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Arabiae Felicis, Petraeae et Desertae nova et accurata delineatio

Stock#: 54462
Map Maker: Jansson / Valk & Schenk
Date: 1700 circa
Place: Amsterdam
Color: Hand Colored
Condition: VG
Size: 20 x 17.5 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Striking large format map of Arabia and the Red Sea, published by Valk & Schenk, utilizing Jansson's original plate.

The map references the "Mare Elcatif or Sinus Persicus," showing both the Persian and Arab names for the Gulf between Persia and Saudi Arabia. This reflects both the name used by Ptolemy (150AD) and more modern names. Ptolemy relied upon *Indika*, written by Flavus Arrianus and Strabo for his use of the term "Sinus Persicus." The earliest recorded Arabic language names for the Gulf were:

- Bahr Faris (Sea of Persia)
- Al-bahr al-Akhdar (the Green Sea)
- Al-khalij al Akhdar (Green Gulf)

Includes 2 decorative cartouches, lions, camels, elephants, sea monsters and sailing ships.

One of the most decorative of all 17th century large format maps of Saudi Arabia.

In the 16th century, the Ottomans added the Red Sea and Persian Gulf Coast to the empire and claimed suzerainty over the interior. The main objective of this was to thwart Portuguese attempts to attack the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. The Ottoman Turks conquered the area around Basra and invaded the Arabian Coast as far as Qatif, which they occupied, removing the Portuguese from the region. The Turks adopted the names Gulf of Basrah, Gulf of Qatif and Gulf of Arabia.



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From 1572 onward, the name Mare Elcatif began to appear on maps. Persian Shah Abbas dislodge the Portuguese from Bahrain (1602) and, with English help, from Hormuz (1622), in the Persian Gulf. He expanded commercial links with the English East India Company and the Dutch East India Company. During the mid-1600s and 1700s, the Arabian Peninsula was a major focal point of European trade interests.

Detailed Condition:

Old Color