

KARABAGH (ARTSAKH) IN OLD MAPS

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GENERAL¹

In this article, the author will attempt to present a balanced, unbiased historic and cartographic view to the reader interested in enhancing their knowledge of how and when the historically Armenian-populated region of Karabagh (Artsakh - in Armenian) was described by various world-famous geographers and depicted by famed cartographers. For this reason, maps reproduced in the article (with the exception of the first image and the first map) are selected from the works of non-Armenian geographers and cartographers, whose maps form the basis of the world cartographic heritage. These documents have been sourced from various libraries across the world.

The documents discussed are in no way exhaustive, representing merely a small portion of the maps where Karabagh has been shown and named. Furthermore, the article excludes all descriptions and details mentioned in the travelogues of Islamic and Western travellers, who have chronicled their passage through Karabagh. These include Clavijo², who travelled during 1405-1407, Schiltberger³, who travelled from 1396 to c. 1422, and many others who travelled through the South Caucasus from the fifteenth to nineteenth centuries. These sources confirm the Armenian presence in the area by providing extensive detail about the population and their way of life in the region concerned⁴. However, as they do not contain any maps, they have been excluded from this study.

The maps come to prove that Karabagh or (in Armenian) Artsakh, has appeared in maps from around 1460. However, this does not imply that the name has been absent from older writings and documents, the discussion of which is outside the scope of this article (see Figure 1).

EARLY AGES

The oldest cartographic or geographic information has reached us from the Greco-Roman sources, but these do not contain any documents which may be considered as maps. In the main, they constitute descriptive texts and references to mapmaking and maps prepared by some of the ancient geographers such as Hecataeus of Miletus amongst others⁵. The maps alluded to in these works could today be seen in

¹ The original version of this article was first published in the "Journal of Armenian Studies" of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia, 2017 Volume 2 and 2017 Volume 3.

² De Clavijo, Ruy Gonzales. Narrative of the Embassy of the Ruy Gonzales de Clavijo to the Court of Teimour at Samarkand. Translated by Clemens Markham. London: Hakluyt Society, 1854.

³ Schiltberger, Johann. Bondage and Travels, 1396 to 1427. Translated by Telfer Buchan. London: Hakluyt Society, 1879.

⁴ Galichian, Rouben. Clash of Histories in the South Caucasus. London: Bennett & Bloom, 2012. 92-116.

⁵ Galichian, Rouben. Historic Maps of Armenia. London and New York: I.B. Tauris, 2004, 12.

reconstructions only, prepared by celebrated cartographic experts such as Karl Müller, Konrad Miller, E.H. Bunbury, John Murray and others, based on the descriptions provided in the texts of ancient historians such as Hecataeus, Herodotus, Eratosthenes, Strabo and others. Today, when we refer to world maps of the Greco- Roman periods, we mainly refer to the reconstructions prepared by these specialists.

Interestingly, although these texts and maps contain names of countries, no borders are delineated. Generally speaking, regions, or as some prefer to call them “countries”, are labelled in accordance with the names of the races, peoples and nations who, at the time, inhabited the given area. Borders, given their artificial nature, are amorphous and transitory, rendering their depiction irrelevant, unless formed by major geological features, such as large rivers, lakes, seas and mountain ranges. Since the population of the region of Karabagh was mainly Armenian, the region was covered under the umbrella nomenclature of Armenia. On many maps the same name “Armenia” also appeared over the region of Karabagh-Artsakh. This said, names of regions generally do not appear in ancient and early medieval maps.

One of the founding fathers of cartography was Claudius Ptolomaeus, known simply as Ptolemy (c. 90-168 C.E.) whose opus magnum, *Geographia*, is considered to be the most significant seminal work on geography and cartography. The book contains instructions on how to observe the universe, measure distances and angles, and general instructions on map preparation. His methods were so advanced that they were used well into the sixteenth century. The book has a list of about 8,000 toponyms, divided by continents and subdivided into countries. Out of these toponyms, around 176 relate to Armenia Maior and Armenia Minor. No original map of the work has survived and the oldest manuscript copy of the work containing maps mentioned in the book to reach us dates from the thirteenth century. This contains the reworking of the drawings as mentioned by Ptolemy in his book.

On the maps redrawn according to Ptolemy’s descriptions and coordinates, countries are divided predominantly in accordance with natural topographical features, which did not always correspond exactly with existing borders, while few other maps of the ancient and early medieval periods show country borders at all⁶. In Europe the tradition of omitting borders extended well into the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In some medieval maps straight lines are drawn to artificially divide and/or specify countries, mainly as a visual aid⁷. The map-maker was often unaware of the regions and countries he was drawing and had no knowledge of the strategic variations in their political geography and shifting borders; the option of omitting borders altogether remained, therefore, the safest. With the exception of the reconstructed and copied Ptolemaic maps, dating from around the fifteenth century, the practice of drawing

⁶ It must be noted that the earliest Ptolemaic maps date from the thirteenth century and most of the mainstream maps attributed to Ptolemy were drawn after the 1470’s, when the drawing of borders was already being practiced.

⁷ Galichian, Rouben. *Countries South of the Caucasus in Medieval Maps*. London: Gomidas Institute, 2007. 45, 91, 194-196.

borders came into use during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

PRESENCE OF KARABAGH IN THE REGION

In keeping with the above-mentioned methodology of the Middle Ages, the name of the region of Karabagh (the Armenian Artsakh) did not feature in early maps, as it was considered to be a part of the country of Armenia or the Armenian population of the region, thus covered by the broader toponym of "Armenia"⁸.

Notwithstanding the above, the name of Karabagh appears sporadically in maps prepared earlier than the sixteenth century. In such cases, the reference is invariably to the region between the Arax and Kura rivers located to the west of the confluence of the two, extending to the eastern end of Lake Sevan in Armenia proper. Up to the fourth century the country located east of Karabagh and north of the river Kura was named "Caucasian Albania" or in Arabic and Persian "Aran" - in Armenian "Aghvanq". After the takeover of the region by the Iranian Sassanid dynasty during the late fourth century, Sassanid administrators combined the regions north and south of the Kura into one province, that of the Iranian Satrapy of Aran. For this same reason in Islamic cartography the region north of the Arax River, up to Mount Ararat, is sometimes referred to as Aran⁹.

It must be mentioned that in all the Islamic maps of the ninth to twelfth centuries, the Iranian- Sassanid province of Aran also included the entirety of Georgia. Furthermore, north of the eastern end of the River Arax there was no country mentioned other than Aran. In all the Islamic maps Azerbaijan is shown south of the Arax, as a north-western province of Iran, its name having changed from Lesser Media to Atropatene during the second century B.C.E., a name, which itself evolved to Atorpaten, Adherbigan, Adherbaygan and finally, during the Arab and Turkish rules, to Azerbaijan. In all Islamic maps of the south Caucasus, there is a third country, Armenia, straddling the Arax River and extending south-westward to Bitlis, Amid and Miafarqin (old Armenian capital of Tigranakert, today near Diyarbakir, Turkey). Thus, it could reasonably be deduced that the region of Karabagh, north of the River Arax, has never been placed inside a country named Azerbaijan, as claimed by the present authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan, since, prior to 1918, such a country did not exist in the region north of the Arax River. Azerbaijan, as name of a country, had always been a province of Iran, located south of the Arax River. Various Russian, British, Turkish, American and European encyclopaedias published before 1918 bear evidence to this fact.

⁸ Ptolemy. *Geographia*, prepared by Lorenzo Fries, Manuscript Maps. C.1.d.11 and other copies in the British Library. For full texts of towns etc. see also Galichian, Rouben. *Historic Maps of Armenia*. London and New York: IB Tauris, 2004, 96-99.

⁹ Galichian, Rouben. *Countries South of the Caucasus*. Op. cit. 94-130. Here, the most important Islamic maps depicting the area are reproduced. These include the works of Istakhri, Ibn Hawqal, Idrissi, Qazwini, Mas'oudi, and Ibn Said.

A further look into maps of the region prepared by various renowned cartographers and published all over the world, would show that north of the Arax there has never been a country named Azerbaijan prior to 1918. The name of the region in medieval times was Aran, and after the Islamization of the region, Karabagh and Aran were divided into smaller regions, where Muslim khans and beglarbeys ruled under the names of the khanates of Ganja, Shaki, Talish, Derbend, Shamakhi, Shushi etc., which were collectively given the all-encompassing name of Shirvan¹⁰. Historically, in this area lived and ruled the five Armenian “Meliks” (derived from the Persian word “malek”, large landowning families), who led almost independent lives, but paid their tribute to the Persian rulers or the Ottomans, whoever happened to rule during the particular time.

KARABAGH IN OLD MAPS

In medieval texts the name of Karabagh or Artsakh was mentioned in some manuscripts, particularly in the first Armenian language geography book, the seventh century *Ashkharhatsuyts* (World Mirror) of Anania Shirakatsi, a paragraph of which could be seen in a manuscript of the work reproduced in Fig. 01, taken from MS N.1486- f102, 1597¹¹.

Historically Artsakh has been one of the fifteen provinces of medieval Armenia. The book has much information about the provinces, including their location and important towns and villages.

In a map, published in 1751 in Venice, prepared as per the descriptions of Anania Shirakatsi's *Ashkharhatsuyts*, the region of Artsakh is shown lying near the confluence of the Arax and Kura Rivers. The image in Fig. 02 is a section of this map showing the region of Artsakh which is entitled *Armenia according to old and new Geographers*. The name of Karabagh/Artsakh is underlined red in both images.

In western cartography the name of Karabagh does not appear until the middle of the fifteenth century. In 1459 a World Map was prepared ordered by Portugal's King Alfonso V. This huge map (two metres in diameter) was prepared by the Venetian cartographer Fra Mauro (c. 1400-1464). The original of the map was lost in transit from Venice to Portugal and a second copy was made by the master's assistants, which was eventually sent to the king in 1460¹².

¹⁰ For further historic and cartographic details related to the subject see Galichian, Rouben. *The Invention of History*. London: Gomidas Institute, 2009/2010 and Galichian, Rouben. *Clash of Histories in the South Caucasus*. London: Bennett & Bloom, 2012. Even Ottoman, Persian and Arab geographers and cartographers, never show a country named Azerbaijan north of the Arax River. The country by this name appeared only in 1918 and contrary to its current claims of having three thousand years of history.

¹¹ Some experts are of the opinion that the author of the *Ashkharhatsuyts* is the fifth century historiographer Movses Khorenatsi, the author of the *History of the Armenians*. However, this author is of the opinion that the book was penned by Anania Shirakatsi, in the seventh century, as it contains references to sixth and seventh century European historians.

¹² Fra Mauro's map is kept in the Biblioteca Marciana, Venice.

This map is oriented with the north at the bottom and peculiarly shows the approximately correct shape of the Caspian Sea, which on other maps prepared well into the 1700s, is shown by a flat oval shape¹³. In the detail map of Fig. 03, the region of Armenia can be seen on Fra Mauro's World Map of 1460. On the lower left part of the map Armenia is mentioned near the confluence of the two rivers, Arax and Kura. Another *Armenia* in black letters and *ARMENIA* in gold letters appear at the top of the map with the Iranian Azerbaijani city of *Thauris* (Tabriz) to their south (above). Near these toponyms other cities such as *Choi* (Khoy), *Carp*i and *Arachaze* are also indicated¹⁴, which are cities in or near the region of Armenia. To the right of *ARMENIA* the pile of stones depicts Mount *Ararat* with *Archa Noe* (Noah's Ark) sitting on the summit. Between these two the name of the Armenian city of *Salmas[t]* and the Artsakh town of *Barda* are shown, with *Monte Charabach* (Mountains of Karabagh) in between. Here, for the first time in the Western cartography the name of Karabagh is mentioned. Below the confluence of Arax and Kura the toponym *Siroan* (Shirvan) can be seen, which was given to the region corresponding with the location of the present day Republic of Azerbaijan.

Gerardus Mercator (1512-1594) was one of the most important Flemish cartographers of the time, and his projections for showing the spherical earth on a flat sheet of paper are widely used even today. His atlas of the world was published posthumously by his son Rumold and contains many detailed maps of Europe as well as of maps of the other continents and countries.

The detail image shown in Fig. 04 is taken from Mercator's *Map of Asia*. The western part of Armenia is shown and has been entitled *Turcomania* (Turkish-Armenia), under the Ottoman rule, while eastern Armenia is shown under Persian domination¹⁵. The region north of Armenia, neighbouring the *Mare di Sala olim Caspium* (Caspian Sea) is named *Seruan* (Shirvan), while the Persian cities of *Merent* (Marand) and *Coy* (Khoy) are shown south of the River Arax flowing into the Caspian. North of the Arax River the name *Carabach* can be seen underlined green. The Armenian populated cities of *Van*, *Mus[h]* and *Vastan* are placed inside the Armenian territory occupied by the Ottoman Empire.

The Royal Geographer Philip du Val (1619-1683) was an important French cartographer. Fig. 05 shows a detail from his map of *Turkey in Asia* published in 1676, where the green line delineates the border of the Ottoman and Persian Empires.

¹³ The correct shape of the Caspian Sea was not known until 1720s, when Peter the Great of Russia had it comprehensively surveyed. Until then the generally agreed shape was a flat oval, and in the ancient times was thought to be connected to the Northern Ocean. It is a mystery how a fifteenth century cartographer would show the correct shape of the Caspian, only surveyed some 250 years after the making of his map.

¹⁴ This could refer to Mount Aragats or the region of Aragats in Armenia.

¹⁵ For a period of a century or so, West Armenia, which was under the occupation of the Ottoman Empire, was on certain Western maps given the name of *Turcomania*. At the same time in some of these atlases it is explained that "Turcomania and Turkish [West] Armenia are the same". The name has possibly arisen from the more generally used terminology of "Turkish-Armenia", hence "Turco-[Ar]mania".

Western Armenia is under the Ottoman rule and is entitled *Turcomanie al. Armenie* (Turcomania or Armenia, see footnote 15), which includes the region of *Nachijevan* and *Ararat*, the cities of *Kars*, *Erivan*, *Van* etc. The adjoining territory to the east, inside Persia include the provinces of *Adherbetzhan* (Azerbaijan) and *Kilan* (Gilan), where the cities of *Tauris*, *Chui*, *Ardebil*, *Maraga* and others are placed. The Persian-occupied territory in South Caucasus extends northward up to Shirvan and Derbend.

On this map the region north of the rivers *Arais* (Arax) and *Kur* are named *Shamachie* and *Shirwan*, but the triangle inside the confluence of the rivers Kura and Arax is entitled *Karasbag* (Karabagh), underlined red.

The British cartographer Robert Morden's (1668-1703) atlas *Geography Rectified* contains a map of *Armenia, Georgia and Comania*. In the map the borders between the Ottoman and Persian empires are shown similar to du Val's map. On this map, shown in Fig. 06, *Scirvan* (Shirvan) and *Shamachie* are north of the *Aras* and *Kur* Rivers inside the Persian Empire and *Karasbag* with *Nassivan* (Nakhijevan) are placed west of the confluence of these rivers, inside the Persian-occupied territory north of the Arax.

The Dutch cartographer Pieter Van der Aa (1659-1733) published his *Atlas Nouveau et Curieux* around 1710, which contained a map of the Tartar territories. A detail of this map in Fig. 07 shows the regions of Caucasus extending to northern Persia. The map covers the regions of Circassia, Georgia, Armenia and Persia. Here *Karasbagh*, underlined red, is shown on the southern shore of the river *Corasse* (Arax) and *Cirus* (Kura), north-east of *Nachsua* (Nakhijevan) and north of *Ardavil* (Ardabil) placed inside Persia. The map does not include political boundaries.

Pierre Amédée Jaubert (1779-1847) began his travels through Turkey and Armenia towards Persia in 1805. After spending four months in the Turkish town of Bayazed, where he was imprisoned by the Pasha, Jaubert was only allowed to continue his journey only after the Pasha's death. In his book *Voyage en Arménie et en Perse* (Paris, 1821) he writes about his experiences and includes a map of his travelled route, drawn by the well-known French cartographer Pierre Lapie (1777-1850).

The detail reproduced in Fig. 08 from Lapie's map shows the region of southern Caucasus. North of the Kura we can see the regions of *Chyrwan* (Shirvan) and *Talidj* (Talish), which are mainly in the territory today occupied by the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Here *Cara-Bagh*, undelined red, is placed between the rivers *Araxes* and *Kour*, east of the Lake *Sivan* (Sevan) and south of *Elizabethpol* or *Ghandjeh*. On the map the sister territory of Karabagh, *Cara-Dagh* is shown south of the Arax, inside the territory or Persian Azerbaijan.

Heinrich Kiepert (1818-1899) was a German cartographer, who spent most of his time in the South Caucasus and eastern part of the Ottoman Empire. His maps of the Ottoman Empire, Armenia, the Iranian province of Azerbaijan and Georgia are known for much detail and accuracy. The map of Fig. 09 is taken from his map of the Ottoman Empire, 1844, published in Germany. The map was also translated into Ottoman Turkish published in 1854.

South of the Arax River we see the Persian Province of Azerbaijan and to its north lie the regions of *Chapan* (Ghapan) and *Karabagh*, underlined red, which extends from the confluence of the *Aras* and *Kur* to the east of Lake *Goktgchai* or *Sewanga* (Laake Sevan), including the town of *Schusha* (Shushi in Karabagh).

The map of Fig. 10 in Armenian language is one of the maps of the first Armenian Atlas, printed in Venice in the year 1849, entitled *The World according to the Old and New Geographers of France, England, Germany and Russia*. The detail reproduced here is from the above atlas map entitled *The Ottoman Empire*. It covers the eastern end of the Ottoman Empire, western edge of Persia and south of the Caucasus.

On the map Azerbaijan can be found south of the *Arax River*, inside the Persian Empire, while across the river, to the north of the river we see the country entitled *Armenia* with its easternmost region named *Karabagh*, underlined red.

The next detail is from the map of the Caucasus and Armenia by the British cartographer Edward Weller (1819-1884) whose maps were considered to be very accurate. The map reproduced in Fig. 11 depicts the border of Persia and the Russian Empires from Wellers' map of 1858 entitled *Armenia and the Caucasus*.

Azerbaijan is shown as a province of Persia, with the region of Karadagh on the southern bank of the River Aras, while Karabagh is on its northern bank, extending from east of Lake Sevan to the confluence of the rivers Aras and Kur (Cyrus), underlined red. To the north of Karabagh lie the southern Caucasian regions of Shirvan and Sheki, which in 1918 were absorbed in the newly founded country of Azerbaijan.

Fig. 12 is a partial section from the map of old world specialist German cartographer Karl Spruner (1803-1892), who has produced many beautiful and detailed maps and atlases of the old world. This particular map is taken from Spruner's 1855 *Atlas Antiquus* and is entitled *Armenia, Mesopotamia, Babilonia et Assyria*.

On the map, the provinces of Armenia in the Middle Ages are delineated and named both in Latin and Armenian as they were known during the Middle Ages. In the region to the west of the confluence of the Araxes and Cyrus rivers the province is named Sacasene and/or Artsakh, underlined red, which extends westward to Siunik.

As this is a map of the area in ancient times, south of the Araxes the Persian province is still named with its old name - Mediene (Media), which, as mentioned earlier was subsequently changed in honour of the military commander of the region Atropat, to Atropatene. This region today generally is known as the Iranian province of Azerbaijan, while the Armenians still call it by its ancient name "Atrpatakan". The present-day Republic of Azerbaijan was established on the northern shores of the Arax River, borrowing its name from the Persian province, located south of the river¹⁶.

The map of Fig. 13 was prepared by the German Adolf Graf in 1866, showing the south-western part of Asia, published by the Weimar Geographic Institute. Here *Armenia* is shown divided between the Ottoman and Russian Empires, which was the situation after the war with Persia and the treaties of Gulistan and Turkmenchai (1813

¹⁶ Galichian, Rouben. *The Invention of History*. Op. cit., 6-12 and 27-31.

and 1828). *Aderbeidjan* (Azerbaijan) is shown south of the Arax River, while further north the region inside the Russian-occupied territory is named *Karabagh*, underlined red. To its north the region which since 1918 is home of the Republic of Azerbaijan, is shown under the title *Schirvan*, which was the name given generally to the regions.

In 1869 the first printed map in Persian was that entitled *The Map of All the Countries under the Protection of the Iranian Government*. This, in fact was the map of Iran, ancient Persia, prepared by the Iranian cartographer Qarachedaghi, the pioneer of cartography in Iran. Fig. 14 is the north-western region of Iran from this map.

On the map, in the region of the border of the Russian Caucasus and Iran, there are a few names which are self-explanatory. Inside the Iranian territory the border province, outlined and coloured pink, is named *Azerbaijan*. One of its regions, on the southern shore of the *Aras River* (Arax) is *Karadagh*. Consistent with all other maps, the neighbouring Russian-occupied region north of the river is named *Karabagh*, underlined green, with the *Shirvan* to its east, *Nakhijevan* to its south and *Irevan* (Yerevan) to its west.

The map of Fig. 15 is a British map from 1900 entitled *Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan & Baluchistan*. On this detail taken from the map the border of Persia and Russia shows the situation of Southern Caucasus, which is exactly the same as in 1869, shown in Fig. 14 above.

In this map *Azerbaijan* is a province of Iran, *Karabagh* lies north of *Arax River* and west of its confluence with *Kura*. The territory of *Armenia* is shown as divided between the Russian and Ottoman Empires.

Henry Finnis Blosse Lynch (1862- 1913) was a British traveller, who spent time in western and eastern Armenia and his two volume illustrated work entitled *Armenia, Travels and Studies* is a detailed description of the land and peoples of Eastern (*Russian provinces- Vol. I*) and Western (*Turkish province, Vol. II*) Armenia. The volumes are accompanied by a detailed map entitled *Map of Armenia and Adjacent Countries*, 1901 (Fig. 16) as well as numerous images and sketches.

In this map *Karabagh* is shown extending from south-eastern end of *Lake Sevan* eastward to the *Karabagh Steppe*. This is the name given to the easternmost region inside the confluence of the rivers *Arax* and *Kur*, at the time all under the rule of the Russian Empire. The name of this region is underlined red.

Fig. 17 is a detail from the *General Map of the Theatre of the Turkish War*, published in Berlin, 1916 by Dietrich Reimer, based on Kiepert's *Map of the European and Asian Provinces of the Ottoman Empire*. The section reproduced is that of the region of South Caucasus.

North of the *Aras River [Arax]*, inside the Russian border the region from the confluence of *Arax* and *Kour* rivers is named *Karabagh*, underlined red and bordered in the north by *Shirwan* and to the west reaching the area of *Zangadzor* (Zangezur) in Syunik, Armenia.

The final map of the article, Fig. 18 shows the territories of the Ottoman Empire, as it was before its demise and splitting into various regions and countries, prepared by Hammonds in 1923. On the map Karabagh lies outside the borders of the Empire, directly at its east and is placed north of the Arax River, while to the territory to the south of the river lies inside Iran and is named Azerbaijan. Karabagh is underlined red.

From the analysis of the above maps and all other relevant documents one could conclude that the mainly Armenian-populated region of Karabagh/Artsakh has been present on the maps prepared by non-Armenian, mainly western specialists since 1460s. In all maps of the region which include details and their toponyms, the name of Karabagh is omnipresent. Regarding the population of Karabagh, all travelogues confirm that the region has been populated by Armenians. As one example, Schiltberger, who spent 26 years with the Tamarlane and is son Shahrokh, in his memoirs entitled *Bondage and Travels: 1396 to 1427*, writes the following:

I have also been a great deal in Armenia. After Tāmurlin [Tamarlane] died, I came to his son, who has two kingdoms in Armenia, He was named Scharoch [Shahrokh]; he liked to be in Armenia, because there is a very beautiful plain. He remained there in the winter with his people, because there was good pasturage. A great river runs through the plain is called the Chur [Kura], and near this river, in this same country, is the best silk. The Infidels [Muslims] call the plain in the Infidel tongue Karawag [Karabagh]. The Infidels possess it all, and yet it stands in Ermenia. There are also Armenians in the villages, but they must pay tribute to the Infidels. I always lived with the Armenians, because they are very friendly to the Germans and because I was a German they treated me very kindly; and they also taught me their Pater Noster.....¹⁷

The above is given as an example, but this would be subject of another research and article¹⁸.

The reader is reminded of author's suggestion, backed by Iranian and Armenian specialists that the prefix "kara", which in the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages means "black", should be correctly translated as "great" or "big". These names originate from the Middle Ages, when the language of the local population was a dialect of the old Persian, the Pahlavi language. In this language the word kara or kala was used to denote "large" or "big" size¹⁹.

Accordingly Karabagh, which is translated as "Black-garden" should be "Large garden" and similarly "Karadagh" should be translated to "Large mountain", which are quite appropriate terms, as the first one is a forested and green country and the second is dominated by a mass of high mountains.

¹⁷ Galichian, Rouben. *Clash of Histories in the South Caucasus*. Op. cit., 103.

¹⁸ Further details of the various travelers' writings can be found in Rouben Galichian's *Clash of Histories in the South Caucasus*, Op. cit.

¹⁹ Kasravi, Ahmad. "Azeri, or the ancient language of Azerbaijan", Collection of 78 papers. Tehran: Ketabchaye Jibi, 2536 (Persian). See also Abdolali Karang, Tati and Harzani two ancient dialects of Azerbaijan. Tabriz: Vaezpour, 1954 (Persian).

and Bagrat Ulubabian, *The Kingdom of Khachen in 10-16th centuries*. Yerevan: NAS 1975, 42-43 (Armenian).

This correction will clarify why there are so many names with the prefix “kara” in Iranian Azerbaijan and Turkey, which have no relevance to the colour black²⁰. The matter is further confirmed by the following terms:

1. The largest tree in the city of Tabriz was called “Kara-aghaj “ (meaning “Large tree”, not “Black tree”)
2. One of my Azeri colleague’s tall and well built great grandfather, according to him was addressed as “Kara-agma” (meaning “Big man” not “Black man”).
3. The widest river in Iranian Azerbaijan is called “Kara-su” (meaning “Large water” not Black water”)
4. The largest monastery in Iranian Azerbaijan is St Thaddeus, which is built in white marble, with one of the domes having couple of rows in black stone. This is called “Kara-Kilisse” (meaning “Large church” not “Black church”).

The author suggests that this matter is worthy of fuller investigation by competent authorities and specialists.

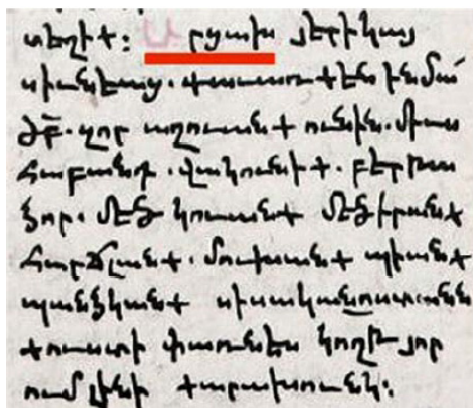


Fig. 01- A paragraph related to Artsakh (underlined red) from a manuscript copy of the “Ashkharhatsuyts”.



Fig. 02 – Detail of Artsakh from the “Map of Armenia”, Venice, 1751

²⁰ Galichian, Rouben. *Historic Maps of Armenia*. Op. cit., 210.

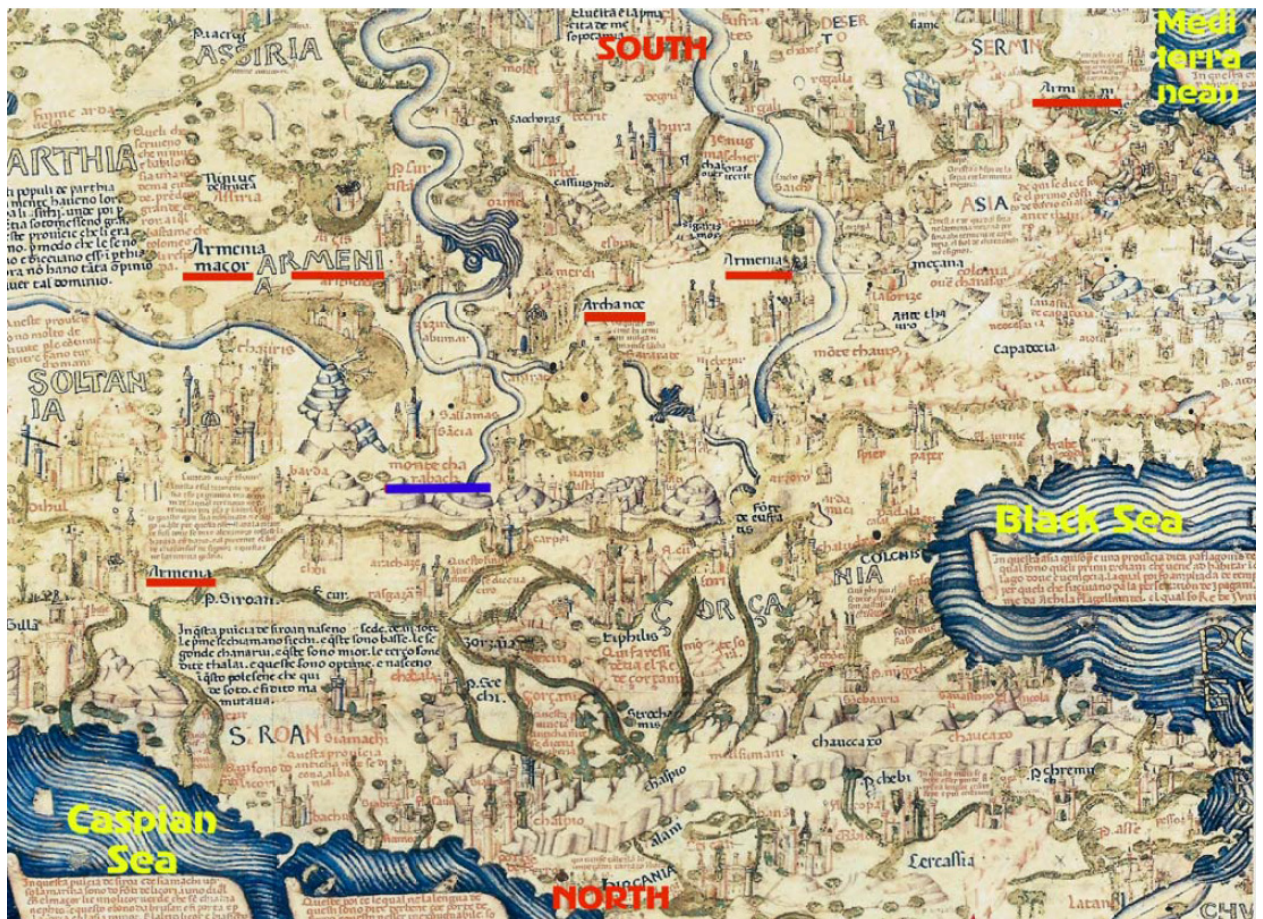


Fig. 03 – Detail from Fra Mauro's "Mappa Mundi", 1460, Venice.



Fig. 04 – Detail from the map of "Asia" by Mercator, published in Duisburg in 1595 by his son Rumold.



Fig. 05 – Detail from the map of "Turkey in Asia" by du Val, dated 1676, showing the border of the Ottoman and Persian empires.



Fig. 06 – Part of the map of “Armenia, Georgia and Comania” by Morden, 1700, the image shown may possibly be a later revision.



Fig. 07 – Detail from the “Tartarie” map of van der AA.

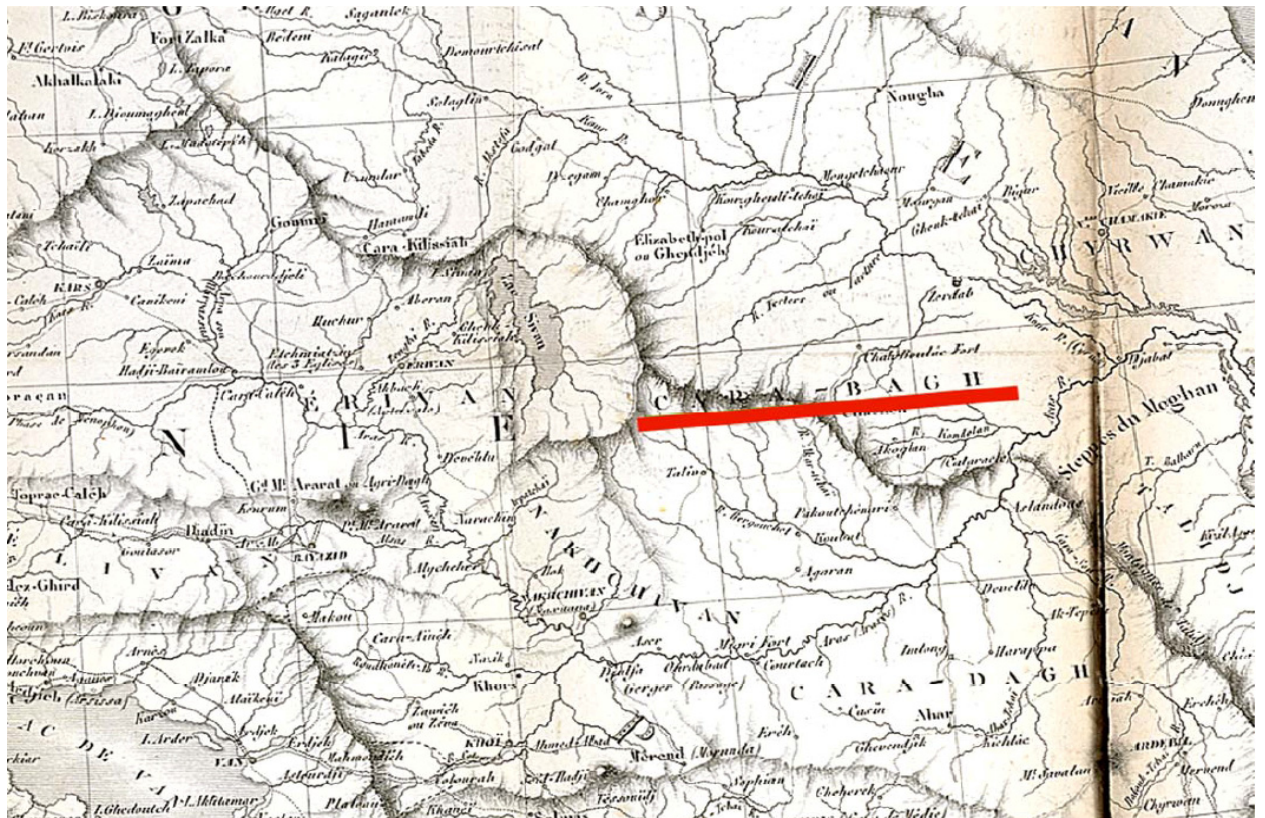


Fig. 08- Detail from Lapie's map showing the route taken by Jaubert, when travelling from Constantinople to Persia in 1805.



Fig. 09 – Easternmost part of Kiepert's map of the "Ottoman Empire", 1844.

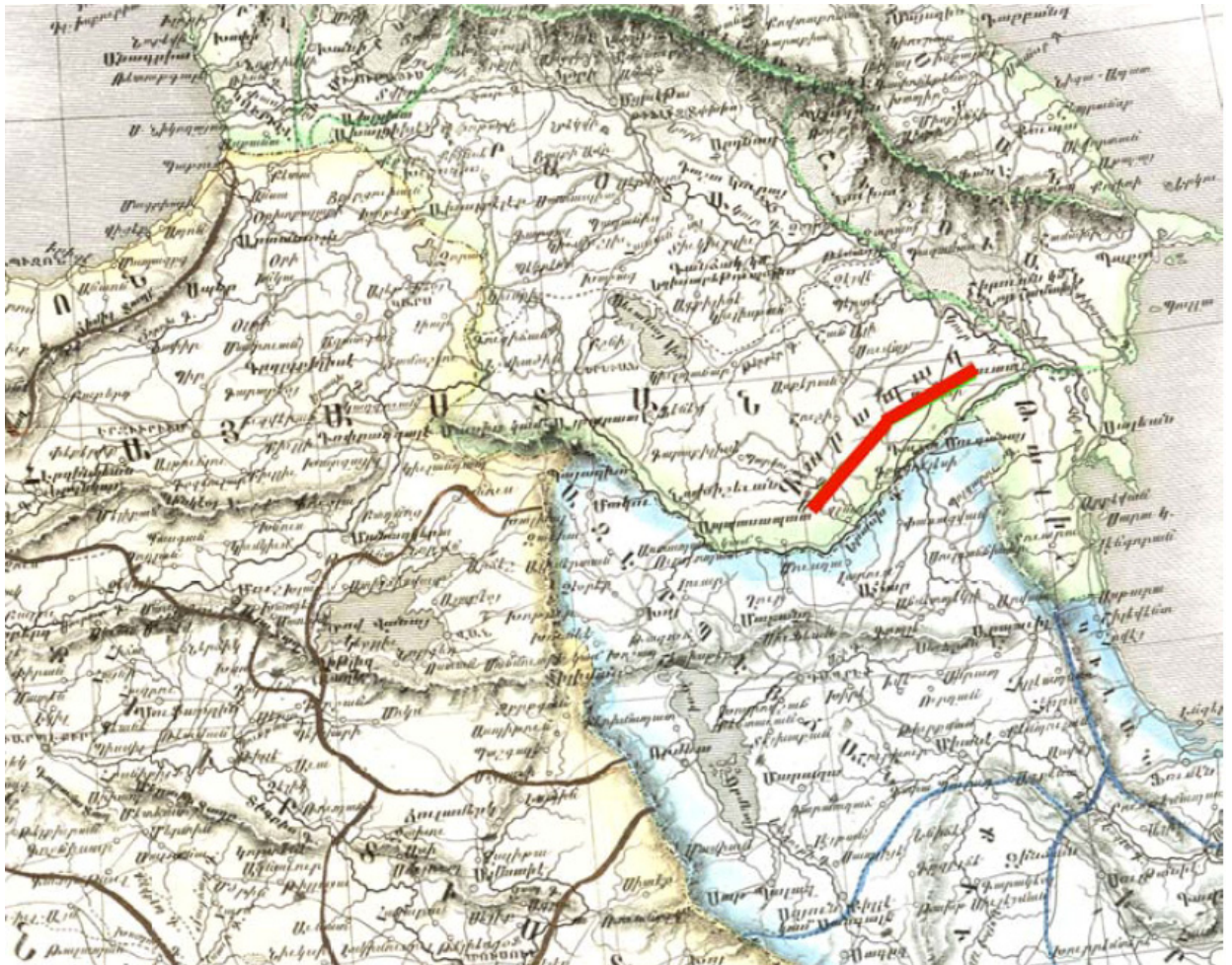


Fig. 10 – Detail from one of the maps of the first Armenian Atlas, published in 1849.

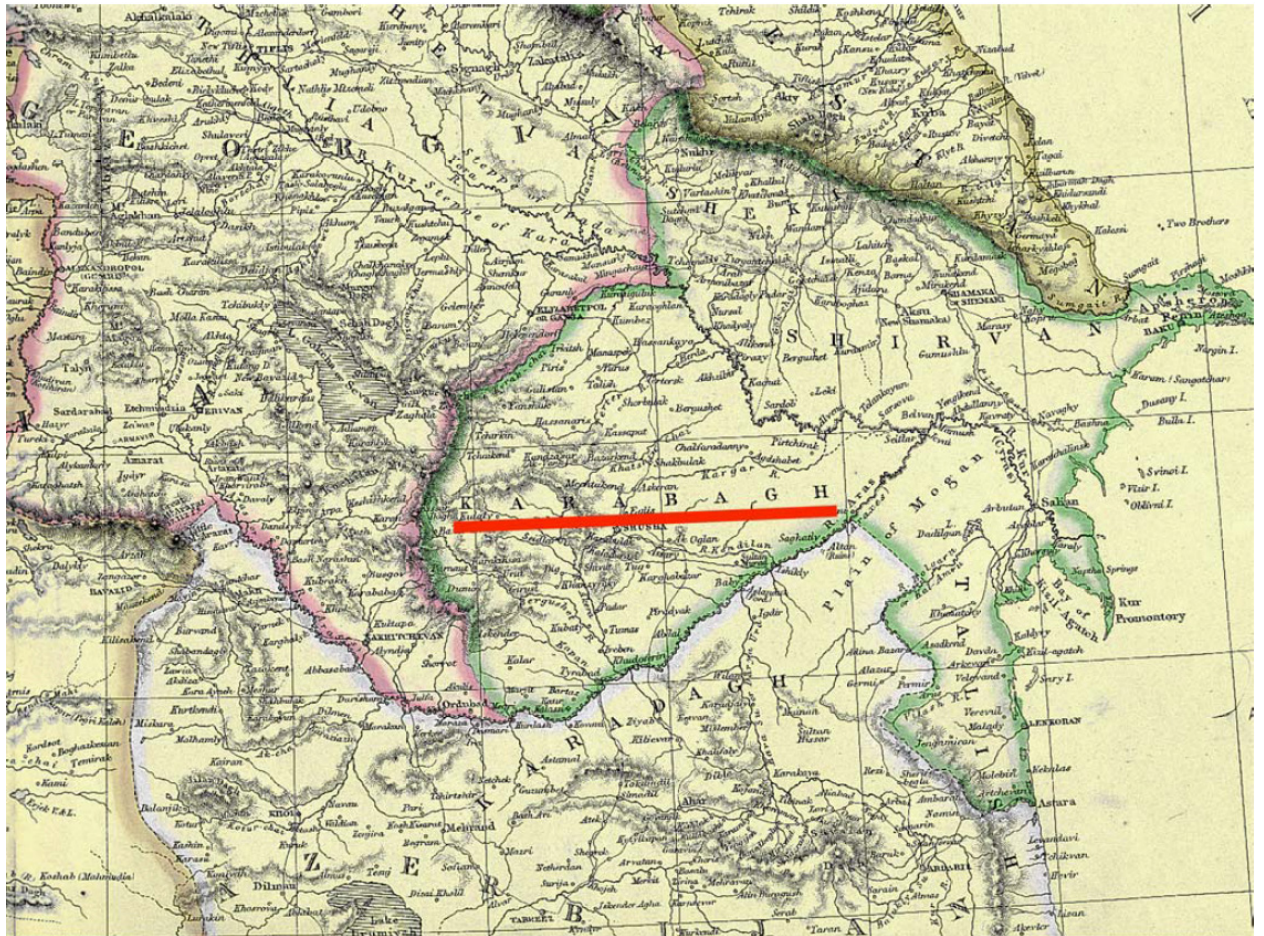


Fig. 11 - Detail of the border of Iran and Russia from Weller's map of the "The Isthmus of Caucasus and Armenia", 1858. London.

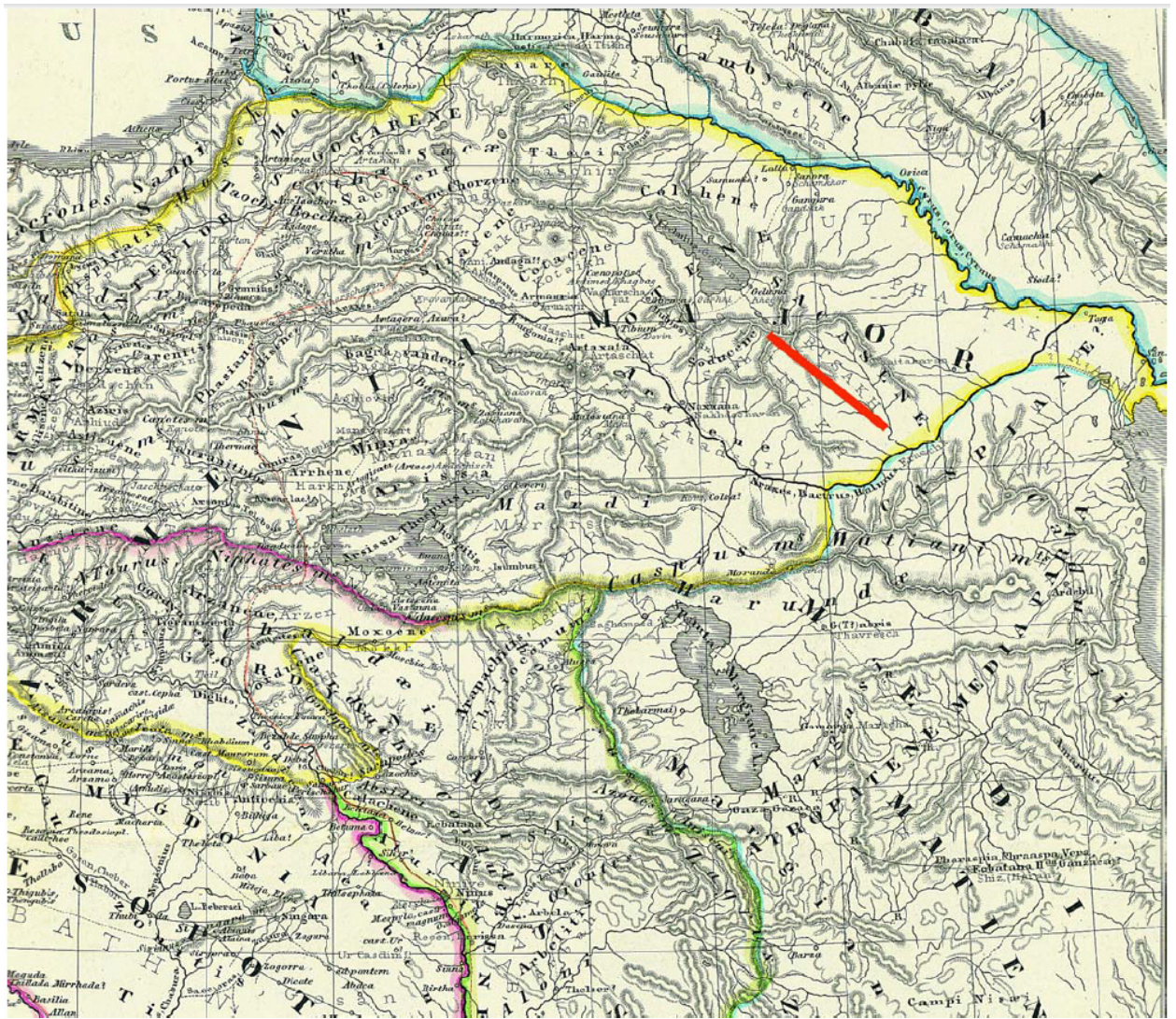


Fig. 12 – Detail from Spruner's map of the ancient lands entitled "Armenia, Mesopotamia, Babilonia et Assyria", 1855.

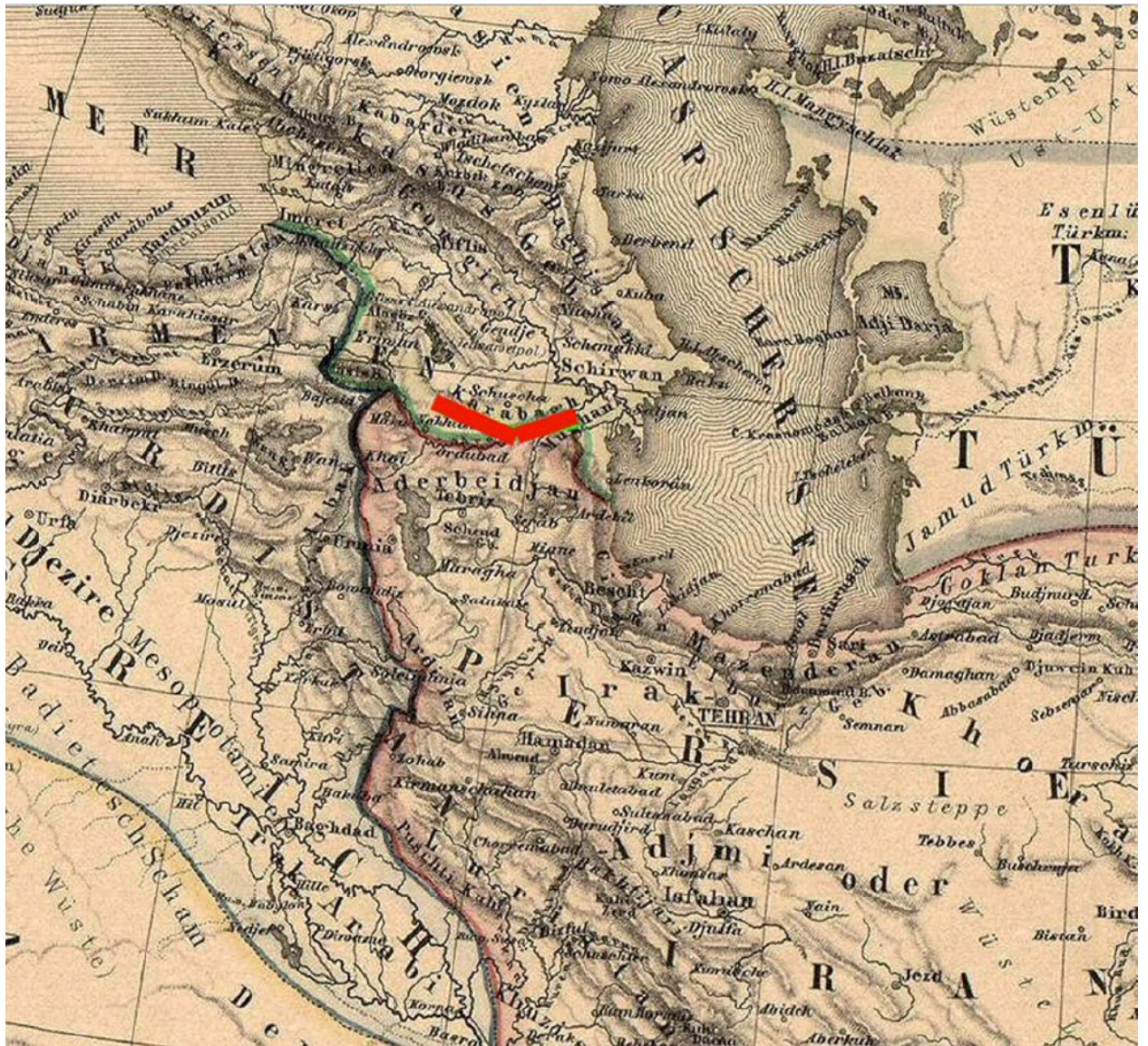


Fig. 13 – Detail from Adolf Graf's map entitled "Südwest Asien", Weimar, 1866.

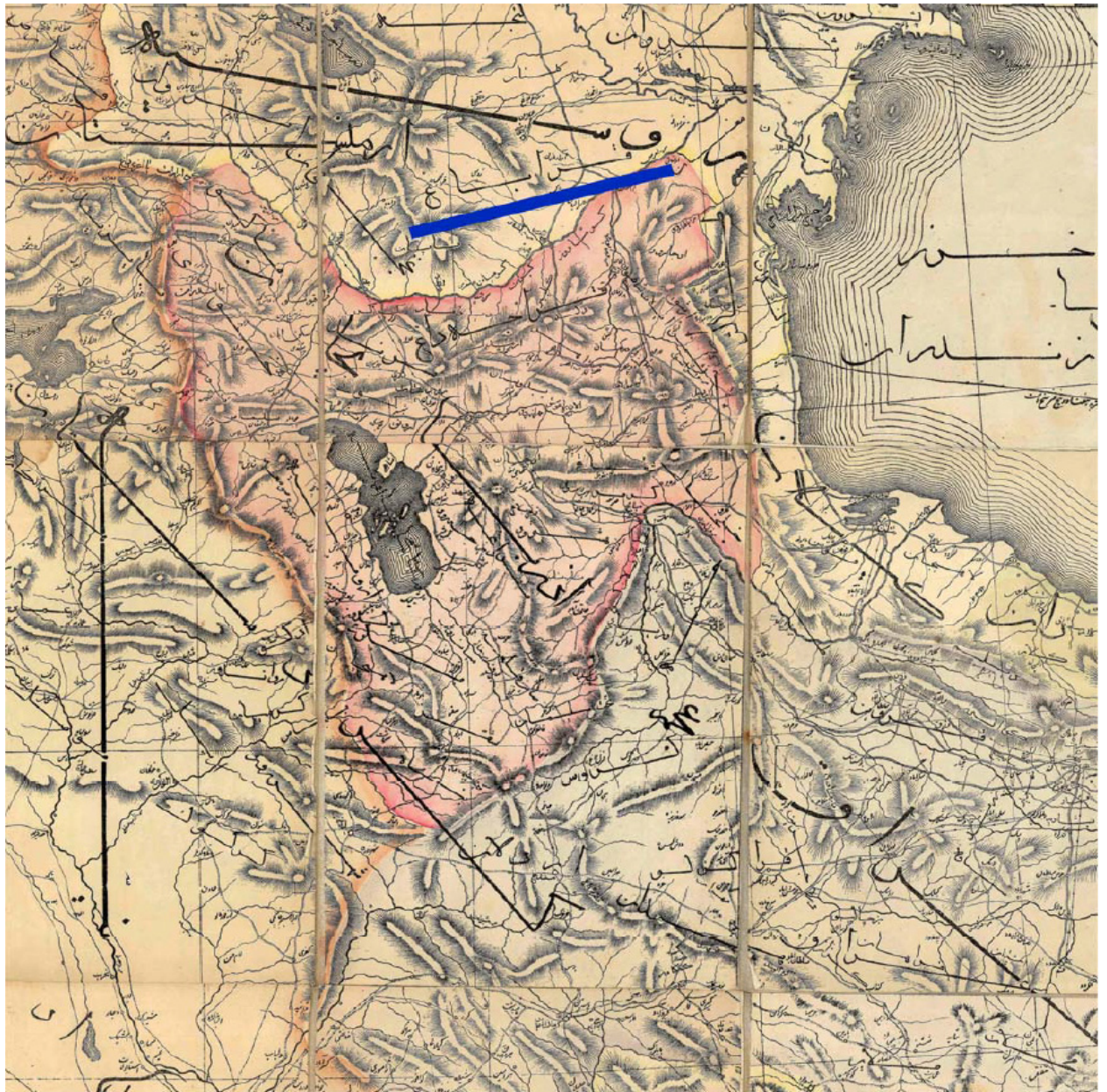


Fig. 14 – North-western part of Qarachadaghi's "The Map of All the Countries under the Protection of the Iranian Government", 1869.

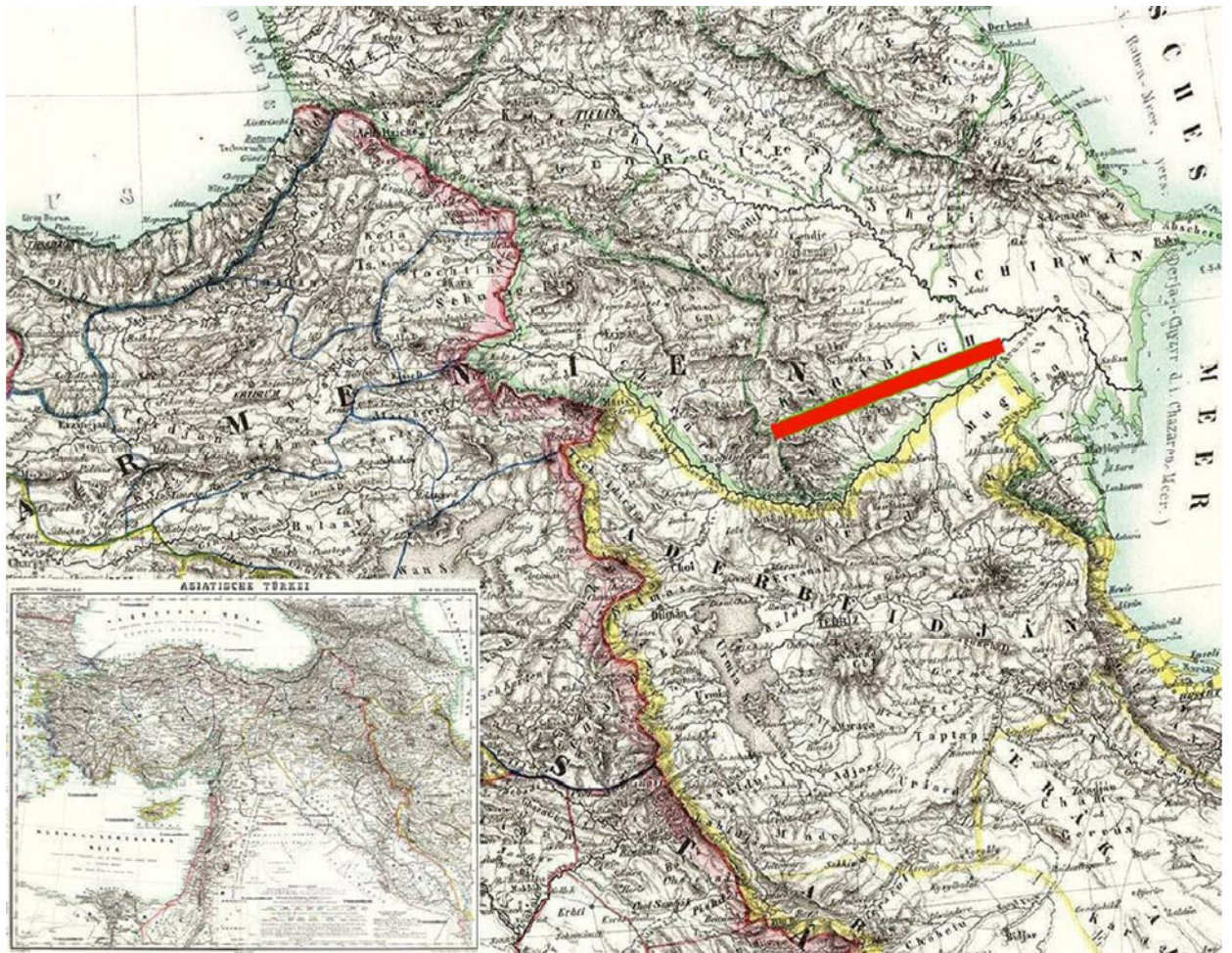


Fig. 15 – British map entitled “Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan & Baluchistan”, 1900.

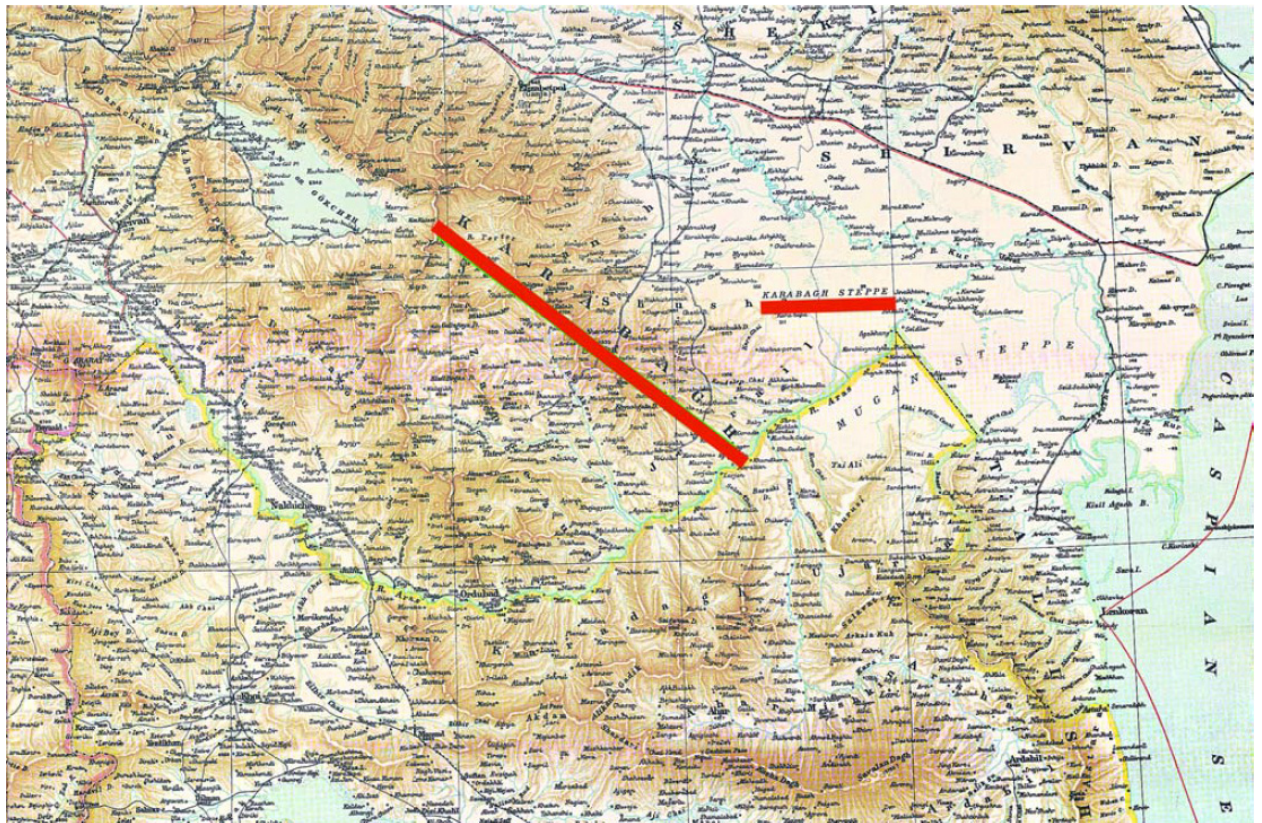


Fig. 16 – Part of Lynch's "Map of Armenia and Adjacent Countries", 1901.



Fig. 17 – Detail form "Theatre of the Turkish War" in 1916 by Kiepert, D. Reimer. Berlin.

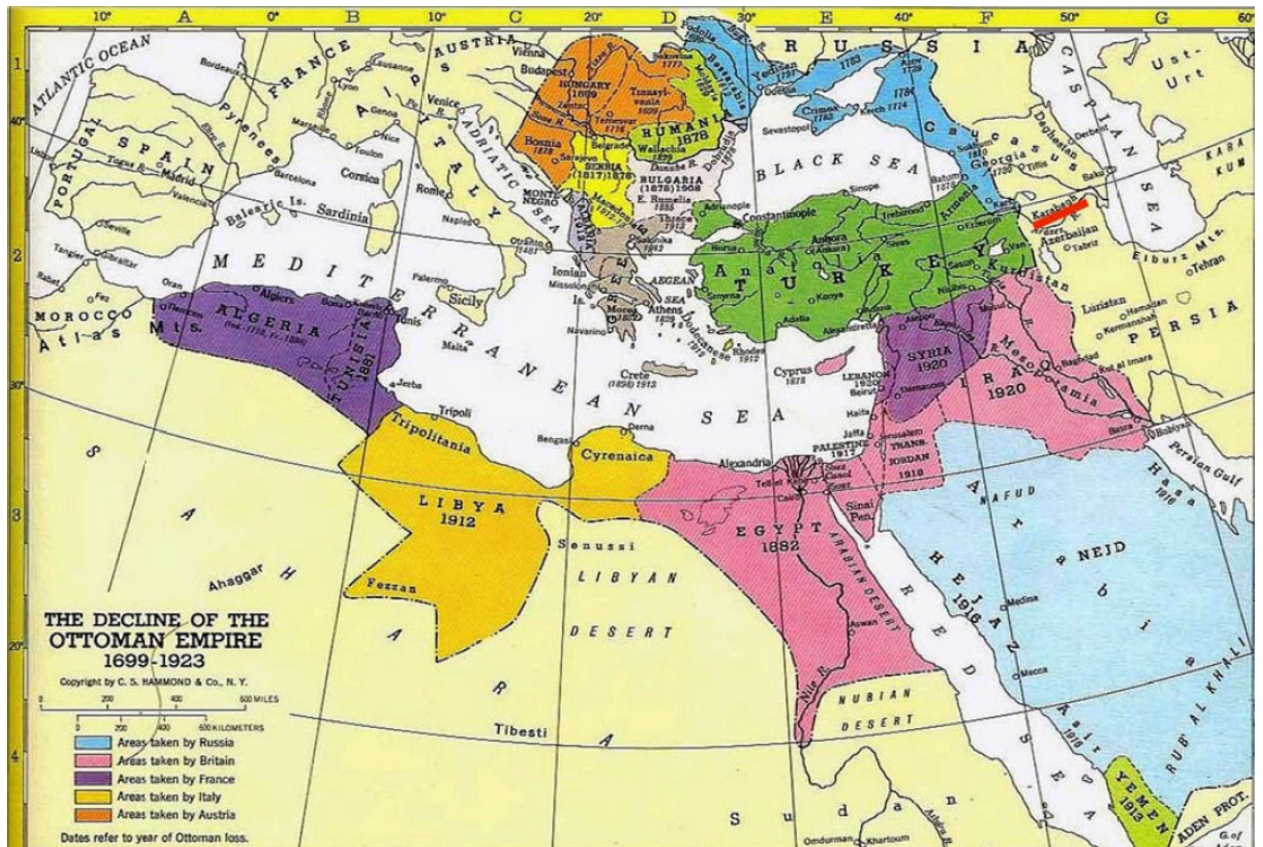


Fig. 18 –Hammonds map of the Ottoman Empire in 1923. Karabagh lies outside the Empire.