GENERAL MAPS OF PERSIA

1477—1925

HANDBOOK OF ORIENTAL STUDIES
HANDBUCH DER ORIENTALISTIK

SECTION ONE

THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

EDITED BY

H. ALTENMÜLLER · B. HROUDA · B.A. LEVINE · R.S. O'FAHEY
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CYRUS ALAI

GENERAL MAPS OF PERSIA
1477—1925

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BY

CYRUS ALAI



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KEY TO SPECIAL ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Anno Domini
BC	Before Christ
B. I.	Bibliographical Index
bk.	book
BL	[The] British Library, London
BM	[The] British Museum, London
BNF	Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris
BSB	Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich
c.	circa, also century
E (E.)	Entry, also East
ed.	edition
Fig.	Figure
fl.	flourished
MS	Manuscript
N	North
NL	[The] Netherlands
OIOC	Oriental and India Office Collections, a section of the BL
ÖNB	Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna
opp.	opposite
p.	page
Pl.	Plate
pp.	pages
PRO	Public Record Office; since 2003 'The National Archives'
PTOL	Ptolemy, also Ptolemaic
RB	Rare Books, a section of the BL
Ref.	Reference
RGS	[The] Royal Geographical Society
SBB	Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin
TNA	The National Archives, Kew (formerly PRO)
sh.	sheet
vol.	volume

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FOREWORD

by

Tony Campbell

former Map Librarian, British Library

Sometimes, it is only when a book is written that the need for it becomes fully apparent. Surprisingly, this is the first published study of the mapping history of Persia/Iran, a country of major significance from ancient times up to today. That the author spent fifteen years on the task, examining 1,200 maps in the process, is one reason why it has not been done before. Such a project is not for the faint-hearted. The other reason is that, until Dr Alai contracted 'map fever', becoming the acknowledged world authority on the mapping of Persia, there was nobody with the necessary enthusiasm and expertise to carry out such a work.

Besides recording and describing all the significant maps of his chosen period, Dr Alai sketches out the historical background, extending the story back to 2,300 B.C. and up to recent times. Armed with this understanding of the broader context, what would otherwise be a confused picture becomes clear.

Essentially, this is a study of the mapping of Persia by foreigners. The indigenous contribution to cartography took place in the classical Islamic period, which finished at about the time that this study begins. It is very much hoped that the medieval story, and an account of more detailed and specialised mapping, will form a later, companion volume to this one, which concentrates on general maps of Persia as a whole.

The lack of interest in sponsoring cartography on the part of the Safavid dynasty (1502-1736) was matched by their reluctance to translate foreign maps and atlases into Persian. They chose instead to rely on the way their country was pictured by the map publishing houses of western Europe. This process had, in fact, started even before the Safavid period. When map printing began in the West in the late fifteenth century the example chosen was then over thirteen centuries old. The *Geographia* of Claudius Ptolemaeus (Ptolemy), probably constructed in the Middle Ages on the basis of information found in his second century A.D. text, was to dominate the early decades of map printing. The 'Chronological Index' reveals that most of the maps printed before 1600 were variants of the Ptolemy original (the fifth map of Asia), perpetuating the geopolitical situation at the time of the Parthian Empire's disintegration.

Faced with this story of the external mapping of Persia, the author sensibly breaks the second half of the book down into national sections. Gratifyingly for a Londoner, much the largest single group is the 'British' section—mostly maps published in London. The late R.A. Skelton called maps 'slippery witnesses' and Dr Alai pinpoints numerous instances of anachronisms and the garbling of place-names. The standard title for maps of Persia (because many early European maps used Latin) was 'Sophorum Regnum'—a reference to the Safavids. But that did not necessarily date the maps concerned to the Safavid period. The cartographers in Amsterdam, London, Paris, and so on, did not always know what was happening in far-away Persia. Anyway, they usually preferred to reissue, or even copy, existing maps. Frequently, the maps described here failed to keep up with the country's peripatetic capital, as it moved from Tabriz (1502) to Qazvin (1554), to Isfahan (1598), and finally, in 1785, to Teheran. Nor, often, could they convey the name in a recognisable form.

Maps are a potent symbol of national identity, which means that the depiction of borders is all-important. Given that few of the maps were produced in countries with a territorial interest in Persia, there was little active manipulation of the boundaries for political reasons. One interesting exception is Ibrahim Muteferrika (E.405), who used his map of 1729 to advance the territorial claims of his Ottoman masters. However, the tints casually applied by a lowly paid colourist in one or other European capital to a standard atlas map of Persia could at times be seriously misleading. Again, *caveat emptor*. Do not believe all you see on an early map.

The first major, and very visible, cartographic improvement was to replace the Caspian Sea's east-west oval shape with a more correct, and narrower, north-south form. The credit for that goes to Adam Olearius in 1646, even if his Dutch publisher thought his first-hand observations too great a break with tradition to be believed. The Caspian Sea would be systematically surveyed on Peter the Great's behalf, although the German map publisher, Homann, managed to get the new outline into print first with his map of 1724 (E.169). It was not until the nineteenth century that systematic surveying of Persia was carried out, often in connection with the definitive fixing of its borders. Britain and Russia, the main players in the 'Great Game' for control of Afghanistan, were largely responsible for this.

The cartographic development can be followed in the rich panoply of coloured illustrations that provides the visual complement to the catalogue. These include a number of rarities from the author's own collection. The title illustration (shown enlarged as Plate 126) features the 1626 map by John Speed. While undoubtedly one of the most handsome and carefully engraved of the earlier maps, it needs a knowledgeable guide if its true nature is to be understood. What you are looking at was designed and engraved in Amsterdam, not London. Given that it is based on a Dutch model, it is quite likely that Speed had nothing to do with the map's content at all.

Fifteen years earlier, when Speed produced his atlas of British maps, he had admitted—something few other mapmakers have ever done—'I have put my sickle into other mens corne'. Dr Alai has, of course, taken advantage of the fact that so many maps of Persia appeared in world atlases or other general collections, which have therefore been discussed by previous cartographic historians. But the 'corn' he harvests here, the identification and analysis of all the significant printed maps of the four and half centuries that he covers (including a sprinkling of manuscripts), was sown by him, not by others. So, whether you are an interested amateur, a cartographic historian or a librarian, you can be assured that you will have seen nothing like this book before.

PREFACE

This book is neither a cartobibliography of Persia, nor simply an account of the mapping of that country. It is a combination of both, merging a brief history of the cartography with a description and bibliographical details of the most important maps made between 1477 and 1925. It is aimed at all individuals, parties and institutions who are interested in, and care for, the maps of Persia, and hopefully it will be useful to scholars and experts alike.

Persia, being a major and independent country throughout most of its history, has appeared on every terrestrial globe, world map, map of Asia and extended regional map of West Asia ever made. Investigating such maps, which would be a useful task, is not attempted in this book. I have, however, tried to cover every other category of maps of Persia which I have come across during a lengthy period of research. This volume covers the General Maps, including the Ptolemaic Maps.

Although I can hardly claim that my search has resulted in an exhaustive study of the maps of Persia, some 1200 maps have been examined. However, the space limitation in this publication has forced me to identify and describe only the most important maps and to select an even smaller number for illustration. Although all of the seminal and original maps of Persia have been covered, only a few samples of their numerous variations prepared for travel accounts, historical and geographical books, encyclopaedias, and school atlases. etc., are included. The absence of such secondary maps, particularly those of the 19th and early 20th centuries may be noticeable in this volume. This work, therefore, is not all-inclusive: it is a beginning, to be expanded later and improved.

Maps are usually described chronologically because cartographic techniques and traditions, which dominate every map in terms of shape and content, are time dependent. However, this practise ignores the arranging of different categories of maps and their countries of origin successively, or the referring to the entire work of every single mapmaker in an uninterrupted sequence. Therefore, for this historical-bibliographical work, the maps of Persia are divided into ten categories, and most of these categories into a few secondary groups. The maps of each group are described chronologically where possible and the works of every mapmaker in an unbroken sequence. So that a map of a specific date can be traced, a chronological table is provided, sorting a sequence of the maps according to their earliest dates. The names of the main and supporting mapmakers can be found in the index of proper names.

The Geographical Area Covered

The political boundaries of Persia have been subjected to drastic changes in the course of history. This work deals with the more stable boundaries of Persia in any historical epoch referred to.

The Time Period Covered

This work covers a period of time which begins in 1477, when the first edition of Ptolemy's geography with maps was printed by De Lapis in Bologna, and which contains the first ever printed map of Persia. It ends in 1925, when the Qajar dynasty was overthrown, and Reza Pahlavi acceded to the throne. The Pahlavis guided Persia into the modern age and established several advanced cartographic institutions, producing numerous modern maps.

The Categories of the Investigated Maps of Persia Are as Follows

Ptolemaic Maps of Persia, which are reconstructed versions of the original maps made or described by Ptolemy. They were printed between 1477 and 1730 in a few European countries, namely Italy, Germany, Switzerland, France, Belgium and The Netherlands. Although these maps, except a few 'Tabulae Novae' (there are 46 historical maps of Persia and 13 tabulae novae, making a total of 59), could be included in the category of historical maps of Persia, they can be considered as general maps and better placed in a category of their own, due to their different nature and large number. Their secondary grouping is mainly based on the place where they were published.

General (and Regional) Maps of Persia. General maps show Persia solely, or with some of its immediate neighbouring territories, such as Afghanistan and Baluchistan. Regional maps may include more neighbouring states, but still depict Persia as a major country with its name usually mentioned in the map title. The secondary grouping of these maps is according to the countries in which they were made.

The above two categories are covered in this volume. However, the extended regional maps, covering a much larger territory, i.e. from western Europe up to India and beyond, apart from a few examples, are not included in this work. The updated Persian medieval maps, which appeared during our chosen time

span, have also not been covered, as I believe that they should be included and explained in a sepatate volume alongside many other indigenous Persian maps, produced during the Middle Ages.

A selected number of each of the following categories will be covered in a future volume:

1. **Historical Maps of Persia and Plans of Historical Ruins, Palaces and Archaeological Remains.** These maps show the ancient and earlier Persian empires, and are grouped according to the epochs they are covering.

2. **District Maps of Persia,** which show a province or a part of the country. These maps are grouped according to the provinces or districts they are depicting.

3. **Town Maps of Persia,** which are grouped according to the towns they contain.

4. **Maps of the Caspian Sea,** in which the whole or only the southern part of the Caspian and its Persian shores has been shown. These maps have no secondary groups.

5. **Maps of the Persian Gulf,** in which the whole or only the upper section of it with the Persian shores and islands has been depicted. These maps have no secondary groups.

6. **Special Maps,** showing the physical features of the country such as lakes, rivers, mountains and geological details. They are grouped according to the feature they contain. Also maps such as frontier maps, tribal maps, military maps, etc. They are grouped according to the subject they show.

7. **Communication Maps,** such as road maps, route maps, railway maps, telegraph line maps and the like. They are grouped according to the subject they contain.

The Scope of Description of a Map

In contrast to a comprehensive cartobibliography of a library or private collection, which may include information about the thickness, watermark and other distinct qualities of the paper on which the map is printed, physical conditions of every single map, etc., a general description is given here, valid for all the printed copies of a map.

1. **Entry Number**: Each map has an entry number, beginning with E.1 in ascending order. Insets receive a separate number only if there is no entry number for the main map. In cases where a map has a few states or variations with subtle differences, they are referred to in the same entry number.

2. **Mapmaker**: Cartographer or mapmaker is a vague term, as several individuals and occasionally institutions may have been involved in making a map. These could be a surveyor, data compiler, draughtsman, engraver, inscriber (lettering engraver), colourist, publisher, printer, supervisor, the person or authority for whom the map has been prepared, i.e. a historian, a geographical institution, etc., and others. Should the cartographer responsible for a map be well known, his name is noted. Otherwise, one of the above-mentioned, believed to be more associated with making the map, is given. Any other important name related to the same map is also noted after the name of the main mapmaker. Ptolemaic maps have been entered under the name of Ptolemy and the publisher.

3. **Place of printing**: The city, if known, otherwise the country is given. Should a map be a **manuscript**, it is marked with '**MS**' next to the entry number.

4. **Date**: If the date of the first state (or edition) of a map is known, it is given. Otherwise the date of the investigated copy is mentioned. In case of an undated map, the date of the atlas or book which contains the map, is noted. Should the date be estimated, the basis of estimation, like the year assigned by the British Library, is described. All dates are in Anno Domini (AD) unless otherwise indicated.

5. **Title**: Most maps have a title inside a cartouche, or above the upper border, or elsewhere on the map. Where the title is too long only the first part of it is mentioned. Should a map carry no title, after 'untitled', a short description of the map is given.

6. **Language**: The language given is the one used for the inscriptions on the map. If there is a separate description of the map with a different language, it is usually mentioned.

7. **Size**: The size given includes the printed border around the map, and is measured in cm to the nearest half-centimetre. Should the map be surrounded by a wide border (as happens in history books) containing descriptions, illustrations and insets, the size of the whole plate (i.e. the entire printed surface) is also noted. The size normally contains two figures: **vertical first**, followed by **horizontal**.

8. **Extent**, **Parallel (Latitude), Meridian (Longitude)**: Latitudes are given south to north, such as 25°- 40° N. Longitudes in the upper border, and then in the lower border, are given west to east, such as 42°- 66° / 44°- 64° E. of Greenwich. Wherever necessary or useful (such as in regional maps) the map coverage has been described from west to east and from south to north. Latitudes are measured north of the equator, longitudes east of Greenwich; other prime meridians, if known, are listed.

9. **Scale**: Most maps carry one single natural or graphical scale. For maps with several graphical scales, all or a selection of them, are noted. For maps with no scale, any information available from library catalogues is given.

10. **Source**: Seven main sources for maps of Persia have been identified:

I: Atlases which constitute the richest source of printed maps of Persia.

II: Loose maps, including large-scale multi-sheet maps.

III: Travel accounts, mainly in popular European languages, a large number of which are available for our chosen time-span.
However, the authors usually used a map from one of the above two sources to depict their journey. In other words, one can rarely find an original map in these accounts.

IV: Geography and history books. Although the authors mainly benefited from the above three sources for their books, occasionally new or improved maps can be found in such volumes.

V: Geographical and historical periodicals which played an important role in terms of cartography in the nineteenth century and later like the *Journals* and *Proceedings* of the Royal Geographical Society published in London, and *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen*, published in Germany.
VI: Political and geographical records kept in State Record Offices which may contain some very interesting manuscript sketches, plans and maps.
VII: Other sources such as wall fresco maps, maps on tiles, etc.

Wherever possible, the source or sources of a map have been identified and included in the 'References' at the end of each entry.

11. **Details**: Other details, such as different editions and variations of a map, other related maps, historical notes, unique and important features, when available and useful, are noted. These details are placed after the bibliographical details.

Introduction

In the introduction the name of the country (Persia or Iran) and the periods before and after our chosen time span (1477-1925) have been described briefly.

Historical Background

The historical background of Persia for the Ptolemy period (1st and 2nd centuries AD), and the period of the described general maps of Persia (1559-1925) can be found at the beginning of chapters one and two respectively. The historical notes for a particular map, if any, are mentioned before or in the entry of that map.

Spelling of Old Titles and Phrases

It should be noted that the old spelling of words differs, often drastically, from the present spelling in English and other languages. In this book the old spelling of the map titles and quoted phrases of the related texts have been preserved.

Transliteration of Oriental Proper Names

As this publication is not meant exclusively for orientalists and experts, I have tried to use the Anglicised version of the oriental proper names where available; if such a version could not be found for the medieval Arabic and Persian proper names the system of oriental transliteration used by the Library of Congress has been employed. This is the same system used in the *History of Cartography*, vol. 2, bk.1, part 1. This transliteration has been applied only to the 'Introduction' and 'Chapter Two, Section Eight: Persian Maps of Persia'.

Recto and Verso

In the description of maps, 'recto' refers to the map-containing side and 'verso' to the other side of the folio. In a double-sheet folio, the other side of the recto-left is called verso-left, and the other side of the recto-right is called verso-right.

Bibliography

The bibliography does not include early atlases and books which have been referred to in the references. It contains only recent books and modern reprints (after 1925) of earlier works, periodicals and similar.

Indexes

a. **The index of personal and institutional names**
As regards the names of the principal mapmakers, the respective entry numbers have also been given. This index does not include 'The British Library', as it appears too frequently.

b. **The index of geographical names**
This index does not include the terms 'Persia' (and its variants 'Perse', 'Persien'), 'Asia', 'Europe' and 'Greenwich', as they appear too frequently.

References and Notes

The references accommodate both sources and notes. This combined system is more suitable and easier to use for this publication. These references are noted at the end of each entry, or after a number of related entries. References of the 'Introduction' and the 'Historical Descriptions' are placed at the end of those sections. The sources for each map, given in the references, are those seen by this author. Additional sources may be found in different libraries and collections. The given pressmarks (shelf marks) are from the time of my investigation, some of which may have changed later.

INTRODUCTION

A Question of Nomenclature: Persia or Iran?

Why has the name of 'Persia' been changed to 'Iran'?;[1] (see References at the end of the Introduction). On December 25, 1934, the government of Persia asked the Western world to replace the name 'Persia' with 'Iran'; a change, which became effective from March 21, 1935.[2] However, in 1949, the government of Iran pronounced that given the widespread use of the term 'Persia' and its variations in other European languages such as 'Perse' and 'Persien', 'Iran' and 'Persia' were both officially acceptable.[3]

The term 'Persia' originates from the name of the southern province called 'Persidis' or 'Percidis' by Ptolemy, and 'Persis' or 'Percis' by Herodotus. In ancient times the Greeks first encountered the Achaemenids from the East (the attack by Xerxes 480 BC), who were originally from the province Persis (Pars), and therefore introduced the term 'Persis' to Europe as the name of the whole empire.

The name 'Persia' can be found repeatedly in Herotodus' *History of the Graeco-Persian Wars*. But it probably first appeared on European printed maps as the name of the whole country in the early sixteenth century, when the Safavids (1502-1736) established a large and powerful empire in the Highlands of Iran. For example, the name 'Regnum Persia' appears on the woodcut world map by Gregor Reisch published in 1515 in Strasbourg,[4] and 'Persar Imperium' on the world map dated 1516 by Martin Waldseemüller.[5] Franciscus Monachus from Antwerp had used the term 'Persia' in his simple world map of 1527 as the name for the whole country.[6]

Apart from world maps, when Giacomo Gastaldi published the first pocket-size atlas in 1548 in Venice, entitled *La Geografia di Claudio Ptolemeo*, the title 'Persia Nova Tabula' appeared at the top of his small Ptolemaic map of Persia. This may have been the first European general map of Persia, which contains the term 'Persia' as the name of the whole kingdom.

The term 'Iran' has been derived from 'Aryan', the self-designation of the peoples of ancient India and Iran who spoke Aryan languages. The Aryans (Indo-Iranians) must have formed one single people originally. It was only at the beginning of the second millennium BC that their unity dissolved, when Indo-Aryans and Iranians went their separate ways.[7,8]

'Iran' has always been the native name of the country as a whole, and as such appeared on some European maps published as early as the first half of the eighteenth century. Joan Martines produced a manuscript map in 1587 (See E. 408), with a separate description, the title of which reads "Persia o Iran" [Persia or Iran]. The term 'Aria' or 'Ariana' appeared on earlier maps to denote the eastern part of the kingdom, but was not meant to describe the whole country.

'Imperium Timuri 1405' [Empire of Tamburlaine 1405] is the title of an historical map by the Homann Heirs, published in 1740 in Nuremberg, which may have been the oldest map to use 'Iran' exclusively as the name of the country. It is likely the cartographers who were involved in producing this map realized that the native name of the whole region was 'Iran' and thus omitted the term 'Persia' altogether.

Some of the later Western mapmakers, who became aware that 'Iran' was the native name of the country, compromised by giving both terms 'Iran' and 'Persia' in the title, or one term in the title and the other on the face of the map. A good example is the map by Carl Christian Franz Radefeld incorporated in *Meyers Grosse Hand-Atlas* which was published in Germany in 1846 (See E. 197). Although the title of this map is 'Iran–Turan', the term 'Persia' is easily recognisable on the map itself.

The number of maps incorporating 'Iran' alongside 'Persia' as the name of the country increased from the mid-nineteenth century, particularly in Germany and later in Great Britain. New expeditions, surveys and travel accounts must have contributed to this development.

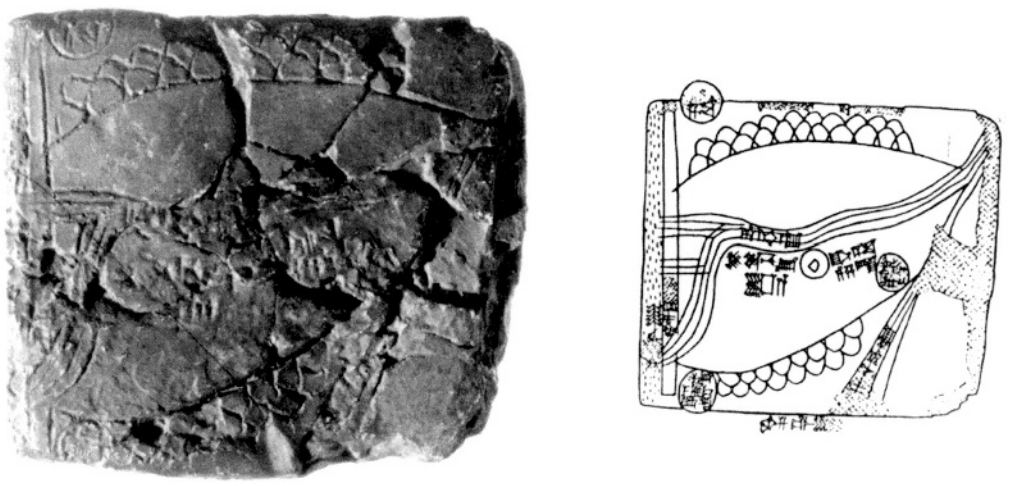
It is widely held belief among Persian cultural circles that it was a mistake to ask the Western world to stop using the great name 'Persia' and replace it with 'Iran', although that is the native name of the country, because the former is a reminder of a great nation and ancient empire with all its cultural and historical connotations. The change of name has severed the links between the past and present of the country. Some people may think of Iran as a state founded by the superpowers after World War I, which has actually been the case for some other countries in the region.

After the abdication of Reza Shah in 1941, some Persian scholars sought to convince the government of Iran to reintroduce the term 'Persia'. Their efforts resulted in the government's decree of 1949, pronouncing both 'Iran' and 'Persia' as official and acceptable names of the country.

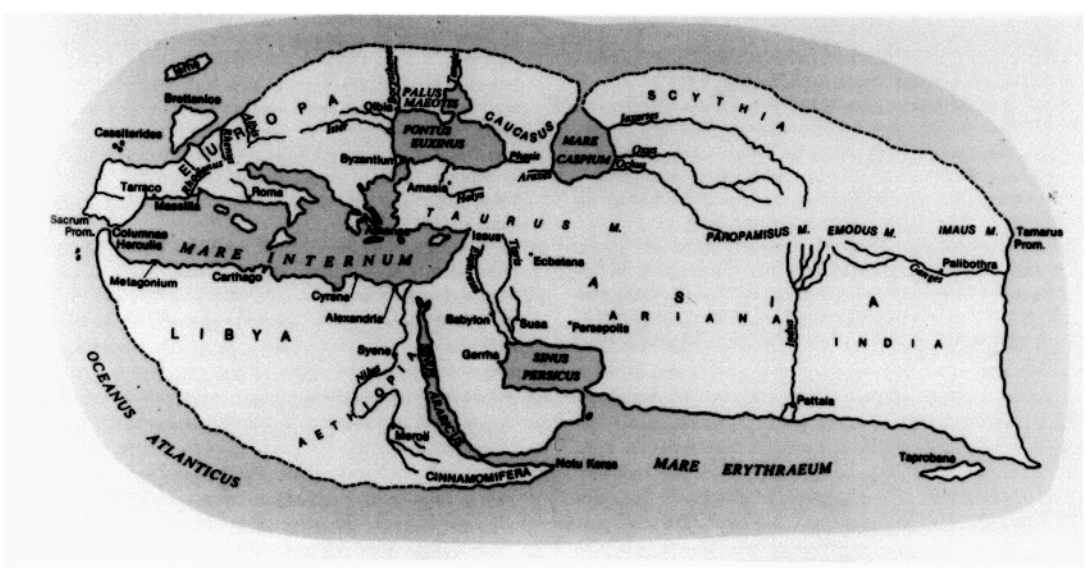
As our chosen time span in this work is limited to an historical epoch ending in 1925, the term 'Persia' will be used exclusively. However, where the term 'Iran' appears on any of the maps we are researching, it will be noted in the map description.[9]

The Periods Before 1477 and after 1925

The nature of cartography of Persia before 1477 and after 1925 is fundamentally different from the period we are covering. Therefore each of those two time spans deserves a separate publication. However, the following short glance at those two ages will be



Pl. 1. The Babylonian Clay Tablet, containing the world's oldest known topographical map, 2300 BC, which represents the area between the Zagros Mountains and the Hills of Kirkuk.



Pl. 2. The inhabited world reconstructed from Strabo's *Geography*

beneficial for a better understanding of the course of cartography of Persia during the period we are covering.[10]

Ancient Times

The world's oldest known topographical map is a Babylonian clay tablet from about 2300 BC found at Nuzi in northeastern Mesopotamia, once a part of ancient Persia. **(Pl. 1)** It is a relatively advanced picture map, showing two ranges of hills, as seen from the side, and the rivers they flank, by a series of parallel lines. The site covered by this map lies between the Zagros Mountains and the hills running through Kirkuk.[11]

The famous Babylonian world map from about 600 BC, preserved in the British Museum, shows a number of cities and places in ancient Persia.[12]

A systematic study of the skies for calendric and astrological purposes was begun probably in the earliest period of Babylonian history, about 3000 BC. These studies produced star data of amazing quality and accuracy that are still of value to scientists.[13]

Apart from a number of clay tablets found in the region, very little is known about the pre-Islamic cartography of Persia.

Graeco-Roman Mapping of Persia

The flourishing classical Graeco-Roman cartography—6th century BC to 2nd century AD—may have benefited from the cartographic traditions of ancient West Asia. However, it has not yet been possible to work out how far the early Greeks had been aware of, or influenced by, Persian and Babylonian mapping.[14]

Aristagoras (c. 500 BC) had a map on which the regions to be crossed on the way from Ionia to Persia were shown. This map was originally derived from the map of Anaximander (c. 611 – 546 BC), but it probably also drew on the road measurements compiled by the Persians for their Imperial Highways.[15]

The original maps of this period have not survived. Judging from the much later reconstructed versions of them, one can determine that many cartographers, like Hecataeus (fl. 500 BC), a scholar of Miletus,[16] and Dicaearchus (late 4th century BC), a disciple of Aristotle,[17] Eratosthenes[18] (3rd century BC), Strabo[19] (64 BC to 21 AD) or later **(Pl. 2)**, and many others, depicted the Persian Gulf either as a wide bay or an almost rectangular gulf, and the Caspian Sea either as a deeper bay or a nearly round gulf, both lying either on the east side of the map, or on the two opposite sides, i.e. south and north, both branched out of the encircling ocean.

The rivers Tigris, Euphrates, and Indus are always clearly shown, and the Iranian Plateau, lying in the centre of these world maps, is usually oversized. Some other maps, however, such as the world map of Herodotus[20] show the Caspian Sea as an inland sea.

European Medieval maps of Persia

Ptolemy does not appear to have influenced later Roman and European medieval cartographers. They were probably unaware of Ptolemy's work and drew their information from earlier cartographic traditions.[21] In well over a thousand versions of different medieval world maps, which have survived since the seventh century,[22] Persia is shown in the centre of Asia, usually oversized. Most of these world maps (mappae mundi) were T-O based, showing the world as a round circle 'O', divided in three parts by a 'T', consisting of the three major waterways, namely the River Don, also called Donaster or Dniester, in Russia, the River Nile in Africa, and the Mediterranean Sea. **(Pl. 3)**

These three sections represented the known three continents, namely Asia, covering the upper half, and Africa and Europe covering the lower half of the circle or plate.

As in ancient Greek maps, the Persian Gulf appeared on these medieval maps as a bay or gulf on the right side, and the Caspian Sea as another gulf on the left side of Asia, both connected to the ocean surrounding all the land masses.

The medieval world maps, based on the above cartographic tradition, include: the maps by Isidore, the bishop of Seville, 7th c.; the map by Henry of Mainz, 12th c.; the so-called Psalter and Ebstorf maps; the map by Richard de Bello, known as the Hereford map, 13th c.; and the map by Higden and that by Pietro Vesconte, 14th c.

Nevertheless a few European medieval maps, mainly of the late fourteenth and the fifteenth centuries, in particular the Catalan Atlas of 1375, and the Fra Mauro map of 1459, depicted the Caspian sea as an inland sea, perhaps under the impact of the reappearing Ptolemaic maps. They showed the Caspian much closer to its real shape, but not at its real position, and thus were superior to all Ptolemaic and later European maps until the mid-seventeenth century, when Olearius made the first major correction to the shape of the Caspian Sea.

The road map, known as the Peutinger map, drawn in the 12th or early 13th century from a fourth century Roman archetype, shows Persia in its final section. **(Pl. 4)** This map covers Persida (Persia) Media Maior, Perria (Parthia) the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf with numerous islands. The region is called Ariae. The distance from Ecbatana up to the Indus has been given in Persian parasangs, perhaps based on a Seleucid itinerary.[23]

Persian Cartography during the Classical Islamic Period

Persian cartographers were among the main contributors to the thriving field of geography and cartography throughout the early Islamic period from the 8th to the 15th centuries. The rapid expansion of Islam from its inception in 621 until the fall of the Umayyads in 750 created a vast empire with Arabic as its official language,[24] in which scientists and men of letters had to communicate in Arabic to flourish. It was only much later that scholarly works were produced in, or translated into Persian.



Pl. 3. A diagrammatic medieval map of the T-O type, a circle divided by a 'T' into the three continents of Asia, Europe and Africa. This example is from an eleventh century copy of the Etymologies. By Permission of the British Library: Royal MS. 6CI, f.108v

Persians must have inherited some geographical traditions from their pre-Islamic periods, such as dividing the inhabited world into geographical regions, in contrast to the Ptolemaic climate zones, which were depicting the world in seven belts around the earth north of the equator, and seven south of it.

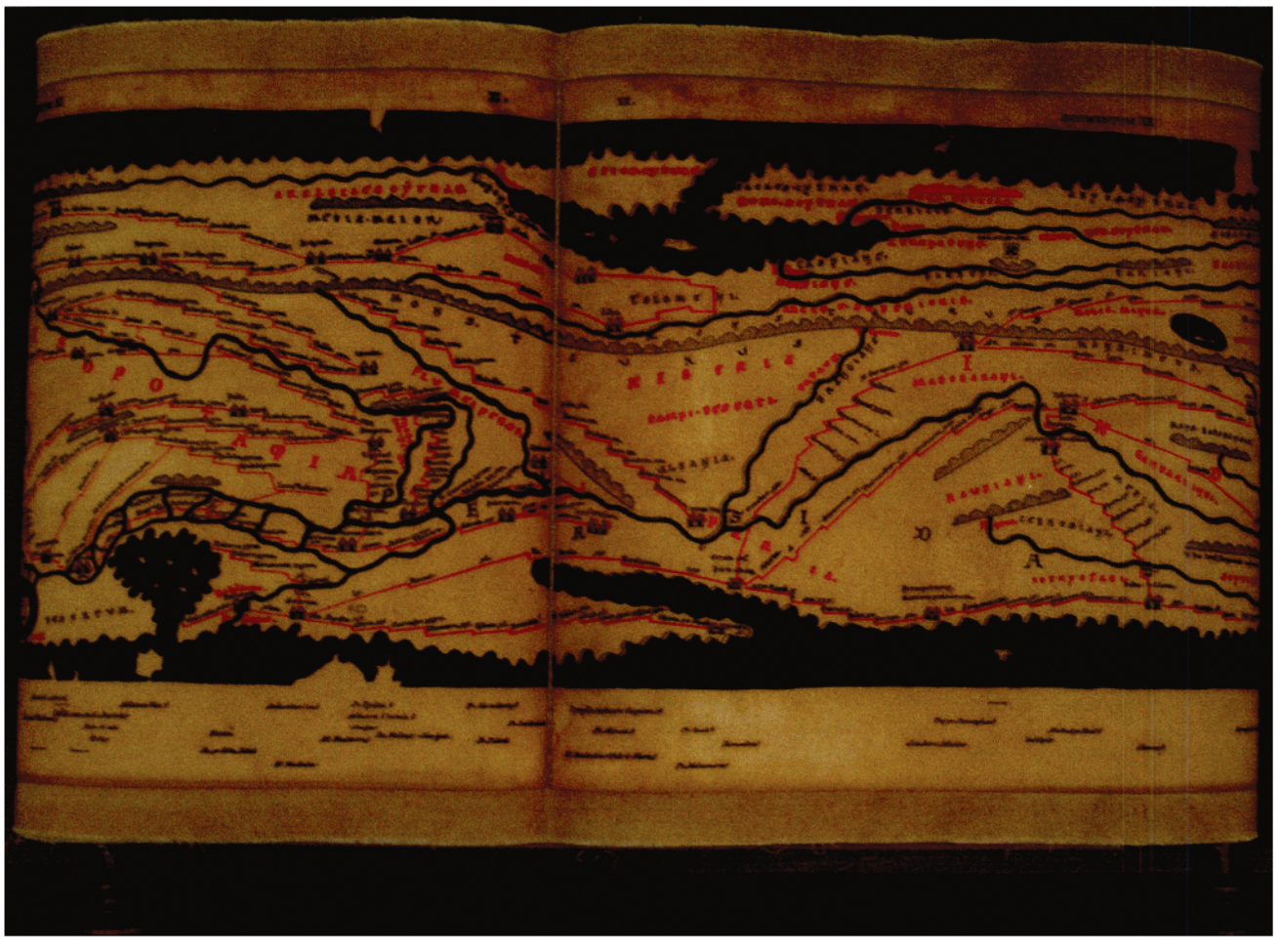
In 702, the first known map—not extant—was made in the Islamic world, showing the region of Deylam, south of the Caspian Sea. This map was prepared for Ḥajjāj-Ibn-Yūsuf (d. 714) the governor of the eastern part of the Islamic world of the time.[25] In 707, he ordered a map of Bukhara to be used for the siege of the city.[26]

Abū Isḥāq Ḥabīb-Ibn-Ibrāhīm Fazārī, a well-known astronomer in Baghdad, (8th century) is reportedly the first person in the Islamic world to make an astrolabe.[27] He also translated a book of Indian astronomy, entitled *Al-Sind Hind-al-Kabīr* [Indus, Greater India] into Arabic.

9th Century

The Abbasid caliph Harūn-al-Rashīd and his son Ma'mūn were great patrons of learning. They created a favourable climate during the ninth century, enabling scholars to flourish. Their chief ministers from a distinguished Persian family, known as Barmakids, encouraged and supported scientific works.

The first Islamic world map was constructed at Bayt-al-Ḥikmah [House of Science] in Baghdad during the reign of Ma'mūn (813-833). This institution was established possibly as early as 749 at the beginning of the Abbasid rule, mainly for the purpose of translating Greek, Persian and Indian scientific works into Arabic.



Pl. 4. Persia section of the Peutinger Map, covering the provinces of Persia, Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf. Courtesy of Jonathan Potter, London

It was, however, during the reign of Ma'mūn and under his patronage that the House of Science grew to a comprehensive academy for most sciences, including astronomy, geography and cartography, perhaps in imitation of the academy of Jundīshāpūr of the Sasanids in Susiana, Persia. It also served as a repository for ancient manuscripts by Greek, Persian and Indian masters. The rich library of Bayt-al-Ḥikmah contained at its peak more than 400 000 volumes of important manuscripts, many of which were translated into Arabic.[28]

It was in such an environment and after an interval of over six centuries, during which the Ptolemaic geography had remained stagnant, that the Caliph Ma'mūn directed a large group of scientists, many of them Persians, to construct a new world map[29] **(Pl. 5)**. Zuhrī, a twelfth-century geographer, working on a descriptive Mamunic geography, reports that some seventy scientists were employed for this project. Mas'ūdī, known as the Herodotus of the Arabs, claiming to have seen the Mamunic atlas at Bayt-al-Ḥikmah, recorded: "I have seen these climates depicted in various colours, without a text, and the best I have seen has been in the *Book of Jughrāfiyā* [Geography] of Marinus, and the *Commentary to Jughrāfiyā* of the division of the Earth, and in the 'Ṣūrat-al-Ma'mūnīyah' [the Map of Mamun] that Ma'mūn ordered to be constructed by a group of contemporary scholars to depict the world with its spheres, stars, lands and seas, the inhabited and uninhabited regions, settlements of peoples, cities, etc. This was better than anything that preceded it, either the geography of Ptolemy, or the geography of Marinus, or any other."[30,31]

Ibn-Khurdādbih (fl. 9th century), one of the earliest Persian geographers, wrote his major book *Kītāb al-Masālik wa al-Mamālik* [the Book of Routes and Countries] in 846. This is considered the foundation for the later Balkhī school of geography.[32] Ḥabash al-Ḥāsib (d. 887) from Marv (Mary) in Greater Khurasan, now a city in the Republic of Turkmenistan, produced the *Kītāb al-Ajrām wa al-Ab'ād* [the Book of Celestial Bodies and Distances], also known as *The Mamunic Tables*, and *Kītāb fī Ma'rifat al-Kurah* [Book of Knowledge of the Globe]. Farghānī (Alfraganus) from Khwārazm, Greater Khurasan,[33] composed *Uṣūl 'Ilm al-Nujūm* [The Principles of Astronomy], and *Al-Kāmil fi Ṣan'at al-Asṭurlāb al-Shimālī wa al-Junūbī* [Comprehensive Review of making Astrolabes, Northern and Southern].

Mūsā Khwārazmī of Greater Khurasan flourished during the first half of the 9th century (d. 847) and introduced Indian trigonometry and mathematics to the Islamic world. About 1875, the orientalist W Spitta discovered a geographical manuscript in Cairo, entitled *Ṣūrat al-Arḍ* [the Configuration of the Earth], attributed on its cover to Mūsā Khwārazmī, as it had been extracted by him from Ptolemy's Geography, for the work gives in a tabulated form the co-ordinates of numerous places according to the Ptolemaic climes.[34] There is little doubt that this work originally accompanied by regional maps of each of the climes or by a single world map. The Italian scholar C A Nallino was



Pl. 5. A later medieval copy of the 9th century Ma'munic world map, from a manuscript book by Al-'Umarī, 1340. Courtesy of Topkapi Museum, Istanbul

the first to recognize in it the work of the geographers commissioned by the caliph Ma'mūn. Nallino regarded Khwārazmī's input in the project of the Mamunic world map, as recording in this book the data of geographical positions and other information from their maps.[35] However these maps, which may be called the Graeco-Muslim tradition of cartography, differ from the maps of Ptolemy in several aspects, such as projection and subdivision of the climes.[36]

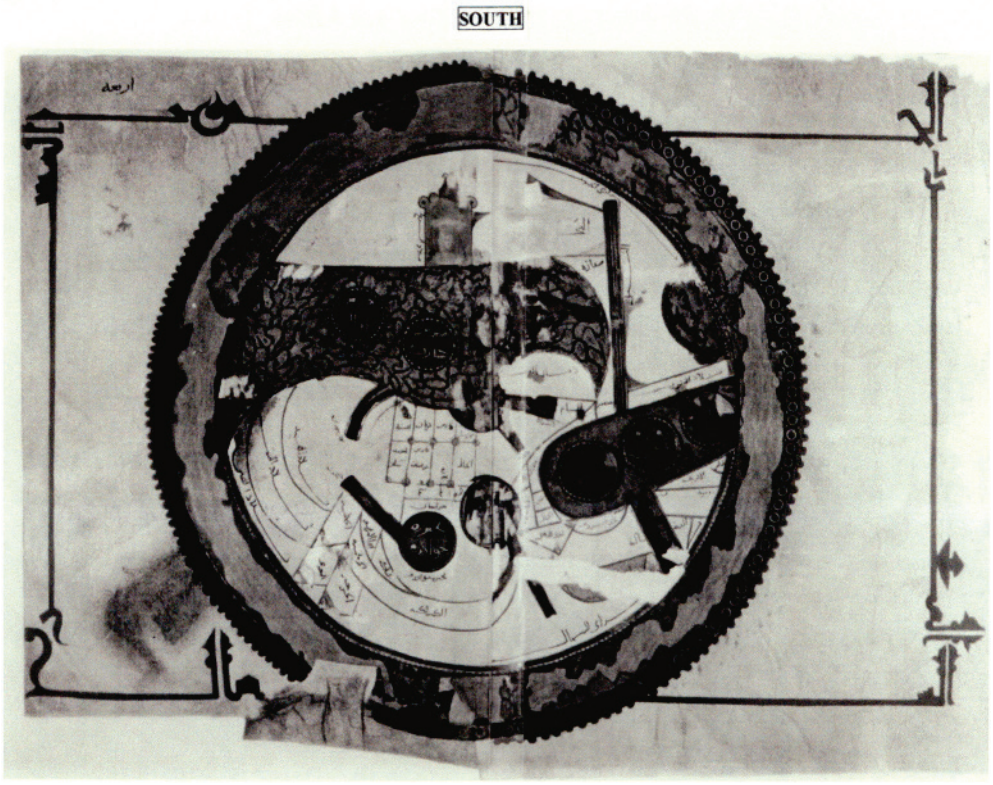
These scholars are just a few of the many who flourished during the 9th century, a period of upsurge in eastern Islamic cartography.

10th Century

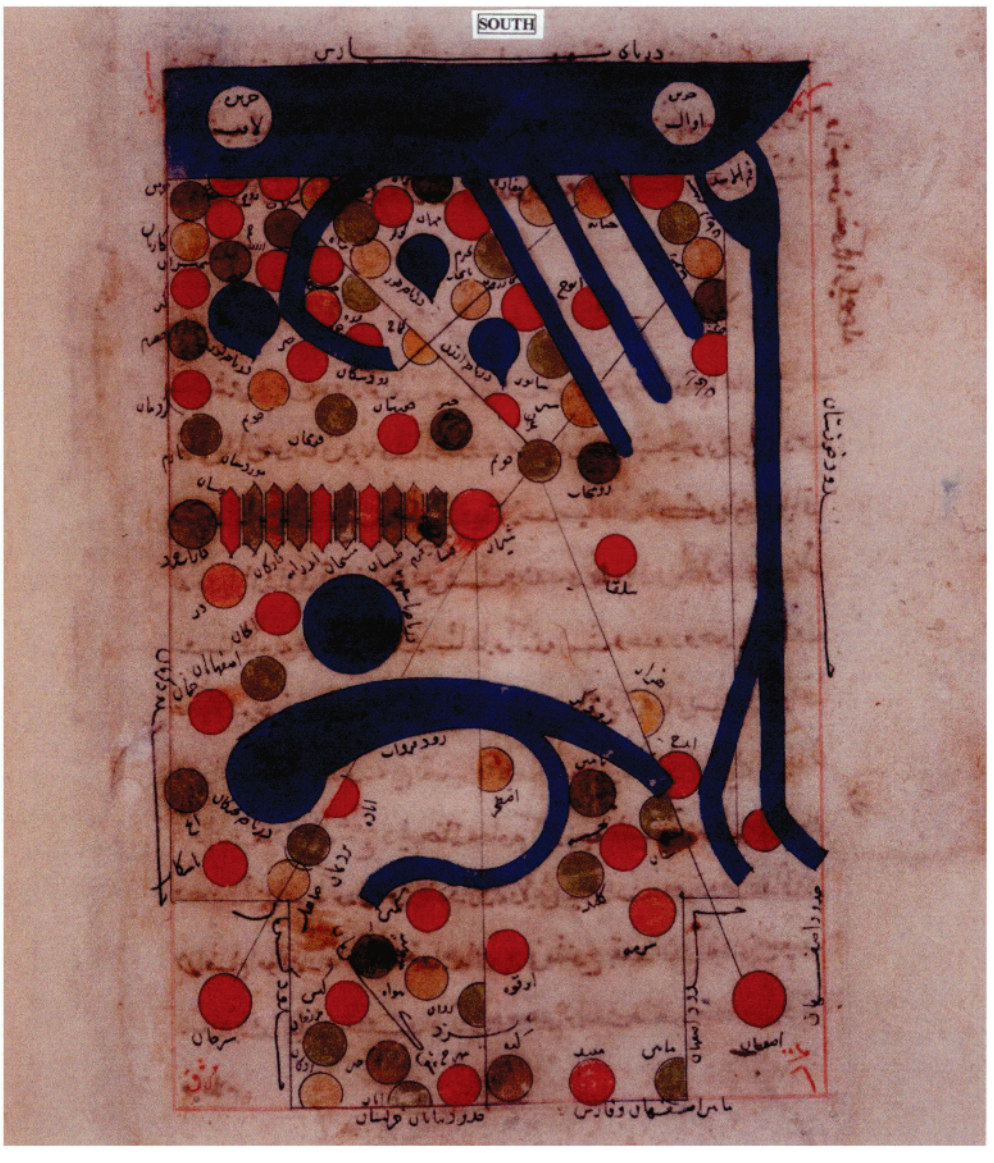
During the 10th century the first school of Islamic geography/cartography was well established. It was mainly based on Greek traditions derived from Marinus. The only known example is a short description given by the Persian geographer Suhrāb Ibn Sarābīyūn. He prospered during the first half of the 10th century and wrote the *Ajā'ib al-Sab'ah* [Wonders of the Seven Climates].[37]

At this time Abū Zayd Balkhī (849-934) initiated a new cartographic tradition which deeply influenced later cartographers. It became the more popular style in the Islamic world, and later found its way into the modern geography. His geographical work *Ṣowar al-Aqālīm* [the Shapes of the Countries] was based on an ancient Persian tradition of dividing the inhabited world into seven geographical regions called 'Kishvar' [in Arabic 'Iqlīm'] in contrast to the Ptolemaic seven clime system. According to the *Encyclopaedia of Islam*: "His work was a description of the maps of the provinces drawn by the author with their boundaries, main cities, rivers, mountains and main roads. He also drew maps of the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the Caspian Sea, and a world map, in which Mecca occupied a central position."[38]

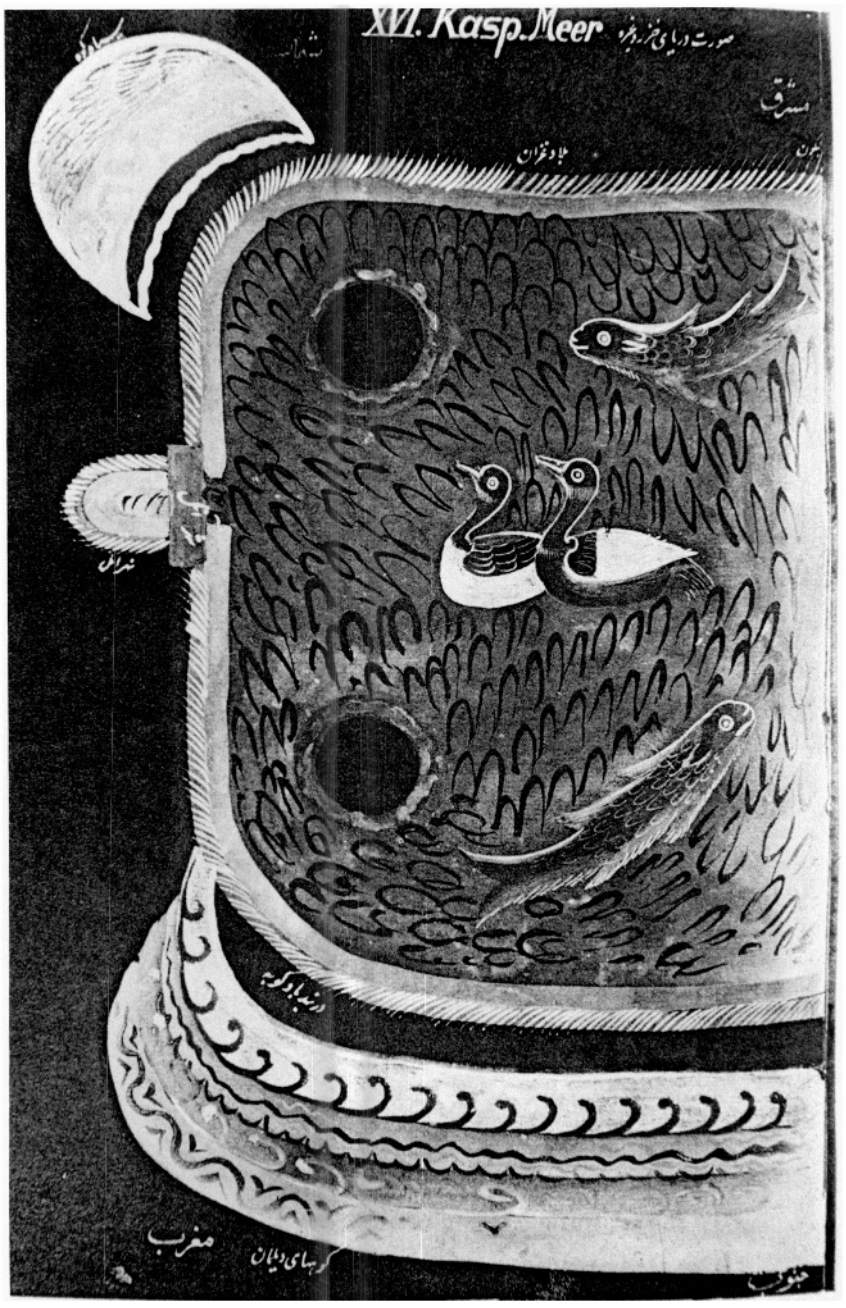
Neither the geographical work nor the maps of Balkhī survived. However, Abū Ishāq Iṣṭakhrī (d. 957), who is considered as the greatest Persian cartographer of the Islamic classical period, incorporated Balkhī's treatise in his valuable book *Kitāb al-Masālik wa al-Mamālik* [the Book of Routes and Countries] and copied and probably improved Balkhī's maps. Iṣṭakhrī drew twenty coloured provincial maps and a world map, which were attached to his book.[39] (**Pl. 6** and **Pl. 7**)



Pl. 6. The world map of Iṣṭakhrī, from a manuscript copy of *Al-Masālik wa al-Mamālik*, 1193, printed in *Monumenta Cartographica Africae et Aegypti*, Tome III, Fascicle 2, p.687, Cairo, 1932



Pl. 7. Province Fars in Southern Persia, by Iṣṭakhrī, from a later manuscript copy of *Al-Masālik wa al-Mamālik*, dated 1325. By Permission of the British Library: I.O.Islamic 1026, folio pencilled 28



Pl. 8. The Caspian Sea by Jayhānī, from a later manuscript copy of *Ashkāl al-ʿĀlam*, 1835, from *Islam Atlas*, by Konrad Miller, Stuttgart 1926, Tafel 69-XVI



Pl. 9. A sketch map by Bīrūnī, showing that the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean are connected by sea round Africa. From a manuscript copy of *Kitāb al-Tafhīm*, 1029 By Permission of the British Library: Ms.Or.8349, folio 58a

The second leading scholar of the Balkhī School was Ibn Ḥawqal, whose travels extended over most of the Islamic world. During one of these trips, he met with Iṣṭakhrī and on his advice revised some of his maps.[40] He composed his *Kitāb Ṣurat al-Arḍ* [Book of the Configuration of the World] in 988. It contained twenty-two maps, including one of the world which can be seen as improved versions of Iṣṭakhrī's maps.

A few other Persian geographers/cartographers can also be seen as noteworthy: Abū ʿAbdallāh Muḥammad Jayhānī (fl. 930), a vizier [minister] to the Samanids in Khurasan and the author of *Ashkāl al-ʿĀlam* [the Shapes of the World] which contained a number of coloured maps **(Pl. 8)**. Ibn Faqīh Hamadānī (fl. early 10th century) the author of the *Kitāb al-Buldān* [The Book of the Cities]. ʿAbd al-Raḥmān Sūfī Rāzī (Latinized as Azophi, 903-986), an astronomer from Rey, south of Teheran, and the author of the *Ṣuwar al-Kawākib al-Thābitah* [The Book of the Constellations of the Fixed Stars]. The anonymous author of the geographical work *Ḥudūd al-ʿĀlam* [The Regions of the World], compiled in 982. It is believed that he worked on the basis of a modified world map—not extant—drawn by Abū Jaʿfar Muḥammad Khāzin Khurāsanī (d. 970).[41] The only surviving copy of this 10th century geographical work, which is considered as the most important of such texts in the Persian language, was discovered in Bukhara (Bukhoro) in 1892 by the Persian scholar Abū al-Faḍl Gulpāygānī. This book contains valuable geographical information, in particular about the provinces of Persia.

11th Century

The blooming geography and cartography of the Islamic countries, in particular Persia, continued to bear fruit throughout the eleventh century. Abū Rayḥān Bīrūnī (973-1050), the renowned Persian mathematician, astronomer and geographer, known as one of the two greatest intellectual figures of his time—the other being Avicenna—rose to fame by producing some 155 scientific titles. His book *Al-Qānūn al-Masʿūdī fi al-Hay'at wa al-Nujūm* [The Masudic Canon of Astronomy], which appeared in 1036, was perhaps the best encyclopaedia of astronomy of the time.

He added a mathematical dimension to Islamic geography and cartography and introduced new concepts in physical geography which resulted in innovations in mapping of the world. **(Pl. 9)** He believed that the land masses were surrounded by the encircling ocean [Baḥr-i-Muḥīṭ], and the Indian ocean was connected to the Atlantic through certain channels south of the Jibal al-Qamar [Mountains of the Moon], the traditional source of the river Nile.[42]

In his sketch of the world, the Ptolemaic 'Terra Incognita' was replaced by a sea which covered most of the southern quarter, and Africa became smaller.[43] It is not known as yet how he came to these conclusions. In my view, knowing that he was a proficient mathematician and physicist, he surely knew that water stays at the same level in any sort of small and large interconnected vessels. He must have succeeded in measuring the sea level in the Mediterranean and the Persian Sea (Indian Ocean) and found they were equal. As a result of this he decided that the two seas were connected.

12th to 15th Centuries and beyond

Persian religious mapping (qiblah / kiblah maps, pilgrimage maps etc.) flourished during the 12th century. The early celestial globe made by Badī'al-Zamān Badr Ibn-'Abdallāh in 1140 is preserved in the 'Iran-Bastan Museum' in Teheran.[44]

Although classical Persian cartography seems to have peaked in the 13th century, it is possible still to find some prominent mapmakers up to the late 14th century. Zakarīyā Qazwīnī (1203-1283) from Qazwin, a city about 140 km northwest of Teheran, composed the *'Ajā'ib al-Makhlūqāt wa Gharā'ib al-Mawjūdāt* [Wonders of Creatures and Oddities of Animals] and *Āthār al-Bilād wa Akhbār al-'Ibād* [Traces of the Cities and History of the Peoples].

He produced a notable world map which is a good example of Persian classical maps. **(Pl. 10)**[45]

The world map of Qazwīnī follows the cartographic tradition of the Balkhī School, while keeping some elements of the Graeco-Muslim tradition. For instance, following the Balkhī School, the Encircling Sea [Baḥr-i-Muhīṭ] connects the Indian Ocean with the Mediterranean but is surrounded by the legendary Mount Qāf which represents the traditional 'Terra Incognita' of the Greeks. This map was prepared for Qazwīnī's book *`Ajāi'b al-Makhlūqāt*, and is, therefore, small in size. The south is at the top like many other Islamic maps. Africa is oversized and covers the whole of the upper half and most of the lower right quarter of the map. Europe is undersized and lies on a tiny part of the lower right quarter, while Asia covers almost the whole of the lower left quarter.

It is worth noting that in pre-modern Islamic geography, the world was not divided into different continents. Thus, the names of the continents cannot be traced on this or any other Islamic map. According to the tenth century geographical text *The Regions of the World*, Muslim geographers were well aware of the European practice of dividing the world into three geographical regions called continents, but were not influenced by it: "…The Romans have said that all the cultivated lands of the world form three parts. One is that which on the east has the Eastern Ocean and the farthest limits of the Toghuzghuz and Khirkhiz, on the south the Great Sea up to the Qulzum, on the west the countries of Syria and Rome up to the straits of Constantinople, and on the north the Ṣaqlāb country and the farthest limits of the cultivated land of the world. This part of the world is called Great Asia (Asia Major) and constitutes two-thirds of the cultivated land, lying in the Northern Hemisphere. The second part has on its east the beginning of the country of Egypt from the equator to the sea of Rome (the Roman Sea, or the Mediterranean), on its south a desert lying between the lands of Maghrib and those of the Sudan, on its west the Western Ocean and on its north the Roman Sea. This part of the world is called Libya, and constitutes one-twelfth of all the cultivated lands of the world lying in the north. The third part has on its east the straits of Constantinople, on its south the Roman Sea, on its west the Western Ocean, and on its north the limits of the cultivated land on the north. This part is called Europe and forms one quarter of all the cultivated lands of the world."[46]

This rather lengthy description in a major Islamic geographical book clearly shows that the division of the world into three continents had been purely a Roman (European) idea, perhaps unwelcome to the classical Islamic societies, and thus not reflected on the world map of Qazwīnī.

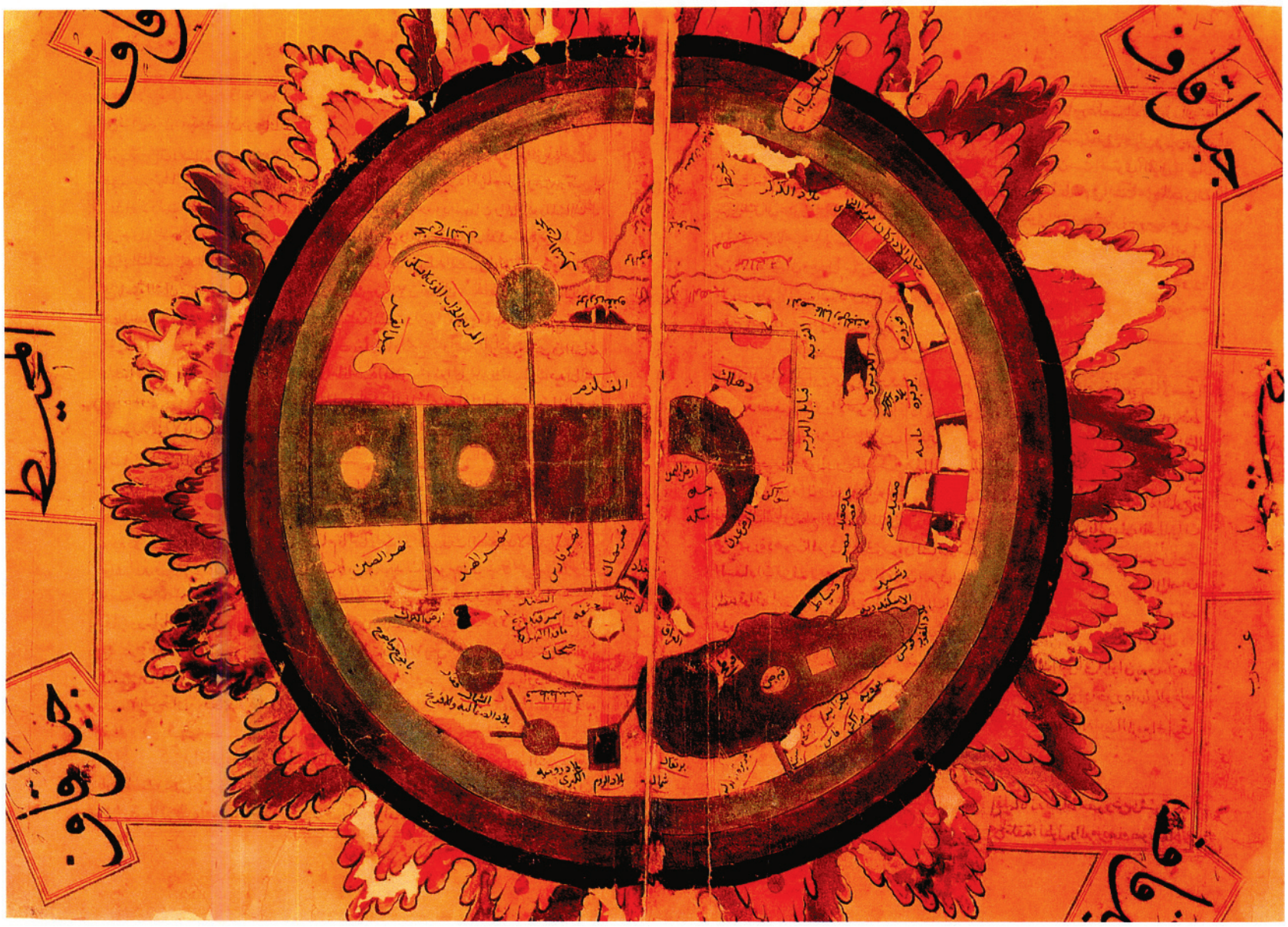
In Qazwīnī's map the river Nile is a main feature with its source in the Mountains of the Moon, flowing westwards to make a right-angle turn to the north, and then entering the Mediterranean. The Persian Sea (Indian Ocean) and the Roman Sea (the Mediterranean) are branching out from the Encircling Sea into the landmasses. Around this Encircling Sea lies the legendary Mountain of Qāf, mentioned in the Koran, from which the fountain of life is pouring into the sea. It was believed that this mountain was the source of all the mountains of the Earth and was made from green topaz, causing the greenish colour of the sky.[47]

The Arabian Peninsula is depicted as a semi-circle surrounded by a pincer-like arm of the Red Sea, and located in the centre of the map, replacing Jerusalem as the centre of the universe. Mecca and Jeddah are present, while Jerusalem is omitted. China, Persia, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Abyssinia, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Portugal, Andalusia, Rome, Constantinople, Russia and some other regions are all mentioned on the map. They are mostly shown in the form of a single square, with no further information, for in Islamic cartography texts were complementary to maps, and, therefore, indispensable. In other words, the Islamic cartographers had never intended to transfer to their maps all the information available to them and contained in texts, such as distances, size and shape of islands, regions, etc.

A close look at this important map reveals that the mapmaker, here a distinguished geographer as well, had to harmonise his map with contemporary religious beliefs and myths in order to be allowed to continue to work and flourish.

Apart from Qazwīnī, in the said period Naṣīr al-Dīn Muḥammad Ṭūsī (1021-1074) entered the service of the Ilkhanids (Hulāgū Khān) in 1256. He founded and ran a major observatory in Marāghah, south of the city of Tabriz, and produced *The Zīj-i-Īlkhānī* [Ilkhanid Tables] in Persian language. He trained many scholars in his observatory, one of whom, Quṭb al-Dīn Maḥmūd Shīrāzī, continued his master's work for many years.[48]

Ḥamdallāh Mustawfī Qazwīnī (1281-1349), the author of the *Nuzhat al-Qulūb* [Pleasure for the Hearts], composed a work on geography and cosmology in 1340 which introduced graticulation to Islamic cartography using a grid of horizontal and vertical lines to locate geographical positions. This new practice had some



Pl. 10. The world map of Qazwīnī, from a later manuscript copy of the *'Ajā'ib al-Makhlūqāt*, 1662

similarity to the Chinese rectangular grid system which was used as a scale to indicate distances. Ignite Iulianovich Krachkovskiy believes that Persian classical cartographers possibly influenced Chinese mapping through Mongolia.[49] In the world map of Mustawfī, the inhabited world is divided into 18 equal longitudinal and nine latitudinal squares, each represented 10° by 10°. In his large-scale map of Persia, called 'Irankarte' by Konrad Miller, each square represents 1° by 1°.[50]

There are suggestions that Ibn Bakrān Khurāsānī preceded Mustawfī in introducing graticulation (grid) in his work Jahānnumā,[51] but that is less certain.

Ḥāfiẓ-i-Abrū (d. 1430) also used graticulation for his maps, and embarked on compiling a comprehensive book on geography supported by maps. His book was allegedly mainly a translation of an Arabic work, but he left it unfinished and untitled, to be later known as *Kitāb Jughrāfiyā* [The Book of Geography]. Ulugh Big (1394-1449), a grandson of Taymūr (Tamburlaine) who became king in1446, built an observatory in 1419 or later in his capital Samarqand, and employed a host of astronomers and scientists to work for him. Benefiting from the astronomical tables of Naṣīr al-Dīn Ṭūsī, and based on his own observations, he and his team produced *Zij Ulugh Big* [Ulugh Big Tables], which was considered as an advanced astronomical handbook. During his observations, Ulugh Big discovered a number of errors in Ptolemy's computations whose figures were still being used by astronomers of the time.[52]

Ḥaydar Āmulī (1320-1385) from the city of Āmul in Māzandarān, northern Persia, proved to be a productive cosmographer. He developed a veritable art of cosmographical 'diagramology' and produced numerous treatises.[53]

Throughout the centuries in which Islamic cartography was flourishing, mapmakers of other Islamic countries have always included Persia or its provinces in their maps. In particular, the work of Muḥammad Sharīf Idrīsī (1100-1165), who lead the western Islamic cartography and the Graeco-Muslim tradition of mapmaking to its zenith, is noteworthy. His mapping of Persia in his sectional larger world map (seventy sections attached to his book *Nuzhat al-Mushtāq fī Ikhtirāq al-Āfāq*) is more accurate than in any other medieval European world map (mappa mundi) of his time, and up to the reappearance of Ptolemaic maps. In particular, the shape of the Persian Gulf and the size of the country are more realistic.

The indigenous cartography in Persia and the Muslim world declined sharply during the fifteenth century and was soon replaced by the new European cartographic disciplines.



Pl. 11. A Modern Map of Iran (Persia), *Historical Atlas of Iran*, 1971

Modern Age from 1925 up to the Present

Ahmad Shah, the last king of the Qajar dynasty, was deposed in 1925, and replaced by Reza Shah, the first king of the Pahlavis, a dynasty that ruled until 1979. Reza Shah and his son Muhammad-Reza Shah effected major reforms, and laid the basis for a modern state. The accession of Reza Shah to the throne should, therefore, be considered a turning point in Persian cartography, for during the rather short reign of this dynasty numerous modern maps were produced locally.

During the nineteenth and the first quarter of the twentieth centuries, we know a few Persian cartographers who made a handful maps of Persia and its provinces and major cities. Although these maps contained legend, descriptions, etc. and proved practical and useful, they were mainly based on European surveys, and looked like a leisurely activity of some individuals and officials.

Genuine progress started when, under the Pahlavi rule, 'Dāyirah-yi-Jughrāfīā-ī-yi Sitād-i-Artish' [The Geographical Department of the Armed Forces], and later 'Sāzmān-i-Naqshah-Bardārī-yi Kishvar' [The National Survey Organization], a section of 'Sāzmān-i-Būdjah wa Barnāmah' [The Plan and Budget Organization] were established. The former carried out a new aerial survey of the whole country and in 1940-41 produced a new topographical map of Iran on 20 sheets, with a scale of 1: 1000 000, each covering an area of 4° × 4°. During 1948-60, this Geographical Department compiled a larger map (1: 253 440) on 131 sheets, each covering an area of 1° × 1°.

The latter, a civilian organization, improved the general survey of the country by employing satellite photography, and produced the largest (1: 25 000) topographical map of Persia in 1992. It divided the country into 132 blocks, each covering an area of 1° × 1°. Each block is mapped in 96 sheets, each c. 48 × 55 cm with legend and index, making a total of 12 672 sheets (the number of active sheets may be less than this figure) with a total surface of c. 3345 square meters. On this map many geographical names were replaced by new names imposed by the Islamic regime which came to power in 1979. *Atlas-i-Tārīkhī-yi Iran* [The Historical Atlas of Iran] **(Pl. 11)** was published by Teheran University in 1971, comprising 26 two-page historical maps and 3 others with descriptions in Persian, English and French.

Some private cartographic institutions were also founded during the Pahlavi period and later. They produced all sorts of maps and atlases, mainly using material of the Army Geographical Department and National Survey Organization. 'Mu'assasa-yi Jughrāfīa va Kartogrāfī-yi Sahāb' [Sahab Geographic and Cartographic Institute], founded in 1936, and the newly established 'Sāzimān-i-Jughrāfīa-ī va Kartogrāfī-yi Gītāshenāsī' [Gitashenasi Geographic and Cartographic Establishment] are two examples.

Although the change of the ruling dynasty in Persia in 1925 did not affect the Western mapping of Persia directly, and even may not have been noticed by some cartographic institutions outside Persia, yet a few important geographic/cartographic events of this period can hardly be ignored:

a) The introduction of the native name of the country 'Iran' to the western world in 1935 changed the title of nearly all the foreign maps from 'Persia' and its variations to 'Iran'. Although in 1949 the government of Iran declared both names 'Persia' and 'Iran' as official, it did not reverse the change of title in foreign maps.

b) After World War II, some circles outside Persia decided to change the name of the Persian Gulf to the Arabian Gulf. The government of Iran vehemently opposed this move. As a result, some Western publishers omitted the term 'Persian', leaving only 'The Gulf' (such as 'The Times Atlas), while some others kept the historical name 'Persian Gulf'(like 'The National Geographic Atlas).

c) Several countries of the world, which were rather inactive in the mapping of Persia, became interested during the twentieth century in producing modern maps of Iran. Whatever their motives may have been, they increased the variety and number of maps of Persia. For example, few American cartographic establishments were active in mapping of Persia before World War I; during and thereafter, however, American maps of Persia/Iran appeared in ever increasing editions. The US Army Map Service compiled a military map in 1943, entitled 'Iran: Special Strategic Map' (1: 4 000 000, 44 × 53 cm), and in 1961, a multi-sheet map of Iraq and Persia (1:100 000, each sheet: 46 × 56 cm). The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) produced a new map of Iran in 1978 (1: 400 000), and a map of Iraq and Iran in 1980 (1:670 000).

The changing nature and strategy in mapping of Iran in the modern age, and also its large number and variety inside and outside the country make it impossible to include them in this book. Only a separate volume would do justice to post-1925 mapping of Iran.

[1] IRAN is pronounced Earown, or Earaan, with stress on the second syllable.

[2a] *Gāhnāmi-yi...Pahlavi* (B. I.: Pahlavi Cultural Centre), vol. 1, p. 124

[b] *The Times*, the daily newspaper in London, issue January 29, 1935

[3] Iran dar Masīr-i-Tārīkh (B. I.: Yarshater E)

[4] *The Mapping of the World* (B. I.: Shirley R W), plate 42

[5] *The Mapping of the World* (B. I.: Shirley R W), plate 43

[6] *The Mapping of the World* (B. I.: Shirley R W), plate 54

[7] Entry 'Aryans' *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, (B. I.: Schmitt R) vol. II, pp. 684-687

[8] Entry 'Aryans' (B. I.: *The Concise Oxford Dictionary)*, pp. 70-71

[9] For more detailed information see: 'Persia or Iran? What do the Maps Say?' (B. I.: Alai C)

[10] 'The Course of Cartography of Persia before 1477, and after 1925' is mainly taken from the author's article: 'Geography iv, Cartography of Persia', *Encyclopaedia Iranica* (B. I.: Alai C)

[11a] *The History of Topographical Maps, Symbols, Pictures and Surveys* (B. I.: Harvey P D A), pp. 49-50

[b] *History of Cartography* (B. I.: Harley, vol.1), p.114, fig. 6.11

[12] *The History of Cartography*, vol. 1, (B. I.: Harley and Woodward), p. 114, figure 6.10

[13a] *The Story of Maps* (B. I.: Brown L A), Dover Publications ed., pp. 18-21

[b] *The History of Cartography*, vol. 1 (B. I.: Harley and Woodward), p. 114

[14] *The History of Cartography*, vol. 1 (B. I.: Harley and Woodward), p. 503

[15] *The History of Cartography*, vol. 1 (B. I.: Harley and Woodward), p. 503

[16] *A History of Ancient Geography*...(B. I.: Bunbury E H), vol. 1, the map facing p. 148

[17] *History of Portuguese Cartography* (B. I.: Cortesão A), vol. 1, figure 16

[18] *Atlas of Ancient Cartography*, by W Smith, London, 1874 (the world map)

[19] *A History of Ancient Geography*…(B. I.: Bunbury E H), vol. 2, map facing p. 238

[20] (B. I.: *Encyclopaedia Britannica*), vol. 11, p. 471

[21] *Clavdii Ptolemaei Cosmographia Tabvlae*, (B. I.: Pagani Lelio), Introduction, p. vi

[22] *Medieval Maps*, (B. I.: Harvey P D A), pp. 19-37

[23a] *Medieval Maps* (B. I.: Harvey P D A), p. 21

[b] *The History of Cartography*, vol. 1 (B. I.: Harley and Woodward) p. 238

[c] *Tabula Peutingeriana*, (B. I.: Vindobonensis) pp. 14, 28, 29

[24] *An Historical Atlas of Islam*, (B. I.: Brice W C), map on p. 7

[25] *Kitāb al-Buldān* (B. I.: Ibn Faqīh), 1967 ed., p. 283

[26] *Tārīkh al-Rusul wa al-Mulūk*, vol. 2 (B. I.: Ibn Jarīr Ṭabarī), p. 1199

[27] *Al-Fihrist* (B. I.: Ibn Nadīm), Fluegels ed., vol. 1, p. 273

[28] For more detailed information about Bayt al-Ḥikmah see:

[a] B. I.: *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, new ed., vol. 1, p. 1141

[b] B. I.: *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, vol. I, p. 895, and vol. 11, p. 992

[c] *Al-Fihrist* (B. I. Ibn Nadīm), Bayard Dodge edition

[d] *An Introduction to the Encyclopaedia of the World Libraries* (B. I.: Marashi & Rafii)

[29] For more detailed information about the Map of Ma'mūn see: 'The Map of Mamun' (B. I.: Alai C), pp. 52-57

[30] *Al-Tanbīh wa al-Ishrāf* (B. I.: Mas'ūdī) reprinted 1967 ed., vol. 8, p. 33

[31] For more information about the Ma'munit World Map (Ref. 29) also see: *The Contribution of the Arabic-Islamic Geographers to the Formation of World Map* (B. I. Sezgin Fuat)

[32] *History of Cartography*, vol. 2, book 1 (B. I.: Harley and Woodward), pp. 128-9

[33] Greater Khurasan included a large region south and north of the river Oxus (Amu-Darya), at present partly in the Republic of Turkmenistan, and partly in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

[34] *Die Geographie des Ptolemaeus bei den Arabern*, (B. I. Spitta W), Neuden, 1966 ed., part 2, Semitic Section, p. 28

[35] *Al-Khwārizmī e il Suo Rifacimento della Geographia di Tolemeo* (B. I.: Nallino C A), 1944 ed., vol. V, p. 485

[36] Entry: 'Kharīṭa', *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, new ed., (B. I.: Maqbul Ahmad)

[37] *History of Cartography*, vol. 2, book 1 (B. I.: Harley and Woodward), see General Index for Suhrāb, p. 575

[38] Entry 'Kharīṭa', *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, new ed. (B. I.: Maqbul Ahmad), p. 1079

[39] For more information about Iṣṭakhrī's maps see: *Monumenta Cartographica Africae et Aegypti* (B. I.: Yousuf Kamal), Tome III, folios 584-622; for the list of the preserved early manuscript copies of Iṣṭakhrī's Book see *History of Cartography* (B. I.: Harley and Woodward) pp. 130-135

[40a] Entry 'Ibn Hawqal', *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, new ed., vol. 3 (B. I.: Miquel A) p. 787

[b] *Analecta Orientalia* (B. I.: Kramers J H), pp. 9-30

[c] 'Oriental Medieval Maps of the Persian Gulf' (B. I.: Alai C), p. 8

[41] *Ḥudūd al-'Ālam* (B. I.: Minorsky V), Preface, p. xlix

[42] *Kitāb al-Tafhīm li Awā'il Ṣan'at al-Tanjīm* (B. I.: Bīrūnī Abū Rayhan), manuscript copy, BL, OIOC: Or.8349, folio 58a; printed ed. by J Homai, pp. 167-169

[43a] Entry 'Kharīṭa', *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, (B. I.: Maqbul Ahmad), p. 1080

[b] *History of Cartography* vol. 2, book 1 (B. I.: Harley and Woodward), pp. 141-142

[44] Islamic Celestial Globes, (B. I.: Savage-Smith E), *History of Cartography*, vol. 2, book 1, p. 247

[45a] The World Map of Qazwīnī, (B. I.: Alai C), *Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society* 51, pp. 19-23

[b] Entry 'Kharita', *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, (B. I. Maqbul Ahmad), p. 1081

[c] A copy of this map appeared on the front cover of *History of Cartography*, vol. 2, book 1 (B. I.: Harley and Woodward)

[46] *Hudūd al-'Ālam*, (B. I.: Minorsky V), pp. 82-83, corrected and compared with the original Persian text by C. Alai

[47] *Farhang Fārsī* (B.I.: Moin M), 1985 ed., vol. 6, p. 1432

[48a] *History of Cartography*, vol. 2, book 1 (B. I.: Harley and Woodward), p. 183

[b] *Tārīkh Adabīyāt dar Iran*, (B. I.: Safa Z), vol. 3, pp. 256-271, and 1198-1205 and 1227-1230

[49] Entry 'Kharīṭa', *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, (B. I.: Maqbul Ahmad), p. 1081

[50] *Mappae Arabicae* (B. I.: Miller Konrad), vol. 5, tables 83-86, world maps: pp. 178-182

[51] *Tārīkh 'Ilm dar Iran* (B. I.: Farshad M), pp. 267-269

[52a] *History of Cartography*, vol. 2, book 1 (B. I.: Harley and Woodward), pp. 8, 56, 57, 64. 198, 316, 361, 365, 379

[b] *Tārīkh Adabīyāt dar Iran* (B. I.: Safa Z), vol. 4, pp. 102-103

[53] *History of Cartography*, vol. 2, book 1 (B. I.: Harley and Woodward), pp. 74, 87, 88

[54] *History of Cartography*, vol. 2, book 1 (B. I.: Harley and Woodward), p. 146, note 1

[55] *Indian Maps and Plans*, (B. I.: Gole S), pp. 82-87

CHAPTER ONE

PTOLEMAIC MAPS OF PERSIA, 1477-1730

Historical Background

The lifetime of Ptolemy (fl.125-151 AD) coincided with the rule of the Parthians in Persia (247 BC-151 AD). The time-span of 2-162 AD, often called in Persia the 'Anti-Hellenistic' period, is characterised by an expansion of the Parthian national culture and an opposition to all things foreign. The weakness of the Parthian dynasty in this period opened wide avenues for the nobility to involve themselves in the official existence of the state. Artabanus-III (ruled 12-38 AD) was chosen as sovereign by the barons. He was the son of a viceroy of Hyrcania and eager to drive Rome out of Asia. He tried to place his son on the throne of Armenia without success. In 37 AD a meeting with a representative of Rome on a bridge in the middle of the Euphrates allowed an agreement to be reached which maintained the status quo in Armenia and recognized the Parthian sovereignty with the river Euphrates as the frontier.

The period from 51 to 122 AD shows a slow dissolution of the Parthian empire and its decomposition into several small states. This was an inevitable result of the weakness of the central power. In the first century AD the Parthian Empire was composed of eighteen kingdoms, eleven in the north and seven in the south. In the realm of external affairs an effort was made to maintain good relations with Rome, especially due to the rise of the new Kingdom of the Kushans, which was causing concern at the eastern frontiers.

During 51-71 AD, Vologases I, an ardent anti-Roman, ruled. The Romans first opposed Tiridates, a brother of the above Parthian emperor, in his ascent to the throne of Armenia. Seeking the throne peacefully, in 66 AD, Tiridates left for Rome with his whole family surrounded by a retinue of princes and 3000 Parthian nobles. He received the crown of Armenia from Nero, and an end to hostilities was announced.

Nationalist sentiments in Persia manifested themselves under Vologases I by the compilation of the Avesta, the holy book of the Zoroastrians, and by the issue of coins, on which Pahlavi characters were added to the Greek legend for the first time.

During the reign of Pacorus II (81-110 AD) the country showed signs of a profound breakaway. The barons refused to obey the crown. In the provinces the army and finances were in the hands of the nobility. Aristocrats occupied the highest positions, and these positions became hereditary. The nobility felt itself the equal of the dynasty, ready to revolt in defence of its privileges.

The Romans, benefiting from the disunity of the Persians, invaded Armenia and went as far as the Persian Gulf. The Persians, faced with the gravity of the Roman offensive, united against the invader. The Romans suffered heavy losses, and peace between Persia and Rome was restored, and the status quo maintained, which lasted this time for forty years.[56,57]

The disintegration of the Parthian Empire into several states during the period 51-122 is visibly reflected in the maps of Ptolemy. Although all map-containing editions of Ptolemy's *Geographia* include a 'Qvinta Asiae Tabvla' [Fifth Map of Asia], which represents Persia, Ptolemy avoided denoting the name of the whole country. Instead, he limited himself to including the names of the provinces, or more accurately, the states, which together formed Persia. As mentioned, these states were more than just provinces, for they enjoyed cultural and, to a certain extent, political independence.

Although the Parthian empire **(Pl. 12)** was reunited in 122 AD, Ptolemy continued during his lifetime to portray these states in his texts and maps as independent of each other. He failed to refer to any earlier or later periods, and eschewed showing the totality of these states as a whole empire with a common name, whether Persia / Persis as Herodotus called it, or Iran as pronounced by the native Persians themselves.

[56] (B. I.: *Encyclopaedia Britannica*) vol. 9, entry: History of Iran, pp. 820-872

[57a] (B. I.: *Cambridge History of Iran, vol. 3*) part 1, chapter 2, The Political History of Iran under the Arsacids (Parthian), by A D H Bivar, pp. 21-29

[b] A History of Persia (B. I.: Sykes Sir Percy), vol. 1, chapters 27-35 (Parthians), pp. 305-390

[c] The History of Persia, by Sir John Malcolm, printed by James Moyes for John Murray and Longman and Co., London, 1815, vol. 1, chapter 5: Dynasty of Arsacids (Parthian), pp. 495-644. Copy of the BL, OIOC: X699

[58] *Historical Atlas of Iran* (B. I.: Pourkamal M)

Ptolemy's Life and His Mapping of Persia

The full account of Ptolemy's life (Fig. 1) and work and detailed description of the several manuscript codices of *Geographia* appeared before 1477, and the subsequent numerous printed editions of it are widely known, and therefore, not repeated in this book. Here, for the benefit of those who may not be familiar with Ptolemy and his atlases, we refer briefly to his life, with a few comments in relation to his mapping of Persia.

Claudius Ptolemaeus (Ptolemy) was born in Egypt and lived and worked in Alexandria during the time of the Antonine emper-



Fig. 1. Ptolemy and Marinus, the title page of the Elzevir and Hondius Ptolemaic Atlas, Leiden, 1618.
By Permission of the British Library: Maps C.1.e.2



Pl. 12. A historical map of Persia during the reign of Parthian Dynasty (247 BC to 224 AD), *Historical Atlas of Iran*, 1971

ors. His exact dates are unknown, though some scholars, basing their calculations on the internal evidence of his writings, have estimated that he lived between 100 and 178 AD, and flourished from 125 to 151. Some others suggest that he must have lived between 90 and 168.

Renowned as an astronomer and geographer, Ptolemy was also interested in optics, music and philosophy. His fame as an astronomer is linked with the formulation of the 'Ptolemaic system', which places the Earth at the centre of the universe. This conception was to dominate the thinking of astronomers for centuries right up to the Copernican revolution.

His mighty astronomical work was enshrined in 'The Mathematical Collection' comprising thirteen books. During the 9th century, this work was translated into Arabic, entitled *Almagest*, a name still in use. Among his books, the one which concerns us most is his *Hyphegesis Geographike* meaning 'Guide to Geography' divided into eight books. It contains mainly information on how to construct maps from a list of about 8000 places of the Old World, tabulated according to their co-ordinates. There is no translation of *Geographia* directly from Greek into Latin known until early 15th century.

Emmanuel Chrysoloras of Constantinople travelled to Venice around 1394 and became acquainted with Jacopo d'Angelo. Angelo accompanied Chrysoloras to Constantinople to learn Greek, and persuaded him to return to Italy (1397) to teach Greek. The first translation of *Geographia* from Greek into Latin was began by Chrysoloras about 1400 and completed by Jacopo d'Angelo in 1406. Angelo took the liberty to change the title of *Geographia* to *Cosmographia*. The first printed edition of the Ptolemy text without maps was published as *Cosmographia* in 1475 in Vicenza, Italy. The first use of the term 'Geographia', which subsequently became the title of Ptolemy's work, occurred in Berlinghieri's edition, in 1482 in Florence.

The original geography and maps of this most notable Greek geographer have not survived, and reached us exclusively through several medieval codices. These codices fall into two groups according to the number of supporting maps. Codices of the first group, generally known as Recension A, contain 27 maps, one of the World, 10 covering Europe, 4 of Africa, and 12 of Asia, of which the fifth map of Asia represents Persia. This collection of maps was to form the basis of Renaissance manuscript copies and their later printed editions. Recension B codices include one world map and 64 regional maps.[59,60,61]

There are conflicting views among scholars about the authenticity of the maps of the said codices. The summing up of Almagià may be more acceptable: "That Ptolemy drew up the maps, is beyond question. This would seem to have been the main purpose of his efforts, for the *Geography* was intended to supersede the third edition of the book of Marinus of Tyre, a work for which no maps had been prepared. The text is a commentary, and would be incomplete without maps to accompany it. However, it is very unlikely that the maps we now possess are directly derived from the originals… The original maps must have been lost at an early stage and later reconstructed. In the meantime the text had become seriously corrupted. But there is also a middle-of-the-road hypothesis: that only some of the maps may have been lost and reconstructed over the years from the text, while others were handed down more or less unaltered."[62]

The Ptolemaic maps of the Mediterranean and West Asia are more accurate in comparison with other regions, such as West and North Europe and East Asia. The Caspian is depicted as an inland sea, albeit in an oval shape. The shape of the Persian Gulf is superior to earlier Graeco-Roman and all the later European medieval maps. The interior of the Persian Empire (the fifth map of Asia) is richly mapped, unlike the interior of the Arabian Peninsula, which remained nearly blank in the sixth map of Asia. The parallels (latitudes) are reckoned from the equator, and the meridians (longitudes) from the line running through the Canary Islands, which is in itself a major improvement.

Ptolemy surely had access to a wealth of measurement, resulting from the Roman explorations during the first and second centuries. He also must have been well informed about the Silk Road which crosses the heart of Persia. The Greeks had invaded and stayed in Persia for many years, and the Romans, as aforementioned, explored the western regions of Persia from Armenia down to the Persian Gulf. As a result, abundance of rather accurate information about Persia must have reached Ptolemy which is wholly or partly reflected in his fifth map of Asia.

Ptolemy drew 12 regional maps of Asia (A1 to A12). Although the fifth map represents Persia proper, many outer territories of the ancient Persian Empire and even a few regions of the country until the early nineteenth century are covered by the adjacent regional maps of Asia:

AI: Asia Minor, Anatolia, etc.
AIII: Northwest Persia, Caucasia, part of the Caspian Sea, etc.
AIV: West Persia, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, Phoenicia, etc.
AVI: Part of the Persian Gulf, South Persia, Carmania, etc.
AVII: North Persia, Caspian Sea, Transsoxania, etc.
AIX: Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Indus Region, etc.

Pl. 13 shows the territories which are covered by these maps and their overlapping with the fifth map.[63]

In this chapter only the fifth map of Asia, which depicts Persia proper, is investigated. Consulting the six other neighbouring maps would also be helpful for a better understanding of the map of Persia but that will be outside of the limited scope of this publication.

[59] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos and Navari); the general description of Ptolemy's atlases in this book is based mainly on the information given in *Ptolemy's Greece*

[60] *The Earliest Printed Maps, 1472-1500* (B. I.: Campbell Tony), 1987, pp. 122-141

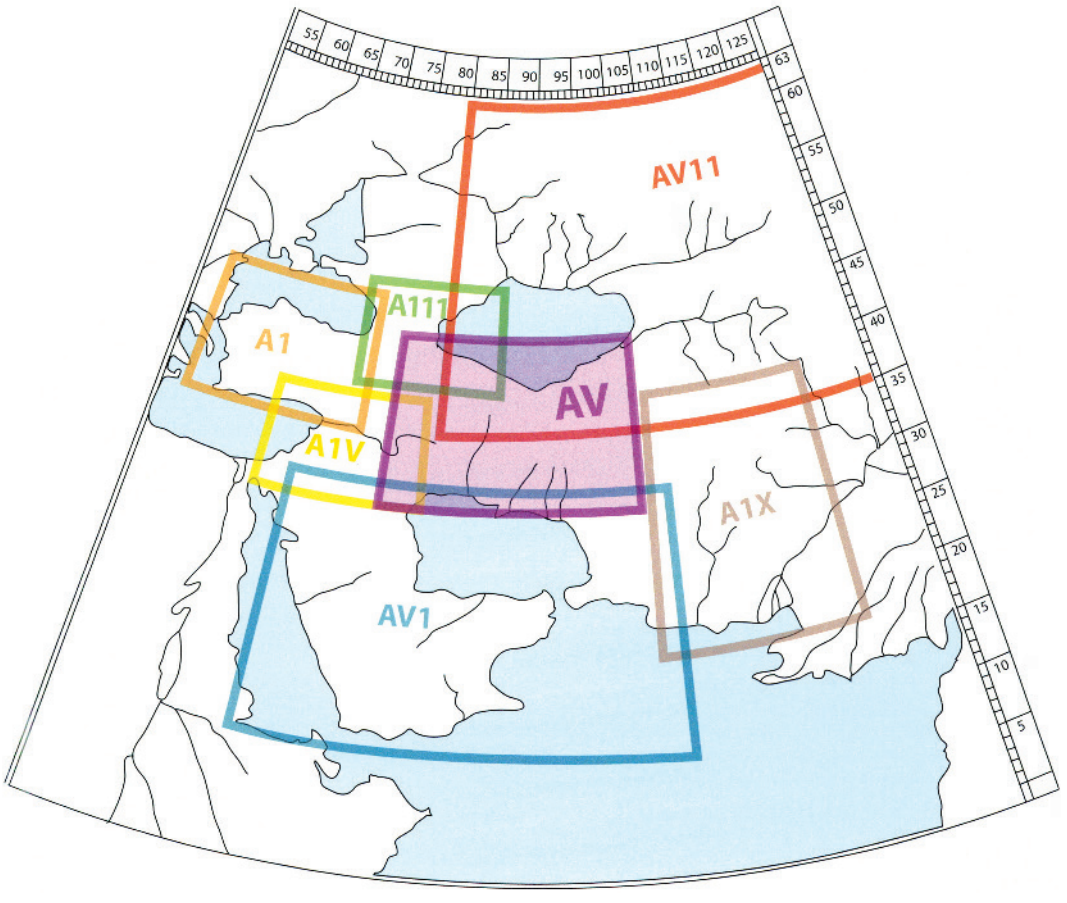
[61] *Cosmographia Tabulae*, (B. I.: Pagani L)

[62] *Tolemeo*, P L Emanuelli and R Almagià, in Italian, p. 985 (taken from the English translation of the Introduction to *Cosmographia Tabulae* (B. I.: Pagani L), p. 5

[63] *Eine Einführung für die Cosmographia des Claudius Ptolemaus* (B. I.: *Urbinas Latinus Codex*)

The Fifth Map of Asia Depicting Persia

The early printed Ptolemaic atlases, the first of which appeared in 1477, constitute a variety of mapping and printing techniques. These practices are of enormous importance for studying the evolution of the Ptolemy atlas over a period of two-and-a-half



Pl. 13. Six regional Ptolemaic maps of Asia, adjacent to the Fifth Map, showing their overlapping with it. Sketch produced by the present Author and drawn by Gekko Design Studio

centuries. Instead of being the work of a single cartographer, here maps are the product of several early mapmakers with artistic abilities, such as Nicolaus Laurenti, Bernardo Sylvano, Martin Waldseemüller, Sebastian Münster, Giacomo Gastaldi, Gerard Mercator, and others, some of them still unknown. The contribution of skilled engravers like Giulio Sanuto and Girolamo Porro must not be overlooked. Many of these printed atlases are embellished with decorative title-pages and in some editions ornamental borders and figures have been added on the verso of certain maps, designed by artists like Hans Holbein. Certain atlases were published in several editions but the maps were frequently reprinted from the same original plates or blocks with minor modifications or occasionally with no alterations at all. The improvement of geographical and cartographical traditions can easily be traced on these maps, as the early mapmakers drew them in 1477 through to the superb work of Mercator and his followers as late as 1730.

The six incunable editions of Ptolemy's maps, which appeared in four distinct series, namely: Bologna 1477, Rome 1478 (re-issued 1490), Florence 1482, and Ulm 1482 (re-issued 1486), are of special value. We will investigate the Fifth Map in all the editions of Ptolemy's *Geography* from 1477 to 1730, even if the map is a reprint of a previous plate or woodblock.

As it is impossible to include a photograph of every map, a photograph is included only if the map has markedly changed. The geographical text relating to the Fifth Map can be found in the sixth book of *Geography*, and usually consists of seven chapters: Assiriae, Mediae, Susianae, Persidis, Parthiae, Carmaniae Desertae, and Hircaniae. Unless stated otherwise the text is in Latin.

The following information applies to nearly all the versions of the Fifth Map and, therefore, may not be repeated in the description of each map:

a) The parallels (latitudes) north of the equator: 30° to 43° 20'
b) The meridians (longitudes) east of Canary Islands: 76° to 101°
c) The Caspian Sea is called mainly 'Maris Hircani/Hyrcani/Hyrcanvm sive Caspivm/Caspi, nearly in oval-shape, and oversized. Ptolemy defies the old Graeco-Roman conception that the Caspian was connected to the encircling ocean from the north. The lower section of the Sea appears on the upper edge of the map. One island can be seen close to the shore called 'Talca Insula'.
d) The shape of the Persian Gulf is near rectangular. It is called 'Sinvs Persicvs/Persici. Only the northwestern section of it with four island is shown in the lower part of the map. The islands from west to east are called: Taxiana, Tablana, Sopta, and Aria Insula/Alexandria.
e) The mountain chains are visibly, if not correctly, shown by long shaded and twisted slabs. The rivers, Tigris and Euphrates in particular, are strongly depicted.
f) The provinces, according to the Latin text are:
   - Assiria/Assyria in the northwest; major city Ninos; the longest day 14h 35min; lying 1h 15 min. east of Alexandria.
   - Media (post-medieval Irak Ajami) in the north and centre; major city Acbatana, close to present Hamadan; the longest day 14h 40min; lying 1h 50 min east of Alexandria.
   - Susiana (present Khuzistan) in the southeast; major city Susa, present Shush/Shushtar; the longest day 14h 20min; lying 1h 35min east of Alexandria.
   - Persidis/Persis/Percis (present Fars) in the south; major

city Axima; longest day 14h 20min; lying 2h.4min east of Alexandria.
- Parthia (present Khurasan) in the northeast; major city Hecatompolis; the longest day 14h 40min; lying 2h 24min east of Alexandria.
- Carmania Deserta (present Kirman and Makran) in the southeast.
- Hircania/Hyrcania (present Mazandaran and Gorgan) in the south and east of the Caspian Sea; major city Hircania Metropolis.

g) Each map has an entry number (E-number), and in this chapter an additional Ptolemaic map number (PTOL-number). Variants are noted by adding a letter (a, b, c…) to the PTOL-number. If an old (ancient) and a new (nova) map are included in the same atlas, they are noted by adding 'I' for the old map, and 'II' for the new map to the PTOL-number.

h) The description of the Ptolemaic atlases is mainly based on Ref. 59 (*Ptolemy's Greece*). The sequence of the main cartobibliographical details of these maps is usually as follows: Entry number (E-number), Additional Ptolemaic number (PTOL-number), Place, Publisher, Year, Title, Language, Size, Other Descriptions and Historical Notes, References.

Group Ptol-1, Bologna

Atlas: Ptol. 1a & 1b; Bologna; De Lapis; 1477; *Cosmographia*; Latin

The 1477 Bologna atlas is the first printed edition of Ptolemy's *Geography* with maps. It also constitutes the first engraved atlas in the world, for the maps were the earliest to be printed from copper plates. The date 1462—instead of 1477—in the colophon is surely a printer's error in the Roman numerals. This edition of *Cosmographia* can also be considered as the first world atlas, as R A Skelton defines: "…a systematic picture of the whole world known to its author in a series of maps drawn on a uniform method from the best information available to him…".[66] The text of this and several other editions is based on the Latin translation (c. 1406) by Jacopo d'Angelo of Tuscany from a Byzantine manuscript, which was first published without maps at Vicenza in 1475. In the Bologna edition, the text has been corrected by Philippus Beroaldus and edited by Angelus Vadus. The miniaturist Taddeo Crivelli may have been the engraver of the maps.

This first Ptolemy atlas is the rarest of incunable atlases and has never been reprinted. According to Skelton, only 26 copies have been traced out of the 500 known to have been printed by Domenico De Lapis. Unlike the other Ptolemy atlases, during the lengthy time required for printing, the plates, one by one, went through a reworking process, with fanciful waves, scrolls, ships, monsters and fish added to them. These improved plates represent the second state of the maps. The first printed copy, therefore, must have had only maps of the initial or the first state, and the last copy only maps of the second state. The copies in-between may usually have a mixture of the first and the second state maps. The copy preserved in the British Museum, Department of Prints and Drawings[68] has 24 maps of the first state and 2 maps (No. 6 & 17) of the second state, while the copy of the British Library, Rare Books[69] contains mainly maps of the second state.[64,65,67]

The map of Persia can be found in both first and second states:

E. 1 / PTOL 1a Pl. 14
Map: Untitled; 37.5 × 49.5 cm

This first state double-page map, is numbered 19 and engraved in the form of a trapezium with both parallels and meridians as straight lines, but the meridians converge towards the poles; 37.5 × 49.5 cm (49.5 cm is the maximum lateral dimension); no title above the upper rule; verso blank. The seas have been left plain, rivers shown by dotted lines, borders of the provinces by continuous lines, mountains by long shaded slabs. The page-number of the map 'TABVLA 19' is printed on the Caspian Sea. This first state Ptolemaic map represents the very first printed map of Persia.[68]

E. 2 / PTOL 1b Pl. 15
Map: Untitled; 37.5 × 49.5 cm

The second state is also a double-page map, numbered 19. The engraving has the same form and size as '1a', for the same copperplate has been used. It is coloured, verso blank. There is no title above the upper rule. 'Tabvla' and '19' appear in two separate scrolls inside PARS MARIS CASPII SIVE HIRCANI (Region of Caspian or Hyrcanian Sea). Border design, scrolls, fancy waves and a ship have been added. Text: Latin, Liber Sextus, Tabula V (Book 6, Map 5), in 6 chapters, signature: b.3-5.[69]

[64] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), pp. 21-24
[65] *The Earliest Printed Maps* (B. I.: Campbell), pp. 122-141
[66] *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, First Series, vol.1, Claudius Ptolemaeus, Cosmographia, Bologna 1477, (B. I.: Skelton R A)
[67] *Arabia in Early Maps* (B. I.: Tibbetts G R), 1978, p. 33
[68] Atlas seen: *Ptolemy's Geographia*, Bologna, 1477 (early copy). Copy of the British Museum/Prints & Drawings: 163.b.2
[69] Atlas seen: *Ptolemy's Geographia*, Bologna, 1477 (later copy). Copy of the BL/RB: C.3.d.5

Group Ptol-2, Rome

E. 3 / PTOL 2a Pl. 16
Atlas: Rome; Buckinck; 1478; *Cosmographia*; Latin

This atlas is the second edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, printed at Rome by Arnold Buckinck in 1478. The maps were engraved anew under the supervision of Conrad Sweynheym and are quite distinct in design from the Bologna edition of 1477. The text, based on the Latin translation by Jacopo d'Angelo, was edited by Domitius Calderinus, working from a Greek manuscript which had been amended by Georgius Plethon Gemistus. This edition is much valued for its fine engraving and for the accuracy of its text.[70,71a,72,74] The lettering for this edition was achieved, unusually, by the use of punches; the letters and numerals, which give



Pl. 14 (Map: E. 1 / PTOL 1a); size: 37.5 × 49.5 cm. Fifth Map of Asia (Persia) from Ptolemy's *Cosmographia*, De Lapis, Bologna, 1477, first state, the first printed map of Persia. Copyright of the British Museum (Department of prints and drawings): 1845-8-25-510

the maps their elegant appearance, were not engraved by hand.[71b] Neither text pages nor map folios are numbered.

Map: Qvinta Asiae Tabvla; 35 × 53 cm

The title appears above the upper rule. Persia is map 20. Like map PTOL 1, the engraving is in form of a trapezium; verso blank.[73]

Text: Book 6, Map 5, in seven chapters, as the new chapter seven 'Hyrcanic Situs' is added. The lettering is decorative with some illumination.

This map was re-issued in the next three editions of the Rome series of 1490, 1507 and 1508, using the same plate without any distinguishable alterations.

E. 4 / PTOL 2b
Atlas: Rome; De La Torre; 1490; Latin
Map: Qvinta Asiae Tabvla; 35 × 53 cm

This atlas—and its map of Persia—is a reprint of the 1478 Rome edition. The BL copy[75] does not include the text, while the copy of the BL, RB[76] does include the full Latin text.

E. 5 / PTOL 2c
Atlas: Rome; Vitalibus; 1507; Latin
Map: Qvinta Asiae Tabvla; 35 × 53 cm

This edition was edited by Marcus Beneventanus and Joannes Cota of Verona. The Plates are from the 1478 edition and were reprinted with some minor corrections which are negligible in regard of the map of Persia. Persia in this atlas is on map folio 27, and the text for a group of maps is placed immediately before them.[77]

E. 6 / PTOL 2d
Atlas: Rome; Vitalibus; 1508; Latin
Map: Qvinta Asiae Tabvla; 35 × 53 cm

This atlas is the fourth and last edition of the Rome series. It is a reprint of the 1507 edition and has a new title page. It is the first edition of Ptolemy to include a description of the New World.[78]

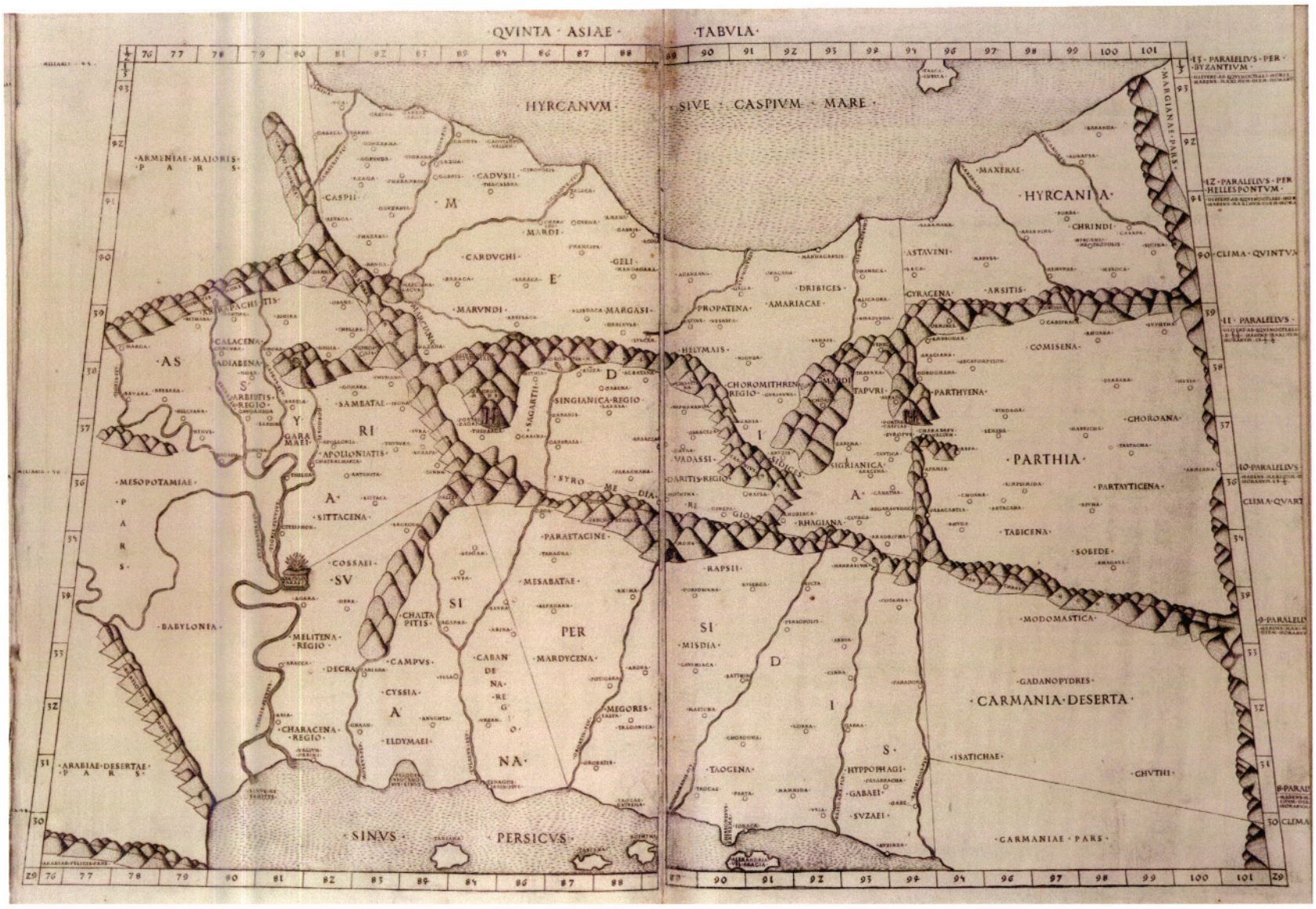
[70] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), pp. 24, 30, 31

[71a] *The Earliest Printed Maps* (B. I.: Campbell), pp.122-141

[b] *The Earliest Printed Maps* (B. I.: Campbell), p. 126 and appendix 2



Pl. 15 (Map: E. 2 / PTOL 1b); size 37.5 × 49.5 cm. Fifth Map of Asia (Persia) from Ptolemy's *Cosmographia*, De Lapis, Bologna, 1477, second state, the second printed map of Persia. By Permission of the British Library: Rare Books C.3.d.5



Pl. 16 (Map: E. 3 / PTOL 2a); size: 35 × 53 cm. Fifth Map of Asia (Persia), from Ptolemy's *Cosmographia*, Buckinck, Rome, 1478. By Permission of the British Library: Rare Books: C.3.d.6

[72] *Arabia in Early maps* (B. I.: Tibbetts), p. 35

[73] Atlas seen: *Ptolemy's Cosmographia*, Rome, 1478. Copy of the BL/RB: C.3.d.6

[74] *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, Second Series, vol. 4, Claudius Ptolemaeus Cosmographia, Rome, 1478 (B. I.: Skelton R A)

[75] Atlas seen: *Ptolemy's Geographia*, Rome, 1490. Copy of the BL: Maps: C.1.d.3

[76] Atlas seen: *Ptolemy's Geographia*, Rome 1490. Copy of the BL/RB: C.3.d.9

[77] Atlas seen: *Ptolemy's Geographia*, Rome 1507. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.d.4

[78] Atlas seen: *Ptolemy's Geographia*, Rome 1508. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.d.6

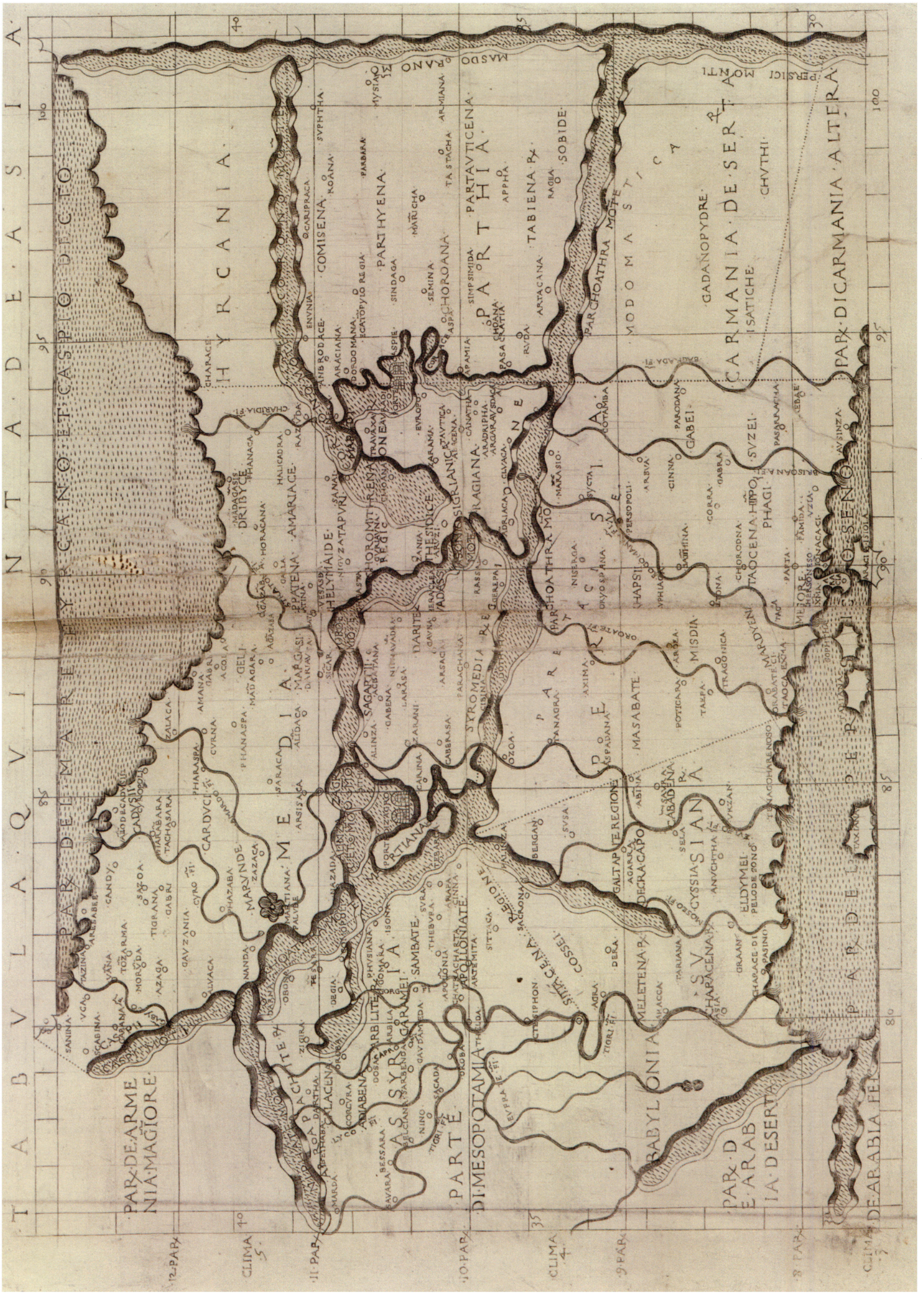
Group Ptol-3, Florence

E. 7 / PTOL 3A, 1482 Pl. 17 & E. 8 / PTOL 3b, 1500 Atlas: Florence; Todescho, Berlinghieri (Berlingeri); Italian

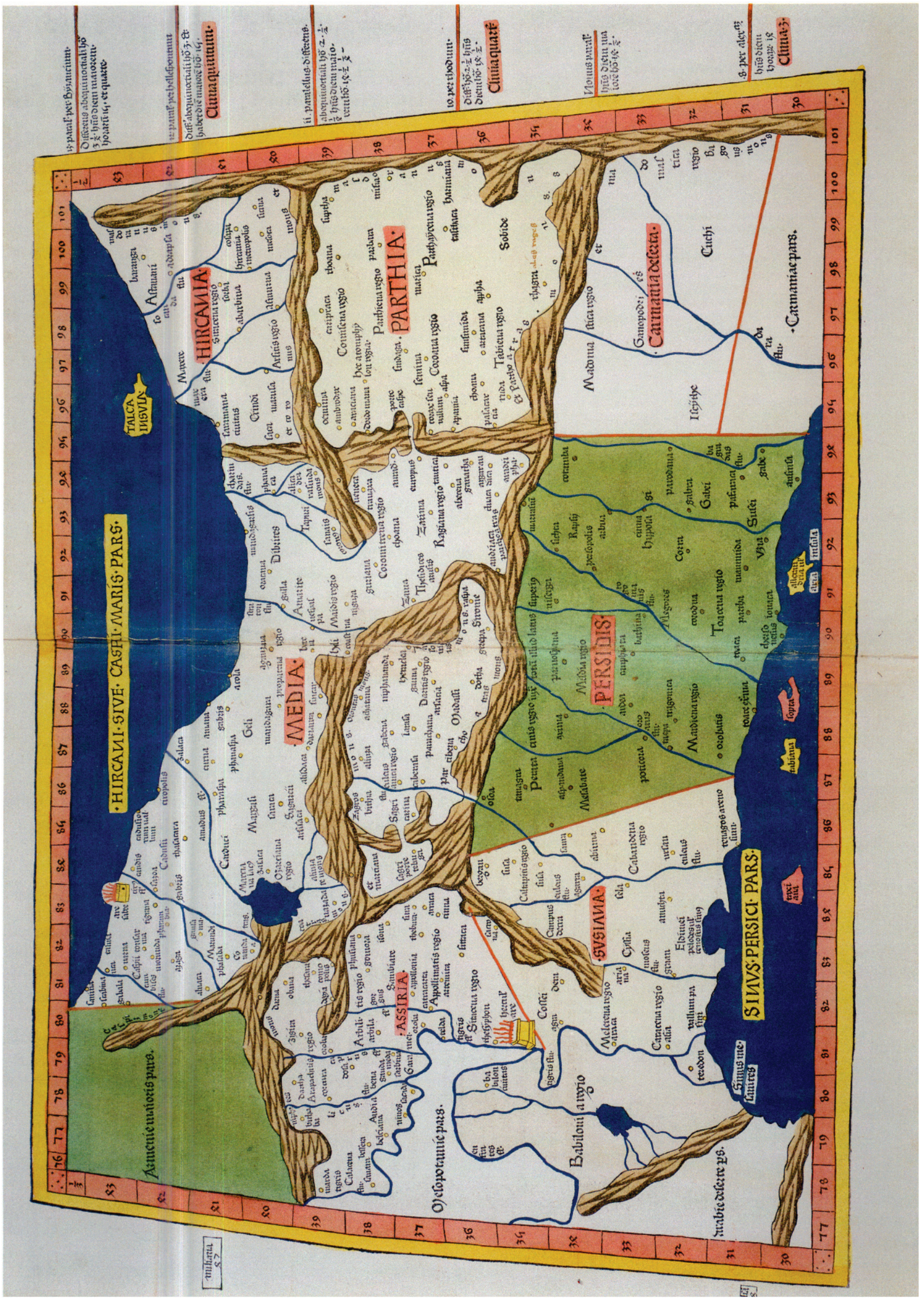
This atlas, known as the 'Geographia di Francesco Berlinghieri', is quite different from the other productions of Ptolemy's *Geography*. The text is a description of the world in Italian verse by Berlinghieri (1440-1501) who was a member of an old Florentine family, holding a number of official posts in Florence. He was certainly not a professional cartographer, and it is now considered that he had no hand in the preparation of the maps. The maps are drawn according to the original Ptolemy projection, with meridians and parallels equidistant from each other, as opposed to the editions of 1477 (Bologna) and 1478 (Rome) which have conical projections. Later editions of Ptolemy returned to the conical projection. Apparently the maps were produced detached from the text, and may have been sold separately. According to Skelton this edition appeared in the summer of 1482 before the Ulm edition (Map E.9 / PTOL 4a) of that year. It was re-issued by its printer Nicolaus Laurenti (Nicolo Todescho, or Nicolaus the German) in c.1500, who then printed a title on the blank recto of the first leaf. The maps are the same in both issues.[79,80,83]

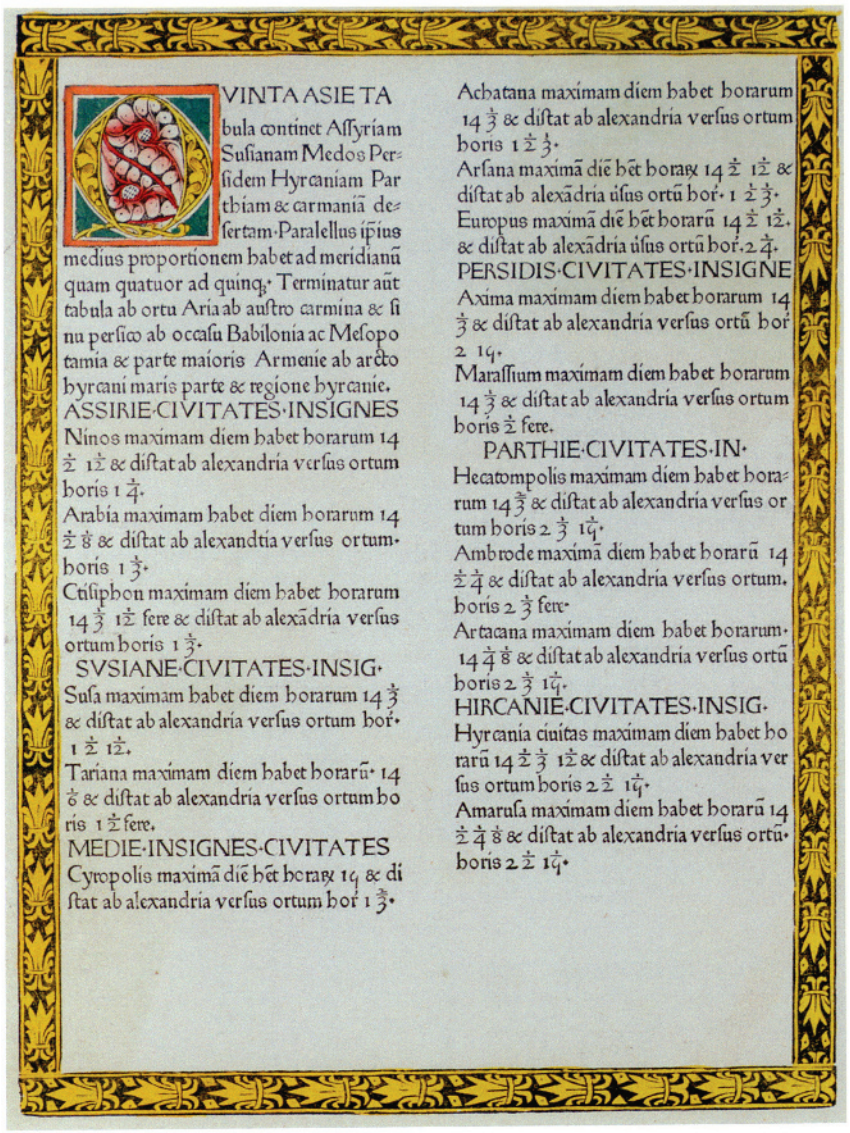
Map: Tabula Quinta de Asia; 36.5 × 46.5 cm

The engraving is in the form of a rectangle divided vertically in the middle by a 15mm-wide strip and was to be printed in two pages to avoid any part of the map being obscured by the binding. The title is placed above the upper rule; shores, rivers and mountains are shown by decorative twisted lines. Verso is blank.[81,82]



Pl. 17 (Map: E. 7 / PTOL 3a); size: 36.5 × 46.5 cm. Fifth Map of Asia (Persia) from *Ptolemy's Geographia*, Nicolo Todescho / Berlinghieri, Florence, 1482 and 1500. By Permission of the British Library: Maps C.1.d.1


·HIRCANI·SIVE· CASPI·MARIS·PARS·
·Armenie minoris pars.
·Mesopotamie pars.
Babilonia regio
Arabie deserte ps.
·SIMVS·PERSICI· PARS·
·Carmanie pars.
HIRCANIA·
PARTHIA·
ASSIRIA·
MEDIA·
SVSIANA·
PERSIDIS·
Caramanie deserta·
Cuchi
Ydrie
Madona
Sobide
Tabiena regio
Parthiena regio
Coronitena regio
Ragiana regio
Zamina
Dibites
Tapuri
Cadusii
Amardi
Sitacena regio
Arbitena regio
Susiana regio
Cossei
Caburiena regio
Calapina regio
Perata
Matabate
Maridena regio
Toacena regio
Sinus me· Laurus
Sinus Persicus
Taprobana
Gabi
Susei
Cosm
Rapij
Pasitana
Gabe
Ydrie
Tigris
Eufrates
Caspij montes
Mons paraf
Mons niphates
Mons taurus
Mons zagros
Mons Oromedon
Mons Bagistanus
Mons Coronus
Mons Cambades
Mons Choatras
Mons Asbotes
Mons Parthenius
Mons Zapaortenus
Mons Arsanias
Mons Ariarathes
Mons Amanus
Mons Taurus
Mons Caspius
Mons Ceraunius
Mons Niphates
Mons Masius
Mons Sinicus
Mons Sambulos
Mons Zagros
Mons Parthenius
Mons Coronus
Mons Bagistan


VINTA ASIE TA
bula continet Assyriam
Susianam Medos Per-
sidem Hyrcaniam Par
thiam & carmaniã de-
sertam·Paralellus ipius
medius proportionem habet ad meridianũ
quam quatuor ad quinq;· Terminatur aũt
tabula ab ortu Aria ab austro carmina & si
nu persico ab occasu Babilonia ac Mesopo
tamia & parte maioris Armenie ab arcto
hyrcani maris parte & regione hyrcanie.
ASSIRIE·CIVITATES·INSIGNES
Ninos maximam diem habet horarum 14
½ 1½ & distat ab alexandria versus ortum
horis 1 ¼.
Arabia maximam habet diem horarum 14
½ ⅛ & distat ab alexandtia versus ortum·
horis 1 ⅓.
Ctisiphon maximam diem habet horarum
14 ⅓ 1½ fere & distat ab alexãdria versus
ortum horis 1 ⅓.
SVSIANE·CIVITATES·INSIG·
Susa maximam habet diem horarum 14 ⅓
& distat ab alexandria versus ortum hor·
1 ½ 1½.
Tariana maximam diem habet horarũ· 14
⅝ & distat ab alexandria versus ortum ho
ris 1 ½ fere.
MEDIE·INSIGNES·CIVITATES
Cyropolis maximã diẽ hẽt horarꝝ 14 & di
stat ab alexandria versus ortum hor 1 ⅓·
Achatana maximam diem habet horarum
14 ⅓ & distat ab alexandria versus ortum
horis 1 ½ ⅓·
Arsana maximã diẽ hẽt horarꝝ 14 ½ 1½ &
distat ab alexãdria usus ortũ hor· 1 ½ ⅓·
Europus maximã diẽ hẽt horarũ 14 ½ 1½·
& distat ab alexãdria usus ortũ hor·2 ¼·
PERSIDIS·CIVITATES·INSIGNE
Axima maximam diem habet horarum 14
⅓ & distat ab alexandria versus ortũ hor
2 1¼·
Marassium maximam diem habet horarum
14 ⅓ & distat ab alexandria versus ortum
horis ½ fere.
PARTHIE·CIVITATES·IN·
Hecatompolis maximam diem habet hora-
rum 14 ⅓ & distat ab alexandria versus or
tum horis 2 ⅓ 1¼·
Ambrode maximã diem habet horarũ 14
½ ¼ & distat ab alexandria versus ortum.
horis 2 ⅓ fere·
Artacana maximam diem habet horarum·
14 ¼ ⅛ & distat ab alexandria versus ortũ
horis 2 ⅓ 1¼·
HIRCANIE·CIVITATES·INSIG·
Hyrcania ciuitas maximam diem habet ho
rarũ 14 ½ ⅓ 1½ & distat ab alexandria ver
sus ortum horis 2 ½ 1¼·
Amarusa maximam diem habet horarũ 14
½ ¼ ⅛ & distat ab alexandria versus ortũ·
horis 2 ½ 1¼·

Pl. 18a (Map: E.9 / PTOL 4a–Verso). Verso of the Fifth Map of Asia (Persia) from Ptolemy's *Cosmographia*, Holle, Ulm, 1482. From the Author's Collection: CA 146

The inscriptions on the map are in Italian and, therefore, differ from the Bologna and Rome editions. Note the following examples:

Rome Edition, Latin	Florence Edition, Italian
QVINTA ASIAE TABVLA	TABULA QUINTA DE ASIA
SINVS PERSICVS	PAR DEL PERSICO SENO
HYRCANVM SIVE CASPIUM MARE	PAR DEL MARE HYRCANO ET CASPIO DECTO

The Italian text for the maps of Asia V to IX is placed before these maps.

[79] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), pp. 25-26

[80] *The Earliest Printed Maps* (B. I.: Campbell), pp. 122-141

[81] Atlas seen: *Ptolemy's Geographia*, Florence, 1482, Italian, Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.d.1

[82] Atlas seen: *Ptolemy's Geographia*, Florence, 1500, Italian, Copy of the BL/RB: C.3.d.10

[83] *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, Third Series, vol. 4, Claudius Ptolemaeus' Geographia, Florence, 1482 (B. I.: Skelton)

Group-Ptol-4, Ulm

E. 9 / PTOL 4a Pl. 18 & 18a
Atlas: Ulm; Holle; 1482; *Cosmographia*; Latin

This atlas is the fourth and last of the early series (15th century) of Ptolemy's *Geographia*. However, it is the first to be printed outside Italy, and the first using a woodblock. Most of the maps in the later editions up to 1541 are based on this prototype. It was printed by Lienhart Holle, with the Latin text and maps corrected by Donnus Nicolaus Germanus (Nicolo Todescho) who is the first named cartographer to whom we can ascribe the design of a Ptolemy map. The manuscript on which this edition is based has been identified as a codex in Schloss Wolfegg, Württemberg, Germany. There is no title above the upper rule of the maps in this edition. The map description is printed on the verso of each map, an unprecedented practice. The text exists in two states with some minor differences, but the maps remain the same.[84,86]

Map: Untitled; 37 × 56 cm

The woodcut engraving is in form of a trapezium, some strongly coloured; verso-left contains the description of the seven provinces, verso-right is blank.

Text: Book 6, Map 5, in seven chapters; fine lettering with the first letter of each chapter illuminated.[85]

[84] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), pp. 26-27

[85] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Cosmographia*, Ulm, 1482. Copy of the BL/RB: GR8175; Another copy of the BL: Maps C.3.d.7

[86] *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, First Series, vol. 2, Claudius Ptolemaeus, Cosmographia, Ulm, 1482 (B. I.: Skelton)

E. 10 / PTOL 4b
Atlas: Ulm; Reger; 1486; *Cosmographia*; Latin
Map: Qvinta Asie Tabvla; 37 × 56 cm

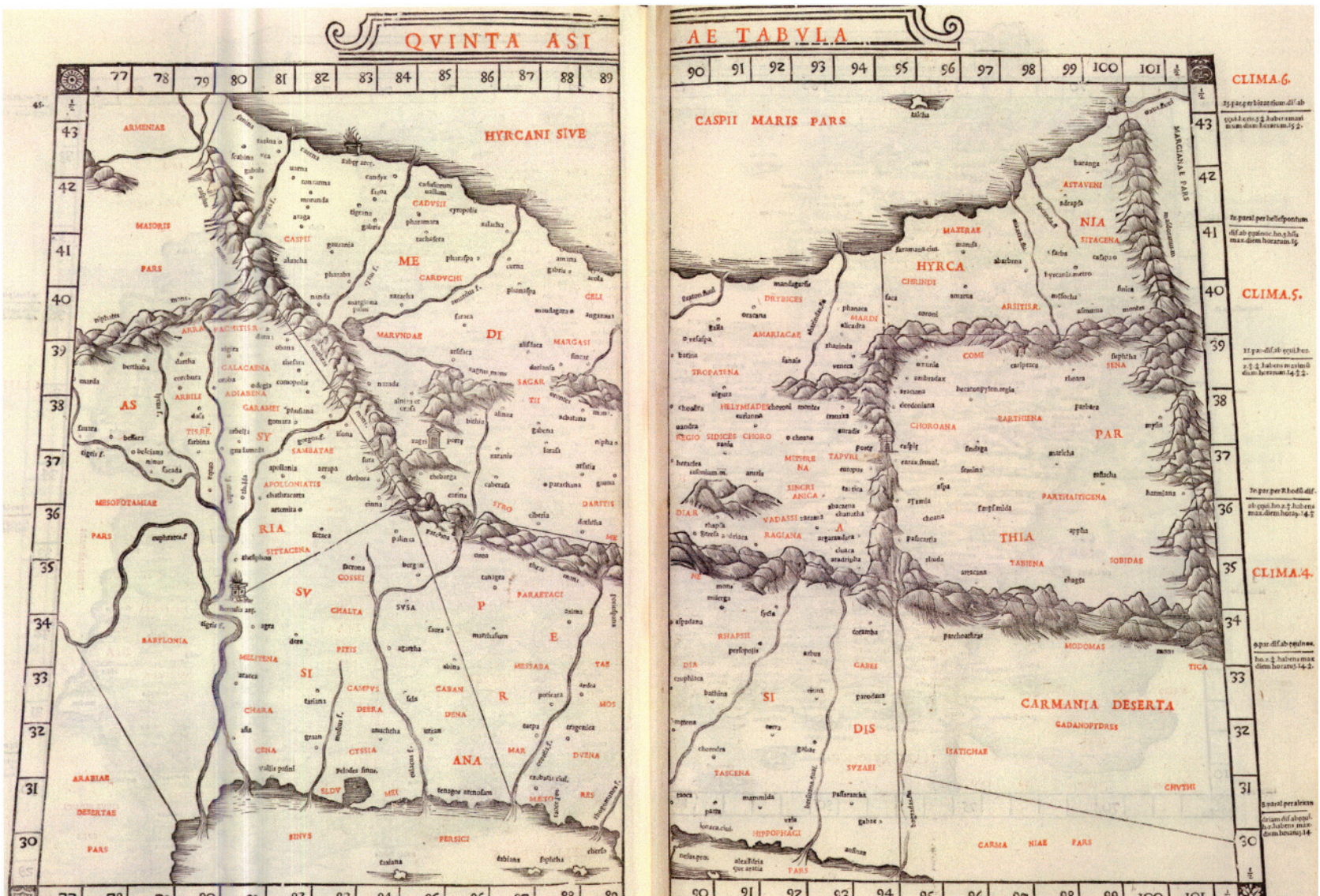
This second Ulm edition, in which the map of Persia is printed from the same woodblock of the first edition of 1482, is easily distinguishable by addition of the map title above the upper rule, and by the absence of the decorative borders of the text on the verso. Johann Reger bought the types, woodblocks and unsold sheets of Holle's 1482 edition, added a geographical index to the text and created his own edition of the *Cosmography*, which is nearly a reprint of the Holle's edition.[87,88a]

There is also an intermediary issue of the Ulm atlases which is a combination of the Ulm, Holle, 1482 maps and Ulm, Reger, 1486 text. The Fifth Map of Asia in this issue is the same as in Holle edition of 1482.[88b]

[87] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), pp. 29-30

[88a] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Cosmographia*, Ulm, 1486. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.d.2; copy of the BL/RB: C.3.d.8

[88b] Copy of the RGS seen, London: Map Room: 263.G.19



Pl. 19 (Map: E. 11 / PTOL 5); size: 36 × 52 cm. The Fifth Map of Asia (Persia) from Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Pentius De Leucho, Venice, 1511. By Permission of the British Library: Maps C.1.d.7

Group Ptol-5, Early Venice

E. 11 / PTOL 5 Pl. 19
Atlas: Venice; Pentius De Leucho; 1511; Latin

This first Venice edition of Ptolemy's *Geography* contains the first maps to be printed in two colours (black and red). It is also the first since the Ulm 1482 edition to contain newly designed maps. Each map is printed from two woodblocks, leaving a vertical blank strip in the middle to avoid any part of the map becoming obscured by the binding. Maps are printed on both sides of every sheet. As a result, on the recto-left of the map of Persia, half of the Fourth Map of Asia (Mesopotamia, Syria…) is printed, and on the recto-right of it, half of the Sixth Map of Asia (Arabia…). This edition is based on Jacopo d'Angelo's Latin translation, with text and maps edited and revised by Bernardo Sylvano of Eboli.[89,91]

Map: Qvinta Asiae Tabvla

The title is printed above the upper rule inside a decorative scroll in black and red. Size: engraving **36 × 52** cm, page 42.5×60 cm.[90]

Text: Book 6, Map 5, in seven chapters, printed in three colours (black, blue and red) in decorative style.

[89] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), pp. 31-32

[90] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Venice 1511. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.d.7

[91] *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, Fifth Series, vol.1, Claudius Ptolemaeus' *Geographia*, Venice, 1511, (B. I.: Skelton)

Group Ptol-6, Schott, Strasbourg

E. 12 / PTOL 6a Pl. 20
Atlas: Strasbourg (Strassburg); Schott; 1513; Latin

This edition was prepared by Martin Waldseemüller who also produced 20 new modern maps of many parts of the world, including the newly discovered continent of America, and, therefore, may be considered as the first modern Ptolemy atlas. No modern map of Persia, however, was included in this atlas. The new Latin translation by Mathias Ringmann is based on d'Angelo's text, benefiting also from a Greek manuscript supplied by Picus della Mirandola. Jacob Aeschler (Äschler, Eszler) and Georg Uebelin (Übelin) were the editors of the new text, and Johann Schott the publisher. For the first time, the text contains the geographical names both in Latin and Greek.[92,94]



Pl. 20 (Map: E. 12 / PTOL 6a); size: 36 × 53 cm. Fifth Map of Asia (Persia) from Ptolemy's *Geography*, Schott, Strasbourg, 1513. From the Author's Collection: CA 14

Map: Qvinta Asie Tabvla; 36 × 53 cm

The map is printed from a woodcut on folio 20 of the atlas; double-page: 45 × 61 cm, verso blank; title above the upper rule; no inscription for the Caspian Sea. Two small lakes can be seen on this map.[93]

Text: Book 6, Map 5 in 7 chapters, place names are in Latin and Greek, signature: Hiij and Hiiij.

[92] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), p. 35

[93] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Strasbourg, 1513. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.d.9

[94] *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, Second Series, vol. IV, Claudius Ptolemaeus Geographia (B. I.: Skelton R A)

E. 13 / PTOL 6b
Atlas: Strasbourg; Schott; 1520; Latin
Map: Qvinta Asie Tabvla; 36.5 × 53.5 cm

This is the second edition of the Strasbourg atlas of 1513, with minor alterations, edited by Georg Übelin. The maps are mostly from the same woodblocks, used for the 1513 edition. The map of Persia is folio 20. The size of the map is slightly different from the first edition, most probably due to expansion or contraction of the paper. The size of the sheets is smaller (43.5 × 58 cm).[95,96]

[95] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), p. 35-36

[96] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Strassburg 1520. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.d.10

Group Ptol-7, Grueninger, Strasbourg

E. 14 / PTOL 7a Pl. 21a & 21b
Text: Pl. 21c-h
Atlas: Strasbourg; Grueninger; 1522; *Geographia*; Latin And Greek
Map: Qvinta Asie Tabvla; 34.5 × 54 cm

This third Strasbourg edition of Ptolemy's atlas is smaller and was edited by Laurentius Phrysius (Fries). The map of Persia (folio 20) is approximately the same size as in the 1513 Schott edition (35.5 × 54 cm). Although many other maps of this edition seem to have been redrawn and new woodblocks prepared for them (i.e. their titles have been placed inside new decorative

Pl. 21a, Verso Left and Pl. 21b, Verso Right of the Map: E. 14 / PTOL 7a; size: 35.5 × 54 cm. Verso (left and right) of the map of Persia, Strasbourg, 1522 edition, by Grueninger; only in this second series of Strasbourg editions and the subsequent Lyon edition are such richly ornamented descriptions found on the verso. By Permission of the British Library: Maps C.1.d.11



TABVLA V ASIAE

QVINTA Asiæ tab. cõtinet Assyriã ἀσσυριαν. Susianam σουσιανην. Mediam μεδιαν. Persidem περσιδα. Parthiam παρθιαν. & Carmaniam desertam την ἐρημον καρμανιαν.

Parallelus ipsius medius proportionem habet ad meridianum q̃ quattuor ad quinq̃.

Terminatur aũt tabula ab ortu Aria ἀρειας.

A meridie Carmania καρμανιας. & sinu Persico περσιλου.

Ab occasu Babylonia βαβυλωνιας. ac Mesopotania μεσοποτανιας. & p̃te maioris armeniæ μεγαλης ἀρμενιας. Ab arcto Hyrcani maris υρκανιας θαλασσης. parte & regione Hyrcania χωρας υρκανιας.

Assyriæ insignes ciuitates.

Ninos νινος. quæ & Nineui νινινι maximã diem habet ho. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexan. versus ortum. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Arabia αραβια maximam diem habet ho. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alexan. versus ortum ho. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Ctesiphon κτεσιπων maximam diem habet ho. 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. fere. & distat ab alex. versus ortum ho. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Susianiæ.

Susa σουσα eiusdem nominis ciuitas cum ipsa maximam diem habet hor. 14 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab alexan. versus ortum ho. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Tariana ταρειανα maximam diem habet ho. 14 $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab alexã. versus ortum ho. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. fere.

Mediæ.

Cyropolis κυρόπολις maximam diẽ habet ho. 15. & distat ab alexã. versus ortum ho. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Achatara ἀκβαταρα maximam diem habet ho. 14 $\frac{2}{3}$. & distat ab alexan. versus ortum ho. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$.

Arsacia αρσακια maximam diem habet ho. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab alexan. versus ortum ho. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$.

Europus ευροπως. maximã diem habet ho. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab alexan. versus ortum ho. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Persidis.

Azima ἀζιμα maximam diem habet ho. 14 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab alex. versus ortũ ho. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$.

Persopolis περσόπολις maximam diem habet ho. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab alexan versus ortum ho. 2 $\frac{1}{15}$.

Marassium μαρασσιον maximam diẽ habet ho. 14. $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab alexan. versus ortum ho. 2 $\frac{1}{6}$.

Taoma ταόμη maximã diẽ habet hora. 14. & distat ab alexan. versus ortũ ho. 2. fere.

Parthiæ.

Hecatonpylus ἑατονπυλος maximã diem habet ho. 14 $\frac{2}{3}$. & distat ab alex versus ortum ho. 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{15}$.

Ambrodax ἀμβρωδαξ maximam diem habet ho. 14. $\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{1}{4}$. fere. & distat ab alex. versus ortum ho. 2 $\frac{1}{3}$. fere.

Artacana ἀρτακανα maximam diem habet ho. 14. $\frac{1}{4}$. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab alexan. versus ortum ho. 2 $\frac{1}{5}$ & $\frac{1}{15}$.

Pl. 21a

TABVLA VI ASIAE



E ASSYRIA ita ſcribit Auguſtin⁹. Aſſyria ab aſſur filio ſem appellata eſt & in ea raro pluit, quitquid in ea frumenti proue nit fluminis irrigatione paratur, non ſua ſponte, vt in Aegipto ſed accolarū ingenio & labore, tanta alioquin vbertas vt duce na vulgo, & vbi eximie ferax, trecentena meſſe redundet tellus quaternū digitorū latitudine tritici & hordei folia ſint, Seſami & milij proceritas arborē inſtar attollatur, quæ oīa ſibi explora ta, cunctantius tñ Herodotus memoranda cenſuit, velut parū credibilia, ſi ijs, qui ea non viderint, talia proderentur. Palmis veſcunt, ex quibus mel & vinū confitiunt. Fluuialibus nauigijs vtuntur in ſpetiē dij pei orbicularis, nō pup pi non prora diſcretis, quę ſup Aſſiria in Armenia ſalicibus texuntur, crudo corio exte riori parte obducto. Amiciuntur Aſſyrij duabus tunicis, linea vna ad pedes demiſſa, altera linea breui, candidaq; ſtola his ſuper iniecta, calceos pedibus inducunt, quales Thebanæ ſoleę fuerunt, comas alunt, mitraq; redimiunt, vnguentis delibuti in publi cum exeunt. Annulum ſignatorij ſinguli hñt et ſceptrū affabre factū, cui malū aut ro ſe, aut lilij, aut aliud ſimile ſit impoſitū. Ex legibus quibus ea gens vſa dicitur, ea mi hi res memorabilis viſa eſt, ꝙ virgines iam maturę viro in publicū producte, ſingulis annis, ys venales proponebantur, qui vxores ducere vellent dabanturq; primo venū formoſiſſimę quęq;. Quibus minus ſpectata erat forma, & ꝗs non modo nō quiſq; ſibi mercatur⁹ fuiſſet, ſed ne gratis alioqui ducturus, ea peccunia, quæ fuerat pulchrio ribus venditis in publicum redacta, connubio locabantur.

DE BABILONIORVM LEGE

BABILONIORVM altera lex, quo vtilior, eo magʒ memorabilis, cū null⁹ ab ini tio in his eſſet medicorū vſus, lege ferūt comparatum, vt qui ęgrotare cepiſſet, eos de morbo cōſulerent, qui idē languoris gen⁹ paſſi eſſent, medicamq; ad id leuandum opē aliquā experti. Apud alios ſcriptū reperio, in publicū ęgrotos deferri ſolitos lege q; cautū, vt qui aliqñ ęgrotaſſent, male affectos circuirent docerētq; ſingulos qua ipſi ope potiſſimū adiuti aliqñ morbo defuncti eſſent. Eorū ſepulchra in melle, funebris luctus/qui et egiptijs Qui cū vxore noctu congreſſus eſt, nihil prius vterq; tangit q; lotus fuerit. Omnib⁹ Babiloniorum mulierib⁹ olim mos fuit/ex cauſa quadā in ali qua re venerea cū hoſpite pmiſceri, cū turba et cultu plurimo ad illū venientib⁹, quę libet noto aliquo coronabatur, hoſpes quā cognoſcere volebat poſuit ſup illius genu argentum, quantū ſibi videbatur, tum coibat cū ea longe a fano abducta/ argentum illud Veneri ſacrum erat.

DE HYRCANIA

HYRCANIA dicta a ſilua hircana, quę Scijthię ſubiacet. Eſt autem ſiluis aſpera copioſa immanibus feris/Tigridibus/Pantheribuſq; et Pardis.

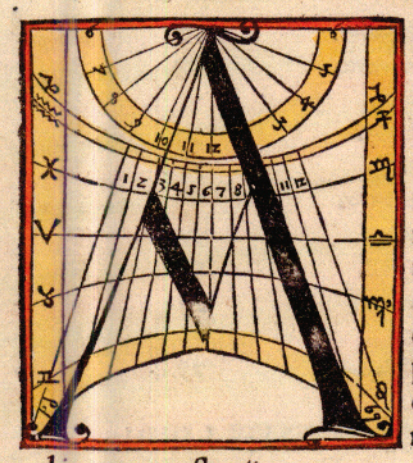
DE MEDIA

MEDIA dicta a medo medęe et egei Atheniēſiū regis filio. Sagittādi equitādiq; ſtudiū gēti precipuū ac pene peculiare, peruetuſta et regū veneratio. Tiara pileus et manicatę veſtes ab his ad Perſas cum imperio fluxere. Propriū medorū regum fuit, plures vxores ducere, mox ad priuatos tranſlatū, vt min⁹ ſeptē habere non liceret. Pul chrū et fœminę multos habere viros, pauciores quinq; calamitatem arbitrari. Regio ſterilis eſt, quo ad ſeptentrionē obuerſa eſt, quo fit, vt ex malis in hunc vſum execatis ac contuſis maſſam confitiant, ex toſtis amijgdalis panem, ex herbarum radicibus vi num, ferinis carnibus plurimum victitantes.

Pl. 21b

Pl. 21c-h, Text on Map E. 14 / PTOL 7a. Text on Persia in Latin and Greek entitled 'LIBER VI, TAB V, ASIAE', Grueninger Ptolemaic atlas *Geographia*, Strasbourg, 1522: folios (double-page, page size: 39 × 28 cm). Page 85, right side: Pl. 21c; page 86, left and right sides (misprinted 89): Pl. 21d & 21e; page 87, left and right sides: Pl. 21f & 21g; page 88, left side: Pl. 21h. By Permission of the British Library: Maps C.1.d.11, Book 6, folios 85-88

LIBER VI TABV



SSYRIA ἀσσυρια termina tur A ſepten trione prefa ta Armeniæ maioris parte iuxta Nipha tem νιφατεν, montem Ab occaſu Meſo potania iuxta expoſitum fi nem Tigri dis τιγρις fluuiũ.

A meridie Suſiana iuxta lineam a Tigride fluuio, quæ ſub Herculis aris eſt, habetq; gradus

80	12/3	34	12/3

vſq; finem 84 36

Ab oriente parte Mediæ iuxta lineam inde con iungentem Armeniæ finẽ: ſupra quã eſt 85 38

Choachthras χοάχθρας mõs. cui⁹ fines 80 36 2/3

Regionis vsro pars quę iuxta Armeniam eſt

Arrapachitis ἀρραπαχξειτις.

Quæ iuxta Suſianam σουσιανν eſt.

Sittacena σιττακηνη.

Media tenent Garamæi γαραμαιοι.

Vocatur autem quæ inter Arrapachitidem αρραπαχειτιδην & Garamæos γαραμαιους eſt.

Adiabena ἀδιαβηνη.

Quæ inter Garamæos & Sittacenam:

Apolloniatis ἀπολλωνιατις. Cui ſuperiacet gẽs Sambatę σαμβαται. Et ſupra Adiabenam

Calacena καλακηνη.

Gata mæis aũt Arbilitis ἀρβιλιτις regio īminet.

Amnes per regionem excurrunt Tigride fluuio ſe immiſcentes.

Lycus λυκος, cuius fontes.	78	39	
Mixtio eius cum Tigride.	79	36	5/6
Et Caprus fluuius: cuius fontes	79	39	2/3
Eiuſq; cum Tigride mixtio.	79 2/3	36	1/2
Et Gorgus γοργος. cuius fontes	80 1/3	38	
Et ad Tigrim mixtio.	80	35	5/6

Ciuitates autem & villæ Aſſyriæ iuxta partẽ Tigridis amnis hæ ſunt.

Marda μαρδη.	76	38	1/4
Sauara σαυαρα.	76 1/4	37	1/4
Beſſara βεσσαρα.	77	37	1/3
Belciana βελκιανα.	77 2/3	37	
Ninus νινος.	78	36	2/3
Sacada σακαδα.	78 2/3	36	2/3
Oroba ὀροβα.	79 1/3	36	1/3
Thelda θελδη.	80	36	
Teſiphon κτησιφων.	80	35	

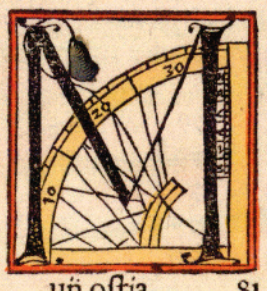
In media regione.

Bithatha βιθαβα.	77 5/6	38	5/6
Partha παρθα.	78 2/3	38	1/4
Zigira ζιγιρα.	79 2/3	38	1/4
Darna δαρνα.	80 2/3	39	1/2
Obana ὀβανα.	81	39	
Therſara θηρσαρα.	81 1/4	37	1/2
Corcura κόρκουρα.	78 1/3	38	1/6
Oroba ὀροβα.	79 1/3	38	1/6
Degia δηγια.	80 1/4	38	1/6
Comopolis κωμοπολις.	81 1/2	38	1/6
Doſa δοσα.	79	37	1/4
Caugameda γαυγαμηδα.	79	37	
Sarbina σαρβινα.	79 2/3	37	
Arbila ἀρβιλα.	80	37	1/4
Gomara γομαρα.	81 1/3	37	
Phuſiana φουσιανα.	81 1/6	37	
Iſona εισουη.	81 1/2	37	
Sura σουρα.	83	36	
Chatracharta χατραχαρτα.	80 1/2	36	1/6
Apollonia ἀπολλωνια.	81	36	1/2
Thebura θηβουρα.	81 1/3	36	
Arrata ἀρρατα.	83	36	1/3
Cinna κιννα.	83 1/3	36	1/6
Artemita ἀρτεμῖτα.	81 1/4	36	
Sittaca σιττακη.	82	35	1/2

MEDIAE SITVS.

CAPVT II

TABVLA .V. ASIAE.



MEDIA μηδια terminatur Ab occidente parte Hyrcani maris iuxta deſcriptionem hanc.

Poſt dictum finem prope Armeniã 79 1/4 45 1/3

Sanina σανινα. 80 45

Cambiſis καμβισιου fluuij oſtia. 81 42 1/4

Fontes fluuij.	80	41	
Tazina ταζηνα.	81 1/3	42	1/2
Sabęæ aræ σαβαιοι βωμοι.	82 1/2	42	1/2
Cyri κυρου fluuij oſtia.	84	42	1/4
Fontes fluuij.	82	39	1/2
Caduſiorum καδουσιων vallis.	84 1/3	42	
Cyrſopolis κυρσοπολις.	85 1/2	41	1/2
Amardi ἀμαρδου fluuij oſtia	86 1/2	41	1/2
Fontes fluuij.	85	38	1/2

Medium coniunctionis ipſius vocatur.

Martiana μαρτιανη.	82 1/2	39	1/3
Amana ἀμανα.	87 1/2	40	1/3
Acola ἀκόλα.	88 1/4	40	1/3
Stratonis στρατωνος flu. oſtia	90 1/3	40	
Fontes fluuij.	88	38	1/2
Manda garſis μανδαγαρσις.	92	40	
Charindæ χαρινδα fluuij oſtia	93	40	1/2

Pl. 21c

TABVLA IIII ASIAE FO 85

BABYLONIA βαβυλωνια terminatur.
A ſeptentrione Meſopotania iuxta expoſitam
Euphratis fluuij partē.
Ab occaſu Arabia deſerta iuxta prædicta montana.
Ab oriēte Suſiana σουσιανης inxta reliquum Tigridis fluuij partem, vſqꝫ eius oſtia in ſinum Perſicum, quæ gradus habent. 80 ⅔ 31
A meridie inde parte Perſici ſinus ad prędiæum Meęſanitis μεσισανιτου ſinum intimū: iuxta finem Arabiæ deſertæ notatum 79 30 ⅙
Abluunt autem regionem.
Regius βασιλικος fluuius.
Et qui per Babyloniam fluit.
Maarſag μααρσαγ nomine: qui Euphrati immiſcetur iuxta gradus. 78 ⅘ 31 ⅔
Huic autem coniungitur regius amnis in gradibus. 79 34 ⅗
Faciūt vero fluuij & ipſorū ſeſſiones lacus atqꝫ paludes: quorum ſitus. 78 ⅔ ⅔
Adiacet Euphrati quidem Auchanitis regio
Deſerte autem Arabiæ ἐρημικαι.
Chaldæa χαλδαια regio.
Circa vero paludes.
Mardocæ μαρδοκαια ſubiectas habeus.
Strophadas στροφαδας appellatas.
Ciuitates autem ſunt in Babylonia & villæ
Iuxta quidem partem Tigridis vſqꝫ mare ſub
Apamia ἀπαμειας hæ.

Bibla βιβλα.	79	34	
Didigua διδιγουα.	79 ⅔	33	⅔
Punda πουνδα.	79 ⅔	33	
Batracharta βατραχαρτα.	79 ⅔	32	⅔
Thalatha θαλαθα.	80	32	⅙
Altha ἀλθα.	79 ⅔	31	¼
Et inter Tigridis τιγριδος fluuij oſtia quæ dicta ſunt.	80 ⅔	31	
Et occidentale oſtium.	79 ⅔ ¼	30	⅔ ⅙
Teredon τερηδων.	80	31	⅙
Iuxta vero Euphratis fluuij partem.			
Idicar. ιδικαρα.	77	33 ½	⅓
Duraba δουραβα.	77 ⅔	34	
Thaccona θακκονα.	77 ⅔ ¼	34	⅔
Thelbencana θελβενκανα.	78 ⅔	35	⅔
Et ſuper fluuio per Babyloniam fluente			
Babylon βαβυλων.	79	35 ½	
Iuxta autem Maarſag fluuium.			
Volgoſia δυολγαισια.	78 ⅓	34	⅔
Barſita βαρσιτα:	78 ⅔ ¼	34	⅓
Sub his vero & iuxta paludes, deſertamqꝫ Arabiam. ἐρημβιαν.			
Beana βεανα.	79	32	⅔

Chuduca χουδουκα.	78	35	⅔ ⅙
Chumana χουμανα.	79	33	⅙
Cæſa καισα.	76 ⅔	32	⅔ ⅔
Beranda βηρανδα.	77 ⅔	32	⅔ ⅔
Orchoa ὀρχοη.	78 ⅔	32	⅔
Beththana Βεθθανα.	79	33	⅔ ⅙
Thelma θελμη.	77 ⅔	32	
Sorditha σορδιθα.	77	32	⅔
Iamba ἰαμβα.	78	31	⅔
Rhagia ῥαγια.	78 ⅔	31	⅔
Chiripha χιριφη.	79 ¼	30	⅔

FINIS QVINTI LIBRI.

CLAVDII PTOLEMAEI VIRI ALEXANDRINI GEOGRAPHIAE LIBER VI.

Hæc habet eiuſdem tractatus.

Expoſitionem partium quæ ſequuntur magnæ Aſiæ ἀσιας
Aſſyriæ ἀσσυριας.
Mediæ μηδιας.
Suſianæ σουσιανης.
Perſidis περσιδος.
Parthiæ παρθιας.
Carmaniæ deſertæ καρμανιας ἐρημου.
Hyrcaniæ υρκανιας.
Arabiæ fœlicis ἀραβιας εὐδαιμονος.
Carmaniæ καρμανιας.
Margianæ μαργιανης.
Bactrianæ βακτριανης.
Sogdianorum σογδιανων.
Sacarum σακκαρον.
Scythiæ interioris σκυθιας της ἐντος.
Scythiæ exterioris Imai montis βκυθιας της ἐκτος ἴμαου ὀρους.
Sericæ σηρικης.
Ariæ ἀριας.
Paropaniſadum παροπανισαδων
Drangianæ δραγγιανης.
Arachoſiæ ἀραχωσιας.
Gedroſiæ γεδρωσιας.

ASSYRIAE SITVS.

CAPVT I

TABVLA V. ASIAE.

P

Pl. 21d

TABVLA ASIAE FORMA 89

Finis iuxta regionē Hyrcanię 94 40 ⅔
Ab occaſu terminatur maiori Armenia, & Aſſyria iuxta expoſitas ipſarum orientales lineas.
A meridie Perſide iuxta lineam a fine Aſſyriæ & Suſianę vſq; finem. 94 34 ⅔
Supra quam eſt occidentalis pars Parcho atræ παρχοατραι montis.
Ab oriente Hircania ἑρκανια, a fine maritimo vſq; ad 94 39
Et Parthia iuxta lineam dictos fines coniungentem. 94 34⅔
Montes apud Medos inſignes ſunt.
Zagros ζαγρος mons: cuius mediū 85 38
Et Crontas ὀροντας. 88⅔ 38
Et laſonium ἴασονιον. 90⅔ 36
Et Coronι κορωνον occidentalia: cuius fines 92 38 & 101 39
Tenent autē occidentalia penes Armeniam: Caſpij καδοσιοι. Quibus ſubiacet.
Martiana μαρτιανη iuxta totum latus Aſſyriæ
Supra mari vero
Caduſij καδουσιοι, & Geli γηλοι, & Dribyces
Poſt quos vſq; media terræ pertinent.
Amariacę ἀμαριακαι: & Mardi μαρδοι.
Tenēt aūt quę iuxta regionē Caduſiorū ſunt
Carduchi καρδουχοι, & Marūdi μαρυδοι, vſq; lacum Martianum μαρτιανον.
Interiora vero Gelorum γελορον.
Margaſi μαργασοι. Poſt quos:
Propatena προπατηνη pertinet: vſq; Amariacas.
Et orientalia Zagri ζαγροι montis
Sagartij σαγαρτιοι occupant. Poſt quos extenditur vſq; Parthiam παρθιαν.
Choromithrena χωρομιθρηνη magis ſeptentrionalem habens.
Helymaidem ἐλιμαιδα.
Cuius quæ ad ortum vergunt tenent
Tapuri ταπουροι.
A meridie Choromithrenæ χωρομιθρηνης regionis ſunt.
Theſidices θεσιδικες, & Sigrianica σιγριανικη, & Rhagiana ραγιανη.
Et ſupra nos ſuper Aſonium ἀσονιον montem
Vadaſſi ὀναδασοι ſunt. Et
Daritis δαριτις regio.
Et iuxta totam Perſidem.
Syromedia συρομηδιας regio:
Detinent autem & hæ quidem.
Zagri portæ ζαγρου πυλαι. 84⅔ 37
Caſpię aūt portę καδπιαι πυλαι 94 36
Ciuitates & villæ mediterraneæ Medorum μεδον. hæ ſunt.
Scabina σκαβινα, 79⅔ 42 ⅔
Gabala γαβαλη. 80 42
Vca ὀυκα. 80⅔ 42 ⅔

Varna ὀυαρνα. 81 42
Candys καυδυς. 83⅔ 42
Gabris καβρις. 83 41 ¼
Sazoa σαζοα. 83 41
Tonzarma τονζαρμα. 81⅔ 41 ⅚
Azaga ἀζαγα. 81¼ 41 ⅙
Morunda μαρουνδα. 81⅓ 41
Tigrana τιγρανα. 82⅓ 41 ⅓
Pharambara φαραμβαρα. 82⅙ 41 ½
Tachaſara ταχασαρα. 84⅓ 41
Zalaca ζαλακη. & 86¼ 41
Aluaca αλουακα. 80⅔ 40 ⅔
Gauzania γαυζανια: 82 40
Phazabaa φαζαβαα: 82⅔ 40 ⅚
Pharaſpa φαραδπα. 85⅔ 40 ⅔
Curna κουρνα. 86¼ 40 ⅔
Phanaſpa φανασπα: 86⅔ 40
Gabris γαβρις. 87⅓ 40 ¼
Nanda ναυδη. 81⅓ 39 ⅔
Zazaca ζαζακα. 83⅓ 39 ⅔
Saraca σαρακα. 85⅓ 39 ⅔
Mandagara μανδαγαρα. 87⅔¼ 39 ⅔
Aganzaua αγανζανα. 89 39 ⅔
Galla γαλλα. 90⅙ 39 ¼
Oracana ὀρακανα. 91 39 ⅔
Alicadra αλικαρδα. 93 39
Phanaca φανακα. 93 39 ⅙
Nazada ναζαδα. 83 38 ⅙
Alinza αλινζα. mons. 84 38
Arſiſaca αρσισακα. 85 38 ⅔
Aliſdaca αλισδακα: 86⅓ 38 ¼
Darianta δαριανται. 87⅔ 38 ⅔
Sincar σινκαρ. 88 38 ⅔
Batena βατηνα. 89 38 ⅔
Veſaſpa ὀυεσασπη. 89⅓ 38 ⅓
Niguſa νιγουσα: 94 38
Sanais σανναις. 92 38
Rhazunda ραζουνδα. 93⅓ 38
Veneca ὀυενεκα. 93⅓ 38 ¼
Bithia βιθια. 85⅔ 37 ⅔
Alinza αλινζα. 86⅙ 37 ¼
Zaranis ζαρανις. 86 37
Gabena γαβηνα. 87 37 ⅔
Larasa λαρασα. 87⅙ 37 ⅙
Acbatana ακβατανα. 88 37 ¼
Choaſtna χοαστοα. 89 37
Niphauanda νιφαυανδα. 88⅔ 37 ⅙
Guriauna γουριαυνα. 91 37 ⅓
Choana χοανα. 92 37 ¼
Trauaxa τραυαξα, 92 37
Auradis αυραδις. 93⅓ 37 ⅓
Thebarga θηβαργα. 84⅓ 36 ⅓
Carina καρινη. 85⅙ 36
Caberaſa καβερασα. 86 36 ⅔ P
Parachana παραχανα. 87⅓ 36 ⅓

Pl. 21e

LIBER VI TABV

Arſacia ἀρσακια.	88 2/3	36	2/3
Gauna γαυνα.	88 1/2 4/6	36	1/2 2/3
Heradea ηρακλια.	89	36	1/3
Zania ζανια.	90 4/6	36	1/3 2/3
Aruzis ἀρουζις.	91	36	1/3
Zarama ζαραμα.	92 1/3	36	1/2
Tautica ταυτικη.	93 1/2	36	4/6
Europus ευρωπος.	93 2/3	36	2/3
Abacæna ἀβακαινα.	93	36	
Cigbena κιγβηνα.	87	35	1/2 1/2 2/3
Doththa λοθθα.	88 1/3	35	1/2 1/2
Grepa γρεπα.	89 1/3	35	1/3
Rhapſa ραφα.	90 6/6	35	2/3
Andriaca ἀνδριακα.	91	35	6/6
Cluaca κλουκα.	92 2/3	35	6/6
Argaraudaca ἀργαραυδακκα	93 1/3	35	1/3
Canatha καναθα.	93 1/2	35	1/2 4/6
Aradripha ἀραδριφη.	93 1/3	34	1/2 4/6

SVSIANAE DESCRIPTIO.

CAPVT III

TABVLA .V. ASIAE.



VSIANA σουσιανη terminatur.
A ſeptẽtrione Aſſyria ἀσσυρια iuxta deſcriptum eius latus.
Ab occaſu Babylonia iuxta partem Tygridis poſitam vſq; mare.
Ab oriente Perſide iuxta lineam pertinentem a predicto iuxta Aſſyriã atq; Medos fine vſq; ad oſtia Orotidis ὀροτιδος fluuij in mari Perſico.
A meridie parte Perſici ſinus. q̃ ab hoc flu. vſq; Tigrim fluuiũ pertinet iuxta deſcriptionẽ hanc.

Poſt oriẽtale oſtiũ Tigridis fluuij	80 1/3	31
Vallis Paſini χαραξ πασινου.	81	31
Moſæi μωσαιου fluuij oſtia	82	30 2/3
Fontes fluuij.	82 1/3	33
πηλωδης. hoc eſt ſcœnoſus ſinus	83	31
Eulæi ευλαιου fluuij oſtia.	84 1/3	30 2/3
Fontes fluuij.	83	33
Coniunctio fontium.	84	33
Tenagos arenoſum.	82 1/3 4/6	30 1/3
Oroatidis ὀροατιδος flu. oſtia	86 1/3	30 1/3
Fontes fluuij.	88 1/3	34 2/3

In Suſiana quæ ſupra mare ſunt tenent.

Eldymæi ελυμαιοι.
Quæ iuxta Aſſyriam ασσυριαν.
Coaſſæi κοασσαιοι.
Regio quæ iuxta Tigrim eſt.
Meletena μελετηνη dicitur.
Quæ iuxta Perſidem περσιδα.

Cabandena καβανδηνη.
Quæ ſupra vallem.
Characena χαρακηνη.
Inter hæc autẽ quod eſt ſupra Eldymæos
Cyſſia κυσσια: Supra quam.
Chaltapitis χαλταπιτις.
Inter quam & Cyſſiam κυσιαν.
Campus decra πεδιον λεκρα.
Ciuitates in Suſiana & villæ iuxta Tigrim fluuium ſub aris Herculis. 80 | 34 1/2 1/2

Agra ἀγρα.	80 1/3	33 1/2 4/6
Araca ἀρακα:	80 6/6	32 1/2
Aſia ἀσια.	80 6/6	31 2/3

In mediterranea ciuitates hæ ſunt.

Palinza παλιζα.	83 1/2 4/6	35 1/3
Sacrona σακρονη.	82 1/2 4/6	35
Bergan βεργαν,	84 4/6	34 1/2 4/6
Suſa σουσα..	84	34 4/6
Saura σαυρα	85	33 4/6
Dera δηρα.	81 1/3	33 1/2 2/3
Agarra αγαρρα:	83 1/3	33 1/2 2/3
Abinna ἀβιννα.	85 6/6	33 1/2 6/6
Ariana αριανα.	82	32 1/2 2/3
Sela σελη.	84	32 1/2 2/3
Graan γραανα.	82	31 1/2 2/3
Anuchtha ανυχθα.	83 1/3	31 1/2 2/3
Vrzan ὀυρζην.	84 2/3	31 1/2 2/3

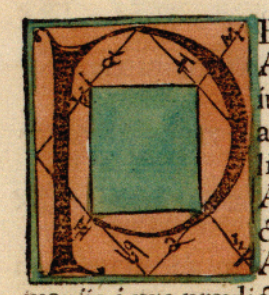
Inſula adiacet Suſianæ σουσιανῃ.

Taxiana ταξιανα.	84	29 4/6

PERSIDIS SITVS.

CAPVT IIII

TABVLA V. ASIAE.



PERSIS περσις terminatur.
A ſeptẽtrione Medis μηδος iuxta expoſitã per Parchoathram παρχοαθρα mõtem lineam.
Ab occaſu Suſiana iuxta dictum ipſius orientale latus.
Ab ortu ſolis duabus Carmanijs, iuxta prædictam meridionalem lineam a fine, iuxta Mediam et Parthiam, vſq; ad oſtia Bagradæ βαγραδαι fluuij, quæ in Perſicum ſinum exeunt ad gradus. 94 | 29 4/6
A meridie parte Perſici ſinus ab oſtijs Oroatidis ὀροατιδος amnis vſq; Bagradam fluuium, iuxta deſcriptionem hanc.

Poſt Oratidis fluuij oſtia	86 1/3	30 1/3
Taoce ταοκη extrema.	87 1/3	30 6/6
Rhogomanis ρογομανιος flu. oſtia	88 1/3	30
Fontes fluuij.	92	33
Cherſoneſi extrema χερσονησος ακρα	89 2/3	29 1/3

Pl. 21f

V ASIAE TABVLA 87

Ionaca ιωναικα ciuitas.	90	39	2/3 1/4
Briſoanę βρισοάνα flu. oſtia.	91	39	1/3
Fontes fluuiũ.	93	34	2/3
Auſinza αὐσινζα.	93	39	1/3
Bagradæ βαγραδαι flu. oſtia	94	39	1/4
Fontes fluuiũ.	94	35	1/3

In Perſide pars quæ iuxta Medos eſt vocatur omnis Parætacinis παραιτακινις.

Ad quam a meridie tenduntur.

Meſabatæ μεσαβάται.&

Rhapſii ραψιοι. Sub quibus

Miſdia μισδια. Et vſq; mare

Marſyena μαρσυηνη,& Toacena τοακηνη.&

Hippophagi ἱπποφάγοι.&

Zuzæi σουζαιοι.

Et ſub Mardyena μαρδυηνης.

Mægores μαιγόρες.

Supra autem Suzæos σουζαιους

Gabæi γαβαιοι.

Ciuitates autẽ & villæ mediterraneæ in Perſide περσιδι hæ ſunt.

Ozoa ὄζοα,	85 1/2 1/4	35	1/3 1/4
Tanagra τάναγρα.	86	34	2/3 1/4
Marraſium μαρραάσιον.	92 1/2	34	2/3 1/2
Aſpadana ἀσπάδανα.	86	33	1/3
Axima ἄξιμα.	87 1/2 1/4	33	2/3 1/4
Poryoſpana πορυόσπανα.	89	33	2/3 1/2
Perſopolis περσπολις.	91	33	1/3
Niſerga νισεργη,	90 1/4	34	
Syctra συκτα.	91 1/2	34	
Arbua ἄρβουα.	92 1/4	33	
Cotemba κοτεμβα.	93 1/2	33	2/3 1/4
Poticara ποτικαρα.	87 1/4	32	1/4
Ardea ἄρδεα.	88	32	1/2
Cauphiaca καυφιάκα.	89	32	1/2
Batthina βάτθεια.	90	32	1/3
Cinna κιννα.	92 1/3	32	1/3
Parodana παρόδανα.	93 2/3	32	1/4
Taepa ταηπα.	87	31	2/3 1/4
Tragonica τραγονικη.	87 2/3	32	1/3
Mætona μαιτονά.	89 1/6	31 1/3	2/3 1/4
Chorodna χοροδνα.	90	31 1/3	1/4
Corra κόρρα.	91 1/3	31	1/2
Gabra γάβρα.	92 4	31	1/2
Orobatis ὀροβάτις.	87	30	2/3 1/3
Toaca τοάκη.	89	30	1/3
Parta παρτα.	90	30	1/3
Mammida μαμμιλά.	91	30	1/3
Vzia ὄυζια.	91 1/3	30	
Paſarracha πασαρραχα.	93	30	1/2
Gabæ γαβαι.	93 2/3	30	1/6

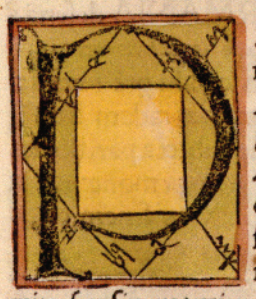
Inſulæ adiacent Perſidi.

Tabiana ταβιάνα.	87	39	1/4
Sophtha σωφθα.	88	39	1/3
Alexandria quæ & Aracia ἀραχωσια	90	39	

PARTHIAE SITVS.

CAPVT V

TABVLA V. ASIAE.



PARTHIA παρθια terminatur.

Ab occaſu parte Medorũ μεδορον expoſita.

A ſeptẽtrione regiõe Hyrcania ſecundum æquidiſtantem lineam, quæ Coronum καρωνον montem exit vſq; finem: cuius gradus 101 39

Ab oriente Aria iuxta lineam prędicto fine per Maſdoranum μασδορανον montẽ, exeuntẽ vſq; terminum: cuius gradus ſunt 101 1/2 33 1/3

A meridie deſerta Carmania iuxta lineam iungentem expoſitos fines per Parchoathram παρχοάθραν montem.

Vocatur autem pars Parthiæ quæ iuxta Hyrcaniam eſt Comiſena κομισηνη. Et quę ſub hac eſt Parthyena παρθυηνη. Poſt

Choroana χοροανα eſt,&

Partyticena. Poſt quã iuxta Carmaniam

Tabiena ταβιηνη adiacentes habens.

Sobidas σωβιδας.

Ciuitates & villæ Parthiæ hæ ſunt.

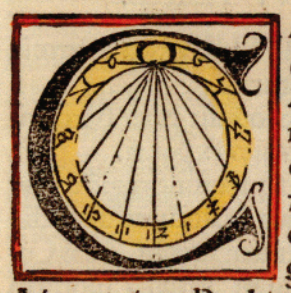
Oenunia οἰνουνια.	95	38	1/3 1/4
Caripraca καριπρακα;	97 1/4	38	2/3 1/2
Suphtha σουφθα.	100	38	1/2
Ambrodax ἀμβροδαχ.	9 1/2	38	1/3
Rhoana ροάνα.	98 1/2	38	1/3
Araciana ἀρακιανα.	94 1/4	38	
ἑκατονπυλόν βασιλδον id eſt Centvportariũ regi m.	96 1/4	37 1/2 1/3	
Dordomana δοργομανα,	94 1/4	37	1/3
Parbara παρβαρα.	98 1/2 1/3	37	1/2
Myſia μῦσια.	100 1/2	37	1/2
Sindaga σινδαγα;	96 1/6	37	
Charax χαραξ, hoc eſt vallum	94 1/4	36	2/3 1/3
Semina σῖμῖνα.	96	36	1/3
Maricha μαρῖχῖ.	98	36	1/3
Aſpa ἄσπα.	95	36	1/3
Taſtacha ταστακη.	99	36	1/3
Armiana αρμιανα.	101	36	1/6
Apamia ἀπαμδα.	94 1/4	36	
Simpſida σιμβιμῖδα.	96 1/2	35	1/3
Choana χόανα.	95 1/4	35	
Appha αππα.	98	35	1/3
Caſacartia κασακαρτια;	94 1/4	35	1/4
Rhuda ρουδα.	95	35	
Artac na αρταικανα.	96	35	1/2 P
Rhagæa ραδαια;	98 1/3	34	1/3

LIBER VI TABVLA

DESERTAE CARMANIAE.

CAPVT VI

TABVLA V. ASIAE.



ARMANIA deserta ἔ ρημος καρμανια termina t̃ Ab occasu pte Persidis iuxta Bagradam fluuiũ quę scilicet a parchoatra παρχοάθρα monte exten ditur vsq; finem, cuius gradus 94 31

A septentrione Parthia iuxta expositã per Par choathram montem lineam.

Ab oriente parte Ariæ iuxta lineã, pductã a præ dicta linea vsq; finem: cuius gradus 101 29 ⅔

A meridie reliqua Carmania per lineã iungen tem præfatos limites.

Colunt autem hanc desertam Carmaniam a plaga quidem meridionali.

Isachitæ ισαχῖται, &
Chuthi χουθοι:
Media autem
Gadanopydres γαδανυπύδρες:
Appellatur q; latus ad septẽtrionẽ & ortũ solis
Modomastica μοδομαστικη.

HYRCANIAE SITVS.

CAPVT VII

TABVLA .V. ASIAE.



YRCANIA υρκανια termi natur.

A septentrione parte Hircani pelagi quæ est a fine Medorum vsq; ostia Oxi ὄξου fluuij: quæ habet gradus 100 45

In quo membro iacent.

Saramana σαραμανη ciuitas.	94 ⅔ ¼	40	⅔
Maxeræ μαξηραι fluuij ostia.	97 ⅓	41	⅔
Fontes fluuij.	98	38	⅓
Socande σοκάνδαι fluuij ostia	97 ⅔	42	
Et statim Oxi fluuij ostia.	100	45	

Ab occasu exposita parte Medię vsq; sitũ 94 39

A meridie Parthia iuxta expositum ipsius latus per Coronum κωρονον.

Ab oriente Margiana μαργιανη per mõtana prę fatos fines iungentia.

Colunt autem Hyrcaniam υρκανιαν supra mare:
Maxerę μαξηραι. &
Astaueni ἀστανοι. Et sub Maxeris.
Phrindi φρινδοι. Post quos
Arsitis ἀρσιτις adiacet Corono.
Sub Astauenis vero.
Siracena σιρακηνη.

Ciuitates autem in ea feruntur

Baranga βαραγγη.	98	42	
Adrapsa ἄδραπσα.	98 ⅔	41	⅔
Casapa κασαπα.	99 ⅔	40	⅓ ⅙
Abarbina ἀβαρβινα.	97	40	⅙
Sorba σόρβη.	98	40	⅔
Hyrcania υρκανια metropolis	98 ⅔	40	
Sicina σιγινα.	100	39 ⅔	⅓ ⅔
Marusa μαρουσα.	96	39	⅓
Saca σασκ.	94 ¼	39	⅔
Asmurna ἄσμουρνα.	97 ⅔	39	⅔
Mæsoca μαισόκα.	99	39	⅔

Et insula iuxta littus ipsum nomine.

Talea τάλεα:	95	45	⅓

FOELICIS ARABIAE SITVS.

CAPVT VIII

TABVLA V. ASIAE.



RABIA fœlix εὐδαιμων ἀραβια terminatur.

A septẽtrione expositis la teribus Petręæ & desertæ Arabiæ, & parte australi Persici sinus.

Ab occasu sinu Arabico.

A meridie mari rubro ἐρυθρον θάλασσης.

Ab oriente parte Persici περσικοι sinus, & mari quod ab ore ipsius effunditur vsq; ad Syagrũ συάγρου promontorium.

Eius quidẽ littora descriptionẽ hãc habent.

Post limitem Arabici sinus iuxta Elanitem: ἐλανιτικὸν sinum interiorem, qui dictus est habere gradus. 66 19

Onna ὄννα.	66 ⅓	38	⅔ ⅙
Modiana μοδιανα.	66 ⅔	37	⅔ ¼
Hippos ἵππης mons.	66 ⅔	37	
Hippos ἵππος villa.	67	36	
Phœnicum φοινικων villa	67 ⅓	36	
Rhaunati ῥαυναθου villa.	67 ¼	35	
Chersonesus χερσονησος extrema	67	35	
Iambia ιαμβια villa.	68	34	

Cinędocolpitorũ κιναιδοκολπιτων regionis

Hanc littoreã partem primo quidem habitant
Thamyditę θαμυδῖται. Et deinde
Sidemi σιδηνοι. Post
Darræ δαρραι. Post quos
Banubari βανουβαρεοι: Postea
Arsæ ἄρσαι.

Pl. 21h

ribbon scrolls), the map of Persia remains the same as in earlier Strasbourg editions and, therefore, the same woodblock must have been used.

The verso-left contains descriptions, surrounded on all sides by decorative woodcut ornaments (columns, figures etc.). Verso-right contains also descriptions with some lighter ornaments (See Pl. 21a-b).[97,98]

Text: in Latin and Greek, entitled 'LIBER VI, TAB V, ASIAE', placed in a decorative ribbon scroll above every folio, in our case folios 85, 86, 87 (mis-numbered 89) and 88 (six pages). The first letter of each of the seven chapters is a decorated large initial. These six pages can be seen in Pl. 21c-h, as a sample of Ptolemy's text on Persia.

[97] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), p. 38

[98] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Strasbourg, 1522. Copy of the BL: Maps. C.1.d.11

E. 15 / PTOL 7b
Atlas: Strasbourg; Grueninger; 1525; Latin
Map: Untitled; 31 × 46 cm

This edition is the fourth and last Strasbourg Ptolemaic atlas now with a new Latin translation by Bilibald Pirckheimer and annotations by Johannes Regiomontanus. The map of Persia is the same as in the 1522 edition, but smaller in size (map: 31 × 46 cm, page: 39.5 × 49 cm). The title of the map has been omitted, but a swimming duck on the Caspian Sea added. The descriptions with rich woodcut ornaments on the verso (left and right) are similar to the 1522 edition, with minor differences.[99,100]

Text: Book 6, Map 5, folios 55-57. The decorated initial of the chapter 'PARTHIA' is missing; instead a simple 'P' has been printed. Furthermore, the chapter 'Hyrcania' is omitted.[100]

[99] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), p. 39

[100] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Strasbourg 1525. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.d.12

E. 16 / PTOL 7c
Atlas: Lyon; Trechsel; 1535; Latin
Map: Untitled; 31 × 46 cm

This Ptolemaic atlas is based on the Strasbourg edition of 1525 (PTOL 7b). Michael Villanova, better known as Michael Servetus, edited and annotated it, using the Latin text of Pirckheimer (See PTOL 7b). Servetus suffered a tragic end. He was burnt alive for heresy in 1553, and it is reported that on Calvin's order many copies of this edition, which were used as evidence against him, were set fire to at the same time. The map of Persia (folio 19) is the same as the Strasbourg Grueninger edition of 1525. Verso-left contains descriptions and woodcut ornaments which are similar to the Strasbourg edition of 1522, and verso-right, unlike the Strasbourg editions, is equally decorative. The text for the Fifth map of Asia, solely in Latin, can be found on pages 101-105.[101,102]

[101] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), pp.41-42

[102] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Lyon 1535. Copy of the BL, RB: 215.f.8; another copy BL, RB: 684.1.4

E. 17 / PTOL 7d
Atlas: Viennae (Vienne, France); Trechsel; 1541; Latin
Map: Untitled; 31 × 46 cm

This atlas is the second Servetus (Villanovanus) edition in Latin, engraved on wood. It is a re-issue of the Lyon edition of 1535 (PTO 7c), printed by Gaspar Trechsel at Vienne and sold at Lyon by Hugo á Porta. The map of Persia must have been printed from the same woodblock as the 1535 Lyon edition, but can be distinguished by absence of woodcut ornaments on the both versos.[103,104]

[103] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), p. 44

[104] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Vienne 1541. Copy of the BL, RB: 215.f.9

Group Ptol-8, Münster & Petri, Basel

E. 18 / PTOL 8a
Atlas: Basle (Basel); Münster & Petri; 1540; *Geographia*; Latin
Map: Tabvla Asiae V; 25 × 34 cm

This Ptolemy atlas, published by Heinrich Petri, is the first Basle edition. The maps were revised and redesigned by the geographer Sebastian Münster and engraved on woodblocks. He improved the earlier editions of Ptolemy by adding the latest discoveries on his maps. The text (Book 6, Map 5 in six chapters: pages 102-107) is based on Pirckheimer's Latin translation, which Münster compared with Erasmus's Greek text of 1533.

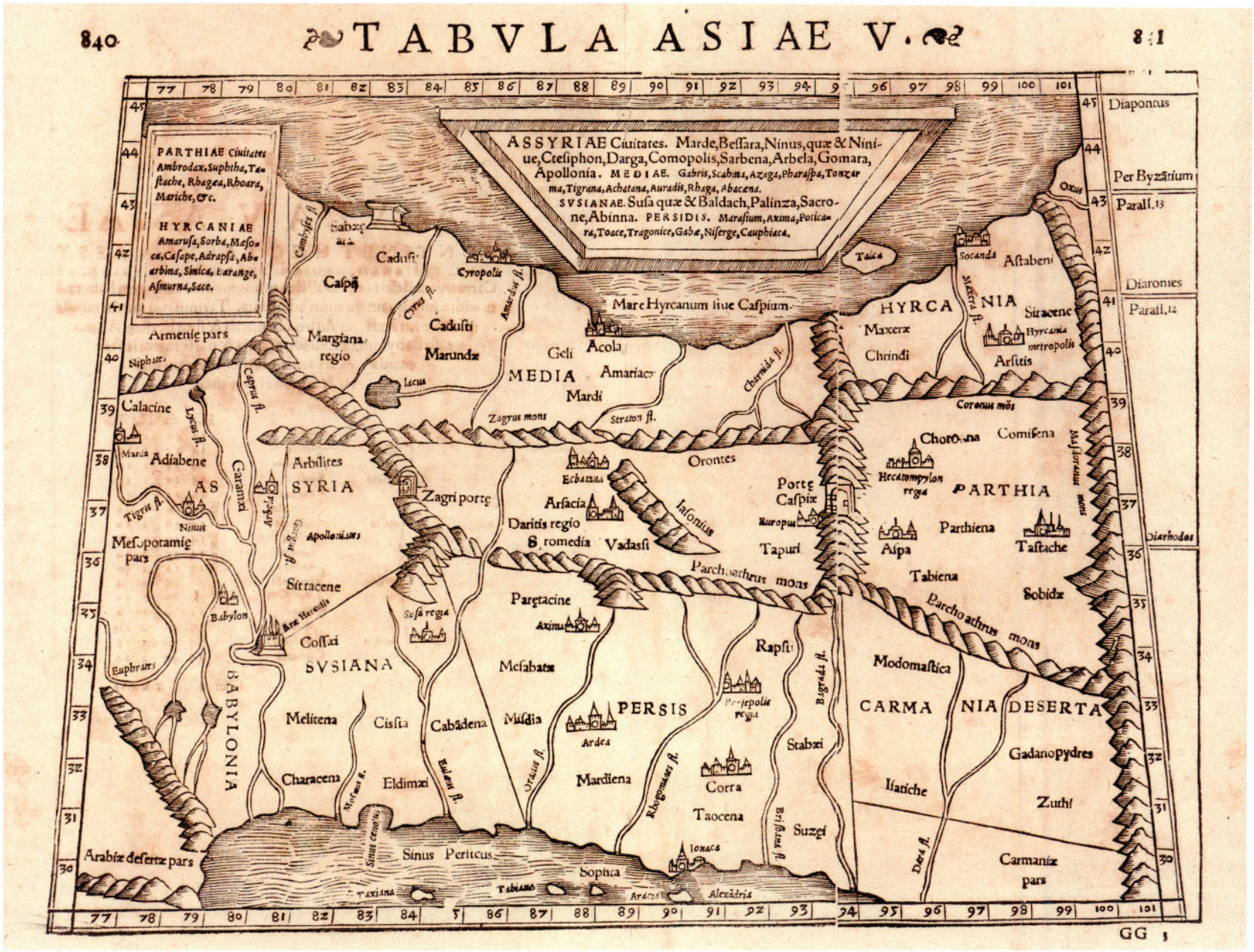
The map of Persia is folio 21, size: 25 × 34 cm (page-size: 30 × 37 cm); title is placed above the upper rule; two simple cartouches in the upper right and upper middle of the map, containing some descriptions; verso-left contains some note swhich are placed inside a simply decorated frame.[105,106,112]

E. 19 / PTOL 8b
Atlas: Basle; Münster & Petri; 1542; Latin
Map: Tabvla Asiae V; 25 × 34 cm

This second Basle Münster edition by Heinrich Petri, in respect of the map of Persia and the related text, is a slightly altered reprint of the 1540 edition.[107]

E. 20 / PTOL 8c
Atlas: Basle; Münster & Petri; 1545; Latin
Map: Tabvla Asiae V; 25 × 34 cm

This third Basle Münster edition by Heinrich Petri, in addition to the old Ptolemaic maps, includes a number of modern maps, but none of Persia. The map of Persia and the related text remain the same as in the 1540 edition (PTOL 8a).[108]



Pl. 22 (Map: E. 22 / PTOL 8e); size 27 × 34 cm. Map of Persia by Sebastian Münster, originally published in 1540. This copy is from *Strabo's Geography* published by Heinrich Petri in Basle, 1571, paginated 840-841. From the Author's Collection: CA-21

E. 21 / PTOL 8d
Atlas: Basle; Münster & Petri; 1552; Latin
Map: Tabvla Asiae V; 25 × 34 cm

This is Münster's fourth and last edition in woodblock, published by Heinrich Petri. Although the size of the folios is slightly different from the previous editions, and many maps may have been subjected to minor alterations, the map of Persia and the related text remain nearly intact.[109]

E. 22 / PTOL 8e Pl. 22
Atlas: Basle; Heinrich Petri; *Strabo's Geography*; 1571; Latin
Map: Tabvla Asiae V; 27 × 34 cm

Apart from the well-known Ptolemaic atlases some of Ptolemy's maps, intact or modified, appeared in a number of geographical books. Plate 22 (PTOL 8e) is an example of such maps. Heinrich Petri probably used the previous woodcut of Sebastian Münster in his edition of *Strabo's Geography*, published in 1571 in Basle. The map of Persia in this publication can be easily recognized, since it is paginated 840-841, and the verso does not have any woodcut frame and is paginated 839; size 27 × 34 cm.[110]

E. 23 / PTOL 8f Pl. 23
Atlas: Basle; Münster & Petri; *Cosmographia*; 1628; Latin, German
Map: Assyria; 19 × 11 cm

A later extended edition of Münster/Petri *Cosmographia*, published in Basle in 1628, also contains a map of Persia and the neighbouring territories, entitled 'ASSYRIA'. This edition of Münster's *Cosmographia* and its map of Persia differ from the previous ones. It is a new woodcut, showing the whole of the Southwest Asia. The map is printed on page 1525; text on pages 1526-31.[111]

The style of this book is reminiscent of the geography of the 14th century Persian geographer and mapmaker Muhammad Zakariya Qazwīnī.



Pl. 23 (Map: E. 23 / PTOL 8f); size: 19 × 11 cm. Map of Persia and the neighbouring territories, based on Münster & Petri's earlier works, published in Basle in 1628, *Cosmographia*, p. 1525. From the Author's Collection: CA-196

[105] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), p. 42 & 46-48 & 51-53
[106] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Basel, 1540. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.c.2
[107] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Basel, 1542. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.c.3
[108] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Basel, 1545. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.c.4
[109] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Basel, 1552. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.c.5
[110] *Strabo's Geography*, Heinrich Petri, Basel, 1571, pp. 839-841
[111] *Cosmographia*, Münster/Petri, Basel, 1628, section 'Assyria', pp. 1525-1531
[112] Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, Third Series, vol.5, Facsimile ed. (B. I.: Skelton)

Group Ptol-9, Gastaldi, Venice

Atlas: Ptol 9-I, Ptol 9-II; Venice; Pedrezano, Gastaldi; 1548; Italian

This is the first small size (pocket-size) edition of all Ptolemaic atlases. It is in Italian, translated by Mathioli from Münster's Latin text. The maps were redrawn by Giacomo Gastaldi, who based them on Münster's maps but made important additions.[113]

E. 24 / PTOL 9-I Pl. 24
Map: Tabvla Asiae V; 12.5 × 17 cm

This Ptolemaic map of Persia is printed on folio 42, size: 12.5 × 17.2 cm, page-size: 17 × 22.5 cm; title above the upper rule; verso contains a brief description and a table of the co-ordinates of a few places; Italian text 'Tauola Quinta d'Asia' on folios 162-169.[114]

E. 25 / PTOL 9-II Pl. 25
Map: Persia Nova Tabvla; 12.5 × 17 cm

This edition also contains modern maps, including the first modern map of Persia which can be seen on folio 43; engraving size: 12.5 × 17 cm; title: 'PERSIA NOVA TABVLA' above the upper rule; verso-right contains description entitled: 'DELLA PERSIA MODERNA', verso-left is blank. The Caspian Sea is called 'MAR DI BACHAV' [Sea of Baku] and the Persian Gulf 'MAR PERSICO' [Persian Sea] which are new terms. Apart from the world maps the term 'Persia' as the name of the whole country appears for the first time on this European printed general map of Persia, which constitutes a turning point in the history of mapping of Persia.[115]

[113] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), p. 49
[114] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Venice, 1548, traditional map. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.a.3
[115] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Venice, 1548, modern map. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.a.3

Group Ptol-10, Valgrisi & Ruscelli, Venice

Atlas: Ptol 10a-I, Ptol 10a-II; Venice; Valgrisi, Ruscelli; 1561; 1st Italian Edition

This new small size Italian edition was edited by Girolamo Ruscelli, who translated the original Greek text into Italian, adding a lengthy exposition. The maps, redrawn by Giulio Sanuto, are based on Gastaldi's maps of the 1548 edition.[116]

E. 26 / PTOL 10a-I Pl. 26
Map: Tabvla Asiae V; 18 × 24 cm

The old Ptolemaic map of Persia can be found on folio 20 of the old section of the atlas; map-size: 18 × 24 cm, page-size: 23.5 × 30.5 cm; title above the upper rule; verso contains descriptions and co-ordinates of a few places; text in Italian: pp. 278-288.[117]



Pl. 24 (Map: E. 24 / PTOL 9-I); size: 12.5 × 17.5 cm. Ptolemaic mini-map of Persia, by Giacomo Gastaldi, Venice, 1548. By Permission of the British Library: Maps C.1.a.3



Pl. 25 (Map: E. 25 / PTOL 9-II); size: 12.5 × 17 cm. The first modern map of Persia by Gastaldi, Venice, 1548, adopting the term 'PERSIA' as the name of the whole country. From the Author's Collection: CA 40



Pl. 26 (Map: E. 26 / PTOL 10a-I); size: 18 × 24 cm. Ptolemaic small map of Persia by Valgrisi & Ruscelli, Venice, 1561. By Permission of the British Library: Maps C.1.b.3

E. 27 / PTOL 10a-II Pl. 27
Map: Persia Nvova Tavola; 18 × 24.5 cm

The new map of Persia is numbered 25 and placed in the new section of the atlas; verso contains descriptions in Italian.[117]

[116] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), pp. 53-55

[117] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Venice, 1561. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.b.3

E. 28 / PTOL10b-I E. 29 / PTOL 10b-II
Atlas: Venice; Valgrisi, Ruscelli; 1562; 1st Latin Edition
Old Map (Ptol 10b-I): Tabvla Asiae V; 18 × 24 cm
New Map (Ptol 10b-II): Persia Nvova Tavola; 18 × 24.5 cm

This atlas is the first Latin edition of Valgrisi & Ruscelli small atlas, published in Venice. Giuseppe Moletio prepared the text, based on Bilibald Pirckheimer's Latin text of 1525. The Ptolemaic map of Persia appears on folio 47, and its modern map in folio 48. Both maps are a reprint of those appeared in the 1561 Venice edition. The verso-left of both maps contains descriptions in Latin and is, therefore, easily recognizable from the 1561 edition. Verso-right is blank. The related descriptions and tables appear on pages 206-216.[118,119]

[118] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), pp. 56-57

[119] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Venice, 1562. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.b.4

E. 30 / PTOL 10c-I E. 31 / PTOL 10c-II
Atlas: Venice; Ziletti, Ruscelli; 1564; 2nd Latin Edition. Old Map (Ptol 10c-I): Tabvla Asiae V; 18 × 24 cm; New Map (Ptol 10c-II): Persia Nvova Tavola; 18 × 24.5 cm

This edition of the Ptolemy atlas consist of the unsold copies of the 1562 Latin edition (PTOL 10b) by Valgrisi with a new title, published by Giordano Ziletti and, therefore, the maps and text are the same as in the 1562 edition. This edition is very rare, and there is no copy of it in the British Library.[120]

[120] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), p. 57



Pl. 27 (Map: E. 27 / PTOL 10a-II); size: 18 × 24.5 cm. Modern map of Persia, by Valgrisi & Ruscelli, Venice, 1561. From the Author's Collection: CA 62

E. 32 / PTOL 10d-I E. 33 / PTOL 10d-II Atlas: Venice; Ziletti, Ruscelli; 1564; 2nd Italian Edition. Old Map (PTOL 10d-I): Tabvla Asiae V; 18 × 24 cm. New Map (PTOL 10d-II): Persia Nvova Tavola; 18 × 24.5 cm

This atlas is the second Italian edition of Ruscelli's Ptolemy. It is a reprint of Valgrisi's 1561 edition. Some of the unused original sheets of Valgrisi's atlas may have been used in this edition which has a new title page. The two maps of Persia are the same as in the 1561 edition.[121,122]

[121] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), pp. 58-59

[122] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Venice, 1564. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.b.5

E. 34 / Ptol 10e-I E. 35 / PTOL 10e-II Atlas: Venice; Ziletti, Ruscelli; 1574; 3rd Italian Edition. Old Map (PTOL 10e-I): Tabvla Asiae V; 18 × 24 cm. New Map (PTOL 10e-II): Persia Nvova Tavola; 18 × 24.5 cm

This atlas is the third Italian edition of Ruscelli's Ptolemy, corrected by Giovanni Malombra. The maps are the same with a few minute alterations, like shading of mountains. The descriptions on versos have been slightly changed. The modern map of Persia appears in the first section of the book, and the old Ptolemaic map in the latter section. The related text is on pages 270-281.[123,124]

[123] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), p. 60-62

[124] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Venice, 1562. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.b.6

Group Ptol-11, Cologne, Mercator Plates

E. 36 / PTOL 11a
Atlas: Cologne; Mercator; 1578; Latin
Map: Asiae V Tab; 34.5 × 46 cm

This is the first edition of Ptolemy's atlas with maps engraved by Gerard Mercator. The engravings could well be the finest ever cut for Ptolemy's *Geographia*. These Mercator maps were reprinted for the 1584, 1605 and 1619 editions. No text is included in this edition, but an extended place-index is added.

The map of Persia includes an impressive cartouche. The tiny title above the upper rule reads: 'ASIAE V TAB'; map size: 34.5 × 46 cm, page size: 41.5 × 53.5 cm; cities shown by a circle and a building symbol; verso-left contains brief information about some of the provinces and the co-ordinates of a few places, verso-right is blank.[125,126]

[125] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), pp. 62-64
[126] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Cologne, 1578. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.d.14

E. 37 / PTOL 11b Pl. 28
Atlas: Cologne; Mercator; 1584; *Geographia*; Latin. Map: Asiae V Tab; 34 × 46 cm

This Ptolemy atlas is the second Mercator edition, edited by Arnold Mylius, who dedicated the work to Ortelius. However, it is the first Mercator edition which contains Ptolemy's text, based on Pirckheimer's Latin translation, edited by Villanovus (Servetus).

The map of Persia is unchanged (See E. 36 / PTOL 11a), and the related Latin text can be found on pp.73-76.[127,128]

[127] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), pp. 64-67
[128] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Cologne, 1584. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.d.16

E. 38 / PTOL 11c
Atlas: Frankfurt and Amsterdam; Hondius, Mercator Plates; 1605; Latin & Greek
Map: Asiae V Tab; 34 × 46 cm

This is the first Ptolemy atlas to have the full text in both Latin and Greek. The maps were printed from the Mercator plates, bought by Hondius in 1604. Petrus Montanus edited the text, and Hondius mentions in the preface that Petrus Bertius also collaborated in the production of this edition.

The map of Persia is the same as in the two previous Mercator editions with the same cartouche, but the lettering of the descriptions on the verso is different.[129,130]

[129] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), pp. 78-79
[130] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Frankfurt, 1605. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.e.1

E. 39 / PTOL 11d
Atlas: Leyden; Elzevir & Hondius, Mercator Plates; 1618-19; Latin & Greek
Map: Asiae V Tab; 34 × 46 cm

This fourth Mercator's edition consists of two volumes. Ptolemy's *Geography* forms the first volume, edited by Petrus Bertius. It is based on the 1605 edition (PTOL 11c) with parallel Greek and Latin texts and Mercator's Ptolemaic maps.

The map of Persia is the same as in three previous Mercator editions (PTOL 11a to 11c) with the same cartouche. On the verso-left the list of provinces and co-ordinates remain, but the short description is omitted. The related bilingual text (Greek and Latin) can be found on pages 168-175. Volume two is dated 1619 and contains Ortelius-type new maps, but none of Persia.[131,132]

[131] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), pp. 83-84
[132] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geography*, Leiden, 1618. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.e.2

Group Ptol-12, The Netherlands

E. 40 / PTOL 12a
Atlas; Franeker, Utrecht; Strick & Halma, Mercator Plates; 1695; Latin Inscriptions
Map: Asiae V Tab; 34 × 46 cm

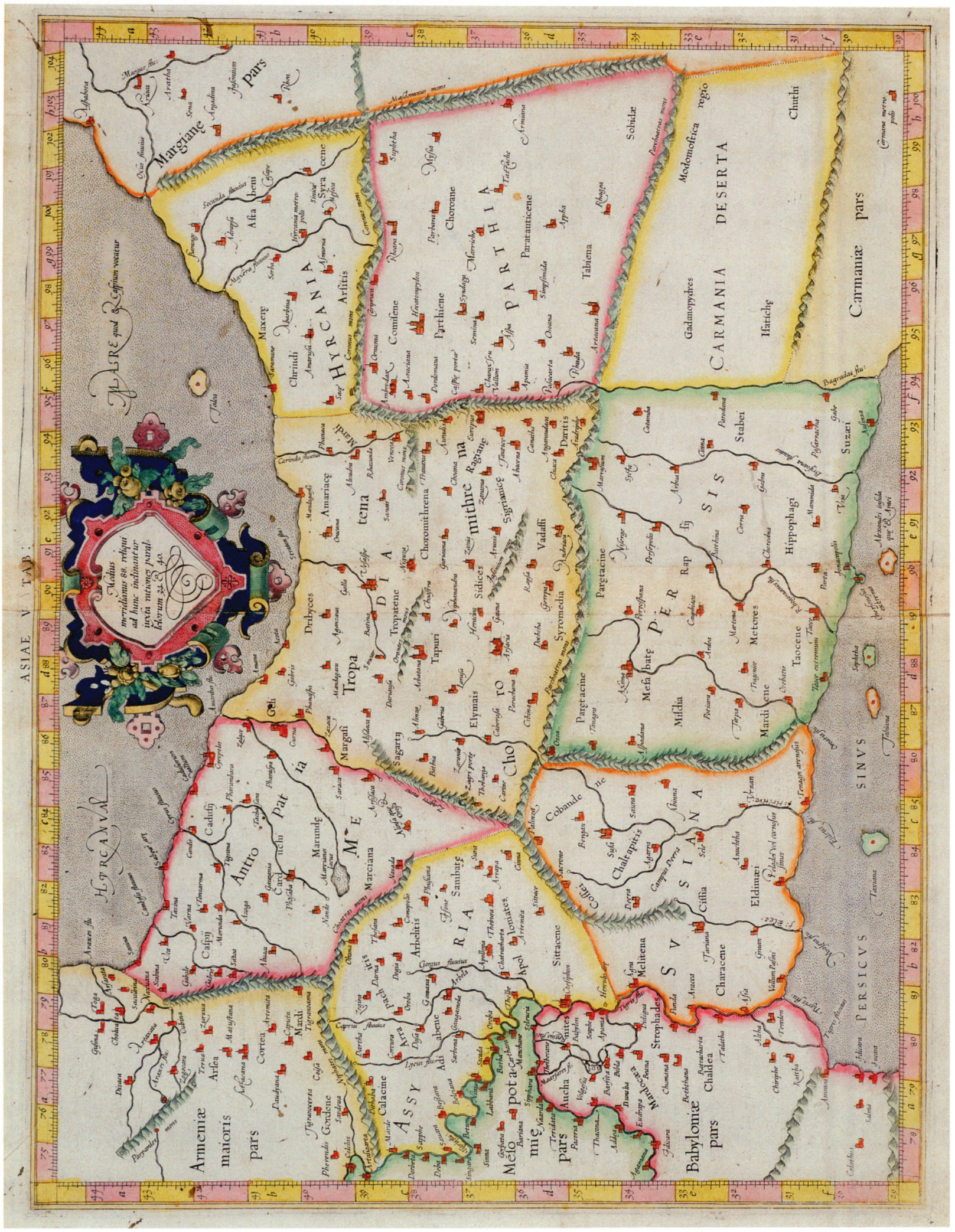
Mercator's 28 Ptolemy maps have been reissued in this edition without text. They have been reworked, and a new cartouche has replaced the old one. The map of Persia remains the same as in previous Mercator Ptolemy editions (See PTOL 11a to 11d) with a new and simpler cartouche containing the title, names of the provinces, etc.; verso is blank. There is no copy of this rare edition in the British Library.[133,134]

[133] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), p. 88
[134] Copy of the RGS seen: Map Room: 4.H.33

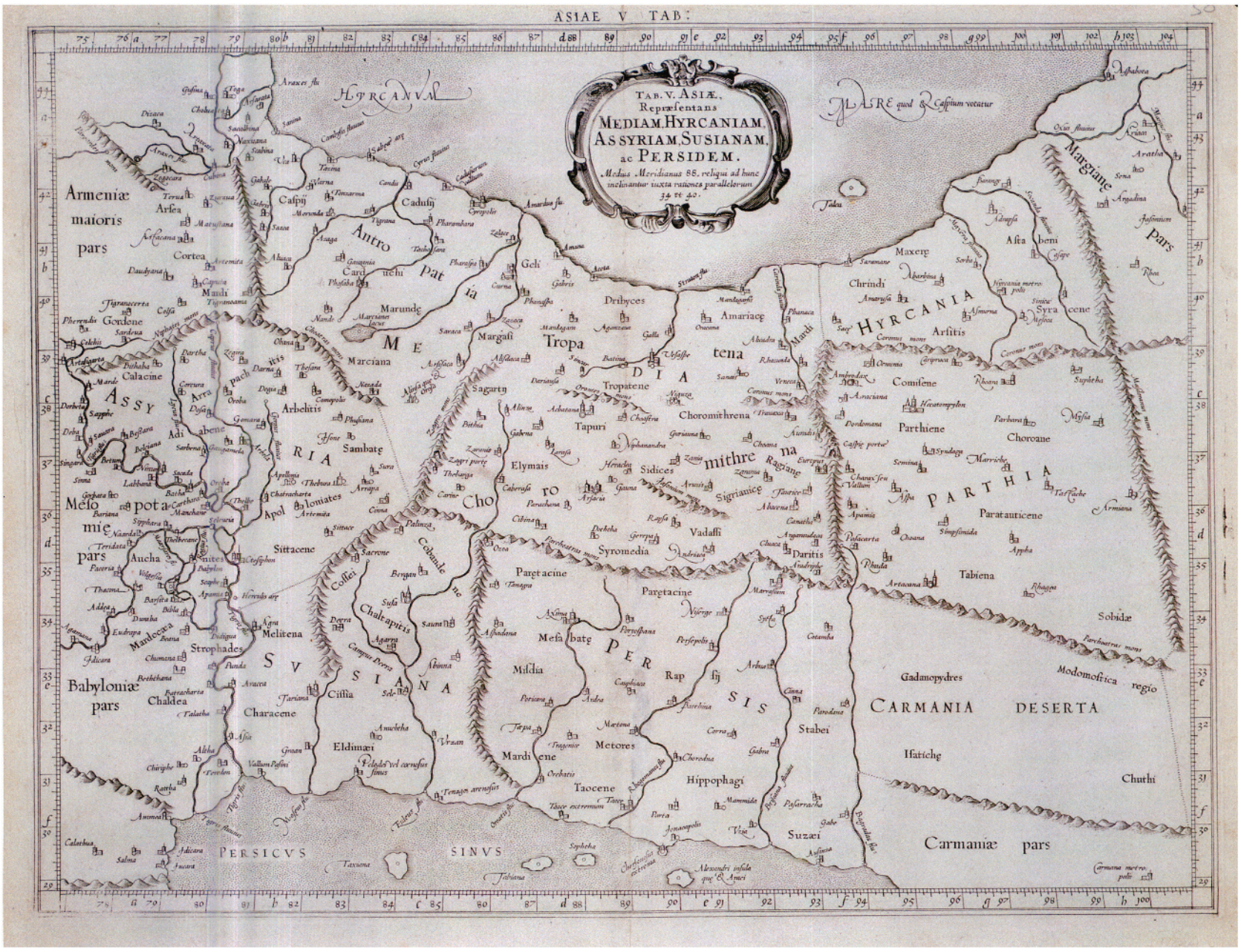
E. 41 / PTOL 12b
Atlas: Utrecht; Halma & Vande Water, Mercator Plates; 1698; Latin Map: Asiae V Tab; 34 × 46 cm

This is a reprint of the 1695 edition. The map of Persia is the same as PTOL 12a.[135,136]

[135] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), p. 91
[136] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Utrecht, 1698. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.e.3



Pl. 28 (Map: E. 37 / PTOL 11b); size: 35 × 46 cm. Ptolemaic Map of Persia by Gerard Mercator, Cologne, 1584. From the Author's Collection: CA 67



Pl. 29 (Map: E. 43 / PTOL 12d); size: 34 × 46 cm. The last Ptolemaic map of Persia from the Mercator copperplate, 1730, Amsterdam. From the Author's Collection: CA 102

E. 42 / PTOL 12c
Atlas: Amsterdam, Utrecht; Halma & Vande Water, Mercator Plates; 1704; Latin; (Separate Edition: Leyden; Boutestyn; 1704)
Map: Asiae V Tab; 34 × 46 cm

These are two reprints or reissues of the 1698 edition (PTOL 12b). The first atlas was published by Halma and Vande Water in Utrecht, with the co-operation of Leonard Strick of Franeker. The second atlas by Boutestyn appeared in Leyden in the same year. The map of Persia remained the same.[137,138]

[137] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), p. 91

[138] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Amsterdam, 1704. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.e.4

E. 43 / PTOL 12d Pl. 29
Atlas: Amsterdam; Wetstein and Smith, Mercator Plates; 1730;
Latin Map: Asiae V Tab; 34 × 46 cm

This atlas is the last 18th century edition of Ptolemy's *Geography*. It is based on the 1695 edition, with some of the Mercator copperplates reworked. The map of Persia remained intact.[139,140]

[139] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), p. 91-92

[140] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Amsterdam, 1730. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.e.5



Pl. 30 (Map: E. 44 / PTOL 13a-I); size: 12.5 × 17 cm. Magini's version of the Ptolemaic map of Persia, Venice, 1596. From the Author's Collection: CA 37

Group Ptol-13, Magini

Atlas: PTOL 13a-I & 13a-II; Venice; Galignani, Magini; 1596; 1st Latin Edition

This small size atlas is a new Latin edition, edited by Giovanni Antonio Magini of Padua who annotated Ptolemy's text and wrote a new text for the modern maps. The maps have been engraved by Girolamo Porro. The plates were re-engraved for the Latin editions of Cologne 1597 & 1598 and Arnhem 1617, but the same plates were used in Galignani's Italian editions of Venice 1598 and Padua 1621.[141,142]

E. 44 / PTOL 13a-I Pl. 30
Map: Tabvla Asiae V; 12.5 × 17 cm

The old Ptolemaic map of Persia is on folio 20-verso; title above the upper rule; the map engraving is turned 90 degrees anti-clockwise; page size: 23 × 16 cm. The description, entitled 'ASIAE TABVLA V (misprinted X) can be found on folio 21-recto. Verso of the map contains description of the previous map, and verso of the description shows the next map. For the related text see folios 141-146.

E. 45 / PTOL 13a-II Pl. 31
Map: Persiae Regnvm Sive Sophorvm Imperivm; 12.5 × 17.5 cm

This new map of Persia is printed on folio 245-verso; title above the upper rule, engraving is turned 90 degrees anti-clockwise; page size: 23 × 16 cm; the whole of the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf can be seen on this map.

Text under the title 'PERSICI SEU SOPHORUM IMPERII DESCRIPTIO' [Description of Persia or Safavid Empire] describes 13 districts, six more than the previous texts (folios 246-251).

[141] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulus), pp. 67-68

[142] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Venice, 1596. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.b.7


PERSIÆ REGNVM SIVE SOPHORVM IMPERIVM.
MARE HYRCANVM sive Caspium.
Ducis Moscouiæ siue Russiae Imperatoris confinia.
Tartariæ pars.
Armenia.
Seruan.
Arzerum.
Sarch.
Diarbech.
Desertū Beriara.
ARABIA DESERTA.
Sinus Persicus
Baharem.
AYAMAN olim
ARABIA FOELIX.
TVRCICI IMPERII PARS. Mengrelia.
Ormus.
Hor. præsidium Regis Ormuzij.
MARE INDICVM olim RVBRVM
Zagatai Tart.
Samarchandi
Sirisitur.
Occage.
Bigul Desertum.
Giecum.
Tacalistan
Charasan.
Bedanebalch
Badaglan.
Corassan.
Candahar.
Sigistan.
Cabul.
Chirman
Desertū Mongin
Techisandan monz.
Guadel.
Erachaian.
Guzarate.
Macran.
Ormus.
Moschetto.
Ponta Arzilinga.
Diul.
Surat.
Gambaia.
Baroche.
Serchich
Deulaga.
Tartariæ Lahor. pars.
Chuche.
Velualing.
TARTARIAE SIVE IMPERII MAGNI CHAMI PARS.
INDIA INTRA GANGEM
nunc INDOSTAN.
Indu, olim Indus fl.
Ardauat.
Masuite.
Reitábury.
Bilber.
Loaraz.
Malcin.
Sostun.
Bengir.
Chabentari.
Charabach.
Siarane.
Gelfelen.
Chesmur.
Nangracot Mons.
Escalcand.
Dalaguer M.
Sablestan.
Tochte.
Milican.
Cariocare.
Endras.
Basiar.
Biruſen.
Mechdarizari M.
Colbocharan M.
Perseo.
Vanas Mons.
Turses.
Sedæ.
Mut.
Camulen
Ceilechi.
Arabi fl.
Chir fl.
Zire.
Timochan.
Circan.
Desertum Lut.
Rouer.
Cabis.
Semil.
Bidelæg.
Bardi.
Bédarcp.
Angua.
Gonga.
Doá
Pular.
Secchc.
Calara.
Calamate.
Ardauar.
Patanizi.
Pasir.
Chindu
Adbil.
Casaar.
Samma.
Pate.
Taraper.
Gandina.
Mosul.
Erbel.
Timar.
Cusis.
Abadan.
Vrracha.
Lassa.
Azichis.
Sfacan.
Sifras.
Farsi.
Berdesil.
Lar.
Niſsa.
Caseran.
Bini.
Hirdena.
Bustach.
Panet.
Nudaser.
Sadami.
Cain.
Cor.
Serchа.
Basti.
Mosa.
Rabia.
Arzen.
Vrchia.
Calmata.
Sirat fl.
Sinus.
Euphrates
Tigris fl.
Choaspes fl.
Gilan.
Pandi ris.
Lac. Argis.
Rasti.
Mosa fl.
Bielis.
Choeiat R.
Gioche lacus.
Chaldiran campus.
Ponti Euxini Pars.
Caspium
Caraccus.
Citraca n.
Paganso.
Cheſel fl.
Cant.
Occrra.
Terras
Maurenacher.
Simina.
Salona lacus.
Tá berlan regia.
Mora.
Chiargan.
Sim.
Coman.
Tauais
Sachi.
Etaican.
Espu nuches.
Lacus.
Bigul.
Isigia
Cheng.
Cax.
Ariandar
Turdachsan.
Farsan.
Gerin.
Termen.
Ciarcian.
Vergirt.
Mogalachsu.
Aesu.
Cotan.
Potn.
Safanian.
Cicugiend.
Asrusen.
Calba.
Ciarcian.
Lop.
Mugu.
Germop.
Varcand.
Talcatan
Chelidar.
Sarax.
Chalibgne fl.
Eglilim fl.
Mesandaran.
Ruriſiritur Deſertum
Mitrene fl.
Eri fl.
Serusar.
Lere.
Medrcheni.
Buca ra.
Corus.
Taurus
Sachi.
Espu nuches.
Lacus.
Bigul.
Desertum
Giecum.
Cheng.
Cax.
Ariandar
Turdachsan.
Charasan.
Tacalistan
Gerin.
Asareſt.
Sermanigan.
Tarestanp eristan.
Zariar.
Mesat.
Cusu.
Indion.
Gion.
Caris.
Bangoch.
Burgis M.
Burgian.
Oberargis fl.
Balan fl.
Bedanebalch
Badaglan.
Milican.
Escalcand.
Dalaguer M.
Nangracot Mons.
Sablestan.
Tochte.
Mugan.
Taran.
Vmdas.
Zoara.
Casmin
Rey.
Arach.
Langer.
Capacop.
Beabanet deſertum.
Chiutzliur M.
Calchaſtá.
Corcar chistan.
Endras.
Basiar.
Biruſen.
Cariocare.
Chesmur.
Gelfelen.
Charabach.
Siarane.
Chabul.
Alima.
Vche.
Biguis.
Bimaru lac.
Asian.
Multan.
Timochan.
Sapuragam.
Indu.
Sostun.
Malcin.
Loaraz.
Reitábury.
Scarpa.
Bilber.
Sind.
Bengir.
Chabentari.
Indu, olim Indus fl.
Ardauat.
Masuite.
Casaar.
Adbil.
Diul.
Serchich
Deulaga.
Cambaia.
Baroche.
Surat.
Gandina.
Taraper.
Pate.
Samma.
Chindu
Pasir.
Patanizi.
Ardauar.
Calamate.
Calara.
Guadel.
Bilguri.
Rugam.
Guzarate.
Scarpa.
Reitábury.
Bilber.
Loaraz.
Malcin.
Sostun.
Bengir.
Chabentari.
Charabach.
Siarane.
Chabul.
Cabul.
Chesmur.
Gelfelen.
Nangracot Mons.
Escalcand.
Dalaguer M.
Sablestan.
Tochte.
Milican.
Cariocare.
Endras.
Basiar.
Biruſen.
Mechdarizari M.
Colbocharan M.
Perseo.
Vanas Mons.
Turses.
Sedæ.
Mut.
Camulen
Ceilechi.
Arabi fl.
Chir fl.
Zire.
Timochan.
Circan.
Desertum Lut.
Rouer.
Cabis.
Semil.
Bidelæg.
Bardi.
Bédarcp.
Angua.
Gonga.
Doá
Pular.
Secchc.
Calara.
Calamate.
Ardauar.
Patanizi.
Pasir.
Chindu
Adbil.
Casaar.
Samma.
Pate.
Taraper.
Gandina.
Surat.
Baroche.
Cambaia.
Deulaga.
Serchich
Diul.
Ponta Arzilinga.
Moschetto.
Ormus.
Hor. præsidium Regis Ormuzij.
MARE INDICVM olim RVBRVM
Baharem.
Sinus Persicus
Pular.
Secchc.
Guadel.
Erachaian.
Guzarate.
Macran.
Ormus.
Moschetto.
Ponta Arzilinga.
Diul.
Surat.
Gambaia.
Baroche.
Serchich
Deulaga.
Cambaia.
Ardauat.
nunc INDOSTAN.
INDIA INTRA GANGEM
Indu, olim Indus fl.
Masuite

E. 50 / PTOL 13d-I E. 51 / PTOL 13d-II
Atlas: Cologne; Keschedt, Magini; 1608;
3rd Latin Edition. Map-old (PTOL 13d-I):
Tabvla Asiae V; 12.5 × 17 cm
Map-modern (PTOL 13d-II): Persiae Regnvm
Sive Sophorvm Imperivm; 12.5 × 17.5 cm

This atlas is a reprint of the Cologne Latin edition 1597 (PTOL 13b). Peter Keschedt used the same plates as the Cologne, 1597 edition, changing the description on the verso of the maps slightly.[147,148]

[147] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), p. 80
[148] Atlas seen:Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Cologne, 1608. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.b.10

E. 52 / PTOL 13e-I E. 53 / PTOL 13e-II
Atlas: Arnhem; Janssonius, Magini; 1617;
4th Latin Edition. Map-old (PTOL 13e-I):
Tabvla Asiae V; 12.5 × 17 cm
Map-modern (PTOL 13e-II): Persiae Regnvm
Sive Sophorvm Imperivm; 12.5 × 17.5 cm

This is Magini's fourth Latin edition, published by Joannes Janssonius (Jan Janszoon), and was edited by Gaspar Ens. The maps are from the same plates used in the Cologne 1597 (PTOL 13b) and Cologne 1608 (PTOL 13d) editions. The notes on the versos differ in some of the minor details.[149,150]

[149] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), p. 83
[150] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Arnhem, 1617. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.b.11

E. 54 / PTOL 13f-I E. 55 / PTOL 13f-II
Atlas: Padua; Galignani, Magini; 1621;
2nd Italian Edition. Map-old (PTOL 13f-I):
Tabvla Asiae V; 12.5 × 17 cm
Map-modern (Ptol 13f-II): Persiae Regnvm Sive
Sophorvm Imperivm; 12.5 × 17.5 cm

This is a reprint of the Venice 1598 Italian edition. The maps are from the same plates. The text about the Fifth map of Asia is on folios 47 to 50, and about the modern map of Persia on folios 179-181.[151,152]

[151] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), pp. 86-88
[152] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Padua, 1621, Italian. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.c.8

Group ptol-14, sessa venice

E. 56 / PTOL 14a-I E. 57 / PTOL 14 a-II
Atlas: Venice; Sessa, Ruscelli; 1598;
4th Italian Edition. Map PTOL 14a-I:
Tabvla Asiae V; 18 × 24.5 cm
Map Ptol 14a-II: Persia Nvova Tavola;
18 × 24.5 cm

This is the fourth edition of Ruscelli's Italian translation (1st edition: Venice, 1561, see PTOL 10) of Ptolemy. The maps in this edition are based on the earlier Ruscelli plates, which have been reworked, with some small decorative features like ships, fish, etc. added.[153,154]

For the Ptolemaic map of Persia (PTOL 14a-I) see folios 136 verso and 137 recto. Engraving size:18 × 24.5 cm, folio size: 23 × 31 cm; description on the Fifth Map on the folio 136 recto. For the new map of Persia (PTOL 14a-II) see folios 115 verso and 116-recto; engraving:18 × 24.5 cm, folio: 24 × 31.5 cm; description on folio 116- verso, extending to the next folio-recto.

[153] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), pp. 74-75
[154] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Venice, 1598, Italian. Copy of the BL, RB: 302.K.13

E. 58 / PTOL 14b-I E. 59 / PTOL 14 b-II
Atlas: Venice; Sessa, Ruscelli; 1599;
5th Italian Edition.
Map Ptol 14b-I: Tabvla Asiae V; 18 × 24.5 cm.
Map Ptol 14b-II: Persia Nvova Tavola;
18 × 24.5 cm

This is a re-issue of Sessa 1598 edition with a new title page, using the original sheets. The maps are the same in both editions.[155,156]

[155] *Ptolemy's Greece* (B. I.: Finopoulos), p. 77
[156] Atlas seen: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Venice, 1599, Italian. Copy of the BL: Maps C.1.b.9

Note: The Stevens Book[157] may also be helpful for a quick review of the history of the Ptolemaic atlases.

[157] *Ptolemy's Geography* (B. I.: Stevens H N)

CHAPTER TWO

GENERAL AND REGIONAL MAPS OF PERSIA

Historical Background

During our chosen time-span the Safavids, Afsharids, Zands, and Qajars ruled Persia.[158-163]

The Safavid Dynasty, 1502-1736

Shah Isma'il I, the founder of the Safavid dynasty, came from an influential religious clan. He ascended the throne in 1502 at Tabriz (his capital) when he was only sixteen, and united nearly all the Persian states under his rule. He established 'Shia' as the state religion to confront the Ottomans who, as ruling Islamic (Sunni) caliphs, were claiming sovereignty over all the Islamic states. He died in 1523 leaving a new Persian Empire for his heirs called 'Safavid Kingdom' translated into Latin as 'Sophorum Regnum', which was reminiscent of the ancient Persian empires.

The Safavids were seeking military and commercial relations with the European kingdoms of the time to defeat the Ottomans, their common enemy. Thus, during the reign of the Safavids, which lasted 234 years, numerous European envoys, delegations and individuals visited Persia and travelled particularly through the western half of the country. They were usually well received by the Persians, returning with new information in all fields, including history and geography.

In 1554 the second Safavid sovereign, Shah Tahmasb, moved his capital to Qazvin, a city with a more central position and more suitable for military and administrative purposes. He encouraged arts and crafts, such as carpet weaving, on the scale of a state industry and strengthened the kingdom during his long reign of 53 years. He died in 1576.

At the beginning of the Safavids' reign, Afonso de Albuquerque from Portugal reached the Persian Gulf with his powerful navy (1507) and conquered the island of Hormoz (Hurmuz). He constructed a castle and port on this small island giving him control of the whole of the Persian Gulf. Albuquerque must have surveyed the shores and islands of the Persian Gulf, constructing a number of charts and maps, which have not survived. However, a few later Portuguese manuscript charts have reached us, two of which (c.1630) are described in this volume (E. 413 & E. 414).

The most prominent sovereign of the Safavids, Shah Abbas the Great (**Fig. 2**), acceded to throne in 1587. He ruled for 41 years until 1628, during which the Safavid kingdom reached its zenith. Shah Abbas established direct contacts with Europe for trade. In 1598, he moved his capital from Qazvin to Isfahan (Ispahan), which was more centrally located for controlling the whole country and for communicating with the trade outlets of the Persian Gulf.

Isfahan remained the capital of the country for nearly 140 years. (**Pl. 32**) Shah Abbas replanned and rebuilt the city, making it one of the largest and most beautiful of the world at that time. As a fitting centre for his capital, he created the immense 'Maydan-i-Shah' [King Square], a courtyard that measures 512 by 159 metres, larger than 'Place de Concorde' in Paris.



Fig. 2. Shah Abbas the Great, engraved by C Heath from an original Persian painting and published in London by John Murray in March 1, 1815. *From The History of Persia*, B. I.: Malcolm *Sir* John, vol. 1, between pp. 524 and 525. By Permission of the British Library: OIOC: X 699, vol. 1



Pl. 32. Isfahan, by J Janssonius from his *Theatrum Urbium* (town books), Amsterdam, 1657; size: 41 × 51 cm. From the Author's Collection: CA 38



Fig. 3. Sir Anthony Sherley, engraved by Joseph Brown. Courtesy of Diana and Malcolm Young (Diana is a descendant of the Sherley Brothers)



Fig. 4. Sir Robert Sherley (c. 1581-1628), painted by Sir Anthony van Dyck. By Permission of Petworth House, The Egremont Collection (The National Trust), photographed by Roy Fox, the National Trust Photo Library

According to Chardin, the city at the height of its power had 162 mosques and several churches, 48 colleges, 273 public baths and more than 1802 caravanserais (hostels). Such a splendid Isfahan, depicted and described in some of the European town atlases, history books and travel accounts, attracted many adventurous Europeans to visit Persia and admire its capital. Fortunately, many of the major historical buildings of Isfahan have been preserved, making it at present the most visited tourist attraction of the country, alongside the remnants of Persepolis.

In early seventeenth century the British arrived in the Persian Gulf. In 1622 Shah Abbas engaged English help to oust the Portuguese from the Island of Hormoz, putting an end to the Portuguese presence in the region and their related cartographic activities.

Persia prospered during the reign of Shah Abbas. The old-fashioned tribal military units were replaced by a standing army, trained and equipped on European lines with the advice of Robert Sherley who was an English adventurer versed in artillery tactics. The Sherley brothers Anthony and Robert (**Figs. 3** and **4**), accompanied by a party of gunsmiths (cannon founders), reached Qazvin in 1598 via Aleppo and Baghdad, and served the court of Shah Abbas in both Qazvin and Isfahan (See E. 92).

During the reign of Shah Safi (**Fig. 5**) who ruled 1628-1642, Prince Fredrick III of Gottorf (Holstein) in northern Germany dispatched a trade mission to the Safavid court via Moscow, with Adam Olearius (**Fig. 6**) as its secretary. They travelled through Azerbaijan, Qom and Kashan, arriving in Isfahan in August 1637. This mission was unsuccessful in its commercial aims, and returned to Germany empty-handed. However, the travel account of Adam Olearius with a new map of Persia, published in 1646, proved to be a great success.

Gastaldi's map covering Persia, entitled 'Prima Parte Del Asia' (1559, Venice, see E. 60) served as the first transitional map, replacing the Ptolemaic tradition of mapmaking with the Post-Renaissance and Baroque discipline. The Olearius map of 1646 constitutes the second transitional map, this time from the Baroque period to the age of Enlightenment. Until the mid-seventeenth century, the Caspian Sea had an oval shape, as suggested by Ptolemy and followed by Gastaldi and Dutch cartographers like Ortelius, Hondius, Kaerius, Janssonius and others. They produced attractive maps of Persia, usually entitled 'Persici sive Sophorum Regnum', with the Caspian depicted as an oval. Olearius, however, navigating the western shores of the Caspian Sea himself and benefiting from the indigenous geographical information, probably was the first to dispute this dominant legacy of Ptolemy.

Olearius writes in his travel account: "...the length of the [Caspian] Sea is not, as till now shown on maps, from east to west, but from north to south, and the width from east to west". He reveals that many of his good friends at the University of Leipzig, after having seen the first edition of his travel account, wrote to him to reject the new shape of the Caspian Sea, for it



Fig. 5. Shah Safi, from Olearius's Travel Account, 1696 edition. By Permission of the Royal Geographical Society: Library, Hotz Collection, 9/84.h.9



Fig. 6. Adam Olearius, from his Travel Account, 1696 edition. By permission of the Royal Geographical Society: Library, Hotz Collection, 9/84.h.9

was contrary to the opinion of nearly all the previous geographers. "However, because I have acquired better information, I am entitled to ignore their views. Only because Dionysius Alexandrinus has erroneously depicted the Caspian Sea in that [oval] form, all the others, none of them having seen the Sea, followed him." he wrote.

The new shape of this Sea had a big impact on the extension and geographical position of northern Persia on maps. In the Ptolemaic maps, the latitude of the southern shores of the Caspian Sea has been 40° to 41° north, instead of an average of 37°. This error affected the whole of the northern boundary of the country. Olearius was the first to rectify this error and bring the map of the upper part of Persia closer to its real shape. It is noteworthy that when Janssonius published the travel account of Olearius in 1651 in Amsterdam, he did not trust the new rectangular shape of this Sea, and, therefore, allowed himself to replace Olearius's map with one of his own, in which the Caspian is depicted as an oval. (See E. 81 and 161).

As mentioned, during the Safavid period, numerous European travellers and delegations visited Persia and later many of them published their adventures in the form of a history book or travel account. Many of these publications contained new geographical information, sketches, town plans, route maps, etc., which helped the European cartographers to correct and improve their maps of Persia. A good example of such travellers is Jean Chardin of France, who spent his later life in England, where he was knighted by King Charles II. He was born in 1643 in Paris, and visited Persia for the first time in 1665 during the reign of Shah Abbas II. He was present in Isfahan in 1667 when the old monarch died and Shah Soleyman acceded to the throne. In 1670 he returned to France and published an account of the coronation of Shah Soleyman. In 1673 he visited Persia for the second time, and travelled the country extensively for four years, returning to France in 1677. He mastered the Persian language, and with the help of his painter, Grelo who was employed from Constantinople, prepared numerous sketches, plans and maps

of Persian towns and historical monuments and sites. In 1711 his 11-volume travel account and description of Persia and its people, cities, etc.—perhaps the most resourceful, detailed and attractive document of its kind—was published in Amsterdam in French.

After the Olearius map received wide acceptance during the second half of the seventeenth century, general maps of Persia, particularly those produced in France, were gradually improved. A sudden advance, however, occurred in the early 1720s, when Peter the Great of Russia employed Carl Vanderden and his team of professionals from the Netherlands to conduct a comprehensive survey of the Caspian Sea, providing them with surveying ships and the required modern equipment and tools. Vanderden began his work in 1719 and completed his task in 1721, producing a near perfect and detailed chart. His results reached west European cartographers before Russia could publish this new and advanced chart of the largest inland sea of the world. Johann Baptist Homann of Nuremberg was one of the first cartographers to produce a new detailed map of Persia 'Imperii Persici...' in 1724, with the correct shape of the Caspian Sea. (See E. 169)

A further hurdle in the way of mapping Persia during the Safavid period was the changing external (international) boundaries of the empire. In particular, the north- eastern and eastern frontiers were vague and unsettled. European cartographers reacted differently to this problem. Some did not mark the boundaries at all. Others marked the northwestern and western boundaries only, as they were better known. A third group relied on guesswork or unreliable information, drawing imaginary boundary lines. In the first two cases, colourists chose a few rivers, mountain chains, etc. at their own discretion as the eastern boundaries of Persia, purely for colouring purposes. Such boundaries have no historical bases, and should not be trusted. It is also noteworthy that most of the boundaries of Persia in the Safavid period were never settled, or precisely known and, therefore, cartographers and colourists are hardly to blame for their mistakes.

The Safavids, by making 'Shia' the state religion, established a close relation with the religious hierarchy, yielding to the restrictions imposed by them on scientific research and development. As a result, though the Safavids encouraged trade and arts and crafts, they did not support scientific work. Their interest in cartography seems to have been limited to those maps and charts required for military and religious purposes. Persian medieval maps were still being improved and reproduced but, in many cases, the cartographer's name was not permitted to appear on the map. Many geographical works were dedicated to the sovereigns or governors, without the author's name being recorded.

Thus, indigenous Persian cartography, which was flourishing during the ninth to fifteenth centuries, declined rapidly. This decline coincided with the European Renaissance, the reconstruction of the Ptolemaic maps and the age of discovery. Consequently, the Persian native cartography was increasingly influenced by the new European traditions of mapmaking, losing its originality. Most of the Persian mapmakers of the Safavid period were insignificant in terms of novelty and creativity; the only notable native cartographer of this period was Muhammad Sadiq Isfahani (d. 1651), the author of *Shahid-i-Sadiq* [The Truthful Witness]. This work, also referred to as *The Persian Atlas*, comprises a world map and thirty-two regional maps. These maps have not been described in this volume as I believe that they are updated Persian medieval maps which should be included and explained in a separate volume alongside many other indigenous Persian maps, produced during the Middle Ages. The Persian mapmakers of this period, contrary to their Turkish counterparts, did not attempt to copy and translate any European map of Persia.

The last Safavid king Shah Sultan Husayn (ruled 1694-1722) was of a religious temperament and greatly influenced by the divines. The conflicting advice of the clergy, added to his own procrastination, sealed the sudden and unexpected fate of the Safavid empire. Mahmud, a former Safavid vassal in Afghanistan, captured Isfahan and imprisoned and later murdered Shah Sultan Husayn.

The Afghan interlude was disastrous for Persia. In 1723 the Ottomans took advantage of the disintegration of the Safavid realm and invaded from the west, ravaging West Persia. Ibrahim Mutteferrika of Constantinople marked the Ottoman advances on his map 'Mamalik-i Iran' [The States of Iran] of 1729, with a Turkish inscription, translating in English as 'The Boundary of the Ottoman States' (See E. 405).

The Afsharid and the Zand Dynasties, 1736-1779

Nadir (Nader), an Afsharid Turkman from northern Khurasan (Khorasan), was eventually able to reunite Persia, a process he began on behalf of the Safavid Prince Tahmasb II. However, in 1736 he ended the Safavid rule, and proclaimed himself as the new king. Most of the time he was entangled in wars which secured him victory over the rebels and foreign invaders. His advances in India and capture of Delhi and Mughal Emperor's treasure enabled him to exempt his Persian subjects from taxes for three years. Nadir (**Fig. 7**) made Mash-had in the eastern province of Khurasan his capital. He was murdered in 1747, without being able to influence effectively the cultural and social conditions of the country.

Karim Khan (**Fig. 8**), the founder of the Zand dynasty, was a peaceful man. He gained power in 1750, and chose Shiraz in the southern province of Fars as his capital. He called himself 'Vakil al-Ra`aya' [the Attorney of the Subjects] rather than a king. His reign was also short (d. 1779), and did not allow him enough time to revive the stagnant scientific activities in different fields, including astronomy, geography and cartography.

Many European cartographers continued to call the country 'Safavid Kingdom' during the above period as they were apparently unaware of the political changes in Persia.

The Qajar Dynasty, 1779-1925

The Qajars were the last rulers of Persia in our chosen timespan. Indeed, the termination of their rule in 1925 is the end of our period of time, for the Pahlavis (1925-1979) started a new era and guided the country to the modern age. The Pahlavis established several geographical and cartographical institutions, which produced all sorts of maps and atlases in large quantities, the history of which can be only covered in a separate volume.

In 1785, Agha Muhammad Khan, the founder of the Qajar Dynasty, moved the capital to Teheran, then a small town with some 15000 population. Teheran, lying in the slope of Elburz Mountains north of the ancient city of Rey, proved later to possess enough natural resources for a rapid growth, and to have



Fig. 7. Nadir Shah Afshar, from *Atlas pour servir au Voyage dans l'Empire Othoman, l'Egypte et la Perse…*, by G A Olivier and others, Paris, 1800. By Permission of the British Library: Rare Books: 456.E.18, plate 36



Fig. 8. Karim Khan Zand, from *Atlas pour servir au Voyage dans l'Empire Othoman, l'Egypte et la Perse…*, by G A Olivier and others, Paris, 1800 By Permission of the British Library: Rare Books: 456.E.18, plate 37

a favourable central location for control and administration of the whole country. The name of the new capital was unknown to the West to such an extent that on numerous maps of Persia, Teheran was often not in its right position for many years to come, and was repeatedly misspelled as 'Tahiran' or 'Talurin' etc.

The second Qajar ruler (**Fig. 9**) Fath-Ali Shah (ruled 1797-1834) was drawn into European contacts of a diplomatic and military sort rather than of a kind that would introduce modernity in social, economic and scientific affairs, securing the welfare and prosperity of the nation. Even militarily, his European connections were of little help to him as he lost the Caucasus to Russia in 1813 by the Treaty of Golestan, and in 1828 by the Treaty of Turkmanchay. The latter gave the commercial and consular agents of Russia easy entrance to Persia, and this began a diplomatic rivalry between Russia and Britain that victimised Persia for a long period of time.

Muhammad Shah (ruled 1834-1848) tried to activate the government in a revival of the sources of production and to cement ties with lesser European powers, such as Spain and Belgium, as an alternative to Russo-British dominance, but little was achieved.

Nasir-al-Din Shah (ruled 1848-1896) made a last effort to regain the city of Herat, but in 1857 he was defeated (**Fig. 10**). The Qajar's monarchs were heavily relying on the Shia hierarchy for maintaining their power and, thus, the three visits of Nasir-al-Din Shah to Europe could not result in democratization of the old political system. His able chancellor Mirza Taqi Khan (Amir Kabir) was murdered by the Shah's agents in 1851, and the educated and democratically minded chancellor Husayn Khan Sepahsalar was removed from his post at the instigation of the Mullahs in 1873. He suppressed any movement seeking modernity, such as the Babi and Baha'i heterodoxies, and borrowed excessively from abroad to finance his expensive trips to Europe.

He nevertheless showed some interest in geography and maps, and even wrote a nine-page text about a seasonal lake lying between Teheran and Qom and serving as a reservoir for excessive precipitation. This article was translated into English by A Houtum Schindler, a German General then in the service of the Persian government, and published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*, London.[164]

As a result, a few Persian cartographers, benefiting from the European surveys and maps, and also using their own local geographical studies and reviews, produced a number of maps, with Persian inscriptions, and occasionally including a second language



Fig. 9. Futteh Aly Shah (Fath-Ali Shah Qajar) from The History of Persia, 1815 (B. I.: Malcolm *Sir* John, inserted between, pp. 314 and 315. By Permission of the British Library: OIOC, × 699, vol 2



Fig. 10. Nasir-al-Din Shah Qajar from the *Illustrated London News*, June 21, 1873. From the Author's Collection

such as French or English. For instance, Haji Mirza Hasan Fasai toured the province of Fars in 1857 and compiled a topographical map of that province, with Persian and French inscriptions. His map was presented in 1876 to Nasir-al-Din Shah, and upon the Shah's order, he composed a lengthy geographical treatise about Fars as a text for his map, entitled *Fars-Nami-yi Nasiri*. His map was finally printed in 1895 in Teheran. He noted on this rather large map that the latitudes and longitudes of the places were taken from the Scottish cartographer A K Johnston.

The first official map of Teheran (**Pl. 33**) was compiled and drawn in 1857 (76 × 92 cm, 1: 2880) by August Kržiž, a Czech officer, who was hired from the Austro-Hungarian Empire to teach at the 'Dar-al-Funun College' in Teheran. Two of his Persian students were involved as assistants in this cartographic project.

Other Persian maps of this period worth mentioning include a city map of 'Tabriz and Vicinity' by Muhammad-Reza Muhandis and Col. Qarajedaghi in 1880 (97 × 100 cm, 1: 8300), a new 'Map of expanded Teheran' by 'Abd-al-Ghaffar Najm-al-Mulk in 1891 (97 × 132 cm, 1: 4000), a map of 'Teheran County' by 'Abd-al-Razzaq Baghayiri in 1910 (74 × 118 cm, 1: 200 000) and a 'Map of Isfahan' by Capt. Sayyed Reza Khan in 1923. A few general maps of Persia produced by native cartographers in this period, have been described in this volume (See E. 401-404).

Although these and similar maps contained legend, scale, description, etc., and proved practical and useful, they were mainly based on the European surveys, and resembled a limited leisurely activity by some individuals. Even the new constitution of 1906, granted by Muzaffar-al-Din Shah to the nation, did not constitute a turning point in respect of modernisation of the country.

On the contrary, European mapping of Persia was considerably improved during the Qajar period. This development resulted mainly from new European surveys and from numerous expeditions and individual travels; most of them were eager to publish their reports and travel accounts. These publications contained hundreds of detailed district and route maps and sketches, such as 'The Map of Khurasan' by Lieut. Col. C. E. Stewart, printed in 1881 by Edward Weller for the *Proceedings of the RGS*, and 'The Karun River and Branches', compiled from the charts of Col. Chesney, Lieut. Selby and Capt. Clements, printed in 1890 by W and A K Johnston also for the *Proceedings of the RGS*, and many others.

The Orientalist Pierre Amédée Jaubert, who was sent by Napoleon Bonaparte to the Court of Persia in 1805, provided new geographical information on northwest Persia. This informa-



Pl. 33. The first official map of Teheran, by A Kržiž, Teheran, 1857; size: 76 × 92 cm. From the Author's Collection

tion enabled Lapie to produce a new map entitled 'Carte des Pays compris entre Constantinople et Teheran' to be attached to Jaubert's travel account *Voyage en Arménie et en Perse.*[165] Thereafter, General Mathieu Claude de Gardane, with a large delegation, was dispatched by Napoleon to the Court of Fath-Ali Shah. He travelled through the country extensively from 1807 to 1809 and gathered, among other things, new and detailed geographical information.

A Russian expedition, supervised by Nikolai V Khanykof (Khanikoff), travelled through northwestern Persia from 1851 to 1855 and in Khurasan from 1858 to 1859, and provided new material, to be used by Western cartographers for correcting, revising and renewing their maps of the northern provinces of Persia. Heinrich Kiepert drew a new map of the province of Azerbaijan (1: 800 000, Berlin, 1862), using this material, and J Sulzer prepared a map in order to show the route of the 'Russian Scientific Expedition in Khorasan' (1: 3 350 000, Berlin, 1860). The German contribution to the mapping of Persia was mainly based on Russian and British surveys.

During the 19th century, which is considered as the golden age of British cartography, many British cartographers produced new maps of Persia and the Persian Gulf. A comprehensive survey of the shores and islands of the Persian Gulf was carried out during 1820-1829 by the Bombay Marine, and resulted in the production of 31 charts and harbour plans. This collection of charts, called 'East India Company Charts of the Persian Gulf', was supported by textual descriptions and coastal views in watercolour[166].

Nearly all of the notable British general maps of Persia, produced during the Qajar period, have been described in this volume. The large-scale maps of Southwest Asia with Persia sheets, constructed by the Survey of India, have also been included.

Several American cartographers were also active in mapping Persia during the Qajar period. However, they were mainly using the British maps of Persia, with added decorative margins, more attractive colouring, etc. It was only after World War II that American maps, based on new and precise surveys, conducted from aeroplanes and by satellites, appeared in ever-increasing numbers

During the Qajar period, the following special developments had a sizeable influence on Western mapping of Persia.

a) External Boundaries

The changing external boundaries of Persia have always been a problem for mapmakers. During the first half of the nineteenth century, the international frontiers of the country changed drastically, and during the second half gradually settled, leaving cartographers no other choice than continually reworking and correcting their maps.

The efforts of Napoleon to secure Persia as an ally against Russia and Britain in India eventually failed, and the Ottoman's military might had little effect on the western boundary of the country. However, the expansionist policies of Russia and the political interests of Britain in the region influenced the northern and eastern boundaries of Persia considerably. The first Perso-Russian war (1804-1813) came to an end with the Golestan Treaty, according to which most of the Caucasus was taken from Persia. The second war (1825-1828) resulted in ratification of the Turkmanchay Treaty, which gave the whole of the Caucasus to Russia, and pronounced the river Aras as the new boundary.

The borders with the Ottoman Empire were mainly settled in 1846 by a commission of the delegates of Persia and Turkey, and the arbitors (experts) represented Russia and Britain. This commission, based in Erzurum (Turkey), was active from 1842 to 1846, when an acceptable treaty was prepared and signed by all the participants. In 1879, and later in 1914, and ultimately in 1936, some remaining or vague details of this treaty were renegotiated and finalised.

The north-eastern boundary with Russia (Turkmenistan), which was a matter of dispute for a very long time, was first dealt with in 1881 and sorted out completely in 1921.

The eastern boundaries of the country were the most controversial of all. During the reign of the Safavids, Afghanistan and Makran (Baluchistan, Beloochistan, etc.) were an integral part of the empire, with Cabul (Kabulistan) enjoying some internal independence. In early nineteenth century Britain, by then firmly established in India, aimed at creating a puppet state, covering the whole of Afghanistan in order to protect India from Russian expansionism. As Persia did not go along with this plan, and invaded Herat to quell any rebellion, Britain put Persia under pressure by attacking some of the Persian islands and ports in the Persian Gulf, and threatened to make Makran a separate and independent state.

From the third decade of the nineteenth century, therefore, British cartographers produced new maps of Persia, showing a part of Kirman and the whole of Makran as a new separate territory or state, called Baluchistan. Since Britain (and the Survey of India) had practically become the sole authority of any new and reliable geographical information and maps of this region, nearly all the Western mapmakers copied them, showing Persia with its south-eastern part substantially curtailed, and Afghanistan and Baluchistan shown as two separate countries.

Although the dispute between Britain and Persia was basically settled in 1856, with Persia retreating from Herat, and Britain dropping its territorial claims in south-eastern Persia, those distorted maps continued to be published all over Europe and America. The situation changed in 1872 when the Goldsmid Commission settled the greater part of the boundary with Afghanistan.[167,168] Subsequently, the borders with Seistan (Sistan) and Baluchistan were finalised in 1896-1899, with some of the details as late as 1935. As a result, the nineteenth century western general maps of Persia can be divided into two groups of pre-1872 and post-1872, despite the fact that some of the maps of the former group were being published until the end of the century.

After the above-mentioned disputes were settled, several series of official frontier maps were constructed. Most of these maps were later published in different versions, and a few preserved as manuscript or semi-manuscript maps in official archives and records. The Russian delegates of the Erzurum Commission (1842-1846) took the new geographical information about the agreed Perso-Turkish boundaries to St.Petersburg, and produced limited copies of multi-sheet, large-size and semi-manuscript frontier maps, to be attached to the official copies of the signed Treaty between Persia and Turkey. These large-scale maps are unique in design and artistic in colouring and lettering, and will be described in detail in the chapter 'Frontier Maps' of the next volume.

b) Curzon Map

Apart from a number of large scale and detailed maps of Persia, produced by the Survey of India and the War Office towards the end of the nineteenth century, a major new post-1872 single-sheet map of Persia and Afghanistan was compiled and drawn by W J Turner and published by the RGS in 1891. It was based on new surveys, supervised by G N Curzon. This detailed map, known as the 'Curzon Map of Persia', became a reliable authority for many later general maps of the country for at least three decades and, therefore, may be considered as the third transitional map of Persia from the previous epochs to the modern age. (See E. 362)

c) Zones of Influence

The diplomatic and commercial rivalry between Russia and Britain in Persia continued until 1907, when an Anglo-Russian Convention established exclusive spheres of influence in Persia for these two countries. Consequently, a series of new maps of Persia were issued in order to show these zones of influence. The Persian government vehemently rejected this arrangement which was abandoned in 1917 due to the Russian Revolution.

d) Azerbaijan

According to Strabo, the name of 'Azerbaijan' is derived from that of the Achaemenian satrap of Media 'Atropatos'. According to Yaqut, the medieval Arab historian (c.1179-1229), it could also be a combination of two Persian words Azer (Azar), meaning fire, and Baijan (Baykan), meaning guardian.[169] From ancient times until the end of World War I, this name applied exclusively to the northwestern province of Persia, south of the Aras River. Soon after the Russian Revolution this term was also adopted to denote the Turkish speaking region in the southern Caucasus, forming the present Republic of Azerbaijan. Reflecting this development, all the maps of Persia published before c. 1918 apply 'Azerbaijan' solely to the north-western province of Persia (Iran); thereafter, to the said province as before, and to the Turkish speaking regions in the southern Caucasus as well.

[158] B. I.: *Cambridge History of Iran*, *vol. 6*, chapter 5: The Safavid Period, by H Romer and others

[159] B. I.: *Cambridge History of Iran*, *vol. 7*, part 1.1, Nadir Shah and the Afsharid Legacy, by Peter Avery, Gavin Hambly and Charles Melville, pp. 3-62; part 1.2, The Zand Dynasty, by John Perry, pp. 63-103; part 1.3-5, Agha Muhammad Khan, Fath 'Ali Shah, Muhammad Shah and the later Qajars, by Gavin Hambly, Nikki Keddie and Mehrdad Amanat, pp. 104-212

[160] B. I.: *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, vol. 9, entry: IRAN, pp. 821-872.

[161a] *The History of Iran* (B. I.: Eqbal-Ashtiani), chapters: Safavids, Afsharids, Zands and Qajars

[b] *The History of Persia*, Sir John Malcolm, printed by James Moyes for John Murray and Longman and Co., London, 1815, vol. 1, chapters 14 & 15 (Safavids), pp. 495-644; vol. 2 chapters 16-17 (Afsharids), pp. 1-114; chapters 18-30 (Zands), pp. 115-261; chapters 31-36 (Qajars), pp. 262-638. Copy of the BL, OIOC: X699

[c] *A History of Persia* (B. I: Sykes Percy), vol. 2, chapters 62-68 (Safavids), pp. 158-230; chapters 69-72 (Nadir Shah), pp. 231-274; chapter 73 (Zand Dynasty), pp. 175-288; chapters 74-90 (Qajar Dynasty), pp. 289-540

[162] Cartography of Persia, *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, vol. X (B. I.: Alai C)

[163] Entry: Persien (Iran), *Lexikon zur Geschichte der Kartographie…* (B. I.: Lazar M), vol. 2, pp. 594-595

Other References:

[164] On the New Lake between Kom and Teheran, by His Majesty the Shah of Persia [Nasir al-Din Shah], English translation by *General* A Houtum Schindler from the *Teheran Gazette* (Persian), issues 655 and 656, 10th and 19th May 1888, appeared in the *Proceedings of the RGS*, vol. 10, London, 1888

[165] *Voyage en Arménie et en Perse, fait dans les Années 1805 et 1806*, Jaubert P Amédée, Pélecier Librairie et Neveu, Paris, 1821

[166] *Survey of the Shores and Island of the Persian Gulf* (B. I.: Cook A S)

[167] *Eastern Persia*, by *General* Fredrick Goldsmid, the head of the British Commission, working as experts and arbiters for settling of the borders of Persia with Afghanistan and Baluchistan, 2 volumes, Macmillan and Co., London, 1876

[168] A glimpse at how the borders of Iran and Afghanistan were formed (B. I.: Mujtahidzadeh P)

[169] Entry: Azerbaijan, *Encyclopaedia Iranica* (B. I.: During J), vol.3, pp. 205-257

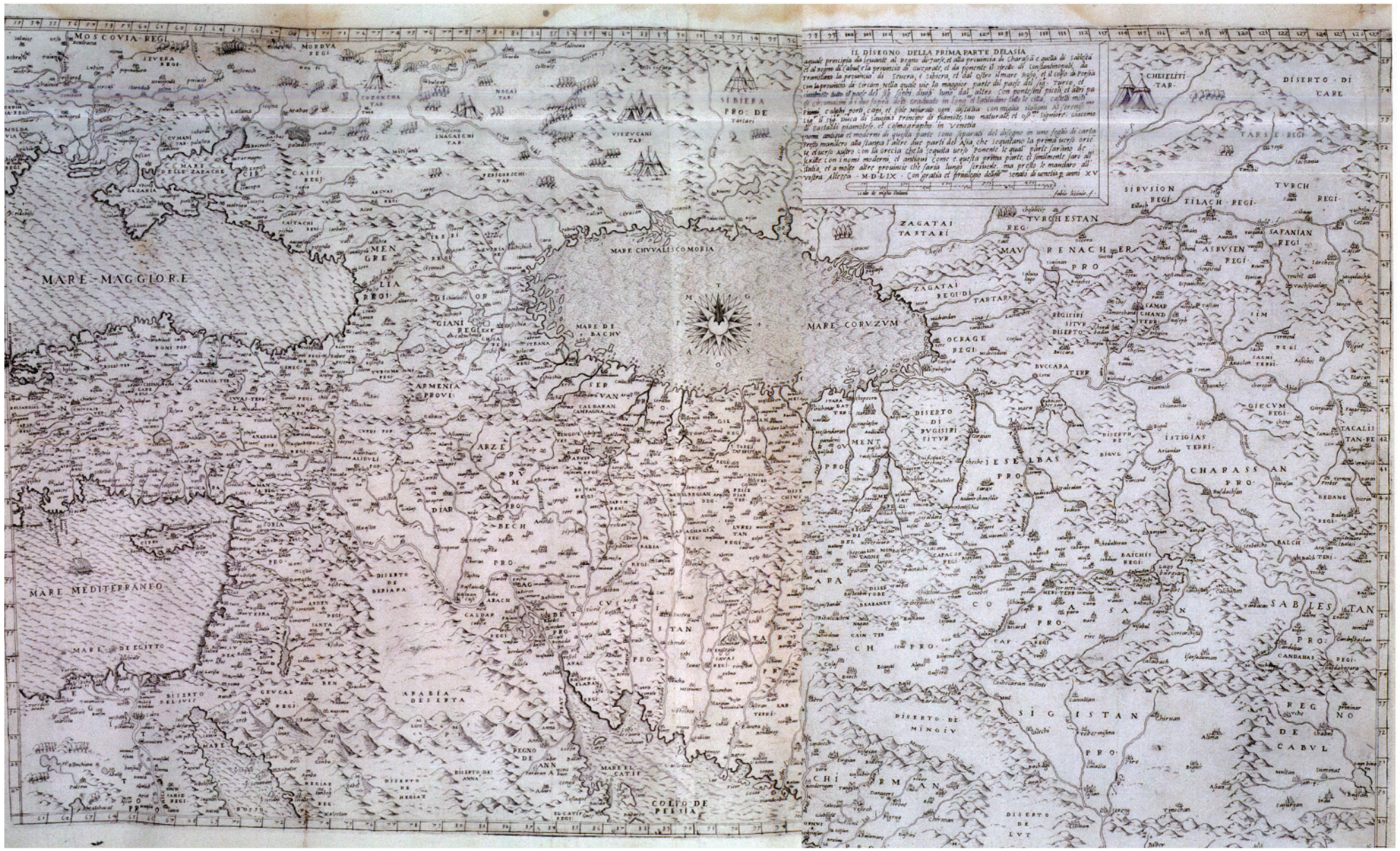
Section One. Italian Maps Of Persia

The printing of maps in the West started in 1475 (Lübeck) and in Italy in 1477 (Bologna). The first ever printed map of Persia is 'Quinta Asiae Tabula' [The Fifth Map of Asia] contained in Ptolemy's *Cosmographia*, printed in 1477 in Bologna. This chapter, therefore, begins with Italian maps of Persia. Italian mapmaking flourished during the late fifteenth century up to the second half of the sixteenth century. Italy then passed the torch of cartography, that it was carrying forward for about a century, to the Low Countries. Italian cartographers, however, continued to produce several notable maps of Persia up to the mid-eighteenth century. They then, apparently limited themselves mainly to reproducing maps of Persia made elsewhere. Here, the entries 60 to 69 are good examples of the original Italian maps of Persia, and those reproduced until the late eighteenth century. The Italian Ptolemaic maps of Persia have been described in the previous chapter.

E. 60 Pl. 34

GASTALDI Giacomo; **Venice**; **1559**; **Il Disegno Della Prima Parte Del Asia** [Map of the First Part of Asia]; Italian; size varies slightly in different copies, average: 43 × 74 cm; covers: 26°-56° N, 53°-125° E: one graphical scale: 105 mm to 500 Italian miglia.[170-174]

Giacomo Gastaldi (Jacopo Gastaldo), a cartographer and engineer from Villafranca Piedmont, was active in Venice. He published the first new general map of Persia in his Ptolemaic pocket-size atlas in 1548, using the term 'Persia' to denote the whole country. (See E. 25). In 1559 he produced his map of the First Part of Asia and, in 1561, the Second Part in two sheets and the Third Part in four sheets. These three maps perhaps were originally prepared for Ramusio's *Delle Navigazioni e Viaggi*.



Pl. 34 (Map: E. 60); size: 43 × 74 cm. Gastaldi's 'Prima Parte del Asia' [First Map of Asia] which includes the Reign of the Safavids (Persia), 1559. By Permission of the Royal Geographical Society: Map Room, Lafreri Atlas

Antonio Lafreri (Antoine Lafrère, 1512-1577), a French cartographer who emigrated to Rome in 1544 and set up his cartographic business there, was one of the first to issue a composite atlas. He included the Gastaldi 'First Map of Asia' in his atlases which were entitled (not always): *Geografia: Tavole Moderne di Geografia de la Maggior Parte del Mondo*…[Geography: Modern Geographical Maps of the Major Parts of the World…]. A copy of this atlas appeared in Rome in 1572, followed by several later copies each including a different number of maps, as is the case with composite atlases. The Venetian engraver Girolamo Olginato reportedly reproduced these Asia maps in 1570 in Venice. Gerard de Jode copied Gastaldi's 'First Map of Asia' in Antwerp in 1578, using a new smaller copperplate with some improvements and alterations. (See E. 75).[171, 172]

This map represented a transitional stage from Ptolemaic tradition to a modern map of the time. It served for some fifty years as the basis of many other maps of Persia, including the map of Ortelius. P L Phillips, who produced a listing for a part of the atlases preserved in the Library of Congress, referring to Lafreri's atlas, states: "G Mercator did great injustice to the draughtsmen of the excellent maps printed in Italy during the sixth and seventh decennia of the sixteenth century. These maps often served as models to Ortelius, and many of them may, without disadvantage, be compared with works of Mercator. Their neglect in the history of cartography is evidently due to circumstance that the Italian maps were published in separate sheets and never united into such a complete and systematic work as that of Ortelius's Theatrum or Mercator's atlas".[173] Thus, this rare regional map is worthy to be considered as the first important European new map of Persia.

There is a lengthy description about the depicted countries inside a rectangular title cartouche, placed in the top right corner of this map. This map covers Egypt up to Mare Maggiore (Black Sea) in the west, extended to Cabul (Afghanistan) and Sablestan (Zabulistan or Seistan) in the east, showing the whole of the Mare de Bachu (Caspian Sea) and the northwestern part of the Golfo de Persia.

[170] Copy in the BL seen: (Kings Topographical Collection): Maps. K.TOP.114. 1-28, map 1; copy in the RGS: Map Room 264.G.1, another copy: 264.G.2, another copy: 264.G.3

[171] Entry 'Gastaldi Giacomo' (B. I.: *Tooley's Dictionary, New Edition*), vol. 2, pp. 142-143

[172] *Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century and their Maps* (B. I.: Karrow R W), pp. 216-249

[173] *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress* (B. I.: Phillips P L), vol. 3, entry 3392 (Lafreri Atlas)

[174] *Geografia, Tavole Moderne di Geografia de la Maggiore Parte del Mondo*, Lafreri, Roma, 1561, map 57

E. 61 MS Pl. 35

DANTI (DANTE) Egnazio (Carlo Pellegrino); **Florence**; **c. 1574**; **Persia**; Italian; a wood panel of 112 × 97 cm; covers: 24°- 45° N, 83°- 102° / 85°- 100° E; no scale is given.[175,176]

Egnazio Danti (1536-1586), a monk of Perugia, was an astronomer, cartographer and instrument maker. He became cosmographer to the court in 1563. Danti designed 57 maps of the countries of the world and painted 30 of them on wooden panels (including that of Persia). In 1574, he was replaced by Stefano Buonsignori who finished the remaining 27. Danti became cosmographer to Pope Gregory XIII in 1580 and was ordained as Bishop of Altari in 1583. All of his maps are framed and permanently exhibited in the 'Salla Delle Carte Geografiche, Quartieri Monumentali, Palazzo Vecchio, Firenze' [The Hall of the Geographical Maps, Section of Monuments, Vecchio Palace, Florence].

PERSIA is panel 12, the title of which stands out at the top in gold letters. Danti must have greatly benefited from the Gastaldi's map of Persia of 1559 (See E. 60). Both Ptolemaic and contemporary names of the provinces, cities, etc. appear on his map, such as Svsiana or Cvsistan (Khuziztan), Media or Servan (which is incorrect, for Media represents Arak Ajami), Parthia or Arach (which is also incorrect, for Parthia represents Khurasan) and so on. These discrepancies, however, are of no importance for this painted map should be seen as a piece of art rather than a cartographic document. There is a lengthy description of it inside a decorative cartouche which covers the peninsula of Oman.

[175] Entry 'Danti' (B. I.: *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers*, New Edition, vol. 1), pp. 332-333

[176a] The geographical panels in the Medici Guardaroba of Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, panel 12 (B. I.: Benucci), pp. 42- 43

[b] *The Gallery of Maps in the Vatican* (B. I.: Gambi L)

E. 62 Pl. 36

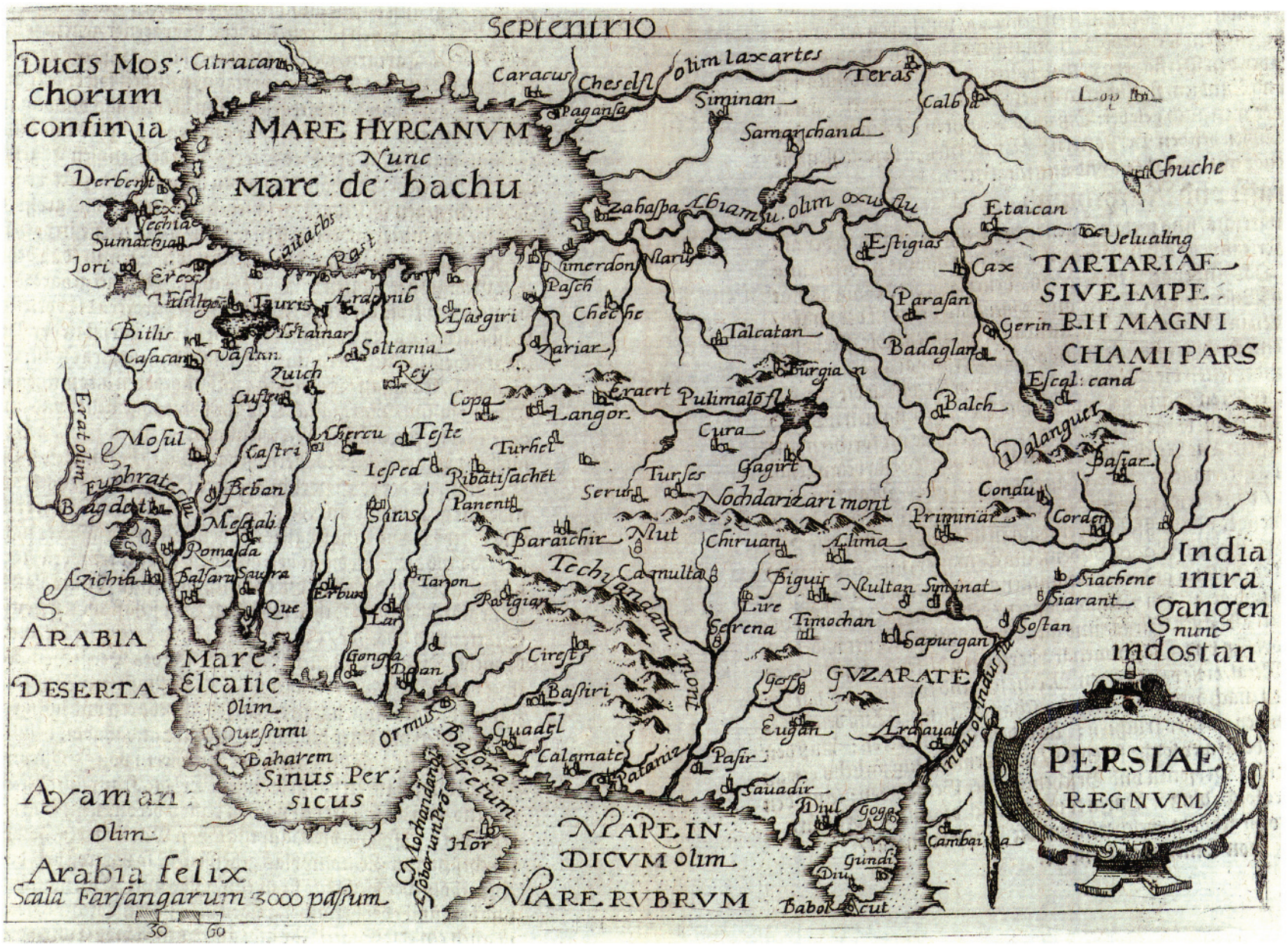
BOTERO Giovanni; **Venice**; **1596**; **Persiae Regnvm**; map in Latin, text in Italian; 14.5 × 21 cm; covers from Mare Hyrcanvm or Mare de Bachu (Caspian Sea) down to Arabia Felix and Sinus Persicus in the west, extending to Tartary and river Indus in the east; one graphical scale: 20 mm to 60 parsangarum (Persian parsang), c. 1: 17 000 000.[177-181]

Giovanni Botero (1540-1617), like Gastaldi a Piedmontese, was a priest and geographer. He published the first edition of the *Della Relationi Universali* in Rome in 1591 without maps. Giorgo Angelieri reissued it in Venice in 1596 with maps, including 'Persiae Regnvm', with many later editions in Rome, Bergamo, Venice and elsewhere up to 1640. This map also appeared rather quickly in Cologne with Latin and German text, translated from Botero's Italian. First, Lambertum Andreae included the 'Persiae Regnvm' in his *Theatrum Principum Orbis Universi* (*Schawspiegel*) in 1596 in Cologne,[178] followed by Johannes Christoffel in 1599 in his *Eynkommen, Koenige, und Vornembster Fuersten der Gantzer Weiten Welt*…,[179] which was more-or-less a reissue of Andreae's *Theatrum*.[180] Johannes Metellus (Matelius) must have acquired the authorship of the copperplate of this and other maps, for after Metellus's death, a number of atlases were published in Cologne, carrying his name, by Matthias Quad (1557-1613).[181] Quad's map of Persia, entitled 'Persiae Regnum sive Sophorum Imperium', which appeared in the *Geographisches Handbuch*… by Quad and Bussemacher, Cologne, 1600, is an improved version of Botero's map (See E. 156).

This rare map of Persia is closely modelled on Abraham Ortelius's map of 1570 which itself was based on Gastaldi's map of 1559. Botero included new names of a few smaller cities of



Pl. 35 (Map: E. 61); size: 112 × 97 cm. The manuscript wall map of Persia on a wood panel by Egnazio Danti, 1574, housed in Vecchio Palace, Florence. By permission of the 'Musei Comunali di Firenze'



Pl. 36 (Map: E. 62); size: 14.5 × 21 cm. Botero's map of Persia 'Persiae Regnvm', from *Relationi Universali*, Venice, 1596. From the Author's Collection: CA 72

Persia, like Rey and Soltanie, but Isfahan, the capital of the Safavids, is missing.

[177] *Della Relationi Universali*, Giovanni Botero, Italian text, Venice, 1596

[178a] *Theatrum Principum Orbis Universi*, also called *Schawspiegel* [Mirror], Lambertum Andreae, Latin and German text, translated from Botero's Italian text, Cologne, 1596. Copy of the RGS seen: Library 265.D.11, map 16

[b] *Atlantes Colonienses*... (B. I.: Meurer Peter), vol. (Band) 1, pp. 66-83

[179] *Eynkommen ..., Koenige und Vornembsten Fuersten der Ganzen Weiten Welt* [Description...of the Kings and the most distinguished Rulers of the whole wide World], Johannes Christoffel, Cologne, 1599

[180] Entries: Botero & Christoff (B. I.: *Tooley's Dictionary*, New Ed, vol. 1), p. 169 and 266

[181] Entry ' Quad' (B. I.: *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers, New Edition*, vol. 4), p. 1

E. 63 Pl. 37

CANTELLI Giacomo, ROSSI Giacomo, Widman Giorgio sculp.; **Rome**; **1679**; **Regno di Persia**; Italian; 44 × 54 cm; covers: 23°-48° N, 72°-114° / 76°-110° E; four graphical scales: 98 mm to 360 miglia Italiane, to 180 leghe di Francia, to 72 leghe de Germania, to 90 farasanghe / leghe Persiane, c. 1: 5 800 000.[182-184]

This attractive map was designed by Giacomo (Jacobo) Cantelli (1643-1719), a cartographer from Modena, Lombardia, employed as geographer and librarian to Francesco II, Duke of Modena. It is based on the travel accounts, sketches, and maps of Pietro Della Valle, Olearius and others. The historical names of the ancient provinces of Persia are printed alongside the modern names of the time of the corresponding new divisions. Most of the different names of the Caspian Sea, some of which are difficult to identify, are noted: Mare Caspio or Hircano in Latin, Kvlsvm or Tabristan in Persian, Gvalenskoi More in Russian, Mare di Tavisthan in Arabic, Mare di Baku, etc. The shape of the Caspian Sea, apparently under the influence of Olearius's



Pl. 37 (Map: E. 63); size; 44 × 54 cm. Cantelli's map of Persia, 1679, published by Rossi in Rome, 1688.
From the Author's Collection: CA 72

map (1647), differs from an oval shape, moving closer to its real form. The Persian Gulf, called 'Seno Persia' or 'Golfo di Bassora' or 'Golfo d'Elcatif' is undersized. The decorative title cartouche in the upper right corner shows a Persian emperor, perhaps Shah Abbas, with some weaponry of the time on both his sides. This is one of the few early maps in which the eastern border of Persia is marked. This copperplate was engraved by Giorgio Widman in 1679, and included in Giovanni Giacomo Rossi's atlas *Mercurio Geografico…*, published in Rome in 1688, with a second edition in 1692.[183.184]

[182] Entry: 'Cantelli' (B. I.: *Tooley's Dictionary*, New Edition, vol. 1), p. 231

[183] Entry 'Rossi' (B. I.: *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers, New Edition*, vol. 4), p. 75

[184] Atlas seen: *Mercurio Geografico Overo Guida Geografica in Tutte Le Parti Del Mondo, etc.*, published by Gorgio Giacomo de Rossi (Rubeis), Roma, 1688. Copy of the BL: Maps C.39.f.7, folio 57

E. 64

SAVONAROLA Raffaelo (pseudonym: LASOR Á VAREA Alphonsi); **Padua** (Padova); **1713**; **Persiae Regnum sive Sophorum Imperium**; Latin; 13 × 17.5 cm; covers: 25°-50° N, 75°-135° / 85°-130° E.[185]

This map appeared in page 322, second volume of the *Atlas Universus Terrarum Orbis Scriptorum Calamo Delineatus…*, edited by Savonarola in 1713 in Padua in 2 volumes. It is a smaller version of Quad's map of Persia with minor alterations (See E. 156), based on the maps of Gastaldi, Ortelius and Botero.

[185] *Universus Terrarum Orbis Scriptorum Calamo Delineatus…*, Savonarola, Padua, 1713. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.24.f.9

E. 65

PERTINI Paolo; **Napoli**; **1717**; **Regno di Persia**; Italian; 42 × 56 cm; covers: 23°—47° N, 72° – 114° / 76°—110° E; four graphical scales: 98 mm to 360 miglia Italiane, to 180 leghe di Francia, to 72 leghe de Germania, to 90 farasanghe / leghe Persiane, c. 1: 5 800 000.[186]

Paolo Pertini, a publisher and map seller in Naples, must have acquired the copperplate of the Cantelli map (E. 63) and used it with the following minor alterations for his map: a) The upper and lower sides of the copperplate are slightly cut, and the two vertical sides slightly expanded. b) The title cartouche of the Cantelli map is replaced by a different and larger one, which shows two Persian citizens sitting below the shadow of two palm trees, smoking pipes and drinking wine. c) The name of the engraver (Giorgio Widman) is eradicated from the lower left margin, and there is no reference to Cantelli or Rossi. Instead the name of Paolo Pertini appears in the title cartouche as the mapmaker. Everything else is the same as in Cantelli's map.

[186] Copy in the Author's Collection: CA 69

E. 66

Anonymous; **Italy**; **1750**; **La Persia**, Italian; 12 × 16 cm; covers: 25°-50° N, 55°-95° / 60°-90° E, coverage: from the southern part of the Mare Negro (Black Sea) down to the Golfo Persico, extending eastwards up to River Indus; one graphical scale: c.13 mm for 50 leghe di Francia, c. 1: 12 000 000.[187]

Atlante della Storia Universale [Atlas of Universal History] is a small atlas, containing 64 map-folios with a few historical tables. 'La Persia' is a copperplate with the map title above the upper rule. It is a simple modern map of Persia of its time. The shape of the Caspian Sea, though improved, is a reminder of the early eighteenth century maps, leading to suspicion that this map may have been drawn around 1720. The map itself is not dated, but the atlas is dated 1750.

[187] *Atlante della Storia Universale*, Italy, 1750

E. 67

SANTINI P, D'ANVILLE Jean Baptiste, REMONDINI Giuseppe Antonio publisher; **Venice**; **1779**; **Carte de l'Empire de Perse**; French; 48 × 61 cm; covers: 25°-48° N, 58°-94° / 61°-90° E; four graphical scales: 77 mm to 54 parasanges de Perse de 18 ¾ au degré, 65 mm to 60 agashs de Turquie de 21 ½ au degré, 77 mm to 200 milles d'Italie de 60 au degré, 69 mm to 60 lieues communes de France de 25 au degré, c. 1: 4 200 000.[188]

This is a reproduction of Jean Baptiste D'Anville's map of Persia, redrawn by P. Santini in 1779 in Venice. It is included in Santini's *Atlas Universel dressée sur les Meilleures Cartes Modernes*, published in Venice in 1784 by Giuseppe Antonio Remondini. Inside a decorative title cartouche in the upper right corner of the map it says: "Carte de l'Empire de Perse dressée sur les Cartes du Sr. D'Anville a Venice par P. Santini 1779, Chez M. Remondini."

[188] *Atlas Universel*, P. Santini, Published by G A Remondini, Venice, 1784

E. 68 Pl. 38

ZATTA Antonio; **Venice**; **1784**; **L'Impero della Persia Diviso ne suoi Stati** [The Persian Empire, divided into its Regions]; Italian; 31 × 41 cm, covers: 25°—43° N, 50°—89° / 54°—84° E; no scale given, c. 1: 6 500 000.[189]

This map comes from volume 4 of the atlas *Atlante Novissimo* [New Atlas], published by Zatta over a period of ten years between 1775 and 1785 in Venice. It contains some new geographical information. The title cartouche is decorative, showing a landscape in Persia.

[189] *Atlante Novissimo*, Antonio Zatta, Venice 1784, Volume 4

E. 69

CASSINI Giovanni Maria; **Rome**; **1797**; **La Persia Delineata Sulle Ultime Osservazioni** [Persia According to the Latest Observations]; Italian; 34 × 47.5 cm; covers: 25°–45° N, 50°–95° / 49°–88° E; two graphical scales: 59 mm to 240 miglia communi di Italia di 60 a grado, to 89 parasanghe di Persia di 22 a grade. c. 1: 9 000 000.[190,191]

Giovanni Maria Cassini (1745- c. 1824) was a painter and engraver in Rome. He edited and engraved 182 maps for *Nuovo Atlante Geografico Universale* [New Atlas of Universal Geography], which was published in Rome by 'Presso la Calcografia Camerale' in 3 volumes in 1792, 1797 and 1801 respectively. 'La Persia' is included in volume 3. This map is a later version of Zatta's map (See E. 68) with the following minor changes: a) The map is slightly extended on both sides. b) There is a new decorative title cartouche in the upper right corner, showing a landscape with a few people travelling on an elephant and a camel. c) There are two graphical scales added to the map, lower right corner. d) As the upper part of the map is extended, Mare Caspio (Caspian Sea) and Aral Sea appear in full. Cassini may have acquired the Zatta copperplate and used it with the above modifications.

[190] (B. I.:*Tooley's Dictionary*, New Edition, vol 1), p. 243

[191] *Nuovo Atlante Geografico Universale*, G M Cassini, Rome, vol.3, 1801

Section Two. Low Countries (The Netherlands) Dutch Maps of Persia

The most famous European cartographers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were from the Netherlands. Mercator, Ortelius, Hondius, Kaerius, Janssonius, Blaeu, Visscher, De Wit, Schenk, Van der Aa and many others all came from the Low Countries. They dominated the world of cartography for about two centuries and lifted the classical craftsmanship of mapmaking to its height, both scientifically and artistically. Ortelius with



Pl. 38 (Map: E. 68); size: 31 × 41 cm. Antonio Zatta's map of Persia, Venice, 1784, from *Atlante Novissimo*. From the Author's Collection: CA 89



Fig. 11. Abraham Ortelius, by Paul Rubens. Courtesy of the Plantijn-Moretus Museum of Antwerp

his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* marked a new epoch in the history of cartography, as it was the first uniformly sized, systematic and comprehensive collection of maps of all parts of the world. Mercator, called by Ortelius 'Ptolemy of our time', was surely the greatest cartographer of the Renaissance period; the Mercator projection is still in use. The House of Blaeu culminated its work in 1662 with the publication of the *Atlas Maior* in nine to twelve volumes with some 600 maps, believed to be the most attractive and expensive printed book in the seventeenth century. The giant Klencke Atlas, (height: 176 cm, year: 1660) preserved in the British Library, London, with two other sister volumes kept in Berlin and Rostock, constitute the largest and heaviest books ever published. They are still visited and admired by lovers of books and maps. These three giant atlases were bound by Cors Dirckz, a master bookbinder and member of the Guild of St Lucas, with his son Dirck in his workshop in Amsterdam.

However, in respect of mapping Persia the work of the Dutch cartographers was rather limited. Unlike France, Germany, Britain and Russia, they maintained little contact with Persia, as they had no major commercial or political interest in that country. Even as a navigating nation the Dutch could not establish any link with Persia, for during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries the Portuguese prevented them from entering the Persian Gulf. Thereafter, the British replaced the Portuguese in that region, continuing the same policy.

As a result, Mercator did not produce any map of Persia himself, and Ortelius based his map mainly on the work of Gastaldi. The later Dutch mapmakers benefited from the travel accounts of Olearius, Chardin and other European travellers. They themselves never conducted any direct survey of Persia or the Persian Gulf, and in the early eighteenth century were completely overtaken by French and later by German and British cartographers. Although they produced numerous attractive maps of Persia to include in their popular atlases, barely a noticeable cartographic innovation can be traced in those maps.

The Dutch, nevertheless, produced some of the best decorated maps of Persia from the late sixteenth until the early eighteenth centuries, which deserve a full and detailed description. These maps are very popular with collectors and most suitable for adorning offices and study rooms.

ORTELIUS Abraham (Antwerp, 1527-1598 (**Fig. 11**)) has been one of the most famous and appreciated cartographers of all times, in particular the sixteenth century. At the age of twenty, he worked as a map colourist and salesman. He prospered and travelled a good deal for business purposes. Trained as an engraver, Ortelius established his book and antiquities shop in Antwerp around 1554. In 1560 he toured France in the company of Gerard Mercator, and it was under Mercator's influence that he became interested in mapmaking. In 1564 he published a large map of the world on eight sheets and in 1570 his greatest work, the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* [Theatre of the Whole World] appeared. The publication of this atlas marked a new epoch in the history of cartography for it was the first uniformly sized, systematic and comprehensive collection of maps of all parts of the world. It was based on contemporary knowledge since the days of Ptolemy. Thus, it may be called the first modern atlas. The *Theatrum* achieved immediate popularity, making Ortelius the most influential character in atlas making. He was promoted to be a geographer to Phillip II of the Spanish Empire, which included the Netherlands at that time.

Filips Galle later produced the *Spieghel der Werelt* and *Epitome*, a small atlas first published in 1577 with further editions until 1602. A new version of *Epitome* was published in 1601 by Keerbergen with further editions until 1612. An Italian edition of the *Epitome* appeared in 1598, with further editions until 1667 and later. The other work of Ortelius, *The Parergon*, an atlas of ancient geography, was first published as a part of *Theatrum* in 1579, and as a separate atlas in 1600 and 1624. All of these publications contain a map of Persia, the description of which is given in E. 70-73. The map in the *Parergon*, which represents Persia, will be noted in the chapter of Historical Maps.

By the nature of his business Ortelius had plenty of opportunities to build up a large collection of maps. In fact, he was probably the greatest expert of his time in the bibliography of maps. C Koeman believes that Ortelius is not only acknowledged as the father of the atlas, but also as the ancestor of all cartophiles.

→

Pl. 39 (Map: E. 70); size: 35 × 49 cm. The Ortelius map of Persia, Antwerp, 1570. From the Author's Collection: CA 1



DVCIS MOSCOVIAE SIVE RVSSIAE IMPERATORIS CONFINIA
MARE HYRCANVM SIVE CASPIVM
hodie varijs nominibus indigetant; Rutheni illud Chualenska More vocant Mauri Bohar Corsun (vocabulo cum sinu Arabico cõmuni) quod mare clausum significat. Video preterea ab alijs aliter appellari, vti Mare de Bachu, Cunzar, Giorgian, Terbestan, Corusum, a regionibus nempe & locis vicinis denominationibus. Lacus totius orbis maximus est & salsus piscibus abundat.
Tartariae pars Septentrio.
Tartariae pars.
TARTARIAE SIVE IMPERII MAGNI CHAMI PARS.
PERSICI SIVE SOPHORVM REGNI TYPVS.
PONTI EVXINI PARS
MENGRELIA.
ARMENIA.
SERVAN.
GILAN.
TARES.
TAPERISTAN.
CASMIN.
MESANDARAN.
DIARGVMENT.
STARABAT.
ARZERVM
DIARBECH
SARCH.
ADILBEGIAN.
REISERIAR.
IVRESTAN.
ARAGAGIAN.
RABIA
CVSISTAN.
FARSIL.
SAVAS.
LAR.
ORMVS.
ARAC
ELARAN.
ARABIA DESERTA
AYAMAN. olim ARABIA FELIX.
TVRCICI IMPERII PARS.
Occidens.
Desertum Beriara.
Desertum Beabanet.
Desertum Mingiu
Desertum Lut.
Rugisirisitur desertum
Bigul desertum
MAVRENACHER
ASRVSEN.
SAFANIAN.
SAMARCHAND.
SIM.
CIARCIAN.
SACHI.
GIECVM.
ISTIGIAS.
CHARASSAN.
TACALISTAN
BEDANE
BALCH.
SABLESTAN.
SABLESTAN.
CANDAHAR.
CABVL.
SIGISTAN.
CIRCAN.
GVZARATE.
MACRAN.
ERACHAIAN
GVADEL.
ZAGATAI Tart:
OCRAGE
SIRISITVR
BVCCARA.
IESELBAS.
IESELBAS.
CAPACOP.
CORASSAN.
CAF.
Naugracot mons.
Dalanguer M.
Orientis.
INDIA INTRA GANGEN, nunc INDOSTAN.
MARE FLCATIF. olim SINVS PERSICVS.
Basora fretum
ORMVS.
MARE INDICVM, ol. MARE RVBRVM.
Meridies.
Cum priuilegio.
Scala leucarum, siue Farsangarum 3000. passuum: quibus Persæ & Mauri, qui magnam Asiæ partem occupant hodie locorum interualla metiuntur; quæ mensura & vox cum antiquo vocabulo Parasanga conueniunt. Ceteri fere Asiatici per dies locorum distantias numerant.

The kingdome of PERSIA,
Or
The Empire of the SOPHIES.

THe Empire of the Perſians as it hath alwaies in former ages been moſt famous, ſo at this day ſtill it is very renowmed, knowen farre and neere, and conteineth many large and goodly prouinces: For all that whole tract of *Aſia* comprehended between the great riuer *Tigris*, the Perſian gulfe, the Indian (which of old writers was called *mare Rubrum*, the Red ſea) the riuers *Indus* and *Iaxartes* (they now call it *Cheſel*) and the Caſpian ſea, is now in theſe our daies poſſeſſed by the *Sophies*, the Kings of *Perſia*. All which tract of ground *Pliny* in the 27. chapter of his 6 booke of the hiſtory of Nature, by the iudgement of *Agrippa*, aſsigneth to the Medes, Parthians, and Perſians. But *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who liued in the time of *Iulian* the *Apoſtata* Emperour of *Rome*, doth aſcribe it wholly to *Perſia*. For he in his foure and twentith booke reckoneth vp theſe eighteen countries in this order, as parts of *Perſia*; *Aſſyria*, *Suſiana*, *Media*, *Perſis*, *Parthia*, *Carmania* the Greater, *Hyrcania*, *Margiana*, the *Bactriani*, the *Sacæ*, *Scythia* beyond the mount *Emodus* (a part of the mount *Taurus*, the Iewes call it *Iethra*, others, *Moghali*, others *Bereſith*, as *Theuet* reporteth) *Scrica*, *Aria*, the *Paropamiſadæ*, *Drangiana*, *Arachoſia* and *Gedroſia*. All theſe countries euen at this day are ſubiect to the iuriſdiction of the Kings of *Perſia*, (for ought that I can learne either by the bookes of late writers, or relation of ſailours and trauellers into thoſe parts) yet the names are much altered and changed, as you ſhall eaſily perceiue by comparing of the moderne mappes and chartes, with the deſcriptions of ancient Geographers.

Of the originall of the SOPHIES, theſe particulars following, *Celius Secundus Curio*, hath tranſlated in his Saracen hiſtory, out of the Decades of *Aſia*, written by *Iohn Barrius*: In the yeare of Chriſt 1369. there was a certaine pety king amongſt the Perſians, named *Sophi*, who held the city *Ardenelim* in his poſſeſsion. This man bragged that he was deſcended lineally by his anceſtours from *Muſa Cazino*, nephew of *Aly Muhamed*. He, the Chalife of *Babylon* being dead, & the contrary faction maintained by the Turkes, ſuppreſſed by the Tartars, began more boldly and freely to broach his opinions of religion: and becauſe that *Hocemus*, the ſonne *Aly*, from whom he draweth his pedigree, had twelue ſonnes, minding to ſet ſome marke or badge vpon his ſect and diſciples, whereby they might be diſtinguiſhed and knowen from others, he ordained that they that would follow him, and be of his religion, ſhould weare a tire vnder the vaile, which all the Turkes do wind about their heads (they call it *Tulibant*) ſhould be of a purple colour, and ſhould hang out at the middeſt of the *Tulibant* twelue hand breadth. After his death *Guines* his ſonne ſucceeded in his ſteed: who did purchaſe vnto himſelfe ſuch an opinion of learning, religion and holineſſe throughout all the Eaſtern countries of the World, that *Tamerlanes*, that worthy and famous Emperour of the Parthians, (who ouercame *Bayazet*, the great Turke, and defeating all his forces, tooke him captiue) trauelling through *Perſia*, determined to viſite him as a moſt holy and religious Saint. To *Guines*, *Tamerlanes* freely gaue thirtie thouſand captiues, which he brought thither with him: theſe *Guines* afterward trained vp in his religion; whoſe ſeruice *Secaidar* his ſonne, eſpecially vſed in his warres: For he, after that *Guines* his father was dead, made warre vpon the Georgians, his neighbours bordering vpon his kingdome and countries, a kind of people of *Scythia*, but Chriſtians by profeſsion, and by the help of theſe Muſſulmanes, grieuouſly vexed them many kind of waies &c. Let this ſatisfie thee in this place to be ſpoken of the originall of the *Sophies*. Theſe do make continuall warre with the Turkes about the Mahumetane religion: for becauſe the *Sophies* do follow one interpretour of the Alkora'n and Mahometan religion, and the Turkes another, which interpretours and expoſitours do much diſſent and vary one from the other, ſo that the Sophians by the Turkes are counted but as Heretiques, and contrariwiſe the Turkes are eſteemed for no leſſe by the Sophians. It is by nature a Gentleman-like and honourable Nation, very ciuill and curteous, louing learning and liberall ſciences, and withall do much eſteeme of Nobility and Noble-men: in that are cleane contrary and oppoſite to the Turkes, which do not acknowledge or regard any difference of bloud or deſcent from famous anceſtours and great houſes.

The ſituation of theſe countries, the maners, cuſtomes and behauiour of the people of the ſame, thou maiſt read of in *Aloyſius Iohannes Venetus*, *Ioſaphat Barbarus*, *Ambroſius Contarenus*, *Iohannes Maria Angiolellus*, and a certaine Merchants trauels, whoſe name I know not, together with them imprinted. Looke into alſo the Ieſuites Epiſtles, and the Perſian Commentaries of *Caterino Zeni*, a Senatours ſonne of *Venice*. *Polybius* in his fifth booke doth moſt excellently well deſcribe the middle Country. Moreouer *Petrus Bizarrus*, my ſingular good friend, hath this other day ſet out the hiſtory of *Perſia*. Laſtly, and ſomewhat latter than *Bizarrus*, *Thomas Minadoius* hath done the like, but in the Italian tongue.

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Pl. 39a. Ortelius text on the verso of his map of Persia, English edition, 1606; size of the print: 33 × 20.5 cm. From the Author's Collection: CA 1, verso

E. 70 Pl. 39 & Pl. 39a-b

ORTELIUS Abraham; **Antwerp**; **1570** with later editions up to 1612; **Persici sive Sophorvm Regni Typvs** [Map of Persia or Safavid Kingdom]; map inscriptions in Latin, descriptions on the verso of the map in Latin, later editions also in Dutch, French, German Spanish, English or Italian; 35 × 49 cm; covers: 20°-50° N, 72°-136° / 80°-130° E; one graphical scale (Scala Leucarum sive Farsangarum 3000): 113 mm to 180 Persian farsangs, c. 1: 9 000 000; bibliographical number of Peter van der Krogt in the new edition of *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici*: 8200: 31.[192-196]

Theatrum and the Map of Persia

Ortelius produced only one copperplate (full size of the copperplate: 352 × 504 mm), containing his sole larger map of Persia with a decorative title cartouche in the lower right corner, and a graphical scale below an allegorical figure with four lines description in the lower left corner. It was engraved by the Flemish artist and copper engraver Frans (Franciscus) Hogenberg (c.1536-1590). The first edition of the *Theatrum*, dated 20th May 1570, was published in Antwerp by Gillis Coppens van Diest (Aegidius Coppenius van Diesth). This one copperplate must have been used in all of the 32 editions of the Theatrum, totalling 7300 copies. The map of Persia in the early editions, impressed from a new copperplate, shows no defects. However, in the later editions, with ageing of the copperplate, the two right corners of the border become increasingly feeble, and the lower left corner and the starting figure (80) of the meridians gradually disappear. Interestingly, the upper left corner of the border remains intact throughout.

Although the later editions of the *Theatrum* were produced by different publishers, the map of Persia remained the same, with the text on the verso translated from Latin into six other languages. Therefore, the names of the publishers do not play any notable role in respect of the map of Persia. The table below summarises the date, language of the text and the page (folio) number of the map. If you have a loose Ortelius map of Persia you can easily identify the atlas from which the map has been separated by comparing the language and the page number on its verso. The visible defects of the three corners of the map borders may also help.



Pl. 39b. A small world map by Ortelius, with 'Persia' on its centre; 5.5 cm diameter; taken from a post-1579 edition of *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. From the Author's Collection

The table of all the editions of the *Theatrum*, totalling 7300 copies

Year	Language	Page (Persia)	Year	Language	Page (Persia)
1570	Latin	49	1588	Spanish	95
1571	Latin	49	1592	Latin	103
1571/73	Dutch	49	1595	Latin	109
1572	French	49	1598	Dutch	78
1572	German	49	1598	French	110
1572/75	German	49/64 Koler ed.	1601	Latin	109
1573	Latin	64	1602	Spanish	111/112
1572/73	German	64/49	1602	German	112
1574	French	64/49	1603	Latin	112
1574	Latin	64	1606	English	112/109
1575	Latin	64	1608/12	Italian	122/121
1579	Latin	85	1609/12	Latin	122
1580/89	German	85	1609/12	Spanish	121
1581	French	85	1613	Dutch	78
1584	Latin	95	1641	Spanish	122
1578	French	95			

Ortelius's main source for the map of Persia had been the Gastaldi map, entitled 'Il Disegno della Prima Parte del Asia [The map of the First Part of Asia], produced in 1559 in Venice. (See E. 60) He must have had access also to additional new cartographic information, perhaps from travel accounts and geographical books.

The northwestern boundaries of Persia with Russia and the western boundaries with the Turkish Empire are marked with a dotted line, but the north-eastern and eastern boundaries with Tartary and India are not shown, as they were hardly fixed at that time and surely not known to European geographers. However, some map-colourists took the liberty to choose a few mountain chains and rivers as northeastern and eastern boundaries of the country for this and many other maps purely for the purpose of colouring.

Many new geographical names appear on Ortelius's map, demonstrating the transition from the ancient Ptolemaic maps to modern maps of the time.

The text is mainly an historical account of the Persian Empire, in which Ortelius has been full of praise for the Persians: "…It is by nature a Gentleman-like and honourable Nation, very ciuill and curteous, louing learning and liberall sciences, and withall do much esteeme of Nobility and Noble-men…". Pl. 39a is a copy of the English translation (1606 edition) of the Ortelius text.

[192] Ortelius atlases: *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*; first edition, 1570: copy of the BL seen: Maps C.2.c.1; last edition, 1612: copy of the BL: Maps C.2.e.2

[193a] *Ortelius Atlas Maps* (B. I.: Broecke Marcel van den, 1996)

[b] *Abraham Ortelius and the First Atlas* (B. I.: Broecke Marcel van den, 1998)

[194] *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, New Edition* (B. I.: Krogt, vol.3), book A, section 'Ortelius' and book B, pp. 872-873

[195] Introduction to *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (B. I.: Skelton R A, first series, vol. 3, 1964)

[196] *A Ortelii Catalogus Cartographorum* (B. I.: Bagrow Leo), p.15



Pl. 40 (Map: E. 71, French edition); size: 7.6 × 10.7 cm. PERSIA from *Spieghel der Werelt* and *Epitome*, based on Ortelius, produced by Galle and Heyns, 1588. From the Author's Collection



Pl. 41 (Map: E. 72, English edition); size: 7.5 × 10.6 cm. PERSIA from *Epitome*, based on Ortelius, produced by Galle, published by John Norton, 1603. From the Author's Collection

E. 71 Pl. 40

ORTELIUS Abraham / GALLE Filips; **Antwerp**; **1579**, with later editions up to 1593; **Percici sive Sophorum Regni Tipus** [The Map of Persia or Safavid Kingdom], and '**PERSIA**' (above the upper rule); map inscriptions in Latin, text in French or Latin; c. 7.6 × 10.7 cm; one graphical scale: 26 mm to 90 Persian farsangs, c. 1: 20 000 000; Van der Krogt No: 8200:331.[197]

Spieghel der Werelt [Mirror of the World], from 1588 known as *Epitome*, is a miniature version of Ortelius's *Theatrum*. Filips (Phillipe) Galle (Gallaeus; Gaule), engraver and publisher and Peter (Peeter, Pieter) Heyns, poet and teacher who wrote the text for the Epitome, both close friends of Abraham Ortelius, produced jointly this pocket-size edition of the *Theatrum*. It's commercial success was overwhelming.

The different editions of the *Spieghel der Werelt* and *Epitome* containing this map are as follows:

Atlas Title	Year	Lang.	Publisher(s)	Persia Page
Spiegel der Werelt	1577	Dutch	P Heyns	No Map of Persia
Spiegel der Werelt	1583	Dutch	P Heyns, Ch Plantin	No Map of Persia
Spiegel der Werelt	1596	Dutch	P Heyns, Z Heyns	No Map of Persia
Spiegel der Werelt	1579	French	P Heyns, Ch Plantin	p. 65
Spiegel der Werelt	1583	French	P Heyns, Ch Plantin	p. 75
Spiegel der Werelt	1585	Latin	H Favoli, Ch Plantin	p. 76
Epitome	1588	French	Ch Plantin	p. 87
Epitome	1590	French	Plantin Press	p. 87

This miniature map is crowded with rivers, most of which are imaginary, and with place names. The title placed inside a square in the lower right corner, and the scale in the lower left corner.

[197a] *Epitome* of Ortelius, published by Filips Galle, French edition, 1588, p. 87. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.2.b.1

[b] Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 3), book B, pp. 872-873

E. 72 Pl. 41

ORTELIUS Abraham, GALLE Filips; **Antwerp**; **1593**, with later editions up to 1602; **PERSIA**; editions in French, Latin, Italian or English; 7.5 × 10.6 cm; one graphical scale: 23 mm to 80 Persian farsangs, c. 1: 20 000 000; Van der Krogt No: 8200:332.[198]

This map, which appeared in the later editions of the *Epitome*, differs from the former map (E. 71). It is from a new copperplate, in which most of the imaginary rivers are omitted, but a range of mountains from northwest towards the east of the country is added. The title cartouche is replaced by a new decorative one. The title 'PERSIA' is repeated above the upper rule. The map is less crowded, and has a new look.

The editions of the *Epitome*, containing this map are as follows:

Year	Language	Publisher(s)	Persia, P. No.
1598	French	Ch Plantin	87
1598	French	Plantin Press	110
1602	French	J B Vrients	113
1595	Latin	A Coninx	102
1601	Latin	J B Vrients	105
1593	Italian	Plantin Press	99
1602	Italian	J B Vrients	103
1603	English	J Norton	102



Pl. 42 (Map: E. 73); size: 7.5 × 10 cm. PERSIA from *Theatro del Mondo di Abraamo Ortelio*, Italian version of *Epitome*. This Plate is from the 1667 ed. From the Author's Collection: CA 126



Pl. 43 (Map: E.74); size: 8 × 12 cm. PERSIA from the Ortelius & Keerbergen Mini-Atlas, English ed., London, 1603. From the Author's Collection: CA 125

[198a] *Epitome* of Ortelius, published by John Norton, English edition 1603, p. 102. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.2.b.11

[b] Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 3), book B, pp. 872-873

E. 73 Pl. 42

ORTELIUS Abraham, MARCHETTI P M, LOVISA Domenico; first edition in **Brescia**, Italy, later editions in Venice; **1598**, later editions up to 1724; **Percici sive Sophorvm Regni Tipvs** inside the title cartouche, and '**PERSIA**' below the lower border; map in Latin, text in Italian; c. 7.5 × 10 cm; one graphical scale (Scala Leucarium): 25 mm to 90 Persian farsangs, c. 1: 20 000 000.[199]

This is the Italian edition of the *Epitome*, entitled *Theatro del Mondo di Abraamo Ortelio*. It first appeared by Marchetti in 1598 in Brescia with further editions in Venice in 1655 and 1667. The three later such editions of 1679, 1683 and 1684 do not contain any map of Persia. The two latest editions of 1697 and 1724, published by Domenico Lovisa, have the same map with a few subtle differences.

This map is very similar to the map of Galle contained in the *Spieghel der Werelt* (See Pl. 40) and seems to have been copied from it. That is why this map is described here and not in the Italian section. However, it is printed from a new copperplate which is slightly smaller in size, engraved in Italy, and a different style of script has been employed for the names and inscriptions. 'PERSIA' as an additional title appears below the lower border, and a few other subtle differences can also be noticed. The popularity of this map is clearly demonstrated by the length of the period, during which it was repeatedly published; or perhaps it was cheaper and quicker to use the same copperplate in later editions.

[199] *Theatro del Mondo di Abraamo Ortelio*, Venice, 1667. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.2.b.14

E. 74 Pl. 43

ORTELIUS Abraham, KEERBERGEN Jan van; **Antwerp**; **1601** with seven further editions up to 1612; **PERSIA** inside the title cartouche, the old title in different languages above the upper rule, it reads in English: 'Persia or the Empire of the Sophye'; first edition in Latin, later editions in five different languages; 8 × 12 cm; Mercator projection, covers: 22°– 47° N, 68° – 116° E; one graphical scale (Scala Leucarum): 23.5 mm to 80 Persian farsangs, c. 1: 20 000 000; Van der Krogt No: 8200:333.[200]

In 1601, an edition of the *Epitome* competitive with the Galle edition was produced by Jan van Keerbergen in Antwerp. A new text was written by Michel Coignet, and all the maps were engraved by Ambrosis and Ferdinand Arsenius.

The different editions of the Keerbergen Atlas are as follows:

Date	Language	Publisher	Persia Page
1601	Latin	J van Keerbergen	102
1602	French	J van Keerbergen	102
1602	Italian	J B Vrients	103
1603	English	J Shawe	102
1604	German	L Hulsius	21
1609	Latin	J B Vrients	129
1612	Latin	Plantin Press	129
1612	Italian	Plantin	103

Both the English edition of Galle's *Epitome* (E. 72, 1603 ed.) and the English edition by Keerbergen (E. 74, 1603 ed.) were published in London, and they may be considered as the earliest world atlases in English.

The shape of the Persian Gulf and the Caspian in this map differs from the Galle and the Italian versions. The Mercator projection is applied to these small maps. The old title, translated into different languages, appeared above the upper rule, and 'PERSIA' was adopted as the common term and placed inside the title cartouche.

[200a] *Epitome of the Theatre of the World* [Epitome du Theatre du Monde], Ortelius & Keerbergen, English edition, London, 1603, p. 102. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.2.b.10 b)

[b] Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 3), book B, pp. 872-873

E. 75 Pl. 44

JODE Gerard de, GASTALDI Giacomo; **Antwerp**; **1577**; **Primae Partis Asiae...**; Latin,; 30 × 50.5 cm; covers: 26° – 35° N, 53° – 125° / 60° – 118° E; one graphical scale: 70 mm to 400 miliaria Italica, c. 1: 11 500 000; Van der Krogt No: 8200:32.[201,202]

In the title cartouche is noted: "Autore Iacobo Gastaldo Pedemontano". Although this map is in fact a later edition of Gastaldi's 'First Map of Asia' (See E. 60), it is not an identical copy, and here a smaller new copperplate was used. The rectangular title cartouche is more decorative, and the description inside shorter. Some other minor changes are also recognizable. It may, therefore, be considered as an improved edition of the Gastaldi map. The title of the two-page text printed on the verso of the map reads: 'Asiae Prima Pars Sive Persicvm Regnvm' [First Part of Asia or Kingdom of Persia]. There is a second edition of the *Speculum Orbis Terrarum* published by De Jode's son Cornelis in 1593.

[201] *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici*, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 3), book A, section 'De Jode' and book B, pp. 872-873

[202] Introduction to *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*, Antwerpen, 1578 (B. I.: Skelton R A, second series, vol. 2, 1965)

E. 76 Pl. 45

LANGREN Henricus (Hendrick) Floris van, LINSCHOTEN Jan Huygen van; **Amsterdam**; **1596**, further prints up to 1644; **Deliniatur in hac Tabula, Orae Maritimae Abexiae, Freti Mesani, al Maris Rubri, Arabiae, Ormi, Persiae...** in a decorative cartouche, upper right corner, with Dutch translation in a similar cartouche beneath it; Latin and Dutch; 38.5 × 53 cm; covers a large area from Natoliae to the valley of Nile, extending eastwards to the coast of Burma; two graphical scales: 50 mm to 100 milliaria Germanica-15 units to 1°, 50 mm to 120 Hispanicae leucae-17 ½ units to 1°, both inside a smaller scale cartouche placed below the two title cartouches.[203,204]

This regional map or sea chart, benefiting from Portuguese maritime surveys, is mainly concerned with the coastal outline of the region. The Persian Gulf (Sinus Persicus) is more accurately portrayed than before. Safavid Persia is depicted in full with rivers, mountains and the western boundary. The eastern borders of Persia are not marked. A large decorative compass rose is placed in 'Mare Arabicvm et Indicvm'. Further editions of Linschoten's book containing this map, appeared in The Hague and in Amsterdam by different publishers in 1599, 1604-5, 1623, 1638 and 1644 in Latin, Dutch, English, French or German languages.

[203] *Itinerario Voyage ofte Schipvaert, Jan Huygen van Linschoten...*, published by Cornelis Claesz, Amsterdam, 1596. Copy of the BL seen: Maps 46900.(15.); another copy: Maps 46900.(16.); copy of the BL, RB: 569.G.23

[204] *Arabia in Early Maps* (B. I.: Tibbetts G R), pp. 54-56

E. 77

KEERE Pieter van den (Petrus Kaerius), LANGENES Bernardt (Barent); Middelburg (Middelburgh), **The Netherlands**; **1598** with further editions up to 1650; **PERSIA** inside the decorative title cartouche, **PRESSEN** above the upper rule; map in Latin, text in Dutch, later editions also in French, Latin or German; 8.5 × 12.5 cm; one graphical scale: 22 mm to 150 lucarum; Van der Krogt No: 8200:341.[205,206]

Pieter van den Keere was a cartographer, engraver and bookseller of Amsterdam. For this map, which appeared in the *Caert Thresoor*, he must have benefited from the Ortelius/Galle miniature map of Persia in the *Epitome*. (See Pl. 40)

The different editions of the *Caert Thresoor* are summarized in the table below.

Petrus Kaerius, Jocodus Hondius and Petrus Bertius were brothers-in-law, co-operating in their business. Bertius must have used the copperplate of Kaerius, or a new copperplate engraved by Hondius with negligible changes for his pocket-size geographical treatise.

Date	Language	Publisher	Persia, P. No.
1598	Dutch	B Langenes	122
1599	Dutch	C Claesz	123
1600	French	A Hendricks for C Claesz	122
1600	Latin	C Claesz for Bertius' Tabulae Geographicae	124
1602	French	Ch Guyot for C Claesz	128
1602	Latin	C Claesz for Bertius' Tabulae Geographicae	144
1606	Latin	C Claesz for Bertius' Tabulae Geographicae	143
1609	Dutch	C Claesz	127
1609	German	M Becker for H Lorentzen (Laurensz)	128
1612	German	M Becker for H Lorentzen	140
1649	Latin	C Claesz for J Visscher	170
1650	Dutch	J Janssonius for Bertius' Tabulae Geogr.	140

[205] Miniature Atlas *Caert Thresoor, Inhoudende de Tafeln des Gantsche Werelts Landen etc.* [Map Treasury, Containing Maps of All the Countries of the World], published by Bernardt Langenes, Middelburg, 1598. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.3.a.2, part 2, p.29

[206a] *Tabularum Geographicarum Contractarum*, Petrus Bertius, published by Cornelis Claesz, Amsterdam, 1600



Pl. 44 (Map: E. 75); size: 30 × 50.5 cm. Gerard de JODE version of Gastaldi's 'First Map of Asia', Antwerp, 1577. From the Author's Collection: CA 110



Pl. 45 (Map: E. 76); size: 38.5 × 53 cm. The regional map of Linschoten from the Southwest and South Asia, Amsterdam, 1596. By Permission of the British Library: Maps 46900 (15.) & (16.)

[b] *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici*, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 3), book B, p. 873

Mercator-Hondius-Janssonius Atlases

The history of Mercator's modern map of Persia[207] is somewhat complicated. This map was not known during the lifetime of Mercator. It was first published by Hondius in 1606 and later by Hondius and Janssonius jointly, and in the end solely by Janssonius and his heirs and successors. It would be, therefore, worthwhile to give a concise account[208] of the so-called Mercator atlases which contained this map, and which appeared during a long period of nearly two centuries.

GERARD DE CREMER, (b.1512 in Rupelmonde, Flanders, now in Belgium, d. 1594 in Duisburg, Germany) who Latinized his name to Gerardus MERCATOR, was called by Abraham Ortelius 'Ptolemy of our time'. He is surely the greatest cartographer of the Renaissance period and perhaps of the classical period of cartography after Ptolemy. He studied philosophy and mathematics and became an expert land surveyor, cartographer, globe-maker and copper-engraver. Mercator was the first to introduce Italic handwriting to the domain of cartography and invented the Mercator projection, which is still in use (**Fig. 12**).

In 1552 he moved to Duisburg, perhaps for the higher degree of religious freedom which prevailed there. In 1569 Mercator embarked on producing a major work entitled *Cosmography*, a description of the world in all its aspects. Writing the text, drawing the maps and engraving the copperplates occupied most of his time. This work, supposed to become his multi-volume atlas, was unfinished when he died, leaving the responsibility of completing and publishing it to his son Rumold.

The *Atlas sive Cosmographia Meditationes de Fabrica Mundi et Fabricati Figura* [title of the English edition: *Gerardi Mercatoris et J. Hondii atlas, or, a geographicke description of the regions, countries, and kingdomes of the world*], as published by Rumold Mercator in 1595, was still incomplete. For example, no map of Persia was included in this edition. After Rumold's death in 1599, the atlas was re-issued unaltered in 1602. In about 1604 of Mercator's grandson, Gerard Mercator Jr. sold the copperplates of his grandfather's maps to Jodocus Hondius and Cornelis Claesz.

JODOCUS HONDIUS Sr. (1563-1612), residing in Gent (now in Belgium) excelled in drawing and calligraphy, and earned a reputation as a good engraver. The capture of Gent by the Duke of Parma in 1584 forced him, as a Protestant, to leave town; he sailed for London where he made the acquaintance of many prominent scholars and explorers of the time. In 1593, he and his brother-in-law Pieter van den Keere (Petrus Kaerius) settled in Amsterdam and co-operated in their business. They engraved the small maps of the *Caert Thresoor* for Langenes in 1595. (See E. 77)

In 1604, when Hondius and Claesz acquired the Mercator copperplates, they prepared a completely revised edition of the atlas, which was first published in 1606. Hondius completed the unfinished atlas of Mercator not only with 36 new maps to fill the omissions in Rumold Mercator's 1595 edition, but added to Mercator's original text a new Latin text written by Petrus Montanus. This and later editions, until Janssonius became a full partner in 1636, are known as 'Mercator-Hondius Atlases', or 'Mercator-Hondius-Janssonius Atlases'. A map of Persia, known as Mercator's modern map of Persia, appeared in the first edition of 1606 and all the later editions until 1636.



Fig. 12. Gerard Mercator; size: 20 x 15 cm. From Mercator Ptolemaic Atlas by Elzevir & Hondius, 1618-19. By Permission of the British Library: Maps C.1.e.2, second part

Hondius had the maps of this atlas also reduced, in order to include them in his *Atlas Minor* first published in 1607. For this venture he cooperated with Cornelis Claesz. After the death of his co-publisher Claesz in 1609, Hondius continued on his own until his death in 1612. Thereafter, the business was maintained by his widow Colette van den Keere (d. 1629) and his son-in-law Jan Janssonius, and later by his own sons Jodocus Jr. (c. 1594-1629) and Henricus (c. 1596-1651).

HENRICUS HONDIUS took over the Mercator-Hondius Atlas in 1621, and published a new edition in 1623 and 1628. He seems to have been the sole publisher of this atlas from 1623 until 1633. Thereafter, he worked in partnership with his

brother-in-law J Janssonius on further editions of the atlas until 1637.

JOHANNES JANSSONIUS (Jan Jansz.) (1588-1664) from Arnhem, the son-in-law of Jodocus Hondius Sr., co-operated with Henricus Hondius until 1640, when Henricus left the atlas publishing business completely to him. In 1638 he changed the title of the atlas to *Atlas Novus* and enlarged it finally to a work of six volumes, in competition with the House of Blaeu. He also published the Mercator-Hondius *Atlas Minor* from 1628 until 1651 in Latin, French, Dutch or German. A different map of Persia from that of the Hondius appeared in the Janssonius atlases.

After his death in 1664, Janssonius's Heirs and Successors changed the title of the atlas to *Atlas Maior* and continued to publish it in as many as eleven volumes in 1675 (Latin edition), using the same copperplate of Janssonius for the Map of Persia. Finally, in 1694, they sold their copperplates to Petrus Schenck (1661-1711) and Gerard Valk (1652-1726).

[207] Mercator's Ptolemaic Maps of Persia have been described in chapter one.

[208] For a comprehensive account of the Mercator atlases see *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 1)*

E. 78 Pl. 46

HONDIUS Jodocus, JANSSONIUS Johannes; **Amsterdam**; **1606** with further editions up to 1636; **Persici vel Sophorum Regni Typus** [The map of Persia or the Safavid Kingdom]; map in Latin, text in different editions in Latin, French, German, Dutch or English; 35 × 50.5 cm; covers: 21° – 48° N, 75° – 135° / 84° – 126° E, one graphical scale: 105 mm to 160 Persian farsangs, c. 1: 9 000 000; Van der Krogt No: 8200: 1A.[209, 210]

A few partuculars of this map and the related text in different editions of Mercator-Hondius-Janssonius Atlases (1606-1636) are given in the table below.[210]

Year (Atlas)	Language (Text)	Page, Signature (Map)	Page (Text)	Name (Publisher)
1606	Latin	132 7H	331 – 332	Hondius
1607-8	Latin	134 7G	331 – 332	Hondius
1609	French	135 7H	333 – 334	Hondius
1611-12	Latin	138 7I	335 – 336	Hondius
1613-16-19	Latin	138 7O	340 – 341	Hondius
1613-16	French	138 7O	349 – 350	Hondius
1619	French	144 7S	353 – 354	Hondius
1623	Latin	144 7X	350 – 351	Hondius
1628	French	144 8E	661 – 664	Hondius
1630	Latin	152 8E	366 – 367	Hondius
1633	French, 2 vol.	90 8E, v.2	661 – 664	Hondius
1633	German	154 8C	653 – 656	Janssonius
1634	Dutch	166 8N	367 – 368	Janssonius
1636-38-41	English, 2 vol.	89 9C, v.2	411 – 412	Janssonius

While the map title 'Persici vel Sophorum Regni Typus' remains the same, the title of the text changes according to the language of different edition:

Latin editions: 'Persicum Regnum sive Sophurum Imperium'
French editions: 'Le Royaume de Perse (des Perses) ou l'Empire de Sophy (des Sophie)
German edition: 'Von dem Persischen Königreich / Dem Imperio der Sophorum / Das Königreich Persia'
Dutch edition: 'Beschryvinghe van Persien ofte van het Rijck van den Sophi / Persien oft het Rijck van de Sophi'
English edition: 'The Description of the Kingdom of Persia'.

There is apparently an error in this map regarding the name of the Persian Gulf. All editions of Mercator's *Geographia* contain one map of the world and one of Asia. Following the Ptolemy tradition, in all of these maps the Red Sea, and occasionally the Gulf of Aden, is called 'Sinus Arabicus', and the Persian Gulf 'Sinus Persicus'. In the map of Persia included in the Mercator-Hondius atlases, however, the Persian Gulf is named 'Sinus Arabicus'. This nomenclature contradicts not only the Ptolemaic tradition, but also the world map and the map of Asia in the same atlas, both of them surely prepared by Mercator himself. The reason for this discrepancy could only be the fact that the map of Persia was not completed and probably not even prepared by Mercator, but by Hondius twelve years after Mercator's death. Hondius or his assistants apparently mixed up the two Ptolemaic terms Sinus Arabicus and Sinus Persicus. Janssonius must have noticed this error, for he rectified it by using the term 'Sinus Persicus' again for the Persian Gulf in his atlases which appeared during the 1640s and later. (See E. 79)

[209] Mercator-Hondius atlases 1606-1636, Atlas sive Cosmographia *Meditationes de Fabrica Mundi et Fabricati Figura* [the title of the English edition: *Gerardi Mercatoris et J Hondii atlas, or, a geographicke description of the regions, countries, and kingdomes of the world*]

See the above atlases, 1606-1636, such as:
Latin edition 1606, copy of the BL seen: Maps C.3.c.6
French edition 1630, copy of the BL seen: Maps C.3.c.10
German edition 1633, copy of the BL seen: Maps C.3.d.3
English edition 1636, copy of the BL seen: Maps C.3.d.6, another copy coloured: Maps C.3.d.7

[210] *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici*, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 1), p. 706

E. 79 Pl. 47

JANSSONIUS Johannes; **Amsterdam**; **1636** with further editions up to 1675 (1680); **Persia sive Sophorum Regnum**; map in Latin, text in different editions in German, Dutch, Latin, French or Spanish; 37.5 × 49.5 cm; covers: 18° – 47° N, 61° – 119° / 70° – 110° E; two graphical scales: 55 mm to 70 milliaria Germanica communa, and 59 mm to 90 Persian farsangs c. 1: 9 000 000; Van der Krogt No: 8200:1B.[211]

The details of this map in different editions of Mercator-Janssonius Atlases (١٦٣٦-١٦٧٥) have been summarized in the table below:



Pl. 46 (Map: E. 78); size: 35 × 50.5 cm. Hondius map of Persia, included in Mercator-Hondius Atlases, published in Amsterdam in 1606-1636. This copy is from the English edition of 1636. From the Author's Collection: CA 58

Year	Language (Text)	Page/Signature/ Vol.	Atlas	Name
1636	German	104 6d, vol.2	Atlas Novus	Janssonius
1636	German	112 2d	Appendix	Janssonius
1637	Dutch	96 3d	Appendix	Janssonius
1638	Latin	66 3x, vol.3	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1638-42	German	96 2e (2d), vol.2	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1638-44	Dutch	101 m (3d), vol.2	Atl. Novus	Janssinius
1639-44	French	80 4k, vol.3	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1644-58	German	65f, vol.3	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1645-58	Dutch	66f, vol.3	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1646-58	Latin	73 e-f, vol.3	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1646-49	French	81 4k, vol.3	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1652-58	French	73f, vol.3	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1653-66	Spanish	24f, vol.2	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1666	Latin	64, vol.2	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1675	Latin	27, vol.8	Atl. Maior	Heirs

The title cartouche in the lower left corner of this map is obviously copied from the map of Blaeu (compare with E. 83), the main rival of Janssonius. The decorative scale cartouche in the lower right corner seems to be new. As mentioned, following Hondius, the term 'Sinus Arabicus' was employed to name the Persian Gulf in the early Janssonius atlases, but it was changed soon to 'Sinus Persicus', rectifying the error of Hondius. (See E.78)

[211a] *Atlas Novus* up to 6 volumes by Janssonius, and *Atlas Maior* up to 11 volumes by Janssonius's Heirs and Successors (1636-1675 to 1680), such as: *Atlas Novus*, Latin ed., Amsterdam 1647, folios 107 & 107a, copy of the BL seen: Maps C.6.b.1; Latin ed. 1658, copy of the BL seen: Maps C.6.b.2, Asiae, signature E and F; Spanish ed. 1666, copy of the BL seen: Maps C.6.d.1, Part Asia, signature f

[b] Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 1), p. 706

E. 80 Pl. 48

HONDIUS Jodocus, JANSSONIUS Johannes; **Amsterdam**; **1607** with four further editions in 1607/8, 1609, 1610 and 1621; **Persicum Regnum** both inside the title cartouche and above the upper rule; Latin; 14 × 18.5 cm; covers: 20° – 49° N, 77° – 129° / 83° – 124° E; one graphical scale, 23 mm to 75 milliaria Germanica; Van der Krogt No: 8200:351.[212]

The maps of the *Atlas Minor* of 1607-9 were prepared by Cornelis Claesz. The map of Persia is paginated 613 in the 1607 ed., 595 in the 1609 ed., and 623 in the 1610 and 1621 ed.. Only the western boundary of the country is shown by a dotted line. The other boundaries, chosen by colourists, are baseless. A description of Persia in three pages can be found on the verso of the map and the following folio. The error of calling the Persian Gulf 'Sinus Arabicus' (See E. 78) has been transferred to all editions of the *Atlas Minor*.

[212a] Hondius-Janssonius *Atlas Minor*, published by J Janssonius, Amsterdam, 1607-1621. Copy of the BL seen, 1609 ed.: Maps C.3.a.2; 1610 ed.: Maps C.3.a.3

[b] Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 1), p. 706

E. 81 Pl. 49

JANSSONIUS Johannes, KAERIUS Petrus; **Amsterdam**; **1628** with further editions in 1630, 1631, 1634, 1648 and 1651 and later imprints; **Persici vel Sophorum Regni Typus** inside the title cartouche, the title of the text appears in the upper margin; map in Latin, text in different editions in German, Latin or French; 13 × 19 cm; covers: 22° - 48° N, 75° - 135° / 84° - 126° E; one graphical scale: 23 mm to 100 milliaria Germanica communia; Van der Krogt No: 8200:352.[213]

The name of Petrus Kaerius as the actual mapmaker of this small map is printed in the title cartouche. The title of the text, which also appears above the upper rule, reads: in German ed. 'Königreich von Persien', in Latin ed. 'Persicum Regnum' and in French ed. 'Le Royaume de Perse'. This map is paginated 611 in the 1628 ed., 599 in the 1630 ed., 607 in the 1634 ed., and 323 in the 1648 and 1651 ed.

This map can be considered as an improved version of the map of Persia contained in the Hondius-Janssonius *Atlas Minor* of 1607-1621 and, therefore, all the remarks made for the map E. 80 apply equally to it.

This map also appeared in a few travel books, such as *Persiaensche Reyse...*, a two- volume travel account by Adam Olearius, published by Jan Jansz (Janssonius) in 1651 in Amsterdam in Dutch, and in its French edition *Le Grand Royaume du Sophi du Perse*, published in Paris in 1670. It is noteworthy that Janssonius did not trust the advanced map of Olearius, showing the Caspian Sea much closer to its real shape and replaced it with this map of his own, depicting the Caspian still as an oval.

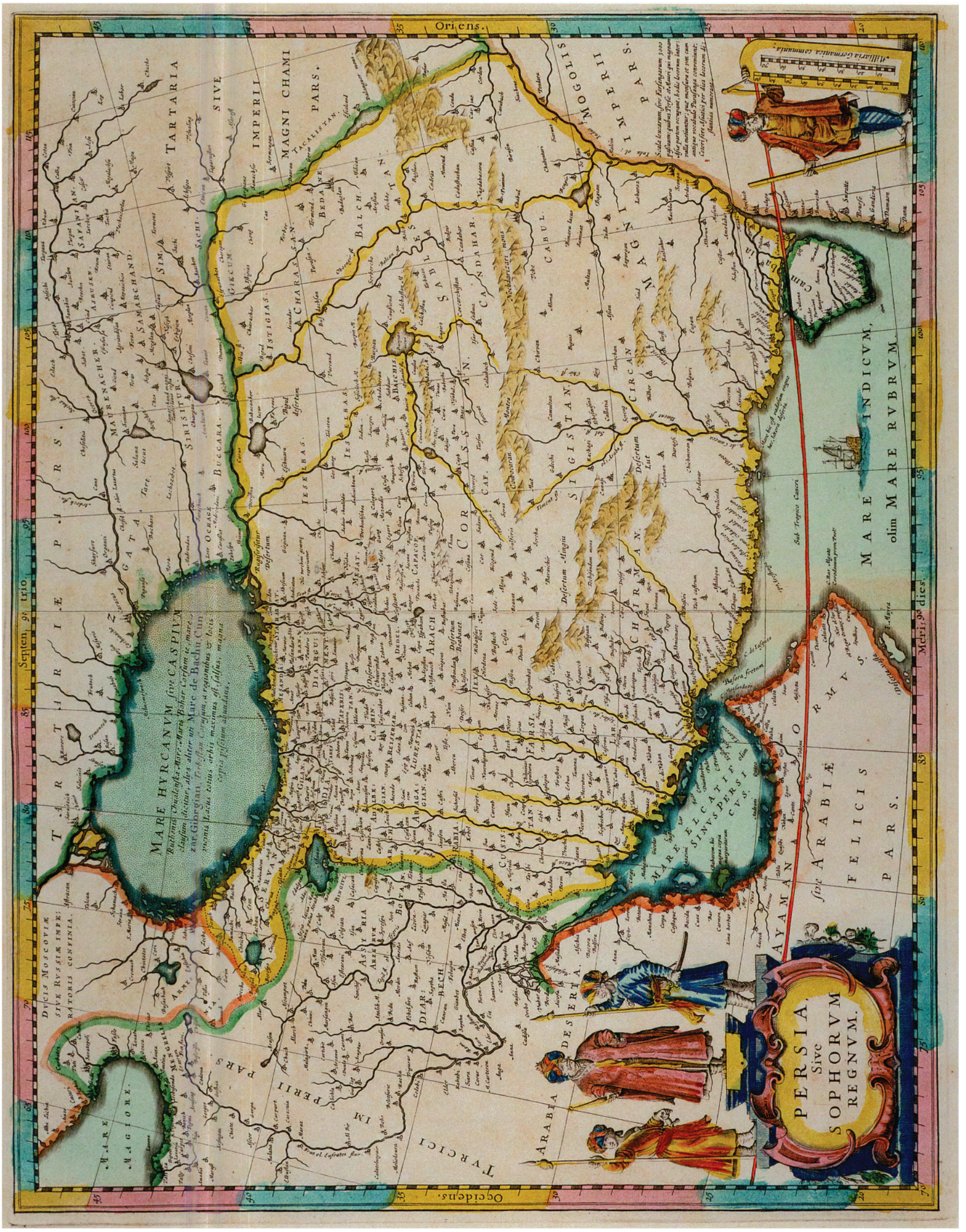
[213a] *Atlas Minor* of Janssonius-Kaerius, 1628-1651 editions; copies of the BL seen, 1628 ed.: Maps C.3.a.4; 1630 ed.: Maps C.3.a.5; 1634 ed.: Maps C.3.a.7; 1651 ed.: Maps C.3.a.9

[b] Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 1), p. 706

E. 82 Pl. 50

CLOPPENBURG Jan Evertsz, WAESBERGEN Jan van, HONDIUS Jodocus; **Amsterdam**; **1630** with further editions until as late as 1738; **Persici vel Sophorum Regni Typus**; Map inscriptions in Latin, text in French, in some editions in Latin, or Dutch; 19 × 26 cm; covers: 21°-49° N, 77°-135° / 84°-127° E; scale not given, according to the catalogue of the BSB, Munich c.1: 3 600 000; Van der Krogt No: 8200:352.[214-216]

A new series of small atlases, containing reduced size maps after those by Hondius, was published in Amsterdam by Jan Cloppenburg, first in 1630 with French text, with further Latin editions in 1632 and 1636. Later in the century the plates came into the hands of Janssonius's son-in-law Jan van Waesbergen who re-issued the work in 1673 without text and in 1676 with Dutch text. There were two late French editions published by



Pl. 47 (Map: E. 79); size: 37.5 × 49.5 cm. Janssonius map of Persia, included in all the Mercator-Janssonius Atlases 1636-1680. This copy is from the Spanish edition, volume 2, 1666. From the Author's Collection: CA 169



Pl. 48 (Map: E. 80); size: 14 × 18.5 cm. Hondius-Janssonius small map of Persia, *Atlas Minor*, 1621 edition.
From the Author's Collection: CA 5

Henri du Sauzet under the title *Atlas Portatif* or *Atlas Minor* with a foreword in French but no further text. All of these atlases include one reduced map of Persia after the larger map of Hondius, or a slightly improved version of it.

[214a] Cloppenburg version of Mercator-Hondius Atlas Gerardi Mercatoris Atlas sive Cosmographicae Meditationes de Fabrica Mundi et Fabricati Figura…, reduced size, Amsterdam. Copies of the BL seen, 1630 ed.: Maps C.3.b.3; 1632 ed.: Maps C.3.b.4

[b] Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 3) book B, p.873

[215] Waesbergen's version of Mercator-Hondius Atlas, reduced size, 1673. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.3.b.5

[216] Henri du Sauzet's version (in French) of Mercator-Hondius Atlas, reduced size, 1734. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.29.c.7

The House of Blaeu in Amsterdam

WILLEM JANSZ. (GUILJELMUS) BLAEU (1571-1638) and his son Joan BLAEU (1596-1673) are the most widely known map-publishers of the seventeenth century. Willem studied astronomy with Tycho Brahe in Denmark for a few months in 1595. After his return to the Netherlands and publishing his first cartographic work, he moved to Amsterdam in 1598, and at first manufactured only globes and instruments. In 1618, Johannes Janssonius established himself next door to Blaeu's shop. As a result, they became fierce competitors. In 1621, competing with the House of Hondius – Janssonius, Willem Blaeu decided to enter the field of atlas publishing, and after purchasing some 30 copperplates from Jodocus Hondius Jr., he produced his first atlas in 1630.

In 1634 he embarked on a plan to publish an entirely new atlas of the world in two volumes and four languages, namely Latin, French, High German (German) and Low German



Pl. 49 (Map: E. 81); size: 13 × 19 cm. Janssonius-Kaerius small map of Persia, *Atlas Minor*, 1628 ed. From the Author's Collection: CA 16

(Dutch). The German edition appeared in 1634, entitled *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. A new map of Persia was included in this edition. After establishing a new printing house, Willem Blaeu died in 1638, leaving his prospering business to his sons Joan and Cornelis.

JOAN BLAEU studied law and mathematics in the University of Leiden and travelled to Italy to finish his education. From 1630, he co-operated with his father in his publishing business. After his father's death, he and his younger brother Cornelis (1610-1642) took over the business, and when Cornelis died, the business was left to him alone. He aimed at a total description of the heavens, earth and the seas: a goal which looked unachievable. His efforts culminated in the publication of his *Atlas Maior*, which contained some 600 maps bound in nine to twelve volumes, representing the climax of Dutch atlas production.

On 23 February 1672 a fire ruined Blaeu's printing house. One year later Joan Blaeu died. His stock of books, maps, atlases, globes and copperplates was dispersed among several map dealers and publishers in Amsterdam through public auctions (1674-1677)

The three sons of Joan Blaeu, Willem, Pieter and Joan II, were active in printing maps for different publishers, until this celebrated printing house came to an end in 1695.

E. 83 Pl. 51

BLAEU Willem J, BLAEU Joan, BLAEU Cornelis (HOUSE OF BLAEU); **Amsterdam**; **1634** with further editions up to 1670; **Persia sive Sophorum Regnum**; map in Latin, text in Latin, French, Dutch or German; 37.5 × 49.5 cm; covers: 18° – 46° N, 61° - 120° / 70° - 110° E; two graphical scales: 59 mm to 75 milliaria Germanica communia, and 66 mm to 100 Persian farsangarum, c. 1: 9 000 000; this map appeared in 3 close variants; Van der Krogt No: 8200:2.[217, 218]

The map of Persia, which appeared in all editions of Blaeu's *Atlas Novus* and *Atlas Maior*, seems to have been printed from a single copperplate engraved in 1634. It is based on the preceding maps of Persia, published in the Low Countries, such as the maps of Ortelius and Hondius. Some new geographical information,



Pl. 50 (Map: E. 82); size: 19 × 26 cm. Map of Persia in reduced size by Cloppenburg, Amsterdam, 1630.
By Permission of the British Library: Maps C.3.b.3, p. 631

perhaps from the later contemporary travel accounts, has been inserted in it. In the lower left corner of the map a new decorative title cartouche appeared. The three standing figures show most probably Shah Abbas the Great (ruled 1587-1628) and two of his guards. This decorative cartouche was later copied by Janssonius (See E. 79), De Wit and some other publishers.

There is too, a dedication cartouche in the lower right corner of this map which has three different states. Apparently the map of Persia is the only map of Blaeu, in which the dedication cartouche varies. As a result the three following variants (states) of Blaeu's map of Persia can be distinguished:

Variant 1: Dedicated to D Theodoro Tholing (Diederick Tholincx), signed by Guiljelmus (Willem Jansz.) Blaeu. This variant appeared in the Blaeu atlases from 1634 until c. 1644 and in a few later editions (perhaps because of surplus copies of this state), with the coat-of-arms of Tholing (three Xs).

Variant 2: The inside of the dedication cartouche and the decorative frame of the coat-of-arms are blank. The reason for the removal of the dedication was that Tholing, an Amsterdam magistrate, became bankrupt in 1644. Thus shamed Tholing was obliged to renounce all his public functions and leave the city. Joan Blaeu obviously had no other option but to remove Tholing's name and coat-of-arms from his map. This variant appeared from 1644 until c. 1662.

Variant 3: Dedicated to Simon van Hoorn, signed by Joan Blaeu. The coat-of-arms is quartered. It seems that in the early phase J Blaeu had no example of Van Hoorn's coat-of-arms and, therefore, the early copies of this variant do not contain it.

The title of the series of Blaeu atlases, published 1634-1658 in 2 to 6 volumes in different languages, is as follows:

In Latin: *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum sive Atlas Novus*
In French: *Le Theatre du Monde ou Nouvel Atlas*
In Dutch: *Tooneel des Aerdrijcx ofte Nieuwe Atlas*
In German: *Novus Atlas, Das ist Abbildung and Beschreibung von Allen Ländern des Erdreichs*

Blaeu atlases published from 1658 to 1670 were expanded from 9 to 12 volumes entitled *Atlas Maior*, *Grand Atlas*, *Atlas Major* or *Atlas Majoor* according to whether the language of the text was in Latin, French, German or Dutch.

→

Pl. 51 (Map: E. 83); size: 37.5 × 49.5 cm. Persia by Willem and Joan Blaeu, Variant 1, Amsterdam, 1634. From the Author's Collection: CA 35



Septentrio.
Meridies.
Occidens.
Oriens.
DVCIS MOSCOVIÆ SIVE RVSSIÆ IMPERATORIS CONFINIA.
TARTARIÆ PARS.
MARE MAGIORE.
MARE HYRCANVM sive CASPIVM
Ruthenis Chualenska More. Maris Bohar Corsun ie, mare clausum dicitur, alys aliter uti Mare de Bachu, Cunzar, Giorgian, Terbestan Corusum, a regionibus & locis vicinis Lacus totius orbis maximus est, salsus, magna copia piscium abundans.
TARTARIA SIVE IMPERII MAGNI CHAMI PARS.
TVRCICI IMPERII PARS.
ARABIA DESERTA
MARE ELCATIF, olim SINVS PERSICVS.
MARE INDICVM olim MARE RVBRVM.
Sub Tropico Cancri
Scala leucarum, sive Farsangarum 3000 passuum: quibus Persæ et Mauri, qui magnam Asiæ partem occupant, hodie locorum intervalla metiuntur; quæ mensura et vox cum antiquo vocabulo Parasanga conveniunt. Ceteri fere Asiatici per dies locorum distantias numerant.
Milliaria Germanica communia.
PERSIA Sive SOPHORVM REGNVM
Amplissimo Prudentissimo Viro D. THEODORO THOLING, Reip. Amstelod. Senatori et Collegii Scabinorum Præsidi, nec non in Consessu Societatis Indicæ Orientalis adsessori, Tabulam hanc D.D. Guilielmus Blaeu. 1634.

The details of the map of Persia in the series of Blaeu *Atlas Novus* and *Atlas Maior*, appeared from 1634 until 1670 are summarized in the table below.

An historical/geographical text about Persia, usually in 2 pages, is printed on the verso of the map. This text is widely expanded in the editions of *Atlas Maior*. For example, In 1663 French edition, the text comprises 33 pages (pp. 129-162).

[217] All editions of the Blaeu Atlas Novus-Theatrum Orbis Terrarum *(1634-1661) and the Blaeu* Atlas Maior *(1662-1670), such as:* Atlas Novus, *1635 ed., by W. & J. Blaeu, copy of the BL seen: Maps C.4.b.3;* Atlas Maior, 1663 ed., by Joan Blaeu, copy of the BL seen: Maps C.5.b.1

[218a] Koeman's *Atlantes Neerlandici*, New Edition, vol.2, 2000 (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 2), p. 592

[b] A private letter from Peter van der Krogt to this author, describing the different variants of the Blaeu's map of Persia, summarized from his article in Dutch appeared in the *Caert Thresoor, for which I am most thankful to him.*

Year	Atlas Title/Vol.	Mapmakers	Language	Persia in Vol./ Part.	Map Page/ Signature	Variant
1634	Novus/2	Willem/Joan	German	2	49 3NO	1
1635	Novus/3	Willem/Joan	German	2/2	78 V	1
1635	Novus/2	Willem/joan	Latin	2	81 E	1
1635-38	Novus/2	Willem/Joan	French	2	81 672(R)	1
1635	Novus/2	Willem/Joan	Dutch	2	85 G	1
1638	Novus/2	Willem/Joan	French	2	80 H	1
1640-43	Novus/3	Willem/Joan	Latin	2/2	69 K10	1
1640-43	Novus/3	Joan/Cornelis	French	2/2	69 H	1
1641-42	Novus/3	Joan/Cornelis	German	2/2	73 I9	1
1642-43	Novus/3	Joan/Cornelis	Dutch	2/2	73 I9	1
1643-50	Novus/3	Joan	French	2/2	68 I9	1
1644-55	Novus/4	Joan	Latin	2/2	68 K10	1
1644-55	Novus/3-6	Joan	Latin	2/2	68 K10	2
1647-48	Novus/3	Joan	Dutch	2/2	73 I9	1
1647-49	Novus/3	Joan	German	2/2	73 I9	1
1649-50	Novus/3	Joan	Dutch	2/2	67 I9	2
1658-61	Novus/3	Joan	Dutch	2/2	72 H7	2
1662-65	Maior/11	Joan	Latin	10A/B	7 T	3
1663-67	Maior/12	Joan	French	11	7 2P	3
1663-67	Maior/12	Joan	French	11	7 2P	2
1664-65	Maior/9	Joan	Dutch	9	6 H7	2
1667-70	Maior/10	Joan	German	9	6 I9	1

E. 84

CLUVERIUS Phillipus, OLEARIUS Adam, ELZEVIR & BERTIUS publishers; **Amsterdam**; **1661** with further editions in 1672, 1678 and 1717; **Persia ex Adamo Oleario;** Latin; 12 × 12 cm; covers: 23° – 48° N, 62° – 110° / 68° – 104° E; no scale given.[219]

Phillipus Cluverius (Philipp Clüver, etc.) (1580-1623) was a German geographer who settled in Leiden. His well-known geography book for schools *Introductionis in Universam Geographiam*...was published posthumously by Isaac Elzevir (1596-1651) in 1624 in Amsterdam, with reportedly some 45 further editions during the next 100 years. The first edition with a map of Persia seems to be the 1661 pocket-size edition, published in Amsterdam by 'Elzevir Press' and 'Bertius Berevarium Orbis Terrarum'. The map of Persia is a reduced and simplified copy of the map of Adam Olearius. Further editions with this small map appeared in 1672 in Amsterdam, in 1678 in Nuremberg, and in 1717 in Utrecht. A larger version of the same map appeared in some other editions. (See E. 85)

[219] Geography book of Cluverius Introductionis in Universam Geographiam..., published by Elzevir in Amsterdam in 1661, Book V, Chapter XII. Copy of the BL, RB seen: 10004.a.42, map opp. p. 260

E. 85 Pl. 52

CLUVERIUS Phillipus, OLEARIUS Adam; **Wolfenbüttel**, Germany and Amsterdam; **1667** with further editions up to 1711 and beyond; **Persia sive Sophorum Regnum cum Armenia, Assyria, Mesopotamia et Babylonia**; map inscriptions in Latin; 20 × 25 cm; covers: 22° – 47° N, 62° – 110° / 70° – 104° E; no scale given, c. 1: 16 000 000.[220, 221]

Further editions of the Cluverius Geography, containing this map, appeared in 1697 by Joannes Wolters in Amsterdam, and in 1711 in London (Johannes Bunonis version), with a new engraved map by John Senex. The last edition of this book may have been the 1729 ed. published in Amsterdam. This map was also included in a number of school atlases.

[220] Book of geography by Cluverius Introductionis in Universam Geographiam, *Wolfenbüttel edition, 1667. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.27. f.19*

[221] *School Atlas, containing 15 maps of the Old Cultures of Europe, Asia and Africa.* Copy of the BSB, Munich seen: 2 Mapp.5.q, folio 3

E. 86 Pl. 53

CLUVERIUS Phillipus, BERTIUS, Van den KEERE; **Amsterdam**; **1661**, second ed. 1667; **Sophorum Regnum**; Latin; 15 × 19 cm; no meridians and parallels, no scale given.[222]

This map is based on a previous map of Bertius & Van den Keere, presenting the third version of the map of Persia which appeared in the Geography of Cluverius.

[222] *Philippi Cluveri, Introductionis in Universam Geographiam*, Amsterdam, 1661 &1667, published by Janssonius Waesbergius. Copy of the BL, RB, 1667 ed. seen.: 1477.dd.27

E. 87 Pl. 54

DAPPER Olfert, MEURS Jacob van; **Amsterdam**; **1672**; **Persia sive Sophorum Regnum**; map inscriptions in Latin, text in Dutch; 28 × 34.5 cm; covers: 20° – 45° N, 60° – 120° / 70° – 110° E; one graphical scale inside the scale cartouche, 35 mm to 60 milliaria Germanica communia, c. 1: 15 000 000 (according to the catalogue of the ÖNB, Vienna).[223-225]

Olfert DAPPER (1636-1689), a physician and geographer of Amsterdam, wrote a book of geography entitled: *Asia of Naukeurige*



Pl. 52 (Map: E. 85); size: 20 × 25 cm. Reduced and simplified map of Olearius, appeared in the *Geography* of Cluverius, 1667 edition. From the Author's Collection: CA 190

Beschryving van het Rijk des Grooten Mogols…een volkome Beschryving van Geheel Persie…[Asia or an accurate description of the Kingdom of the Great Mughal…a complete description of all Persia]. It was published by Jacob van Meurs in Amsterdam. The Persia section, comprising 184 pages, contains one map of Persia, one map of the Caspian Sea and eight view maps of different cities of Persia. Dapper's map of Persia is a smaller version of Blaeu Map with two attractive new decorative c artouches. The title cartouche shows a few travelling merchants, and the scale cartouche a high-ranking officer and a cartographer.[223]

This book was translated into German by Johannes Christoff Beern (Baer, Beer), entitled *Beschreibung des Königreichs Persiens…* Dr. Dapper's map of Persia, engraved by Sigismund Gabriel Hipschmann (Hübschmann) of Nuremberg, is included in this German edition.[224]

This map can also be found in the *Geography* of John Ogilby, published in 1673 in London, entitled *Asia, the first part being an accurate description of Persia…* Like Dapper's *Geography*, this book contains one map of Persia, one map of the Caspian Sea and eight views of different cities of Persia.[225]

[223] Dapper's *Geography of Asia*, published by Jacob van Meurs, Amsterdam, 1672, Persia section, p. 1. Copy of the BL/RB seen: 983.h.9

[224] *Beschreibung des Königreichs Persiens…aus unterschiedlichen alten und neuen Land- und Reisebeschreibungen…zusammengetragen von Dapper…ins Hochteutsche getreulichst übersetzet von Joh. Christoff Beern*, Verlag Johann Hoffmanns Kunst- und Buchhandlers, Nürnberg, 1681. Copy of the ÖNB, Vienna seen: 394.634-D.K, map in vol. 1, opp. p.1

[225] *Asia, the first part being an accurate description of Persia and the several provinces thereof …, collected and translated from most authentic authors …* by John Ogilby Esq., His Majesty's Cosmographer, London, 1673. Copy of the BL/RB seen: 457.F.10, map of Persia at the beginning of the book.



Pl. 53 (Map: E. 86); size: 15 × 19 cm. Map by Cluverius & Bertius from Cluverius's *Geography*, 1667 edition, Amsterdam, published by J.Waesbergius. From the Author's Collection: CA 31

E. 88 Pl. 55

DE WIT Frederick; **Amsterdam**; **1666**; **Nova Persiae, Armeniae, Natoliae et Arabiae Tabula (Descriptio) per F de Wit**; Latin; 47.5 × 56 cm; covers: 10° – 45° N, 50° – 115° / 63° – 107° E; one graphical scale: 60 mm to 74 German miles - 15 milliaria Germanica communa to 1°, c. 1: 9 000 000.[226]

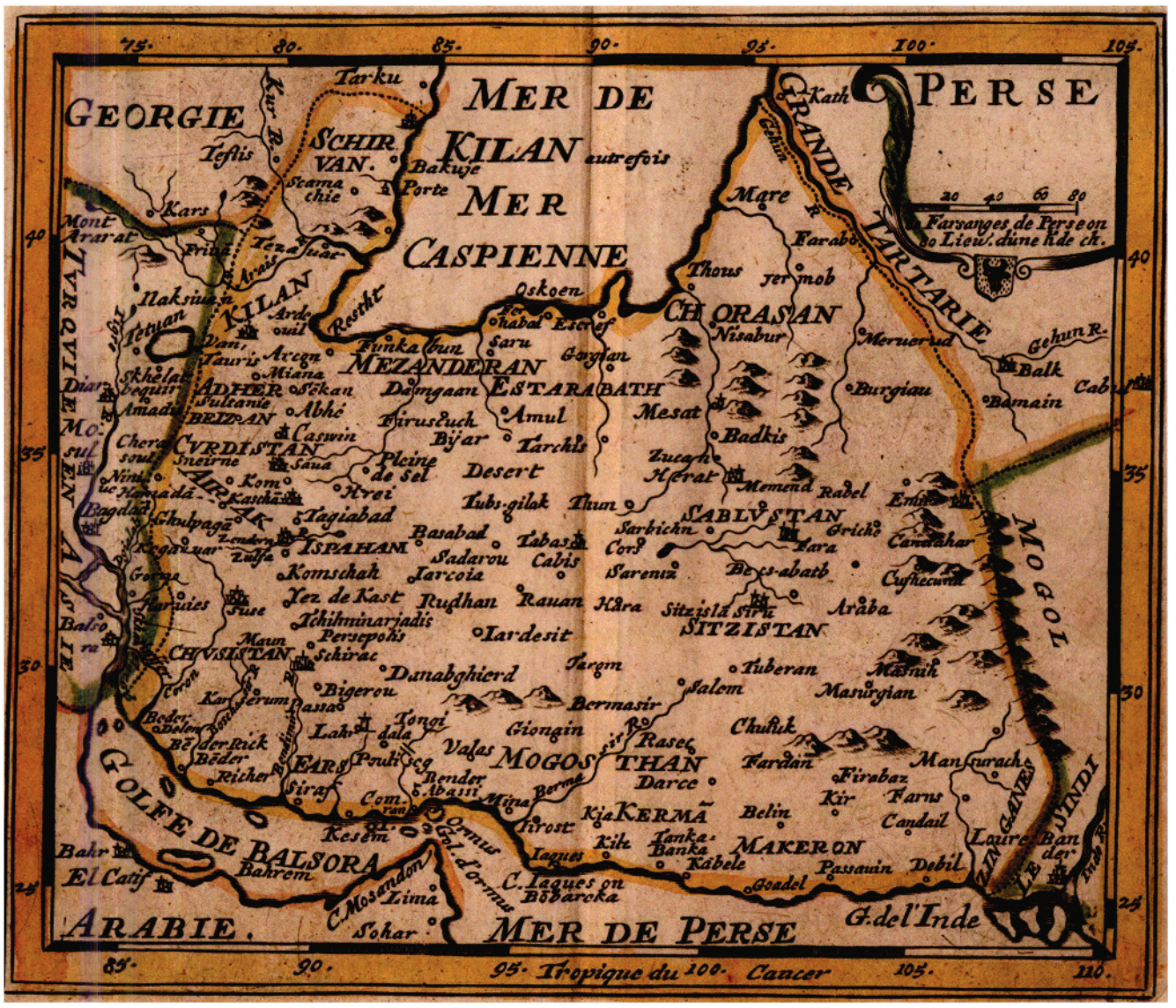
In 1666 Frederick de Wit (Witt) (1610-1698) produced a regional map of Southwest Asia, with Persia prominently in the centre, which became very popular with many Dutch atlas publishers. The large decorative title cartouche and the attractive scale cartouche may have contributed to its commerciality. It was therefore included, occasionally with trivial changes, in numerous atlases from 1666 up to the late eighteenth century, such as:

- *Atlas Maior*, Frederick de Wit, Amsterdam, 1666-1709. Copy of the BL, 1680 ed.: Maps C.45.f.2, vol.2, map 121
- *Atlas Contractus Orbis Terrarum Praecip*, Nicolas Visscher and Son, Amsterdam, 1666 and later editions. Copy of the BL, 1666 ed.: Maps C.39.f.1, map 48
- *Atlas Minor sive Geographia Compendiosa*, Nicolas Visscher II, Amsterdam, 1684-1717. Copy of the BL, 1690 ed.: Maps C.39.f.9, vol.2, map 96
- *Atlas Antiquus*, Petrum Mortier, Amsterdam, 1710. Copy of the BL: Maps C.37.f.7
- *Atlas Terrestris*, John Seller, London, 1679. Copy of the BL: Maps C.29.f.3, map 30
- *Varium Tabula Geographica*, R & J Ottens, Amsterdam, 1680. Copy of the BL: Maps C.27.g.24, map 110
- *Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula*, R J Danckerts, Amsterdam, 1696 or later ed., map 11
- *Atlas Maior*, R & J Ottens, Amsterdam, 1729, a multi-volume composite atlas which is preserved in the Library of Congress: G1015 079 1729 Vault; vol. 7, map 9
- Atlas of Jan Bernard Elwe, Amsterdam, 1792. Copy of the BL: Maps C.40.f.7, p. 14
- Atlas of Jacob de la Feuille, Amsterdam, 171?. Copy of the Library of Congress: G1015 L2 171? Vault, map 94



Pl. 54 (Map: E. 87); size: 28 × 34.5 cm. Dr. Dapper's map of Persia from his book of geography published by Van Meurs, Amsterdam, 1672. By Permission of the British Library: Rare Books: 983.H.9. section Persia, p.1

Nova
PERSIÆ
ARMENIÆ
NATOLIÆ
et ARABIÆ
Descriptio per F. de Wit.



Pl. 56 (Map: E. 89); size: 12 × 15 cm. 'PERSE' by Leonard, first published in Brussels in 1690. From the Author's Collection: CA 210

[226] *Atlas Contractus Orbis Terrarum*, 1666 and later editions by Nicolas Visscher (See the list of the atlases above, seen by this author)

E. 89 Pl. 56

LEONARD Juan, FERNANDES DE MEDRANO Sebastian; **Brüssel** (Brussels); **1690**; **PERSE**; French; 12 × 15 cm; covers: 25° – 40° N, 75° – 105° / 85° – 110° E; one graphical scale: 22 mm to 80 Persian farsanges, c. 1: 9 000 000.[227-229]

The small-size geography book of Fernandes (b. 1646, Moro, Spain; d. 1705, Brussels), which was first published in 1690 in Brussels, was reprinted there in 1701 and in Antwerp in 1709. Jacob (Jacques, Jacobus) Peeters published his *L'Atlas en Abregé ou Nouvelle Description Du Monde* in 1692 in Antwerp, which included the same map (map 37, description of Persia in French, pp. 71-72).

The same map appeared in Francisco de Aefferden's (1653-1709) *El Atlas Abreviado Compendioso Geographia del Mundo…*, first published in 1692 in Antwerp (pp. 92-93), with further editions in 1697, 1709, 1711 and 1725. There is also a Spanish edition of this atlas published in Madrid in 1709 and 1711. The maps from the Madrid editions are recognizable in that the titles are in Spanish, i.e. title 'Perse' rendered to 'Persia'.

It should further be noted that the above map of Persia, as it first appeared in the Fernandes de Medrano, and later in the Peeters and the Afferden, is a direct copy, with the omission of N. de Fer's name and some other subtle changes, of the second state of N. de Fer's map first appeared in the *Methode Pour Apprendre Facilement la Geographie* by Jacques Robbe in Paris in 1685 and republished a number of times until 1746. (See E. 108)

The title and scale cartouche is placed in the upper right corner of the map.

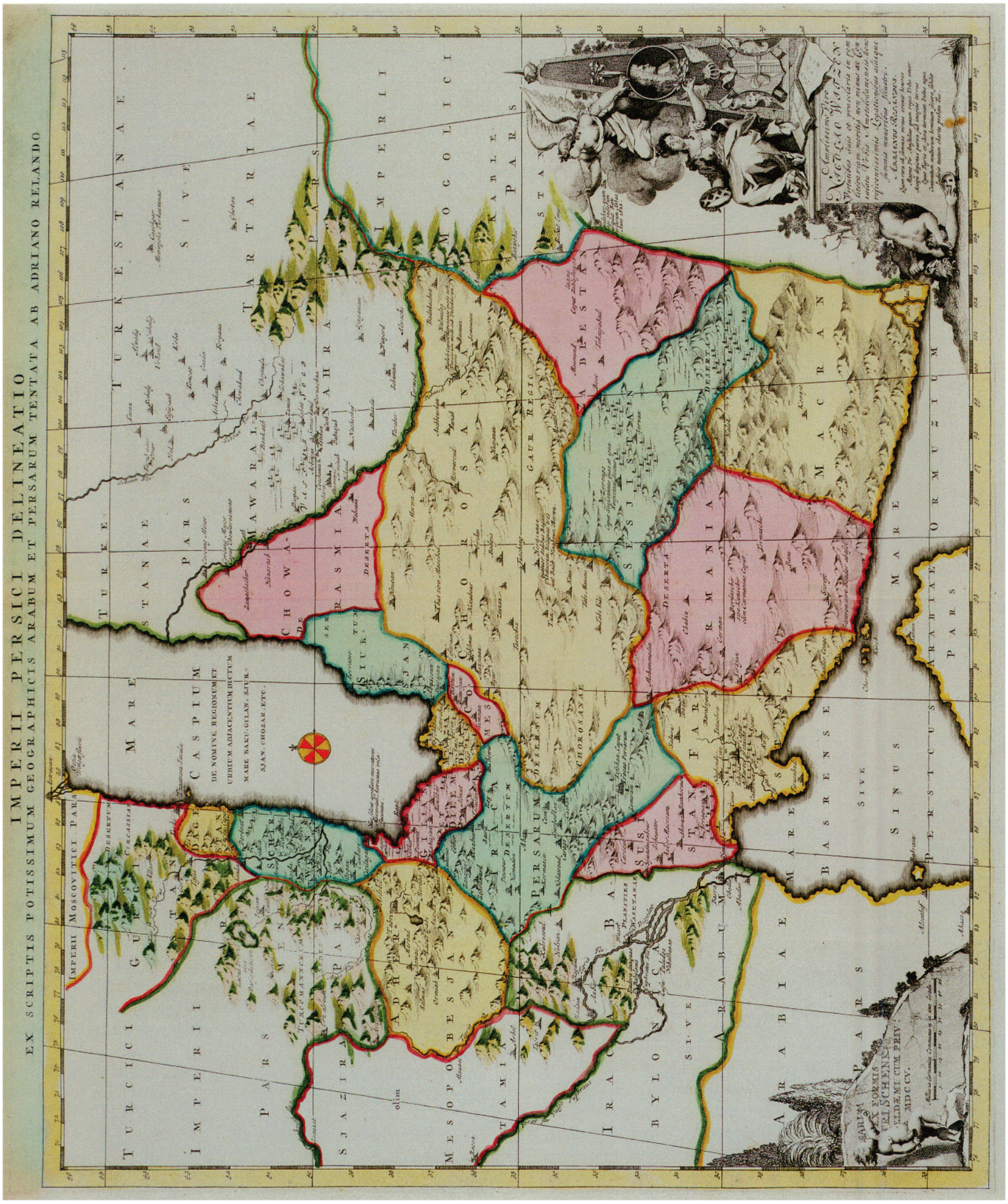
[227] *Nueva Description Del Mundo Y Sus Partes*, by Sebastian Fernandes de Medrano, Brussels, 1690, map 21, pp.178-179. Copy of the BSB, Munich seen: Mapp.68 i-21

[228] L'Atlas en Abregé, by Peeters, Antwerp, 1692. Copy of the BSB, Munich seen: Mapp.42.o-37

[229] El Atlas Abreviado, by Aefferden, Antwerp, 1697. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.22.b.11

←

Pl. 55 (Map: E. 88); size: 47.5 × 56 cm. De Wit's regional map of SW Asia, Amsterdam, 1666. Courtesy of Jonathan Potter, London



Pl. 57 (Map: E. 90); size: 46 × 57 cm. 'Imperii Persici Delineatio' by Petrus Schenk, Amsterdam, 1705.
From the Author's Collection: CA 22

E. 90 Pl. 57

SCHENK Petrus; **Amsterdam**; **1705**; **Imperii Persici Delineatio ex Scriptis Potissimum Geographicis Arabum et Persarum Tentata ab Adriano Relando...**; Latin; 46 × 57 cm; covers: 24° – 46° N, 70° – 116° / 76° – 110° E; one graphical scale: 59 mm to 45 German miles, 15 milliaria Germanica communa in one degree, c. 1: 5 600 000.[230]

Petrus Schenk (Pieter / Pierre Schenck), the founder of one of the best known publishing firms in Amsterdam, was born in 1660 in Germany, but settled in Amsterdam, working with Gerard Valk. After his death in 1711, his son Petrus Schenk II, co-operating with Leonardus Valk, the son of Gerard, continued the Company from 1719 until 1755.

Schenk and Valk obtained all the plates of the Janssonius-Heirs' *Atlas Novus*, many of which were reprinted in some of their joint atlases. However, in c. 1680, Schenk produced an atlas, containing new maps based on Sanson's more modern maps, entitled: *Atlas Contractus sive Mapparum Geographicum Sansoniarum Auctarum et Correctum Nova Congeries...*, with many later editions until as late as 1780. The above new map of Persia appeared in the 1705 edition of the *Atlas Contractus*. This map became popular with a number of publishers and appeared untouched, or with some subtle changes, in numerous later atlases, such as:

- *Atlas Minor*, by De Wit, Amsterdam, 1708, vol.2, map 48. Copy of the Library of Congress seen: G1015.W52.1707.Vault
- *Atlas Maior*, by Ottens, Amsterdam, 1729, vol.7, map 17. Copy of the Library of Congress seen: G1015.079.1729.Vault
- *Atlantis Sylloge Compendioso*, by Valk, Amsterdam, 1709, map 86. Copy of the Library of Congress seen; G1015.V2.1709. Vault
- *Grosser Atlas über die Gantze Welt*, by J B Homann, map 138
- *Nova Totius Geographica Telluris Projecto* by Valk, map 74

This map contains three special features which distinguish it from other similar maps of the time:

1. The shape of the Caspian Sea is closer to its real form.
2. All boundaries of the country are marked. A short description, touching the eastern boundaries, reads: Candhar Quam Regi Indorum Eripuit Rex Persarum Abbas, Anno 1622 [Qandhar of the Indian Kingdom as separated (from India) by the Persian King (Shah) Abbas in 1622].
3. There is a decorative dedication cartouche in the lower right corner of the map, inscribed with the name of Nicolao Witzen, a Dutch consul, signed by A Relando, the author of the geographical text. A portrait and the coat-of-arms of the said consul are incorporated into the cartouche. The name of Petrus Schenk as the mapmaker appears in a smaller cartouche in the lower left corner of the map.

[230] *Atlas Contractus sive Mapparum Geographicum Sansoniarum...*, also called *Atlas Minor*, 1705 edition, and several other atlases (See the above list of atlases). A copy of this map is in the BL in a composite atlas (King's Topographical Collection) seen: Maps K.Top.114.93

E. 91 Pl. 58

SCHENK II Petrus; **Amsterdam**; **1722**; **Imperii Percici (Persici) Delineatio ex Scriptis Potissimum Geographicis Arabum et Persarum Tentata ab Petrum Schenk Amstelodami**; Latin; 48 × 57 cm; covers: 24° × 47° N, 70° × 116° / 76 × 110° E; one graphical scale: 59 mm to 45 German miles, 15 milliaria Germanica communa in one degree, c. 1: 5 600 000. [231, 232]

This is a new copperplate by Petrus Schenk Jr., based on his father's map of 1705 (See E. 90). The dedication cartouche has been omitted, and a new decorative title cartouche has been placed in the upper right corner of the map. The only noticeable improvement is in the shape of the Caspian Sea. Schenk Jr. must have had access to some of the new information about the shape of the Caspian Sea compiled by the Dutch surveyors working for Peter the Great of Russia at that time.

[231] Composite Atlas by Ottens, Amsterdam, 1740, map 114. Copy of the Library of Congress seen; G1015.082.1740.Vault

[232] Composite Atlas kept in the BL seen: Maps K. Top.114.94

PIETER (Pierre, Petrus) VAN DER AA (1659-1733), publisher, editor and bookseller of Leiden, produced and sold numerous atlases, among them *Cartes des Itineraires & Voyages Modernes...*, a Leide, Chez Pierre van der Aa, Marchand Libraire, 1707. This atlas contains 112 maps, which appeared originally in Aa's *Naaukeurige Versameling der Gedenk-waardigste Zee en Land-reysen, na Oost en West-Indiën, 1706-1707*. The maps of his *Atlas Nouveau et Curieux*, 1710 / 1714 are printed from the same plates, to which ornamental borders and French titles below the lower border have been added. Two regional maps of these atlases relate directly to Persia and its neighbouring territories, and four maps to the Persian Gulf and South Persia. The first two maps are described in E. 92 & E. 93. The two other important maps of Persia by Van der Aa are described in E. 94 & E. 95.

E. 92 Pl. 59

AA Pieter van der; **Leiden**, The Netherlands; **1707 (or 1706)**; **Reys Togt van A Sherley te Land gedaan van Aleppo over Babylonien na't Hof des Koningx van Persien** [The Journey of A Sherley from Aleppo via Babylonia to the Court of the King of Persia]; Latin / Dutch / French; 15 × 22.5 cm; Mercator projection, covers: 20° – 43° N, 44 – 95° E; two graphical scales: 50 mm to 120 German communal miles (15=1°), and 50 mm to 160 Gallic (French) communal miles (20=1°).[233, 234]

Anthony Sherley (1568-1635) and his brother Robert Sherley (1581-1626) were English noblemen and adventurers who travelled in 1599 to Persia via Aleppo and Baghdad and served the Court of Shah Abbas-the-Great in Qazvin and Isfahan. His audience with the Safavid King is shown in the title cartouche. In the *Atlas Nouveau et Curieux* the added French title in the lower margin reads: 'Voyage par Terre d'Antoine Sherley fait d'Alep, en passant par Babylone, vers la Court du Roi de Perse'. The size of the engraving in this edition, inclusive of the decorative borders, is 22 × 29 cm.



Pl. 58 (Map: E. 91); size: 48 × 57 cm. 'Imperii Percici…' by Petrus Schenk II, Amsterdam, 1722. From the Author's Collection: CA 36



Pl. 59 (Map: E. 92); size: 15 × 22.5 cm. Van der Aa's regional map of Persia, showing the route of Anthony Sherley from Aleppo to the Court of Shah Abbas in Isfahan. From the Author's Collection: CA 79

[233] Cartes des Itineraires & Voyages Modernes, by Pierre van der Aa, Leiden, 1707, map 66. Copy of the Library of Congress seen: G1036.A25.1707.Vault

[234a] *Atlas Nouveau et Curieux*, by Pierre van der Aa, Leiden, 1714, map. 38. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.49.e.21

[b] *Naaukeurige Versameling der Gedenk-waadigste Zee en Land-Reysen na Oost en West-Indiën…*, Pieter van der Aa, Leyden, 1707, section: Opmerkelyke Reystogten van den Herr Antony Sherley gedaan in den Jare 1599 na Persien (The above is also included in *Zee en Land Reysen Van der Aa*, vol. 21, copy of the RGS seen: Library F/237)

E. 93 Pl. 60

AA Pieter van der; **Leiden**, The Netherlands; **1707 (or 1706)**; **De Zee en Land-Reyse, van Ioh. Mildenhal en Cartwright na Persien en Mogol, op't Spoor gevolgd**; Latin / Dutch; 15.5 × 23 cm; Mercator projection, covers: 20° – 45° N, 40° – 105° E; two graphical scales: 85 mm to 135 German miles -15 German communal miles in one degree, 85 mm to 185 Gallic (French) miles - 20 Gallic communal miles in one degree.[235, 236]

The title cartouche of this map depicts most probably the court of the Safavids. This map first appeared in the *Naaukeurige Versameling…*, and in 1706 in the *Cartes des Itineraires…*, without the decorative borders and the French title.

[235] *Cartes des Itineraires & Voyages Modernes*, by Pierre van der Aa, Leiden, 1707, map 67. Copy of the Library of Congress seen: G1036. A25.1707.Vault

[236a] *Atlas Nouveau et Curieux*, by Pierre van der Aa, Leiden, 1714, map. 40. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.49.e.21

[b] See Ref. 234b Section: Oost-Indise Voyagien van Johan Mildenhal en Johan Cartwright

E. 94 Pl. 61

AA Pieter (Pierre) van der; **Leiden**, The Netherlands; **1714**, **Royaume de Perse**; Latin / French; 28 × 35 cm; covers: 16° – 49° N, 60° – 120° / 70° – 110° E; one graphical scale: 40 mm to 75 German miles, 15 German miles in one degree.[237, 238]

This map is an updated copy of the map of Blaeu in smaller size. Blaeu's dedication cartouche is omitted, and the title cartouche replaced by another decorative one, showing a trade caravan on the move. Some other minor changes can also be noticed in this new engraving.



Pl. 60 (Map E. 93); size including borders: 22 × 29 cm. Pieter van der Aa's regional map, showing the route of J Mildenhal & J Cartwright to Persia. This copy is from the *Atlas Nouveau et Curieux* with decorative borders. By Permission of the British Library: *Atlas Nouveau et Curieux*, 1714 ed.: Maps C.49.e.21, map 40

[237] *Nouvelle Atlas, Tres Exact et Fort Contenant les Principales Cartes Géographiques*, by Pierre (Pieter) van der Aa, Leiden, 1714. Copies of the BL seen, 1714 ed.: Maps C.39.b.1; 1740 ed.: Maps C.40.c.38

[238] *Voyages du Sr. Jean Albert de Mandelslo*, by Pierre van der Aa, Leiden, 1719, map in folios 4-5. Copy of the BL, RB, 1719 ed. seen: 567.K.15; 1740 ed.: 983.h.11

E. 95 Pl. 62

AA Pieter (Pierre) van der; **Leiden**, The Netherlands; **1729**; **Carte la Plus-Nouvelle & Plus-Exacte du Royaume de Perse...**; Latin / French; 28.5 × 33.5 cm; covers: 23° – 47° N, 61° – 110° / 67° – 104° E; one graphical scale: 33 mm to 45 German miles.[239]

This map is an updated copy of the original map of Olearius (1646). The title/scale cartouche has been replaced with a new one, and some other minor changes can also be recognized.

[239] *La Galerie Agréable du Monde*, by Pieter van der Aa, Leiden, 1714, vol. 24, tome 1, map 29.1. Copy of the BL, RB seen, 1729 ed.: 213. f.6-17 & 214.f.1-17

E. 96 Pl. 63

VALENTYN Francois; **Amsterdam** & Dordrecht; **1726**; **PERSIA** printed on the middle of the map, no title cartouche; Dutch / Latin; 29.5 × 38 cm; Mercator projection, covers: 21° – 49° N, 62° – 104° E; one graphical scale: 58 mm to 80 German miles - 15 German miles in one degree.[240, 241]

This map is an updated version of the Blaeu map of Persia, slightly extended westwards, in which the Blaeu cartouches are omitted. *Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indiën*, a history and geography work with Francois Valentyn maps, was published by Joannes van Braan and Gerard Onder de Linden in Dordrecht & Amsterdam in 5 volumes (seven books, as volumes 4 and 5 comprised 2 books each) in 1724-1725. The map of Persia appeared in vol. 5, book 1, page 284, and the lengthy text about Persia in pages 199-307. The title page of this volume reads: 'Keurlijke Beschryving van… Nederlandische Comtoir in Persien, en Eenige Fraaje Zaaken van Persepolis Overblyfzelen…1726' [Exquisite Description of …the Netherlands' Trade with Persia and Several Fine Things of the Persepolis Remnants… 1726]. R. Ottens



Pl. 61 (Map: E. 94); size: 28 × 35 cm. Pieter van der Aa's map of Persia, based on the map of Blaeu, Leiden, 1714. From the Author's Collection: CA 53

has included this map in his composite *Atlas Maior*, dated 1729.

[240] *Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indiën* [Old and New East-Indies], by Braan & Linden, Amsterdam, 1726, vol. 5, bk.1, p. 284. Copy of the BL seen: L.R.265.c.7

[241] *Atlas Maior* by R. Ottens, Amsterdam, 1729, map 18. Copy of the Library of Congress seen: G1015 079 1729 Vault

E. 97 Pl. 64

TIRION Isaak; **Amsterdam**; **1740**; **Nieuwe Kaart van 't Ryk van Persie**; Dutch; 29 × 37 cm; covers: 24° – 47° N, 53° – 91° / 56° – 88° E; three graphical scales: 59 mm to 75 German miles, to 300 English miles, to 100 French miles, c. 1: 8 200 000.[242, 243]

Isaak Tirion (1705-1765), born in Utrecht, settled in Amsterdam from 1725. His world atlas, entitled *Nieuwe en Beknopte Hand-Atlas* [New and Concise Hand-Atlas], appeared first in 1740 in Amsterdam, containing 34 maps, one of which was 'A new map of the Kingdom of Persia'. It was expanded and re-issued until 1784 and beyond. No copy of the first Dutch edition (1740) is known, but several copies of the Italian imitation (1740) have been preserved. The title of the map of Persia, contained in the Italian editions reads: 'Nuoua Carta de Regno di Persia fata in Amsterdam per Isak Tirion', or just 'Regno de Persia'.

[242] *Nieuwe en Beknopte Hand-Atlas*, by Isaak Tirion, Amsterdam, 1740-1784. Copy of the BL, 1744 ed seen.: Maps C.39.e.10, map 82; copy of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France seen: Ge.D.16757

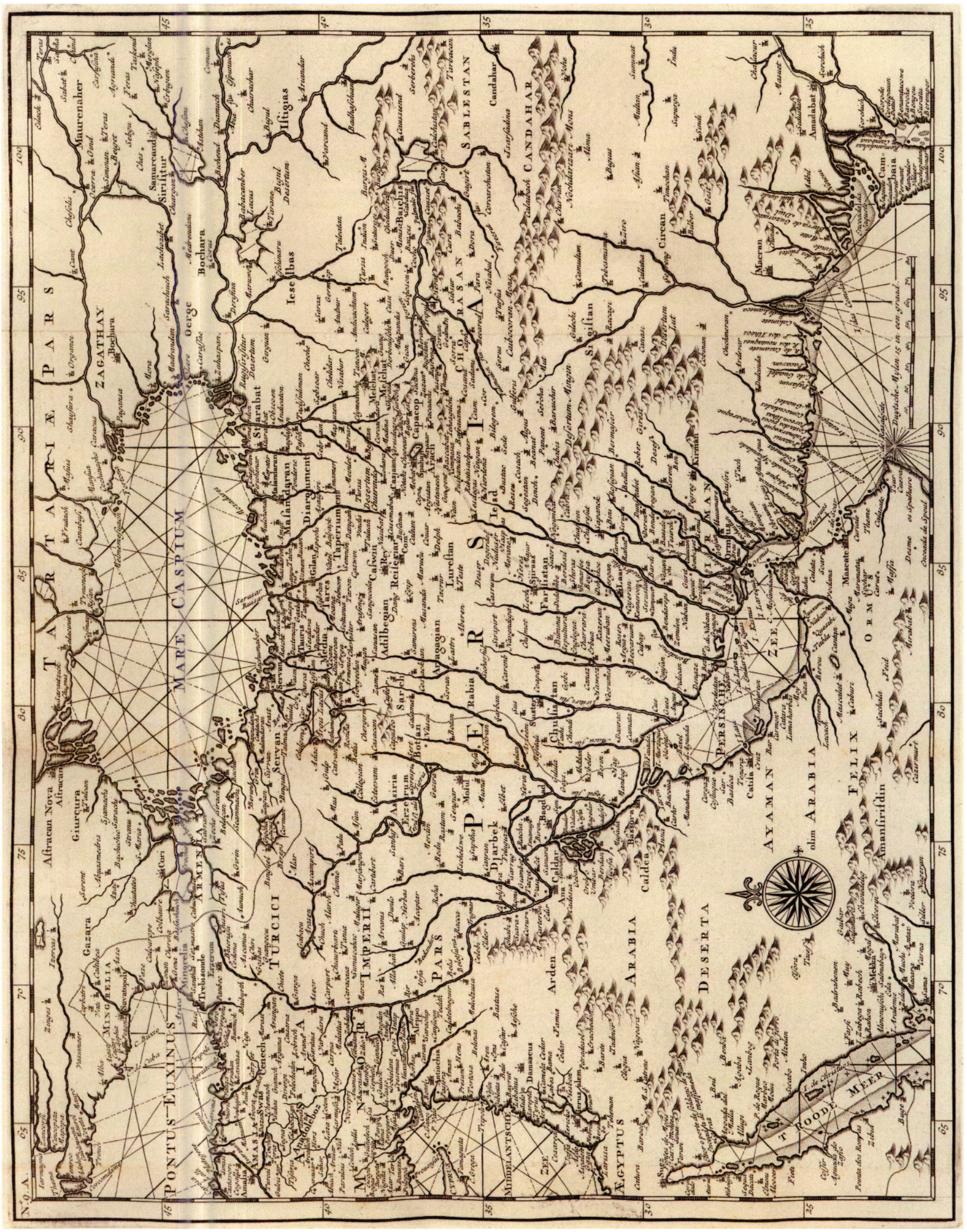
[243] Italian edition (1740) of Tirion's *Hand-Atlas*. Copy of the Library of Congress seen: G1015.L582.1740

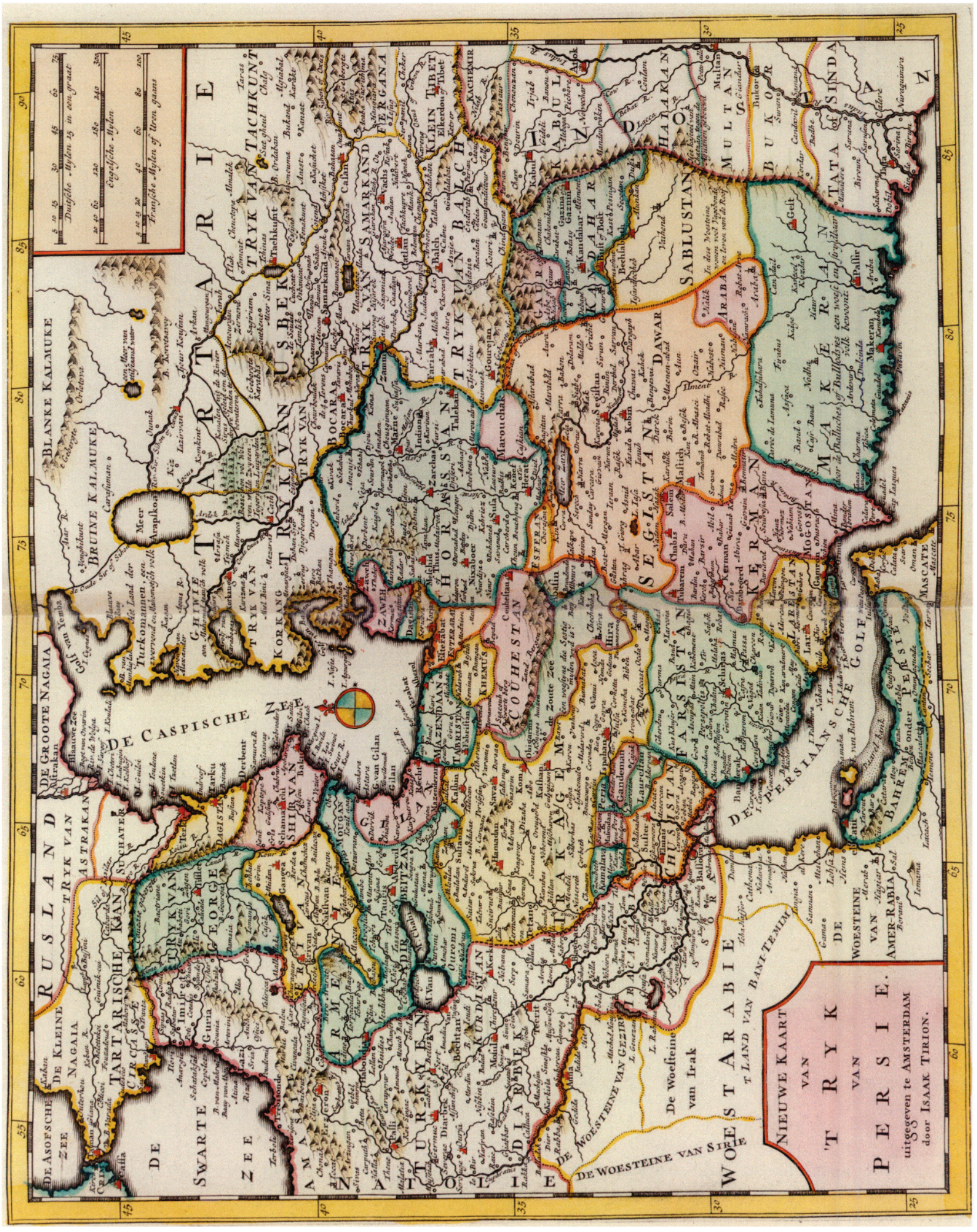
E. 98

ESVELDT Steven van; **Amsterdam**; **1736**; **Persie Volgens de Nieuwste Waarnemingen Opgeltd** [Persia according to the newest presented observations]; Dutch; 10 × 12.5 cm; two graphical scales; 15 mm to 54 Persische mylen, 15 mm to 75 Fransche mylen, c. 1: 20 000 000.[244]



Pl. 62 (Map: E. 95); size: 28.5 × 33.5 cm. Aa's map of Persia, based on the map of Olearius, from his *Galerie Agréable*, Leiden, 1729. From the Author's Collection: CA 154


PERSIA
ZAGATHAY
Bochara
Maurenaher
Sirilitur
Samarcandal
Istigias
Iesselbas
Candahar
CANDAHAR
SABLESTAN
MARE CASPIUM
PONTUS EUXINUS
ARMENIA
TURCICI IMPERII
PARS
Arden
Caldea
ARABIA
DESERTA
AYAMAN
PERSISCHE ZEE
FELIX ARABIA
T ROODE MEER
Astracan Nova
Giurcura
Gazara
Damasco
Mecha
Amanfirifdin
Macran
Circan
Siraz
Ispahan
Tauris
Babylon
Bagdat
Aleppo
Tripoli
Jerusalem
Cairo
Alexandria
Rosetta
Damiata
Suez
Mocha
Dibbel
Rabia
Arragan
Adilbegian
Reilgian
Lurestan
Farsistan
Kirman
Mazenderan
Gilan
Media
Assyria
Mesopotamia
Diarbek
Caldea
Amulia
Natolia
Sarchi
Botfan
Servan
Chulistan
Dageston
Georgia
Circassi
Mingrelia
Trebisonde
Erzerom
Sinope
Amasia
Cappadocia
Galatia
Bithynia
Paphlagonia
Pontus
Lycaonia
Isauria
Cilicia
Phrygia
Lydia
Caria
Pamphylia
Lycia
Rhodes
Cyprus
Candia
Sicilia
Malta
Tripoli
Tunis
Algiers
Fez
Morocco
Gibraltar
Cadiz
Lisbon
Madrid
Barcelona
Marseilles
Genua
Venetia
Rome
Naples
Ancona
Ragusa
Constantinopel
Adrianopel
Andrinopel
Gallipoli
Sophia
Belgrado
Buda
Vienna
Cracow
Warsaw
Dantzick
Lubeck
Hamburg
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
Middelburg
Vlissingen
Antwerpen
Brussel
Gent
Brugge
Calais
Dover
London
Yarmouth
Edinburgh
Dublin
Ireland
Scotland
England
Denmarck
Sweden
Norway
Russia
Moscovia
Tartaria
Astracan
Caffa
Azof
Tana
Crimea
Nogaien
Circassi
Georgia
Mingrelia
Armenia
Turcomania
Kurdistan
Diarbek
Mesopotamia
Assyria
Babylonia
Arabia Deserta
Arabia Felix
Arabia Petraea
Egypt
Nubia
Abyssinia
Ethiopia
Barbary
Numidia
Mauritania
Libya
Sahara
Desertum Arabum
Desertum Lut
Desertum Kirman
Desertum Segestan
Desertum Candahar
Desertum Sablestan
Desertum Mecran
Desertum Gedrosia
Desertum Carmania
Desertum Persis
Desertum Susiana
Desertum Babylonia
Desertum Arabia
Desertum Syria
Desertum Libya
Desertum Nubia
Desertum Barbaria
Desertum Numidia
Desertum Mauritania
Desertum Sahara
Desertum Ethiopia
Desertum Abyssinia
Desertum Egypt
Desertum Arabia
Desertum Mesopotamia
Desertum Assyria
Desertum Babylonia
Desertum Arabia Deserta
Desertum Arabia Felix
Desertum Arabia Petraea
Desertum Egypt
Desertum Nubia
Desertum Abyssinia
Desertum Ethiopia
Desertum Barbaria
Desertum Numidia
Desertum Mauritania
Desertum Sahara
Desertum Libya
Desertum Syria



Pl. 64 (Map: E. 97); size: 29 × 37 cm. Tirion's map of Persia, from *Nieuwe en Beknopte Hand-Atlas*, Dutch edition, Amsterdam, 1744 edition. By Permission of the British Library: Maps C.39.e.10, map 82

The title cartouche is placed in the upper right corner, and the scale cartouche in the lower left corner of the map.

[244] Pocket-size Atlas (Geography Book), first published in 1736, with later editions until 1774. A loose copy of the map kept in the University Library of Leiden: section Dousa seen: Portfolio 175, map 75

E. 99 Pl. 65

OTTENS Reinier & Josua; **Amsterdam**; **1740**; **Regnum Persicum, Imperium Turcicum in Asia, Russorum Provinciae ad Mare Caspium...**; Latin; 49.5 × 87 cm; covers: 25° – 47° N, 34° – 101° / 46° – 89° E; eight graphical scales: 64 mm to 54 Persian miles (milliaria), to 180 Turkish miles, to 240 Russian mcusurae, to 45 German miles, to 60 Gallica miles, to 180 Italian miles, to 30 Hungarian miles, and to 180 Roman miles, c. 1: 4 800 000.[245, 246]

This is an improved regional map of West Asia, with Persia prominently in the centre. All the boundaries of Persia and its provinces are clearly marked. The Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf are close to their real shapes. The decorative title cartouche, ornamented in baroque style, is placed in the upper right corner, the scale cartouche in the upper left corner. The only eye-catching mistake is the shape and location of the two small lakes, Lac Shahi (Urmia Lake) and Lac Van. These lakes are here separated by a very narrow strip of land when, in reality, they are about 160 km apart from each other, and this must surely have been known to geographers of that time.

This large map can be found in some of the composite atlases (i. e. some of the Ottens' atlases), or just as a loose map preserved in different collections.

[245] Loose, or included in some composite atlases, such as the *Atlas Amsteledami*, Apud Viduam ac Filias Joachimi Ottens [Atlas (published by) the Widow and Son of Joachim Ottens], 1740, map 113. Copy of the Library of Congress seen: G1015. 82. 1740 Vault

[246] Ottens' Regional Map of Persia etc. Amsterdam, 1740. Loose copy of the BL seen: Maps K. Top.114.28

E. 100

BACHIENE Willem Albert, BOWEN Emanuel, JAGEN J van; **Amsterdam**; **1773**; **Nieuwe en Naukeurige Kaart van Persien en deszelfs omeleggende Landstreeken..., door Eman. Bowen, verbeeterd door W A Bachiene**; Dutch; 34 × 41 cm; covers: 24° - 44° N, 37° - 74° / 40° - 71° E; two graphical scales: 45 mm to 54 Persianische mylen, 45 mm to 180 Englische mylen, c. 1: 6 400 000.[247]

This map is a copy of E Bowen's map of Persia (See E. 226), and appeared in Bowen's *A Complete Atlas*, 1752, London. The decorative title cartouche of Bowen has been replaced by a decorative rococo one. The title is the exact translation of the original English title, to which the phrase 'improved by W A Bachiene' has been added.

[247] *Atlas Tot Opheldering der Hedendaagsche Historie*, improved and published by W A Bachiene, Amsterdam, 1785, map 6. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.18.c.17

E. 101 Pl. 66

VANDERMAELEN Philippe; **Brussels**; **1827**; **Asie, Partie de la Perse** (See details below); French; a multi-sheet map of which eight sheets refer to Persia, size of the sheets varies within the limits of 47-49.5 × 49-57 cm; for coverage see details below; scale: 1: 1 641 836.[248]

The *Atlas Universel* is perhaps the second oldest multi-sheet atlas (400 sheets in 6 volumes) of the world on a uniform scale, and only Idrisi's *Book of Roger* (Sicily, 1154), in which the known world of the time was depicted in 70 sheets on more or less the same scale, is older. The *Atlas Universel* was prepared and published by Philippe Marie Guillaume Vandermaelen (1759-1869) in 1827 in Brussels, and although it was based on an old concept, was ironically far ahead of its time.

The multi-sheet map of Persia of this atlas includes the eight following sheets:

Sh. 52: Asie, Partie de la Perse (NW Persia), 47.5 × 57 cm, 36°-42° N, 38°-48° E
Sh. 53: Asie, Partie de la Tartarie (NE Persia), 47.5 × 57 cm, 36°-42° N, 48°-58° E
Sh. 54: Asie, Turkestan (NE Persia), 47.5 × 56 cm, 36°-42° N, 58°-68° E
Sh. 64: Asie, Partie de la Perse et de la Turquie (W Persia), 47 × 49.5 cm, 30°-36° N, 38°-46° E
Sh. 65: Asie, Partie de la Perse (Central Persia), 47 × 49 cm, 30°-36° N, 46°-54° E
Sh. 66: Asie, Partie de la Perse et Caboul (E Persia), 47 × 49 cm, 30°-36° N, 54°-62° E
Sh. 79: Asie, Golfe Persique (S Persia), 47 × 52 cm, 24°-30° N, 46°-54° E
Sh. 80: Asie, Beloutchistan (SE Persia), 47 × 51 cm, 24°-30° N, 54°-62° E

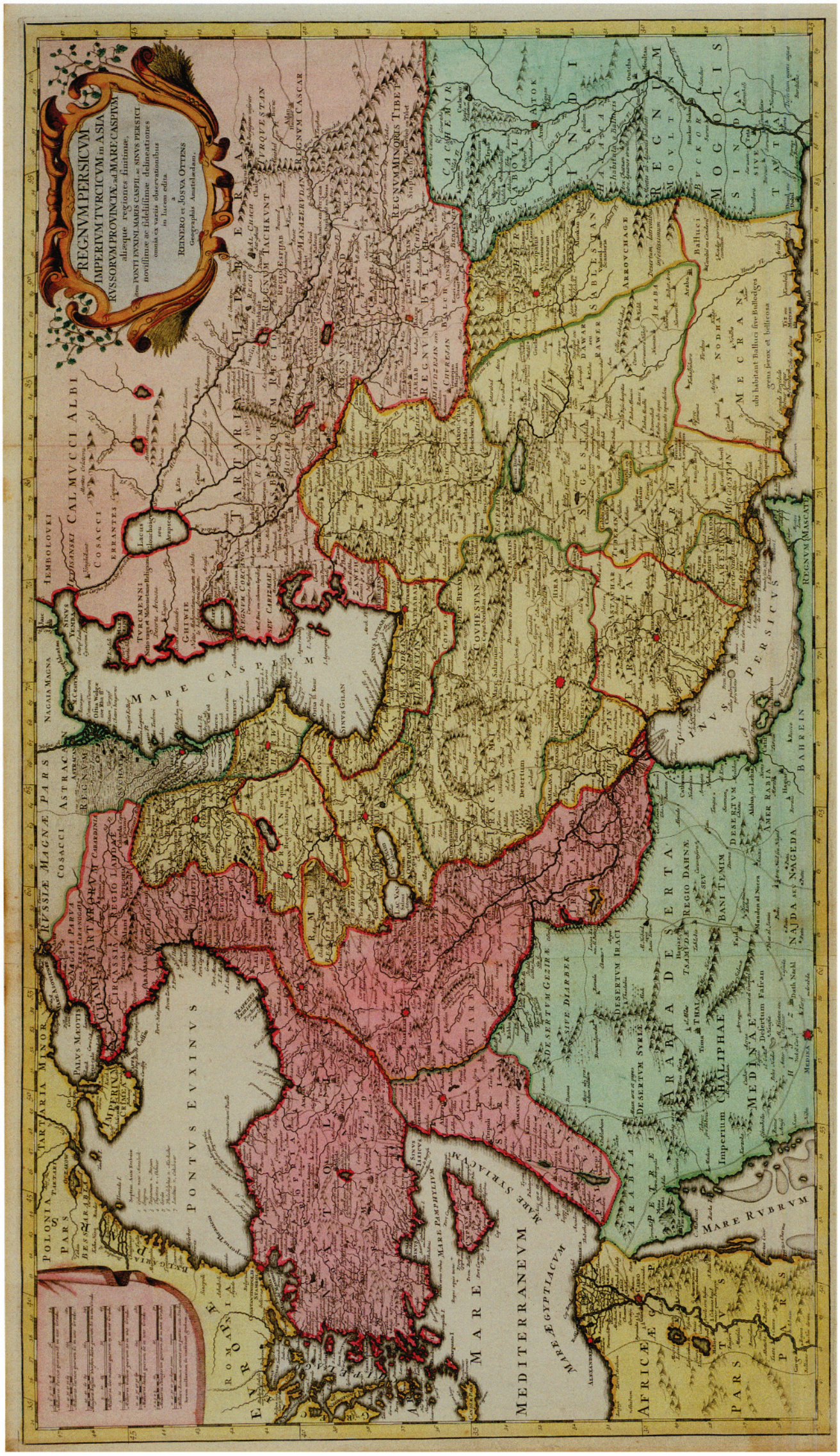
The shapes of Persia, the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf of this map are not as advanced as the rival maps of the time, but the topographical information seems to be up-to-date.

[248] *Atlas Universel de Géographie, Physique, Polytechnique et Minéralogique sur l'Echelle de 1: 1 641 836*, par P Vandermaelen, Bruxelles, 1827, vol. 2, copy of the BL seen: Maps 41.f.1

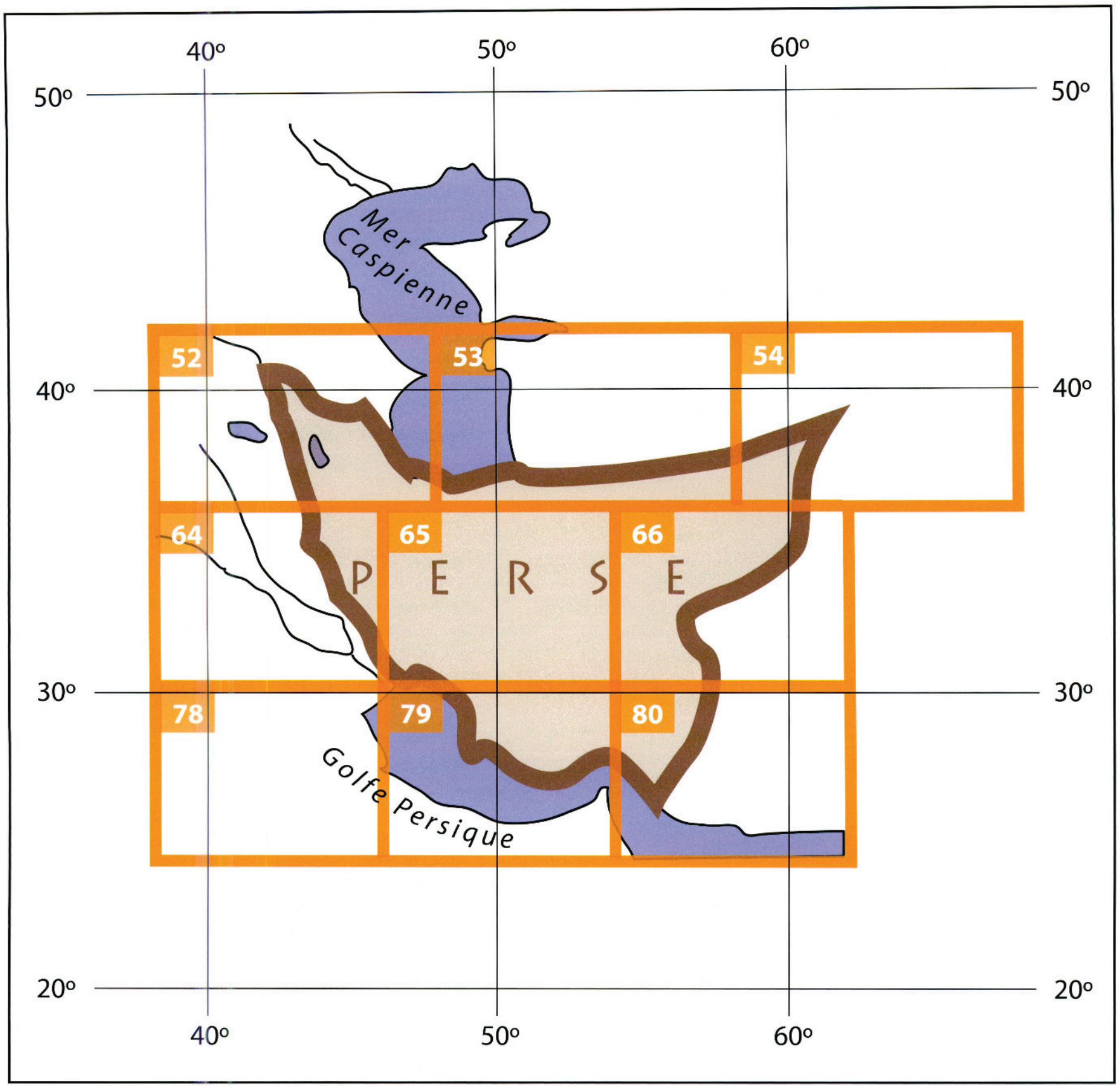
E. 102

HUBERTS Wilhelm Jacobus Arnoldus; **Arnhem**, The Netherlands; **1870**; **Perzie, Arabie, en Aziatish Turkije, met Noord-Westelijk Afrika**; Dutch; 27 × 24 cm; covers: 8° - 50° N, 36° - 94° / 46°- 84° E; scale: 1: 31 136 000, and one graphical scale: 76 mm to 200 Geogr. mylen.[249]

This Atlas by W J A Huberts (b. 1819) was published by P Noordhoff and J Voltelen in 1870 with a later edition by Voltelen in 1877. The map is a regional one with Persia in its centre, covering a vast area from Constantinople and the Red Sea in the west up to Tartary and Indus in the east. The term 'IRAN' appears alongside 'PERZIE' on the map. The full title of the map is printed on the upper margin, and the scale bar placed in the lower right corner. Like many other European maps of the



Pl. 65 (Map: E. 99); size: 49.5 × 87 cm. Ottens' regional map of Persia, Turkey in Asia, Russian Provinces around the Caspian Sea…, Amsterdam, 1740. From the Author's Collection: CA 167



Pl. 66 (Map: E. 101). A sketch, showing a part of the index map, containing the eight Persia sheets of Vandermaelen, Brussels, 1827. Sketch produced by the present Author, drawn by Gekko Design Studio

mid-nineteenth century, the province 'Beloedsjistan' (Baluchistan) has been shown as a separate state.

[249] *Nieuwe Geographische Atlas Geheele Aarde*, by Huberts, Arnhem, 1870, map 21. Copy of the BL seen: Maps 42.c.44

Section Three: French Maps of Persia

During the period 1477 to 1925 France prospered as a major political power and cultural authority. The French traveller Jean Chardin was distinguished among many Europeans who visited Persia in the seventeenth century by producing the most resourceful travel account of his tour of Persia in 11 volumes. He visited Persia first in 1665 during the reign of Shah Abbas II, and was present in Isfahan in 1667 when the monarch died, and Shah Soleyman acceded to the throne. In 1670 he published a book describing the coronation of Shah Soleyman. In 1673 he embarked on a second long visit of Persia and travelled the country extensively for four years. He mastered the Persian language, and with the help of Grelo, a Turkish painter, prepared numerous sketches, views of several Persian towns, and plans of a few historical monuments and sites. His travel account may be considered as the most detailed and attractive document of its kind.

Napoleon Bonaparte, following his political ambitions, sent Amédée Jaubert to the court of Fath-Ali Shah in 1805. Jaubert provided new geographical information on northern Persia, enabling Lapie to construct a new map entitled 'Carte des Pays Compris Entre Constantinople et Teheran', to be attached to Jaubert's travel account *Voyage en Arménie et en Perse*. Thereafter General M C Gardane with a large mission was dispatched to Persia. He travelled the whole country during 1807-1809 and gathered further geographical information, to be used by French and other European cartographers for mapping Persia.

Although the aims of Napoleon never materialized, for Russia and Britain prevented France from any political manouvering in that region, strong cultural and trade links between Persia and France were well established. French became the diplomatic and the first foreign (European) language of the country until the end of World War II.

During the reign of the Qajars scores of Persians visited France, and several Persian students entered French colleges and universities. Many French words entered the Persian language, and the West was called 'Farangestan', derived from the term 'France'. The strong influence of French culture in Persia is still evident.

As a result, French cartographers became genuinely interested and active in producing new and detailed maps of Persia, particularly during their heyday from the mid-seventeenth until the early nineteenth centuries.

E. 103 Pl.67

SANSON Nicolas, PEYROUNIN A engraver; **Paris**; **1652**; **L'Empire du Sophy des Perses**; French; 19 × 24 cm; covers: 20°- 45° N, 73°-117° / 78°-112° E; two graphical scales: 36 mm to 300 geometrical miles or to 100 Persian Farsanges, c. 1:15 000 000.[250-253]

Nicolas Sanson (1600-1667), born in Abbeville, moved to Paris when very young and progressed fast to become 'Géographe Ordinaire du Roi' in 1630. He is known as the founder of the French School of cartography which supplanted the Dutch as the leading cartographers of Europe. Sanson's sons, Adrien and Guillaume and their heirs, continued the business until c.1728. Sanson published his atlas *L'Asie* in 1652 in Paris, with further editions until the early eighteenth century.

François Halma produced a book of history and geography in 1700 / 1709 in Amsterdam with Sanson's maps, entitles: *Description de tout l'Univers en Plusieurs Cartes…par M[essieu]rs Sanson, Pere & Fils*, which included a copy of Sanson's small map of Persia.

Henry Du Sauzet included a copy of this map in his *Atlas Portatif, Composé de 285 Cartes*, published in Paris in 1734, with a further edition in 1738.

Johann David Zunner included a Latin edition of this popular map in his atlas *Die Ganze Erd-Kugel*, published in 1679 in Frankfurt am Main. The title of the map in above edition reads: 'Persia sive Sophorum Regnum' and the design of the title cartouche differs from the French editions.

[250a] Sanson's Atlas *L'Asie en Plusieurs Cartes Nouvelles, et Exactes; & en Divers Traités de Geographie, et d'Histoire*, Paris, 1652. Copy of the BL seen: 148.b.17, p. 40

[b] Also see *Les Atlas Français XVIe-XVIIe Siécles* (B. I.: Pastoureau), Sanson III, pp. 395-397, L'Asie, 1652, map 7.

[251] *Description de Tout l'Univers*, F Halma, Amsterdam, 1700. Copy of the BL seen: 568.d.7, p. 34

[252] *Atlas Portatif*, H du Sauzet, Paris, 1734 /1738. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.29.c.7

[253] Atlas *Die Ganze Erd-Kugel*, J D Zunner, Frankfurt, 1679. Copy of the BSB, Munich seen: 4 Mapp, 95, 2-7

E. 104 Pl. 68

SANSON Nicolas; **Paris**; **1658**; **Description de l'Empire du Sophi des Perse tirée en partie de l'Arabe du Nubie et en partie de plusieurs et diverses Relations**; French; 39 × 52 cm; covers: 20°- 45° N, 71°-119° / 77°-113° E; no scale given.[254]

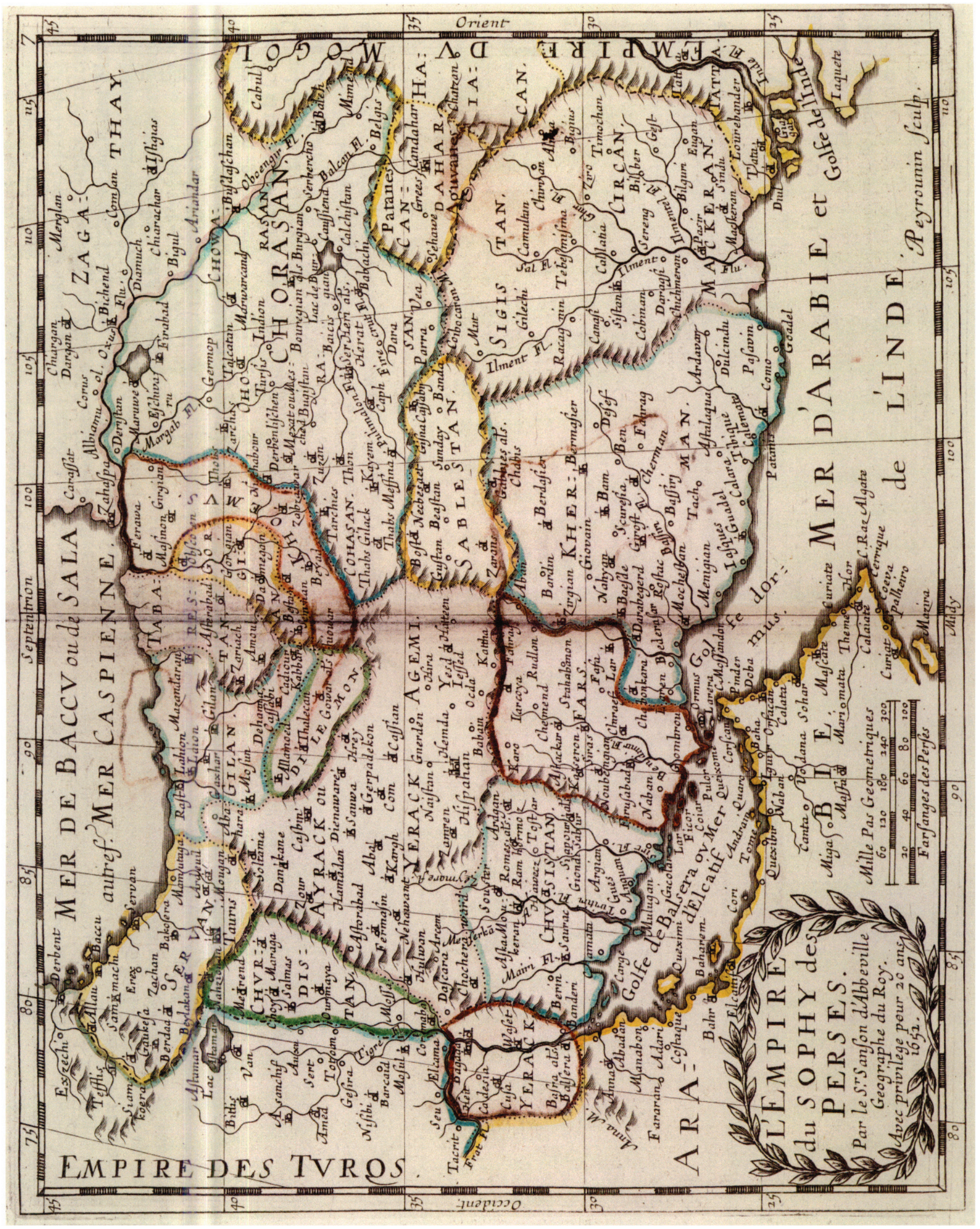
The atlas *Cartes Générales* of N Sanson was first published in 1658 with six or more further editions until c. 1680. This improved map influenced many mapmakers in Europe for a long time. Richard Blome in England prepared a smaller English version of this map to include in his atlas *A geographical description of the four parts of the World*, published in 1670 in London (See E. 218).

[254] *Cartes Générales de Toutes Les Parties du Monde*, by N Sanson, Paris, 1658. Copy of the BL, 1667 ed. seen: Maps C.39.e.2, map 10

E. 105 Pl. 69

DUVAL Pierre; **Paris**; **1660**; **Perse**; French; 10 × 12.5 cm; covers: 25°- 43° N, 77°-110° / 83°-111° E; no scale given, c. 1: 23 000 000.[255, 256]

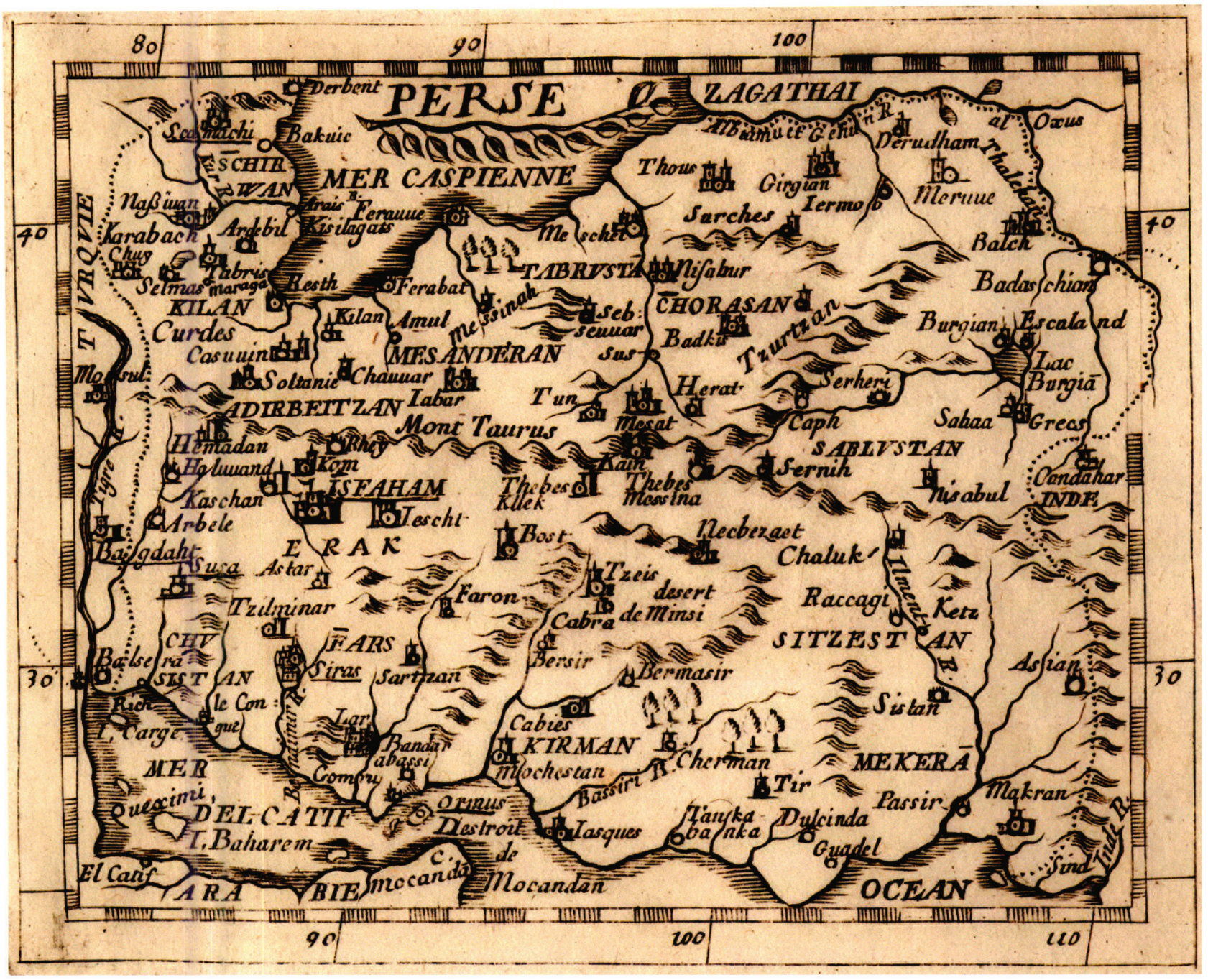
Pierre Duval (Du Val / Du Vall) (1618-1683), nephew and a pupil of Sanson, produced his *Geographie Universelle* in 1660, with further editions. Johann Hoffmann published a German edition in 1681, entitled *Geographia Universalis, das ist …Allgemeine Beschreibung…*, with further editions in 1685 and later. Duval's maps in these atlases are based on Sanson's maps.



Pl. 67 (Map: E. 103); size: 19 × 24 cm. Sanson's smaller map of Persia, from his atlas *L'Asie*, Paris, 1652.
By Permission of the British Library: Rare Books: 148.b.17, map between pp. 40 and 41



Pl. 68 (Map: E. 104); size: 39 × 52 cm. Sanson's larger map of Persia from his atlas *Cartes Générales*, Paris, 1658. From the Author's Collection: CA 71



Pl. 69 (Map: E.105); size: 10 × 12.5 cm. 'Perse' by Duval (Du Val) from his *Géographie Universelle*, Paris, 1660. From the Author's Collection: CA 104

[255a] *Geographie Universelle*, by P Duval, Paris, 1660

[b] It is noteworthy that in the general index of *Les Atlas Francais XVIe-XVIIe Siécles* (B. I.: Pastoureau) a few route (iteneraire) and historical maps of Persia by DuVal have been referred to (pp. 154-155) but no reference has been made to his general maps of Persia described in E. 105 and E. 106.

[256] *Geographia Universalis*, by Johann Hoffmann, Nuremberg, 1681. Copy of the BL, RB, 1694 ed. seen: 1296 A.18, p.461

E. 106 Pl. 70

DUVAL Pierre; **Paris**; **1679**; **La Turquie en Asie, l'Arabie et la Perse**; French; 40 × 52.5 cm; Mercator projection, covers: 0°- 45° N, 55°-120° E; no scale given.[257.258]

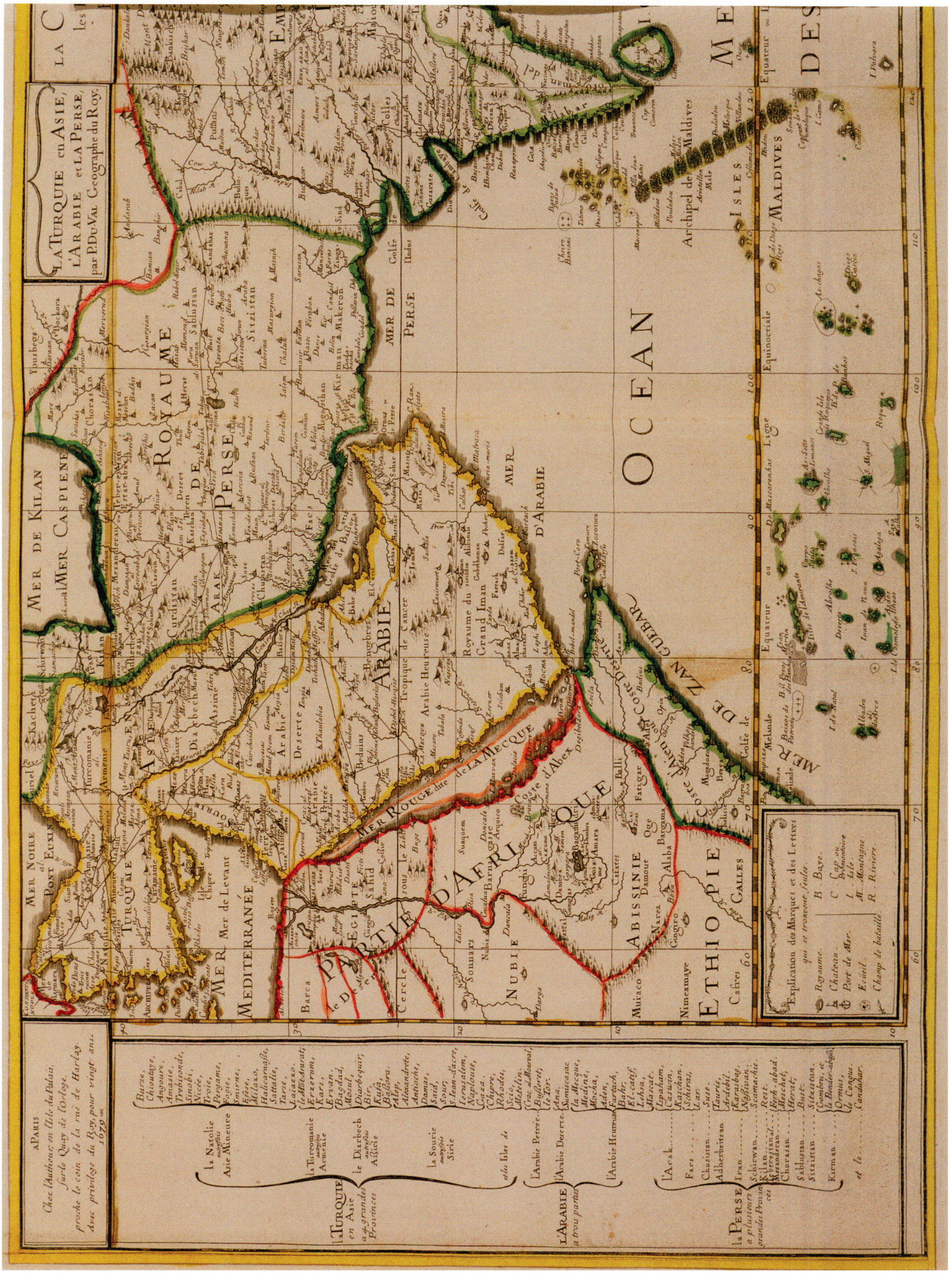
This map is the left section of a larger map by Duval, which covers an area from the Aegean Sea, the Mediterranean, and NE Africa up to western India. The other section of this map extends up to Japan and Indonesia. In a table, left of the map, the provinces and the major cities of each province of Turkey in Asia, Arabia and Persia have been noted. It is said that Duval may have benefited from the works of Isma`il Abu-al-Fida (1273-1331), the knowledgeable Emir (Governor) of Damascus, who was a well-known historian and geographer.

[257] Composite Atlas by Jean Pierre (Joannis Petri) Gentil, vol. 2, map 4. Copy of the BNF seen: G.DD.2632

[258] Composite Atlas, by Le Masson du Parc, vol. 2, map 6. Copy of the Library of Congress seen: G 1015. L 4.1717. Vault

E. 107 Pl. 71

MALLET Alain Manesson; **Paris**; **1683**; **Perse Moderne**; French; 14 × 10 cm; covers: 18°- 52° N, 70°-110° / 76° -105° E; no scale given, c. 1: 29 000 000.[259.260]



Pl. 70 (Map: E. 106); size: 40 × 52.5 cm. Duval regional map, showing Persia with the neighbouring countries, Paris, 1679. By Permission of the Library of Congress: G1015.L 4. 1717 Vault



Pl. 71 (Map: E. 107); size: 14 × 10 cm. Mallet's map 'Perse Moderne', from his *Description de l'Univers*, Paris, 1683. From the Author's Collection: CA 141

Mallet's map of modern Persia, published by Denys Thierry in Paris, is evidently influenced by the map of Olearius, particularly regarding the shape of the Caspian Sea. However, the name of the Caspian in this map, which consists of the names of all the three Persian provinces south of the Sea, was unprecedented, nor has it been used later in any map. The German edition of Mallet's book was published by J D Zunner in 1685 in Frankfurt.

[259a] *Description de l'Univers*, by A Mallet, Paris, 1683, vol. 2, p.165. Copy of the BL, RB seen: 568.d.2

[b] Also see *Les Atlas Français XVIe-XVIIe Siécles* (B. I.: Pastoureau): Man[esson-Mallet, Allain], tome II, p. 313, maps 187 and 188.

[260] *Beschreibung der Ganzen Welt-Kreissen*, by J D Zunner, Frankfurt, 1685, vol.2, map 72. Copy of the BL/RB seen: 10004.dd.8; copy of the BNF seen: Ge.D.13328.

E. 108 Pl. 72a, 72b, 72c

DE FER Nicolas; **Paris**; **1685**; **PERSE par N De Fer**; French; 13.5 × 16 cm; covers: 34°- 44° N, 73°-106° / 84°-110° E; one graphical scale: 25 mm to 80 Farsanges de Perse, c. 1: 18 500 000.[261,262]

In 1684 De Fer prepared for J Robbe's book (Pl. 72a, state 1) a copperplate, engraved by Jan L'Huilier, which apparently proved to be inadequate. He therefore improved it by a number of additions, omissions and changes (Pl. 72b, state 2). For instance, the bulk of the north-eastern quarter of the map was redrawn, the eastern coastline of the Caspian Sea moved further east, mountains included, some river courses and a section of the eastern boundaries of the country changed, and a number of place names added, relocated, removed or written with different spelling.

This improved copperplate was used in the 1685 edition of Robbe's book and its numerous later editions, published in Paris, The Hague, Utrecht, Antwerp, Madrid and Lyon, until as late as 1746. The one copperplate, which was used for all of the Paris editions, became gradually worn to a degree that in the last edition of 1746 and probably in some earlier editions, the original engraving came through as well as the revised. (Pl. 72c, state 3)

It should also be noted that the map of Persia, as it first appeared in the Fernandes de Medrano atlas, and later in the Peeters and the Afferden (See E. 89) is a direct copy, with the omission of N de Fer's name and some other subtle changes, of the second state of De Fer's map. (See Pl. 72b)

[261a] *Methode Pour Apprendre Facilement La Géographie*, by J Robbe, Paris, 1685. Copy of the BL, RB, Paris 1685 edition seen: 569.c.13, map opposite p.41, text about Persia: pp.41-49. Copy of the ÖNB, Vienna seen: The Hague, 1691 edition: 7.m.19

[b] It is noteworthy that in the general index of *Les Atlas Français XVIe-XVIIe Siècles* (B. I.: Pastoureau) no reference has been made to maps of Persia by DeFer despite the fact that, for example, 'La Perse' appears as map 81 on page 185 of the *Atlas ou recueil de carte géographique…:* DeFer II, B-1709

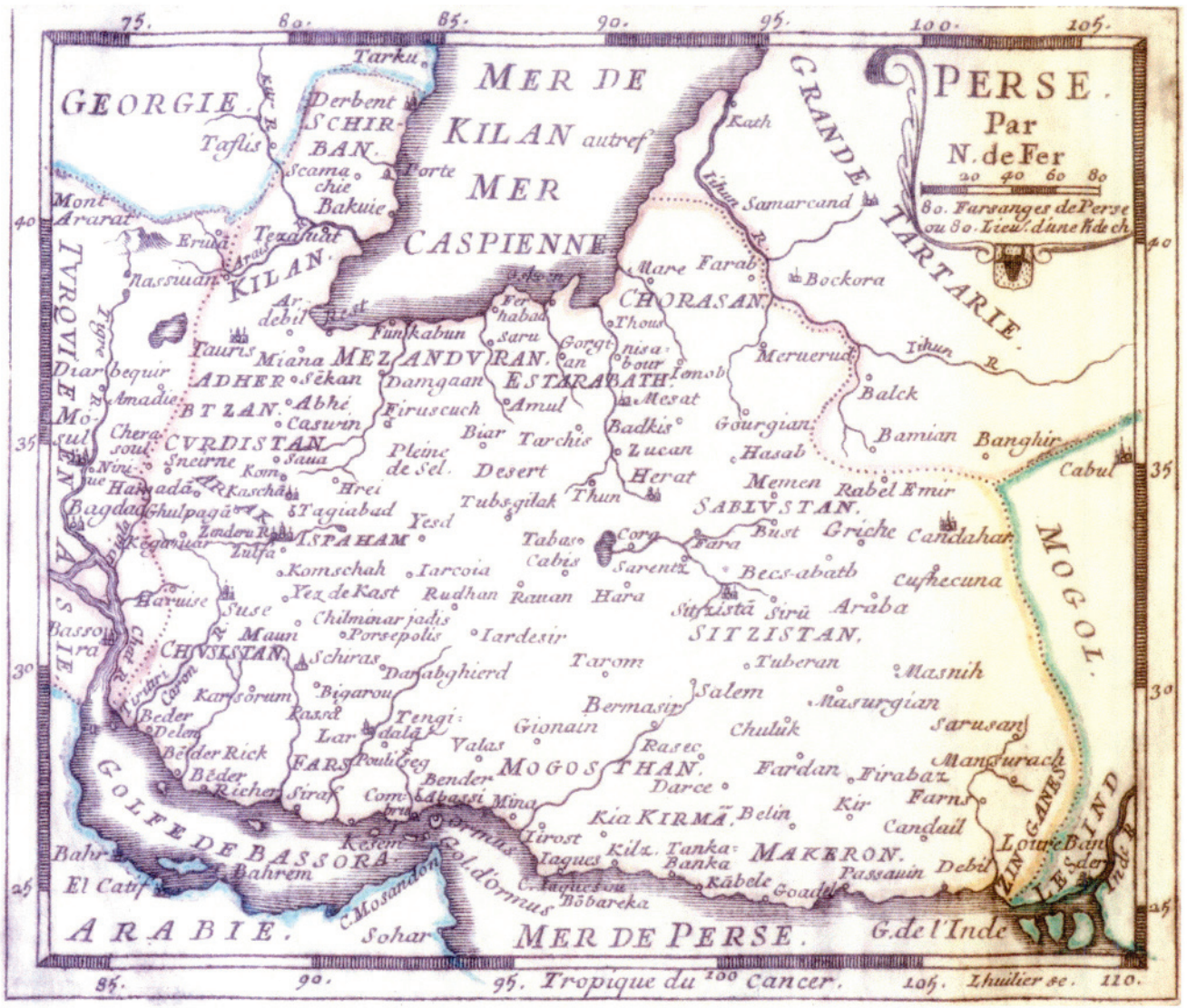
[262] Jason Hubbard has conducted a thorough research on this map and kindly sent me a copy of his findings, for which I am most grateful. Some of the above information and those noted in E. 89 are taken from his notes.

E. 109 Pl. 73

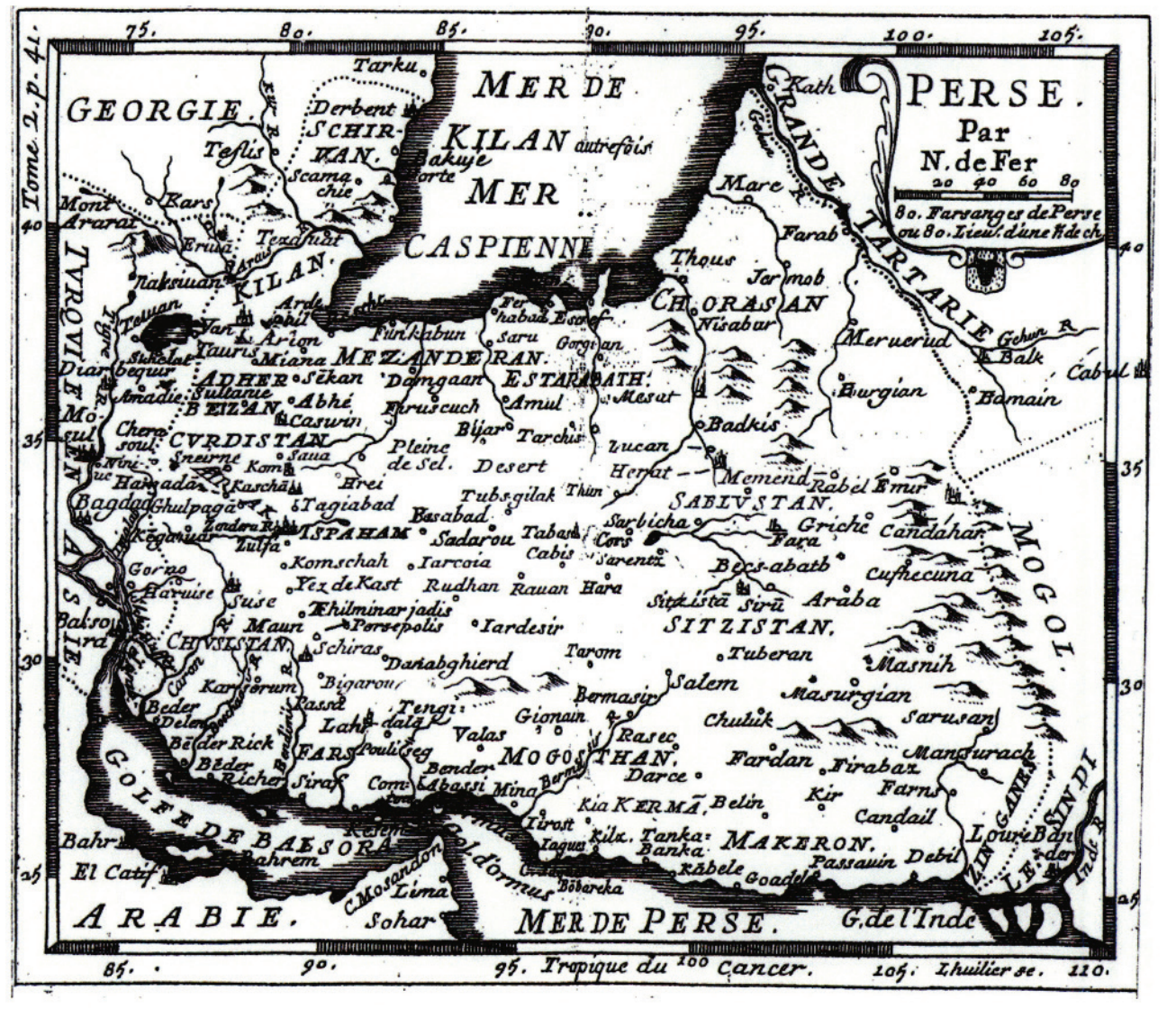
DE FER Nicolas; **Paris**; **1703**; **La Perse, La Georgie et La Turquie D'Asie**; French; 23 × 33.5 cm; no parallels and meridians, covers from Egypt and the Black Sea in the west up to the rivers Indus and Oxus in the east; one graphical scale; 27 mm to 50 lieues d'une heure de Chem[in]. Chacune, c. 1: 8 500 000.[263]

[263] *L'Atlas Curieux ou Le Monde Répresenté Dans Des Cartes Générales Et Particulieres Du Ciel Et De La Terre*, N De Fer, Paris, 1703. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.39.c.2, map 96.

Pl. 72a / b / c (Map: E. 108); size: 13.5 × 16 cm. The three states of the De Fer 'Perse', appeared in Robbe's *Methode Pour Apprendre Facilement la Géographie*, Paris, 1685-1746. From the Author's Collection



Pl. 72a



Pl. 72b



Pl. 72c.

Pl. 73 (Map: E. 109); size: 23 × 33.5 cm. Regional map of Persia by N De Fer from his *Atlas Curieux*, Paris, 1705. From the Author's Collection: CA 48

E. 110

DE FER Nicolas; **Paris**; **1720**; **La Perse, La Georgie, La Natolie, Les Arabies, L'Egypte et La Course du Nile ou se trouve aussi, le Pont Euxin, la Mer Caspienne, la Mer Rouge et Les Golfes de Perse et D'Ormus;** French; 42.5 × 56.5 cm; no parallels and meridians given; two graphical scales: 62 mm to 100 French units, to 300 Italian miles, c. 1: 8 500 000.[264]

This regional map by De Fer covers a vast area from the Black Sea, the eastern Mediterranean and the river Nile in the west up to Persia and beyond in the east. A decorative large title cartouche is placed in the lower right corner of the map. The shape of the Caspian Sea is noticeably improved, only the southern part of which can be seen.

[264] *Atlas Maior Cum Generales Omnium Totius Regnorum* (a composite atlas), seven volumes, by R Ottens. Copy of the Library of Congress seen: G 1015. 079. 1729 vault

E. 111 Pl. 74

DELISLE (DE L'ISLE) Guillaume, VAN LOON H sculp.; **Paris**; **1701**; **Carte de la Turquie, de l'Arabie et de la Perse, dressée sur les Memoires les plus recens rectifiéz par les Observations de M-rs de l'Academie R-le des Sciences...**; French; 47 × 63 cm; covers: 5°- 45° N, 10°-100° / 25°- 85° E; five graphical scales: 53 mm to 300 milles communes d'Italie (de Turquie), to 285 milles de Arabie, to 500 milles d'Egypt, to 95 farsangues de Perse, to 15 journée communes de 8 a 9 lieues Francoises chacune, c.1:10 000 000.[265-268]

Guillaume Delisle (1675-1726), Première Géographe du Roi, was a main contributor to the development of French cartography, in particular by increasing the accuracy of maps. He was succeeded by his widow Marie Angélique (d. 1745), daughter of Pierre Duval, thereafter by his son-in-law Philippe Buache (1700-1773). His stock was later sold to Jean Claude Dezauche, who republished Delisle atlases.

More accuracy and new details, resulting from numerous recent travel accounts, are evident in this important regional map of Delisle, of which a few versions exist. Five major different versions of this map have been identified and described in the entries E. 111-115. In this first version of the map, the title cartouche is placed in the lower left corner, with the five scale bars above it. Persia, the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf occupy nearly the whole of the right half of the map.

[265] Delisle Atlas, or *Atlas de Géographie*, Paris, 1701, map 21. Copy of the BL, untitled, Paris, c. 1715, seen: Maps C.37.f.13, map 53

[266] King's Topographical Collection, BL, seen: Maps K.TOP.113 (1-34), map 5 or 4b.

[267] Delisle Atlas, published by Philippe Buache, Paris, c. 1755. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps C.37.f.17, map 64

[268] A composite World Atlas, by Coronelli,...De l'Isle..., 1677-1758; copy of the BL, seen: Maps C.36.f.3, map 46

E. 112

DELISLE Guillaume, SENEX John; **London**; **1721**; **Map of Turkey, Arabia and Persia, corrected from the latest Travels and from ye Observations of ye Royal Societies of London and Paris by G. Delisle...revised by I. Senex**; English; 47 × 57 cm; covers: 5°- 45° N, 0°- 75° / 10°- 65° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 160 English leagues to 3 ¼ inch or 84 mm.[269,270]

This English edition by Senex can be considered as the second version of the Delisle regional map of 'Turkey, Arabia and Persia' which is a copy o f the original map of 1701, except for:

a) The 5 scale bars are replaced by one graphical scale, placed in the lower right corner.
b) Longitudes are measured from the Greenwich meridian.
c) All inscriptions are in English.
d) Some other minor changes can also be noticed, such as the width of the map, which is c. 4 cm shorter.

In a later edition (version), Senex improved his copy according to the revised version of the original, published by Covens & Mortier (C&M) in Amsterdam in c. 1730 (E. 113). He corrected the shape of the Caspian Sea to its near perfect form and reworked the top right part of the map totally. However, his map is not quite identical with the C&M map, the title cartouche is placed in the lower left corner, while in the C&M edition it is in the lower right corner; the shape of the Aral Sea is also different, etc.

[269] *A New General Atlas, Containing A Geographical and Historical Account of all the Empires, Kingdoms and other Dominions of the World*, by John Senex and others, London, 1721. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps C.44.f.7, pp. 148-149

[270] *Modern Geography of all the Known Countries in the World*, John Senex, London, 1725. Copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G 1015.S56175 Vault, map 27

E. 113

DELISLE Guillaume, COVENS & MORTIER; **Amsterdam**; **1730**; **Carte de la Turquie, de l'Arabie et de la Perse**; French; 46.5 × 57.5 cm; covers: 5°- 45° N, 15°-100° / 30°- 85° E; five graphical scales as in E. 111.[271-273]

This map is the third version of the Delisle regional map of 1701, with the following changes:

a) This new copperplate is five longitudinal degrees (ca. 5 cm) shorter.
b) The title cartouche is moved to the lower right corner, showing the name of the new publisher Covens & Mortier.
c) The five graphical scales are placed in the lower left corner of the map inside a rectangular frame.
d) An additional title in Latin 'Tabula Nova Imperii Turcarum Arabum et Persarum' appears on the upper margin.
e) Some other minor changes can also be noticed.

[271] *Atlas Nouveau Contenant Toutes Les Parties du Monde...par Guillaume Delisle*, Amsterdam, published by Jean Covens & Corneille Mortier, 1730. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 1.Tab.8, map 34

[272] King's Topographical Collection in the BL, seen: Maps K.TOP.113 (1-34), map 6 (5.1)

[273] Atlas Nouveau, published by Covens & Mortier, Amsterdam 1733. Copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G 1015.L58.1733 Vault, map 43



Pl. 74 (Map: E.111); size: 47 × 63 cm. The regional map of Southwest Asia by Delisle (De l'Isle), Paris, 1701. By Permission of the British Library: Maps C.37.f.13, map 53

E. 114

DELISLE Guillaume, VAN LOON H sculpsit; **Paris**; c.**1720**; **Carte de la Turquie, de l'Arabie et de la Perse...**; French; 47 × 63 cm; covers: 5°- 45° N, 10°-100° / 25°- 85° E; five graphical scales as in E.111.[274-276]

This map is the fourth version of the original map of Delisle of 1701, in which the shape of the Caspian Sea has been corrected to a certain degree, and the top right section of the copperplate, which affects Persia, has been noticeably reworked, enhancing the accuracy of the map.

[274] Delisle Atlas, published by Philippe Buache, 1755 or later. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps C.37.f.17, map 64
[275] King's Topographical Collection in the BL, seen: Maps K.TOP.113 (1-34), map 4
[276] Delisle Atlas, by Ph. Buache, Paris, 1733. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps C.37.f.15, map 68

E. 115 Pl. 75

DELISLE Guillaume; **Paris**; c. **1725** with later editions; **Carte de la Turquie, de l'Arabie et de la Perse**; French; 47 × 58 cm; covers: 5°- 45° N, 15°-100° / 30°- 85° E; five graphical scales as in E. 111.[277-279]

Benefiting from the recent Russian survey of the Caspian Sea, the shape of this largest inland sea of the world has been substantially corrected in this map; the title cartouche moved to the lower right corner and the five scales to the lower left corner. The top right section of the plate was fully reworked, enhancing the map's accuracy, and an additional title in Latin engraved on the upper margin. This is the fifth and the final version of the popular Delisle regional map of Southwest Asia.

[277] Delisle Atlas by Ph. Buache, Paris 1745-55. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps C.37.f.17, map 62
[278] *Atlas Nouveau*, published by Covens & Mortier, Amsterdam, 1740 or later. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps C.39.f.17, vol.2, map 88
[279] Delisle Atlas (Atlas Nouveau), published by Covens & Mortier, Amsterdam, 1722-1774. Copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G 1015.L58.1722-1774.Vault, map 24

E. 116 Pl. 76

DELISLE Guillaume, STEMMERS J / STARKMAN P engravers; **Paris**; **1724** with later editions; **Carte de Perse dressée pour l'usage du Roy par G. Delisle premier Géographe de S. M. de l'Academie Royale des Sciences a Paris**; French; 49 × 62 cm; covers: 25°- 47° N, 51- 97° / 58°- 89° E; three graphical scales: 80 mm to 70 farsangues de Perse, 83 mm to 400 milles de Russe, 83 mm to 100 lieues communes de France, c. 1: 5 300 000.[280-287]

This is perhaps the most detailed map of Persia of the time. It is one of the earliest maps with the correct shape of the Caspian Sea, benefiting from the Russian survey of the 1720-21. It contains a great deal of new geographical information. For instance, the city of Tiheran (Teheran) is clearly shown, while it was missing in Homann's map of 1724. The main roads are also included in this map.

The Amsterdam edition of 1730 by Covens & Mortier is slightly smaller, with an additional Latin title in the upper margin, reading 'Nova et Accurata Imperii Persici Delineatio Ad Usum Serenissimi Burgundiae Ducis'.

[280] *Atlas Nouveau*, published by Covens & Mortier, Amsterdam, 1730. Copy of the BL: Maps 1.Tab.8, map 36
[281] Delisle Atlas, published by Ph. Buache, Paris, 1732. Copy of the BL: Maps C.37.f.15, map 72
[282] *Atlas Nouveau*, published by Covens & Mortier, Amsterdam, 1740 or later. Copy of the BL: C.39.f.17, vol. 2, map 92
[283] King's Topographical Collection in the BL: Maps K.TOP.114.97.1
[284] Delisle Atlas, published by Ph Buache, Paris, 1755 or later. Copy of the BL: Maps C.37.f.17, map 65
[285] Delisle Atlas, published by Covens & Mortier, Amsterdam, 1774. Copy of the Library of Congress: G 1015.L58.1774.Vault, map 25
[286] *Atlas Nouveau*, published by Covens & Mortier, Amsterdam, 1733. Copy of the Library of Congress: G 1015.L58.1733.Vault, map 45
[287] *Atlas Géographique et Universel par G Delisle et Philippe Buache*, Paris, Dezauche, 1785. Copy of the BSB, Munich: 2 Mapp.98h.2-146, map folio 119

E. 117 Pl. 77

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY Didier; **Paris**; **1749 (or 1748)**; **Royaume de Perse**; French; 16 × 18 cm; covers: 25°- 45° N, 64°- 90° / 63°- 87° E; two graphical scales: 38 mm to 80 lieues de Perse de 18 au degré, to 100 lieues d'une heure de 20 au degré.[288]

[288] *Atlas Portatif Universel Géographique et Militaire*, par M. Robert [de Vaugondy] Géographe du Roi, Paris, 1748/1749. Copy of the BSB, Munich, seen: 4 Mapp.92-163; copy of the RGS, seen: Map Room: 264.A.34

E. 118 Pl. 78

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY Didier; **Paris**; **1753**; **Etats du Grand-Seigneur en Asie, Empire de Perse, Pays des Usbecs, Arabie et Egypte**; French; 48 × 55 cm; covers: 13°- 45° N, 41°- 93° / 47°- 85° E; five graphical scales: 145 mm to 600 milles pas géometriques, to 660 lieues de Turquie, to 190 farsanges de Perse, to 570 mille Arabes, to 1000 milles d'Egypte, c. 1: 7 500 000.[289,290]

This detailed regional map of Robert de Vaugondy, with Persia in its centre, contains most of the latest geographical information of the time, such as the name of Taheran (Teheran).

[289] *Atlas Universel par M. Robert Géographe Ordinaire du Roy et…son Fils*, Paris, 1757. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps C.38.f.3, map 95
[290] *Atlas Universel*,[289] 1793 edition, Delamarche. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps C.44.f.8, map 95



Pl. 75 (Map: E. 115); size: 47 × 58 cm. The final version of the Delisle regional map of Persia, Amsterdam, this plate shows the 1740 edition. By Permission of the British Library: Maps C.39.f.17, vol. 2, map 88

CARTE DE PERSE

dreßée pour l'usage du Roy

Par G. Delisle premier Geographe de S.M. de l'Academie Royale des Sciences

A PARIS

Chez l'Auteur sur le Quay de l'Horloge avec Privilege de S.M. Decembre 1724.

Echelle

Farsangues, Agatch ou Lieues de Perse de 28. au degré

Wiorstes ou Milles de Russie de 100. au degré

Lieues communes de France de 25. au degré

SEPTENTRION

ORIENT

OCCIDENT

MIDY

ETATS DE LA COURONNE DE RUSSIE

PETIT NAGAIA

COSAQUIE

MER D'AZOF

ou PAYS DES CARANOGAIS

ETATS DU KAN DES TARTARES CIRCASSIE

CRIMEE

CABARDINIE

LADDA

PAYS DE PETIGORIE

ROYAUME D'ASTRACAN

GRAND NAGAIA

LES IEMBOLOUK

LES JETISANSKI

CALMOUCS BLANCS

COSAQUES ERRANS

PAYS DES TURCMENS

Nation errante et Mahometane

Deserts Sablonneux

GHIWIE

Nation Sedentaire et Mahometane

MER NOIRE

MER CASPIENNE

GOLFE D'ASTRABAT

GOLFE DE GILAN

GOLFE DE PERSIQUE

TARTARIE INDEPENDANTE

ROYAUME DE CORCANG

ou DE CARIZME

PAYS DES USBECS

ROYAUME DE BOCARA

PAYS D'AL-CHACH

ROYAUME DE TACHKUNT

PAYS D'ESFIJAB

MANAZERUDAN

TURQUESTAN

ROYAUME DE CASCAR

ROYAUME DE SAMARCAND

FERGANA

ROYAUME DE TANGUT

ou DE LA CHINE

ROYAU. DU PETIT TIBET

ou TOCARESTAN CHILAN

ROYAUME DE BALCH

ROYAUME DE CANDAHAR

INDES

HAJACAN

habité par les Balluches

SABLESTAN

ARROUCHAGE

Desert rempli des voleurs

MOULTAN

ETATS DU BUCKOR DU MOGOL

LE SINDE ou TATA

CACHEMIR

Montagnes de Gor

Montagne de Djor

Siapouches

Montagnes habitées par les Aguanes

Pays de Kohistan

Atok

Outcha

Coulam

Tanghetar

Berfagan la Baſſe

Borac

Aiabad

Kanfat

Karacat

Ailan Haulac

Kascheth

Nafa ou Nafish

Bahesian

Calan Andocan

Ouzkun ou Nessa

Tachkent

Sabat

Barskan

Cuchcat

Tamlic

Chawas

Oshnas

Oshanas

Oshanas

Oshan



Pl. 77 (Map: E. 117); size: 16 × 18 cm. 'Royaume de Perse' by Didier Robert de Vaugondy, from *Atlas Portatif Universel*, Paris, 1749. From the Author's Collection: CA 281

E. 119

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY Didier, DUSSY E engraver; **Paris**; **1761**; **Turquie d'Asia, Arabie , Perse, Tartarie Independante**; French; 24 × 22 cm; covers: 10°- 50° N, 37°- 99° / 49°- 88° E; two graphical scales: 52 mm to 600 Mille Pas Géographique de 60 au degré, to 200 lieues d'une heure de 20 au degré.[291]

This small regional map with Persia in its centre was mainly destined for education of youth and therefore is kept simple and not very detailed. The decorative title cartouche is placed in the lower right corner, and the scales in the lower left corner of the map.

[291] *Nouvel Atlas Portatif, destiné principalement pour l'instruction de la Jeunesse …d'après la Géographie Moderne de … L'Abbé Delacroix par le Sr. Robert de Vaugondy…*, Paris, 1762. Copy of the BL, 1778 ed., seen: Maps C.39. c.3, map 35

E. 120 Pl. 79

LE ROUGE George Louis; **Paris**; **1756**; **L'Empire De Perse**; French; 20 × 27 cm; covers: 25°- 43° N, 55°- 95° / 58°- 90° E; three graphical scales: 32 mm to 75 lieues de 25 au degré, 32 mm to 300 milles de Russie, 34 mm to 60 lieues de Perse de 18 au degré.[292]

The title cartouche in the upper right corner of the map probably depicts the Shah of Persia with his courtiers.

[292] *Atlas Nouveau Portatif a l'Usage des Militaires et des Voyageurs …*, Paris, 1756. Copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G 1015.L442.1756. Vault, map 77

E. 121 Pl. 80

BELLIN Jacques Nicolas; **Paris**; **1764**; **La Perse**; French; 24 × 35.5 cm; Mercator projection: covers: 23°- 38° N, 43°- 68° E. of Paris; one graphical scale: 32 mm to 50 lieues comunes, c. 1: 7 400 000.[293]

J N Bellin, Hydrographe du Roi, mainly produced maritime charts such as those of the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf. This map is his only general map of Persia which is not a good

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Pl. 76 (Map: E. 116); size: 49 × 62 cm. The general map of Persia by Delisle, Paris, 1724. From the Author's Collection: CA 81



Pl. 78 (Map: E. 118); size: 48 × 55 cm. The regional map of Robert de Vaugondy *Atlas Universel*, Paris, 1753, this copy 1763. From the Author's Collection: CA 176



Pl. 79 (Map: E. 120); size: 20 × 27 cm. Le Rouge map of Persia, Paris, 1756. From the Author's Collection: CA 28



Pl. 80 (Map: E. 121); size: 24 × 35.5 cm. 'La Perse' by Bellin, Paris, 1763. From the Author's Collection: CA 280



Pl. 81 (Map: E. 122); size: 23 × 26 cm. Regional map of Brion de la Tour, showing Persia and the adjacent countries, Paris, 1766. By Permission of the British Library: Maps C.24.f.20, map 42

example of accuracy and adequate geographical information of the time. There is a note which can be translated: 'The names of the villages and unimportant places have been omitted to avoid confusion'.

[293] *Le Petit Atlas Maritime, Recueil de Cartes et Plans des Quatre Parties du Monde, Tome III Contenant L'Asie, L'Afrique*, Paris, 1764. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: G 1066-10, vol.3, map 7

E. 122 Pl. 81

BRION DE LA TOUR (BIRONIUS GALLUS) Louis; **Paris**; **1766**; **Perse, Turquie Asiatique et Arabie, suivant les relations les plus exactes par M. Brion, Ingenieur Géographe du Roy**; French; 23 × 26 cm, with the text both sides of the map: 36 × 51 cm; covers: 10°- 45° N, 35°- 95° / 44°- 86° E; three graphical scales: 48 mm to 200 parasanges de Perse, to 400 milles d'Arabie, to 240 heures de caravanne, c. 1: 24 000 000.[294,295]

This map with a floral title cartouche was prepared by Brion De La Tour for the *Géographie de l'Abbé Nicolle De La Croix*, 1766, and *Atlas Général et Elementaires*, 1778, both with later editions, published in Paris by Louis C Desnos. In some editions there is one-column of text along both edges of the map.

[294] *Atlas Ecclésiastique Comprenant Tous les Évêchés des Quatre Parties du*

Monde, published by Desnos, Paris, 1766 Copy of the BL, seen: Maps C.22.c.8, map 30

[295] *Atlas Général et Élémentaire pour l'Etude de la Géographie et de l'Histoire Moderne*, published by Desnos, Paris, 1778 Copy of the BL, seen: Maps C.24.f.20, map.42

E. 123 Pl. 82

BONNE Rigobert, ARRIVET engraver; **Paris**; **1771**; **Carte de l'Empire de Perse, projettée et assujettie aux observations astron. par Mr. Bonne...**; French; 32 × 43 cm; covers: 24°-44° N, 38°- 77° / 42°- 72° E. of Méridien de l'Isle de Fer, 58°- 97° / 62°- 92° E. of Méridien de Paris; four graphical scales: 71 mm to 90 parasanges de Perse de 18¾ au degré, 69 mm to agachs de Turquie de 21½ au degré, 71 mm to 120 lieues communes de France de 25 au degré, 74 mm to 100 lieues marines de 20 au degré, c: 1: 7 600 000.[296]

This general map of Persia with an attractive floral title cartouche appeared first in the 1771 edition of *Atlas Moderne*, and subsequently in all its later editions until 1785.

[296] *Atlas Moderne ou Collection de Cartes sur Toute Les Parties de Globe Terrestre*, R Bonne, Paris, 1771-1785

E. 124

BONNE Rigobert; **Paris**; **1774**; **Carte de la Perse, de la Géorgie, et de la Tartarie Indépendante**; French; 21 × 32 cm; covers: 25°- 50° N, 55°- 125° / 66°-115° E. of Isle de Fer, 35°- 105° / 46°- 95° E. of Paris; four graphical scales: 33 mm to 100 parasanges de 37 au degré, 29 mm to 150 parasanges de 22½ au degré, 29 mm to 100 lieues communes de France, 36 mm to 105 lieues marines, c. 1: 15 000 000.[297]

This regional map was prepared by Rigobert Bonne (Ingénieur Hydrographe de la Marine) to be included in the fifth volume (Atlas) of Guillaume Raynal's work *L'Histoire...*, published in Geneva in 1780. Perse, Mer Caspienne and Golfe Persique occupy the left half of the map. The title in a rectangular panel is placed in the lower middle part of the sheet.

[297] *Atlas de toutes les Parties Connues du Globe Terrestre, Dressée pour l'Histoire Philosophique et Politique des Établissemens et du Commerce de Européens dans les Deux Indes, par G Raynal*, Geneva, 1780. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 147.b.7, vol. 5, map 18

E. 125 Pl. 83

BONNE Rigobert; **Paris**; **1787**; **Royaume de Perse et Georgie**; French; 23.5 × 34.5 cm; covers: 25°- 42° N, 58°- 96° / 61°- 92° E. of Isle de Fer, 38°- 76° / 41°- 72° E. of Paris; seven graphical scales: 47 mm to 148 parasanges de Perse de 37 au degré, to 89 parasanges de Perse de 22 au degré, to 100 communes de France de 26 au degré etc.[298]

This is a smaller and less detailed general map of Persia by R Bonne with a few improvements, such as the appearance of Taheran (Teheran) on the map.

[298] *Atlas Encyclopédique* ..., 2 volumes, Paris 1787-1788, R Bonne, with cooperation of Nicolas Demarest and Bory De St.Vincent

E. 126 Pl. 84

D'ANVILLE **Jean Baptiste Bourguignon;** Paris; 1751; Première Partie de la Carte d'Asie Contenant la Turquie, l'Arabie, la Perse, l'Inde en Deca du Gange et de la Tartarie ce qui est limitrophe de la Perse et de l'Inde; French; two sheets, upper sheet: 39.5 × 78.5 cm, lower sheet: 34.5 × 78.5 cm, overall: 74 × 78.5 cm; covers: 0°- 45° N, 45°-110° / 50° –105° E; twelve graphical scales: 125 mm to 200 parasanges ordinaires de 25 au degré, 198 mm to 200 grande parasanges de 17 au degré etc.[299]

The large decorative title cartouche is placed in the lower middle part, and the 12 scale bars in the lower left corner of the lower sheet. The map has been cut by the Tropic of Cancer (23° 30' N) in two sections, each printed on a separate sheet. Persia, Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf are shown on the upper sheet.

[299] *Atlas Général* by J B d'Anville, Paris, 1737-1780. Copy of the BL, seen: C.38.f.1. map 9 and 10 (upper and lower sheets).

E. 127 Pl. 85

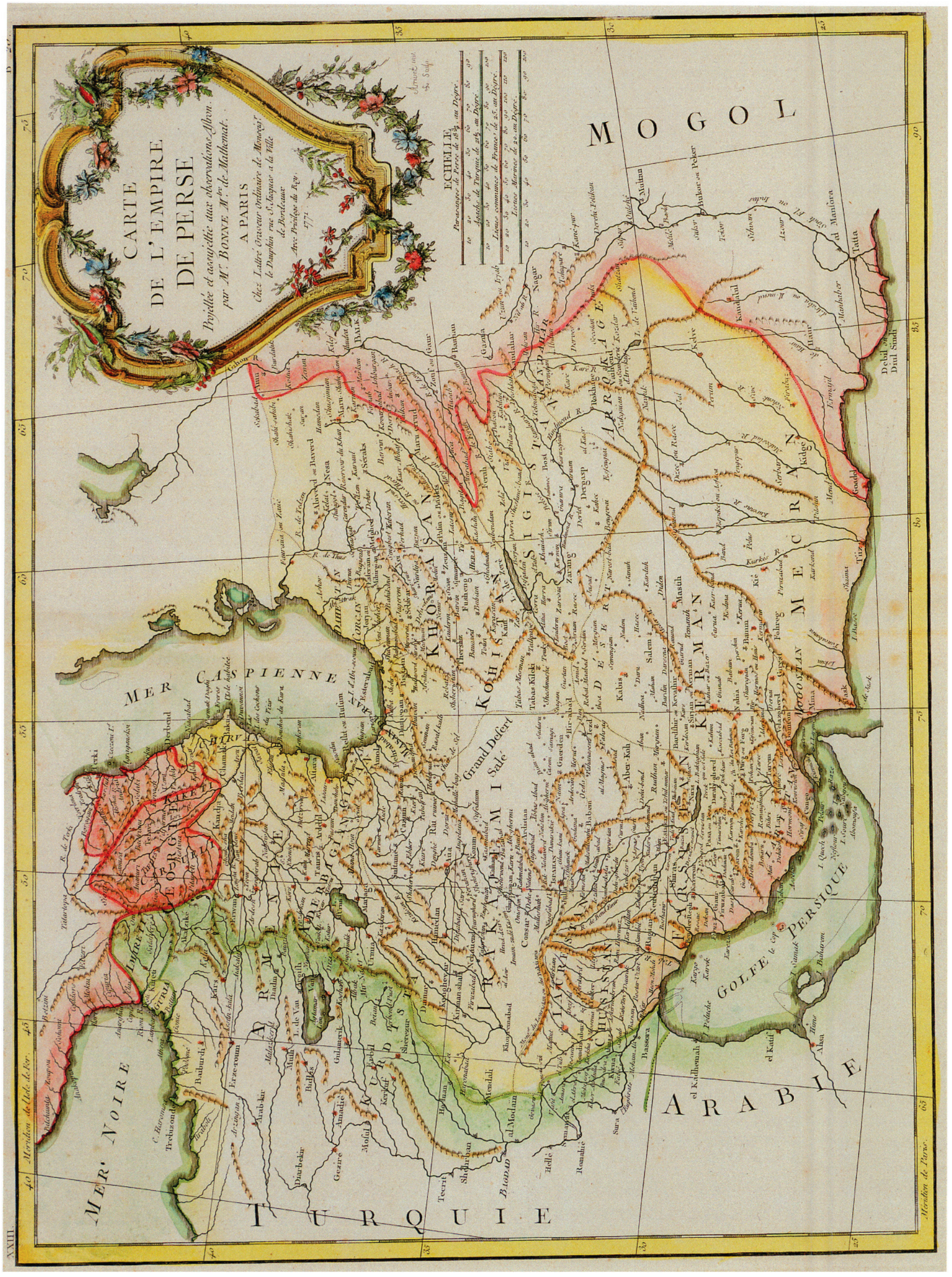
D'ANVILLE Jean Baptiste Bourguignon, KITCHIN Thomas, SAYER Robert, LAURIE & WHITTLE publishers; **London**; **1790**; **A New Map of the Empire of Persia from Monsr. D'Anville, First Geographer to the Most Christian King, with several Additions and Emendations**; English; 51 × 58 cm; covers: 24°- 43° N, 60°- 90° / 63°- 87° E. from the Isle of Ferro; four graphical scales: 84 mm to 60 great parasangs or Persian leagues about 17 in a degree, 96 mm to 100 common parasangs 25 in a degree, 76 mm to 80 great Arabian miles about 50 in a degree, 69 mm to 200 British miles 69 ½ in a degree, c. 1: 4 600 000.[300,301]

This map was prepared by Danville for Robert Sayer's *A New Universal Atlas* which was published by Sayer in London in 1790, and when his business was acquired by Robert Laurie and James Whittle (1792) they reprinted this map in 1794, and included it in their *A New and Elegant Imperial Sheet Atlas*, 1798. It also appeared in the Danville-Kitchin-Rennel Atlases, published by Laurie & Whittle in London, 1796-1799.

It is an improved map of Persia, showing the external frontiers and the boundaries of the provinces with a single dotted line, and the main roads with a double dotted line. Several new geographical names are added, and some old terms corrected, i.e. 'Tauris' changed to 'Tibriz' (Tabriz, the capital of the northwestern province of Azerbaijan).

[300] *A New Universal Atlas exhibiting all the Empires, Kingdoms, States, Rubublics, & c....from the latest edition of d'Anville..., with many improvements by Major James Rennel...*, published by Robert Laurie and James Whittle, London 1790. Copy of the BL: 1796 edition: Maps C.49.f.21, map 42 (map dated 1794); 1799 edition: Maps C.40.f.9, map 50 (map dated 1794)

[301] *A New and Elegant Imperial Sheet Atlas*, published by Laurie & Whittle, London, 1798. Copy of the BL: Maps 40.f.8, map 38



Pl. 82 (Map: E. 123); size: 32 × 43 cm. Bonne's map of Persia, *Atlas Moderne*, Paris, 1771. From the Author's Collection: CA 90



Pl. 83 (Map: E. 125); size: 23.5 × 34.5 cm. Bonne's second general map of Persia, Paris, 1787. From the Author's Collection: CA 55

E. 128 Pl. 86

MENTELLE Edme, CHANLAIRE Pierre Grégoire, TARDIEU Pierre Francois engraver; **Paris**; **1797**; **Carte de la Perse Moderne et de l'Empire des Afghans**; French; 33 × 43 cm; covers: 24°- 42° N, 61°- 93° / 64°- 90° E. of Ile de Fer [Isle of Ferro], 41°- 73° / 44°- 70° E. of Paris; five graphical scales: 50 mm to 35 myriametres, to 66 2/3 parasanges de Perse de 22 3/9 au degré, to 133 1/3 coss Indiens de 44 4/9 au degré, to 75 lieues communes de France de 25 au degré, to 60 lieues marines de 20 au degré, c. 1: 6 800 000 (given in the catalogue of the SBB, Berlin).[302,303]

This is a modern map of the time, showing also the southern part of Tartarie Indépendante, in which the external boundaries and the borders of the provinces are marked by a dotted line. The title is placed in the upper right corner, scales in the lower left corner of the map; roads are not shown.

[302] *Atlas Universel de Géographie*, by E Mentelle and P G Chanlaire, Paris, published by the Authors, 1797, map 148

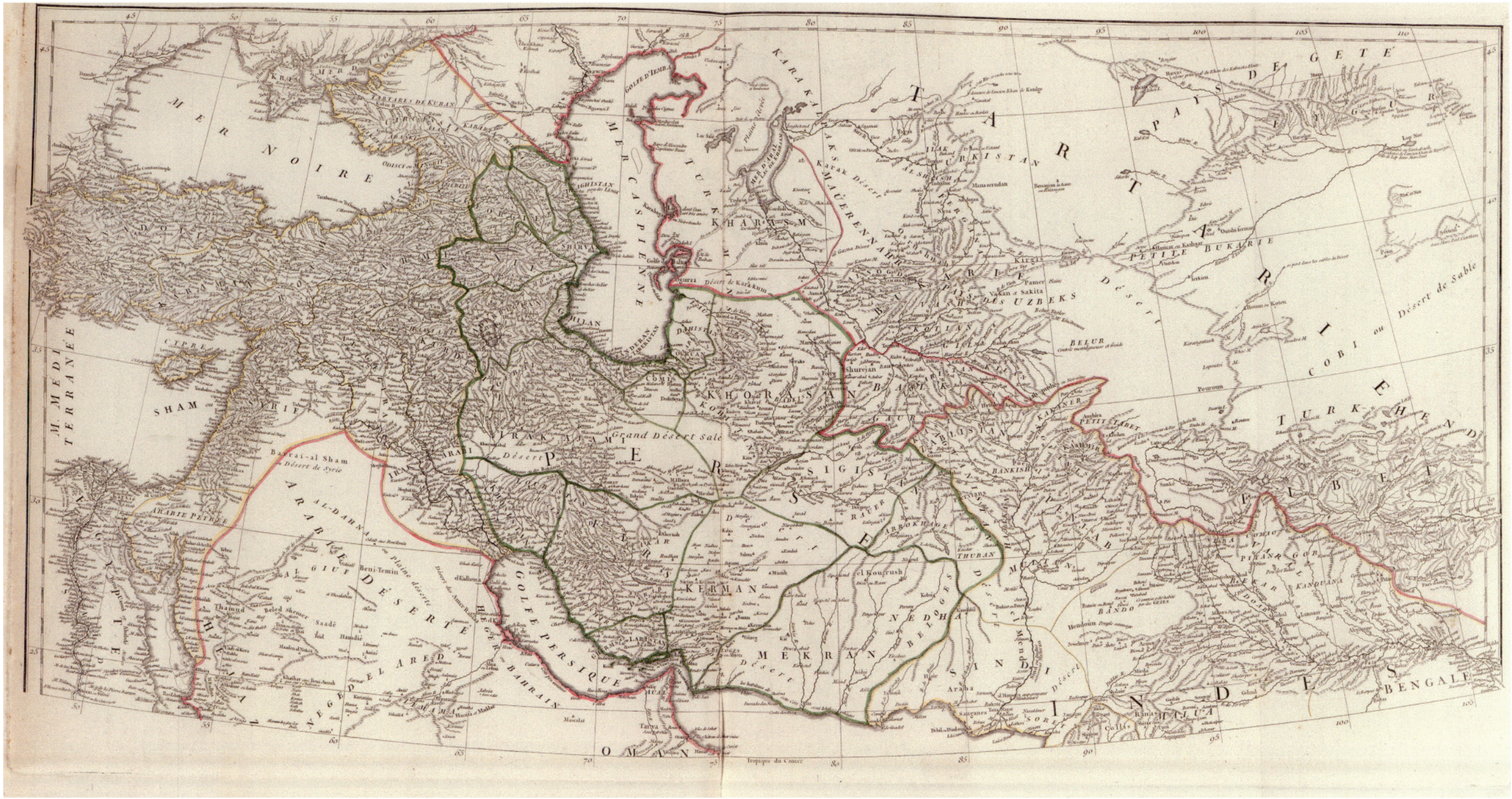
[303] *Atlas National*, by Mentelle and Chanlaire, Paris, 1804, folio 158. Copy of the SBB, Berlin, seen: S9090

E. 129

MENTELLE Edme, CHANLAIRE Pierre Grégoire; **Paris**; **1799**; **Carte de Théâtre de la Guerre en Orient, showing Turkey in Asia, Persia and Arabia**; French; three sheets joined together: 148 × 90 cm; covers: 7°- 56° N, 35°- 90° / 47°- 77° E. of Ile de Fer [Isle of Ferro], 15°- 70° / 27°- 57° E. of Paris; no scale given.[304]

This large regional map was meant to show the attack of Napoleon Bonaparte on Egypt and beyond. There is a large oval title cartouche in the middle of the upper part of the map with a view showing Général Bonaparte with some of his officers looking at Alexandria on the other side of the river. The whole of Persia, the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf are shown on this map. Rivers and mountain chains are clearly depicted, but not the roads. Two insets are placed in the two lower corners of the map.

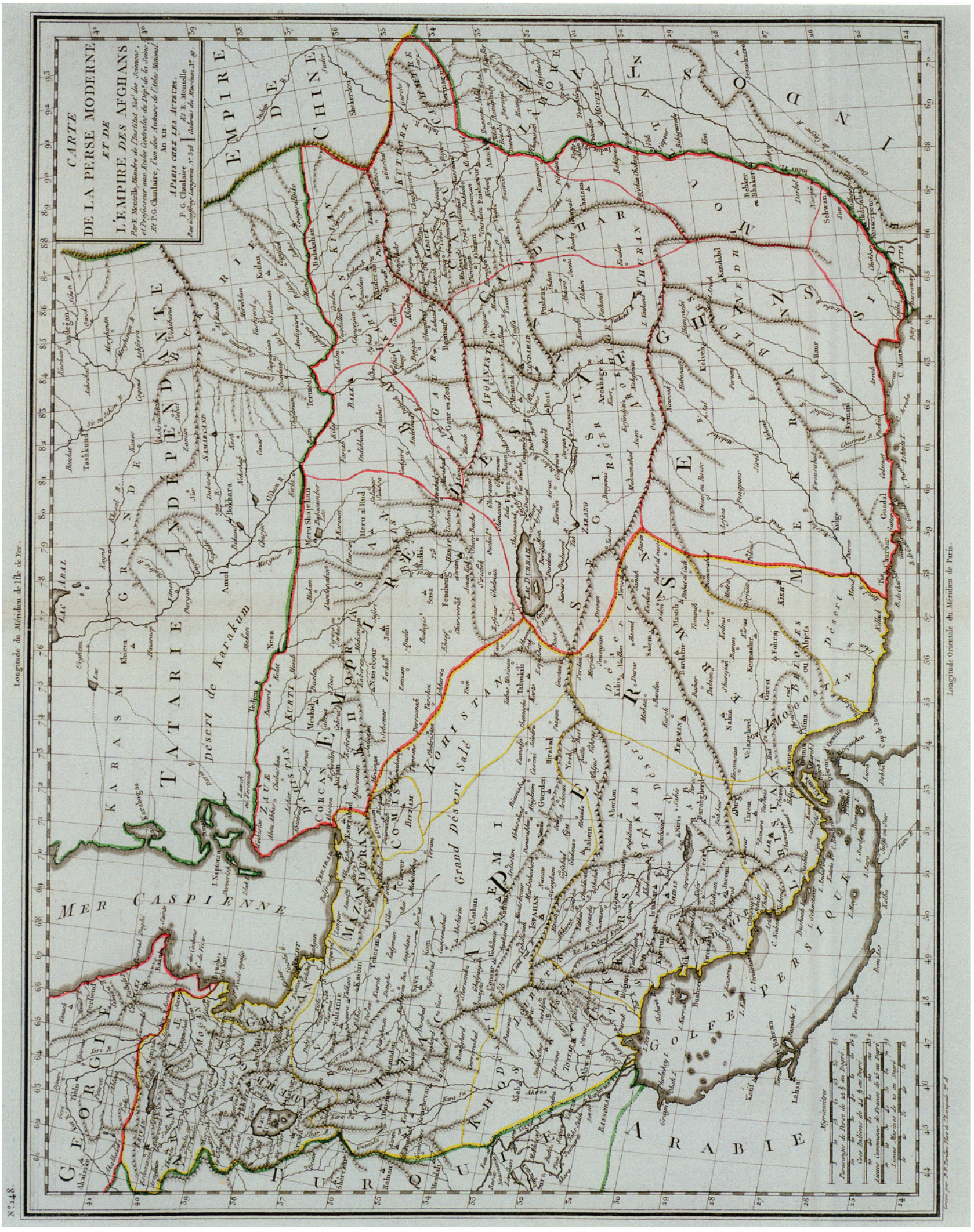
[304] Loose copy of the BL, seen: Maps K.Top.114.26.11.Tab



Pl. 84 (Map: E. 126, upper sheet); size: 39.5 × 78.5 cm. D'Anville's first map of Asia in 2 Sheets, of which the upper sheet is shown. By permission of the British Library: Maps C.38.f.1, map 9



Pl. 85 (Map: E. 127); size: 51 × 58 cm. D'Anville map of Persia, improved by Thomas Kitchin and published by R Sayer, London, 1790, this copy by Laurie & Whittle, 1794. From the Author's Collection: CA 130



Pl. 86 (Map: E. 128); size: 33 × 43 cm. Mentelle & Chanlaire general map of Persia, Paris, 1797. From the Author's Collection: CA 269

E. 130

LAPIE Alexandre Emile, ADAM V & GIRALDON engravers; **Paris**; **1810**; **Perse, Turquie d'Asie, Arabie et Candahar**; French; 22.5 × 30 cm; covers: 10°- 46° N, 16°- 80° / 24°- 72° E. of Paris; three graphical scales: 26 mm to 50 myriamètres, 28 mm to 120 lieues de France, 30 mm to 100 farsanges de Perse, c. 1: 19 000 000.[305]

In this regional map the eastern boundary of Persia is vague. The title is in an oval panel placed in the lower left corner, the scales in the upper right corner of the map.

[305] *Atlas Classique et Universel*, Lapie, Paris, 1812, Map of Persia 1810, Folio 29. A Loose copy of the map is preserved in the RGS (seen by this author): Hotz Collection, Map Room, Iran G.26 (42)

E. 131

LAPIE Pierre, BLONDEAU Alexandre engraver; **Paris**; **1810**; **Carte de la Perse, de la Turquie, d'Arabie et d'une Partie de la Tartarie Independante...pour le voyage de Chardin...**; French; 48 × 77.5 cm; covers: 26°- 50° N, 23°- 84° / 31°- 76° E. of Paris; six graphical scales: 52 mm to 200 English miles etc., c. 1: 5 800 000.[306]

This large regional map includes Turkey in Asia and Egypt in the west up to Tartary and India in the east. 'Iran ou Perse', the whole of the 'Mer Caspienne' and 'Golfe Persique' occupy a central position. The title inside an oval panel is placed in the lower part of the map between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. This is one of the earlier French maps, employing both terms 'Iran' and 'Perse' for naming the country.

[306] Loose copy of the BNF, seen, Paris: Ge.C.10605

E. 132

LAPIE Alexandre Emile, TARDIEU J B engraver; **Paris**; **1819**; **Carte de la Turquie d'Asie et de la Perse**; French; 40.5 × 53.5 cm; covers: 24°- 43° N, 23°- 57° / 26°- 54° E. of Paris; three graphical scales: 54 mm to 30 myriamétres ou lieues nouvelles, 60 mm to 75 lieues communes de France, to 60 fersanges de Perse, c. 1: 5 700 000.[307]

The eastern part of Persia is not shown in this map; the scales are placed in the upper right corner and the title in the lower left corner of the map. It may have been included in an earlier Lapie atlas.

[307] Loose copy in the BL, seen: Maps 46970.(3.)

E. 133 Pl. 87

LAPIE Pierre, LAPIE Alexandre Emile; **Paris**; **1831**; **Carte de la Turquie d'Asie, de la Perse, de l'Afghanistan et de l'Arabie**; French; 40 × 55 cm; covers: 10°- 43° N, 14°-82° / 23°- 73° E. of Paris; five graphical scales: 57 mm to 60 myriamétres ou lieues nouvelles, 64 mm to 150 lieues communes de France, to 120 lieues marines, to 360 milles géographique, 61 mm to 110 heures de marche.[308]

The atlas is dated 1829, the map 1831, which indicates that the atlas may have been published in 1831 or later, using an earlier title page. The 1838 and 1842 editions of this atlas include a copy of the same map with new dates, but the 1851 (perhaps 1854) edition contains a similar map, dated 1854, in which the shapes of the Aral Sea and the Persian Gulf were improved. There is a table on page 74 of the original atlas, which contains the following information about Royaume de Perse: "Superficie 12157 Myriamétres Carrés; Population 11 000 000; Capital Téhéran, Population 140 000; Revenues 80 000 000 Francs; Armé 80 000". A brief description of the country can be found on pp.79-80.

[308] *Atlas Universel de Géographie, Ancienne et Moderne, précédé d'un abrégé de géographie physique et historique*; par M. Lapie, Paris, 1829 to 1854 and later. Copies of the BL, seen, 1829 ed. (perhaps 1831 or later): Maps 38.f.10, map 34; 1838 ed.: Maps 38.f.11; 1841 ed.: Maps 25.c.17; 1851 ed. (perhaps 1854): Maps 38.f.12

E. 134

LAPIE Alexandre Emile *Colonel*, SCHWAERZLE J engraver; **Paris**; **1842**; **Carte de la Turquie d'Asie et de la Perse, dressée par le Colonel Lapie, Géographe, pour servir á l'étude de l'ouvrage de M.M. le Cte Jaubert et Spach, intitulé *Illustrationes Plantarum Orientalum***; French; 59 × 90 cm; covers: 24°- 42° N, 21°- 59° / 24°- 55° E. of Paris; nine graphical scales, among them 72 mm to 50 farsangs de Perse, c. 1: 3 500 000.[309]

An extended version of this map appeared in 1847. (See E. 135)

[309] *Illustrationes Plantarum Orientalum*, by Jaubert & Spach, Paris, five volumes, 1842-1843, vol. 1 (the map is folded and attached to the book after the preface). Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 728.k.17, vol. 1

E. 135

LAPIE Alexandre Emile *Colonel*, SCHWAERZLE J engraver; **Paris**; **1847**; **Carte de la Turquie d'Asie, de la Perse, de Afghanistan, du Balouchistan et de la Grande Boucharie (Bukhara) avec un Partie des Etats Voisine**; French; 61 × 135.5 cm (3 sheets joined together); covers: 21°- 42° N, 21°- 76° / 25°- 70° E. of Paris; nine geographical scales, among them 72 mm to 50 farsangs de Perse de 22°, or 1: 3 500 000.[310]

This map is a later copy of the E. 134, which has been extended on the east side from longitudes 59°/ 55° to 76° / 70° to include Afghanistan, Belouchistan (Baluchistan), Boucharie (Bukhara), etc. A decorative border has been added. Some other minor changes can also be noticed.

[310] A loose copy kept in the BL (3 sheets joined), seen by this author: Maps 29.e.1



Pl. 87 (Map: E. 133); size: 40 × 55 cm. Lapie's regional map of Persia, Turkey in Asia, etc. Paris, 1831.
By Permission of the British Library: Maps 38.f.10, map 34



Pl. 88 (Map: E. 136); size: 22 × 30 cm. Malte-Brun's map of Persia, Paris, 1812. From the Author's Collection

E. 136 Pl. 88

MALTE-BRUN (BRUNN) Conrad, CHAMOIN engraver, GIRALDON lettering; **Paris**; **1812**; **Perse**; French; 22 × 30 cm; covers: 23°- 41° N, 38°- 74° / 42°- 70° E. of Paris; four graphical scales: 18 mm to 10 myriamétres, 21 mm to 25 lieues Francaises, 21 mm to 20 fersangs de Perse, 21 mm to 40 cos Indiens, c. 1: 10 700 000.[311]

An attractive decorative title cartouche is placed in the lower left corner. There is also a small regional map of Persia by Malte-Brun included in *A New General Atlas*, published by John Grigg, Philadelphia, USA, 1828.

[311a] *Atlas Supplémentaire Géographie Universelle De Malte-Brun*, Paris, 1812. A copy of this atlas is in the Library of Congress.

b: *A New General Atlas, exhibiting the five great divisions of the globe,… particularly illustrate the Universal Geography of M. Malte Brun*, published by J Grigg, Philadelphia, 1828. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 39.c.5

E. 137 Pl. 89

DROUVILLE Gaspard *Colonel*, MOTTE litho.; **Paris**; **1819**; **Carte de la Perse pour le Voyage du Colonel G Drouville**; French; 20 × 24 cm; covers: 25°- 42° N, 41°- 69° / 45°- 69° E. of London; no scale given.[312]

[312] *Voyage en Perse, fait en 1812 et 1813, par Gaspard Drouville*, text: 1819, atlas: Paris 1820, publisher: A Pluchard. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: Text: 1787.b.1, Atlas: 1788.b.6. Copy of the RGS, 2nd edition, Paris, 1825, seen: Hotz Collection, Library: 139.D

E. 138

PERROT Aristide Michel geographer, TARDIEU Pierre engraver; **Paris**; c.**1820** with later editions; **PERSE par A M Perrot**; French; 14 × 18 cm; covers: 25°- 40° N, 38°- 66° / 40°- 64° E; one graphical scale: 48 mm to 150 lieues de France, c. 1: 14 000 000.[313]

Title and author above the upper rule in centre; scale in the lower left corner; the external boundaries and the boundaries of the provinces marked.



Pl. 89 (Map: E. 137); size: 20 × 24 cm. Drouville map of Persia, Paris, 1819. By Permission of the British Library: Rare Books: 1788.b.6, illustration 60

[313] *Dictionnaire Universel de Géographie Moderne, description physique, politique et historique de tous de lieux de la terre*, par A M Perrot, géographe, et Mme Alex. Aragon,..., nouvelle édition, Paris, au Bureau Central des Dictionnaires, 1837, map of Persia inserted between pp. 300-301. Copy of the RGS, seen: Library: 133.I

E. 139 Pl. 90

BRUÉ Adrien Hubert; **Paris**; **1822**; **Carte Générale de La Turquie d'Asie, de la Perse, l'Arabie, du Caboul et du Turkestan Indépendent**; French; 36.5 × 50.5 cm; covers: 10°- 41° N, 20°- 80° / 27°- 73° E; five graphical scales: 43 mm to 100 lieues communes de France, to 80 lieues marines, to 400 milles de Turquie, 49 mm to 100 parasanges de Perse, 35 mm to 15 journée de caravane, c. 1: 11 000 000.[314]

In this map, Baluchistan has been shown as a separate territory; the northwestern boundary of the province Khurasan is extended too far to the east.

In the 1826 edition, published by Adrien Balbi, and in the 1838 and 1869 editions, published by Ch Picquet, the same map, with minor changes, was included. However, in the 1875 edition published by E Levasseur, the map (perhaps the same plate) was visibly improved, showing the latest eastern boundary of the country, as settled by the Goldsmid Commission.

[314] *Atlas Universel de Géographie Physique, Politique et Historique, Ancienne et Moderne, Contenant les Cartes Générales et Particulaires des Cinq Parties du Monde...*, par A H Brué, Paris, 1822-1875. Copies of the BL, seen, 1822 ed.: Maps 19.d.25, pl. 27; 1838 ed.: Maps 38.f.14, pl. 44; 1869 ed.: Maps 38.f.15, pl. 44; 1875 ed. Maps 38.f.17, pl. 27. Copy of the BSB, Munich, 1826 ed, seen.: MAPP XIX, 66 K, pl. 27



Pl. 90 (Map: E. 139); size: 36.5 × 50.5 cm. The regional map of Persia by Bruë, Paris, 1822.
By Permission of the British Library: Maps 19.d.25, plate 27

E. 140

VIVIEN DE SAINT-MARTIN Louis, GIRALDON Bovinet engraver, MÉNARD ET DE SENNE publisher; **Paris**; **1825**; **Carte Générale de Royaume de Perse et de Royaume de Caboul ou Afghanistan**; French; 29.5 × 45 cm; covers: 23°- 40° N, 40°- 76° / 43°- 73° E. of Paris; seven graphical scales: 43 mm to 75 parasanges de Perse, c. 1:10 000 000.[315]

This map with decorative margins is the first by Vivien De Saint-Martin. It appeared in all editions of his *Atlas Universel* for nearly four decades and, thereafter, with some improvements for another five decades or so. (See E.141 & E.142) The title is placed in the lower right corner, and the scales in the lower left corner of the map.

[315] *Atlas Universel pour servir à l'Etude de la Géographie et de la Histoire, Anciennes et Modernes*, dressé par L. Vivien, Paris, Ménard et De Senne, 1827, Carte 24. Copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G1019.V74.1827-34

E. 141

VIVIEN DE SAINT-MARTIN Louis, SCHRADER F, BAGGE G & AÏTOFF D draughtsmen, DELAUNE E engraver, DUMAS-VORZET P lettering, LIBRAIRIE HACHETTE publisher; **Paris**; **1877**; **untitled**, on the map and the lower margin: **Perse, Afghanistan, Baloutchistan – Inde Anglaise**; French; 44 × 54 cm; covers: 21°- 44° N, 40°- 69° / 48°- 73° E. of Paris, meridians and parallels are drawn diagonally to a certain extent; one graphical scale in the lower margin, 40 mm to 200 km, c. 1: 5 000 000.[316]

This second Vivien map of Persia is an updated and noticeably improved version of his previous map (See E. 140), showing the latest agreed boundaries of the country. The mountains are strongly shaded, and a 'Legend' and 'Termes Géographiques' printed in the lower margin. This map continued to appear in the *Atlas Universel* from 1877 until 1912.

[316] *Atlas Universel de Géographie…par L. Vivien de Saint-Martin, continué par FR Schrader…*, Paris, Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1877-1912; copy of the RGS, seen: Map Room: 1.B.164

E. 142 Pl. 91

VIVIEN DE SAINT-MARTIN Louis, SCHRADER F, BAGGE G & AÏTOFF D draughtsmen, DELAUNE E engraver, DUMAS-VORZET P lettering, LIBRAIRIE HACHETTE publisher; **Paris**; **1919**; **Perse** (in the upper margin); French; 39 × 51 cm; covers: 24°-39° N, 38°- 65° / 42°- 63° E. of Paris; one graphical scale (in the lower margin), 40 mm to 200 km, 1: 5 000 000.[317]

This last Vivien map of Persia, showing Persia exclusively, is based on his previous map (E. 140) with a few improvements, benefiting from the new surveys and geographical information of the time.

[317] *Atlas Universel de Géographie, dressé sous la direction de F Schrader…*, nouvelle édition 1919-922, Librairie Hachette, Paris, carte 44. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps Ref. E5 (World) 1; copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G1019.V 73.1920

E. 143

DUFOUR August Henri, BERTHE engraver, BASSET M[archan]d d'ESTAMPES publisher; **Paris**; **1826**; **Perse, Afghanistan et Balouchistan pour servir l'instruction de la jeunesse**; French; 34 × 41 cm; covers: 24°- 41° N, 41°- 71° / 44°- 68° E. of Paris; a few graphical scales, such as 33 mm to 40 farsanges de Perse, c. 1: 6 900 000.[318]

Dufour, a student of Lapie, designed this simple map for education of the youth. For Dufour's smaller second map see E. 144.

[318] *Atlas Classique et Universel de Géographie*, Dufour, 1826 edition

E. 144

DUFOUR August Henri, PICQUET Ch publisher; **Paris**; **1839**; **Perse**, **Caboul et Beloutchistan**; French; 19 × 25.5 cm; covers: 23°- 43° N, 39°- 75° / 43°- 71° E. of Paris; two graphical scales: 22 mm to 60 lieues de France, 19 mm to 40 farsanges de Perse, c. 1:12 000 000.[319]

This is Dufour's second map of 'Perse', with 'Royaume de Perse' printed on the map.

[319] *Atlas Classique et Universel de Géographie avec text en regard de chaque carte pour en faciliter l'étude*, par A H Dufour, corrigé et augmenté par Ch Picquet, Géographe de Roi, Paris, Ch Picquet, 1839. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 38.d.30, plate 49

E. 145 Pl. 92

DUFOUR A H, DUVOTENAY Th, DYONNET C engraver, BENARD lettering, MANGEON printer, ARMAND Aubrée publisher; **Paris**; **1840**; **Perse, Kaboul, Beloutchistan et Pendjab par Th Duvotenay**; French; 25 × 35 cm; covers: 22°- 41° N, 40°- 78° / 44°- 74° E. of Paris; one graphical scale: 23 mm to 25 lieues de 25 au degré, c. 1: 9 700 000.[320]

This is Dufour's third map of Persia, which is more detailed and accurate, benefiting from the new geographical information of the time. This map can be found in the later editions of the same atlas, such as that of 1878, published by Mangeon.

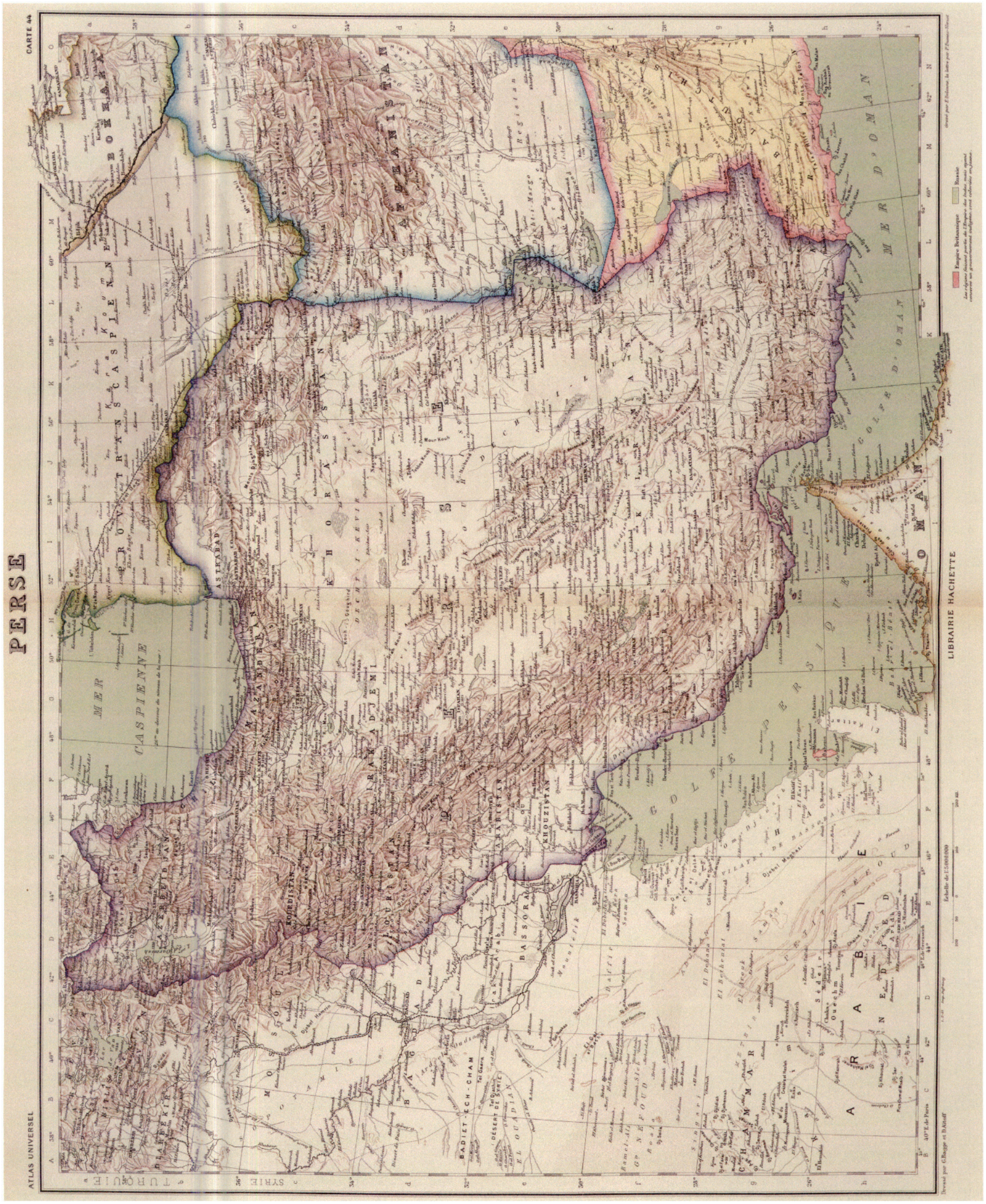
[320] *Atlas Historique et Universel de Géographie, Ancienne, du Moyen-Age et Moderne*, par A H Dufour et Th Duvotenay, Paris, Armand Aubrée, 1840. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 48.e.17, pl.32

E. 146

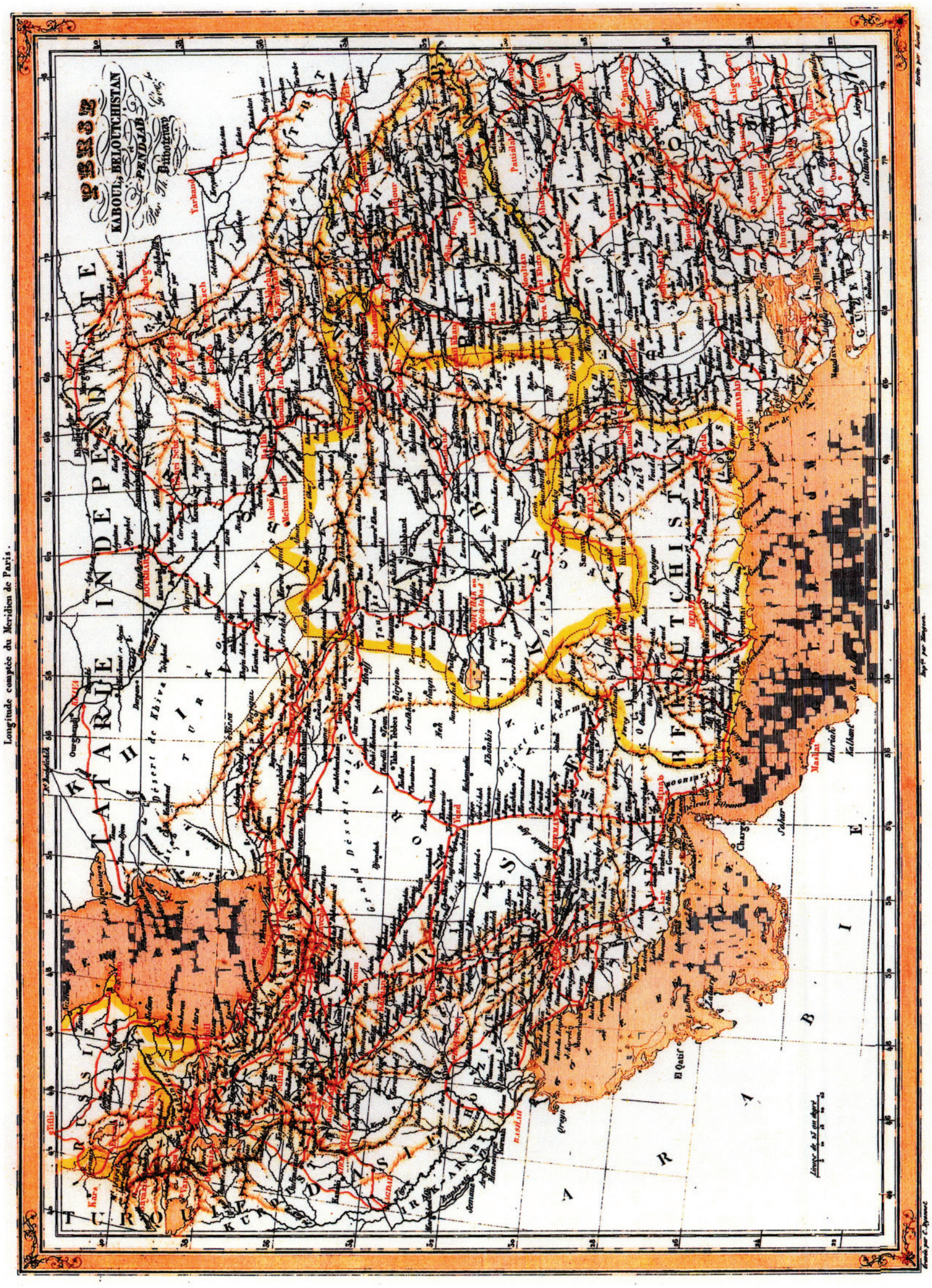
HELLERT J J, MUSCHANI U engraver, THIERRY FRÈRES printers; **Paris**; **1840**; **PERSE** (upper margin); French; 27 × 31.5 cm; covers: 20°- 37° N, 63°- 91° / 67°- 87° E; no scale given, c. 1: 8 000 000 (according to the catalogue of the SBB, Berlin.[321]

This map includes Afghanistan and Baluchistan, but the external boundary of Persia or the borders of its provinces are not given. A table, comparing the ancient and new names, is placed in the lower left corner; mountain chains strongly shaded.

[321] *Nouvel Atlas Physique, Politique et Historique de L'Empire Ottoman et*



Pl. 91 (Map: E. 142); size: 39 × 51 cm. Vivien's map of Persia, Paris, 1919. By Permission of the British Library: Maps Ref. E5 (World) 1. carte 44



Pl. 92 (Map: E. 145); size: 25 × 35 cm. Dufour & Duvotenay regional map of Persia, Paris, 1840. By
Permission of the British Library: Maps 48.e.17, pl. 32

de ses États Limitrophes en Europe, en Asie et en Afrique…, par J J Hellert, Paris, Bellizard Dufour et Cie, 1843, Imprimé Chez Thierry Frères, pl. XIII (in Contents: XXIII). Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 747.g.14; Copy of the SBB, Berlin, seen: S.9240.

E. 147

DUVOTENAY Th, DUBEUX Louis writer, FIRMIN DIDOT FRÈRES éditeures [publishers]; **Paris**; **1841**; **Perse**; French; 18 × 22.5 cm; covers: 25°- 40° N, 40°- 64° / 42°- 62° E. of Paris; no scale given.[322]

This simple map has also been used to depict 'Perse Ancienne', by replacing the contemporary geographical names with the ancient terms.

[322] *La Perse*, by M Louis Debeux, Firmin Didot Frères éditeures (from the book series: *L'Univers Historique et Description de tous les Peuples*), Paris 1841, 2 maps at the end of the book. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 10024.dd.14

E. 148

FERRIER J P *Général*, KAEPPELIN litho, DENTON E print, AVRIL Frères. publisher; **Paris**; c. **1855**; **Carte des Voyages du Général Ferrier en Perse et en Afghanistan**; French; 40 × 47.5 cm; covers: 30°- 44° N, 39°- 71° / 43°- 67° E. of Paris; one graphical scale, c. 1: 5 400 000.[323,324]

This map does not include southern Persia, nor the Persian Gulf, but the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea are shown.

[323] *Voyage en Perse dans l'Afghanistan, le Bélouchistan et le Turkestan*, two volumes, by Général J P Ferrier, Paris, E Denton éditeur [publisher], 1860, map at the end of the volume 2. Copy of the RGS, seen: Hotz Collection, Library, 139.G

[324] There is an English translation of this book by Capt. William Jesse, edited by H D Seymour, entitled: *Caravan Journeys and Wanderings in Persia, Afghanistan, Turkestan and Beloochistan*, London, John Murray, 1856. It contains a copy of the original map, but in English. The engravers are noted as: J & C Walker; it covers: 41°-73° / 45°-69° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 60 mm to 200 English miles, c. 1: 5 400 000; copy of the BL, RB, seen: 010075.f.20

E. 149 Pl. 93

LACOSTE Ch, MIGEON J De publisher, SMITH I engraver, BIZET A lettering; **Paris**; **1874**; **Turquie d'Asie et Perse** (upper margin); French; 31 × 42.5 cm; natural scale: 1: 8 560 000, and one graphical scale: 35 mm to 300 km.[325]

This detailed map shows the provinces of the country in different colours, and a view of Damas (Damascus) is placed in the lower left corner. The 1864 edition of the *Migeon Atlas Universelle* does not include this map, but later editions, such as that of 1874, do.

[325] *Atlas Géographique Universelle, Atlas-Migeon, Historique, Scientifique, Industriel et Commercial*, Paris, 1873 (1874) and later editions

E. 150

SONNET L, LEMERCIER & Cie imp[rimeurs] [printers], MORER A & Cie éditeurs [publishers]; **Paris**; **1884**; **Carte de la Perse**; French; 25 × 17 cm; covers; 25°- 43° N, 40°- 55° E; no scale given.[326]

This map does not cover the eastern part of Persia, but Armenia and Georgia are shown. The boundaries of the country are not marked. The title is placed in the lower left corner.

[326] *Archaeological Tracts…1850-1887, part 4: L'Art Antique de la Perse*, par Ed. Drouin, typographie de Charles Peeters, Louvain, 1885. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 7704.g.39.(4)

E. 151

DONCOURT A S De, LEFORT J De publisher; **Paris**; **1885**; **untitled**, on the map '**IRAN, PERSE'**; French; 20 × 27 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 41°- 68° / 44°- 67° E; no scale given.[327]

The only noticeable point on this map is the appearance of the term 'IRAN' alongside 'PERSE' as the name of the country.

[327] A S de Doncourt, *La Perse, Géographie, Histoire, Moeurs, Gouvernement*, Librairie de J Lefort, Lille/Paris, 1885. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 10077.1.6, map opp. the title page. Copy of the RGS, seen: Hotz Collection, Library 138.H

E. 152

VIDAL-LABLACHE, ARMAND COLIN & Cie publisher; **Paris**; **1894**; **Asie Occidentale**; French; 29 × 38 cm (a map in two sections, each on one page of 29 × 19 cm); covers: 23°- 46° N, 21°- 74° / 29°- 68° E. of Paris; 1: 10 000 000, one graphical scale: 30 mm to 300 km.[328]

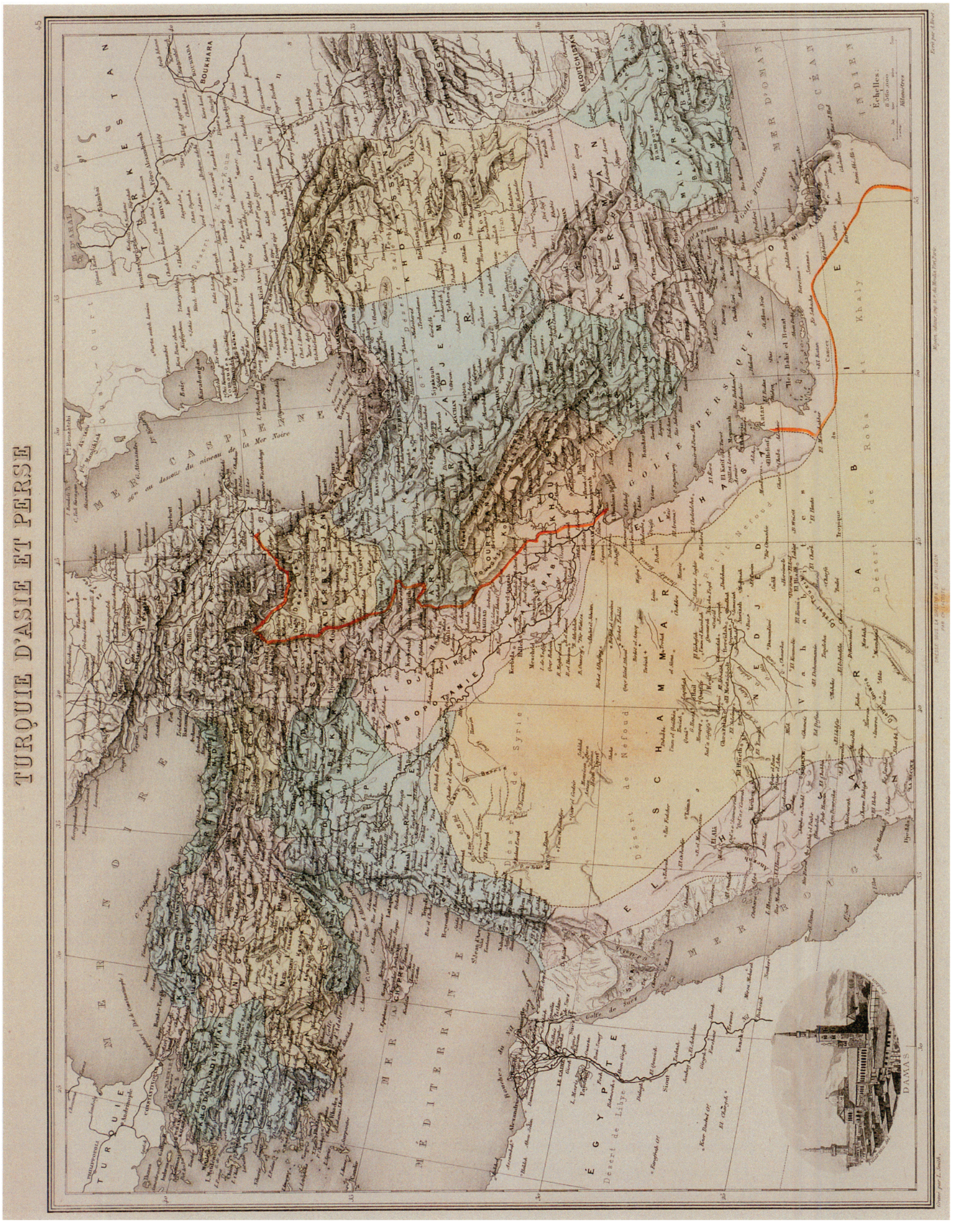
This two-page regional map covers a large area from Turkey-in-Asia, the eastern Mediterranean and Egypt in the West, up to Turkestan, Afghanistan and Baluchistan in the East, with Persia, the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf in its centre. Persia and the two Seas have been cut in the middle to match the two sheets. This map with some improvements is also included in the later editions of the *Atlas Général*, i.e. 1909, 1918, 1923 editions etc.

[328] *Histoire et Géographie Atlas Général*, Vidal-Lablache, Paris, Armand Colin & Cie, 1894. Copies of the BL, seen 1894 ed.: Maps 48.b.25; 1918 ed.: Maps 48.e.46

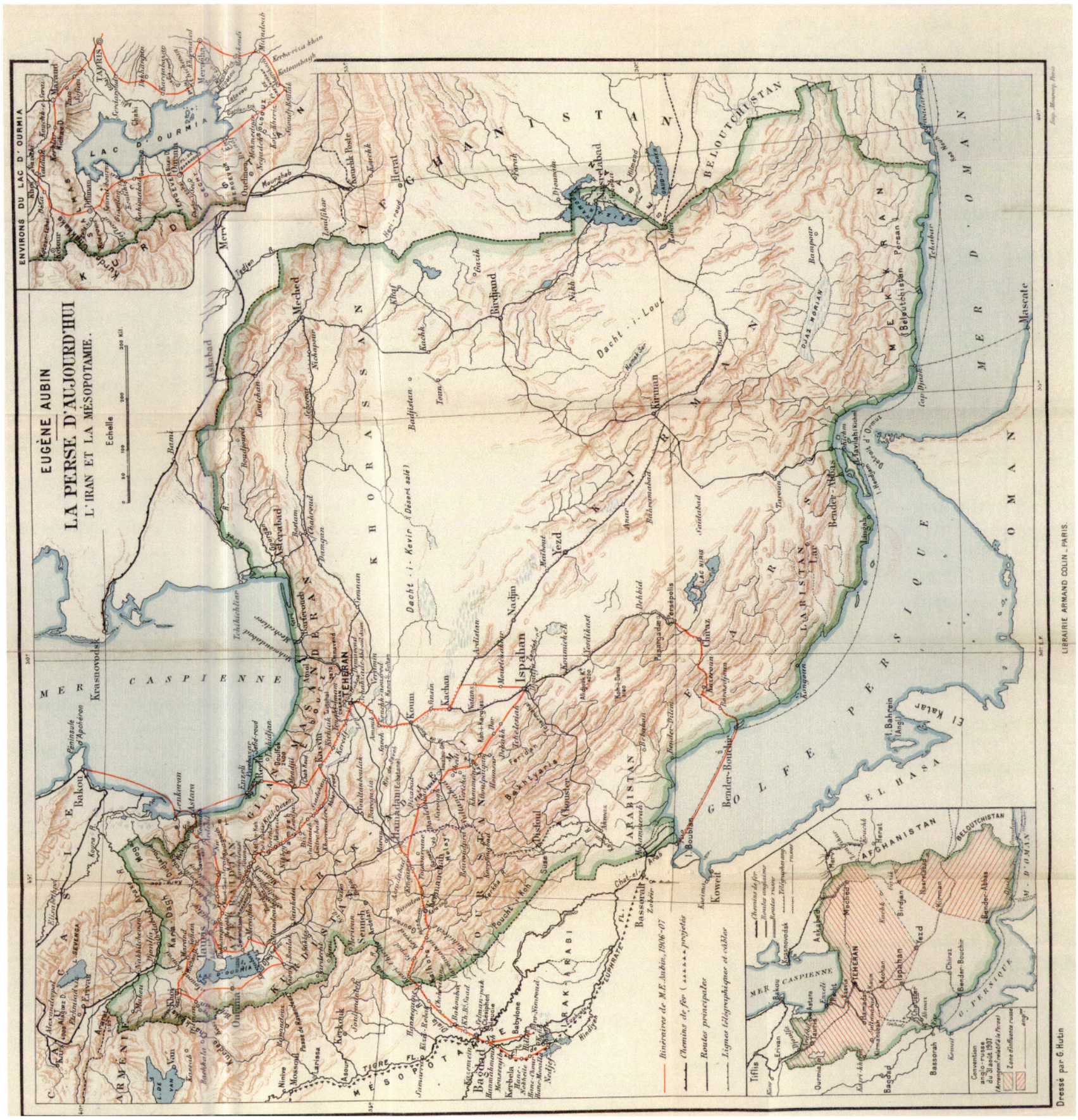
E. 153

VIDAL-LABLACHE, BÉRARD Victor author, COLIN ARMAND publisher, DUFRÉNOY printer / engraver; **Paris**; **1910**; **Perse** (inside a square panel), **Les Révolutions de la Perse** (upper margin); French; 21 × 32 cm; covers: 25°- 41° N, 35°- 72° / 38°- 68° E; natural scale 1: 10 000 000, one graphical scale: 30 mm to 300 km.[329]

This map has been cut out from the Vidal-Lablache map in his *Atlas Général* (See E. 152). Some minor improvements can also be noticed, for example the mountain chains are shaded brown.



Pl. 93 (Map: E. 149); size: 31 × 42.5 cm. Lacoste & Migeon regional map of Persia, Paris, 1874. From the Author's Collection: CA 272



Pl. 94 (Map: E. 154); size: 39 × 40 cm. Aubin's map of Persia, Paris, 1908. By Permission of the British Library: Rare Books: 10075.c.30, map at the end of the book

[329] *Révolution de la Perse*, Victor Bérard, Paris, 1910. Copy of the BL/RB, seen: 09055.aa.63

E. 154 Pl. 94

AUBIN Eugène, HUTIN G draughtsman, MONROCQ engraver / printer, Librairie COLIN ARMAND publisher; **Paris**; **1908**; **Eugène Aubin la Perse d'Aujourd'hui, l'IRAN et la Mésopotamie**; French; 39 × 40 cm; covers; 23°- 41° N, 40°- 63° / 42°- 60° E. of Paris; one graphical scale: 60 mm to 300 km, 1: 5 000 000.[330]

This map includes two insets. Inset 1, lower left corner, shows the zones of influence of Russia and Great Britain according to the 'Convention Anglo-Russe du 31 Aóut 1907'. Inset 2, upper right corner, shows 'Environs du Lac d'Urmia'.

[330] *La Perse d'Aujourd'hui, Iran, Mésopotamie*, Eugène Aubin, Paris, 1908. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 10075.c.30. Copy of the BL, OIOC, seen: ORW.1986a.1477

E. 155

TARIDE A, MONROCQ engraver; **Paris**; **1919**; **Turquie D'Asie, Caucase, Perse, Egypte** (upper margin); French; 67.5 × 88 cm; covers; 20°- 48° N, 19°- 55° / 22°- 50° E. of Paris, 21°- 57° / 24°- 52° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 60 mm to 200 km, 1: 3 300 000.[331]

This regional map covers a large area from Egypt and Bulgaria in the west up to the Caspian Sea and West Persia in the east. East Persia and and the Persian Gulf are not covered. There are two insets in this map. Inset 1, placed in the lower left corner, is entitled 'Tunesie, Lybie', scale 1: 8 800 000. Inset 2, placed on the mid lower part of the map, shows a very large area from Egypt up to China and from Equator up to Siberia, scale 1: 35 000 000.

[331] A loose copy of this map is in the BL, seen by this author (Taride, Collection des Cartes): Maps 46970. (30.)

Section Four: Germanic Maps of Persia

During the rule of the Safavids, Afsharids and Zands (1502-1779) the most notable achievement of the Germanic cartographers on Persia may have been the map of Adam Olearius published in 1646. This epoch-making map, which can be considered as the transitional map from the Baroque period to the age of Enlightenment, has been referred to in the Introduction and is described in some detail in E. 159-162.

Among the prominent German cartographers of the eighteenth century J B Homann is noteworthy. He produced one of the most detailed and accurate general maps of Persia of the time, with a new and attractive large title cartouche. Homann had incorporated the correct shape of the Caspian Sea in his map, benefiting from the comprehensive Russian survey which had just been completed.

During the Qajar rule (1779-1925) Germany and Austria were increasingly interested in establishing commercial links with Persia. Britain and Russia, being the two super-powers operating in the region, prevented the Germanic countries from any major political activity in Persia; as a result, Germany and Austria became popular with the Persians and more successful in their trading efforts.

In 1851, when the first university-like college 'Dar al-Funun' was founded in Teheran, six lecturers were employed from Austria, to avoid any British and Russian influence in this new institution. One of these lecturers was an artillery officer August Kržiž who, with the help of two Persian students of the college, constructed the first official map of Teheran. This map was printed in Persian in Teheran in 1857, paving the way for direct cartographic endeavours by the native geographers.

Although the German mapmakers during the Qajar period were relying heavily on British and Russian surveys, their maps of Persia, appearing mainly in their renowned Hand-Atlases, were occasionally more attractive and presentable. They were the first to recognize the native name of the country 'Iran', and to use it in their maps. 'Imperium Timuri, 1405' is the title of an historical map by Homann Heirs, published c.1740 in Nuremberg, in which the term 'Iran' has been exclusively employed to denote the Empire. The term 'Persia' has been omitted in this map. During the nineteenth century the German mapmakers often used both terms 'Persia' and 'Iran' (See Introduction).

However, from late eighteenth century onwards, the cartographic work of the Germanic mapmakers in mapping Persia was dwarfed by the achievements of their British counterparts, supported by the political dominance of Britain in the region.

E. 156 Pl. 95

QUAD (QUADT, QUADEN) Matthias, BUSSEMACHER (BUSSEMACHERUS, BUXEMACHERI); **Cöln** am Rein (Cologne, Germany); **1600**; **Persiae Regnum sive Sophorum Imperium** (upper margin); Latin; 20 × 26 cm; covers: 20°- 50° N, 75°-135° / 80°-130° E; no scale given, c. 1: 18 000 000 (according to the catalogue of the SBB, Berlin.)[332]

This copperplate is an improved version of the Botero's map of 1596. (See E. 62)

[332] *Geographisches Handbuch* (Fasciculus Geographicus) …durch Matthis Quaden, Kuppherschneider [Kupferschneider, meaning copper engraver], Cöln (Cologne) am Rein, and Bey Iohan Buxemacher (Bussemacheri), Kunstdrucker [art printer]…1600. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps C.39. c.1, map 6; Copy of the BSB, Munich, seen: 4 Mapp.84-7; Copy of the SBB, Berlin, seen: 13197.6

E. 157 MS

BRY Johann Theodore De, BRY Johann Israel De (son of Theodore); **Franckfurt** am Mayn (Frankfurt am Main); **1628**; **untitled**, on the map: **Persia, Tartaria, India**; Latin; 30 × 40 cm; one graphical scale: 80 mm to 75 German miles.[333]

This regional manuscript map covers a large area from Arabia Felix and Mare Indien in the south up to Caspium Mare and Tartaria in the north, and from Euphrates and Tigris in the west up to the Ganges and the Bay of Bengal in the east.



Pl. 95 (Map: E. 156); size: 20 × 26 cm. Quad-Bussemacher map of Persia, Cologne, 1600. From the Author's Collection: CA 41

[333] *Sammlung der Reisen nach dem morgenlaendischen Indien*, by Bry J T de & Bry J I de, Verlag Wilhelm Fitzer, Franckfurt am Mayn, vol. 13, 1628; this map is inserted between the maps of Macao and India. Copy of the ÖNB, Vienna, seen: 77.C.31, vol. 13

E. 158 Pl. 96

MERIAN Matthaeus, GOTTFRIED (GOTOFRED) Johann Ludwig (possibly a pseudonym for Johann Philipp ABELIN); **Frankfurt am Main**; c. **1638**; **Persia Sive Sophorum Regnum**; Latin; 26.5 × 34.5 cm; covers: 18°- 47° N, 60°-120° / 70°-110° E; one graphical scale: 40 mm to 70 milliaria Germanica comunia, c. 1: 13 200 000, (according to the catalogue of the BSB, Munich).[334]

This map seems to have been reproduced from Blaeu's Map of Persia (See E. 83) on a smaller scale, with a few noticeable omissions and alterations. The parallel and meridian lines, the dedication cartouche and the graphical scale in Persian farsangs are omitted; the lengthy description inside the Caspian is replaced with the simple phrase: 'Mare Hyrcanum sive Caspium'. The 1694 edition of the *Cosmica* contains a lengthy text of seventy pages on Persia (pp. 748-818) entitled: 'Von Dem Grossen Sophi in Persien' by Merian Erben [Merian Heirs]. The map is placed before the text.

[334] The multi-volume geographical work *Neuwe Archontologia Cosmica, das ist Beschreibung aller Käyserthumer, Königreichen und Republicken der ganzen Welt…*, verfasst durch Johann Ludwig Gottfried…und verlegt von Matthaeo Merian, Frankfurt am Main, 1638-1694. Copy of the BL, RB, 1694 ed, seen.: 215.c.s; copy of the BSB, Munich, seen: 2 Mapp.65-2-4

The Map of Adam Olearius

After the Gastaldi map of Persia (Prima Parte Del Asia, Venice, 1559, see E. 60), which served as the transitional map of Persia from the Ptolemaic to Post-Renaissance and Baroque tradition, the Olearius map of Persia (1646) can be considered as the most



Pl. 96 (Map E. 158); size: 26.5 × 34.5 cm. Merian's map of Persia, Frankfurt am Main, 1636. From the Author's collection: CA 78

innovative and original cartographic document. It may be seen as the second transitional map of Persia, this time from the Baroque period to the Age of Enlightenment. The Gastaldi map became the basis for nearly every map of the Safavid Kingdom for about a century (1559 until c. 1660). Likewise, the Olearius map influenced most of the later new maps of Persia for about seven decades (from 1650s to 1720s). This map and its maker, therefore, deserve a full description, which I shall try to provide in a concise version.

Adam Olearius (Ölschlegel), born in Aschersleben, Anhalt, Germany, in 1599, graduated from Leipzig University in 1627, and lectured there in philosophy. In 1633 Herzog [Prince] Fredrick (Fridrick) III of Holstein in North Germany invited him to participate in a Trade Mission which he was dispatching to Moscow and the Court of Safavids of Persia. This Mission of 34 members, headed by Philip Crusius, left Holstein in November 1633 and arrived in Moscow in August 1634. They had to return to Germany and travel back in March 1636 to Moscow to continue their adventurous journey along the river Volga to Astrakhan and the Caspian Sea by a ship named 'Herzog Fredrick III', which was specially built for them. They navigated the river Volga, but their ship was wrecked in the Caspian Sea, forcing them to continue their journey by land along the western shores of the Sea.

They stayed in Shemakha (now in the Republic of Azerbaijan, then a city of Persia) for three months. Olearius, who was serving as the secretary of the Mission, managed in Shemakha to learn the basics of the Persian language. In March 1637, they resumed their journey via Ardabil, Soltanie, Kom and Kashan, arriving at Isfahan the capital of the Safavids in August 1637. The Mission was unsuccessful in its commercial aims and had to return to Germany empty-handed. Although the high position of 'geographer and astronomer of the Court of Tsar' was offered to Olearius in Moscow, he preferred to serve Prince Fredrick III of Holstein. Within a short period of time he emerged as a distinguished writer, astronomer, geographer, historian, architect etc. In 1649, he became the keeper of the rich library of the Prince, and was nicknamed 'Polinius Holsteini'. When he died in 1671 in Holstein, he was honoured by being buried in the Cathedral of Friedrichsberg, a building designed by him as architect.

Among some 40 of his publications the most celebrated is his travel account to Moscow and Persia. It was first published in German in 1647 in Holstein, entitled: *Die offt begehrte Beschreibung der Newen Orientalischen Reyse so durch Gelegenheit einer Holsteinischen Legation an der König in Persien geschehen* [The often desired Description of the New Oriental Journey undertaken by a Holsteiner Delegation to the Court of the King of Persia]. In 1656, he published a new extended edition of his travel account with 802 pages, which was reprinted in 1661, 1663, 1666, 1671 and 1696. This latest German edition by two publishers of Hamburg was entitled: *Das Weltberühmten Adami Olearii colligierte und viel vermehrte Reise-Beschreibung in der nach Musskau und Persien…*[The world-famous Adami Olearii Travel Account to Moscow and Persia, bound together and much extended…]. The Dutch edition of this popular book appeared first in Amsterdam by J Janssonius in 1651, and then by Pieter van der Aa in 1719 in Leiden with further reprints. The French edition was first published in 1656 in Paris (text only), and in 1666 with maps and illustrations. The English editions were printed in London in 1662 and 1669, but the Russian edition had to wait until 1888, and it was confined to the chapters about Russia. Several abridged or selective editions were also published in different languages. A shorter and modernized facsimile of the 1656 German edition appeared in Stuttgart in 1986 (See B. I.: Olearius Adam).

Besides a new regional map of Persia, most of these editions contain a map of the province Kilan (Gilan) and several views of some of the Persian cities, which Olearius visited during his journey, such as Ardebil, Soltanie, Saba (Saveh), Kom, Kaschan and Isfahan. The regional map and its main known variants are described here, and the other maps will be described in their respective chapters in Volume 2.

E. 159 (Latin Variant) **Pl. 97**

OLEARIUS (OLEARIO, ÖLSCHLEGEL) Adam; Gottorf, **Holstein**, North Germany; **1646**; **Nova Delineatio Persiae et Confiniorum Veteri Longe Accuratior**; Latin, text in German; 39 × 53 cm; covers: 23 ½°- 47° N, 62°-110° / 68°-104° E; one graphical scale; 80 mm to 80 milliaria Germanica et Persica quae farsang vocant, c. 1: 7 000 000 (according to the catalogue of the Bodleian Library).[335-337]

Plate 97 shows the Latin variant of Olearius's map of Persia. This map was designed probably in the late 1630s, printed in 1646 and appeared first in the German edition of the Olearius's Travel account, published in 1647. There is a decorative title cartouche in the lower left quarter of the map, showing a female cupbearer on the right side with a bottle, presumably offering wine to a Persian nobleman who stands on the other side, holding a wine bowl. A decorative dedication cartouche is placed in the right lower part of the map.

Olearius claims that he has benefited from two separate sources in the making of this map. Firstly, his own observations and surveys along his travelling route and in the cities he visited. Secondly, the indigenous information, by which he obviously means the Persian or so-called Islamic geographical books and astronomical tables. He refers particularly to the astronomical tables of Nasir al-Din Tusi (late thirteenth century) and of Ulugh Beg (mid-fifteenth century). He argues that, as his own surveys of a small section of the country and the information contained in the local sources for the same section are in agreement, he is right to trust the whole of the local (Persian or Islamic) sources which he has consulted. He must have also seen a manuscript copy of Jayhani's map of the Caspian Sea, which could have served him as a model for its shape.

Until mid-seventeenth century, the Caspian Sea had usually been depicted in oval form stretched on its west-east axis, as suggested by Ptolemy. Olearius, however, navigating the west shores of the Caspian Sea himself, was probably the first to dispute this Ptolemaic legacy which was dominant at that time. He wrote: "The length of the Caspian Sea is generally estimated by authors about fifteen travelling days by rowing boat, and the largest width of it eight days, provided one does not benefit from wind-power. However, when I try to draw its borders not only according to the co-ordinates of the cities and places lying at its shores, as given to me by the Persians which can be found in the astronomical tables of Johannes Gravius as well, but also partly relying on my own research, the length of the Sea is not, as till now shown on the maps from east to west, but from north to south, and the width from east to west." He calculated the north-south length of the Sea about 120, and the east-west width about 90 German miles. Olearius reveals that many of his good friends of the University of Leipzig, after having seen the first edition of his travel account, wrote to him to reject the new shape of the Caspian, for it was contrary to the opinion of all the previous geographers. "However, because I have acquired better information, I am entitled to ignore their views. Only because Dionysius Alexandrinus has erroneously depicted the Caspian Sea in that form (oval), all the others, none of them having seen the Sea, followed him," he wrote.

The new shape of the Caspian had a big impact on the extension and geographical position of Persia as a whole and in this respect it was of utmost importance. In the Ptolemaic maps, the latitude of the southern shores of the Caspian has been given as 40° or 41° north, instead of an average of 37°. This error affected the whole of the northern boundaries of Persia, while the position of the Persian Gulf and the southern borders of the country had been nearly correct. Olearius was, therefore, the pioneer in rectifying this mistake and bringing the map of the upper part of Persia closer to its real shape. The final improvement of the shape of this Sea came in the early 1720s as a result of a new and comprehensive Russian survey.

[335] *Persianische Reisebeschreibung…*, by Adam Olearius, first German edition: Holstein, 1647, second extended edition: 1656, third extended edition: Hamburg, 1696. Copies of the BL/RB, seen: 1656 ed.: 567. i.4, split in two sections on pp.450-451, map at the end of the book; 1696 ed.: 984.h.9, map on p.212. Copies of the RGS, seen: 1647 ed.: Library, Hotz Collection, 262.E.15, map on p.546; 1656 ed.: Library, Hotz Collection, 262.F.10, map on p.768; 1696 ed.: Library, Hotz Collection, 262.F. 2, map on p.212

Also see *Moskowittische and Persische Reise…*, (B. I.: Olearius Adam)

[336] *Adam Olearius…*(B. I.: Behzad F)

[337] *Vision of Persia* (B. I.: Brancaforte E)





Pl. 97 (Map: E. 159); size: 39 × 53 cm. Olearius regional map of Persia, Latin variant, Holstein, 1646; this plate from the German edition, 1656. By Permission of the Royal Geographical Society: Library, Hotz Collection, 262.F.10 (1656 edition), opp. p.768

E. 160, English / French Variant Pl. 98

OLEARIUS (OLEARIO, ÖLSCHLEGEL) Adam; **London**; **1662**; **A New Map of Persia by A Olearius**; Latin, text English; 39.5 × 53 cm; covers: 23 ½°- 47° N, 62°-110° / 68°-104° E; 80 mm to 80 milliaria Germanica et Persica quae farsang vocant, c. 1: 7 000 000.[338,339]

This variant of the Olearius map is distinguished by its title in English inside a simple Baroque cartouche. The dedication cartouche on the right side of the map is replaced by two coats-of-arms with an inscription in Latin below it. Another English edition appeared in London in 1669.

The first French variant of this map can be found in the 1666 edition of the Olearius travel account entitled: *Relation du Voyage Adam Olearius en Moscovie, Tartarie et Perse*. The map is nearly identical with the English variant, except the title which is in French 'Nouvelle Carte de la Perse', and the dedication cartouche which is the same as in the Latin variant.[337]

[338] *The Voyages & Travels of the Ambassadors sent by Frederick Duke of Holstein to the Great Duke of Moscovy and the King of Persia…*, written originally by Adam Olearius, secretary to the Embassy, faithfully rendered into English by John Davies, London, Thomas Dring & John Starkey, 1662. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 983.f.1, map opp. p.194. A MS copy of 1669 ed. by J Starkey & T Bassel is preserved in the Bodleian Library, seen by this author: MS Ashmole 1728

[339] *Relation du Voyage Adam Olearius en Moscovie, Tartarie et Perse*, 2 vol. Paris, Jean du Puis, 1666. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 571.h.29, map opp. p.358

E. 161, Dutch Variant Pl. 99

OLEARIUS Adam, AA Pierre van der; **Leiden**; **1719**; **Carte la plus Nouvelle & plus-exacte du Royaume de Perse**; French; 28.5 × 33.5 cm; covers: 23°- 48° N, 61°-110° / 68°-104° E; one graphical scale: 33 mm to 45 milliaria Germanica et Persica quae farsang vocant.[340,341]

This variant by Van der Aa has a different decorative Baroque title cartouche. The dedication cartouche is omitted, and the map is smaller in size with a strong impression.

It is noteworthy that J Janssonius published the travel account of Olearius in Amsterdam in 1651, entitled *Persianische Reyse*…. However, he apparently did not approve of Olearius map of Persia, probably because the shape of the Caspian Sea was different. Indeed, it was depicted in all of the atlases of Mercator-Hondius-Kaerius-Janssonius as an oval. Therefore, following the old tradition of Ptolemy, he replaced the innovatory Olearius map with a traditional Kaerius-Janssonius smaller map of his Atlas Minor of 1628 (See E. 81, Pl. 49).

[340] *Les Voyages du Sieur Adam Olearius*, a Leide, Pierre Vander Aa, Marchand Libraire, 1719. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 567.i.6, map pp. 516-517

[341] *Persianische Reyse Der Vorstelyke Gesanten Vyt Holstyn Door Lyflant Moskovien Tartaryen In Persien…*, Amsterdam, by Ian Ianssen…1651. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 10027.bb.6, Persia is the fifth map at the beginning of the book

E. 162 Moll Variant

OLEARIUS Adam, MOLL Herman; **London**; **1712**; **Persia sive Sophorum Regnum cum Armenia Assyria Mesopotamia et Babilonia**; Latin; 20 × 25 cm; covers: 22°- 47° N, 62°-110° / 69°-104° E, no scale given.[342]

This is a smaller copy of the Olearius map of Persia; reproduced by Herman Moll with a different title cartouche to be included in the *Atlas Geographus*, printed by John Nutt in London. In this variant the name of Olearius, the dedication cartouche, and the scale are omitted.

This variant was also copied by Pieter De Coup of Amsterdam in 1729, perhaps for a different geographical work.

Several other authors have also made use of the Olearius map, like Cluverius in his schoolbooks, which have already been described. (See E. 84 of 1661 and E. 85 and Pl. 52 of 1667)

[342] *Atlas Geographus, or a Compleat System of Geography, Ancient and Modern…illustrated with about 100 new maps done from the latest observations by Herman Moll geographer…*, printed by John Nutt, London 1712. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 568.d.8-12, vol. 3, map between pages 218 and 219, text on Persia pp. 239-406

E. 163 Pl. 100

HEIDENFELD Alberto, HILER Arnold; **Frankfurt**; **1680**; **Persiae Regnum sive Sophorum Imperium**; Latin, text in German; 13 × 16 cm; covers: 20°- 50° N, 75°-135° / 80°-125° E (mirror image); no scale given, c. 1: 30 000 000 (according to the catalogue of the ÖNB, Vienna).[343]

It is difficult to establish why this map has been drawn in mirror image. The inscriptions are in normal image, which suggests that the possibility of a 'simple error' is slim. The map itself is based on the seventeenth-century Dutch tradition of depicting Persia, such as the maps of Ortelius, Hondius, Blaeu and others.

[343] *Ausführliche Beschreibung der Orientalischen Königreichen Asien Persien Mosscou und China samt deren Inwohnern…mit Fleiss Beschrieben von Alberto Heidenfeld*, Verlag Arnold Hiler, Frankfurt, 1680, map between pp. 218 & 219. Copy of the ÖNB, Vienna, seen: 48.Y.21; copy of the BL, RB: 10055.aaa.7

E. 164

KÜHNEN Georg Wilhelm, MÜLLER Johann Ulrich; **Ulm**, Germany; **1692**; **untitled**, on the map: **Persia**; Latin; 6.5 × 7.5 cm; covers: 24°- 44° N, 76°-112° / 85°-112° E; no scale given, c. 1: 40 000 000 (See catalogue of the BSB, Munich).[344,345]

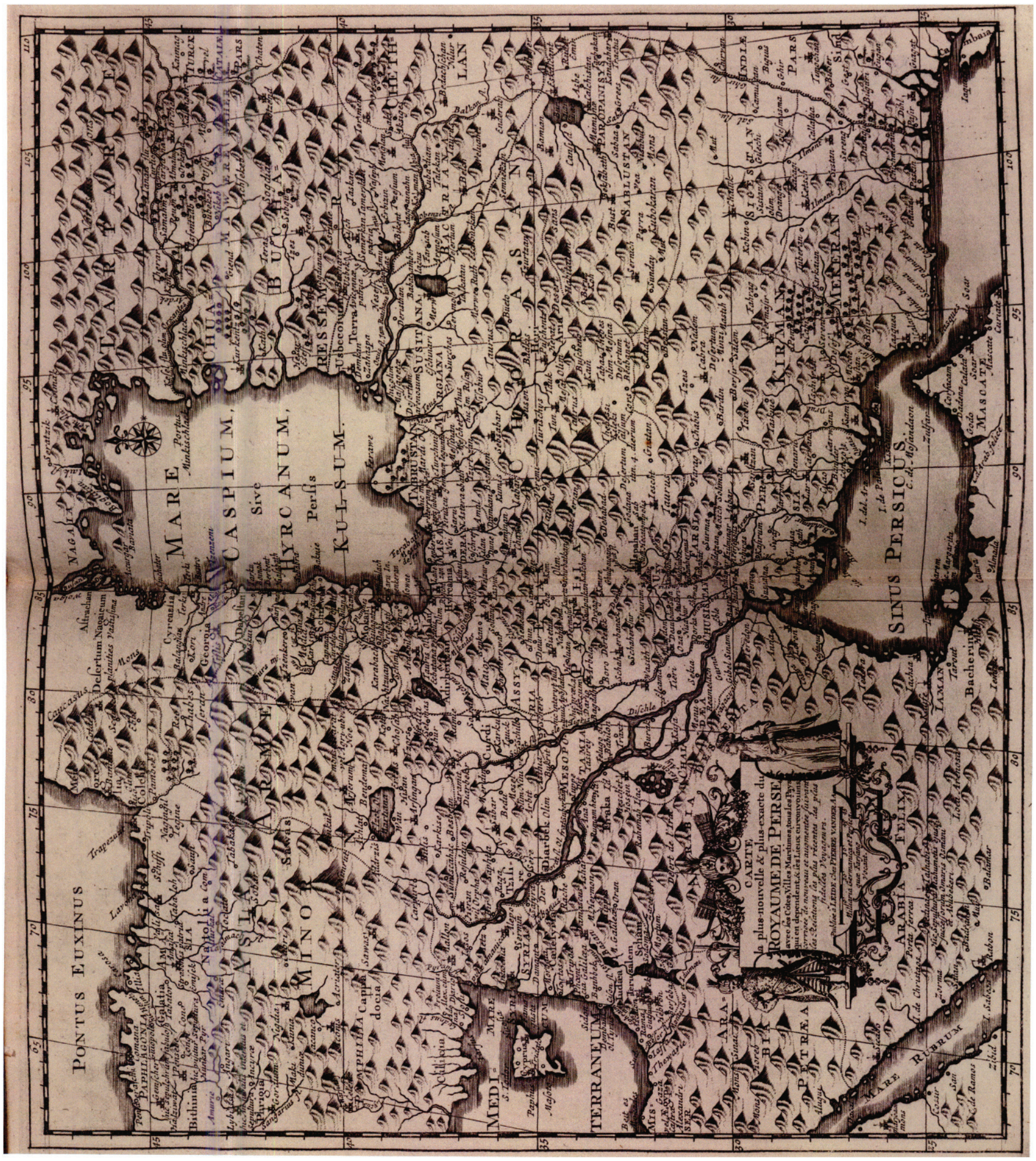
This miniature map was prepared for the mini-size Müller's *Geographia*. This book was re-published by Georg Conrad Bodenehr in Augsburg in the same year, adding a title in a separate title-page: *Atlas Minor sive Orbis Terrae cum suis Partibus Europa, Asia, Africa et America per Tabulas Praesentatus*, Ulma, 1692, G C Bodenehr, Augsburg.

[344] *Geographia Totius Orbis Compendiaria*, by Joh. Ulrico Mueller, Georgii Wilhelmi Kühnen, Ulm, 1692, map in section Asia f.4. Copy of the BSB, Munich, seen by this author: Mapp.31.3, 4

[345a] *Atlas Minor…*, G C Bodenehr, Augsburg, 1692. Copy of the BSB,



Pl. 98 (Map: E. 160); size: 39.5 × 53 cm. English edition of the Olearius map of Persia, London, 1662.
From the Author's Collection: CA 70



Pl. 99 (Map: E. 161); size: 28.5 × 33.5 cm. Van der Aa version of the Olearius map of Persia, Leiden, 1719. By Permission of the British Library: Rare Books: 367.i.6, pp. 516-517



Pl. 100 (Map: E. 163); size: 28.5 × 33.5 cm. An unusual map of Persia in mirror image by Heidenfeld, Frankfurt, 1680. By Permission of the British Library: Rare Books: 10055.aaa.7, between pages 218 and 219

Munich, seen: Mapp. 5-2, 5; copy of the BL, RB, seen: 1296.b.25.

b) For more information about Joh. Ulrich Müller (1653-1715) see the article 'Im Sahatten der Grossen' (B. I.: Pabst Wilhelm D) , pp. 159-182

E. 165 Pl. 101

WEIGEL (WEIGELIUM) Christoph (Christphori), RELANDO Adriano; **Nuremberg**; **1719** or earlier; **Imperii Persici Delineatio ex Scriptis Geographicis Arabum et Persarum tentato ab Adriano Relando excusa a C Weigelio Norimbergae**; Latin; 33 × 40.5 cm; covers: 24°- 46° N, 70°-115° / 76°-110° E; one graphical scale: 42 mm to 45 milliaria Germanica communia 15 in uno grado, c. 1: 7 900 000 (See catalogue of the BSB, Munich).[346-348]

Following the school of Olearius, the shape of the Caspian Sea in this map is closer to its real form. Views of the ruins of Persepolis have been used to decorate the lower right corner, and the title cartouche in the lower left corner. The imitated Persian script in the title cartouche is illegible.

Note: A larger version of this map (44 × 55 cm, scale: 1: 6 000 000), dated 1695 is in the SBB, Berlin, pressmark: S.9000

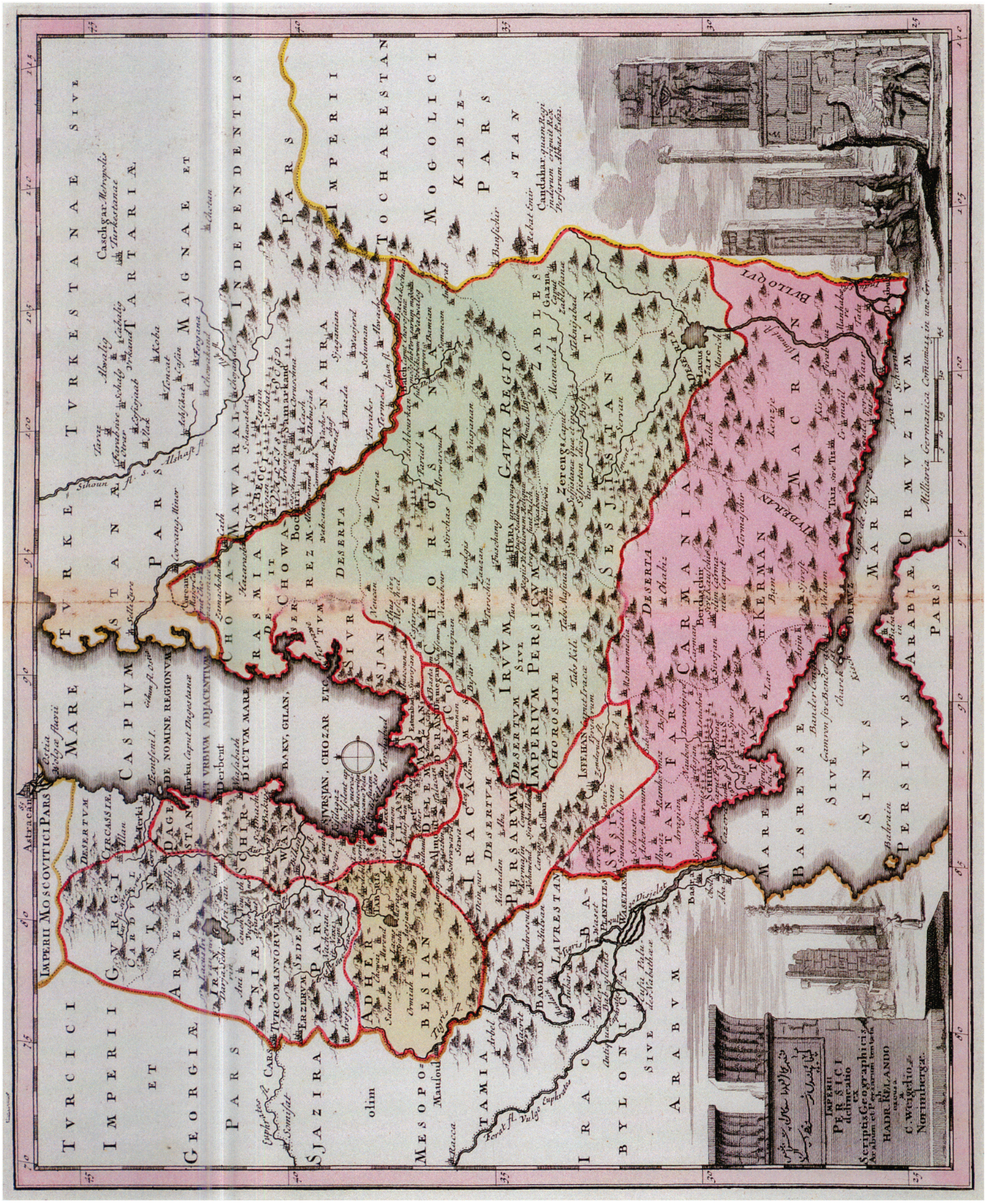
[346] Johann David Köhler's *Bequemer Schul- und Reise-Atlas*. Copy of the BSB, Munich, seen: 2 Mapp. 93-92.

[347] Köhler's *Atlas Scholasticus et Itinerarius*. Copy of the BSB, Munich, seen: 2 Mapp. 91-92.

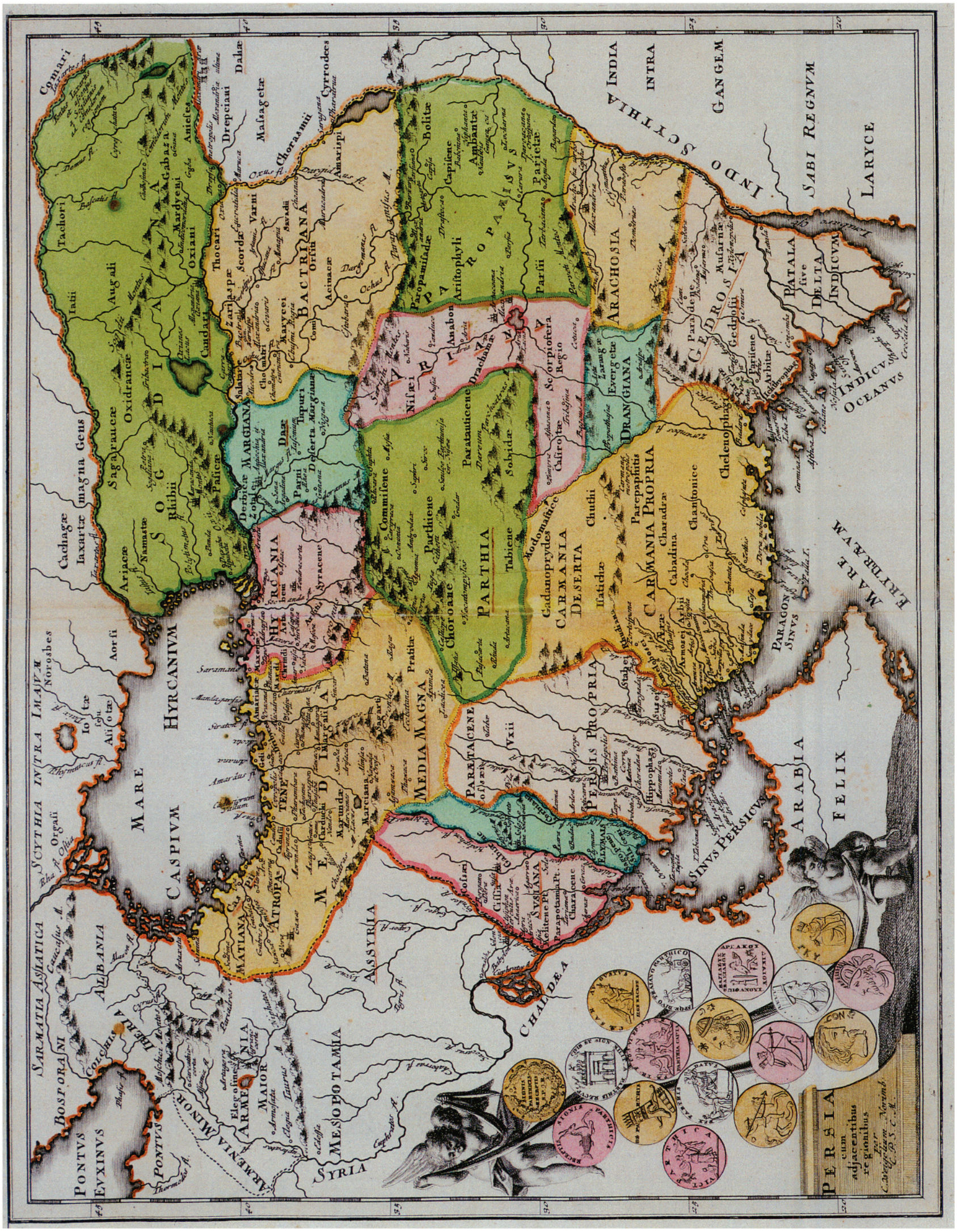
[348] Copy of the map in the BL, seen: Maps King.Top.114-95.

E. 166 Pl. 102

WEIGEL Christoph; **Norimbergae** (Nuremberg); **1720** or earlier; **Persiae cum Adjacentibus Regionibus**; Latin; 31 ×



Pl. 101 (Map: E. 165); size: 33 × 40.5 cm. Weigel and Reland map of Persia, Nuremberg, c. 1719. From the Author's Collection: CA 109


PERSIA
cum
adjacentibus
regionibus
Iaxartes magna Gens
Sagaraucæ Oxidracæ
Ariace
Cachagæ
Iatii
Augdi
Tachori
Comari
Dahæ
Massagetæ
Drepciani
Chorasmii
Cyrrodes
Thocari
Zariaspæ
Scordæ
Varni
Bactriana
Oxiani
Candari
Mardyeni
Gabaza
Anielæ
Sogdiana
Rhibii
Palicæ
Derbice
Margiana
Dæ
Tapuri
Desertæ Margianæ
Parni
Parthiene
Parthia
Tabiene
Hyrcania
Syracene
Choroane
Commisene
Nisæi
Anabon
Drachma
Scorpiofera Regio
Catirota
Modomaice
Cadanoprydes
Carmania Deserta
Hatichæ
Chuthi
Paratauticene
Sobidæ
Arachosia
Drangiana
Evergetæ
Paropamisadæ
Aritopphyli
Bolitæ
Capisene
Ambanta
Parsii
Parietæ
Gedrosia
Gedrosii
Parisene
Arbitæ
Ichthyophagi
Chelenophagi
Carmania Propria
Charadra
Cabadina
Charistonice
Indus
Patala
sive
Delta
Indicum
Oceanus
Sabi Regnum
Larice
Gangem
Intra
India
Scythia
Mare Erythræum
Paragon Sinus
Sinus Persicus
Arabia Felix
Mare Caspium
Hyrcanium
Scythia Intra Imaum Norosbes
Sarmatia Asiatica
Bosporani
Pontus Euxinus
Pontus
Albania
Colchis
Iberia
Armenia Minor
Armenia Maior
Mesopotamia
Syria
Assyria
Chaldæa
Media Magna
Tene
Cadusii
Atropa
Matiana
Marundæ
Marciana
Paretacene
Vxii
Persis Propria
Elymais
Susiana
Susa
Cissia
Pasitigris
Tigris
Euphrates
Caspiæ Pylæ
Hippophagi
Mutarnæ
Stabe
Armozi
Arabii
Ichthyophagi
Pl. 102 (Map: E. 166); size: 31 × 40 cm. Weigel's map of Persia, with a title cartouche decorated by antique coins, Nuremberg, c. 1720. From the Author's Collection: CA 57

40 cm; covers: 18°- 47° N, longitudes not given; scale not given, c. 1: 11 300 000 (catalogue of the BSB, Munich).[349]

This attractive map is distinguished by depicting seventeen ancient coins with two angels placed above the title cartouche in the lower left corner.

[349] *Descriptio Orbis Antiqui in 44 Tabulis exhabita a Io. Davide Koelero*, published by Christoph Weigel, Nuremberg, 1720. Copy of the BSB, Munich, seen: 2 Mapp.92-39; copy of the BL, seen: Maps c.37.d.1

E. 167 Pl. 103

SEUTTER (SEUTTERI) Georg Matthäus (Matthaei); RELANDI Adriani; **Augsburg**; **1720**; **Nova Imperii Persici delineatio juxta recentiss[imas] et accuratiss[imas] Observat[iones] Adriani Relandi proposita studio Manuque Mattehae Seutteri**; Latin; 49 × 57 cm; covers: 24°- 47° N, 70°-117° / 76°-110° E; two graphical scales: 78 mm to 60 milliaria Germanica com. - 15 into uno gr., 78 mm to 300 milliaria Mocovotica, c. 1: 5 700 000 (catalogue of the BSB, Munich).[350-352]

This map is similar to the Schenk & Reland map of 1705 (See E. 90). However, the cartouches are different. The decorative title cartouche in the lower right corner is of a mythical design. It shows a basket of pearls (usually mined in the Persian Gulf) brought for the (a) Queen, while an angel is shaking a banner of 'Luste Certani'. The scale cartouche depicts a view, seemingly looking from the mainland over the Strait of Ormos (Hormoz) to Hormoz Island with its castle and houses.

[350] *Atlas Novus sive Tabulae Geographicae Totios Orbis Faciem, Partes, Imperia, Regna et Provencias Exhibentes*, by M. Seutter, Augsburg, 1730-1760. Copy of the BSB, Munich: 2 Mapp.169-151

[351] *Atlas Selectus*, Seutter, Augsburg, 1705-1735. Copy of the BSB, Munich: 2 Mapp.17-17

[352] *Atlas Geographicus oder Accurate Vorstellung der Ganzen Welt*, M Seutter, Augsburg, 1725. Copy of the BSB, Munich: 2 Mapp.170-69
Copy of the map (loose) in the BL: Maps* 50970.(3.)

E. 168 Pl. 104 and Pl. 104 detail

SEUTTER Matthäus; **Augsburg**; **1730**; **Opulenttissimi Regni Persiae Juxta Suas Provencias recentissima et accuratessima Designatio**; Latin; 50 × 58 cm; covers: 25°- 47° N, 53°- 97° / 61°- 88° E; two graphical scales: 80 mm to 70 farsangues agatch sive milliaria Persia - 18 in uno gradu, 83 mm to 400 wurstes sive milliaria Russica - 100 in uno gradu, c. 1: 5 000 000 (catalogue of the BSB, Munich).[353, 354]

This map is an improved, enlarged and beautified copy of G P Busch's map of 1727 (See E. 170). It was repeatedly published from 1730 until 1760 by M Seutter and his sons and later by his son-in-law Tobias Conrad Lotter. The title cartouche in the upper right corner, with a Persian astronomer on the right side and a Persian merchant on the left side, is one of the most decorative and impressive cartouches of the European maps of Persia.

The error of connecting the two smaller lakes, namely the lakes Urmia (Chahi) and Van, has been transferred to this map from Busch's map of Persia. This map, showing the provinces, main roads etc. rivals the map of Homann, which appeared a few years earlier in Nuremberg.

[353] *Seutter's Grosser Atlas*. Copy of the BSB, Munich, seen: 2 Mapp.168, 2-94

[354] *Lotter's Atlas Novus sive Tabulae Geographicae*. Copy of the BSB, Munich, seen: 2 Mapp, 101-27

E. 169 Pl. 105

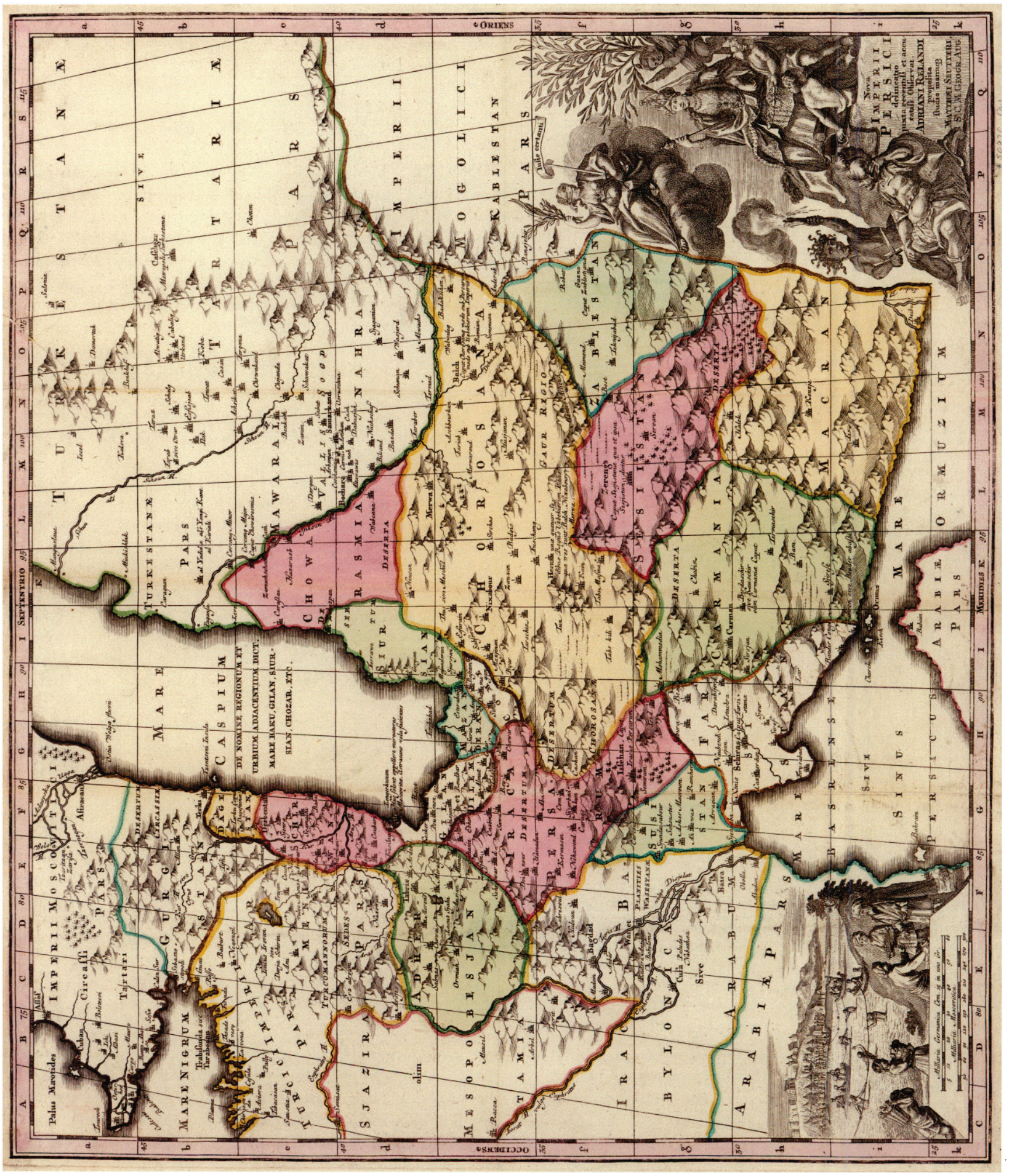
HOMANN Johann Baptist; **Nuremberg**; **1724**; **Imperii Persici in omnes suas Provincias (tam veteribus quam modernis earundem nominibus Signatas) Exacte Divisi Nova Tabula Geographica: quam ex praecipius Olearii, Taverniri, Relandi aliorumque recentium Authorum Scriptis Concinnatam** [meaning nearly: Persian Empire and its entire Provinces (with their ancient and modern names) in a new geographical map, put together from the preceding works of Olearius, Tavernier, Reland and other writings of recent Authors]; Latin; 48 × 58 cm; covers: 23°- 50° N, 58°-108° / 65°-101° E; three graphical scales: 84 mm to 75 milliaria Germanica communia – 15 in uno gradu, 84 mm to 300 milliaria Persica quorum – 60 unum gradu conficiunt, 84 mm to 400 milliaria Russica (werst dicta) – 80 in uno gradu, c.: 1 : 6 500 000 (catalogue of the BSB, Munich).[355-364]

Homann's map is one of the most detailed and accurate maps of Persia of the early eighteenth century. Johann Baptist Homann (1664-1724) founded his own cartographic and publishing establishment in Nuremberg in 1702 and compiled a number of atlases. This new establishment soon acquired a highly respected position in Europe. Homann became Geographer of the Holy Roman Empire and a member of The Prussian Royal Academy of Sciences. After his death, his son Johann Christoph ran the business until his death in 1730. The Homann Heirs [Heredes Homanniani; Homännische Erben] continued the work until 1813, producing some 900 maps. Then the business was passed to G C F Fembo, whose son C M Fembo wound up the Company in 1848. The Fembo-Haus, which had housed the Homann printing business from 1734 until 1848, has been restored and at present serves as the Stadtmuseum [City Museum] of Nuremberg.

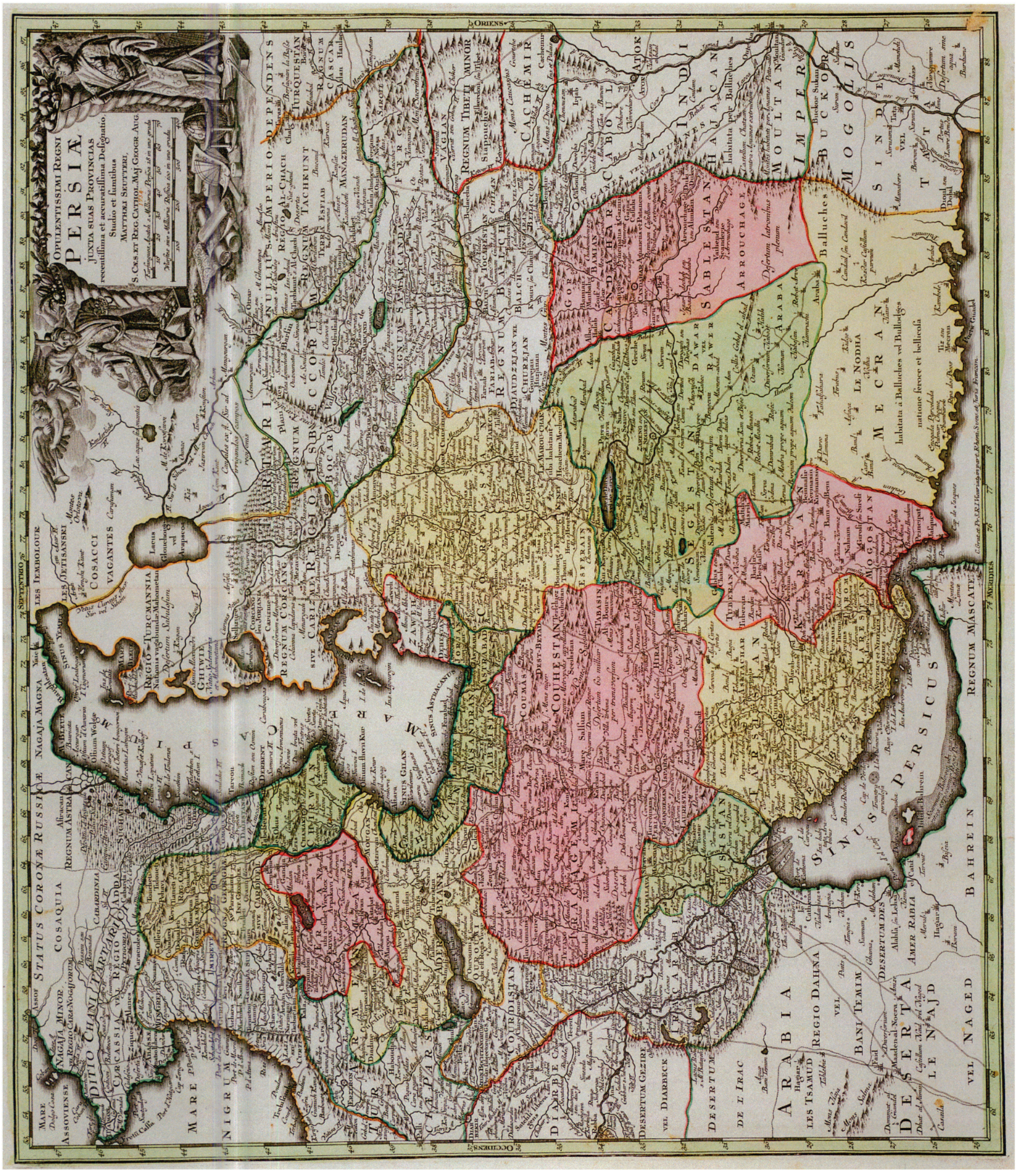
The House of Homann produced several historical maps of Persia, a map of the province Kilan (Gilan), a few maps of the Caspian Sea, and a sheet of views of some of the Persian cities. These maps will be described in the next volume of this book. However, there is only one single general map of Persia by J B Homann known. The correct shape of the Caspian Sea proves that this map, benefiting from the Russian survey of the Caspian by Carl Van Verden during 1719-1721, could not have been designed earlier than 1722 and was not published before 1724.

The large decorative title cartouche (lower left corner) with a tiger and a lion on the top and five figures with two documents, perhaps maps, on the sides, was new and attractive. The scale cartouche is placed in the upper right corner. The two smaller lakes Rumi (Urmia) and Van (unlike the Seutter map) are nearly in their right positions. This map, according to its extended title, is mainly based on the works of Olearius, Tavernier and Reland.

The Homann map of Persia became very popular with the publishers, and was included not only in the Homannian atlases, but also in a number of composite atlases, i.e. in some of the Ottens' volumes. Ibrahim Muteferreka copied and published this map in Istanbul with Turkish inscriptions (Arabic alphabet) in



Pl. 103 (Map: E. 167); size: 49 × 57 cm. The first map of Persia by Seutter & Reland, Augsburg, 1720.
By Permission of the British Library: Maps* 50970.(3.)


OPULENTISSIMI REGNI
PERSIÆ
IUXTA SUAS PROVINCIAS
recentissima et accuratissima Delineatio
Studio et Iustitibus
MATTHÆI SEUTTERI,
S. CÆS. ET REG. CATTHOL. MAJ. GEOGR. AUG.
1744
STATUS CORONÆ RUSSIÆ
COSAQUIA
DITTO CHANI TARTARIÆ
CIRCASSIA vel REGIO CIRCASSI
MARE CASPIUM
MARE CHALYBIUM
MARE PONTUS EUXINUS
NIGRUM
REGNUM GEORGIÆ
REGNUM IMERETHI
REGNUM MINGRELIÆ
REGNUM GURIÆ
REGNUM CARDUCHORUM
REGNUM ARMENIÆ
REGNUM TURCOMANNIÆ
REGNUM CURDISTAN
REGNUM DIARBECK
REGNUM IRAC ARABICI
REGNUM IRAC PERSICI
REGNUM CHUSISTAN
REGNUM LARISTAN
REGNUM CACHEMIR
REGNUM TIBET MINOR
REGNUM CANDAHAR
REGNUM SABLESTAN
REGNUM HAJACANI
REGNUM MOULTAN
IMPERIUM MOGOLLIS
REGNUM SINDE
REGNUM BUCKOR
REGNUM MECRAN
REGNUM DAHNA
REGNUM MASCATE
ARABIA DESERTA
ARABIA FELIX
DESERTUM GEZIRE
DESERTUM DIARBECK
DESERTUM DE IRAC
DESERTUM DES MAGUSÆENS
DESERTUM DES ARRABES
DESERTUM DES ARRABES
DESERTUM DES ARRABES


OPULENTISSIMI REGNI
PERSIÆ
JUXTA SUAS PROVINCIAS
recentissima et accuratissima Designatio,
Studio et sumtibus
MATTHÆI SEUTTERI,
S. CÆS. ET REG. CATHOL. MAJ. GEOGR. AUG.
1734
Farsangues, Agatch. s. Milliaria Persica 18 in uno gradu
10 20 30 40 50 60 70
Werstes sive Milliaria Russica 100 in uno gradu.
100 200 300 400
Montes Orlotova
Carasiman
Lac. aquæ stagnantis
M. de Korossavi
Ounac
Kiz
Jazirvan
Arkan
Mangourgan
Com Kint
Aenourgan
Zernoue
Sultan cheich
Barsin
Lac. Sineus
Ac Soulat
Tamlic
Chaxros
Ofrusiab
Saccarat
SAMARCAND
Bumanget
Macha
Soode Fl.
Almalec
Regio Al-Chach
Sut-gheul
Deserta
Regnum Tachkunt
Terra Esfiab
Bucand
Karact
Kansat
Manazerudan
Nisa seu Nasuh
Bahesan
Calan Andogan
Fergana
Ouzkunt
Nessa
Atas
Sihon
Turquestan
Regnum Cascar
Aulan
Haulac
Sarcil
Tarab seu Otrar
Tachkunt s. Al-Chach
Regnum Bocara
Bocara
Balk
Tarnas
Bocara
Zahiri
Kiraz
Schabad
Amoury
Tchah Schahri
Sablez
Chrysorroas Fl.
Sir de Sihon
Jaxartes Fl.
Kendirlik Fl.
Sarca Fl.
Com Kint
Canales ex fl. Sir ad irrigandos campos regionis
Plani ties
Silva plena Aegrim
Arrorum Eliæ Idum
Pardalauch
Olea domiciles
Ouzounata
Southenek
Sagriam
Toncat
M. Chabaleq
Issi-gheul
Tachkunt s. Al-Chach
M. Gheuctepa
M. Chardaban
Osbanicath
Fenakunt
Chorunda
Sabat
Mardecand
Saract
Aynuc
Zernoue
Cosend
Achsikeet
Kasucheth
Anest
Tarass
Chalg
Berfagian la Basse
Borac
Moinbal
Borac Fl.
Bucand
Karact
Aulan
Haulac
Anies Al-Chach s. Sihon
Longhetar
Mons
Cosama
Aferyan
Carabulac
Sagratch
Baracat de
Tarnas
Bokara
Chourboulac
Tchedris Fl.
Cassimeh
Bazergan
Kara Tira Nigra
Zahiri
Baodulac
Kiraz
Schabad
Bokara
Amoury
Tchah Schahri
Sablez
Farbar
Omar
Monabecq
Nur
Cochia
Almary
Tchac
Acar
Tchac
Tchac Fl.
Aynuc
Zernoue
Macha
Sihon Fl.
Atas
Sarcil
Caligoma Fl.
Mac Fl.
Aynuc
Tchinas
Issi-gheul
Tachkunt s. Al-Chach

IMPERII PERSICI
IN OMNES SUAS PROVINCIAS
(tam veteribus quam modernis earundem nominibus Signatas)
EXACTE DIVISI
Nova Tabula Geographica,
quam
ex præcipuis OLEARII, TAVERNIERI, RELANDI, aliorumque recentium Authorum Scriptis concinnatam,
Luci publicæ exponit
IO. BAPTISTA HOMANN
SAC. CÆS. MAJ. Geographus
et Regiæ Borussicæ Scientiarum Societatis membrum.
NORIMBERGÆ.
Cum Privilegio Sac. Cæsareæ Majestatis.

SCALÆ MILLIARIÆ.
Milliaria Germanica communia 15 in uno Gradu.
Milliaria Persica quorum 60 unum Gradu conficiunt:
Milliaria Russica Werst dicta 80 in uno Gradu.
Benevole Spectator adverte.
Supra pene milliariorum scalis in mensurandis locorum distantiis cautè utendum esse: cum barbaræ illæ Regiones non ita culta sint ut nostræ, earumque distantiarum certitudines non nisi Europæorum quorundam itineraria et meræ Scriptorum relationibus nitantur. De veris Regionum et locorum nominibus rem aperte ab eis neglectam, hic pertractare necesse esse videatur: maluerunt enim ea hic terræ magnam Asiæ Scriptorum Armatorumque plerique expeditiones profantes, Nostri Orbis belli exitus demonstrarunt.
De famoso Daria Fluvio notandum.
In vernacula Tartarorum Lingua omnes eorum fluvios ita appellare, ut differentiam autem aliorum flaminum duntaxat illum ab eo dem Ama-Daria nuncupari, quem in partibus Orbeckiorum, Chuarasmiæ seu Ducatu Chiva invenies.

IMPERII RUSSICI PARS
TERRA SONGARSKAJA
Cosakorum Orationes
Kalpakorum Orationes
DUCATUS CHIWA
MAWARAL NAHRA
USBEEK BUCHARIA
CASCHGAR REGN.
CHETHLAN
BACTRIANA
CHORASAN
IMPERIUM PERSICUM
SESJISTAN
DRANGIANA
MEKERAN vel MACRAN
GEDROSIA
CARMANIA
KIRMAN
PERSIA
FARSISTAN
SUSISTAN
LAURESTAN
ERAK ATZEM
PARTHIA
MESOPOTAMIA
BABYLONIA
CHALDÆA
TURCOMANORUM SEDES
NATOLIA
IMPERII TURCICI PARS
PONTUS EUXINUS
MARE NIGRUM
CRIMEA
CIRCASSIA
GEORGIA
ARMENIA
KARABAGH
SCHIRWAN
CASPIUM MARE
HYRCANUM MARE
KULSUM
ARABIÆ FELICIS PARS
ARABICUM MARE
SINUS PERSICUS hodie GOLFO di BASSORA
IMPERII MOGOLICI PARS



Pl. 106 (Map: E. 170); size: 30 × 28.5 cm. Map of Persia by Georg Busch, Berlin, 1727. By Permission of the Royal Geographical Society: Map Room, Hotz Collection, Iran G.26 (27)

Veith, Augsburg, 1732. Copy of the Bodleian Library, seen: 4 ^ 199, map opp. p.1

E. 172

WAHL Richard; **Germany**; **1790**; **Neue Karte des Persischen Reichs für die Geschichte von Persien gezeichnet und geätzt von Wahl** [A new map of the Persian Empire for the History of Persia, drawn and engraved by Wahl]; German; 45 × 67 cm; covers: 23°- 45° N, 53°-100° / 59°- 95° E; no scale given, c: 1: 2 500 000 (catalogue of the ÖNB, Vienna).[367]

This map has a few special and unusual features: 1) the latitudes and longitudes are marked with Persian (Arabic) numbers. 2) The four cardinal points are written in Persian and Arabic on the four margins of the map. 3) The Persian Gulf is called 'Blaues oder Persisches Meer', the Gulf of Oman 'Grünes oder Indisches Meer', the Caspian Sea 'Weisses oder Kaspisches Meer'. Naming these seas with different colours (here blue, green and white) is unusual. 4) Different regions are marked with one or two capital letters for their names, which are described in full on the upper margin, i.e. 'F' for Fars, 'CH' for Chorasan etc.

The coverage of this map extends from the Euphrates to the Indus and from the northern shores of the Caspian Sea to the southern shores of the Persian Gulf. There is a decorative title cartouche in the lower left corner.

[367] Copy of the ÖNB, Vienna, seen: FKB 4316; Copy of the Author's Collection: CA-212

E. 173 MS

CHAMPION J N; **Leipzig**; **1800**; **Chart eines theilen von Persien nach dem neusten astronomischen Bestimmungen des Bürgers Beauchamp Consuls der französischen Republik in Mascate in Arabien**; German; 31.5 × 30 cm, with the NOTA column on the right side of the map: 31.5 × 42 cm; covers: 30°- 44° N, 54°- 77° / 56°- 74° E; graphical scales: 85 mm to 100 Persian farsangs, etc., c. 1: 5 600 000 (catalogue of the SBB, Berlin).[368]

The coloured manuscript of this map and two prints of it, one of which is annotated by hand, are preserved in the SBB, Berlin. The map covers the eastern part of the Black Sea, Caucasus, the

Caspian Sea, the western part of Turkestan, the present Iraq, and Persia above 30° N. A wide column of notes and descriptions is printed on the right side of the map. An oval title cartouche is placed in the upper right corner of the map, and a rectangular scale cartouche in the lower left corner.

[368] The manuscript and two prints of this map are kept in the SBB, Berlin, seen; pressmark of the MS: S 9070/2, of the annotated print: S 9070/1, of the second print: S 9070

Weimar Atlases, Geographisches Institut, Weimar, 1792-1893

Around 1800 the small city of Weimar was perhaps the most important centre of German literary art. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Wieland, Herder, Goethe and Schiller, the most illustrious spirits of German culture, were living in Weimar. One of the important members of this cultural scene was Friedrich Justin Bertuch (1747-1822) who founded an art institution (Kunstanstalt) and a printing plant for copper engraving as a part of his 'Industrie Comptoire' in 1786. Ultimately, this new interest was to produce a major publishing house (Geographisches Institut Weimar) that encompassed cartographic activities as well.

In 1791 Bertuch reprinted Adam Christian Gaspari's book *Instructions in Geography in the Schools*, which became a basic geography handbook in his publishing programme. As the changing world of the time made the geography section of his publishing business more lucrative, and following Gaspari's outline, he planned to manufacture a general atlas, a multi-volume geography work, a school atlas, a comprehensive atlas (in German called 'Hand-Atlas') and a geographical magazine.

From 1797, under Bertuch's directorship, a constantly changing group of engravers and other experts worked on the maps for the planned *Allgemeiner Hand-Atlas*. This atlas was published from 1797 to 1816 (founding period), supervised by Bertuch and Gaspari with the cooperation of Reichard and others. The second period (1817-1846) was run by Weiland; the third period (1847-1855) by Kiepert, who continued his work in Berlin until the end of the nineteenth century. The Geographical Institute of Weimar lasted until 1893, run by Gräf Brothers and others.

During these periods all sorts of atlases were manufactured in large numbers, such as Reduced Hand Atlases (1806-1882), Concise Atlases (1816-1881), Special School Atlases (1792-1854), Pocket Atlases (1804-1841), Regional Atlases (1805-1829) and Historical Atlases (1800-1829).[369]

In relation to these atlases and cartographic activities it seems useful to mention Professor Carl Ritter and Dr. Heinrich Kiepert.

Carl Ritter (1779-1859), born in Prussia, was a co-founder, with Alexander von Humboldt, of modern geographical science. Influenced by Herder on the relation between man and his environment, Ritter became a teacher and philosopher in the field of geography, serving as a professor at the University of Berlin from 1820 until the end of his life. He envisaged the Earth as a unified whole, the connection of which with man was to be researched and described by geography. He viewed geography as an empirical science, based on direct observations. His great work *Earth Science in relation to Nature and the History of Man [Erdkunde...]* was intended as a world survey, but was never completed. This work, though incomplete, ran to 20 000 pages in 21 volumes. The *Atlas von Asia* was an attachment to the volumes on Asia.[370]

Heinrich Kiepert (1818-1899) was a student of Professor Carl Ritter at the University of Berlin. He travelled in 1841 to Constantinople and Asia Minor, and after his return took lessons in a few oriental languages, including Persian and Arabic. He received his doctorate from the University of Jena in 1845, and ran the Geographisches Institut of Weimar from 1847 until 1855, known as the 'Kiepert Period' in the history of Weimar atlases. Kiepert left Weimar for Berlin to become the cartographic director of the Berliner publisher Dietrich Reimer. He produced the required maps for the multi-volume geographical work of Carl Ritter the *Erdkunde*, and after Ritter's death in 1859, he was appointed Professor of Geography at the University of Berlin. He travelled extensively and produced 550 or more maps of all parts of the world, many of which were included in different atlases and geographical books. At least 20 of these maps are related to Persia, of which the general/regional ones will be described in this volume. Being familiar with the Persian language he recognized, like Weiland, the native name of the country 'Iran', and used it repeatedly in his maps.[371]

This author has tried to locate the general/regional maps of Persia (Iran) that appeared in these atlases, or those by Dr. H Kiepert in Berlin, to describe in the following pages. Variations of these maps have been considered only if the changes were noticeable.

[369] Extract from *Petermann's Planet, A Guide to German Hand-Atlases* (B. I.: Espenhorst Jürgen), vol. 1, section 1, pp. 94-177

[370a] *Carl Ritter in seiner Zeit* (B. I.: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, 1979)

[b] B. I.; *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, vol. VIII, pp. 599-600

[371] *Antike Welten*, Neue Regionen: Heinrich Kiepert, 1818-1899 (B. I.: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, 1999)

E. 174 Pl. 107

REICHARD Christian Gottlieb, GEOGRAPHISCHES INSTITUT WEIMAR publisher; **Weimar**; **1804**; **Persien nach seinem neuesten Zustände in das Östliche und Westliche Reich eingeteilt**; German; 52 × 68 cm; covers: 24°- 43° N, 56°- 94° / 60°- 90° E, Länge XX Grad westlich von Paris [Longitudes measured from 20 degrees west of Paris]; five graphical scales: 111 mm to 200 Indische Koss – 42.7 auf 1°, 95 mm to 90 Persische Farsang – 22.5 auf 1°, 103 mm to 300 Englische Meilen – 69.1 auf 1°, 85 mm to 90 Fransösische Lieue und Armenische Farsang – 25 auf 1°, 142 mm to 90 Geographische Meilen – 15 auf 1°, c. 1: 4 600 000 (catalogue of the BSB, Munich).[372]

This is a detailed map of Persia with a legend in the upper right and a round title panel and five scale-bars in the lower left corner. The Persian Gulf is called 'Persischer Meerbusen' and also 'Blaues Meer' [Blue Sea].

Dividing the country into two Eastern and Western Kingdoms, and separating them with a dotted line is odd and must have been based on some dubious political information. Separating most of the Persian shores and islands of the Persian Gulf and colouring them in red as independent territories, is also far from reality and had perhaps represented some political aims and wishes.



Pl. 107 (Map: E. 174); size: 52 × 68 cm. Reichard's map of Persia, Weimar, Geographisches Institut, 1804. From the Author's Collection: CA 248

This map appeared first in the *Allgemeiner Hand-Atlas der ganzen Erde* in Weimar in 1804, and was reprinted in the later editions. The shape of the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf is similar to the map by Wahl of 1790. It was also issued in Vienna (Wien) and Pest (Pesth) by 'Verlag des Kunst und Industrie Comptoire' in 1810, with some minor changes, i.e. the legend and the graphical scale in English miles are omitted.

[372] *Allgemeiner Hand-Atlas der ganzen Erde nach dem besten astronomischen Bestimmungen, neuesten Entdeckungen und kritischen Untersuchungen entworfen und zu A C Gaspari vollständigen Handbuche der neuesten Erdbeschreibung bestimmt*, Weimar, im Verlage des Geographischen Instituts. Copy of the BSB, Munich: 1817 ed.: 2 Mapp.70, o-43; 1820 ed.: 2 Mapp.284, y-39; 1822 ed.: Hoks/Hoks.E.34, P-44. Copy of the Library of Congress: 1821 ed.: G 1019.G 32.1821, folio 41. Copy of the BL: 1810 ed., Wien & Pesth: Maps 25.e.41, map.42

E. 175 Pl. 108

REICHARD Christian Gottlieb, GEOGRAPHISCHES INSTITUT WEIMAR publisher; **Weimar**; **1810**; **Charte von Persien**; German; 30 × 41.5 cm; covers: 25°- 43° N, 56°- 94° / 60°- 90° E; one graphical scale: 58 mm to 60 Geographische Meilen 15 auf einem Grad, c. 1: 7 500 000.[373,374]

This map is a reduced version of Reichard's map of Persia (See E. 174), intended for the Reduced Handatlas published by the Geographisches Institut of Weimar from 1806 to 1882. The legend and four of the scale bars are omitted. Some other small changes can also be seen. A copy of this map was included in a geographical book published in Prague.

[373] Reduced Hand-Atlas: *Verkleinerter Handatlas, in sechzig Charten, über alle Theile der Erde, für Bürgerschulen und Zeitungsleser bestimmt*, Weimar, Geographisches Institut, 1810. Copy of the RGS, seen: Map Room, Hotz Collection; copy of the SBB, Berlin, seen: S 9102

[374] *Neueste Länder- und Volkerkunde, ein geographisches Lesebuch für alle Stände, Zehnter Band: Asien*, Prague, 1811/1812. Copy of the ÖNB, Vienna, seen: 214.884-B.Alt

E. 176 Pl. 109

WEILAND Carl Ferdinand, GEOGRAPHISCHES INSTITUT WEIMAR publisher; **Weimar**; **1827**; **Iran, Afghanistan und Beludschistan**; German; 45 × 60 cm; covers: 23°- 42° N, 61°- 96° / 64°- 93° E; two graphical scales: 83 mm to 60 Geographische Meilen (15=1°), 92 mm to 100 Persische Farsangs (22 ½ =1°), 1: 5 300 000 (catalogue of the SBB, Berlin).[375]

This is the first general map of Persia which appeared in the Weiland Period. It was printed from 1828 until 1838. Weiland, recognizing the native name of the country, is one of the early mapmakers who mentioned the term 'Iran' in the title instead of 'Persia'. He ignored the odd idea of dividing the country into western and eastern kingdoms, but followed the British mapmakers of the time to show 'Belutschistan' as a separate country. This map has decorative borders; the title is placed in the upper right corner, and the legend and scales in the lower right corner.

[375] *Allgemeiner Hand-Atlas*, by Weiland, Weimar. Copies of the SBB, Berlin, seen, 1827 ed.: S 9180, 1828 ed.: S 9181, 1838 ed.: S 9182

E. 177

WEILAND Carl Ferdinand, MAEDELSEN Karl J engraver, GEOGRAPHISCHES INSTITUT WEIMAR publisher; **Weimar**; **1842**; **Das Hochland von Iran enthaltend die Staaten von Persien, Afghanistan und Beludschistan**; German; 47 × 61 cm; covers: 25°- 40° N, 45°- 70° E. of Paris, 65°- 90° E. of Ferro; scale: 1: 4 780 000 (catalogue of the SBB, Berlin).[376]

This map is an improved version of Weiland's previous map of Persia (E. 176), with a new title and slightly larger scale.

[376] *Allgemeiner Hand-Atlas*, Weiland Period, Weimar. Copies of the SBB, Berlin, seen: 1842 ed.: S 9186; 1846 ed.: B 1133, 66

E. 178 Pl. 110

KIEPERT Heinrich, KRATZ W engraver, GEOGRAPHISCHES INSTITUT WEIMAR publishers; **Weimar**; **1847**; **VORDER-ASIEN (Iran, Turan, Türkei und Arabien)**; German; 19.5 × 23.5 cm; covers: 9°- 44° N, 35°-100° / 44°- 90° E; one graphical scale: 32.5 mm to 100 Geogr. Meilen.[377]

This small map is the first by Kiepert and appeared in the *Compendiöser Allgemeiner Atlas* [Concise General Atlas] in Weimar in 1847. It was repeated with minor improvements in the editions of 1853 and 1856. The term 'Persia' has been replaced by the native name of the country 'Iran'.

[377] *Compendiöser Allgemeiner Atlas der Erde und des Himmels* [Concise General Atlas of the Earth and the Skies), nach den besten Hilfsmitteln, entworfen von C F Weiland und H Kiepert (in later editions only H Kiepert), Weimar. Copy of the BL, 1850 ed, seen: Maps 40.c.47, map 28

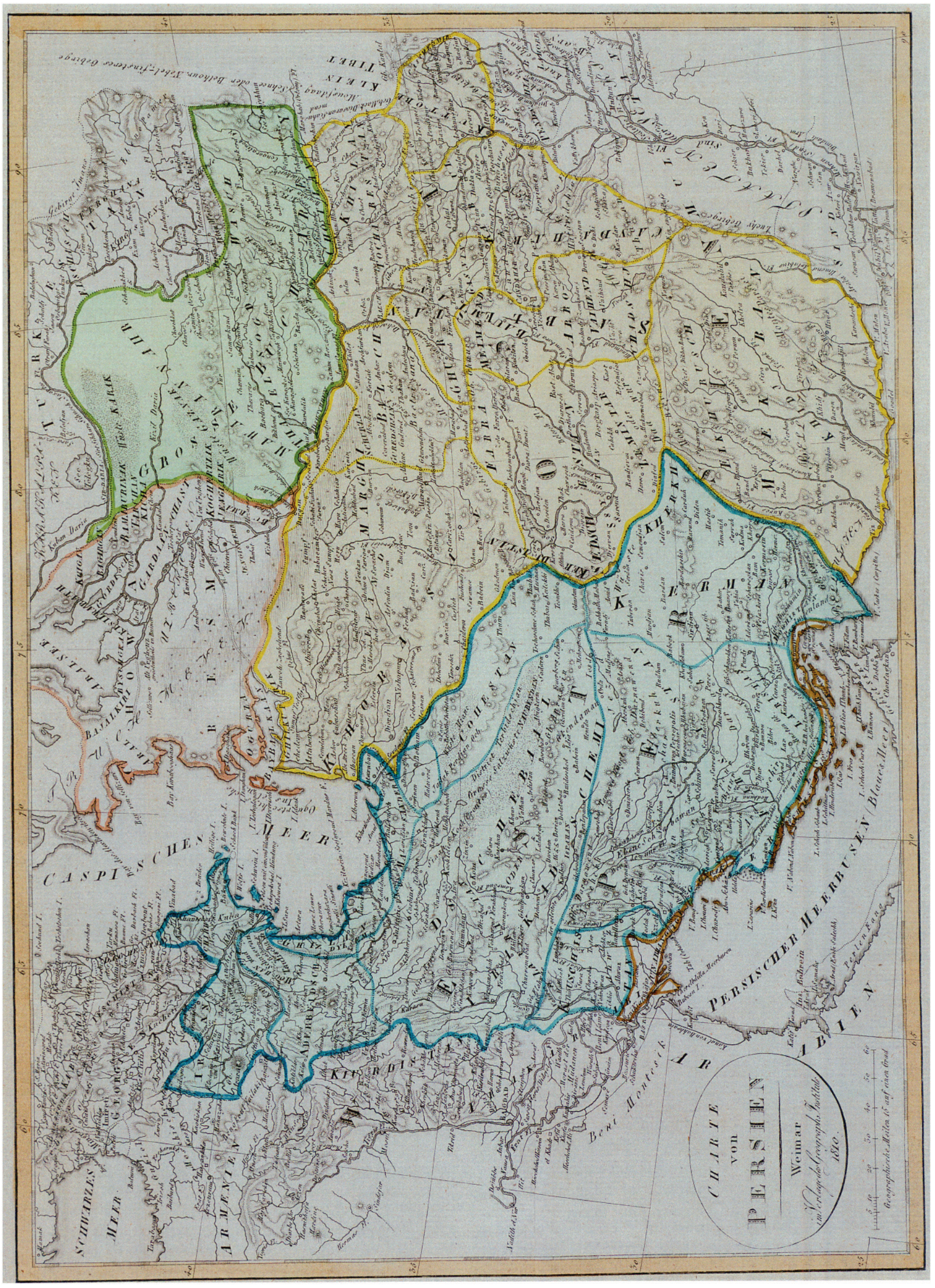
E. 179

KIEPERT Heinrich, RITTER Carl geographer and author of the Erdkunde, MAHLMANN H lithography, REIMER Dietrich publisher; **Berlin**; **1852**; **Übersicht-Karte von Iran, oder West-Hochasien**; German; 38 × 48 cm; covers: 25°- 40° N, 62°- 89° / 64°- 87° E. of Ferro, 44°- 72° / 46°- 69° E. of Greenwich; 1: 5 000 000 and one graphical scale: 72 mm to 50 Geogr. Meilen.[378, 379]

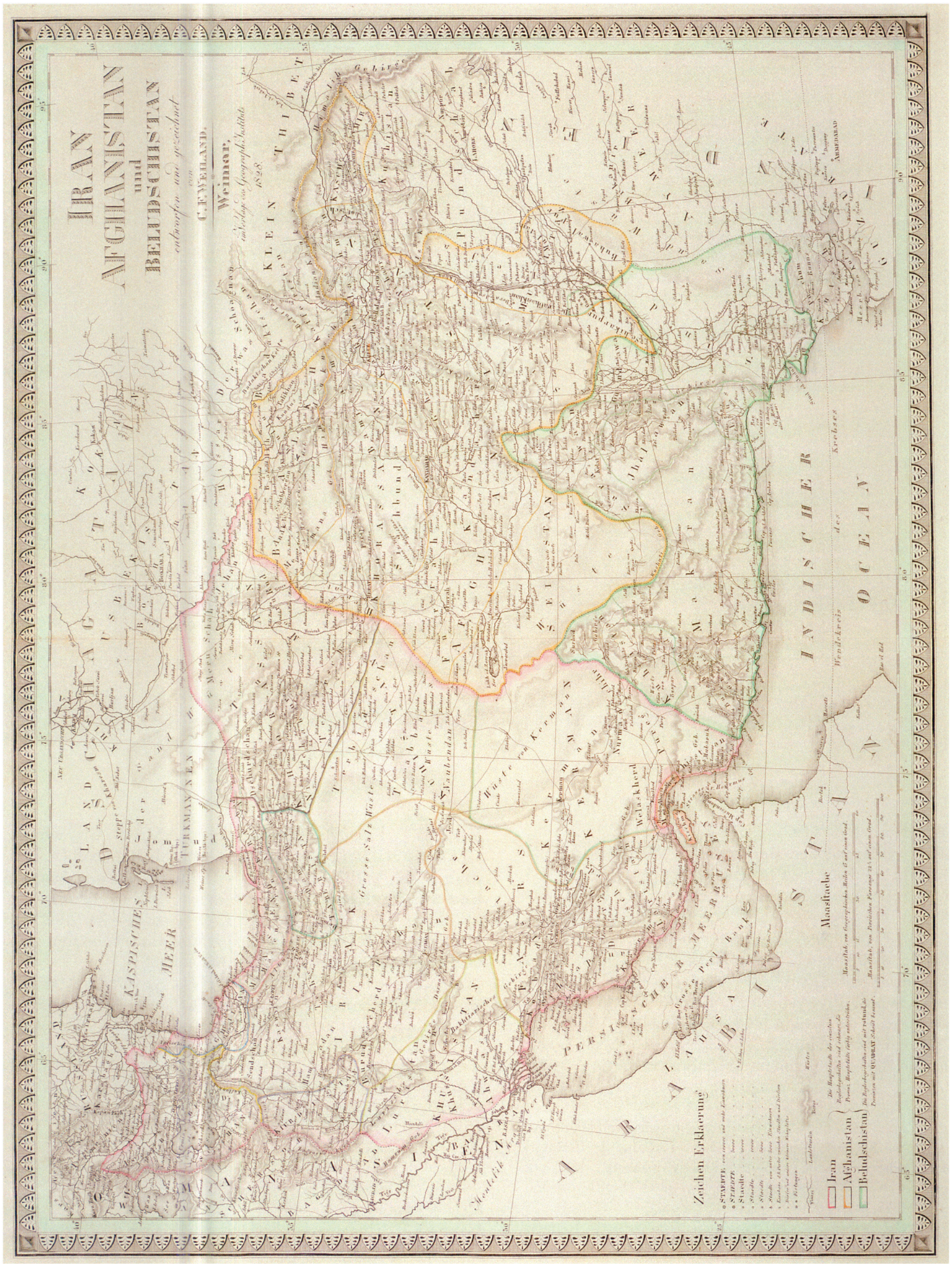
This map by Kiepert, in which he used exclusively the native name 'Iran', omitting the term 'Persia' altogether, was prepared for the *Ritter's Erdkunde*. The title, scale and glossary are placed in the lower left corner. It is an improved, but smaller, version of the Weiland map of 1827 (E. 176).

[378] *Ritter's Erdkunde*, Buch III: West-Asien, Theil VIII / IX, Berlin 1852. Copy of the SBB, Berlin: S 9260. Copy of the BL, OIOC: X/2943/3. Copy of the RGS, London: Map Room, Hotz Collection

[379] *Atlas von Asien zu C Ritter's Allgemeine Erdkunde*, III. Abteilung, bei Dr. Kiepert, Verlag von Dietrich Reimer, Berlin, 1852. Copy of the BL: Maps 10.d.11, map 16



Pl. 108 (Map: E. 175); size: 30 × 41.5 cm. The reduced version of Reichard's map of Persia, Weimar, 1810. From the Author's Collection: CA 282



Pl. 109 (Map: E. 176); size: 45 × 60 cm. Weiland's earlier map of Persia, Weimar, 1827. From the Author's Collection: CA 213



Pl. 110 (Map: E. 178); size: 19.5 × 23.5 cm. Kiepert's smaller regional map of Persia, Weimar, 1847. By Permission of the British Library: Maps 40.c.74, map 28

E. 180

KIEPERT Heinrich, SEITZ C engraver, WOLFF C F lettering, REIMER Dietrich publisher; **Berlin**; **1855**; **VORDER-ASIEN** (upper margin), on the map: IRAN and PERSIA; German; 41.5 × 53 cm (outer border: 44.5 × 54.5 cm); covers: 20°- 47° N, 40°- 95° / 48°- 88° E. of Ferro, 20°- 75° / 28°- 68° E. of Paris, 22°- 77° / 30°- 70° E. of Greenwich; 1: 8 000 000 and two graphical scales: 45 mm to 50 Deutsche Geogr. Meilen (15= 1°), 27 mm to 50 Stunden oder Lieues (25=1°).[380,381]

This is an improved version of the Kiepert map of 1847 (E. 178) on a larger scale, with a glossary of Persian, Arabic and Turkish translated into German. The later editions of the *Grosser Hand-Atlas* of 1894-1896 contain an improved version of this map.

[380] *Neuer Hand-Atlas über alle Theile der Erde*, entworfen und bearbeitet von Dr. Heinrich Kiepert, published by Dietrich Reimer in Berlin in 1855, further editions in 1861 and 1871. Copy of the BL, 1861 ed. (map engraved 1855): Maps 42.f.8, map 28. Copy of the BL, OIOC, 1871 ed.: X/2945, map 28

[381] *Kiepert's Grosser Hand-Atlas*, Richard Kiepert, published by Reimer, Berlin. 1893-1896, map 32

E. 181

KIEPERT Heinrich, GRAEF A, FRANCKE Ch lettering, GEOGRAPHISCHES INSTITUT WEIMAR publisher; **Weimar**; **1864**; **VORDER-ASIEN oder Iran, Turan, Arabien und die Kaukasus Länder**; German; 49.5 × 58 cm; covers: 11°- 44 ½° N, 41°- 99° / 50°- 90° E. of Ferro, 21°- 79° / 30°- 70° E. of Paris; 1: 8 000 000 and one graphical scale: 63 mm to 70 Geographische Meilen (15=1° des Äquators).[382]

This map is an improved and slightly larger version of the map E. 180. The title has been moved to the lower right corner; the scale, glossary and notes to the lower left corner of the map.

[382] *Hand-Atlas der Erde und des Himmels in siebzig Blättern*, 42. Auflage, bearbeitet von Dr. H Kiepert, C Gräf, A Gräf und Dr. C Bruhns, Weimar, Geographisches Institut, 1864. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 45.f.9, map 52

E. 182

KIEPERT Heinrich, KIEPERT Adami, PETHKE W lithography, GREEK & ARON BERLIN printers, REIMER Dietrich publisher; **Berlin**; **1876**; **VORDER-ASIEN** (upper margin), Iran and

Persien on the map; German; 25.5 × 33.5 cm; covers: 18°- 45° N, 40°- 95° / 47°- 88° E. of Ferro; 1: 13 333 333 and two graphical scales: 56 mm to 100 Deutsche Geographische Meilen, and 75 mm to 100 Miriameter.[383]

Unlike the previous Kiepert maps, this totally revised and improved map shows the newly settled eastern boundaries of Persia (Iran) as determined by the Goldsmid Commission. The title is placed above the upper border, and the notes in the lower left corner. This map is rather small and not detailed, for it was intended for schools and educational purposes.

[383] *Adami Kiepert's Schul-Atlas in 27 Karten*, vollständig neu bearbeitet von Heinrich Kiepert, sechste veränderte und vermehrte Auflage, Verlag von Dietrich Reimer, Berlin, 1876. Copy of the BL: Maps 42.c.27, map 20

E. 183

KIEPERT Heinrich, GRAEF A & C, KRAATZ L printer, KRATZ Jun. & HAUBOLD G lettering, GEOGRAPHISCHES INSTITUT WEIMAR publisher; **Weimar**; **1879**; **VORDERASIEN umfassend Klein-Asien, Syrien, Arabien, Iran und Turan, Balutschistan, Afghanistan, die Länder am Euphrat und Tigris und die Kaukas Länder**; German; 49.5 × 57 cm; covers: 12°- 44° N, 41°- 99° / 50°- 90° E. of Ferro, 21°- 79° / 30°- 70° E. of Paris; 1: 8 000 000 and two graphical scales: 69 mm to 75 Geographische Meilen (15-1° des Äquators), and 60 mm to 450 km (111.3 km = 1° d. Äquators).[384]

This copperplate is one of the latest improved versions of the regional map of Persia appearing in the Weimar atlases. The newly settled eastern boundaries of the country have been incorporated into this map.

[384] *Grosser Hand-Atlas des Himmels und der Erde*, Weimar, Geographisches Institut, Thüringen, bearbeitet von H Kiepert, C F Weiland, C & A Graef, C Bruhns, O Delitsch, Redaction [editing] Arnd, 48. Auflage, 1879. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 46.f.13, map 52

E. 184 Pl. 111

KIEPERT Heinrich, SULZER J engraver, KRAATZ L printer, REIMER Dietrich publisher; **Berlin**; **1877**; **VORDER-ASIEN** (upper margin), on the map IRAN and PERSIEN; German; 41.5 × 54 cm (outer border: 44.5 × 55 cm); covers: 20°- 47° N, 40°- 95° / 47°- 88° E. of Ferro, 20°- 75° / 27°- 68° E. of Paris, 22.5°- 77.5° / 29°- 70° E. of Greenwich; 1: 8 000 000 and two graphical scales: 45 mm to 50 Deutsche Geographische Meilen (15=1°), 27 mm to 50 Stunden oder Lieues (25-1°).[385]

This is perhaps the most improved of Kiepert's regional maps of Persia, incorporating the latest boundaries of the country. It is slightly different from E. 183.

[385] *Neuer Hand-Atlas über alle Theile der Erde*, H. Kiepert, 1889 ed. (map 1887), published by D Reimer, Berlin. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 42.f.10, map 28

Stieler Atlases, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1817 Onwards

Stieler's atlases appeared in different formats and languages, in numerous editions and impressions, from 1817 until 1945, some even up to 1953. They were published by the 'Verlaghaus Justus Perthes' in Gotha, Germany. The number of copies of the main atlas, entitled *Stielers Hand-Atlas*, in the German language alone, is given as 356 000, which confirms its enormous success and popularity.

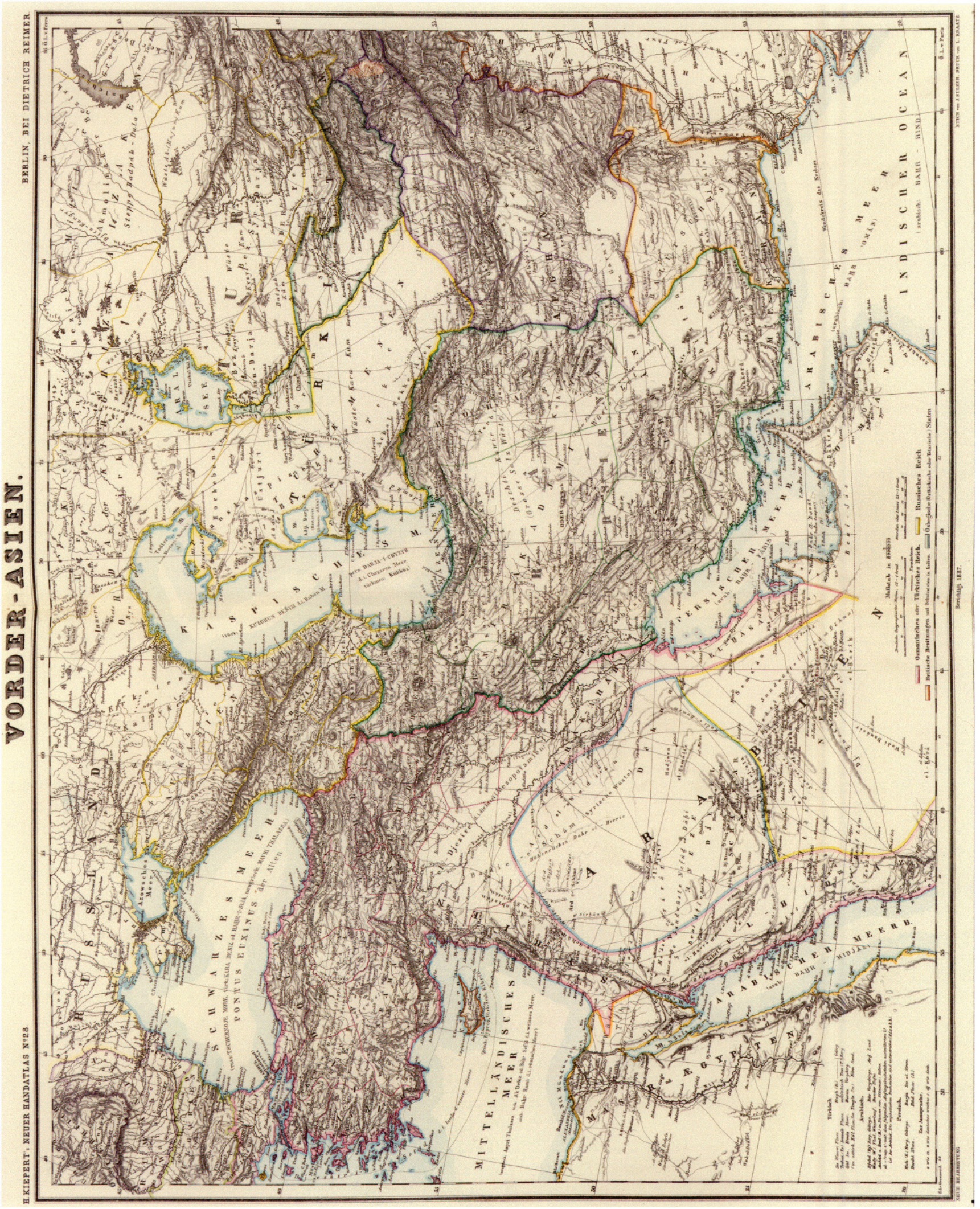
After the Napoleonic wars, the year-long Congress of Vienna rearranged the national boundaries of the European countries and a market was, therefore, created for new maps and atlases. The above publishing house, which was founded in 1785 in Gotha by Justus Perthes (1749-1816), recognized this opportunity and contacted Adolf Stieler (1775-1836) around 1817 to design a new atlas for them. Stieler, being the son of a former mayor of Gotha, was well established in the art of mapmaking at that time, and some of his maps had already been published by the Geographisches Institut in Weimar.

He started to prepare new maps with the co-operation of C G Reichard, and succeeded to publish his first complete atlas with 50 maps in 1823. After Stieler's death in 1836 one of his assistants, Friedrich von Stülpnagel (1781–1865), took over the project and published further improved editions of the atlas. In 1854 August Petermann (1822-1878) joined Perthes and started a new chapter in developing Stieler's atlases. August Petermann and Hermann Berghaus were both trained in the Geographische Kunstschule [Academy of Geographic Arts], founded and run by Prof. Dr. Heinrich Berghaus, who was also working for Justus Perthes. Petermann, being an exceptionally talented cartographer with wide knowledge of global geography, made Stieler's atlases a chronicle of maps of every region of the Earth.

After his early death Carl Vogel, and later Hermann Haack and others, continued his superb work. The number of maps increased from 50 (1823) to 100 (9th edition, 1905-1925), and the geographical information was continuously improved and corrected. Besides the main work *Stielers Hand-Atlas,* which appeared in a preliminary and 10 further editions from 1817 to 1945, a range of international editions in Swedish, French, English, Italian and Spanish were published (1894-1944). Small-size school editions (1821-1914), pocket sized mini-atlases (1824-1941) and numerous special editions were also printed. The names of Hermann Habenicht and Fritz Hanemann of the Perthes firm, in particular in connection with the map of Persia in Stieler's atlases, are noteworthy.[386]

A separate map of Persia with neighbouring Afghanistan and Baluchistan, flat or folded according to the size of the atlas, is included in all copies of the *Hand-Atlas* and in nearly all the other full-size atlases. Small-size atlases (school and pocket sized editions) contain a small regional map of Southwest Asia with Persia in its centre. The volumes of the 10th edition (1925 and onwards) include an additional map of 'Armenien, Mesopotamien, NW Persien' with a much larger scale of 1:3 700 000 (the usual scale being 1: 7 500 000). However, this map covers the northwestern provinces of Persia only.

The geographical information contained in the maps of Persia, like all the other maps of the Stieler atlases, was continuously updated and improved. The maps of Persia, therefore, differ slightly in various editions. Nonetheless, following the British maps, only



Pl. 111 (Map: E. 184); size: Outer border, 44.5 × 55 cm. The latest Kiepert map of Vorder-Asien, Berlin, 1877. By Permission of the British Library: Maps 42.f.10, map 28

two main different versions of the map of Persia were produced in Germany. The first version was used with small variations for all the maps until 1872, showing the southeastern province of Baluchistan as a separate state, and moving the eastern frontiers of Persia westwards close to Kirman and Bandar Abbas. The second version, which appeared after 1872, incorporated the new eastern boundaries of Persia, as settled by the Goldsmid Commission. It divides Baluchistan into two Persian and British parts. Thus, the independent country of Baluchistan disappears.

The native term 'Iran' was frequently used, solely or alongside 'Persia', to denote the country. The following eleven entries describe chronologically major maps of Persia contained in the Stieler Atlases, or published by the Justus Perthes Publishing House. It should be noted that different states (editions) of these maps may differ slightly even in the spelling of some of the place names.

[386] Extracted from *Petermann's Planet, A Guide to German Hand-Atlases*, (B. I.: Espenhorst Jürgen), vol. 1, section 2, pp. 179-450

E. 185

STIELER Adolf, REICHARD C G, AUSFELD Johann Carl engraver, JUSTUS PERTHES publisher; **Gotha**; **1821**; **HOCHASIEN**, on the map 'IRAN', German; 28 × 34 cm; Mercator projection, covers: 25°- 47½° N, 66½°-101½° E; scale not given.[387]

Persia occupies the left half of the map 43b which is cut in half from south to north by the 66° longitude. The extreme western part of Persia, which is not included in the Hochasien sheet, is depicted in the previous sheet (map No. 43), entitled 'Des Mittelländisches Meeres Östliches Blatt zur Übersicht des Türkischen Reiches'. In the right margin of this sheet is noted: "attach the sheet of Hochasien here". This map was apparently prepared by Reichard, based on his map of 1804 (E. 174).

[387] *Stielers Hand-Atlas über alle Theile der Erde nach dem neuesten Zustände und über das Weltgebäude*, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1831 (map dated 1821). Copy of the BL, seen: G 3062, map 43b, and partially map 43

E. 186 Pl. 112

BERGHAUS Heinrich, SIEBERT S engraver, HERTZBERG H lettering, JUSTUS PERTHES publisher; **Gotha**; **1831**; **IRAN und TURAN (Persien, Afghanistan, Biludschistan, Turkestan)**; German; 30.5 × 39 cm; covers: 22°- 47° N, 54°-101° / 60°- 95° E. of Ferro; three graphical scales: 24 mm to 30 Deutsche Meilen (15=1°), to 50 Französische Meilen (25=1°), to 120 Geographische Meilen (60=1°), c. 1: 9 300 000 (catalogue of the BSB, Munich).[388]

This map was designed by Heinrich Berghaus in 1829 and printed by Justus Perthes in 1831. It was corrected in 1834, and first appeared in the 1835 edition of the Stielers *Hand-Atlas*, and in later editions at least until the 1840s. The title is placed in the lower left corner of the map, and the descriptions in the lower right corner.

[388] *Stielers Hand-Atlas über alle Theile der Erde und über das Weltgebäude*, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1835 and later, map 43b. Copy of the BSB, Munich, 1835 ed, seen.: 2 Mapp.176 px-46; copy of the SBB, Berlin, seen: S 8590; copy of the RGS, seen (Neue Ausgabe, 1834 or later): Map Room, 7.G.20, plate 46

E. 187

BERGHAUS Hermann, STÜLPNAGEL Friedrich von, JUSTUS PERTHES publisher; **Gotha**; **1843**; **IRAN und TURAN oder Persian, Afghanistan, Biludschistan & Turkistan** (in some states or editions spelled: Belutschistan & Turkestan); German; 35 × 39.5 cm; covers: 23°- 54° N, 47°-103° / 57°- 93° E. of Ferro; natural scale: 1:10 000 000, and one graphical scale: 37 mm to 50 Geographische Meilen.[389]

This is an improved version of the Heinrich Berghaus map of 1831 (E. 186), contained in *Stielers Hand-Atlas*. It covers additional territories north of Persia up to 54° N, and appeared with minor changes and improvements in Stieler's atlases until the late 1860s.

[389] *Stielers Hand-Atlas*, by H Berghaus & F. v. Stülpnagel, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1847 and later. Copies of the BL: 1847 ed. (map dated 1843): Maps 39.d.16; 1869 ed.: Maps 217.c.1. Copies of the SBB, Berlin: 1847 ed.: S8670; 1854 ed.: S 8671; 1855 ed.: S 8672; 1865 ed.: S 8674. Copy of the RGS, London: Map Room, 8.G.1, plate 436 (noted on the map: revised to January 1867)

E. 188

BERGHAUS Hermann, JUSTUS PERTHES publisher; **Gotha**; **1855**; **VORDERASIEN und NIL-LAND**; German; 20 × 25 cm; covers: 7°- 45° N, 33°-104° / 45°- 93° E; two graphical scales: 32 mm to 100 Deutsche oder Geographische Meilen (15=1°), to 200 Kameel-stunden der Araber u. Türken [Camel hours of the Arabs and Turks], c. 1: 22 500 000.[390]

This is a smaller and less detailed regional map, intended for schools. It is reduced from a larger one of the Stielers Hand-Atlas. This map appeared with minor changes in nearly all editions of the Stieler school atlases until 1870. Title, scales and descriptions are placed in the lower right corner. It has decorative borders.

[390] *Stielers Schul-Atlas über alle Theile der Erde nach dem neuesten Zustände, und über das Weltgebäude*, Justus Perthes, Gotha, pre-1870. Copy of the BL, 1855 ed., seen: Maps 39.b.18, map 25

E. 189

BERGHAUS Hermann, GEYER V draughtsman, METZEROTH C engraver, JUSTUS PERTHES publisher; **Gotha**; **1874**; **VORDER-ASIEN**, on the map PERSIEN and IRAN; German; 21.5 × 27.5 cm; covers: 20°- 45° N, 24°- 76° / 31°- 69° E. Greenwich; 1: 15 000 000, and two graphical scales: 37 mm to 300 Geographische Meilen (60=1°), 40 mm to 600 Kilometer (111.3=1°).[391]

This post-1872 type regional map of Persia is an improved version of the previous map (See E. 188) on a larger scale. The main improvement remains in the adaptation of the newly settled eastern boundaries of the country. It can be found in all later editions of the *Stieler Schul-Atlas* with negligible changes.



Pl. 112 (Map: E. 186); size: 30.5 × 39. Berghaus' map of Persia 1831, *Stielers Hand-Atlas*, 1835. From the Author's Collection: CA 270

[391] *Stielers Schul-Atlas über alle Theile der Erde und über das Weltgebäude*, Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1874 and later. Copies of the BL, seen: 1874 ed.: Maps 39.b.23, map 25a; 1878 ed.: Maps 39.b.25, map 25a

E. 190 Pl. 113

PETERMANN August, HABENICHT Hermann & HANEMANN Fritz editors, JUSTUS PERTHES publisher; **Gotha**; **1875**; **IRAN & TURAN oder: Persien, Afghanistan, Balutschistan, Turkestan**; German; 33 × 40.5 cm; covers: 25°- 46° N, 59°- 96° / 63°- 92° E. of Ferro, 39°- 76° / 43°- 72° E. of Paris, 41°- 78° / 46°- 74° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 7 500 000, and three graphical scales: 43 mm to 300 werst (104.3=1°), 32 mm to 150 Englishe Statute Meilen (69.16=1°), 33 mm to 250 km (111.3=1°).[392]

This post-1872 type map of Persia is an improved version of the 'IRAN & TURAN' map, originally made by Petermann. It was revised by Habenicht and Hanemann, and published first in 1875, with further improved states until 1925 and beyond. Title, scales and descriptions are placed in the lower right corner.

[392] *Stielers Hand-Atlas*, Gotha, post-1872 editions. Copy of the SBB, Berlin: 1875 ed.: 20.8746; 1885 ed.: 20.8748. Copies of the RGS: Map Room, 8.G.2, plate 62 (noted on the map: revised to December 1875); Map Room, 8.G.3, plate 62 (revised to October 1881); Map Room, 8.G.4, plate 62 (revised to March 1883)

E. 191 Pl. 114

PETERMANN August, HELLFARTH C printer, JUSTUS PERTHES publisher; **Gotha**; **1877**; **Russisch-Turkisch-Persisch-Englische Grenzländer von Bosnien bis Kaschgar und Indien**, on the map: PERSIEN, IRAN; German; map: 36 × 66 cm, overall: 45.5 × 66 cm; covers: 26°- 46° N, 14°- 81° / 24°- 74° E. of Paris; natural scale: 1: 7 500 000, and three graphical scales: 40 mm to 40 Deutsche Geographische Meilen (15=1°), 32 mm to 150 Englishe Statute Meilen (69.16=1°), 35 mm to 250 Kilometer (111.3=1°).[393]

This Petermann regional map has an unusual shape and covers a large territory from Bosnia to India with Persia (post-1872 type) in its centre. It includes two insets; the first shows 'Das Nil-Delta', 1: 1 500 000; the second depicts the island 'Kreta', 1: 1 850 000. Persia occupies the middle section of the map.

[393] Copy of the BL (loose), seen: Maps 970.(69.); copy of the BNF, Paris, seen: Ge.C.10595

E. 192 Pl. 115

PETERMANN August, HELLFARTH C printer, JUSTUS PERTHES publisher; **Gotha**; **1877** or earlier; **Originalkarte von Persien und den Nachbarländern zur Übersicht der Höhenverhältnisse und der Resultate der Englischen Grenz-commission 1870/2 unter Goldsmid, St. John, Lovett, Smith** [Original map of Persia and the neighbouring countries for an overview of the heights and the outcome of the English Boundary Commission of 1870/2, supervised by Goldsmid, St. John, Lovett and Smith]; German; 24.5 × 30.5 cm; covers: 25°- 41° N, 42°- 69° / 46°- 67° E. of Greenwich; 1: 7 500 000, and three graphical scales: 40 mm to 40 Deutsche Geographische Meilen (15=1°), 32 mm to 150 Englishe Statute Meilen (69.16=1°), 33 mm to 250 km (111.3=1°).[394]

This important map is perhaps the first in the Germanic countries which accommodates the revised eastern boundaries of Persia with Afghanistan and Baluchistan, as settled by the Goldsmid Commission. Six colours mark the altitudes of the Iranian Highland, from 'below the sea level' up to 9000 feet. Title, legend and scales are placed in the lower left corner.

[394] *Mitteilungen aus Justus Perthes Geographischer Anstalt über wichtige neue Erforschungen…von Dr. A. Petermann*, Bd. 23, 1877, Tafel 4, Gotha, Justus Perthes. Copy of the BL, seen: P.P. 3946, 1877

E. 193

WAGNER Hermann, JUSTUS PERTHES publisher; **Gotha**; **1893**; **VORDERASIEN** (upper margin), Persien (on the map); German; 27 × 32 cm; covers: 5°- 50° N, 15°- 83° / 27°- 71° E. of Greenwich; 1: 20 000 000, and one graphical scale: 75 mm to 1500 km (111.3=1°).[395]

This regional post-1872 map was designed for educational purposes and, therefore, a smaller scale was adopted, not allowing the mapmaker to include many details. On the left side of the map three insets are added, entitled: 'Palästina', 'Jerusalem' and 'Unter-Aegypten'. Persia occupies a central position in the main map.

[395] *Sydow-Wagner's Methodischer Schul-Atlas*, Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1893. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 43.d.40, map 17

E. 194

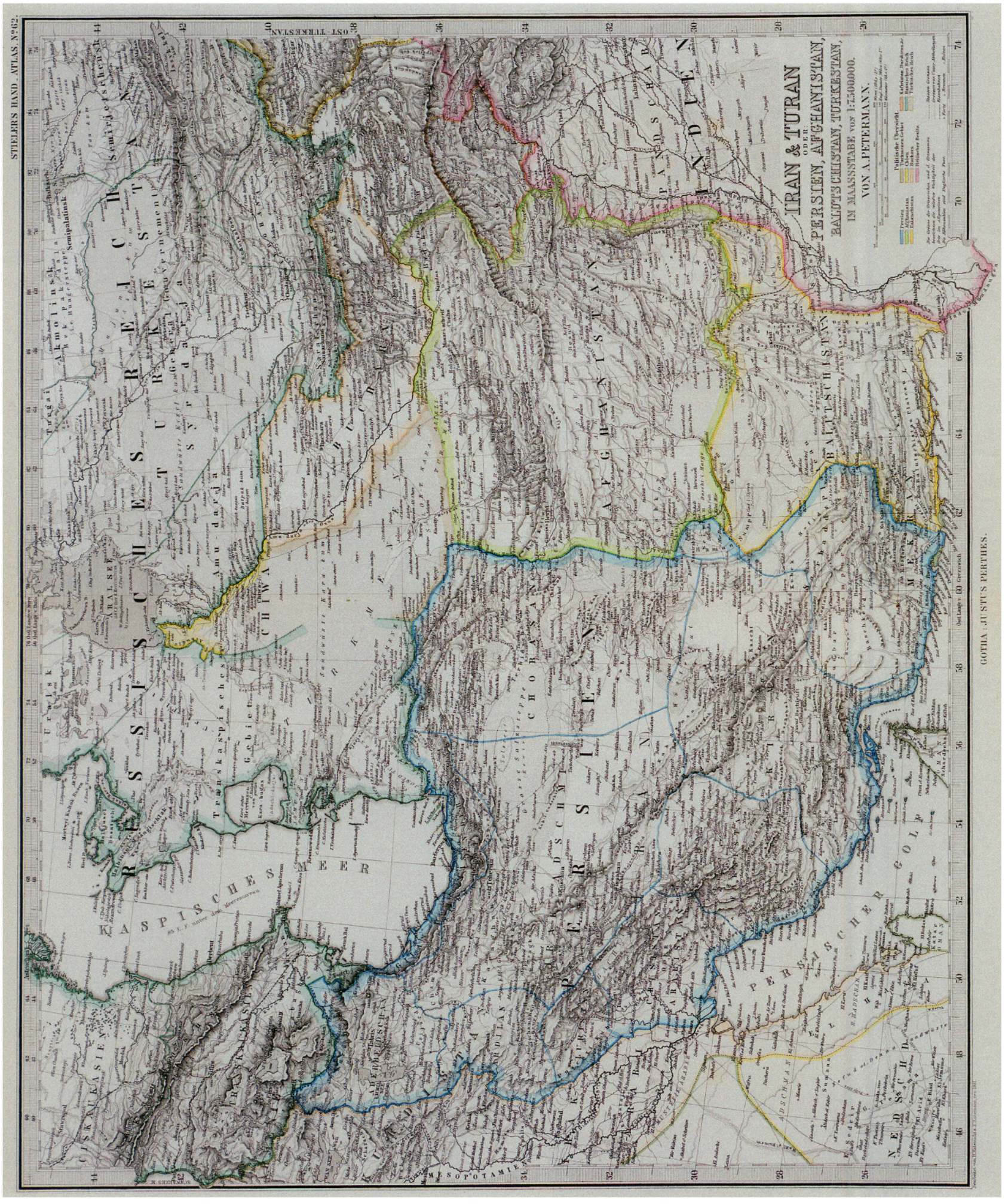
PETERMANN A, HABENICHT , HANEMANN F, JUSTUS PERTHES publisher; **Gotha**; **1890**; **IRAN & TURAN** (upper margin); German; 33.5 × 41 cm; covers: 25°- 46° N, 41°- 78° / 45°- 74° E. of Greenwich, 39°- 76° / 43°- 73° E. of Paris, 59°- 96° / 63° / 93° E. of Ferro; natural scale: 1: 7 500 000, and two graphical scales (lower margin): : 52 mm to 400 km (111.3=1 Breitengrad), 57 mm to 400 Russische werst (104.3=1 Breitengrad).[396]

A grid system is added to this map in the outer margins in order to make the provided index of place names a useful feature. Mountains are shaded black. An inset in the lower right coner (6 × 7 cm, on the same scale as the main map) showes 'The Gulf of Oman'.

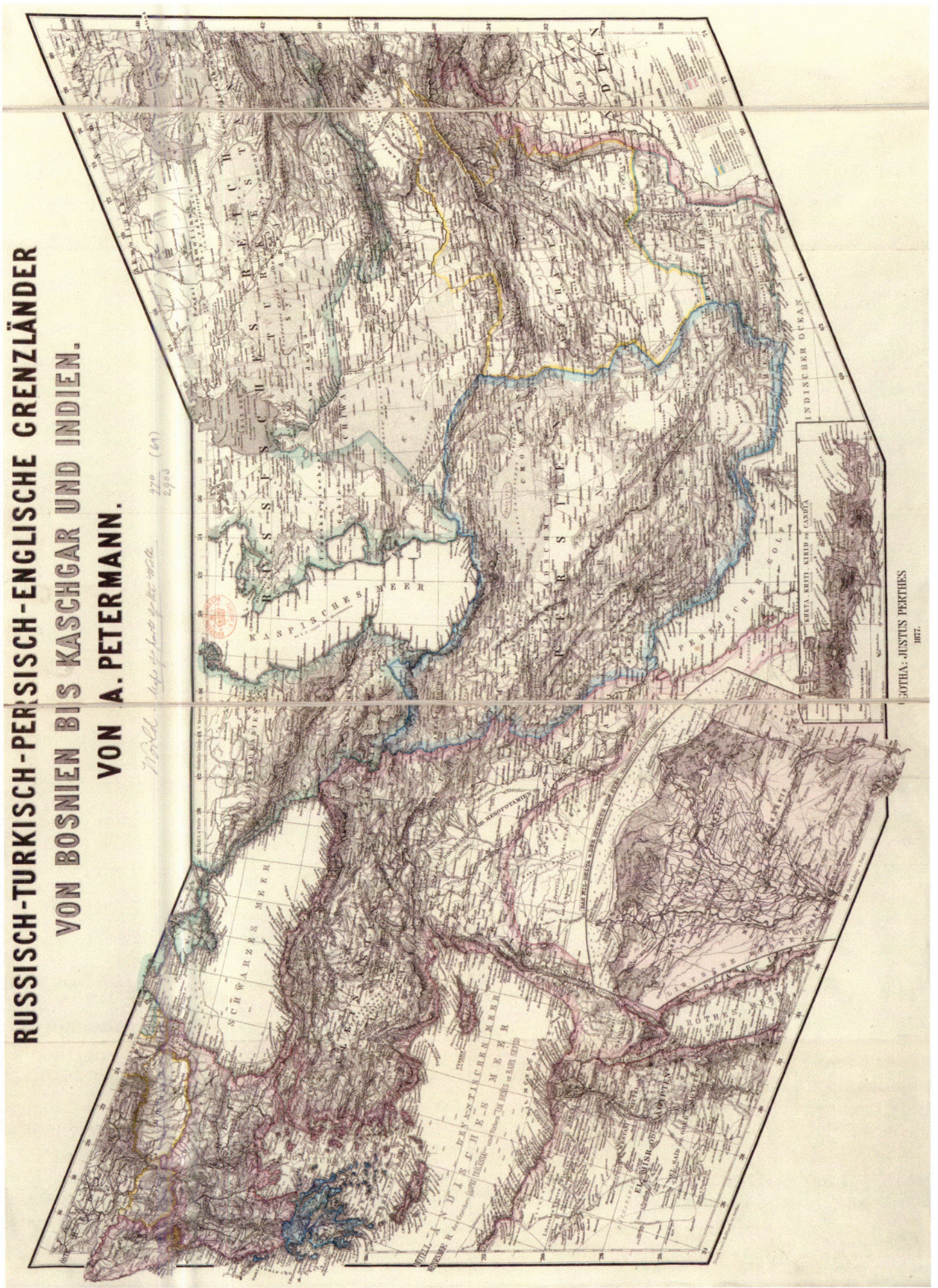
[396] *Stielers Hand-Atlas*, Justus Perthes Geographische Anstalt, Gotha 1890. Copy of the RGS (1891, corrected by C. Barich), seen: Map Room 8.G.5, map 59

E. 195

HABENICHT Hermann, HERMANN A & KRAMER A engravers, JUSTUS PERTHES publisher; **Gotha**; **1907**; **IRAN & TURAN** (upper margin); German; 33.5 × 41 cm; covers: 25°- 46° N, 41°- 78° / 45°- 74° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 7 500 000 and two graphical scales: 52 mm to 400 km



Pl. 113 (Map: E. 190); size: 33 × 40.5 cm. Petermann's Map of Persia by in *Stielers Hand-Atlas*, Gotha, post-1872. From the Author's Collection: CA 19



Pl. 114 (Map: E. 191); size: map 36 × 66 cm. Petermann's regional map with Persia in its centre, Gotha, 1877. By Permission of the British Library: Maps 970. (69.)



Pl. 115 (Map: E. 192); size: 24.5 × 30.5 cm. Petermann's original map of Persia to show the eastern boundaries of the country, settled by the Goldsmid Commission in 1870-72. By Permission of the British Library: P.P. 3946, 1877, Band 23, Tafel 4, before p. 85]

(111.3=1 Breitengrad), 57 mm to 400 Russische werst (104.3=1 Breitengrad).[397-399]

This grid map is a later improved state of the 1890 edition (E. 194). 'PERSIEN' printed on the map; descriptions placed in the lower left corner; mountains shaded brown.

In 1909 an English edition of *Stielers Hand-Atlas*, adapted for the use of the English speaking public, was published in London by B V Darbishire. It is entitled *Stieler's Atlas of Modern Geography* and includes a copy of the above map as plate 61.

The 1925 edition of *Stielers Hand-Atlas* contains the same map with a few marginal improvements. For instance, the descriptions and legend have been extended and moved to the lower margin.

[397] *Stielers Hand-Atlas*, Justus Perthes Geographische Anstalt, Gotha, 1907, map 61. Copy of the BL: Maps 40.d.2

[398] *Stieler's Atlas of Modern Geography*, B V Darbishire, London / Oxford, 1915 ed., map 61. Copy of the BL: Maps 40.d.4. Copies of the RGS, 1909 ed.: Map Room 8.G.8; 1915 ed.: Map Room 8.G.10

[399] *Stielers Hand-Atlas*, Dr. H Haack, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1925 ed.; copy of the BL: Maps 43.e.12

E. 196 Pl. 116

HAACK Hermann, HESS & KRAMER engravers, SCHMIDT C draughtsman, JUSTUS PERTHES publisher; **Gotha**; **1925**; **Armenien, Mesopotamien, Persien**; German; 41.5 × 34 cm; covers: 29°- 42° N, 41°- 55° / 42°-54° E.; natural scale: 1: 3 700 000, and two graphical scales: 40 mm to 150 km (111.3=1°), 55 mm to 30 farsangs (c. 6720 m.).[400]

This is a modern map which covers west and central Persia on a large scale. The local times ahead of mid-European time and ahead / behind of Teheran time are noted in the upper and lower margins. The term 'IRAN' does not appear in this map, and it covers only west of 54° longitude, but still contains the greater part of the country.

[400] *Stielers Hand-Atlas*, by H Haack, Justus Perthes Geographische Anstalt, Gotha, 1925. Map 65, copy of the BL, seen: Maps 43.e.12



Pl. 116 (Map: E. 196); size: 41.5 × 34 cm. A modern map of the West and Central Persia, by Haack from *Stielers Hand-Atlas*. By Permission of the British Library: Maps 43.e.12, map 65

Meyer's Atlases, Bibliographisches Institut, Gotha 1826, Hildburghausen 1828, Leipzig 1874 onwards

Joseph Meyer (1796-1858) was a gifted entrepreneur and an astute marketing man, being one of the first to recognise the advantage of mass production. He became active in the field of cartography around 1830, and employed Karl Christian Franz Radefeld to assist him. Most of the maps of the *Meyer's Schul-Atlas*, *Universal-Atlas* and *Zeitung-Atlas* were drawn by Radefeld who played also a major role in producing the *Grosser Hand-Atlas* and the low priced *Pfennig-Atlas*. Meyer used mainly steel engraving to produce a greater number of copies than was possible with copperplate, and to achieve finer images than was obtainable with stone lithography.

He operated internationally having branches in Amsterdam, Paris, London, Philadelphia, New York and elsewhere. His son Hermann Julius Meyer (1826-1909) moved the Bibliographisches Institut in 1874 to Leipzig, which was seen at that time as the capital of Germany's printing and book trades. His Institute occupied a large building in Hildburghausen and later a larger one in Leipzig.[401]

K C F Radefeld, Johann Graessl and Ludwig Ravenstein of the Bibliographisches Institut contributed particularly to producing the map of Persia for the Meyer atlases. A range of similarities between their maps and those that appeared in Weimar and in the Stieler atlases was perhaps due to their operating so close to each other, and at roughly the same period, without facing any stringent copyright regulations.

[401] Extracted from *Petermann's Planet, A Guide to German Hand-Atlases* (B. I.: Espenhorst Jürgen), vol. 1, Section 3, pp. 450-515

E. 197 Pl. 117

RADEFELD Carl Christian Franz, BIBLIOGRAPHISCHES INSTITUT publisher; **Hildburghausen**, Thuringia, Germany; **1846**; **IRAN TURAN, Persien Afghanistan Beludschistan Turkestan**; German; 30 × 36 cm; covers: 24°- 46° N, 57°- 99° / 62°- 94° E. of Ferro; four graphical scales: 91 mm to 120 Geogr. Meilen (15=1°), to 200 Französische Lieues (25=1°), to 180 Türkische Meilen (22=1°), to 160 See Meilen (20=1°), c. 1: 9 500 000.[402]

This pre-1872 type map of Persia has coloured borders with title in the lower left corner, and scale bars in the upper right corner. One can recognize a range of similarities between this map and those of the Weimar and Stieler atlases.

[402] *Meyers Hand-Atlas*, Bibliographisches Institut, Hildburghausen, 1846, map No.100

E. 198 Pl. 118

GRAESSL Josef, BIBLIOGRAPHISCHES INSTITUT publisher; **Hildburghausen**, Germany; **1855**; **Neueste Spezialkarte von Persien**; 37.5 × 44.5 cm; Mercator projection, covers: 25½°- 40° N, 40°- 60° E. of Paris, 60°- 80° E. of Ferro; one graphical scale: 25 mm to 15 Geographische Meilen, c. 1: 4 320 000.[403]

This special map differs from the other maps of Persia in the *Meyers Hand-Atlas* in projection, scale and coverage. It is a detailed map on a larger scale and with the Mercator projection. There are two insets in the lower left corner, showing the 'Ruinen von Babylon', 15 × 8 cm, and 'Ruinen von Nineveh', 11 × 8 cm, both lying in the present Iraq.

[403] *Meyers Hand-Atlas*, Bibliographisches Institut, Hildburghausen, 1855, map 160

E. 199

RAVENSTEIN Ludwig, BIBLIOGRAPHISCHES INSTITUT publisher; **Hildburghausen**, Germany; **1866**; **Karte von Iran oder Persien und Turkestan**; German; 34 × 42 cm; covers: 23°- 46° N, 55°- 97° / 60°- 92° E. of Ferro, 35°- 77° / 40°- 72° E. of Paris; 1: 8 000 000, and one graphical scale: 45 mm to 50 Deutsche Geographische Meilen (15=1°).[404]

This is an improved version of the 'IRAN - TURAN' map of Radefeld. Title, scale and legend are placed in the lower left corner of the map.

[404] *Meyers Hand-Atlas der Neuesten Erdbeschreibung*, L Ravenstein, Bibliographisches Institut, Hildburghausen, 1866, map 82. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 41.d.34

E. 200 Pl. 119

BIBLIOGRAPHISCHES INSTITUT; **Leipzig**; **1892**; **PERSIEN**; German; 21.5 × 26.5 cm; covers: 25°- 41° N, 41°- 68° / 43°- 66° E. of Greenwich; 1: 9 000 000, and one graphical scale: 39 mm to 300 Kilometers.[405,406]

This is a post-1872 small but detailed map of Persia, produced by the experts of the Bibliographisches Institut, benefiting from its rich archive. No specific name identifying the mapmaker is mentioned. The term 'IRAN' is not used in this map. The graphical scale represents a scale of 1: 7 700 000, which differs from the given natural scale and should not be trusted.

In the states after World War I, this map appeared in an updated and improved version. For instance, the seas are layered in different shades of blue, the boundaries of the newly-founded country 'Iraq' are marked, and the term 'Azerbeidschan' (Azerbaijan), the north-west province of Persia, is also applied to the Turkish speaking regions in Caucasus.

[405] *Meyers Kleiner Hand-Atlas*, Leipzig & Wien, Bibliographisches Institut, 1892, map No. 77

[406] *Meyers Geographischer Hand-Atlas*, Leipzig & Wien, Bibliographisches Institut, 1905. Copy of the BL, 1905 ed, seen.: Maps 212.h.41. Copy of the BSB, Munich, seen: 1912 ed.: Mapp 28c, map.78; 1928 ed.: Mapp 70v, map 61

E. 201

BIBLIOGRAPHISCHES INSTITUT; **Leipzig**; **1921**; **WESTASIEN**; German; 22 × 28 cm; covers: 20°- 45° N, 23°- 76° / 31°- 69° E. of Greenwich; 1:15 000 000.[407]

This map is regional and, therefore, very different from the map of Persia contained in the earlier editions of *Meyers Kleiner*



Pl. 117 (Map: E. 197); size: 30 × 36 cm. Radefeld's map of Persia from *Meyers Hand-Atlas*, Hildburghausen, 1846. From the Author's Collection: CA 271



Pl. 118 (Map: E. 198); size: 37.5 × 44.5 cm. Graessl's special map of Persia in *Meyers Hand-Atlas*, Hildburghausen, 1855. From the Author's Collection: CA 172



Pl. 119 (Map: E. 200); size: 21.5 × 26.5 cm. Map of Persia in *Meyers Kleiner Hand-Atlas*, Leipzig, 1892.
From the Author's Collection: CA 287

Atlas. Neither 'Iran' nor 'Persien' is mentioned in the title or on the map. However, Persia occupies a central position, and the names of its provinces are noted.

[407] *Meyers Kleiner Atlas*, Bibliographisches Institut, Leipzig & Wien, 1921, map 27. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 41.c.45

Sohr-Berghaus Atlases, Carl Flemmimg Verlag, Glogau, 1839 onwards

1n 1833, Carl Flemming (1806-1878) founded a publishing house in Glogau, lying near the river Oder. Flemming, eager to enter into the business of atlases, asked Dr. Heinrich Berghaus to supply him with a few maps, and used his reputable name, probably without his consent, in the title of his atlases. He had also hired Friedrich Handtke (1815-1874) to prepare the required maps. Handtke apparently worked under the pseudonym 'Dr. Karl Sohr', and in this way the Sohr-Berghaus Atlas was created. After the death of Carl Flemming in 1878, his publishing house continued to work, supervised by his sons. In 1888 they sold their business to Carl Dünhaupt and Hermann Müller. The small city of Glogau was totally destroyed during World War II, and after the war became a city (Głogów) of Poland. The following three maps were produced by this establishment.[408]

[408] Extracted from *Petermann's Planet, A Guide to German Hand-Atlases* (B. I.: Espenhorst Jürgen), vol. 1, section 4, pp. 516-555

E. 202 Pl. 120

HANDTKE Friedrich (pseudonym: SOHR), MÜLLER Hermann lithography, FLEMMING Carl publisher; **Glogau**, now Głogów in Poland; **1870** or earlier; **WESTLICHES HOCHASIEN** (upper margin); German: 32 × 39.5 cm; covers: 22½°- 42½° N, 61°- 96° / 65°- 93° E; three graphical scales (lower margin): 63 mm to 300 Englische Meilen (62.12=1°), 98 mm to 100 Deutsche Meilen (15=1°), 65 mm to 100 Persische Farsang (22.5=1°), c. 1: 8 000 000.[409]

This map was probably prepared by Handtke for the *Sohr-Berghaus Hand-Atlas*, but was never used, for the 1872 edition of the *Hand-Atlas* does not contain it. The surviving loose copies of this map have never been folded to be included in any atlas, and the descriptions in the lower right corner are incomplete.

[409] Loose copy in the Author's Collection: CA-211



Pl. 120 (Map: E. 202); size: 32 × 39.5 cm. Handtke's first map of Persia, Glogau, c. 1870. From the Author's Collection: CA 211

E. 203

HANDTKE Friedrich (SOHR), FLEMMING Carl publisher; **Glogau**, now Głogów in Poland; **1877**; **WESTLICHES HOCHASIEN** (upper margin), on the map: PERSIEN; German; 33 × 40.5 cm; covers: 21°- 43° N, 56°- 96° / 61°- 91° E. of Ferro, 36°- 76° / 41°- 71° E. of Paris; 1: 8 000 000, and four graphical scales: 50 mm to 400 Kilometers, 46 mm to 50 Deutsche Geographische Meilen (15=1°), 40 mm to 200 Englische Meilen (69.16=1°), 40 mm to 300 Russische Werst (104.3=1°).[410]

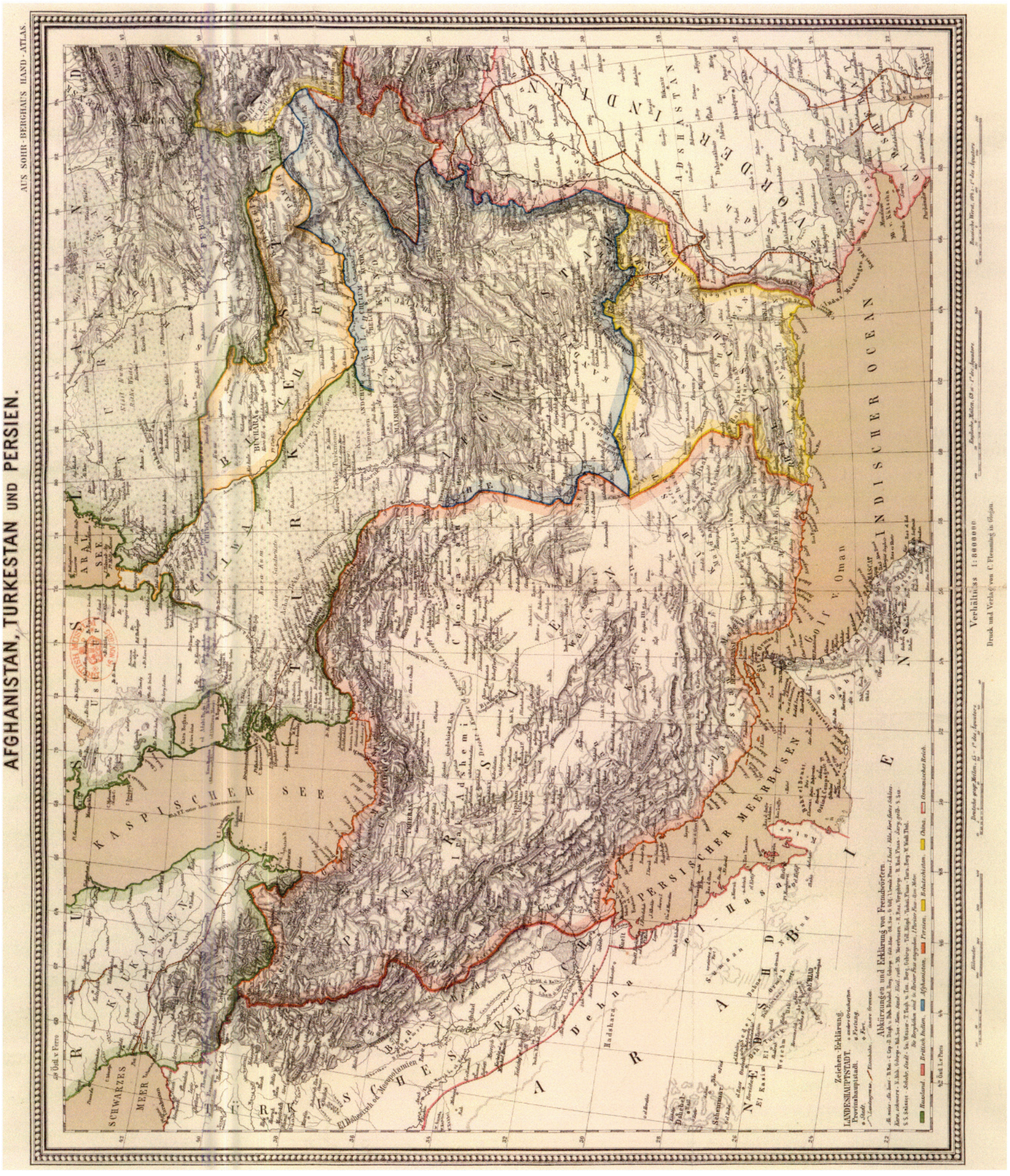
This map is an improved version of the previous map of Handtke (E. 202). It must have been prepared around 1872 and published belatedly in 1877, for the new eastern boundaries of Persia settled by the Goldsmid Commission were common knowledge after 1872, and experts like Handtke could not have ignored them. It was surely a disadvantage for their atlas to contain an out-of-date map of Persia, showing Baluchistan still as a separate territory. Descriptions are placed in the lower left corner.

[410] *Sohr-Berghaus Hand-Atlas über alle Theile der Erde*, F. Handtke, Verlag von Carl Flemming, Glogau, 1877. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 43.f.16, map 78

E. 204 Pl. 121

HANDTKE Friedrich (SOHR), FLEMMING Carl publisher; **Glogau**, now Głogów in Poland; **1885**; **AFGHANISTAN, TURKESTAN UND PERSIEN** (upper margin); German; 34 × 42 cm; covers: 21°- 43° N, 56°- 96° / 61°- 91° E. of Ferro, 36° – 76° / 41°- 71° E. of Paris; 1: 8 000 000, and four graphical scales: 50 mm to 400 km, 46 mm to 50 Deutsche Geographische Meilen (15=1°), 40 mm to 200 Englische Meilen (69.16=1°), 40 mm to 300 Russische Werst (104.3=1°).[411]

This is a later revised map of Persia by Handtke, in which the new eastern boundaries of the country have been incorporated, but the term 'Iran', contrary to the other German maps of Persia of the time, is neither mentioned in the title, nor on the map. The map has decorative borders.



Pl. 121 (Map: E. 204); size: 34 × 42 cm. Handtke's post-1872 map of Persia, *Sohr-Berghaus Hand-Atlas*, Glogau. By permission of the British Library: Maps 51800.(20).

[411] *Sohr-Berghaus Hand-Atlas*, F Handtke, Verlag von Carl Flemming, Glogau, 1885 and later. Copies of the BL, seen: 1891 ed.: Maps 42.e.5, map 77; 1885 ed.: (map only) Maps 51800.(20)

Andree Atlas, Geographische Anstalt von Velhagen & Klasing, Leipzig, 1881 onwards

Although the Velhagen & Klasing publishing house was established in 1835 in Bielefeld, it had to wait until Dr. Richard Andree (1835-1912) was taken aboard (1869) to found the 'Geographische Anstalt Velhagen & Klasing' in 1873 in Leipzig. He designed an advanced Hand-Atlas, using the latest available technology. The first edition was published in large numbers in 1881. Eight further editions followed up to 1939, each in more than one printing. A total of 618 000 Hand-Atlases were sold, which shows its popularity and moderate price. This atlas also appeared in several European languages other than German, such as French (*Atlas Universel*), English (*The Universal Atlas*, later *The Times Atlas*), and in the Scandinavian languages.

In its early editions this atlas contained a smaller regional map of Persia (scale: 1: 10 000 000), showing Persia and Turkey in Asia. From 1890 or so this map was replaced by a larger one (scale: 1: 6 000 000) showing Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan. This larger map was improved early in the twentieth century, without changing the design. The three following entries represent the above three stages.

E. 205

ANDREE Richard, VELHAGEN & KLASING publisher; **Leipzig**; **1879**; **VORDERASIEN und PERSIEN** (upper margin); German; 23 × 37.5 cm; covers: 24°- 42° N, 24°- 67° / 28°- 63° E. of Greenwich; 1: 10 000 000, and two graphical scales: 37 mm to 50 Geograph. Meilen (15=1°), and 30 mm to 300 Kilometres (111.3=1°).[412]

Here Vorderasien represents Turkey in Asia. Legend and scales are placed in the lower left corner. The term 'IRAN' is not used in this or later maps of Persia by Andree. For the English edition of this map see E. 364.

[412] *Richard Andrees Allgemeiner Hand-Atlas*, Geographische Anstalt von Velhagen & Klasing, Leipzig 1881-1890. Copy of the BL, 1881 ed, seen.: Maps 41.e.28, map 76 (map 1879)

E. 206 Pl. 122

ANDREE Richard, VELHAGEN & KLASING publisher; **Leipzig**; **1893**; **PERSIEN, AFGHANISTAN und BALUTSCHISTAN** (upper margin); German; 37 × 47 cm; covers: 25°- 43° N, 43°- 75° / 46°- 72° E. of Greenwich; 1: 6 000 000, with four graphical scales: 23 mm to 200 Kilometres (111.3=1°), 27 mm to 100 Englische Statute Miles (69.16=1°), 27 mm to 150 Russische Werst (104.3=1°), 22 mm to 20 Persische Farsangen (16.6=1°).[413]

In this map the northern boundary of Afghanistan is vague, and the internal borders of the provinces of Persia are not marked.

[413] *Andrees Allgemeiner Hand-Atlas*, Verlag von Velhagen & Klasing, Leipzig, 1891 until early 1900s. Copy of the BL, 1895 ed, seen.: Maps. 43.e.11

E. 207

ANDREE Richard, SCOBEL A & FRIEDRICH E, KEHR O & ANDRAE P & KIRCHNER G lithography, VELHAGEN & KLASING publisher; **Leipzig**; **1910**; **PERSIEN, AFGHANISTAN und BALUTSCHISTAN** (upper margin); German; 37 × 47 cm; covers: 25°- 43° N, 43°- 75° / 46°- 72° E. of Greenwich; 1: 6 000 000, with four graphical scales: 23 mm to 200 Kilometers (111.3=1°), 27 mm to 100 Englische Statute Miles (69.16=1°), 27 mm to 150 Russische Werst (104.3=1°), 22 mm to 20 Persische Farsangen (16.6=1°).[414]

On this map a few improvements are noticeable: 1) The boundaries of Afghanistan are correctly and clearly marked. 2) The internal borders of the provinces of Persia are shown. 3) The depth of waters is layered in blue. 4) The projected railways are added.

In the 1914 edition of the atlas, the coverage is extended southwards by two degrees, and therefore the size of the map has become 39 × 47 cm.

[414] *Andrees Hand-Atlas*, Leipzig 1906 and later. Copy of the BL, 1906 ed., seen: Maps 41.e.30, pp.154-155

E. 208 Pl. 123

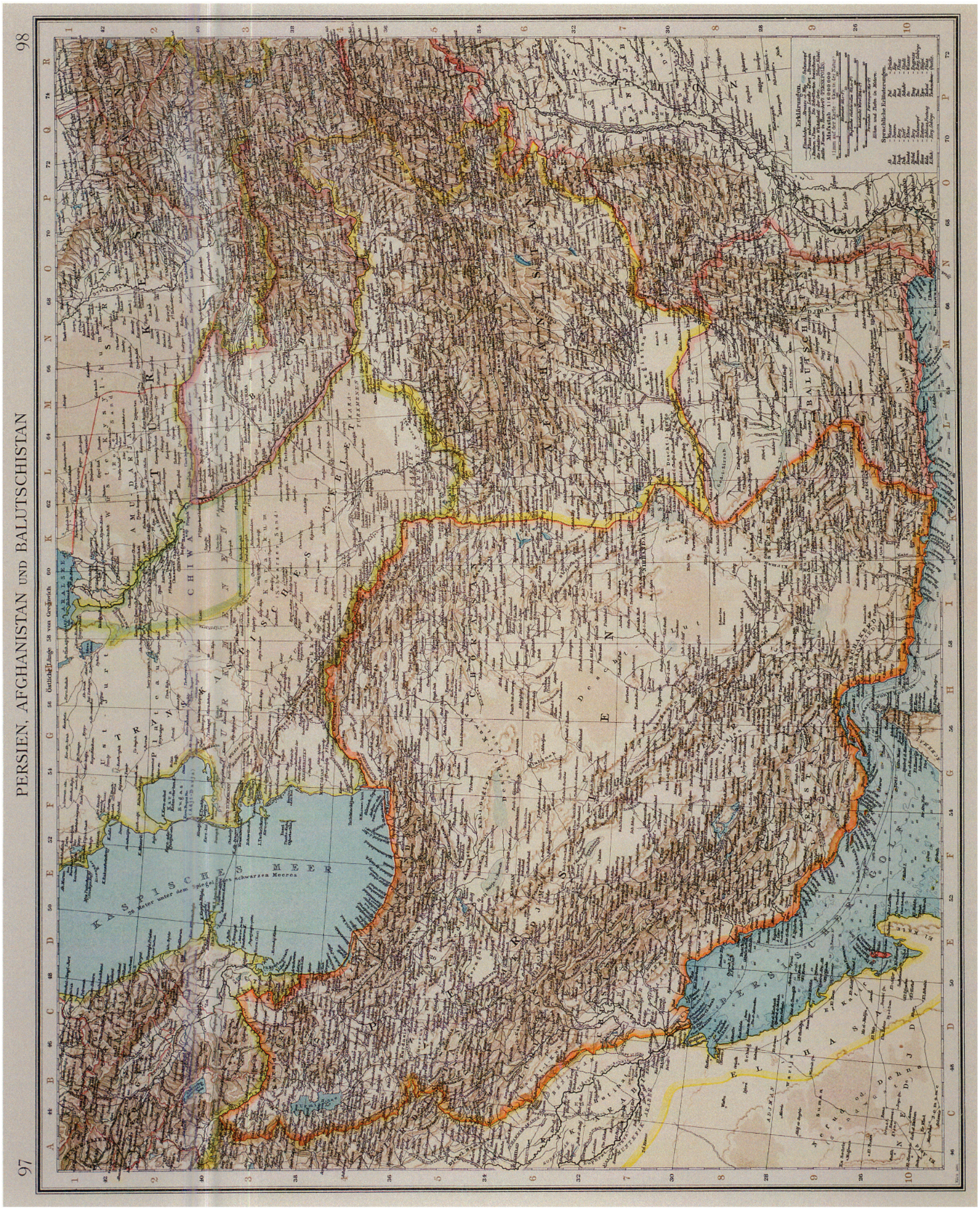
FISCHER Hans, FRIESE R & IRMGEDRUTH H & SCHMIDT R lithography, WAGNER & DEBES publisher; **Leipzig**; **1899**; **WESTASIEN**; German; 37.5 × 49.5 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 21°- 77° / 28°- 70° E. of Greenwich; 1: 10 000 000, and two graphical scales: 40 mm to 400 Kilometers, 45 mm to 60 Deutsche Geographische Meilen (15=1°).[415]

'Heinrich Wagner & Ernst Debes' was another famous publishing company in Leipzig. Debes' atlas was one of the three leading German Hand-Atlases of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (the other two being Stieler and Andree). This regional map appeared with minor changes in their atlases. Neither 'Persia' nor 'Iran' is mentioned in the title or in the map. However, Persia occupies a central position in this map and seems to be the only independent country shown in full. The map includes two insets: 1) 'Ägypten' in the lower left corner. 2) 'Unter-Ägypten' in the lower right corner.

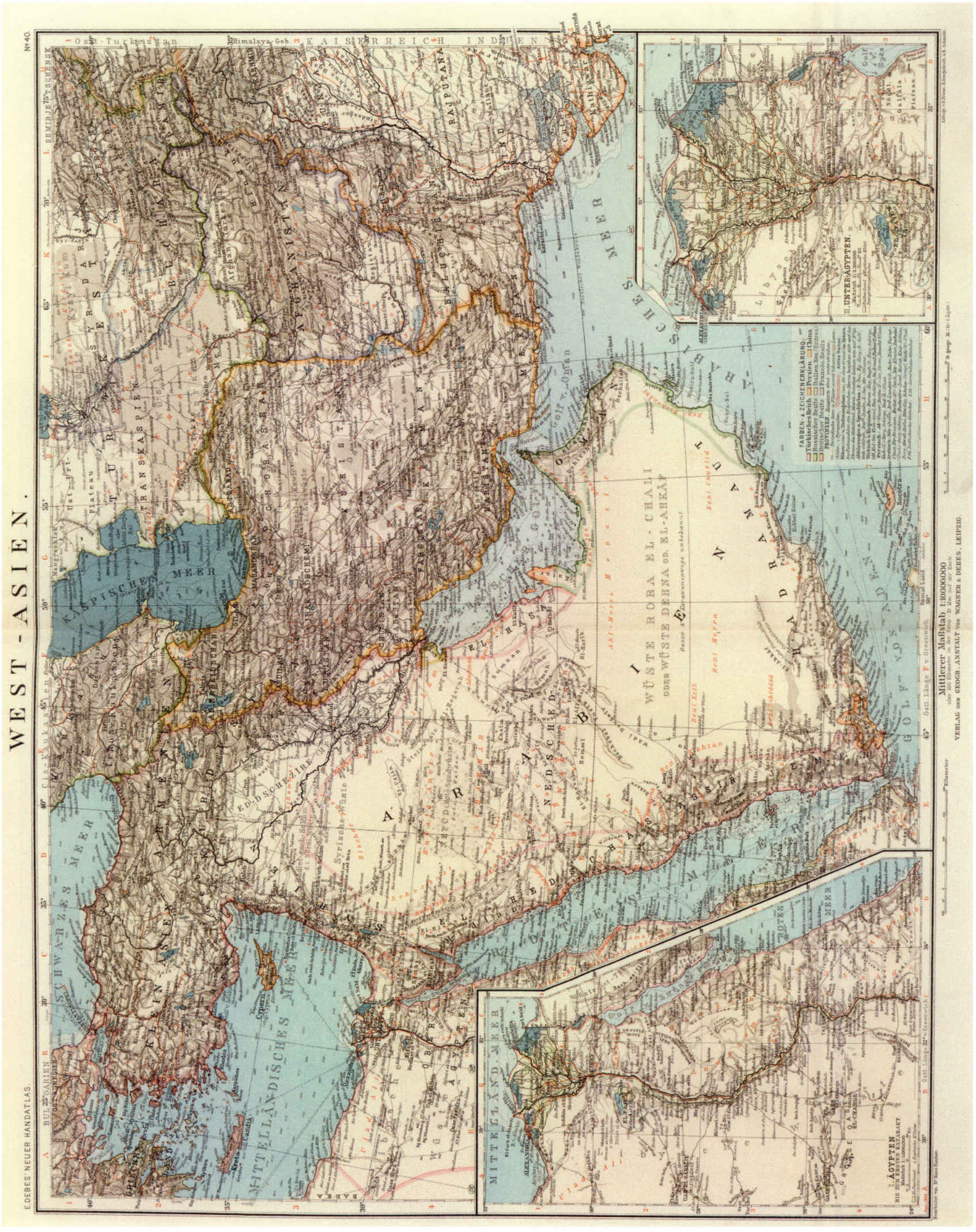
[415] *Debes' Neuer Hand-Atlas über alle Theile der Erde*, H Wagner & E Debes, Leipzig. Copies of the BL, seen: 1899 ed.: Maps 42.e.14. map 40; 1911 ed.: Maps 42.e.15

Other Germanic Atlases

The nineteenth century marks the mass production of popular atlases in Germanic countries, culminating in *Stieler's Hand-Atlas*. Apart from the four major groups of Weimar, Stieler, Meyer and Flemming, over fifty other atlas makers were active in the Germanic countries during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. However, only some of them produced a map of Persia or Iran, which they had recognized as the native name of the country. Their



Pl. 122 (Map: E. 206); size: 37 × 47 cm. Andree's map of Persia, *Allgemeiner Hand-Atlas*, Leipzig, 1896.
From the Author's Collection: CA 230



Pl. 123 (Map: E. 208); size: 37.5 × 49.5 cm. Drawn by Dr. Hans Fischer's regional map of West-Asia, from *Debes Neuer Hand-Atlas*. By Permission of the British Library: Maps 42.e.14, map 40

maps of Persia were mainly based on the design and geographical information of the aforementioned groups, with minor additions, omissions and changes.

E. 209

ROOST Johann Baptist, ARROWSMITH & BURNES, GRONEN E engraver, I G COTTA'SCHEN BUCHHANDLUNG publisher; **Munich**; **1839**; **Karte des Westlichen Hochlandes von Mittel-Asien oder die Staaten von IRAN und TURAN enthaltend Persien, Afghanistan, Belutschistan, Turkistan...**; German; 38.5 × 51 cm; Mercator projection, covers: 22°- 42° N, 44°- 82° E. of Greenwich, 56°- 94° E. of Ferro; natural scale: 1: 6 500 000.[416]

There is a description stating that this map has been based primarily on John Arrowsmith and Alexander Burne's travel accounts, and published in 'Verlag der Literarisch-Artistischen Anstalt der I G Cotta'schen Buchhandlung zu München' [Publishing House of literary-artistic establishment of J G Cotta bookseller in Munich]. It is a typical 'IRAN, TURAN' map of the mid-nineteenth century.

[416] Copy of the SBB, Berlin, seen: S 8640

E. 210

LANGE Henry, STEIN G D supervisor, SCHMIDT R & BRUCKNER W engravers, HINRICHS Johann Conrad publisher; **Leipzig**; **1857**; **WEST-ASIEN** (upper margin), on the map 'PERSIEN'; German; 40 × 48 cm; covers: 20°- 50° N, 40°- 100° / 50°- 90° E. of Ferro, 20°- 80° / 30°- 70° E. of Paris; 1: 9 700 000, and one graphical scale: 69 mm to 90 Deutsche Meilen (15=1°) in lower margin.[417]

Description and glossary (Arabic, Turkish, and Persian translated into German) placed in the upper left corner. The same plate has been used for the post-1872 editions (states), in which the eastern boundaries of the country have been corrected according to the Goldsmid Commission, though they failed to remove the original date of the plate '1856/7'.

[417] *Stein's Neuer Atlas der Ganzen Erde für die Gebildeten alle Stände und für Höhere Lehranstalten*, Dr. Stein, Hinrichs'sche Buch- und Landkartenhandlung, Leipzig. Copies of the BL, seen: 1863 ed.: Maps 41.e.8, map 22 (map dated 1856/7); 1879 ed.: Maps 41.e.15, map 22 (revised, but year 1856/7 not removed)

E. 211

KOEHLER A H, STEIN C G D supervisor, HINRICHS J C publisher; **Leipzig**; **1848**; **Das Osmanische Reich in Asien...sowie grosse Theile von Turan, Iran, Arabien und Aegypten**; German; 37.5 × 48 cm; covers: 25°- 47° N, 40°- 83° / 46°- 79° E. of Ferro, 20°- 63° / 26' – 59° E. of Paris; 1: 6 900 000, and four graphical scales: 63 mm to 60 Geographische Meilen, 45 mm to 300 Russische Werste (104.3=1°), 35 mm to 150 Türkische Berri (66.67=1°), 37 mm to 50 Persische Farsangs (22.5=1°).[418]

This regional map shows primarily the Turkish Empire in Asia, and has three insets, showing Alexandria, Cairo and Crete. However, it includes Persia, except its extreme eastern part. The title, scale and the inset of Creta cover the southeastern section of Persia. Descriptions are placed in the upper left corner.

[418] *Stein Neuer Atlas der Ganzen Erde für die Gebildeten Stände und für Schulen*, Hinrichs'sche Buch- und Landkartenhandlung, Leipzig, 1848. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 40.e.13, map 26

E. 212

K und K MILITÄR-GEOGRAPHISCHES INSTITUT in WIEN, LANDESBESCHREIBUNGS-BÜREAU des K u. K GENERALSTABES publisher; **Wien** (Vienna); **1915**; **Übersichtskarte von Vorderasien, zur militärgeographischen Beschreibung von Vorderasien** [a general map of Southwest Asia for the military-geographical description of Southwest Asia]; German; two sheets of 82 × 43.5 cm each, in total 82 × 87 cm; covers: 12°- 45° N, 24°- 76° / 32°- 68° E. of Greenwich; scale: 1: 500 000.[419]

This 2-sheet large regional map is detailed and fully coloured. Altitudes are layered by tinting. The term 'Aserbeidjan' (Azerbaijan) is still exclusively applied to the northwestern province of Persia. The projected railway, connecting Baghdad to Teheran via Kermanshah, Hamadan and Kum is marked. There is a small index-map, printed as an inset in the lower right corner of the right sheet, size: 16 × 13.5 cm, scale: 1: 38 M.

[419] *Militärgeographische Beschreibung von Vorderasien mit einer Kartenanlage* (2 Blättern)...bearbeitet in Landesbeschreibungsbüreau des K u. K Generalstabes, Wien, 1915. Copy of the Österreichische Staatsarchiv, Kriegsarchiv, Kartensammlung, seen: K XIV 2 A (Alpha)

E. 213 Pl. 124

KARTOGRAPHISCHE ABTEILUNG der KÖNIGLICH PREUSSISCHEN LANDESAUFNAHME [Department of Cartography of the Royal Prussian National Survey]; **Berlin**, **1918**; **Karte von Persien**; Russian / German; a multi-sheet map with an index-sheet, the average size of each sheet about 70 × 70 cm, overall size of the ten sheets: c. 282 × 267 cm; covers: 32°- 40° N, 61½°- 70° E; enlarged from the original Russian map of twenty Werst (1: 840 000) to a much larger scale of 1: 400 000, one graphical scale: 125 mm to 50 km.[420]

This is perhaps the first large-scale map of Persia, printed in Germany for military purposes at the end of the First World War. The Russian original of 1908-1911, a later edition of the Stebnitzky map of 1868-1871 (See E. 368), must have covered a much larger area than Persia, shown in these ten enlarged sheets. Legend and notes are in both Russian and German, but the place-names, like the original map, are in Russian only. There is a note on most of these sheets that 'the Russian sheets covering the map of 1908 and 1911 do not fit together completely in respect of the joint boundaries.'



Pl. 124 (Sheet 8c of the Map: E. 213); size: 65 × 71 cm. Sheet 8c of the multi-sheet map 'Karte von Persien' by Preussische Landesaufnahme, Berlin, 1918. By permission of the Royal Geographical Society: Map Room, Iran Div. 4, section 8c

The list of the ten enlarged sheets (Original Russian sheet numbers given)

Sheet 5a: Tabriz, 70 × 65 cm, 38°- 40° N, 61½°- 64° E
Sheet 6a-7a: Ardabil / Lenkoran, 60 × 88 cm, 38°- 39° N, 64°- 67° E
Sheet 6b: Mijane, 69 × 69 cm, 36°- 38° N, 64°- 66° E
Sheet 6c: Kirmanschah / W-Hamadan, 69 × 67 cm, 34°- 36° N, 64°- 66° E
Sheet 7b: Resht, 70 × 67 cm, 36°- 38° N, 66°- 68° E
Sheet 7c: E-Hamadan / Sultanabad, 71 × 69 cm, 34°- 36° N, 66°- 68° E
Sheet 7d: Dizful, 71 × 67 cm, 32°- 34° N, 66°- 68° E
Sheet 8b: W-Mazanderan, 60 × 60 cm, 36°- 37° N, 68°- 70° E
Sheet 8c: Teheran, 71 × 68 cm, 34°- 36° N, 68°- 70° E
Sheet 8d: Isfahan, 68 × 68 cm, 32°- 34° N, 68°- 70° E

Sheet 8c (Pl. 124) has been chosen as a sample. It does not have any particular significance.

There is another multi-sheet map of Persia, also entitled 'Karte von Persien' produced in six sheets by the Kartographische Abteilung der Königlisch-Preussischen Landesaufnahne, copied from a 'Map of Persia' compiled by the Simla Drawing office (Survey of India), to which reference will be made when describing the original Simla map.

[420a] Copy of the SBB, Berlin: S 9372
[b] Copy of the RGS, London: Map Room, Iran Div.4
[c] Copy of the BSB, Munich: Mapp XIX 69k

E. 214 Pl. 125

FREYTAG Gustav, FREYTAG & BERNDT publisher; **Wien** (Vienna); **1914**; **G Freytags Karte von Persien und Afghanistan nebst den Englischen und Russischen Nachbarländern**; German; 37 × 52 cm; covers: 25°- 40° N, 45°- 70° / 50°- 70° E. of Greenwich, 1: 5 000 000.[421]

This is a detailed modern map, using both terms 'Persien' and 'Iran' to denote the country. It is based on the late nineteenth-century German and English maps of Persia. However, as it is made in Austria, where few general maps of Persia were published, it attracts attention. It is also a rare map, for this author couldn't find any copy of it, except in the Austrian National Library in Vienna.

[421] Copy of the ÖNB, Wien, seen: K I 96464

Section Five. British Maps of Persia

The British, being an adventurous navigating nation, were present in the Persian Gulf in the early seventeenth century. In 1622, Shah Abbas the Great engaged the help of the British navy to oust the Portuguese from the Island of Hormoz. This historical move put an end to Portuguese influence in the region, paving the way for British domination. Shortly before (1599), the Sherley brothers had arrived in Isfahan, the capital of the Safavids. They were British adventurers versed in artillery tactics. The younger brother Robert helped Shah Abbas to replace his old-fashioned tribal military units with a standing army, trained and equipped on European lines. The elder brother Anthony returned to Britain, presenting a letter of friendship from Shah Abbas to Elizabeth I, the Queen of England.

Thus, the political and commercial contacts between the two countries were well established in the early seventeenth century. At that time, British mapmakers were no match for their counterparts in the Netherlands, France or Germany. Nonetheless, John Speed produced one of the finest and most attractive Baroque maps of Persia in 1626, contained in his atlas *The Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World*. The top border of this map contains panoramic views of four Persian cities, and the two side borders illustrate the social hierarchy of the contemporary Persian society. He must have, therefore, received some first-hand information about Persia, most probably from British travellers and envoys.

It was, however, during the nineteenth century, the golden age of British cartography, that British mapmakers outrivalled their competitors in other European countries by conducting numerous comprehensive surveys and producing a large number of new and detailed maps of Persia and the Persian Gulf. Although Persia remained independent, Britain became an influential political and military superpower in the region, treating Persia as a buffer state between the expansionist Russian Empire and British India. Britain was involved as joint arbiter with Russia in settling the western boundary of Persia with the Ottoman Empire, and solely acted to draw up the eastern boundary of Persia with Afghanistan and the Indian Sub-continent.

To exert pressure on the Persian government to withdraw from Herat, Britain proclaimed the province Makran (Baluchistan) an independent territory. British mapmakers subsequently depicted Makran as a separate state on nearly all of their maps from the early nineteenth century until 1872, when the Goldsmid Commission finalized the eastern boundary of Persia. Indeed, British cartographers became almost the sole authority for mapping Persia, and virtually every Western mapmaker copied them: creating pre-1872 maps with Baluchistan shown as a separate state, and post-1872 maps incorporating the boundary settled by the Goldsmid Commission. The influence zones of 1907, and the important Curzon & Turner map of 1891 have been referred to in the Historical Background.

As a result, British cartographers and cartographic institutions, such as the Arrowsmiths, Johnstons, George Philip, Stanford, Bartholomew, Survey of India, and many others, produced a large number of maps of Persia in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many of which were copied by other Western countries. Fortunately, most of these maps are accessible in the major libraries in Britain, and the present author believes it is justifiable to earmark a greater number of entries to describe them.



Pl. 125 (Map: E. 214); size: 37 × 52 cm. Freytag's map of Persia, Vienna, 1914. Courtesy of the National Library of Austria (Österreichische Nationalbibliothek), Vienna: K.I.96464

E. 215

WOLFE John publisher, WHITWELL Charles (Charolus) engraver; **London**; **1595**; **The Description of the hether Parte of Asia, with the Names as they are at this day used by the Barbarians there inhabiting** [upper margin]; English; 24 × 30.5 cm; covers nearly the same area as covered in the Gastaldi map of 1559 (See E. 60); no scale given.[422]

The description in the upper right corner of the map reads: "In this newe table are sette downe the contreyes or territories of the Turk, and of ye Sofi [Safavids], and the places through which the armyes of them bothe passed with a lyne of small prickes with parteth the whole contrey."

This map is clearly based on Gastaldi's 'First Map of Asia' of 1559. It was made for the English edition of a book entitled *The History of the Warres betweene the Turkes and the Persians*, written in Italian by Giovanni Tommaso Minadoi, published in Rome in 1587. This book was translated into English by A Hartwell, and published by John Wolfe in London in 1595. The original Italian book may not contain this map.

[422] English translation of Minadoi's book, entitled: *The History of the Warres betweene the Turks and the Persians*, London, 1595
a) Copy of the BL, seen: 1312.c.14 (BL copy lacks the map)
b) Loose copy of the map in the BL, seen: Maps* 46900. (17.)

E. 216 Pl. 126

SPEED John, GOOS Abraham engraver, HUMBLE George publisher, DAWSON John printer; **London**; **1626**; **The Kingdom of Persia with the Cheef Citties and Habites described by John Speed** (upper border); English; 39 × 51 cm; covers: 21°-49° N, 77°-131° / 85°-125° E; one graphical scale: 92 mm to 125 farsings of 300 paces, c. 1: 7 700 000.[423]

John Speed (1551 or 1552-1629), primarily an historian and genealogist and subsequently geographer and cartographer, is probably the best known of all English classical mapmakers. He retains a remarkable reputation firmly based on his two great works. The first are his maps of the British counties, included in the *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine*, first published in London in 1611-1612. These maps are renowned for their decoration, inset views and town plans. The second are his foreign maps, contained in the earliest world atlas ever produced by an Englishman, entitled *The Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World*, first published in 1627 by George Humble. According to R A Skelton: "About the planning and preparation of the Prospect, and about Speed's own part in it, we are very much in the dark... That Speed did more than simply lend his name to the publication can hardly be disputed,...and we are not justified in doubting his authorship of the texts accompanying the maps... there can be no doubt that all the maps...were engraved in Amsterdam and that the plates were delivered for printing to the bookseller in London..."[423a]

From 1646 William Humble (the son of George) ran the publishing house, and the plates eventually passed to William Garrett, and later to the Rea Brothers who issued a new edition in 1662. The final edition of this atlas appeared in 1676, published by Thomas Basset and Richard Chiswel.

Throughout the lengthy period of 1627-1676 the map of Persia remained nearly the same, showing some negligible changes. The top border depicts the four Persian cities of 'Spaha' (Isfahan), 'Ormus' (the castle and town in the island of Hormoz), 'Tarvis' (Tabriz in the province of Azerbaijan) and 'Gilan' (perhaps the city of Rasht or Anzali). The side borders illustrate the social hierarchy of contemporary Persian society which comprises: Noble Man, A Cittizon, Contry Man and Turkes Man, and their respective female partners. Turkes Man refers to a number of tribes of Turkish origin and language, living in Persia. The title cartouche is placed in the middle of the upper border between the city views, and the large and decorative scale cartouche in the lower right corner of the map.

According to the two-page text on the reverse, presumably written by Speed himself, the "[Persian] Empire was one of the first and most potent in the Eastern world...and though since in severall ages she hath felt the variety of fortunes...yet now at last is she recovered to her own height and greatnesse, and the name of Persia reaches farther than ever...They [the Persians] are... good politicians, excellent warriours, great schollers, especially in Astrologie, Physick, and Poetrie. Those which apply themselves to Mechanick Trades are not inferiour to any almost in our quarter... they are mild and courteous to strangers, yet jealous of their wives, which for the most part are very faire and richly attired...Their language is elegant and in use in most of those Easterne countries."

Speed's map of Persia, designed and engraved by Goos in Amsterdam, is based on the Dutch cartographic tradition, developed by Ortelius, Mercator, Hondius and others but the bordering panels with national characters and panoramic city views make it unique and superior to the other maps of Persia. For an earnest collector of old maps of Persia, this could be the first map to look for.

[423a] *A Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the world*, facsimile ed. (B. I.: Skelton, third series, vol. 4, 1966), Introduction
[b] *A Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World*, by John Speed, London, 1627-1676. Copies of the BL, seen: 1627 ed.: Maps C.7.e.13; 1676 ed.: Maps C.7.e.5

E. 217

KAERIUS Petrus (KEERE Pieter van den), HUMBLE William publisher, SPEED John; **London**; **1646**; **PERSIA**; English; 8.5 × 12 cm; covers the Safavid Persia from Tigris to Indus like the large map of Speed; one graphical scale: 18 mm to 100 German com. Meil.[424]

This small map was apparently commissioned by William Humble for his pocket sized atlas from Pieter van den Keere. The publishing house of George and William Humble, having worked closely with John Speed throughout his flourish period, perhaps as a mark of respect for him and for commercial reasons as well, entitled this small atlas *A Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World*. It is, therefore, also known as the 'Speed Small Atlas'. The British Library has catalogued it under 'Kaerius', as there is no specific mention of Speed in this volume. The map is similar to the larger map of Speed, and is followed by nine pages of text, copied from the world atlas of Speed. Title and scale placed in the lower right corner.

[424] Small atlas *A Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World*, published by W Humble, London, 1646. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps C.7.a.1, map on p. 170. Copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G 1015.S 72

THE KINGDOME OF PERSIA with the cheef Citties and Habites described. by John Speede

SPAHA

ORMUS

TARVIS

GILAN

THE BORDERS OF Ŷ DUKE OF MOSCOVIA OR RUSSIA

THE SEA OF BACHU, sometymes called the CASPIAN and HIRCANIAN SEA, and it is named wᵗʰ other names, to witt of the regions and next places: as the greateſt Lake of Ŷ whole world called Ŷ Salt Lake, and it is ſaid to abound wᵗʰ great plentye of fiſhes

PART OF TARTERIA

ARMENIA

PART OF ARZERUM

DIARBECH

OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE

ANNA sometymes the Perſian Gulfe

ARABIA FELIX

THE ARABIAN AND INDIAN SEA

The deſert of Rugiſiriſtur

The deſert of Bigul

The deſert of Chivirmdo

The deſert of Beabanet

The deſert of Mingiu

The deſert of Lut

The deſert of Arabia

The deſert of Elcatif

The Mountaigne of Baſora

ZAGATAI Tartari

SAMARCHAND

BUCCARA

SIRISITUR

SIMACHIER

ASRUSEN

SAFANIAN

TARTARIA

CIARCIAN OR PART OF THE EMPIRE OF GREAT CHAMUS

GECUM

ISTIGIAS

IESELBAS

JESELBAS

CHARASSAN

TACALIS TAN

BEDANE

BASCH

SABLES TAN

CANDAHAR

CABUL

INDIA WITH IN GANGES NOW INDOSTAN

GUZARATE

MACRAN

GUADEL

BAIA CAMBAIA

SABLESTAN

CORASAN

SIGISTAN

CIRCAN

MESANDARAN

GILAN

LURESTAN

ARABIA

ORMUS

CHERMAN

DIARGUMENT

TARES

TAPE

RISTAS

ADILBE

CASMIN RELSERIAR

DEDEL

IEXD

FARSISTAN

LAR

SAVAS

SERTAN

CUSISTAN

RABIA

MESAT

BAICHIS

MARE ELCATIF

Perſian Gulfe

Indus ſometimes

Indus River

Hercul. ſepulch.

Caſpian Sea

Mare Caſpium

Mare Elcatif

Mare Rubrum

Sol river

Tigris river

Euphrates river

Nile river

Indus River

Hercul. ſepulch.

The Middle Meridian is 105. The reſt are inclined vnto this, by reaſon of the 25 & 45 parallels

The ſcales of Ŷ Leuces or Forſinges 3000 paces, wherewith Ŷ Perſians & Mauritanids tho poſſeſſe a great parte of Aſia, doe at this day meaſure Ŷ ſpaces of their places wᵗʰ meaſure & voice, do agree wᵗʰ Ŷ auncient word Paraſanga. The reſt of them of Aſia doe number Ŷ diſtances of their places by Ŷ dayes.

Are to be ſold in pops-head alley by G. Humble. 1626

NOBLE MAN

NOB. MANS WIFE

CITTIZ. WIFE

A CITTIZON

CONTRY MAN

CONTT. WOMAN

TURKES WOMAN

TURKES MAN

E. 218 Pl. 127

BLOME (BLOOME) Richard, SANSON Nicolas; **London**; **1670**; **A Mapp of the Empire of the Sophie of Persia with its Severall Provinces designed by Moncr. Sanson Cartographer to ye French King** (lower margin); English; 26 × 39 cm; covers: 20°- 45° N, 71°-119° / 77°-113°; no scale given, but c. 1: 11 100 000 (See catalogue of the Bodleian Library).[425]

Richard Blome (1641-1705) published the above atlas jointly with Thomas Basset, Edward Brewster and Nathaniel Brooks. The copperplate of this English version of Sanson's map is smaller than the original one (See E. 104, Pl. 68). The title cartouche of the original map has been replaced in the English edition by a dedication scroll. It is dedicated to different personalities in various editions, like Sir William Courteney of Powderham Castle in Devonshire, and W. Palmer of Ladbrooke.

[425] *A Geographical Description of the Four Parts of the World, taken from the notes and works of the famous Monsieur Sanson by Richard Blome*, London, 1670. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps c.39.d.2

E. 219 Pl. 128

SELLER John; **London**; **1678**; **PERSIA**; English/Latin; 9.5 × 5.5 cm, text on the opposite page: 9.5 × 5 cm; covers from the river Tigris to the river Indus, and from the northern borders of Persia to the Horn of Africa; no scale given.[426]

This sketchy miniature map with a relatively large decorative title cartouche above the map is supported by some information on the opposite page, detailing the provinces and cities of the country. The title of the text is also 'Persia' which is placed inside a banner, hanging from a large trumpet played by a winged cherub.

[426] *Atlas Minimus or A Book of Geography Shewing all the Empires, Monarchies, Kingdomes, Regions, Dominions, Principalities, and Countries in the whole World*, by John Seller, London. Copies of the BL, seen: 1678 ed.: Maps C.7.a. 17; 1705/6 ed.: Maps C.7.a.19

E. 220

SELLER John; **London**; **1689**; **PERSIA**; English; 12 × 14.5 cm; covers: 23°- 44° N, 78°-112° / 81°-108° E. (of Ferro); one graphical scale: 15 mm to 189 miles (60=1°).[427]

Decorative title cartouche is placed in the upper right corner; scale bar in the lower left corner of the map; the boundaries of the country and the provinces are marked.

[427] *Atlas Terrestris or a Book of Mapps of all the Empires, Monarchies, Kingdoms, Regions, Dominions, Principalities and Countreys in the Whole World*, by John Seller, London, 1689. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps C.39. a.12, map 77

←
Pl. 126 (Map: E. 216); size: 39 × 51 cm. Speed's map of Persia, London, 1626. Courtesy of Jonathan Potter, London

E. 221 Pl. 129

MORDEN Robert; **London**; c. **1680**; **A New Map of Persia by Robert Morden**; English; 10.5 × 12.5 cm; covers: 23°- 45° N, 51°- 89° / 55°- 85° E; no scale given.[428]

This map may have been produced earlier than 1680. It appeared first in Morden's *Geography Rectified* (p. 270), with a lengthy text beginning with "The Kingdom or Empire of Persia is at present one of the greatest and most famous of all Asia, yet but a part of the ancient Empire of the Persians." About 1680, the maps of the above work were published without text in an untitled atlas by Morden.

The title is placed in the upper right corner; a short note in the lower left corner refers to the islands of Ormus, Loreck and Kellen in the Persian Gulf.

[428] Untitled Atlas by Robert Morden, 1680. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps C.39.a.11, map 28

E. 222 Pl. 130

MOLL Herman, MOORE Jonas; **London**; **1681**; **Persia**; English; 16 × 21 cm; covers: 25°- 43° N, 77°-110° / 82°-110° E. of Ferro; no scale given.[429]

Herman Moll (d. 1732) an engraver, geographer and bookseller of German origin, settled in England in 1678. He produced a large number of maps and atlases, of which at least four (this and the next three entries) relate to Persia directly.

This map is folio 35 of his World Atlas of 56 folios, with a hand-written note on the first page of the atlas "maps for Sir Jonas Moore's *A New System of Mathematics*, 1686".

[429] Untitled World Atlas by H. Moll, London, 1700. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps C.24.aa.25, map 35 (dated 1681).

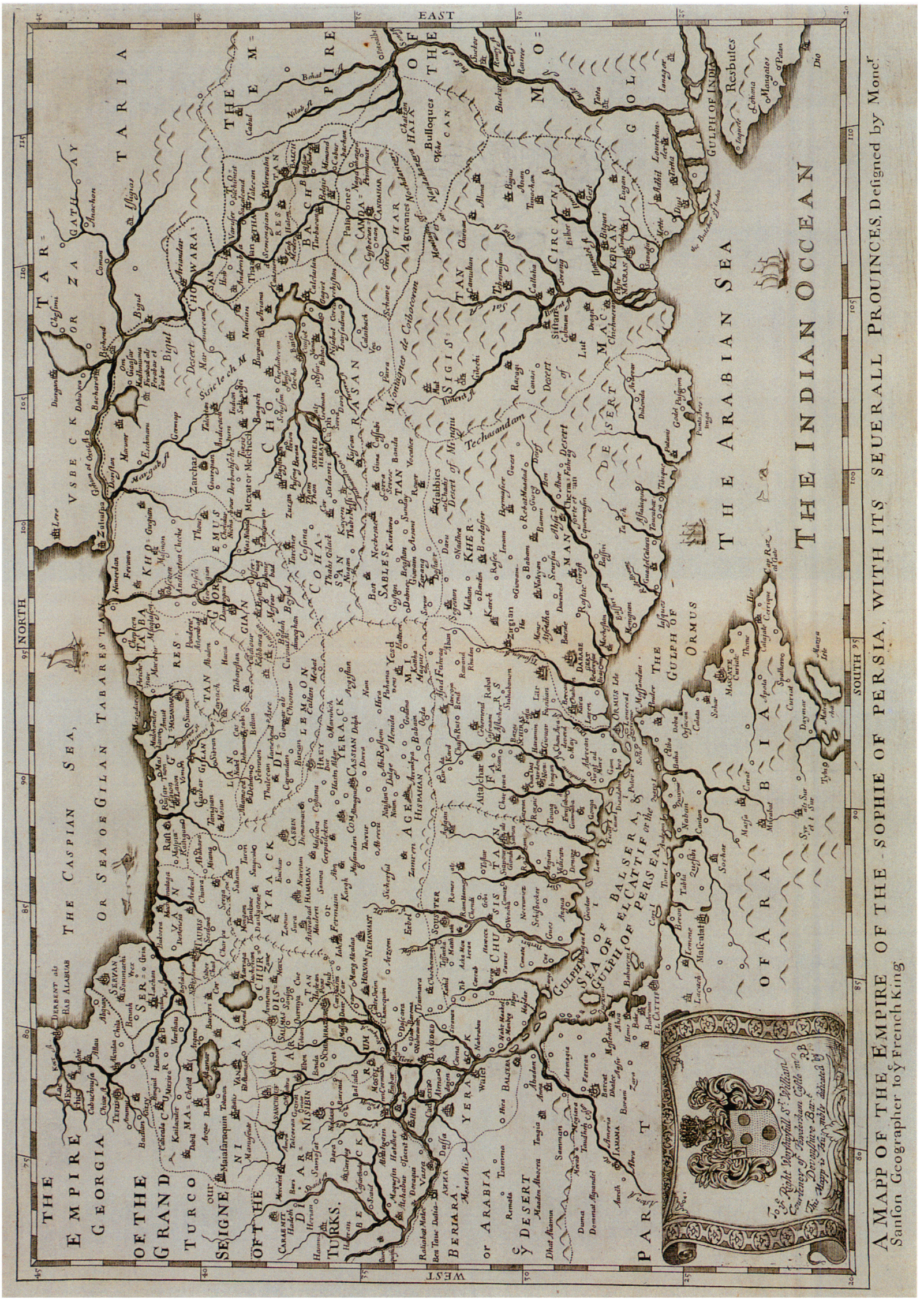
E. 223

MOLL Herman, CHURCHILL A & J publishers; **London**; **1701**; **PERSIA**; English; 17 × 19 cm; covers: 24°- 43° N, 60°- 90° / 62°- 88° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 32 mm for 240 English miles (60=1°), c. 1: 12 000 000.[430,431]

For the shape of the Caspian Sea, Moll wisely followed Olearius, distancing himself from the seventeenth-century Dutch tradition of depicting it as an oval. The title of this map is placed in the lower left corner. The boundaries of the provinces are clearly marked.

[430] *A System of Geography, or a new and accurate description of the Earth in all its Empires, Kingdoms and States, ...*fairly engraved on copper..., by Herman Moll..., London, printed for A & J Churchill, 1701, map of Persia in section Asia, p. 87. Copy of the Bodleian Library, seen: 2017.c.23

[431] *Atlas Manuale or a new sett of maps of all parts of the Earth...*, engraved on copper...mostly performed by Herman Moll, printed for A & J Churchill, London, 1709. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps C.43.b.3, map 25



Pl. 127 (Map: E. 218); size: 26 × 39 cm. The English version of Sanson's larger map of Persia (See Pl. 68 and E. 104) by Richard Blome, London, 1670. From the Author's Collection: CA 54



Pl. 128 (Map: E. 219); size: 9.5 × 5.5 cm. Seller's miniature map of Persia, London, 1678. From the Author's Collection: CA 142



Pl. 129 (Map: E. 221); size: 10.5 × 12.5 cm. Morden's map of Persia, London, c. 1680. From the Author's Collection: CA 168

E. 224

MOLL Herman; **London**; **1726**; **PERSIA Agreeable to Modern History by H Moll Geographer**; English; 20 × 26 cm; covers: 23°- 44° N, 35°- 75° / 40°- 70° E. of London; one graphical scale; 42 mm for 300 English miles (60=1°), c. 1: 13 500 000 (See catalogue of the Bodleian Library).[432,433]

This is a more detailed map of Persia by Moll, and appeared in the early editions of his *Atlas Minor*. Unlike most of the contemporary mapmakers, Moll calls the Persian Gulf 'Gulf of Bassora' or 'Mare El-Catif'. The title is placed in the upper right and the scale bar in the lower left corners of the map. The scale given in the catalogue of the Bodleian Library may not be accurate; my estimation is c. 1: 11 500 000.

[432] *Modern History or the present state of all Nations*..., by T Salmon, Vol. III, London, printed for James Crokatt, 1726, map of Persia by H. Moll, opp. p. 320. Copy of the Bodleian Library: A4.e.1084

[433] *Atlas Minor or a set of sixty-two new and correct maps of all parts of the World*, all composed and done by Herman Moll geographer...London, 1729. Copy of the BL: Maps C.21.b.3, map 32. This Atlas is also included in the *New Survey of the Globe*...by Thomas Templeman of St. Edmund-Burn, Suffolk, 1729, map 35; copy of the RGS: Map Room 7.C.6


PERSIA
MARE CASPIUM.
ZAGATHAI
TABRVSTAN
CHORASAN
MESANDERAN
ADIRBEITZAN
KILAN
SABLVSTAN
INDIA
ERAK
FARS
SITZESTAN
KIRMAN
MEKERAN
MARE
EL CATIF
ARABIA
THE INDIAN
OCEAN.
TVRQVIE
Derbent
Baku
Derudham
Oxus
Girgian
Thous
Meschea
Nisabur
Badkis
Balch
Badaschian
Thalekan
Surches
Tzurtzan
Burgian
Escalan
Liac
Sabaa
Grees
Caph
Serheri
Herat
Mesut
Sus
Tun
Iabar
Amul
Casuein
Chamur
Mosul
Hemadan
Rhey
Rom
Kohupuand
Raschan
Isfaham
Arbela
Iescht
Baghdat
Susa
Astar
Tzibmanar
Siras
Sarizan
Balsara
Rich
de Congue
I. Cargo
Lar
Bandar abassi
Gamru
Ormus
the Straits
Iasques
Tankabanka
Cabies
Berfir
Bermasir
Cherman
Sistan
Nisabul
Chaluk
Necbezaet
Izeis
Desert
de Miriſi
Zaron
Raccagi
Ketz
Passir
Dulcinda
Makran
Guadel
Sind
Asiam
Thebes
Rllek
Thebes
Messina
Ieschi
Boſt
Astar
Mont
Taurus
Iezd
Ilmare R.
Albamuel Gihon R.
Mesandran
Tabris
Ardebil
Karabach
Nassivan
Chuy
Selmas
Maraga
Reſth
Kilan
Gurdes
Serdabat
Meſsinah
Sebsenaar
Badkis
Tun
Mesut


Degrees East from London
P. of GREAT TARTARY
INDEPENDENT TARTARY
Salt water La.
Fresh Water Lake
A Sand
A Sandy Desart of MAKERAN
10 Days Journey
A Sandy Desart
PERSIA
CASPIAN SEA
PERSIAN SEA
GULF of BASSORA
ARABIA
TURKY in ASIA
ARMENIA
CURDES
Turkish
Persian
ASTRACAN to RUSSIA
CIRCASSIA
IRAN
CHORASSAN
IRAK AGEM
SABLUSTAN
SIGISTAN
KERMAN
MAKERAN
CHUSISTAN
GIRAN
TABRISTAN
BOKARA King.
SAMARCAND King.
BALCH K.
CABUL T.
MOGULS Dominions
INDIA
Ispahan
Schouster
Bassora
Erzerum
Candahor T.
Candahor
Mount Taurus
Euphrates R.
Tygris R.
Caspian Sea
Persian Sea
Gulf of Ormus
Bahara I.
Ormus
Mina
Gombroon or Bander Abassi
Bander Congo
Lar
Jasques
Tiz
Guadel
Cacha
Indus R.
Oxus R.
Jaxartes R.
Volga R.
Mouth of the Volga R.
Gulf of Yomba
Alexandria Bay
Salt Lake
Runs of a Roman C.
Ruins of a King
Gulf of Sinsil
Gulf of Balchan
Lake Aral
Sea of Baikal
Lake Kitay
Lake Palcati
Lake Chamay
Lake Zara
Lake Masich
Lake Baikar



Pl. 132 (Map: E. 226); size: 35 × 42.5 cm. Engraved by Thomas Kitchin after Emanuel Bowen's map of Persia, London, 1747. From the Author's Collection: CA 44



Pl. 133 (Map: E. 229); size: 28.5 × 33 cm. Gibson's larger map of Persia, London, c. 1770. From the Author's Collection: CA 64

applied. The longitudes were measured 115°-148° / 120°- 143° E. of Philadelphia.

[437] *Atlas Minimus*, by J Gibson, revised, corrected and improved by Emanuel Bowen, London, 1758. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps C.7.a.20, map 31 Copy of the Cambridge University Library, seen: Atlas.7.75.18, map 31

[438] *Atlas Minimus*, by J Gibson, American edition, printed for Mathew Carey, Philadelphia, 1798. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps c.7.a.35, map 31

E. 229 Pl. 133

GIBSON John; **London**; c.**1770**; **PERSIA**; English; 28.5 × 33 cm; covers: 23°- 44° N, 37°- 73° / 41°- 69° E. of London; one graphical scale: 42 mm to 200 English miles, c. 1: 7 700 000.[439]

The boundaries of the provinces are marked with a dotted line. The name of each province is clearly printed, which is mostly correct. However, there are a few obvious mistakes, such as the province of 'Aran', which is misprinted 'Iran'; Tabristan and Mazanderan, the two names of the same province, are both noted in a way, as if they were representing two different provinces. A decorative title cartouche in Baroque style is placed in the lower left corner. Hours and minutes, ahead of London time, are noted in the lower margin.

[439] The Author's Collection: CA 64

E. 230 Pl. 134

ROLLOS George; **London**; c. **1770**; **An Accurate Map of Persia by George Rollos Geogr.;** English; 27 × 33 cm; covers: 21°- 45° N, 37°- 76° / 40°- 73° E. from London; one graphical scale: 45 mm to 300 British miles, c. 1: 10 700 000.[440]

Decorative cartouche placed in the lower left corner, showing a warrior travelling on a camel; the scale bar in the upper right corner; the hours of time ahead of London time noted in the lower border.

[440] The Author's Collection: CA-66



Pl. 134 (Map: E. 230); size: 27 × 33 cm. Map of Persia by George Rollos, London, c. 1770. From the Author's Collection: CA 66

E. 231

DUNN Samuel, SAYER Robert; **London**; **1774**; **PERSIA, divided into its Great Provinces, by Samuel Dunn Mathematician**; English; 31 × 45 cm; covers: 24°- 44° N, 58°- 99° / 62°- 94° E. of Ferro; four graphical scales: 73 mm to 94 parasangs of Persia (18 ¼ =1°), to 107 agash of Turkey (21=1°), to 100 sea leagues (20=1°), to 350 British miles (69 ½ =1°), c. 1: 7 700 000.[441]

Title and scale are printed in the upper right side of the map. This map has no decoration of any sort.

[441] *A New Atlas of the Mundane System, or of Geography and Cosmography describing the Heavens and the Earth…*, by Samuel Dunn, London, printed for Robert Sayer, 1774. Copies of the BL, seen, 1774 ed.: Maps C.39. e.9, map 25; 1788 ed.: Maps 44.f.10, map 25

E. 232

BAYLY John Abraham, MARTYN William Fredrick, HARRISON & CO. publisher; **London**; **1782**; **A New Map of Persia by J Bayly**; English; 25 × 22 cm; covers: 19°- 47° N, 40°- 75° / 43°- 72° E. of London; one graphical scale: 38 mm to 300 British statute miles (69 ½ =1°), 1: 14 000 000 (See catalogue of the Bodleian Library).[442]

This map was prepared by John Bayly to accompany a 73-page geographical description of Persia, printed in the *Geographical Magazine*, vol. 1, chapter 2, commencing with the sentence: "The great antiquity of the name of this country baffles all our researchers…" The title in an oval panel and the scale bar are placed in the lower left corner. My estimation for the natural scale is c. 1: 12 700 000.

[442] *The Geographical Magazine, or a New Copious, Compleat and Universal System of Geography*, by William Fredrick Martyn Esq, London, printed for Harrison & Co., 1782. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 10005.e.2, map on p. 127

E. 233 Pl. 135

KITCHIN (KITCHEN) Thomas, MILLAR George Henry geographer, HOGG Alexander publisher; **London**; **1782**; **New Map of Persia divided into its Provinces from the latest Authorities**; English; 38 × 34 cm; covers: 24°- 77° N, 59°- 91° / 63°- 88° E. of Ferro, 41°- 73° / 45°- 70° E. of London; two graphical scales: 68 mm to 80 parasangs of Persia –



Pl. 135 (Map: E. 233); size: 38 × 34 cm. Kitchin's map of Persia, London, 1782. From the Author's Collection: CA 56

18¼ to a degree, 72 mm to 325 statute miles – 69 ½ to a degree, c. 1: 7 000 000.[443]

This map was prepared on order exclusively for George Millar's geography book. The decorative title cartouche and the scales are placed in the upper right corner. It is a detailed map of the time, but roads are not included.

[443] *The New and Universal System of Geography, being the complete History and Description of the whole World*, by George Henry Millar, London, Printed for Alex. Hogg, 1782. Copy of the BL, seen: 10003.t.11 (Maps separately bound)

E. 234

FADEN William, HATCHETT J engraver; **London**; **1798**; **The Kingdom of Persia**; English; 12 × 10 cm; covers: 17°- 46° N, 40°- 75° / 45°- 70° E. of London; one graphical scale: 21.5 mm to 400 British statute miles, c. 1: 30 000 000.[444]

This small map shows Persia with its provinces, the whole of the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf, and the neighbouring territories. The title, in an oval panel, is placed in the lower left corner, and the scale bar in the lower right corner of the map.

[444] *Atlas Minimus Universalis, or a Geographical Abridgement Ancient and Modern of the several Parts of the Earth…*, London, published by W Faden, 1798. Copies of the BL, seen: 1798 ed.: RB 118.9.25, map 41; 1804 ed.: Maps C.37.a.16

E. 235

SHARMAN J; **London**; **1800**; **PERSIAN EMPIRE**; English; 17 × 24 cm; covers: 25°- 41° N, 43°- 71° / 45°- 69° E. of London; one graphical scale: 31 mm to 200 British miles, c. 1:10 400 000.[445]

This simple map shows the provinces, but leaves out the mountains and roads. The title in an oval panel is placed in the upper right corner, the scale bar in the lower left corner.

[445] Composite Atlas by J. Sharman, London, 1800. Copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G 1015.S65.1800 Vault, map 21

CARY FAMILY members were producers of maps, charts and globes in London. John Cary, the elder (1755-1835) worked with his brother George and produced numerous fine maps and atlases. John Cary's maps are not only renowned for their appearance, but also for their accuracy, being notably more reliable than most other contemporary material (See E.236). The business was continued by his two sons, George the younger (d. 1859) and John the younger (1791-1852). The next three entries describe the better known Cary maps of Persia.[446, 447]

E. 236 Pl. 136

CARY John; **London**; **1801**; **A New Map of Persia from the Latest Authorities, by John Cary engraver 1801**; English; 46 × 52 cm; covers: 24°- 47° N, 39°- 78° / 44°- 73° E. of Greenwich; four graphical scales: 69 mm to 300 Turkish miles 80 to a degree, 78 mm to 160 Persian parasanges 37 to a degree, 78 mm to 300 British statute miles 69½ to a degree, 72 mm to 100 common French leagues 25 to a degree, c. 1: 6 200 000.[446-448]

This map was perhaps the first of the numerous later maps of Persia by British mapmakers which were based on new and more scientific surveys. The title in an oval panel is placed in the upper right corner, mountains are strongly shaded, main roads shown by a double line, borders of the provinces by a single line.

[446] The Cary Family, *The Map Collector* (B. I.: David Smith)

[447] *John Cary, Engraver, Map, Chart, Print-seller and Globe-maker 1754 to 1835* (B. I.: Fordham Sir Herbert George), pp. 89-91

[448] *Cary's New Universal Atlas containing distinct maps of all the principle States and Kingdoms throughout the World from the latest and best Authorities extant*, London, printed for J Cary Engraver and Map-seller, 1808 until 1828, map 42. Copies of the BL, seen: 1808 ed.: Maps 40.f.10; 1811 ed.: Maps 40.f.11; 1819 ed.: Maps 40.f.12. Copy of the BSB, Munich, 1828 ed., seen.: Mapp XIX, 66 L

E. 237

CARY John; **London**; **1808-1813**; **PERSIA**; English; 23 × 29 cm; coverage nearly like the map of 1801 (E. 235); c. 1: 14 535 000 (according to the catalogue of the RGS).[449]

This is a reduced version of the Cary map of Persia of 1801; the title in a shaded panel is placed in the upper right corner.

[449] *Cary's New Universal Atlas containing separate maps of all the Kingdoms, States and Countries throughout the World*, printed for John Cary, London, 1813 & 1817. Copy of the RGS (map only), seen: Map Room, Iran S/G.9

E. 238

CARY John; **London**; **1813**; **Turkey in Asia and Persia**; English; 19.5 × 23 cm; covers; 15°- 51° N, 19°- 81° / 27°- 73° E. of Greenwich; no scale given.[450]

This regional map is distinctly odd by depicting the northwestern Persian province of Aderbigian (Azerbaijan) as a part of Turkey in Asia, while on the map of Asia in the same atlas, Azerbaijan and a major part of the Caucasus up to Tifflis (Tbilisi) and beyond are shown as a section of Persia. The title in a shaded panel is placed in the upper right corner of the map. A later edition of this atlas, containing the same map, appeared in 1818.

[450] *A New Elementary Atlas containing distinct maps of all the principal Kingdoms and States throughout the World*, drawn from the best Authorities by John Cary, London, 1813 and later. Copies of the BL, seen: 1813 ed.: Maps 39.d.11, map 20; 1818 ed.: Maps 39.e.12, map 20



Pl. 136 (Map: E. 236); size: 46 × 52 cm. John Cary's map of Persia, London, 1801. From the Author's Collection: CA 6


THE
EMPIRE
of
PERSIA.
British Miles
Persian Leagues
CASPIAN SEA
BLACK SEA
SEA of ARAL
TARTARY
Desert of Kara kum or Black Sand
GEORGIA
PERSIAN ARMINIA
KURDISTAN
IRAK AJAMI
Great Salt Desert
Desert
LOURISTAN
KHOMISTAN
ARABIA
PERSIAN GULF
ARABIAN SEA
HINDOOSTAN
DAHISTAN
CORCAN
TABERISTAN
COMIS
KOHISTAN
SIGISTAN
KERMAN
MEKRAN
BALK
Sandy Desert
Desert of NEDHA
BIRCHISTAN
IBROKHAGE
RAUER
THURAN
Derbend
Tiflis
Erivan
Kars
Van
L. of Van
Gezalmerik
Urmia
Maragha
Ardebil
Tauris
Sultanieh
Kasbin
Hamadan
Nehavend
Kermanshah
Khorremabad
Bagdat
Euphrates R.
Ispahan
Schiraz
Jonishaur
Korna
BASSORA
Grain
el Katif
Bahrein I.
Pearl Fishery Bank
Gulf Ormus
Aderbijan
Ardistan
Abyanah
Kashan
Komm
Derbend
Baku
Shamaka
Shirvan
Mouths of the Kur
Astara
Ghilan
Talish
Mazanderan
Amol
Sari
Damegan
Shahrood
Jorjan
Asterabad
Sebzvar
Nesa
Meru
Serakhs
Bukara
Amu
Khiva
Urgheni
Goth
Abi
Darwan
Egimek
Ancient course of the Amu Daria
Karabogas
Mouth of Black Mouth
Zanc
Tebron R.
Baverd
Kurtl
Carandan
Tebron
Hamedan
Karina
Kasbin
Sultanieh
Zenjan
Kharrud
Kuberan
Lenghir
Barjin
Talkan
Hindoo Koh
Bamian
Ghorian
Perah
Dilaram
Sejestan
Dehanum
Berjan
Dorra
Kandahar
Ghirisk
Ghirisk R.
Dergasp
Bost
Zarang
Dahanu
Karman
Hurva
Khanegah
Nakshab
Vaihend
Rokhaz
Esfangan
Nurrat
Kabis
Semenjan
Nadem
Jarud
Nurrat bad
Janub
Masih
Sirjan
Nahia
Guanab
Kerman
Darabgherd
Jaron
Gaur
Lar
Laristan
Congo
Ormus
Minab
Bombaroon
Gerun
Girun
Kerbas
Kelveh
Kandabel
Pirum
Pelus
Kich
Pirauabad
Kardend
Pitchin
Mend
Churbar
Guad el
Passence
Muran
Debil
Sind or Indus R.
Mt. of the Indus
Killoch
Possem
Ridge
Firmajil
Menshaber
Birch Mountains
Kelat
Kabul R.
Firahi
Ghorian
Ghirisk R.
Helmund R.
Candahar R.
Indus R.
Ghilzies
Abdalis
Aberkoh
Dehibend
Shiraz
Niris
Darabgherd
Lar



Pl. 138 (Map: E. 240); size: 26.5 × 35.5 cm. Smith and Jones' map of Persia, London, 1808. From the Author's Collection: CA 94

E. 242

SMITH C , MAWMAN J publisher; **London**; **1819**; **PERSIA**; English; 19.5 × 24.5 cm; covers: 25°- 43° N, 40°- 72° / 43°- 70° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 38 mm to 300 British statute miles, c. 1:12 500 000.[454]

The external boundaries and the borders of all the internal provinces of the country are marked by a dotted line. The title is placed in the upper right, and the scale bar in the lower left corner; the seas are horizontally shaded; Teheran is misspelled 'Tahirin'.

[454] The Author's Collection: CA-113

E. 243 Pl. 139

SMITH Charles, GARDNER W R engraver; **London**; **1826; Persia, Arabia and Cabul**; English; 26.5 × 36 cm; covers: 15°- 40° N, 25°- 75° / 35°- 70° E.; in 1826 and 1828 editions no scale is given. In later editions, such as the 1836 ed., two graphical scales given: 35 mm to 300 English miles, 41 mm to 300 geographical miles, c. 1:12 500 000 (See catalogue of the Bodleian Library).[455]

In this regional map which covers a large area from Turkey in Asia and Egypt up to Cabul and India, the title and scales are placed in the lower left corner.

[455] *Smith's New General Atlas containing distinct maps of all principal Empires, Kingdoms and States throughout the World...*, London, C Smith, 1826 and later. Copy of the BL, 1826 ed.: Maps 39.e.13. Copy of the Cambridge University Library, 1828 ed.: Atlas.4.82.5, map.34. Copy of the Bodleian Library, 1830 ed.: 2027.b.115, map 34. Copy of the Library of Congress 1836 ed.: G1019 S54 1836

Arrowsmith Family

Aaron Arrowsmith senior (1750-1823) and his successors were prominent English geographers and cartographers who engraved and published many advanced maps and atlases. Their work embodied the results of new surveys and contemporary explorations which were carried out worldwide by the British cartographic institutions during the nineteenth century.

Aaron was born in county Durham, working there as an engraver. In c.1770 he went to London, working amongst others for Faden and Cary. In 1790 he set up his own enterprise in London and emerged as a successful mapmaker and publisher, and in 1820 became Hydrographer to the King. After his death, the business was continued by his sons Aaron junior (fl.1820-1830) and Samuel (1805-1839), and from 1839 by his nephew John (1790-1873). John himself was an eminent cartographer who published the *London Atlas of Universal Geography* (1834), believed



Pl. 139 (Map: E. 243); size: 26.5 × 36 cm. The regional map of C Smith, London, 1826-1836. From the Author's Collection: CA 134

to be the best set of maps then in existence. This atlas was continually revised and extended, and from 1887 published by Edward Stanford as *Stanford's London Atlas of Universal Geography* (folio edition).

The Arrowsmiths paid special attention to Persia. The next 12 entries describe the best known general/regional maps of Persia produced by them.

E. 244

ARROWSMITH Aaron, PINKERTON John, LOWRY engraver, CADELL & DAVIES / LONGMAN & REES publishers; **London**; **1802**; **PERSIA**; English; 20 × 25 cm; covers: 24°-43° N, 41°- 73° / 44°- 70° E. of Greenwich; no scale given.[456]

This small map was drawn by Lowry under the supervision of Aaron Arrowsmith for inclusion in John Pinkerton's *Modern Geography*. Mountain chains and seas are strongly shaded; the title 'PERSIA', in an oval panel, is placed in the upper right corner.

[456] *Modern Geography, A Description of the Empires, Kingdoms, States, and Colonies…in all Parts of the World*, by John Pinkerton, 3 volumes, published by Cadell & Davies, and Longman Hurst Rees and Orme, London, 1802,with later editions until 1811, map of Persia in vol. 2, p. 397. Copy of the BL, 1807 ed., seen: Maps 45.a.12

E. 245 Pl. 140

ARROWSMITH Aaron, COOPER engraver, LONGMAN HURST REES & ORME publishers; **London**; **1808**; **PERSIA**; English; 24 × 40 cm; covers: 23°- 42° N, 36°- 97° / 40°- 75° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 51 mm to 300 British miles, c. 1: 9 500 000.[457]

This map is based on Arrowsmith's map of 1802, drawn on a larger scale with extended coverage. Title is placed in the upper right corner, scale bar in the lower left corner; all seas and mountain chains strongly shaded.

[457] *A New and Elegant General Atlas*, London, Aaron Arrowsmith, 1812 & 1817

E. 246

ARROWSMITH Aaron publisher, KINNEIR John Macdonald; **London**; **1813**; **Map of the Countries lying between the Euphrates and Indus on the East and West, and the Oxus and Terek and Indian Ocean on the North and South**; English; in two sheets, each 92 × 63.5 cm, in total 92 × 127 cm; covers 23°- 43° N, 37°- 74° / 40°- 70° E. of Greenwich; no scale given, 1: 2 534 000 (See the catalogue of the BL, OIOC).[458]

This regional map is distinguished by having been printed



Pl. 140 (Map: E. 245); size: 24 × 40 cm. Arrowsmith's map of Persia, London, 1808. From the Author's Collection: CA 99

on two sheets. Despite its large size, this map does not contain a lot of geographical information. Even the scale of the map is not given. The map is inscribed to Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, Knight of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion & Sun (sign of the Persian Government) by J M Kinneir. The long title appears in the lower left corner of the left sheet.

In 1832 this map was reproduced in London by Arrowsmith, and in 1856 it was lithographed by the Surveyor General of India.

[458] Copies of the BL, seen: 1813 ed.: Maps K.114.97.2.2TAB; another copy: Maps 46900.(11.); 1832 ed.: Maps 46900.(13); 1856 ed.: OIOC, Records X/3100/2

E. 247

ARROWSMITH Aaron; **London**; **1814**; **Outlines of the Countries between Delhi and Constantinople**; English; in six sheets, Persia on sheets 1, 3, 5 and 6, each c. 75 × 101.5 cm, in total (4 sheets) 150 × 203 cm; covers (4 sheets): 24°- 46° N, 30°- 75° / 36°- 70° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 64 mm to 60 geographical miles, 55 mm to 60 English miles, c. 1: 1 775 000.[459]

This is a large-scale and detailed map of Persia in four sheets which forms the complete map. The other two sheets are extensions east and west and do not contain any part of Persia. The title is printed on sh. 2; the scales are placed in the lower margins of the sheets 3 and 6. The four Persia sheets are marked: sh. 1: NE, sh. 3: SE, sh. 5: NW, sh. 6: SW.

[459] The copy of the BL, seen: OIOC, Records X/2947/1-6

E. 248

ARROWSMITH A, THOMSON M engraver, MALCOLM Sir John historian, MURRAY John publisher; **London**; **1815**; **Map of Persia and Adjacent Countries for Sir John Malcolm's *The History of Persia***; English; 44 × 61.5 cm; covers: 23°- 43° N, 37°- 76° / 41°- 72° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 60 mm to 200 miles, c. 1: 5 400 000.[460]

This map was drawn by Aaron Arrowsmith for Sir John Malcolm's *The History of Persia*, a book considered as one of the oldest and most accurate sources for its subject. This work was translated into Persian by Mirza Hayrat and published in Teheran without map and illustrations. For the preparation of this map Aaron Arrowsmith may have benefited from a large manuscript map made for Sir John Malcolm by William Webbe in 1810 (See E. 256 MS).

The greater part of the external boundaries are vague, or not drawn at all; roads are not shown; title and scale are placed in the lower left corner.

[460] *The History of Persia from the most early period to the present time*, by Col. Sir John Malcolm, two volumes, London, printed for John Murray and Longman & Co. by James Moyes, 1815, map opposite the title page in vol. 1. Copy of the BL, OIOC, seen: X699; copy of the Bodleian Library, seen: Douce, M116

E. 249

ARROWSMITH Aaron, HALL Sidney engraver, CONSTABLE Archibald & CO and LONGMAN & COMPANY publishers; **Edinburgh** / London; **1817**; **PERSIA**; English; 20 × 25 cm; covers: 23°- 44° N, 37°- 74° / 41°- 70° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 26 mm to 200 English miles, c. 1: 12 300 000.[461]

The title in a panel and the scale bar are placed in the upper right corner; the seas are shaded; the provinces separated by a dotted line; no roads are shown.

This map is one of the fifty-three maps of Arrowsmith's *A New General Atlas* which was published to accompany the *Edinburgh Gazetteer*.[461b] The entry 'Persia' can be found in vol. 4, pp. 777-784. The text on Persia contains a number of interesting statements, such as (p. 782): "The Persians are the most polite nation in the east; and perhaps no people in the world equal them in the skilful and profuse manner in which flattery is administered. They employ in their conversations the most extravagantly hyperbolical language, so that a stranger would suppose them ready to devote their fortune and their life to his service."

[461a] *A New General Atlas constructed from the latest Authorities*, by A. Arrowsmith, published by A Constable & Co in Edinburgh, and by Longman & Company in London, 1817

[b] Edinburgh Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary…of the World (six volumes), Edinburgh, printed for Archibald Constable and Co., 1817-1822. Copy of the RGS, seen: Library: 560.C

E. 250

ARROWSMITH A & S; **London; 1825; Persia and Arabia**; English; 23 × 31 cm; covers: 13°- 43° N, 25°- 84° / 32°- 76° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 23.5 mm to 400 English miles, c. 1: 28 000 000.[462]

This map covers also Turkey in Asia, Cabul (Afghanistan), the southern part of Tartaria (Tartary) and the northwestern India. Title in a globe and the scale are placed in the upper right corner. The inaccuracy of the eastern boundaries of Persia is eye-catching.

[462] Atlas: *Outlines of the World*, by A Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to His Majesty, London, 1825. Copy of the Bodleian Library, seen: 2027 C.43, map 23

E. 251

ARROWSMITH Aaron, FRASER J B; **London; 1825; Map of Persia**; English; the main map: 41.5 × 47.5 cm, the route map on the right side of the main map: 41.5 × 14.5 cm, in total: 41.5 × 62.5 cm; main map covers: 25°- 40° N, 44°- 66° / 45°- 64° E. of Greenwich, route map covers: 28°- 36° N, 50½ – 53½ E. of Greenwich; main map: one graphical scale of 37 mm (1½ inch) to 100 English miles, c. 1: 4 400 000, route map: one graphical scale of 25 mm (1 inch) to 30 English miles, c. 1: 1 900 000.[463]

This map was designed by A Arrowsmith Jr. exclusively for the travel account of James B Fraser. The main map shows the Kingdom of Persia, the side map the route of Fraser in the years 1821 and 1822. Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner.

The full title (and dedication) of this map reads: "To J B Fraser Esq. this map of Persia, on which the country between Busheer, Teheran, Mushed and Reshd is laid down from his own astronomical observations, is respectfully dedicated by his much obliged and obedient servant A. Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to His Majesty, Soho Square, June 1825."

[463] Fraser's travel account: *Narrative of a Journey into Khorasan, in the years 1821 and 1822…*, by James B Fraser, London, Longman Hurst Rees Orme Brown and Green, 1825; map before page 1. Copy of the RGS, seen: Library 666.C; copy of the BL (map only), seen: Maps 50970.(16.)

E. 252

ARROWSMITH Aaron, ARROWSMITH John, WILLIAMS E P publisher; **London**; **1828-1841**; **Persia with a Part of Cabul and the Adjacent Countries**; English; 22.5 × 28 cm; covers: 24°- 41° N, 43°- 70° / 45°- 68° E. of Greenwich; three graphical scales: 42 mm to 200 geographical miles, 37 mm to 50 Persian farsangs, 37 mm to 200 English miles, c. 1: 8 700 000.[464]

This map was specially designed for the use of Eton School. It is a small map of Persia, showing Baluchistan as a separate territory. The title (two lines) is placed in the upper margin, scales in the lower margin.

[464] *The Eton Comparative Atlas of Ancient and Modern Geography, Orbis Terrarum…from Original Authorities and upon a new plan for the use of Eton School*, by A. Arrowsmith, London, 1828. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 38.d.3, map 23 left; copy of the Bodleian Library, seen: 2027.c.93

E. 253

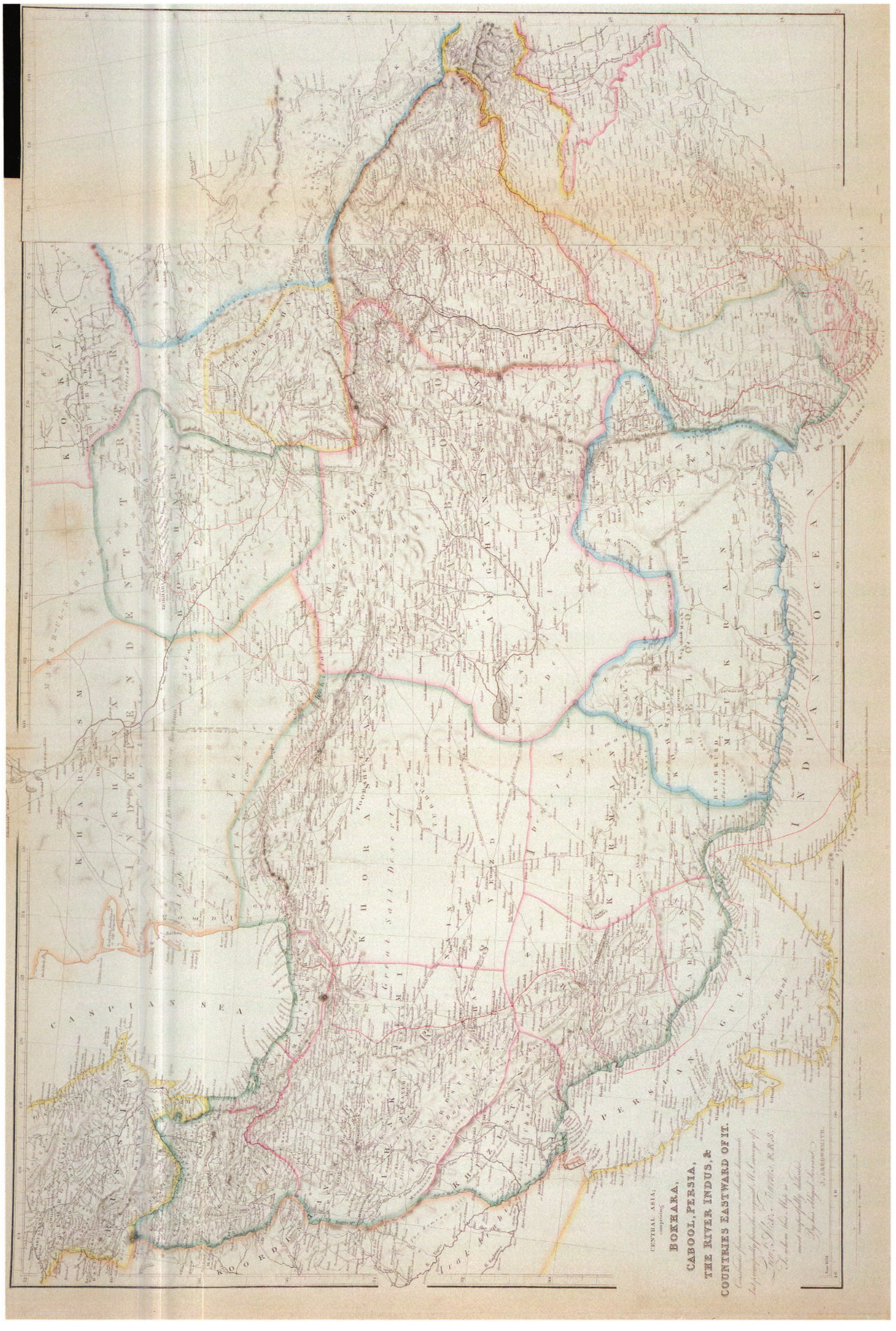
ARROWSMITH John; **London**; **1832**; **PERSIA, CABUL &c**; English; 48 × 60 cm; covers 24°- 42° N, 43°- 75° / 46°- 72° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 49 mm to 120 geographical miles – 60 to one degree, 50 mm to 140 English miles – 69.1 to one degree (according to the catalogue of the BL, the scale is 70 miles to 1 inch, or nearly 1: 4 434 000).[465]

It is a map with intensive geographical information, including travelling and trade routes. Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner.

[465] Copy of the BL, OIOC, seen: Records: X/10043

E. 254 Pl.141

ARROWSMITH John, BURNES Alexander; **London**; **1834**; **Central Asia, comprising Bokhara, Cabool, Persia, the River Indus & Countries Eastward of it**; English;



Pl. 141 (Map: E. 254); size: 50.5 × 74.5 cm. John Arrowsmith's map of Persia from his *London Atlas*, 1834.
From the Author's Collection: CA 12

50.5 × 74.5 cm (i. e. 50.5 × 60 cm, with pasted-on eastwards extension of 49 × 13.5 cm); covers 23°- 41° N, 43°- 81° / 46°- 77° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales in the lower margin: 62 mm to 150 geographical miles – 60 = 1°, 54 mm to 150 English miles – 69.12 = 1°, c. 1: 4 400 000.[466]

This is an advanced and detailed map showing the provinces Makran and Baluchistan (on this map spelled Beloochistan) as a separate and independent territory. The title includes: "… Constructed from numerous authentic documents, but principally from the original M.S. surveys of Lieut. Alexr. Burnes, F.R.S. To whom this Map is most respectfully dedicated, By his obliged Servant, J. Arrowsmith."

[466] *The London Atlas of Universal Geography*, by John Arrowsmith, first published in 1834 with later editions from 1835 to 1865, all of which containing the same map (No. 29) of the first edition. German edition published in Weimar by the 'Geographisches Institut' in 1835. Copies of the BL, seen: 1834 ed.: Maps 60.f.3; 1835 ed.: Maps 41.f.7, another copy: Maps 54.f.34; 1842 ed.: Maps 43.f.23; 1858 ed.: Maps 41.f.13

For detailed information on development of the above atlas see the article: The London Atlas of Universal Geography… (B. I.: Herbert, Francis, 1989).

E. 255

ARROWSMITH John, ARROWSMITH Aaron; **London**; **1842** or earlier; **PERSIA &c**; English; 14.5 × 17.5 cm; covers: 24°-41° N, 43°- 70° / 45°- 68° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 22 mm to 200 English miles, c. 1: 14 600 000.[467]

This small map was designed for the use of King's College School. It is based on a previous map, which was prepared for Eton School. Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner.

[467] *An Atlas of Modern Geography for the use of King's College School*, Arrowsmith, London, 1842. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 43.b.15

E. 256 MS Pl. 142

MALCOLM John, WEBBE William surveyor; **London**; **1810**; **Map of Persia and Countries lying between the Araxes, Tigris and Indus extending from Latitude 23° to 40° North, and Longitude 44° to 70° East**; English; 147 × 193 cm (58 by 76 inches); covers: 22°- 41° N, 40½°- 73½° / 44°- 70° E. of Greenwich; scale: 23 miles to 1 inch, c. 1: 1 457 000.[468]

This manuscript map is prepared in 8 sections, reinforced by cloth and preserved in the British Library, Oriental and India Office Collection. It is constructed by William Webbe, an assistant surveyor, from the conducted surveys and collected information during the mission of Brigadier-General John Malcolm to Persia in the year 1810. It carries the signature of John Malcolm. This large map is coloured, with inscription in superb calligraphy. The geographical information contained is concentrated along the routes travelled by Malcolm. Title is placed in the lower left corner.

This manuscript map may have been one of Aaron Arrowsmith's sources for his map 'Persia and adjacent countries', prepared for Sir John Malcolm's *The History of Persia* (E. 248). No printed copy of this map is known. There is a note on the lower right corner: "Received on the 14th of February 1812, copied and returned on the 6th of November 1812, John Garstin…"

[468] A manuscript map, preserved in the BL, OIOC, seen: Records: X/3099

E. 257

RUSSELL J, BALDWIN & CRADOCK publisher; **London**; c. **1810**; **Turkey in Asia, Egypt, Arabia and Persia**; English; 19.5 × 24 cm; covers: 10°- 41° N, 22°- 78° / 29°- 71° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale; 23.5 mm to 300 English miles, c. 1: 20 500 000.[469]

Title and scale are placed in the lower right corner. The eastern boundaries are copied from eighteenth-century maps of Persia.

[469] *Russell's General Atlas of Modern Geography…*, by J C Russell Geographer, printed for Baldwin & Cradock, London, 1810 and later. Copy of the Cambridge University Library, 1810 ed., seen: Atlas. G.81.18, map 18; copy of the BL, 1837 ed., seen: Maps C.29.d.17, map 18

E. 258

RUSSELL J, HENRY FISHER CAXTON publisher; **London**; **1823**; **PERSIA**; English; 17.5 × 22.5 cm; covers: 25°- 42° N, 44°- 70° / 46°- 68° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 25 mm (1 inch) to 200 British miles, c. 1: 12 670 000;[470]

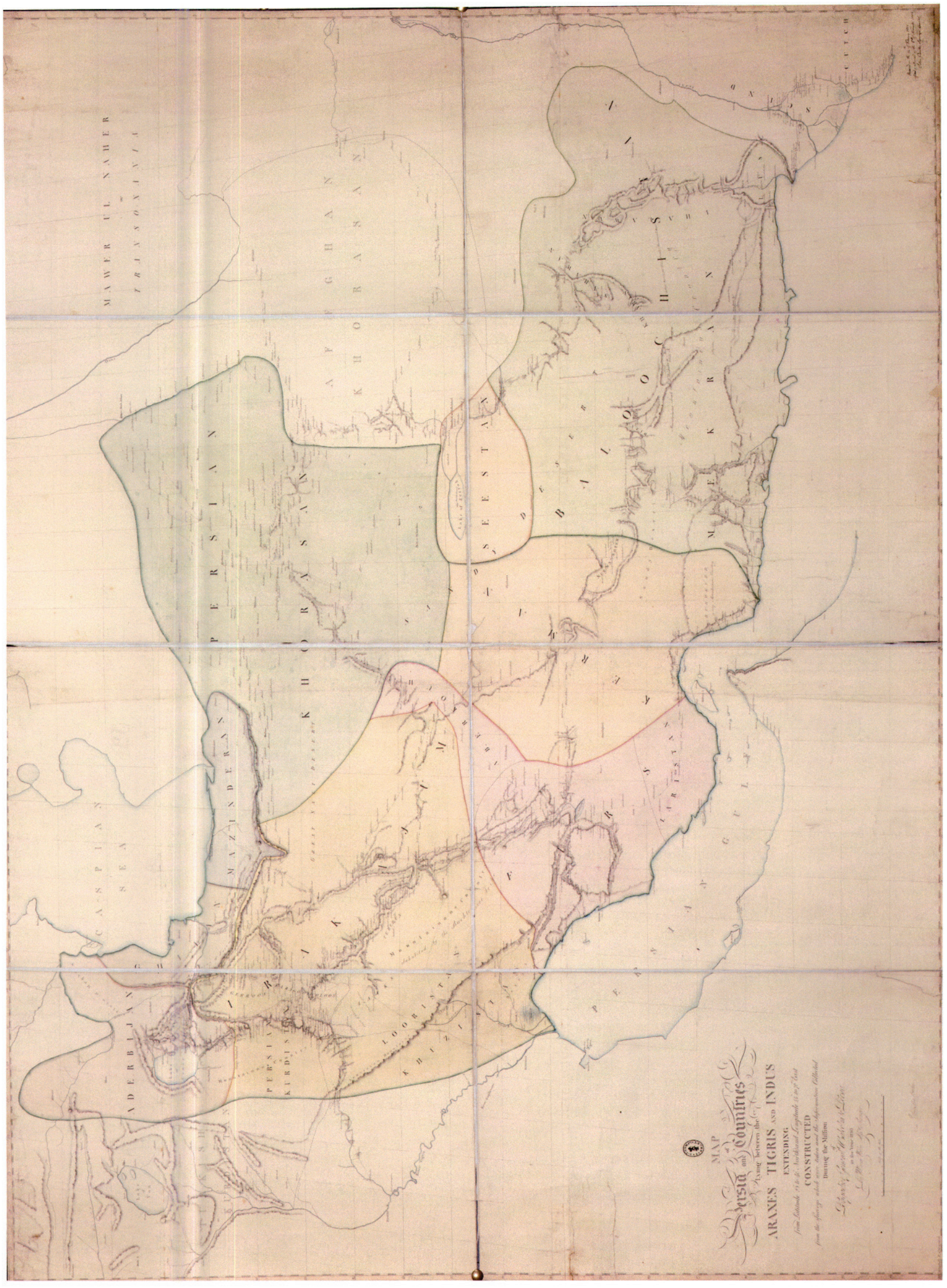
This small map is based on the Arrowsmith map of 1808, that of Wallis and Oddy of 1811, and other similar maps of the time. The title in a shaded panel and the scale are placed in the upper right corner; Teheran is misspelled Tahiran; the Persian provinces distinguished by different colours; no roads included. This map was repeatedly printed until 1835 and later. It was apparently intended for small-size geographical books or atlases.

[470] The Author's Collection: 1823 ed.: CA 101; 1835 ed.: CA 191

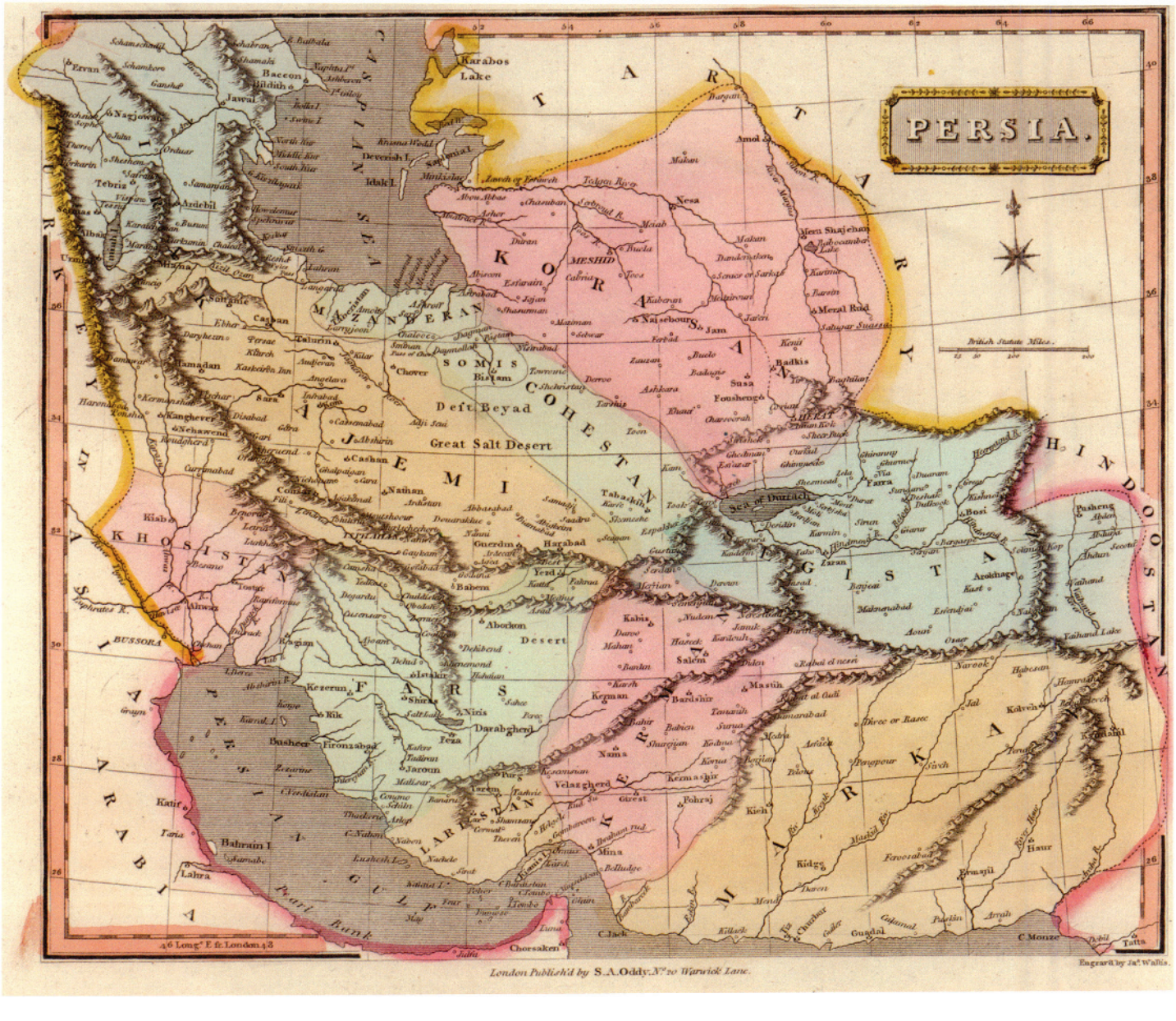
E. 259 Pl. 143

ODDY S A, WALLIS James engraver; **London**; **1811** and later; **PERSIA**; English; 22 × 27 cm; covers: 25°- 40° N, 42°- 67° / 44°- 65° E. of London; one graphical scale: 36 mm to 200 British statute miles, c. 1: 9 000 000.[471,472]

This map includes the mountain chains of the Iranian Highland, except the very important northern chain 'Alburz' (Elburz). Teheran is misspelled 'Talurin', the seas horizontally hatched, and the title in a shaded panel placed in the upper right corner. There is another, slightly larger (23 × 27.5 cm), version of this map, printed c. 1815 and later, in which the mountain chains, the title panel (except the title itself), and the shading of the seas are omitted, and its borders have a different decorative pattern. This version may have been intended for direct sale.



Pl. 142 (Map: E. 256 MS); size: 147 × 193 cm. Malcolm's manuscript map of Persia, London, 1810. By
Permission of the British Library: OIOC Records: X/3099



Pl. 143 (Map: E. 259); size: 22 × 27 cm. Map of Persia by Oddy and Wallis, London, 1811. From the Author's collection: CA 107

[471] *Oddy's New General Atlas of the World, containing maps of Empires, Kingdoms, States, Principalities & c., engraved and carefully selected from the latest and most approved authors, by James Wallis*, London, published by S A Oddy, 1811. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 196.c.7, map 28. Copy of the version 1815: The Author's Collection: CA 135

[472] *A New General Atlas of the World with the latest discoveries and new continental alterations*, W Gilling, London, 1815. Copy of the Bodleian Library, seen: 2027.b.28, map 23

E. 260 Pl. 144

PINKERTON John geographer, HEBERT Lewis draughtsman, NEELE George engraver, CADELL & DAVIES and LONGMAN HURST REES ORME & BROWN publishers; **London**; **1811**; **PERSIA**; English; 50 × 69.5 cm; covers: 24°- 42° N, 39°- 75° / 43°- 71° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 80 mm to 80 Persian common farsangs – 25 to a degree, 74 mm to 200 British statute miles – 69½ to a degree, c. 1: 4 300 000.[473]

In this rather large and detailed map no roads are shown; the title in a hatched panel is placed in the upper right corner; scales in the lower left corner. This map was reproduced by Thomas Dobson & Son in 1818 in Philadelphia, USA.

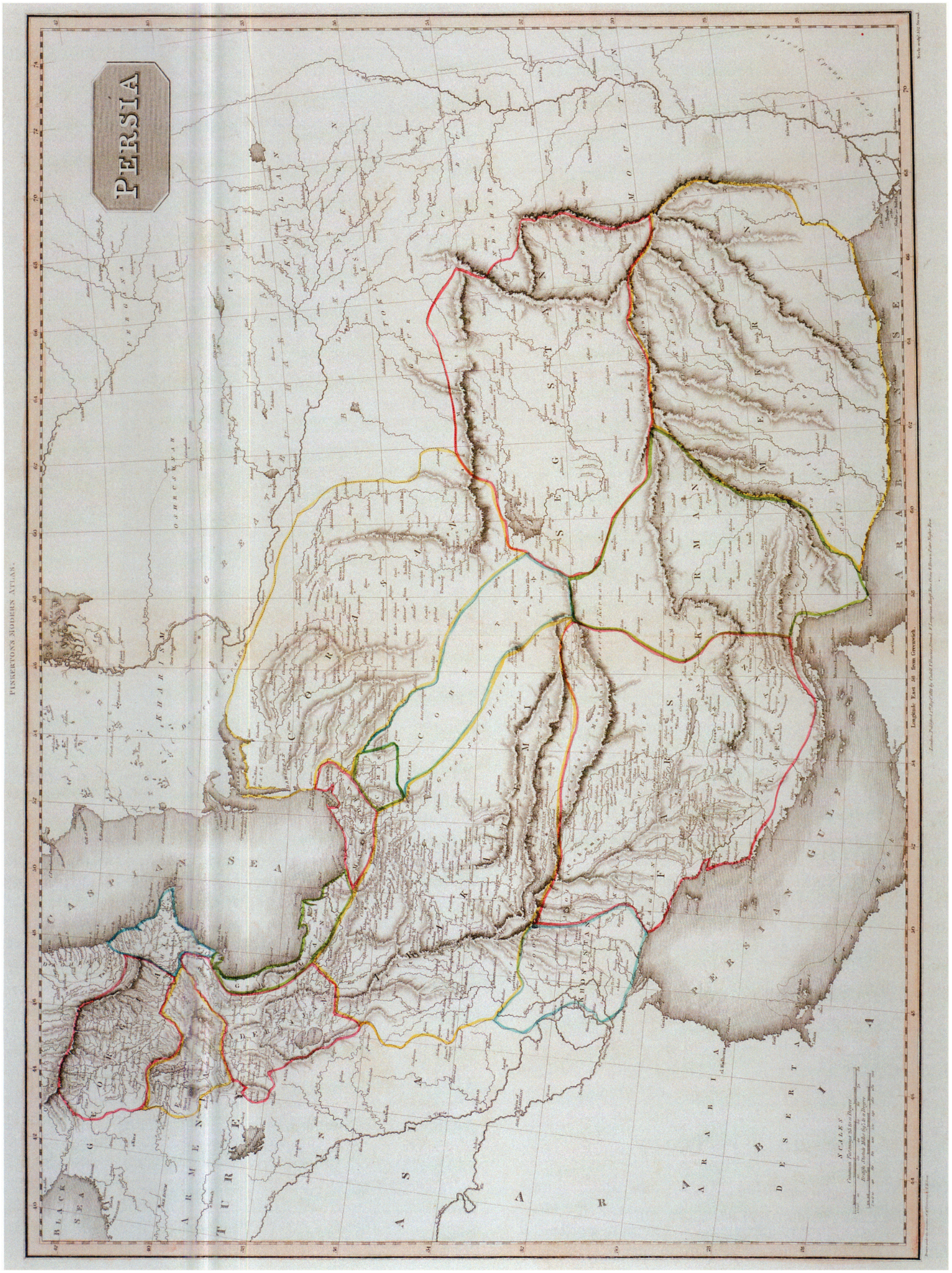
[473] *A Modern Atlas from the latest and best Authorities exhibiting the various Divisions of the World with its chief Empires, Kingdoms and States*, by John Pinkerton, London, printed by T Bensley for T Cadell & W Davies and Longman Hurst Rees Orme & Brown, 1815. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 45.f.7, map 35

E. 261

NEELE George and Samuel; **London**; **1813**; **PERSIA**; English; 22 × 28 cm; covers: 24°- 43° N, 40°- 72° / 42°- 70° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 37 mm to 250 British statute miles, c. 1: 11 000 000.[474]

This map includes the main roads; the title with a hatched background is placed in the lower left corner; Teheran is misspelled 'Tahirin'. In later editions (states) of this map (for instance in the 1822 ed.) some improvements can be seen.

[474] *Neele's General Atlas comprising of a complete set of maps…*, engraved by Samuel and George Neele, London 1814. Copioes of the BL, seen: 1814 ed.: Maps C.29.e.6, map 28; 1822 ed., entitled *Pawley's General Atlas*, and published by G & W B Whittaker: Maps 61.e.12, map 28



Pl. 144 (Map: E. 260); size: 50 × 69.5 cm. Pinkerton's map of Persia, London, 1811. From the Author's Collection: CA 13



Pl. 145 (Map: E. 263); size: 25 × 29 cm. Darton's map of Persia, London, 1811 (this plate illustrates the edition of 1834). From the Author's Collection: CA 193

E. 262

NEELE Samuel J, PLAYFAIR James geographer; **London**; **1814**; **PERSIA drawn and engraved for Dr. Playfair's geography**; English; 45 × 53.5 cm; covers: 24°- 44° N, 40°- 76° / 42°- 72° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 86 mm to 300 British statute miles – 69½ to a degree, 80 mm to 85 Persian farsangs – 22½ to a degree, c. 1: 5 600 000.[475]

Title is placed in the upper right, and scales in the lower left corners of the map; mountains are strongly shaded; provinces are shown, but roads not included.

[475] *A New General Atlas, Ancient and Modern*, by Principle Playfair, London, 1814. Copy of the BL, seen: 1814 ed.: Maps 38.f.9, map 39; 1839 ed.: Maps 36.f.1. map 39. Copy of the Library of Congress, 1814 ed., seen: G1019.P65.1814

E. 263 Pl. 145

DARTON William Jr.; **London**; **1811** with later editions; **PERSIA**; English; 25 × 29 cm; covers: 25°- 42° N, 43°- 69° / 44½°- 67° E. of Greenwich; four graphical scales: 42 mm to 270 British statute miles – 69½ to a degree, 42 mm to 80 Persian parasanges – 37 to a degree, 42 mm to 175 Turkish miles – 80 to a degree, 42 mm to 65 common French leagues – 25 to a degree, c. 1: 10 400 000.[476]

Title in a shaded oval panel is placed in the lower left, and scales in the upper right corners; main travelling and trade routes are marked by a double-line, and the external boundaries and borders of the inner provinces by a single dotted line.

[476] *Union Atlas (38 maps) containing new and improved Maps of all the Empires, Kingdoms, & States in the known World*, printed 1812 by William Darton, London. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 54.f.20

E. 264

THOMSON John mapmaker and publisher, MENZIES J & G draughtsman and engraver, BALDWIN CRADOCK & JOY publishers; **Edinburgh** & London; **1814**; **PERSIA**; English; 45 × 51 cm; covers: 24°- 47° N, 39°- 78° / 44°- 73½° E. of Greenwich; four graphical scales: 68 mm to 300 Turkish miles – 80 to a degree, 76 to 160 Persian parasanges – 37 to a degree, 77 to 300 British statute miles – 69 ½ to a degree, 72 mm to 100 common French leagues – 25 to a degree, c. 1: 6 500 000 (See the catalogue of the Bodleian Library).[477]

This regional map shows Persia with its neighbouring territories, in particular the adjacent northern and eastern countries. The whole of the Caspian Sea appears in this map, and the main travelling and trade roads are included. The title in a hatched panel is placed in the upper right, and the scales in the lower left corners.

[477] *A New General Atlas, consisting of a series of geographical designs…*, printed for John Thomson, Edinburgh, and Baldwin Cradock & Joy, London, 1814 and 1817. Copy of the BL, 1817 ed., seen: Maps 40.f.3, map 44; copy of the Library of Congress, 1817 ed., seen: G1019. T4.1817

E. 265 Pl. 146

THOMSON John mapmaker and publisher, RAMSEY G engraver, BALDWIN CRADOCK & JOY publisher; **Edinburgh** & London; **1819**; **PERSIA**; English; 50 × 60 cm; covers: 20°- 42° N, 42°- 79° / 46½°- 75½° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 60 mm to 200 British statute miles, 59 mm to 60 Persian farsangs (parasanges), c. 1: 5 400 000.[478]

This detailed and relatively accurate map of Persia includes the main travelling and trade routes. Baluchistan (on the map: Baloochistan) is shown as a separate state. The title in a hatched panel and the scales are placed in the lower left corner.

[478] *A New General Atlas consisting of a series of new geographical designs…*, printed by John Stark for John Thomson in Edinburgh, and for Baldwin Cradock & Joy in London, and John Cumming in Dublin, 1817-1828. Copy of the Library of Congress, 1827 ed., seen: G1019.T4.1827

E. 266

FINDLAY Alexander, KELLY Christopher geographer, KELLY Thomas publisher; **London**; **1814** with later editions; **PERSIA**; English; 19 × 24.5 cm; covers: 25°- 43° N, 41°- 74° / 44°- 71° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 41 mm to 300 British miles, c. 1: 12 000 000 (See the catalogue of the Bodleian Library).[479]

Title in a panel and the scale are placed in the upper right corner; the Persian Gulf depicted with its common shape in the late eighteenth century, but notably improved in the later editions.

[479] *Christopher Kelly's New System of Universal Geography*, London, printed for Thomas Kelly, 1814, in 2 volumes, and other early editions. Copies of the BL, RB, seen: 1814 ed.: 10003.d.11, map in vol. 1, pp. 102-103; 1827 ed.: 23.b.3111, vol. 1, pp.102-103

E. 267

FINDLAY Alexander, KELLY Christopher geographer, KELLY Thomas publisher;
London; **1832** with later editions; **PERSIA, Cabool & Baloochistan**; English; 19.5 × 24 cm; covers: 23°- 40° N, 44°- 73° / 46°- 71° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 14 mm to 100 English miles, 1: 11 000 000 (See the catalogue of the Bodleian Library).[480,481]

Compared to its earlier states, this is a more accurate map, in particular with respect to the shape of the Persian Gulf. Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner; shaded decorative borders.

[480] *Christopher Kelly's New System of Universal Geography*, London, printed for Thomas Kelly, 1832 and later editions, in 2 volumes. Copy of the BL, RB, 1832 ed., seen: 23.b.3685, map in vol. 1

[481] *A New and Universal English Dictionary*, by Reverend James Barclay, published by Thomas Kelly in one volume, 1843. Copy of the Bodleian Library, seen: 30254.d.69

E. 268

FINDLAY Alexander, TEGG William & Co. publisher; **London**; **1853**; **PERSIA, CABOOL &c**; English; 22 × 26.5 cm; covers: 23°- 42° N, 44°- 74° / 46°- 72° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 26 mm to 200 statute miles, c. 1: 12 500 000.[482]

This map is based on the later states of an earlier map of Persia by Findlay (See E. 267). The scale is slightly larger, and the coverage extends further northwards. Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner.

[482] *A Comprehensive Atlas of Ancient and Modern Geography*, by Alexander George Findlay, published by William Tegg and Co., London, 1853. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 38.d.6, map 47

E. 269 Pl. 147

WILKINSON Robert; **London**; **1819**; **Persia Compiled from Modern Authorities**; English; 50 × 60 cm; covers: 25°- 42° N, 42°- 70° / 44°- 68° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 78 mm to 200 British statute miles, c. 1: 4 200 000.[483]

This is an advanced and detailed map of the time, depicting Persia with its provinces and trade routes, but mountains are omitted. In a description in the lower left corner, one reads: "Persia – called Iran by the natives – is supposed to be the oldest Monarchy in the World, and the original Seat of the Human Race…it is subdivided into the following Provinces…" The new and ancient names of the sixteen provinces, and the chief city of each of them are given in a table. This map was reprinted in 1826, with some additions and corrections by William Darton.

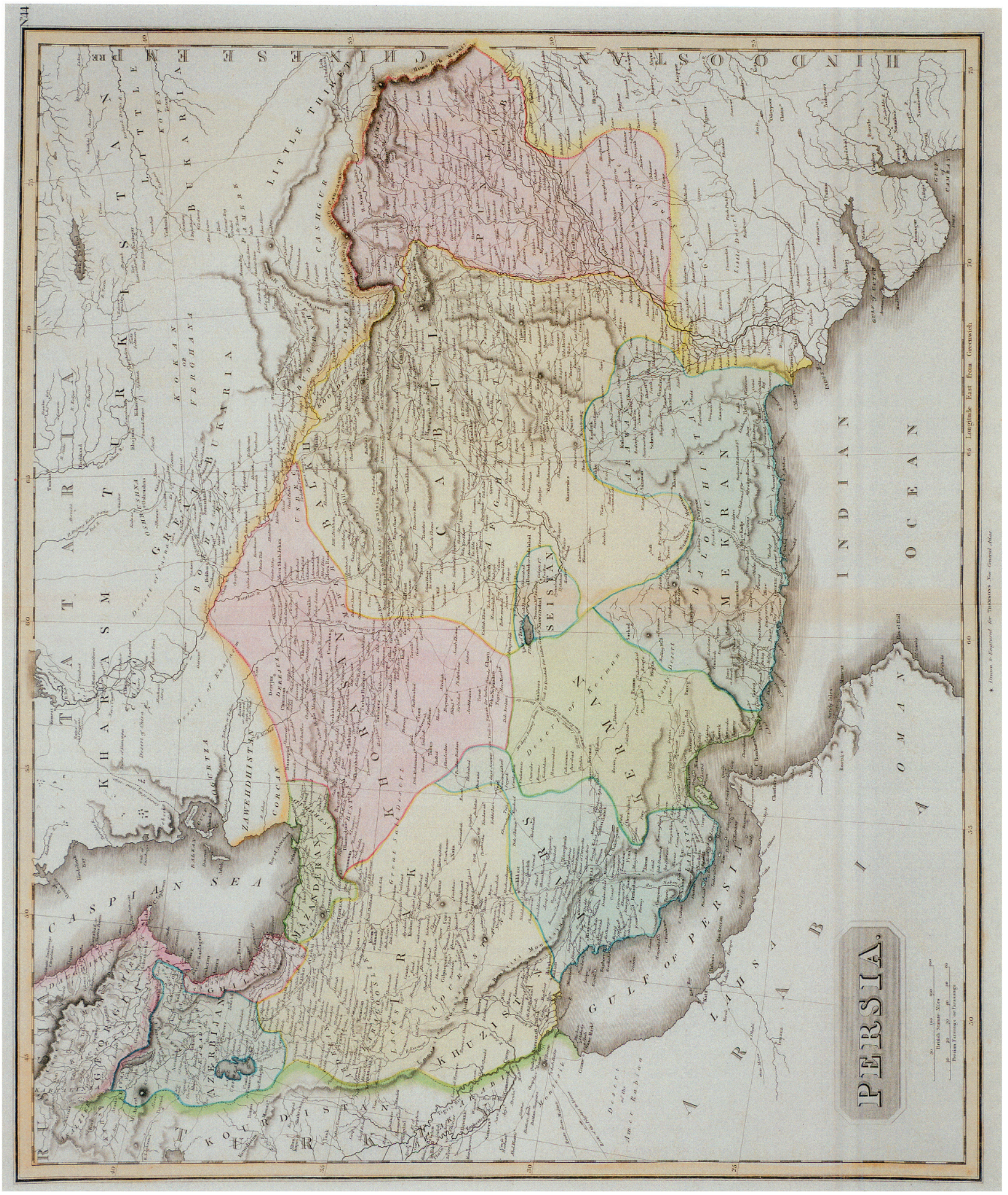
[483] *A General Atlas consisting of the World and Quarters, Empires, Kingdoms, States and Republics…*, London, Published by Robert Wilkinson. Copy of the BL, 1826 ed., seen: Maps 46.f.17, map 33

E. 270 Pl. 148

WYLD James, HEWITT N R engraver, JOHN THOMSON & CO and BALDWIN CRADOCK & JOY publishers; **Edinburgh** / London; **1820**; **PERSIA**; English; 22 × 29.5 cm; covers: 25°- 44° N, 38°- 74° / 41°- 70½° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 32 mm to 200 British statute miles, c. 1:10 000 000.[484]

Title and scale are placed in the upper right corner. A view of Mount Ararat is engraved in the lower left corner of the copperplate.

[484] *A General Atlas containing Maps illustrating some important Periods in*



Pl. 146 (Map: E. 265); size: 50 × 60 cm. Thomson & Ramsey map of Persia, 1819. From the Author's Collection: CA 30



Pl. 147 (Map: E. 269); size: 50 × 60 cm. Wilkinson's map of Persia, London, 1819. From the Author's Collection: CA 200



Pl. 148 (Map: E. 270); size: 22 × 29.5 cm. Wyld's map of Persia, London, 1820. From the Author's Collection: CA 43

Ancient History, and distinct maps of the several Empires, Kingdoms and States in the World…by J Wyld, and engraved by N R Hewitt, printed for John Thomson, Edinburgh, for Baldwin Cradock & Joy, London and for John Cumming, Dublin. Copy of the BL, seen: 1825 ed.: Maps 26.c.41, map 30; 1830 ed.: Maps 44.e.4, map 30

E. 271

WYLD James, STOCKLEY S engraver; **London**; **1829**; **Map of Persia and Cabul**; English; 22 × 27 cm; covers: 22°- 40° N, 42°- 74° / 45°- 71° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 38 mm to 250 English miles, c. 1:10 600 000.[485]

Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner; main travel and trade roads included.

[485] *The Atlas of the World comprehending separate maps of its various countries*…, by James Wyld Geographer of His Majesty, London, 1829. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 59.f.19, map 31

E. 272

WYLD James; **London**; **1839**; **Map of the Countries lying between Turkey and Birma, comprising Asia Minor, Persia, India, Egypt & Arabia, and including the Black, Caspian and Red Seas**; English; in four sheets (NW, NE, SW, SE) each c. 38 × 51 cm, in total 76.5 × 102 cm; covers: 1°- 43° N, 17°-110° / 32°- 98° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 61 mm to 300 miles, c. 1: 7 900 000.[486,487]

There are two insets on this map placed in the upper right corner of the NE sheet: a) The upper inset of 12 × 23.5 cm shows the Bosphorus, scale: 38 mm to 3 nautic (nautical) miles; b) The lower inset of 12 × 23.5 cm depicts the Strait of the Dardanelles, scale: 38 mm to 15 nautic miles.

Persia appears on the NW sheet and partially on the SW sheet. The title is printed on the NE sheet, and the scale on the SW sheet. Tables of the 'Overland Route to India' and 'Days Journey by the Red Sea' and also the 'Monsoons' appear on the SW and SE sheets. This large regional four-sheet map can also be found in Wyld's *A popular Atlas of the World*, with more decorative borders.

[486] *A New General Atlas of Modern Geography consisting of a complete Collection of Maps of the Four Quarters of the Globe*, London, published by James Wyld, 1840. Copy of the BL, 1840 ed., seen: Maps 35.f.4, map 35 (4 sh.); copy of the RGS, 1853 ed., seen: map Room G.305, sheets 41-44

[487] *A Popular Atlas of the World consisting of detailed Maps of the different*

parts of the Globes, London, published by James Wyld, 1849. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 45.f.8, Part E of Western Asia.

E. 273

WYLD James; **London**; **1857**; **The Persian Gulf, Persia with the adjacent countries of Russia, India & Turkey**; English; 50 × 67 cm; covers: 17°- 47° N, 25°- 78° / 35°- 78° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 41 mm to 200 miles (120 miles to 1 inch), c. 1: 7 600 000.[488]

This map is based on Wyld's regional 4-sheet map of 1839. There are two insets: a: The first inset, placed in the lower left corner, shows the 'Islands of Karrak (Khark) & Corgo in the Persian Gulf, size: 12 × 12 cm, scale: 25 mm to 2 nautical miles; b: The other inset, placed in the lower part of the map, shows 'Town and Bay of Bushire', size: 11 × 13 cm, scale: 35 mm to 3 nautical miles. This detailed map includes the main roads, but does not show the provinces of the country.

[488] Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 51010.(3.); copy of the TNA (PRO), London: FO/925/2000

E. 274

SCOTT Robert engraver, FULLARTON Archibald publisher; **Edinburgh**; **1823**; **PERSIA**; English; 20 × 24.5 cm; covers: 23°- 44° N, 37°- 74° / 41°- 70° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 25 mm (1 inch) to 200 British miles, c. 1: 12 670 000.[489]

The title in a strongly shaded panel and the scale are placed in the upper right corner of the map; the seas are fully shaded; the provinces separated by a dotted line; no roads included.

[489] The Author's Collection: CA 45

E. 275

ASSHETON J, SHURY J engraver, TEGG Thomas publisher; **London**; **1827**; **PERSIA**; English; 20 × 26 cm; covers: 23°- 44° N, 36°- 75° / 40°- 71° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 25 mm to 200 British miles, c. 1:12 670 000.[490]

This steel-plate engraved by J Shury is obviously copied from the Arrowsmith map of 1817, engraved by Sidney Hall, with a few small changes: a) the coverage is slightly larger; b) the external boundaries of the country and the borders of the internal provinces are omitted; c) the Arabian coastline of the Persian Gulf is marginally changed; d) the title panel in the upper right corner is more decorative.

[490] *World Atlas to accompany Thomas Tegg's Encyclopaedia*, drawn by J Assheton, engraved by J Shury, London, Thomas Tegg. Copy of the BL, 1832 ed., seen: Maps 60.c.52

E. 276

HALL Sidney, CONDER Josiah author, DUNCAN James publisher, CLOWES W printer; **London**, **1827**; **Map of Persia, engraved for *The Modern Traveller* by Sidney Hall**; English; 16 × 19 cm; covers: 22°- 44° N, 35°- 75° / 40°- 70° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 37 mm to 400 British miles, c. 1: 17 400 000.[491]

In this small map the external boundaries of the country are not marked. Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner.

[491] *The Modern Traveller, a description, geographical, historical and topographical of the various countries of the Globe*, in 30 volumes, by Josiah Conder, London, James Duncan, 1827, printed by W. Clowes. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 566.a.12, map folded at the beginning of vol. 12

E. 277 Pl. 149

HALL Sidney, LONGMAN REES ORME BROWN & GREEN publishers; **London**; **1828**; **PERSIA**; English; 41 × 50.5 cm; covers: 24°- 41° N, 44°- 74° / 47°- 71° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 62 mm to 200 English miles – 69 to a degree, 54 mm to 30 Persian parasangs – 12 to a degree, c. 1: 5 200 000.[492]

Title inside a panel and scale are placed in the upper right corner; decorative borders; northeastern and eastern external boundaries partly vague or missing. It is a detailed map of the time, but roads are not included. In the 1849 edition (state), the title of the map changed to 'Persia, Cabool &c.', and publisher to 'Longman & Co'.

[492] *A new General Atlas with the Divisions and Boundaries, carefully coloured, constructed entirely from new drawings and engraved by Sidney Hall*, London, printed for Longman Rees Orme Brown & Green, editions 1828-1850. Copy of the BL, seen: 1830 ed.: Maps 41.f.2, map 28; 1849 ed.: Maps 41.f.3

E. 278

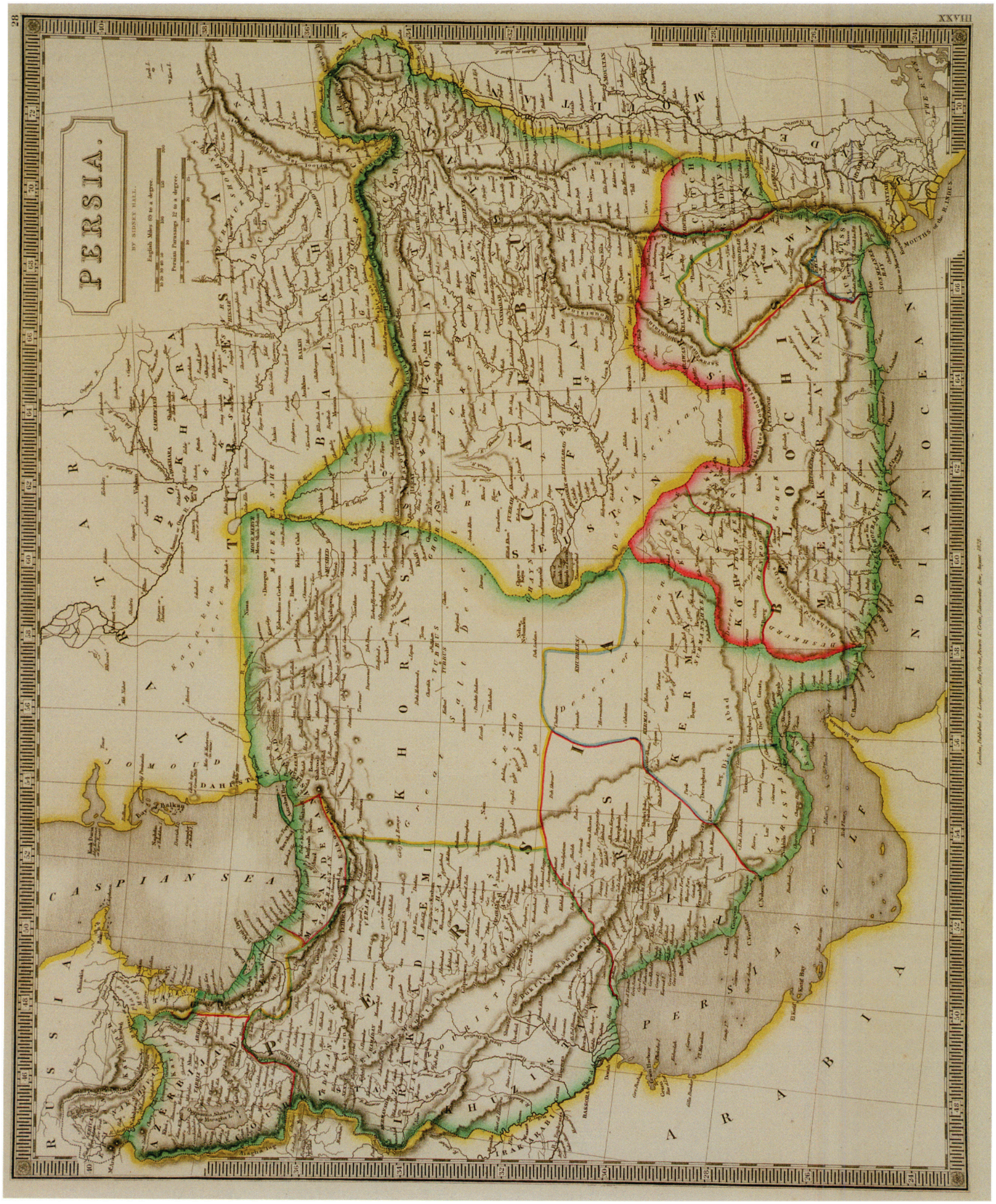
HALL Sidney, BLACK A & C publisher; **Edinburgh** / London; **1840**; **PERSIA**; English; 26 × 37 cm; covers: 24°- 39° N, 44°- 72° / 46°- 70° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 44 mm to 200 English miles, c. 1: 7 300 000.[493]

This steel engraving includes Kabul and Baluchistan (on this map spelled 'Cabool' and 'Beloochistan'). Title (inside a panel) and scale are placed in the lower left corner. The northeastern boundaries of the country are partly missing. 1852, 1860, 1876 and later states are slightly different. For instance, they have an extended title 'Persia and Afghanistan'. (See the next entry)

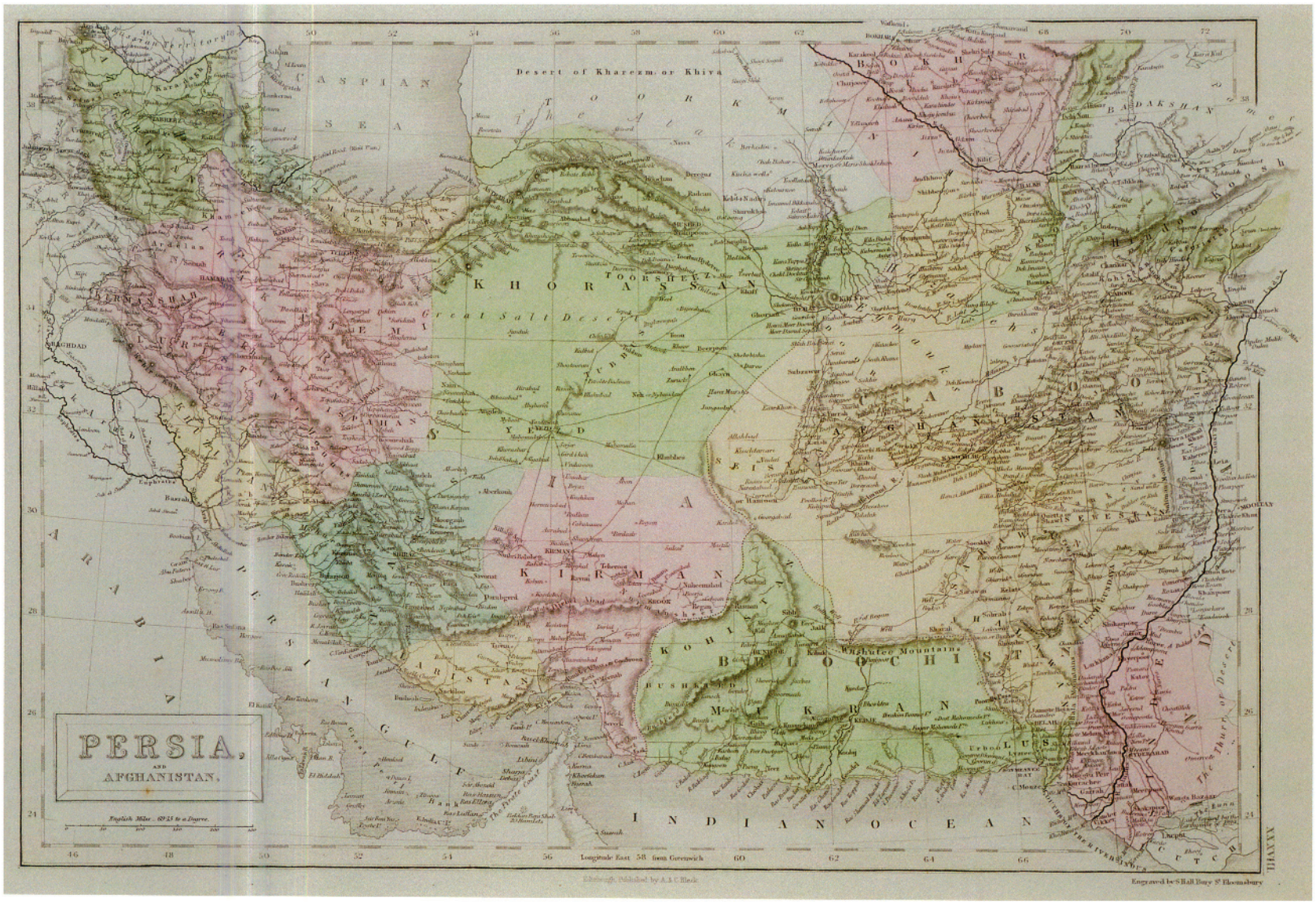
[493] *Black's General Atlas, a series of fifty-four maps from the latest and most authentic sources, engraved on steel...*, by Sidney Hall, published in Edinburgh by Adam and Charles Black, in London by Longman & Co., Simpkin Marshall & Co., Whittaker & Co. and Hamilton Adams & Co., in Dublin by John Cumming, 1840. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 39.e.16, map 38. Copy of the Bodleian Library, seen: 1840 ed.: 2027.b.41; 1844 ed.: 2027.b.40

E. 279 Pl. 150

HALL Sidney, BLACK A & C publisher; **Edinburgh** / London; **1852**; **Persia and Afghanistan**; 25.5 × 37 cm; covers: 24°- 39° N, 44°- 72°- 46- 70° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 56 mm to 250 English miles – 69.15 to a degree, c. 1: 7 300 000.[494-496]



Pl. 149 (Map: E. 277); size: 41 × 50.5 cm. PERSIA by Sidney Hall, London, 1828. From the Author's Collection: CA 93



Pl. 150 (Map: E. 279); size: 25.5 × 37 cm. Sidney Hall's smaller map of Persia, London, 1852. From the Author's Collection: CA 132

This is an amended and improved version of Sidney Hall's earlier map of Persia (See E. 278), fully coloured, with an extended title. The foremost improvement was on the northeastern and eastern external boundaries of the country which were continuously brought up-to-date in successive editions (states) until they were finally settled in the 1876 edition.

[494] *Black's General atlas, comprehending sixty-one maps, engraved on steel* ...by Sidney Hall...New Edition, Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black, etc., 1852. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 39.e.18, map 38

[495] *Black's General Atlas of the World*, by John Bartholomew Jr., lithographed by F. Schenk, Edinburgh, Adam and Charles Black, 1860. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 39.e.21, map 32

[496] *Black's General Atlas of the World*, new and revised edition, Edinburgh, Adam and Charles Black, 1876. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 40.e.2, map 31

E. 280

HALL Sidney, LONGMAN & CO. publisher; **London**; **1848** with later editions; **Persia, Cabool &c**; English; 41 × 50.5 cm; covers: 24°- 41° N, 44°- 74° / 47°- 71° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 62 mm to 200 English miles – 69 to a degree, 54 mm to 30 Persian parasangs – 12 to a degree, 1: 5 100 000 (See the catalogue of the Bodleian Library).[497]

This is an improved version of Sidney Hall's map of Persia, published by Longman Rees Orme Brown & Green in 1828 and later. There are two major improvements to be mentioned: 1) The shape of the Persian Gulf is notably corrected. 2) The northeastern external boundaries are closer to their real course.

[497] *A New General Atlas...*, engraved by Sidney Hall, London, printed for Longman & co., 1848 and later, map 28. Copy of the BL, 1849 ed., seen: Maps 41.f.3

E. 281

BLACK Adam & Charles; **Edinburgh**; **1890**; **PERSIA, Afghanistan & Beloochistan**; English; 25 × 40.5 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 40°- 74° / 43°- 71° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 31 mm to 150 English miles, c. 1: 7 750 000.[498]

This is a small but detailed map, in which the external boundaries of the country and the borders of the inner provinces are fully and clearly shown; title and scale placed in the lower left corner. A slightly different American version of this map was published by Charles Scribner & Sons in New York in 1885, with an improved state in 1901, included in the *Scribner-Black Atlas of the World*. (See E. 393)



Pl. 151 (Map E. 282); size: 29 × 35.5 cm. PERSIA by George Long, London, 1831. From the Author's Collection: CA 46

[498] *Black's General Atlas of the World*, new and revised edition, Edinburgh, Adam and Charles Black 1890. Copy of the National Library of Scotland, seen: Map. X3.055, map 31. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 40.e.4, map 31

E. 282 Pl. 151

LONG George compiler, WALKER J & C engravers, SDUK supervisor, BALDWIN & CRADOCK publishers; **London**; **1831**; **PERSIA with Parts of the Ottoman Empire, published under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (SDUK)**; English; 29 × 35.5 cm; covers: 25°- 39° N, 38°- 62° / 40°- 60° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 54 mm to 200 British miles – 69.1 = 1 degree, c. 1: 6 000 000.[499-503]

Title, scale, glossary (a few Persian, Arabic and Turkish geographical terms translated into English), and notes placed in the lower left corner. Later states of this map were published by Charles Knight and by Edward Stanford.

[499] *A Series of Maps, Modern and Ancient, published under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge*, London, Baldwin & Cradock, 1832. Copy of the BL: Maps 38.e.18, map 132

[500] *Maps of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge*, A New Edition corrected to the present time, London, Charles Knight, 1846. Copy of the BL: Maps 38.e.9, vol.2, map 90. Copy of the Bodleian Library: 2027.b.37

[501] *The Family Atlas containing eighty maps, constructed by eminent Geographers and engraved on steel under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge*, London, Edward Stanford, 1857. Copy of the BL: Maps 40.e.20, map 32

[502] *The Atlas of Modern Geography constructed and engraved on steel under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge*, London, Edward Stanford, 1861-1865. Copy of the BL: 1861 ed., Maps 41.e.6, map 72

[503] *The Complete Atlas of Modern, Classical and Ancient Maps…constructed and engraved on steel under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge*, London, Edward Stanford, 1860 and later. Copy of the BL: 1860 ed., Maps 38.e.13, map 90; 1872 ed., Maps 38.e.15, map 90

Note: For a history of the maps of The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge see the article of M T Cain (B. I.: Cain Mead T)



Pl. 152 (Map: E. 285); size: 20.5 × 25.5 cm. Dower's map 'IRAN or PERSIA', London, 1850. From the Author's Collection: CA 120

E. 283

DOWER John, TEESDALE Henry & Co. publisher; **London**; **1831**; **PERSIA and ARABIA**; English; 33.5 × 41 cm; covers: 12°- 40° N, 30°- 78° / 35°- 73° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 60 mm to 400 British miles – 69 to a degree, c. 1: 10 700 000. [504]

This map also includes Afghanistan (Cabool) and Baluchistan (Beloochistan). Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner; decorative borders.

[504] *A New General Atlas of the World, compiled from the latest Authorities both England and Foreign*, by John Dower, London, published by Henry Teesdale & Co., 1831 and later. Copies of the BL, seen: 1831 ed., Maps 4.f.5, map 25; 1837 ed., Maps 196.c.5; 1856 ed., Maps 41.f.6. Copies of the Bodleian Library, seen: 1835 ed.: 2027.c.59; 1844 ed.: B1.b.7

E. 284

DOWER John, ORR & SMITH [ORR & CO.] publishers; **London**; **1840**; **PERSIA**; English; 21 × 25.5 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 71° / 46°- 69° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 33 mm to 200 English statute miles, c. 1: 9 700 000.[505]

This is a more accurate map of Persia by Dower, for it depicts the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf closer to their real shapes. Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner; the boundaries of the provinces are not shown. Later states from c. 1860 onwards show this map was notably improved. (See the next entry)

[505] *A School Atlas of Modern Geography…*, by John Dower, London, Orr & Co., c.1845 and other early editions. Copy of the BL: 1845 ed., seen: Maps 63.d.51, map 27

E. 285 Pl. 152

DOWER John, ORR & COMPANY publisher; **London**, **1850**; **IRAN or PERSIA**; English; 20.5 × 25.5 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 71° / 46°- 69° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 24 mm 150 English statute miles, c. 1: 10 000 000.[506-509]

This map is an improved version of an earlier Dower map of Persia, prepared for the *School Atlas of Modern Geography*. The notable improvements are as follows: 1) The external boundaries of the northwestern province of Azerbaijan (all place names in this

paragraph are written as spelled on the map) are more accurate. 2) More mountains are shown. 3) A cross section is printed in the lower margin, starting from point 'A' in the Caspian Sea, extending through Mount Damavand, Teheran, Kashan, Ispahan, Yezd, Kandahar and Cabool till point 'B' in the Hindoo-Coosh Mountains. The altitude of Damavand, the highest mountain peak in Persia, is given as 14 700 ft (the correct figure is 18 380 ft). 4) Both names 'IRAN' and 'PERSIA' are included in the title to denote the country. 5) A narrow long strip of the northern coast of the Persian Gulf is separated by a dotted line and coloured pink, with a note, reading: "The coloured district on the south coast of Persia belongs to the Imam of Muscat." This statement must have come from a misreading of an agreement between the Shah of Persia and the Imam of Muscat about a short term lease of the strip against a yearly rent or payment, which never materialized. This map proved very popular with the publishers and appeared in a number of different atlases.

[506] *A School Atlas of Modern Geography*..., by John Dower, London, later editions. Copy of the BL: 1860 ed., published by Ward & Lock: Maps 39.b.39, map 25

[507] *Atlas of Political Geography*, revised and corrected by August Petermann..., London, Orr & Co., 1851. Copy of the BL: Maps 40.d.18, map 49

[508] *A New General Atlas of Modern Geography*..., by John Dower, A New Edition...by Ward & Lock, London, 1860. Copy of the BL: Maps 42.c.21, map 29. Copy of the Bodleian Library, 1860 ed.: 2027.c.97

[509] *A Descriptive Atlas of Astronomy, Physical and Political Geography*, by Thomas Milner, published by Cassell, Petter & Galpin, London, 1850. Copy of the BL: Maps 198.g.32

E. 286

GRAY & SON, FULLARTON Archibald & CO. publisher; **Glasgow**; c.**1832**; **PERSIA**; English; 20 × 24.5 cm; covers: 24°- 41° N, 44°- 74° / 47°- 71° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 30 mm to 200 English miles, c. 1: 10 700 000.[510]

This steel plate, engraved by John Gray & Son, is obviously a smaller copy of the Sidney Hall map, published by Longman Rees Orme Brown & Green in London in 1828. Title and scale are placed in the upper right corner.

[510] *A system of geography, popular and scientific, or a physical, political, and statistical account of the world and its various divisions*, by James Bell, 6 vol., Glasgow, Archibald Fullarton and Co., 1832, vol. 4, map of Persia folded and inserted between pp. 264 and 265, text in pp. 264-385. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 571.e.13-15; copy of the RGS, seen: Library: 560.C

E. 287 Pl. 153

PINNOCK William, EDWARDS W publisher; **London**; **1836**; **PERSIA**; English; 23 × 16.5 cm; covers: 24°- 42° N, 44°- 62° / 46°- 60° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 33 mm to 200 English miles, c. 1: 9 750 000.[511]

This unusual map of Persia is printed with the detail in white on a black background. Since Pinnock considered Baluchistan (on this map spelled: Belouchistan) as a separate state, he did not include it in this map. In the notes on Persia (vol. 4, p. 186) one reads: "The oriental name of this beautiful and fertile country is



Pl. 153 (Map: E. 287); size: 23 × 16.5 cm. An unusual map of Persia by W Pinnock, London, 1836. From the Author's Collection: CA 223

IRAN...". Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner.

[511] *The Guide to Knowledge*, A Periodical edited by W Pinnock, 4 vol. Map of Persia in issue 257, vol.4, London, 1836. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: P.P.6000.b, map in vol. 4, p. 364

E. 288

LIZARS Daniel; **Edinburgh**; c. **1812** with later editions until c. 1846; **PERSIA**; English; 39 × 48.5 cm; covers: 24°- 44° N, 40°- 76° / 44°- 72° E. of Greenwich; no scale given.[512]

Daniel Lizars Sr. (1754-1812) designed this copperplate and published it between 1808 and 1812 in his *A New and Elegant General Atlas of the World* (map 45). His sons Daniel Jr. and William Home improved and re-issued this map c. 1826-1831 in their *Edinburgh Geographical and Historical Atlas* (map 48). It was further reprinted by William Home Lizars in 1842 and later in his *Lizars' Edinburgh geographical general Atlas* (map 48). It is a detailed map; seas are shaded; roads not included; title (inside a decorative panel) placed in the upper right corner.

[512] *Lizars' Edinburgh Geographical General Atlas, containing maps of every Empire, State, and Kingdom*, Edinburgh, W H Lizars; London, S Highley; Dublin, W Curry Jun. & Co. Copy of the BL, seen: 1842 ed., Maps 55.g.11, map 48. Copy of the Bodleian Library, 1844/1846 ed., seen: B1.b.11, map 48

E. 289 Pl. 154

LIZARS William Home; **Edinburgh**; c. **1822** with later editions until c. 1844; **PERSIA**; English; 23.5 × 19 cm (map only), 30 × 26.5 cm (decorative floral borders inclusive); covers: 24°- 43° N, 40°- 74° / 43°- 70° E. of Greenwich; no scale given.[513]

William Home Lizars published his school map of Persia first in 1822 (copperplate). It was lithographed in the early 1840s with 'East' at the top, but the inscriptions show that the map was designed with 'North' at the top.

[513] *W H Lizars' School Atlas*

E. 290

LIZARS William Home, WHITTAKER G B publisher; **Edinburgh** / London; **1850**; **PERSIA**; English; 19 × 25 cm; covers: 24°- 42° N, 40°- 74° / 43°- 70° E. of Greenwich; no scale given.[514]

This map is a smaller and simplified version of Daniel Lizars' map (E. 288). The title, inside a panel and lightly decorated, is placed in the upper right corner; the corners of the outer borders also have some decorative design.

[514] *A Modern and Ancient General Atlas, comprehending all the Empires, Kingdoms, States & c. in the World…*, by W H Lizars in Edinburgh, printed for D Lizars and G B Whittaker in London. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 38.c.16, map 25

E. 291

CRUCHLEY George Frederick; **London**; **1842**; **Persia, Arabia, Afghanistan &c**; English; 35 × 45 cm; covers: 12°-41° N, 24°- 74° / 30°- 68° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 36 mm to 200 English miles, c. 1: 9 000 000.[515]

G F Cruchley (1787-1880) was trained by Aaron Arrowsmith Sr., and most of his maps are based on Arrowsmith's maps. This map has one decorative small panel within the upper border, and another one within the lower border. Inscription of the upper panel reads: "Cruchley's Improved Atlas for Schools and Families", and of the lower panel: "Engraved and Published by G F Cruchley, Map Seller, 81 Fleet Street, London". Title and scale are placed in the lower right corner. The external boundaries of Persia are shown, but roads are not included.

[515] *Cruchley's General Atlas for the use of schools and private tuition…*, published by G F Cruchley, London, 1843, map of Persia on p. 23. Copy of the Bodleian Library, seen: 2027.b.39

Johnston Family

The Johnston family business was started by Sir William Johnston (1802-1888) who had learned engraving and printing with Lizars and Kirkwood. He opened a workshop in Edinburgh in 1825. Alexander Keith I (1804-1871), a geographer, joined his brother William in 1826, and produced many maps in his own name, most of them engraved and published by W & A K Johnston. This publishing company flourished from 1826 until 1901. Alexander Keith II (1846-1879), the son of Alexander Keith I, and Thomas Brumby (1814-1897) the younger brother of Sir William were among many other members of the family, who were active in the business of mapmaking and publishing. The next seven entries describe their more notable maps of Persia.

E. 292

JOHNSTON Alexander Keith, JOHNSTON W & A K engravers and publishers; **Edinburgh** / Glasgow / London / Dublin; **1845**; **PERSIA and CABOOL**; English; 50 × 61 cm; covers: 20°- 41° N, 41°- 75° / 44°- 71° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 75 mm to 200 geographical miles – 60 to a degree, 65 mm to 200 English miles – 69 to a degree, c. 1: 4 900 000.[516]

'IRAN or PERSIA' appears on the map to denote the name of the country. It is a detailed and accurate map of the time which includes the main roads and shows Baluchistan (on the map: Beloochistan) as a separate territory. Title, scales and a glossary (a few terms of topographical features in Arabic, Persian and Turkish translated into English) are printed in the lower left corner; this map has double borders with design.

[516] *The National Atlas of Historical, Commercial and Political Geography…*, by Alexander Keith Johnston. Edinburgh: John Johnston and W & A K Johnston; Glasgow: James Lumsden & Son and R Weir; London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Whittaker & Co., W Smith, and R Groombridge; Dublin: John Cumming, 1843 and later. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 45.e.13, map 25

E. 293

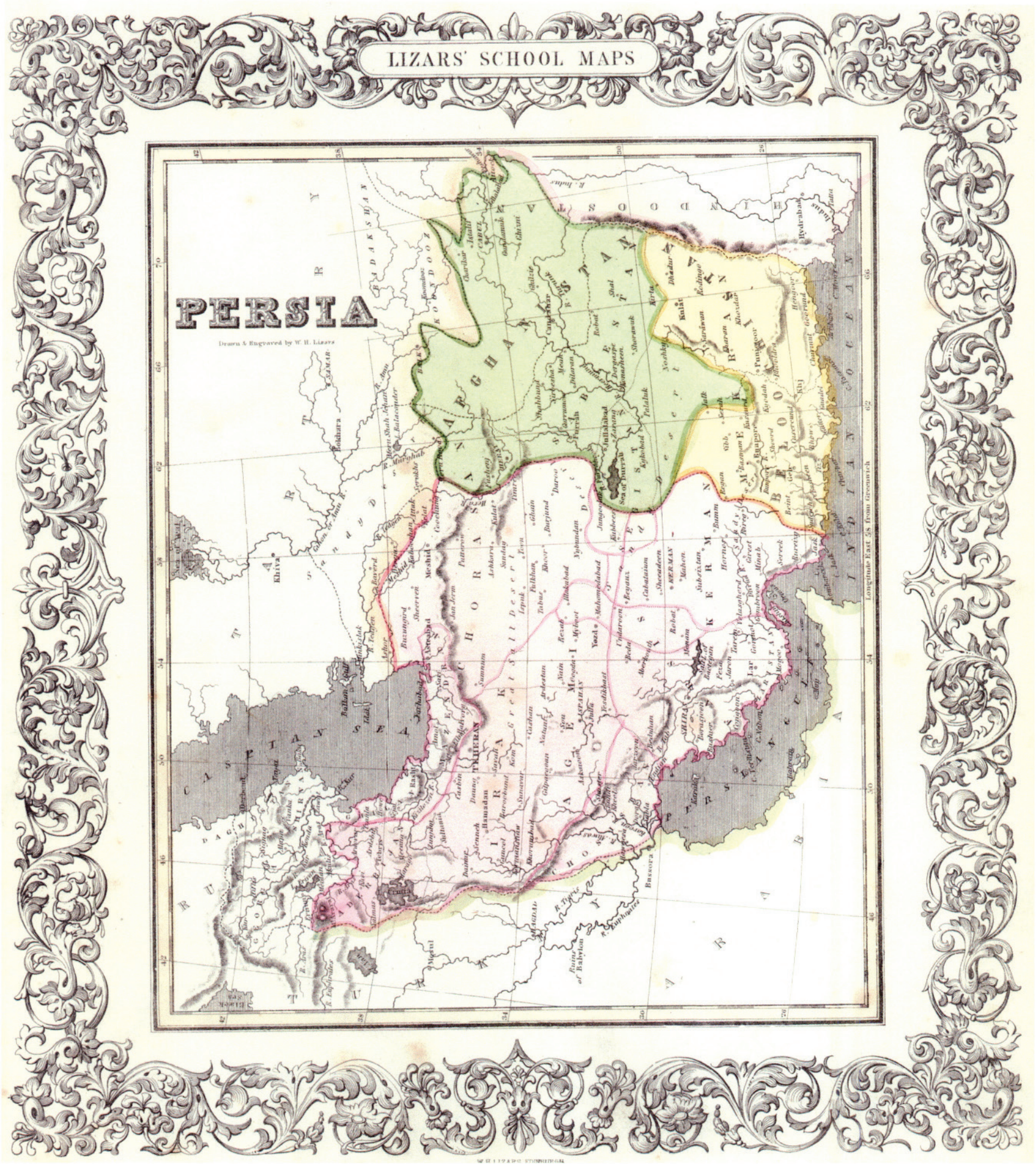
JOHNSTON W & A K engraver and printer, BLACKWOOD William & SONS publishers; **Edinburgh** / London; **1852**; **Turkey in Asia, Persia, Transcaucasia, Afghanistan & Beloochistan**; English; 23.5 × 30.5 cm; covers: 20°- 47° N, 24°- 76° / 31°- 69° E. of Greenwich; scale; 1: 14 000 000 – 220 miles to an inch, and one graphical scale: 47 mm to 400 English miles.[517]

Title and scale are placed in the lower left part of this regional map.

[517] *A School Atlas of General and Descriptive Geography*, by Alex. Keith Johnston, published by William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1852. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 39.c.14, plate 16

E. 294

JOHNSTON Alexander Keith, JOHNSTON W & A K engravers and publishers; **Edinburgh** / London; **1861**; **PERSIA and Afghanistan**; 44 × 57 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 72° / 46°- 70°



Pl. 154 (Map: E. 289); size: 30 × 26.5 cm, decorative borders inclusive. PERSIA by W H Lizars, Edinburgh, c. 1844. From the Author's Collection: CA 199

E. of Greenwich; scale: 1: 4 311 000 – 68 miles to an inch, and four graphical scales: 63 mm to 150 geographical miles – 60 to 1 degree, 68 mm to 50 Persian fursachs (parasangs) – 18.44 to 1 degree, 63 mm to 100 Indian kos – 40 to 1 degree, 36 mm to 100 English statute miles – 69.16 to 1 degree.[518]

Like most of the Johnston maps of Persia, both terms IRAN and PERSIA appear on the face of this map. It is an accurate and detailed map of the time which includes the main roads. In all the pre-1872 editions, Baluchistan appears as a separate state. A 2-page index, naming over 2000 places in Persia and Afghanistan, is included in the atlas. Title and scales are placed in the lower left corner.

In the post-1872 editions the eastern external boundaries of the county are corrected in accordance with the Goldsmid Commission; submarine telegraph lines are added, and the Index extended to over 2500 places. This map was slightly, but continuously, improved until 1892 and beyond.

[518] *The Royal Atlas of Modern Geography*..., by Alex Keith Johnston, published by William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1861 to 1872, improved editions: 1873 to 1892. Copies of the BL, seen: 1861 ed.: Maps 42.f.11, map 31; 1877 ed.: Maps 42.f.15; 1892 ed.: Maps 42.f.17, map 32. Copies of the Bodleian Library, seen: 1878 ed.: 2027.a.9; 1887 ed.: 2027.a.8; 1892 ed.: 2027.a.7

E. 295

JOHNSTON Alexander Keith, JOHNSTON W & A K engravers and printers, William BLACKWOOD & SONS publishers; **Edinburgh** / London; **1866**; **Persia & Afghanistan** (on the map: IRAN or PERSIA); English; 32.5 × 42.5 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 72° / 46°- 70° E. of Greenwich; three graphical scales: 47 mm to 150 geographical and Italian miles – 60 to 1 degree, 51 mm to 50 Persian fursachs (parasangs) – 18.44 to 1 degree, 27 mm to 100 English statute miles – 69½ to 1 degree, c. 1: 5 880 000.[519]

This atlas is a handy version of the *Royal Atlas*. Baluchistan (on the map: Biluchistan) is shown as a separate state; no roads included; submarine telegraph lines marked; title and scales are placed in the lower left corner; shaded borders. Unlike the *Royal Atlas*, no index of the places is included.

[519] *Handy Royal Atlas of Modern Geography, exhibiting the present condition of geographical discovery and research in the several countries, empires and states of the world*, by Alex. Keith Johnston, published by William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1868-1872. Copy of the BL, seen: 1866 ed., Maps 42.d.6, map 26

E. 296 Pl. 155

JOHNSTON Alexander Keith, JOHNSTON T B additions and corrections, JOHNSTON W & A K engravers and publishers; **Edinburgh** / London; c. **1873**; **PERSIA and Afghanistan**; English; 32.5 × 42.5 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 72° / 46°- 70° E. of Greenwich; scale: 1: 5 880 000 – 93 miles to an inch, and four graphical scales: 46.5 mm to 150 geographical miles – 60 to 1 degree, 50 mm to 50 Persian fursachs (parasangs) – 18.44 to 1 degree, 34 mm to 100 (should be 200) French kilometres – 111.3 to 1 degree, 27 mm to 100 English statute miles – 69½ to 1 degree.[520]

This map of Persia, contained in the *Handy Royal Atlases*, published after 1872, was notably and continuously corrected and improved. The foremost improvement was the modifying of the eastern external boundaries as settled by the Goldsmid Commission in 1872. The same pre-1872 plate may have been altered and re-used. The added graphical scale in French kilometre is incorrect, showing the difficulty facing some of the British cartographers of the time having to cope with the French metric system.

[520] *Handy Royal Atlas of Modern Geography*..., by Alexander Keith Johnston, with additions and corrections to the present date by T B Johnston, a new edition by W & A K Johnston, Edinburgh and London, 1873 and later. Copies of the BL, seen: 1887 ed.: Maps 42.d.8, map 42; 1898 ed.: Maps 42.d.11; 1921 ed.: Maps 44.d.17

E. 297 Pl. 156

JOHNSTON W & A K; **Edinburgh** / London; c. **1892**; **PERSIA**; English; 20 × 26 cm; covers: 25°- 40° N, 41°- 67° / 43 °- 65 ° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 34 mm to 200 English miles, c. 1: 9 200 000.[521]

[521] *The Worldwide Atlas of Modern Geography*, W & A K Johnston Ltd., Edinburgh and London, 1892 and later. Copies of the BL, seen: 1892 ed.: Maps 43.c.8, map 54; 1905 ed.: Maps 43.c.11, map 54

E. 298

JOHNSTON Thomas Ruddiman; **London**; **1894**; **South Western Asia including Persia and Afghanistan**; English; 19 × 24.5 cm; covers: 25°- 45° N, 40°- 80° / 45°- 75° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 24 mm to 200 English miles, c. 1:13 400 000.[522]

This regional map shows Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan (on the map: Beloochistan), nearly the whole of the Caspian Sea and the territories east of it; title and scale are placed in the upper right corner.

[522] *The Oriental Atlas*..., T. Ruddiman Johnston & Co. Ltd., London, 1894. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 40.c.65, map 18

E. 299

MACLEOD James and ORR Francis & Sons publishers; **Glasgow**; **1846**; **Persia**; English; 29.5 × 36 cm, inclusive of the decorative borders; covers: 25°- 43° N, 41°- 73° / 44°- 70° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 75 mm to 400 miles, c. 1: 8 600 000.[523]

This map includes Afghanistan and Baluchistan (on the map: Cabul, meant Afghanistan, and Baloochistan). It has a decorative border, with title (inside a panel) and scale in the upper right corner. *The People's Atlas*, which contains this map, was simultaneously published and promoted in some other cities in Great Britain and Ireland.[523] The map was also printed separately for direct sale, with a different decorative border. 'New Sixpenny Maps' is printed above the upper border, and 'Embracing the most Recent Discoveries' under the lower border.



Pl. 155 (Map: E. 296); size: 32.5 × 42.5 cm. Johnston map of Persia from the *Handy Royal Atlas*, Edinburgh & London, 1873 and later. From the Author's Collection: CA 117


PERSIA.
English Miles
0 100 200
Long. East 55 of Greenwich
CASPIAN SEA
PERSIAN GULF
ARABIAN SEA
Great Salt Desert
Dasht i Kavir or
Kara Kum
Sands
Dasht i Khut
Dasht i Lut
Dasht i Naband
Kuh i Gugird
Kuh Sahand
Kuh Sabalan
Kuh Binalud
Kuh Nahand
Kuh Bashakird
Kuh Basman
Kuh Jupar
Kuh Hazar
Kuh Taftan
Kuh Bazman
Kuh Mehrkan
Kuh Kargan
Kuh Kaisar
Kuh Kuhbanan
Kuh Jebal Barez
Kuh Kuh Amir
Kuh Kuh Sefid
Kuh Kuh Sefid
Kuh Kuh Sefid

E. 302

GILBERT James compiler, ARCHER Joshua draughtsman, COLLINS Henry George publisher; **London**; **1848**; **PERSIA**; English; 28.5 × 23 cm; covers: 24 ½° – 41° N, 44 ½° – 61 ½° / 45 ½° – 60 ½° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 24 mm to 100 English miles, c. 1: 6 900 000.[526]

This map is similar to the map of Tallis & Rapkin (E. 312). A small globe, showing the cardinal points and the title and scale are placed in the lower left corner; a diagram of comparative lengths of England and Persia in the left margin.

[526] *Gilbert's Modern Atlas of the Earth*, London, published for the proprietors by Henry George Collins with index. Copy of the Bodleian Library, seen: 2027.c.115, p. 32

E. 303

PHILIP GEORGE & SON (GEORGE PHILIP & SON); **Liverpool**; c.**1852**; **PERSIA**; English; 23.5 × 30.5 cm; covers: 24°- 44° N, 38°- 74° / 41°- 71° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 32 mm to 200 British statute miles, c. 1:10 000 000.[527]

George Philip I (b. 1799) was a publisher and globe-maker who started his business in Liverpool in 1834. He was joined by his son in 1848, and moved to London in 1856. This seems to be his first map of Persia. Some statistics inside a panel and title and scale placed in the upper right corner.

[527] *Philip's Comprehensive School Atlas of Ancient and Modern Geography…*, with a consulting index by J H Johnson, Liverpool, George Philip & Son, 1852, map of Persia: pl. 18. Copy of the Cambridge University Library, seen: Atlas.6.85.2.

E. 304

PHILIP GEORGE & SON; **Liverpool**; **1856**; **Persia and Cabool**; English; 51.5 × 61 cm; covers: 20°- 42° N, 42°- 79° / 46½°- 75½° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 62 mm to 200 British statute miles, 60 mm to 60 Persian farsangs or parasangs, c. 1: 5 200 000.[528,529]

This detailed map includes the main roads; title and scales are placed in the lower left corner.

[528] *Philips' New General Atlas*, London, George Philip & Son, 1856, map 39. Copy of the BL, 1956 ed., seen: Maps 42.f.4

[529] *Philips' Imperial Atlas*, London, George Philip & Son, 1864, map 39

E. 305

PHILIP GEORGE & SON; **London** / Liverpool; **1890**; **Persia, Afghanistan and Beluchistan**; English; 49.5 × 60 cm; covers: 23 ½°- 41 ½° N, 44°- 72° / 46°- 70° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 54 mm to 140 English miles, 53 mm to 130 geographical miles, c. 1: 4 200 000.[530]

This detailed map includes the borders of the internal provinces and the main roads. The 'Index' contains some 4500 place-names of Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan (on the map: Beluchistan), with their longitudes and latitudes given. In this edition the term 'Azerbaijan' is still exclusively used to denote the northwestern province of Persia, but in the post-war edition of 1920 this term has been extended to the Turkish speaking part of the Caucasus. Furthermore, the height of the map was slightly increased (50.5 × 60 cm), and the graphical scale of geographical miles was replaced by a new scale bar of 58 mm to 240 km.

[530] *Philips' Imperial Atlas of the World*, London, George Philip & Son. Copy of the BL, seen: 1890 ed.: Maps 44.f.5, map 43; 1920 ed.: Maps 146.c.8, map 30

E. 306

PHILIP GEORGE & SON publisher, PHILIP George Jr. editor; **London** and Liverpool; **1896**; **Western Asia from the Mediterranean to the Indus**; English; 16 × 19.5 cm; covers: 18°- 42° N, 24°- 76° / 30°- 70° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 27 mm to 500 English miles, c. 1: 29 800 000.[531]

This small regional map with Persia in its centre is similar to, or probably based on, the regional map of Bartholomew, entitled 'Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, etc.', and appeared in the 1889 ed. of the *Heywood National Atlas*.

[531] *Philips' handy atlas of general geography*, edited by George Philip Jr., London and Liverpool, George Philip & Son, 1896. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 41.a.9, map 25

E. 307 Pl. 157

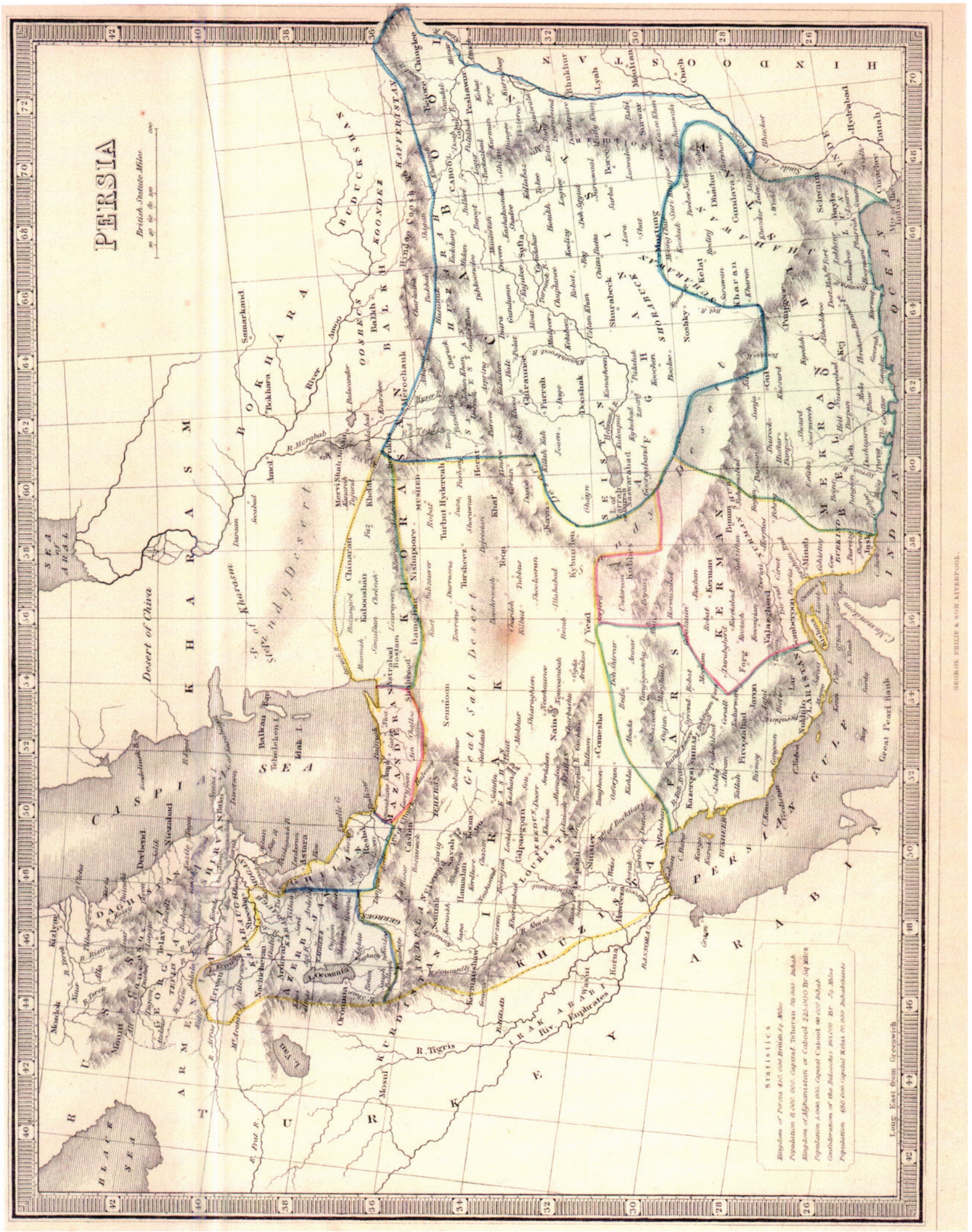
PHILIP GEORGE & SON publisher, THE LONDON GEOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE; **London**, **1906**; **Persia and the Afghan Frontier**; English; 35.5 × 48 cm; covers: main map 25°- 37 ½° N, 45°- 66° / 46 ½°- 65° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 4 200 000 (66 miles to 1 inch), and two graphical scales; 54 mm to 140 statute miles, 53 mm to 120 geographical miles.[532]

Due to the lack of space, the northwestern province of Azerbaijan has been printed as an inset in the lower left corner of the map. This inset measures 9 × 12 cm, covering 37°- 40° N, 44°- 49 ½° E. of Greenwich. In this detailed and relatively accurate map of the time, main roads, the course of submarine telegraph cables and steamer routes in the Persian Gulf are marked. The title is placed in the upper margin; the scales and legend in the lower left part of the map. A brown tinted index map, 12.5 × 17 cm, is printed on the verso of folio 111.

[532] *The Harmsworth universal atlas and gazetteer*, London, Carmelite House, 1906, vol. 1, folios 111-112. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 43.e.1; copy of the RGS, seen: Map Room: 1.A.189

E. 308

PHILIP GEORGE & SON publisher, THE LONDON GEOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE; **London** and Liverpool; **1909**; **Asiatic Turkey, Persia, and Nile Valley, Physical and Political**; English; 19.5 × 24.5 cm; covers: 15°- 40° N, 22°- 67° / 27°- 63° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 30 mm to 300 English Miles, c. 1:16 000 000.[533]



Pl. 157 (Map: E. 307); size: 35.5 × 48 cm. George Philip map of Persia, London, 1906. From the Author's Collection: CA 242

Title and scale are placed in the upper right corner; table of elevations in the lower left corner; an inset of 3 × 3.5 cm, showing 'Aden' in the lower right corner.

The 1921 edition of this map is layered, and its title changed to 'South-Western Asia, Physical & Political'. In this edition the legend of elevations moved to the lower left corner, next to the inset of 'Aden', and the term 'Azerbaijan' also applied to the Turkish speaking part of Caucasus.

[533] *Philips' new school atlas of comparative geography*..., George Philip & Son and the London Geographical Institute, Liverpool and London. Copies of the BL, seen: 1909 ed.: Maps 48.c.30, map 44; 1921 ed.: Maps 41.c.40, map 38

E. 309

PHILIP GEORGE & SON publisher, THE LONDON GEOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE, VALENTINE W H author, SPINK & SON LTD publishers; **London**; **1911**; **Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan**; English; 13 × 17 cm; covers: 23°- 40° N, 42°- 73° / 45°- 70° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 16 000 000, and one graphical scale: 30 mm to 300 English miles.[534]

This small map was prepared for W H Valentine's book about Islamic coins. It is fully coloured; title and scale are placed in the lower left corner.

[534] *Modern copper coins of the Muhammadan states of Turkey, Persia, Egypt*..., by W H Valentine, published by Spink & Son Ltd, London 1911. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 7757.d.24, map on folio 122

E. 310

LLOYD Bartholomew F & CO.; Edinburgh; 1850 or earlier; PERSIA; English; 44.5 × 54.5 cm; covers: 24°- 44 ½° N, 40 ½°- 75 ½° / 42°- 72° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 87 mm to 300 British statute miles – 69 ½ to a degree, 80 mm to 85 Persian parasangs – 22 ½ to a degree, c. 1: 5 550 000.[535]

This map is based on the Pinkerton map of Persia of 1811 (See E. 260). Mountain chains are strongly shaded; title placed in the upper right side, and scales in the lower left corner of the map. Geographical data seems to be out of date and from the early nineteenth century.

This plate, with some minor alterations (title extended to: Gall & Inglis map of Persia, etc.), appeared in *The Edinburgh Imperial Atlas*, by Gall and Inglis which is just a later edition of the Lloyd atlas.

[535a] *The Edinburgh Imperial Atlas, ancient & modern*, revised & corrected to the present time from the best authorities, Edinburgh, (no date on the title page, but several maps are dated 1848), published by B F Lloyd & Co.

[b] The same atlas, with minor alterations, published by Gall & Inglis, Edinburgh. 1853. Copy of the RGS, seen: 1853 ed.: Map Room, 14.B.48, map 39; copy of the BL, 1864 ed., seen: Maps 16.e.29

E. 311

GELLATLY John, LOTHIAN J, GELLATLY John & WASHBOURNE Henry publishers; **London**; **1835** with later editions; **Persia**; English; 25.5 × 32 cm; covers: 25°- 42° N, 41°- 73° / 44°- 70° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 75 mm to 400 miles, c. 1: 8 500 000.[536]

It seems that 'The New Sixpenny Map of Persia' by J Macleod of 1846 (See E. 299), less its decorative border, has been the basis of this lithographed map; title and scale are placed in the upper right corner.

[536] *The New Edinburgh General Atlas*..., designed and engraved by J Gellatly, revised to the present date by J Lothian, Edinburgh / London, published by J Gellatly, and H Washbourne, 1835 and later. Copy of the Bodleian Library, 1835 ed., seen: 2027.b.26; Copy of the BL, 1850 ed., seen: Maps 53.f.11

E. 312 Pl. 158

TALLIS John publisher, RAPKIN John draughtsman and engraver, WARREN H designer of vignettes (four illustrations), FISHER S engraver of vignettes; **London**; **1850**; **PERSIA**, English; 33 × 25 cm inclusive of the decorative border; covers: 24°- 43° N, 43°- 65° / 45°- 61° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 41 mm to 200 miles (125 miles to one inch), c. 1: 7 900 000.[537,538]

This steel engraving was prepared by J Rapkin with four blank corners to be filled with decorative vignettes under the supervision of John Tallis. It was included in Tallis's *Illustrated Atlas*, the only world atlas issued by Tallis, to commemorate the Great Exhibition in London. The maps of this atlas are considered as the last series of decorative maps, combining fine cartographic details and art within an elaborate and decorative border. The vignettes, clockwise from upper left corner represent: 'ISPAHAN' (a view of a mosque etc.), 'KURDS' (three Kurdish men with a background of mountains), 'BACTRIAN CAMEL' (a camel used by the Bakhtiari tribe) and 'PERSIAN' (on horseback). It is a detailed map of the time which includes the main roads. Title placed inside the decorative upper border, scale in the lower left part of the map.

This map, less its decorative vignettes, was also printed in full colour by The London Printing and Publishing Company perhaps in 1853 or later. Loose copies of this state of the map were apparently sold separately.[538]

[537] Tallis's *The Illustrated Atlas and Modern History of the World, Geographical, Political, Commercial & Statistical*, edited by R Montgomery Martin Esq., published by John Tallis and Company (two-page text on Persia), London and New York, 1851. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 217.d.20

[538] The Author's Collection: CA 175

E. 313

SIMMS & McINTYRE publishers, MOULD & TOD printers; **London** / Edinburgh; **1853**; **Persia and Afghanistan**; English; 13 × 20.5 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 41°- 75° / 44°- 72° E. of Greenwich; no scale given, natural scale 1: 14 800 000 (See the catalogue of the Bodleian Library).[539]

This is a half-page small map contained in the *Parlour Atlas*.



Pl. 158 (Map: E. 312); size: 33 × 25 cm. Tallis & Rapkin map of Persia, London, 1850. From the Author's Collection: CA 74

Title is placed in the lower left corner. The lower map on this page does not relate to Persia.

[539] *The Parlour Atlas of Modern Geography, containing 125 coloured maps and a copious index*, London, Simms and McIntyre, 1853. Copy of the Bodleian Library, seen: 2027. C.111, folio 18, upper map

E. 314 Pl. 159

WELLER Edward, DAY & SON lithography; **London**; **1857**; **PERSIA**; English; 42.5 × 30.5 cm; covers: 23°- 42 ½° N, 44°- 62° / 45 ½°- 60 ½° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 46 mm to 150 British miles, 53.5 mm to 150 geographical miles, c. 1: 5 250 000.[540,541]

An embossed stamp in the lower margin of the map reads: "Supplement to the Weekly Dispatch of Sunday, Oct. 4, 1857". Some other copies may have not this stamp.

This detailed map includes the main roads and borders of the provinces. It excludes the province of Baluchistan, due to the political differences between the Persian and British governments on the said province at that time. Title and scales are placed in the lower left corner.

A later state of this map (1865), published by Cassell, Petter and Galpin, omitting the name of E Weller, does not have the logo of the Weekly Dispatch and the embossed stamp.

[540] *The Weekly Dispatch Atlas*, London 1857

[541] *Cassell's General Atlas*, London, Cassell, Petter and Galpin, 1865. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 43.f.8, map 26.

E. 315

WELLER Edward, BLACKIE & SON publishers; **Edinburgh**; **1860** or earlier; **Persia, Afghanistan and Beloochistan**; English; 34 × 50 cm; covers: 25°- 39 ½° N, 44°- 72° / 46°- 70° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 55 mm to 150 geographical miles – 60 = one degree, 48 mm to 150 English statute miles – 69.1 = one degree, c. 1: 5 000 000.[542-543]

In this edition, the province of Baluchistan (on the map: Beloochistan) is shown as a separate territory; title and scale are placed in the lower left corner. In the post-1872 editions of the Blackie atlas, entitled *Comprehensive Atlas*, the eastern boundaries are roughly corrected, as settled by the Goldsmid Commission.

There is a notably improved version of this map, drawn by W J Turner, and included in the *Descriptive Atlas of the World*, published by Blackie & Son in 1893 and later. (See E. 363)

[542] *The Imperial Atlas of Modern Geography*, London, Blackie & Son, 1860. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 41.d.14 / another copy: Maps 41.d.15

[543] *The Comprehensive Atlas & Geography of the World…*, under the supervision of W G Blackie, published by Blackie & Son, London 1883. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 41.e.27, map 34

E. 316

WELLER Edward, MARKHAM Clements R geographer, LONGMAN & CO. publisher; **London**; **1874**; **Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan**; English; 20 × 26 cm; covers: 24°- 42° N, 43°- 75° / 46°- 72° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 29.5 mm to 100 English miles, c.1: 5 450 000.[544]

The mapmaker, seemingly, has not been sure about the north-eastern boundary of the country, hence he drew two different dotted lines to demarcate it. Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner.

[544] *A general sketch of the history of Persia*, by Clements R Markham, London, published by Longman Green & co., 1874; a history book with a map. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 2386.g.3; copy of the RGS, seen: Library, 341.E

E. 317

WELLER Edward, PHILIP GEORGE [GEORGE PHILIP] & SON publishers; **Liverpool** / London; **1878** with later editions; **Philips' map of Afghanistan and Persia**; English; 50 × 60.5 cm; covers: 24°- 41° N, 44 ½°- 72° / 46 ½°- 70° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 78 mm to 200 English miles (115 miles to one inch) – 69.15 to one degree, 71 mm to 300 kilometres – 111.3 to one degree, c. 1: 4 200 000.[545]

This is a detailed map, in full colour; title and scales are placed in the lower left corner; mountains shaded.

In the 1885 revised state, the title was changed to 'Persia, Afghanistan and Beloochistan', the width of the map made slightly shorter (50 × 59.5 cm) and the eastern external boundaries of Persia notably corrected. This loose map (1885 ed.) was offered for sale for a price of one Shilling (0.05 of a Pound).

[545] Copies of the BL, seen: 1878 ed.: Maps 51800.(10.), 1885 ed.: Maps 51800.(18.). Copy of the Bodleian Library, 1921 ed., seen: D18.(103)

E. 318

WELLER Edward litho., STACK Edward traveller and author, SAMPSON LOW MARSTON SEARLE & RIVINGTON publishers; **London**; **1882**; **Persia**; English; 19 × 25.5 cm; covers: 25°- 40° N, 42°- 66° / 43°- 65° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 41 mm to 200 geographical miles, 34.5 mm to 200 English miles, c. 1: 9 300 000.[546]

This is a lithographed map drawn by E Weller to record the route of E Stack in Persia. Title and scales are placed in the lower left corner.

[546] *Six months in Persia*, by Edward Stack, two volumes, London, published by Sampson, Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, 1882, map at the beginning of vol.1. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 10077.BB.3; copy of the RGS, seen: Library: 341.D

E. 319

WELLER Francis Sidney engraving and litho., LONGMAN & CO. publishers; **London** / New York; **1890**; **Turkey in Asia, Persia, Egypt &c**; English; 14 × 18 cm; covers: 10°- 41° N, 20°- 80° / 28°- 72° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 26 200 000 – 414 English miles to 1 inch, and one graphical scale: 29.5 mm to 500 English miles.[547]



Pl. 159 (Map: E. 314); size: 42.5 × 30.5 cm. Weller's map of Persia, London, 1857. From the Authors Collection: CA 10

This map has one inset, placed in the lower right corner, 4 × 3 cm, entitled: 'Lower Egypt'; title above the upper margin; scale and notes in the lower part of the map, to the left of the inset.

[547] *Longman's school atlas, physical and political…*, engraved and lithographed by F S Weller, London, Longman Green and Co., 1890. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 41.b.57, map 21

E. 320

WELLER Francis Sidney, SYKES Ella traveller and author, INNES A D & Company publishers; **London**; **1898**; **Sketch map of Persia Afghanistan and Beluchistan to illustrate the journey of Capt. and Miss Sykes, Dec. 1894 to March 1897**; English; 25 × 31 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 43°- 71° / 45°- 69° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 8 000 000 (126 miles to 1 inch), and one graphical scale: 61 mm to 300 English miles.[548]

This map offers little geographical information; title and scale are placed in the lower left corner.

[548] *Through Persia on a side-saddle, by Ella C Sykes, with illustrations from photographs and a map*, London, A D Innes & Company Ltd., 1898, map at the end of the book. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 10077.i.22. Copies of the RGS, seen: Library 341.F & 342.B

E. 321

HUGHES William, PHILIP GEORGE & SON publishers; **London** / Liverpool; **1864** and later; **Persia with Afghanistan and Beloochistan**; English; 22 × 30 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 72° / 46°- 70° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 48 mm to 250 English miles, 36 mm to 300 km, c. 1: 8 350 000.[549]

This is a fully coloured map; roads are not included; title and scale placed in the lower left corner.

[549] *Philips' popular atlas of the world…*, edited by William Hughes, published by George Philip & Son, London and Liverpool, 1864 and later, map 28. Copies of the BL, seen: 1852 ed.: Maps 42.d.22, 1856 ed.: Maps 42.d.23

EDWARD STANFORD publishing house was established in 1853 in London by Edward Stanford Sr. (1827-1904) A few years earlier (1846) Saunders had taken over a stationer's shop at number 6, Charing Cross, which was a superb site for selling books and maps. In 1852 Saunders accepted into partnership the young Edward Stanford and started to produce maps, but Saunders left the partnership in 1853, and 'Edward Stanford Ltd.' was born and flourished throughout the Victorian period. Stanford bought the stock and the printing plates of the maps which had been published in the 1830s and 40s by the 'Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge' (S.D.U.K.) which had ceased publishing in 1846. This body had produced many excellent maps which could be marketed cheaply despite being among the best of their days.

Although the Survey of India was responsible for mapping adjacent areas such as Persia, it was not the role of these survey authorities to publish general reference maps of Persia, or other adjacent countries, and this fact presented commercial map publishers with obvious opportunities to edit survey information into practical smaller-scale maps. Stanford was foremost in seizing these opportunities.

Edward Stanford Jr. (1856-1917) guided the business into its height, supported by the Company's long serving chief cartographer John Bolton (1844-1925) The Stanford heirs, however, showed little interest in the business, as a result of which this successful establishment declined sharply after the death of Edward Stanford Jr. In 1946 George Philip purchased the business and converted it to perhaps the foremost map retailing shop in the country.[550]

The next seven entries describe the best known maps of Persia produced by Stanfords.

[550] *The Mapmakers, A History Of Stanfords* (B. I.: Whitfield Peter)

E. 322 Pl. 160

STANFORD Edward publisher, STANFORD'S GEOGRAPHICAL ESTABLISHMENT; **London**; **1865**; **PERSIA and its Communications with the Black Sea, the Mediterranean and the Red Sea**; English; 31 × 40 cm; covers: 24°- 42° N, 33°- 65° / 36°- 62° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 69 mm to 300 English statute miles – 69.12 = 1 degree, 86 mm to 100 Persian parasanges – 18.44 = 1 degree, c. 1: 7 000 000.[551-554]

'IRAN or PERSIA' is printed on the face of this map as the name of the country. It is a detailed and relatively accurate map of the time which includes the main roads, leading to the neighbouring territories. The title, inside a rectangular panel, is placed in the left part of the map; the scales beneath the lower border. Baluchistan is depicted as a separate territory. In the later states (1872 onwards) the eastern boundaries of Persia were corrected, as settled by the Goldsmid Commission.

[551] *The Family Atlas, containing eighty maps constructed by eminent Geographers, and engraved on steel under the supervision of The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge*, London, Edward Stanford, 1865-1871. Copies of the BL: 1865 ed., Maps 41.e.1; 1870 ed., Maps 41.e.2

[552] *The Family Atlas* as above, 1872 and later. Copies of the BL: 1872 ed., Maps 41.e.3, map 45; 1875 ed., Maps 41.e.4

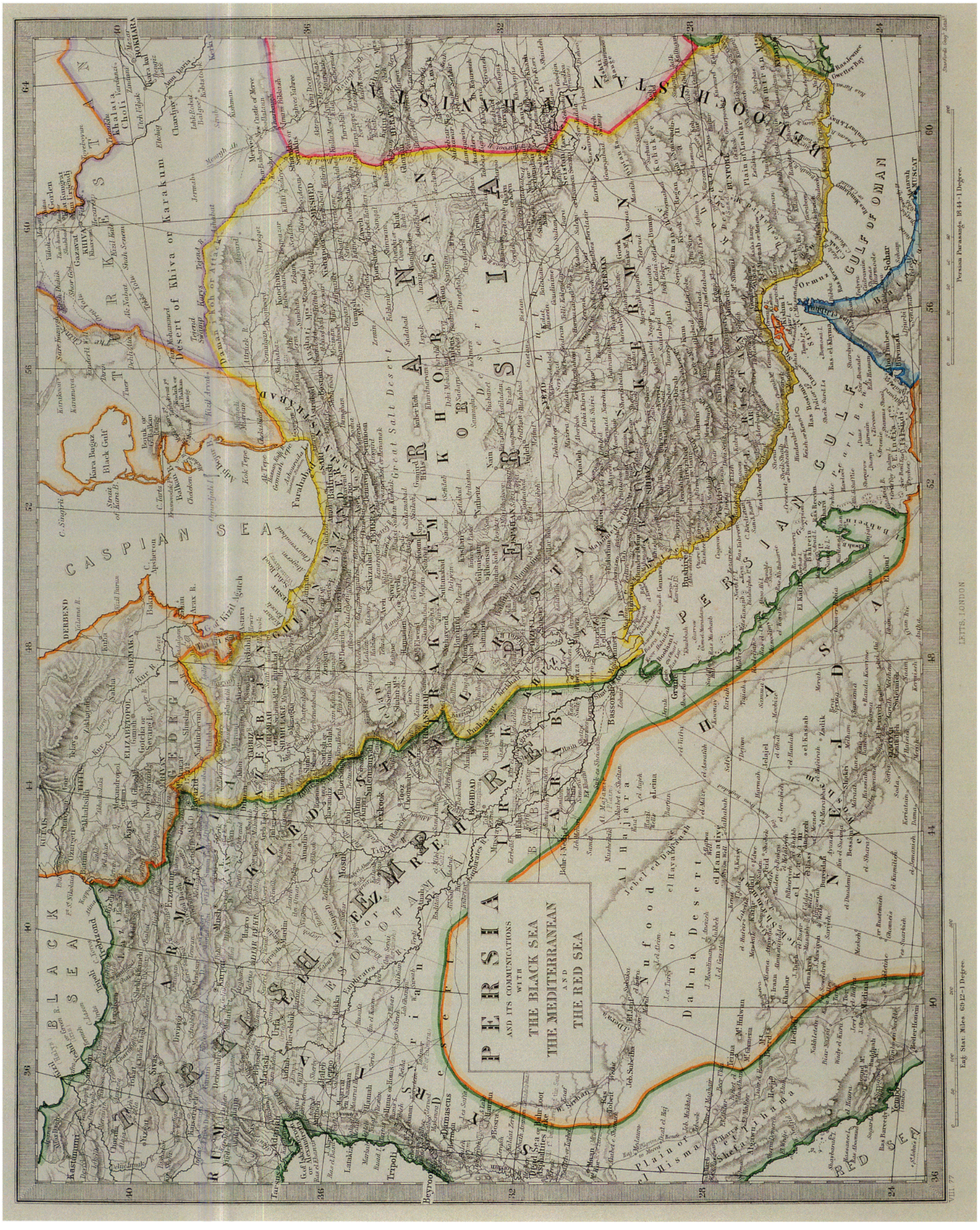
[553] *Stanford's General Atlas, published under the superintendence of The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge*, London, published by Letts, 1876. Copy of the BL: Maps 38.e.16, map on folio 90

[554] *The Atlas of Modern Geography, constructed and engraved on steel under superintendence of The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge*, London, Edward Stanford, 1874. Copy of the BL: Maps 43.e.10, map 72

E. 323

STANFORD Edward publisher, STANFORDS GEOGRAPHICAL ESTABLISHMENT; **London**; **1878**; **A Map of the Countries between Constantinople and Calcutta, including Turkey in Asia, Persia, Afghanistan & Turkestan**; English; 64 × 86 cm; covers: 11°- 46° N, 24°- 96° / 32°- 85° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 69 mm to 300 English statute miles, 1: 6 969 600.[555]

Like most of Stanford's maps of Persia, both terms 'Iran' and 'Persia' appear on the face of this loose map as the name of the



Pl. 160 (Map: E. 322); size: 31 × 40 cm. Stanford's map of Persia, London, 1876. From the Author's Collection: CA 285

country. Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner; the course of the submarine telegraph cables is marked. For later states of this map (1903-1923) see E. 327.

[555] Loose copy of the BL, seen: Maps 46900.(55). Loose copy of the Cambridge University Library, seen: Maps.322.87.12; loose copy of the RGS, seen: Map Room: ASIA Div.259

E. 324

STANFORD Edward publisher, STANFORDS GEOGRAPHICAL ESTABLISHMENT; **London**; **1886**; **PERSIA &c**; English; 8 × 14 cm; covers: 25°- 40° N, 43°- 76° / 45°- 74° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 21 mm to 300 English miles, c. 1: 23 000 000.[556]

In this sketchy small map of Persia the mountain chains are depicted by strong black lines. Title and scale are placed in the lower right corner.

[556] *The London Geographical Series, Stanford's Intermediate School Physical and Political Atlas*, London, Edward Stanford, 1886. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 49.b.58, map on p.16

E. 325

STANFORD Edward publisher, STANFORDS GEOGRAPHICAL ESTABLISHMENT, KEANE A H geographer; **London**; **1896**; **Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Persia**; English; 29 × 43 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 76° / 44½°- 72° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 6 969 600 (110 English miles to 1 inch), and one graphical scale: 46 mm to 200 miles.[557]

This is a detailed map, with 'PERSIA or IRAN' appearing on the map as the name of the country. The mountains are strongly shaded, and the eastern boundaries corrected. The 1909 state of this map is an improved version of its original state (same plate). Title and scale are placed in the lower right corner.

[557] *Stanford's compendium of geography and travel (new issue), Asia, vol. II, Southern and Western Asia*, by A H Keane, London, Edward Stanford, 1896, map of Persia folded, facing p. 52. Copy of the RGS: Library, 560.E; copy of the BL, RB: 1909 ed.: W72/4125 DSC

E. 326

STANFORD Edward publisher, STANFORDS GEOGRAPHICAL ESTABLISHMENT; **London**; **1903**; **PERSIA with Parts of Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Turkey in Asia &c**; English; 33 × 52 cm; covers: 24°- 44° N, 28°- 71° / 33°- 67° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 6 969 600 (110 English statute miles to 1 inch), and two graphical scales: 45 mm to 200 English statute miles, 57.5 mm to 400 kilometres.[558]

This is a detailed and relatively accurate regional map in full colour, which includes the existing and proposed railways. The course of the proposed railways in Persia extends from the Russian border in the province of Azerbaijan via Tabriz and Kazwin (Qazvin) to Teheran. Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner.

[558] *Stanford's London Atlas of Universal Geography*: folio edition, Edward Stanford, London, 1904. Copy of the BL, 1904 ed., seen: Maps 46.f.7, map 60. Copy of the RGS, seen, 1904 ed.: Map Room: 1.B.197; another copy dated 1904 but with additions up to 1922: Map Room: 1.B.269

E. 327

STANFORD Edward publisher, STANFORDS GEOGRAPHICAL ESTABLISHMENT; **London**; **1903** with further states at least until 1923; **A map of the countries between Constantinople and Calcutta, including Turkey in Asia, Persia, Afghanistan and Turkestan,** on the map: **IRAN or PERSIA**; English; 64.5 × 98 cm; covers: 4°- 44° N, 24°-100° / 28°- 88° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 6 969 600 (110 English miles to one inch), and one graphical scale: 69 mm to 300 English miles.[559]

This map is a later state of a map with the same title, published by E Stanford in 1878 (See E. 323), with a few noticeable changes: a) The map is extended eastwards and southwards showing the whole of the subcontinent of India and the island of Ceylon. b) In the 1922 and 1923 states of this map the Turkish speaking territories in the southeastern Caucasus are called 'Azerbaijan'. c) A railway network, running from northwest to southeast Persia which was proposed by the Russian and English officials, is shown in this map (during the 1930s this proposal was ignored and instead the south-north railway, connecting the top of the Persian Gulf to the southeastern corner of the Caspian Sea, was constructed). d) The 1918 and 1919 editions show the zones of influence of Russia and Britain in Persia (Russian Sphere / British Sphere). 'The limits of British jurisdiction in Persia' are also marked, covering the southern half of the country. Title, scale and legend are placed in the lower left corner.

[559] Copy of the BL, 1922 state of this map, seen: Maps 46820.(137.); copies of the RGS, 1903, 1918, 1919, 1922 and 1923 states of this map, seen: Map Room: ASIA Div.39

E. 328

STANFORDS GEOGRAPHICAL ESTABLISHMENT; **London**; **1924**; **Persia with Parts of the Surrounding Countries**; English; 33 × 52 cm; covers: 24°- 43° N, 28°- 71° / 33°- 67 ½° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 6 969 600 (110 English statute miles to 1 inch), and two graphical scales: 45 mm to 200 English statute miles, 57.5 mm to 400 km.[560]

This is a later state of the Stanford map of 1903 (E. 324), with some additions and improvements.

[560] Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 50970.(34.)

BARTHOLOMEW FAMILY, publishers based in Edinburgh

George B Bartholomew (1784-1871) founded his firm c. 1826, mainly for engraving, having been working for W H Lizars. His firm began printing and publishing in 1860, achieving a phenomenal output of general and specialist maps, atlases and plans. A great deal of their output was published by other companies such as Nelson, A C Black etc. This firm was active until 1990, when it



Pl. 161 (Map: E. 330); size: 22.5 × 30 cm. Bartholomew's map of Persia, Edinburgh, 1875 edition. From the Author's Collection: CA 225

was taken over by Reader's Digest Publications. The other famous members of the Bartholomew Family were John Sr. (1805-1861), John Jr. (1831-1893) and John George (1860-1920). Their mapping of Persia, however, until 1925 is rather limited and modest. Persia is usually included in some of their regional maps of West Asia in small scale. The next six entries describe the best-known Bartholomew maps of Persia.

E. 329

BARTHOLOMEW John, WILLIAM COLLINS SONS & COMPANY publishers; **London** / Glasgow /Edinburgh; **1872**; **Persia, Afghanistan & Beloochistan**; English; 16 × 20 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 72° / 46°- 70° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 18.5 mm to 150 English miles, c. 1:13 050 000.[561]

In the 1885 edition, the eastern boundaries were corrected, as settled by the Goldsmid Commission in 1872, but the original map, with Baluchistan (on the map: Beloochistan) as a separate state, reappeared in the 1886 edition of the *National Atlas*.

[561] *The National Atlas consisting of thirty-two maps of Modern Geography*, constructed and engraved by John Bartholomew, published by William Collins, Sons & Company, London, Glasgow and Edinburgh, 1872, map 22. Copies of the BL, seen: 1872 ed., Maps 40.b.62; 1876 ed., Maps 41.b.12; 1885 ed., Maps 40.b.63

E. 330 Pl. 161

BARTHOLOMEW John, WILLIAM COLLINS, SONS & COMPANY publishers; **London** / Glasgow / Edinburgh; c.**1870**; **Persia, Afghanistan & Beloochistan**; English; 22.5 × 30 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 72° / 46°- 70° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 28 mm to 150 English miles, 17.5 mm to 150 km, c. 1: 8 600 000.[562-564]

This map first appeared in 1870 in the *Student's Atlas* in a pre-1872 style, with Makran depicted as a part of the independent Baluchistan.[562a] It was also included unchanged in the Library Atlas ed. 1875.[562b] However, after the Goldsmid Commission had concluded its work on the eastern boundaries of Persia, a new state of this map appeared in the *Student Atlas*, ed. 1876 /1877, and in the Collins' International Atlas of 1875,[562c] with the eastern boundaries corrected to a certain extent.

The same map, with some additions and improvements, appeared a few years later in the *Complete Atlas* of William Collins, in c. 1880, omitting the name of Bartholomew.[563] It was further corrected, in particular regarding the eastern boundaries of Persia

and the shape of Baluchistan, to be included in the 1880 edition of the *Imperial Atlas*, published in Canada.[564]

Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner.

[562a] *The Student Atlas, consisting of thirty-two maps of modern geography…*, constructed and engraved by John Bartholomew…, London, Chicago, Edinburgh, William Collins, Sons, & Co., 1870, map 22

[b] *The Library Atlas, consisting of one hundred maps of modern historical, and classical geography, &c…*, London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, William Collins, Sons, & Co., 1875, map 30

[c] *The International Atlas, consisting of sixty-two maps…with copious indices*, published by William Collins, Sons & Co., London, Glasgow and Edinburgh, map 22. Copies of the BL, seen: 1873 ed.: Maps 28.c.10, 1876 ed.: Maps 38.c.11

[563] *The Complete Atlas consisting of one-hundred and twenty maps of modern, historical, classical and physical geography…*, London and Glasgow, William Collins, Sons and Co, 1880s. Copy of the BL, seen: 1897 ed.: Maps 42.d.38

[564] *The Imperial Atlas of modern geography*, published by C O Beauchemin & Fils, Montreal, Canada, 1880s, map 27

E. 331

BARTHOLOMEW John, HEYWOOD John publisher; **Manchester** / London; **1889**; **Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan & Baluchistan**; English; 16 × 19.5 cm; covers: 11°-41° N, 25°- 75° / 31°- 69° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 42.5 mm to 600 English miles, c. 1: 22 700 000.[565,566]

This small regional map is fully coloured; title and scale are placed in the lower right corner. A later state, with three added insets on its right side, appeared in 1892 in the *Globe Hand Atlas*. The names of 'Edinburgh Geographical Institute' and 'John Bartholomew & Co.' are printed below the lower border. The upper inset (4 × 4 cm) shows the Eastern Mediterranean and Cyprus, the middle inset (5.5 × 4 cm) depicts Egypt, and the lower inset (5 × 6 cm) the southeastern corner of the Arabian Peninsula.

[565] *National Atlas containing of thirty-two maps…*, published by John Heywood, Manchester and London, 1889. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 41.b.50, map 18

[566] *The Globe Hand Atlas, a series of 54 fully coloured maps of the World*, by G J Bartholomew and T Nelson & Sons, London, Edinburgh, New York, 1892. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 40.c.62, map 30

E. 332

BARTHOLOMEW & CO, THE EDINBURGH GEOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE, NELSON T & SONS publishers; **Edinburgh**; **1891**, **Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan & Baluchistan**; English; 24 × 32 cm; covers: 18°- 42° N, 26°- 72° / 30°- 66° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 51 mm to 400 English miles, c. 1: 12 600 000. Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner.[567]

[567] *The English Imperial Atlas of the World*, by J G Bartholomew, London, T Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh and New York, 1891. Copy of the BL. seen: Maps 42.e.2, map 54

E. 333

BARTHOLOMEW John, CASSELL & COMPANY publisher; **London**; **1909**; **Turkey in Asia, Persia & Arabia**; English; 23.5 × 32 cm; covers: 16°- 41° N, 21°- 67° / 26°- 62° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 51 mm to 400 English miles, c. 1: 12 600 000.[568]

This map is an improved edition of J Bartholomew's earlier map of 1891, entitled 'Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan & Beluchistan' (See E. 332). It is included in *Nelson's English Imperial Atlas* with two added insets. Inset one, placed in the lower left corner (6 × 9.5 cm), covers the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula on the same scale. Inset two, placed above the first (5.5 × 5 cm), shows the Suez Canal. Title and scale are placed in the upper right corner.

[568] *Cassell's Atlas, containing a complete series of maps of the world…*, by J G Bartholomew, published by Cassell & company, London, New York, Toronto and Melbourne, 1909. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 41.c.19, map 39

E. 334

BARTHOLOMEW JOHN & CO., THE EDINBURGH GEOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE; **Edinburgh**; **1916**; **Bartholomew's Map of Asia Minor, Egypt, Mesopotamia and Persia**; English; 54 × 87 cm; covers: 24°- 42° N. 26°- 63° / 28°- 61° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 4 000 000 (63.1 English miles to one inch), and one graphical scale: 81 mm to 200 English miles.[569]

This map is usually layer-coloured, and the table of altitude tints placed in the upper right corner; title above the upper border and scale above the lower border. The term 'Azarbaijan' applies solely to the northwestern province of Persia, and not to the Turkish speaking section of the Caucasus. There is a lake shown south of Teheran, close to the city of Kum (Qum), named 'Darya-yi-Namak' [The Sea of Salt] which is depicted nearly as large as the lake Urumiya in Azarbaijan. This lake is usually not depicted in other maps and, if it were, would be much smaller, because it is just a salty natural reservoir which would turn to a smaller or larger lake, depending on the annual amount of precipitation. It dries up completely after a lengthy drought, which is not unusual in that region.

In the 1921 state of this map, the title has been changed to 'Bartholomew's map of the Middle East, coloured to show height of land'. The title is placed inside an oval panel in the upper right corner of the map. The table of altitude tints (orographical diagram) is printed in the lower left corner.

[569] Copy of the BL: Maps 47100.(21.); copy of the TNA (PRO), London: FO925/17063; copy of the Bodleian Library: D1:9 (20); copy of the Cambridge University Library: Maps.323.91.2

E. 335

SAINT JOHN (ST. JOHN), STANFORD'S GEOGRAPHICAL ESTABLISHMENT publisher; **London**; **1876**; **PERSIA**, compiled principally from original authorities by Capt. St. John by order of HM Secretary of State for India; English; a six-sheet

map c. 180 × 192 cm overall (printed area); covers: 23° 30'- 39° 50' N, 44°- 66° / 45° 50'- 64° 10' E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1:1 013 760 – 16 miles to 1 inch, and one graphical scale: 128 mm to 80 English miles.[570,571]

This map formed the basis for later maps of the same scale compiled by the Intelligence Branch, War Office (1886), and the Survey of India (1897) as the standard reference map of the country.[570]

There are four cross sections on sheet 4 (scale of terrain: 60 miles to 1 inch; vertical scale: 4000 ft. to 1 inch): 1) Section between the Persian Gulf and the Bampur Valley. 2) Section between the Persian Gulf and the Kharan Desert. 3) Section along the high road between Shiraz, Karman (Kirman), Bam, Bampur and the edge of the Kharan or Halmand Desert. 4) Section between the Persian Gulf and the Caspian along the high road from Bushire to Shiraz, Isfahan and Tehran (Teheran). Title, scale and key of pronunciation of local names are on sheet 4.

[570] Copy of the BL: Maps 50970. (17.); copy of BL, OIOC: W/LPS/21//B4 and X/3103/1-6; copy of the TNA (PRO), London: FO925/2697; copy of the SBB, Berlin: 9296 and 9296a; copy of the RGS, London: Map Room, Iran G.1

[571] *Bibliographical Guide to Iran* (B. I.: Cook Andrew, 1983), Chapter 8, p. 125

E. 336

NELSON Thomas (THOMAS NELSON) & SONS; **London** / Edinburgh; **1877**; **Turkish Empire, Persia, Arabia &c**; English; 41 × 41 cm; covers: 7°- 48° N, 15°- 78° / 25°- 68° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 64 mm to 500 British miles, 74 mm to 500 geographical miles, c. 1: 12 570 000.[572, 573]

Latitudes and longitudes are noted on the outer border. There is a description below the lower border, stating among others: "The lines of latitude shown (in the inner border) are drawn at intervals of 500 English miles south of London, the lines of longitude (inner border) are drawn at intervals of 500 miles east of London, and circles drawn (curved dotted lines) from London as a centre at interval of 1000 miles". Baluchistan is still shown as a separate state; title is placed above the upper border.

[572] Loose copy of the BL, seen: Maps 970.(67.)

[573] *Nelson's Atlas of the World*, published by T Nelson & Sons, London, Edinburgh & New York

E. 337

NELSON Thomas (THOMAS NELSON) & SONS; **London**, Edinburgh etc.; **1913**; **Turkey in Asia, Persia &c**; English; 14 × 19 cm; covers: 13°- 42° N, 25°- 75° / 30°- 69° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 38 mm to 600 English miles, c. 1: 25 400 000.[574]

This is a regional, fully coloured, small map, with title above the upper rule, and scale in the lower right corner. It appeared in the *Nelson Universal Hand Atlas*, 1913 ed. and later, in which 'John Bartholomew & Co., Edinburgh' printed below lower right border. In 1925 edition title changed to ''South-Western Asia', and the publisher to 'John Bartholomew & Son Ltd., Edinburgh'.

[574] *The Nelson Universal Hand-Atlas*, Thomas Nelson & Sons, London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Leeds, Paris, Leipzig, Melbourne and New York. Copies of the BL, seen:1913 ed.: Maps 40.a.41, pp.150-151; 1925 ed.: Maps 41.a.15, pp.150-151

The Survey of India

In 1765 Lord Clive, then the British Governor of India, ordered Captain James Rennell (1742-1830) to survey the province of Bengal, and this heralded the inception of the all-important British cartographic-geographic institution 'Survey of India'. In 1767 Lord Clive wrote to the board of directors of the East India Company in London: "We have appointed Captain Rennell, a young man of distinguished merit in this branch, to be surveyor general, and directed him to form one general chart from those already made". Rennell served from 1767 until 1777 as the first surveyor-general of India. In 1779 he published the celebrated *Bengal Atlas*, an important work for British strategic and administrative interests.

His successor William Lambton laid the foundation for surveying the whole of India and producing an accurate map of it. He equipped his team with all necessary modern tools of the time, one of which was his well-known large theodolite. He and his assistant George Everest – later himself surveyor-general of India (1830-1843) – regarded the Great Trigonometrical Survey (GTS) as by far the most important part of the Indian survey. Everest completed the GTS of India, on which depended the accurate mapping of the sub-continent. Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, was named in his honour.

During the second half of the 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries, the Survey of India, which was operating from different bases in India – like Calcutta, Simla , Dehra Dun etc. – rapidly expanded its work to the neighbouring territories including Persia. It produced the most accurate and large-scale multi-sheet maps of Persia and the whole region in that period.

The detailed geographical information provided by the Survey of India served also as a basis for many other large-scale maps of Persia, produced contemporaneously by some other European countries, like Russia and Germany. Here, in the entries E. 336-345, this author tries to describe the most important general maps of Persia compiled and printed by the Survey of India until 1925.

[575] For later developments and detailed information see *The Introduction of Survey of India Quarter-Inch Topographical Map Series* (B. I: Survey of India)

[576] *Bibliographical Guide to Iran* (B. I.: Cook A S), Chapter VIII, Geography and Topography, pp. 125-126

E. 338

SURVEY OF INDIA, WATERHOUSE J, FAWCETT R H draughtsman; **Calcutta** / Simla, India; **1877** / 1878; **Map to accompany Section IV, Routes in Asia, Persia & Baluchistan**; English; 60.5 × 84 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 72° / 46°- 70° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 106 mm to 100 miles – 48 miles to 1 inch, natural scale: 1: 3 041 280.[577]

This map was compiled in the office of The Quarter Master General of India, photozincographed under the superintendence of Capt. J Waterhouse, Surveyor General Office, Calcutta, in

March 1878. List of the authorities consulted in the compilation of this map, and title and scale, are placed in the upper right corner. Routes are shown by straight lines between the cities. External boundaries and inner borders of the provinces are not shown.

[577] Copy of the BL, seen: Maps I.S. (Box 43)

E. 339

SURVEY OF INDIA, WALKER J T General; **Calcutta**; **1880**, compiled 1870; **Sketch of the Countries between Hindustan and the Caspian Sea**; English; 57.5 × 81.5 cm; covers: 24°- 44° N, 43°- 83° / 46°- 87° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 4 055 000 (1 inch to 64 miles) and two graphical scales: 77 mm (3 inches) to 192 miles, 79 mm to 288 Russian versts.[578]

This map, which is but a general map of Persia, was compiled in the office of surveyor-general of India in Calcutta in 1870, brought up-to-date with additions in 1879 and published in 1880. The title and the mile-scale are placed in the lower right corner, and the list of twelve authorities consulted for the construction of this map below them. The verst-scale with a repeat of the mile-scale are printed in the lower left corner.

[578] Loose copy of the BL, seen: Maps I.S. Copy of the Cambridge University Library, seen: Maps.322.88.28

E. 340 Pl. 162 & Pl. 163

A composite map of 30 sheets, 14 of which are taken from the 'North Western Trans-Frontier Series – 1 inch to 8 miles' covering Persia east of 56° longitude (E. of Greenwich), and 16 sheets from the 'South Western Asia Series – 1 inch to 8 miles' covering Persia west of 56° longitude.

SURVEY OF INDIA, DE PRÉE G C; STRAHAN C, GORE G C, THUILLIER H R, HOLDICH T H, HOBDAY J R, ATKINSON G, WAHAB R A, WOODTHORPE R G, CORNELIUS W J supervisors, surveyors and compilers; **Dehra Dun**, India; **1887**-1897 and later; a map partly from **North Western Trans-Frontier Series (Persia sheets)** and partly from **South Western Asia Series (Persia sheets)**; English; each sheet on average: 47 × 78 cm, covering 2° latitude by 4° longitude; natural scale: 1: 506 880, or 1 inch to 8 miles, and one graphical scale: 95 mm to 30 miles.[579]

In 1884, while the project of 'North Western Trans-Frontier Series' was in place, Colonel G C De Prée, then the Surveyor General in India, produced an index map for 'South Western Asia Series', to complete the large-scale mapping of Asia, northwest of India. This index map of 50 × 49 cm was drawn on the scale of 1 inch to 128 miles, or 1: 8 110 000. We may, therefore, assume that the project of 'South Western Asia Series', was a continuation of the 'NW Trans-Frontier Series' originated by Colonel De Prée in 1884, but the Persia sheets were actually printed from 1887 until 1897 and later.

However, in order to understand this 30-sheet map better, we picture here a later index map of 24 × 41 cm, produced by Survey of India (Pl. 162), entitled 'Index to NW Trans-Frontier Degree Sheets' drawn on the same scale of 1 inch to 128 miles. It shows the 14 sheets (No. 2-8 & 10-16) of the NW Trans-Frontier Series, covering Persia east of the meridian 56°, and the 16 sheets (No. 53-56, 68-73 & 84-89) of the SW Asia Series, showing Persia west of the meridian 56°. It also enables us to recognize and compare these sheets with the later 1-M (1: 1 000 000) sheets, and their subdivision to 16 quarter-inch sheets (A to P) of 1° × 1°.

The table below gives a few more detailed particulars of the 14 Persia sheets of the NW Trans-Frontier Series, covering Persia, east of the meridian 56°.

Sh. No.	General Title	Main Town	Surveyors	Year	Lat.	Long.	Size in cm
2	Part of Persia...	Meshad	Strahan/Holdich	1891	36-38N,	56-60E	46.5×74
3	Part of Persia...	Turbat-i-Haidari	Strahan/Holdich	1887	34-36N,	56-60E	47×76
4	part of Persia...	Tabas	Strahan/Holdich	1889	32-34N,	56-60E	46.5×77
5	Part of Persia...	Kirman	Strahan/Holdich	1889	30-32N,	56-60E	46.5×79
6	Part of Persia...	Bam	Strahan/Atkinson	1889	28-30N,	56-60E	46.5×80
7	Part of Persia...	Bandar Abbas	Gore/Wahab	1890	26-28N,	56-60E	46.5×82
8	Part of Persia...	Jask, Makran	Strahan/Holdich	1890	24-26N,	56-60E	46×82
10	Part of Persia...	Sarakhs	Strahan/Holdich	1890	36-38N,	60-64E	46.5×84
11	Part of Persia...	Turbat-i-Jam	Thuillier/Strahan	1889	34-36N,	60-64E	47×76
12	Part of Persia...	W-Khorasan Part	Thuillier/Strahan	1889	32-34N,	60-64E	47×77
13	Part of Persia...	Nasrat-Abad	Strahan/Holdich	1889	30-32N,	60-64E	46.5×79
14	Part of Persia...	Nur-Muhammad	Gore/Wahab	1897	28-30N,	60-64E	46.5×81
15	Part of Persia...	Bampur	Strahan/Holdich	1897	26-28N,	60-64E	46.5×82
16	Part of Persia...	Chahbar	Strahan/Holdich	1897	24-26N,	60-64E	47×83

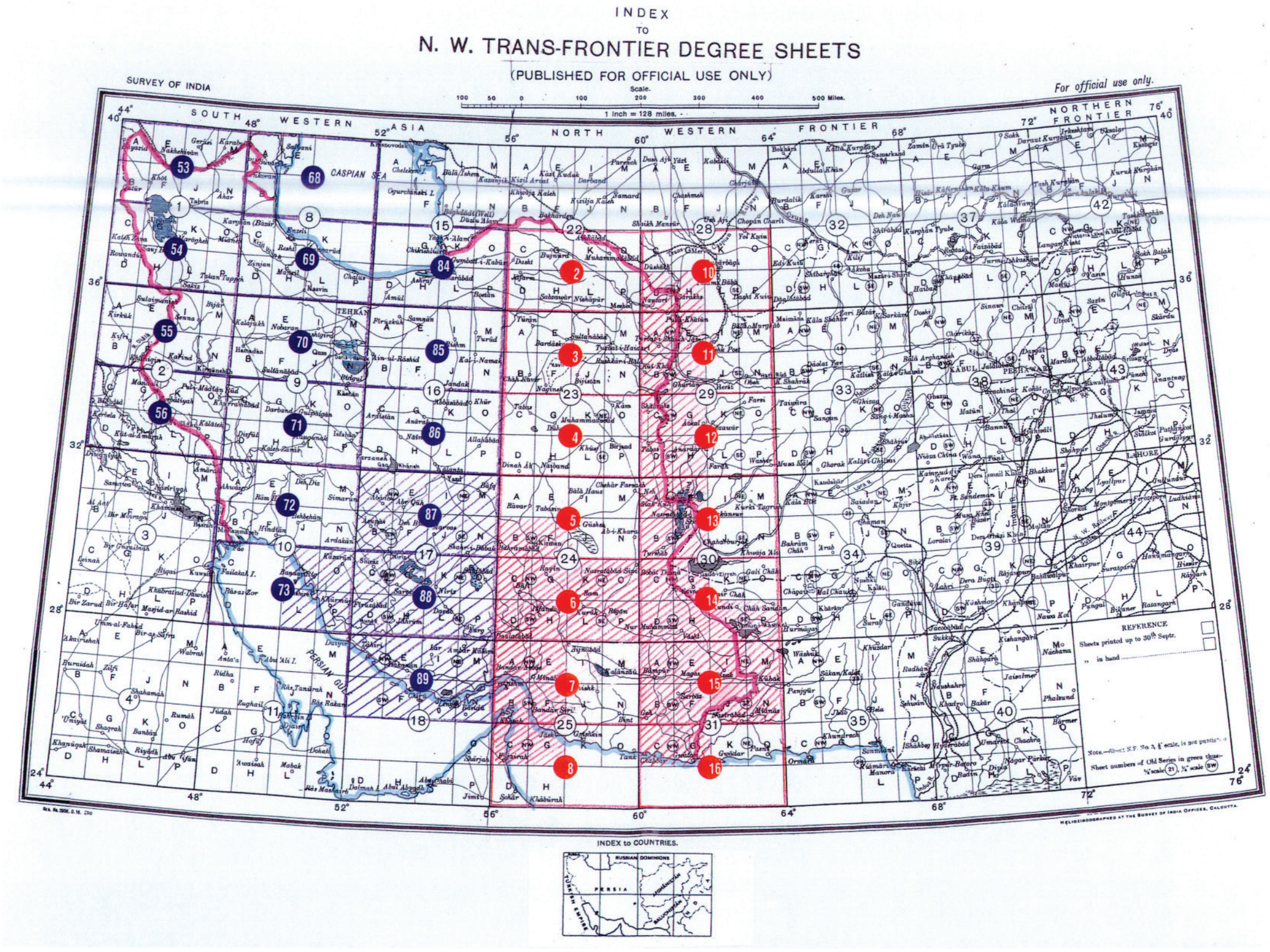
The table below gives a few more detailed particulars of the 16 Persia sheets of SW Asia Series, covering Persia, west of the meridian 56°.

Sh. No.	General Title	Main Town	Surveyors	Date	Lat.	Long.	Size in cm
53	Part of Persia...	N. Azarbaijan	Strahan/holdich	1892	38-40N,	44-48E	47× 72
54	Part of Persia...	S. Azarbaijan	Thuillier/Holdich	1892	36-38N,	44-48E	47× 74
55	Part of Persia...	Kirmanshah	Thuillier/Holdich	1893	34-36N,	44-48E	47× 76
56	Part of Persia...	Lurestan	Thuillier/Holdich	1893	32-34N,	44-48E	47× 77
68	Part of Persia...	E. Azarbaijan	Thuillier/Holdich	1891	38-40N,	48-52E	47× 72
69	Part of Persia...	Gilan, Kazvin	Thuillier/Holdich	1891	36-38N,	48-52E	47× 74
70	Part of Persia...	Tehran, Qum	Thuillier/Holdich	1892	34-36N,	48-52E	46× 76
71	Part of Persia...	Isfahan, Kashan	Strahan/Holdich	1893	32-34N,	48-52E	47× 78
72	Part of Persia...	Khuzistan	Hobday/Cornelius	1887	30-32N,	48-52E	48× 78.5
73	Part of Persia...	Part of Fars	Hobday/Cornelius	1890	28-30N,	48-52E	47× 80
84	Part of Persia...	Amol, Astarabad	Strahan/Holdich	1890	36-38N,	52-56E	47× 74
85	Part of Persia...	Samnan, Desert	Strahan/Holdich	1889	34-36N,	52-56E	46× 76
86	Part of Persia...	Nain, Desert	Strahan/Holdich	1890	32-34N,	52-56E	47× 77
87	Part of Persia	Yazd, N-Fars	Strahan/Holdich	1889	30-32N,	52-56E	46.5× 79
88	Part of Persia...	Fars, Shiraz	Strahan/Holdich	1889	28-30N,	52-56E	46.5× 80
89	Part of Persia...	S-Fars	Strahan/Holdich	1889	26-28N,	52-56E	46.5× 81.5

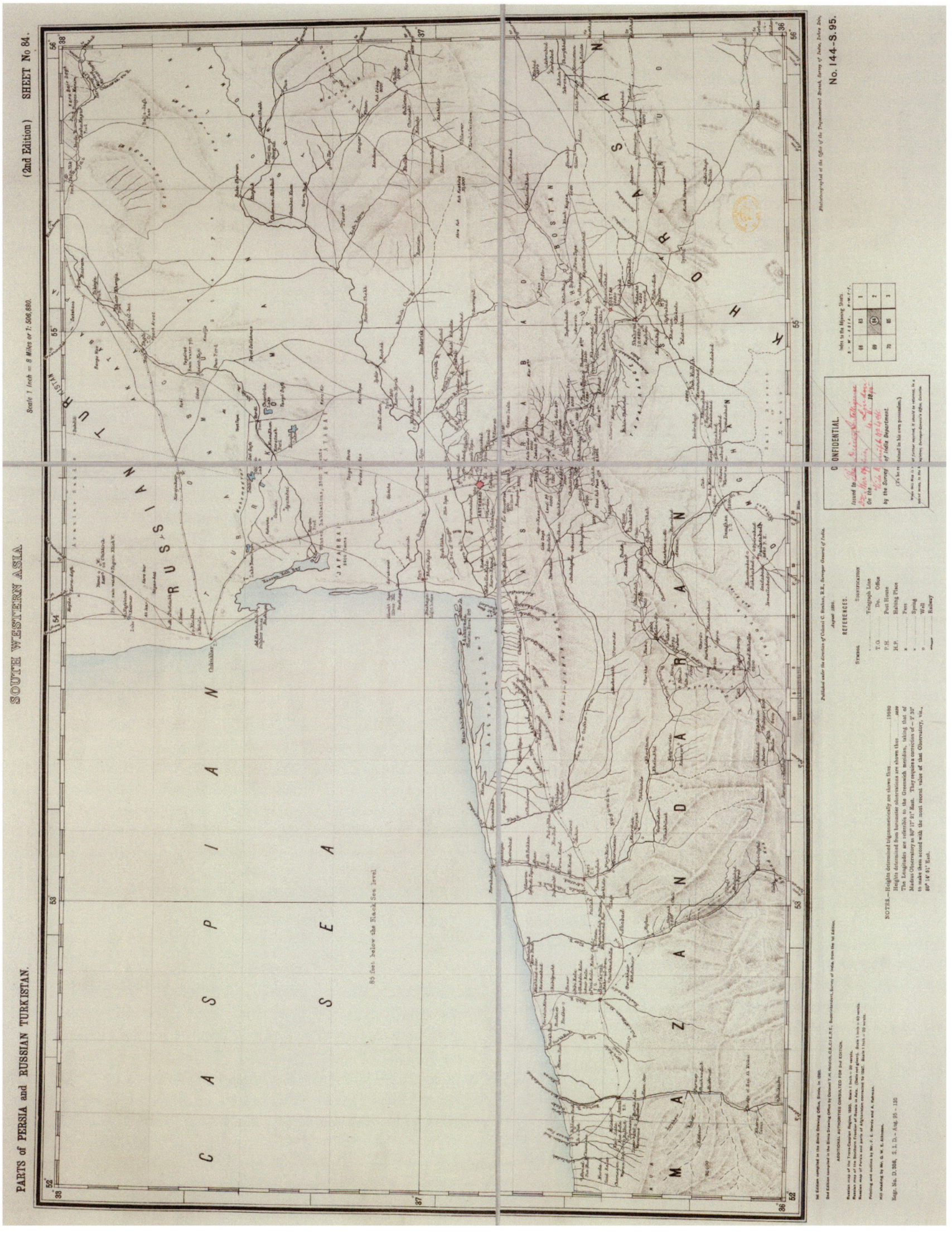
This multi-sheet map was produced for the Military and considered as strictly confidential. It was "compiled from materials of all kinds, obtained from maps, surveys, travellers' accounts, explorers' reports and astronomical observations collected from all sources." The map sheets were photozincographed in the Office of the Trigonometrical Branch of the Survey of India in Dehra-Dun.

As a sample of these sheets, sheet 84 of the SW Asia Series, 1890 edition, entitled 'Parts of Persia and Russian Turkestan', showing East Mazandaran, Astarabad (Gorgan), and southeastern part of the Caspian Sea, is pictured. (Pl. 163)

[579] Copy of the BL, seen: Maps I. S



Pl. 162 (related to Map: E. 340); size: 24 × 41 cm. Index to NW Trans-Frontier Degree Sheets, Survey of India. Based on a sketch map, by the Survey of India (source: BL, OIOC), coloured and improved by the present author.



Pl. 163 (Map: E. 340); size: 47 × 74 cm. Sheet 84 of the SW Asia Series, Survey of India, 1890.
By Permission of the British Library: Maps I. S.

Concerning the above map, there was a further project to divide each of the aforementioned sheets into four sections of NW, NE, SW, and SE, and to enlarge each section to the scale of four miles to one inch (¼ inch to 1 mile, or 1: 253 440), in order to include more detailed geographical information. This project, however, was carried out only for areas demanded by the Military. Regarding Persia, such enlargement applied only to sheets 4-8 and 10-16 of the North Western Trans-Frontier Series, and sheets 73 and 87-89 of the South Western Asia Series, constituting an incomplete large-scale new map as described in E. 341.

E. 341

SURVEY OF INDIA, GORE G C, LONGE F B, THUILLIER H R, STRAHAN C, HOBDAY J R, HOLDICH T H, CORNELIUS W J, HAIG C T, WAHAB R A, DICKINSON as supervisors, surveyors & compilers; **Dehra-Dun** & Calcutta, India; **1885**-1909; **Quarter-Inch Persia Sheets of NW Trans-Frontier Series and SW Asia Series**; English; each sheet on average 49 × 82 cm; each sheet covers 1° latitude by 2° longitude; natural scale: 1: 253 440, or ¼ inch to 1 mile, and one graphical scale: 95 mm to 15 miles (1 inch to 4 miles).[580]

Each such sheet is distinguished by the number of the respective map sheet, described in E. 340 plus NW, NE, SW or SE. The total number of the active quarter-inch sheets, covering the whole of Persia, could have been 99, while only 39 were produced. Thus, this large-scale map is incomplete. Later, when 'India and adjacent countries quarter-inch series' appeared, a complete set of 198 smaller sheets, each covering 1° by 1°, were printed.

In the index map (Pl. 162), the areas covered by the said 39 sheets (listed below) are shaded.

NW Trans-Frontier Series sheets:	SW Asia Series sheets:
No. 4 NE, SE	No. 73 NE, SE
No. 5 SW	No. 87 NE, NE, SW, SE
No. 6 NW, NE, SW, SE	No. 88 NW, NE, SW, SE
No. 7 NW, SW	No. 89 NW, NE, SW, SE
No. 8 NW	
No. 10 SW	
No. 11 NW, SW	
No. 12 NW, SW	
No. 13 NW, SW	
No. 14 NW, SW, SE	
No. 15 NW, NE, SW, SE	
No. 16 NW	

'For official Use Only' is stamped on all sheets; title and sheet number placed above the upper border; sources, legend, notes, index to adjoining sheets, etc. under the lower border.

[580] Copy of the BL, OIOC, seen: X 9935/1-...

E. 342

SURVEY OF INDIA, THUILLIER H R, STRAHAN C, HOLDICH T H, HUNGERFELD Thomas, EDWARD Henry; **Simla** / Dehra Dun, India; **1897**/1898; **Map of Persia in six sheets**; English; six sheets, overall printed area in form of a trapezoid of 178 × 154 / 185 cm (height × upper width / lower width) with an extension of 35 × 13 cm on the right margin to include the very eastern part of Persian Baluchistan; covers: 24°-40° N, 44°- 62° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1:1 013 760 – 16 miles to 1 inch, and one graphical scale: 109 mm to 70 miles.[581]

This detailed large map was compiled in six sheets in the Simla Drawing Office in 1897, by Colonel Sir T H Holdich Superintendent of Survey of India, under the orders of Colonel Sir H R Thuillier and of Major General C Strahan, Surveyors General of India. It was photozincographed at the office of the Trigonometrical Branch of Survey of India in Dehra Dun in 1898, hand coloured, with title and scale on sheet 4. It was based on eleven different sources, listed on the map, including the 'Map of Persia in six sheets' compiled in the Intelligence Division of the War Office, scale 16 miles to 1 inch, 1886, revised 1891, and 'Map of Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan' drawn by W J Turner under the supervision of G Curzon (E. 362, known as the Curzon Map), scale 60 miles to 1 inch, published by the RGS in 1891. The western boundaries of the country with Turkey in Asia, except a small section close to the Persian Gulf, are not marked.

This map was later copied and printed in six sheets by Die Kartographische Abteilung der Königlich Preussischen Landesaufnahme in Berlin. The inscriptions remained in English with no German translation, but one graphical scale of 147 mm to 150 km was added.

[581] Copy of the BL: Maps 50970.(22.); copy of the BL, OIOC: X/10018/1-6; copy of the TNA (PRO), London: FO 925/4640; copy of the German edition, 1918, BSB, Munich: MAPP XIX, 68m

E. 343

SURVEY OF INDIA, LONGE F B; **Dehra Dun**, India; **1910**; **Map of Persia**; 71 × 82.5 cm; covers: 25°- 40° N, 43°- 65° / 44°-64° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 2 534 400 – 40 miles to 1 inch, and one graphical scale: 101 mm to 160 miles.[582]

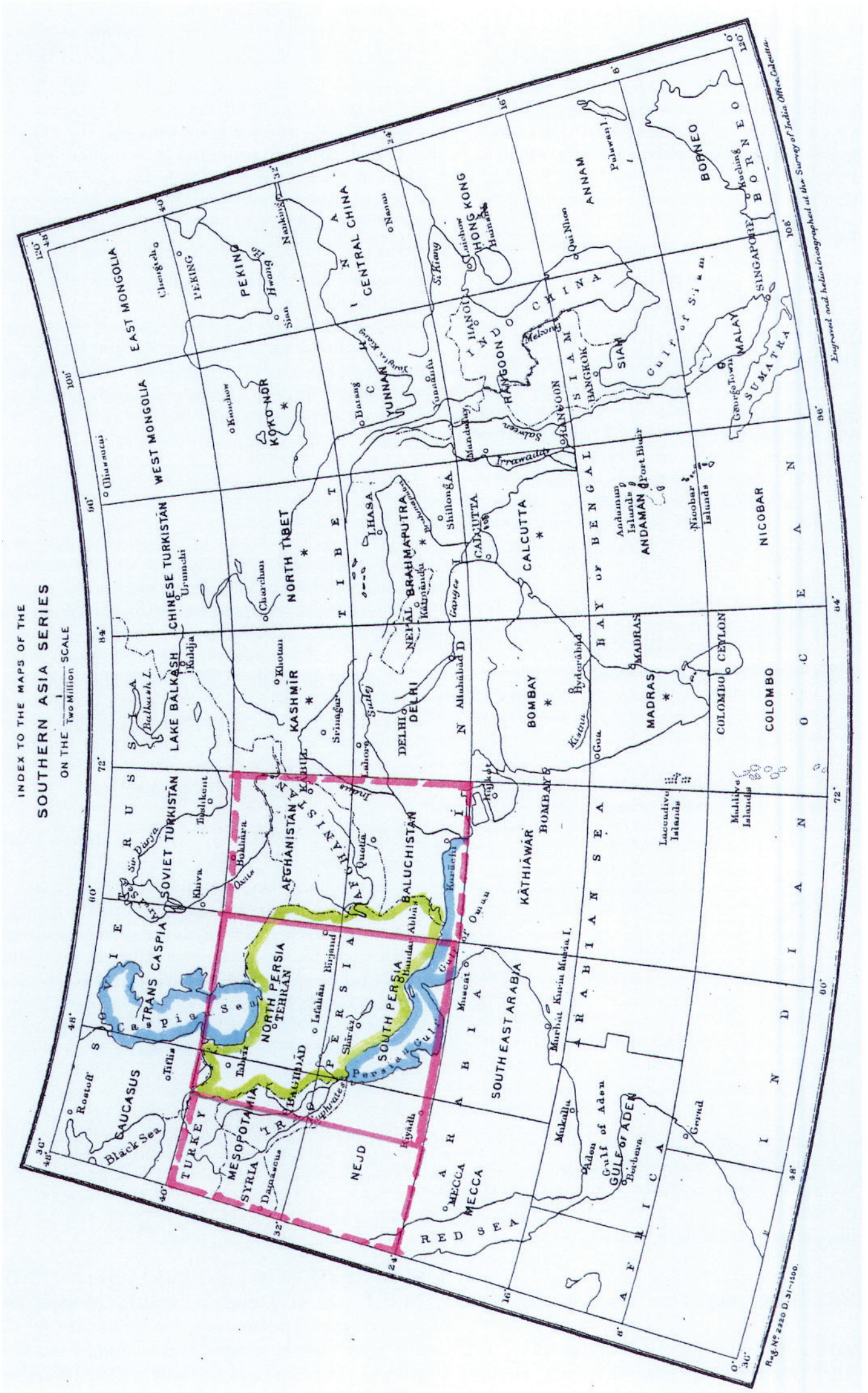
This detailed map was published under the direction of Colonel F B Longe, Surveyor General of India, and heliozincographed at the office of the Trigonometrical Branch, Survey of India, Dehra Dun. It was meant to accompany volume 12 of the 4th edition of Aitchison's Treaties, 1910. The list of eight consulted authorities, title and scale are placed in the lower left corner of the map; mountains shaded; part of the frontiers not depicted.

[582] Copy of the BL: Maps 50970.(40.), copy of the BL, OIOC: W/LSP/21/B41; copy of the SBB, Berlin: 1914 ed.: S9366; 1916 ed.: S9367; copy of the Cambridge University Library: Maps.c.362.90.32.

E. 344

SURVEY OF INDIA, INDIAN FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT; **Delhi**, India; **1912**; **Map of Persia**; English; printed area (trapezoid projection): 73 × 70 / 82 cm; covers: 24°-40° N, 44°- 64° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 2 534 400 – 40 miles to 1 inch, and one graphical scale: 127 mm to 200 miles.[583]

This map has an extension (7.5 × 8.5 cm) on its right margin



Pl. 164 (Index map for E. 345). Burrard's index map for Southern Asia Series, 1: 2M. Based on a sketch map by the Survey of India (source: BL, OIOC), coloured and improved by the present author.

to include Nushki in Baluchistan, and another extension (2 × 8 cm) on its lower margin to include Masqat. Title, scale, an index map to the neighbouring countries of Persia, and legend placed in the lower left corner. It was used to show the state of roads, population of towns, location of mineral deposits, and the British and Russian spheres of influence, agreed in 1907 between Russia and Great Britain. Some copies of this map are layered, and overprinted with tribal names.

[583] Copy of the BL, seen: 51140.(20.), copies of the BL, OIOC, seen: X/10020 and X/10021 and W/LPS/21/B47

E. 345 Pl. 164

SURVEY OF INDIA, BURRARD S G Colonel (Surveyor General of India); **Calcutta**, India; **1912** and later; **Southern Asia Series 1: 2 Million**; English; the series consists of 42 sheets (See index map), each sheet c. 61 × 86.5 cm (24 × 34 inch), six of which relate to Persia with an overall size of c. 122 × 260 cm; the total series cover 0°- 48° N, 36°- 120° E. of Greenwich, the six sheets containing Persia cover 24°- 40° N, 36°- 72° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 2 000 000, or 32 miles to 1.014 inch.[584]

Each sheet of this series covers 8 latitudinal by 12 longitudinal degrees. All sheets are named, and the six sheets covering the whole of Persia are called (west-east strips from north to south): Mesopotamia, North Persia, Afghanistan, Nejd, South Persia and Baluchistan. All sheets are published in two versions, political and layered.

The index map engraved and heliozincographed in the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, at a scale of 1: 40 000 000, with a graphical scale of 40 mm to 1000 miles.

[584] Copy of the BL, OIOC, seen: W/LPS/21/B48/1-7

E. 346 Pl. 165

SURVEY OF INDIA, BURRARD S G *Col.* (Surveyor General of India); **Calcutta**, India; **1912** (southern sheet), **1914** (northern sheet); **Southern Asia Series: Persia, Arabia & Turkey in Asia, Southern Persia sheet / Northern Persia sheet**; English; map in two sheets, overall size of the printed area (trapezoid projection): 94 × 71 / 81.5 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 60° E. of Greenwich; natural scale 1: 2 000 000 – 32 miles to 1.014 inch, and one graphical scale: 64 mm to 80 miles.[585]

These two sheets are the same North Persia and South Persia sheets as in the Southern Asia Series, except that they are extended four degrees westwards to cover the whole of West Persia. If such an extension had also been made eastwards, the whole of East Persia would have been covered as well. In other words, these two sheets do not cover the extreme eastern part of the country, for which the two sheets of Afghanistan and Baluchistan of the Series should be consulted.

Like the original sheets these extended two sheets were issued in two versions. Version 1: partly coloured, mountains shaded in light brown. Version 2: fully coloured, hills and seas layered from 500 ft below the sea level in blue up to 20 000 ft. above the sea level in different red tones. The applied table of altitude tints is printed in the right margin of both sheets.

The Southern sheet was printed in 1912, and the Northern sheet in 1914. A small index map to adjoining sheets, reference, legend, scale etc. printed below the lower border, title above the upper border of both sheets. The external boundaries of the country are not fully depicted. A small index (booklet) of place names for each sheet was prepared, each containing some two thousand names.

[585] Copy of the BL: Maps I. S., Box 43; copies of the BL, OIOC: W/LPS/21/B45/1-2 and B60/1-2.

Large-scale mapping of Persia in multi-sheet numbered series by Great Britain

Until 1905, the quarter-inch map series (¼ inch to 1 mile, or 4 miles to one inch, or 1: 253 440), called 'The Atlas of India' (this did not cover Persia), was in use in India. The production of this series of engraved maps began in London in the 1820s, and continued in India until the early twentieth century. Increasing dissatisfaction with the Indian Atlas, as being based on old surveys with too many place names and few topographical features etc., led the Indian Survey Committee of 1905 to recommend its replacement with a quarter-inch map series, based on new surveys.

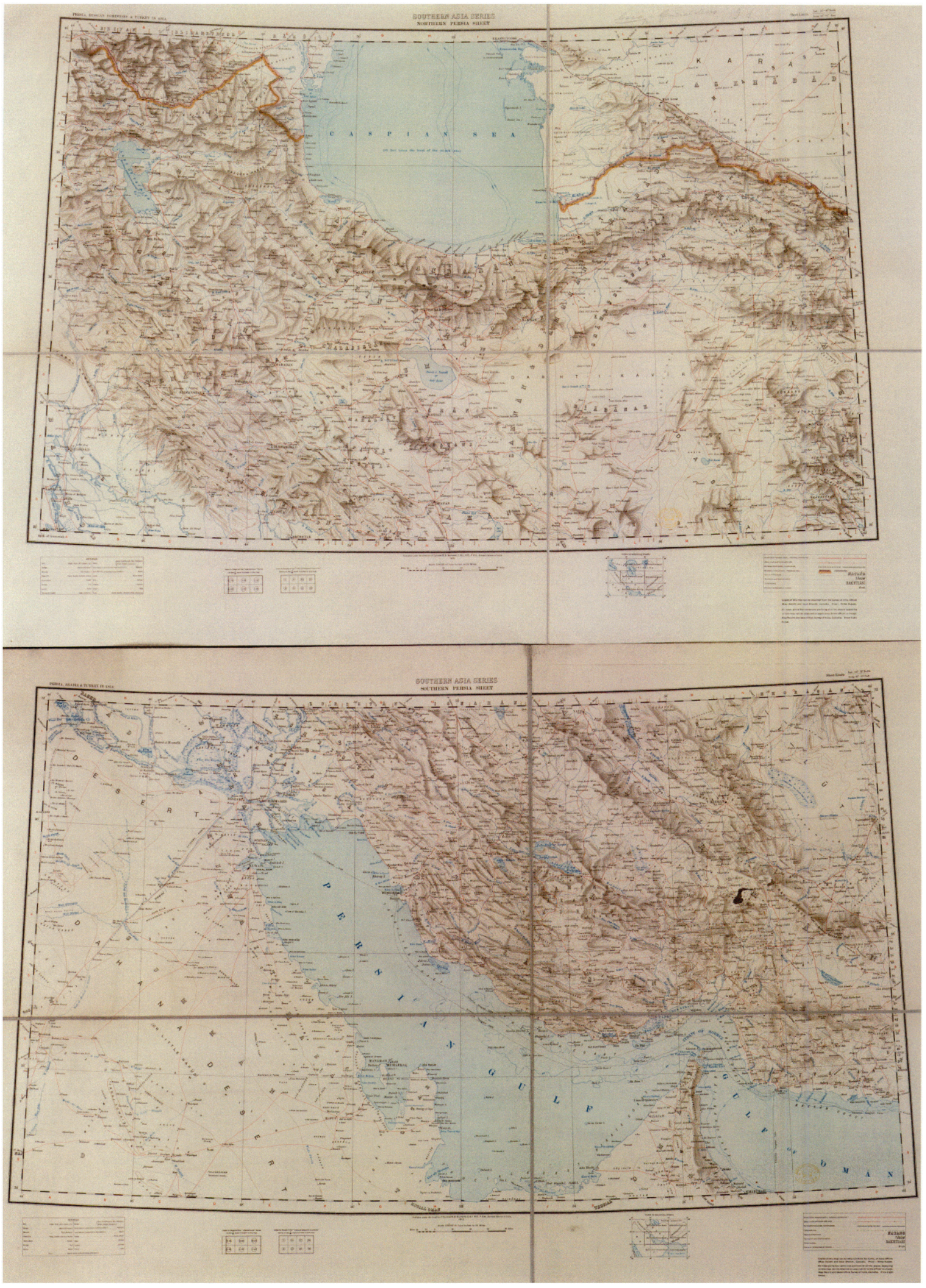
This new series was connected with the '1-Million India and Adjacent Countries Series', begun a few years earlier, following the idea developed by the International Geographical Congresses of the 1890s (Bern 1891, London 1895, Berlin 1899) to produce a 'Uniform International Map of the World' at the scale of 1: 1 000 000.

In this large-scale mapping of Persia by Great Britain (1: 1M series), the whole of Persia (Iran) fell within the tract of Asia for which the Survey of India was made responsible. Though the required international specification was not agreed until 1909 the Survey of India began ahead of the above agreement to plan its contribution, stating that the extent of country that their new map should embrace reached longitudinally from the western frontier of Persia to the east of China, that is from 44° to 124° east, and in latitude from the south of Ceylon (Sri Lanka) to the Oxus (Amu Darya river), or from 4° to 40° north. This tract included Persia, the Persian Gulf and much of Arabia, and covered the Indian subcontinent, as well as much of Central Asia and South East Asia.

After the report of the Indian Survey Committee in 1905, the resulting scheme divided all Southern Asia for mapping purposes into squares of 4° latitude by 4° longitude. Each square was mapped in one single sheet at the 1: 1 000 000 scale in the 'India and Adjacent Countries Series'. This series provided the basis for the Indian numbering of larger-scale topographical maps produced subsequently by the Survey of India, known as '¼ inch map series' (¼ inch to 1 mile, or 1: 253 440). The Survey of India was also active in Mesopotamia and Persia during the First World War, and produced on the same basis the '½ inch map series' (½ inch to 1 mile, or 1:126 720), covering Mesopotamia and part of Persia. Their '1 inch map series' (1 inch to 1 mile, or 1: 63 360) did not include Persia.

Later, the Survey of India produced 1:1 000 000 sheets in the international format of the world map, of 4° latitude by 6° longitude, which provided the basis for the 'International Numbering' of larger-scale topographical sheets.

Thus, the transition from named maps to large-scale numbered



Pl. 165 (Map: E. 346, layered version); size: Printed area (trapezoid projection): 94 × 71 / 81.5 cm. Survey of India / Burrard, map of Persia, in two sheets of southern Asia Series, Calcutta, 1912-1914, layered version, 1: 2M. By Permission of the British Library: Maps I. S., Box 43

maps, used by military and officials, took place gradually during the second and third decades of the twentieth century.

The Numbering System of the India and Adjacent Countries Series

Col. G C Gore produced an index map to the proposed series, showing squares of 4° latitude by 4° longitude, numbered sequentially from 1 to 136 in north-south strips, beginning in the northwest corner of Persia, at 44° E, 40° N. This numbering system was adopted for the quarter-inch (1: 253 440), half inch (1:126 720), and one-inch (1: 63 360) sheets. Thus, one sheet of the one-million (one to one million) series covers 4° × 4°, one sheet of the quarter-inch series covers 1° × 1°, one sheet of the half-inch series covers ½° × ½°, and one sheet of the one-inch series covers ¼° × ¼°. By giving a number – 1 to 136 – to each one-million sheet (4° × 4°), a letter – A to P, sixteen in total – to each of its component quarter-inch sheets (1° × 1°), and an additional number – 1 to 16 – to each of the one-inch (¼° × ¼°) standard sheets, one is able to locate any one-million sheet by one number, any quarter-inch sheet by one number plus one letter, and any one-inch sheet (not produced for Persia) by one number plus one letter and one additional number. The half-inch sheets (produced only for a small part of Persia) can be located by one number plus one letter plus NW, NE, SW or SE. To simplify matters, in addition to the general index map for 'The India and Adjacent Countries Series', for each sheet of 4° × 4°, a separate index map was prepared.

This system of numbering continues in use in India, Pakistan, Burma and Bangladesh for the 1: 250 000 metric conversion of the 1: 253 440 series. It was used in Persia (Iran), Iraq and Afghanistan until the early 1940s. Thereafter, it was replaced by the 'International Map of the World' numbering system.

Russian mapping, during or before the First World War, overlapped with the Survey of India work in covering Iran north of 36° N and west of 47° E at their 2-verst maps (1: 84 000), covering part of Iran, and at their series of 20-verst maps (1: 840 000), covering the whole of Iran. The Survey of India which had taken on the additional responsibility in war-time for large-scale mapping of the area between 40° E and 44° E – using 'International Numbering' for its maps of that strip – retained responsibility for mapping Persia until 1929, when it withdrew to 48° E, leaving Western Persia the responsibility of the War Office of Great Britain.

E. 347 Pl. 166 & Pl. 167

SURVEY OF INDIA, BURRARD S G *Col.* / RYDER C H D *Col.* / TANDY E A *Col.* / COUCHMAN H J *Brigadier* surveyors general of India; **India**; **1914**-1922; **India and Adjacent Countries 1-Million (one to one million) Series** (for the specific titles of the 19 sheets covering Persia see the table below); English; the size of these sheets varies slightly within the limits of 46-47 × 38-44 cm; each sheet covers 4° × 4° (for details see the table below); natural scale: 1: 1 000 000, or 1.014 inches to 16 miles, and one graphical scale below the lower border of each sheet: 64.5 mm to 40 miles.[586]

The index map **(Pl. 166)** (32 × 50 cm; covers: 4° – partly 0° – to 40° N, 44° – partly 40° – to 108° E. of Greenwich; natural scale 1: 15 000 000, one graphical scale: 96.5 mm to 900 miles) covers a vast territory which is divided into 118 squares of 4° × 4° for cartographic purposes. For each of these squares one 1-M sheet has been produced, nineteen of which cover the whole of Persia. Each sheet has been printed in two versions: political and layered. The elevation of the land has been visualized in the layered sheets from sea level up to 15 000 feet.

A few details of these nineteen sheets have been given in the following table. The dates given are of the first edition of each sheet, which were later repeatedly improved and reprinted. The 'District' represents the present best-known name of the territory covered by each sheet.

Table of the India and Adjacent Countries 1-Million Series, 19 Persia Sheets

Sh. No.	General Title	Spec. Title	Coverage	Year	Supervisor	District
1	Iraq, Persia, Russia & Turkey	Tabriz	36°-40° N, 44°-48° E	1924	Tandy	Azarbaijan
2	Turkey in Asia & Persia	Baghdad	32°-36° N, 44°-48° E	1917	Burrard	Kirmanshah
3	Iraq, Kuwait, Nejd & Persia	Basrah	28°-32° N, 44°-48° E	1924	Tandy	Khuzistan-part
8	Persia & Russia	Rasht	36°-40° N, 48°-52° E	1924	Tandy	Gilan, Caspian
9	Persia	Tehran	32°-36° N, 48°-52° E	1917	Burrard	Tehran, Isfahan
10	Persia, Arabia, Turkey in Asia	-----	28°-32° N, 48°-52° E	1915	Burrard	Khuzistan, Fars
11	Bahrain, Persia, Qatar, etc.	Hufuf	24°-28° N, 48°-52° E	1936	Couchman	Fars-part
15	Persia & Russian Turkestan	Astar-abad	36°-40° N, 52°-56° E	1922	Ryder	Mazandaran etc
16	Persia	Dasht-i-Kavir	32°-36° N, 52°-56° E	1918	Burrard	Samnan, etc.
17	Persia	Shiraz	28°-32° N, 52°-56° E	1915	Burrard	Fars, Yazd
18	Persia and Arabia	-----	24°-28° N, 52°-56° E	1914	Burrard	Fars, Per. Gulf
22	Persia & Russian Turkestan	Meshed	36°-40° N, 56°-60° E	1924	Tandy	Khorasan-part
23	Persia	Birjand	32°-36° N, 56°-60° E	1918	Burrard	Khorasan
24	Persia	------	28°-32° N, 56°-60° E	1916	Burrard	Kirman
25	Arabia & Persia	Bandar Abbas	24°-28° N, 56°-60° E	1915	Burrard	Makran
28	Russ. Turkestan, Persia, etc.	Merv	36°-40° N, 60°-64° E	1918	Burrard	Khorasan-part
29	Parts of Persia, Afghanistan, etc.		32°-36° N, 60°-64° E	1916	Burrard	Khorasan-part
30	Persia, Afghanistan, etc.	Sistan	28°-32° N, 60°-64° E	1918	Burrard	Sistan
31	Persia & Baluchistan	Bampur	24°-28° N, 60°-64° E	1917	Burrard	Baluchistan

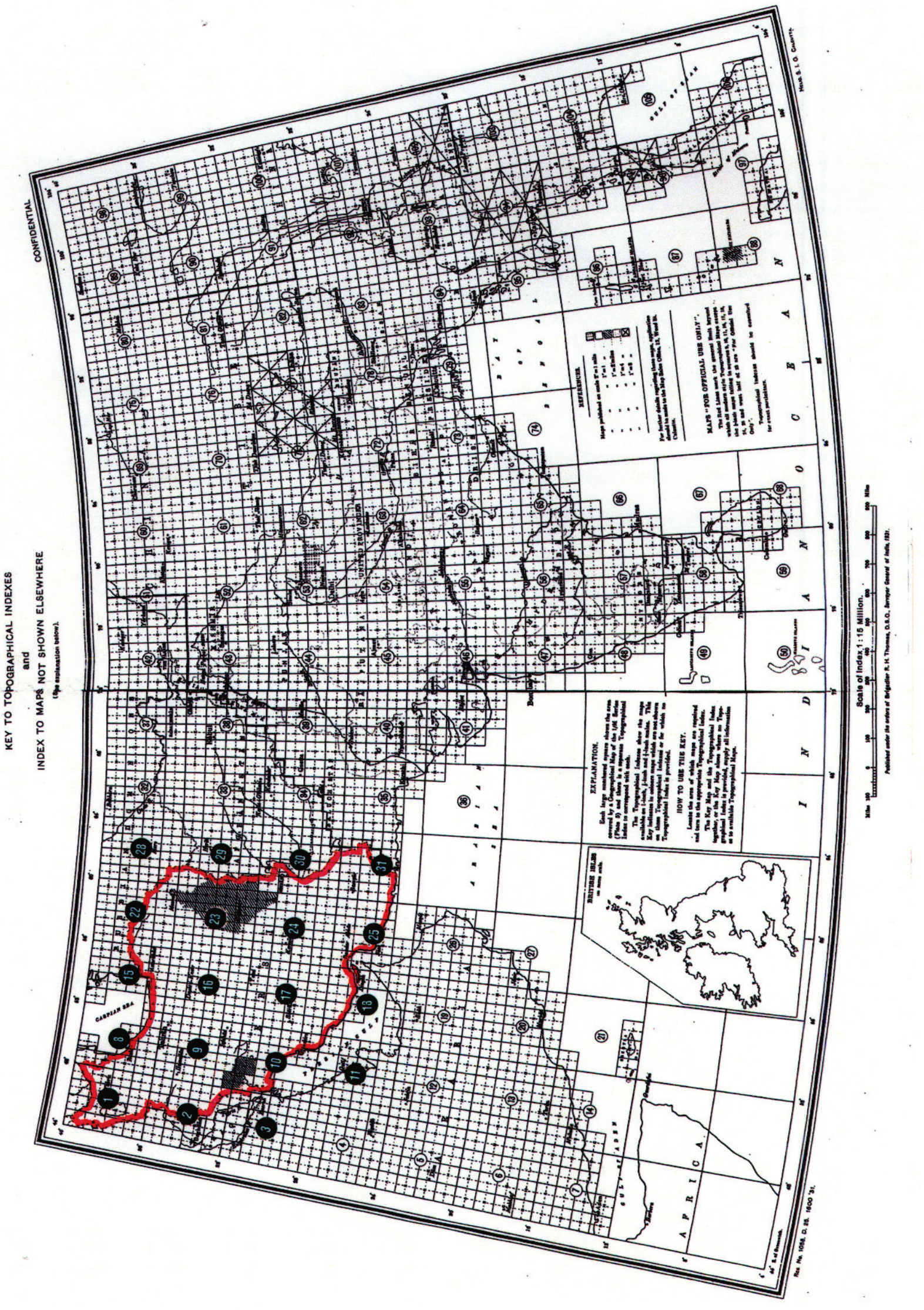
Sheet No. 9, layered version **(Pl. 167)**, covering a densely populated section of the country, has been pictured here as a sample of the 1-M sheets. The general title of this sheet is 'Persia', and its specific title 'Tehran'. It was published in 1917 under the supervision of Col. S G Burrard, then the surveyor general of India. It measures (printed area) 46.5 × 40 cm, and includes some of the better known cities of Persia, such as Teheran, Isfahan, Hamadan Qum and Kashan.

[586] Copy of the BL-OIOC, seen: X/9050/ and sheet number

E. 348 Pl. 168 & Pl. 169

SURVEY OF INDIA, RYDER C H D *Col.*, LONGE F B *Col.*, TANDY E A *Col.*, BURRARD S G *Col.*, COLDSTREAM W M *Col.*, RENNY TALLYOUR T F B G surveyors general of India at different times; **India**; **1910**-1925; **India and Adjacent Countries, Quarter-Inch Series, Persia Sheets** (198 active sheets); size of the printed area of these sheets slightly varies between 46.5/37 to 47 cm; each sheet covers 1° of latitude by 1° of longitude; natural scale: 1: 253 440, equal to ¼ inch to 1 mile, or 4 miles to 1 inch, and one or two graphical scales in each sheet: 64 mm to 10 miles, and 73 mm to 20 000 yards.[587]

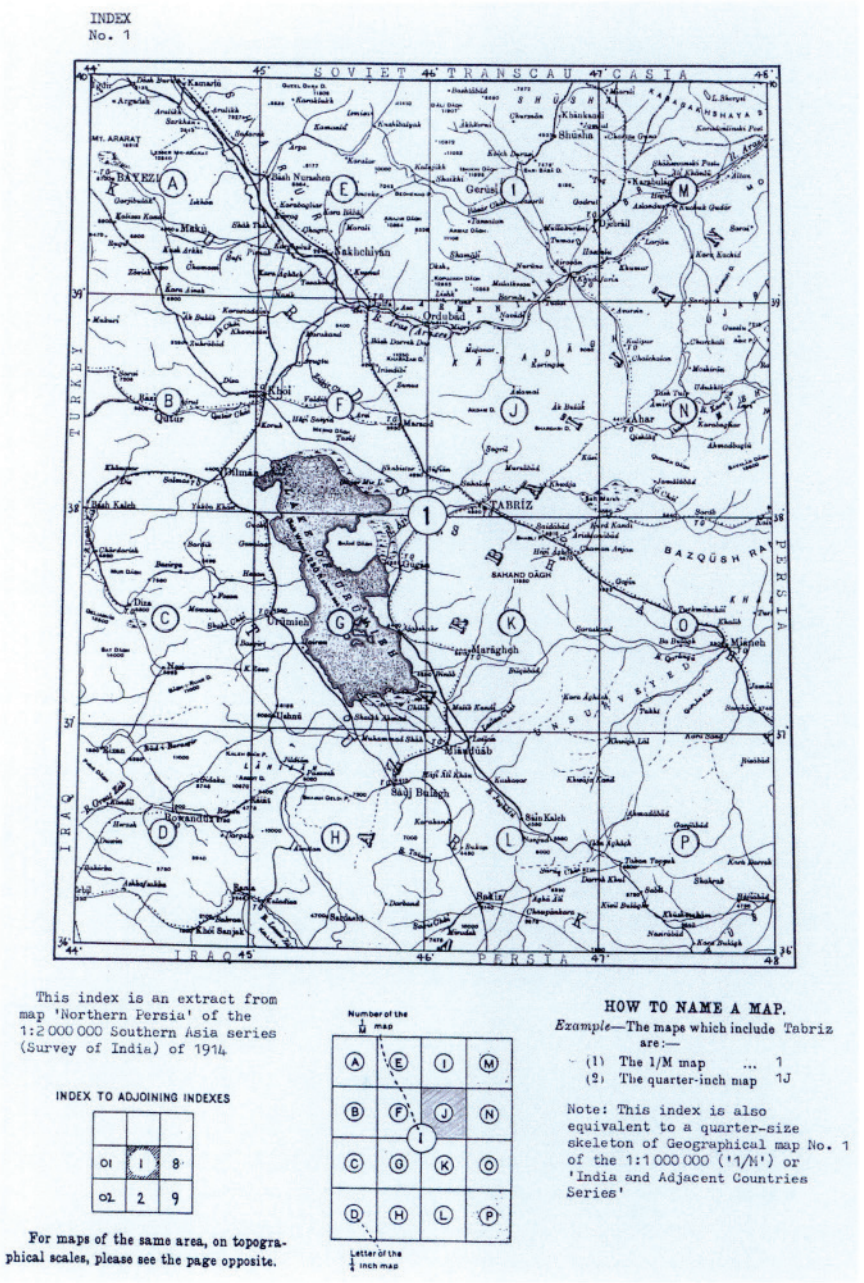
Each of the 1-M sheets of 4° by 4° has been divided into 16 squares of 1° by 1° each, distinguished by letters A to P. Each of



Pl. 166 (related to Maps E. 347, E. 348 & E. 349); size: 32 × 50 cm. Index map for India and Adjacent Countries Series. Based on a sketch map by Survey of India (source: BL. OIOC), coloured and improved by the present author.



Pl. 167 (Map E. 347); size: 46.5 × 40 cm. Sheet 9 of the India and Adjacent 1-M Series, covering Central Persia (Tehran, Hamadan, Kum, Kashan, Isfahan, etc.), 1917, layered version. By permission of the British Library: OIOC, X/9050/9



Pl. 168 (related to E. 348); size: 23 × 19 cm. The index map for the sixteen Quarter-Inch sheets 1A to 1P, as a sample of 19 such index maps, covering Persia. By Permission of the British Library: OIOC, X/9051

the ¼ inch sheets covers one of these squares. Thus, the nineteen 1-M sheets, covering the whole of Persia, could produce 304 (19 × 16) quarter-inch sheets. However, 106 of these sheets, covering part of the Caspian Sea, Persian Gulf, and the adjacent territories of Persia, are considered as void, and, therefore, the number of active sheets is reduced to 198. Each of these sheets can be recognized by the number of the respective 1-M sheet plus a letter (A to P).

The following table gives the number, the best known name of the depicted place or district among the names used by the Survey of India in different states of any sheet, the name of the supervising surveyor, and the date of the first (authorized) edition for the said 198 sheets. Some of these sheets may have also been printed once or twice as provisional or preparatory editions before the authorized first edition, mostly without mentioning the place name. The name of the surveyor may change in the later or preparatory editions, and the selected (best known) place name may not be the one of the first edition. Some of the place names may be unrecognizable today, but they are as perceived and noted by the British surveyors of the time. Later reprints, or improved editions, continued to appear until 1954, published by different institutions, such as Survey of India, Geographical Section General Staff (GSGS), etc., for which one may refer to the archive of India Office, preserved in the British Library.

This Quarter-Inch Series Map (198 sheets) can be considered as the largest and most detailed map of Persia produced during the time-span we are covering, i.e. until 1925. On these sheets, the title is printed above the upper border; index to other sheets, index to provinces, scales, date, legend, etc. below the lower border.

For easier locating of the ¼ -inch sheets, a separate index map for each of the 1-M sheets had been prepared. As an example, the index map, covering the 1-M sheet No.1, has been pictured here (**Pl. 168**), showing the 1° by 1° squares, numbered 1A to 1P. The particulars of this index map are: Index No.1: 23 × 18.5 cm; 1: 2 000 000 (extracted from Southern Asia Series, Northern Persia Sheet, 1: 2M.).

As a sample of the ¼ -inch sheets, sheet No.9M (Produced under supervision of Col. F B Longe in 1910, entitled: Persia, Tehran, Part of Irak-i-Ajami Province; 46.5 × 39 cm; covering 35°- 36° N, 51°- 52° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 95 mm to 15 miles, or 1: 253 440) has been pictured here (**Pl. 169**). This sheet covers Teheran, the capital of the country with its suburbs. Title is placed above the upper border; scale, indexes, legends, etc. below the lower border.

Table of the India and Adjacent Countries Quarter-Inch Series, 198 Persia sheets, see the preceding explanations.

Sh. No.	Place	Surveyor	Year No.	Sh.	Place	Surveyor	Year
1A	Mount Ararat	Ryder	1922	17H	Fasa	Renny	1913
1B	Khoi	Ryder	1922	17I	Yazd	Renny	1913
1C	Diza, Gawar	Longe	1910	17J	Herat-i-Khurreh	Renny	1913
1D	Ruwandiz	Ryder	1923	17K	Niriz	Burrard	1915
1E	Nakhichevan	Ryder	1922	17L	Darab	Renny	1913
1F	Julfa	Ryder	1922	17M	Bafq	Renny	1913
1G	Urumiyeh	Longe	1910	17N	Shahr-i-Babak	Renny	1913
1H	Sauj Bulagh	Burrard	1912	17O	Saidabad	Ryder	1920
1I	Shusha	Ryder	1922	17P	Furg	Ryder	pre-1920
1J	Tabriz	Ryder	1922				
1K	Maragheh	Longe	1910	18A	Naband	Burrard	1913
1L	Saqqiz	Burrard	1912	18E	Gabandi	Burrard	1913
1M	Vank	Ryder	1922	18F	Chiru	Burrard	1911
1N	Ahar	Ryder	1922	18I	Lar	Burrard	1913
1O	Mianeh	Burrard	1916	18J	Lingeh	Burrard	1912
1P	Tappeh-Gatch	Burrard	1916	18M	Fin	Burrard	1913
				18N	Basidu	Burrard	1912
2E	Sulaimaniya	Ryder	1923				
2F	Khanaqin	Ryder	1924	22B	Kizil Arvat	Ryder	1921
2H	Kut-al-Imara	Ryder	1922	22C	Sanghaz	Goldstr.	1920
2I	Sanandaj	Burrard	1917	22D	Mazinan	Burrard	1916
2J	Karind	Burrard	1917	22F	Baharzan	Ryder	1921
2K	Ilam	Burrard	1915	22G	Bujnurd	Ryder	1922
2L	Kut-al-Hay	Burrard	1914	22H	Sabzawar	Burrard	1916
2M	Bijar	Burrard	1917	22K	Ashqabad	Ryder	1921
2N	Kermanshah	Burrard	1915	22L	Nishapur	Burrard	1916
2O	Kuhdasht	Burrard	1914	22O	Muhammadabad	Ryder	1921
2P	Dehloran	Burrard	1918	22P	Meshed	Longe	1910
3M	Amarah	Ryder	1924	23A	Turan	Burrard	1917
3N	Basrah	Ryder	1922	23B	Pir-Haji	Burrard	1917
	23C	Tabas	Burrard	1917			
8A	Prishibinskoe	Ryder	1922	23D	Ghasami	Burrard	1915
8B	Astara, Ardebil	Ryder	1923	23E	Bardaskand	Burrard	1917
8C	Herauabad	Burrard	1912	23F	Naginch	Burrard	1917
8D	Zenjan	Ryder	1922	23G	Bushruiyeh	Burrard	1917
8G	Rasht	Burrard	1916	23H	Naibandan	Burrard	1916
8H	Kazvin	Burrard	1916	23I	Turshiz	Burrard	1916
8K	Lingarud	Longe	1910	23J	Gunabad	Burrard	1917



Pl. 169 (Map: E. 348); size: 46.5 × 39 cm. Sheet 9M of the India and Adjacent Countries Quarter-Inch Series (Tehran with its suburbs), as a sample of 198 such sheets covering the whole of Persia. By Permission of the British Library: OIOC, X/9051/9M

Table cont.

Sh. No.	Place	Surveyor	Year No.	Sh.	Place	Surveyor	Year
8L	Shahsawar	Burrard	1916	23K	Aiaz	Burrard	1917
8P	Naushahr	Ryder	1920	23L	Khusf	Longe	1910
				23M	Turbat-i-Haidari	Burrard	1915
9A	Kabutar Ahang	Ryder	1921	23N	Rushkar	Burrard	1915
9B	Hamadan	Ryder	1915	23O	Qain	Burrard	1915
9C	Khurramabad	Burrard	1913	23P	Birjand	Burrard	1911
9D	Shushtar, Dizful	Burrard	1912				
9E	Nubaran	Burrard	1916	24A	Ravar	Longe	1910
9F	Sultanabad	Burrard	1916	24B	Bahramabad	Ryder	pre-1920
9G	Aligudarz	Burrard	1916	24C	Mashiz	Ryder	pre-1920
9H	Baba-Ahmad	Burrard	1915	24D	Daulatabad	Ryder	pre-1920
9I	Saveh	Burrard	1916	24E	Kuh-i-Darband	Longe	1910
9J	Qum	Burrard	1918	24F	Kerman	Ryder	pre-1920
9K	Gulpaigan	Burrard	1916	24G	Rayin	Ryder	pre-1920
9L	Deh-Kurd	Burrard	1915	24H	Sabzavaran	Ryder	pre-1920
9M	Tehran	Longe	1910	24I	Ambar	Burrard	1911
9N	Qumrud	Burrard	1915	24J	Kal-Gusheh	Burrard	1913
9O	Kashan	Burrard	1915	24K	Bam	Burrard	1912
9P	Isfahan	Burrard	1915	24L	Rigan	Burrard	1911
				24M	Maiqan	Burrard	1911
10A	Ahwaz	Tandy	1925	24N	Chah-Shan	Burrard	1913
10B	Khurram-Shahr	Burrard	1912	24O	Nasratabad	Burrard	1913
10C	Fao	Longe	1910	24P	Deh-Reza	Burrard	1913
10E	Ramhormuz	Burrard	1914				
10F	Hidijan	Burrard	1912	25A	Bandar Abbas	Burrard	1913
10I	Deh-Diz	Burrard	1914	25B	Qishm	Burrard	1913
10J	Behbehan	Burrard	1913	25E	Minab	Burrard	1913
10K	Bandar Rig	Burrard	1911	25F	Kuhistak	Burrard	1912
10L	Bushire	Longe	1910	25G	Jask	Burrard	1912
10M	Samirum	Burrard	1912	25I	Birjand	Longe	1910
10N	Ardakan	Burrard	1912	25J	Ramishk	Burrard	1911
10O	Kazarun	Burrard	1911	25K	Gabrig	Longe	1910
10P	Khurmuj	Burrard	1911	25M	Kalanzan	Longe	1910
				25N	Fanuch	Longe	1910
11M	Badristan	Burrard	1911	25O	Karkindar	Burrard	1913
15D	Babul	Ryder	1921	28C	Dushak	Ryder	1921
15G/K	Chikisliar	Coldstr.	1920	28D	Chehcheheh	Burrard	1915
15H	Sari	Ryder	1920	28H	Sarakhs	Burrard	1915
15L	Astarabad	Burrard	1915				
15M	Duzlu-Olum	Ryder	1921	29A	Turbat-i-Jam	Burrard	1915
15O	Gumbad Kabus	Coldstr.	1920	29B	Khaf	Burrard	1914
15P	Shahrud	Ryder	1920	29C	Shahrukh	Burrard	1914
				29D	Tabas	Burrard	1911
16A	Demavand	Burrard	1917	29E	Pul-i-Khatun	Renny	1913
16B	Shah Abbas	Burrard	1917	29F	Ghurian	Renny	1913
16C	Ardestan	Burrard	1916	29H	Anardara	Longe	1910
16D	Kuhpayeh	Renny	1913				
16E	Samnan	Burrard	1917	30A	Neh	Burrard	1911
16F	Dukala	Burrard	1917	30B	Safidava	Burrard	1918
16G	Anarak	Burrard	1916	30C	Zahidan	Burrard	1915
16H	Nain	Burrard	1916	30D	Dehate	Burrard	1915
16I	Qusheh	Burrard	1917	30E	Zabul	Burrard	1913
16J	Jandaq	Burrard	1917	30F	Muhammadabad	Burrard	1915
16K	Farukhi	Burrard	1917	30G	Saindak	Burrard	1916
16L	Khuruaq	Burrard	1916	30H	Vasht	Burrard	1915
16M	Turut	Burrard	1917	30L	Nok kondi	Burrard	1915
16N	Arasum	Burrard	1917				
16O	Khur	Burrard	1917	31A	Bampur	Burrard	1915
16P	Saghand	Burrard	1916	31B	Geh	Burrard	1911
				31C	Chahbar	Burrard	1913
17A	Abadeh	Burrard	1912	31E	Magas	Burrard	1915
17B	Asupas	Burrard	1912	31F	Sarbaz	Burrard	1912
17C	Shiraz	Burrard	1914	31G	Gwatar	Renny	1913
17D	Firuzabad	Renny	1913	31I	Dizak	Burrard	1915
17E	Abrkuh	Burrard	1912	31J	Mand	Renny	1914
17F	Deh-Bid	Burrard	1912	31K	Gwadar	Renny	1913
17G	Sarvestan	Renny	1913	31M	Kuhak	Burrard	1915
				31N	Diz	Burrard	1915

[587] Copy of the BL, OIOC, seen: Y/104, new shelfmark: X/9051/ sh. number

E. 349 Pl. 170

SURVEY OF INDIA, RYDER C H D *Col.*, COLDSTREAM W M *Col.*, TANDY E A *Col.*, surveyors general of India; **India**; **1920**-1925; **India and Adjacent Countries Half-Inch Series**, 72 Persia sheets; English; each sheet 46 to 46.5 (except 1 sheet which measures 50 cm) × 39 to 40 cm (1 sheet 44 cm); each sheet covers ½° latitude by ½° longitude; natural scale: 1: 126 720 equal to ½ inch to 1 mile, and one or two graphical scales: 90 mm to 7 miles, 93 mm to 13 000 yards.[588]

A half-inch sheet depicts a quarter of the area covered by the related quarter-inch sheet, and can be recognized by the number of the respective 1-M sheet plus the letter assigned to the said quarter-inch sheet plus NW (North West), NE (North East), SW (South West), or SE (South East)

These sheets were produced only for a small part of Persia, upon request of the Military at that time. They were stamped: 'For Official Use Only'. The index map (See Pl. 166) shows the area covered (shaded) by these 72 sheets, which makes about 9% of the surface of the whole country, lying mainly in Khurasan and Birjand, adjacent to Afghanistan, and to a smaller extent in southwestern Persia, close to Iraq. Were all the 792 possible sheets (198 quarter-inch sheets × 4) printed, the largest multi-sheet general map of Persia until 1925 would have been created.

The list below identifies the relevant numbers of the 72 Half-Inch sheets of the India and Adjacent Countries Series, Persia sheets:

2J-NE, SW, SE + 2K-NE + 2L-NW, NE + 2N-NW, SW
9D-SW, SE
10A-NW, NE + 10E-NW, NE, SW, SE
22P-NW, NE
23F-SE + 23G-NE, SE + 23H-NE + 23I-NE, SE + 23J-NW, NE, SW, SE
+ 23K-NW, NE, SW, SE + 23L-NW, NE, SW, SE + 23M-NW, NE, SW, SE
23N-NW, NE, SW, SE + 23O-NW, NE, SW, SE + 23P-NW, NE, SW, SE
24I-NE + 24M-NW, NE, SW, SE
29B-NW, SW + 29C-NW, NE, SW, SE + 29D-NW, NE, SW, SE
30A-NW, NE, SW, SE + 30E-SW

Sixty of the above sheets were produced under supervision of Colonel C H D Ryder, eight under Col. W M Coldstream, and four under Col. E A Tandy, then the acting Surveyor General of India. Most sheets were printed in 1920, and a few between 1921 and 1925. They were published in two versions: political and layered, each with one or two graphical scales. Title and sheet-number placed above the upper border, indexes to provinces and other sheets, legends, scales date, etc. below the lower border.

As an example, the sheet '22P-SE, PERSIA, Khurasan Province, Meshed' (printed under supervision of Ryder in 1921, size: 46.5 × 39 cm, with two graphical scales) is pictured here. (**Pl. 170**).

[588] Copy of the BL, OIOC, seen: Y/102/…; new shelfmark: X / 9052 / sh. number



Pl. 170 (Map: E. 349); size: 46.5 × 39 cm. India and Adjacent Countries Half-Inch Series, Persia sheets, sheet 22 P/SE (Meshed or Mash-had), 1921, as a sample of 72 such sheets. By Permission of the British Library: OIOC: X/9052/22

War Office

E. 350

WAR OFFICE – INTELLIGENCE BRANCH; **London**; **1880**; **Map of Persia showing routes…**; English; 61 × 59 cm; covers: 24°- 39 ½° N, 44°- 64° / 46°- 62° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 3 041 280 (48 miles to 1 inch), and one graphical scale: 107 mm to 200 miles.[589]

This map includes the main roads and the course of the telegraph cables. Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner.

[589] Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 50980.(2). Copy of the Cambridge University Library, seen: Maps.AA.436.88.1

E. 351 Pl. 171

WAR OFFICE – INTELLIGENCE DIVISION (BRANCH), ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE publisher or printer; **London** / Southampton; **1886** with later editions; **Map of Persia in six sheets**; English; six sheets, each c. 90 × 60 cm (printed area), overall size: 180 × 179 cm; covers: 23° 40'- 40° N, 44°- 65° / 45° 40'- 63° 20' E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 1 013 760 – 16 miles to 1 inch, and one graphical scale: 142 mm to 90 miles.[590]

This large and detailed map of the time was compiled in the Intelligence Division of the War Office in 1886 (Intelligence Division No. 597),[590b] with the title and scale on sheet 4. The graphical scale was also printed on all other sheets. The boundaries of Persia with Turkey, Afghanistan and Baluchistan are partly marked, supported by a few notes on pages 1, 3 and 4, such as: "Parts of these frontiers remained still undefined, with corrections which are neither known nor admitted."

This map was revised in 1891, mainly from material supplied by the Surveyor General of India, with a number of later imprints. There is a note, printed on the revised edition, stating: "N.B. Since completing this revision fresh material has been received which will necessitate further alterations in sheet 1, 2 and 3. They must, however, be reserved for a later revision."

The above map became the basis of a later six-sheet map, produced by Simla Drawing Office in 1897. It was reproduced in Germany in 1914 by Dietrich Reimer and in 1915 by Die Kartographische Abteilung des Königlich Preussischen Stellvertretenden Generalstabes [Cartographic section of the royal Prussian deputy chief of staff].

[590a] Copy of the BL: 1891 revised edition, Maps 50970.(41.); copy of the BL, OIOC: W/LPS/21/B10; copy of the RGS, London: Map Room, Iran G.13; copies of the SBB, Berlin (German ed.): 9345a & 9345

[b] *Maps for Empire* (B. I.: Jewitt), No. 597

E. 352

WAR OFFICE – INTELLIGENCE DIVISION (BRANCH), THUILLIER H R; **Calcutta**; **1893**; **Map of Persia**; English; map in trapezoid projection: 37 × 38 / 46 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 66° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 94 mm to 300 miles – 80 miles to 1 inch, c. 1: 5 068 000.[591]

This map was compiled from the 'Map of Persia in six sheets' (Intelligence Division, War Office, 1886) and published under the direction of Colonel H R Thuillier, Surveyor General of India, to accompany the Aitchison Treaties. The external boundary of the country was taken from the Curzon & Turner map of Persia, published by the RGS in 1891. Title is placed above the upper, and scale above the lower borders.

[591a] Copy of the BL: Maps 6.e.14, vol. X, map 18; copy of TNA (PRO), London: FO.925/4467; Copy of the Cambridge University Library: Maps.C.362.89.19

[b] For other War Office maps based on Curzon & turner map of Persia see E. 362 and Ref. 605b.

E. 353 Pl. 172

WAR OFFICE (GENERAL STAFF) TOPOGRAPHICAL (GEOGRAPHICAL) SECTION; **London**; **1906** with numerous later editions; **Persia and Afghanistan** (GSGS No. 2149); English; 50.5 × 78 cm; covers: 23°- 40° N, 43°- 79° / 46°- 76° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 4 055 040 – 64 miles to 1 inch, and one graphical scale: 119 mm to 300 miles.[592-594]

This map, compiled and lithographed by the War Office, primarily for official use, first appeared in April 1906. It was improved in 1912 (Geographical Section, General Staff, or GSGS, map No. 2149) and, thereafter, continuously updated and republished until 1938, with further reprints up to 1950 or so. The major political, economical and military events, as happened in Persia, are reflected in different states (editions) of this map, such as 'The Russian and British Zones of Influence, 1907', 'Railways Built or Projected' etc. It was also included in some of the history and geography books on Persia with a military connection, such as *The outlines of military geography* by Col. A C Macdonell, and *A history of Persia* by Sir Percy Sykes. This widely used map of Persia appeared in some eleven states (editions) during the first half of the twentieth century. Title is placed above the upper, and scale below the lower borders of the map; references placed in the lower left corner; some editions are layered and some do not include hills.

[592] Copies of the BL: Maps 50970.(23. / 27. / 30. / 35. / 36. for different states); copies of the BL, OIOC: W/LPS/B39 (many states); copies of the RGS, London: Map Room, Iran G.5 (the most comprehensive collection known to me, containing states of 1906 to 1938); copies of the SBB, Berlin: 9348 to 9350. Copies of the Bodleian Library: 1906 ed. layered: D18(111), 1919 ed.: D18(101), 1920 ed.: D18(105); these copies are those seen by this author.

[593] *The outlines of military geography*, by Col. A C Macdonell, London 1911, published by Hugh Rees Ltd., map of Persia in vol. 2, pl.14.

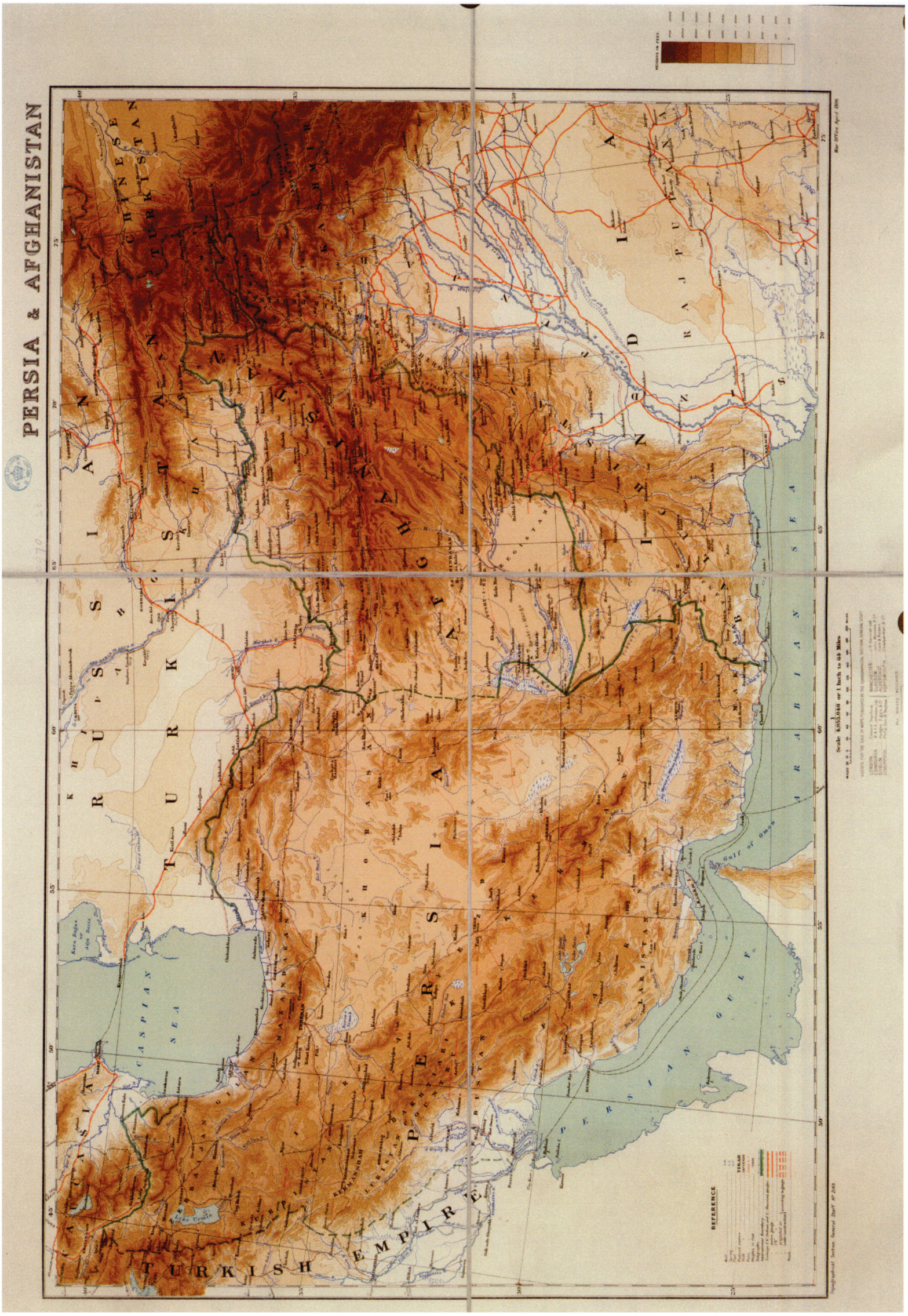
[594] *A history of Persia*, by Sir Percy Sykes, 2 vol., first published 1915, all editions of this book include a copy of this map of Persia.

E. 354 Pl. 173

WAR OFFICE – GENERAL STAFF – TOPOGRAPHICAL SECTION; **London**; **1908**; **Persian Gulf and Adjacent Countries**; English; 73 × 59.5 cm; covers: 15°- 40° N, 42°- 69°



Pl. 171 (Map: E. 351); overall size: 180 × 179 cm. The six-sheet map by Intelligence Division of the War Office, 1891 ed. By Permission of the British Library: Maps 50970.(41.)



Pl. 172 (Map: E. 353); size: 50.5 × 78 cm. Map of Persia by War Office, one sheet, 64 miles to 1 inch, London, 1906 ed. By Permission of the British Library: Maps 50970 (23.)



Pl. 173 (Map: E. 354); size; 73 × 53.5 cm. The War Office map, showing the zones of influence of Russia and Great Britain in Persia, defined by the Anglo-Russian convention of 31st August 1907, London, 1908. By Permission of the Cambridge University Library: Maps 322.90.144

/ 47°- 67° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 4 055 000, or 1 inch to 64 miles, two graphical scales: 80 mm to 200 miles, 50 mm to 200 km.[595]

The title of this map is somewhat misleading, as the map depicts the whole of Persia as its main feature, and covers only a small part of the Turkish Empire and Arabia, the other two adjacent states of the Persian Gulf. It must have been drawn to show the zones of influence of Russia and Great Britain in Persia, as defined by the Anglo-Russian convention on 31st of August 1907, just a year before this map was printed. Title and reference are placed in the lower left corner, scales below the lower border of the map.

[595] Loose copy of the Cambridge University Library, seen: Maps 322.90.144

E. 355

WAR OFFICE – GENERAL STAFF (INDIA); **Dehra Dun**, India; **1918**; **untitled**, showing Persia and Afghanistan; English; 52 × 82 cm; covers: 24°- 42° N, 41°- 78° / 44° – 76° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 100 mm to 250 miles, c. 1: 4 022 500.[596]

This map is the lower section of a larger map (S. D. O. 2338), printed separately. It shows, in particular, the road network of the region, apparently for military use. It is a detailed map, with a small index map. The index map, scale and reference are placed in the lower left corner.[596]

[596] The loose copy of the Bodleian Library, seen: D1: 9 (67).

E. 356

WAR OFFICE (GENERAL STAFF); **India**; **1919**; **Sketch map of Persia and Persian Gulf**; English; trapezoid projection: 29 × 29 / 34 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 64° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 6 082 560 – 96 miles to 1 inch.[597]

This map (GSGS No. 2671) was made for official use only; title placed in the upper right corner.

[597] Copy of the TNA (PRO), London, seen: FO.925/17169

E. 357

WAR OFFICE – GENERAL STAFF – GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION; **London**; **1924** and later; **Persian Gulf: sheet 32 of Asia Series**; English; conical orthomorphic projection, maximum dimensions: 58 × 84 cm; covers: 20°- 40° N, 30° (partly 26°) – 60° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 4 000 000, two sets of multiple graphical scales for latitudes 20° to 40°: a) 117 mm (20° lat.) / 129 mm (40° lat.) to 200 miles, b) 98 mm (20° lat.) / 106 mm (40° lat.) to 300 km.[598]

Sheet 32 (GSGS No. 2957) of the Asia series (Asia sheets) cover the whole of Persia except the very eastern part of it (east of 60°) which is contained in the adjacent sheet 33. The title 'Persian Gulf' is misleading, for the map includes the Eastern Mediterranean, a large section of the three territories of Turkey in Asia, Egypt and Arabia, and nearly the whole of Persia. Heights are layered; the table of altitude tints and glossary are printed in the right margin; reference, index to adjoining sheets, graphical scales, index to boundaries, and the list of 14 authorities consulted to construct this map are below the lower border of the map. Title 'Persian Gulf' is placed above the upper border; the names of provinces appear in shaded large letters. Later improved states of this map were printed until 1946 and perhaps later.

[598] Copies of the Cambridge University Library, seen: 1924 ed.: Maps.321.01; 1939 ed.: Maps.1.020.32.

E. 358

LETTS, SON & CO. LTD.; **London**; **1883**; **PERSIA**; English; 31.5 × 39 cm; covers: 25°- 40° N, 44°- 47° / 45°- 66° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 5 850 000 – 92 miles to 1 inch, and one graphical scale: 82 mm to 300 English miles – 69.16 to 1 Degree.[599,600]

This is a detailed map of the time; roads not included; title placed above the upper border; scale and information on population and British Consulates below the lower border of the map. It appeared in the 1887 edition of *Letts's International Popular Atlas*, the table of information and legend were moved to the upper part of the map.

[599] *Letts's Popular Atlas, being a complete series of maps, delineating the whole surface of the Globe…*, in 4 volumes, by Letts, Son & Co. Ltd., London, 1883, Persia in vol. 'Foreign', map 30. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 43.d.25. Copies of the RGS, 1884 (or later) ed. in one volume, seen: Map Room 7.H.22, map 102

[600] *Letts's International Popular Atlas*, published by Mason & Payne, Proprietors and Publishers of Letts's Atlases, London, 1887. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 43.d.34, map 42. Copies of the RGS, seen: 1889 ed.: Map Room 8.H.2, map 90; another copy of the 1889 ed., but with folded maps: Map Room 1.A.116

E. 359

LETTS, SON & CO. LTD.; **London**; **1885**; **Letts's Map of Central Asia**; English; 63 × 79 cm; covers: 26°- 40° N, 48°- 72° / 50°- 68° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 2 851 200 – 45 miles to 1 inch.[601]

This map contains two insets: 1) Printed in the upper right corner; title: England to India; 12 × 18 cm. 2) placed in the lower left corner, showing 'Acquisitions of Russia in Europe and Asia'; 18 × 17.5 cm. Title above the upper rule.

A table of areas and population of different countries in Asia contains the following information on Persia: 633 000 sq. miles, population in towns 1 963 000, in villages 3 780 000, tribes (nomads) 1 909 000, total 7 952 000.

[601] Copy of the BNF, Département des Cartes et Plans, Paris, seen: Ge.C.17763

E. 360 Pl. 174

BACON G W (GEORGE W BACON & CO.) publisher, BACON'S GEOGRAPHICAL ESTABLISHMENT; **London**; **1890**; **Persia**; 43.5 × 30 cm; covers: 23°- 42 ½° N, 44 ½°- 62° / 46°- 61° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 46 mm to 150 British miles, 54 mm to 150 geographical miles, c. 1: 5 250 000.[602]

This is a detailed map, fully coloured, with title and scales placed in the lower left corner.

[602] *New Complete Atlas of the World*, edited and published by George W Bacon, London, 1890, folio 82

E. 361

BACON G W (GEORGE W BACON & CO.) publisher; **London**; **1902**; **Persia, Afghanistan etc.**; English; 31 × 49 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 42°- 78° / 45°- 75° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 50 mm to 200 English miles, 57.5 mm to 200 geographical miles, c. 1: 6 436 000.[603,604]

This fully coloured map is an improved and smaller version of Bacon's map of Persia of 1890, with Afghanistan and Baluchistan added. Title and scale are placed in the lower right corner. A later, slightly improved, edition of this map appeared in the *Bacon's Excelsior Atlas* of 1922, in which the term 'Azerbaijan' has been applied to South East Caucasus as well.

[603] *Bacon's Popular Atlas of the World*, edited by G W Bacon, London, G W Bacon & Co., 1903. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 44.d.10, map 33

[604] *Bacon's Large Excelsior Atlas of the World*, G W Bacon & Co., London, 1922. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 44.d.21, map 35

E. 362 Pl. 175

TURNER William John (TURNER & SHAWE), CURZON George Nathaniel supervisor, THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY publisher, STANFORD Edward seller; **London**; **1891**; **Persia, Afghanistan and Beluchistan**; English; 51 × 62.5 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 70° / 46°- 68° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 3 810 000 – 60 miles to 1 inch, and one graphical scale: 50 mm to 120 miles.[605,606]

This new and perhaps most accurate and detailed map of Persia of the time – in one single sheet – was compiled by W J Turner, under the supervision of G Curzon in 1891, and was printed by Turner & Shawe for the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*. It became the basis for several other maps, produced within the next twenty years or so. For example, it was reproduced by the Intelligence Division of the War Office in 1892 in London, under the direction of Lieut. Col. Dalton, and was chosen in 1897 by Capt. P M Sykes to illustrate his journeys to Persia.[605]

Lord George N Curzon (1859-1925), later Viceroy of India and Foreign Secretary, wrote a lengthy article about this map which was published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* in January 1892. He refers in his article to the circumstances in which the RGS embarked on producing this entirely new map of Persia, stating: "The reasons which induced them (RGS) to take this step (producing this map) were; firstly, the absence of anything like a reliable map of that country (Persia), embodying the results either of recent travels by private individuals, or of the more authoritative surveys conducted by emissaries of the British and Russian Governments; secondly, the increasing interest that it felt in the Kingdom of the Shah (of Persia), and the growing extent to which it was yearly visited and explored by Englishmen…Mr. W J Turner, whose intelligent and painstaking work has frequently appeared in the Society's *Proceedings*, was specially retained to conduct the map… The materials which I had collected, and of which a tabulated catalogue (four pages, listing some 94 sources) will be appended, fall under four headings: 1) published English maps… 2) similar Russian and German maps… 3) maps constructed by, or in the possession of the Intelligence Department, both in London and Simla… 4) the surveys or itineraries of travellers… No triangulation has been attended here (Persia). The presence of the Indo-European Telegraphic Staff has availed to determine the longitude and latitude of important centres… The result is that Persian surveys so far constitute a sort of medley or patchwork, the same scale not being uniformly observed, and the observations of different travellers failing to correspond. Scientific precision, therefore, cannot as yet be predicted of any Persian mapmaking… I have inserted the altitudes of the principle cities and mountains; and have marked the course of the Indo-European telegraphic wires from Tiflis (Tbilisi) via Tabriz and Teheran to Bushire…and of the submarine cables in the Persian Gulf. The only two railways in Persia, from Mahmudabad on the Caspian to Amol, 12 miles, and from Teheran to Shah-Abdul-Azim, 6 miles, are marked. (Regarding) orthography (place names), I have tried to represent the native sounds with as much accuracy as the very imperfect symbols of the English Alphabet will admit of." For more detail, see the whole article of Lord Curzon, and the article of J Burgess, entitled 'The New Map of Persia'.[607,608]

On this map, title, scale and significations are placed in the lower left, and legend in the lower right corners. This map, known as 'The Curzon Map of Persia' has been used later by several travellers to show the routes of their journeys. An example is Bartholomew's map: 'Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan, showing the Lord Ronaldshay's Route, reproduced by kind permission of the Royal Geographical Society from the map compiled under the supervision of the Hon. G. Curzon MP, 1891 – This copy by Bartholomew, Edinburgh, 1902.' [609]

[605] Copies of the BL:
[a] attached to the *Proceedings of the RGS*: AC.6170
[b] Printed by War Office, Intell. Div.: Maps 51140.(23.)
[c] Illustrating journeys of Sykes: Maps 51140.(24.); see also Maps for Empire (B.I.: Jewitt) GSGS No. 885 & 1053
[d] copies of the BL, OIOC: X/10019/1&2

[606] *Map of Persia with a memorandum and index prepared for the Royal Geographical Society under the supervision of the Hon. George Curzon, M.P., by W. J. Turner, F.R.G.S.*, sold by Edward Stanford, London, 1892, copy of the RGS: Iran S/G.11 & G.15

[607] Memorandum on the Society's new map of Persia, by the Hon. George Curzon, M.P, *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography*, vol. 14, No.1, Jan. 1892, pp. 69-78, map of Persia: p. 140, several copies of which are in the Library of the RGS

[608] The new map of Persia, by J Burgess, *The Scottish Geographical Magazine*, vol. 11, Sep. 1893, pp. 454-460

[609] Bartholomew edition of Curzon map, showing the route of



Pl. 174 (Map: E. 360); size: 43.5 × 30 cm. Bacon's map of Persia, London, 1890. From the Author's Collection: CA 238



Pl. 175 (Map: E. 362); size: 51 × 62.5 cm. **Curzon & Turner map of Persia, London, 1891. By Permission of the Royal Geographical Society**

Ronaldshay, Edinburgh, 1902. Copy of the Bodleian Library: D1:9 (240)

E. 363

TURNER William John, BLACKIE W G supervisor, BLACKIE & SON publisher; **London**, Glasgow, Edinburgh; **1893**; **PERSIA, Afghanistan and Beloochistan**; English; 34 × 50 cm; covers: 25°- 39 ½° N, 44°- 72° / 46°- 70° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 55 mm to 150 geographical miles – 60 to 1 degree, 48 mm to 150 English statute miles – 69.1 to 1 degree, c. 1: 5 000 000.[610]

This map, based on E Weller's map of Persia, first appeared in *The Imperial Atlas of Modern Geography*, and later in *The Comprehensive Atlas & Geography of the World*, both published by Blackie & Son in London from the 1850s to the 1880s. Turner must have also benefited from the new map of Persia, composed by him under the supervision of Lord Curzon in 1891. Indeed, this Turner & Blackie map looks like a reduced version of the Curzon map with a few subtle changes. Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner.

[610] *Descriptive atlas of the world and general geography*…, prepared under the supervision of W G Blackie, published in London by Blackie & Son, 1893. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 42.e.8, map 36

E. 364

CASSELL & COMPANY, THE ATLAS PUBLISHING COMPANY, VELHAGEN & KLASING (ANDREE) original German producer; **London** / Leipzig; **1893**; **Asia Minor and Persia**; English; 23.5 × 37.5 cm; covers: 23 ½°- 43 N, 24°- 67° / 28°- 63° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1:10 000 000, and three graphical scales: 48 mm to 300 English miles – 69.16 = 1°, 37 mm to 200 geographical miles – 60 = 1°, 30 mm to 300 km.[611,612]

This is the English version of the German map of Persia included in the Andree Atlas, published by Velhagen & Klasing in Leipzig in 1879. According to Jürgen Espenhorst in his *Petermann's Planet*: "Entrance into the market in England was prepared with special care. Velhagen & Klasing were able to engage the publishing house of Cassell & Co. in London as their English partner. A contract for the delivery of 10 000 copies was concluded in May 1885. This arrangement provided that Velhagen & Klasing were to deliver only the map sheets. The title page, table of contents and index were to be printed in England. Under the title of *The Universal Atlas* an English version of the second German edition appeared in twenty-eight instalments from March 1891 to May 1893. In order not to endanger its own reputation with this experiment Cassell founded a separate subsidiary 'The Atlas publishing Company', to produce the work."

'Printed in Leipzig' in the lower right corner is the only visible indication that the map originates from Germany. (See E. 205, Andree's map of 1879 entitled 'Vorder-Asien und Persien' included in *Andree's Hand-Atlas*, Leipzig, 1879)

[611] *Petermann's Planet* (B. I. Espenhorst Jürgen), pp. 610-611.

[612] *The Universal Atlas*, printed for the 'Atlas Publishing Company' by Cassell & Company, London, 1893. Copy of the of the BL, seen: Maps 42.e.6, map 70

E. 365

ORDNANCE SURVEY; **Southampton**; **1918**; **Skeleton map of South Russia, Turkey & Persia**; English; trapezoid projection: 61 × 44/71.5 cm; covers: 24°- 56° N, 25°- 65° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 6 000 000, and two graphical scales: 162 mm to 600 miles, 167 mm 1000 km.[613]

Title is placed above the upper border, and scale below the lower border of the map.

[613] Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 35830.(93.)

E. 366

HAMMERTON J A author and editor of the atlas, LEACH H B Miss & CRIBB H W compilation and revision, RANKISS J T draughtsman, WALLIS B C geographer; **London**; **1919**-20; **Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan**; English; 32.5 × 43.5 cm; covers: 24°- 42° N, 44°- 76° / 46°- 74° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 6 700 000, and two graphical scales: 48 mm to 200 English statute miles, 29.5 mm to 200 km.[614]

This map is cut vertically at longitude 60° and printed on two sheets, facing each other, in order to prevent any part of the map being obscured by the binding. It is a detailed map, with roads depicted but not boundaries of the provinces. Title and scale are placed in the lower left, and a brief glossary in the lower right corners of the map. Some related text, scenery, pictures etc. can be seen on the verso of the left sheet.

[614] *Harmsworth's (new) atlas of the world and pictorial gazetteer with an atlas of the Great War*…, edited by J A Hammerton, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, The Algamated Press, 1919-1920, pp. 228-229. Copy of the RGS, seen: Map Room 1.A.190

E. 367

GROSS Alexander, GEOGRAPHIA LTD publisher; DAILY TELEGRAPH publisher; **London**; **1920**; **PERSIA**; English; 45.5 × 59.5 cm; covers: 25°- 40° N, 42°- 66° / 44°- 64° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 3 800 000, and three graphical scales: 43 mm to 100 statute miles, 49 mm to 100 nautical miles, 40 mm to 150 km.[615,616]

In this detailed and fully coloured map, the term 'Azerbaijan' has also been applied to the Turkish speaking part of the Caucasus. The railway from the Russian border to Tabriz, constructed by Russia, is marked. Title is placed above the upper rule, and scales in the lower left corner of the map. This map appeared first in the *Daily Telegraph Victory Atlas*…, 1919-20, published by Geographia Ltd, and later in the *Portfolio Atlas*…, published by Geographia (1923) Ltd.

[615] Loose copy of the BL: Maps 50970.(29.)

[616a] *The Daily Telegraph Victory Atlas of the World*, prepared under the direction of Alexander Gross, published for the Daily Telegraph by Geographia Ltd., London, New York, Melbourne, Toronto, 1919-1920. Copy of the BL: Maps 44.f.9, pp.159-160

[b] *The Portfolio Atlas of the World*, published by Geographia (1923) Ltd., London, 1923 or later. Copy of the RGS: Map Room 1.B.174, map on pp. 159-160

Section Six: Russian Maps of Persia

My attempts to get access to major Russian map collections proved futile. Unfamiliarity with the Russian language and the complexity of the administration of their libraries, may have been a reason for this failure. Therefore, I could only consult those Russian maps of Persia which are kept in West European libraries. As a result, only six original general maps of Persia (covering the whole country) could be identified and investigated.

It should also be noted that Russian mapmakers and cartographic institutions were hardly active in producing general maps of Persia until the second half of the nineteenth century. Even then, their efforts were focused on mapping of the northern provinces, adjacent to Russia, namely Azerbaijan (northwestern Persia), Khurasan (northeastern Persia) and Gilan, Mazandaran, and Astarabad (Gorgan), lying on the southern shores of the Caspian Sea.

A Russian expedition, supervised by Nikolai V Khanykov (Khanikoff), travelled through northwestern Persia during 1851-1855 and through the province of Khurasan during 1858-1859, and provided new material to be used by Western cartographers for updating their maps of the northern provinces of Persia. Using this material Heinrich Kiepert drew a new map of Azerbaijan (1: 800 000, Berlin, 1862), and J Sulzer prepared a map to show the route of the Russian Scientific Expedition in Khurasan (1: 3 350 000, Berlin, 1860).

For mapping of the southern half of Persia, Russian cartographers relied on West European sources, and mainly on the data and information provided by the Survey of India.

E. 368 Pl. 176

RUSSIAN MILITARY TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT, STEBNITZKY *General Major* author of the text; **Tbilisi**, Caucasus; **1868**-1871; **Karta Persii s Pogranichnymi Chastyami Aziatskoy Turtsii...**[Map of Persia with the Neighbouring Parts of Turkey in Asia...]; Russian; the map consists of 15 sheets (14 sheets and 1 void), each c. 67.5 x 52.5 cm printed area with margin, c. 64 x 49 cm map area, overall 192 x 245 cm map area; covers: 25°- 39° N, 61°- 84° / 62°- 81½° E.; natural scale: 1: 840 000, or 20 verst (1 verst is c. 1.067 km) to one inch.[617,618]

This large-scale multi-sheet map was improved and re-issued in Tbilisi in 1886, entitled 'Karta Persii v masstab 20 verst v dyuym 1: 840 000...', with a further edition in 1889. General Major Stebnitzky produced a lengthy and detailed description of this map which was published in 1879 in St.Petersburg. He included an index map (29 x 36 cm, 1: 4 350 000), folded and attached to the last page of his text. The title of the main map includes: "This map was designed according to the latest Russian and foreign sources by the Topographical Department of the Army in the region of Caucasus". The Survey of India may have been their principle foreign source, in particular for the mapping of the southern half of Persia. The 15 sheets, shown in the index map, are indexed by a letter (B to D from north to south) and a Roman number (VI to X from west to east), indicating that this map of Persia had been a part of a larger map, with 25 additional sheets (west-east row A, and north-south columns I to V), covering Turkey in Asia, etc.

This 20 verst map, known also as the Stebnitzky map, incorporated all the material available by then, and thus was superior to other similar maps of the time, such as the six-sheet map of Persia, produced by the War Office in London in 1886 at a scale of 1: 1 013 760 (See E. 351). However, the War Office six-sheet map was revised and improved in 1891, using mainly the new material supplied by the Surveyor General of India and, therefore, overtook the Stebnitzky map in accuracy and details.

[617] Copies of the SBB, Berlin: 1886 ed.: S 9341; 1889 ed.: S 9341-2; 1911 ed.: S 9342; enlarged ed.: D 9372; copy of the RGS, London: Map Room, Iran G.14; copy of the Bodleian Library (incomplete): D18 (94)

[618] Entry 'Persien' (B. I.: Lazar M), *Lexikon zur Geschichte der Kartographie, vol. 2, p. 595*

E. 369

RUSSIAN MILITARY TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT; **Caucasus**; **1887**; **Karta Persii, Avganistana i Beludzhistana** [Map of Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan]; Russian; in three or six sheets, overall size: 88 x 137 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 61°- 94° / 62°- 90° E; natural scale: 1: 2 100 000, or 50 verst to one inch, and one graphical scale: 51 mm to 100 versts.[619-621]

This map, compiled from the latest information of the Topographical Department of the Russian Army based in Caucasus, was re-issued with minor improvements in 1884, 1887, 1890 and 1896. Mountains are shaded brown; parts of the external frontiers not depicted; title and scale cartouche placed in the lower left corner. Copies of this map may be found in one, three, or six sheets.

[619] Copies of the BL: 1881 ed.: Maps 50970.18 (in three sheets); 1884 ed.: Maps 50970.32; 1887 ed.: Maps 50970.33.; 1896 ed.: Maps 50971.21 (in six sheets)

[620] Copies of the RGS, London: 1881 ed.: Map Room, Iran G. 48, and Iran G. 20 (three sheets)

[621] Copy of the SBB, Berlin: 1881 ed.: S 9340, and S 9340a (three sheets)

E. 370 Pl. 177

BARTHOLD Vasilii Vladimirovich author; **St.Petersburg**; **1903**; **Karta Irana**; Russian; 50 x 58.5 cm; covers: 25°- 45° N, 34°- 70° / 44°- 74° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 77 mm to 450 versts (1 verst = 1.067 km), c. 1: 6 250 000.[622,623]

V V Barthold (1869-1930) was a renowned Russian orientalist, born in St.Petersburg to a Russianized German family. This map was produced under his supervision to be included in his book *Historico-Geographical Survey of Iran*, one of his 670 scholarly works. It shows Persia with its eastern neighbouring territories Afghanistan and Baluchistan. Mountain chains are shaded; roads not included, the external boundaries clearly depicted; title and scale placed in the lower left corner.

[622] *Historico-Geographical Survey (Sketch) of Iran* (in Russian), by V V Barthold, St.Petersburg, 1903; map of Persia folded and attached to



Pl. 176 (Map: E. 368); size: 29 x 36 cm. Index map for the Russian 20 verst map of Persia. Based on a sketch map (Übersichtkarte) by Stebnitzky, 1886 (courtesy of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Kartenabteilung), coloured and improved by the present author.

the book; English translation appeared in 1984. Copy of the BL, RB, original ed., seen: 10075.i.2; copy of the RGS, original ed., seen: Hotz Collection, Library, 138.G

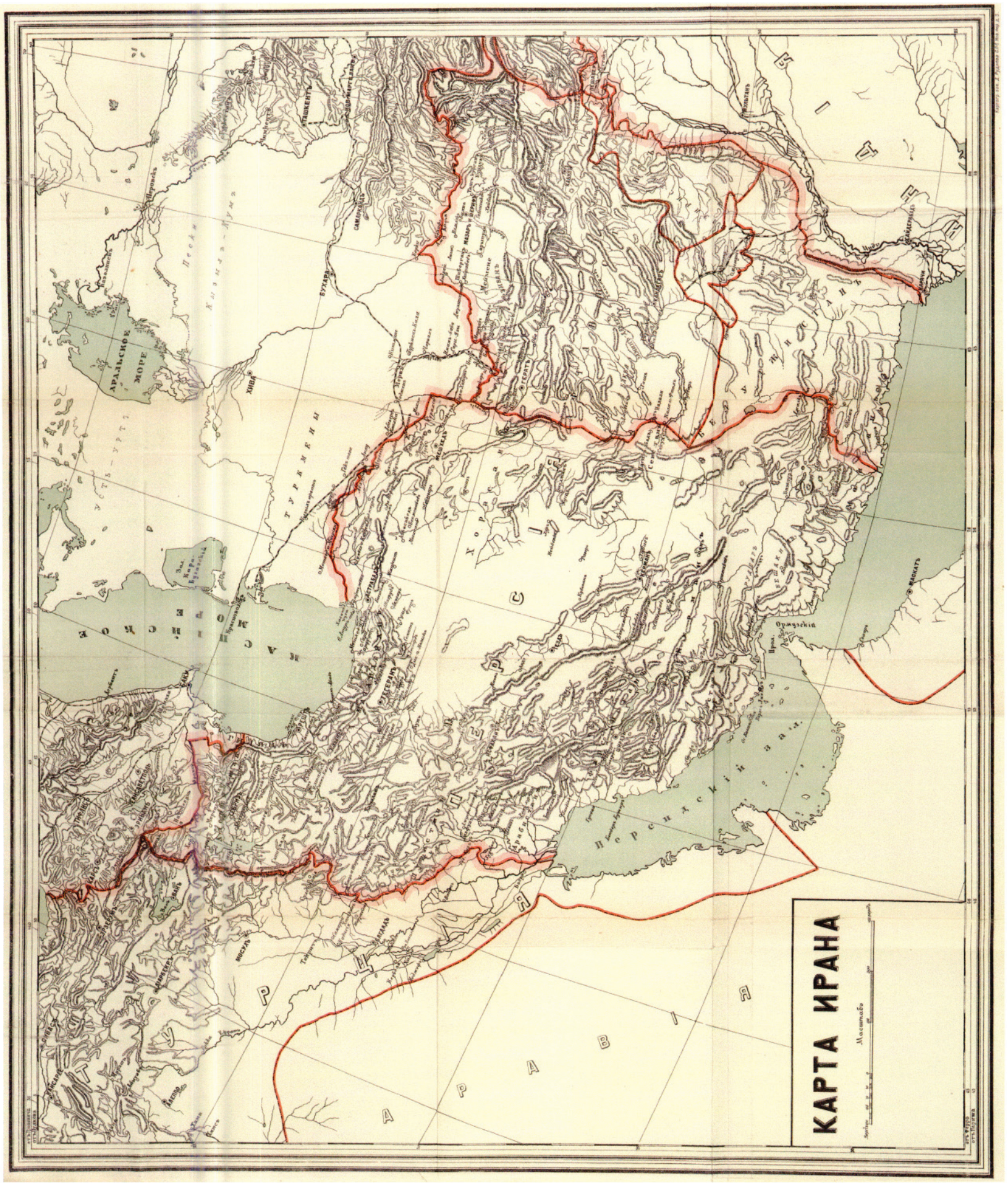
[623] Entry 'Barthold', *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, (B. I.: Bregel Yu)

E. 371 Pl. 178

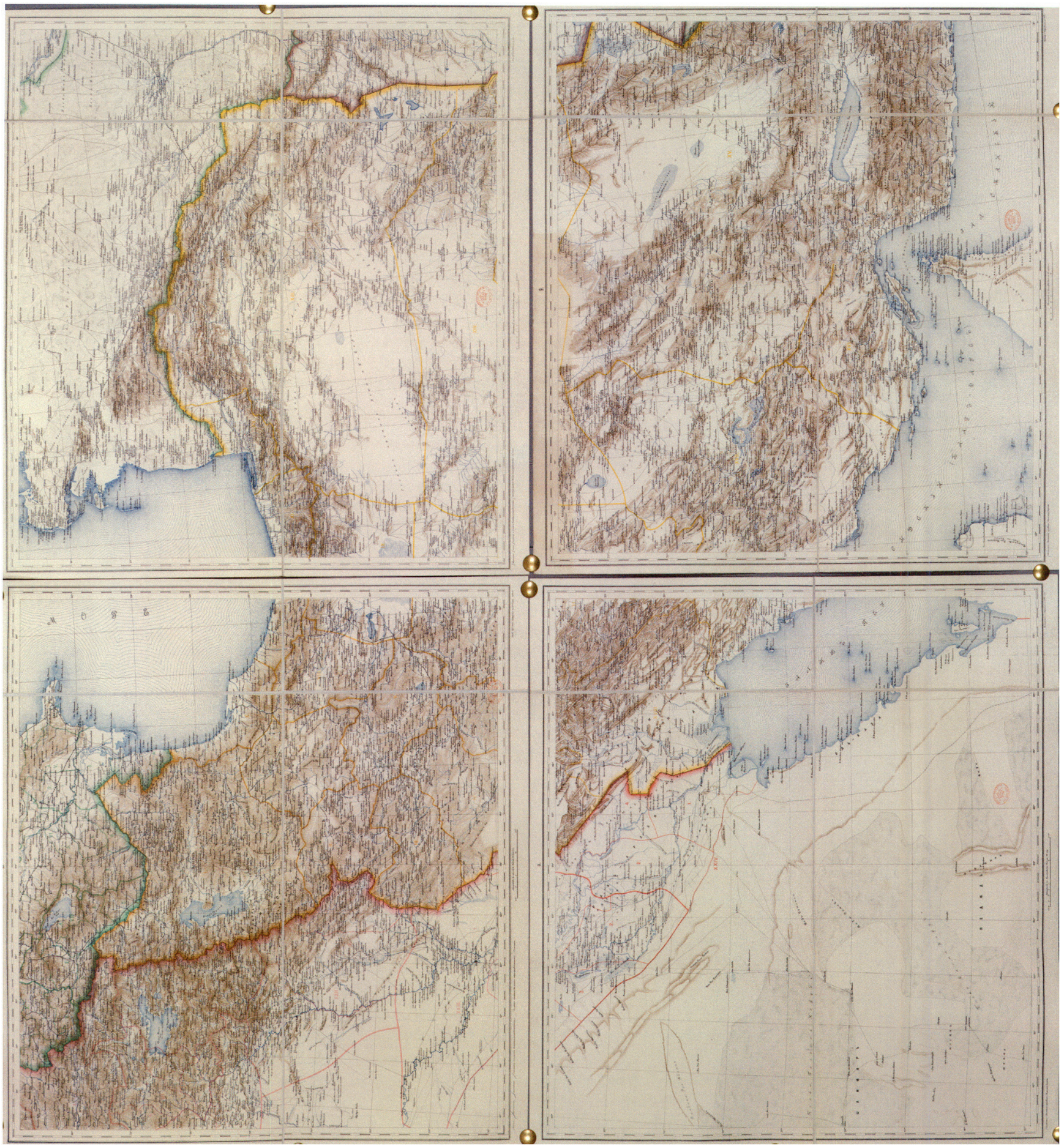
RUSSIAN MILITARY TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT; **Caucasus**; **1903**; **Karta Kavkaza, Aziyatskoy Turtsii i Persii** [Map of Caucasus, Turkey in Asia and Persia]; Russian; map in 9 main sheets (sheets 1 to 9, of which sheets 5, 6, 8, & 9 cover Persia), 55 x 61 cm each of the main sheets (52.5 x 58.5 cm without margin), 165 x 183 cm overall (c. 157 x 175 cm overall without margin), and 2 side sheets (sheets 0, the western part of Turkey in Asia, 56 x 26 cm & sheet 10, eastern part of Persian Baluchistan, 56 x 18.5 cm); the 9 main sheets cover: 24°- 48° N, 45°- 83° / 50°- 78° E; natural scale: 1:1 680 000 or 40 versts to one inch, and one graphical scale: 51 mm to 80 versts.[624]

This multi-sheet military map covers the whole of Persia (sheets 5, 6, 8, & 9, 25°- 41° N and 58- 81° / 59°- 78° E), except the very end of the southeast corner of the country which is covered by the side sheet 10. The printing dates are given: 1901 for sheet 8, 1902 for sheet 6 and 1903 for sheets 5 and 9. Mountains are shaded brown; title, scale and legend are placed in the upper left corner of the sheet 1; geographical information, like names of the provinces, in the lower left corner of sheet 7.

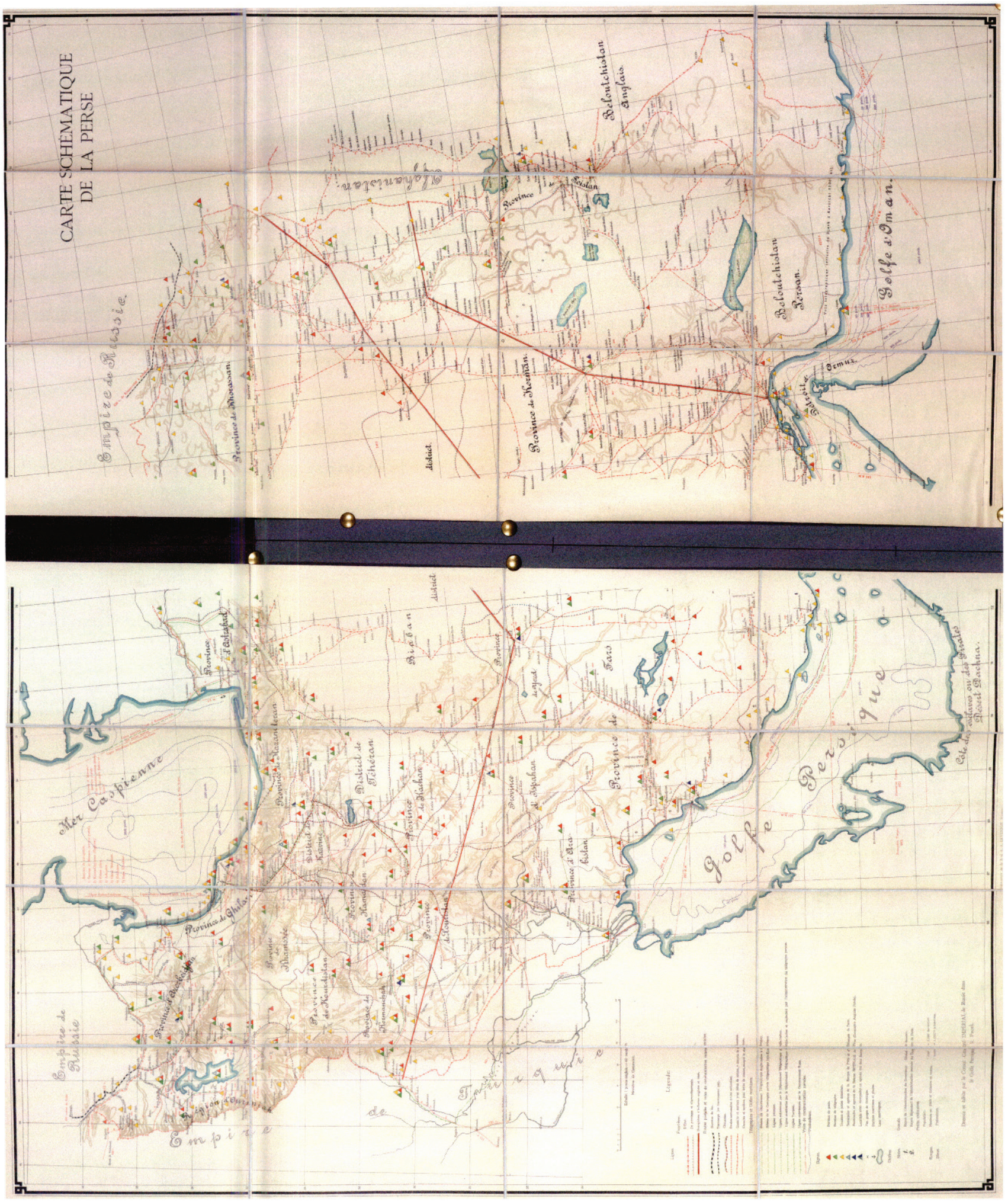
[624] The copy of the BL, seen: Maps 43000.30 (sh.1-9); another copy: Maps Y.1078; copy of the Bodleian Library, seen: C 40: 9 (16)



Pl. 177 (Map: E. 370); size: 50 x 58.5 cm. Barthold's map of Persia, St.Petersburg, 1903. By Permission of the British Library: Rare Books: 10075.i.2



Pl. 178 (Map: E. 371, Persia sheets); size (overall) of the four sheets: 110 x 122 cm. The Russian 40 verst map of Persia (sheets 5, 6, 8 & 9), Caucasus, 1903. By Permission of the British Library: Maps 43000.30



Pl. 179 (Map: E. 372); size: 117 x 127 cm. Passek's map of Persia, Moscow, 1911, French edition. By Permission of the British Library: OIOC: W/LPS/21/B43/1-2

E. 372 Pl. 179

PASSEK N compiler, LEVENSON A A printer; **Moscow**; **1911**; **Skematica Karta Persia,** French edition: Carte schématique de la Perse; Russian / French; map in two sheets: 117 x 127 cm overall (printed area); covers: 24°- 41° N, 61°- 84° / 61°- 80° E. of Greenwich; natural scale: 1: 1 680 000, or 40 versts to one inch, and one graphical scale: 153 mm (6 inches) to 240 versts.[625]

N Passek was the Consul General of Russia responsible for the Persian Gulf area. He was based in the Persian port of Bushire (Bushehr). His main reason for producing this map must have been the depiction of the Russian and British zones of influence, agreed between the two super-powers of the time in 1907. The borders of these zones within Persia are marked with strong red lines.

The whole of the affluent northern half of the country constitutes the Russian zone, the southern border of which is drawn as a straight line from Khane-Kin (Khanaqin and Qasr-i-Shirin at the frontier of Iraq) to Isfahan and Yezd, then changing direction to Kakhek and Khvaf (Khaf) in Khurasan, ending in Zourabad (Zurabad) at the frontier of Afghanistan. The British zone is a much smaller and less developed part of southeastern Persia, the western and northern border of which is marked by another line from Bandar Abbas to Kirman and Birjand, then continuing horizontally to the frontier of Afghanistan.

Major post offices, telegraph centres, custom houses and branches of the Imperial Bank of Persia, etc. are marked on this map. Title is printed in the upper right corner; scale and legend in the lower left corner.

A French edition was also printed in 1911 in Moscow which was reproduced in 1914 in Berlin by Dietrich Reimer, and in 1915-1916 by the Cartographic Department of the German Army.

[625] Copy of the BL, OIOC: W/LPS/21/B43/1-2; copy of the RGS, London: Map Room, Iran G. 21; copies of the SBB, Berlin, French edition: S 9353, German reproduction by Dietrich Reimer: S 9354, reprint by the German Army: S 9355

E. 373

ZENOVYEN E A author; **St.Petersburg**; **1912**; **Karta Persia**; Russian; 22 x 23 cm; covers: 25°- 40° N, 44°- 84° / 46°- 83° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 51 mm to 400 versts, c. 1: 8 350 000.[626]

This map was produced under the supervision of Zenovyen, to be included in his book *Russia, England and Persia.* It is a small map with title and scale placed in the lower left corner inside a rectangular panel.

[626] *Russia, England and Persia*, by E A Zenovyen, published in St.Petersburg in 1912. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 08023.c.7, map attached to the last page of the book

Section Seven: American Maps of Persia

In the early years after Independence, Americans generally used the British maps of Persia. During the nineteenth century they mainly copied British maps of Persia and the neighbouring territories, publishing them with subtle changes in scale, size and description, and with some additions, such as decorative borders, impressive colouring, etc. Towards the end of the nineteenth century their maps of Persia differed even more from the British versions by the insertion of some first-hand geographical information received from American travellers and other sources. It was only after World War I that they paid full attention to original mapping of Persia, due to their commercial and political interests. They therefore conducted their own surveys, using the most modern equipment and tools, and produced all sorts of advanced and detailed maps of Persia and the adjacent countries. However, we are not covering this period in this book. The 26 maps described in this section are the best known American maps of Persia produced during the nineteenth century, based mainly on British originals.

E. 374 Pl. 180

LUCAS Fielding Jr.; **Baltimore**; **1812**; **Persia**; English; 22 x 26 cm; covers: 25°- 41° N, 42°- 67° / 44°- 66° E. of London; one graphical scale: 36 mm to 200 British miles, c. 1: 9 000 000.[627,628]

This map by Lucas (1781-1854) is one of the early maps of Persia that appeared in America after the Independence. It is based on British maps of the time. Title inside a shaded panel and scale are placed on the upper right side of the map. In the later states, such as that of 1822, the panel disappeared and the title on a shaded background remained.

[627] *A New and Elegant General Atlas, containing [also] maps of each of the United States [of America]*, Baltimore, printed and published by Fielding Lucas Jr., 1812. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 39.d.10, map 26

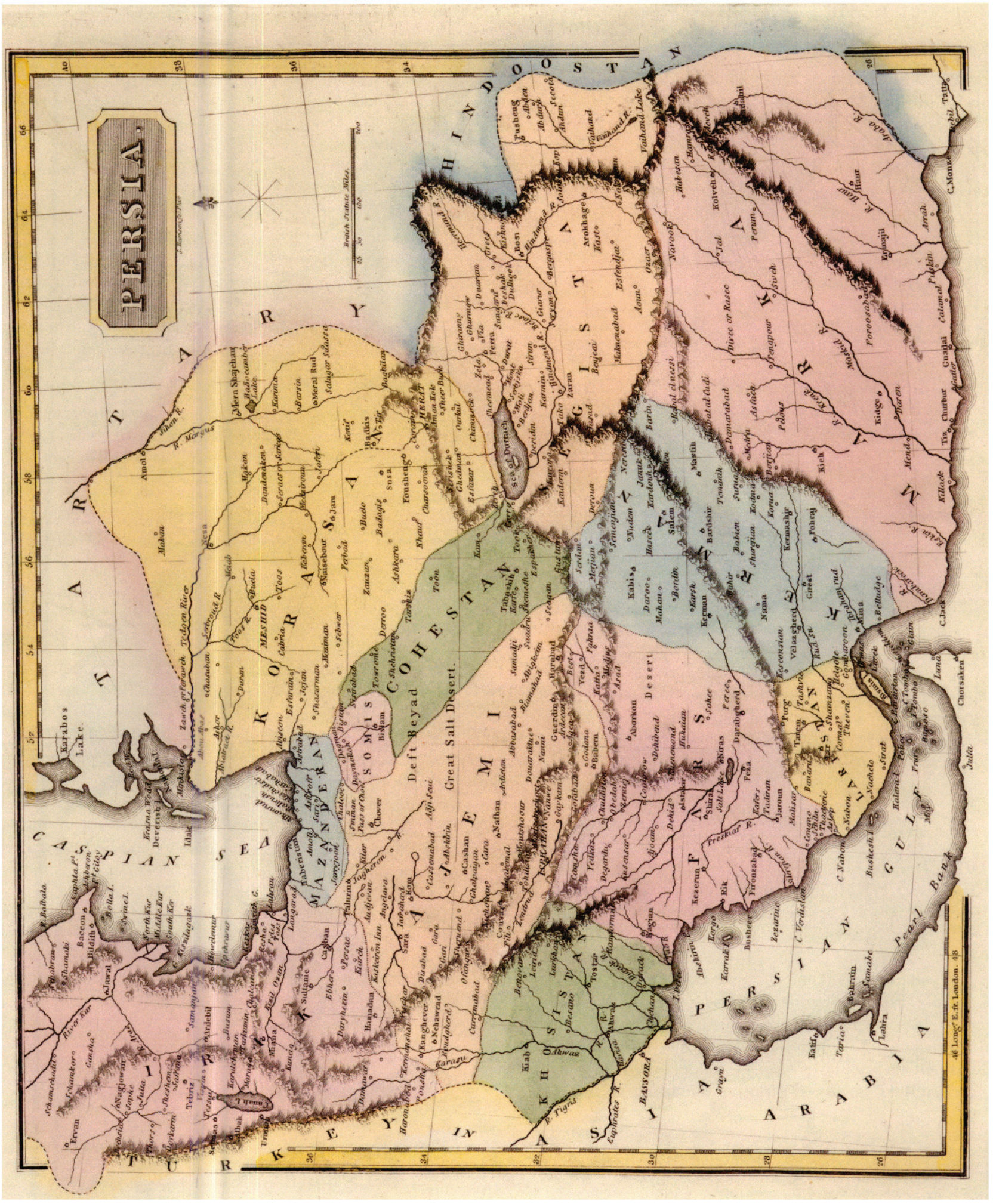
[628] *Lucas General Atlas, containing [also] distinct maps of all the known countries of the world*, constructed from the latest authorities, Baltimore, published by Fielding Lucas, Inc., 1823. Copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G1019.L76. 1823 Vault, map 41

E. 375

BAZELEY Charles William, HOPKINS B B distributor; **Philadelphia**; **1815**; **Persia**; English; 18.5 x 23; covers: 25°- 42° N, 42°- 72° / 45°- 70° E. of Greenwich; no scale given, c. 1: 11 000 000.[629]

This small map, destined for educational purposes, is based on the British maps of the time. Title inside a shaded panel is placed in the upper right corner; the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf are fully shaded. It was reproduced later by some other publishers, like Calvin S Williams (See E. 377), with a few additions and improvements.

[629] *The New Juvenile Atlas, illustrative of the various Divisions, which comprise the surface of the Globe…*, by Charles William Bazeley, sold by B B Hopkins, Philadelphia, 1815. Copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G1019.B487.1815.Vault, map 20



Pl. 180 (Map: E. 374); size: 22 x 26 cm. Lucas' map of Persia, Baltimore, 1812. By Permission of the British Library: Maps 39.d.10, map 26

E. 376 Pl. 181

REES Abraham, BRADFORD & MARRY and FAIRMAN & CO. publishers, TANNER Henry Schenk publisher; **Philadelphia**; **1819**; **Persia**; English; 24 x 40 cm; covers: 24°- 42° N, 36°- 79° / 40°- 75° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 51 mm to 300 British miles, c. 1: 9 500 000.[630,631]

This map is also based on the British maps of the time. Title placed in the upper right corner, and scale in the lower left. The Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf are fully shaded. The external boundaries of the country and the borders of the provinces are partly shown. Henry Schenk Tanner included this map in his *New Universal Atlas* of 1828 and later.

[630] *Rees' Ancient and Modern Atlas*, published by Bradford & Marry and Fairman & Co., Philadelphia, 1819. Copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G1019.R574.181.Vault, map 49

[631] *New Universal Atlas*, by Henry Schenk Tanner, Philadelphia, 1828-1846, thereafter continued by S A Mitchell

E. 377 Pl. 182

WILLIAMS Calvin S, **New Haven**; **1832**; **Persia**; English; 20 x 25 cm; 25°- 42° N, 42°- 72° / 45°- 70° E. of Greenwich; no scale given, c. 1: 11 100 000 (according to the catalogue of the Library of Congress).[632]

This map is an improved version of the Bazeley map of Persia, in which the external boundaries of the country are fully and clearly depicted and a secondary decorative border added.

[632] *A New General Atlas, comprising a series of maps representing the grand divisions of the globe, together with the several empires, kingdoms, & states in the world*, New Haven, published by Calvin S Williams, 1832. Copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G1019.W63.1832, map on folio 30

E. 378

BRADFORD Thomas Gamaliel, ASH T T publisher, TICKNOR W D publisher, WILEY & LONG publisher; **Philadelphia**, Boston, New York; **1835**; **Persia**, **Arabia, Tartary, Afghanistan**; English; 25.5 x 19.5 cm; covers: 10°- 50° N, 26°- 81° / 38°- 71° E. of London, 103°-158° / 115°-148° E. of Washington, one graphical scale: 48 mm to 600 miles, c. 1: 20 000 000.[633,634]

Description of Persia in one column can be found in Bradford's *A Comprehensive Atlas*, in which the population of Teheran in 1835 has been recorded as 130 000. Title and scale placed in the upper left corner. In Bradford's *Universal Illustrated Atlas* of 1842 this map was omitted, but the description remained (p. 213).

[633] *A Comprehensive Atlas, Geological, Historical and Commercial*, by T G Bradford, published in 1835 in Philadelphia by T T Ash, in Boston by William D Ticknor, and in New York by Wiley & Long. Copy of the BL of the Boston/New York edition, 1835, seen: Maps 40.d.5, folio 120

[634] *Universal Illustrated Atlas, exhibiting a geographical, statistical and historical view*, edited by T G Bradford, and S G Goodrich, Boston, Charles D Strong, 1842. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 40.e.7

E. 379 Pl. 183

TANNER Henry Schenk, HAVILAND W engraver; **Philadelphia**; **1836** with later editions; **Persia, Arabia &c**; English; 29 x 36 cm, covers: 12°- 39° N, 31°- 73° / 35°- 70° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 60 mm to 400 miles, c. 1:10 800 000.[635-637]

The external boundaries of Persia are partly drawn. In some coloured copies the river Tigris is shown as the western boundary of Persia which is apparently a mistake by the colourist. Title and scale are placed in the lower right corner. Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co. of Philadelphia re-issued this map in 1850 on a slightly larger scale (60.5 mm to 400 miles, c. 1: 10 640 000) and larger format (31 x 38 cm), adding a decorative border to it and correcting some of the place names etc. **(Pl. 183)** Later, Samuel Augustus Mitchell, Tanner's successor, reprinted the Cowperthwait atlas, calling it *Mitchell Universal Atlas*, with the map of Persia untouched.

[635] *A New Universal Atlas, containing maps of the various empires, kingdoms, states and republics of the world*, published by H S Tanner, Philadelphia, 1836-1846. Copy of the BL, 1836 ed, seen.: Maps 40.d.8, map 58

[636] *A new Universal Atlas*, by Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co., Philadelphia, 1850

[637] *New Universal Atlas…*, Philadelphia, Cowperthwait, Desilver & Butler, by Samuel Augustus Mitchell. 1854. Copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G1019.M64.1854, map 69

E. 380

LOWRY Joseph Wilson, HARPER & BROTHERS publishers; **New York**; **1853**; **Persia & Tartary**; English; 29 x 22 cm; covers: 21°- 54° N, 40°- 80° / 47°- 73° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 50.8 mm (2 inches) to 400 miles, c. 1:12 650 000.[638,639]

This regional map includes Persia, Tartary, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and part of Russia. Persia is placed on the lower left section of the sheet, and the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf are fully visible. Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner. The Lowry atlas was simultaneously published in London by Chapman and Hall, entitled *Lowry's Table Atlas*.

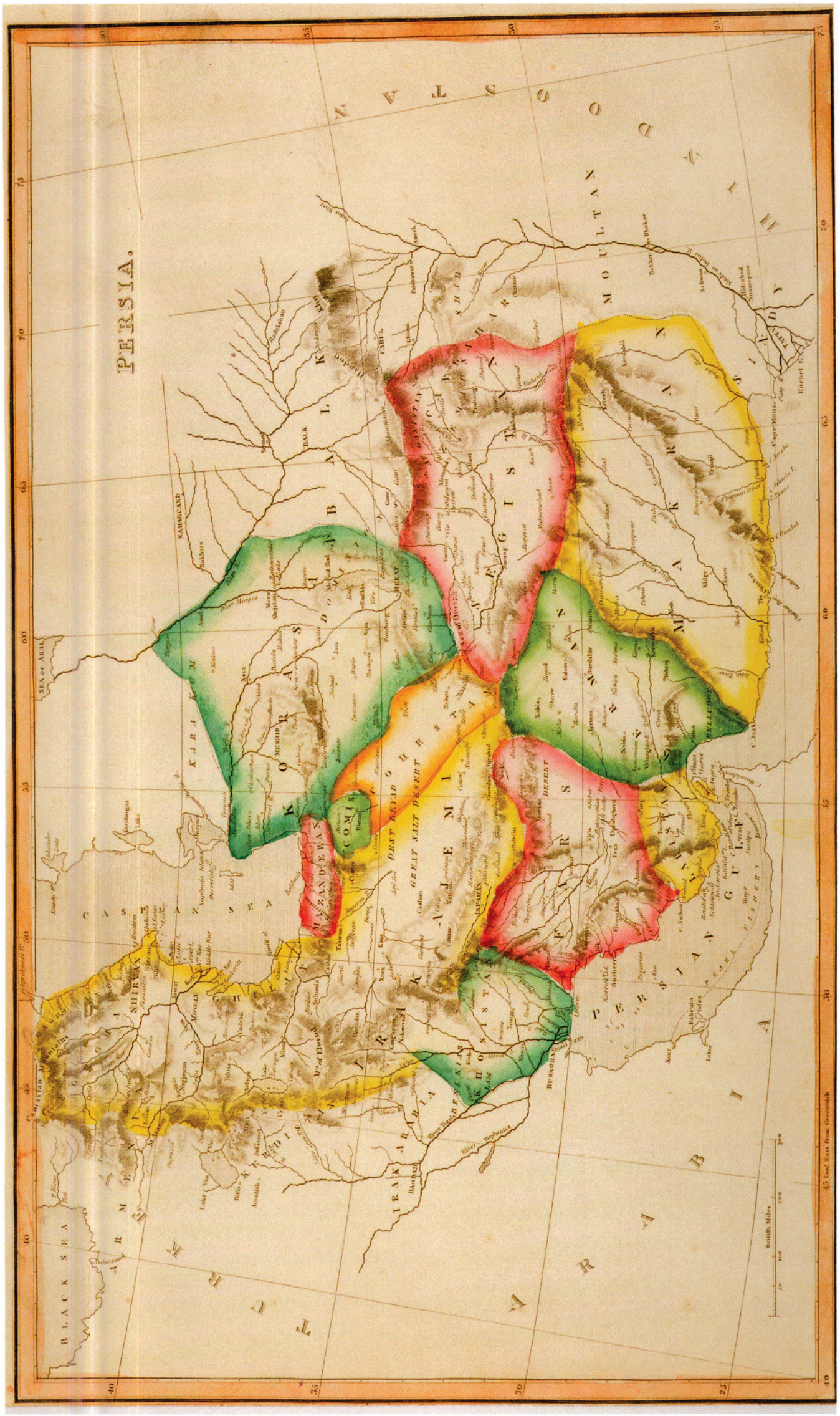
[638] *Lowry's Universal Atlas, constructed and engraved from the most recent authorities by J W Lowry*, New York, Harper & Brothers, 1853. Copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G1019.L72.1853, map on p. 53

[639] *Lowry's Table Atlas…*, by J W Lowry, London, Chapman and Hall, 1853. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 40.d.24, p. 53

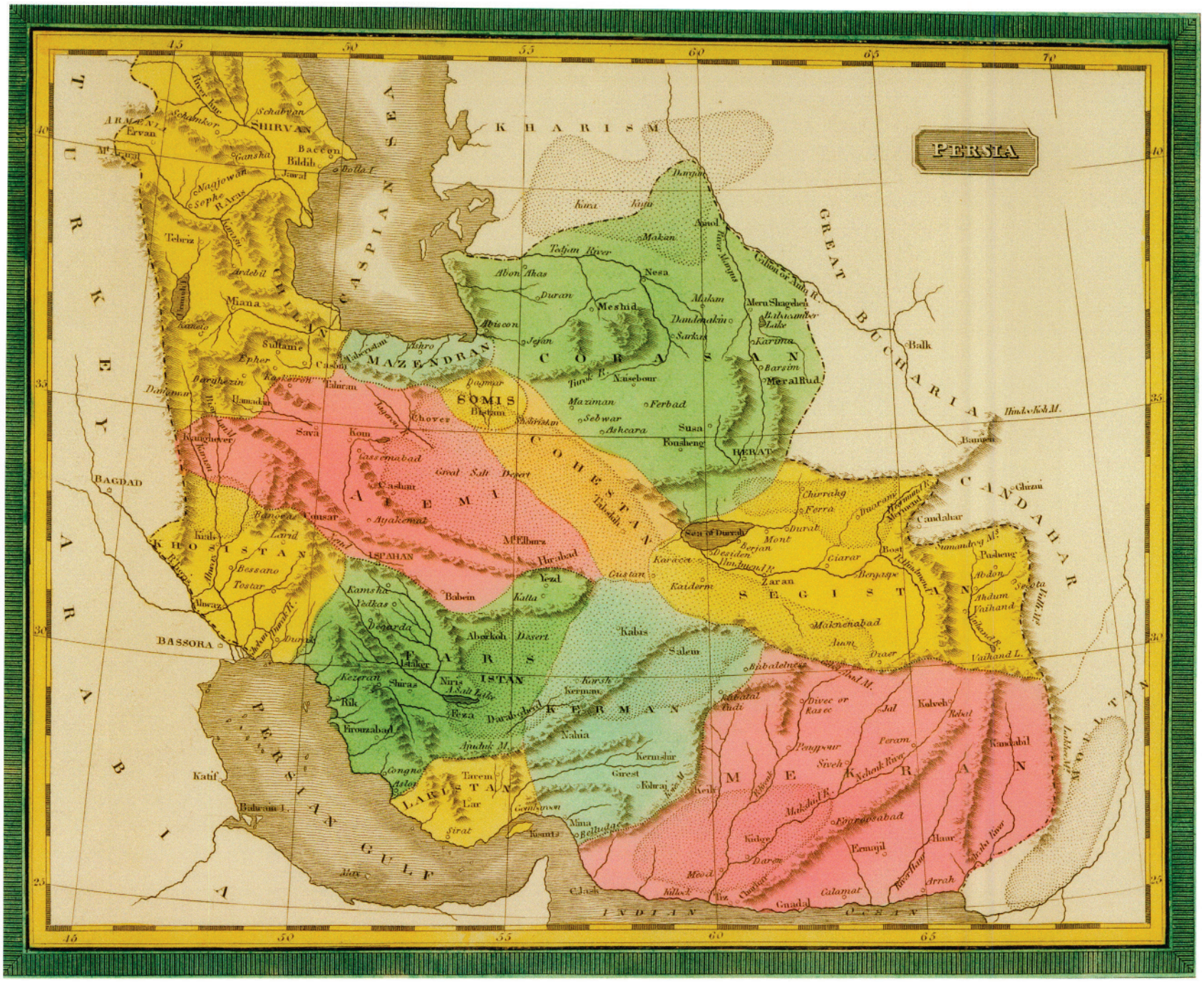
E. 381

LOWRY Joseph Wilson, HARPER & BROTHERS publishers; **New York**; **1853**; map in two sheets, sh.1 (right half): **Turkey in Asia, Georgia & Western Persia**, sh.2: **Eastern Persia**; English; each sheet: 28.5 x 21 cm; covers: sh.1 (double-page): 29°- 42°N, 25°- 51° / 27°- 49° E. of London, sh.2: 25°- 38° N, 49°- 62° / 50°-61° E. of London; one graphical scale: sh.1: 72 mm to 240 miles, sh.2: same scale by a shorter bar of 54 mm to 180 miles, c. 1: 5 360 000.[640,641]

This two-sheet map is the larger and more detailed map of Persia by Lowry. The title and scale are placed in the lower left corner of both sheets.



Pl. 181 (Map: E. 376); size: 24 x 40 cm. Tanner's copy (1828) of Rees' map of Persia, 1819. From the Author's Collection


PERSIA
CASPIAN SEA
KHARISM
GREAT BUCHARIA
TURKEY IN ASIA
ARMENIA
SHIRVAN
CHILAN
MAZENDRAN
SOMIS
COHESTAN
CORASAN
AJEMA
KHOSISTAN
FARSISTAN
KERMAN
LARISTAN
SEGISTAN
CANDAHAR
MEKRAN
PERSIAN GULF
INDIAN OCEAN
BAGDAD
BASSORA
HERAT
ISPAHAN
Balk
Ghizni
Candahar
Tebriz
Ardebil
Miana
Sultanie
Ephes
Hamadan
Sava
Kom
Cashan
Yezd
Kerman
Shiraz
Firouzabad
Nahia
Kermshir
Girest
Tarem
Lar
Sirat
Bahrein I.
Katif
Mina
Bellidad
Kismis
Jask
Gwadal
Calamat
Arrah
Kidge
Darge
Meod
Killuck
Kelat
Kandabil
Pangpour
Siveh
Peram
Haur
Ermajil
Kolveh
Jal
Divec or Kasec
Nesa
Meshid
Abiscon
Jesan
Naisebour
Ferbad
Susa
Ferra
Durat
Mont
Berjan
Desiden
Karacca
Custan
Kaidem
Zaran
Maknenabad
Aun
Draer
Kabis
Salem
Babein
Katta
Aberkoh
Desert
Kamshir
Yedkas
Degarda
Tostar
Bessano
Laird
Kuhrud
Kashan
Great Salt Desert
Ayakemat
Mt Elburz
Hirabad
Sea of Durrah
Pasheng
Abdon
Vaihand
Duraw
Kuhrud R.
Kum
Chover
Tajeran
Bhetam
Maziman
Sebwar
Asheara
Barsim
Meral Rud
Balk
Bamian
Hindu Kosh M.
Tajmar
Tirsk R.
Karima
Balkh Lake
Meru Shageben
Gihon or Amu R.
Makan
Abon Ahas
Duran
Tejan River
Kura
Kayu
Dargan
Azrael
River Murgha
Sephe
Naggowan
Bacco
Bildih
Jawal
Ganska
Schabran
Schamkor
River Kur
Ervan
Mt Ararat
Tabriz
Ardebil
Miana
Sultanie
Ephes
Casbin
Hamadan
Sava
Kom
Cashan
Yezd
Kerman
Shiraz
Firouzabad
Nahia
Kermshir
Girest
Tarem
Lar
Sirat
Bahrein I.
Katif
Mina



Pl. 183 (Map: E. 379); size: 31 x 38 cm, inclusive of the additional decorative border. Tanner & Haviland map of Persia, Cowperthwait ed., Philadelphia, 1850, later reprinted by Mitchell. From the Author's Collection: CA 279

'Palestine or the Holy Land'. This inset has one graphical scale of 22.5 mm to 60 miles, representing a natural scale of c. 1: 4 300 000. Title and scale of the main map are placed in the upper right corner; seas are fully shaded. The road between Teheran and Bushire via Isfahan and Shiraz is the only one depicted; the boundaries of the provinces are not shown. The floral border of the map differs in various editions of the atlas.

643 *Mitchell's New General Atlas, containing maps of the various countries of the world…*, Philadelphia, published by S Augustus Mitchell Jr., 1860 and later. Copy of the Library of Congress, 1862 edition: G1019. M6.1862, map 74; copy of the BL, 1863 edition, seen: Maps 41.d.25, map 78

Loose copy in the Author's Collection, 1860 ed. (Mitchell's atlas, map 78): CA 182; 1867 ed. (Mitchell atlas, map 84): CA 17

E. 384

MITCHELL Augustus Jr.; **Philadelphia**; **1877**; **Map of Persia, Arabia, Turkey in Asia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan**; English; 27 x 34 cm; covers: 20° (partly 17°)- 47° N, 25°- 75° / 31°- 69° E. of Greenwich, 102°-152° / 108°-146° E. of Washington; one graphical scale: 46.5 mm to 400 miles, c. 1: 13 850 000.[644]

This map is a later version of Mitchell's map, described in E. 383, in which he tried to accommodate the whole of the Arabian Peninsula. For this purpose he omitted the inset map of Palestine and cut a section of the lower margin, extending the southeastern corner of the Peninsula by about 3° 30' southwards.

644 *Mitchell's General Atlas…*, Philadelphia, 1877. A loose copy of this map is in the Author's Collection: CA 181

E. 385 Pl. 185

COLTON George Woolworth, COLTON Joseph Hutchins; **New York**; **1855** with later issues (three different states) until c.1888; **Colton's Persia, Arabia &c**; English; 32 x 40 cm, inclusive of decorative margin; covers: 11°- 41° N, 28°- 78° / 34°- 72° E. of Greenwich, 105°-155° / 111°-149° E. of Washington; one graphical scale: 41.5 mm to 300 miles, c.1: 11 600 000.[645]



Pl. 184 (Map: E. 383); size: 27 x 34 cm. Mitchell's map of Persia and the surrounding territories, Philadelphia, 1860. From the Author's Collection: CA 182

There is also a state of this map (1857?) with a simple border, in which Colton's name has been omitted from the beginning of the title. In the post-1872 issue the eastern boundaries of the country are corrected, as settled by the Goldsmid Commission. Some other improvements can also be noticed in these later issues, such as the omission of 'Cabool' as an alternative name for Afghanistan.

In short, this map can be found in three following versions:

Version 1: with decorative border, Baluchistan shown as a separate state (pre-1872)

Version 2: with simple border, Colton's name omitted from the title, size: 30 x 37 cm

Version 3: with decorative border, eastern boundaries corrected (post-1872) **(Pl. 185)**

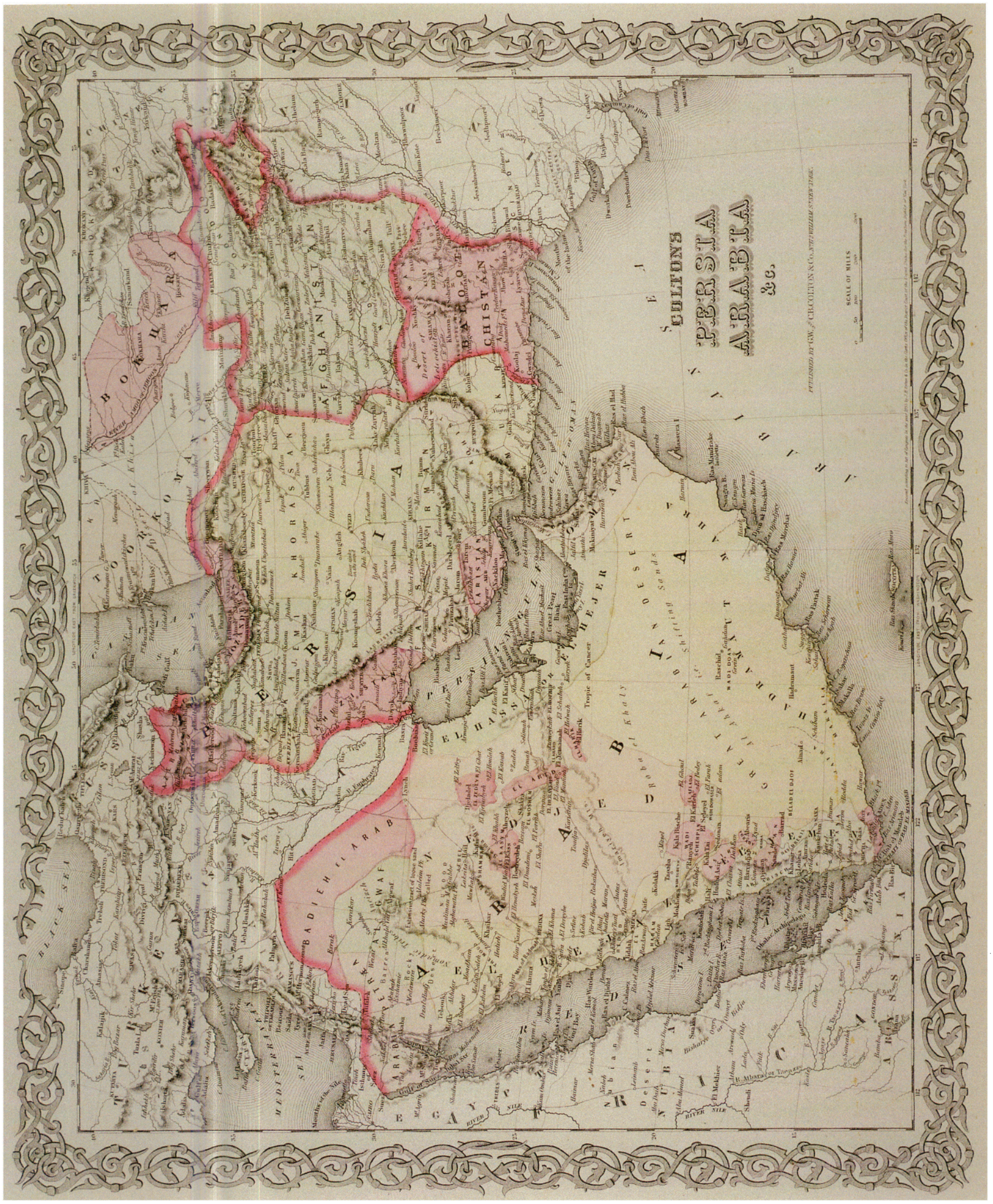
There is a full-page text by Richard Fisher under the title 'The Kingdom of Iran or Persia'; the term 'Iran', however, does not appear on the map. Title and scale are placed in the lower right corner; seas are shaded.

[645] *Colton's Atlas of the World, illustrating physical and political geography*, by G W Colton, Description by Richard Swainson Fisher, first published in New York by J H Colton (1855), later editions (3 versions) until 1888 by G W & C B Colton & Co., map of Persia in vol. 2 (Asia). Copies of the BL, seen: 1856 ed.: Maps 40.e.15; 1862 ed.: Maps 40.e.16; 1863 ed.: Maps 40.e.17; 1869 ed.: maps 40.e.18; 1871 ed.: Maps 40.e.19

E. 386

COLTON George Woolworth, COLTON Joseph Hutchins; **New York**; **1858**; **Asia, Southwestern sheet**; English; 27 x 32 cm, inclusive of the decorative border; covers: 10°- 41° N, 25°- 75° / 30°- 70° E. of Greenwich, 102°-152° / 107°-147° E. of Washington; one graphical scale: 44 mm to 400 miles, c.1: 14 600 000.[646-648]

This map is a smaller version of the larger Colton map which appeared in the *Atlas of the World* (See E. 385). In the 1862 edition of this map the decorative floral border was replaced by a simple border, reducing the overall size of the map to 25.5 x 30.5 cm. There is a three-page description on Persia in this atlas, in which the geographer R S Fisher calls the country 'Iranistan or Persia', indicating a serious confusion on the nomenclature of Persia in



Pl. 185 (Map: E. 385); size: 32 x 40 cm. Colton's map of Persia, New York, first published in 1855, this plate is from a post-1872 issue (state 3) with corrected eastern boundaries. From the Author's Collection: CA 173

some American cartographic circles. Title and scale are placed in the lower right corner; seas are shaded.

This map was copied by A J Johnson in 1865 (See E. 387), and also appeared in *Colton's Quarto Atlas of the World*, with its right edge cut to fit in the smaller page of this atlas. As a result the very eastern part of Persia cannot be seen in the *Quarto Atlas*. This version of the map carries a new title 'Turkey in Asia, Persia, Arabia, Egypt etc.'. In the later edition of 1870 of the *Quarto Atlas*, called *J H Colton's American School Quarto Geography*…, the original map reappears uncut carrying the original title, for the size of the atlas was larger and could accommodate the original map in full size.

[646] *Colton's Illustrated Cabinet Atlas and Descriptive Geography*, maps by G Woolworth Colton, text by Richard Swainson Fisher, New York, published by J H Colton, 1859. Copies of the BL, seen: 1859 ed.: Maps 61.e.13, p.313; 1862 ed.: Maps 41.d.22

[647] *Colton's Quarto Atlas of the World*…, New York, J H Colton Publications. Copies of the BL, seen: 1865 ed.: Maps 42.c.24, map 42; 1870 ed.: Maps 42.d.28

[648] *J H Colton's American School Quarto Geography*…, by G Woolworth Colton, New York, 1870. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 45.e.5, p.86

E. 387

JOHNSON Alvin Jewett, COLTON J H; **New York**; **1865**; **Johnson's Turkey in Asia, Persia, Arabia &c**; English; 30.5 x 41.5 cm, inclusive of decorative border; covers: 7°- 41° N, 10°- 75° / 19°- 69° E. of Greenwich, 87°-152° / 96°-146° E. of Washington; one graphical scale: 44 mm to 400 miles, c. 1: 14 600 000.[649]

A J Johnson copied this map from the Colton regional map of 1858, which was included in *Colton's Illustrated Cabinet Atlas* (See E. 386). However, he extended the map (steel plate) some 10 degrees westward and filled the additional space with the title, scale, and two city views of Muscat (Masqat, Oman) and Trebisono (Trabzon, Turkey). The lower left corner, which contained the title and scale in the Colton map, now accommodates a view of the castle and port of Smyrna (Izmir). The decorative border differs from Colton's map.

[649] *Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas, with physical geography, and with descriptions, geological, statistical and historical*…, by Richard Swainson Fisher. Maps compiled, drawn and engraved under the supervision of J H Colton and A J Johnson, New York, Johnson and Ward, 1865. Copy of the BL, 1865 ed., seen.: Maps 43.f.6, folio 94; copy of the Library of Congress, 1867 ed., seen: 1019.J5.1867, folio 95

E. 388

RAND MCNALLY; **Chicago**; **1881**; **Persia, Afghanistan and Beluchistan**; English; 25 x 33 cm, inclusive of the decorative border; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°-72° / 46°- 70° E. of Greenwich, 121°-149° / 123°-147° E. of Washington; two graphical scales: 44 mm to 60 Persian fursakhs (parasangs), 29.5 mm to 150 English statute miles, c. 1: 8 000 000.[650]

Both terms 'Iran' and 'Persia' are printed on the face of the map as the name of the country; title, scale, etc. placed in the lower left corner. The map is fully coloured; the external boundaries and the borders of the provinces are depicted, but the roads are not shown. The borders are indexed horizontally A-Z, and vertically 1-16.

[650] *Indexed Atlas of the World* (reduced edition), by Rand McNally & Co., Chicago, 1881 until beyond 1900

E. 389

RAND MCNALLY & CO.; **Chicago**; **1886**; **Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan**; English; 18.5 x 26 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 72° / 46°- 70° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 35 mm to 60 Persian farsangs, 24 mm to 150 miles, c. 1: 10 000 000.[651]

Both names 'Persia' and 'Iran' are printed on the map; title and scales placed in the lower left corner.

[651] *General Atlas of the World, containing large scale maps of every state, territory and country in the world*…, Chicago, Continental Publishing Company, 1887. Copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G1019.R3.1887, map 113

E. 390 Pl. 186

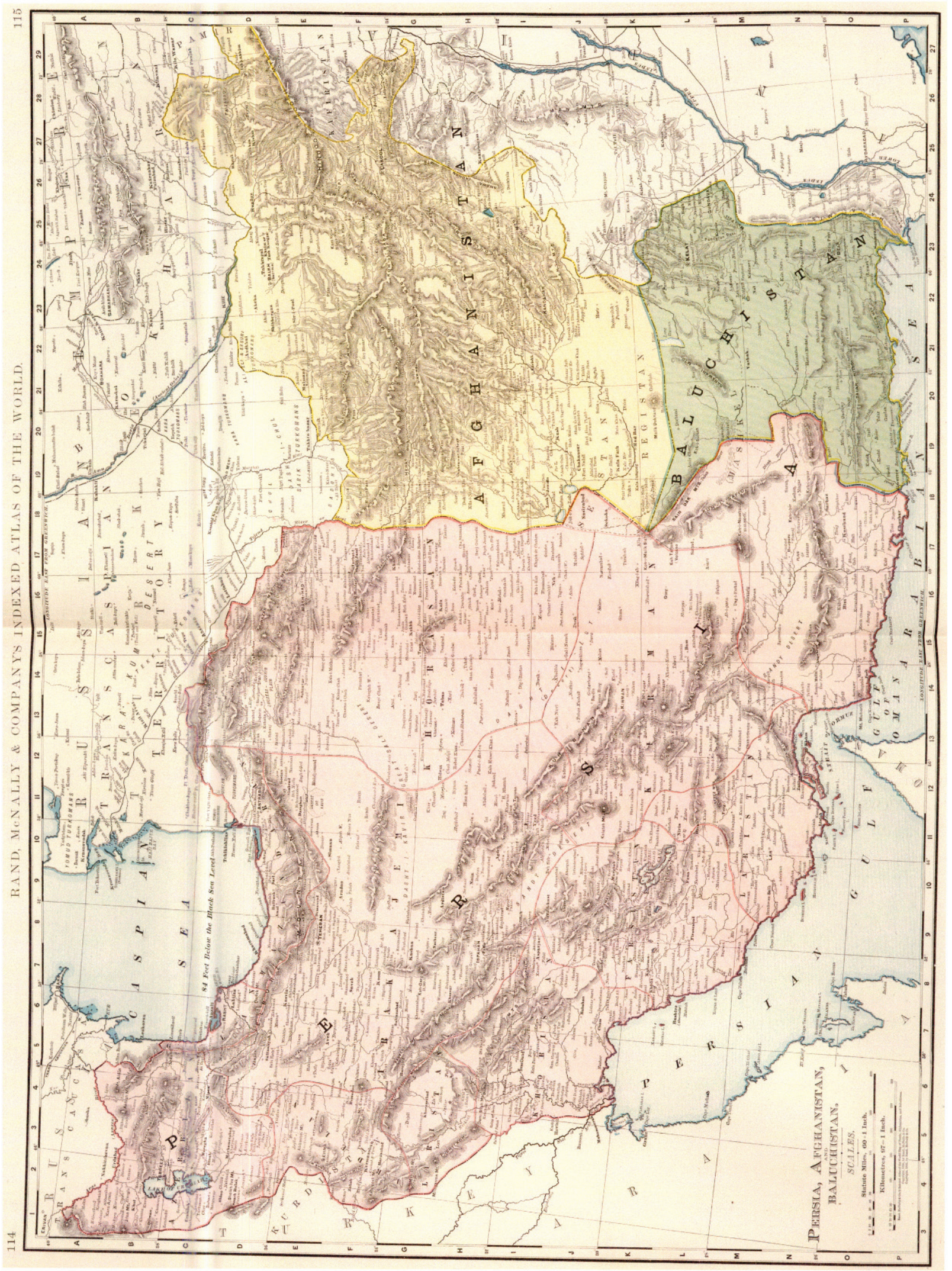
RAND MCNALLY & CO., **Chicago,** New York; **1892**; **Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan**; English; 48 x 66 cm; covers: 25°- 40° N, 44°- 73° / 46°- 71° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 85 mm to 200 statute miles (60 = 1 inch), 78.5 mm to 300 km (97 = 1 inch), c. 1: 3 800 000.[652]

This map is detailed and fully coloured. Title and scale bars are placed in the lower left corner. The particulars of *Rand McNally & Company's Indexed Atlas of the World* printed above the upper border, and in some editions on the lower left corner above the map title. The four borders of the map are indexed horizontally by letters A-P, and vertically by figures 1-29 (alpha-numeric grid system). A list of about 1600 place names (provinces, islands, mountains, rivers, towns) is indexed and included on a separate page of the atlas. The title of the said page is 'PERSIA…called by the natives IRAN …'. The term 'IRAN', however, does not appear in the map title or the map itself. This atlas was published repeatedly from 1892 until after 1907, with subtle improvements and corrections.

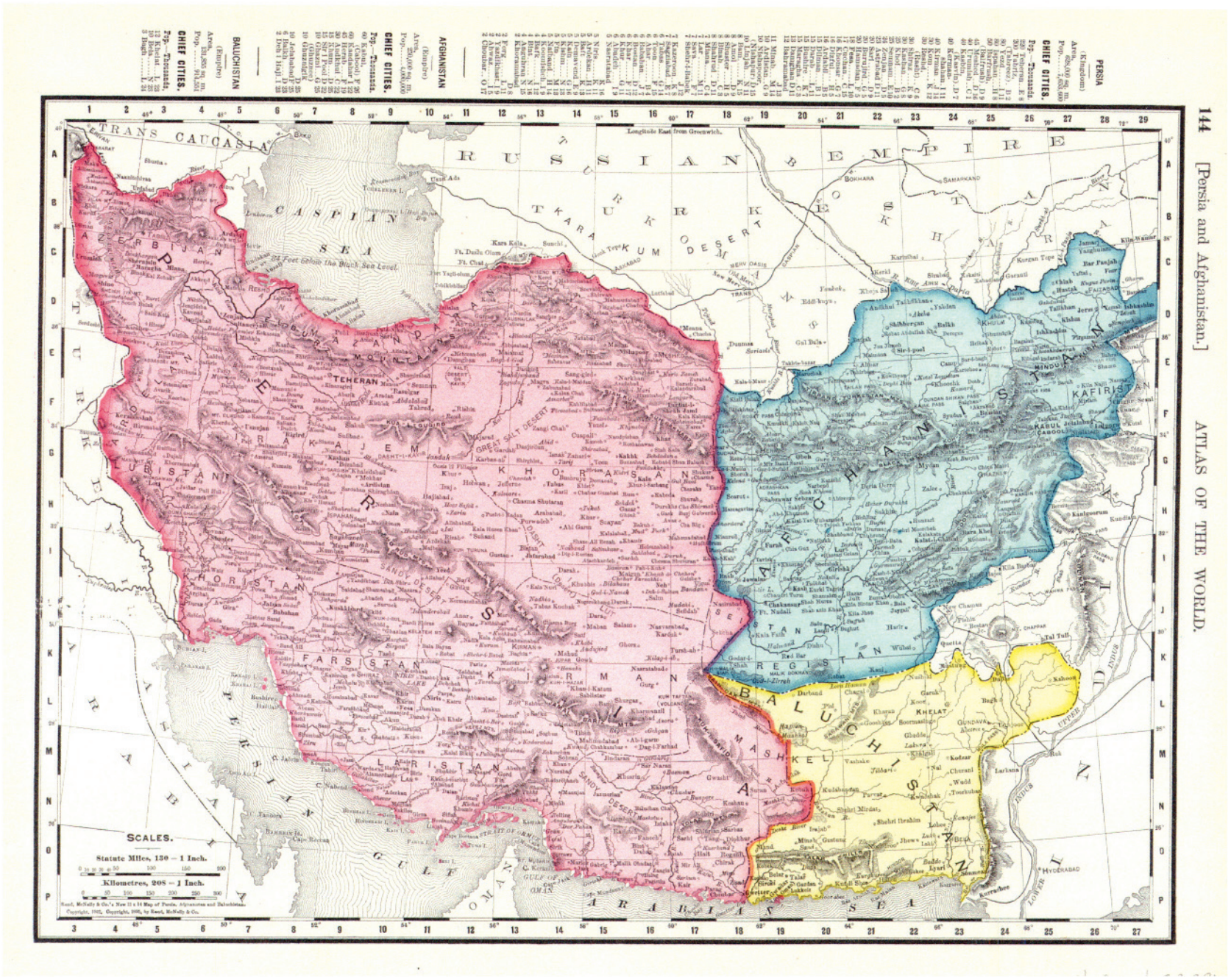
[652] *Rand McNally & Company's Indexed Atlas of the World* (in two volumes), engraved, printed and published by Rand McNally & Company, Chicago and New York, 1892 until beyond 1907. Map of Persia included in vol. 2 (Foreign Countries). Copies of the BL, seen: 1899 ed.: Maps 44.f.1, vol.2, pp. 114-115; 1907 ed.: Maps 44.f.14, vol.2, pp.188-189

E. 391 Pl. 187

RAND MCNALLY & CO.; **Chicago**, New York; **1895** with later editions in 1902 and 1909; **Persia and Afghanistan**; English; 23.5 x 32.5 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 73° / 46°- 71° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 39 mm to 200 statute miles (130 miles to 1 inch), 37.5 mm to 300 km (208 km to 1 inch), c. 1: 8 000 000.[653]



Pl. 186 (Map: E. 390); size: 48 x 66 cm. Rand McNally's larger map of Persia, first published in 1892; this plate is from the 1899 edition. By Permission of the British Library: Maps 44.f.1, volume 2, pp. 114-115



Pl. 187 (Map: E. 391); size: 23.5 x 32.5 cm. Rand McNally's indexed map of Persia, Chicago, 1895, this plate is from the 1909 edition. From the Author's Collection: CA 234

An alpha-numeric grid system is in place here, and a list of the chief cities of Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan printed above the upper border (not in all editions), according to which the population of the country at that time was 7 653 600, and the population of the capital Teheran 220 000. Title of the map and of the atlas are placed in the right side of the right border; scales in the lower left corner. This fully coloured map shows the internal provinces, but does not include any roads.

[653a] *Rand McNally's Atlas of the World*, Chicago 1895, later edition 1902

[b] *Rand McNally's New Imperial Atlas of the World*, Chicago, 1909

E. 392

TUNISON H C; **Jacksonville**, Illinois; **1885**; **Turkey in Asia, Persia, Arabia, Russian Turkestan, Afghanistan and Baluchistan**; English; 25 x 31.5 cm; covers: 12°- 44° N, 24°- 76° / 28°- 72° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 27 mm to 280 miles, c. 1: 16 500 000.[654]

Persia occupies a central position in this regional map with decorative border. Title cartouche is placed in the lower left corner.

[654] *Tunison's Peerless Universal Atlas of the World*, H C Tunison Publishers, Jacksonville, Illinois..., 1885. Copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G1019.T83.1885, map on p. 131

E. 393

SCRIBNER Charles & Sons, BLACK A & C; **New York**; **1885**; **Persia, Afghanistan & Beloochistan**; English; 26.5 x 37.5 cm; covers: 24°- 39° 30' N, 44°- 72° / 46°- 70° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 56.5 mm to 250 English miles (69.15 to a degree), c. 1: 7 100 000.[655,656]

An improved version of this map appeared in 1901 in the New

York edition of the *Scribner-Black Atlas of the World*. A & C Black published a slightly different version in Edinburgh in 1890. (See E. 281). This American version of 1885 is fully coloured; title and scale are placed in the lower left corner; main roads shown, but boundaries of the provinces are not marked.

[655] *Scribner-Black Atlas of the World*, New York, Charles Scribner & Sons, 1885 and 1901

[656] For the Edinburgh edition by A & C Black, see E. 281 and Ref. 498

E. 394

BRADLEY William M & Bro[ther].; **Philadelphia**; **1887**; **Persia and Afghanistan**; English; 29 x 42.5 cm; covers: 25°- 39° N, 44°- 72° / 47°- 70° E. of Greenwich; three graphical scales: 46.5 mm to 150 geographical miles (60 = 1 degree), 51 mm to 50 Persian fursakhs (farsangs, 18.44 = 1 degree), 26.5 mm to 100 English statute miles (69.16 = 1 degree), c. 1: 6 000 000.[657]

Both names PERSIA and IRAN appear on the map; the eastern boundaries are taken from pre-1872 British maps. An index of some 1100 place names in Persia and Afghanistan is printed on a separate sheet of the *Bradley's Atlas of the World*, and an alpha-numeric grid system (1 to 15 vertically and A to Z horizontally) is in place.

[657] *Bradley's Atlas of the World for Commercial and Library Reference…with isometric index to each map*, Wm M Bradley & Bro[ther]. Publishers, Philadelphia, 1887, later edition in 1893. Copy of the BL, 1887 ed., seen: Maps 43.f.21, map 23; copy of the Library of Congress, 1893 ed., seen: G1019.B73.1893, map 23

E. 395

ALDEN John Berry; **New York**; **1888**; **Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan**; English; 25 x 33 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 74° / 46°- 72° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 44 mm to 60 Persian farsangs, 29.5 mm to 150 English statute miles, c. 1: 8 000 000.[658]

This map is similar to the Rand McNally map of 1881 which appeared in the reduced version of his *Indexed Atlas of the World*. (See E. 388) The Alden map has a decorative border; title and scales are placed in the lower left corner.

[658] *Alden's Home Atlas of the World*, published by John Berry Alden, New York, 1888. Copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G1019. A4.1888, map 46

E. 396

CRAM George Franklin; **Chicago**, New York; **1889**; **Persia**; English; 25 x 30.5 cm; covers: 25°- 40° N, 42°- 66° / 44°- 64° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 25.5 mm (1 inch) to 100 miles, c. 1: 6 300 000.[659,660]

This map shows the eastern boundaries of the country both as pre-1872 and post-1872, indicating that the cartographer may have had reservations about the validity of those boundaries. It is also possible that he wanted to demonstrate the change of the boundaries in his map. Title and scale are placed in the lower left corner. An index of place names printed on the opposite page.

[659] *Cram's Standard American Atlas of the World…*, compiled and published by George F Cram, Chicago 1889. Copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G1019.C8.1889, map on p. 353

[660] *Cram's Modern Atlas, the New Universal, containing complete series of maps of modern geography…*, by George F Cram, New York 1907. Copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G1019.C77.1907, map on p. 457, list of places on p. 456, description on p. 660

E. 397

APPLETON Daniel & Co.; **New York**; **1891**; **Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan**; English; 30.5 x 49 cm; covers: 24°- 41° N, 42°- 78° / 45°- 75° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 50.8 mm (2 inches) to 200 miles, 58 mm to 200 geographical miles, c. 1: 6 300 000.[661,662]

This is a detailed map of the time in full colour; title and scales are placed in the lower right corner; description of Persia on a separate sheet follows the map.

[661] *The Library Atlas of the Modern Geography, containing the latest complete maps of every country of the world…*, New York, D Appleton & Co., 1892, later edition in 1895. Copy of the BL, 1892 ed., seen: Maps 44.d.1, map 33

[662] *Appleton's Hand Atlas of the World*, by D Appleton & Co., New York, 1891. Copy of the Library of Congress: G1019.A725.1891, map 33

E. 398

GARRESTON, COX & CO.; **Buffalo**, N.Y.; **1891**, later ed. in 1896; **Persia and Afghanistan**; English; 23.5 x 32 cm; covers: 25°- 41° N, 42°- 70° / 44°- 68° E. of Greenwich; graphical scales, natural scale: c. 1: 8 000 000.[663]

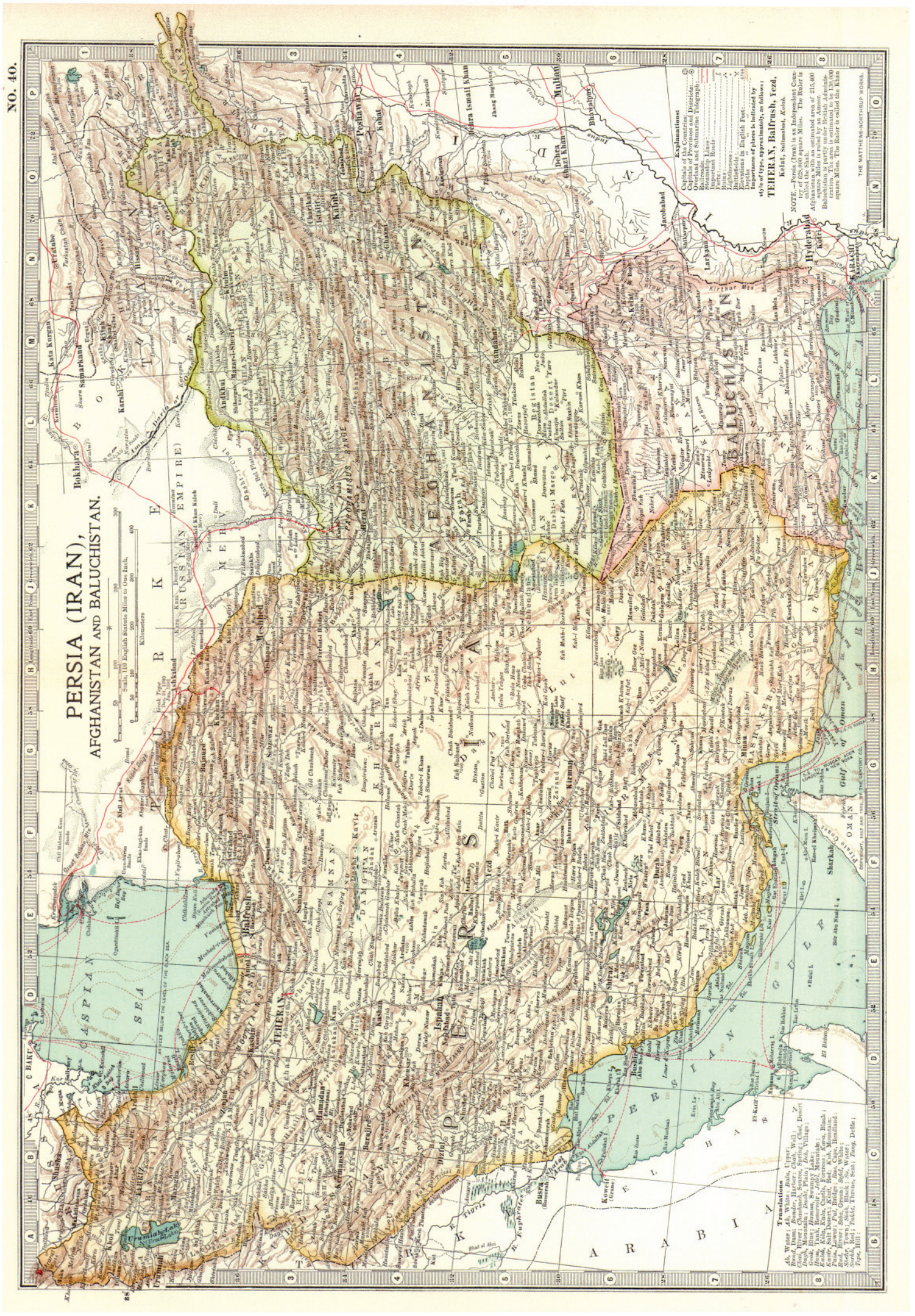
The titles of the map and of the atlas are printed on the right side of the right border; some information on Persia and Afghanistan (names of the provinces, towns etc.) above the upper border; scale bars placed in the lower left corner.

[663] *The Columbus Atlas of the World, containing large-scale colored maps of each State and Territory in the United States, Provinces of Canada, every Foreign Country…*, Buffalo, N.Y., Garreston, Cox & Co., 1891 and 1896. Copy of the Library of Congress, 1896 ed., seen: G1019.G3.1896, map 144

E. 399 Pl. 188

SMITH Benjamin E, THE CENTURY CO., THE MATTHEWS NORTHRUP CO. printers; **New York**; **1897**; **The Century Atlas, Persia (Iran), Afghanistan & Baluchistan**; English; 26.5 x 38 cm; covers: 25°- 40° N, 44°- 74° / 47°- 71° E. of Greenwich; two graphical scales: 70 mm to 300 miles, 58 mm to 400 km, c. 1: 6 900 000.[664]

This fully coloured map of the *Century Atlas* was specially engraved for The Century Company by the Matthews Northrup Co. of Buffalo. Title and scale are placed in the upper mid-section of the map; Persian-English glossary (translation of a few geographical terms) in the lower left corner; explanations,



Pl. 188 (Map: E. 399); size: 26.5 x 38 cm. PERSIA by Benjamin Smith, published by The Century Co., New York, first published 1897, this plate is from the 1903 edition. From the Author's Collection: CA 222

notes etc. in the lower right corner. It has shaded borders, and an alpha-numeric grid system (A-P, 1-8), with a separate list of place names. This map was also used in some editions of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

[664] *The Century Atlas of the World, prepared under the superintendence of Benjamin E Smith…*, published by The Century Co., New York 1897. Copy of the BL, seen: Maps 43.c.18, map 103; ed. 1903, map 40

E. 400

HAMMOND C S & CO, ADAMS J Q & CO. publisher; **New York**, Boston; **1914**; **Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan**; English; 20.5 x 28 cm (8 x 11 inches); covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 70° / 46°- 68° E. of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 47.5 mm to 300 miles, c. 1:10 000 000.[665,666]

Some information on the cities, towns, etc. of Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Persia printed above the upper border; title and scale placed in the lower left corner. This map is included in some of the Hammond atlases, and in the Adams International Atlas.

[665] *Hammond's Comprehensive Atlas of the World*, New York, published by C S Hammond & Company. Copy of the Library of Congress, 1917 ed., seen: G1019.G28.1917, map on pp.50-51

[666] *The New International Atlas of the World*, Boston, Mass., published by John Quincy Adams & Company, with extensive geographical text. Copy of the Library of Congress, 1914 ed., seen: G1019.A15.1914, map on p. 46

Section Eight: Persian Maps of Persia

Indigenous Persian cartography, which was flourishing during the ninth to fifteenth centuries, declined sharply throughout the Safavid period. Most mapmakers of that period were insignificant in terms of novelty and creativity. Their maps are not described in this volume, as they are just updated medieval maps which should be included and explained in a separate volume alongside many other indigenous medieval Persian maps. The Persian mapmakers before the mid-Qajar period, contrary to their Turkish counterparts, did not attempt to copy and translate any European maps of Persia. Nasir-al-Din Shah, however, showed some interest in geography and maps, as a result of which a few native cartographers, benefiting from the European surveys and also using their own local geographical knowledge, produced several maps in Persian. Among these maps (mid-nineteenth century up to 1925) only four general maps of Persia (Iran) could be traced. (See E. 401 to E. 404; for further information and details see the Historical Background)

E. 401 Pl. 189

GHARAJEDAGHI (QARAJEDAGHI) Ali-Ashraf, MAṬBA`A-YI DĀR-AL-ṬAB`-I- DOWLATĪ [The Governmental Publishing House] publisher; **Teheran**; **1869** (1286 Islamic calendar); **Naqsha-yi Tamām-i Mamālik-i Maḥrūsa-yi Dowlat-i `Alīya-yi Iran** [Map of all the States protected and ruled by the Government of Iran]; Persian; 103 x 131 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 41°- 65° / 41°- 62° E. of Greenwich; three graphical scales: 74 mm to 25 Persian farsangs, 74 mm to 80 English miles, 70 mm to 120 Russian versts, c. 1: 1 730 000.[667]

This detailed Persian map of Iran is based on similar European maps of the time, supported and improved by local geographical information. All inscriptions and descriptions are in Persian (mode: Arabic naskh). The external boundaries are partly shown, with little accuracy, and partly missing. The border of the map, with some simple geometrical design, is cut in places allowing the print to continue a little further. There is an obvious error of c. three degrees in longitudes, in other words the longitudinal lines should be shifted c. 3° westwards. The Persian Gulf is called 'Khalij-i Iran' [Gulf of Iran] or 'Daryā-yi Bandar-i Būshihr' [Sea of the Bandar-Bushire]. The Caspian is called 'Baḥr-i Khazar' [Sea of Khazar] or 'Daryā-yi Māzandarān' [Sea of Mazandaran]. Title, scales, signs, etc. are placed in the lower left corner. This map seems to have been used as the only general Persian map of the country until 1896, when a visibly improved version of it was published. (See E. 403).

[667] The copy of the RGS, dissected in 40 sections and mounted on cloth, seen by this author: Map Room, Iran G.44

E. 402 a & b MS

a) **ANONYMOUS**; **Persia**; **1872** or later; **untitled**; Persian; c. 42 x 61 cm, lacking outer borders, sheet: 51 x 68 cm; covers: Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan, no parallels or meridians; no scale given; manuscript.[668]

This manuscript sketch-map on cloth (tracing linen) was probably copied from a British map after 1872, when the work of the Goldsmid Commission had been nearly completed, for the eastern boundary of Persia is correctly marked with a coloured line, except for Seistan (Sistan) which is projected with a dotted line. The boundaries of the provinces are shown, and a combination of Arabic 'naskh' and Persian 'nasta`liq' modes of writing are employed for the names of the cities and provinces. The geographical information is poor and partly wrong, perhaps the reason this map was never printed.

b) Another manuscript version of the same map, but on paper mounted on linen; bordered, size: 44.5 x 63 cm; Persian 'nasta`liq' mode of writing is used for the inscriptions, most of which are supported by romanized transliteration, apparently for the use of westerners. The boundaries of the provinces are omitted, making the map look very sketchy.

These two manuscript maps formed part of a miscellaneous donation, on 14 October 1901, from Sir F Goldsmid to the Royal Geographical Society, London, indicating that they had been perhaps prepared in Goldsmid's Office in Persia under his supervision for the use of Persian officials.[668]

[668] These two manuscript maps are in the RGS, seen: Map Room, Iran G.16



Pl. 189 (Map: E. 401); size: 103 x 131 cm. A. A. Gharajedaghi's map of Iran, Teheran, 1869.
By Permission of the Royal Geographical Society: Map Room, Iran G.44



Pl. 190 (Map: E. 403); size: 99 x 108 cm. M. R. Gharajedaghi's map of Iran, Teheran, 1896.
By Permission of the Royal Geographical Society: Map Room, Iran G.47



Pl. 191 (Map: E. 404); size: 83 x 102 cm. Hossein's map of Iran, Istanbul, 1913. By Permission of the Royal Geographical Society: Map Room, Iran G.45

E. 403 Pl. 190

GHARAJEDAGHI [QARAJEDAGHI] Muhammad-Reza; **Teheran**; **1896** (1314 Islamic calendar); **Naqsha-yi Tamām-i Mamālik-i Maḥrūsa-yi Dowlat-i `Alīya-yi Iran** [Map of all the States protected and ruled by the Government of Iran]; Persian; c. 99 x 108 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 44°- 66° / 46°- 64° E. of Greenwich; three graphical scales: 80 mm to 25 Persian farsangs, 83 mm to 100 English miles, etc., c. 1: 1 940 000.[669]

Muhammad-Reza Gharajedaghi, son of Hossein-Ali Khan and a close relative of Ali-Ashraf Gharajedaghi, corrected and notably improved the map of the latter, benefiting from the Turner & Curzon map of Persia and Afghanistan, published by the RGS in London in 1891. The error in longitudes of the former map is rectified, the external boundaries shown in full, and an index of 179 place names added. This index, written in romanized alphabet, is similar to the one compiled by Curzon for his map. Each place is distinguished by a serial number and two letters, one in upper case and the other in lower case. Although these romanized letters appear in the margins, each representing two longitudinal (upper case letters), or latitudinal (lower case letters) degrees, the place names themselves are written only in Persian on the map, requiring a foreigner to be somewhat familiar with the Persian language to locate any of them. Title, signs, place list, description, etc. are printed on the lower left corner of the map.

[669] Copy of the RGS, seen: Map Room, Iran G.47; another copy, uncoloured: Iran G.46

E. 404 Pl. 191

HOSSEIN, SHAMS printing house; **Istanbul**; **1913** (1331 Islamic calendar); **Naqsha-yi Mufassal-i Kishvar-i Iran** [the Detailed Map of the Country of Iran]; Persian; 83 x 102 cm; covers: 25°- 40° N, c. 10° W. of Teheran to c. 15° E. of Teheran; natural scale: 1: 2 000 000. One graphical scale: 90 mm to 180 km.[670]

Hossein was a Persian publisher and the owner of Eqbal Library (Egbal Bookstore) in Istanbul. He claims to have compiled this map using the English, German and Russian maps of the time, but the shape of the Persian Gulf (called here: Sea of Bandar Bushehr), which is far from perfect, indicates that he has not fully benefited from contemporary European maps. This is the only known map, having Teheran as origin of the prime meridian (zero longitude). Title, scale, signs, descriptions, etc. are placed in the lower left corner.

[670] Copy of the RGS, seen: Map Room, Iran G.45

Section Nine: Turkish Maps of Persia

Ottoman cartographers showed little interest in the mapping of Persia and limited themselves to copying a few European maps of Persia, changing the inscriptions to [Old] Turkish, with some other subtle modifications. The best known of these maps are described in E. 405 to E. 407 (for further information see the Historical Background).

E. 405 Pl. 192

MUTEFERRIKA (MUTAFARRIQAKAN) Ibrahim; **Constantinople**; **1729** (1142 Islamic calendar); **Mamalik-i-Iran** [The States of Iran]; Old Turkish; 48 x 57.5 cm; covers: 23°- 50° N, 53°-102° / 59°- 91° E.; six graphical scales: 82 mm to 110 old farsangs, to 90 new farsangs, to 330 old miles, to 280 new miles, to 100 astronomer hours, to 120 old Persian farsangs, c. 1: 6 500 000.[671]

Ibrahim Muteferrika (1674-1744) of Hungarian origin resided in Constantinople and became an influential statesman, introducing 'Printing Press' to the domain of the Ottomans. He produced the above map, copying from Homann's 'Imperii Persici' of 1724, in which Homann's decorative title cartouche is replaced by a lengthy geographical description of Iran. The map title, inside a small rectangular panel, is placed above the description. The scales are placed in the upper right corner, and date and place of the production and the cartographer's name below it.

He drew a second boundary line between Persia and Turkey from the north eastern corner of the Sea of Azov down to the Persian Gulf, to annex a large part of the Caucasus and West Persia for the Ottoman empire. The inscription above this line can be translated as: "The boundary of the Ottoman States". He may be referring to a short period of time when the Ottoman army had advanced inside Persia close to these limits. We may, therefore, assume that Muteferrika had political reasons for producing this single map of Iran.

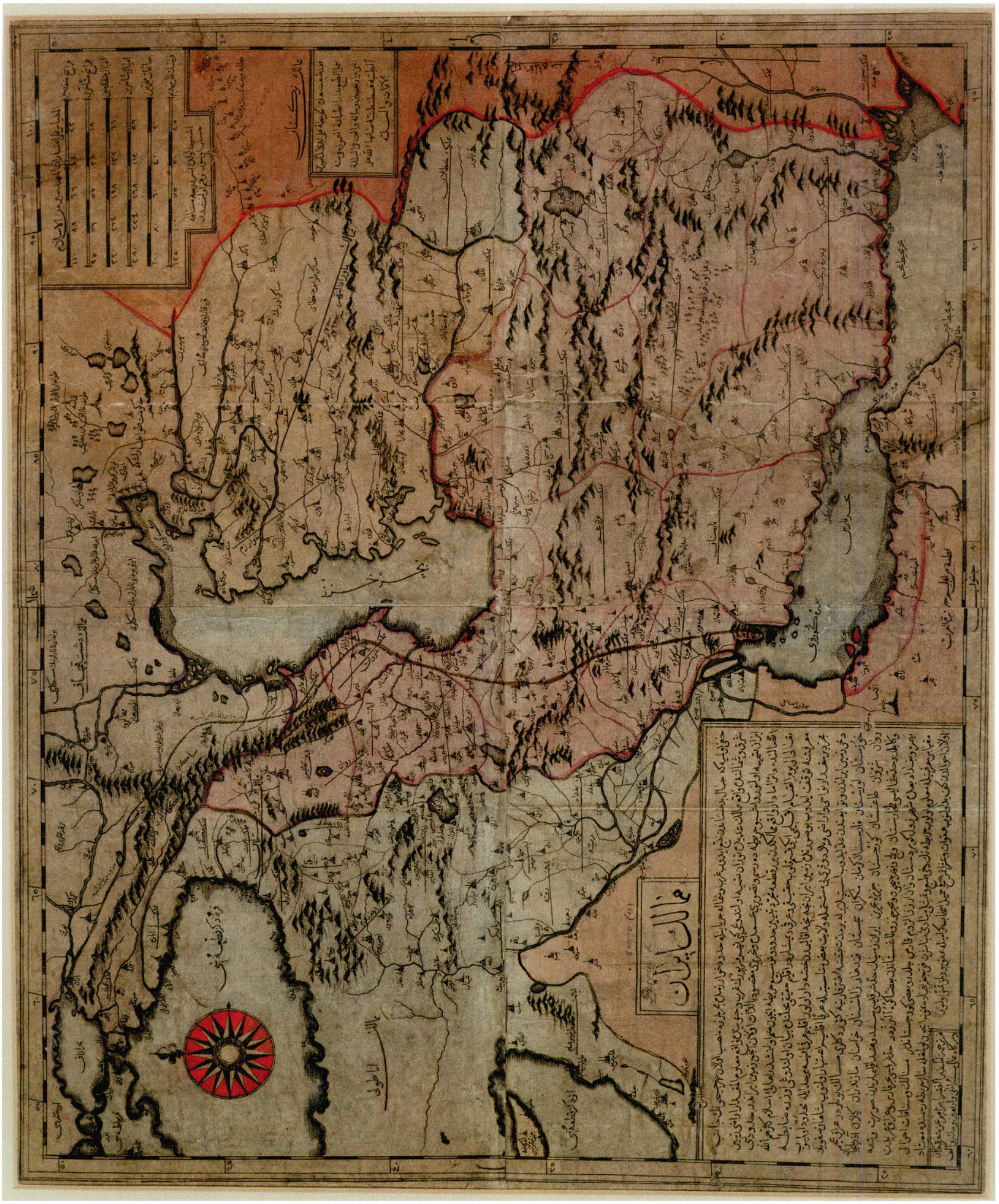
[671a] There is short reference to Ibrahim Muteferrika in the *History of Cartography* (B. I.: Harley, vol.2, book1), p. 218, but this map has not been mentioned.

[b] Loose copy of the BL, seen: Maps *50970. (11.)

E. 406 Pl. 193

KATEB CELEBI, QARIMI Ahmad al- draughtsman; MUTEFERRIKA Ibrahim publisher; **Constantinople**; **1732** (1145 Islamic calendar); **Shahan Safavianik Malik Olduqlari Iranik...** [A brief map of Iran under Safavids...]; Old Turkish; 26.5 x 35.5 cm; covers: 24°- 40° N, 70°- 94° / 71°- 91° E; four graphical scales: 31 mm to 44 farsangs, to 132 miles, to 6 marhalah (one day caravan trip), to 40h, c. 1: 6 800 000.[672]

This map of Persia compiled by Kateb Celebi was published by Ibrahim Muteferrika, founder and owner of the first printing press in the Ottoman Empire. It is based on Muteferrika's map of Iran of 1729. Place names and descriptions are in Old Turkish. In some of the later states of this map (i.e. 1757), the names of the major cities are inscribed both in Turkish (Arabic alphabet) and romanized alphabet. Title cartouche and scales



Pl. 192 (Map: E. 405); size: 48 x 57.5 cm. Ibrahim Muteferrika's map of Iran, Constantinople, 1729.
From the Author's Collection



Pl. 193 (Map: E. 406); size: 26.5 x 35.5 cm. Kateb Celebi's map of Iran, Constantinople, 1732.
By Permission of the British Library: OIOC: Or.80 a.7



Pl. 194 (Map: E. 407); size: 42.5 x 32 cm. Mahmud Bay's map of Iran, Istanbul, 1894. From the Author's Collection: CA 216

are placed in the lower left corner; the name of the draughtsman 'Ahmad al-Qarimi' – inside a small cartouche – in the upper right corner.

[672a] *Jahannuma* [World Mirror; modern Turkish: Cihannuma], Kateb Celebi, Constantinople, published by Ibrahim Muteferrika, 1732, map of 'Safavid Iran' inserted between pages 289 and 290. Copy of the BL, OIOC, seen: Or.80.a.7; copy of the ÖNB, Vienna: 29.870.C

[b] There are a few short references In the *History of Cartography* (B. I.: Harley, vol.2, book 1) on Katib Celebi (pp. 218, 270 note 13) and Cihannuma (p.195, 195 note 13), but there is no mention of this map.

E. 407 Pl. 194

MAHMUT BEG (MAHMUD BAY) publisher; **Istanbul**; **1894**; **untitled**, on the map 'Iran'; Old Turkish; 42.5 x 32 cm; covers: 27°- 38° N, 42° 30'- 52° 30' / 41°- 50° E. of Greenwich; no scale given.[673]

This lithographed map is based on contemporary European maps of Persia. The geographical names are written as used in the Old Turkish, i.e. IRAN instead of PERSIA. This map does not cover the eastern part of the country.

[673] *Atlas Cedid* [A Modern Atlas], lithographed by Mahmut Beg Publishing House. A loose copy is in the Author's Collection: CA 216

Section Ten:
Spanish and Portuguese Maps of Persia

The commercial and political interests of Spain towards Persia were negligible during our chosen time span. As a result, Spanish cartographers preferred to copy a few Dutch, English or French maps of Persia, changing the inscriptions into Spanish. These maps were mainly intended for educational purposes, and some of them are described in E. 408 to E. 412.

The Portuguese had some military and political interests in the Persian Gulf during the sixteenth and the early seventeenth centuries. Afonso de Albuquerque reached the Strait of Hormoz (Hurmuz) with his powerful navy in 1507, conquered the island of Hormoz and constructed a castle and port on that small, but strategically important, little island for controlling the Persian Gulf. In 1622, however, Shah Abbas engaged English help to oust the Portuguese from Hormoz, putting an end to their presence in the Persian Gulf. Only a few Portuguese charts of that period survived, two of which (in manuscript) are described in E. 413 and E. 414 (See also the Historical Background).

Spanish Maps of Persia

E. 408 MS Pl. 195 and 195a

MARTINES (MARTÍNEZ) Joan (Giovanni, Juan); **Spain**; **1587**, facsimile ed. in 1973; **untitled**, the title of the related description: **Persia o Iran**; Spanish; 57 x 79 cm; covers: 20°- 49° N (given), 44°- 72 E. of Greenwich (estimated); one graphical nautical scale of 180 mm to 14 units, natural scale according to the catalogue of the Bodleian Library: 1: 6 000 000.[674]

This map is based on the Gastaldi map (1559) and the Ortelius map (1570) of Persia, but has been designed differently, employing some of the conventional signs contained in European medieval maps, such as that showing a city. The graphical scale is in the form of a ribbon, once in the lower left corner, and once folded and knotted in the lower right corner. The map is embellished with two ships and a compass rose. The term 'Iran' is used in the description, indicating that Western geographers were aware of the native name of the country from at least as early as 1587.

[674] *Atlas de Joan Martines*, Spain, 1587; this manuscript atlas was a property of la Biblioteca Real but at present it is housed in la Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid. A facsimile edition was published in 1973 by Servicio de Publicaciones del Ministerio de Educacion in Madrid, with an introduction by José Ibánez Cerdá. Copy of the BL (facsimile ed.), seen: Maps 195.e.16, map XI

E. 409 Pl. 196

CASTELL S F; **Valencia**; **1729**; **LA PERSIA**; Spanish; 13.5 x 16.5 cm; covers; 25°- 45° N, 53°- 97° / 58°- 93° E.; one graphical scale: 14 mm to 50 leg. d. Francia.[675]

This small map comes from a book entitled *Ciencia para las Personas* [Science for People], published in Valencia in six volumes by Antonio Balle in 1729. This book was originally written by Monsieur de Chevigni in French entitled *Sience des Persones* and published in 1717, with a later edition in 1752. It was translated first into Italian and then from Italian into Spanish with some additions and improvements. The map is sketchy; title placed above the upper border, scale bar in the lower left corner; the external boundaries and those of the provinces are marked by a dotted line.

This map could have been mentioned in the section 'French maps of Persia', but since Spanish maps of Persia, even those copied and translated from foreign originals, are extremely rare, only its Spanish version has been described in this section.

[675] *Ciencia para les Personas* by Chevigni (in 1717 in French), translated into Spanish, with additions and improvements and published in Valencia by Antonio Balle in 1729, Castell's map of Persia in T[omo] II, folio 100, in later editions in folio 93. Copies of the original French editions in the BL, RB, seen: ed. 1717: 732.A.28; ed. 1752: 1394.a.1

Jason Hubbard owns a copy of this book (Spanish ed., six vol.) and kindly provided most of the above information, for which I am very grateful.

E. 410

ALABERN Ramon engraver, TORNER Jose writer; **Barcelona**; **1831**; **Persia, Afghanistan y Beluchistan**, on the map: Reino de Persia; Spanish; 31 x 41.5 cm, covers: 24°- 40° N, 47°- 77° / 50°- 74° E. of Madrid; six graphical scales: 84 mm to 100 Persian parasangs, etc., c. 1: 7 000 000.[676]

This map is included in an atlas which is related to a Spanish multi-volume geographical dictionary edited by Jose Torner. The title printed above the upper border of the map, the six scale bars under the lower border, three on each side. It is based mainly on the contemporary British maps of Persia. A later version of this map, with some changes and improvements, was published by Dufour in 1852. (See E. 411)

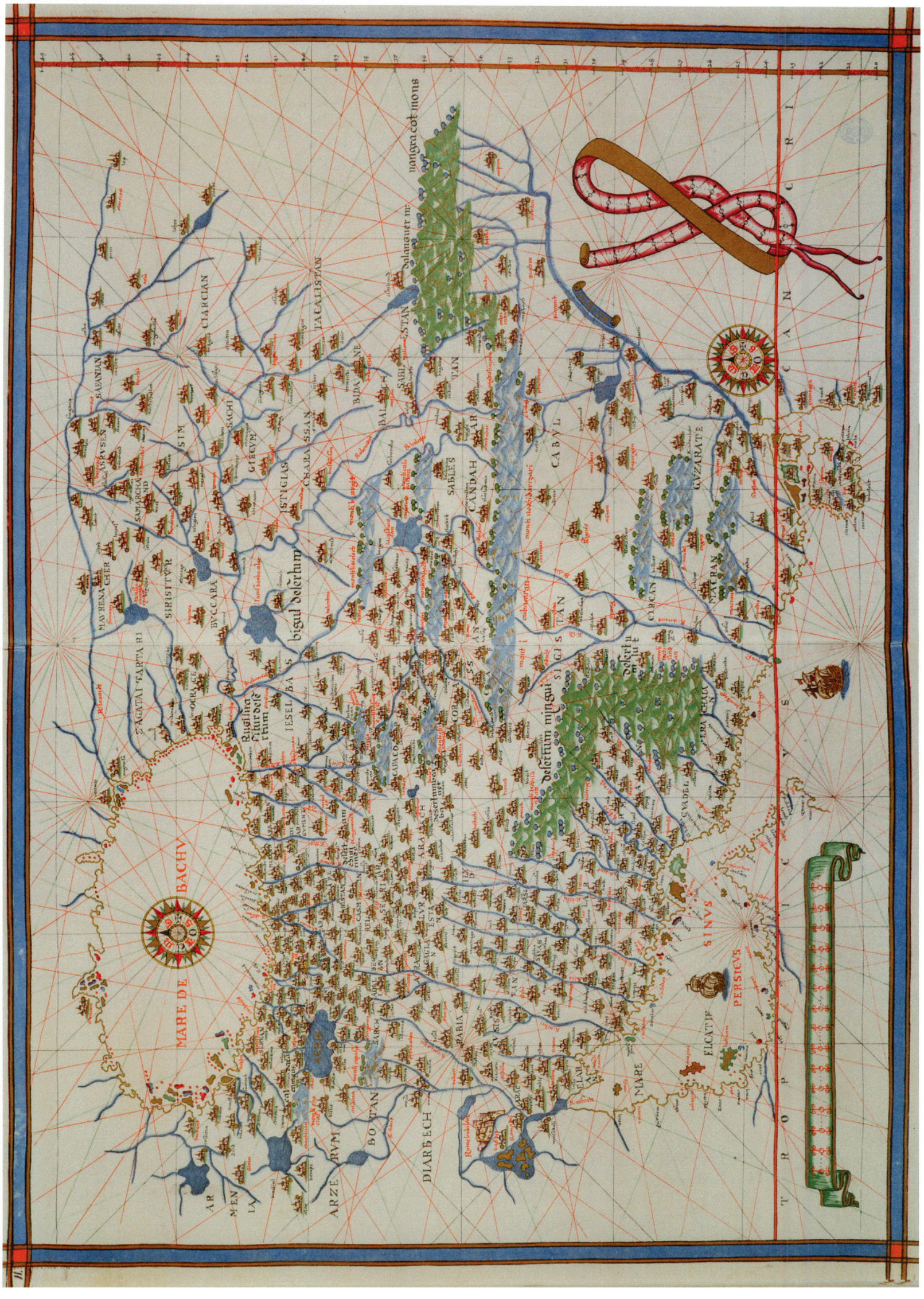
[676] *Atlas Perteneciente al Diccionario Geografico Universal*, Barcelona, Jose Torner, 1831-1834. Copy of the Biblioteca Nacional de Espana, Madrid, seen: GM M 20V, map 31; copy of the Library of Congress, seen: G1019.D473.1834. The BL, RB owns a copy of the 10-volume Dictionary: 10001.c.11 (Atlas is missing).

XI. PERSIA O IRÁN

Comprende desde el SINVS PERSICVS o MARE ELCATIF, golfo Pérsico, al S., al Mar Caspio, MARE DE BACHV, al N., al que da forma ovalada en dirección de los paralelos. Al fondo del *R: eufrate*, la leyenda *Ruine babiloni.*

En rojo, TROPICVS CANCRI. Dos rosas de 32 vientos. Dos troncos de leguas. Escala de latitudes, a la derecha, de 20° a 49°. Dos navíos. Montes en rojo y azul con árboles. Destacado en cartela: RIO INDO. Se indican, con trazos mayores, provincias, montes y desiertos: RUGISIRA DESERTUM, BIGUL DESERTUM, DESERTUM MINGUI, DESERTUM LUT.

Pl. 195a: The Spanish text related to Pl. 195 from the same atlas (See Ref. 674)


MARE DE BACHV
SINVS PERSICVS
MARE
ELCATIF
bigul deserum
Desertum mingui
montes nigri
montes niues
montes nigri
montes niues
montes nigri
montes niues



Pl. 196 (Map: E. 409); size: 13.5 x 16.5 cm. Castell's map of Persia, Spanish ed., Valencia, 1729. From the Author's Collection: CA 170

E. 411 Pl. 197

ALABERN Ramon, DUFOUR A H & DUVOTENAY Y publishers, GASPAR Y ROIG printers; **Madrid**, **1852**; **Persia, Cabul**; Spanish; 21 x 29 cm; covers: 22°- 43° N, 42°- 84° / 47°- 79° E. of Madrid; three graphical scales: 31 mm to 40 miriametros, 26 mm to 50 liguas de Espana, 34 mm to 25 aghashs parasangas de Persia.[677]

This map is a later version of the Alabern map of 1831 on a smaller scale and smaller size, with a few other changes, published by Dufour in Madrid. Title and scales placed in the lower left corner.

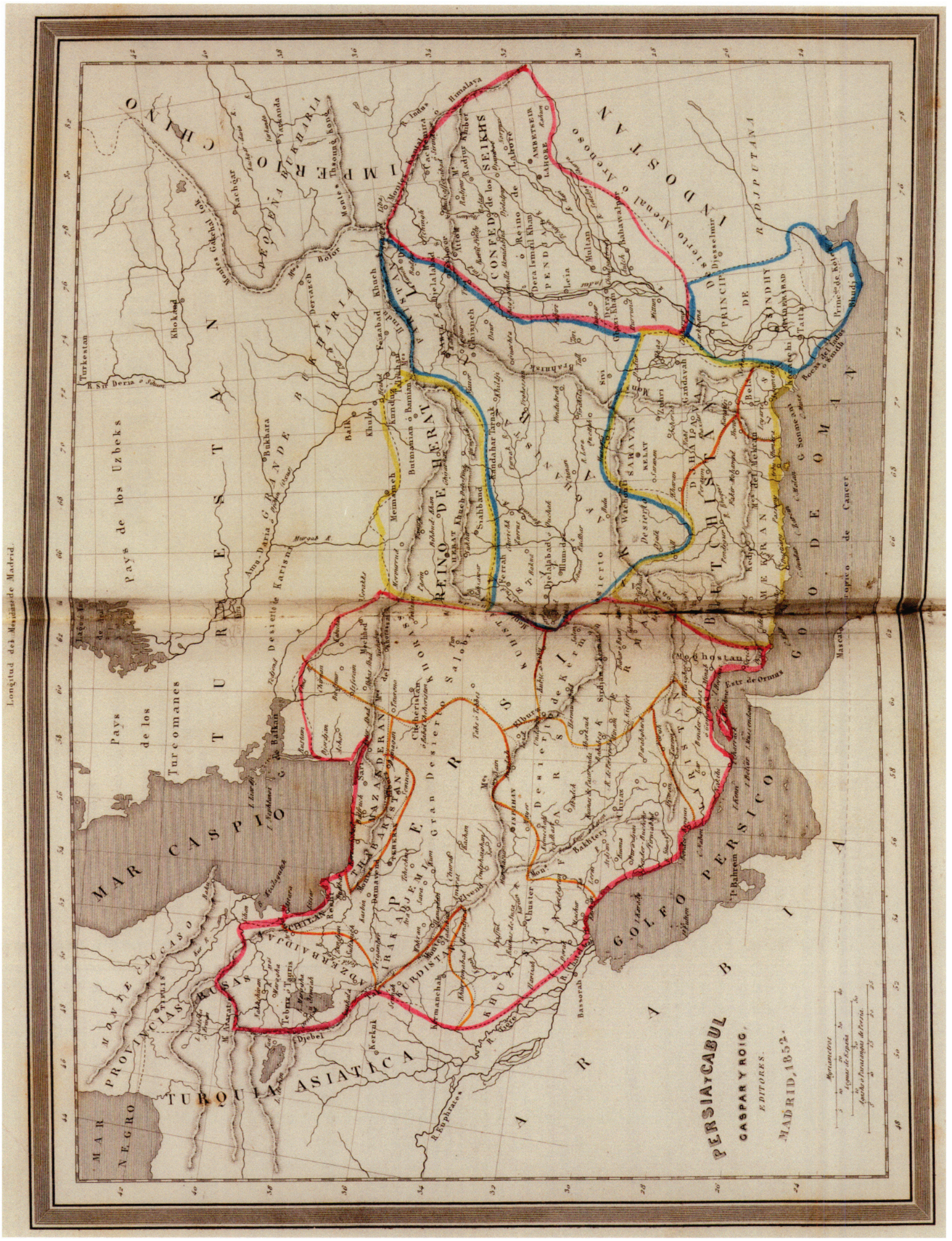
[677] *Biblioteca Ilustrada de Gaspar y Roig, El Globo, Atlas Historico Universal de Geografia Antigua, de la Edad Media y Moderna*, [for] A. H. Dufour y Duvotenay, [printed by] Gaspar y Roig. Copy of the Cambridge University Library, seen: Atlas.6.85.37, map inserted between pp. 134 and 135

E. 412

GARCIA AYUSO D F; **Madrid**; **1876**; **Mapa de Iran Para el Libro Iran o del Indo al Tigris de D F Garcia Ayuso**, on the map: PERSIA; Spanish; 32 x 45.5 cm; covers: 25°- 46° N, 40°- 80° / 44°- 76° E. of Greenwich; no scale given.[678]

In this sketchy map, boundaries and roads are not marked, but the names of the provinces of Persia are present. Interestingly, the term 'IRAN' appears in the Title, and 'PERSIA' on the face of the map. This map also includes Armenia and Turkestan and some other adjacent territories. Title is placed in the lower right corner.

[678] Book *Estudios Sobre el Oriente, IRAN del INDO al TIGRIS, Descripcion Geográfico de Los Países Iranios, Afghanistan, Beluchistan, Persia y Armenia*, por D F Garcia Ayuso, con un mapa Madrid Administracion, Paris Maisonneuve et Cie. Copy of the BL, RB, seen: 10075.h.3, map between pp. 416 and 417. Copy of the RGS, seen: Hotz Collection, Library: 138.H



Pl. 197 (Map: E. 411); size: 21 x 29 cm. Alabern & Dufour map of Persia, Madrid, 1852. By Permission of the Cambridge University Library: Atlas.6.85.37

Portuguese Maps of Persia

E. 413 MS

TEIXEIRA Albernas João (The Elder); **Lisbon**; **1630**; **Noueno Mapa delas Costas dela Persia, Asia, Tartarie y China; Portuguese**; 41.5 x 69 cm; covers; 0° (Equator) to 75° N (given), 32°-150° E. of Greenwich (estimated), Mercator projection; no scale given.[679]

This map may be considered as a portolan chart of Asia and, therefore, should have not been included in this volume. However, in this manuscript map Persia occupies a dominant position, and appears in the title as well; and it has been catalogued as a general map of Persia by the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, justifying this entry.

João Teixeira (fl. 1602-1648) from a family of distinguished cartographers in Portugal was a cosmographer to the King and a well-known producer of sea atlases and charts. The manuscript composite atlas, containing this map, is known as 'Secret Maps of the Americas and the Indies from Portuguese Archives', and contains 26 leaves, of which Persia-Asia is the ninth. The upper part of the map, north of the Caspian Sea (c. 55°N), is fully covered with a view. Many of the ports of the Persian Gulf (Mar Persia) are named, and the shape of the Caspian (Mar Caspio) is apparently copied from Gastaldi and Ortelius. Title is placed above the upper border.

[679] *Taboas Geraes de Toda a Navevegaçaõ…, Delineadas por Ioão Teixeira…* [General Maps (Charts) of all the Navigations…, drawn for Joao Teixeira…], Lisbon, 1630, a manuscript composite atlas, preserved in the Library of Congress, seen: G1015.T4.1630,Vault

E. 414 MS Pl. 198 and 198a

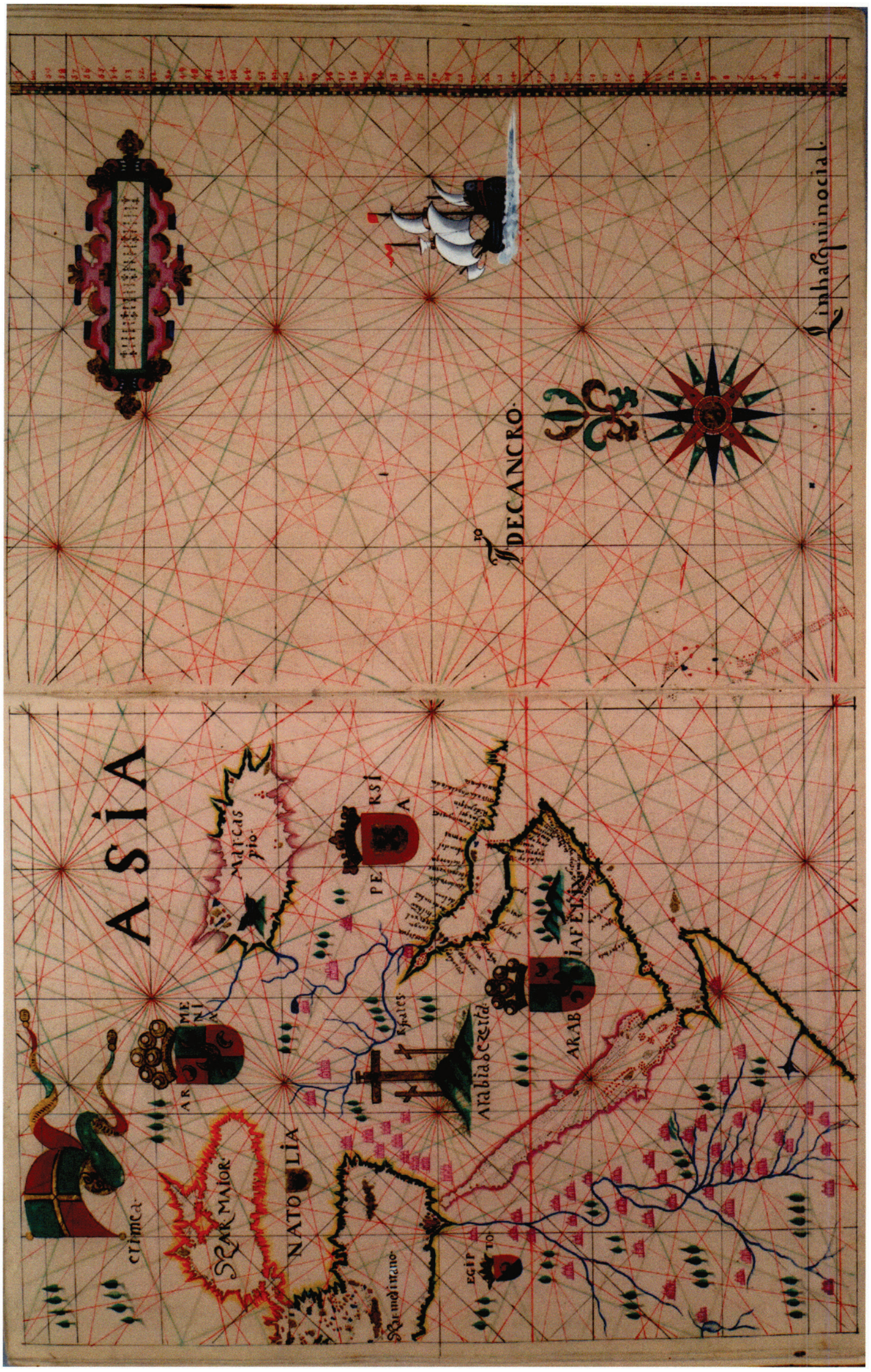
ANONYMOUS; **Macao** (under Portuguese rule); c. **1630**; **Asia,** on the map: **PERSIA**; Portuguese; 34 x 52.5 cm; covers: 0° (Equator) – 61° N (given); 25°- 65° E. of Greenwich (estimated), Mercator projection; one graphical nautical scale.[680]

This attractive manuscript chart is included in a Portuguese portolan atlas, preserved in the Huntington Library in. It is a double-page sheet, the left page of which contains Southwest Asia, and the right page includes a decorative scale cartouche, a sailing ship, a compass rose and a few wind-rose centres and lines. Major Persian ports lying on the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman are named. A coat-of-arms is placed in middle of Persia.

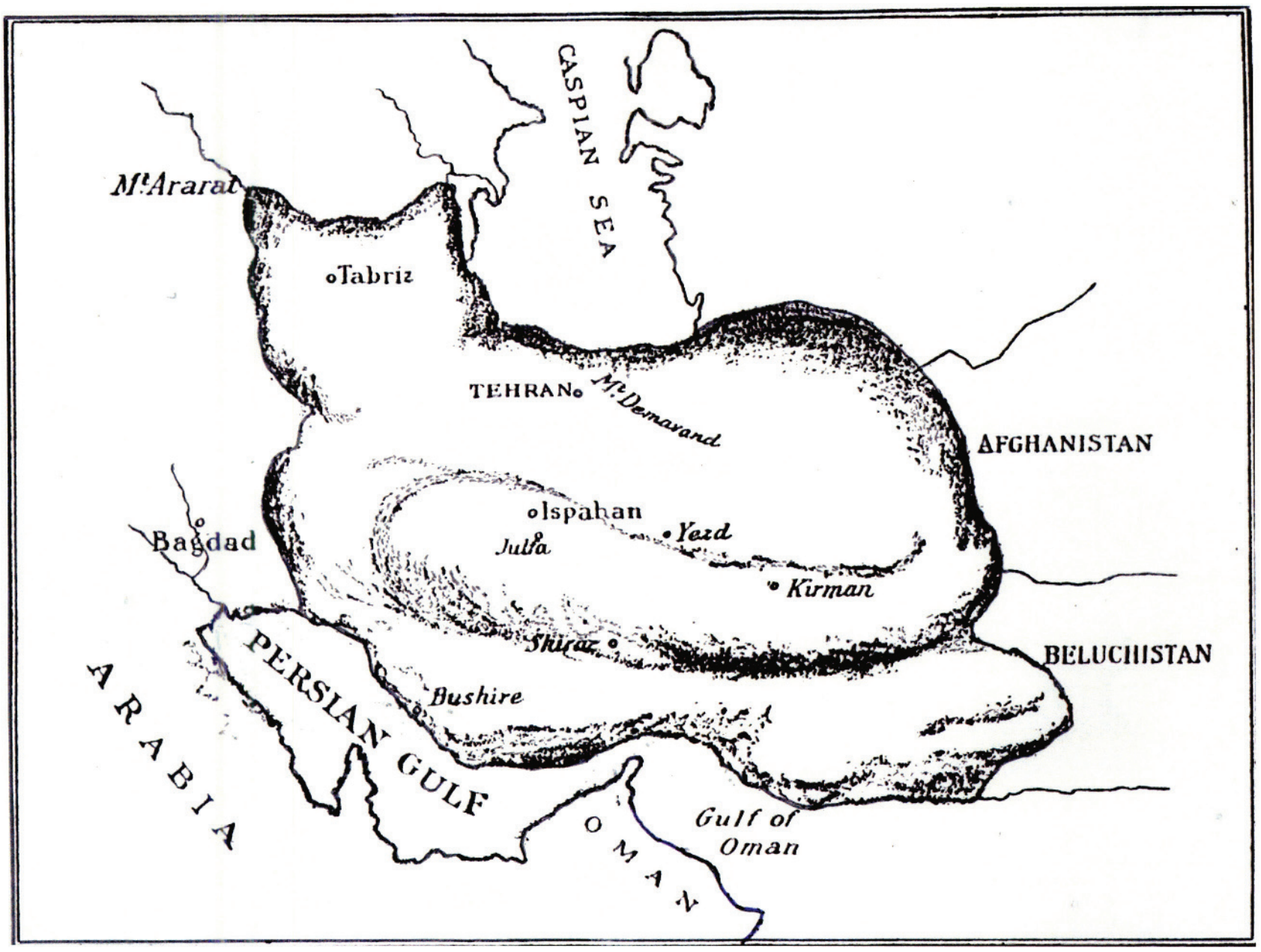
[680] A manuscript Portuguese atlas, produced in Macao, and preserved in the Huntington Library, San Marino, California, seen.: HM39, folio 27



Pl. 198 Detail: Persia from the main map Pl. 198



Pl. 198 (Map: E. 414); size: 34 x 52.5 cm. A manuscript Portuguese chart, with Persia in a central position, Lisbon, 1630. Courtesy of the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA, USA



Pl. 199 (Map: E. 415); size: 7.5 x 10 cm. Stileman's outline map of Persia as a Persian cat, London, 1902.
From the Author's Collection

A Curiosity Map of Persia

E. 415 Pl. 199

STILEMAN Charles Harvey; **London**; **1902**; **The 'Persian Cat' Outline Map of Persia**; English; 7.5 x 10 cm; coverage: the whole of Persia, the Persian Gulf and southern half of the Caspian Sea; no scale given.[681]

Reverend Charles Harvey Stileman, a missionary in Persia, included this curiosity map of Persia in his book *The subjects of the Shah*, showing the country as a [Persian] cat, lying on a cushion. He started the first chapter of his book, stating: "Of course Persian kittens come from Persia. But have you ever noticed that Persia itself on the map is like a cat on a cushion? It has its back towards Afghanistan and India, and its head towards Russia. The cushion keeps it from getting its feet wet in the Persian Gulf."

At present, many Persians [Iranians] believe that the outline of their country looks like a cat, and this idea is even reflected in some of the contemporary Persian literature and poetry (for example in a poem by Hadi Khorsandi). As the present shape of Persia emerged during the later decades of the nineteenth century, the above map of 1902 may have been the source of that idea. This author has not come across any other map of Persia drawn in the form of a cat.

[681] *The subjects of the Shah*, by Rev. Charles Harvey Stileman, published by the Church Missionary Society, London, 1902, map on page 3. Copy of the BL, seen: 4767.DF.14; copy of the RGS, 1912 ed., seen: Library 341.C

LIST OF CONSULTED MAP COLLECTIONS

The Collections of Maps, Atlases, Travel Accounts and Geographical Books and Magazines of the Following Principal Libraries and Institutions have been Consulted for Producing this Publication

1) **BAYERISCHE STAATSBIBLIOTHEK** (BSB), Abteilung Karten und Bilder, Munich, Germany
2) **BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL DE ESPAÑA**, Madrid, Spain
3) **BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE DE FRANCE** (BNF), Département des Cartes et Plans, Paris, France
4) **BODLEIAN LIBRARY**, Map Room, Oxford, United Kingdom
5) **BRITISH LIBRARY** (BL), sections: Map Library, Oriental and India Office Collections (OIOC), Manuscripts, Rare Books (RB), and Humanities, London, United Kingdom
6) **BRITISH MUSEUM** (BM), section: Prints and Drawings, London, United Kingdom
7) **CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY**, Map Department, Cambridge, United Kingdom
8) **HUNTINGTON LIBRARY**, San Marino, California, USA
9) **LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**, Geography and Map Division, Washington D. C., USA
10) **ÖSTERREICHISCHE NATIONALBIBLIOTHEK** [National Library of Austria] (ÖNB) Kartensammlung, Vienna, Austria
11) **ÖSTERREICHISCHES STAATSARCHIV**, Kartensammlung, Vienna, Austria
12) **ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY** (RGS), Map Room and Library, United Kingdom
13) **THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE** (TNA), formerly PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE (PRO), Map and Picture Department, Kew, Surrey, United Kingdom
14) **STAATSBIBLIOTHEK ZU BERLIN** Preussischer Kulturbesitz (SBB), Kartenabteilung, Berlin, Germany
15) **UNIVERSITEITS BIBLIOTHEEK LEIDEN**, section DOUSA, Leiden, The Netherlands

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1831	Berghaus, Justus Perthes	Iran und Turan, Persien…	Gotha (Stieler Atl.)	E. 186	112
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1873	Johnston A K	Persia and Afghanistan	Edinburgh, London	E. 296	155
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1883	Letts, Son & Co.	Persia	London	E. 358	
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1886	War Office, Intelligent Div.	Map of Persia in six sheets	London, Southamp.	E. 351	171
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1910	Andree, Velhagen & Klasing	Persien, Afghanistan und Balutschistan	Leipzig (Andree atl)	E. 207	
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1911	Philip George & Son	Persia, Afghanistan and Beluchistan	London	E. 309	
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1920	Gross, Geographia Ltd., etc.	Persia	London	E. 367	
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ADDENDA

After this volume was published in 2005, a few further general maps of Persia came to surface, four of which deserve to be added to the collection. They are described below as 'Addenda' to this book, arranged chronologically.

E. 416 Pl. 200

HERBERT Thomas; **London**; **1638**; **The Persian Empire**; English; 16 x 13 cm; covers: 20°-47° N, longitudes and scale not given.[682]

The whole of the Caspian Sea appears here in a quasi-oval form, but differs visibly from its Ptolemaic shape, as the east-west axis of it is less stretched. This change can be seen as an improvement.[683]

[682] Herbert Thomas, *Some Years Travels into Africa and Asia the Great, especially describing the famous Empires of Persia and Industant...*, 1638, London, p.149.

[683] There is a separate map of the Caspian Sea by Thomas Herbert in the same book on page 180, showing it in a near rectangular shape (see *Special Maps of Persia*, E. 224 & Pl. 118); it also appeared on page 105 in the 1634 edition of the book.

E. 417 Pl. 201

GRÖNWALL Andreae (Anders), HERMANSSON Johan, ISACSSON Isacus (Isac) publisher; **Upsala** (Uppsala, Sweden); **1725**; **Persiae ut et Maris Caspii Terrarumque vicinarum Delineatio noua A[nn]o 1725** [A new delineation of Persia in the year 1725 as far as, and including, the lands surrounding the Caspian Sea] ; Latin; 19.5 x 19.5 cm; covers: 24°-48°30' N, 74°-110° / 78°-105° E. of Ferro; two graphical scales: 30 mm to 240 Milliaria Persica 60=1°, 28 mm to 40 Milliaria Suecana 10=1°.[684]

This is a Swedish general map of Persia, on which the new corrected shape of the Caspian Sea, based on the Russian map of 1720 (known as Van Verden map[685]), appeared. It shows some similarities with Homann's map of Persia, published in Nuremberg in 1724. The author, however, may have taken the new shape of the Caspian Sea directly from the original Russian map, or the Delisle edition of it. The Swedish scale differs slightly from the Persian one.

[684] Grönwall Andreae, *Dissertatio Historico-Politica de Revolutione Persica Hodierna* [*Historico-Political Dissertation of the present Persian Revolution*], Isacus Isacsson, 1725, Upsaliae (Uppsala); map folded and inserted in the booklet.

[685] See *Special Maps of Persia*, E. 230 & Pl. 122

E. 418

VUILLEMIN Alexandre (Alexander); **Milan**; **1875**; **Carta della Persia**; Italian; 16 x 16 cm; covers: 25°-40° N, 40°-60° / 42°-58° E of Greenwich; one graphical scale: 27.5 mm to 300 km, natural scale approximately 1: 1 100 000.[686]

This small, but rather accurate, map was prepared for the travel account *Viaggi in Persia* [Travels in Persia], by *Comte de* Joseph-Arthur Gobineau (a French diplomat and writer), which was translated from French into Italian by F de Filippi. The book is the twelfth publication of the series called *Biblioteca di Viaggi* [Travellers' Library].
In this map mountain chains are impressively shown; the eastern borders of Persia are inaccurate; title and scale placed in the lower left corner.

[686] Gobineau Joseph-Arthur *Comte de*, *Viaggi in Persia*, translated from French into Italian by F de Filippi, series *Biblioteca di viaggi* No. 12, Fratelli Treves, 1873, Milan, map at the beginning of the book.

E. 419

STIRLING Edward, MURRAY John publisher, ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY publisher; **London**; **1835**; **Sketch to illustrate the Paper by E Stirling**; English; 17.5 x 15.5 cm; covers: 18°-47° N, 43°-77° / 48°-73° E. of Greenwich; natural scale approximately 1: 9 000 000 (catalogue of the SBB, Berlin).

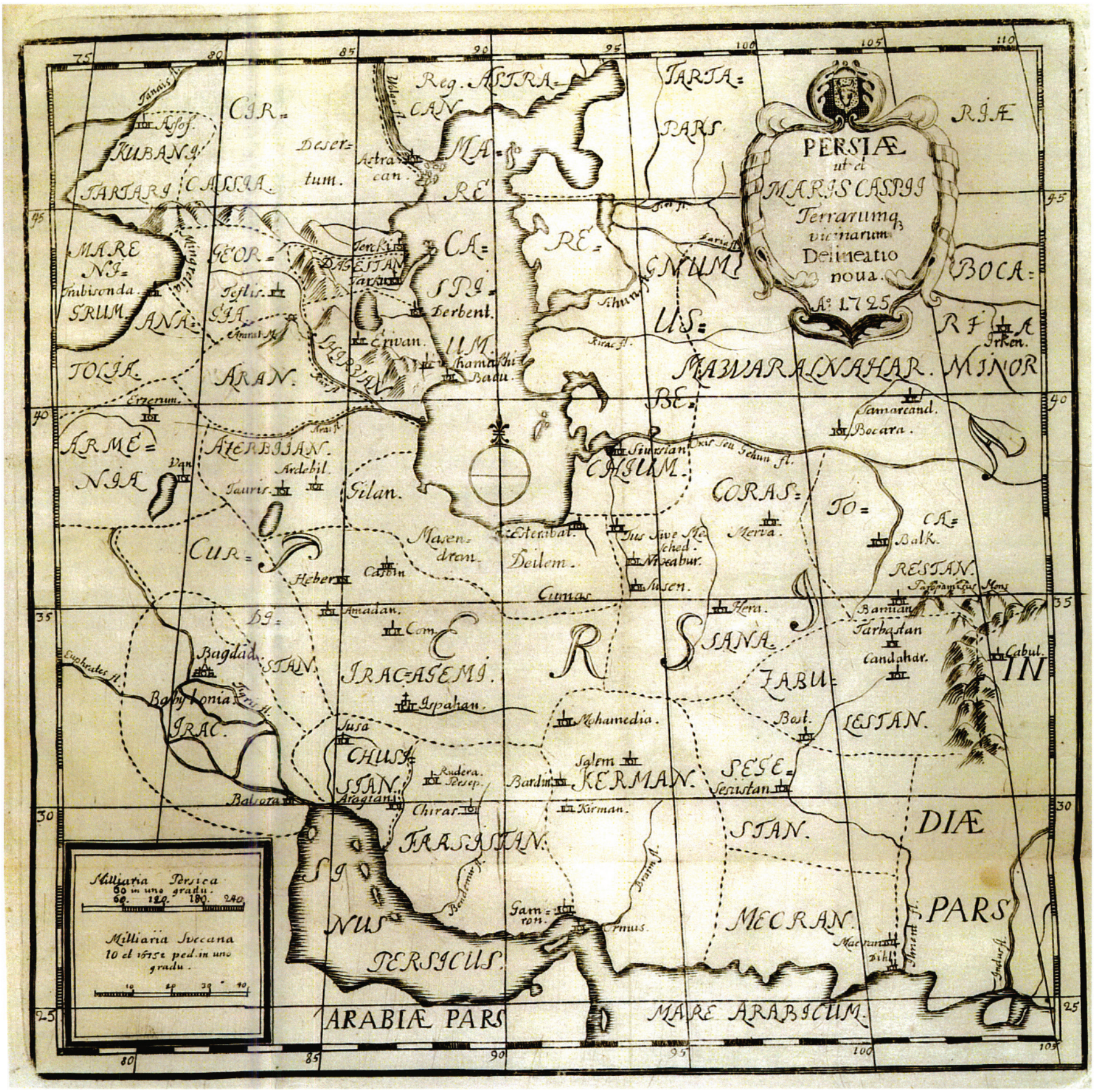
This sketch of Persia, with its eastern neighbours Tartary, Cabool & Beloochistan, was drawn to illustrate a review of Stirling's memoir, entitled 'On the political state of the countries between Persia and India'.[687] Text and map were included in the *Journal of the RGS*.[688] Title placed in the lower left corner.

[687] This 'Analysis' is really a review of the following pamphlet by Edward Stirling (1807 – 94) of the Bangal Civil Service: *Some consideration on the political state of the intermediate countries between Persia and India, with reference to the project of Russia marching an army through them*, London, Whittaker, 1835.

[688] *Journal of the RGS*, vol. 5, London, 1835; map facing p. 304; text: pp. 297-305.



Pl. 200 (Map: E. 416); The Persian Empire, by Thomas Herbert, London, 1638; 16 x 13 cm. By Permission of the Royal Geographical Society, Library, 263.d.2, p.149


PERSIÆ
ut et
MARIS CASPII
Terrarumq; vicinarum
Delineatio
noua.
A: 1725
Milliaria Persica
50 in uno gradu.
Milliaria Suecana
10 et 1575 ped. in uno gradu.
Reg. ASTRA-
CAN
TARTA-
PARS
RIÆ
CIR-
Deser-
tum.
KUBANI
TARTARI
CASSIA
MARE
NI-
SRUM
ANA
TOLIA
ARAN.
GEOR-
CA-
SPI
RE-
GNUM
BOCA-
RIA
MAZVARALNAHAR.
MINOR
ARME-
NIA
AZERBIJAN.
Gilan.
CUR-
CALIUM.
CORAS-
MIUM.
RESTAN.
Balk.
Merva.
Deilem.
Cumas.
Hera.
SANA.
Farbastan
Candahar.
Cabul.
IN
Bagdad.
STAN.
Euphrates fl.
Babylonia
IRAC.
IRAC-ASEMI.
Ispahan.
ZABU-
LESTAN.
Mohamedia.
Bost.
Jusa
CHUSI-
STAN.
Rudera.
Persep.
Iglem
KERMAN.
SESE-
Sesistan
Balsora
Chirar.
Kirman.
DIÆ
PARS
PERSICUS
SINUS
MECRAN.
ARABIÆ PARS
MARE ARABICUM.
Ormus.
Gamron.
Bandemir fl.
Brams fl.
Indus fl.
Tigris fl.
Euphrates fl.
Samarcand.
Bocara.
Siuersian
Oxis seu Gehun fl.
Tauris.
Ardebil.
Van
Erzerum.
Aras fl.
Mingrelia
Teflis.
Derbent.
Erivan.
Schamachi
Baku.
Astrakan.
Jaxartes fl.
Kura fl.
Terek fl.
Kasbin
Heber
Amadan.
Com.
Tus sive Mesched.
Meceabur.
Susen.
Etenabat.
Farsamoras
Mons
Bamian
Tarbastan
Candahar.
Cabul.
Balk.
Merva.
Bost.
Sesistan
Kirman.
Chirar.
Aragian
Balsora
Bardin
Gamron.
Ormus.
Mohamedia.
Ispahan.
Com.
Amadan.
Cumas
Deilem.
Susa
Tigris fl.
Euphrates fl.
Babylonia
Bagdad.
Derbent.
Erivan.
Teflis.
Tauris.
Ardebil.
Van
Erzerum.
Aras fl.
Kura fl.
Terek fl.
Astrakan.
Jaxartes fl.
Oxis seu Gehun fl.
Samarcand.
Bocara.
Siuersian
Tus sive Mesched.
Meceabur.
Susen.
Etenabat.
Kasbin
Heber
Gilan.
Masendren.
Caspium Mare
Mingrelia
Tartari
Cassia
Kuban
Tartari