

**ALISA DUMIKYAN\***

*PhD in History*

dumikyanalisa@gmail.com

ORCID: 0009-0004-6309-841X

DOI: 10.54503/1829-4073-2023.3.5-20

## **A RARE 16<sup>TH</sup> – CENTURY MAP AT THE ARMENIAN MUSEUM OF AMERICA**

**Keywords:** Rare world map, Armenian Museum of America, Ptolemy's "Geography", Great Armenia, Eastern Anatolia, Asia Minor, distortion of the historical geography.

### ***Introduction***

The Armenian Museum of America (AMA; Watertown, MA) is one of the unique museums of the Diaspora. Its collection of preserved maps is diverse and covers a wide chronological range. The Museum is especially grateful for the map collections of Paul Z. Bedoukian, John Esseryan, Arakel Almasyan and Karl Mahakyan. The collections contain antique maps that are of particular importance for the elucidation of Armenia's historical and geographical issues. These maps are of particular value in terms of their geopolitical and historical-spiritual perception of Armenia on foreign maps.

In this article, a rare geographical map of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, "The Universal Image of the Earth according to the Distinction and Expansion of Contemporary Kingdoms and Provinces" (Typus universalis terrae iuxta modernorum distinctionem et extensionem per regna et provincias) is referred to. It was first published in 1503, in Freiburg, in the work "Pearl of Wisdom" ("Margarita Philosophica") by Gregor Reisch. It was one of the first printed Latin encyclopedias. Its chapters are devoted to 12 subjects (grammar, arithmetic,

---

\* Հոդվածը ներկայացվել է 10.06.23, գրախոսվել է 10.06.23, ընդունվել է տպագրության 22.12.23:

### **A Rare 16<sup>th</sup> – Century Map at the Armenian Museum of America**

---

rhetoric, astronomy, etc.) and are compiled in the form of a dialogue. It was widely used as a textbook in the universities of Western Europe in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and had an impact on the ideological development of the Renaissance. G. Reisch changed some of its texts over time, as well as the map, which was included in the astronomy section. The map is based on the famous Greek geographer Claudius Ptolemy's (c. 100–170 AD) world map<sup>1</sup> depicting the world surrounded by 12 windheads (Fig. 1). It is a crudely-drawn woodcut, and its first<sup>2</sup> publisher was Johann Schottus.

The world map preserved in the AMA collection is a modified version by Gregor Reisch. Its year of publication is not indicated. Unlike previous editions, in this new version the author tried to draw a modern image of the world, introducing new geographic toponyms and country names which were newly discovered or formed at the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. This was one of the first attempts when new cartographic knowledge was enriched in the 16<sup>th</sup> – century Western Europe not only on the basis of Ptolemy's geographical data but also of seafarers' and traveling merchants' travelogues, guide maps, and sailing charts – portolans. This map, compiled by G. Reisch, presents a woodcut print without wind images and titles. Europe, Asia and Africa are divided by straight lines. 26 toponyms are mentioned in a separate name index indicated at the bottom of the map. It was most likely published by J. Grüninger in Strasbourg since according to the 1503–1535 list of printed maps presented by R. Sherley, G. Reisch published a map with a contemporary depiction of the world in 1513 and 1515 in Strasbourg as well as in 1535<sup>3</sup> in Basel<sup>4</sup>. In the 1513 and 1515 editions, the map has the same heading, but with certain additions. R. Sherley listed the 1513 map as a "modernized" world map based on Martin Waldseemüller's map. Not finding any copy of the book published in 1513, it had to rely on L. Bagrow's work. Here this map is mentioned as published in 1513 and indeed the AMA map

---

<sup>1</sup> Ptolemy's map "Geography" was published in 1477 in Bologna (the woodcut printing; in 1482 in Ulm), (**Bagrow** 1985, 89–95).

<sup>2</sup> It is a misconception that the book was first published in 1496. The reason for the error is Adam Werner's speech to G. Reisch at the beginning of the publication of J. Schottus in Strasbourg in 1504 as well as the mentioned date: "January 1496" (**Eames** 1886, 2; **Reisch** 1504).

<sup>3</sup> In the Library of Congress, no similar map was found in the book printed in 1535 by V. Petrie. The work includes the version of the world map printed by J. Schottus in 1503 and it lacks any nomenclature. (**Reisch** 1535 <https://www.loc.gov/resource/rbc0001.2020rosen0900/?sp=487>).

<sup>4</sup> **Shirley** 1984, 21.

will be henceforth mentioned as printed in 1513<sup>5</sup> (Fig. 2). The latter, despite the same title, differs from the 1515 copy. It is one of the earliest maps, where the New World<sup>6</sup> is outlined, with the northern and southern parts clearly joined together. The name America is missing, but it had already been used in the world maps by Martin Waldseemüller in 1507<sup>7</sup>.

In the version published in 1515 (Fig. 3), the names of the countries are indicated on the map, and the New World is already named "Zoana Mela"<sup>8</sup>. In the historiography of cartography, this map of G. Reisch is considered the first where the name Brazil is mentioned in the form of "Paria seu prisilia"<sup>9</sup> as the geographical name of the entire continent of South America. If it is taken into account that the name Brazil is indicated in the same way on the map under discussion, "Paria seu prisilia", then the first mention can really be considered to be 1513.

### ***The Issue of the Interpretation of the Description of Armenia in Ptolemy's Geography***

The map is particularly important in terms of the geopolitical perception of drawing Armenia on foreign maps in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. It had numerous editions (almost 16 times in the 16<sup>th</sup> century), which were grouped differently by various researchers. In terms of mapping Armenia, one can distinguish between the editions based on the 1503 and 1513 maps. In the editions prepared on the basis of G. Reisch's 1503 version, Great and Minor Armenias were depicted between the Black and Caspian seas. In these versions of the 1513–1515 contemporary

---

<sup>5</sup> Bagrow 1985, 110.

<sup>6</sup> For the first time, the New World was designed on a world map by Giovanni Matteo Contarini and engraved by Francesco Rosselli in 1506.

<sup>7</sup> The first use of the name America in the historiography of cartography is considered to be "Universalis Cosmographia Secundum" and the 12-part Globe gores maps prepared by Martin Waldseemüller in 1507, which were described in "Cosmographia Introductio". In 1900 J. Fischer discovers M. Waldseemüller's 1507 "Universalis Cosmographia Secundum" and 1516 "Carta Marina" world maps in the Wolfegg castle of Germany. The name America is missing on the 1516 map, and the newly discovered continent is called "Terra De Cuba Asiae Partis". (Die älteste Karte mit dem Namen Amerika aus dem Jahre 1507, und die Carta marina aus dem Jahre 1516 = The oldest map with the name America of the year 1507, and the Carta Marina of the year 1516, Innsbruck, 1903, 7–18); Shirley 1984, 28–29, 46–49. Regarding other views on the use of the name America see also Karpinski 1930, 664; Laubenberger, Rowan 1982, 91–113).

<sup>8</sup> Shirley 1984, 46–47.

<sup>9</sup> The name was first used in 1504. (Walter 1890, 105).

### **A Rare 16<sup>th</sup> – Century Map at the Armenian Museum of America**

---

depiction of the world, Armenia is mentioned instead of Great Armenia, and the name of the Asia Minor peninsula is replaced by the name Turkey. This will be discussed below. However, before that it should be noted that in the 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> centuries illegal printings of the original maps, without reprinting rights, were very common, and “original maps were pirated, copied, or renovated by competitors with or without acknowledgement”<sup>10</sup>.

“Hayastan” was presented under the name Armenia in the maps of the Greek geographers Hecateos of Miletus (550–476 BC), Herodotus (484–425 BC) and Eratosthenes (c. 276–194 BC)<sup>11</sup>, which encompassed the territory west of the Mediterranean Sea, between the Black and Caspian Seas. In terms of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, in some Greco-Roman sources Armenia is evidenced with the toponyms of Great Armenia – Μεγάλη Ἀρμενία, Armenia Major and Armenia Minor<sup>12</sup> – Μικρὰ Ἀρμενία<sup>13</sup>. After the division of the kingdom of Great Armenia in 387 AD, when it ceased to exist as a single joint state, the name Great Armenia continued to be used in historiography in the sense of Armenia itself. In a number of maps of the 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> centuries, Armenia, sometimes only Great Armenia, was mentioned under the name “Armenia”<sup>14</sup> in its historical-geographic environment, even though it had already been conquered and divided between the Ottoman Empire and Safavid Persia. This reality was determined by several circumstances. S. Yeremyan considers it a phenomenon of having viewed Armenia on the “north-eastern edge of the antique world” since ancient times, as well as the memory of “biblical Mount Ararat in the church environment of medieval Europe”<sup>15</sup>.

---

<sup>10</sup> R. Shirley, comparing the maps of 15 different editions in the work of G. Reisch from 1503–1535, noted that “the original world map occasionally be missing, and in some cases the Grüninger map (Reisch 2) has been pirated and inserted into the Schott editions which normally should contain Reisch (1). In another case a facsimile on mock 16<sup>th</sup>-century paper has been used”. (Shirley 1984, X, 21).

<sup>11</sup> **Khanzadian** 1920, 19, 63, 70.

<sup>12</sup> The Kingdom of Armenia Minor (331 BC – 72 AD) had different political statuses. From 112 BC, the independent kingdom of Armenia Minor was under Pontic and then Roman rule, but maintained the status of a kingdom (**Մովսիսյան, Կարապետյան** 2020, 21–46):

<sup>13</sup> Q. Curtii de rebus gestis Alexandri Magni Regis Macedonum (Quintus Curtius Rufus), Libri decem, Mediolani, 1689, IV 12, 135–136. According to B. Harutyunyan, in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, after the division of the united kingdom of Yervanduni (Orontid) Armenia, “two kingdoms of Great Armenia and Armenia Minor, were created” (**Հարությունյան** 2001, 3):

<sup>14</sup> **Shirley** 1984, XXIX, 131, 156, 215, 229, 272, 353, 411, 611, etc.

<sup>15</sup> **Երեմյան** 1963, 18:

However, taking into account the geopolitical situation of that time, as well as the scientific requirements, it should be noted that there were other reasons. In spite of the conquests and anti-Armenian policy<sup>16</sup> pursued by the Turks and Safavids, in terms of population, the Armenians still constituted the majority in their homeland<sup>17</sup> – the Armenian Highland, and it was still mentioned as “Erministan” by some Turkish historiographers and on Ottoman maps. The role of Ptolemaic maps was also important. They served as the basis for the creation of world maps. It is obvious that the dictates of the 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> centuries led to the drawing of more accurate maps on the basis of new scientific achievements and Ptolemaic maps. They were supplemented with new travelogue information and more accurate methods and knowledge applied in cartography and geometry.

In terms of Armenia, Ptolemy’s III map of Asia (*Asiae tabula tertia*) is particularly important. It was at one time attached to Ptolemy’s “Geography” which consisted of 8 books, where more than 8,000 toponyms are mentioned, including the names of more than 120 cities, boroughs and villages of Great Armenia using location coordinates. “Geography” contained the most advanced views of its time, and in the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD it also served as an example for Movses Khorenatsi (5<sup>th</sup> century AD), and Anania Shirakatsi (7<sup>th</sup> century AD) who continued Khorenatsi’s work in his “Ashkharhatsuyts” (“Geography”)<sup>18</sup>. According to S. Yeremyan, “Ashkharhatsuyts” is the first work that continued the traditions of the geographical science of the antique period, and it “... is an independent and unique composition, a completely new word in the history of world geography and cartography”<sup>19</sup>. Thanks to “Ashkharhatsuyts”, it was also possible to explain

---

<sup>16</sup> **Զուլպյան** 1959, 250–255; **Զուլպյան** 1966, 33–62; **Սաֆրաստյան** 1998, 105–107, 109–112:

<sup>17</sup> **Մելքոնյան** 2002, 40, 44:

<sup>18</sup> **Դանիելյան** 2014, 97:

<sup>19</sup> For a long time, the prevailing opinion in science was that Ptolemy did not attach maps to his work, but they were compiled on the basis of the original of his work. The studies of A. Sukryan, as well as J. Fischer and the combinations of texts revealed the fact that the author of “Ashkharhatsuyts” directly had in his hands not only the “Description of the Inhabited World (Χωρογραφία οἰκουμένη)” of Pappus of Alexandria, but also the original manuscript and maps of Ptolemy. S. Yeremyan, referring to this issue, notes that thanks to J. Fischer, it became obvious that “Ashkharhatsuyts” was the first composition “which had preserved the most ancient evidence that Ptolemy had attached maps to his geography manual” (**Երեմյան** 1963, 9, 10, 12–13; **Soukry** 1881); **Jos** 1919, 336–358).

### **A Rare 16<sup>th</sup> – Century Map at the Armenian Museum of America**

---

the “administrative-political realities of the Ptolemaic description of Great Armenia” to a significant extent<sup>20</sup>.

Ptolemy demarcated the borders of Great Armenia with Colchis (74°/44°30') in the north with a southern part, in the west along the Moschian Mountains (northern end point at 73°/44°45') to the northernmost bend of the Euphrates River (71°/42°30') and downstream, in the south, along the Taurus Mountains, from the Euphrates (71°40°/38') to the Tigris (75°30°/38°30'), along the Npatakan Mountains, from the Tigris to the utmost edge of the Kaspian Mountains, which is the extreme border of Armenia, Assyria (80°30°/40°) and Media, in the east along the Kaspian Mountains to the Hyrcanian Sea and the other end of the mountains to the estuary of the Kura River (79°45°/43°), in the northeast – Albania and Iberia (76°/44°40') along the Kura River<sup>21</sup>.

The Kingdom of Armenia Minor passed under the rule of Rome in 72 AD. Ptolemy considered it part of Cappadocia, demarcating it from Great Armenia by a part of the Euphrates River<sup>22</sup>.

Ptolemy's “Geography” has undergone various changes over the centuries as a result of recopying, which makes it difficult to restore and localize the names of some settlements<sup>23</sup>. A certain inaccuracy of geographical coordinates<sup>24</sup> and the location of a number of toponyms give rise to conflicting opinions even today. According to the German historian and geographer G. Klaus, the deviation factor regarding Armenia differs, despite various credible information. Ptolemy was first and foremost an astronomer. His main goal was to present geographic data in a fundamentally new, spherical form of coordinates. Ptolemy's primary source for geographical data was not only the work of geographer, cartographer Marinus of Tyre (late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD), but also documentary primary sources of different periods, lists of routes, cities, etc. The toponyms mentioned by him are more or less incorrectly located, and the invaluable geographic information is somehow garbled. G. Klaus considered it necessary to study information about Armenia on

---

<sup>20</sup> Հարությունյան 2001, 52–53:

<sup>21</sup> Claudii Ptolemaei Geographia 1845, V. 6.1–13.6. Klaus 28, 2021, 22, ref. 2.

<sup>22</sup> Claudii Ptolemaei V. 7.1–11.

<sup>23</sup> Հարությունյան 2001, 45:

<sup>24</sup> Ptolemy calculated the longitudinal distance between its extreme points, the Fortunate (Canary) Islands in the west and the Sera Metropolis (the capital of China) in the east ≈180° instead of the actual ≈125° (Shcheglov 2016, 687–706. See also Խաչատրյան 1980, 200–201: Մալխասյան 2014, 148–160:

the basis of toponymic and linguistic<sup>25</sup> combinations, since Ptolemy's geographical information on toponyms and locations is exceptional not only in terms of quantity, but also in quality. Denying R. Hewson's opinion that the map of Great Armenia contains a distortion of its topography which rivals the worst part of Ptolemy, on the contrary, he considers it the most accurate and detailed, and Hewson's description of the region as paradoxical, "poor and chaotic". He noted: "I claim that Ptolemy, or rather his sources, were very well informed about Armenia, probably even more than about most other regions outside the Roman Empire"<sup>26</sup>.

Some deviations of the Ptolemaic coordinates regarding Great Armenia in historiography served as basis not only for the often incorrect localization of the settlements but also for the misunderstanding of its borders. In this regard, G. Klaus's observation on the Moschian Mountains linked to the western border of Great Armenia, which according to Ptolemy were part of the latter, is interesting. However, as a result of various editorial and particular distortions of the Bern edition, it was presented as part of Cappadocia province<sup>27</sup>. And the Soviet historiography, by distorting the historical geography of the northern and northwestern parts of Great Armenia, presented it as a part of Iberia as well<sup>28</sup>.

### ***Distortion of the Geographical Content of "Anatolia"***

As mentioned above, in 1513 and in 1515 these maps of the contemporary representation of the world were compiled by G. Reisch on the basis of the map<sup>29</sup>

---

<sup>25</sup> G. Klaus proposes the following means of linguistic analysis: "synchronically, i.e. comparing the contemporary testimonies in all languages, diachronically, i.e. paying attention to the developments in the Armenian language (at least in Greco-Roman and Byzantine times), and dialectically, i.e. allowing for some variations of place-names (or *vice versa*, for misidentification of similar toponyms) (Klaus 2021, 38).

<sup>26</sup> Klaus 2021, 22–23, 36–38.

<sup>27</sup> Klaus 2021, 22, ref. 2. As a result of the recalculation of Ptolemy's coordinates, M. Malkhasyan also came to the conclusion that still in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, "the central and southern regions of Moskhike were part of Great Armenia", - Մախասյան 2020, 50–51:

<sup>28</sup> According to Stalin's instructions, Georgian historians reshaped the history of Georgia, classifying "Georgia" not only among the ancient powerful states, but also encroached on the northern and northeastern provinces of Great Armenia, misrepresenting the entire archaeological and historical-cultural heritage as "Kartvelian" or "Georgian" (Խուդանյան 2020, 212–232: Бердзенишвили, Джавахишвили, Джанашиа 1946, 6–9, 23–31, etc. Меликишвили 1959, 66–69, 170–176, etc.

<sup>29</sup> Shirley 1984, 21.

### **A Rare 16<sup>th</sup> – Century Map at the Armenian Museum of America**

---

published by M. Waldseemüller or simply after it<sup>30</sup>. However, in terms of the name “Turkey”, most likely G. Reisch copied M. Waldseemüller’s “New Map of Asia Minor”, which was also printed in 1513 in Strasbourg. It is compiled on the basis of the “Map of Asia Minor” of Ptolemy’s “Geography”. In order to express the contemporary image along with the locations presented in detail, M. Waldseemüller also added the name “Turkey”, which, as noted by R. Galichyan, should be considered the first attempt to mark it on Asia Minor in the Ptolemaic maps<sup>31</sup>. To the east of Asia Minor is Armenia Minor, which borders Great Armenia with the Euphrates. Some European cartographers of the 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> centuries – Abraham Ortelius (1528–1598), Willem Blaeu (1571–1638), John Speed (1552–1629) and others also mentioned Asia Minor as “Natolia” in their geographical maps of the time<sup>32</sup>. Flemish cartographer A. Ortelius, mentioning P. Belon as a primary source, notes that this part of Asia, which the ancient authors called Minor, today is called Natolia or Anatolia by the Turks, which originates from the Greek word “ανατολη” and means East<sup>33</sup>. It completely encompasses “Phrygia, Galatia, Bythania, Pontus, Lydia, Caria, Paphlagonia, Lycia, Magnesia, Cappadocia and Commagene”<sup>34,35</sup>. In the 1587 French version of the same work, it is stated that these “regions” of Asia Minor, forcibly taken under their control by the Turks, are currently called with different names by the Turks: “Petite Asie que les Turcs par leur tyrannie ont reduite sous leur subjection, s’appelle pour le jourd’huy entr’ eux Natolie ... toutes les regions, que les anciens ont appellé Asia minor; ...les Turcs appellent maintenant chacun en particulier d’un autre nom”<sup>36</sup>. It is necessary to note that the administrative division of the Ottoman state<sup>37</sup> after

---

<sup>30</sup> Bagrow 1985, 110.

<sup>31</sup> Գալիչյան 2018, քարտեզ 18, էջ 57; Galichian 2004, 94–95, fig. 37.

<sup>32</sup> Shirley 1984, XXIX, 131, 156, 215, 229, 272, 353, 411, 611, etc.

<sup>33</sup> Geographer and cartographer Zatik Khanzadian, referring to the Arab cartographer Idrisi (1100–1166), mentions this part of Asia Minor as Natos with a notion of “East” lying west of Armenia (Khanzadian 1920, 7).

<sup>34</sup> Regarding Commagene, it necessary to mention that it was located in the southwestern part of the Armenian Highland, in the branching section of the southwestern frontier of the Armenian Eastern Taurus (Зограбян 1979, 14–20).

<sup>35</sup> Ortelius 1570, 52.

<sup>36</sup> Ortelius 1587, 98.

<sup>37</sup> In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the Ottoman Empire was a military-feudal state that spread over the landmasses of Europe, Asia, and Africa. It was “composed of joined, but not uniform countries.



1683, when “the Turks were pushed back from the gates of Vienna”, had 2 major divisions: the elayets of the European part and the Asian part. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, “Anatolia” was part of the elayets of the Asian part of the Ottoman Empire under the name “Anadolu” elayet. It consisted of 13 sanjaks, whose center was Kyotahia. Occupied Western Armenia was also included within the administrative territorial divisions of the Asian part<sup>38</sup>, which remained under the control of the Ottoman Empire after the Treaty of Qasr-e Shirin in 1639. The Turks here had also been engaged in the renaming of Armenian toponyms and the destruction of the Armenian historical and cultural heritage<sup>39</sup>.

L. Sahakyan’s observation is noteworthy that even the 17<sup>th</sup> – century Ottoman historiography, recognizing the fact that Armenia was occupied, called it by its internationally recognized name – Armenia, within its historical-geographical boundaries. The vivid pieces of evidence of this are not only the information about Armenia (Ermenistan) and its borders by the Ottoman court historiographer Kâtip Çelebi and the Turkish historian Münejjim Bashi of the same century<sup>40</sup>, but also later in the 18<sup>th</sup>–19<sup>th</sup> centuries the mention of the country Armenia in the Ottoman maps. However, “by the decree of August 30, 1880, the use of the name “Armenia” in official documents was prohibited by the Sublime Porte”<sup>41</sup>. The government of Sultan Abdul Hamid II replaced the name Armenia with the concocted terms “Kurdistan”<sup>42</sup> and “Anatolia” or “Eastern Anatolia”, also

---

That is why it was called Memalik-i Osmaniye – Ottoman countries, not Ottoman country”. The administration of those countries was also not uniform (**Սահակյան** 1960, 285).

<sup>38</sup> **Սահակյան** 1960, 295, 298–9:

<sup>39</sup> **Sahakyan** 2010, 28–30. See also **Danielyan** 2013, 159–179; Id. «Քարտեզագրական պատերազմը» և Հայոց տեղանունների պաշտպանության հիմնախնդիրը <https://blog.ararat-center.org/?p=160>

<sup>40</sup> **Sahakyan** 2010, 45. **Սահակյան** 1964, 29–30:

<sup>41</sup> Հայ ժողովրդի պատմություն 1981, 137:

<sup>42</sup> About this name derived from the ancient Armenian Korduk canton, Gh. Injijian writes in terms of the 18th century: “And thus, this is how Kurdistan is called today – Krdstan, or Kyurdastan, should be understood as the most part of Armenia” (**Աշխարհագրութիւն չորից մասանց աշխարհի Ասիոյ** 1806, 51): While writing about the use of the Kurdish element in the occupation policy of the Ottoman Empire in Western Armenia, N. Adonts noted that the migration of Kurdish tribes began in the second decade of the 16<sup>th</sup> century (**Ադոնց** 1989, 64–65): Regarding distortion of history and Kurds living in Armenia “from time immemorial”, N. Adonts writes that this is “usually claimed by people with little knowledge, random visitors to the region, mostly political agents of various powers... the beginning of the migration of Kurds to Armenia, true to say, dates back to the times of Selim I, when after the battle of Chaldran (1514) the sultan

### **A Rare 16<sup>th</sup> – Century Map at the Armenian Museum of America**

---

distorting the geographical content of “Anatolia”. Turkish historians, on the instructions of the government, undertook the task of writing a new history and re-proofreading the existing one<sup>43</sup>, trying to get rid of all the original sources that contain Armenian toponyms, as well as replacing the name Armenia or Erministan with “Eastern Anatolia”. However, the Armenian Highland or any part of it has never been encompassed and are not incorporated within Anatolia, which occupies the territory of Asia Minor<sup>44</sup>.

### **Conclusion**

Thus, G. Reisch’s 1513 world map is one of the earliest prototypes that expressed the geopolitical picture of the given time. In the history of cartography, it is considered a rare map to depict the newly discovered continent as a combination of the northern and southern continents, as well as the name Brazil, in the form of “Paria seu prisilia”, to present the geographical name of the entire continent. It is particularly important in terms of the historical-geographical understanding of depicting Armenia on world maps in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Still, in the 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> centuries, a number of European cartographers mentioned Armenia in its natural historical environment, east of the Mediterranean Sea, between the Black and Caspian seas, based not only on the Ptolemaic maps, but also on the fact that Armenians still constituted the majority in their homeland occupied by the Turks. It served as an important primary source in the subsequent eras, especially in the elucidation of the deliberate distortions of the name of the western part of Armenia by Turks, particularly, in the 19<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

---

took control of most of Armenia and appointed Kurdish Idrisi as the governor” (Ադնց 1996, 87): Until the 17<sup>th</sup> century, there is no information about the massive presence of the Kurdish ethnic group in the Armenian Highland – the cradle of the Armenian people. Sultan Selim I Yavuz (1512–1520), disguising himself as Sunni under the false slogan of “defense of the faith”, engaged the Kurdish tribes of Iran and Arab Mesopotamia (Sunni) within the war against Shah Ismail I (1502–1524) of Iran, granting them with land domains, new gifts and privileges. Kurds became “the ally of the Ottomans not only during the endless wars waged by the latter in Europe and Asia, but also in conquering Western Armenia and keeping it as part of the empire” (Բայրուրյան 2006, 69–72):

<sup>43</sup> Foss 1992, 250–279; Kemal Ataturk 2014, 829–835. Զուլպյան 1995, 3–28 etc.

<sup>44</sup> Зограбян 1979, 15.



Fig. 1. G. Reisch, Strasbourg, 1503, ed. J. Schottus.

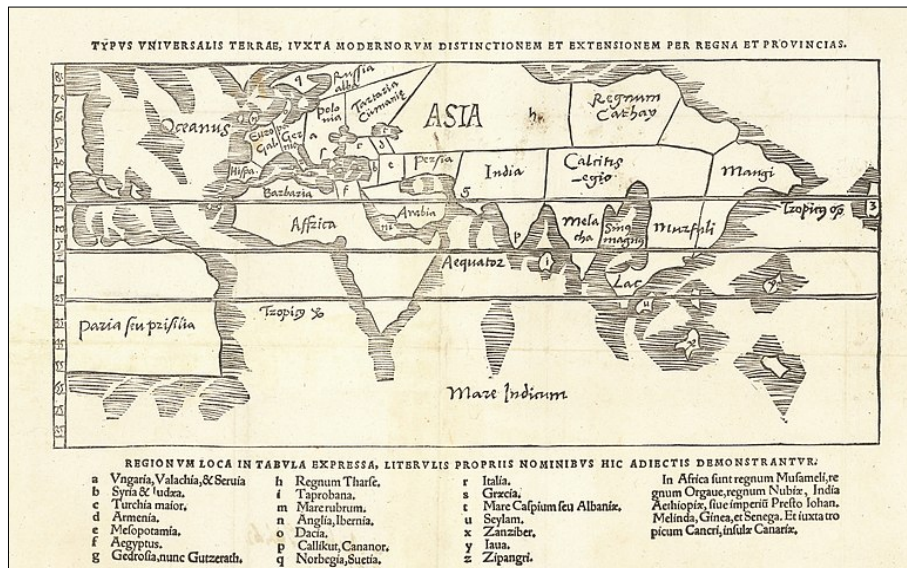


Fig. 2. G. Reisch, Strasbourg, 1513, ed. J. Grüniger.

## A Rare 16<sup>th</sup> – Century Map at the Armenian Museum of America



Fig. 3. G. Reisch, Strasbourg, 1515, ed. J. Grüninger.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

**Ադոնց Ն.** 1989, Հայկական հարցի լուծման շուրջ, Երևան, Երևանի համալսարանի հրատարակչություն, 116 էջ:

**Ադոնց Ն.** 1996, Հայկական հարց, Երևան, Խ. Ա., «Հայագիտակ», 243 էջ:

Աշխարհագրություն չորից մասանց աշխարհի Ասիոյ, Եւրոպիոյ, Ափրիկոյ և Ամերիկոյ, աշխատասիրութեամբ Տն Հայր Ղուկաս Վդայի Ինճիճեան, Մասն առաջին, Ի Վէնէտիկ, Խ. Ա, 1806, Ի Վանս սրբն Ղազարու, 424 էջ:

**Քայքայրոյան Վ.** 2006, Օսմանյան կայսրության կողմից Արևմտյան Հայաստանի «քրդացման» քաղաքականությունը XVI դարում, ՊԲՀ, Երևան, № 3, ՀՀ ԳԱԱ հրատ., էջ 67–84:

**Գալչյան Ռ.** 2018, Հայաստանը օտարների քարտեզներում, Քարտեզագրական ժառանգություն, Երևան, «Ջանգակ», 199 էջ:

**Դանիելյան Է.Լ.** «Քարտեզագրական պատերազմը» և Հայոց տեղանունների պաշտպանության հիմնախնդիրը <https://blog.ararat-center.org/?p=160>

**Դանիելյան Է.Լ.** 2014, Անանիա Շիրակացու բնափիլիսոփայական հայեցակարգը և հոգևոր աշխարհայացքը, «21-րդ դար», № 6 (58), «Գասպրինտ» ՍՊԸ, էջ 89–106:

**Երեմյան Ս.** 1963, Հայաստանը ըստ «Աշխարհացոյց»-ի, Երևան, ՀՍՍՌ ԳԱ հրատ., 154 էջ:

**Ջուլպյան Մ.** 1959, «Դեշիրմե»-ն (մանկահավաքը) Օսմանյան կայսրության մեջ ըստ թուրքական և հայկական աղբյուրների, ՊԲՀ, Երևան, № 2–3, ՀՀ ԳԱԱ հրատ., էջ 247–256:

**Զուլալյան Մ.** 1966, Զալալիների շարժումը և հայ ժողովրդի վիճակը Օսմանյան կայսրության մեջ (XVI–XVII դարեր), Երևան, Հայկական ՍՍՀ ԳԱ, 262 էջ:

**Զուլալյան Մ.** 1995, Հայոց պատմության խեղաթյուրումը արդի թուրք պատմագրության մեջ (հին և միջին դարեր), Երևան, «Հայաստան», 192 էջ:

**Խաչատրյան Մ.Մ.** 1980, Հայկական լեռնաշխարհին ըստ Պտղոմեոսի քարտեզագրական տվյալների, Երևան, ՊԲՀ, № 2, ՀՍՍՀ ԳԱ հրատ., էջ 199–211:

**Խուդանյան Հ.** 2020, Ակադեմիկոս Նիկոլոզ Բերձենիշվիլու հուշերը Ի.Վ. Ստալինի հետ հանդիպման մասին (1945 թ. հոկտեմբեր, Սոչի), Երևան, ՊԲՀ, № 1, էջ 212–232:

Հայ ժողովրդի պատմություն 1981, հ. 6, Երևան, ՀՍՍՀ ԳԱ հրատ., 1052 էջ:

**Հարությունյան Բ.** 2001, Մեծ Հայքի վարչա-քաղաքական բաժանման համակարգն ըստ «Աշխարհացոյց»-ի, Մաս Ա, Երևան, ԵՊՀ հրատ., 404 էջ:

**Մալխասյան Մ.** 2014, Աշխարհագրական կոորդինատների հիմնախնդիրը Կլավդիոս Պտղոմեոսի «Աշխարհագրություն» երկում, - «Պատմություն և մշակույթ» հայագիտական հանդես, Երևան, ԵՊՀ հրատ., էջ 148–160:

**Մալխասյան Մ.** 2020, Մեծ Հայքի թագավորության՝ Մոսքիկյան լեռներով ձգվող հյուսիսարևմտյան սահմանագծի խնդիրը (ըստ Կլավդիոս Պտղոմեոսի «Աշխարհագրության»), - Գիտական Արցախ, Երևան, № 3(6), Արցախ հրատ., էջ 40–53:

**Մելքոնյան Ա.** 2002, Օսմանյան կառավարության ժողովրդագրական քաղաքականությունը որպես ցեղասպանության դրսևորում ըստ Էրզրումի և Ախալցխայի նահանգների օրինակների, - Թուրքագիտական և օսմանագիտական հետազոտություններ, Երևան, հ. 1, «Զանգակ-97», 104 էջ:

**Մովսիսյան Ա., Կարապետյան Լ.** 2020, Փոքր Հայքի թագավորության գահացանկը, Մաս Ա, ՊԲՀ, № 2, Երևան, ՀՀ ԳԱԱ հրատ., էջ 21–46:

**Սաֆրաստյան Ա.Խ.** 1960, Օսմանյան կայսրության վարչական բաժանումը XVII դարում (Պատմական ակնարկ), Արևելագիտական ժողովածու, հ. 1, Երևան, ՀՍՍՌ ԳԱ հրատ., էջ 285–302:

**Սաֆրաստյան Ա.Խ.** 1964, Թուրքական աղբյուրները Հայաստանի, հայերի և Անդրկովկասի մյուս ժողովուրդների մասին, Երևան, հ. 2, ՀՍՍՌ ԳԱ հրատ., 339 էջ:

**Սաֆրաստյան Ռ.Ա.** 1998, Ցեղասպանության ակունքները միջնադարյան Թուրքիայում, Երևան, ՊԲՀ, ՀՀ ԳԱԱ հրատ., № 1–2, էջ 105–112:

**Bagrow L.** 1985, History of Cartography, Revised and enlarged by R.A. Skelton, Chicago, Precedent Publishing, 312 p.

Claudii Ptolemaei Geographia, edited Carolus Fridericus Augustus Nobbe, t. II, Lipsiae, 1845, Caroli Tauchnit, 269 p.

**Danielyan E.** 2013, Turkish-Azerbaijani falsification of the Armenian toponyms as an indication of the genocidal policy, Բանբեր հայագիտության, № 1(1), pp. 159–179.

Die älteste Karte mit dem Namen Amerika aus dem Jahre 1507, und die Carta marina aus dem Jahre 1516 = The oldest map with the name America of the year 1507, and the Carta Marina of the year 1516, Innsbruck, 1903, H. Stevens, Son, & Stiles, 55 p.

**Eames W.** 1886, A List of Editions of the Margarita Philosophica 1503–1599, New-York, 16 p.

### **A Rare 16<sup>th</sup> – Century Map at the Armenian Museum of America**

---

- Fischer Jos.** 1919, Pappus und die Ptolemäuskarten, Zeitschrift Der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin, Ernst Siegfried Mittler und Sohn, S. 336–358.
- Foss C.** 1992, The Turkish View of Armenian History. A Vanishing Nation, – The Armenian Genocides. History, Politics, Ethics, New York, St. Martin's Press, xxii, 362 p.
- Foss C.** 2014, Kemal Ataturk. Giving a New Nation a New History, Middle Eastern Studies, vol. 50, № 50, pp. 826–847.
- Galichian R.** 2004, Historical Maps of Armenia (The cartographic heritage), London, L.B. Tauris & Co. Ltd, 232 p.
- Karpinski L.C.** (Oct., 1930), The First Map with the Name America, Geographical review, vol. 20, N 4 Taylor & Francis, Ltd., pp. 664–668.
- Khanzadian Z.** 1915, Atlas de cartographie historique de l'Arménie, Courbevoie, Seine, 177 p.
- Klaus G.** 2021, Armenia in Ptolemy's Geography (CA.AD 150). A "parody" of his work? Some corrections and suggestions, Electrum (Uniwersytet Jagielloński. Instytut Historii), vol. 28, pp. 21–40.
- Laubenberger Fr., Rowan S.** (Winter, 1982), The Naming of America, - The Sixteenth Century Journal, vol. 13, N 4 The University of Chicago Press, pp. 91–113.
- Ortelius A.** 1570, Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, Antverpiae, Apud Aegid Coppenium Diesth, 53 p.
- Ortelius A.** 1587, Théâtre de l'Univers, contenant les cartes de tout le monde avec une brève declaration d'icelles, Antwerp, Plantinienne, 408 p.
- Q. Curtii de rebus gestis Alexandri Magni Regis Macedonum (Quintus Curtius Rufus), Libri decem, Mediolani, 1689, Caroli Iosephi Quinti, 557 p.
- Reisch G.** 1504, Margarita Philosophica, publisher J. Schottus, Strassburg, 448 p.
- Reisch Gr.** 1535, Margarita Philosophica, Basileae, excudebat Henricus Petrus, 311 p.
- Sahakyan L.** 2010, The Turkification of Toponyms in the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Turkey, Montreal, Arod Books, 70 p.
- Shcheglov D.A.** 2016, The Accuracy of Ancient Cartography Reassessed. The longitude error in Ptolemy's map, Isis-vol. 107, Number 4, December Saint Petersburg, pp. 687–706.
- Shirley R.W.** 1984, The Mapping of the World, Early Printed World Maps 1472–1700, Holland press cartographica volume nine, London, Holland Press, 669 p.
- Soukry A.** 1881, Géographie de Moïse de Corène d'après Ptolémée, Texte arménien, traduit en français par le P. Arsène Soukry, Venise, Imprimerie Arménienne, VIII–62–46 p.
- Walter B. Scaife** 1890, Brazil, as Geographical Appellation, Modern Language Notes, vol. 5, No. 4, Apr., The Johns Hopkins University Press, pp. 105–107.
- Бердзенишвили Х., Джавахишвили И., Джанашиа С.** 1946, История Грузии, под ред. С. Джанашиа, Тбилиси, государственное издательство Грузинской ССР, 459 с.
- Зограбян Л.** 1979, Орография Армянского нагорья, Ереван, АН Армянской ССР, 121 с.
- Меликишвили Г.** 1959, К истории древней Грузии, Тбилиси, Акад. наук Груз. ССР, 507 с.

## XVI ԴԱՐԻ ՀԱՉՎԱԳՅՈՒՏ ՔԱՐՏԵՁ ԱՄԵՐԻԿԱՅԻ ՀԱՅԿԱԿԱՆ ԹԱՆԳԱՐԱՆՈՒՄ

ԴՈՒՄԻԿՅԱՆ Ա.

### Ամփոփում

**Քանալի բառեր՝** Աշխարհացոյց հազվագյուտ քարտեզ, Ամերիկայի Հայկական թանգարան, Պտղոմեոսի «Աշխարհագրություն», Մեծ Հայք, Արևելյան Անատոլիա, Փոքր Ասիա, պատմական աշխարհագրության աղավաղում:

Ամերիկայի հայկական թանգարանի քարտեզների հավաքածուում է պահվում 1513 թ. աշխարհացոյց հազվագյուտ մի քարտեզ, որը վաղագույն նախօրինակներից մեկն է, որն արտացոլում է տվյալ ժամանակի աշխարհաքաղաքական պատկերը և գծված է գիտության նորահայտ տվյալների ու պտղոմեոսյան քարտեզի հիման վրա: Քարտեզագրության պատմագրության մեջ այն համարվում է հազվագյուտ՝ նորահայտ աշխարհի հյուսիսային ու հարավային մայրցամաքները միակցված պատկերելու, ինչպես նաև Բրազիլիա անվանումը *Paria seu prisilia* ձևով ներկայացնելու համար: Քարտեզը հատկապես արժեքավոր է XVI դարում Հայաստանը աշխարհացոյց քարտեզներում պատկերելու պատմաաշխարհագրական ընկալման առումով: Դեռևս XVI–XVII դարերում եվրոպացի մի շարք քարտեզագիրներ աշխարհացոյց քարտեզներում Հայաստանը նշում էին իր բնապատմական միջավայրում՝ Միջերկրական ծովից արևելք՝ Սև և Կասպից ծովերի միջև ընկած հատվածում: Նման մոտեցումը պայմանավորված էր ոչ միայն վաղագույն, մասնավորապես պտղոմեոսյան աշխարհացոյց քարտեզների գծագրմանը հետևելու ավանդույթով, այլև հայերի՝ թուրքերի կողմից բռնազավթված իրենց բնօրրանում դեռևս մեծամասնություն կազմելու հանգամանքի հիման վրա: Քարտեզը կարևոր սկզբնաղբյուր է հետագա դարաշրջաններում, մասնավորապես, XIX–XX դարերում թուրքերի կողմից Հայաստանի արևմտյան հատվածը Արևելյան Անատոլիա անվամբ նենգափոխման լուսաբանման հարցում:

## РЕДКАЯ КАРТА XVI ВЕКА В АРМЯНСКОМ МУЗЕЕ АМЕРИКИ

ДУМИКЯН А.

### Резюме

**Ключевые слова:** редкая карта мира, Армянский музей Америки, «География» Птолемея, Великая Армения, Восточная Анатолия, Малая Азия, искажение исторической географии.

В коллекции карт Армянского музея Америки хранится редкая карта 1513 года, которая является одним из самых ранних образцов, отражающих геополитическую картину данного исторического периода и составленных на основе новых научных данных и птолемеевских карт. Следует отметить, что в историографии картографии северный и южный континент Нового Света редко изображались вместе, помимо этого название страны Бразилии было приведено в форме *Paria seu possilia*. Карта представляет особую ценность с точки зрения историко-географического восприятия изображения Армении на картах XVI века. Еще в XVI–XVII веках ряд европейских картографов обозначили Армению в ее естественно-исторической среде, на территории между Черным и Каспийским морями, к востоку от Средиземного моря. Подобный подход был обусловлен не только древней, в частности птолемеевской, традицией составления географических карт, но и тем, что на оккупированной тюрками родине армян последние по-прежнему составляли большинство. Карта является важным источником для последующих эпох, особенно в XIX и XX вв., в освещении вопроса фальсификации названия западной части Армении, обозначенной как Восточная Анатолия.