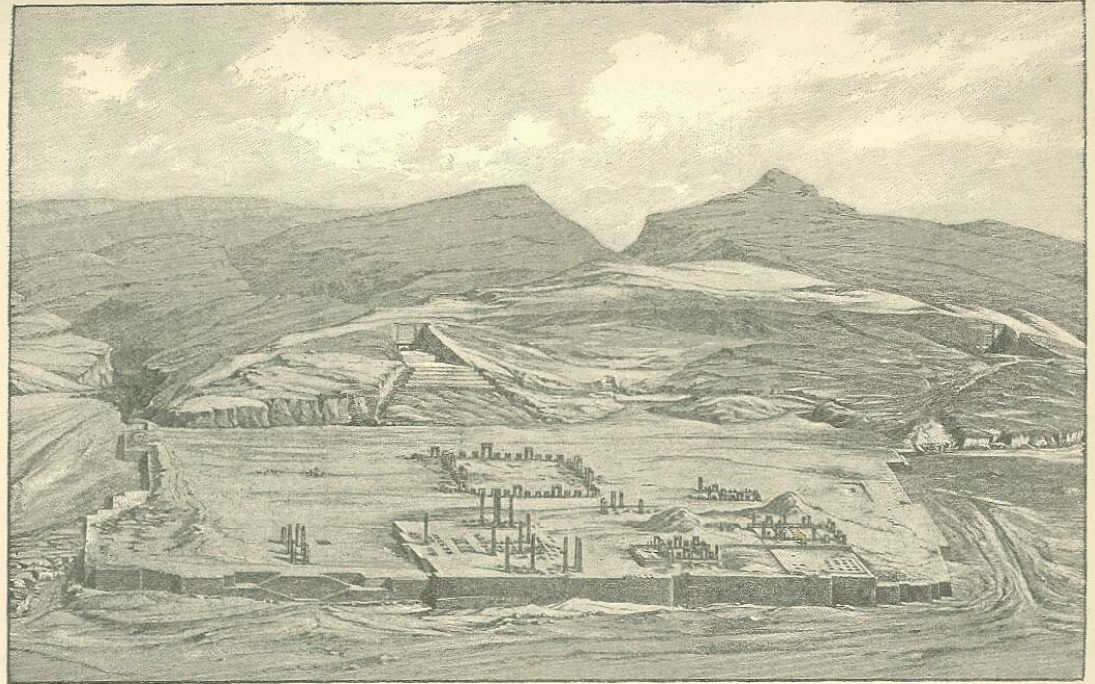


Persopolis



persepolis3D.com © k. afhami & w. gambke



GENERAL VIEW OF THE RUINS OF PERSEPOLIS.



Anadolu'ya ve İran'a Seyahat

Josaphat Barbaro



Yedigöze



Antonio de Gouvea

(İspanyol misyoner ve Portekiz elçisi)

1602-1613, İran'a 3 kez seyahat eder

Don Garcia de Sylva y Figueroa

(İspanyol papaz ve elçi)

1611, İran

Safeviler devrini anlatan seyahatnamesi, 1620

Pietro della Valle (1586-1652)

Seyahatname



Thomas Herbert

1627'de İran'a gelir; 2 sene boyunca Babil ve İran'ın doğusunu gezer ve 1634'de bu gezilerini anlatan seyahatnamesini yayımlar (özellikle Persopolis kenti ve yazıtlar)

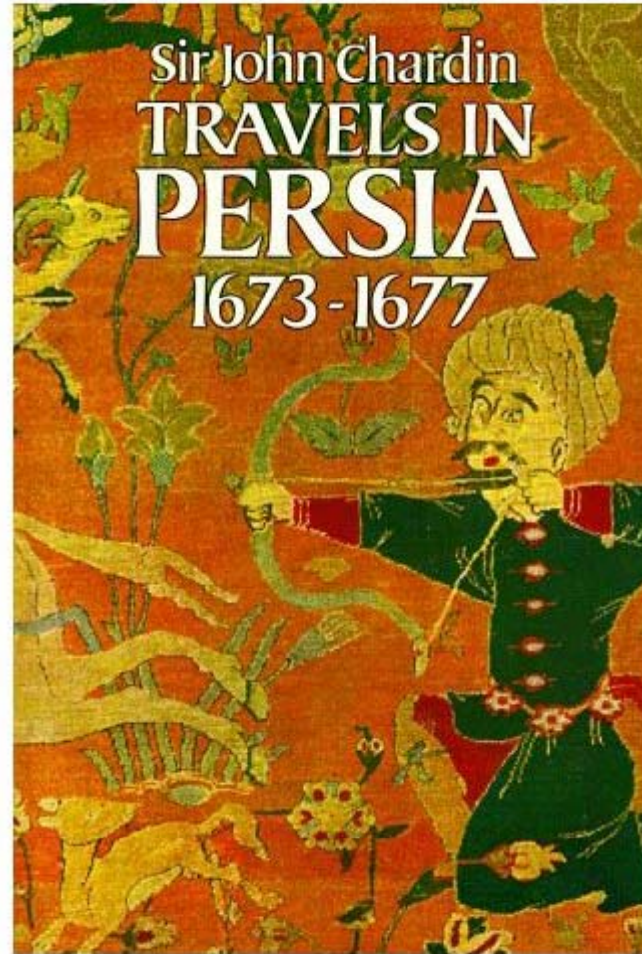
1677'de ikinci yayın, yazıtlara daha çok yer ayrılmıştır.



J. Albert de Mandelslo 1638-40

Persepolis

Sir John Chardin



Handwritten Persian script at the top of the page, consisting of two lines of text.

Handwritten Persian script on the left margin, arranged vertically.

Handwritten Persian script on the right margin, arranged vertically.

Reduced from the Plate in Chardin's Voyages.
Vol. III, Page 118.

The inscription at the top of the page is Persian, the one on the left hand
is Sogian, the one on the right is Kolykesian.

The First Persian's Inscription Concerns Ferrok.

Jean Baptiste Tavernier

Fransız seyyah, Persopolis kalıntıları hakkında



Giovanni Francesco Gemelli-Careri
(1693-1699, Napoli-İran, Persopolis)

Engelrecht Kaempler

Cornelius de Bruin

Carsten Niebuhr 1733-1815

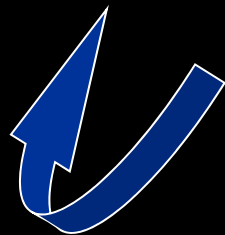
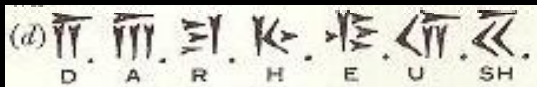


Beschreibung
von
A r a b i e n
Aus eigenen Beobachtungen
und im Lande selbst gesammelten Nachrichten
abgefasst
von
Carsten Niebuhr.



Kopenhagen, 1772.
Gedruckt in der Hofbuchdruckerey bey Nicolaus Miller.
In Leipzig zu bekommen bey W. E. Breitkopf und Sohn.

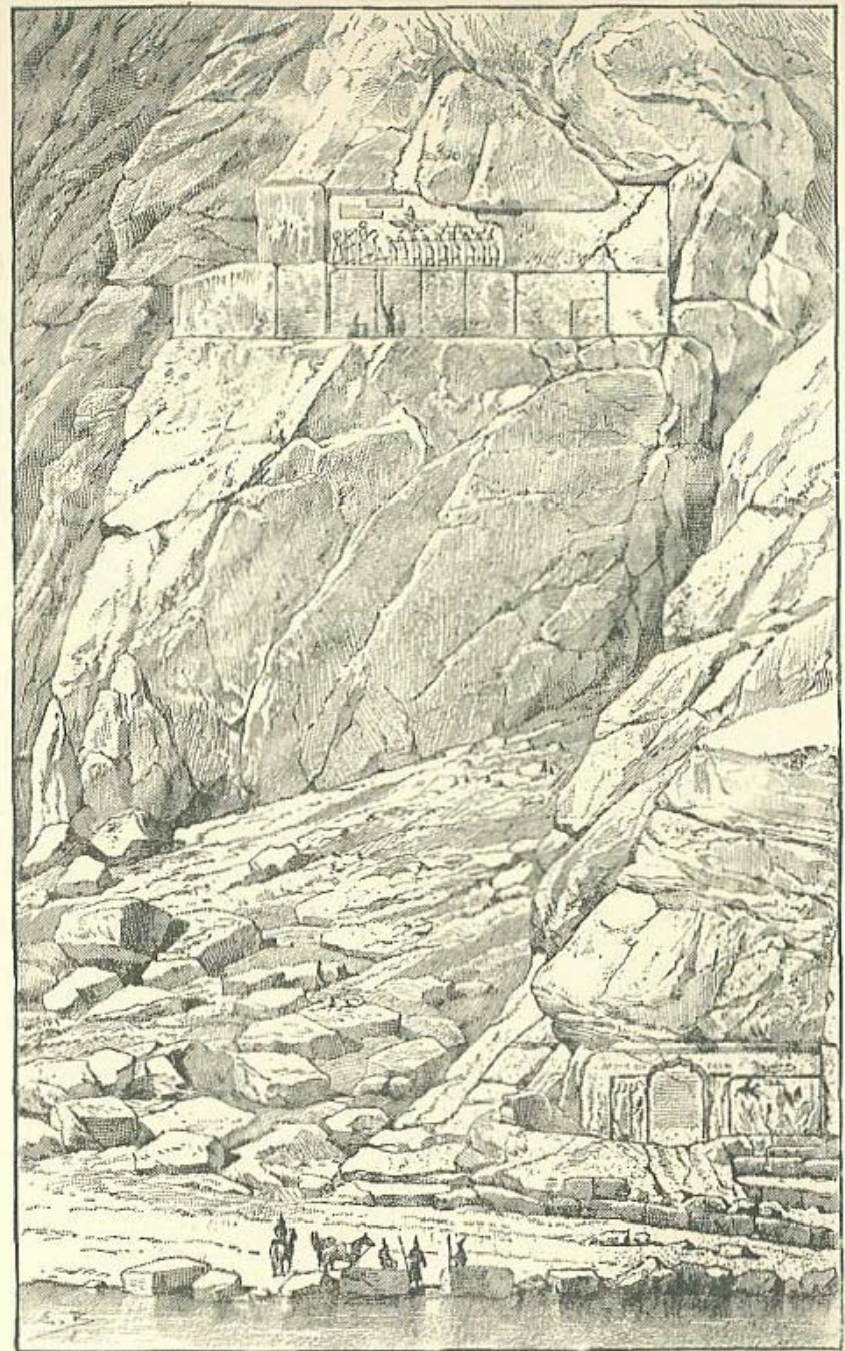
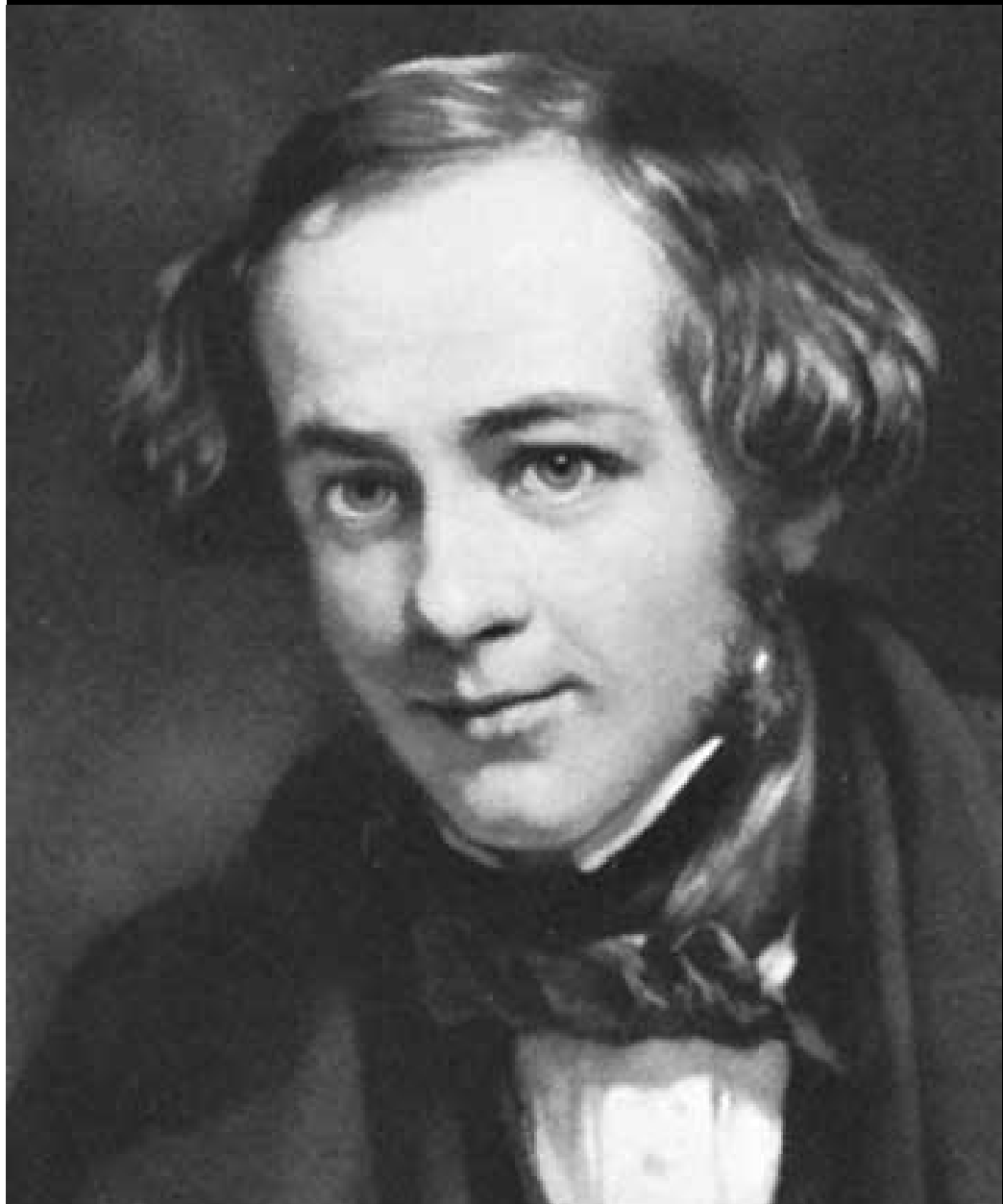
Georg Friedrich Grotefend



I. Darius, the mighty king, king of kings.. son of Hystaspes.

II. Xerxes, the mighty king, king of kings... son of Darius, the king.

Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson



THE ROCKS OF BEHISTEN 1

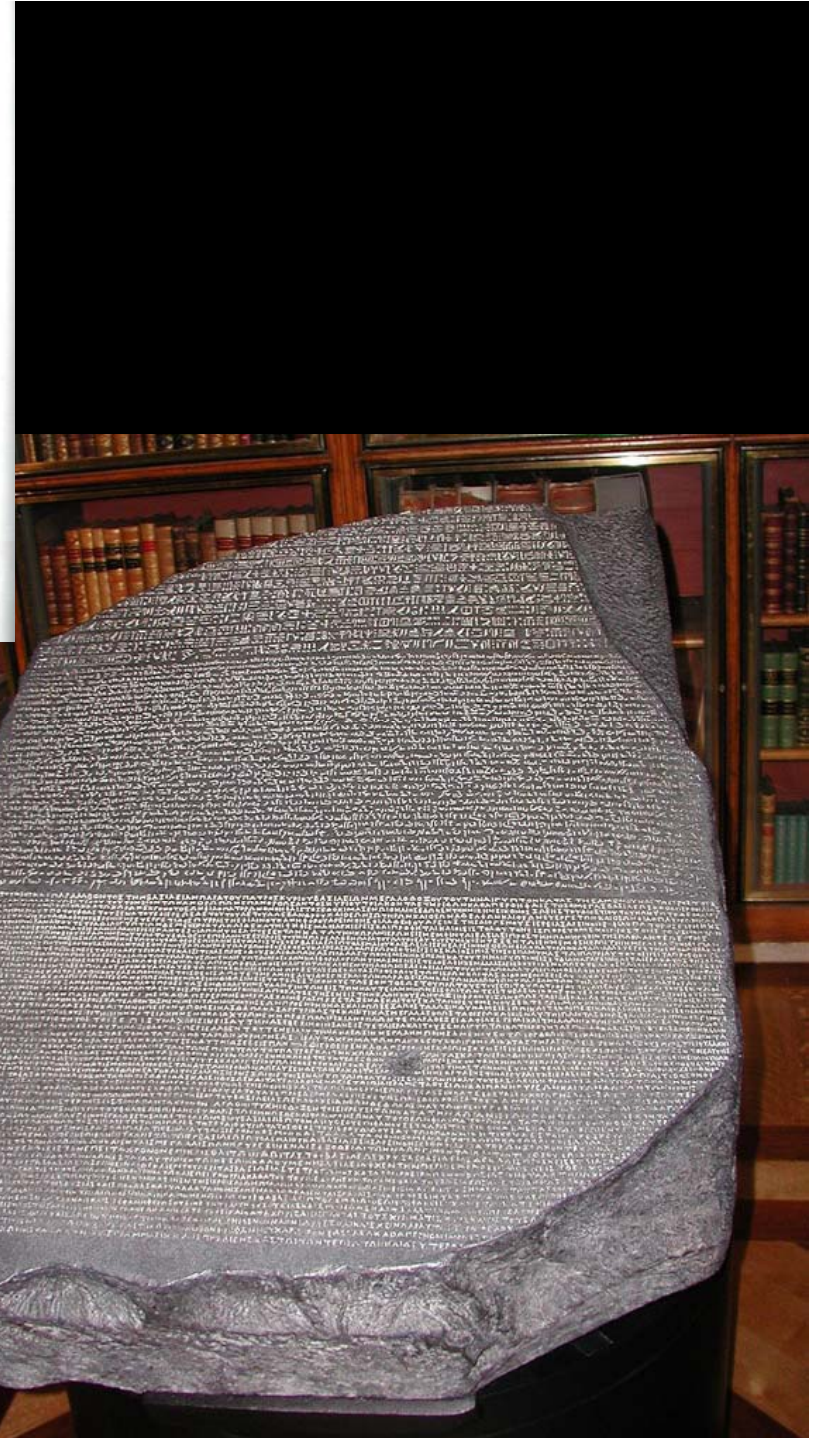
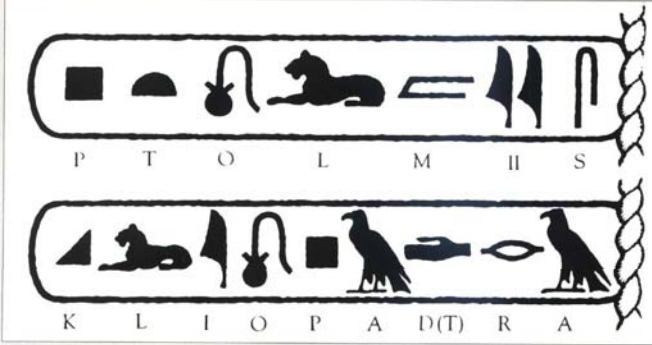


Jean-François Champollion,
by Leon Cogniet (1794–1880).

Right. The cartouches of
Ptolemy and Cleopatra on the
Rosetta Stone that provided
Champollion with the key to
Egyptian hieroglyphic writing.

army consisting of 167 scholars. During the brief French occupation, these savants staffed a commission charged with examining Egypt in detail – its geography, its flora and fauna, the customs of its natives and, particularly, its ancient monuments.

Champollion and the Rosetta Stone



Jean François Champollion

- Rosetta Taşı
- Üç dilli yazıt,
- Mısır hiyeroglif, demotik ve Grekçe.

Dicle ve Fırat Vadisindeki öncü seyyahlar

- Benjamin of Tudela (1160)
- John Eldred (1583)
- Anthony Shirley (1599)
- Pietro della valle (1614-26)
- John Cartwright (1610)
- Gasparo Balbi (1590)
- John Otter (1734)
- Carsten Niebuhr (1765)
- Beauchamp, Olivier, Hagers

Dicle ve Fırat Vadisindeki sonraki Seyyah ve araştırmacılar

- Cladius James Rich (1811, 21, 22)
- J.S. Buckingham (1816)
- Sir Robert ker Porter (1817, 20)
- Captain Robert Mignan (1826, 28)
- G. Baillie-Fraser (1834-35)
- Colonel Chesney 1835-47 (Fırat araştırmaları)
- James Felix Jones
- Bewsher

Assur ve Babil Araştırmalarının gerçek öncüleri ve kurucular

- Paul Emile Botta 1842-45
- Sir Henry Layard 1840-52
- Victor Place 1851-55
- H.Rassam 1850, 78
- W.K. Loftus 1850
- J. Oppert
- Fresnel
- Taylor 1851
- S.H. Rawlinson
- G.Smith