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A New Map Of Persia, from the Latest Authorities . . . 1825

Stock#: 100001
Map Maker: Cary
Date: 1825
Place: London
Color: Hand Colored
Condition: VG+
Size: 20 x 18 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

John Cary's map of Persia provides a comprehensive geographical portrayal of the region, combining high precision with remarkable clarity.

Cary's map depicted regions, including Irak Ajami (present-day western Iran), Corasaun (Khorasan), and the Kingdom of Caubul (Afghanistan) and Beloochistan (Balochistan), indicate the diverse political entities that existed within and around Persia. Each region is depicted with its distinct boundaries and significant cities, highlighting the geopolitical complexity of the area.

The map provides an excellent overview of the roads across the region, from Baghdad and Babylon in the west on through to Lahore and Karachi and Hyderabad in the east, illustrating the importance of the trading routes through the region.

Irak Ajami, located in the west of Persia, is marked by its significant cities, such as Tabriz and Isfahan, which were vital cultural and economic centers. Corasaun, an extensive region in northeastern Persia, is highlighted by the cities of Mashhad and Nishapur, among others. The Kingdom of Caubul and Beloochistan, east of Persia, showcase the then autonomous regions with their unique cultural and political identities.

Aderbijan (Azerbaijan), is also shown as a part of Persia. The major cities of Azerbaijan, such as Tabriz and Ardebil, are also clearly marked on Cary's map. During the period in focus, Tabriz served as a critical economic and cultural hub in the region. Its inclusion underscores its significance within the broader



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Persian socio-cultural and political landscape.

Azerbaijan, much like the aforementioned Corasaun, was also a region of strategic competition due to its location at the crossroads of major powers, including Russia and Persia, and its access to the Caspian Sea. This geopolitical competition would intensify in the latter half of the 19th century during the Great Game, a struggle for power and influence in Central Asia between the British Empire and the Russian Empire.

The adjacent Caspian Sea and Persian Gulf are also prominently displayed, attesting to their historical and strategic importance. The Caspian Sea, the world's largest enclosed inland body of water, and the Persian Gulf, a mediterranean sea in Western Asia, had considerable influence on Persia's trade, climate, and geopolitical relations. Their inclusion indicates their significance in defining Persia's geographic character and the region's interconnectedness with broader maritime networks.

The map also presents an accurate depiction of the major mountains, such as the Zagros and Elburz ranges, alongside significant roads and rivers, including the Karun and Zayandeh rivers. These geographical features shaped Persia's topography, climate, and communication networks, influencing the region's agricultural patterns, trade routes, and settlement distributions.

Detailed Condition: