspian Sea. The town of *Bilgan* (now Baylakan in Karabagh) is shown to the north of the River *Arax*, on the road from *Zanjān* to *Barda'ah*. The region of *al-Alān* is shown in the west, bordering Arran. This is the Arabic name for the old Osset people (see *The Encyclopaedia of Islam*, Vol 1, pp 251/354).

The double lines in the middle of the map represent the River *Arax*, flowing from left to right. Below this the map is divided into two parts. To the east is *Azerbaijan* and to the west, *Armenia*.

Azerbaijan is written twice, almost vertically, and its towns include *Ardabīl*, *Zanjān*, *al-Margha* (Marāghah), *Alharh* (Ahar) and *Shahrāzūr*. Mount *Sabalān* (here erroneously called *Sanān*) is shown as a golden shape, as well as Lake *Urmiya*, which is located on the border with *Armenia*. To its east lie the areas of *Deilam* and *Jabāl*.

Armenia is situated on the lower left of the map, with slanted *Armanieh*, written twice. Situated on the diagonal road line are its other cities, which from bottom left are *Bedlis* (Bitlis), *Khlaifa* (Akhlāt), *Arjesh*, *Barkari* (Berkri), *Khui* (Khoi), *Salmās*, *Urmiya* and *Dajerman* (Dakharraqān). The road continues to *Ardabīl* in *Azerbaijan*, passing via *Maragheh*, *Alhar* (Ahar?) and *Mianeh*, from where another horizontal road joins *Ardabīl* to *Meymand*, *Marand* and *Debil* (Dvin) in *Armenia*. The twin peaks of Mount *Ararat* are shown near the left edge, as two golden shapes, which bear the Arabic name of the mountain, *al-Hārith*. To their west is the triangular shape of *Ghalkla* (Kalikla – the old Armenian name for Erzerum).

Finally, at the western borders of *Armenia* lies the land of *Bilād ul Rūm* – Byzantium.

Size app. 20x30cm

British Library – London, OIOC Or. 5305 f 45r

Fig. 12

The second map of 'Armania, Arran and Aderbaigan' (Azerbaijan) by al-Istakhrī is a copy from the Persian translation of his geographical manuscript *Kitāb ul-Masālik wa al-Mamālik* – كتاب المسالك و الممالک (*Book of Routes and Realms*), written c. 950, which was copied in the middle of the fourteenth century.

The map in essence is the same as the one depicted in Fig. 11, except that the symbols used are somewhat different. Instead of squares, the cities are represented by circles and the mountains by pyramids. It is interesting to see the names of the towns appear with some variations in their spellings. Along the western shores of the Caspian we see *Baku* (green), *Shabran* (red) and *Derbend* (green), with *Shirwan* (yellow) further inland. The westernmost town along the River Kura is *Tiflis* (red). There is another river flowing into the Caspian, one of the tributaries of which is named *Sefid Rud*, White River, located within Iran.

South of the River Arax, at the western edge of the map we note the city of *Kalikla* (Erzerum – old Karin, in red) and *Malazgerd* (green). South of *Mount Sabalan*, from the right we see the cities of *Ardabil* (yellow), *Khunj*, *Sara* (Sarab, red), *Marand*, *Ahar*, *Eram* and *Debil* (Dvin, red). The red circle appearing below is described as the *old city of Nashua, now Nakhijevan*.

The twin peaks of Ararat here are given their Armenian names – *Small mountain of Masses* (Masis) and *Great mountain of Masses*, south-west of which lies the city of *Arzan* (green). The road leading south-west from Ardabil is lined with the cities of *Mianeh* (green), *Maraghe*, *Dakharrghan*, *Urmiah*, *Salmas*, *Khoy*, *Berkri*, *Arjesh*, *Khlat*, *Bitlis* (red), etc; below this road we see *Bilād Armanieh* (region of Armenia). The circular blue lake is the *Lake of the kings of Deilam* (Lake Chahi or Urmia). The larger oval lake below it is named *Daryaye Armenieh*, Armenian Sea, but should be Lake Van.

Size app. 15x22cm

British Library – London. OIOC Ref. I.O. Islamic 1026

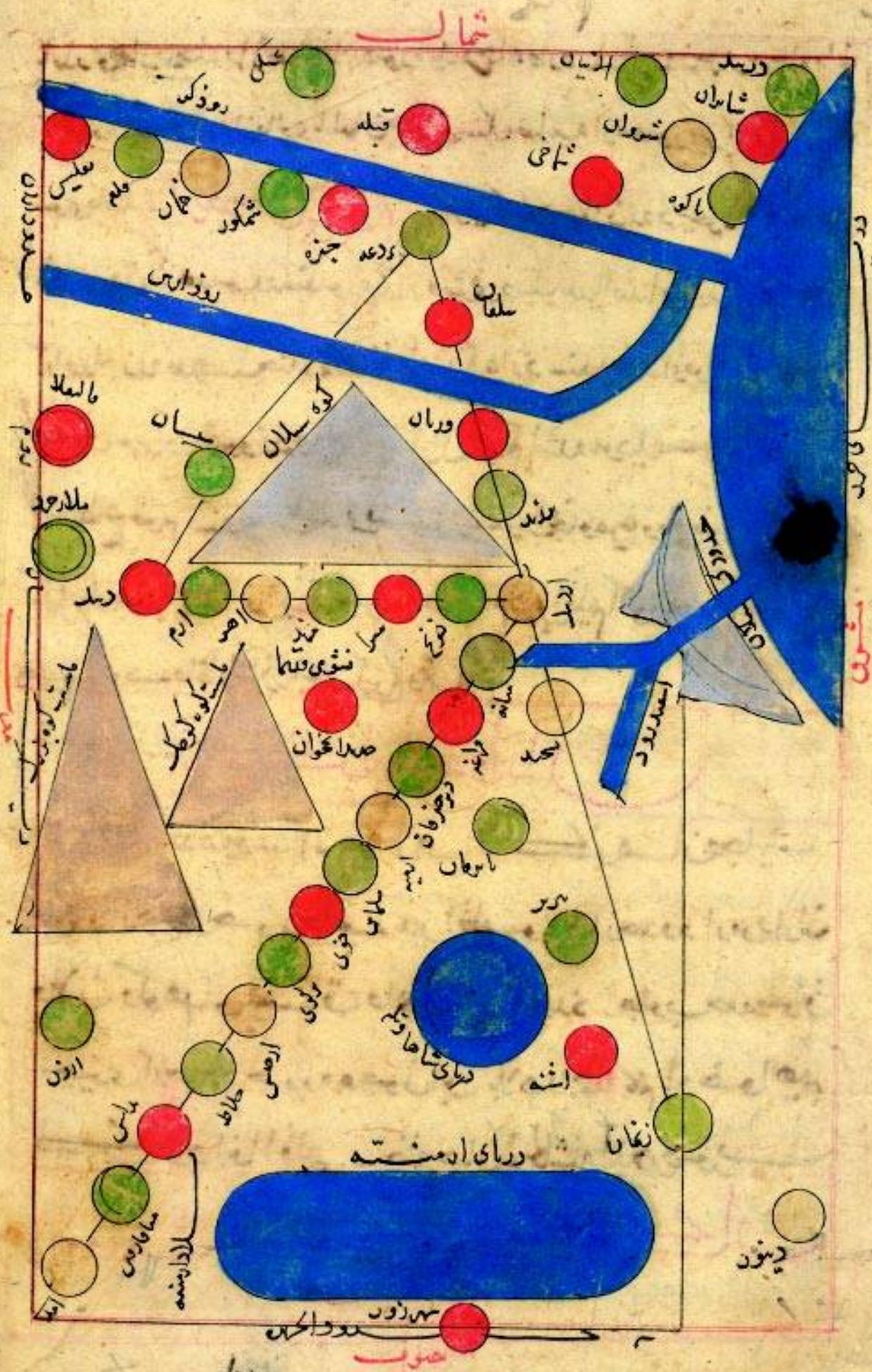




Fig. 13

This medieval map is known as the 'Cottonian Map', after its original owner. The map is a small one, made in England in the tenth or eleventh centuries and belonged to Sir Robert Cotton, whose collection was one of the three collections to form the foundation of the British Museum in 1753.

Although it was produced at the time of the rule of strict Christian topology and is vaguely in the form of a T-O map, it does not have a full circular form and the coasts of Europe are shown more accurately than on any other contemporary map. The cartographic information in the map has apparently been taken from the Roman and even Greek, pre-Christian geographers. The map is orientated with east at the top.

In the map mountains are shown in green. Red is used for the Persian and Red Seas, as well as the Nile and other rivers. Mount Ararat is shown sideways with Noah's Ark perched on its top, while *Armenian Mountain* appears above the Ark. Below the Ark the name *Armenia* can be seen though somewhat masked by print-through. The accuracy of the shape of the British Isles in this map is also unusual for the period.

Contrary to the majority of its contemporaries, the map does not have a religious orientation and instead shows cities, countries, rivers and mountains, thus being a truly geographical map. The general layout is Ptolemaic, which is more than Christian topography would normally allow.

Size 17x21cm

British Library – London, Cotton MS Tiberius BV, f 56v

Fig. 14

Isidore's 'Map of the World' belongs to the T-O category of maps. There are many copies of T-O maps in the various works of Isidore, Bishop of Seville (c. 560–636), which are mostly diagrammatic and simple. (See Fig. 9.) However, others such as this reproduction, which is from an eleventh-century manuscript copy, can be more elaborate.

This map is in the basic shape of the T-O maps, with east at the top. The stem of the T, which is the Mediterranean Sea with many islands, occupies a large portion of the map. The Red Sea is in the shape of a sharp inverted cone and is painted red. Mount Ararat with Noah's Ark on its top, is situated near the upper left-hand corner of the Mediterranean, next to Armenia. The accent of the map is on Europe, where many cities and countries are shown.

Size 26cm dia.

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek – Munich, Clm 10058, f154v

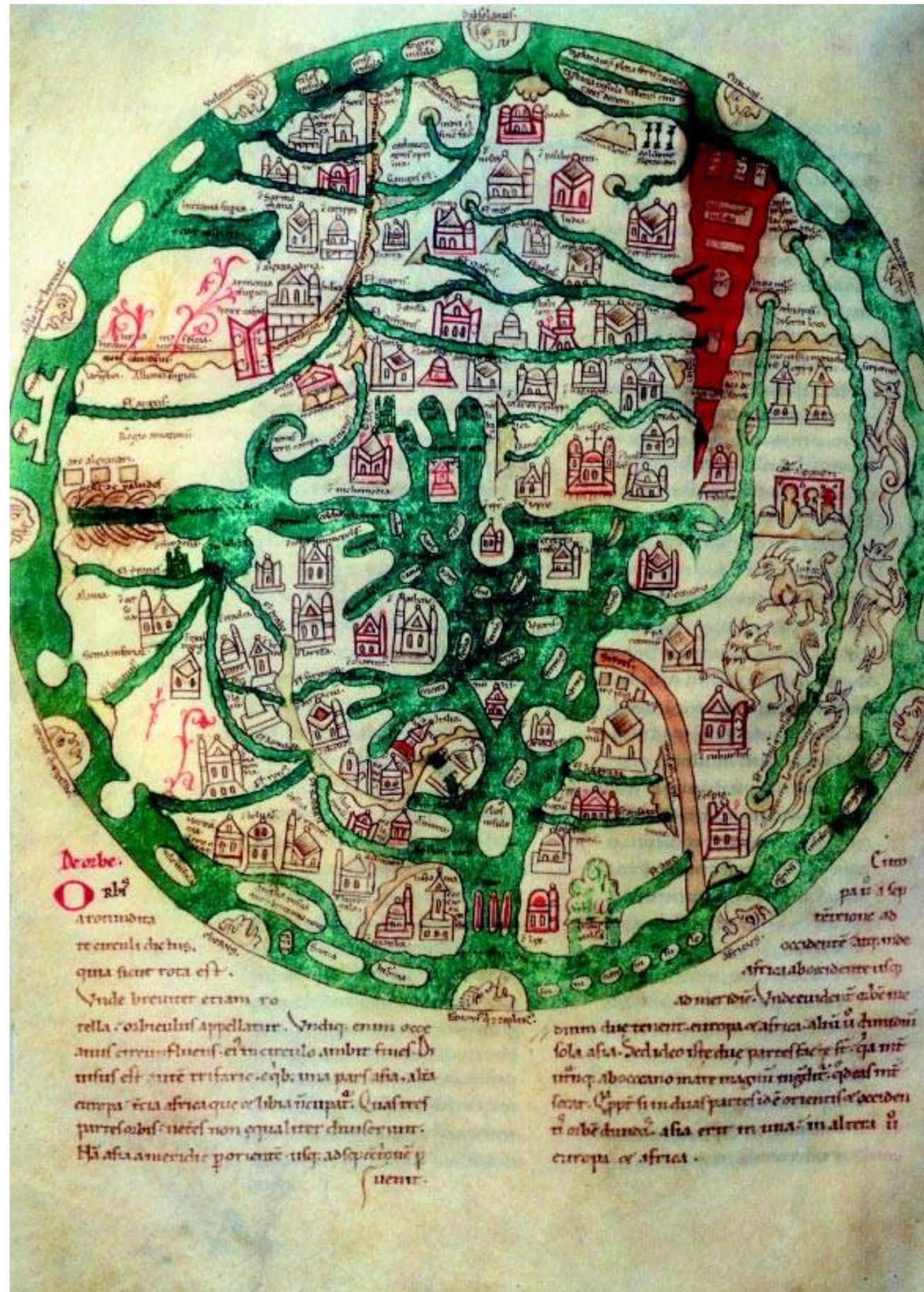


Fig. 15

The so-called 'Beatus World Map' is a T-O map of the world from a twelfth-century manuscript, produced by the Spanish Benedictine monk, Beatus of Liebana in his book *Apocalipsin*, originally written in the eighth century in Spain. This is a beautifully decorated and coloured map, inserted in the manuscript.

The vertical blue line in the centre of the map is the Mediterranean Sea. The horizontal line at the top of it is the River Don on the left and the River Nile on the right. East is at the top of the map, with the vignette of Paradise shown inhabited by Adam and Eve, accompanied by the serpent. To the left of Eve, between the green cones of the forests and the orange mountains, the words *Mons Caucasus* (Caucasian Mountains) appear and below it we can see *Armenia* and underneath it *Cappadocia*.

The seas surrounding the world are brimming with serpents, fish and boats. The islands at the lower part of the map consist of Scotland, the British Isles and Iceland (Tile or Thule). It is also interesting to note the large and uninhabited island at the right of the map. Could this be Antarctica?

Reproduced by courtesy of the Director and Librarian of John Rylands University Library, Manchester, UK.

Size 454x326mm

John Rylands Library – Manchester, Latin MS8, ff 43b/44a

Fig. 16

Abu Abdullah Mohammad Ibn al-Sharif al-Idrisi or Edrisi (1099–1166) was one of the most important Arab cartographers of the twelfth century. He was born in Ceuta, Morocco, and studied in Cordoba. He travelled around Europe as well as going to Central Asia and the Middle East. He lived in Cordoba, where he had access to a large collection of maps and portolans. His fame led him to become the geographer of King Roger II of Sicily, who encouraged science and knowledge. Utilizing the sketches of the Greek sailors and contemporary lore, in 1154 he wrote *The Book of Roger*, accompanied by maps of the world, which consisted of 70 small maps in Arabic, depicting various parts of the world.

Idrisi's manuscript contained a small-scale map of the world, based loosely on the Ptolemaic model. This map, which is now in the Bodleian Library in Oxford, is known as the 'Small Map of Idrisi'.

Shown here is the 'Large Map of Idrisi' as it is known today, as reconstructed by Konrad Miller in 1927 and published in Stuttgart in 1928, based on Idrisi's 70 small maps in *The Book of Roger*. The map shows the known world from Spain to China and is colourfully illustrated. It has north at the bottom and in the segment shown here, which is about one-sixth of the whole map, the Black Sea is on the right and the Caspian Sea – *khazar* – can be seen on the left of the map. In this reconstruction the names are in Arabic, written in the Latin script.

Armenia is divided into three parts, Armenia Maior, called *aali armîniâ*, which is situated near Lake Van, Armenia Minor, which is called *asafel armîniâ* and is to the north-west of Lake Van, which here is called *argis*. In the middle of the two lakes there is yet another Armenia, *bakiet armîniâ*, meaning 'the rest of Armenia'. Other recognizable town names are *bidlis*, *kalikala* (Karin, today's Erzerum), *halât* (Akhlat), *hûi* (Khoy), *salmâs* and *nâsua* (Nakhijevan).

Even in this map of 1154, *bilâd alârn* (Albania) is shown located north of the River Arax and *bilâd âderbaigân* (Azerbaijan) south of the river. All three countries of Arran, Azerbaijan and Armenia are closely linked.

Size 195x92cm

British Library – London, Maps 856.(11)

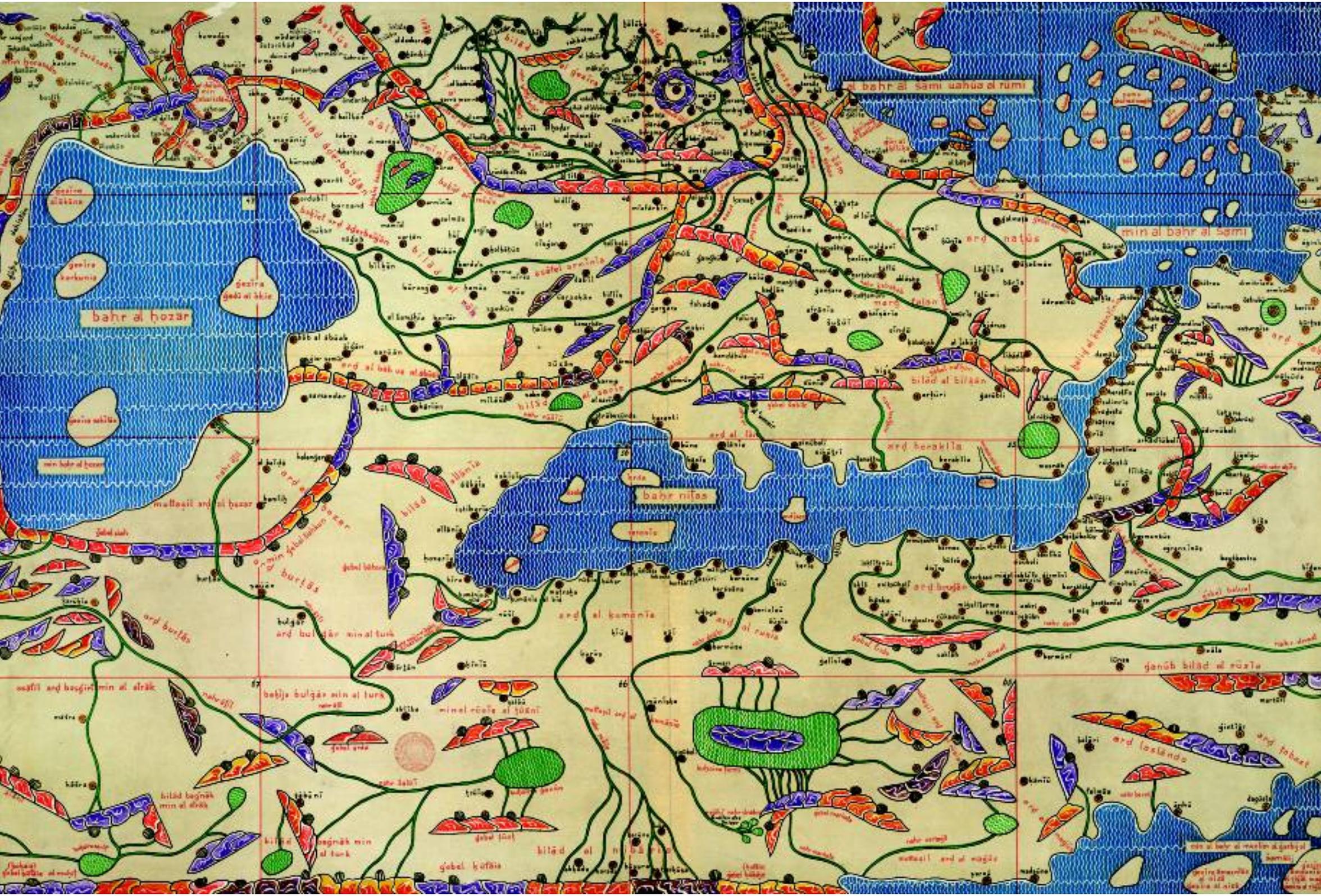


Fig.17

This anonymous T-O map is from an Armenian manuscript, which based on the analysis of its inscriptions is dated no later than 1206 CE. It is included in a collection of essays dating from the fifteenth century. The map is very slightly elliptical, with east at the top. The distorted circular shape may be due to the restrictions imposed by the size of the page on which it was drawn. The map is an improvement on the simple T-O maps, and in its outer part shows the names of a number of countries, while the inner part bears the names of some important cities.

The centre of the map is occupied by the city of Jerusalem, drawn out of proportion, showing its gates and quarters. *Mount Sinai* can be seen to its south-east, with the Red Sea to its south.

The left of the stem of the T bears the inscription *This side is Eropa*, then the cartographer carries on with the names of the countries of *Bulgars*, *Alemans*, *Franks* and *Spania*. More centrally the city of *Venejia* (Venice) is shown. The left branch of the T, starting from the island of Cyprus, is the Aegean Sea, extending to the Bosphorus, near which we see *Constantinople*, and then turning sharp right towards Asia. Here the Black and Azov Seas are represented as lines, which are the extensions of the River Don (not the River Dnepr, as proposed by M. Khachaturian).

On the right of the stem of the T we see the words *This side is Africa*. The area contains a red circle with the inscription *Pharaoh's army in Egypt*.

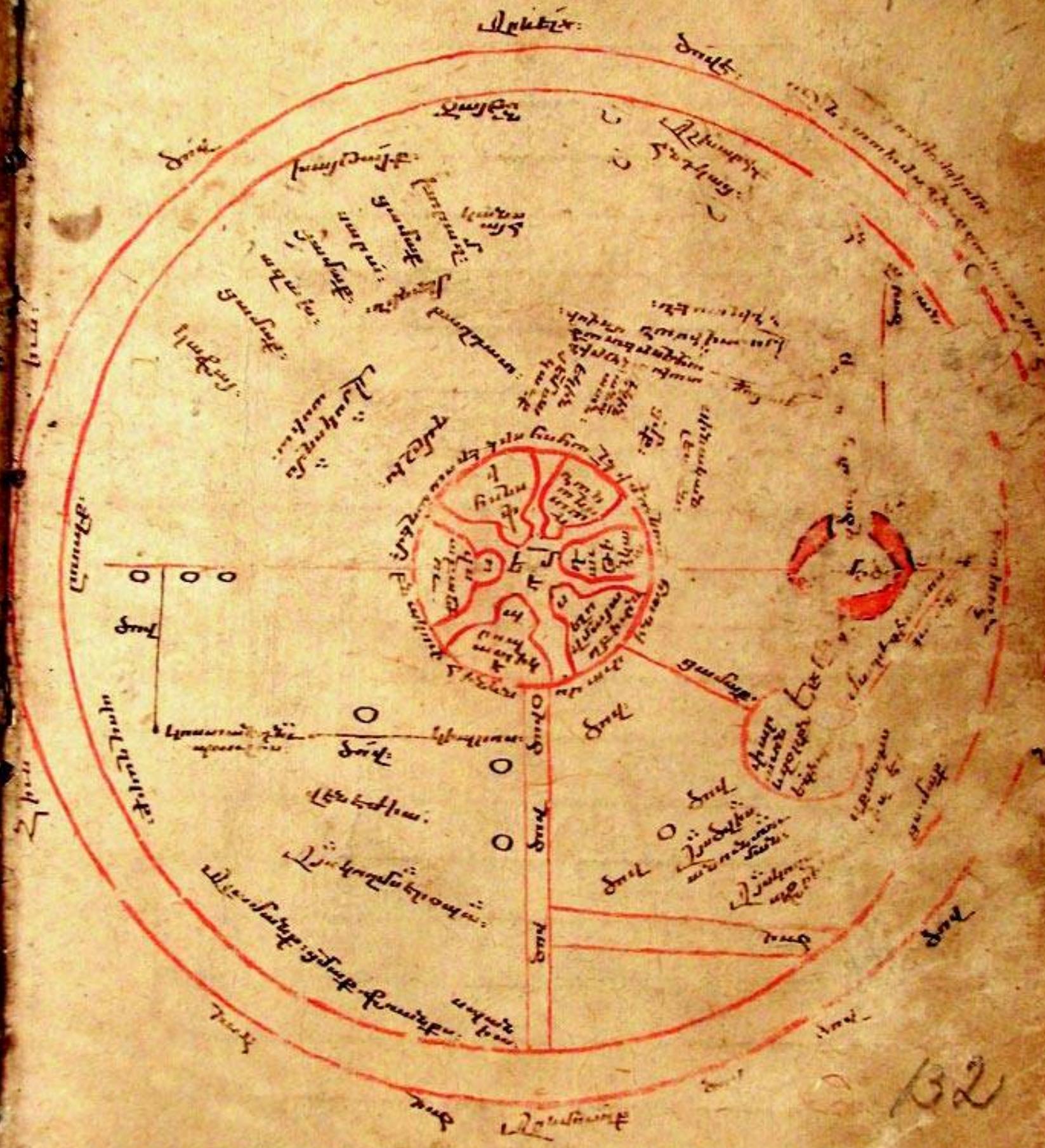
The lion's share of the map is occupied by Asia. Here, from the centre left of the map (north) we can see the country of *Russ* (Russia) located at the borders of Europe and then the countries of *Kafa*, *Azach*, *Sara'* and *Khâwrazm* (Oxiana). At the eastern edge of the map, the countries of *Khaytai* (China), *Jaboun* (Japan) and *Countries of India* are shown. Nearer to the centre of the map we see the cities of *Merdin*, *Baghdad* and *Damashq* (Damascus). It is curious to note that while the majority of similar maps produced in the Christian West show Armenia, Mount Ararat and Noah's Ark, the Armenian author has chosen not to mention Armenia on his circular map.

The whole world is surrounded by an all-embracing sea, the ocean, described as *The all encompassing sea, which is in this shape*.

Size 125mm dia.

Matenadaran – Yerevan, Armenia, MS No.1242

Handwritten initials or mark in the top right corner.



Բարձրաւան. ալեկոյ. ևայժեղեղե. և ճեղ մտե. խո՛հեղե քէ ք
 ալ լեկոյաւե. ևամոյ մտե. քալոյ Ժ. արեկեղեղե ին ալեկոյ.

132



18a

Fig. 18/18a

This Psalter map of 1250 is from a manuscript *Book of Psalms*. The map of the world is in the form of the Christian T-O maps, but has evolved from its simple form and like the Hereford 'Mappa Mundi' has become a source of religious information and knowledge. Although at the time that this map was produced there was sufficient cartographical information to enable the mapmakers to draw a relatively correct map of Europe, the maker of this map chose to adhere to Christian religious topography. Thus religious tradition overruled existing scientific knowledge.

The map is dominated by the figure of Christ, holding the T-O globe in his hand, flanked by incense-burning angels. The world is surrounded by an ocean and 12 winds. Fantastic creatures, which supposedly lived in distant lands, are also depicted in the lower right-hand section of the map, where Africa is. East is at the top of the map. Paradise is also there, shown with rivers flowing into it and inhabited by Adam and Eve. In accordance with biblical tradition, the lands of Gog and Magog are shown isolated with protective walls, and the Red Sea includes a crossing, denoting the route that Moses took.

Jerusalem is at the centre of the map and of the world. Mount Ararat and Noah's Ark in the shape of a crescent are at the ten o'clock position. Next to the Ark one can see the country of *Armenia* in red. The map contains the names of many countries and cities as well as an abundance of other information.

The detail map Fig. 18a shows the area of Armenia.

Size 10x15cm

British Library – London, Add. MS 28681



Fig. 19

Abu Zakarîyâ Ibn Muhammad al-Kazwîni or al-Qazwîni (1203–83) was an important Arab geographer of Persian origin, whose manuscript of the geographical dictionary *Athâr-al Bilâd wa Akhbâr al Ibâd* – آثار البلاد و اخبار العباد (*Monuments of Places and History of God's Bondsmen*) includes a rough map of the world, showing the climatic zones and drawn according to the Islamic traditions, with south at the top.

Al-Qazwîni was also an encyclopedist, who composed a treatise on cosmography, *Kitâb 'ajâib al-Makhlugât wa gharâ'ib al-Mawjudât* (*Marvels of Things Created and the Miracles of Things Existing*), which also includes a map of the Islamic world. This map is of a more decorative type and has south at the top. It must however be mentioned that the maps in different manuscripts of the same work can differ significantly.

In the map depicted here, that from *Monuments of Places*, the wedge-like shapes cutting into the climatic zones from the left are named the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of the Berbers. The circle in the middle is the Caspian Sea and the two parallel lines to the right of it indicate the *Sea of the West, Rome* (I.E. Byzantium) and *the Sham* (Damascus), which is the Mediterranean. This manuscript copy of the work is dated 1329 CE (729 AH).

The countries shown on the map are predominantly Islamic ones, but also include some non-Islamic countries such as Russia, Bulgaria and Rome (the Byzantine Empire). Armenia is shown in the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea and Russia.

Size 23x35cm (water damaged)

British Library – London, Or. MS 3623 f 5a

قال ابو الريحان الخوارزمي اذا فرضنا ان دائرة معدل النهار تقطع كره الارض بصفتين
 يسمي احد الصفتين جنوبا والاخر شمالا واذا فرضنا دائرة تقصر على قطبي معدل النهار وتقطع
 الارض صار كره الارض اربعة ارباع وربعان جنوبان وربعان شمالان فالربع الشمالي المكسور
 يسمي ربعا مسكونا والربع المسكون مشتمل على البحار والبحار والانهار والبحال والمفاوز والبلدان
 والقري على ان ما يسمي منها تحت خط شمال قطبة غير مسكونه من اوطاط الورد وتواكف الموج
 وهذا الربع المسكون تنقسمها سبعة اقسام كل قسم سمي اقليما كانه باط مقروث من الشرق الى
 الغرب طولا ومن الجنوب الى الشمال عرضا وانها مختلفه الطول والعرض فاطولها واعرضها
 الاقليم الاول فان طوله من المشرق الى المغرب نحو من لمة الف فرسخ وعرضها من الجنوب الى
 الشمال نحو من مائة وخمسة فرسخا واقصرها طولا وعرضا الاقليم السابع طوله من المشرق الى
 المغرب نحو من الف وخمسة مائة فرسخ وعرضه من الجنوب الى الشمال نحو من خمسة فرسخا و
 اما سائر الاقاليم فمختلف طولها وعرضها وهذه صورة كره الارض باقاليمها





20

Fig. 20/20a

'Mappa Mundi'. This is a very large, late medieval manuscript map of the world drawn on vellum and dating from around 1300, kept since its creation in Hereford Cathedral, England. It is the most detailed and the best-kept map of this era, during which time many similarly shaped T-O maps were produced but very few have survived.

Richard de Bello, whose name appears on the map, is the mapmaker. It is basically a religious map, with Jerusalem at its centre and the Garden of Eden at the top of the map, which is the east. As in all T-O maps, the world is shown divided into three parts by the Mediterranean Sea and the Rivers Nile and Don. Asia is at the top (east) with Europe at the bottom left and Africa at the bottom right. The whole world is then surrounded by the oceans with the Red Sea actually coloured red. Superimposed on the geographical features are drawings illustrating the natural world and historical events that happened in the area. There are also imaginary inhabitants of the distant lands with large legs, under which they shelter, and huge ears that they use as body wraps. The area of India is replete with curious animals and plants and is described as having over 5000 cities.

In the detail of the 'Mappa Mundi' (Fig. 20a) Armenia can be seen, located at the ten o'clock position, half-way from the centre of the map. Noah's Ark is shown with the description *Noah's Ark sitting on mountains of Armenia*. Below, to the left, *Armenia Inferior* is written in red and to the right of the Ark, near the castle lying sideways, appears the name *Armenia*.

The circumference of the map has a diameter of 1.32m, with the map itself being 1.37x1.62m, mounted on an oak frame.

Hereford Cathedral

20a >

na ori fluminis.

betia. e. castor. huius caput pro
o. cu. p. sequitur. e. castro. tu. si. ce. r. d.
ueloni. ed. cu. s. h. a. p. per. a. l.
culu. ex. p. i. a. r. e. f. i. p. e. u. d. r.

humeri habent.

modi huius.

Volunt. nascit India. t. p. h. a. t. e. n. a. u.
ad. m. e. facit. h. o. i. s. g. l. a. u. c. i. s. o. c. u. l. i. s. s. a. g. u. i. e. o. c. o.
l. o. r. e. c. o. r. p. e. l. e. o. n. i. s. c. a. u. d. a. s. c. o. r. p. i. o. n. i. s.
u. o. c. e. s. i. b. u. l. l. a.



montes. arabicorum.

Thibetia.

Armenia.

Lahan. ciuitas.

Samosa
Ciuitas

portae. castrorum. ap. u. n. t. u. r. t. e. n. e. r. e. m. a. n. u. f. a. c. t. o. l. o. n. g. o.
o. d. o. m. i. l. i. t. a. r. i. s. n. a. m. l. a. t. t. u. d. o. u. t. p. l. a. u. s. t. r. o. e. s. t. p. e. r.
m. e. a. b. i. l. i. s.

Archa noe ferebat
in montibus armenie.



Armenia
superior.

Armenia
inferior.

In frigida nascitur amn. q. d.
cap. taurini. ubi equa. c.
a. f. i. e. r. u. p. s. i. m. u. o. a. c. i. u. e. t. i. f. i. n. i.
t. r. u. i. u. g. e. r. u. i. e.
t. i. g. i. t. a. d. u. r. t.

colozium p
uncia.

montes. tauris.

colus aureum
ter quod iaso
elo rege. m. i. l.
f. e. e.

pynas
caupel.

pynes.



Decusa. ciuitas.

Armenia
inferior.



tygola
pes.



Armenia. ciui
tas.

Mont. castus.
de quo uidetur
glob. solis ad huc
quarta uigilia
nocti.



Armenia.

Euermu. ma
re.

Allopetre
ciuitas.

Cimerium.
mare.

Antagonia.



Capadocia.
si. p. i. c. t. a. l. u. c.

India.

Antiochet.
ciuitas.

si. ci. di. ni. s.



Armenia. ciuitas.

Armenia. ciuitas.

Armenia. ciuitas.

Armenia. f. i. c. h. e. y. d. u. a. u.
r. i. a. r. g. e. n. t. i. q. d. a. m. p. n. a.
t. o. i. n. e. t. e. r. n. u. m. a. p. i. p. h. i.
c. i. s. t. a. u. a. r. i. c. i. a. d. a. m. p. n. a.

Armenia. ciuitas.
si. u. i. c. t. a. l. u. c. m. i. n. i. g. i. t. p. m. u. r. o. r. f. i. g. u. m.

Armenia. ciuitas.

Armenia
provincia.

Laodiceam

Fig. 21

This is probably the oldest surviving manuscript map of Armenia, Colchis, Iberia and Albania. It is in Greek and was probably prepared in Constantinople in the thirteenth century, drawn and coloured on parchment. The map is a relatively simple one, without much in the way of decoration or legend.

This is probably one of the maps that reached Italy from its original source in a Constantinople library, subsequent to the city's conquest by the Turks.

At the north of the map are three countries. First is KOAXIC (Colchis), which is located on the eastern shore of the Black Sea (Pontus) surrounded by the Caucasian Mountains. The second is IBHPIA (Iberia), which is completely surrounded by the Caucasian Mountains. Today these two together form the country of Georgia. The third is AABANIA (Albania – today's Azerbaijan), which is on the western shore of the Caspian Sea and is again bordered by the Caucasian Mountains.

To the south of these countries lies APMENIA MEΓΑΛΗ (Armenia Maior), where various important towns, rivers, lakes and mountains are also shown. Armenia Maior is bordered in the west by the Euphrates River and in the south by the country of the Medes. Lake Van is also shown, depicted as feeding the River Tigris.

Size 42x57.5cm

Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Urb. Gr.82, ff 112

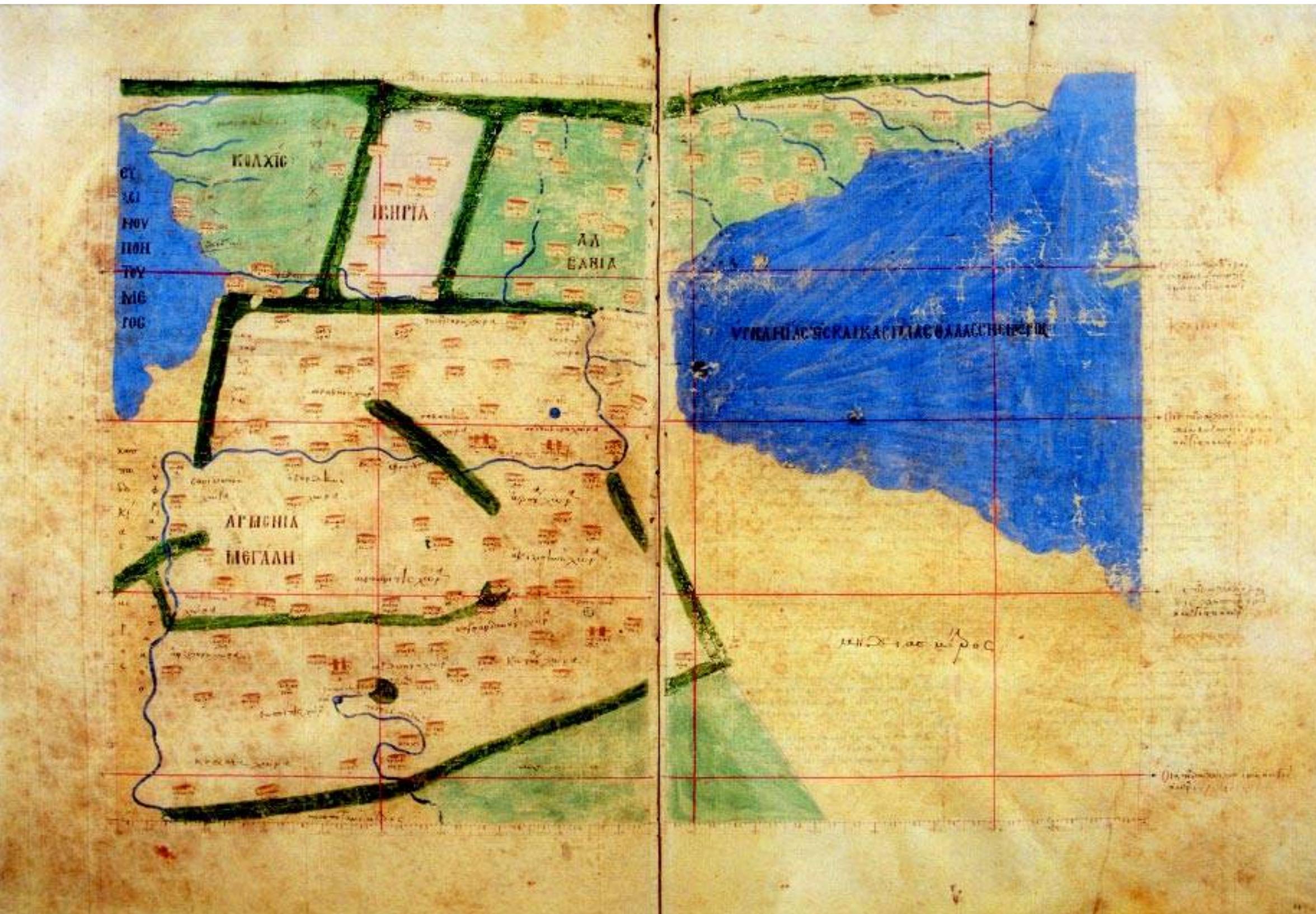


Fig. 22

Angelino Dulcert's portolan of the Mediterranean Sea is one of the earliest dated (1339) and signed charts that have reached us. As in most Catalan charts, in addition to the details of the coast and the ports, the chart also shows many features and details of the inland areas.

In the south-east corner of the Black Sea, at the centre of the rhumb lines, we can read *Armenia Maior*, which includes two large mountains in green, from where the two rivers Tigris and Euphrates are fed. Just below this inscription is Mount Ararat, which is shown with *Archa de Noe* (Noah's Ark) perched on top. The town of *Arzengan* (Erzinjan) is shown on the banks of the River Euphrates. This is a typical way of showing the area of Armenia in almost all portolans, as can be seen from the other portolan charts included in this book.

The ports of the Cilician kingdom of Armenia, in this chart indicated as *Erminia Minor* and located in the north-eastern corner of the Mediterranean, are framed with light green. This is done to distinguish the Christian Armenian ports from the neighbouring Islamic dominated ones. The flags of the kingdom of Armenian Cilicia are also shown. Three of the important ports are shown in red – *Laiazo* (Ayas), *Tarssso* (Tarssus) and *Cucho* (Korykos).

Size 102x75cm

Bibliothèque Nationale de France – Paris, Rés. Ge. B 696



BRITANNIA

TURCHIA

SICILIA

EGYPTVS

36



Fig. 23

The text by Arab geographer Ismāil bin-Ali bin-Mohammed Abu Al-Fidā's (Abulfedā, 1273–1332) entitled *Taqvim ul-Boldān* – تقويم البلدان (Survey of the Lands) is mainly a description of the Islamic world, including a list of countries plus the coordinates and details of the cities, in tabular form. In this manuscript copy dated 1332 or 1342 CE, Armenia, Arran and Azerbaijan are described together in one of the chapters. Each country is first described separately, then, the cities of each country are listed in the manuscript pages 50, 51 and 82 to 86, as below:

Armenia: *Arzan Roum* (Erzerum), *Erzinjan*, *Mush*, *Bitlis*, *Arzan* (near Silvan, old Tigranokerta), *Malazj(k)erd*, *Akhlat*, *Arjesh*, *Vostan*, *Dvin* and *Debil*.

Region of Armenia (Cilicia): *Tarsus*, *Ayas* (Aigeai – now Yumurtalik), *Adana*, *Msisā* (old Manistra or Mopsuhastia – near present-day Yakapinar), *Barsanbert* (Bardzrabert, location unknown) and *Sis* (near present-day Kozan).

Arran: *Nakhjevan*, *Moghan*, *Shamkur* (Shamakh), *Tiflis*, *Bilghan*, *Ganje* and *Bab ul-Abwab* (Derbent).

Azerbaijan: *Shirvan*, *Salmas*, *Khoy*, *Maraghe*, *Oujan*, *Ardabil*, *Miane*, *Marand*, *Tabriz*, *Barzand*, *Bardahe* (in Armenian - Partav) and *Sultanieh*. All but one of these cities now lie within the territory of Iran.

The reproduced page contains the names of some of the cities of Armenia. See also Fig. 76.

Page size 18x29.5 cm

British Library – London, Or. MS 7499 ff 83b/84a



24a

Fig. 24/24a

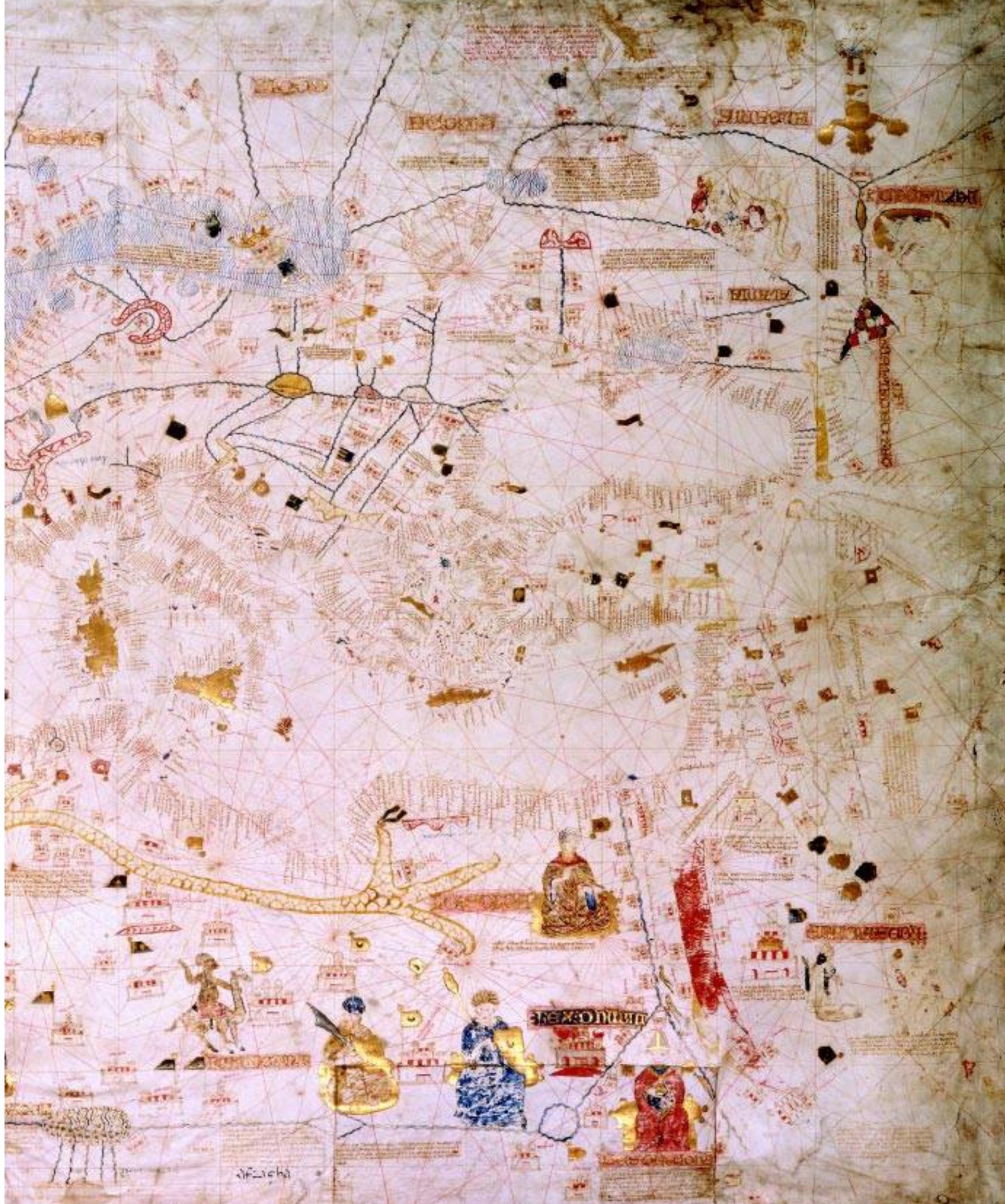
Mecia de Viladestes was a Catalan cartographer of the fifteenth century, whose portolan of 1413, known as the 'Viladestes portolan', is depicted here (only the eastern half is shown). The chart is drawn on vellum and has vividly coloured illuminations, and the legends are in Catalan.

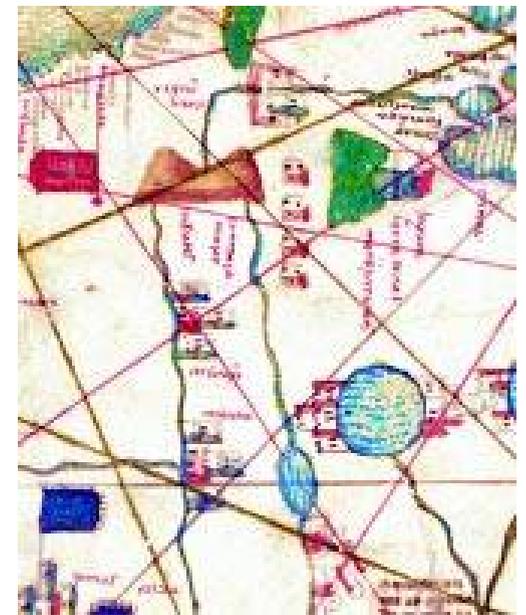
This is a large and typically Catalan portolan, since in addition to the coastal towns and features, it also shows many inland details, such as cities, oases, mountain ranges and rivers. A few kings are also shown, including two nomad chiefs mounted on camels. Africa is shown with many details. It shares many similarities with the *Catalan Atlas*, prepared in 1375 by Cresques for King Charles V of France and kept in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (Ref. MS Espagnol 30).

The Armenian Highlands are shown at the extreme right of this chart, below the Black Sea, from where the two great rivers Tigris and Euphrates are fed. Mount Ararat is also shown, with Noah's Ark in the shape of a tent sitting atop its twin peaks (shown sideways). This is the most common form in which Armenia is shown in Catalan charts of the era. (See detail 25a.)

Size 115x85cm

Bibliothèque Nationale de France – Paris, ref. GeAA 566





25a

Fig. 25/25a

The circular Catalan portolan chart of Library of Estense is an anonymous chart dated c. 1450. The chart is very colourful and depicts a variety of princes, castellated towns, ships, mermaids and animals. The decorations and paintings are executed in miniature, adorned with bright hues. Although made around 1450, it has striking similarities with the more than 100-year-old Dulcert chart (see Fig. 24), as well as with the Catalan atlas of Cresques (1375). The nomenclatures and legends are in Catalan and corrupt Latin.

The Mediterranean Sea is shown with great accuracy. However, the shape of Africa is distorted, particularly in what seems to be the Gulf of Guinea, which is shown connected by a river or strait to the Indian Ocean. The large uninhabited area shown in the south may conceivably be the Antarctic continent, situated at the south of the Cape of Good Hope. The map includes the details as supplied by the observations of Marco Polo and Dias, and for some unknown reason the vignette of Paradise is moved from Mesopotamia to East Africa.

There are many colourfully painted islands in the area that can be called South-east Asia and the Pacific, which indicates that there was already some knowledge about the abundant number of islands in this region. The whole of the world is then surrounded by waters.

Between the Black and the Caspian Seas one can see *Ermenia maior* under the twin red mountains. These mountains represent the Armenian Plateau, from where the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates originate. To the right of these stands Mount Ararat coloured dark green, with *arca noe* (Noah's Ark) perched on its top. The towns of *Arzenga* (Erzinjan) and *Malatia* are on the route of the Euphrates. As mentioned previously, this is the common way of depicting Armenia in many portolans. (See detail 24a.)

The ports of the Cilician kingdom of Armenia, located in the north-eastern corner of the Mediterranean, are framed with dark green. The distinction was thereby made between the Christian Armenian harbours and the neighbouring Islamic ones. It should be noted that at the time of the making of this chart this kingdom had already ceased to exist as an independent state, having been overrun in 1375.

Size 113cm dia.

Biblioteca Estense – Modena, CGA 1



Fig. 26/26a

This Genoese map, dated 1457, occupies an important place among portolan maps. Although it is drawn on a whole parchment, its shape is nevertheless flattened oval with pointed ends, or lenticular. The map depicts the world and draws from Ptolemaic maps as well as the portolan and religious tradition. The provenance of the map is not known, but as it bears the Genoan cross on the periphery, it is referred to as 'Mappa Mundi Ovale Genoese' (Genoan Oval Map of the World).

The layout of the map is Ptolemaic, showing the three continents, with a relatively accurate depiction of the Mediterranean and Black Seas. The legends, drawings and decorations are drawn from other world maps, such as the Hereford and Ebsdorf maps, but are secular in nature. The Caspian Sea is filled with colourfully painted imaginary islands. From the islands shown and descriptions included in the map it can be concluded that the information provided by travellers such as Marco Polo and de Conti has also been utilized. In general the map is drawn in the shape of a portolan including the rhumb lines, but in fact it can be considered as a secular encyclopedia.

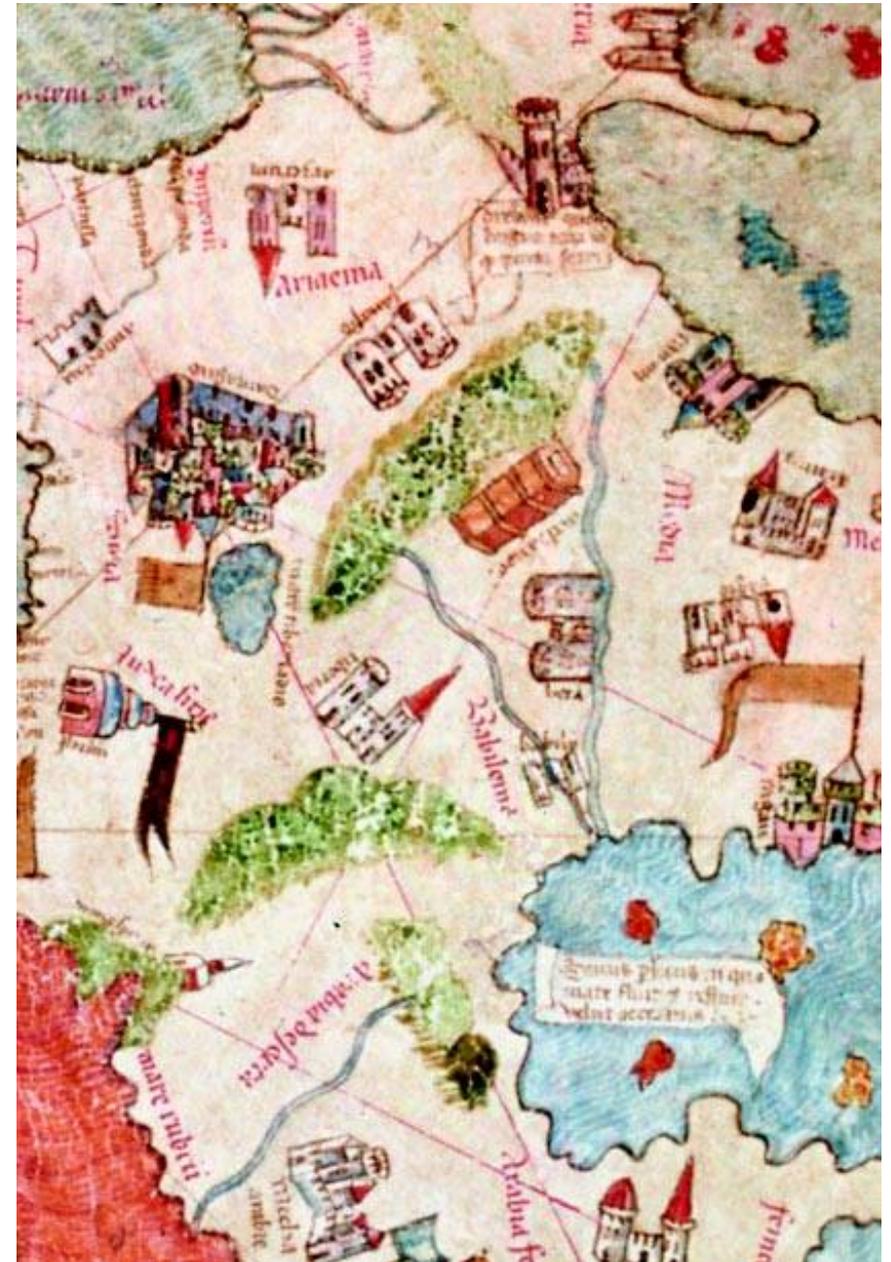
A striking feature of the map is that it shows Africa surrounded by seas and thus it confirms the possibility of sailing from Europe to the Indian Ocean by sailing southwards around Africa. It goes even further and shows a European ship in the Indian Ocean. There are many texts on the map, which are informative but not very clear. One of them states that the waters surrounding the landmass are one continuous ocean, stretching out infinitely in every direction, covering the rest of the world not shown on the map. This implies that by sailing westwards from Europe it is possible to reach India.

Armenia is shown between the Black and the Caspian Seas, below the inverted castle and to the south of the Caucasus range. To its south-east, on top of green-coloured Mount Ararat, Noah's Ark is shown in the shape of a house, once again almost inverted. This is consistent with the depiction of Armenia in the portolan tradition. (See detail in Fig. 26a.)

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Approximately 1m wide

Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale – Florence, Port. 1



26a



Fig. 27/27a/27b

This late medieval map is by the Venetian monk Fra Mauro (d. 1460) who lived on the island of Murano. He was quite well known as a cartographer and was commissioned by King Alfonso V of Portugal to prepare a world map, using the information available from the Portuguese portolan charts of the time. This map was completed in 1459 and sent to the king with a letter. Although the letter has survived, the map has not. Fortunately, after his master's death, Fra Mauro's assistant was able to prepare a copy in 1460, drawing on the sketches and details that existed. This is the map that is now in Venice.

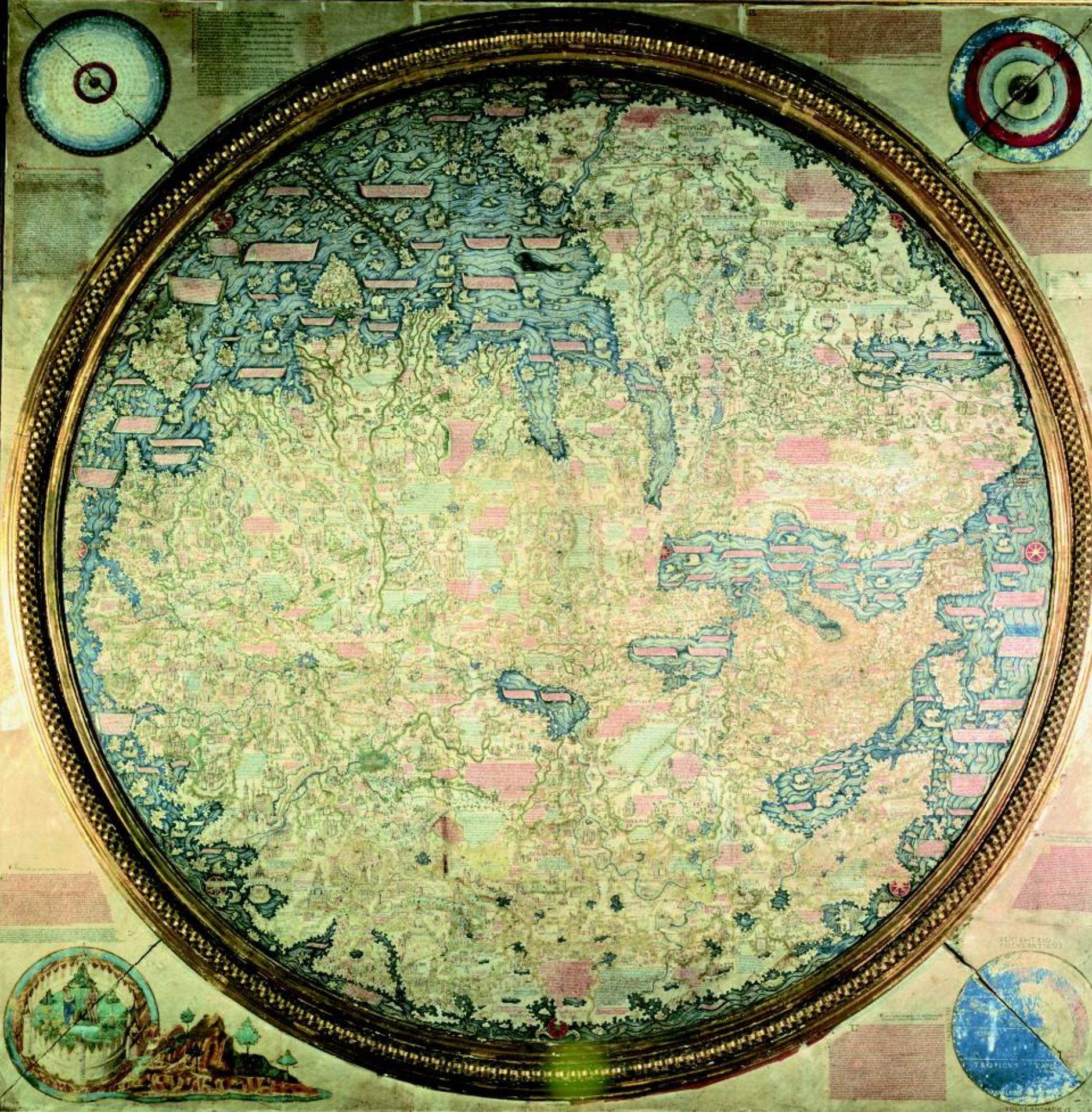
Although made only half a century after the Hereford 'Mappa Mundi', Fra Mauro's map is in a different category altogether. This map can be considered as a true geographical map, containing much real and interesting information. The human figures and fantastic creatures of the 'Mappa Mundi' have been replaced by rivers, towns, mountains and travellers' tales and texts relevant to the areas. For the first time roads are shown integral to the map. The map of the Mediterranean is surprisingly accurate, and, unlike the Ptolemaic maps, the route around Africa is shown as navigable and the Indian Ocean therefore not landlocked.

The map has south at the top, which is a deviation from most other medieval maps. This is the first map to show the Caspian Sea closer to its correct shape, something that took other cartographers over 200 years to realize. Fra Mauro's map does not have any religious base and orientation.

Armenia can be seen in the centre of the detail map Fig. 27a, north of (in this map – below) Parthia and Assiria and within the bend of the River Tigris. This is the general area of Armenia, which is located in the south of the area between the Black and Caspian Seas. To the left of the inscription there is another smaller one which reads *Armenia Major*. Another two areas of Armenia can be seen on the further enlargement of the area to the right of the main legend (Fig. 27b). On the lower left of this enlargement, the pile of stones with the house on top is in fact mount Ararat (*ararate*), with Noah's Ark (*Archa noe*) perched on it. Above, to the right of it and on the bend of the River Euphrates there is another Armenia, which is West Armenia. Furthermore, in the top right-hand side of the map, next to the visible eastern end of the Mediterranean, there is another Armenia, which is the Cilician kingdom of Armenia, located at the north-east corner of the Mediterranean Sea. Some familiar names of towns such as *arzoro* (Erzerum), *Satala* and *ardamici* (possibly Artamet) are recognizable.

Size app. 2m dia.

Biblioteca Marciana, Venice





27a

Figs 28 and 29

These two maps are from the manuscript book of poems entitled *La Sphera* by the Italian brothers Ghorio or Grigorio (1362–1435) and Leonardo Dathi. The text is a poem about the earth, the sun, the moon and the stars. On some of the pages of this book there are maps drawn and coloured by hand. The maps shown here are from a 1470 copy of the manuscript.

The first map is on the back of folio 16 and shows a basic T-O or 'Christian' map of the earth as well as the more advanced actual map of the earth as visualized then. North in both maps is at the left and east at the top. The Red Sea is painted red, and the vertical sea in the middle is the Mediterranean with the Black and Azov Seas extending to the left from the top. The Caspian is shown connected to the Arctic Seas.

The other map is on the back of folio 17 and the front of folio 18. Here again east is at the top of the map. To the right we have the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea (in red), below right is the east end of the Mediterranean. At the left is the Black Sea and centre-page on the left is the Caspian. The red mass at the bottom of the left page is the mountain ranges, above which Armenia proper is shown, with Noah's Ark. To the right of them is Armenia Minor, with the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates, which have their source in the mountains of Armenia, as similarly depicted in the Babylonian map of the sixth century BC. (See Fig. 1.) The two rivers flowing through Babylon terminate in the Mare Indica (Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean).

The city of *Karo* (Cairo) is shown on the Nile and *Mecca* in Arabia. Other cities shown are *Tauris* (Tabriz), *Baldach* (Baghdad), *Nineveh* and *Domascho* (Damascus).

Size c. 17x27cm

British Library – London, Add. MS 22329



Frison

Tigris

Eufiater

Frison e laltro molto ad loriente
 Che demonti di persia alindia uersa
 E nuerso loscalocco ha la corrente
 Tigris e iterzo che fa sua trauerfa
 Contro agliassiri & ua molto repente
 E ufrates e ilquarto ilqual sommerfa
 L acque sue inchauerne & fa ritorno
 & luno & laltro corre amezzo giorno.

Questi due escono degli monti ermini
 Dove poso dopo il diluuio larca
 E t tuetti & tre fanno lunghi camini
 F'ino che nel mar d'india ciascu uarca
 E l'qual mar par che stenda suoi confini
 Vegnendo stretto dalocceana marca
 F'ino in arabia presso asina
 Giu uer ponente abassera & chesi

Qui uenghono d'india & d'ethiopia
 Le molte spetierie aquella gente
 Che uanno per esse quando nanno inopia
 Per conducerle uerso l'occidente
 Qui ui ne uiene unancredibile copia
 Per carouane & successiuamente
 Mandano insieme di camelli gran mandria
 Che portano adomascho & allexandria



Viene dalcalocco un braccio dalto mare
 Che pel colore del fondo e detto rosso
 Che cento miglia o quasi largo appare
 Lungo & disteso a figura d'un fosso
 & torto chomunarco & uiene a fare
 Suo termine & confine sopral dosso
 Del cayro dibabillonia tre giornate
 D ouebbe faraone lesue derrate

DA tramontana di questa grande
 Tarteri sono sotto la fredda zona
 Gente bestiale dilegge & diuuande
 Fin doue londa dibacchu risona
 Per questa terra un gran fiume si spande
 Che daltri due edile & tiro sadona
 E l'pui del tempo e freddo loncristalla
 & eui su la gran citta di falla

El detto fiume mette in un gran seno
 D'acqua salata chiuso dogni banda
 D' tanto giro o poco piu o meno
 Quanta il mar maggiore la sua ghirlanda
 Da luno alaltro mare ha d'iterreno
 Otto giornate & quasi aranda aranda
 Sta da leuante dritto & di quaggiu
 D' alla citta sinoma del bacchu



30a

Fig. 30/30a

This T-O type map of the world is from the history book entitled *Rudimentum Novitorium* (The New Beginning), printed in 1475 in Lübeck, Germany. This is the first printed map of the world. Neither the author of the text nor the cartographer is known.

The map follows the general guidelines of T-O maps, but the Mediterranean is not shown. It can only be assumed that the cartographer imagined it to occupy the vertical gap between the two wood blocks from which the circular map was printed. The map shows the three known continents of Asia, Africa and Europe. As per the accepted norm, east is at the top of the map, where Adam and Eve are shown, wearing some sort of clothing. As this clothing is somewhat puritanical (see detail Fig. 30a) it is difficult to distinguish one from the other. The map includes some geophysical features and the names of all known countries.

Armenia is located at the ten o'clock position, nearer to the edge of the map, with *Hircania*, *Kaldea* (Chaldea), *Babilon*, *Assyria*, *Iberrea* (Iberia), *Caspy* and *Albania*. Unusually for a T-O map, Mount Ararat and Noah's Ark are omitted.

Size c. 38cm dia.

British Library – London, Rare Books C.3.d.7, ff74v/75r

30 >

• u. ctas •



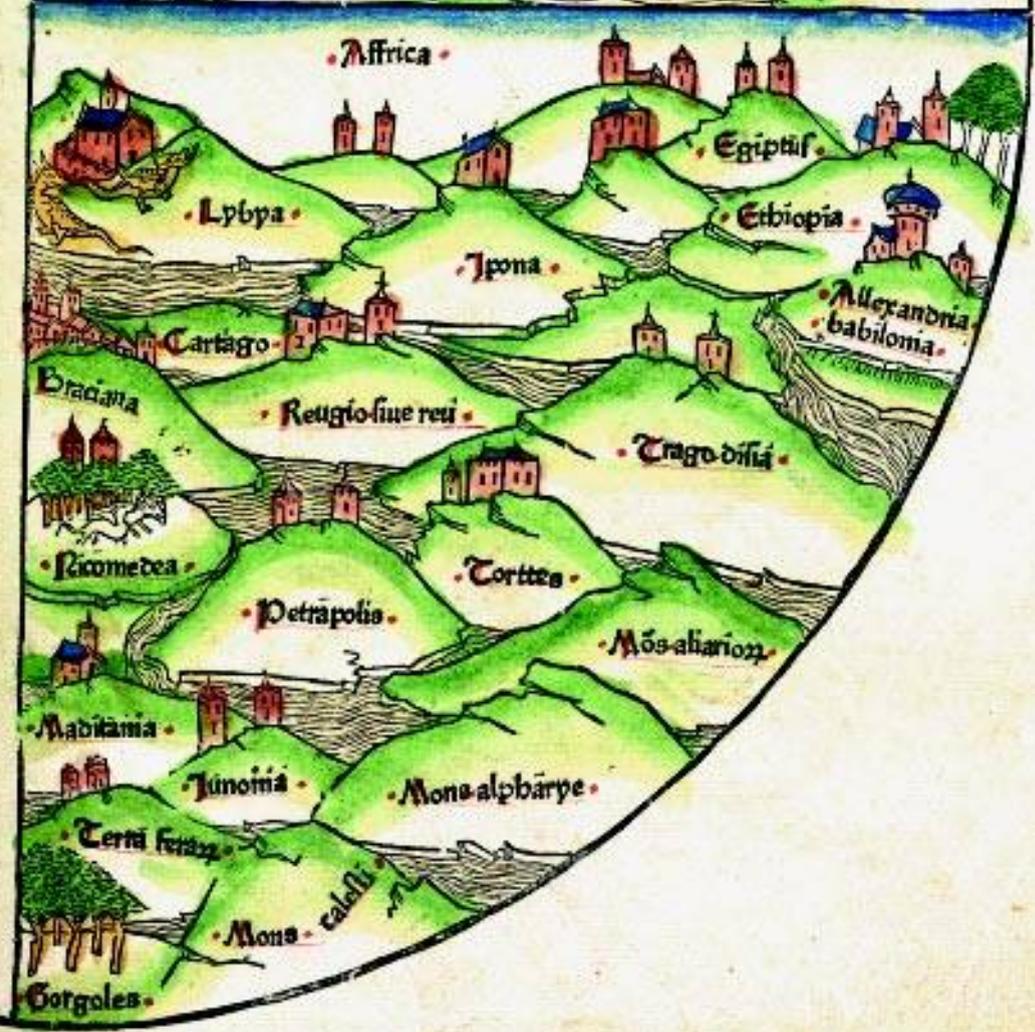
Septentrion

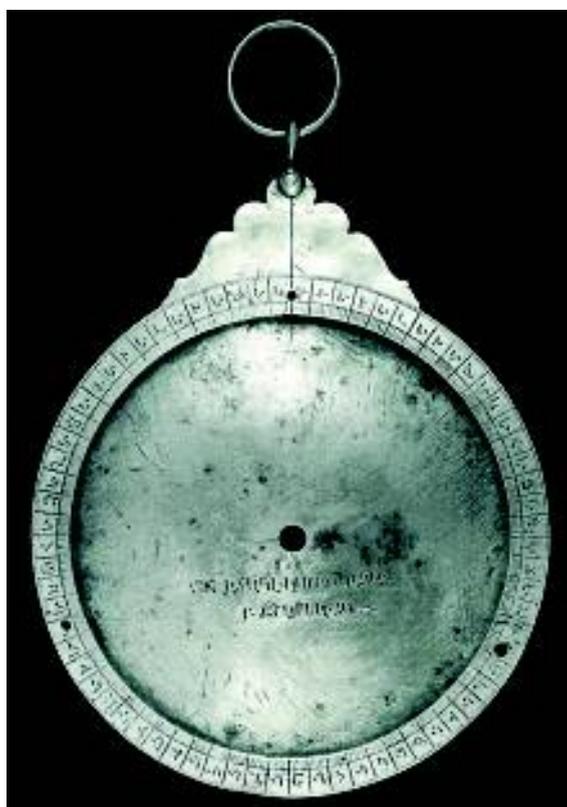


• Asia • lxxv •



Auster





31a



31

Fig. 31/31a

This astrolabe is the work of the Armenian physician and scientist Amirdowlat of Amasia, son of Yeghia. He was born in the city of Amasia around 1420 and died in Constantinople in 1496. Trained in medicine and alchemy and fluent in many languages, including Arabic, Persian, Greek and Latin, he was appointed court physician to Sultan Mohammed II, known as 'the Conqueror' (Fatih) of Constantinople, where many of Amirdowlat's manuscripts were written.

The astrolabe dates from 1479 and was made in Constantinople. It has a main circular frame with five revolving rings, engraved with symbols, the names of the stars and constellations, eccentric and concentric circles, etc. The engravings are in Armenian and it is inscribed with Amirdowlat's name.

Fig. 31a shows Amirdowlat's inscription, discernible inside the instrument.

Brass, 118x144mm

Sold in Paris auction on 19.12.1997

Figs 32/32a/33/34

These three maps are from one of the earliest printed volumes of Ptolemy's *Geography*, which was prepared by Nicolaus Germanus and printed in Ulm by Leonard Holm in 1482. The atlas is printed on high-quality vellum and has withstood ageing very well, displaying the original bright colours. An unusual feature of the atlas is that the maps are bound not from the middle but from one side, so that in order to be contained inside the volume the maps have to be folded twice, resulting in some discolouring in the folds. They are bound in facing pairs. The atlas has 32 maps, the traditional Ptolemaic 27 and five extra.

Fig. 32/32a

The world map is shown with the 12 winds blowing, typical of the Ptolemaic maps. The seas are blue except for the Red Sea, which is red. The mountains are light brown. Armenia Maior and Minor are shown between the Black (Pontus Euxinus) and the Caspian (Hyrcanean) Seas. The Indian Ocean is shown landlocked and the limits of the known world are left incomplete. See details of the region of Armenia in map 32a.

Fig. 33

The map of Asia Minor is 'Tabula I Asiae' of Ptolemy's *Geography*. It shows Asia Minor with Armenia Minor at its eastern end, next to Armenia Maior, and separated from it by the River Euphrates. Many towns of Armenia Minor are shown, the most important of which is *Melitena* (Malatia). To its south lies the country of Cilicia.

Fig. 34

The map depicting Iberia, Colchis, Albania and Armenia Maior is 'Tabula III Asiae' of Ptolemy's *Geography*. At the north of the map three countries are shown. The first is Colchis, located on the eastern shore of the Black Sea (Pontus Euxinus) surrounded by the Caucasus mountain range. The second is Iberia, completely surrounded by the Caucasus Mountains. These two together today form the country of Georgia. The third is Albania (today's Republic of Azerbaijan), which is on the western shore of the Caspian Sea and is also bordered by the Caucasus mountain range. To the south of these countries lies Armenia Maior, where various important towns, rivers, lakes and mountains are also depicted. Armenia Minor lies west of Armenia Maior, separated by the River Euphrates. Other countries bordering Armenia Maior are Mede (Media) and Assyria. It must be noted that the names shown are the Greek versions, which are sometimes difficult to decipher.

It is noteworthy that the major lakes shown are named *Tospita* (Van), with the town of *Tospia* (Tushpa – Van), shown on its shores, and *Astiara*, with the town of *Artemita* (Artamet) shown nearby. This town is in fact located near Lake Van! A third lake is also shown called *Lychnitis* (which is Sevan or Geghama Lake). Cities of Armenia Maior that can easily be recognized are *Artaxata* (Artashat), *Armauira* (Armavir), *Tigranocerta*, *Baugauana* (Bagrewan), *Arsamosata* (Arshamshat), *Naxuana* (Nakhijevan), *Chorsa* (Kars), *Tospitis* (Van) and *Terva* (Yerevan). (See Figs 38–42.)

Sizes 54x42cm

British Library – London, Rare Books G8175

Insculptum est per Johannē Schirmer de Arnheim.

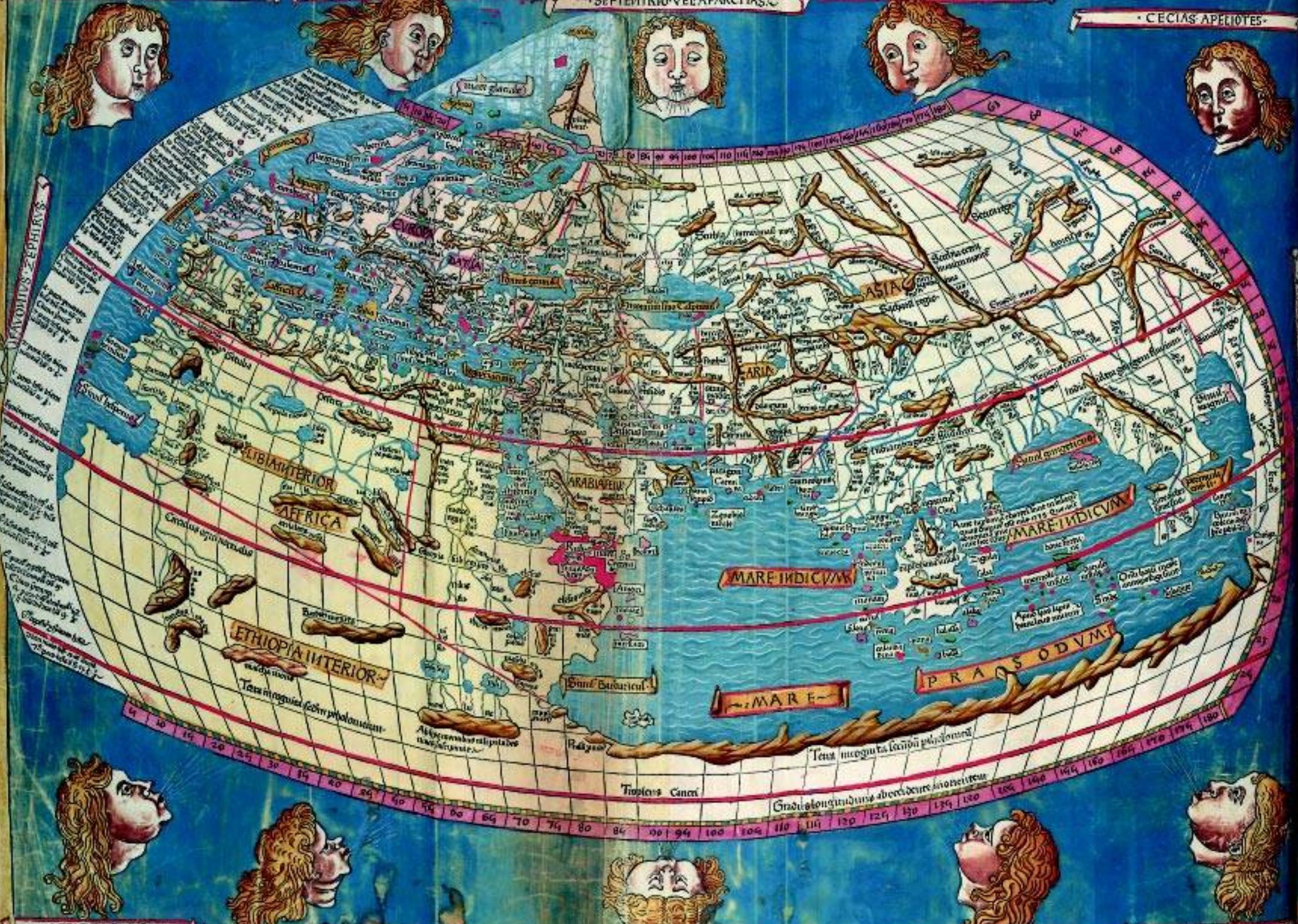
CAURVS CHORVS VEL IAPX SIVE ARGESTES

CIRCIVS VEL TRESIAS

SEPTENTRIO VEL APARTIAS

AQVILVS VEL BOREAS

CECIAS APOLIOTES



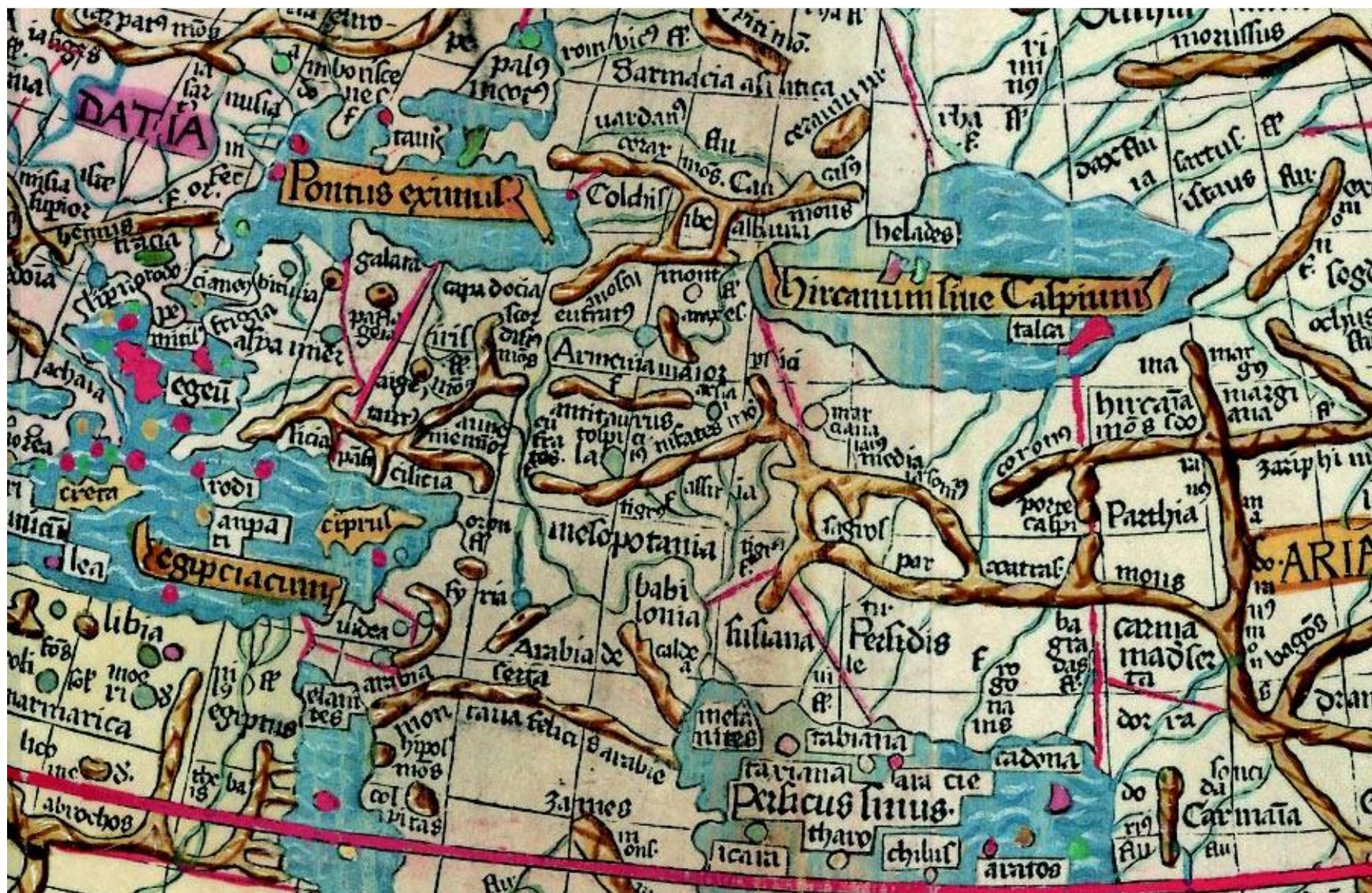
AFRICVS VEL LIBS

LIBORVS VEL ROAVSTER

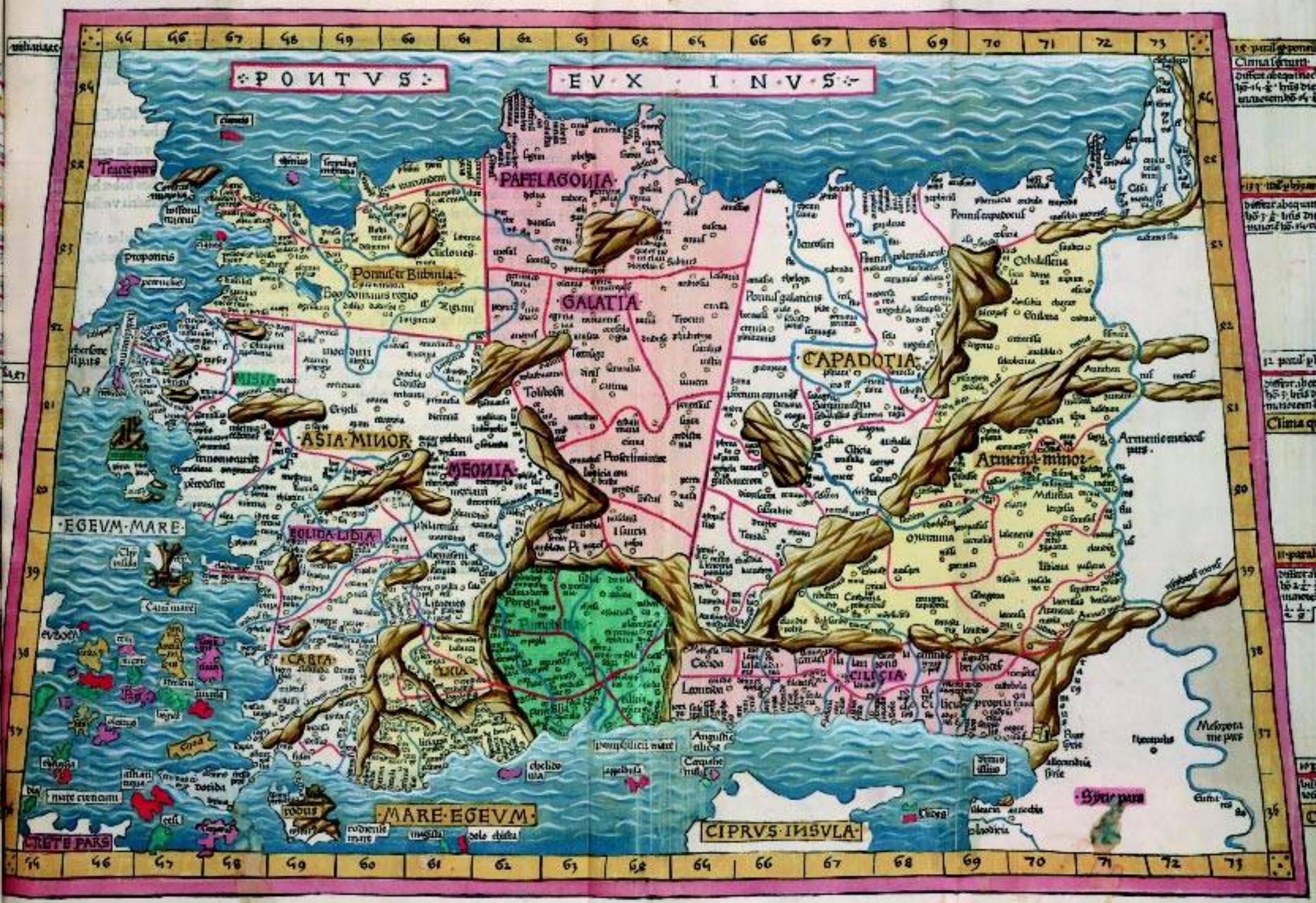
AUSTER VEL OVS

EVROTVS

VLTVRIVS EVRVS



32a



18. parali ponn.
Clima hennu.
differt ab equinoct.
18. 14. 2. hinc dicitur
mensem 18. 14. 2.

19. 18. 14. 2. hinc dicitur
mensem 18. 14. 2.

20. parali ponn.
differt ab equinoct.
18. 14. 2. hinc dicitur
mensem 18. 14. 2.

21. parali ponn.
differt ab equinoct.
18. 14. 2. hinc dicitur
mensem 18. 14. 2.

22. parali ponn.
differt ab equinoct.
18. 14. 2. hinc dicitur
mensem 18. 14. 2.

milliaria . x .

milliaria . x .



14 pars per pontum diffinit
ab equinoctiali 65. 2. habens
diem unum horum 14. et 2.

Climas sextum

13 per Byzantium diffinit
ab equinoctiali 65. 2. hinc
diem unum horum 14. cum quatuor.

12 per hellas diffinit
ab equinoctiali 65. 3. hinc
diem unum horum 14.

Climas quintum

11 pars diffinit
ab equinoctiali 65. 3. hinc
diem unum horum 14.

Fig. 35

A map from the Bononie edition of Ptolemy's *Geography*, printed in Rome in 1482. The atlas is on vellum and is beautifully preserved with original colours.

This untitled map (Tabula 17) is unusual in containing both Armenia Minor and Armenia Maior in one single map. In the other Ptolemaic maps these two parts of Armenia are usually depicted on two separate maps of Asia Minor and Armenia (Tabula I Asiae and Tabula III Asiae), but here the cartographer has decided to combine the data from the two maps and prepare one single work. Thus the emphasis of the map falls on the two Armenias and Cappadocia.

Here, oddly, the seas are coloured green and the mountain ranges are shown blue. All the major towns of the Ptolemaic text are shown.

The names of most of the Armenian cities appearing in Figs 32 and 33 are present in this map too. These include *Melitene*, *Satala*, *Artaxata* (Artashat), *Armauira* (Arnavir), *Tigranocerta*, *Baugauana* (Bagrewan), *Arsamosata* (Arshamashat), *Naxuana* (Nakhijevan), *Chorsa* (Kars), *Thospitis* (Van) and *Terva* (Yerevan).

Size 54x43cm

British Library – London, Rare Books C.3.d.5

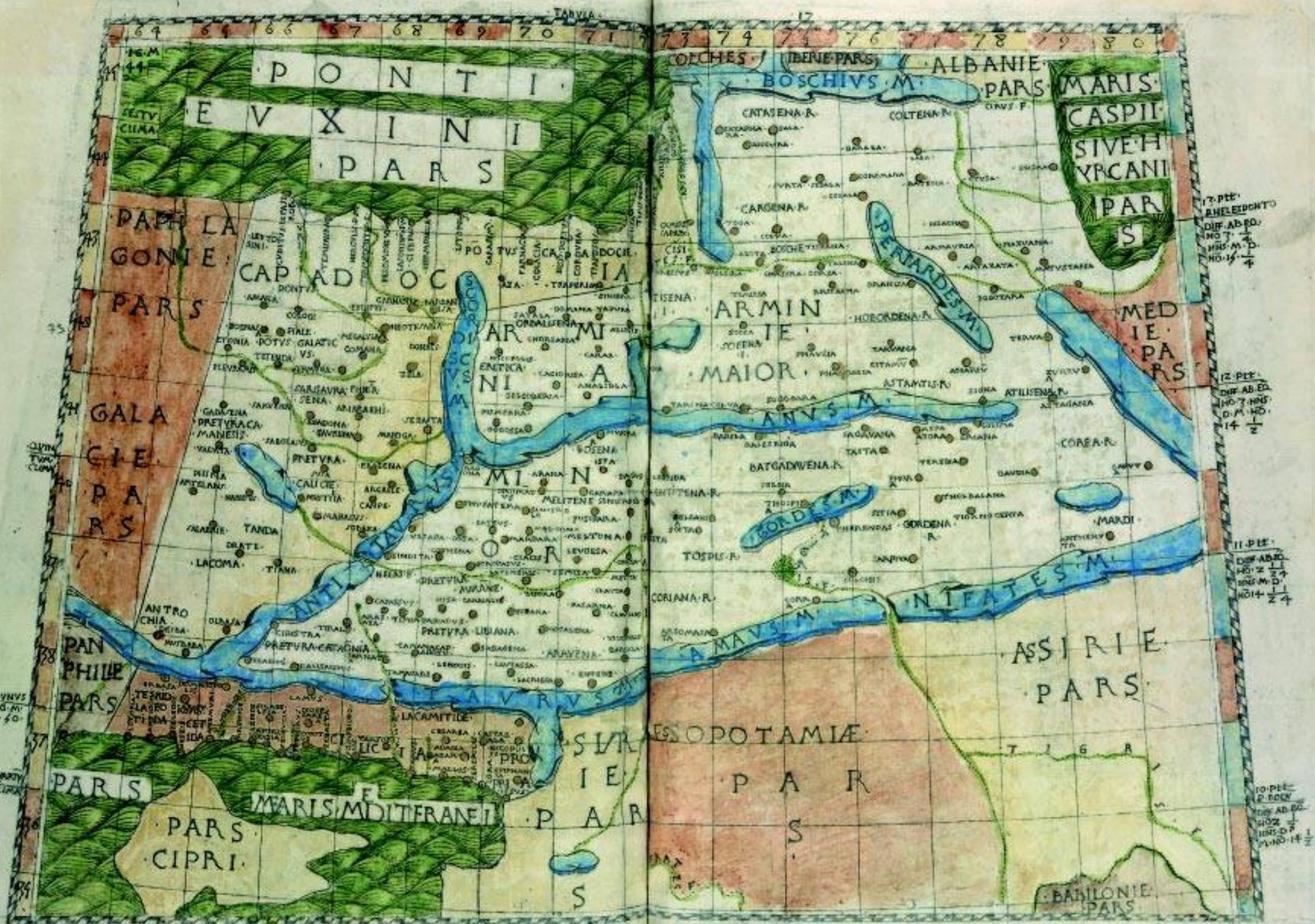


Fig. 36

This 'Map of the World' is from Ptolemy's *Geography*, prepared by Martin Waldseemüller, edited by Eszler and Ubelin, and printed in Strasbourg (Argentorati) in the year 1513. It is one of the additional maps appended to the original 27 by the author.

The world is surrounded by the 12 main winds and is divided into the climatic zones. The seas are coloured blue, except the Red Sea, which is red. The mountains are green. Armenia Maior and Minor are shown between the Black (Pontus Euxinus) and the Caspian (Hyrcean) Seas. The Indian Ocean is shown landlocked and the limits of the known world are left incomplete.

Size 61x45cm

British Library – London, Maps C.1.d.9

GENERALE

PTHOLEMEI

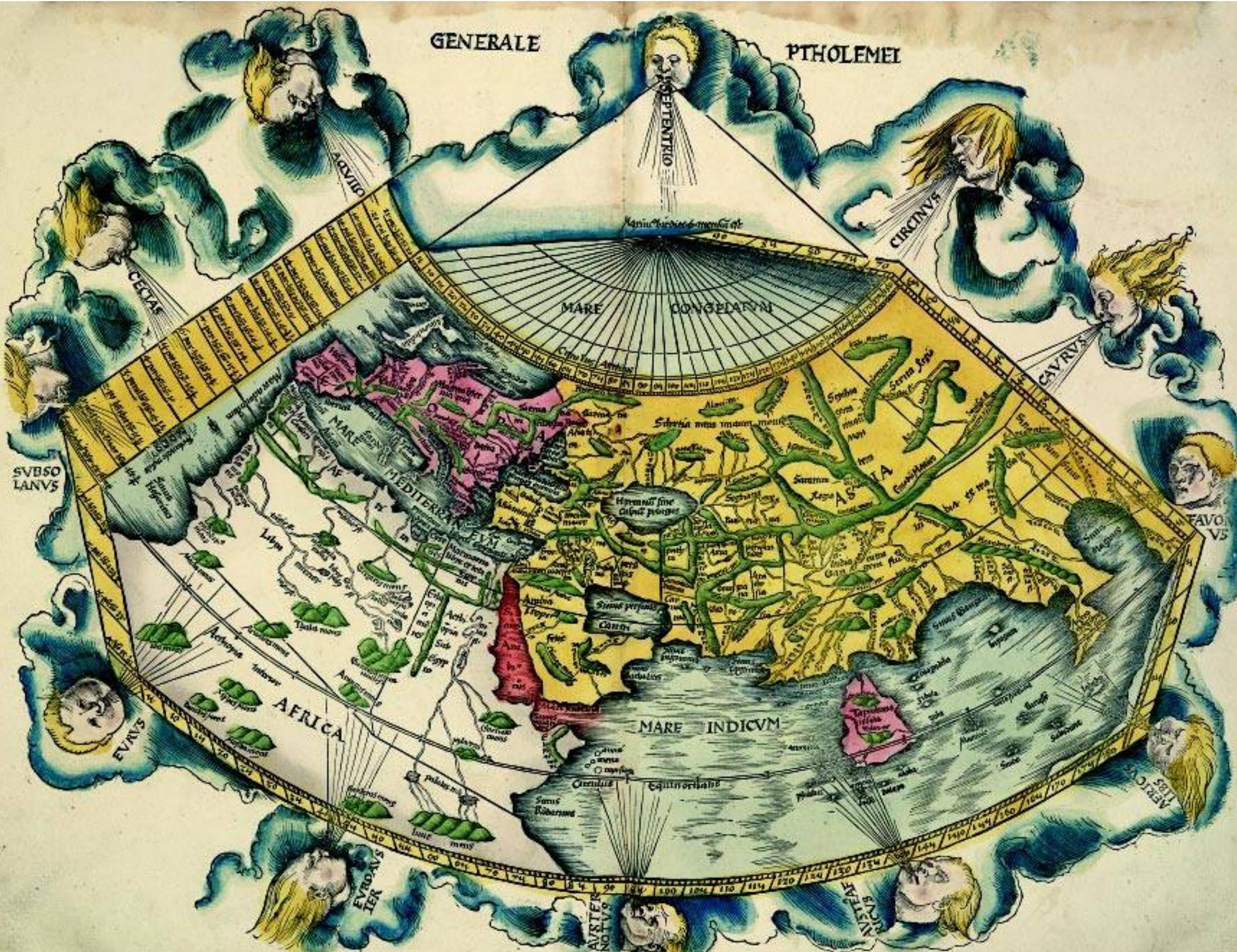


Fig. 37

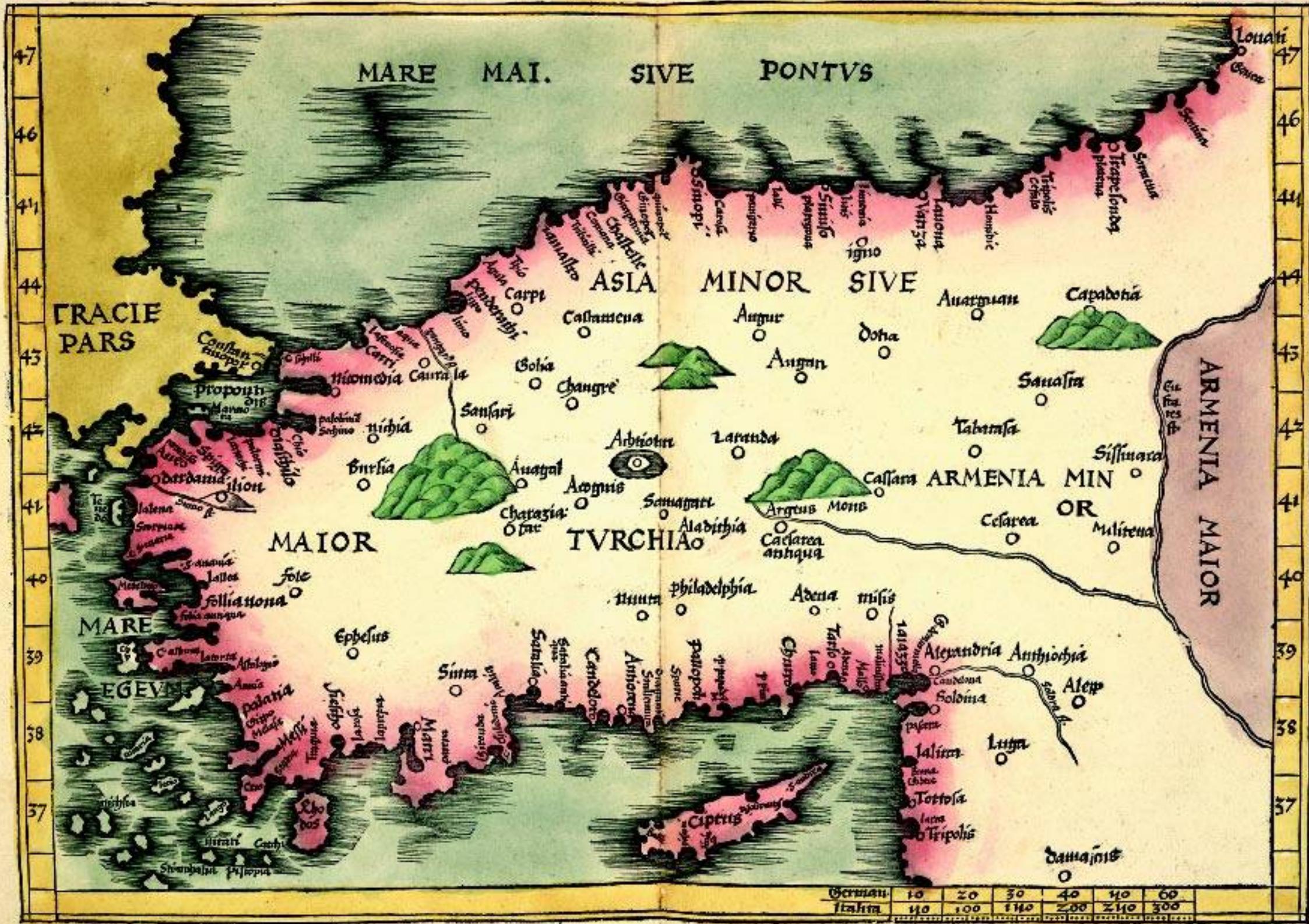
This map of Asia Minor is from Ptolemy's *Geography*, prepared by Waldseemüller, edited by Eszler and Ubelin, and printed in Strasbourg (Argentorati) by Schott in 1513. It is one of the additional maps appended to the original 27 maps by the author. The map depicts Anatolia and Armenia Minor.

This map is called 'Tabula Nova Asiae Minoris' (New Map of Asia Minor) and shows Asia Minor with only a few towns and landmarks depicted inland, while details are given for the shorelines and coastal towns. This implies that the map was possibly made for navigational purposes. Compare it with Fig. 33, where all the inland towns are also shown.

Size 61x45cm

British Library – London, Maps C.1.d.9

TABVLA NOVA ASIE MINORIS



Figs 38 to 42

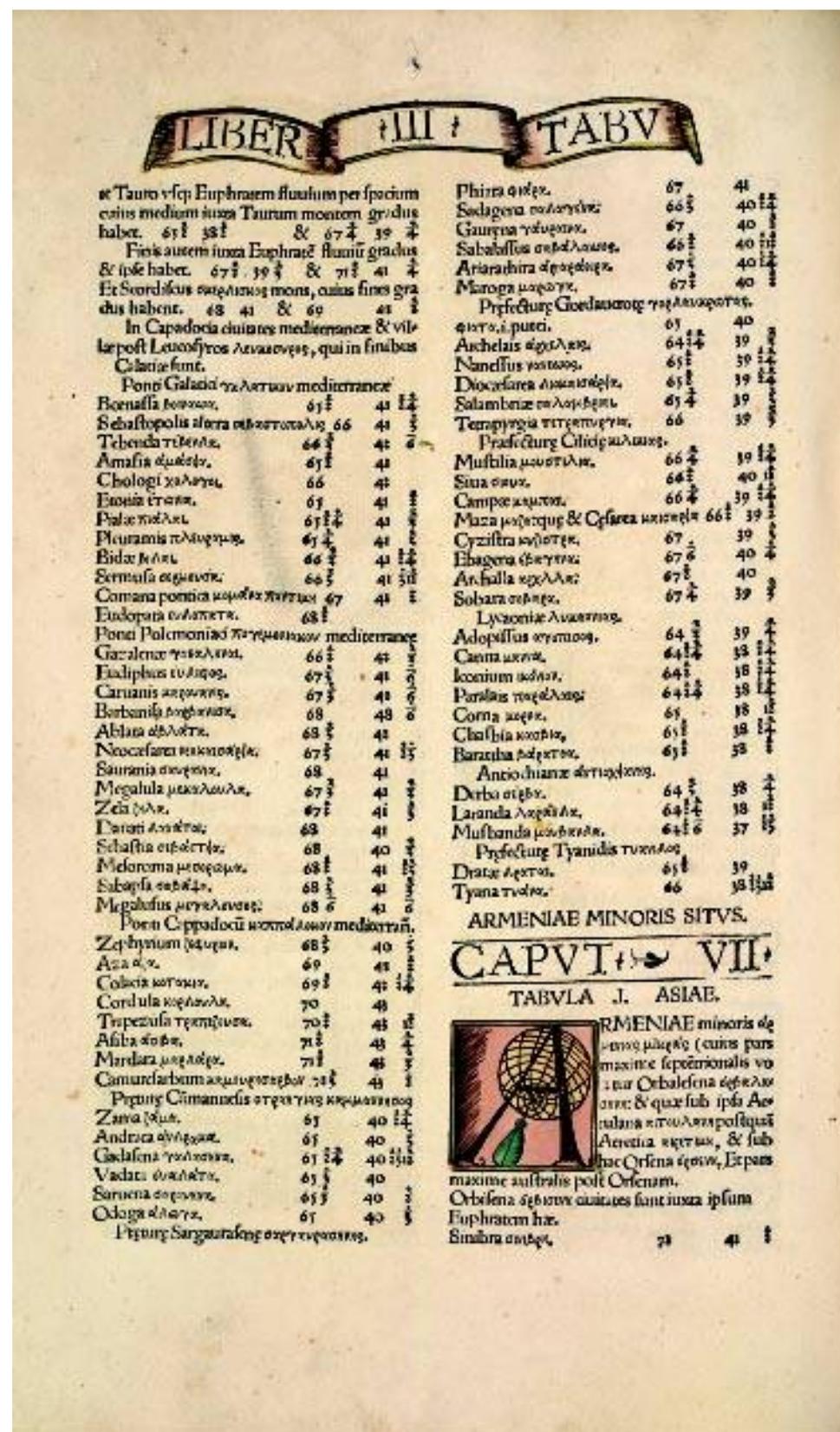
These pages show five reproductions from the text of Ptolemy's *Geography*, prepared by Lorenzo Fries (Latin name – Laurentius Phrisias) and printed by J. Grüniger of Strasbourg (Argentorati in Latin) in 1522. These are the first geographical gazetteers, showing lists of place-names with their geographical coordinates.

The first two pages list the names, in Latin and Greek, as well as providing the coordinates, of 79 towns in Armenia Minor, the map of which is shown in 'Tabula I Asiae' (First Map of Asia).

The next three pages contain a geographical description of Armenia Maior, as well as giving the names of 85 towns, again in Latin and Greek, including their coordinates. In the Ptolemaic atlases Armenia Maior is usually shown on 'Tabula III Asiae' (Third Map of Asia). Before starting on the gazetteer, the author provides detailed descriptions of the geography and topography of Armenia.

Size 30x39cm

British Library – London, Maps C.1.d.11



I I S ASIAE FO 79

Aziris αζιρις.	71	41
Chiodana χαλιδαια.	71	41
Siliana σιλιανη.	71	41
Zymara ζυμαρα.	71	40
Dafusa δαφουσα.	71	40
Interiorum autem & iuxta montana		
Sarda σαρτα.	69	41
Domina δομινα.	70	41
Tarusa ταρυσ.	70	41
Nicropolis νικηπολις.	69	41
Choribis χοριβις.	69	41
Charax χαραξ.	70	41
Dagora δαγορα.	68	41
Schoberia σκολοβερια.	69	41
Calonista καλονιστα.	69	41
Anablia αναβλια.	70	41
Pisigara πισιγαρα.	68	40
Godisa γοδισα.	69	40
Eudisai ευδισαι.	68	40
Carara καραρα.	70	40
Masora μασορα.	70	40
Horomandus ορομανδους.	69	40
Ista ιστα.	70	40
Phurhena φουρηνα.	69	40
Arana αρανα.	69	40
Phorhena φουρηνα.	68	39
Mardara μαρδαρα.	69	39
Vasara βασαρα.	67	39
Orsa ορσα.	68	39
Interiorum & iuxta Euphratem		
Dagusa δαγορα.	71	40
Sinacolon σινακολων.	71	39
Mediana μελιτινα.	71	39
Iuxta autem hos:		
Zarandis ζαρανδισ.	70	40
Tianites τιανιτες.	69	39
Cianica κινικα.	69	39
Phurhena φουρηνα.	70	39
Eufimara ευφισμαρα.	70	39
Iassus ιασσος.	69	39
Ciacis κιακισ.	69	39
Leugasia λευγασις.	70	39
Carnala καρναλα.	70	39
Sensius σενσιος.	70	39
Laknesis λακνισις.	69	39
Praefecturae Caspiae κασπιας		
Cabasius καβασιος.	67	38
Tynna τυννα.	66	38
Tinalis τιναλις.	67	38
Cyribis κυριβις.	66	38
Claudiopolis κλαυδιουπολις.	67	37
Dalacndus δαλακνδους.	66	37
Padiandus παδιανδους.	67	38
Comana καμμανα.	68	38
Momphi mons.	67	37

Tenadaris τεναδαρις.	68	37
Leandis λεανδισ.	68	37
Praefecturae Mursianae μουρσιανης		
Sindia σινδισ.	67	39
Cochana κοχανα.	68	39
Zonopolis ζονοπολις.	69	39
Nysa νυσα.	68	38
Arasica αρασις.	67	38
Carnalis καρναλις.	68	38
Gartaca γαρτακα.	68	38
Praefecturae Labianae λαβιανης iuxta Euphratem		
Coma κομη.	71	39
Metis μετις.	71	39
Claudia κλαυδιανη.	71	38
Interiorum vero sunt.		
Marsabla μαρσαβλα.	70	39
Zizosara ζιζοσαρα.	70	38
Pasara πασαρα.	70	38
Cizara κιζαρα.	69	38
Sabageta σαβαγετα.	68	38
Nosiana νοσιανη.	69	38
Lautia λαυτια.	69	37
Praefecturae Aruene αρουενης iuxta Euphratem		
Iasiopolis ιασιοπολις.	71	38
Barzala βαρζαλα.	71	38
Interiorum vero hae.		
Sensera σενσερα.	60	38
Lacialis λακκαλις.	70	38
Eriadis εριαδισ.	70	37
Adathia αδαθια.	69	37

CILITIAE SITVS. CAPVT VIII

TABVLA I. ASIAE.



CILITIA κιλικια terra natur. Ab occasu parte Pamphylicae exposita. Ab oriente parte Armeniacae exposita quae a fine Cappadociae usque terminum qui iuxta Issi cum iuxta est sinum extenditur, & usque prae Armeniacae exposita. Huius finis gradus sunt. 69^o 36^o A septentrione parte exposita Cappadociae iuxta Taurum montem. A meridie angustiss. Ciliciae & Issio sinu: iuxta desonpeionem sic habentem. Post Synodram autem exposita Pamphylicae in hystore loquenti.

III ASIAE FO 81

Civitates autem in Albania sunt & villae. Quae quid in inter libris in & fluvium a Caspalo ad Cyram ingredientem. qui per totum librum & Albaniam ALBANIS excurrit: dirimens ibi ipsas Armeniam.

Togoda τογοδα.	77	46
Buchia βουχια.	77	46
Eanua εανουα.	77	46
Deghina δεγχινα.	77	45
Naga ναγα.	77	45
Interiorum autem perfluvium fluvium & Albaniam		
Mosica μοσικα.	79	47
Somunus σουμουνος.	79	46
Iobula ιοβουλα.	78	46
Iuxta ιουξα.	79	46
Embolata εμβολατα.	78	45
Adubla αδουβλα.	79	45
Albiana αλβιανη.	78	45
Mymechia μυμηχια.	70	44
Ofica οφικα.	77	44
Sioda σιοδα.	78	44
Banua βανουα.	79	44
Interiorum autem Albaniae poere αλβανιας		
Aluogradus ut dictum est.	80	47
Choboca χοβοκα.	80	46
Bocizate βοκιζατε.	80	46
Misa μισα.	81	46
Chalacha χαλαχα.	81	46
Alanus αλανος.	81	46
Interiorum vero Caspium κασπιου fluvium, & Caspium		
Triania τριανια.	81	46
Thiblica θιβλικα.	81	46
Interiorum Caspium & Scythiam.		
Thelbis θελβισ.	81	46
Insularum autem Albaniae: diaconum dux.		
Helades ηλαδισ.	81	45

ARMENIAE MAIORIS SITVS. CAPVT XIII

TABVLA III. ASIAE.

ARMENIA maior λεγεται η κρηνη η ορεινη. A septentrione parte Colchidis & Iberia & Albania iuxta exposita per Cyram fluvium lineam. Ab occasu parte Cappadociae secundum expositam Pamphylicae iuxta per Moschinos mochos iuxta lineam.

Ab oriente parte Hyroni maris, quae extenditur ab ostijs Cyri usque amnis usque sinem: cuius gradus. 79^o 43^o Praeterea Media maior iuxta lineam expositam super monte Caspio κασπιου. cuius finis gradus habent. 79^o 41^o & 80^o 40^o A meridie Mesopotamia mesopotamias iuxta Tauri ταυριου montis finis, quae quidem Euphrati fluvio iungitur ad gradus 70^o 57^o Tigridis τηγριδου autem amnis iuxta sinum gradus habentem. 71^o 58^o Praeterea Alysia αλυσια iuxta lineam per Niphatem νιφατεν montem egrediens usque recta quae sub eadem incidit, usque perfluvium Caspium montis, per quae linea Niphatis mons extenditur. Montes autem Armeniacae nominantur hi Qui Moschidi μοσχιδισ appellantur, se efferebant super partem Ponti Cappadocum. Eremous qui Panardus παναρδου dicitur: cuius finis gradus habent. 71^o 43^o & 77^o 44^o Et Vdaospis υδαοσπισ mons, cuius medius gradus habet. 80^o 40^o Et Ercizanti ερκιζαντι iuxta Euphratem, cuius mediam. 71^o 41^o Et mons qui Arus αρους dicitur, cuius mediam 77^o 41^o Et Gordyzi γορδυζις montes: quorum medius gradus habet. 71^o 39^o Fluvij autem per regionem excurrunt. Araxes αραξες fluvij quosdam quidem habet iuxta Hyroni maris finis in gradibus 79^o 44^o 43^o 15^o Fines vero iuxta sinum quod habet 76^o 41^o Ab his impetu ad orientem versus usque montem Caspium: & ad septentrionem flexus hoc qui demum ad Hyrcanum mare exit, illo autem ad insuetum Cyro fluvio secundum sinum gradus habentem. 72^o 44^o Et Euphratis fluviij pars a perfluvio fluvi ad orientem usque versus, qui & ipsi gradus habent. 71^o 41^o Sunt & alij montes nota digni a praedicta scilicet Euphratis fluviij. Finis autem montis dicto Euphrati flu. conuicti gradus habet. 70^o 40^o Qui vero finis iuxta ipsius est fontes 77^o 41^o Et Tigridis pars in Armenia comprehensa a seorsione facta a latere meridionali usque versus ipsius Tigridis τηγριδου, qui quosdam gradus habet. 74^o 39^o Fontes apud fontes paludem. Thospitam θοσπιταν appellatam. Sunt & aliae paludes: et ea quae vocantur. Lychnus λυχνους, cuius medium gradus habet. 78^o 43^o Et Arisolia αρισολια, cuius medium gradus habet. 78^o 43^o

LIBER V TABV

duo habet. 75 40
 Proximitate autem in Armenia sunt.
 In comprehensa parte inae Euphratem & Cy-
 rumac Araxem amnes penes quidem Moschis
 et montes Cotizeana κατὰ τὸν sub his qui
 Bocha βοχαι nominantur.

Penes autem Cytum κυτῶν amnem,
 Tofarena τοφάρων, &
 Totena τωτῶν.

Penes vero Araxem ἀρῶν fluvium,
 Colchena κολχῆν, & quae sub ea est,
 Soduca σαδουκά.

Penes autem Paryardem παρυάρδων ποταμὸν
 Siraoca σιραουκά & civitas in ipsa parte.

Sala σαλα.	73 1/2	44
Afaca αφακα.	74	44
Bazaca βαζακα.	71 1/2	44
Lala λαλα.	76 1/2	44
Saheia σαχαια.	73 1/2	44
Saphaca σαφακα.	78	44
Toga τογα.	78 1/2	43
Vuapatha βουαπαθα.	75	43
Azoia αζοια.	73 1/2	43
Cholia χολια.	74	43
Sodala σαδαλα.	74	43
Sura σουρα.	74	43
Telina τελινα.	74	43
Cozala κοζαλα.	71 1/2	43
Cosomona κοσομονα.	75 1/2	43
Bacra βακρα.	76 1/2	43
Dicaa δικαα.	76 1/2	43
Pusa πουσα.	77	43
Chima χιμια.	78 1/2	43
Cholaca χολακα.	78 1/2	43
Sacalbina σακαλβινα.	79 1/2	43
Arfaraia αρφαραια.	79 1/2	43

Ex penes Euphratem ευφρατην fluvium.

Bredus βρεδου.	78	41
Clegia κλεγια.	73 1/2	41
Chafia χαφια.	74	41
Chorfa χορφα.	74 1/2	41
Thalina θαλινα.	71 1/2	41
Armauia αρμουια.	76 1/2	41
Araxia αρῶν.	78	41
Nazua ναζουα.	78 1/2	41

In parte superius cetera vsq; ad fissionem

Euphratis sunt magis quidem septentrionalis
 les regiones in orientibus ab occasu,
 Babilonena βαβυλωνια, &
 Hodoedena οδοεδινα, &
 Asia ασια. Subq; hac
 Antileua αντιλευα, &
 Astianica αστιανια.
 Ex penes fluvij fissionem,
 Saphena σαφῆνα.

Civitates autem sunt in hac parte.

Achua αχουα.	71 1/2	41
Thinala θιναλα.	71 1/2	41
Brizaca βριζακα.	74 1/2	41
Sona σονα.	73 1/2	41
Zoega ζοεγα.	71 1/2	41
Dauilla δαυιλλα.	76	41
Zogocara ζογοκαρα.	77 1/2	41
Cubina κυβινα.	78 1/2	41
Codana κοδανα.	71 1/2	41
Cachura καχουρα.	77	41
Cholia χολια.	73 1/2	41
Sogocara σογοκαρα.	74	41
Phuiba φυιβα.	74 1/2	41
Phandalia φανδαλια.	74 1/2	41
Zaniana ζανιανα.	71 1/2	41
Cizanium κιζανιον.	76	41
Ananiam αναμαν.	76 1/2	41
Sigua σιγουα.	77	41
Tepua τεπουα.	78	41
Zurzia ζουρζια.	78 1/2	41
Matustana ματουστανα.	78	41
Astiana αστιανια.	78	41
Tarina ταρινα.	78 1/2	41
Balibigo βαλιβιγο.	73	40
Babila βαβιλα.	73 1/2	40
Sagruana σαγρουα.	75 1/2	40
Azora αζορα.	76 1/2	40

In idem & Australi partem inter Euphra-
 tem & Tigridis fontes.

Enetena ενετανα est, Sub qua.

Thosria θοσρια. Postea
 Conaca κονακα, & civitates similiter in hoc
 membro.

Legerda λεγερδα.	73 1/2	40
Mazara μαζαρα.	71 1/2	39
Anzeta ανζετα.	70	39
Sosa σοσα.	71 1/2	39
Becania βεκανια.	73 1/2	39
Becania βεκανια.	73 1/2	39
Sekia σεκια.	74	40
Thosria θοσρια.	74 1/2	39
Cholos χολος.	71 1/2	39
Siuana σιουα.	71 1/2	38
Arfamofia αρφαμοσια.	73	38
Cona κονα.	74 1/2	38

Ab orientali ptagafonium Tigridis τριγ-
 λος Αππια.

Bagraudaucia βαγρουδαυα, & quae sub ipsa
 Igondena ιγονδενα. Quia magis orientales.
 Cona κονα regio, & quae sub ipsa sunt,
 Mardi μαρδι.

Civitates autem similiter in hoc sunt mem-
 bro hac.

Talia ταλια.	71 1/2	40
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III ASIAE FO 82

Phora φορα.	76	40
Mira mirra.	78	40
Basia βασια.	76 1/2	40
Cholima χολιμα.	76 1/2	40
Terebia τερεβια.	76 1/2	40 1/2
Daudiana δαυδιανα.	77 1/2	40
Caputa καπυτα.	79 1/2	40
Antonia αντωνια.	78 1/2	40
Telbalana τελβαλανα.	76 1/2	39
Sia σια.	71 1/2	39
Phendia φενδια.	74 1/2	39
Tigranoceta τιγριανοκετα.	76 1/2	39
Sardus σαρδουα.	71 1/2	39
Coia κοια.	78	39

CYPRITVS.

CAPVT XIII

TABVLA III. ASIAE.



YPRVS ποταμὸς quae
 que versus ptago termi-
 natur.
 Ab occasu Pamphylis
 κατὰ τὸν secundum de-
 scriptionem hanc.

Acamas ακαμας extre- ma.	64 1/2	35
Paphos παφος προμ. ο.	64 1/2	35
Zephyrium ζεφυριον προμ. ο.	64 1/2	35
Paphos antiqua παφος παλαια.	64 1/2	35
Dipranum διπρανον προμ. ο.	64 1/2	34 1/2
A meridie man Aegreο atq; Syriae οὐρα in ista descriptionem hanc.		
Post Dipranum promontorium.		
Phanium φρανιον προμ. ο.	64 1/2	34 1/2
Citium κιτιον ciuitas.	65	35
Lysa λυσα fluvij ostia.	65 1/2	35 1/2
Citice κιτικε extrema.	65 1/2	34 1/2
Amathus αμαθος.	65 1/2	35 1/2
Tepa τεπα fluvij ostia.	66 1/2	35
Citium κιτιον ciuitas.	66 1/2	35
Dades δαδες extrema.	66 1/2	35
Theoni θεονι ciuitas & extrema.	66 1/2	35

Ab oriente ptago Syro secundum descri-
 ptionem hanc.

Post Theonis extrema.		
Pedaliu πεδαλιον προμ. ο.	67	35
Pedice πεδικον fluvij ostia.	66 1/2	35
Salmis σαλμις.	66 1/2	35
Elan ελαν extrema.	67	35
Clides κλιδες extrema.	67 1/2	35 1/2
A septentrione angustius Cibocumta defina ptionem hanc.		
Cirpasia κερπασια.	66 1/2	35 1/2

Achaeorum λιθος αχαιων ατα.	64 1/2	35
αχαιων λιθου, venerena.	66 1/2	35
Mazaria μαζαρια.	66 1/2	35 1/2
Cerania κερανια.	65 1/2	35 1/2
Lapithi λαπιθι flu ostia.	65 1/2	35 1/2
Lapithos λαπιθος ciuitas.	65 1/2	35 1/2
Crommyorum κρομμυων extrema.	65 1/2	36
Teli τελια.	65	36
Calynia καλυνια extrema.	64 1/2	35 1/2
Arinoc αρινοκα.	64 1/2	35 1/2
Creticia κρητικια Salaminia σαλαμινα contem- pendunt.		

Occidentalia Paphia ποταμ.
 Inuestigia meridionalia Amathusia αμαθουσια
 & Olympus mons.

Septentrionalia Clupeidia κλυπευδια
 & Olympus mons.

Civitates autem mediterraneae hae sunt:
 Chyros χυρος. 66 1/2 35 1/2
 Tritimudis τριτιμουδισ. 66 1/2 35 1/2
 Tamassus ταμασσοσ. 65 1/2 35 1/2

In ista penes istum sunt.
 Quae appellatur Clides κλιδες, quarum mor-
 dium gradus habet. 64 1/2 36
 Et Caprosium κερπασιον insularum medicum
 continet gradus. 67 1/2 35 1/2

SYRIAE DESCRIPTIO.

CAPVT XV

TABVLA III. ASIAE.



YRIA οὐρα terminatur
 A septentrione Cilicia &
 parte Cappadociae in
 caposium per Amanum
 αμανι montem lineam.
 Ab occasu Syro ptago se-
 cundum descriptionem hanc
 Post istum iuxta & Clide
 αμανι id est portus.

Syriae finis.		
Alexandria penes istum.	69 1/2	36
Mysiandrus μυσιανδρου.	69 1/2	35
Rhosus ρωσοσ.	69 1/2	35
Scopolus ισοβουλοσ η οσοσ.	69	35
Selucia selucia οσοσ.	68 1/2	35 1/2
Ortoeis ορτοεισ flu. ostia.	68 1/2	35
Fontes fluvij.	70	38
Polidum πολιδιον.	68 1/2	35
Herdia ηρδα.	68 1/2	35
Laodice λαδικα.	68 1/2	35 1/2
Gabala γαβαλα.	68 1/2	35 1/2
Platus πλατουσ.	68 1/2	34 1/2
Balanee βαλανεισ.	68 1/2	34 1/2

Phoeniciae φοινικια.

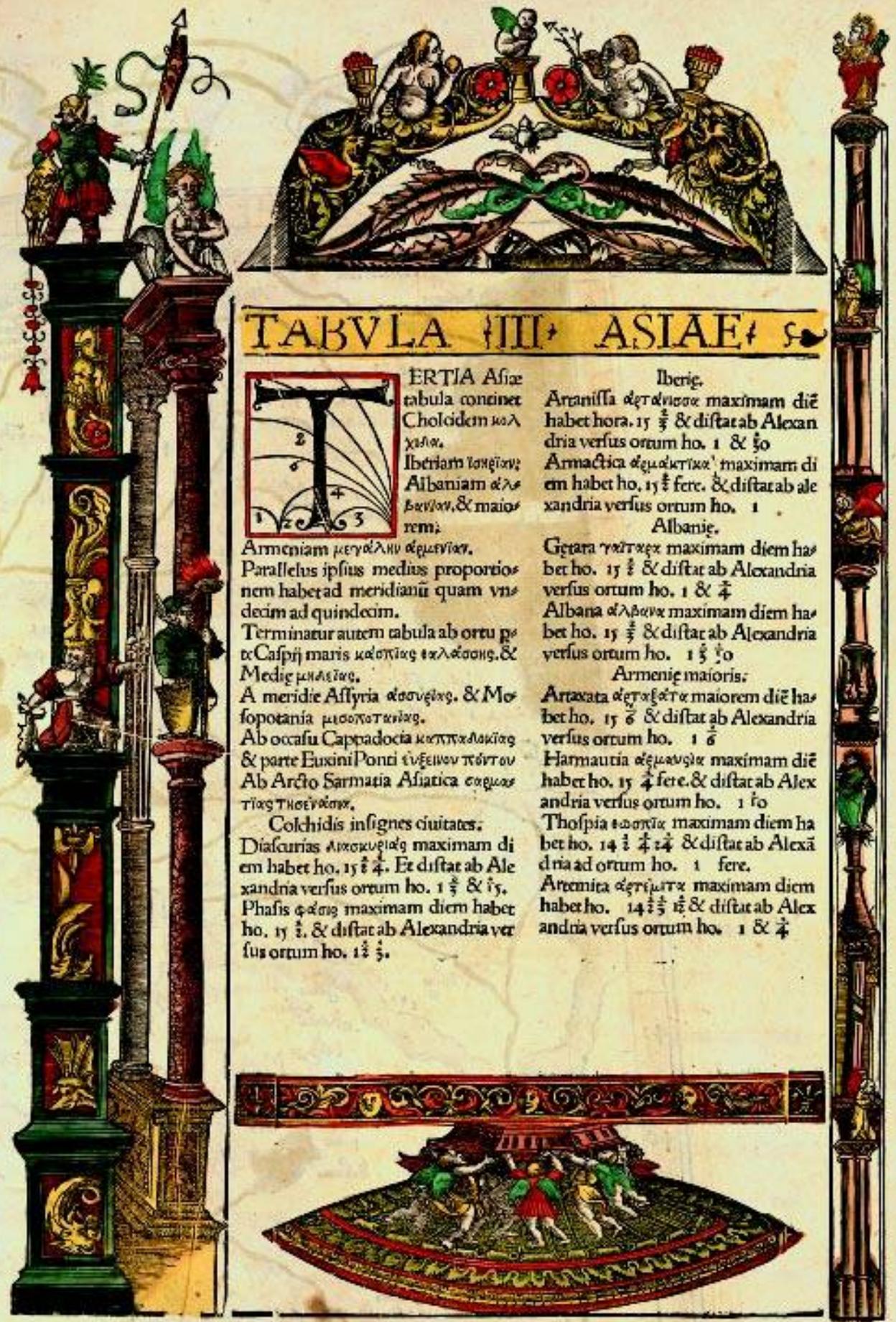


Fig. 43

This page is the description of the map of 'Armenia, Colchis, Iberia and Albania, Tabula III Asiae', from Ptolemy's *Geography*, prepared by Lorenzo Fries (Latin name – Laurentius Phrisias) and printed by J. Grüninger of Strasbourg (Argentorati) in 1522.

In the Ptolemaic texts each country is discussed in a dedicated chapter. At the beginning of each chapter there is a short description of the country, its geography and topography. This is followed by the gazetteer (names and coordinates of the towns, etc).

Where maps are included, more often than not each map is preceded by a concise description of the area and countries shown on the map, providing important information for each country.

Size 30x39cm

British Library – London, Maps C.1.d.11

Fig. 44

This map of 'Asia Minor' is from Ptolemy's *Geography*, prepared by Laurentius Phrisias (or Lorenzo Fries), and printed by J. Grüniger of Strasbourg (Argentorati) in 1522.

In this map most of the inland towns mentioned in the text of the *Geography* are shown in detail. See Figs 38 and 39 for list of names. For a comparison of various editions of Ptolemaic atlases edited by different cartographers, see also Figs 33 and 35.

Size 52x39cm

British Library – London, Maps C.1.d.11

TABVLA II ASIAE

Grad. long. valet. 47. mi.



habet diem m. ho. 5. 7.

habet diem m. ho. 17.
Clima. 5.

habet diem m. ho. 14. 3.

Para. hns die m. ho. 14. 3.
Clima. 4.

Fig. 45

This map, entitled 'Armenia, Iberia, Colchis et Albania', is from *Geographia Universalis vetus et nova complectens...*, dated 1540, by Sebastian Münster (1489–1552). It is a woodcut map, printed by Henricum Petrum in Basle.

The map is based on Ptolemy's map 'Tabula III Asiae'. It shows Armenia Maior (Greater Armenia) together with Iberia and Colchis (Georgia) and Albania (present-day Republic of Azerbaijan). The names of various cities are shown, together with Noah's Ark, which is depicted within the Caspian Sea in the shape of a house. To the west of the map lies Armenia Minor (Lesser Armenia).

Size app. 34x27cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG02

Also British Library – London, Maps C.1.c.3

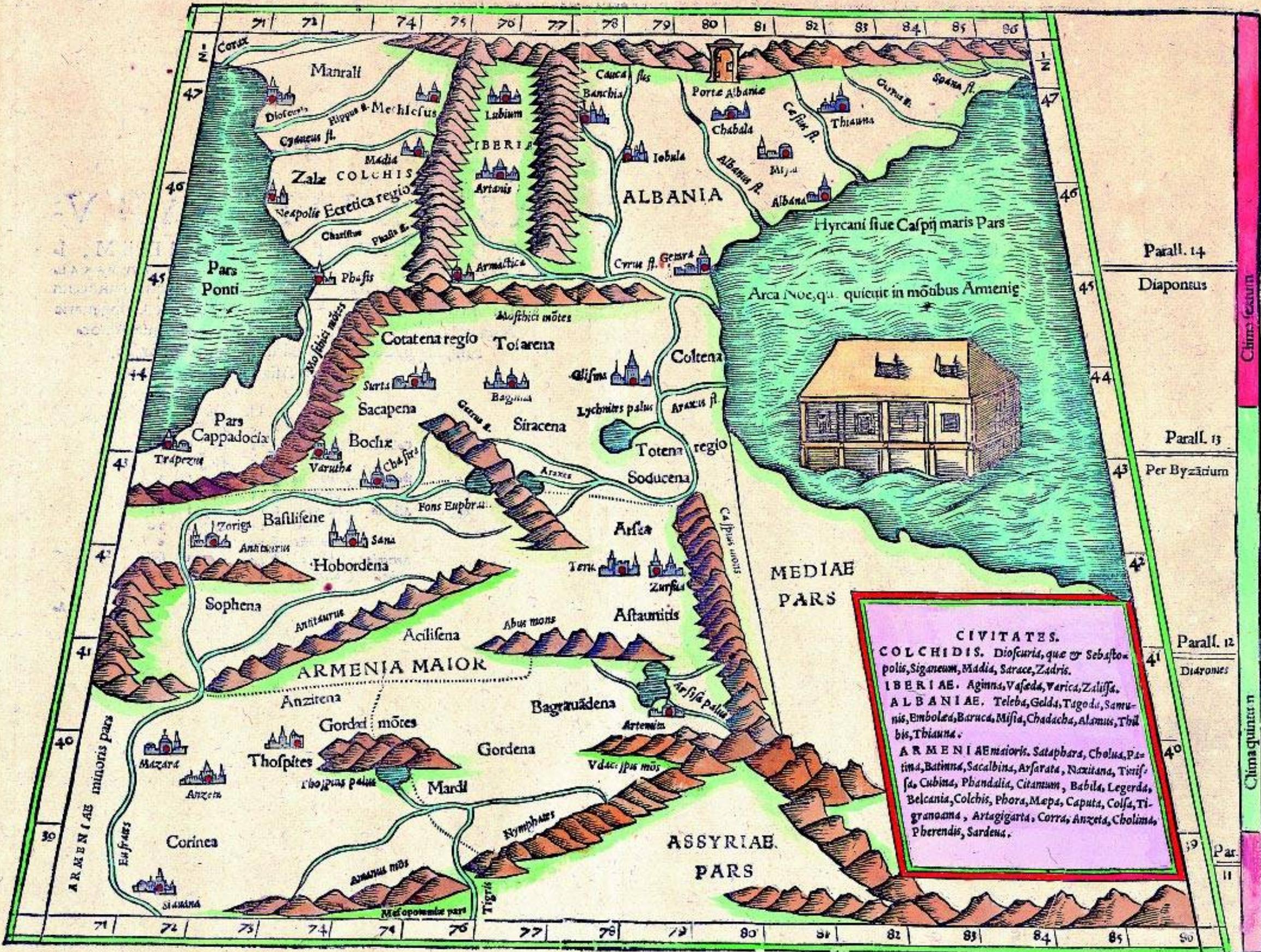


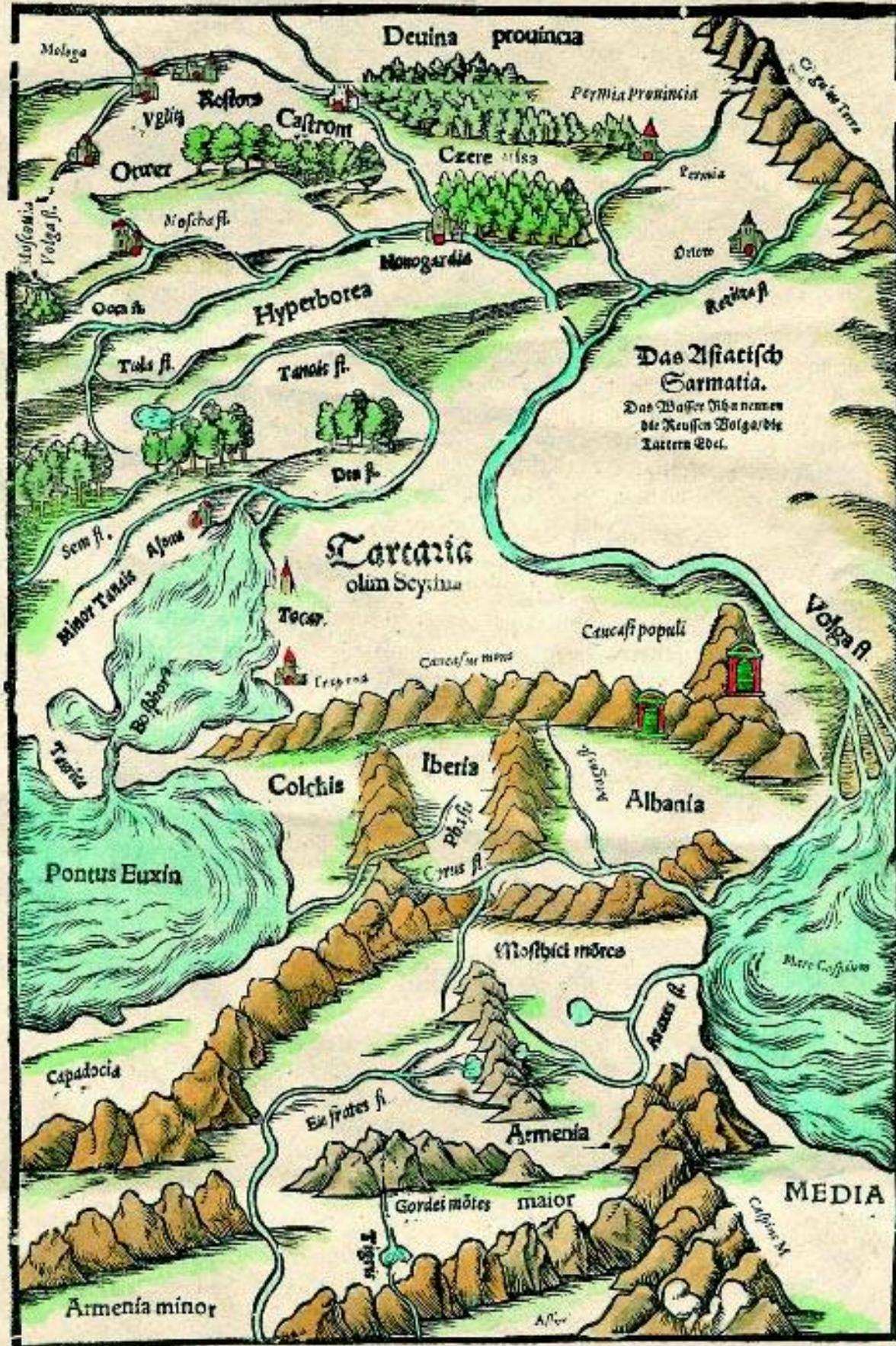
Fig. 46

Another map by Sebastian Münster (1489–1552), entitled ‘Tartaria & Asiatic Sarmatia’ (Russia), from his *Cosmographia*, dated 1544–45, printed in Basle. This is the most comprehensive geography book of the period and went through more than 36 editions between 1544 and 1628. It contains over 1200 pages and hundreds of etchings of figures and maps. The text describes all the countries and their peoples, habits and lifestyles, also giving details of the geographical features and plant and animal life. There are etchings of many fantastic creatures said to dwell in remote places.

The map shown here is ‘Tabula II Asiae’ of Ptolemy’s *Geography*. It is a woodcut map printed in old German. The map shows the European and Asiatic parts of Russia, down to the Caucasus Mountains. Armenia is shown south of these mountain ranges. The entire lower section of the map is extremely compressed and distorted.

Size app. 18x33cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG01



viel gezänckts vnder den Edlen/also das sie einander erwürgt/am meisten die Brüder. Das Landt ist vast Mōsig/vnd voll Rhors vnd Rhorstengel/die da bringen Bewürtz/Calamus Aromaticus genannt. Das arm Batrisvolck wird hart darinn beschwärt/vnd oft vberfallen/mie Weib vnd Kindt hinweg geführt vnd verkauft. Die Edlen dörffen kein Kauffmanschafft treiben/allein mögē sie ihre Raub verkaufen/sagen: Dem Adel gebür dz Vold zu re;



Fig. 47/47a

Pierre Desceliers (1487–1553), one of the leading French cartographers and hydrographers, produced several portolan charts of the world, two of which are reproduced here, including their details. Only a few of his charts have survived.

His 'Mappamonde' is a map of the world extending from the Americas to Japan and the Pacific Ocean, drawn on vellum, beautifully prepared, illustrated, decorated and coloured. It was produced in 1546, possibly near Calais, France, where Desceliers was parish priest. The interesting feature of the map is that the texts and pictures to the north of the equator are inverted. It can be deduced that due to its large size it was unsuitable for hanging and was intended for spreading over a table, where it could easily be read from both sides. The map shows the world on a flat plane, without any projection, which makes it similar to Mercator's variable scale projection in shape only, lacking the latter's accuracy.

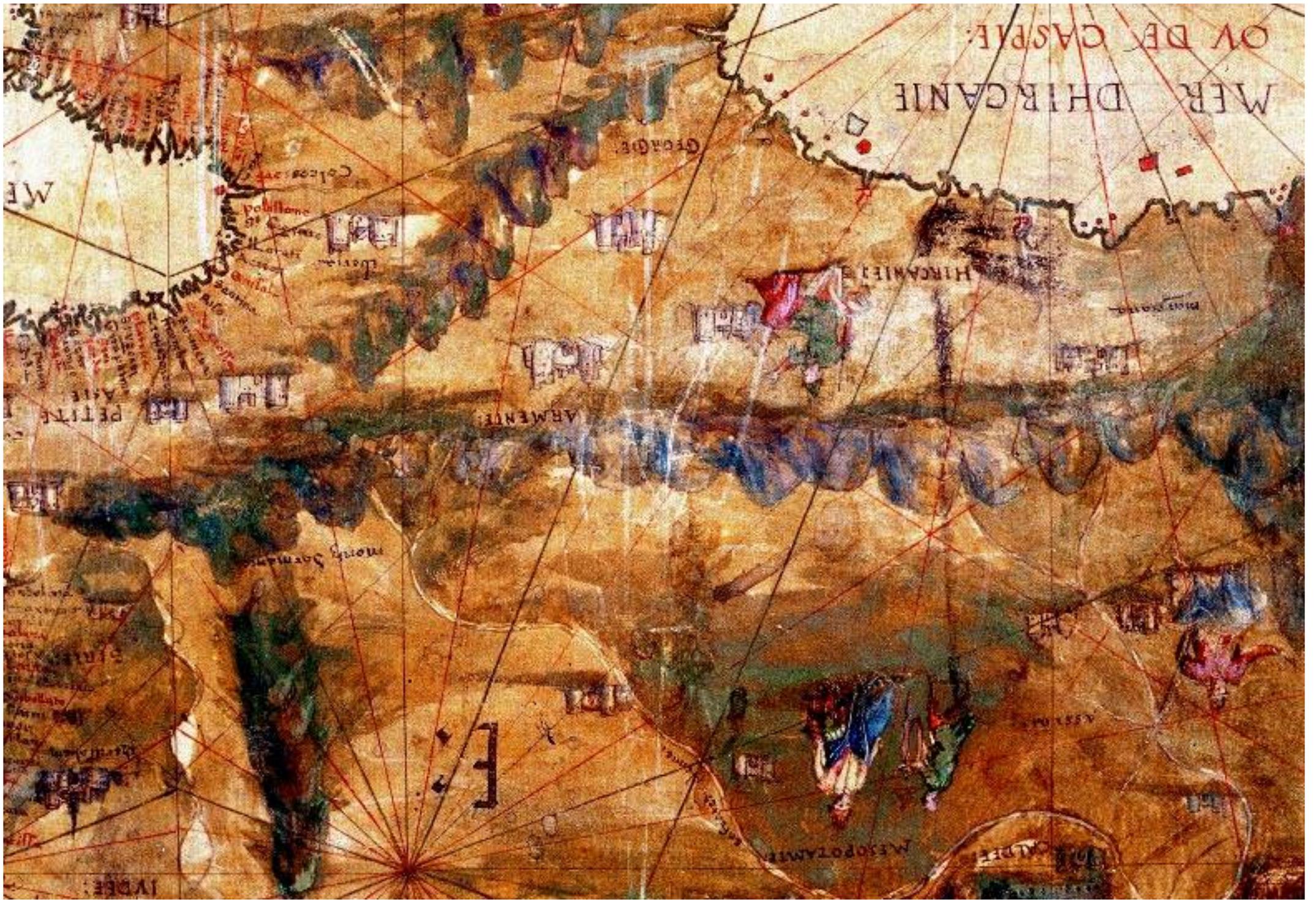
The map depicts all parts of the world with the emphasis on ports and navigational requirements. Inland a few cities and countries are also shown, together with drawings of various views. Multicolour compass and wind direction lines criss-cross the map.

The detail Fig. 47a shows the area of the Middle East that contains Armenia and the Armenian Plateau, including the mountain ranges and the rivers fed from them.

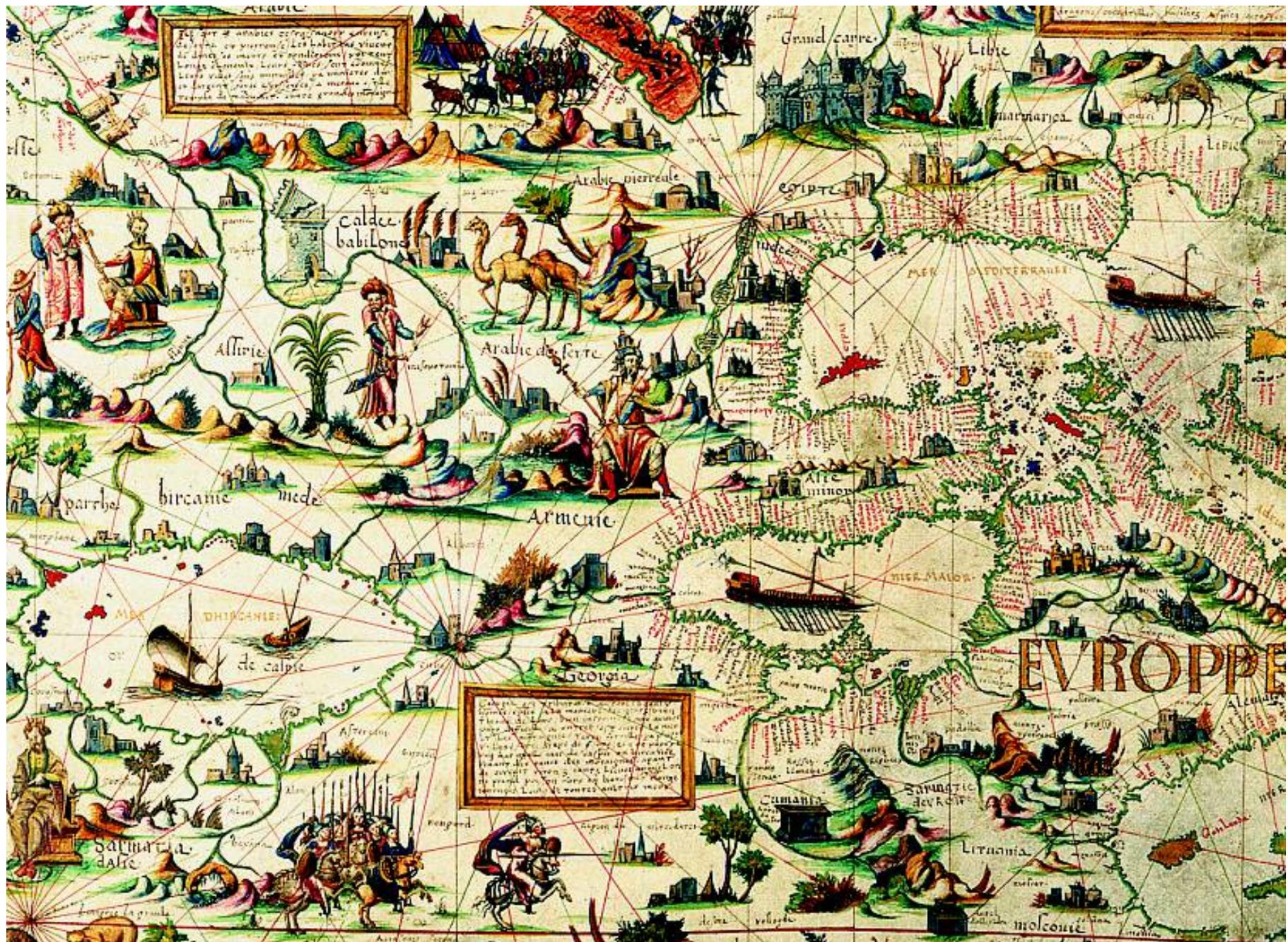
Reproduced by courtesy of the Director and Librarian of John Rylands University Library, Manchester, UK.

Size 260x130cm

John Rylands Library – Manchester, French MS1







48a

Fig. 48/48a

Pierre Desceliers' (1487–1553) other portolan chart of the world is also reproduced here.

Much of what has been said about the shape and size of Desceliers' map of Fig. 47 is also applicable to this map.

His 'Planisphere' is a map of the world extending from the Americas to Japan and the Pacific Ocean. It is a very large map on vellum, beautifully produced, illustrated and decorated, and vividly coloured. This chart has many more detailed decorations and descriptive texts than his previous map of Fig. 47. It was produced in 1550 in Montmorency, France.

This planisphere-type chart is also intended for being spread over a table and has bi-directional texts and illustrations.

The map depicts all parts of the world with special emphasis on ports and navigational requirements. Inland cities and countries are also shown, together with drawings of city views, people and animals, as well as historical and mythical descriptive texts. Multicolour compass and wind direction lines, loxodromes, criss-cross the map. As a result of the interest of merchants in Far Eastern islands, many details of these islands and seas are depicted in the chart, most of them imaginary.

Fig. 48a is a small detail of this map, showing the area of the Middle East that includes Armenia.

Size 215x165cm

British Library – London, Add. MS 24065

Fig. 49

This portolan map of 'Russia, Tartaria and part of Europe and Asia' is page 17 of the atlas of Battista Agnese (d. 1564), drawn in 1553. Agnese produced over a hundred manuscript atlases, each with various numbers of maps. These were very carefully prepared and coloured, and had almost the quality of manuscript illuminations. They were highly prized as works of art, hence many have survived. He seems to have favoured the colour green, which is dominant in almost all of his maps.

The map depicted here covers the area of Russia and the Middle East. There are two Armenias mentioned, presumably Maior and Minor, located between Persia, Georgia and Turkey. The River Euphrates is shown as having its sources in Armenia.

The atlas show the sovereigns of various countries such as Moscovy, Tartaria, Turkey, Georgia and Persia, but no sovereign is shown in Armenia, since at that time the country was under foreign occupation and had no independent king. The map also describes various important historical events.

Size 59x49cm

Museo Correr – Venice, Port. I, tav.XVII

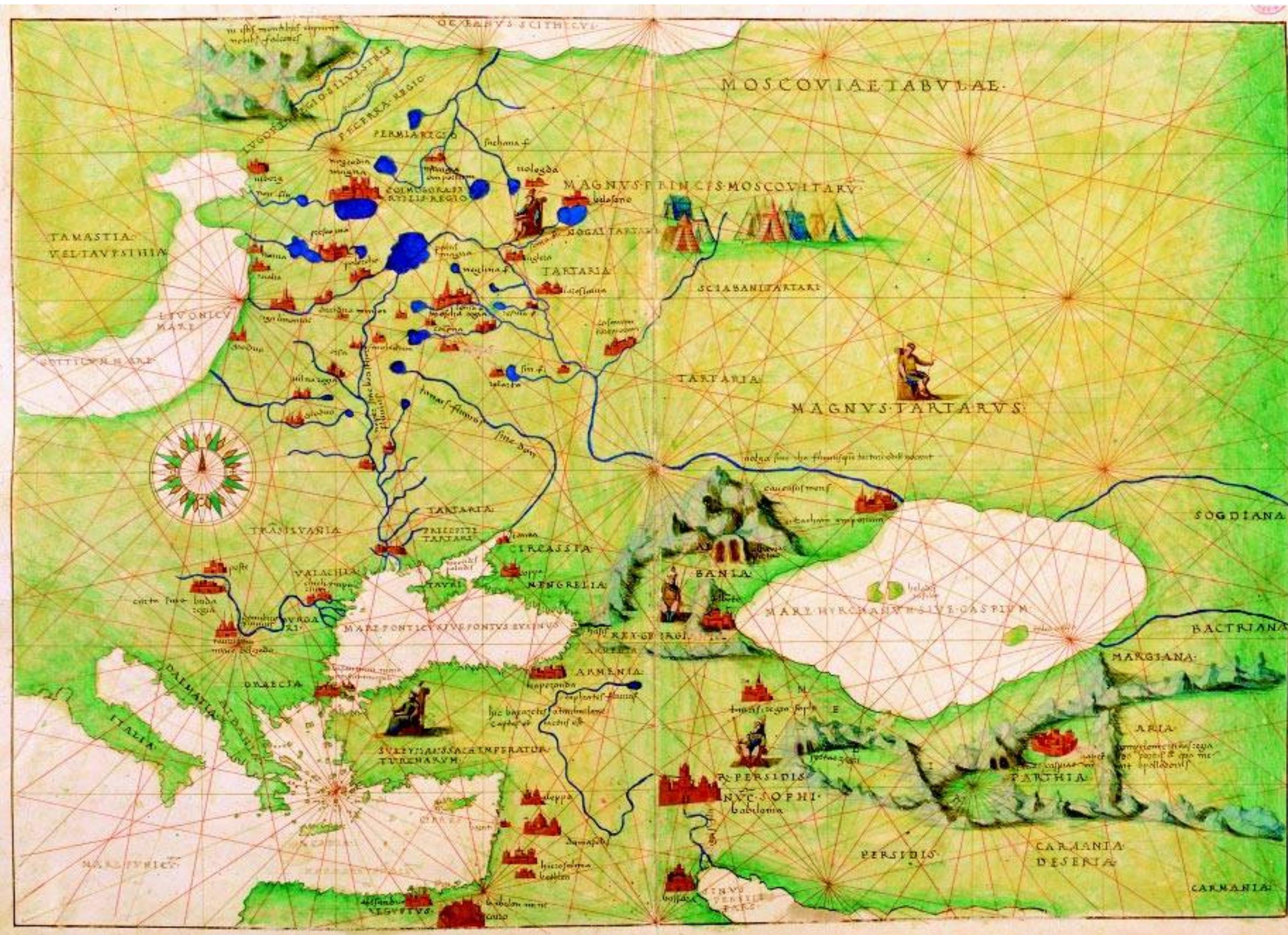


Fig. 50

The Portuguese chartmaker Diego Homem (1530–76) was also known as Diogo Homen. After being expelled from Portugal he first lived in England and then settled in Venice.

His portolan charts are richly decorated, ornate and beautifully coloured. The seas abound with fighting ships and coloured rhumb lines, while the inland areas are filled with the figures of armies, kings, people, exotic and imaginary animals and natives, as well as geographical features of the land. His charts are of the highest quality and are also considered works of art.

The portolan reproduced here is of the western Mediterranean area, including North Africa, Spain and Italy. This is from his atlas produced in 1558, which has 12 charts on vellum. See also Fig. 53.

Size 72x58cm

British Library – London, Add. MS 5415A, f 6



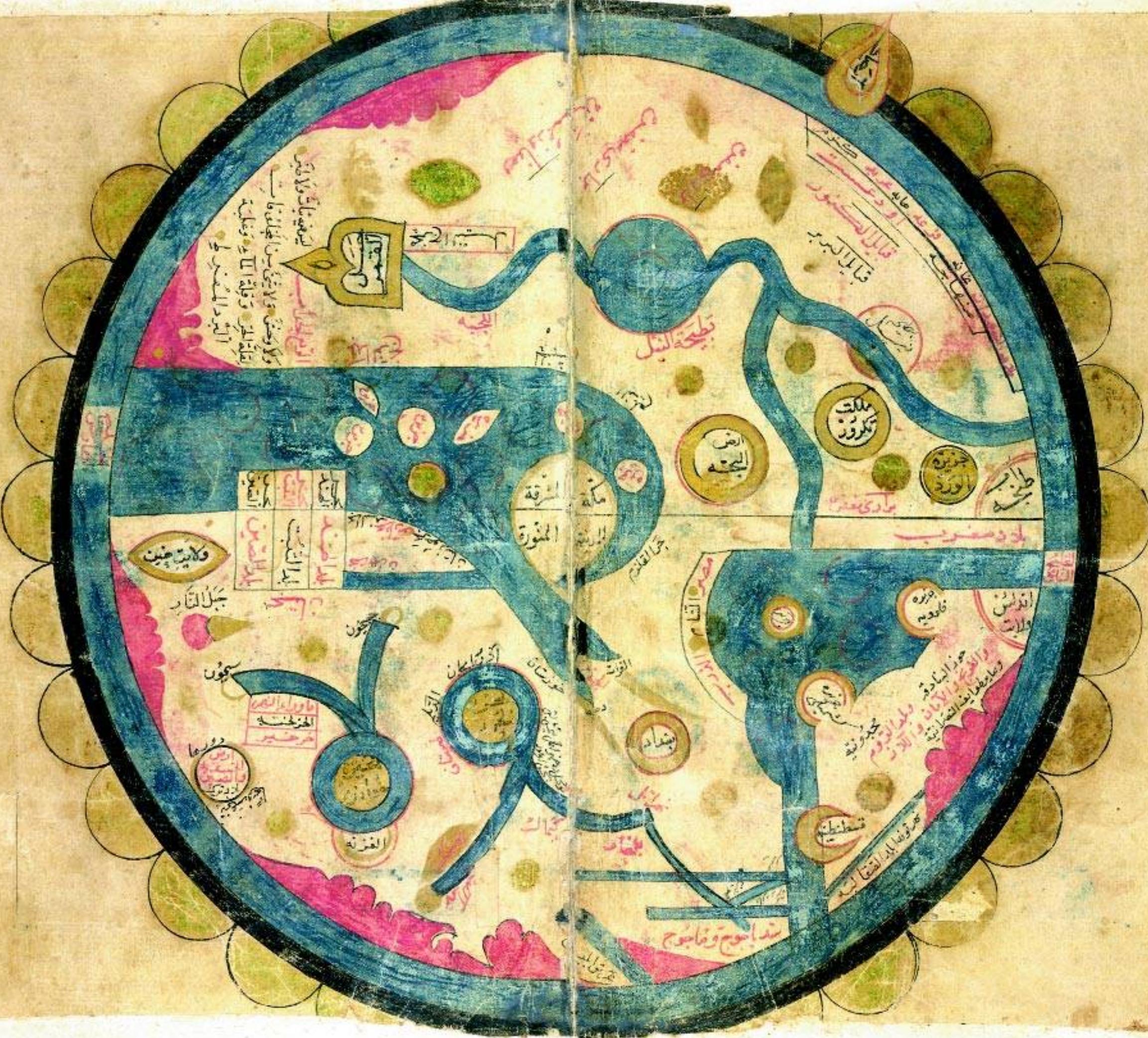
Fig. 51

Ibn-Hatīb ul-Rūmī was yet another Arab geographer, who wrote a manuscript on geography entitled *Navâdir el-Garâ'ib ve Mavârid al-'Acâ'ib* (*Marvellous Things of Creation and Wondrous Things in Existence*). This manuscript includes a typical Islamic world map, where the emphasis is on the Islamic countries. The map has south at the top. It is a Turkish translation dated AH 970 (1562/63 CE) of the work of the Arab geographer Ümar ibn al-Wardî, whose original text is dated 850 AH (1446 CE).

The map is a very typical Islamic representation of the world. The large sea shown on the left is a combination of the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean with four floating unnamed islands. That on the right is the Mediterranean, with the downward branching Black Sea. The two gold-coloured circles at bottom left are the Caspian and the Khwarazm (Aral) Seas. To their right the city of Baghdad is shown inside a golden circle, located between the Rivers *Dejleh* and *Farat* (Tigris and Euphrates). The large river at the top is the Nile, which is fed from the Mountains of the Moon and passing through a lake reaches the Mediterranean.

Size 17.5x25cm

British Library – London, Or. MS 13201 ff 2b/3a



البحر الهندي العظيم
والبحر العربي
والبحر الأبيض المتوسط
والبحر الأسود
والبحر الأحمر
والبحر الأصفر

البحر الهندي العظيم

Fig. 52

The Maggiolos were a family of cartographers from Genoa. Because of fierce competition from the Agnese family, they moved and settled in Venice, an important centre for the production of portolan charts. This chart was made by Giacomo Maggiolo and dates from 1563.

The chart is a highly decorative one, coloured vividly and finished in gold leaf. Many towns and geographic features are depicted, including the sovereigns of various countries. In this section of the map the figure under the colourful tent is *Lo Gran Turco*, the Sultan. Just above it in red letters one can see *Armenia*. The end of the Red Sea can be seen coloured red.

The chart also shows the mountains of Armenia and the River Euphrates, which is fed from these mountains, all in typical portolan style.

Size 102x85cm

Bibliothèque Nationale de France – Paris, Rés. S.G. Y 1704

Fig. 53

For biographical details of Diego Homem, whose second chart is reproduced here, see the description of Fig. 50.

This chart of Homem shows the eastern Mediterranean up to and including Armenia, which can be seen on the edge of the map. The chart was made c. 1570. In this chart, unlike other portolans of the Italian school (Figs 24, 25, 26), in the area of Armenia, the rivers and Mount Ararat are not shown.

Size 73x107cm

Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana – Bar. Lat. 4431B



Fig. 54

This Islamic world map is dated 977 AH/1570 CE and is from the manuscript entitled *Kitâb al-bad' wa al-Târikh* (Book of the Beginnings and History). The manuscript is attributed to Ibn-Sâid or al-Ďâwî al-Fârsî. The origin of the map, however, goes back to the Islamic cartography of the twelfth or thirteenth centuries.

Here we have east at the top, which is unusual for Islamic world maps. The map is a later version of the Balkhi school of Islamic cartography and is a good representation of the eastern hemisphere. The depiction of the seas and landmasses here is a near accurate reflection of their relative positions. Here the mountains are brown, seas are dark green, and rivers light green. The climatic zones are also indicated, with red lines.

Constantinople is shown on the narrow strait that connects the Mediterranean to the Black Sea, which would be the representation of the Bosphorus. To the east of the Black Sea is the Caspian Sea, which is the rectangular lake at the centre of the map, with two islands (which do not exist). Below the Caspian (to its west) lies a large mountain mass – possibly the Caucasus – with a second one further south, which is probably the depiction of the Armenian Highlands. Between the two mountain ranges lies *Armanieh*, Armenia. *Khorasan* is situated to the west of Armenia and the cities of *Bab-ul-Abwab* (Derbend) and *Shirwan* are to its north, within the territory of *Deilam*. To its south the cities of *Hamadan* and *Baghdad* are shown.

The names of many countries and cities appear across the map. The Indian Ocean at the south of the map is populated by a multitude of islands.

Size c. 285mm dia.

Bodleian Library – Oxford, MS Laud. Or. 317 ff 9v–10r

وحصل مجلسه في خلق الارض قال
 الله تعالى الا جعل لكم الارض فراشا
 والسماء بناء الابية وتكثيرها كتبر
 في الغراء اذ اعلم ان الكلام
 في خلق الارض على سبعة اوجوه
 البية الاول في خلق الارض
 وكيفية روات الروات
 بالفاض مختلفة ومعالج
 منقفة وان السافل
 لما اراد ان خلق الارض
 والسموات خلق
 حوضه خطرا.



وهذه الدائرة صفة الارض والبحر
 المحيط والجار الخارجة منه واما ما
 السبعة المحذوثة عاريا ولا تسمى
 الخندق والسرخس مع ما وجدوها
 في كتاب بكليموس ابو شاذي
 ويقال ان الارض
 هي صيغة الارض الاولى
 تسمى احيانا الثانية
 تسمى بسبعة الثالثة
 تسمى اقبلا الرابعة
 تسمى بكتبا الخامسة
 تسمى ببلد السادسة
 تسمى بسبعة السابعة
 تسمى اقبلا الثامنة
 والاسم اعلاه
 الفروان سبعة ابط
 جراتا وبسائطها
 ومقادير وقت
 الصاع وكجات

Fig. 55

Gerardus Mercator's (1512–94) map of 'Armenia Maior, Iberia, Colchis et Albania' from his *Tabulae Geographicae Claudii Ptolemei* is based on his definitive version of the *Geography* and was printed in 1578, with many later editions. The map has a large and decorative cartouche placed in the Caspian Sea and a sea serpent in the Black Sea. This atlas is one of Mercator's most important accomplishments.

For biographical data regarding Mercator see Section 10 of 'A brief history', above.

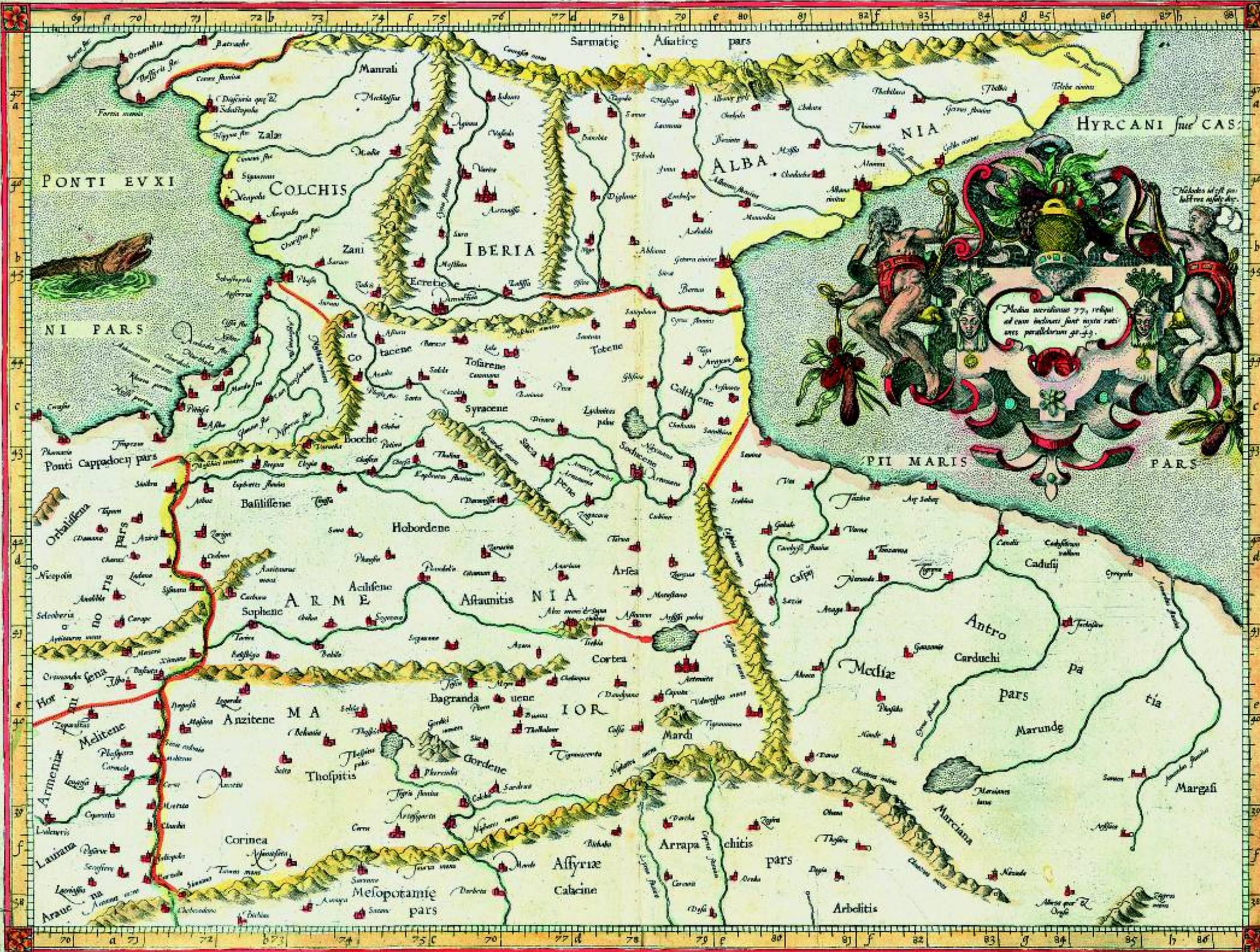
There are two major lakes shown in Armenia Maior, Thospitis and Arssis (Arjesh), both of which are Armenian names for Lake Van. The locations of towns and cities are very approximate, a feature common to the Ptolemaic maps. Armenia Minor starts from the western edge of the map. Atropatene (Azerbaijan) is shown to the south of the River Arax, within the territory of Media (Persia).

As in other editions of Ptolemy's maps, the Armenian towns easily recognizable are *Thospitis* (Van), *Artameta*, *Artaxata* (Artashat), *Armauira* (Armavir), *Tigranocerta*, *Baugauana* (Bagrewan), *Arsamosata* (Arshamashat), *Naxuana* (Nakhijevan), *Chorsa* (Kars) and *Terva* (Yerevan).

Size 46x35cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG29

Also British Library – London, Maps C.1.e.3





56a

Fig. 56/56a

Gerard de Jode (1509–91) was a contemporary of Mercator and Ortelius, who worked in Antwerp. In the same year that Mercator published his *Tabulae Geographicae* based on the work of Ptolemy (1578), de Jode published his updated and corrected modern atlas, which was based on the works of Giacomo Gastaldi (1500–65). Gastaldi, after trying his hand at Ptolemaic maps, had prepared an updated set of maps of Europe and Asia, which were published from 1559 to 1564. These were to become the source of de Jode's maps. Until then only Ortelius had been able to leave Ptolemaic cartographic traditions behind, and in 1570 had produced his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, which included a collection of much more modern maps.

De Jode's map is entitled 'First Part of Asia' and shows the south-western parts of that continent, including the Persian and Ottoman Empires and the Caucasus. It is from his atlas *Speculum Orbis Terrarum* (Mirror of the Globe), which dates from 1578 and is very rare. The map shows Armenia, interestingly depicted with two different names. The Eastern part is named 'Armenia Province', while the Ottoman-occupied area is named 'Turcomani'.

The map shows three lakes, whose geographical and relative positions are incorrect. Lake Van, as well as the region of Shirvan, is shown south of the Caspian Sea within Persian territory. Azerbaijan is shown as *Adilbegia*, and is located a long way south of the Caspian, south-east of Lake Urmia. The names of the Armenian cities of *Bitlis*, *Vostan*, *Van* (shown near Lake Urimiah), *Mush* and *Malazkert* (here shown as *Malezirt*) are recognizable. Generally speaking the locations of towns, as well as routes of the rivers, are very approximate.

For a detail of the region of Armenia see Fig. 56a.

Size 51x30cm

Courtesy of Jonathan Potter, London



Fig. 57

This Islamic map of the world is from a copy of the Persian translation of al-Qazwīnī's book *Athār-al-Bilād wa Akhbār al-Ibād* – آثار البلاد و اخبار العباد (*Monuments of Places and History of God's Bondsmen*) estimated to date from 1580. This is another version of the much simpler map shown in Fig. 19. The present map is a highly decorative one in silver and gold.

Like many other maps of al-Qazwīnī it shows climatic zones and indeed the emphasis of the map is on climatic observations and detailed descriptions. The map has south at top. In the northern zone the inscription reads, *There is not enough sun and due to the cold there are no animals here.* The southern climatic zone is inscribed with *There is no information about this region and Due to the extreme heat there are no animals in this region.*

The north polar area bears the inscription *In this region from Aries to Libra is one day and from Libra to Aries is one night.* The inscription at the south pole reads *From the beginning of Libra to the end of Pisces is one day and from Aries to the end of Virgo – one night.* This shows the extent of Islamic cartographers' knowledge regarding the solar day cycles, a fact not altered by the possibility that these were added to the original by copiers at a later date.

The sea to the left (east) is the Pacific Ocean and the one in the middle is the Indian Ocean with the Persian Gulf. Arabia is the circular bulge protruding into the Indian Ocean. The River Nile is shown with eight tributaries, which join together to flow into the Mediterranean. The Black Sea branches from the Mediterranean and extends northwards to join the ocean at the north of the landmass. The Rivers Tigris and Euphrates are shown connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Persian Gulf. Parts of the Caspian Sea can be seen partially obscured by the binding in the centrefold of the map. The Rivers Arax and Kura are also depicted joining and flowing into the Caspian, the former connected to the River Tigris and the latter to the Black Sea. Between the Tigris and Arax Rivers the inscription *Armanieh* (Armenia) can faintly be made out. Armenia is flanked by the cities of *Tabriz* and *Erzerum*.

The small rectangular lake at the left (east) of the fold is the Sea of Aral, with the Rivers *Jaihun* (Oxus, or Amu Darya) and *Seihun* (Sir Darya) flowing into it.

Size app. 30.5cm dia.

Walters Art Gallery – Baltimore, Ref. W 593 ff 52v–53r

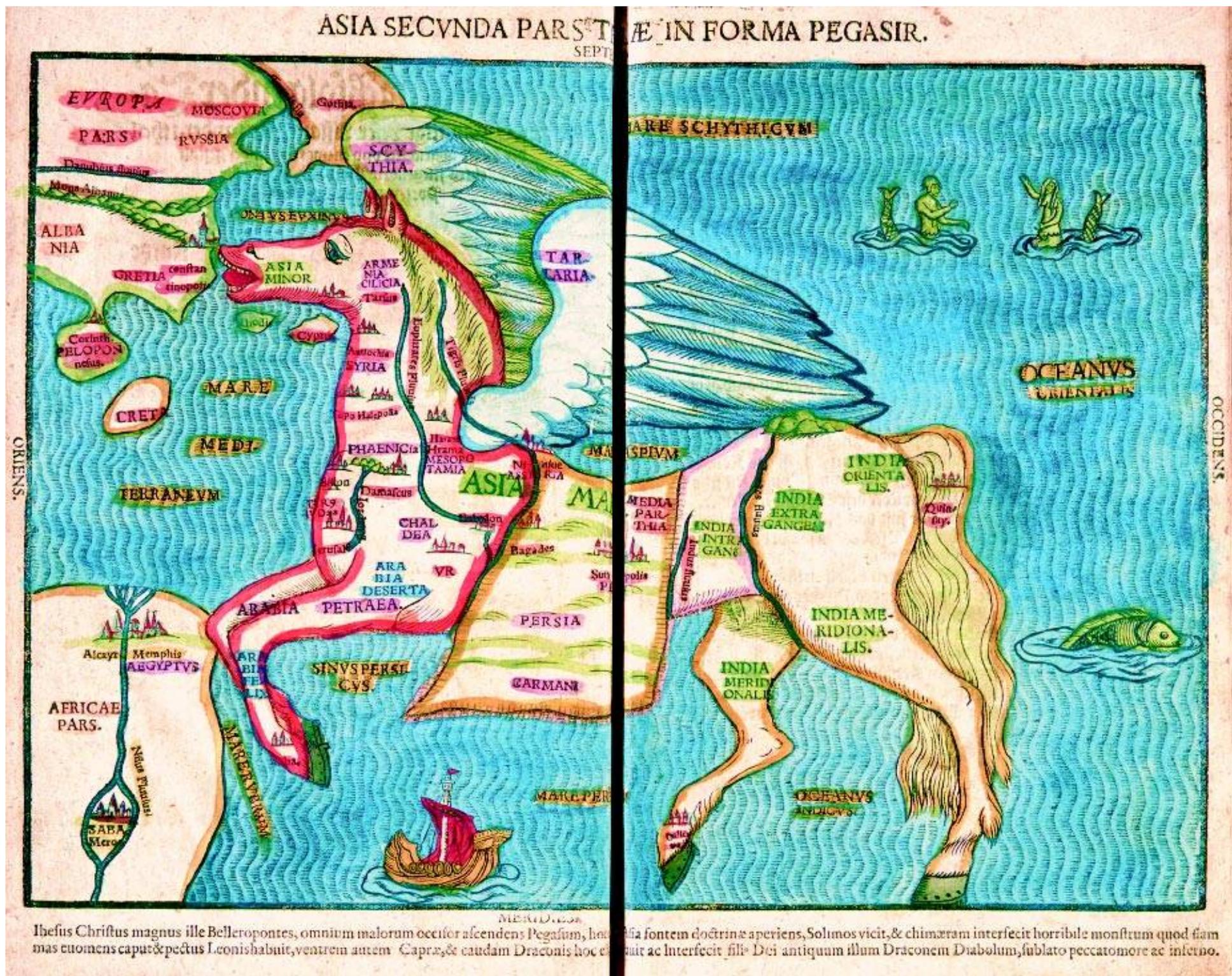


Fig. 58

This map of 'Asia' is a curiosity map. In the shape of the flying horse Pegasus. The map was prepared by Heinrich Bunting and was printed in Hanover in 1581.

In this map Asia Minor is represented by the head of Pegasus, with the Black Sea above it. The breast of the horse represents present-day Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Iraq, with the legs representing Arabia, albeit somewhat narrow and slim, and the hanging saddlecloth representing

Persia. The rest of the torso and the wings represent Asia proper including Tartaria and Hyrcanea, as far east as India and Indo-China. China is presented as the horse's tail.

In this map Armenia is located just behind the horse's eye, depicted as the source of the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris. The Cilician port of Tarsus is also shown.

Size app. 32x25cm. Museum of Israel – Jerusalem, Bier Collection

Fig. 59

The map of 'Asia' from Gerardus Mercator's (1512–94) *Atlas sive Cosmographicae Meditationes de Fabrica Mundi et Fabricati Figura*, printed in Duisburg, 1595, by his sons.

According to the accepted practice of the time, Armenia is here called Turcomania, and is shown divided between the Turkish and the Persian Empires. Most of the details shown are correct, but their geographical locations are not. This is a typical sixteenth- and seventeenth-century map of Asia, as produced by many other cartographers of the period.

Size 47x38cm

British Library – London, Maps C.3.c.4



ASIA

ex magna orbis terrę
descriptione Gerardi
Mercatoris delumpta,
factio et industria
G.M. Iunioris.

Fig. 60

Map of the 'Turkish Empire' from Abraham Ortelius' (1528–98) atlas *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, published in Amsterdam, in Latin in 1595. It is on page 110 of the atlas. Ortelius' atlas was so popular that it had 41 editions in a variety of languages and the later editions contained 219 full-sized maps.

For biographical details of Ortelius see Section 10 of 'A brief history', above.

The map shows the Turkish (Ottoman) Empire and the adjacent countries. Part of Armenia, extending to Lake Van is called Turcomania and is located within Turkey. Lake Van is called Akhtamar, which is the name of the island located in the lake. The map is very distorted, showing the city of *Bachu* (Baku) and Lake Van south of the Caspian Sea. The name *Bingul* appears twice near two different lakes, creating further confusion regarding the identity of the lakes. This was a common feature in maps of the time, which were copied from each other.

Size 49x37cm

British Library – London, Maps C.2.d.6



TAR... TARIAE PARS.

MARE MAGNVM d. PONTVS EVHEVVS

MARE DE BACHVS d. CASPIVM MARE ET HYRCANVM

Saraceni
Tandem in regni
turci imperatoris
dominio

REGNI PERSIAE
PARS, QVOD HODIE
A SOPHVS GVBERNATVR.

ORMVS Regnum procerum habet Regem
Ludovicum Regem arabiarum: contraque totum
Arabiam imperator ad Egiptum A. 1517. ad
C. 1518. per nos partem Aegypti Peris
per aliam fratrem Bahadur regem sicut
fuit Peris: Cuius imperium est orbis Ormus
in gulfu Arabum sita regnum videtur.

ORIENS.

Libyz deserta.

Sub C. Reuocato, ab Heron Pro.
erunt partem regnum memoris.
Regis Tuncian. et Soliman Aegypti
fuit, hodie vero Solimanus regni:
ex hocq. d. sicut indicatur.

VULGARE REGNI
PARS.

AFRICA

TURCICI IMPERII
DESCRPTIO.

Concordia parue res crescunt,
Discordia magnas dilabuntur.

MERIDIES.

Fig. 61

This map, entitled 'Alexandri Magni Macedonis Expeditio', is Map Z from Abraham Ortelius' (1528–98) atlas *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, published in Amsterdam, in Latin, in 1595.

The map covers the geographical area that Alexander conquered, starting with India and extending to Anatolia and Greece. In this map the two Armenian lakes Areesa and Thospitis are shown, which are in fact the Armenian names given to the same lake (Arjesh and Toshpa). In all probability here they refer to the lakes of Van and Urmia, which are incorrectly shown connected with a river and being the source of the River Tigris. This error manifests itself in many maps of the same era.

The inset in the bottom left-hand section of the map is the Oracle of Ammon Jupiter. The cartouche is the dedication of the map by Ortelius to Henrico Schotio of Antwerp.

Size 49x37cm

British Library – London, Maps C.2.d.6

Fig. 62

This map, entitled 'Peregrinationis Divi Pauli Typus Corographicus', is Map D from Abraham Ortelius' (1528–98) atlas *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, published in Amsterdam, in Latin, in 1595.

The map depicts the countries that St Paul visited during his pilgrimages, including Armenia Minor, but Armenia Maior has been omitted from the area covered. The map has two scenes from his travels.

There is also a quotation from the Bible (Corinthians 5, Chapter 2, verses 6–9) pertaining to the travels.

Size 49x37cm

British Library – London, Maps C.2.d.6

Fig. 63

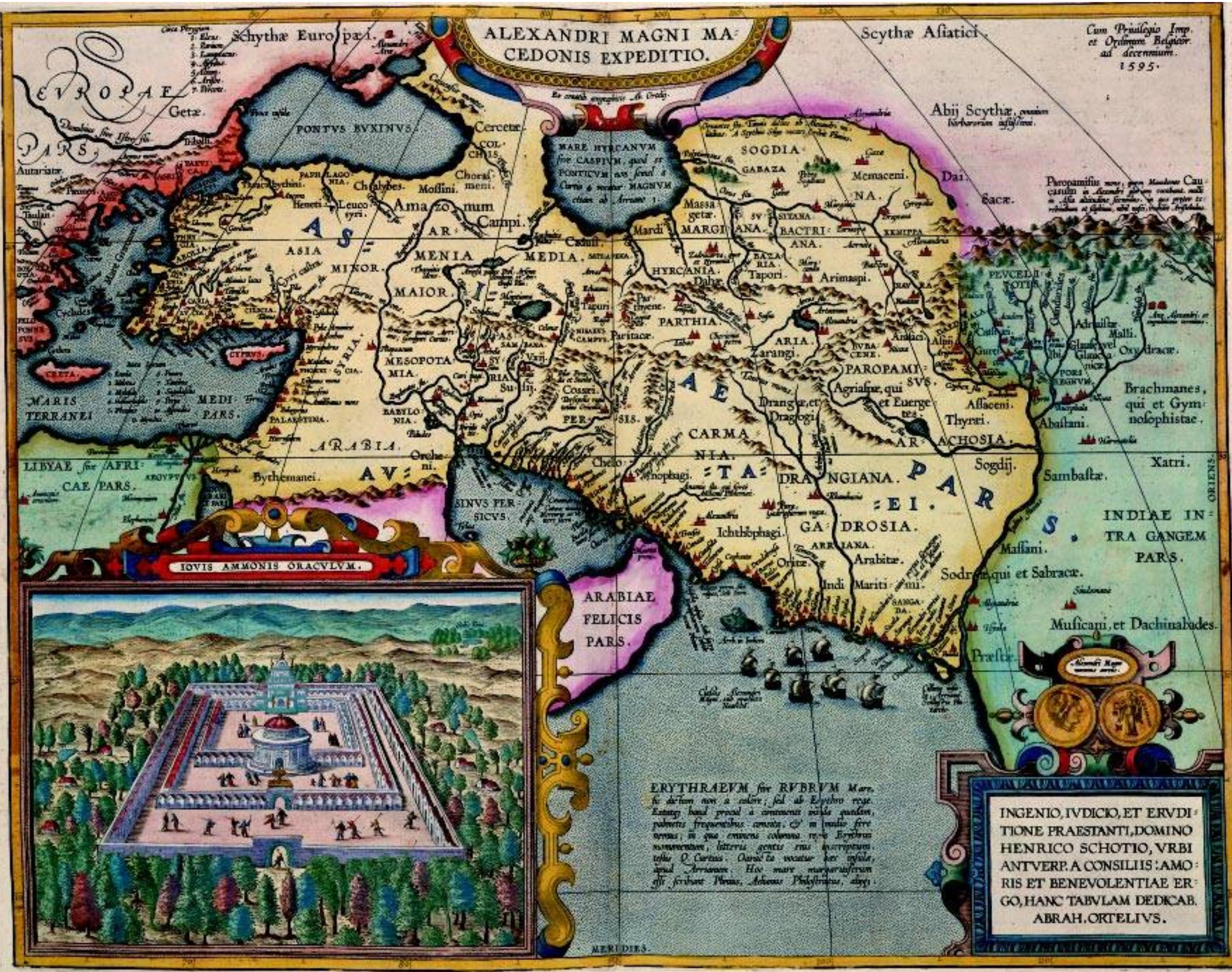
This map, entitled 'Romani Imperii Imago', is Map G from Abraham Ortelius' (1528–98) atlas *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, published in Amsterdam, in Latin, in 1595.

The map shows the area covered by the Roman Empire, including part of Armenia. It depicts the genealogy of the emperors as well as a short history of the Roman Empire, inside one of the cartouches.

The two medallions on the map are inscribed 'Rome, your name is fated to rule the World' and 'To Romulus, the founder of the eternal city'.

Size 49x37cm

British Library – London, Maps C.2.d.6



ALEXANDRI MAGNI MACEDONIS EXPEDITIO.

Cum Privilegio Imp. et Oratorum Belgiorum ad decennium. 1595.

- 1. Eliaz.
- 2. Rarion.
- 3. Lantacian.
- 4. Affric.
- 5. Almy.
- 6. Arlye.
- 7. Nivon.

IOVIS AMMONIS ORACVLVM.



ERYTHRAEVM sive RVBRVM Mare, si dictum non a colore, sed ab Erythra rege. Estque haec prope a comenentis velle quidem, portus frequentibus curuis, et in medio sine arenis, in quo emittens coluana, et Erythra nomen habet, litteris gentis eius inscriptum, teste P. Curtius. Quod et vocatur per insula, quod Arrianus. Hoc mare maris arabicum est, scribit Plinius, Athenus Philostratus, alij.

INGENIO, IVDICIO, ET ERVDITIONE PRAESTANTI, DOMINO HENRICO SCHOTIO, VRBI ANTVERP. A CONSILIIS AMORIS ET BENEVOLENTIAE ERGO, HANC TABVLAM DEDICAB. ABRAH. ORTELIVS.

MERIDIES.



PEREGRINATIONIS DIVI PAVLI
TYPVS COROGRAPHICVS.

In quo et noui testamenti, in primis autem apostolorum historiae,
à sancto Luca descriptae, omnia ferè loca geogra-
phica, oculis inspicenda, exhibentur.

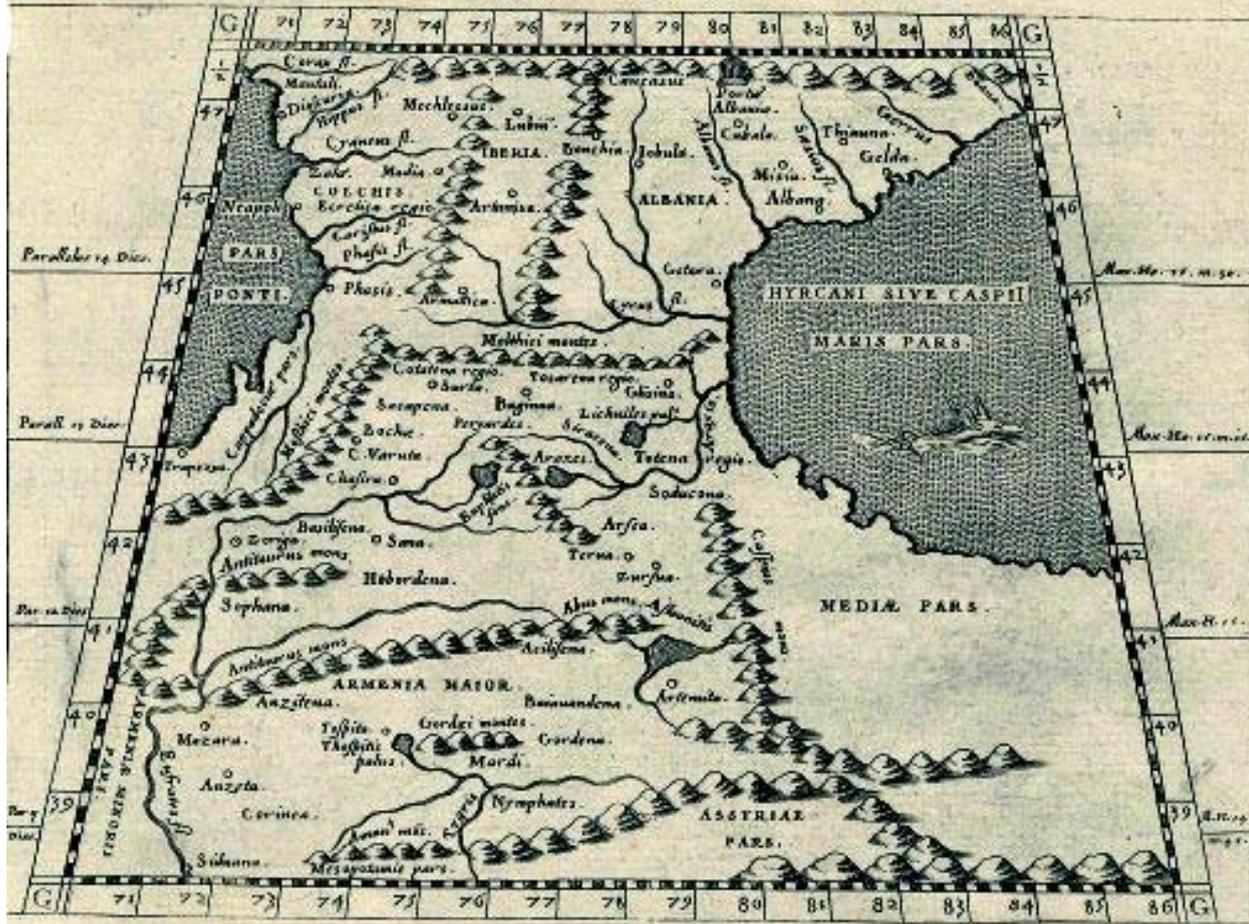


QVONIAM IGITVR SCIMVS ET PERSVASVM HABEMVS, QVOD QVAMDIU IN CORPORE HABITAMVS, PEREGRINAMVR A DOMINO; PER
FIDEM ENIM AMVLAMVS, ET NON PER VISVM; PROPTEREA CONFIDIMVS ET PEROPTAMVS PEREGRINARI A CORPORE, ET ES-
SE APVD DOMINVM NOSTRVM, SATAGIMVS AVTEM SIVE PEREGRINI SVMVS, SIVE INCOLAE, VT ILLI PLACEAMVS. - 1. Corin. 9.

TAVOLA TERZA DELL'ASIA.

12

TABVLA ASIAE III.



COMPRENDE la Tavola presente la COLCHIDE, i cui Habitatori sono da certi nominati Lazi, l'IBERIA, è il Caucaſo, l'ALBANIA, che hoggi s'appella Zaira, e l'ARMENIA maggiore, è ſeconda, hora detta la Turcomania. Tiene il Meridiano in mezzo di 77 gradi, & il parallelo di 42 gradi, e 40 minuti, che ſi proportiona al Meridiano nella guiſa, che li 11 alli 15. Hà per termine dall'Oriente, la parte del Mar Caſpio, e della Media; dall'Occidente, la Cappadocia, e la parte del Mar Euſino; dal Mezo di l' Aſſiria, e la Meſopotamia; da Settentrioni, la Sarmatia Aſiatica.

Città preſtanti di tai Regioni, che confeſſano

	Il più gran Di		La diſtanza dal Merid. d' Aleſſ.			Il più gran Di		La diſtanza dal Merid. d' Aleſſ.		
	d' Hore.	di min.	d' Hore.	di min.		d' Hore.	di min.	d' Hore.	di min.	
DELLA COLCHIDE.										
Dioſcuria	15	45	0	44	} Nelli Otto.	DELL'ARMENIA MAGGIORE.				
Faſide	15	quasi 30	0	50		Artaffata	15	10	1	12
DELL'IBERIA.						Armauria	15	15	1	6
Artaniſſa	15	40	1	0		Toſpia	14	52	1	quasi 15
Armattica	15	quasi 30	1	0		Artemita	14	55	1	quasi 15
DELL'ALBANIA.						Arfamofata	14	0	0	50
Garara	15	30	1	quasi 20						
Albana	15	30	1	26						

Figs 64 & 65

These two maps are from Giovanni Antonio Maggini's (1555-1617) edition of Ptolemy's *Geography*, engraved in 1596 and printed with Italian text in Venice during 1597 to 1598.

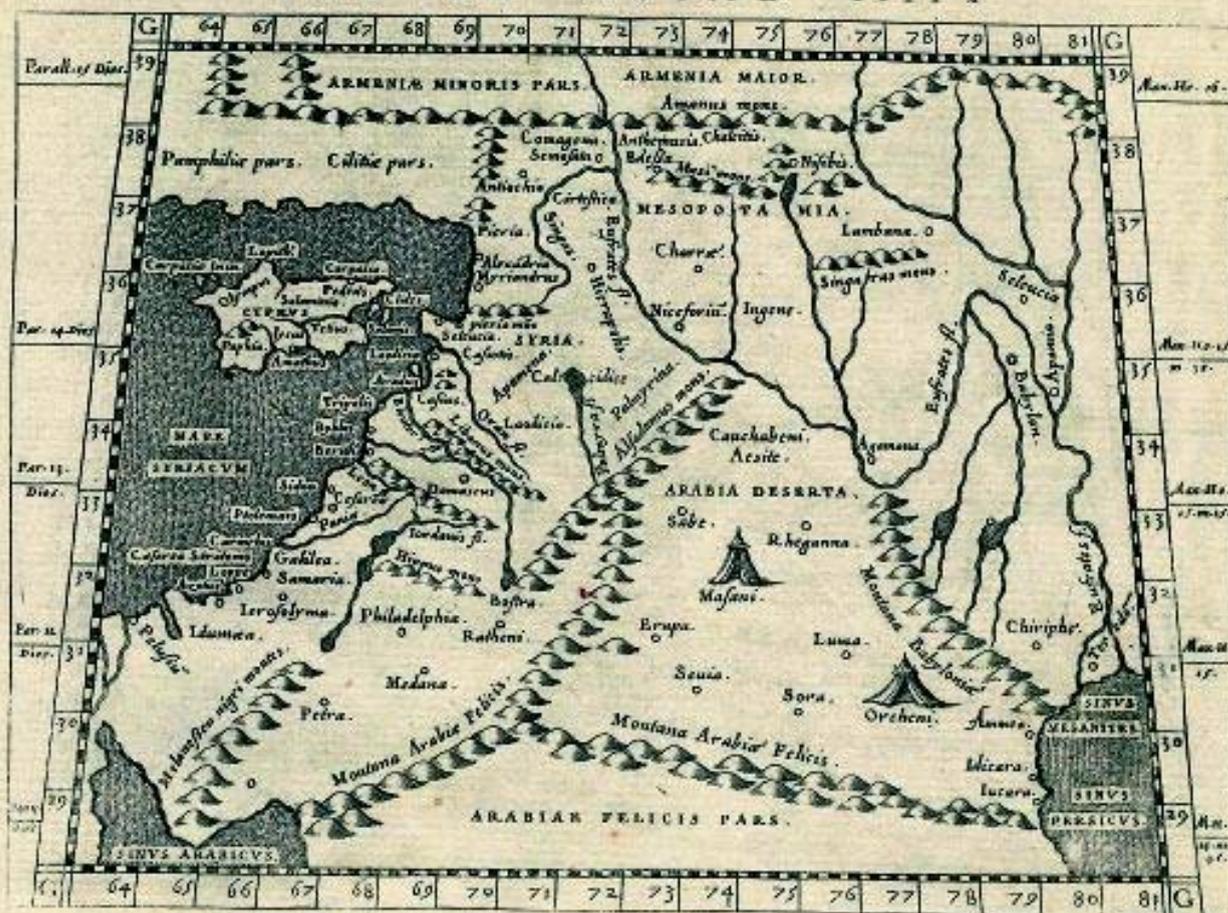
The maps are 'Tabula III Asiae', which is the map of Armenia Maior, Iberia, Colchis and Albania, with Armenia Minor starting from the west of the map, and 'Tabula IIII Asiae', which is the map of Mesopotamia, Syria, Cyprus and the Arabian Desert, with Armenia Maior and Minor at the northern borders. The texts specify the names of some of the towns, which are continued on the subsequent pages (not shown).

Map sizes are 17x12cm each

Private collection - London, Ref. RG65A/B

TAVOLA QUARTA DELL'ASIA.

TABVLA ASIAE IIII.



HA' la quarta Tavola dell'Asia CIPRO, e SORIA, da gli Hebrei Aran nominata, ò Caran, di cui la Palestina è parte, la quale si dice Giudea, ARABIA PETREA, che è la Nabatea di Strabone, e di Plinio, MESOPOTAMIA, ARABIA DESERTA, da certi chiamata Arabia Inferiore, & aspra, e BABILONIA, laquale Mosè addimandò Sinear. Possede nel mezzo vn Meridiano di 72 gradi, & vn parallelo di 33 e mezzo, che al Meridiano hà la proportione de' 5 a' 6. Le si dà confine da Levante l'Assiria, la Susiana, & vna parte del Golfo della Persia. Da Oïtro, vn'altra parte dello stesso Golfo, l'Arabia felice, & vna interna parte del Seno dell'Arabia. Da Ponente parte dell'Egitto, & il Mare Egittio, quello della Soria, e quello della Pansilia, il Golfo Issico, e la Cilicia. Da' Settentrioni lo stretto della Cilicia, e la parte della Cappadocia, e dell'Armenia maggiore.

Danno alle famose Città di cotai luoghi

DI CIPRO.	Il più gran Dì D'Horè. di min.		E la distanza dal Merid. d' Aless. d'Horè. di min.		} Verso l'Oriente.
Pafò	14	25	0	15	}
Amatunte	14	25	0	24	
Salamina	14 quasi	30	0	28	

for map numbers 67 and 68
see the next spread

Fig. 66

Jodocus Hondius' (1563–1612) map of 'Armenia Maior, Iberia, Colchis et Albania' is from his *Mercator Atlas*, itself based on Ptolemy's *Geography*. The atlas was first printed in 1605, with numerous later editions. This example was revised by Jodocus Hondius and was published by his sons in 1698.

The map has a simple decorative cartouche placed in the Caspian Sea and Mercator's sea serpent in the Black Sea.

There are two major lakes shown in Armenia Maior, Thospitis and Arssis (Arjesh), both of which in Armenian refer to Lake Van. Locations of towns and cities are very approximate, a feature common to Ptolemaic maps. Armenia Minor starts from the western edge of the map. *Atropatene* (Azerbaijan) is shown to the south of the River Arax, within the territory of Media (Persia).

As in Fig. 55 and the other editions of Ptolemy's maps, the towns of Armenia that are easily recognizable are *Thospitis* (Van), *Artameta*, *Ataxata* (Artashat), *Armauira* (Armavir), *Tigranocerta*, *Baugauana* (Bagrewan), *Arsamosata* (Arshamashat), *Naxuana* (Nakhijevan), *Chorsa* (Kars) and *Terva* (Yerevan).

Size 45x34cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG25

Fig. 67

This map of the 'Turkish Empire' is from Gerardus Mercator's (1512–94) *Atlas sive Cosmographicae Meditationes de Fabrica Mundi et Fabricati Figura*, published by Jodocus Hondius in Amsterdam in 1619. The map is found between pages 345 and 346 of the atlas.

This is another decorative map of the Turkish (Ottoman) Empire from Mercator's atlas, depicting the area ruled by the Sultan. This map is very similar to Ortelius' map of the same title, and errors in the names and shapes of the lakes and towns are repeated. (See Fig. 60.) In comparison with the map of Ortelius relating to the same area, the Caspian Sea here is shown curved slightly upwards, and more details of the areas outside the Ottoman Empire are given.

Size 47x37cm

British Library – London, Maps C.3.c.8

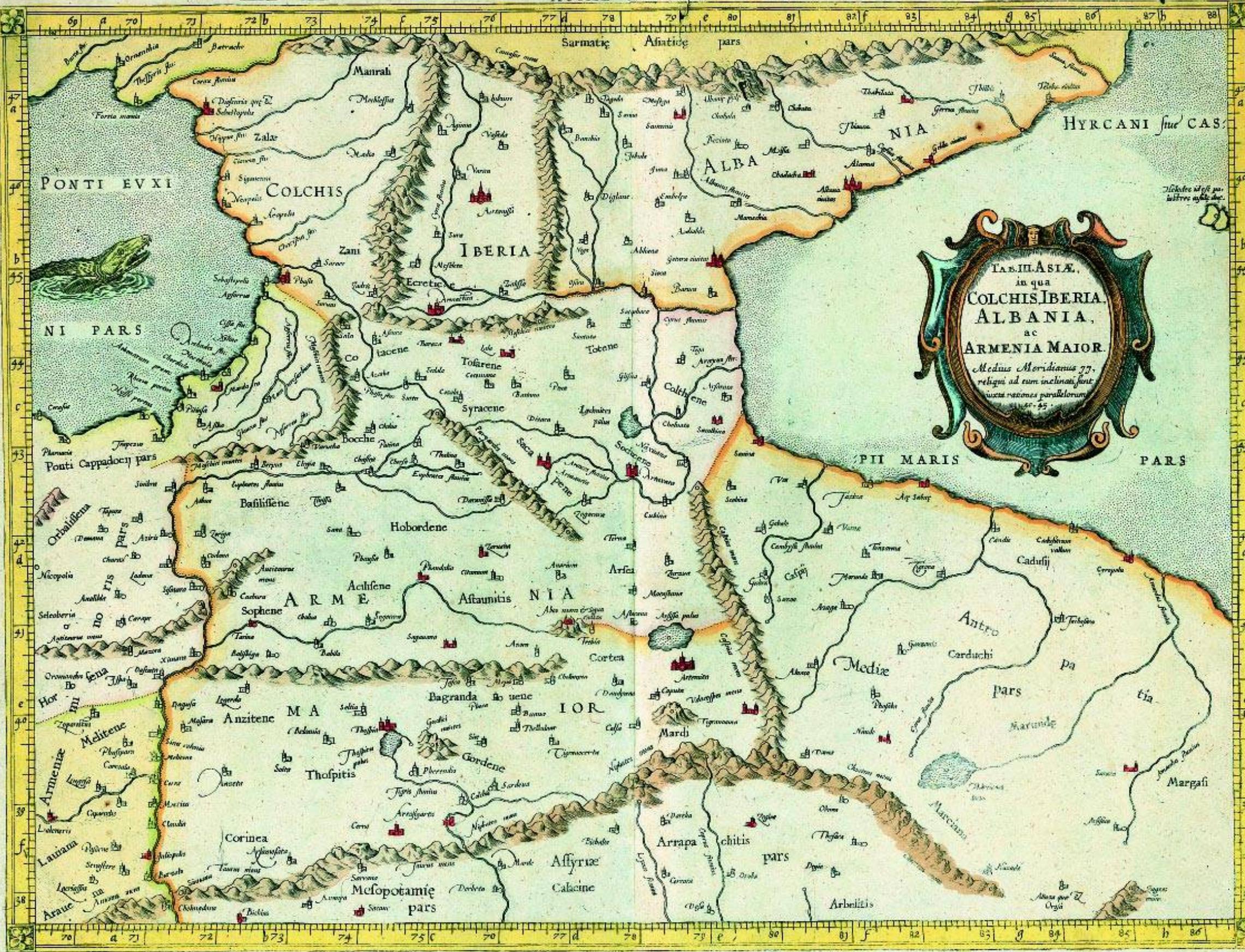
Fig. 68

This map of 'Armenia' by Philip de la Rue, printed in 1653, describes the four regions of Armenia, Greater Armenia, Second, Third and Fourth Armenia, as it was during the era of Emperor Justinian (485–565CE).

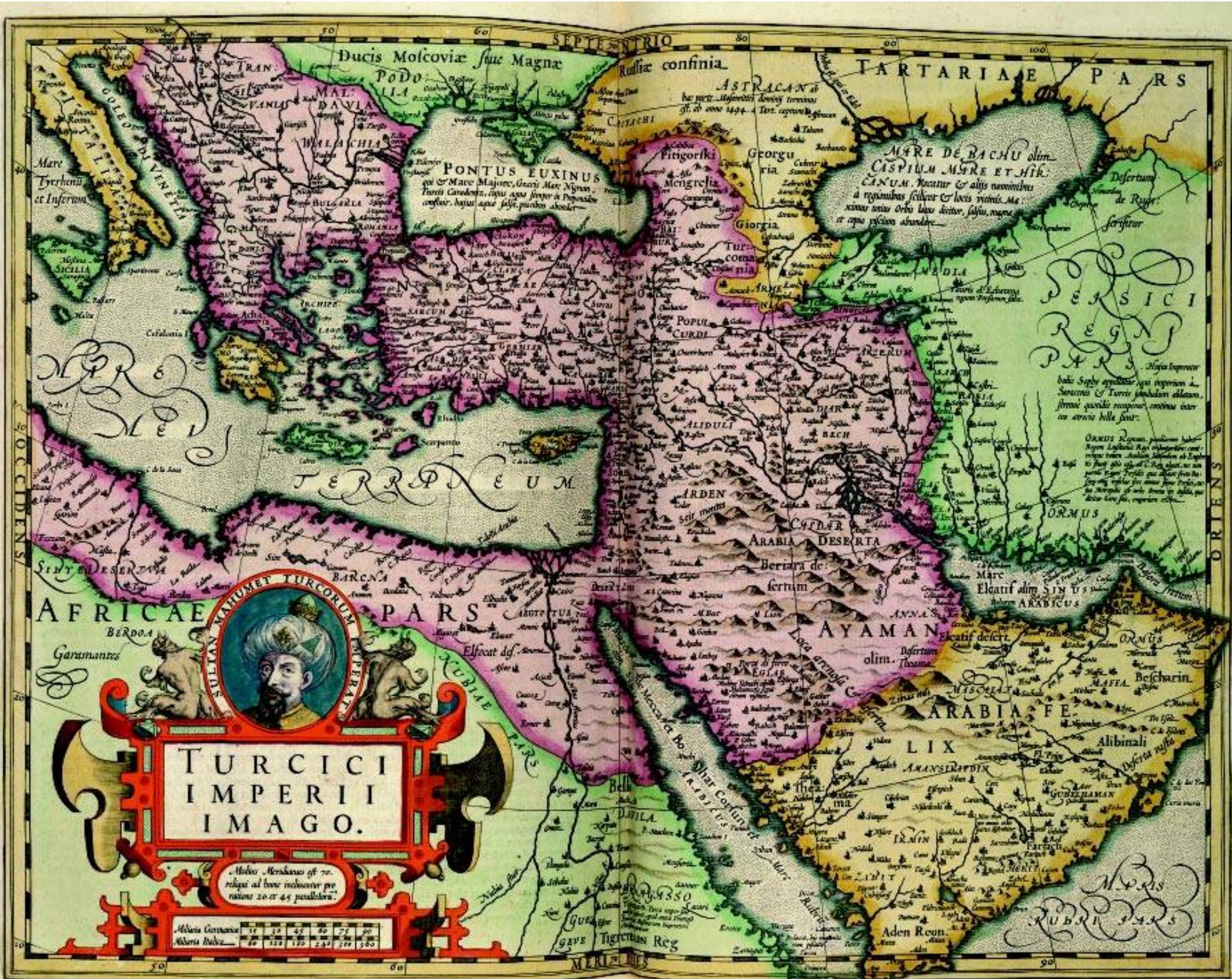
In this map once again the names of the two lakes (Van and Urmia) are given as Thospia and Arsiss, which in fact are both names given to Lake Van in Armenian. The area of *Atropatene* (Azerbaijan) is shown within the territory of *Media* (Persia), to the south of the River Arax.

Size 52x38cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG28



TAB. III. ASIAE,
 in qua
 COLCHIS, IBERIA,
 ALBANIA,
 ac
 ARMENIA MAIOR.
 Meridiana 77.
 reliqui ad eam inclinati sunt
 usque rationes parallelorum
 38. 45.



**TURCICI
IMPERII
IMAGO.**

*Mohet. Mercurius qd. 70.
religi ad bore inclinetur po
ratiore 20. et 45 parallelora.*

Milena Germanica	14	20	45	50	75	90
Milena Italia	40	120	150	240	270	300

و در بند پشت در دیر لر بود رینه او کنده اولان بر کوچک کولک کنار
 شرقی سندن بر هله متینه در و او کنده اولان کولک باغی طرف جنوب در
 بلبان و لواء کستانه دن کلان نهره بنه شهر قریبند قاریوب جانب غربی
 لواء دور کانی و لواء سماو کو دوزلینه اوغرا یوب اریل غریب سندن کچر و
 زیبار ناحیه سندن برو کلان نهر ایله شطه قریب برده جمع اولوب ساحره
 شانزده شطه دو کیلور اریل دن یوقا روده بوصو ایکی چتال اولوب مابینده
 براطم قانور وینه قاشور اولاطه ده قره التون کو روسی دیر بر قره وارد
 دخی بو ستملر ده بر قاج هله وارد که بولدر چنار خوشبر زنجیره
 شرقیو باسکی دران باره پرنو لعلاب باویل باقی احوال بلاد کوردن
 وان وصافی اخرنده ذکر اولنور باب در بیان ولایت ارمنیه
 ارض ولایتی ایکی قسمه صغری و کبری ارمنیه صغری ایرانده داخل دکلور
 بحر روم شرقی دره اوز و مرعش و کرهتی مملکتلری سیدر اول پای
 تختلری اخلاط ایدی دولتلری منقرض اولغله رعیت اولوب و سیمی
 کرهتی مملکت انتخاب اتمشور و ارمنیه کبری ایران حدنده داخل اولوب
 بلاد وان و قارص و ارض رومدر و پای تختلری اخلاطدر بو ستمک
 و یوار منک بعد قدیم لری حیق نام کسنه که یاخت اولادنددر قحان
 نمودر که بناسی بیلدقد حیق کندو اولادیلله و او جیوز قد آدم و دارا
 طاغی همینه کیدر اندر نوظن اتمشور و ابتداینا اذکری نچوان شهریدر
 حیق دن صکره ارمنیا ق مزبورک ایکی قریب اشلری و ایدی برسی
 خود که خود خودی یان انک سلسله سندندر و بری منا اوص که اندن
 منا اوص سلسله سی کلور و براوغلی نک اسمی باص که اندن باصوینان
 سلسله سی کلور و براوغلی ارما یص برابر متق اوزرنده ارما و یس شهره
 بنا اتمشور و ارما یصک دخی براوغلی اولوب اسمی شارازدر اولدخی
 بر ستمه کتمشور و اندر توطن ایدر اول ناحیه شبراق اسمیله مستی اولمشور
 دخی ارام که ارما یص اولادند غایت بهادر اولغله جمیع قبیلله حیق ارمنیان
 اسمیله تسمیه اتمشور که ارام دن غلطدر بو مملک سریان و یونان و میطالی
 نخبه ایلدری و شهر قیصریه یی بنا اندی بونک عصر ندر حصن ابراهیم علیه السلام

Figs 69 to 71

Mustafa Ibn-Abdullāh (1609–57), known as Kātib Chelebi or Hādji Khalifah, was the first and foremost Turkish geographer. His most important oeuvre is *Jehān Numā* – جهان نما (Mirror of the World), which is a book of world geography, compiled and written by him from about 1654 to 1657 CE. By the time of his death in 1657, he had managed to complete only the description of the eastern part of the world. The rest was left incomplete. The present pages are from the manuscript describing the eastern part of the world, dating from the period just before his death.

Fig. 69

The translation of the section on Armenia on this page (folio 121a) of the manuscript version starts thus: 'Chapter on the Vilayet of Armenia. Armenia consists of two parts, Maior and Minor. Armenia Minor is not within Persia. It is located at the east of the Sea of Roum [the Mediterranean]. Its cities are Adana and Marash and the capital is Sis. Previously their capital was Akhlat but after the fall of the government they [the Armenians] became "raya" [landless peasants] and chose Sis as their capital. Armenia Maior has been within Persian borders, its towns are Van, Kars and Erzerum, the capital being Akhlat.'

Fig. 70

This is folio 124a where the district (vilayet) of Van is described thus: 'This vilayet is at the eastern border of the Ottoman Country and to the east of it lie Azerbaijan and the city of Tabriz. In the south is Kurdistan, in the north, Childir [in Armenian – Zarishat, the area north of Kars and east of Ardahan] and in the west – Diarbekir.'

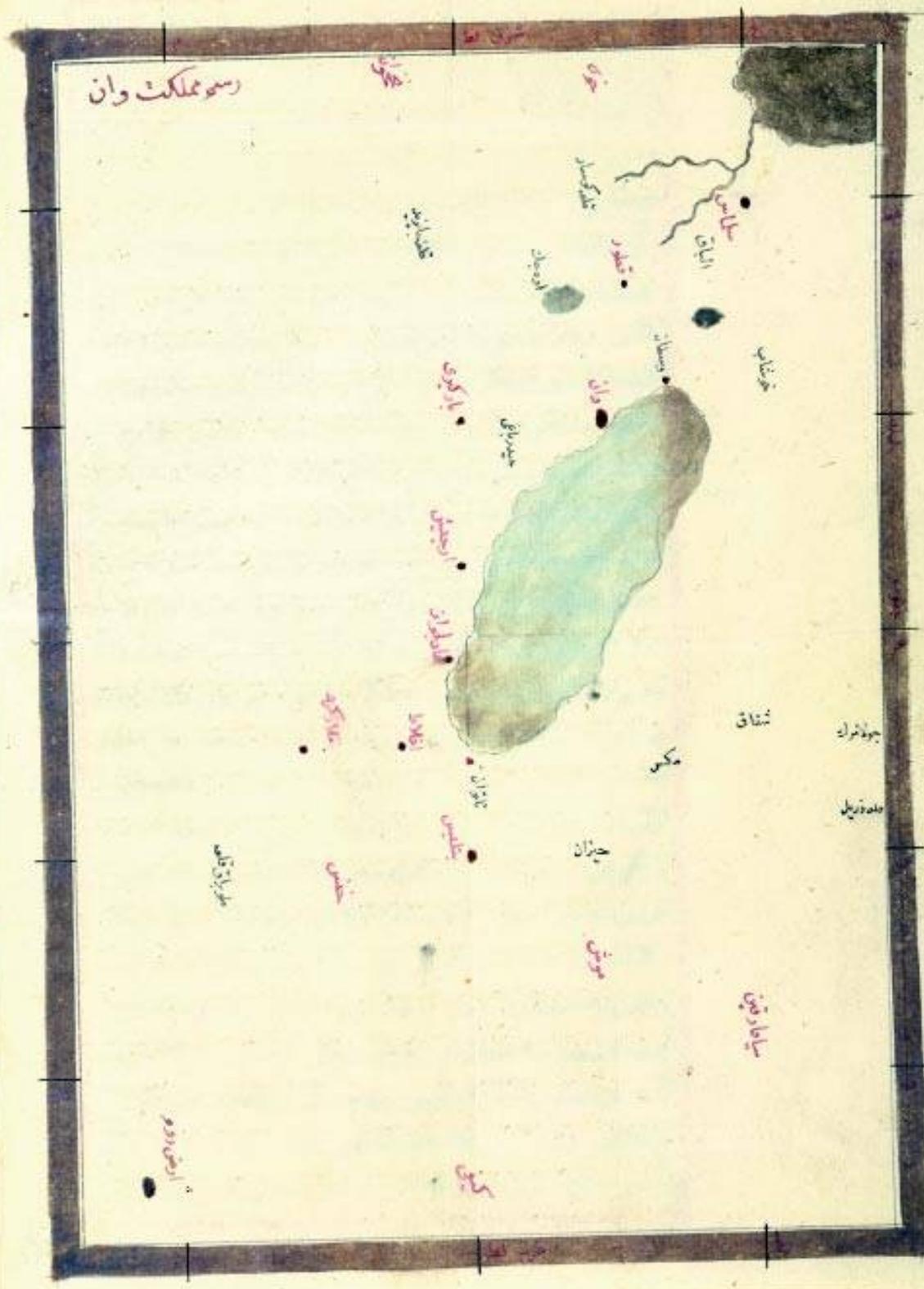
Fig. 71

This is a rough map of the vilayet of Van, with east at the top, mentioning names of the important towns such as Arjesh, Adeljavaz (in Armenian – Artzke), Akhlat, Bitlis, Moush, Khoy, etc. The dark area at the top right is Lake Urmia.

Chapter 41 of the printed version of the book, published in 1732/33, describes Western Armenia, which at the time was under Ottoman rule. The printed version, which was edited and completed by the publisher Ibrahim Müteferrika, has more details, which the editor obtained from the texts of Ibn-Bahrāmi as well as from the notes of Chelebi himself. Chapter 39 of the same book gives details of Eastern Armenia, which at that time was under Persian domination. In general terms it seems that Chelebi has made liberal use of information provided by Abulfedā in his *Taqvim ul-Boldān* as well as al-Istakhrī. (See Fig. 23.)

Size about 17x28cm

British Library – London, Oriental Or. MS 1038



تذکره لووتذکره سنرتیارد در. بو حساب اوزره جب لولوبله
 اوصاف ولایت وان، بو ولایت طرف شرقه سرحد ممالک عثمانیه بر ممالک تدر
 حله دی شرقه اذربایجان دید کلری تبریز اولکسی، جنوبه کوردستان
 شماله چلدی، غربه دیار بکر ایالتی، اوصاف وان طولی همس کوهی
 عرضی او تو زیدی جوق دوق صحرا ده بحیره ارجیشک طرف شرقینده
 بر بلده مشهوره و حصن حصینده، طغور نور و رسنه سنده سلطان المان
 خان عراقین سفرته کیدر کن حله قشلاقدی، وزیر اعظم اراهمر پاشا
 بقدره واروب شاه عم طرفندن ضبط اولنور کن خلق اطاعت تسلیم ایلدیلر
 شهر مزبور ایچ و دیش حصاری وارد ایچ حصاری شهرک طرف
 غزنینه بوکسک کیمه قیا اوزرنده بر طرفه شهر واروش، بر طرفی
 خارج حصن متیندر، طرف شرقی شهر جانی در حصاری کیمه قیا
 و طرف خارجی دیزیده، مقاد اوزره طاش ملعه چوریلوب اوج قهوسی
 وارد، شرقی تبریز قهوسی، و جنوبی اسکله قهوسیدر، شرقی جنوبی
 باغ و باغچه اولوب، شهر و حصار کولدن بر مقدار شماله منقصلد و شمشیر
 نلکر حصار دن کوله بول وارد محاصره اثنا سنده کی ایستار، و جمله بیوت
 و محلات و چار شو و بازار و حمام و جامع داخل سورده در، خسرو پاشا
 اندی بر جامع و مدرسه و حمام بنا اتمشد، دزدار و حصار اری و نونجی
 کچر ایچ حصاره اولور، بیک بشیموز نفر قدر قولی اعلاری ایلد و کلر کی
 اتباعیله طیش حصارنده در، اسکله سندر جیش و اخلاط و عادی جواز دن
 سفینه لکلوب کیدر، اطرافنده طاغیر نصف مرحله قدریده در، باو کوی
 و اندک شمالنده وار جیشک شرقنده اراسی کوه فرخ بر بلده صغیره و پروادر،
 ملعه سی خرابایدی سلطان المان جان تجدید اندی، بو نکلله ارجیش و اندن
 ایکی مرحله غرب و شماله ارا سنده حیدر باغی نام بر شهود قریه وارد در،
 ارجیش و اندن ایکی مرحله غرب و شماله و کولک شمالنده بر ملعه و حصیر و لوادر
 دوزیده واقع اولوب، اطراف باغچه و جوزا عاجلریدر، بونک حصاری
 خواج تاج الدین علی شاه وزیر بنا اتمیدی، محصولی پنبه در، حقوق
 دیوانیسی بیشتر و درت بیک دینار ایدی، بحیره ارجیش غربی شرقه

اسلامبولدن وان
 ۳۶۵
 و اندن تبریز
 ۳۶۵ اسلامبولده تبریز

۱۱

بار کبری و اندن اونا ایکی ساندور و ارجیش و کوردستان
 بو نکلله ارجیش ارا سنده حیدر باغی

ارجیش
 قوه خانه

for map numbers 73 and 74
see the next spread

Fig. 72

This is a map from the atlas of the French cartographer Nicholas Sanson (1600–67), of which the first edition was printed in 1648, with subsequent editions printed by his sons.

The map, printed in 1658, is in Latin and again loosely based on Ptolemy's *Geography*. It has all the errors of other similar maps, such as those of Münster and Mercator. In fact this and other similar atlases are based on the 1500-year-old *Geography* written by Ptolemy, which in turn proves the importance of this oeuvre in the world cartography.

In this map there are four lakes shown within the territory of Armenia. The largest one shown is *Lychnitis Palus* (Lake Sevan), which is in fact the smallest. The others are named *Arethuisa*, *Arsesa* and *Thospitis*, which are variants of the name given to Lake Van in Armenian. Lake Urmia is called *Martiana Palus* and the city of Tabriz (Tauris) is named *Gabris*. Recognizable Armenian towns shown on the map are *Armauira*, *Tigranocerta*, *Artemita*, *Thospiana* (Van) and *Terua* (Yerevan), all of which are shown with incorrect locations.

Size app. 24x19cm

Private collection – NJ, USA

Fig. 73

Johannes Blaeu (1596–1673) produced many colourfully decorated maps. His three-volume *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum sive Atlas Novus* was first published in 1635 in Amsterdam, followed up by others and ending with his twelve-volume *Atlas Maior* in 1664–65.

This map of the 'Turkish Empire', outlined in yellow, from his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (1665) shows Armenia divided between the Turkish and Persian Empires. The shapes of the lakes and that of the Caspian Sea are still Ptolemaic. The elaborate cartouche is a typical Blaeu creation. Various geographic errors common at the time recur in this map.

Size 52x41cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG36

Also British Library – London, Maps C.4.d.1 vol.9, f 8

Fig. 74

Frederick de Wit (1630–1706) published his *Atlas sive Descriptio Terrarum Orbis* in 1670 in Amsterdam. De Wit's maps are very colourful and beautifully designed. His maps appear in many collections and atlases compiled by other cartographers.

This map of 'Persia, Armenia, Anatolia and Arabia' looks similar in layout to Mercator's maps of the same area. The size of Armenia, coloured pink, is exaggerated by the inclusion of part of Mesopotamia within its territory. The western part of Armenia is, as in most maps of the time, named Turcomania. The area of Albania (Republic of Azerbaijan) is called *Servan* (Shirvan) and is located within the Persian Empire.

The lakes are unnamed and the River Arax boasts the name *Erash* (Eraskh), which is its old Armenian name. Within the territory of Armenia the map includes the following cities: *Achlehalakh* (Akhalkalak), *Arges* (Arjesh), *Arzrum* (Erzerum), *Bitlis*, *Cars*, *Catvan* (Tatvan) *Chiufal* (Julfa or Djughha), *Clath* (Akhlat), *Dabil* (Dvin – incorrectly located), *Manuscule* (Malazkert), *Uan* (Van) and *Vstan* (Vostan).

Size 56x47cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG16

Also British Library – London, Maps 146.C.5/6/7, Vol 3



ARMENIA MAIOR.
COLCHIS, IBERIA, ALBANIA
Ex conatibus Geograph.
N. SANSON Abbavillæi, et
Christianiss. Galliar Reg. Geog.
Cum Privilegio ad 20 Annos
 1688
L'huillier sculp.



Fig. 75

Atanasius Kicher better known as Kircheri (1601–80) was a scientific scholar with a vivid imagination. He is remembered as the inventor of the Magic Lantern and author of *Mundus Subterraneus*, a book on volcanoes and tides. His other book, *Arca Noë*, printed in Amsterdam in 1675, is a large volume about Noah's Ark. It is divided into three parts describing the pre-diluvial, diluvial and post-diluvial periods, and provides sketches, drawings and information about the construction of the three-storey Ark, including the layout and sizes of the various rooms – for the housing of the animals and birds in Levels One and Three, and the storage of food in Level Two. The Ark is 300 cubits long, 50 cubits wide and 30 cubits high. (One cubit is about 0.5 metres.) He then continues with the sketches of all the animal pairs (no insects) that were present on the Ark. About the post-diluvial period he gives various sketches of the submerged lands, and provides this map of Terrestrial Paradise, which is established next to the Armenian Highlands, between the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates, with armed angels guarding the entrances and various animals, all outside Paradise.

Size 42x25cm

British Library – London, Rare Books 460.c.9

Fig. 76

This map of 'Turkey in Asia', which also depicts Persia, Arabia and Africa, was prepared by Philippe Du Val (1619–83), royal cartographer and Sanson's son-in-law. It is based on the works of Ismâil bin-Ali bin-Mohammed Abu Al-Fidâ's (Abulfedâ, 1273–1332 CE), one of the important Arab historians and geographers, and was prepared in 1676 in Paris. See Fig. 23.

The map shows most of Western Armenia under Turkish (Ottoman) occupation, the territory of which includes Mount Ararat, *Erivan* (Yerevan), *Kars*, *Nassivan* (Nakhijevan), etc. Within Persia *Adherbizan* is shown to the south of *Khoy*, and *Ardabil* and the *Araxis* (Arax) River, while *Shirvan* is to the north of the river.

The map lists the cities and important places of various countries. Within the Ottoman Empire, in the territory of Armenia/Turcomania, the list specifies Mount Ararat, *Erivan* (Yerevan), *Van* and *Erzerum*.

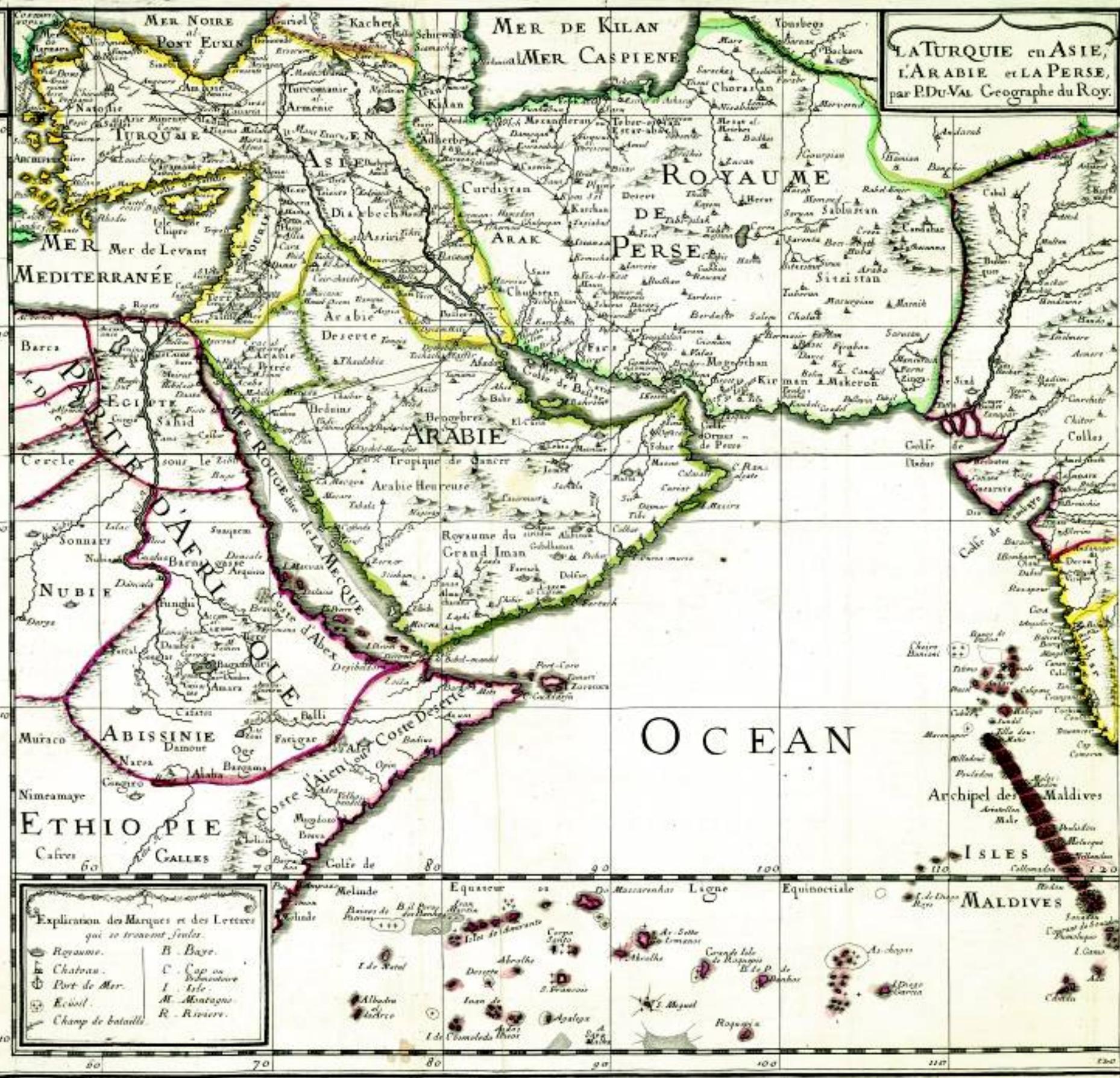
Size 54x42cm

British Library – London, Maps 177.b.1.(3)

**LA TURQUIE en ASIE,
L'ARABIE et LA PERSE,**
par P. Du Val, Geographe du Roy.

A PARIS.
Chez l'Auteur, en Hôte du Palais,
sur le Quay de l'Horloge,
proche le coin de la rue de Harlay
Avec privilege du Roy, pour vingt ans.

- la Turquie**
en Asie
à six grandes
Provinces
- la Natolie
Asie Mineure
 - la Turcomanie
Asie
 - la Darbech
Asie
 - la Sourie
Sicile
 - les Isles de
 - l'Arabie Persee
 - l'Arabie Deserte
 - l'Arabie Heureuse
 - l'Arak
 - Fars
 - Chazistan
 - Adherbeizan
 - Iran
 - Schirwan
 - Kilan
 - Chorazan
 - Sabirvan
 - Sitzistan
 - Kirman
- la Perse**
à plusieurs
grandes Provinces
- Bursa, Chiontze, Angour, Amasie, Trebizande, Sinoh, Nicie, Erone, Pergame, Sogis, Laizaa, le Medinat, Erzerum, Kars, Ervan, Bagdad, Mosul, Diarboquir, Bir, Kefs, Bagdava, Alep, Alexandrie, Antioche, Damas, Soit, Soud, S. Jean-d'acre, Jerusalem, Naplouze, Coce, Chioze, Rhodes, Scio, Metelin, Coce d'Almonat, Balbec, Le Tor, Ana, Samarcand, La Mecque, Medine, Mecha, Aden, Fartach, Baher, El-catif, Laha, Massat, Ispaham, Caswin, Kaschan, Schiras, Sari, Suez, Tauris, Ardabil, Karasbae, Nabilvan, Siamach, Rest, Ferk-abad, Meschet, Herat, Sibirvan, Sitzistan, Gombou, le Boudir-abgou, Ormus, le Conque, Candahar.



Explication des Marques et des Lettres
qui se trouvent sur la Carte

Royaume.	B. Baye.
Chateau.	C. Cap ou
Port de Mer.	Isle.
Recueil.	M. Montagne.
Champ de bataille.	R. Riviere.

N. Nishi, Sculpsit.

OF ARMENIA MAJOR, GEORGIA, &c.

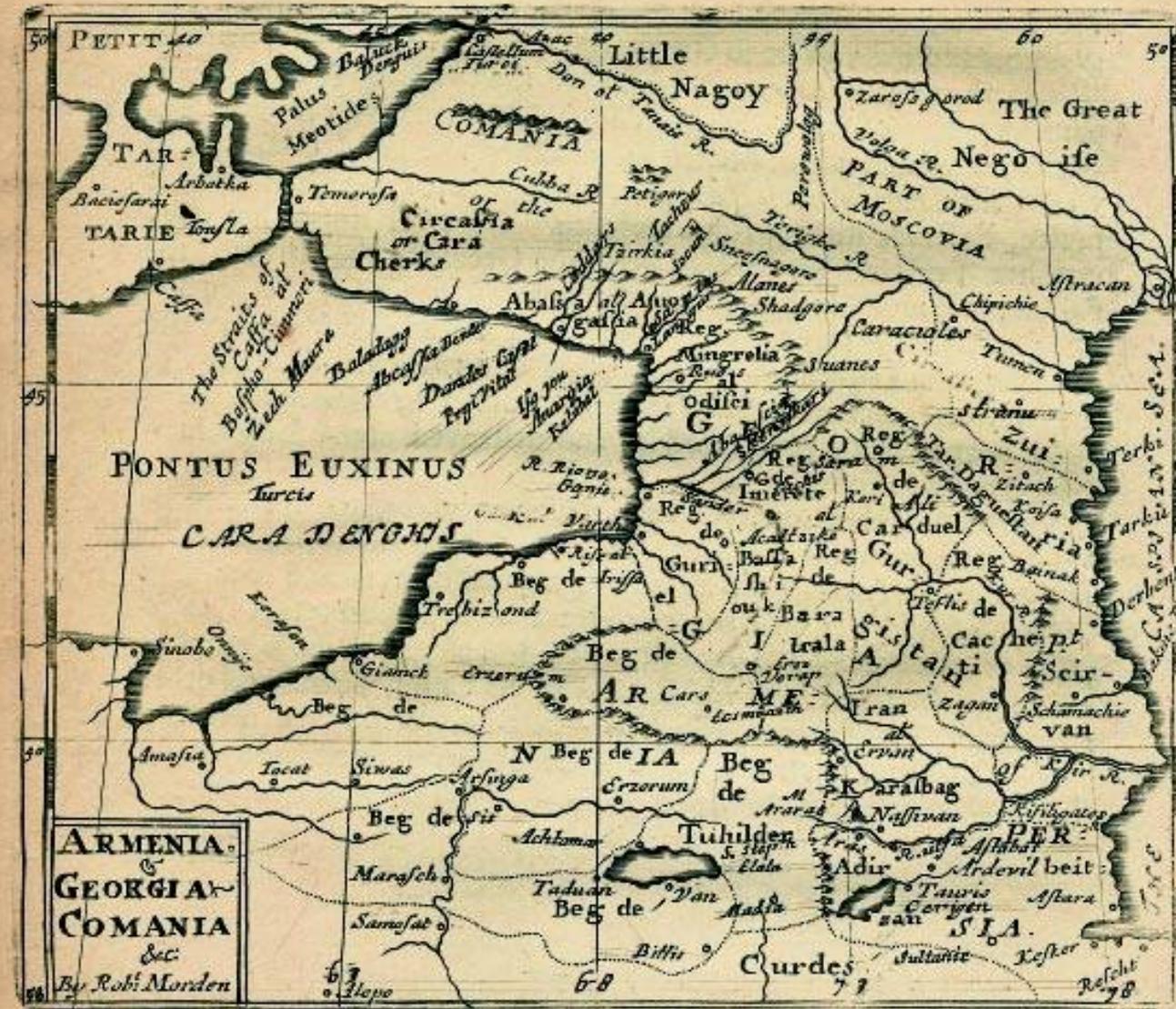


Fig. 77

The British cartographer Robert Morden (1668–1703) published his *Geography Rectified*, a small-sized atlas, in 1680 and later in 1686 and 1700.

This map of 'Armenia, Georgia-Comania' is from the larger-size edition of the atlas, which was published in 1688. The map shows the area of the Caucasus, with Georgia named also in Persian – Gurg(j)istan. The area to the west of the Caspian Sea (today's Republic of Azerbaijan) is named Sc(h)irvan, and the territory of Adirbeitzan, which is Azerbaijan, is shown within the borders of Persia, south of the River Arax. The region of Karabagh is also shown as Karasbag. The lakes of Van and Urmia are within their correct borders. For details concerning Karabagh see description of Fig. 117.

The text below the map states *the Greater Armenia is by the Turks called Turcomania*.

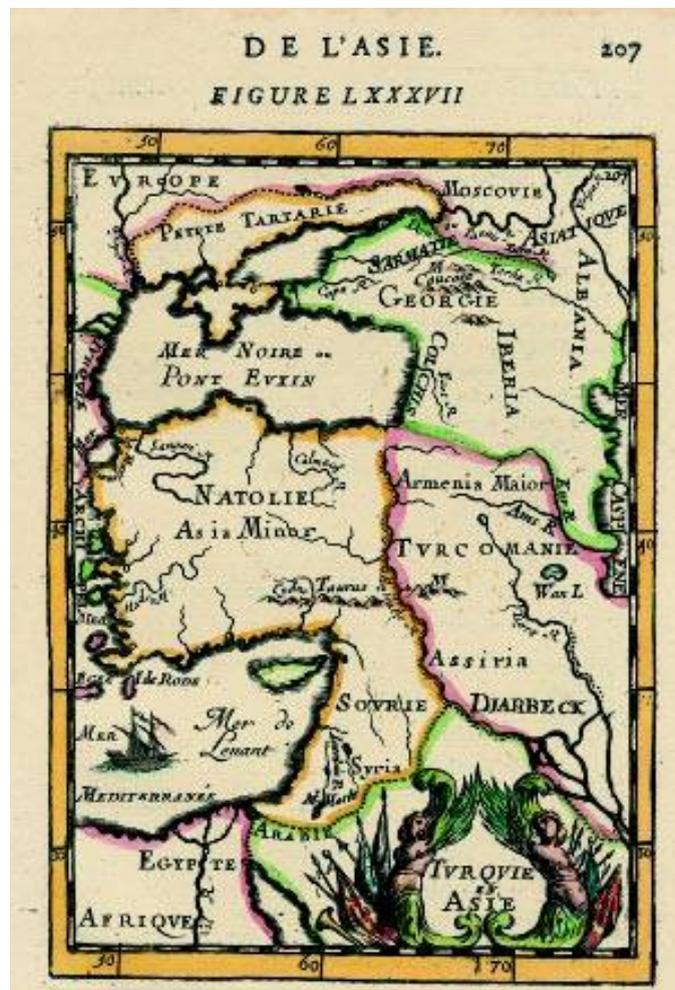
Size 14x12cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG26

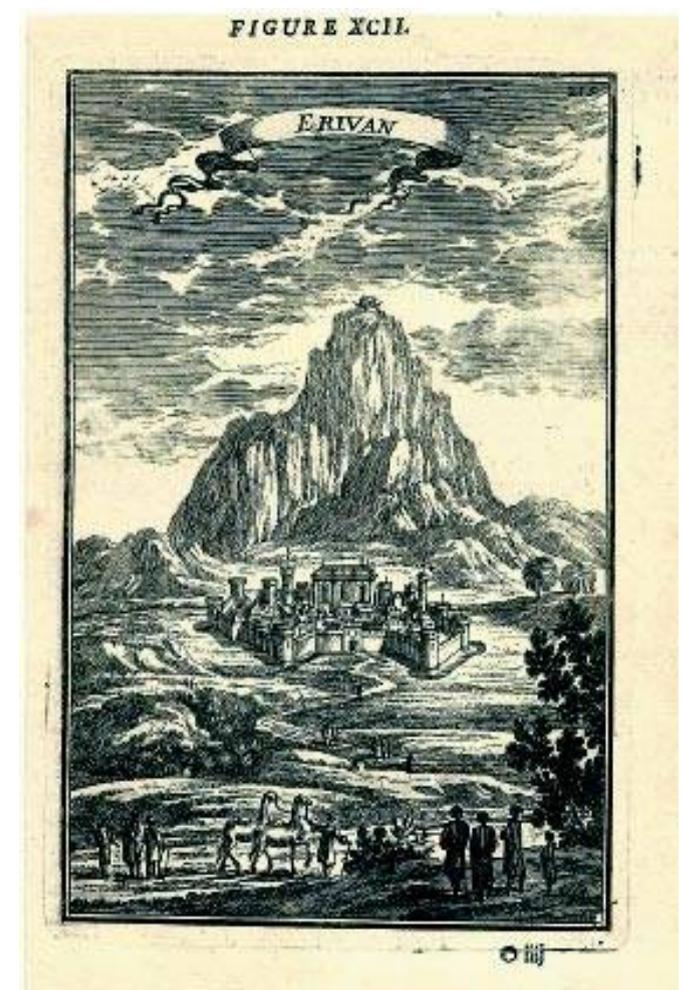
Armenia is divided by the River Euphrates into two parts, Major and Minor. The greater Armenia is by the Turks call'd Turcomania, by the Persians Thoura, Emmoe, or Aremnoe, by the Nestorians



78



79



80

These three maps are from the five-volume *Description de l'Univers* published by Allen Mannedon Mallet (1630–1706) in Paris. The French edition was published in 1683 and the German edition with the same maps, in 1719. Volume Two, where these maps can be found, is devoted to Asia.

Fig. 78

The map of 'Georgia Armenia' in the French edition is repeated twice on pages 211 and 213, marked XC and XCI. The map shown here is from the German edition, where the two maps are now reduced to one and the page is marked with the combined numbers XC and XCI. This map shows southern Russia (Tartarie, Moscovie, Circassie), Georgia, also marked with its Persian name *Gurjistan*, and Armenia, also named as *Turcomanie*. The latter is depicted with its three important cities of *Kars*, *Erseroum* (Erzerum) and *Erivan* (Yerevan). The Caspian Sea is called *Tabristan*, its old Persian name (actually, Tabaristan).

Fig. 79

The map of 'Turkey in Asia LXXXVII' is page 207 of the same book, showing Asia Minor, Armenia, Georgia, Syria, Albania, Colchis, Iberia and Egypt.

Fig. 80.

The view of *Erivan* (Yerevan) and Mount Ararat with Noah's Ark resting on it is an engraving from page 215 of the same book, but has evidently been sketched by someone entirely unfamiliar with the area.

Size app. 10x15cm each

Private collection – London, Ref. RG3/14/75

Also British Library – London, Maps 1295.f.1

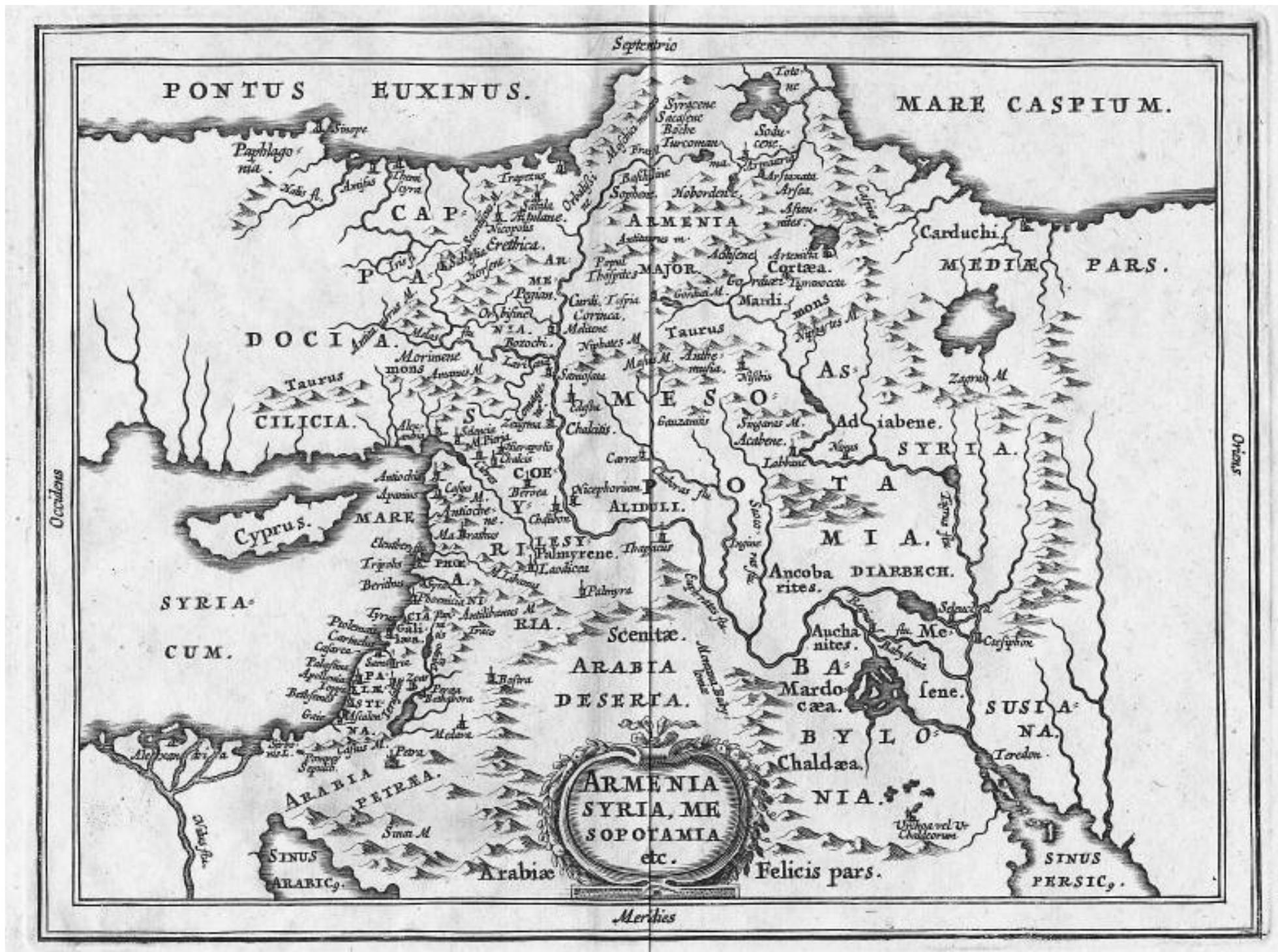


Fig. 81

This map of 'Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamia' is from Philipp Cluverius' (1580–1622) atlas *Introductionis in Universam Geographicam*, issued from 1624 up to 1729 and also later.

This map is from the 1683 edition of the atlas and follows the general outline and pattern of the Ptolemaic maps. Here the rivers are shown prominently, with exaggerated width. As per the normal practice of the time, no details of neighbouring countries are shown.

The towns shown within Armenia include *Arnavira*, *Artaxata*, *Artemita*, *Melitana* (Malatia), *Nicopolis*, *Satala*, *Sebastia* and *Tospia* (Van).

Size 20x15cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG15

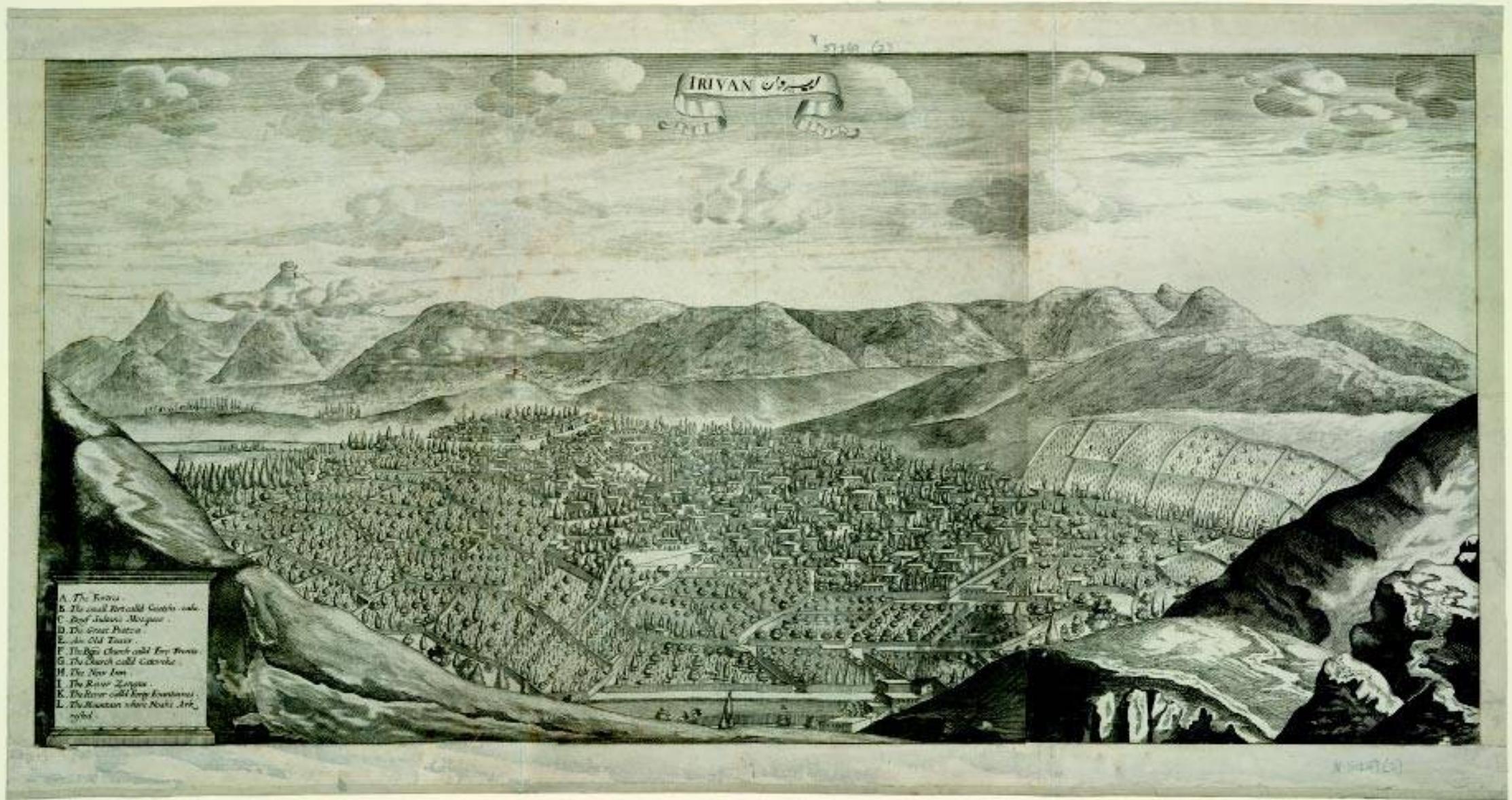


Fig. 82

The etching of the capital of Armenia, Yerevan (here shown in its Persian version – Irivan), is from Sir John Chardin's book *Travels to Persia and ye East Indies through the Black Sea and the Country of Colchis*, printed by Moses Pitt in London in 1686.

Jean Chardin (1643–1713), as he was born, the son of a well-to-do Parisian jeweller, became infatuated with the Orient early in life. His first voyage to Persia was launched in 1664, taking nearly two years to reach Isfahan, where he stayed for 18 months. His second voyage was begun in 1671 and required two years of arduous travel through Ottoman Turkey, the Crimea, and the

Caucasus to reach Isfahan. He spent four years there prior to returning to France in 1677. Subsequently, in order to avoid persecution as a Huguenot, he fled to England, where he was appointed jeweller to the Crown, and was knighted by Charles II in 1681. His memoirs include chapters about Armenia and Armenians living in New Djulfa, near Isfahan.

Size 60x29cm

Private collection – London. Also British Library – London, Rare Books 51269.(2) p 44

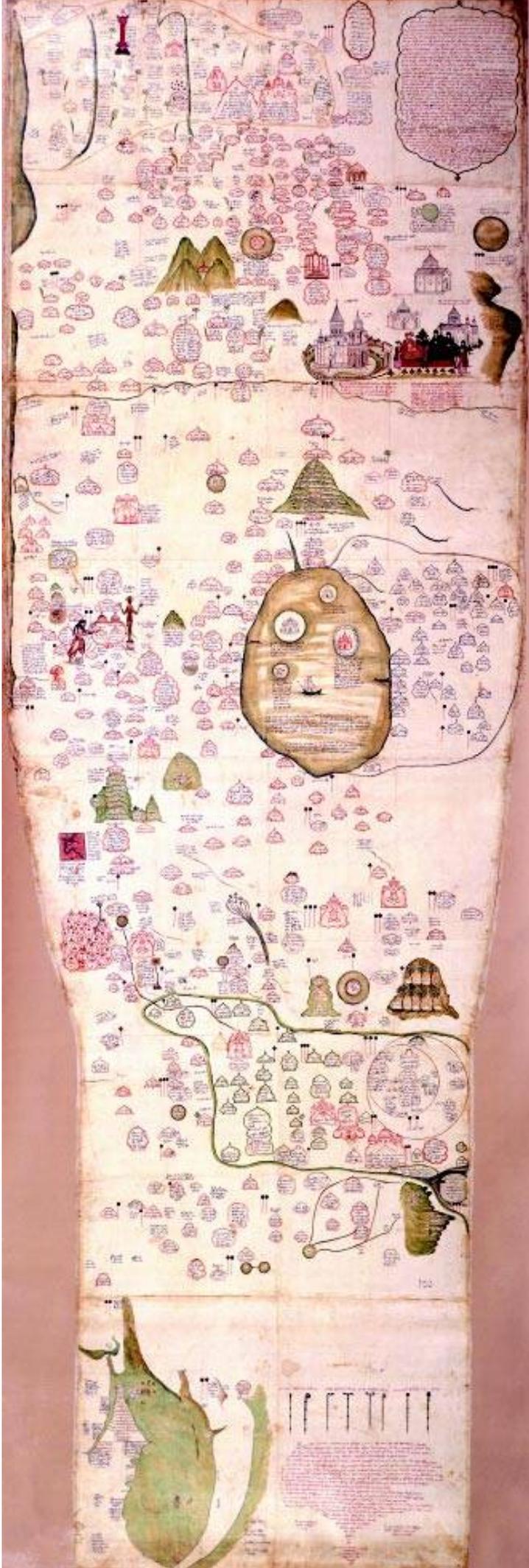


Fig. 83/83a

This is the first existing manuscript map of Armenia in the Armenian language, prepared by Eremia Chelebi Keomiurdjian of Constantinople (1637–95) in the year 1691, by the order of Count Lodovico Marsili (see Chapter II of 'A brief history' above, as well as Fig.95).

Keomiurdjian, also known as Hādji Khālifah Kātib Chelebi, was an Armenian historian, publisher, poet and musician who flourished in Constantinople. His most famous works include the *Four-Hundred-Year History of the Ottoman Kingdom* and the *History of Constantinople*, both written in prose.

This map was discovered by chance in 1991, in the library of the University of Bologna and was extensively studied by Prof. Gabriella Uluhogian. Her studies were published in the book *Un'antica mappa dell'Armenia*.

The map covers the area from the Caspian Sea to the Bosphorus, including the Armenian Highlands, and shows the Armenian cities, provinces, baronies and dioceses, as well as the churches, monasteries, convents, hermitages and places of worship of the Armenians, across various countries. Together with their names, the author has provided useful information about important features and historic events in each location.

In accordance with medieval convention, Keomiurdjian has chosen east to be at the top of the map. The map does not show geographical coordinates of any sort and only the necessary features are shown. The Holy See of Echmiadzin is depicted in minute detail, including the cathedral and the Catholicos (the supreme religious leader of all Armenians), entertaining guests. Lake Van is shown with all its islands and their descriptions. In the insets the Armenian churches of Jerusalem, Cyprus, etc are also listed. The colophon (cartouche) at the top of the map recounts a short history of the Armenians, listing milestones in their past. In the other colophon at the bottom of the map, he details the reasons behind the creation of the map and describes all the important features and major religious centres and sites shown.

The map was prepared and signed by the author – Eremia of Constantinople – mentioning his son, Fr. Malakia, as the mapmaker.

The detail map in Fig. 83a shows the area of central Armenia, including Holy Echmiadzin, Mount Ararat and Mount Aragatz.

Size 358x120cm

Library of the University of Bologna

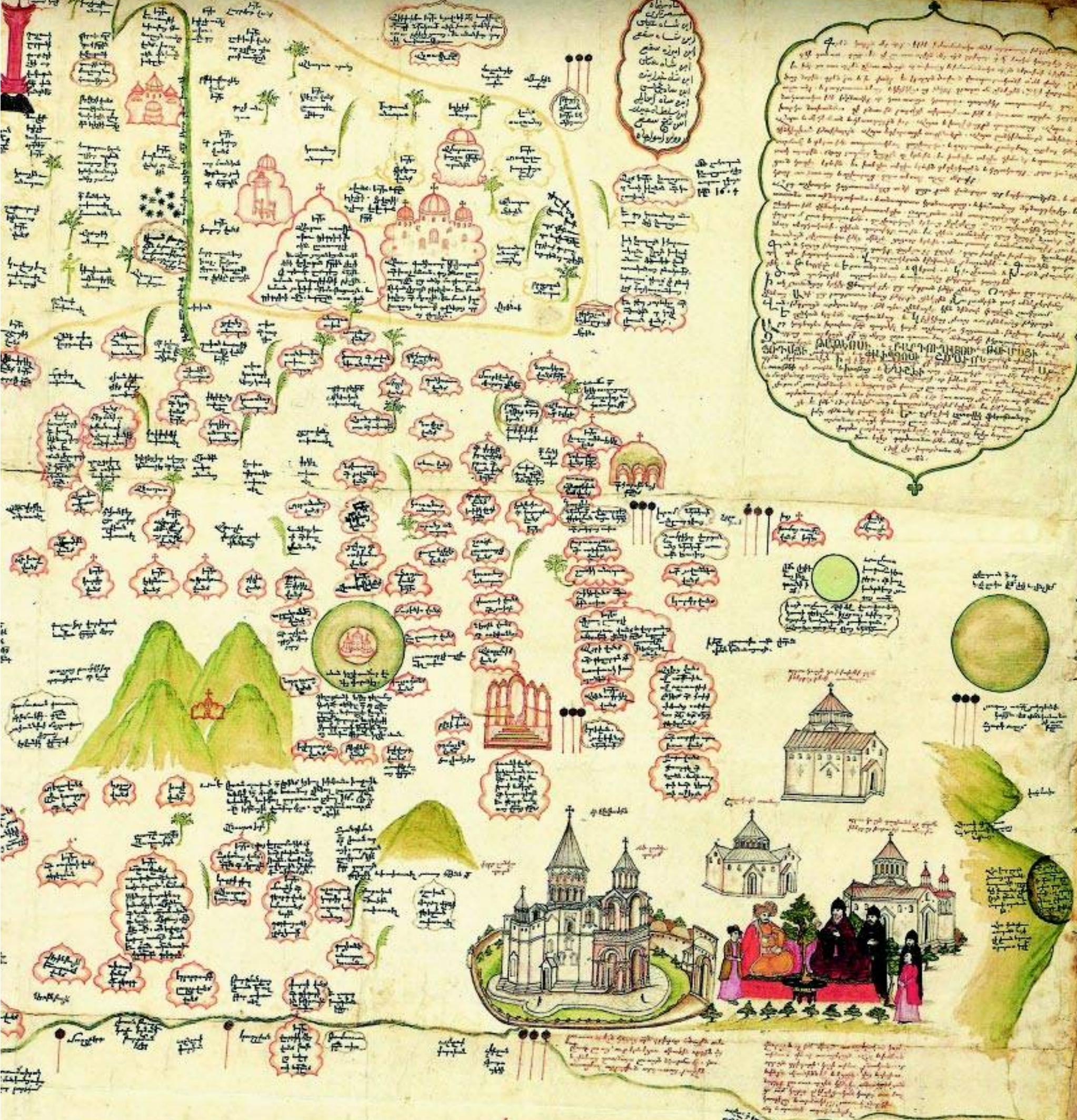


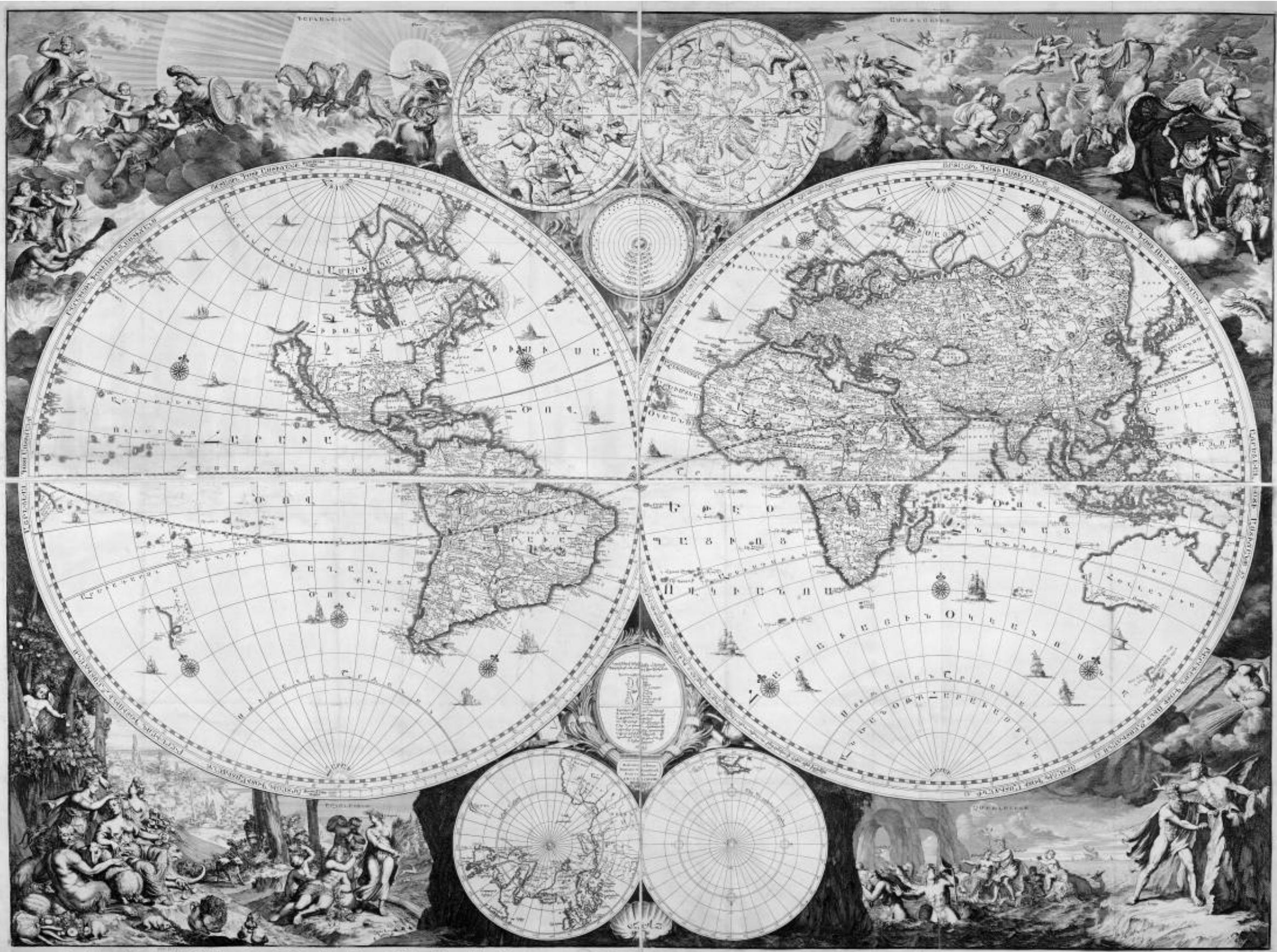
Fig. 84

The first world map in Armenian, published by Tovmas Vanandæi in Amsterdam, 1695. The map was engraved by the Schonbeek brothers. Later editions, starting from 1754, were published in St. Lazarus Monastery, Venice.

The map shows the two hemispheres, with America and New Holland (Australia) incomplete. It is beautifully decorated, having at its four corners etchings depicting the four seasons with mythological and astrological characters, as well as showing the night sky with constellations, polar views of the earth, and the solar system with its planets. At the bottom centre of the map a Persian/Turkish inscription says جهان بین – *Jahân Bin, View of the World*. There is a key to the symbols and a colophon, including a dedication written in verse.

Size 158x124cm (in 4 parts)

British Library – London, Maps 920.(89)



ՀԱՄԱՏԱՐԱԾ ԱՐԽԱՐՀԱՑՈՅՑ

Fig. 85

A page from Pieter van der Aa's (1659–1733) *Atlas Noveau et Curieux*, which was printed in Leiden c. 1710.

This page shows *Tartari* (South Russia) and *Circassia*, and includes Anatolia, Armenia and Georgia. The Armenian cities mentioned include *Kars*, *Arserum*, *Erivan*, *Zulfa* (Djulfa), *Van* and *Bitlis*. *Karabag(h)* is also shown slightly misplaced and the River Arax is shown as *Carasse*.

For details concerning Karabagh see description of Fig.117.

Size 24x16cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG59

Also British Library – London, Maps C.49.e.21



86a

Fig. 86/86a

John David Koehler's (1684–1755) *Schul und Reise Atlas* (School and Travel Atlas) was prepared and printed in Nürnberg by the engraver C. Weigel (1654–1725) in 1718. The atlas is in two parts. Part 1 contains 120 maps of the modern world and Part 2 has 44 maps of the ancient world, bearing the title *Descriptio Orbis Antiqui*.

This is Map 44 of Part 2 and is entitled 'The Historical Scene of the Orient during the Fifth Century A.D.'. It shows the ancient kingdoms and countries.

Fig. 86a shows the region of Armenia in detail.

Sizes 43x35cm

British Library – London, Maps C.38.e.4

86 >

SCENA HISTORIARVM ORIENTALIS QVINTI SECVLI P. N. CHR.
 in qua Imperii Romanorum & Accolarum Barbarorum status sistitur accurate. Curante Christophoro Weigelio, Noribergae.



Fig. 87

As with the previous map, this map is also from John David Koehler's (1684–1755) *Schul und Reise Atlas* (School and Travel Atlas), prepared and printed in Nürnberg by the engraver C. Weigel (1654–1725) in 1718.

The map of Armenia shown here is Map 27 of Part 2, the ancient world. It shows various provinces of Armenia and the important towns, bearing their Greek names. Lake Van is named *Arsissa* and Lake Sevan *Lychnites* (Lychnitis). The map is full of errors regarding geographical locations, which were common in the contemporary maps. The territory of Armenia extends from the Caspian Sea to the Mediterranean, divided into four parts, Northern, Southern, Western Armenia and Armenia Minor.

Sizes 43x35cm

British Library – London, Maps C.38.e.4

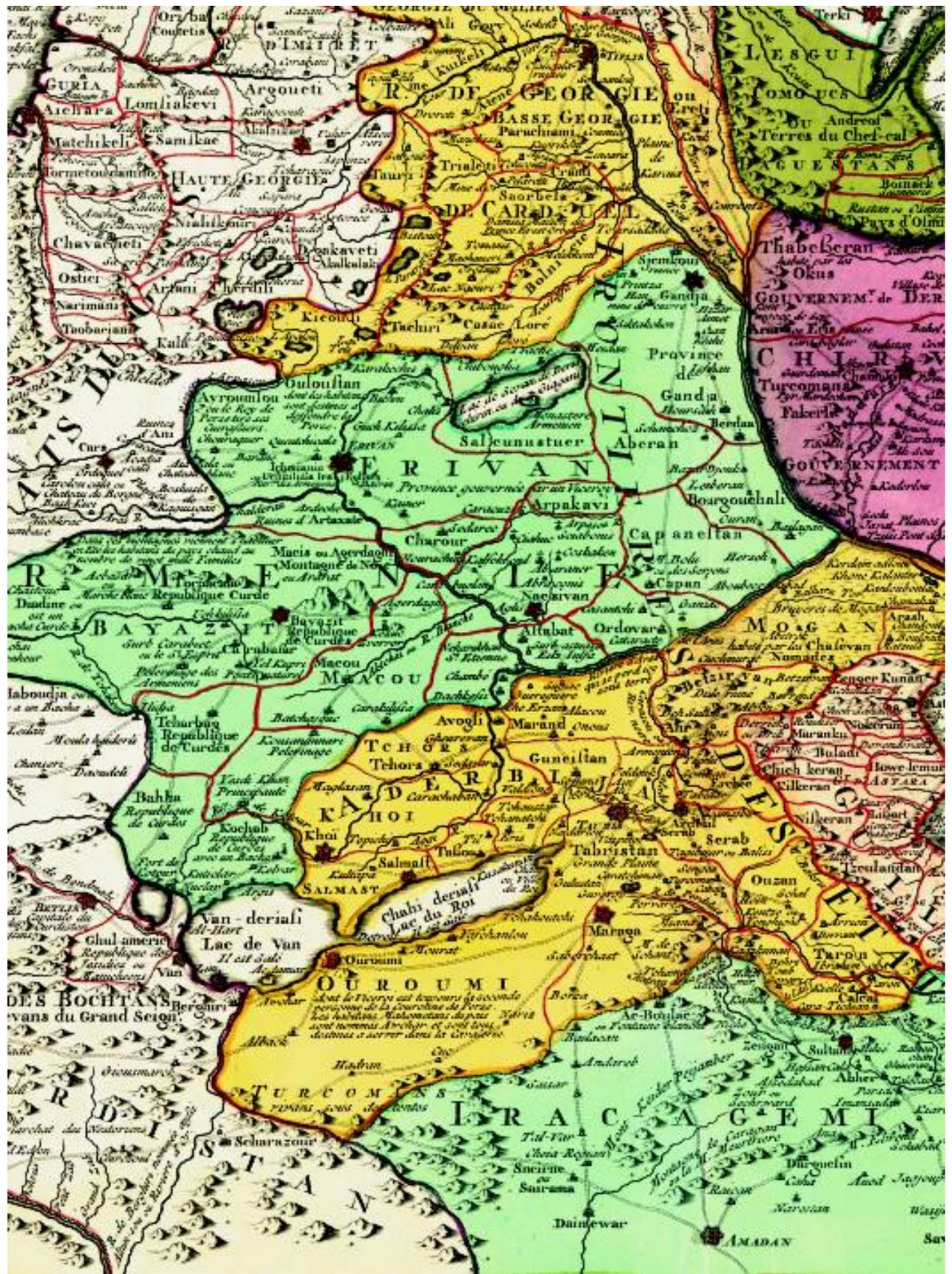


Fig. 90/90a

Guillaume Delisle or De l'Isle's (1675–1726) 'Map of the Area of the Caspian Sea' was published posthumously by his sons in 1730, in Amsterdam. This map is from his *Atlas Nouveau*, which includes 31 pages of text and 56 accompanying maps. Delisle's maps are generally full of detail and data. These maps have been included in many atlases published by other cartographers.

This map of the region of the Caspian and the Black Seas includes Armenia, plus Mingrelia and *Cartveli* (Kartveli – Georgia) to its north and *Chirvan* (Shirvan), *Derbent* and *Moghan* to its east (since 1918 this area has been renamed Republic of Azerbaijan). The Persian province of *Aderbijan*, which is the historic Azerbaijan, is situated south of the River Arax.

Curiously the lakes of Van and Urmia, bearing the local name of *Chahi Daryasi* (King's Sea) are shown joined. Both lakes have salt water and sustain very little or no marine life at all, which might be the reason for the cartographer to suspect that they were joined at some point. This map also shows interconnecting roads in the region.

Fig 90a shows central Armenia in detail.

For comparison purposes see Fig. 95.

Size 63x54cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG62

Also British Library – London, Maps I.TAB.8, f 35

Fig. 91

Kâtib Chelebi's geographical work *Jehân Numâ* – جهان نما (Mirror of the World) was taken up by the first Turkish printer Ibrahim Müteferrika (of Hungarian origin), who printed it in 1732/33. The author had completed only the first part of the book before his death in 1657. (See Figs 69, 70 and 71.)

The printed version of the book, which was edited and completed by Müteferrika, has more details than the original, which the editor obtained from the texts of Ibn-Bahrâmi as well as from the notes of Chelebi himself. Chapter 41 of the printed version describes Western Armenia, which at the time was under Ottoman rule, and specifies its borders. Chapter 39 gives details of Eastern Armenia, which was under Persian domination. In general terms, it seems that Chelebi has used much information provided by Abulfedâ in his *Taqvim ul-Boldân* as well as al-Istakhri and other Islamic geographers. (See Fig. 23.)

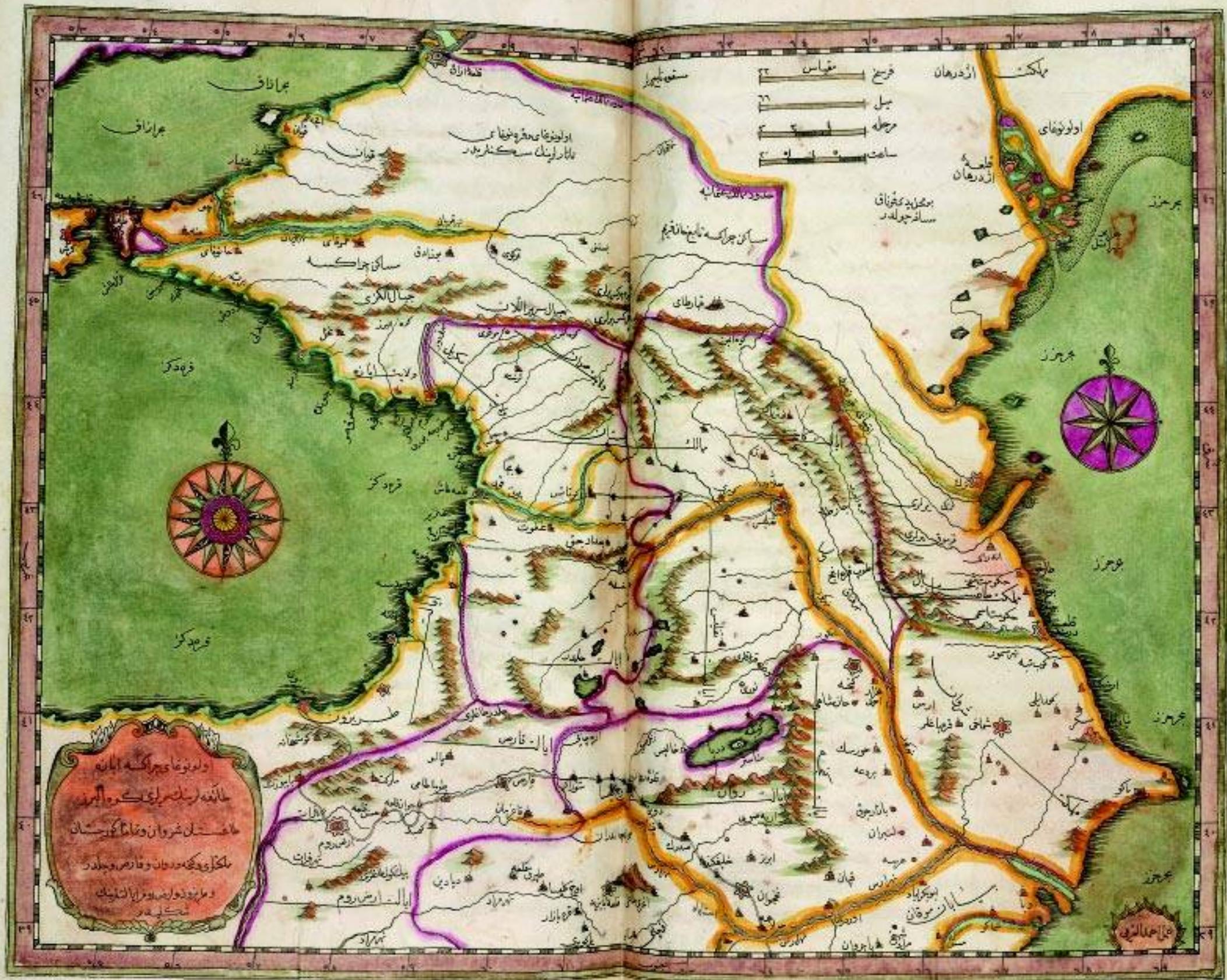
The book contains 40 diagrams and maps, which include planet maps, zodiac maps, diagrams of the eclipses, hemisphere maps and maps of the continents as well as various regions of the world, some quite detailed. Most of the maps have been based on European atlases and maps.

The map reproduced here is 'the map of Circassia, Abkhazia, Daghestan, Shirvan, Gurjistan [Georgia], Revan [Yerevan], Kars, Childir, Trabizond and Erzerum'. Although the text specifies that the cities of Van, Kars, Erzerum and many others are part of Greater Armenia, the map, which was inserted by Müteferrika, only shows the outlines of the vilayets (counties), without delineating borders of countries. (See also Figs 64 and 66 for similarities.)

In this map the eastern territories to the north of the River Arax are named Shirvan and Daghestan.

Size 26x31cm

British Library – London. Or. 80.a.7, bet. pp431–2





Figs 92 and 93

This is a map of Armenia in the early medieval period. The map accompanies the printed text of the Latin and Armenian edition of Movses Khorenatzi's *History of Armenia*, which also incorporates the geographical text called *Ashkharhatzuytz* (Ašxarhačuyč – World Mirror) attributed here to Movses Khorenaci, but lately attributed to the seventh-century polymath, Anania Shirakatz. The Latin translation is by William and George Whiston and the book was published in 1736, in London.

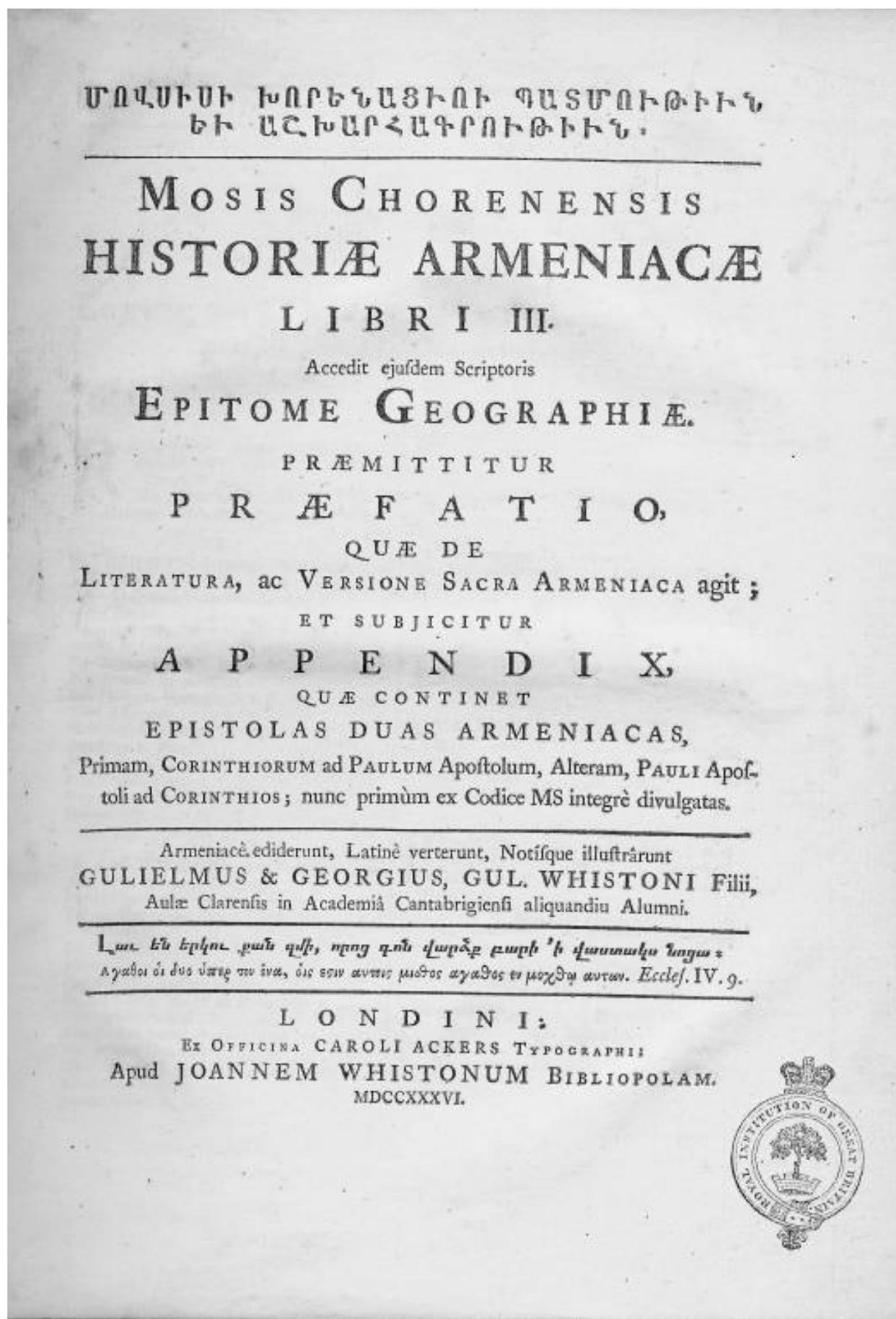
The map has been drawn taking into consideration the descriptions of *Ashkharhatzuytz*. It shows the 15 provinces of Greater Armenia and their approximate borders. Lesser Armenia is in Eastern Anatolia, just to the west of Greater Armenia. The external borders of Greater Armenia are shown by broken lines, while the borders of the provinces are indicated by dotted lines.

The towns shown include *Erivanum* (Yerevan), *Valarsapata* (Vagharshapat or Echmiadzin), *Arzerum* or *Carin* (the old Armenian name of Erzerum – Karin; in Greek Theodosiopolis), *Vannum* or *Semiramocerta* (Van or Shamiramakert), *Betlis* (Bitlis), *Arsamosata* (Arshamashat) and *Naxuanum* (Nakhijevan). *Mount Ararat* or *Masis* is also shown. The Armenian name of the River Arax(es) – *Erasches* (Yeraskh) is also mentioned. Comparing this map with the Ptolemaic version of the same area, it can be noted that the earlier Ptolemaic maps had an acceptable degree of accuracy.

Fig. 93. This is the title page of the book in which Fig. 92 is contained.

Size 185x225mm (map) inside the cover

Private collection – London





94a

Fig. 94/94a

“This map of the ‘Turkish Empire’ is Plate 13 of *Nouvel Atlas de la Société Generale* published by Johann Baptiste Homann (1663–1724) in St Petersburg in 1748. The cartographers were Guillaume Delisle and Johann Mathias Hase.

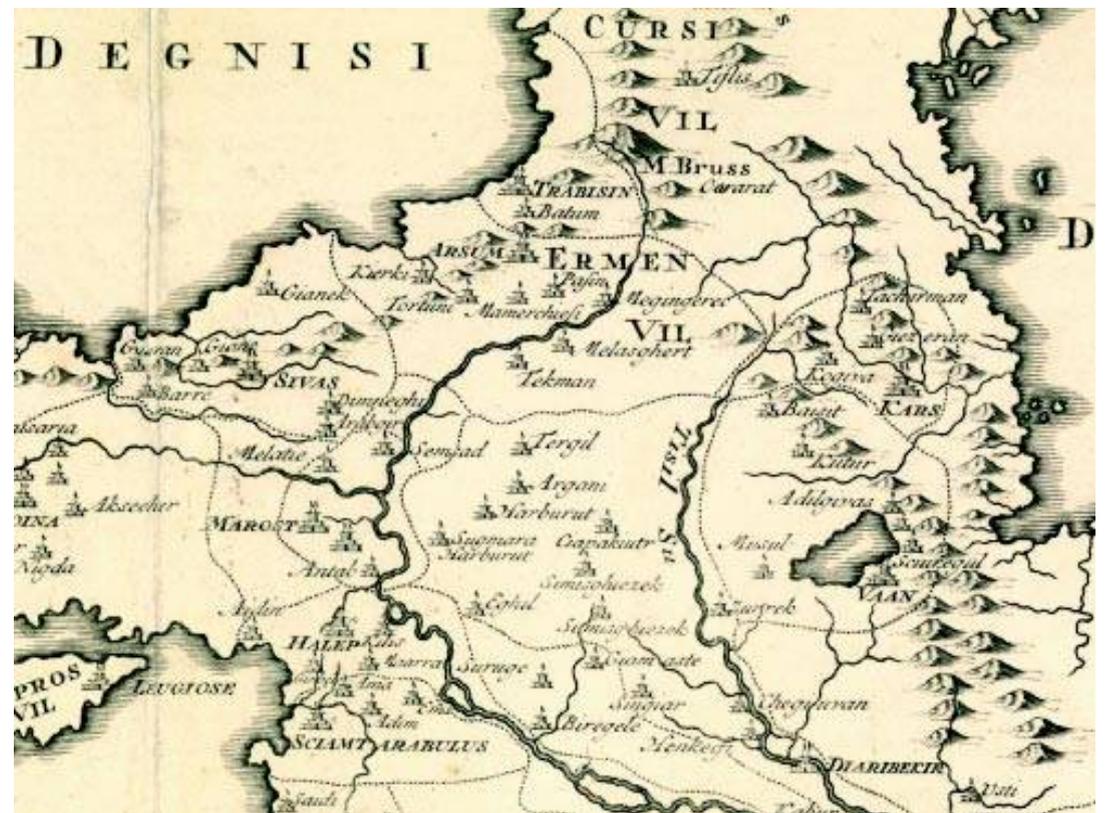
Although the atlas is dated 1748, but the map of the Turkish Empire included in it actually dates from 1737. This map is somewhat similar to that shown in Delisle’s own atlas. Here Armenia appears within the Ottoman Empire, with *Karabagh* and the province of *Erivan* as part of the Persian Empire. The names of the areas to the west of the Caspian Sea are *Dagestan*, *Lesgi* and *Shirwan*. *Moghan* and *Adherbaizan* (Azerbaijan) are placed to the south of the River *Araz* (Arax), within Persia. In this map, similarly to Delisle’s other maps, the lakes of Van and Urmia (*Chahi*) are shown almost joined.”

Fig.94a shows details of the region of Armenia. See description of Fig.117 for details concerning Karabagh.

Size 58x49cm

British Library – London, Maps C.45.f.6

94 >



95a

Fig. 95/95a

This is an important map, since it is the first map by a Turkish geographer, in this case, Abubekir Efendi, to be published in the west. The original map can be found in the bilingual large folio book *L'Etat Militaire de l'Empire Ottoman*, by Count Lodovico Marsili, published by La Haye in Amsterdam in 1732 (See SOAS London, Ref. ED.73.1). The book also contains another map of the same outline, but without detailed boundaries of the countries. The author is the same person who, in 1691 had commissioned Eremia Keomiurdjian to prepare a map of the Armenian churches located inside the Ottoman Empire. (See Figure.83). The map reproduced here is a reprint dated 1740 and its cartouche is bilingual, Italian and French. It is entitled "The Map of the Ottoman Empire, divided into Beylerbeylics, Pashaliks and Beyliks (Baronies)...".

The legend explains the various hierarchical divisions of the empire. Beylerbeylics are abbreviated as Vil. (Vilayet), which in Turkish can refer to the area of a province or a whole country. These types of divisions correspond to the divisions shown on the manuscript map of Keomiurdjian, where they are indicated by one, two or three staffs.

In the map the vilayet of Armenia (*Erman Vil.*) includes the cities of *Arsum* (Erzerum), *Malasghert*, *Vaan*, *Kars*, *Baisit* (Bayazid), *Kutur*, *Adiljivaz* and others. The location of Lake Van is shifted eastward, thus creating a distorted image as far as the relationships of the localities are concerned. For example, Kars, which is situated some 150 kilometres north-west of Bayazid, is shown 100 Italian miles to its east.

Detail Fig. 95a shows the area of Armenia enlarged.

Size 57x54cm

British Library – London, Maps 43305.(16)

95 >



PONENTE. OUEST.

ORIENTE. EST.

**MAPPA
DELL' IMPERO OTTOMANNO**

Composta da ABUBEKIR EFENDI Geografo conclusivamente alla divisione de
BEYLERRATI, PASSALATI e BEYLATI.

I Lechi, dove son Bey, anno, in Carta con una coda
I Lechi, dove son Passa, no anno due
quelli dove son Beylerbey, no anno tre

*Le residenze Imperiali di Bursa, Adrianopoli, Costantinopoli, no anno fatto per distinzione
della dignità imperiale*

*Cogn Beylerbati e Passalati reate distanti dagli altri che lo circondano per quelli
stessa colori de quali le residenze loro e dipendenti Beylari, sono segnate*

*Nella Mappa si trovano frequentate l'abbreviazione Vill, che significa Villaget col qual
termino i Turchi chiamano tutti i Paesi vasti*

ANNOTAZIONE.

*I Turchi misurano la distanza de' Lechi con le ore, che può fare un Cavallo a passo guatto,
che appunto corrisponde a 3 miglia Italiane, delle quali è composta la Scala seguente.*

CARTE DE L' EMPIRE OTTOMAN

Dressée par ABUBEKIR EFENDI Geographe Turc, suivant les divisions des
BEYLERRAS, BACHALAS et BEYLAS.

La résidence des Beys est designée par une espèce de cheval de
Celle des Bachas par deux
Celle des Beglerbeys par trois

*Et les villes de Bursa, d'Adrianople et de Constantinople comme villes Impériales et résidences
ordinaires du Sultan sont distinguées par sept*

*Chaque Beylerbat et chaque Bachalat est distingué de ceux des environs par une ligne de
la même couleur dont est marquée la résidence, de même que les Beylars qui en dépendent.*
*Le mot Vill se trouve souvent sur la Carte, il signifie Villaget et les Turcs se servent de ce
mot pour désigner les pays d'une vaste étendue.*

AVERTISSEMENT

*Les Vues recourent la distance d'un lieu à un autre par heures, l'heure se compte par le chemin
que peut faire un Cheval qui va le pas, et elle répond à trois milles d'Italie dont l'Echelle
suivante est composée.*

Scala di Miglia Italiane
Echelle de Mille d'Italie

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

MILIO GIORDI. NED.



96a

96 >

Fig. 96/96a

The title of this map is 'A new map of the Caspian Sea and the countries adjacent, made by the order of the late Czar'. It was prepared by John Senex and printed in London c. 1742.

The map is the English translation of part of Delisle's map entitled 'Carte des Pays voisins de la Mer Caspiene' dating from 1730 and reproduced in Fig. 90.

All the errors and shortcomings of Delisle's map are also reflected in this map. *Lake Van* and *Chahi* (King's Lake or Urmia) are shown joined, when in fact they are some 150 kilometres apart. This means the lands of Armenia and the Iranian Province of Azerbaijan are compressed together, dislocating many towns and cities. Lake Sevan is shown with the incorrect orientation, but does include the island and the monastery.

Persian Armenia includes the areas of *Erivan* (Yerevan), *Baiazit* and *Van*. Turkish Armenia includes

Erzeron (Erzerum), *Cars* and *Betlis* (Bitlis). The name of Echmiadzin is spelled *Ichniani*. Mount Ararat bears its Armenian name (*Masis – Macis*) as well as the names in Turkish (*Agerdaghi – Agridagh*) and Ararat.

Next to Lake Van an area has been marked *Republic of Jesidis*. The Yezidis are a non-Muslim Kurdish sect, whose religious beliefs include elements of sun-worship. A tightly knit community, they are now largely concentrated in the Republic of Armenia.

Fig. 96a shows the area of Armenia in detail.

Size 525x425mm

British Library – London, Maps 141.a.1.(17)

Fig. 97

The 'Map of the Old and New Armenia', in Armenian, engraved by Ignatius Khachaturian and published in Venice, 1751, in the Armenian year of 1200. (The Armenian calendar is an ecclesiastical method of reckoning, starting in the year 551.)

This map shows historic Armenian territories according to old and new geographers, complete with the names of its various provinces. The map is based on the text of the Armenian geographer and historian Anania Shirakatsi called *Ashkharhatzuytz* (*Ašxarhačuyč* – World Mirror). See also Fig. 92.

The territory is dominated by the three main geographical features, Lake Van, here called *the Sea of Aghtamar*, Mount Ararat, here called by the Armenian name *Masis*, and Lake Sevan, named *Sea of Gegham*, another Armenian name for this lake.

Size 45x28cm

British Library – London, Maps 47830.(2)

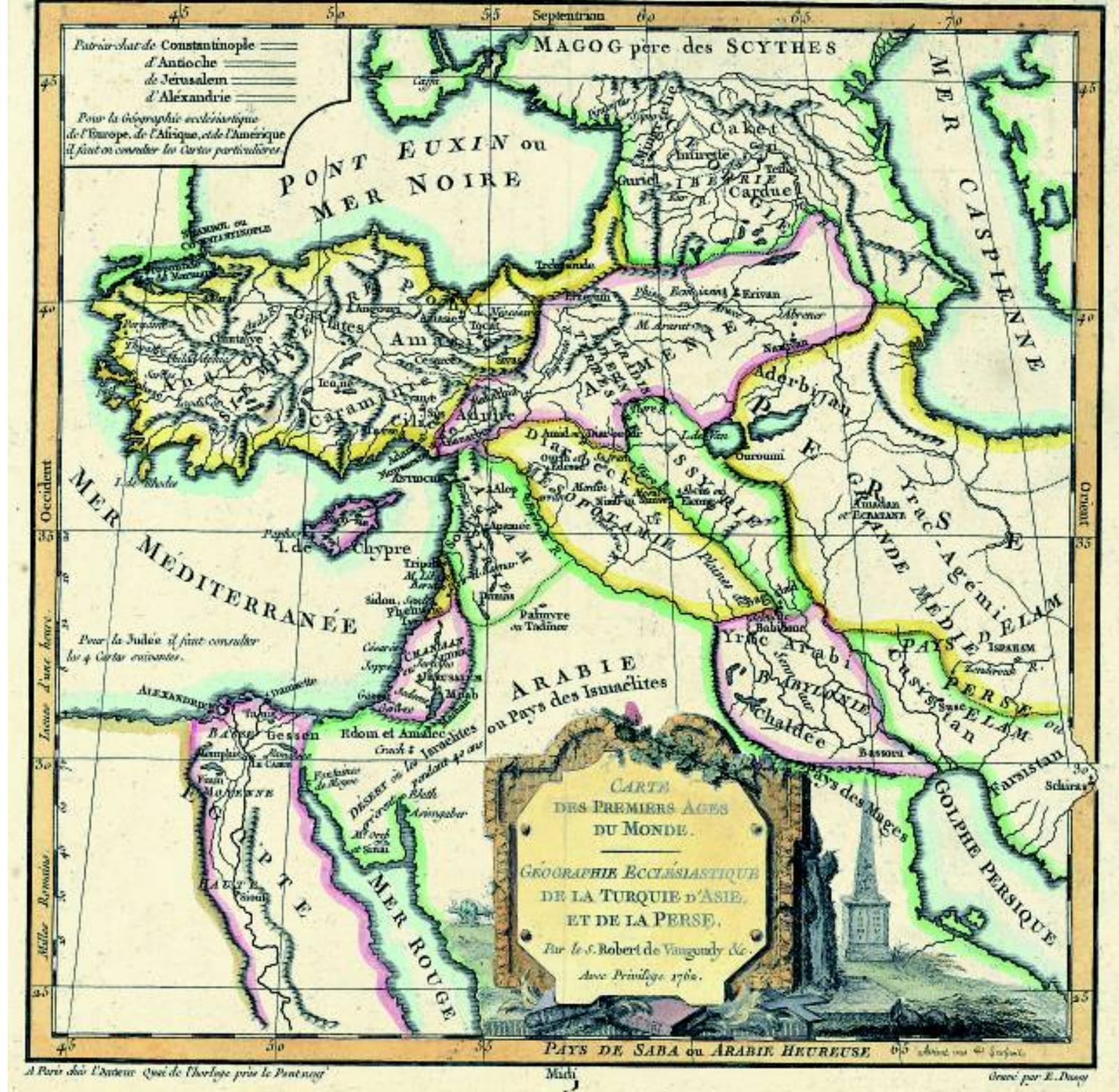


Fig. 98

The French cartographer Robert de Vaugondy (1688–1768) published his *Nouvel Atlas Portatif* in 1762. This map is from this atlas.

The map shows the Middle East and the Caucasus and is entitled 'Map of the Early Ages of the World'. It shows Armenia extending from Caucasian Albania in the north-east to Cilicia in the south-west. In the south it borders Assyria and Mesopotamia. The Terrestrial Paradise – the Garden of Eden – is shown in the centre of Armenia, to the north-west of Lake Van. Aderbijan

(Azerbaijan) is located to the south of the River Arax, within Persia. The lakes of Van and Urmia are shown unrealistically close, or jointed together. This feature is quite common in the French cartography of the time.

Size 25x24cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG13

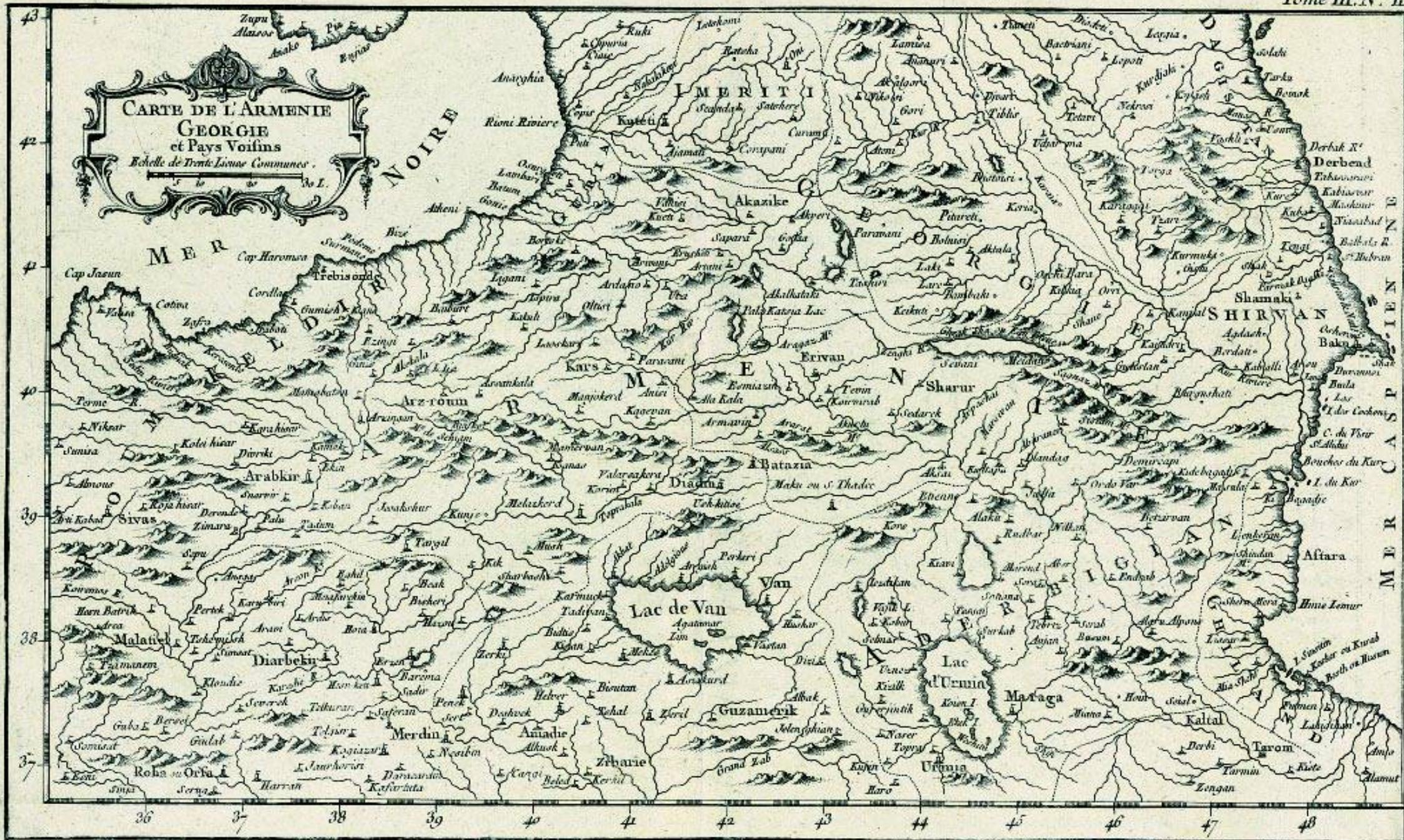


Fig. 99

Jacques N. Bellin (1703–72) published the five volumes of his *Petit Atlas Maritime* in 1764. This map, entitled 'The map of Armenia, Georgia and the neighbouring countries', is from Volume 3.

Here Armenia extends almost the whole width of the map, with Georgia to the north and Aderbigian (Azerbaijan) to the south of the River Arax. In this version the lakes of Van and Urmia are shown

relatively accurately. The countries shown on the western shores of the Caspian are Dagistan and Shirvan. The names of many rivers, mountains and towns also appear.

Size 35x24cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG34



101

for 101a see the next page

Fig. 100

The 'A new and accurate map of Anatolia or Asia Minor ...' is extracted from Emmanuel Bowen's (fl. 1714–67) *Universal History of the World*, published in London, 1766. This very map was used many times by Bowen in his various atlases and collections of maps in 1744, 1752 and 1770.

The map shows the main cities and the roads of the area, ranging from the Persian border to western Anatolia. Some of the important Armenian towns which are located on the main commercial routes and paths are shown.

Size 42x34cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG45

Fig. 101/101a

This map is entitled 'Partie Orientale de la Carte des Anciennes Monarchies' (The Oriental Part of the Ancient Kingdoms) and was published in Paris in 1779 by M. Robert.

The map shows various ancient kingdoms including those of Greater Armenia, Albania, Media, Persia, Parthia, Colchis and Iberia, as well as Median Atropatena (*Adiabene*), which is shown as located to the south of the River Arax. In the world map inset at the top of the page, the mapping of Australia is incomplete.

The area of Armenia, divided into two parts, is shown in the detail Fig. 101a.

Size 66x51cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG24

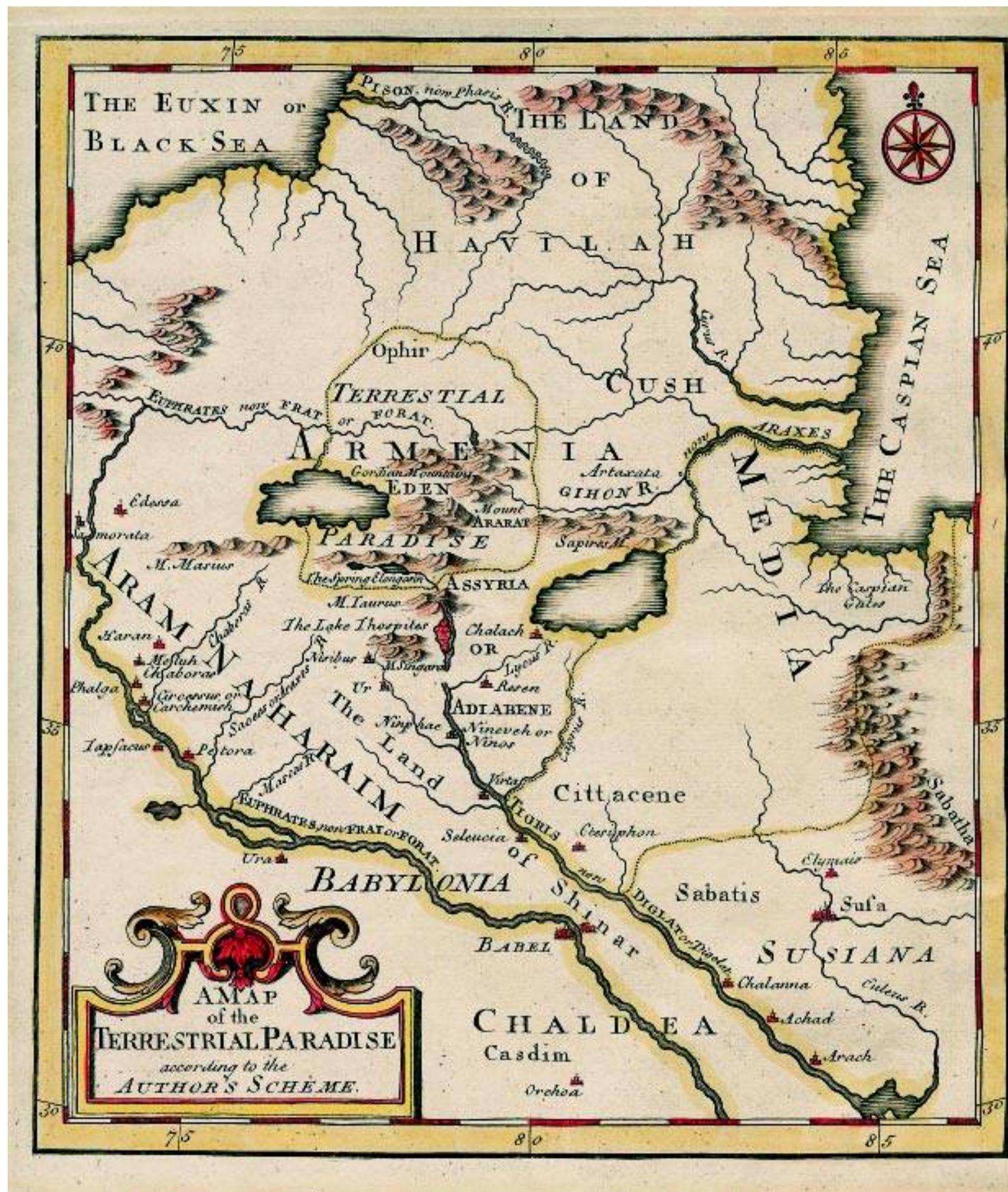


Fig. 102

This so-called 'curiosity' map is entitled 'A Map of the Terrestrial Paradise', i.e. the Garden of Eden, which was a common perception of the area from the Middle Ages (see Section 6 of 'A brief history', above).

There are many versions of this map, including those of Moxon, Kircheri (Fig. 75), Stackhouse, Vaugondy (Fig. 98), Buache (Fig. 103) and others. This version was prepared by Emmanuel Bowen (fl. 1714–67) and shows Eden located between the lakes of Van and Urmia, within the territory of historic Armenia, with Mount Ararat situated in the middle. The Rivers Euphrates, Arax and Tigris have their sources in this area. The map was published c. 1780.

The same map also appears in Bowen's various atlases, dating from 1744 to the 1780s.

Size 23x23cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG31

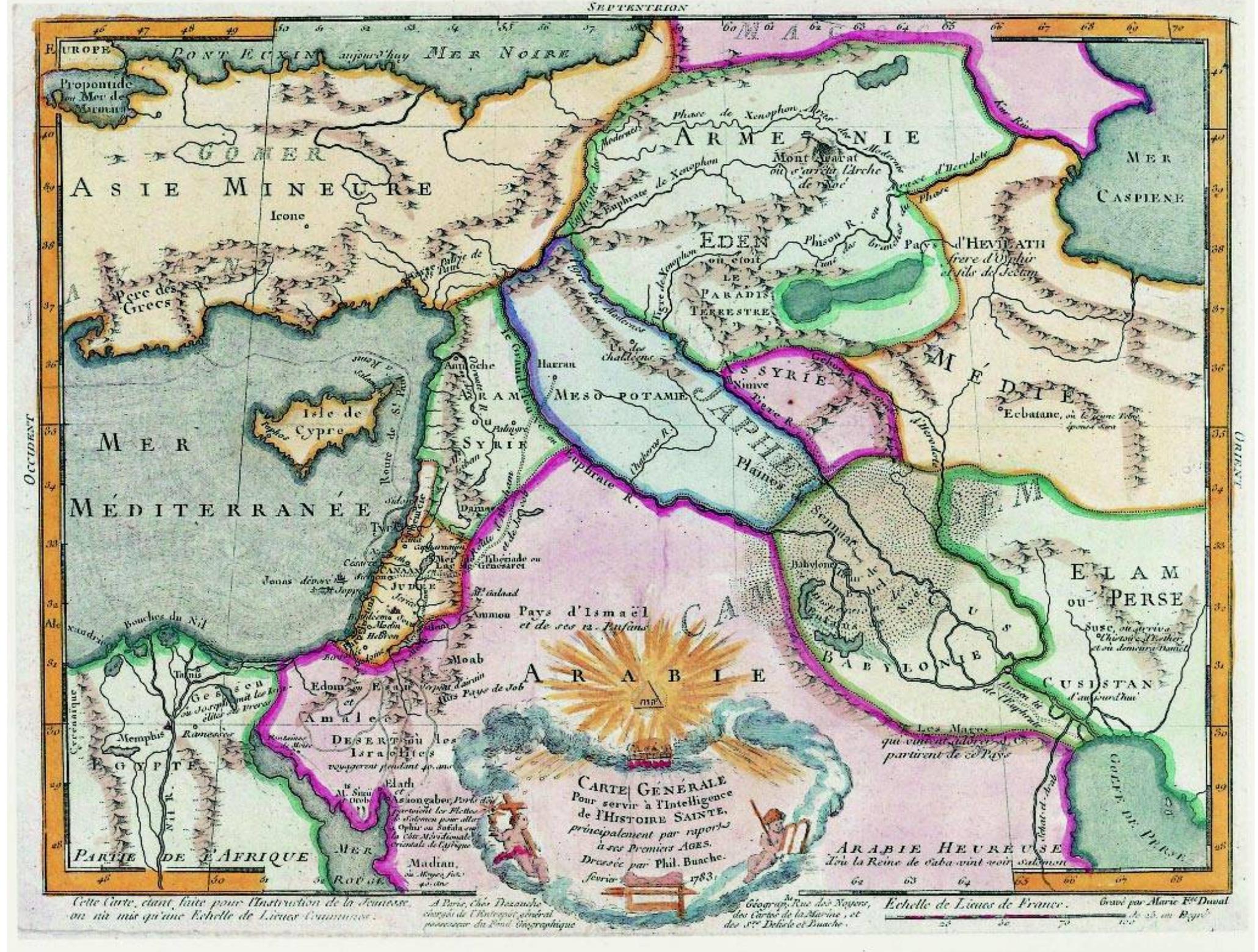


Fig. 103

This map, which was prepared by Philippe Buache (1700–73) and was printed in Paris in 1783, is entitled 'A General Map for Information about the History of the Saints'. It refers to the biblical lands, and in the accompanying text names Noah's descendants whose tribes inhabited these lands.

The Terrestrial Paradise, Eden, is depicted within Armenia, which also has Mount Ararat with Noah's Ark resting on its summit. Lakes Van and Urmia are shown joined.

(See Fig. 90, also Figs 75, 98 and 102.)

Size 26x33.7 cm. Sarkiss Boghossian collection – Paris



Fig.104

This Armenian-language map of the 'Ottoman Empire' was printed in the Armenian Monastery of San Lazzaro in Venice, in 1787.

The map shows the territories conquered by the Ottoman Empire at the time and is the oldest map in Armenian depicting this area. The map shows Armenia divided between the two neighbouring countries, the Ottoman Empire and Persia (here – Ajami). The three lakes of Van, Sevan and Urmia are shown correctly, as are the important towns of Armenia and Anatolia.

Some of the places are shown with their Ottoman as well as Armenian names. The printing house in San Lazzaro, which belongs to the Armenian Mkhitariste Order, was at the time a flourishing institution and many maps and books in the Armenian language were printed there during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It still continues to be an important printing house for Armenian literature.

Size 27x26cm. British Library – London, Maps 43305.(17)



Fig. 105/105a

This map of 'Asiatic Turkey including Anatolia, Turkey, Armenia, Kurdistan, Aljezira, Iraq-Arabi', in Russian, dates from 1793. It was printed in *New Atlas, or Collection of Charts of All Parts of the Terrestrial Globe*, printed in Saint Petersburg

105a

The atlas was based on the French atlas of the same title printed in Paris in 1762 with some revisions to the maps.

The map shows Armenia divided between Turkey and Russia. The shape of the Caspian Sea is shown relatively correctly. The lakes shown are *Achtamar* (Van), *Gokcha* (Geghama or Sevan) and *Ormia* (Urmia). Many important Armenian towns are shown, including *Erevan*, *Arabkir*, *Kars*, *Van*, *Bitlis*, *Baiburt*, *Akhlat*, *Vostan* and others.

For the area of Armenia see detail map 105a.

Size app. 44x33cm

British Library – London, Maps C.27.f.3



Fig. 106

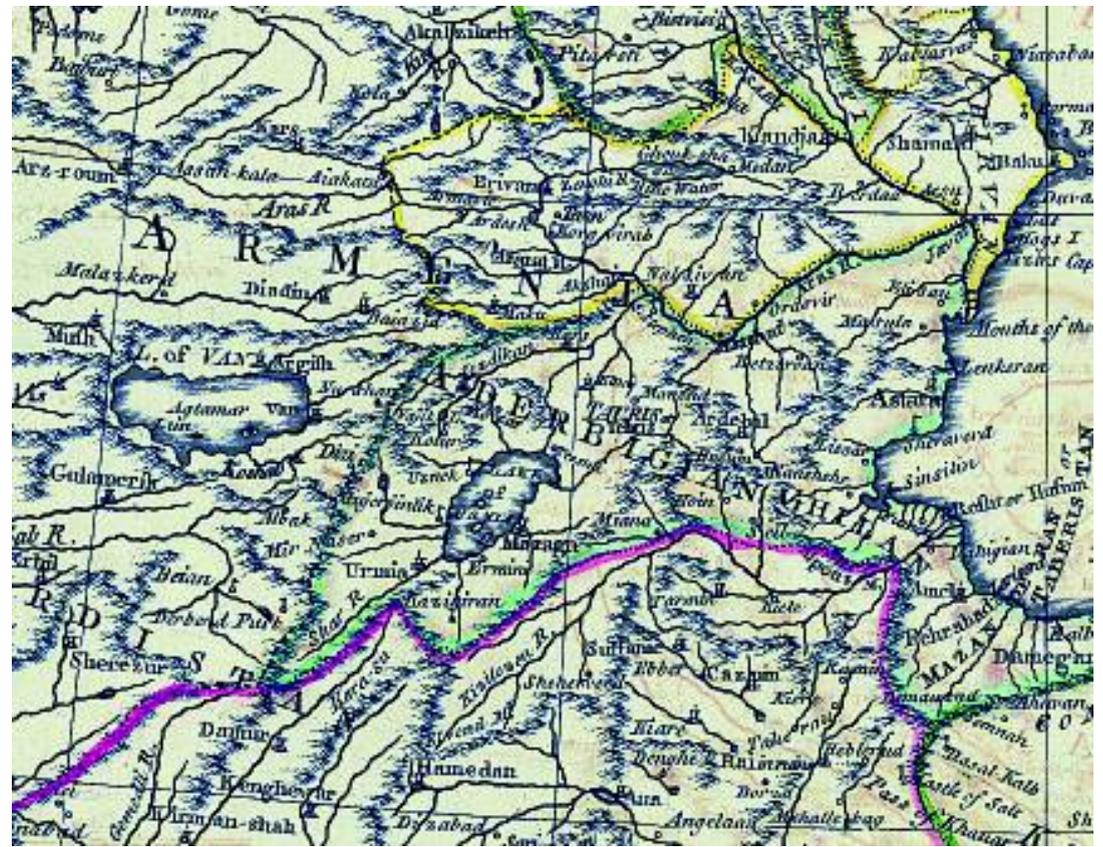
'A new map of Turkey in Asia' is from *Atlas Generale*, printed in London by Jean Baptiste d'Anville (1697–1782) in 1794. The map also appears in William Faden's *General Atlas* of 1797.

It shows Armenia divided between the Persian and the Ottoman Empires, and bears the Armenian names of some of her provinces. Yerevan and Mount Ararat are shown under Persian domination, while Lake Sevan is called *Blue Water*. The shape of Lakes Van and Urmia is incorrect. *Aderbigian* (Azerbaijan) is shown to the south of the River *Aras* (Arax). It is interesting that the Monastery of *St Thadeus* is also mentioned in the county of *Artaz*, within Persian Armenia. The map includes many other details of the area.

Size 71x52cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG39





107a

Fig.107/107a

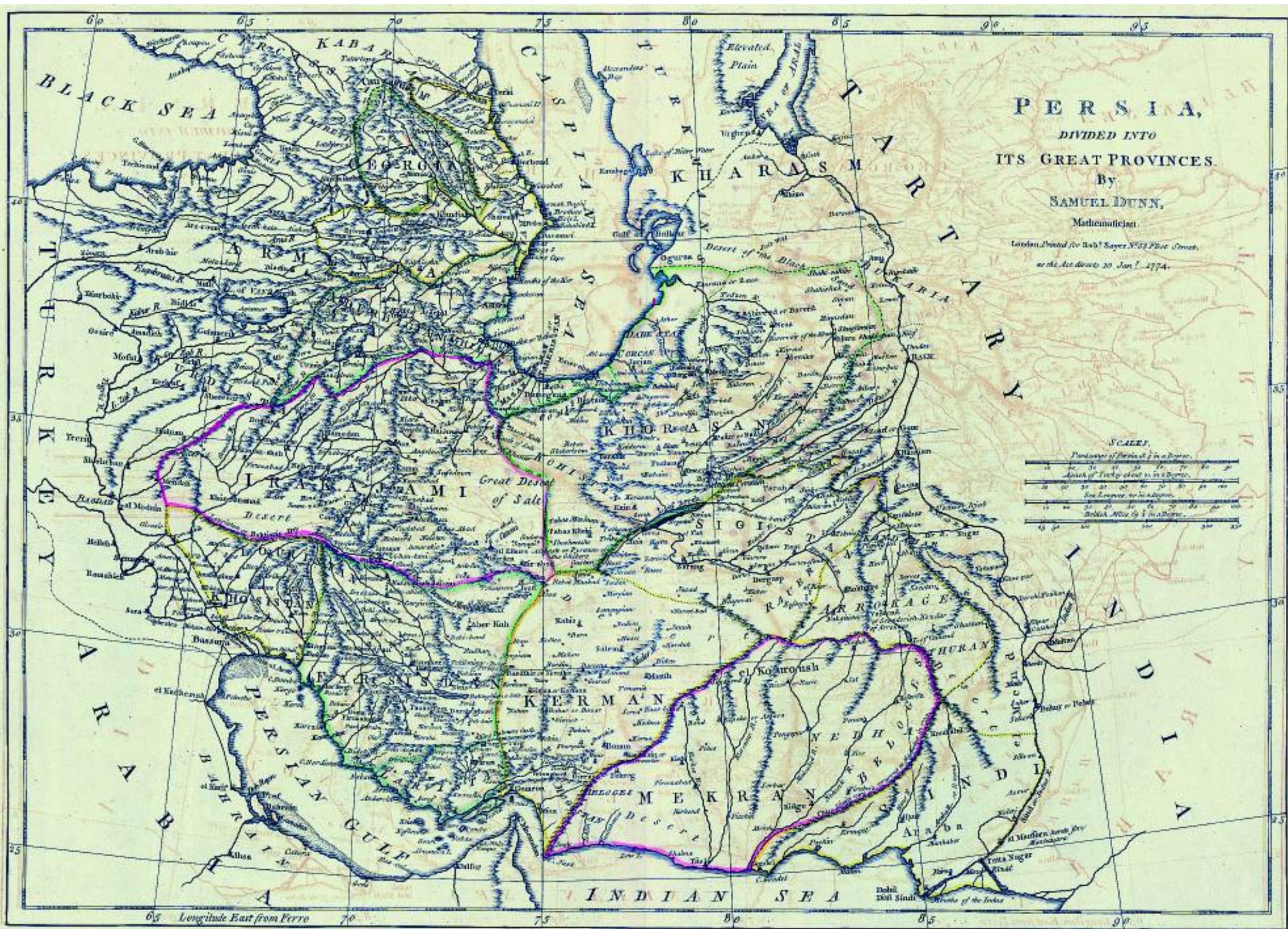
This map of 'Persia divided into its Great Provinces', published in London in 1774, is the work of cartographer Robert Dunn (d. 1794).

The map is from his atlas entitled *The New Atlas of the Mundane System*. It shows Eastern Armenia as a province of Persia and Western Armenia within the Ottoman Empire. *Aderbigan* (Azerbaijan), outlined in green, is one of the Persian provinces and is located south of the River Arax. The north-eastern territory of Arax is called *Chirvan* (Shirvan).

In the enlarged part of the map of Armenia (Fig. 107a) much detail is visible, such as the Monastery of St Stepanos Protomartyr on the southern shore of the *Aras* (Arax) River opposite *Nalsivan* (Nakhijevan), the islands of *Akhtamar* and *Lun* (Lim) within Lake Van, and the town of *Argish* (Arjesh) near its northern shore.

Size 44x31cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG47



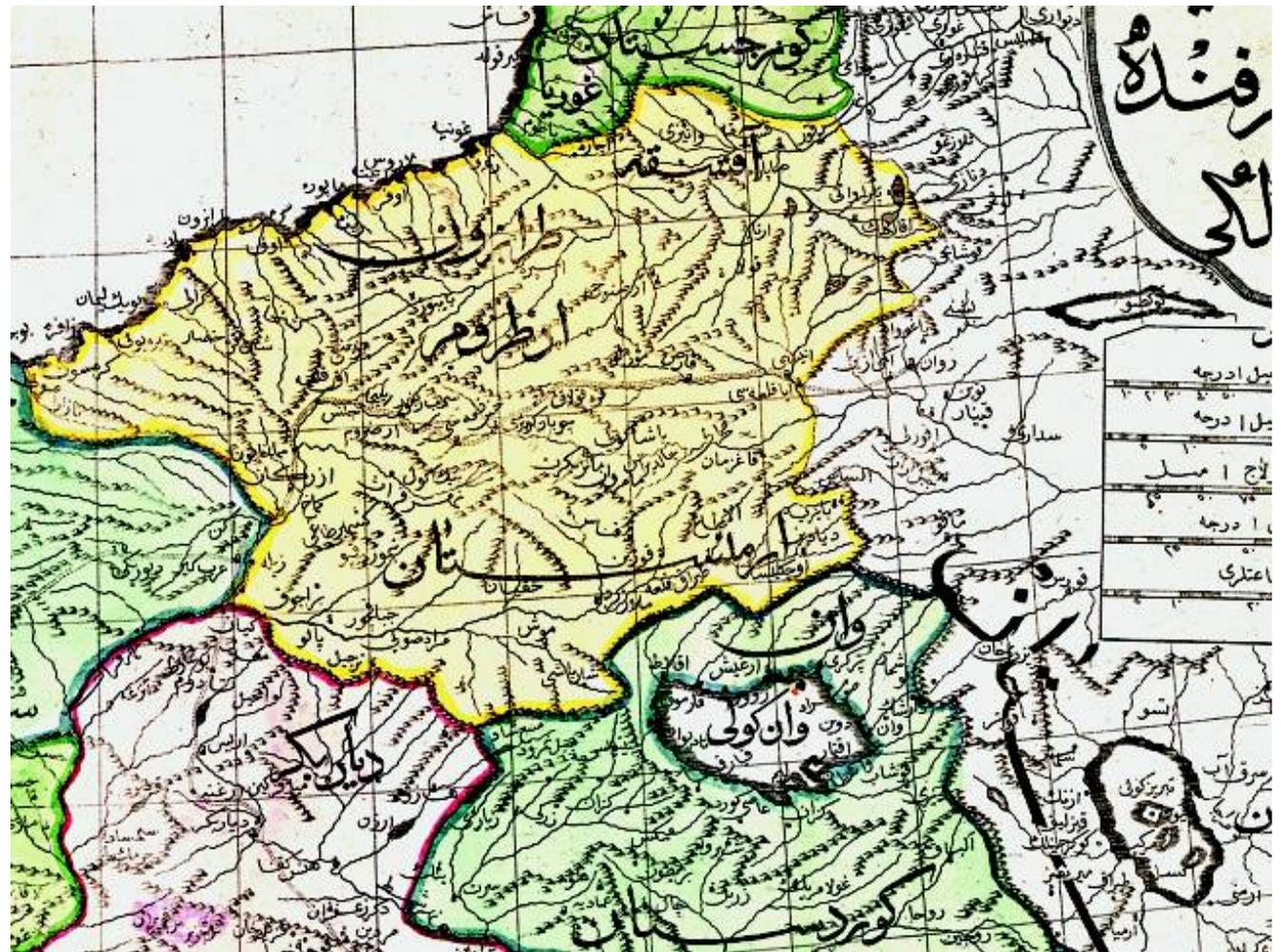


Fig. 108/108a

108a

This map of 'Turkey in Asia' is from the Ottoman *World Atlas*, printed in Üsküdar (one of the districts of Istanbul) in 1803–4, which in itself is the translation of William Faden's (1750–1836) *General Atlas* published in London in 1797. The translator is Mahmud Raif. Instead of the 52 maps of the English atlas, the Ottoman work contains 24 maps only, which are in large format, carefully prepared and coloured.

The first 78 pages of the atlas are dedicated to geography, giving descriptions of various features of the earth, the sun and the moon, as well as various races of people, followed by descriptions of various countries, with names of important towns and other data. It bears the date AH 1218.

The map shows the Asiatic parts of Turkey. Here Armenia is shown divided between *Ajamestan* (Persia) and the Ottoman Empire, and some of its provinces are given their Armenian names. Yerevan, here called *روان* – Revan, and Mount Ararat – *ارارت* – are shown under Persian domination, while the regions of Van – *وان* – and Erzerum – *ارظروم* – are called *ارمنستان*, i.e. Armenia. The shape of Lakes of Van and Urmia is incorrect. In this map, too, Azerbaijan is shown south of the River Arax. The map is based on d'Anville's map of Fig. 106.

The region of Armenia is shown in the detail 108a.

Size 72x54cm

British Library, OIOC 14999.h.2(2), f.18

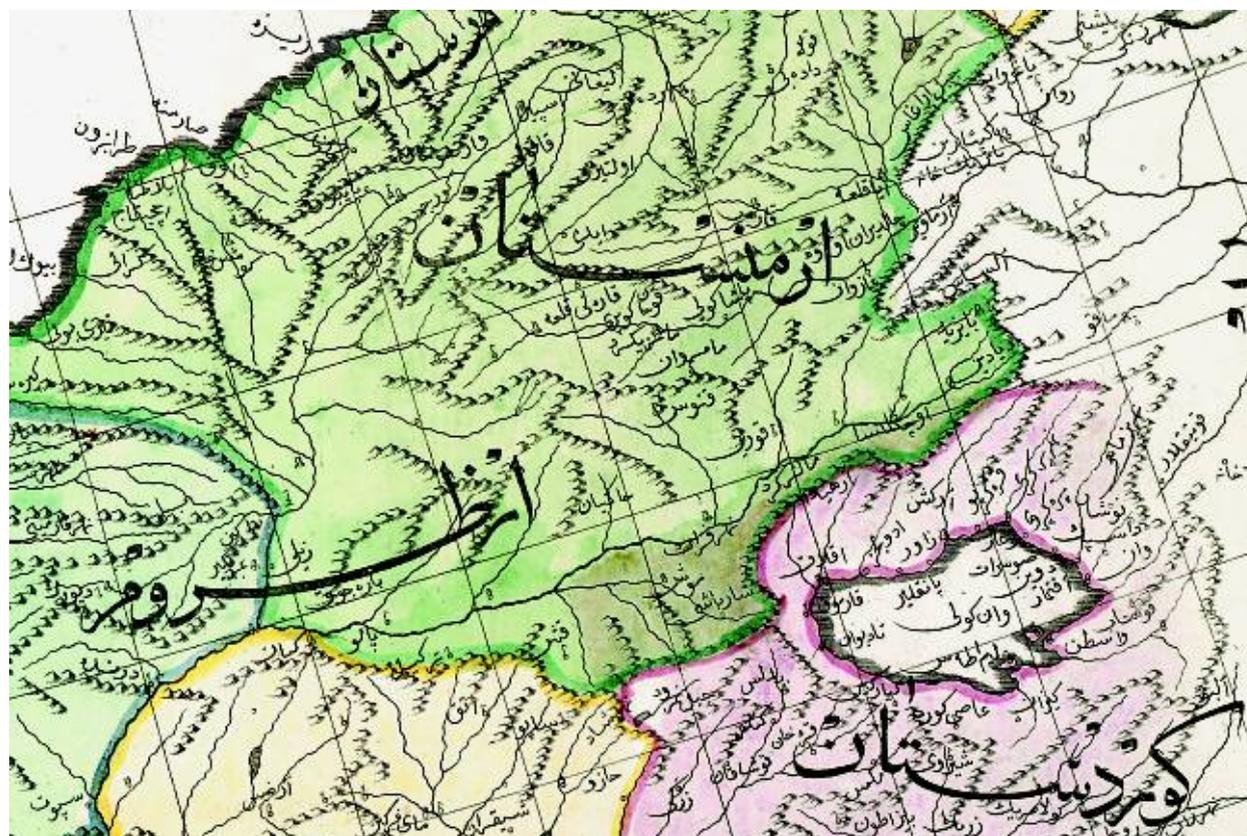
108 >

دولت علیتند
 اسیاطرفند
 اولی الامر

مقیاس

یکمیل مساوی ۳۰۰۰ فوٹ
دو میل مساوی ۶۰۰۰ فوٹ
چهار میل مساوی ۱۲۰۰۰ فوٹ
سی و دو میل مساوی ۱۰۸۰۰۰ فوٹ
صحت و اطمینان





109a

Fig. 109/109a

This 'Map of the Mediterranean' is also from the Ottoman *World Atlas* of Fig. 106, printed in Üsküdar, in 1803–4, in itself the translation of William Faden's (1750–1836) *General Atlas* published in London in 1797. The translator is Mahmud Raif. For further information about the atlas see the description of Fig. 108.

This map covers the European part of the Ottoman Empire including the eastern Mediterranean, where it was the dominant power. As in the previous map, it also includes Armenia divided between *Ajamestan* (Persia) and the Ottoman Empire, and gives the Armenian names of some of its provinces.

Yerevan, here called روان – Revan, and Mount Ararat – ارارت – are shown under Persian rule, while the regions of Van – وان – and Erzerum – ارزروم – are called ارمنستان, i.e. Armenia. Lakes Van and Urmia are shown almost touching, while in reality they are some 150 kilometres apart. Azerbaijan is shown to the south of the River Arax.

The region of Armenia is shown in the detail Fig. 109a, with a wealth of topographical information.

Size 80x58cm

British Library, OIOC 14999.h.2(2), f5





Fig. 110

This map, entitled 'Asia Minor, Armenia, Circassia and Syria', is by Conrad Malte-Brun (1775–1826), a Danish cartographer who worked in Paris. His *Atlas Complet*, which contains this map, was published in 1812.

Although the map was published at the beginning of the nineteenth century, its division of Armenia is very different from that in earlier ones. Here the area of historic Armenia is outlined

and the names of the provinces are given. The shape of the lakes in the area, though still not correct, is much improved. Once again the area of *Atropatene* (Azerbaijan) is shown to the south of the River Arax, within the territory of *Media* (Persia).

Size 20x22cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG48



Fig. III

This watercolour of Echmiadzin is from the large manuscript collection of the British painter Sir Robert Ker Porter KCH (1777–1842), which he prepared during his travels in Georgia, Armenia, Iraq and Persia in 1817–20. The volume is entitled *The Caucasus, Persia, Babylonia with notes, maps, plans, surveys, views and other drawings of interesting subjects*.

It contains watercolours, drawings, sketches and plans of various interesting sites and buildings in Georgia, Armenia and Persia, concentrating mainly on Isfahan and Persepolis. The sketches of Armenia include watercolours of Echmiadzin, Mount Ararat, Erivan (Yerevan), the Monastery of

Geghard and the pagan temple of Garni and a few others.

The view of Echmiadzin shows the main cathedral with its protective walls, beyond which the Monastery of Saint Gayane can also be seen. The background is dominated by the large mass of Mount Ararat.

Size 59x33cm

British Library – London, Add MS. 14758



112a

Fig. 112/112a

The *Atlas of the World according to the geographers of France, England, Germany and Russia*, in Armenian, was engraved in Paris under the sponsorship of Hovhannes Amira Dadean. It was printed in San Lazzaro, Venice, in the year 1849.

The atlas contains maps of the solar system, the continents, the Ottoman Empire and Armenia. It is the first atlas in Armenian to contain text as well as maps. All the maps of the atlas are artfully prepared, and skilfully etched and coloured. These are on a par with the best atlases of other famous European cartographers.

This map of the Ottoman Empire is the penultimate map in the atlas and depicts the area occupied by the empire during the period. It is a beautifully coloured large-scale map with much detail.

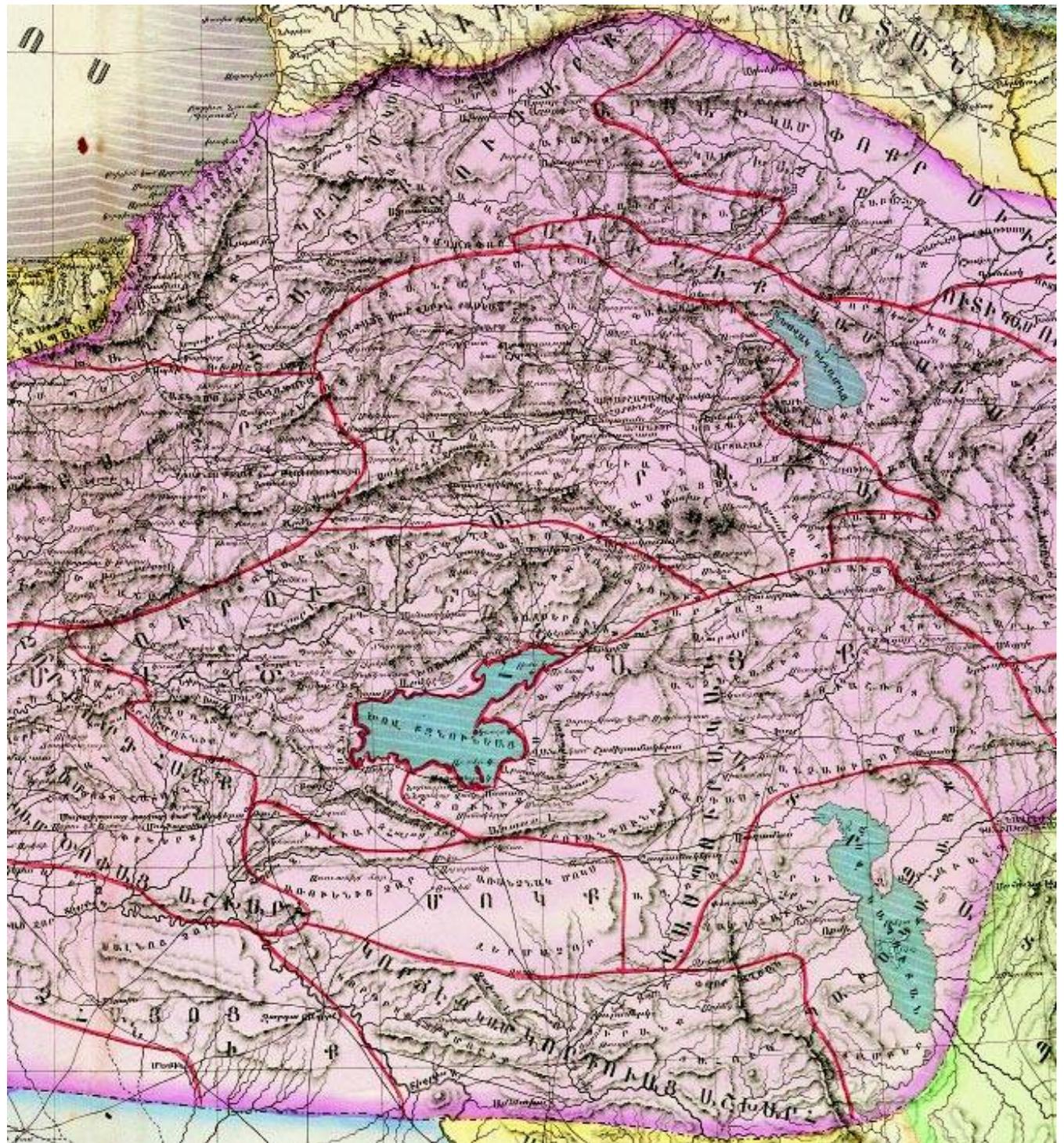
The area of Armenia is shown in the detail 112a.

Size 90x60cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG79

Also British Library – London, Maps 145.2.24





113a

Fig. 113/113a

This map is from the same atlas as Map 112, namely *Atlas of the World according to the geographers of France, England, Germany and Russia* in Armenian, which was engraved in Paris under the sponsorship of Hovhannes Amira Dadean and was printed in San Lazzaro, Venice in the year 1849.

For details about the work see description of Fig. 112.

This map of 'Armenia' is the last map in the atlas and depicts the area of historic Armenia in the Middle Ages. It comprises beautifully coloured and detailed large-scale maps of the towns and

provincial divisions, as well as geographical features of Armenia.

The detail Fig. 113a shows the central part of Armenia.

Size 90x60cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG80

Also British Library – London, Maps 145.2.24

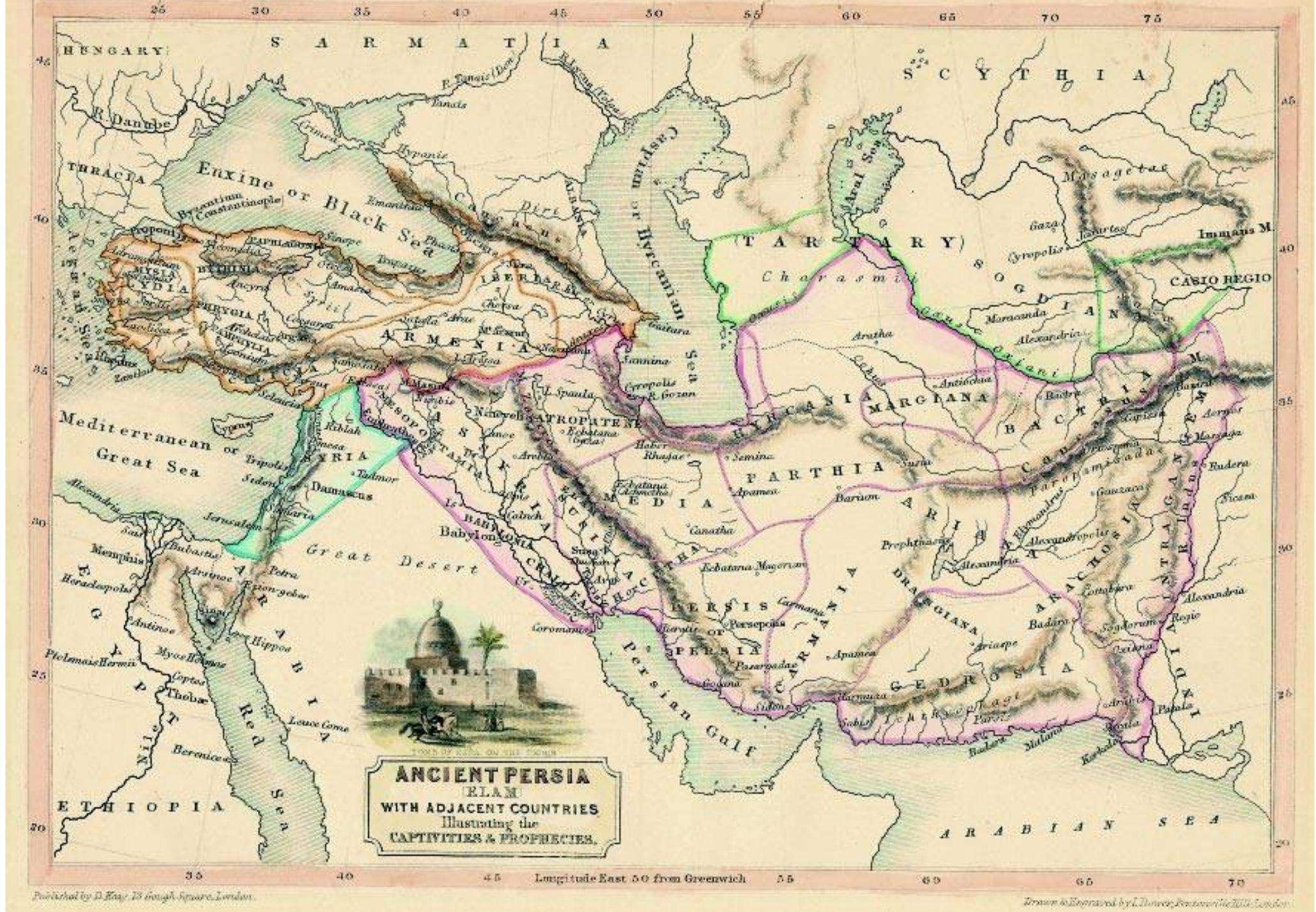


Fig. 114

This map of 'Ancient Persia Elam with Adjacent Countries' is taken from John Dower's (fl. 1825-1863) *Atlas* published in the 1850s.

The map shows the early kingdoms existing in the area, with Asia Minor divided into various countries, including Armenia. *Atropatene* (Azerbaijan) is shown as a province of ancient Persia. In

the map Lake Van is named *Arisa* (Arjesh). The towns shown within Armenia include *Samosata*, *Satala*, *Chorsa* (Kars) and *Nachuana* (Nakhijevan).

Size 22x16cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG11

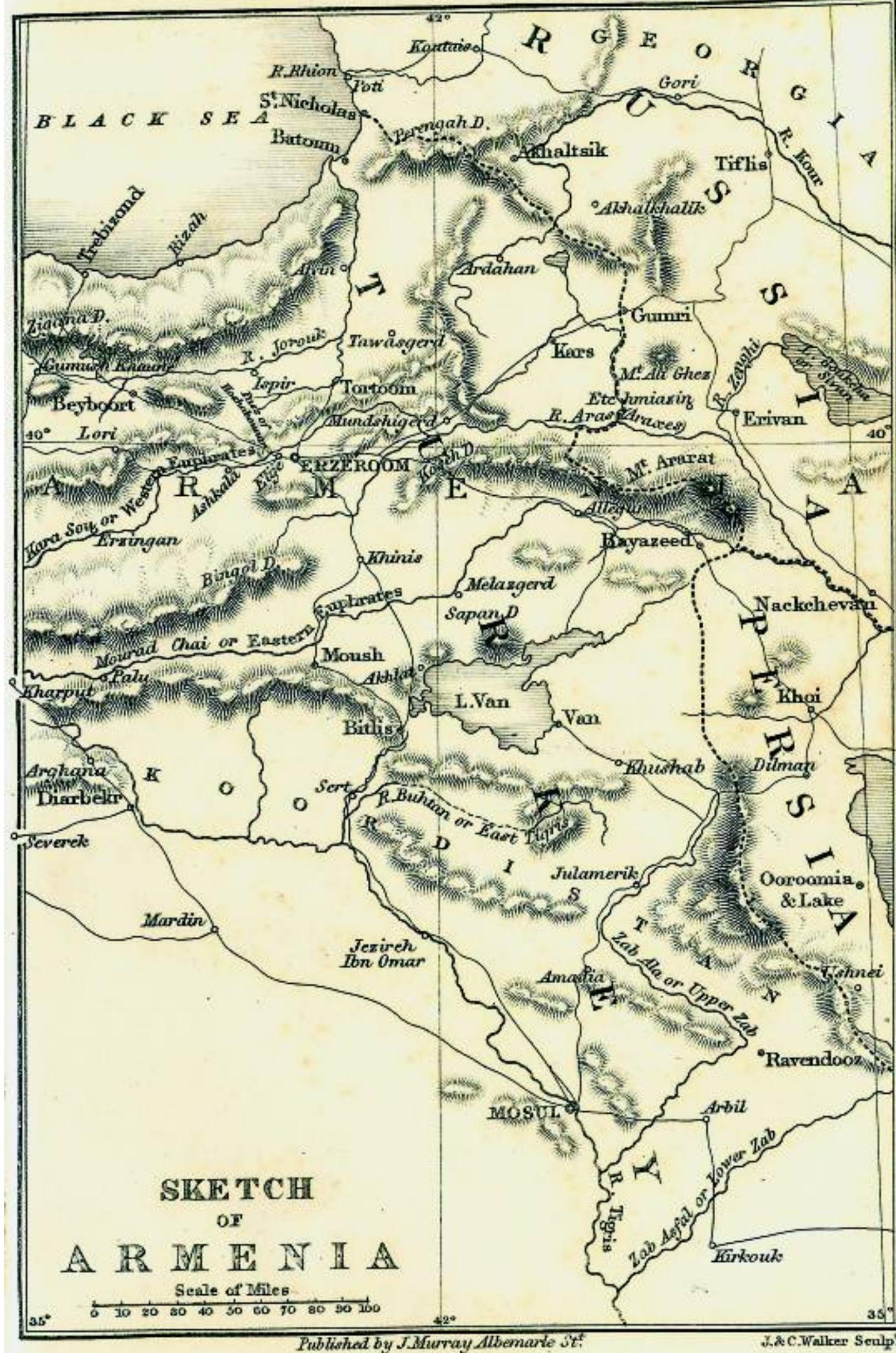
Fig. 115

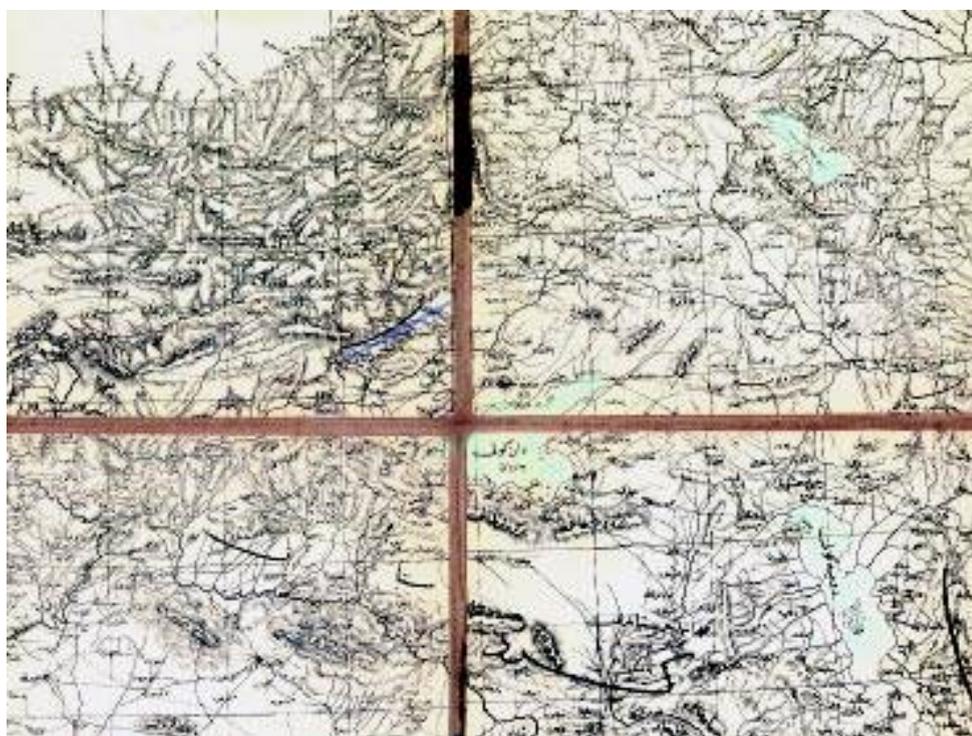
This sketch map of 'Armenia' is taken from the Rt Hon. Robert Curzon's (1810-73) famous tome *Armenia: A year at Erzeroum, and on the frontiers of Russia, Turkey, and Persia*, printed in London in 1854. Curzon was working in the British Embassy in Constantinople and from 1843 was a member of the team delimiting the Turko-Persian border.

The map, which is inserted at the back of the book, shows the area of Armenia, as it was known then, including the regions of Van, Bitlis, Bayazid, Erzerum, Moush, Bayburt, Kars, Ardahan, Erivan and Gumri, as well as the twin peaks of Mount Ararat. Gumri and Erivan are shown in the territory under Russian rule, while the rest of the country is shown under Ottoman rule.

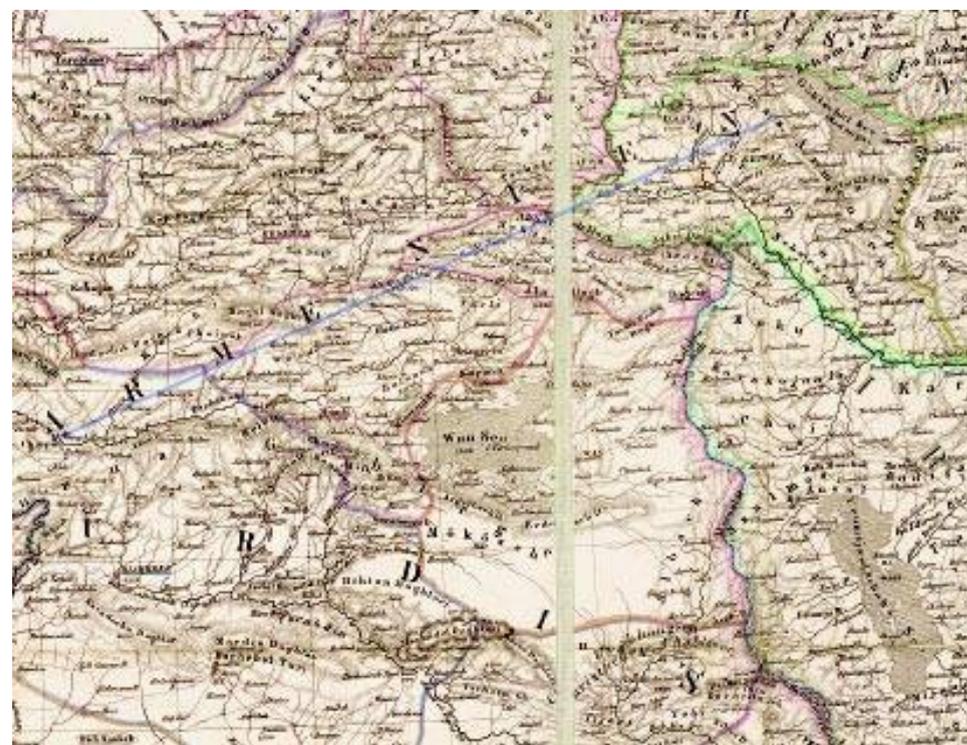
Size 10x15.5cm

Curzon's *Armenia*, last page - Private collection





116a



116b

116c

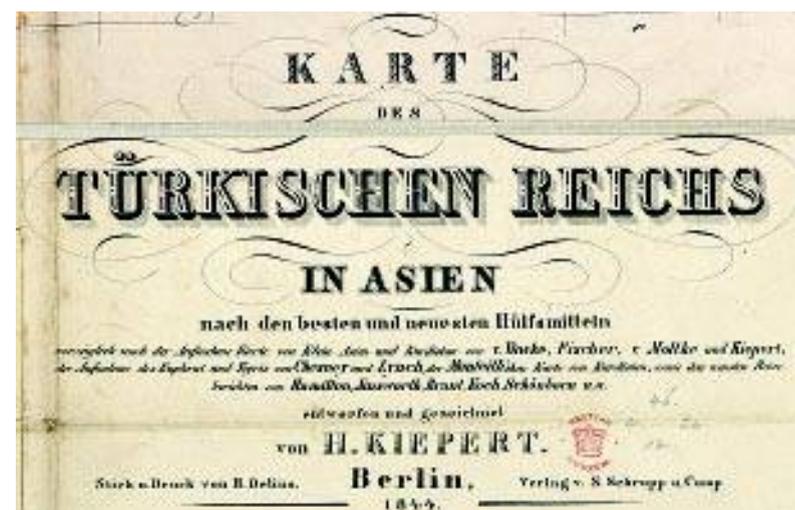
Fig. 116/116a/116b/116c

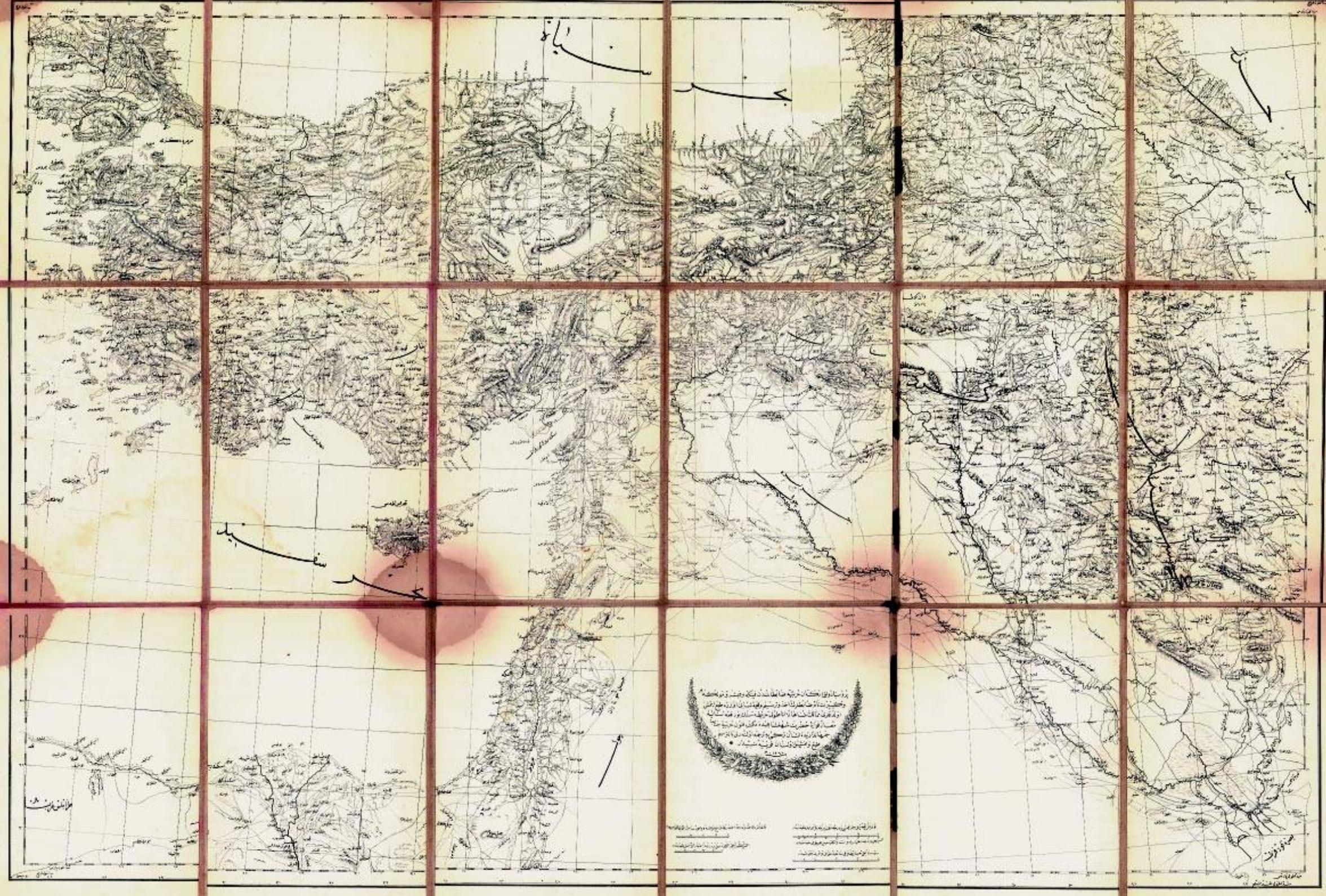
This Ottoman Turkish map is a translation of an original German map by Heinrich Kiepert (1818–99), based on the observations of von Vincke, Fischer and von Moltke, as well as Kiepert himself, and prepared for the General Staff of the German Army. (For details about Kiepert see description of Fig. 120.) The German map was printed in Berlin in 1844 as ‘The Map of the Turkish Empire’ (Fig. 116b). In this map the area of Lake Van, Erzerum, Kharput, Bitlis, Kars and Ararat, located within the Ottoman Empire, is denoted as Armenia, with Kurdistan south of Lake Van.

The Turkish map shown in Fig. 116 is a translation of the original German map, and has a cartouche, which reads: ‘The map of the Turkish Empire was prepared and printed in the German language by Vincke, Fischer, Moltke and Kiepert, for the General Staff of Prussia. It was translated into Turkish at the Academy of War. The map was drawn and printed in Turkish and this is a copy of it. In the year AH 1267 (AD 1854).’

The detail of the map shown in Fig. 116a is the western part of the empire, as well as its neighbouring countries. Lake Urumia in the west is within Ajamestan (Persia) and Lake Sevan in the north is located within the territory of Russia, with Lake Van within the Turkish Empire. The German version of the same area is reproduced in Fig. 116b.

The title of the German map is also reproduced in Fig. 116c.





In the Ottoman maps of 1803 (Figs 108 and 109) the area of Van and Erzurum is shown in bold letters as ارمنستان - 'Ermenistan', i.e. Armenia, while in this map of 1854, the name of the same area, while still shown as basically Armenia, appears here in much smaller letters merely as ارمنی - *Ermani*, which translates as 'Armenian' (see title underlined with double blue lines), while Kurdistan is boldly written in the area to the south of Lake Van. In the process of translation, all the names have been translated and kept as they were, yet somehow only the name of Armenia

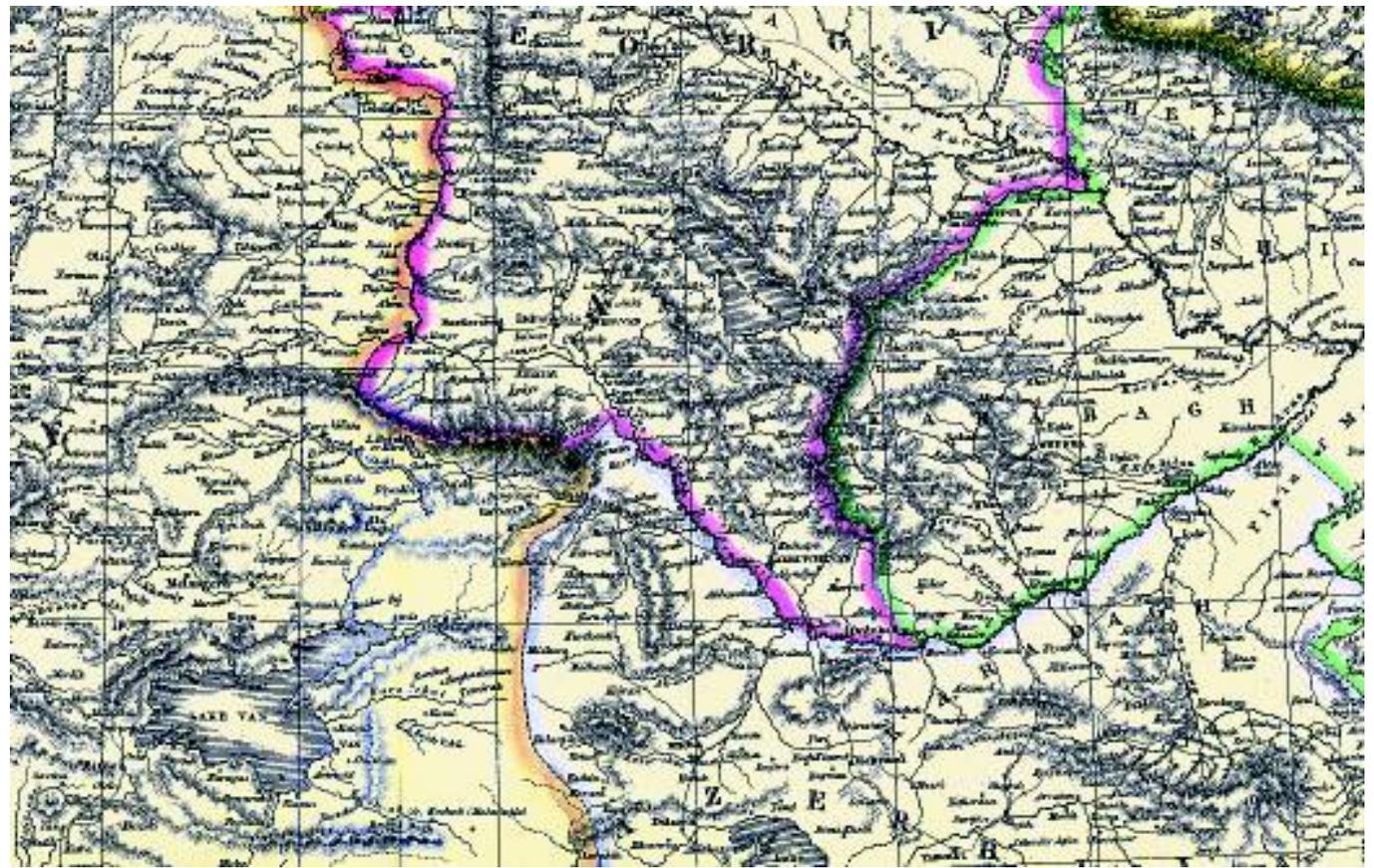
has been reduced in size from the original German language print.

For comparison refer to details 116a and 116b.

Size app. 92x62cm

116/116a: Österreichische Nationalbibliothek - Vienna, K.III.113 518

116b/116c: British Library - London, Maps 46970.(7)



117a

Fig. 117/117a

Edward Weller's (d. 1884) map of the 'Isthmus of Caucasus and Armenia' is from his *Dispatch Atlas* of 1858.

The map shows Armenia divided mainly between the Russian and Ottoman Empires as it was during most of the nineteenth century, after the Persians had been driven out of the Southern Caucasus and Eastern Armenia became an *okrug* (province) of the Tsar. This map is cartographically much more advanced and accurate than all previous ones.

In this map the border between Turkey and Russia crosses over the peaks of Mount Ararat, and there is no common border between Turkey and the area of Nakhijevan, which is shown as part of Armenia. It also depicts the territories of Karabagh, within Russia, and Karadagh, within Persia.

Inside, as well as near the territory of Iranian Province of Azerbaijan there are a number of Armenian places that bear the Azeri prefix of "Kara", which in the modern Azeri language means "black". These include Karabagh (black garden), Karadagh (black mountain), Karakelisseh (black church) and Karasou (black water). The names do not seem logical, since Karabagh is a lush and green region, the mountainous area of Karadagh is not black and certainly Karakelisseh (Monastery of St. Thadeus) is not black but an all-white cathedral, with a black strip of finishing stone on the rotunda of one of its churches.

According to the paper entitled "Tati and Harzani, two ancient dialects of the Azeri language" by the Iranian linguist Abdolali Karang (Tabriz - 1954/5), the word "kara" is a derivative of "kaleh" or "kala", which in the old Harzani language means "large". This could well explain the meaning of the above names. Karabagh - Large Garden, does look like a huge garden, Karadagh - Large Mountain, is a mountainous region with many large and small mountains and Karakelisseh - Large Church, is indeed the largest religious complex in the area, while Karasou - Large River, is a very wide and shallow river. In the local dialect of present day Iranian-Azeri village of Gelin-Ghieh, the word used for large is "kala", and even in Persian the word "kalan" means a large amount, which could have been derived from the same root.

For general area of Armenia see detail map Fig. 117a.

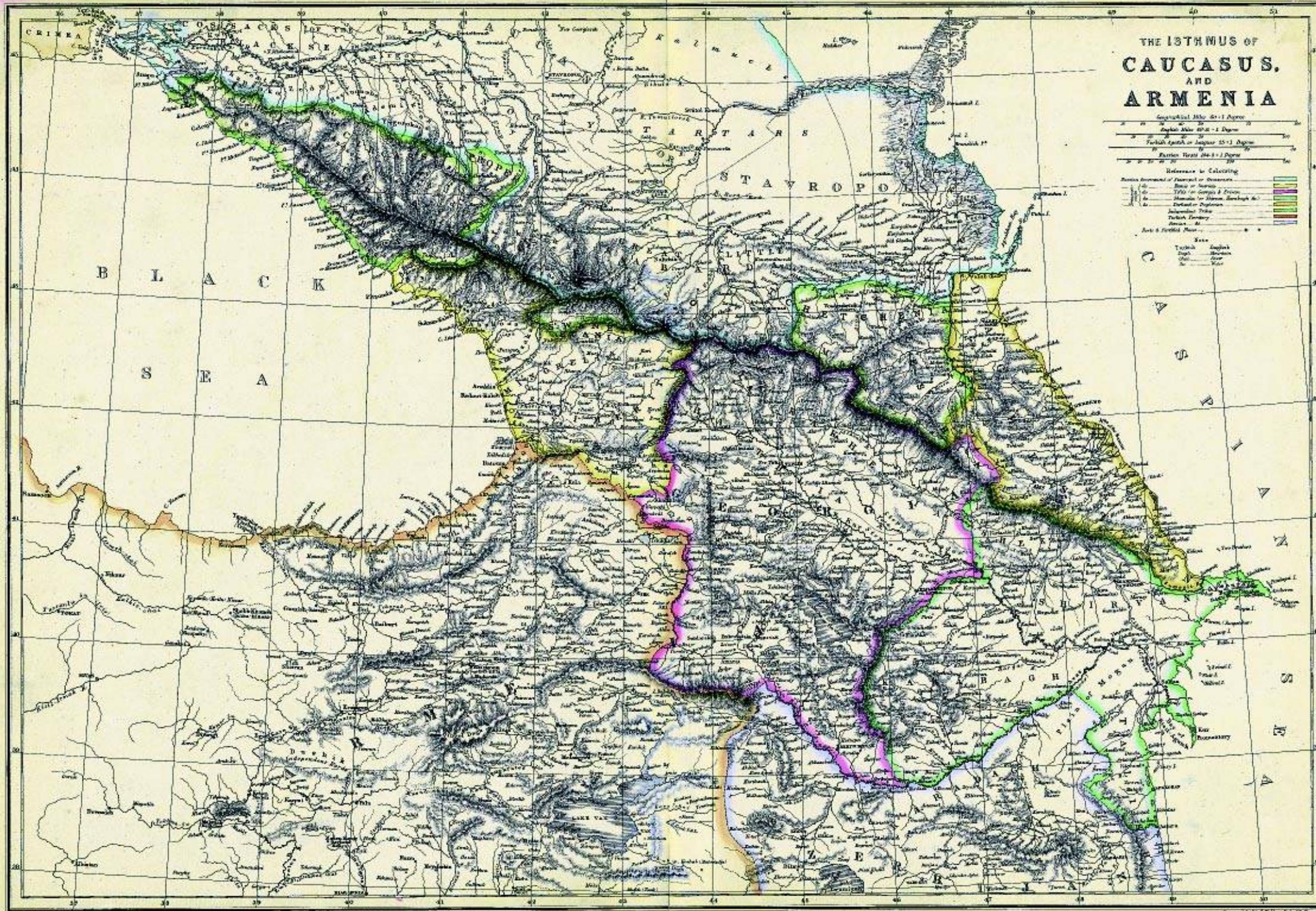
Size 50x34cm

Private collection - London, Ref. RG55

THE ISTHMUS OF CAUCASUS, AND ARMENIA

Geographical Miles 40 = 1 Degree
 English Miles 69.3 = 1 Degree
 Turkish Spahs or Angles 35.1 = 1 Degree
 Russian Vershs 40 = 1 Degree

Reference to Coloring
 Russian Government of Caucasus
 Turkey
 Persia
 Georgia
 Armenia
 Little Armenia
 Shirvan
 Abkhazian
 Mingrelia
 Imeretia
 Samtskhe
 Kartli
 Kakheti
 Guria
 Samegrelo
 Abkhazian
 Mingrelia
 Imeretia
 Samtskhe
 Kartli
 Kakheti
 Guria
 Samegrelo



MADE & SOLD BY ADAM SMITH, 10, BOND STREET, LONDON.

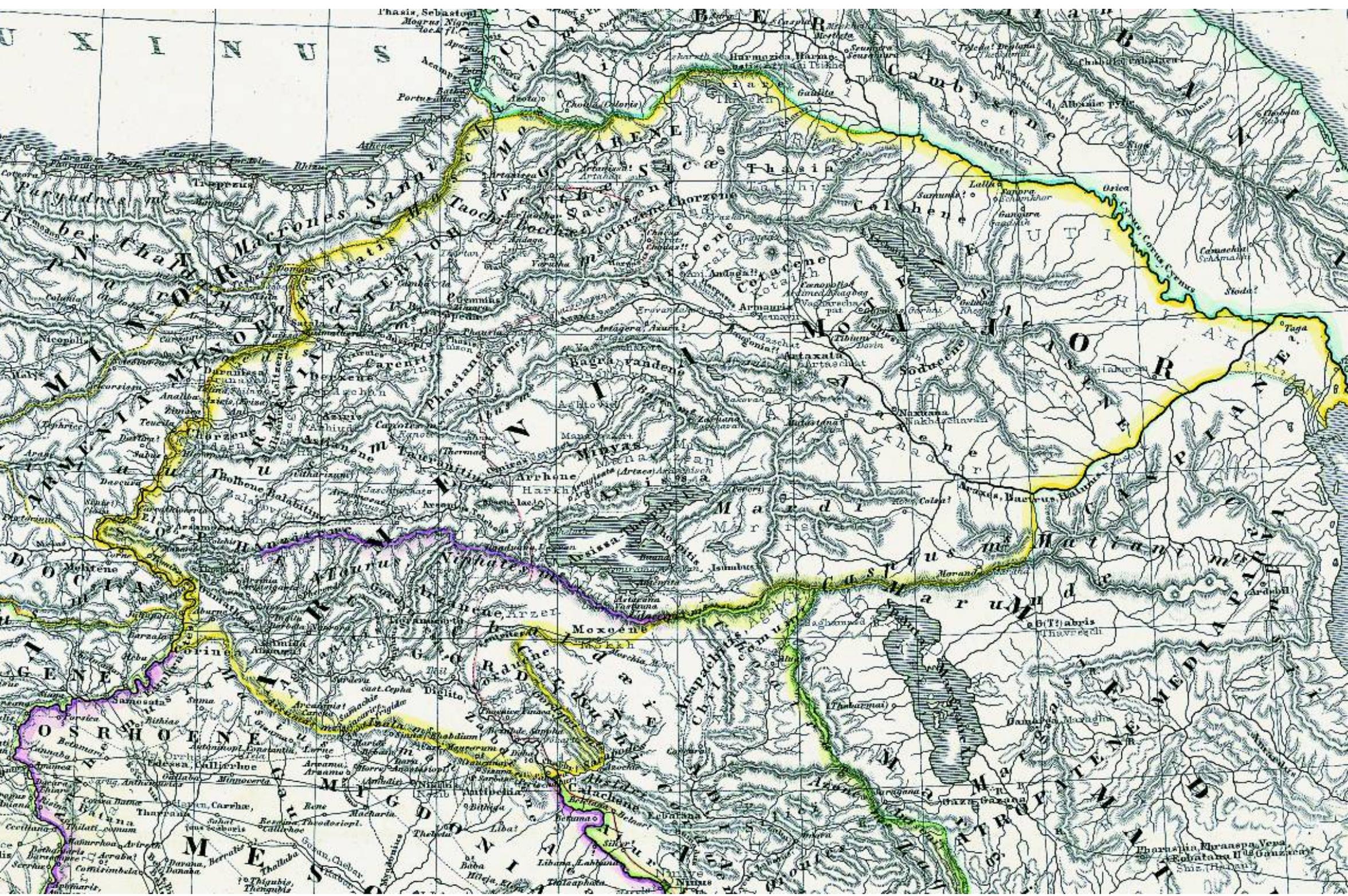




Fig. 118/118a

'Armenia, Mesopotamia, Babylonia and Assyria with Adjacent Regions' is taken from the *Atlas Antiquae* of Karl von Spruner (1803-1892), published in 1865. This is already a relatively accurate and modern map, showing most of the important landmarks, cities and towns. Most of the names are written both in Latin and in the vernacular (in lighter Latin script).

Similar to the map of Malte-Brun (Fig. 110), this map shows ancient Armenia with its provinces and gives the old Armenian names of towns and provinces. Here *Atropatene* (Azerbaijan) is shown within the territory of Media, south of the River Arax.

The map contains an unusual amount of topographical detail.

The enlarged map Fig. 118a shows the area of Armenia in detail.

Size 35x41cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG33

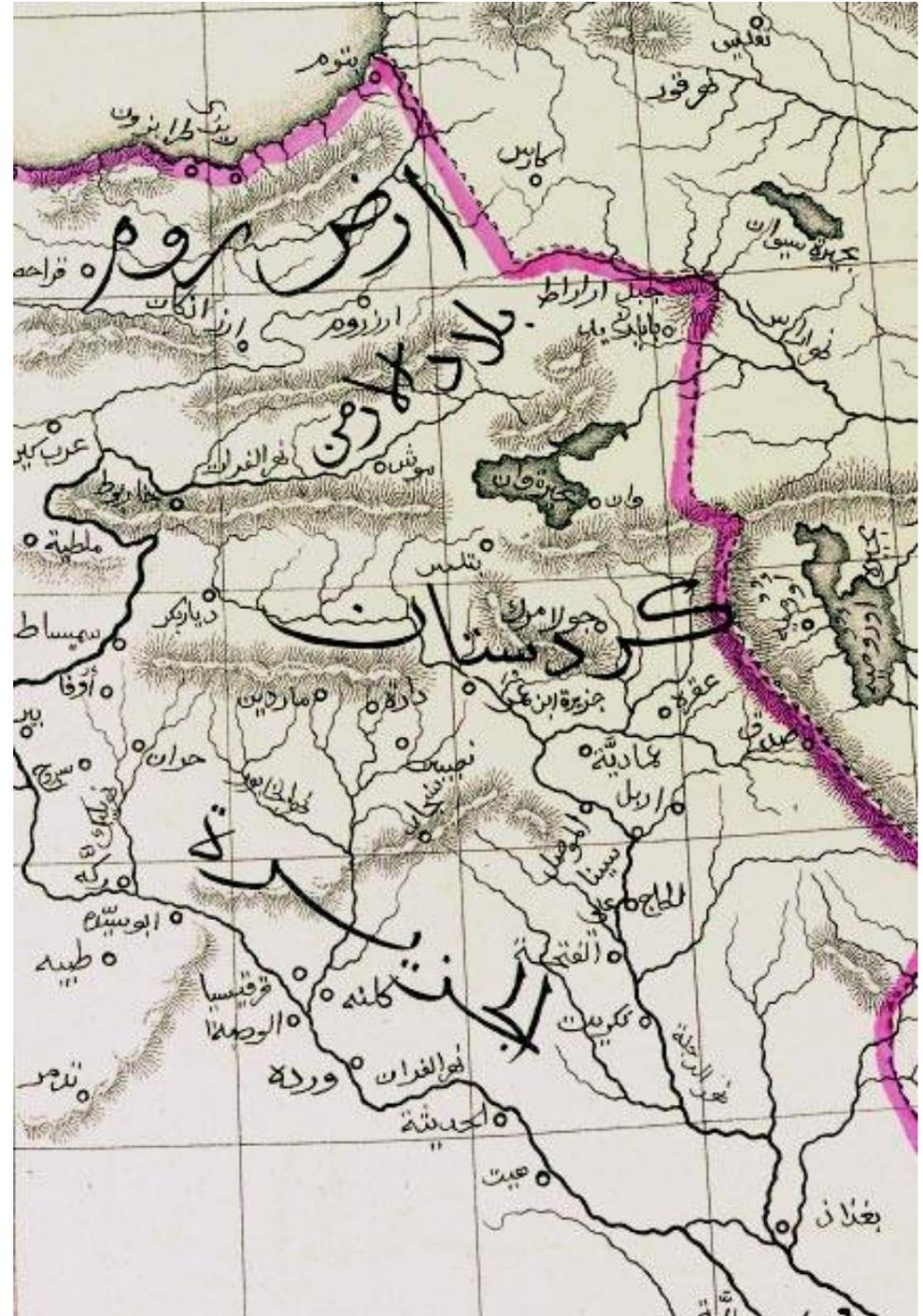


Fig. 119/119a

This map of the 'Ottoman Country' (Turkey) is from the atlas of the world printed in Arabic in Constantinople in 1867. The atlas contains maps of the hemispheres, the continents and the coast of Sham (the eastern Mediterranean).

In this map the territory of Armenia is divided between the Russian and the Ottoman Empires. The regions of Van and Erzerum, although within the territory of the Ottoman Empire, bear the name *Bilad Arman* (Region of Armenia) and are considered to be Armenian lands. This area includes the cities of Bayazid, Van, Erzerum, Bitlis, Moush and Erzinjan. The delineation of the border between Persia, Turkey and Russia is very similar to that in Weller's work, Fig. 117.

The territory to the south of Armenia, below the region of Van and Bitlis, is named Kurdistan.

For region of Armenia see detail map Fig. 119a.

Size 42x29cm

British Library – London, Maps 42.d.1, f.2

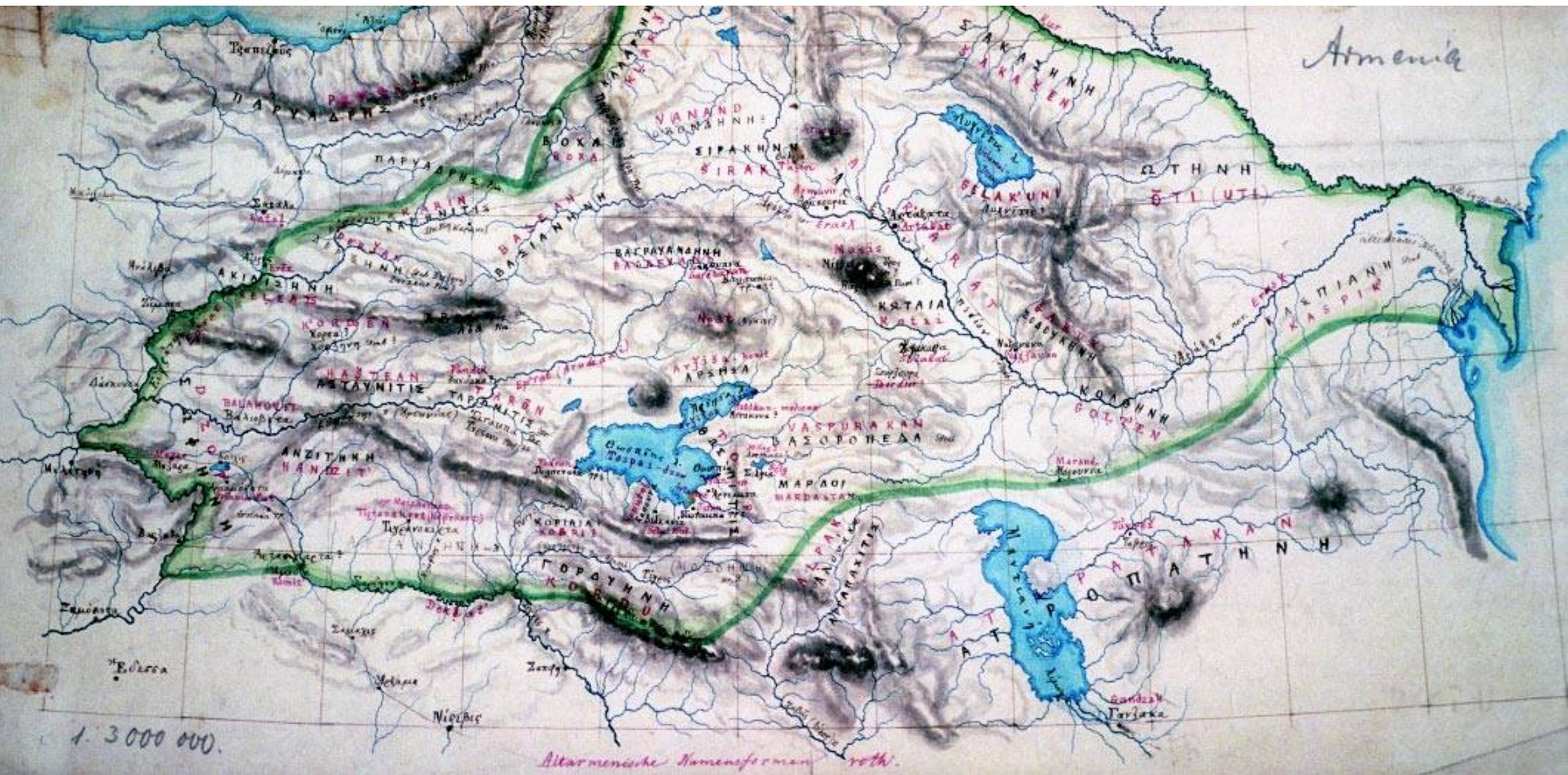


Fig. 120

Heinrich Kiepert (1818–99) studied history, geography, philosophy and archaeology at Berlin University and in his youth travelled to Anatolia and Armenia. He is considered to be one of the most important cartographers of the nineteenth century and certainly the most important German cartographer of that era. He wrote many articles and prepared maps of the Middle East and Armenia, which he knew intimately. Later he learned Arabic, Persian and Armenian.

During 60 years of active life Kiepert produced over 600 atlases, maps and other related works. His maps, full of detail, are of the highest quality and accuracy.

The unpublished manuscript map reproduced here, entitled 'Armenia', gives the names of the Armenian provinces and cities in both Greek and Armenian (using Latin script). The details shown on the map are precise and clear.

The green line shows the borders of Armenia according to the seventh-century Armenian geographer and historian Anania Shirakatsi's text *Ashkharhatzuytz* (Աճարհաւայտ – World Mirror). See also Figs 92, 93 and 97.

Size 24x17cm

Staatsbibliothek – Berlin, Kart U 7880

Fig. 121/121a

This map is entitled 'Map of Armenia and Adjacent Countries' and was prepared by the Irish-British traveller and geographer H.F.B. Lynch and by F. Oswald in 1901. The map accompanies the two-volume travel and history book *Armenia, Travels and Studies* by Lynch, printed in London in 1901. Lynch was very interested in Armenia and twice travelled to the area, first in 1893, and then in 1898. His book contains many sketches, maps and unique photographs of the country and its peoples, which today remain important historical documents.

The map shows all the geographical features and contains a large amount of detail, such as the names of villages, rivers, mountains and their heights, and the borders of vilayets and countries. It is noteworthy that at the time, the territory of Russian (Eastern) Armenia included Kars, Ardahan, Childir, Igdir, Bayazid and Mount Ararat.

The enlarged detail Fig. 121a shows the central area of Armenia.

Size 97x57cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG81

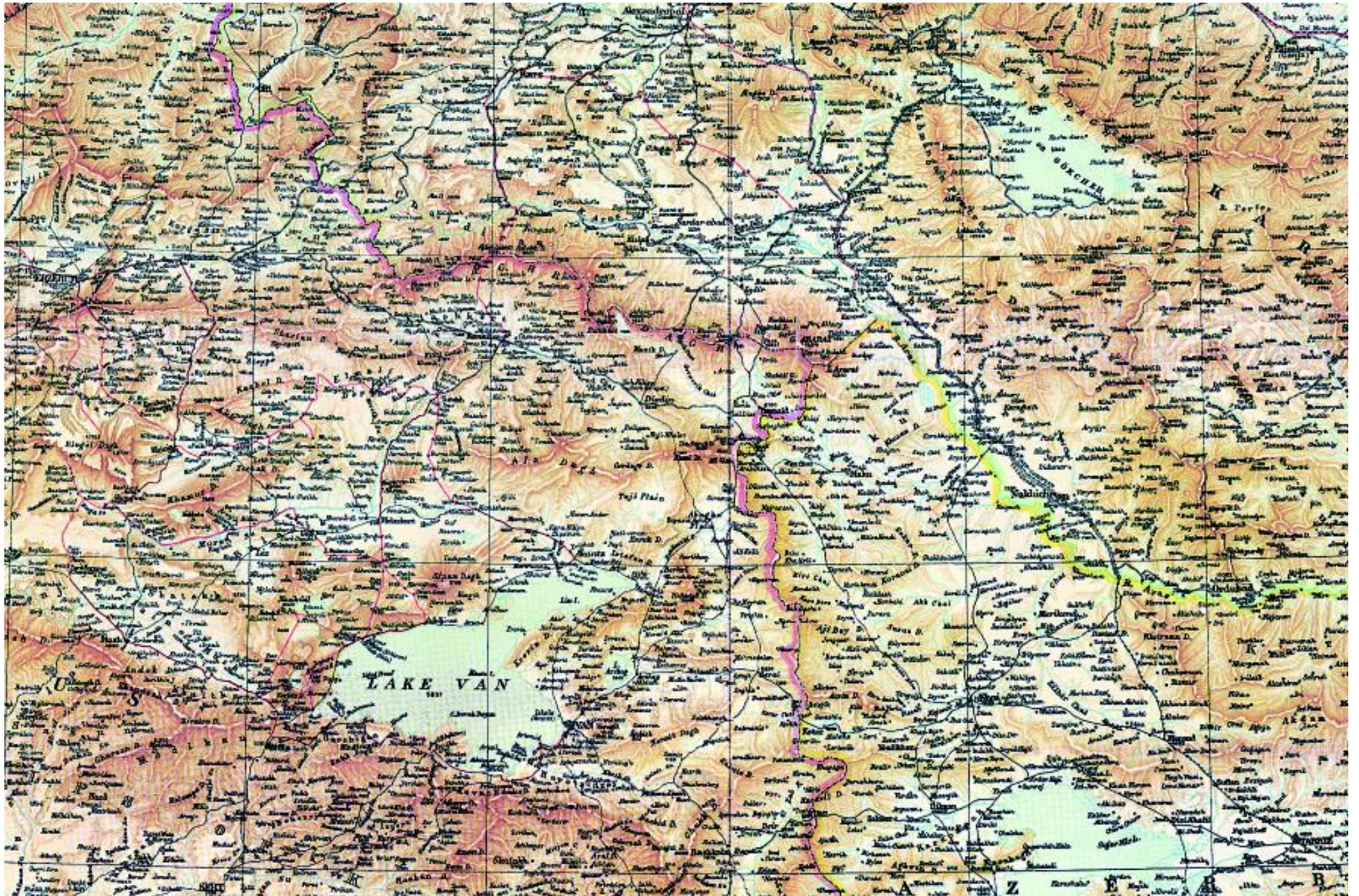




Fig. 122/122a

This map, which is in French, was prepared for negotiations and finalization of the territorial question of Armenia in the Paris Peace Conference of January 1919. The map was prepared by Z. Khanzadian in Paris, as per the instructions of General Nazarbekian, Commander in Chief of the Armenian Army.

The map highlights the borders between the newly established republics of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan and its purpose was to show the borders of the First Republic of Armenia (1918-1920) where majority of the population was ethnically Armenian. Armenian inhabited regions of Kars, Shushi and Akhalkalak are shown inside the territory of Armenia.

The booklet accompanying the map specifies the ethnic populations within the boundary of Armenia as:

Armenians	1,293,000	59.87%
Turks, Turkomans & Tartars	588,000	27.22%
Kurds	82,000	3.79%
Yezidis	50,000	2.31%
Russian, Greeks, Georgians	123,000	5.70%
Gypsies	24,000	1.11%

The borders between Armenia and Turkey are marked with a thin red line, since these were under study and new demarcations were to be finalised by the Treaty of Sévres. See map Fig. 123.

Fig.122a shows the details of the proposed borders.

Size 54x37cm

Private Collection – London, Ref. RG117



Fig. 123

This is the map of the boundary between Turkey and Armenia, prepared and signed by President Woodrow Wilson of the United States of America in August 1920. The map was prepared as per the discussions between France and Britain in London and the Treaty of Sèvres, subsequent to the defeat of Turkey in the First World War. The treaty gave a mandate to the United States to implement its terms, which were never enforced.

Under the Treaty of Sèvres, Armenia was awarded 90,000 square kilometres of territory, which had been continuously populated by Armenians for the past three millennia. It was also granted access to the Black Sea, with approximately 400 kilometres of shoreline.

Scale 1/1,000,000

Library of Congress, Washington DC, ID g743fct000197



BOUNDARY BETWEEN TURKEY AND ARMENIA
 AS DETERMINED BY
WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

EXPLANATION
 Shows the location of Baku, Trabzon, Van, and Bitlis and other administrative units.

Map compiled under the direction of Major Lawrence Martin, General Staff, U. S. Army, by the Geographic Branch, U. S. Geological Survey, in cooperation with the Department of State, from field observations by the Harvard Mission and from maps of the Turkish General Staff, scale 1:500,000; German maps collected during the war, scale 1:400,000; and British maps of Persian and Transcaucasian territory, scale 1:1,000,000.

4724
 P. 2
 1919
 M. S.
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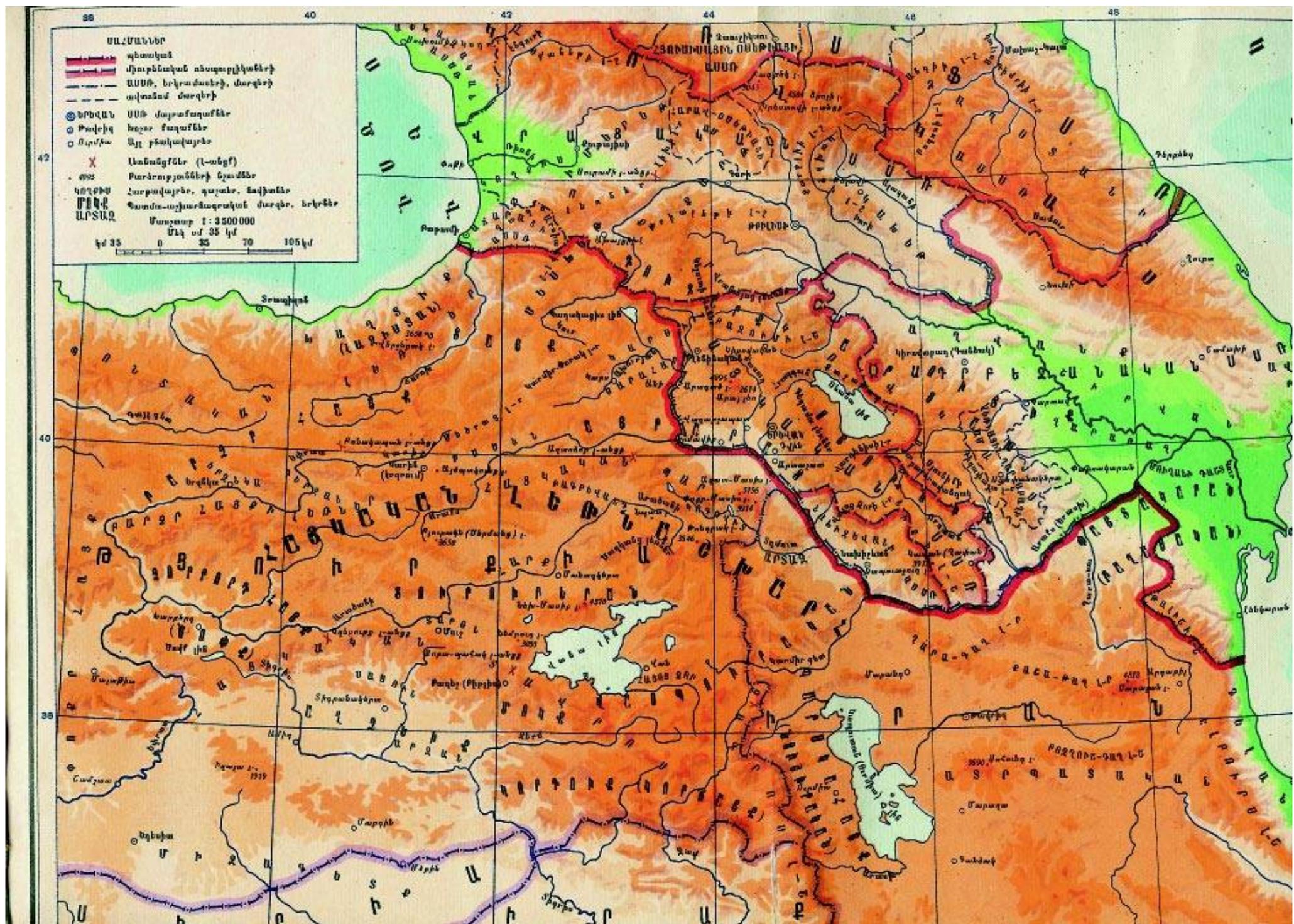


Fig.124

This map of the Armenian Plateau is from the Atlas of the Armenian People, the work of S.T. Eremian, published in Yerevan in 1951.

The map shows the Armenian Highlands or Plateau with its mountains and rivers, including the Soviet-era international borders. The names of the various mountain ranges are also specified.

Regarding the border near Mount Ararat, through diplomacy and various dealings, in 1932 Turkey managed to secure a 25 kilometre long strip of land from Iran, thus providing it with a 10

kilometre long but politically very important common border with the autonomous region of Nakhijevan. The access strip can be seen on this map. For comparison see maps fig. 117, 118 and 121

Size 34x24cm

Private collection – London, Ref. RG84



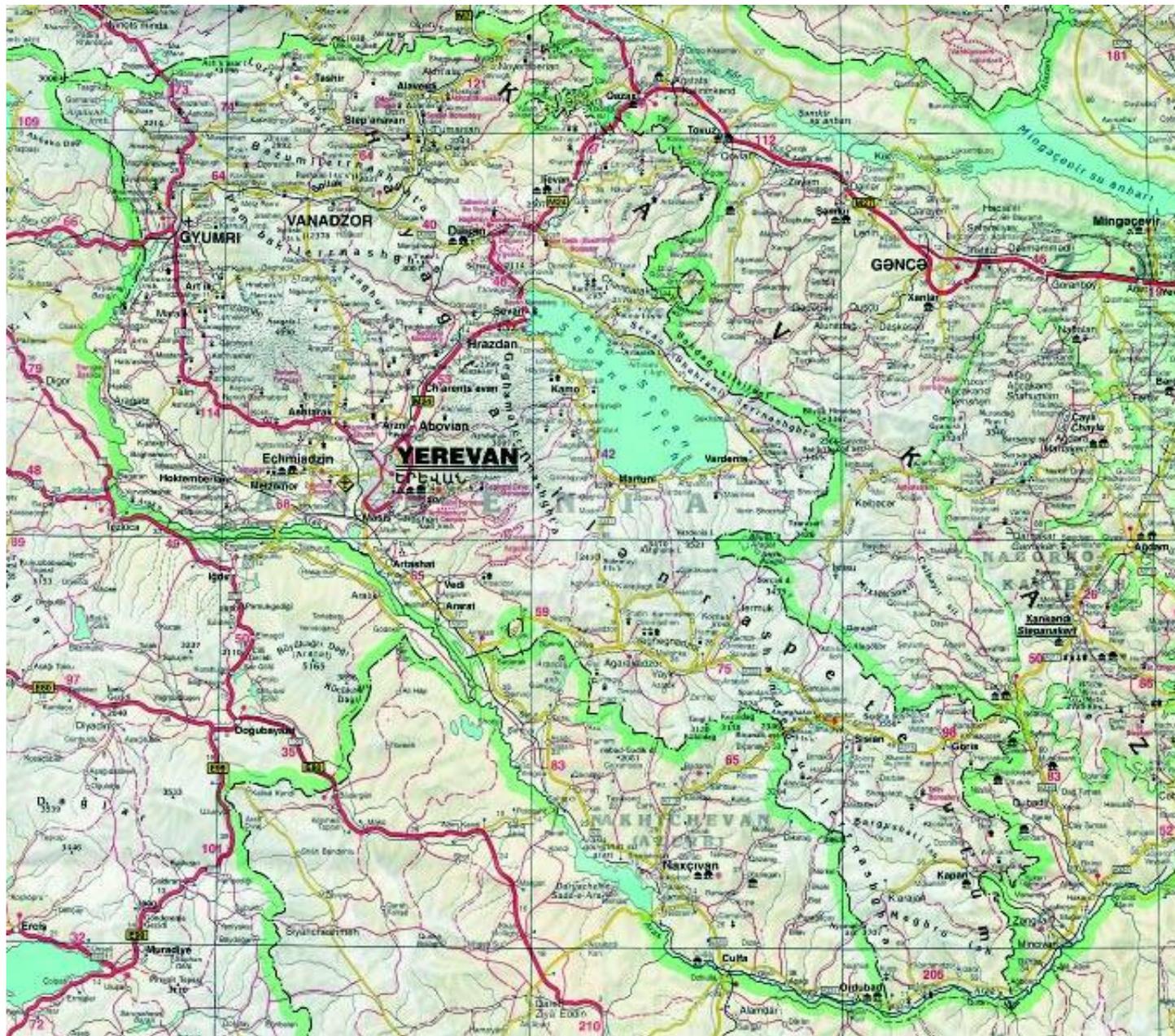
Fig. 125

This three dimensional map of the 'Armenian SSR' is embossed on plastic and was printed by the Geodesy and Cartography Administration in 1985 in Moscow. It depicts the physical and political contours of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The names are those current during the Soviet era.

Frame size 25x31cm

Private collection - London, Ref. RG108



126

127 >

Fig. 126

Road map of Armenia, published by GiziMap in Hungary in 2001 and sold all over the world as the modern map of Republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan. This reproduction is a section of the map relating to Armenia.

Courtesy of Gizi Map Hungary, 1279 Budapest, 25, PO Box 29. Tel. +36-1-326 0717.

Size 112x78cm Scale 1/1,000,000

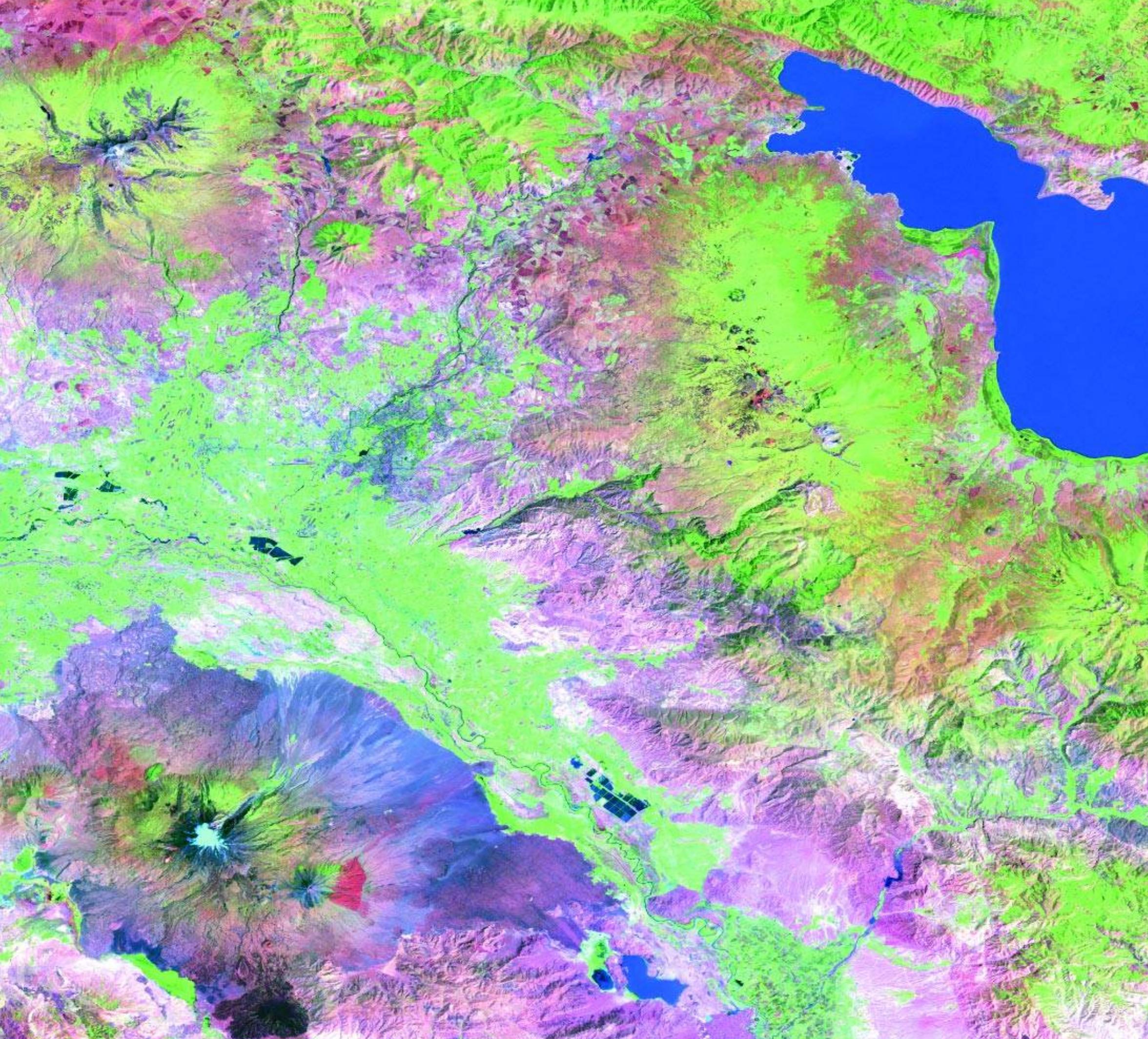
Fig. 127

This is a photo of the geographical area of Armenia taken from an orbiting artificial satellite. (The green and blue colours have been somewhat enhanced.) This image was published in 2002.

In the detail map Yerevan is the grey area located in the centre left of the photograph. At the north-west corner are the peaks of Mount Aragatz, with the twin peaks of Ararat at the bottom left-hand side of the photo. Part of Lake Sevan can be seen at the top right of the photo. The winding course of River Arax can also be seen at the foot of the north-eastern slopes of Mount Ararat. In this photograph some of the fields, water reservoirs and roads are also visible.

Maps4sale, USA

Private collection



INDEX of PERSONAL & GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Important notes:

1- Since the name of Armenia appears on almost every page, it has been omitted from the listing.

2- In the maps some Armenian names are spelt in many different ways. For example Toshpa, Tospitis, Thospitis, Thospia, Tushpa refer to the same lake, Lake Van. In such cases only the most common spellings are listed, leaving out the erroneously spelled oddities.

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