



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

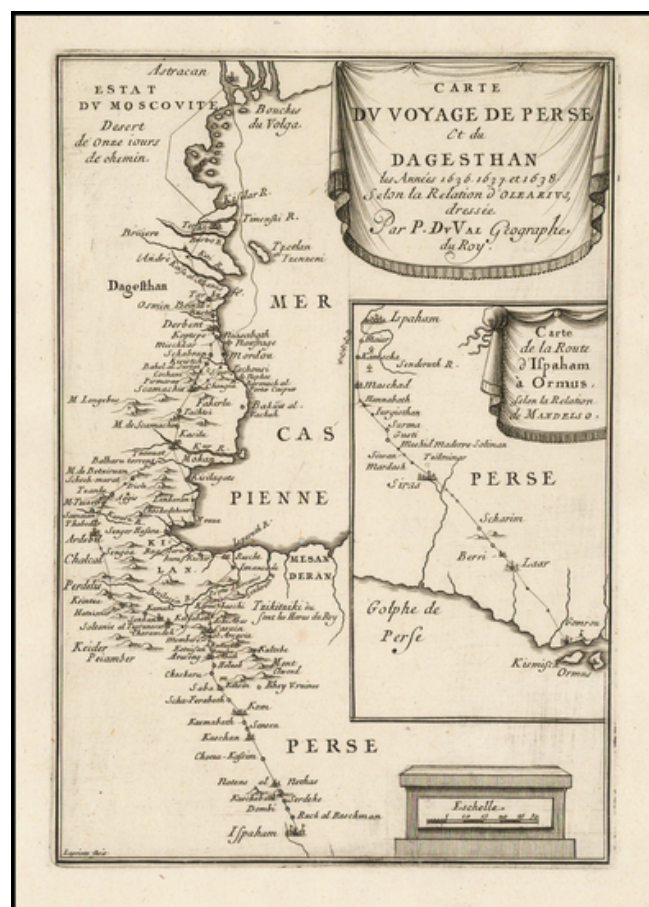
7407 La Jolla Boulevard
La Jolla, CA 92037

www.raremaps.com

(858) 551-8500
blr@raremaps.com

Carte Du Voyages De Perse et du Daghesthan les Annes 1636, 1637 et 1638 Selon la Relation d'Olearius . . .

Stock#: 44819
Map Maker: Du Val
Date: 1665 circa
Place: Paris
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG+
Size: 9.5 x 6.5 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Map illustrating the route of Adam Olearius to Persia and Dagestan in 1636, 1637 and 1638 and Mandelso's route from Ispaham to the Straits of Hormuz.

Map of the Olearius' route from Atracan at the mouth of the Volga River to Ispaham, as part of an embassy to negotiate a trade route for Persian Silk to Europe.

Adam Olearus was the Secretary on an official expedition from Holstein to Persia and Russia from 1635 to 1639, aimed at negotiating a new direct trade route for Persian silk. He spent time in Persia during the reign of the Safavid Shah Šafi (r. 1629-1642). His report and map are considered significant to the cartographic depiction of Persia. He also provided the first unmediated translation of Sa'di's Golestān into



**Barry Lawrence Ruderman
Antique Maps Inc.**

7407 La Jolla Boulevard
La Jolla, CA 92037

www.raremaps.com

(858) 551-8500
blr@raremaps.com

**Carte Du Voyages De Perse et du Daghesthan les Annes 1636, 1637 et 1638 Selon la
Relation d'Olearius . . .**

German.

After traveling to Russia and obtaining the initial consent of the Czar, the embassy set out for Persia in 1635. Taking the route through Moscow and following the Volga to Astrakhan, they entered Persia after crossing the Caspian Sea at Šamāk-i. There, the delegation had to wait for three months before they were allowed to proceed. Olearius used the time to acquire a basic knowledge of Persian and Arabic. Their route then took them from Ardabil, Qazvin, and Kāšān to Isfahan, the capital. After a stay of several months, the mission returned without concrete results by a similar route, this time passing through Rašt.

The inset map shows the route of Johann Albrecht von Mandeslos from Persia to the Straits of Hormuz. After traveling to Isfahan with a diplomatic mission, he separated from the party and made his way to India, where he made interesting observations on the Mughal Empire, then ruled by Shah Jahan. In 1638, Mandeslo visited the ruins at Persepolis in Persia. Arriving at the port of Surat in April 1638, he moved on to Ahmedabad and Agra. While his observations of life in the capital are useful, he apparently heard nothing about the Taj Mahal, then in its sixth year of construction. He then traveled to Lahore before continuing his journey through the empire's southern provinces and travelling on to the Far East. Mandeslo is an apparent engaging and cheerful writer, whose enthusiasm for indiscriminately shooting wildlife did not endear him to his Indian travelling companions.

Detailed Condition: