## The Deed of The Lands Called Armenia

### IN MEMORIAM

## The Genocide of The Armenians Historic Maps of The Armenian Homeland Throughout The Ages Research and Original Design by

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A "Rosetta" of maps witnessing the presence of Armenia throughout the ages—historic maps penned by world famous historians, cartographers and travellers who have recorded Armenia's place in the world, as known to them at that point in time. Spanning 25 centuries, the "Rosetta" of maps highlights the fact that the ca. 300,000 sq. km. of Historical Armenia has shrunk to ca. 30,000 sq. km., mainly after the tragic events of the 1<sup>st</sup> Genocide of the 20<sup>th</sup> century—The Genocide of the Armenians, the 1<sup>st</sup> 'final solution' planned, organised and executed by the proto-Nazi government of the Young Turks in the Ottoman Empire, during WW1.

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At the centre of the "Rosetta" is the first map of that 1<sup>st</sup> 'final solution' showing the **main centres of the massacres** and the **directions of the forced deportations** of the Armenians in Asia Minor. The map was published not long after WW1, by the American Armenian Relief Fund, in cooperation with the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, in New York.

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The spiral of maps starts, clockwise, with a didactic map (Kavoukjian's), showing the **Armenian Plateau** as the land where the **Proto Indo-European language** took roots, ca. 5000 B.C., where and when Agriculture had long passed its Proto Farming stage.

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Around 1000 B.C., various ethnic formations, mostly of Indo-European stock, had their settlements in the Armenian Plateau of long standing agricultural heritage, thus constituting the indigenous population of **ARMENIA**. They were the inhabitants of **HARK**, **ERIAHI**, **ARIA**, **AREVIK**, **ARHU**, **ARAMALI**, **ARBERANI**, **HARIA**, and **ARME**. (*Armenia*, *Subartu and Sumer*, by the late architect and philologist M.Kavoukjian).

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The Greek logographer, or chronicler, Hecataeus of Miletus (d. 476 B.C.), described the world graphically. His map of 550 B.C., was consulted by non other than Herodotus, the 'father historian' himself. There, the whole of Asia Minor or Anatolia is covered by **LYDIA** in the west, and by **ARMENIA** in the east.

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In 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C., in the Babylonian map of the world, schematic as it was, the known world was envisaged as being surrounded by a 'salt river', then seven pillars of islands. The centre of their known world was **Babylon** (no.1), then a mountain range (no.2), beyond which was **Armenia** (no.3), followed by **Khabban** and **Assyria**, etc.

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The Earth as the centre of the Universe was the system advocated by Ptolemy, the Greek astronomer, mathematician and geographer of A.D. 2<sup>nd</sup> c. Residing in Alexandria, the city of great learning of the Hellenistic world, Ptolemy drew his map of the world in many detailed sections. The section 'Map of Armenia' covered the whole of Eastern Anatolia, named from north to south as: **ARMINIE MAJOR** and **ARMINIA MINOR**.

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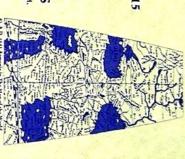




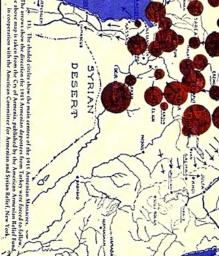
# THE GENOCIDE OF THE ARMENIANS – 24 APRIL 1915 IN MEMORIAM

ARMENIAN HOMELAND 80th ANNIVERSARY 1915 – 1995

HISTORICAL ARMENIA APPROX. 300,000 SQ. KM.
THE ARMENIAN REPUBLIC SINCE 1918
APPROX. 30,000 SQ. KM. THROUGHOUT THE AGES



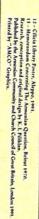




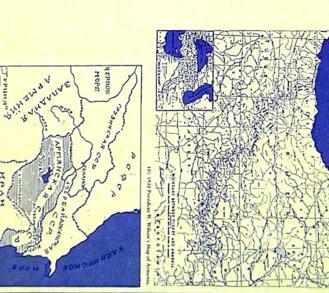








12). The Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Artzakh (Karabagh).





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 The Origin of the Armentian S. S. R. Arzelovay of Sciences, Yerrean 1941.
 The Armenia, The Creat for a foregrates Generally, P. D. Soystian N.J. U.S.A. 1972.
 Karshagh Committee Toster, Perevant 1944.

The first Anglo Saxon map of the world of 10<sup>th</sup> c., included **Armenia** and **Mt? Armenir**, both located to the north of **Antiochia**, placing **Cilicia** in the southwest.

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In 1329, the Arab historian and geographer Ismail Ibn Ali Abul Feda (1273-1332) compiled a "Concise History of the Human Race". His map of 1331, divided Asia Minor in two main countries, **RUM** and **ARMINIA**, where **Cilicia** is also named **ARMINIA**. In his "Concise History", he compiled details concerning the Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia and the Mamlouk invasions of Cilicia. In his map, **TURKOMANI** is placed to the southwest of Anatolia, while **ADHERBIDGAN** is located to the southeast of **ARMINIA** and east of **Arbil** on the river **Zab** (branch of **Tigris**).

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The Flemish cartographer, Gerhardus Mercator (1512-1594), invented the so-named 'Mercator Projection' of maps, where the Meridians and the parallels of Latitudes cross as lines at right angles. In his historic map of the world of 1541, **ARMENIA** covers the entire Eastern Anatolia, stretched to Cilicia.

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In 1671, after an urgent and secret meeting presided by the Supreme Patriarch of the Armenian Apostolic Church in the Holy See of Etchmiadzin, a committee is set to pursue the idea of liberating Armenia from foreign rule, whether Persian or Ottoman. Melik Israel and his son Israel Ori (1659-1711) of Sissian were among those committee members entrusted with the task of holding meetings with influential European leaders and head of states. They started their journeys in 1677. Israel Ori, a staunch supporter of the cause of Liberty, visited Venice, Paris, Heidelberg, Manheim, Vienna, Florence and Rome, presenting the plea of the Armenians to the Pope in Rome, to Johan Wilhelm of Germany, to Kaiser Leopold of Prussia and to Cosimo III, the Duke of Tuscany, in Florence. Failed to receive any forthcoming assistance or any practical support, Israel Ori decided to try his luck with the Tsar of Russia, Peter the Great. In October 1701 Peter I of Russia granted a hearing to Israel Ori and his companion, the Reverend Minas Vartapet Tigraniants. A map of Armenia was presented to the Tzar in which ARMENIA covered the land between Lake Van and the southwest shores of the Caspian Sea, including KAPAN, KARABAG, Nachschwan, SCHAMACH, BAKU, Lake Sevan, CARS, and Erevan.

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U.S.A. President (1913-1921) W.Wilson's map of **ARMENIA** of 1920, included **Lake Van, Lake Sevan, NAKHICHEVAN, KARS, ERZURUM, ERZINCA** and the whole area stretching from **VAN** to the southern shores of the **Black Sea** to include **TREBIZOND** and **RIZE**, until **BATUM**.

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First Premier of U.S.S.R. (1918-1924) V. I. Lenin's map of **ARMENIAN SSR** of 1921, included **Lake Sevan** at its centre, while the area of the country stretched towards the south-eastern shores of the **Caspian Sea**, between the rivers **KURA** and **ARAX**, to include **NAKHICHEVAN** and **STEPANAKERT**. To the west of ARMENIAN SSR, **WESTERN ARMENIA** covered the area of Eastern Anatolia.

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Finally the present maps of the **Republic of Armenia** and the **Republic of Artsakh**, the only Armenian lands left to the Armenian people. The rest, including the Central Armenian Plateau with its Lake Van and Mount Ararat, were all confiscated through deportations and massacres, culminating in the apocalyptic tragedy of the Genocide of the People of Ararat.

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The lower right corner of the "Rosetta" of maps is a red-inked Armenian letters shaped logo, to the words of the poet Hovhannes Shiraz:

It's a mother earth—a world They barely left a fragment From my forefathers' world