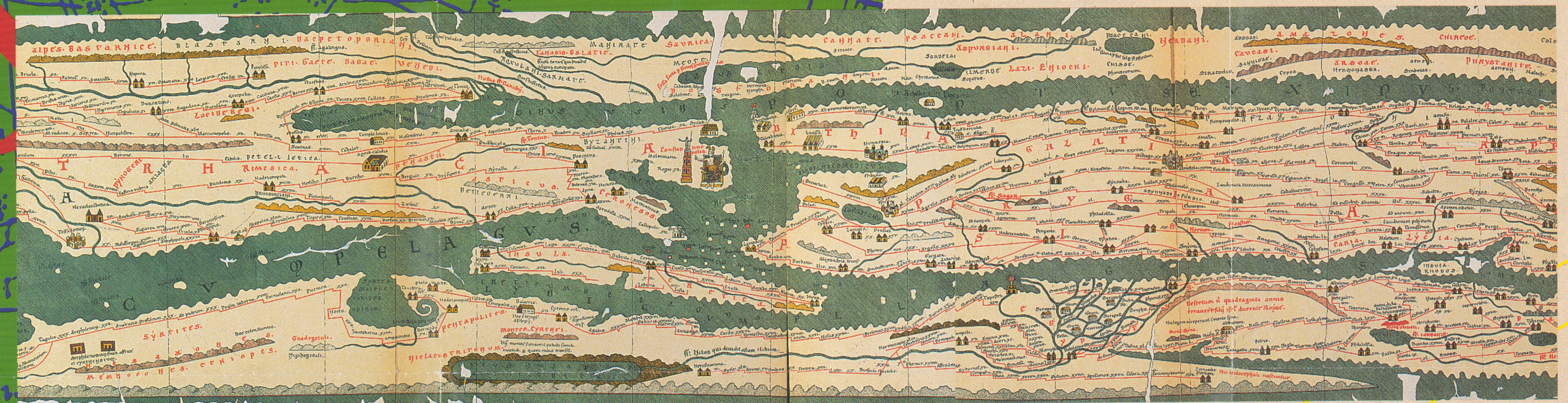


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Exploring Maps

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

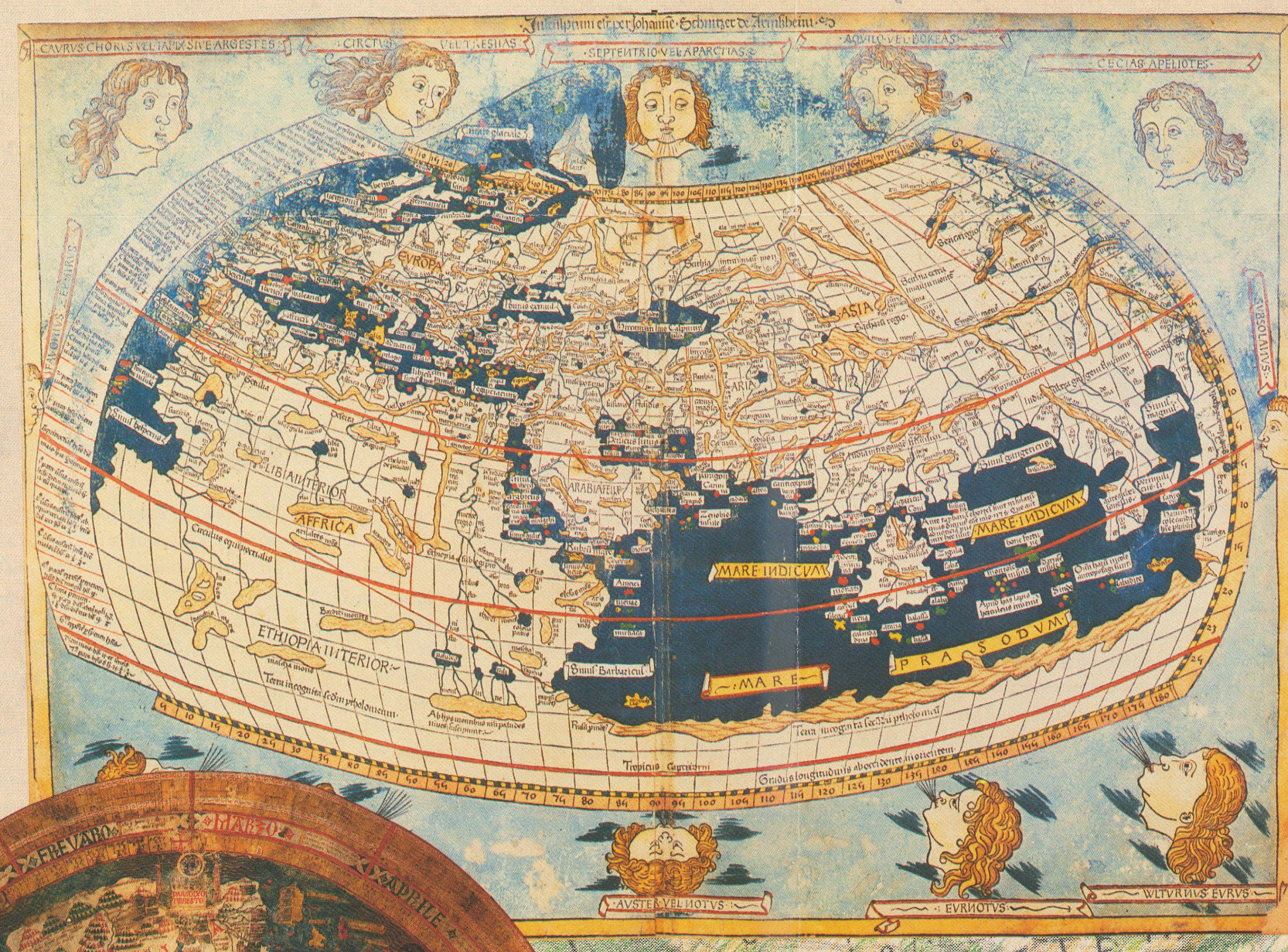
Exploring Maps



ca. A.D. 335-366 Peutinger Map. Segment of the earliest known road map of the Roman empire. Copy of a 4th century original made in the 11th or 12th century. From a facsimile. Courtesy of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress



1250 Itinerary map by Matthew Paris (detail). Part of a larger map showing a pilgrimage route from London to the Holy Land. Canterbury Cathedral is second from top on left. By permission of the British Library



1482 World map from Ptolemy's Geographia. This edition was the first to show contemporary discoveries and the first to use wooden printing plates. This type of map may have been used by Columbus. Courtesy of Rare Books and Manuscript Division, New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

1492



1502 Cantino Planisphere (detail). First map showing Papal Line of Demarcation (running through South America) dividing discoveries of the New World between Spain and Portugal. Retains features of the portolan charts of the Middle Ages—compass roses, "rhumb" lines, or lines of constant compass heading, and names of ports. Courtesy of the Biblioteca Estense, Modena, Italy



1645 World map by Willem Janszoon Blaeu. From an atlas, a comprehensive book of maps of the known world. Courtesy of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Library of Congress

1620

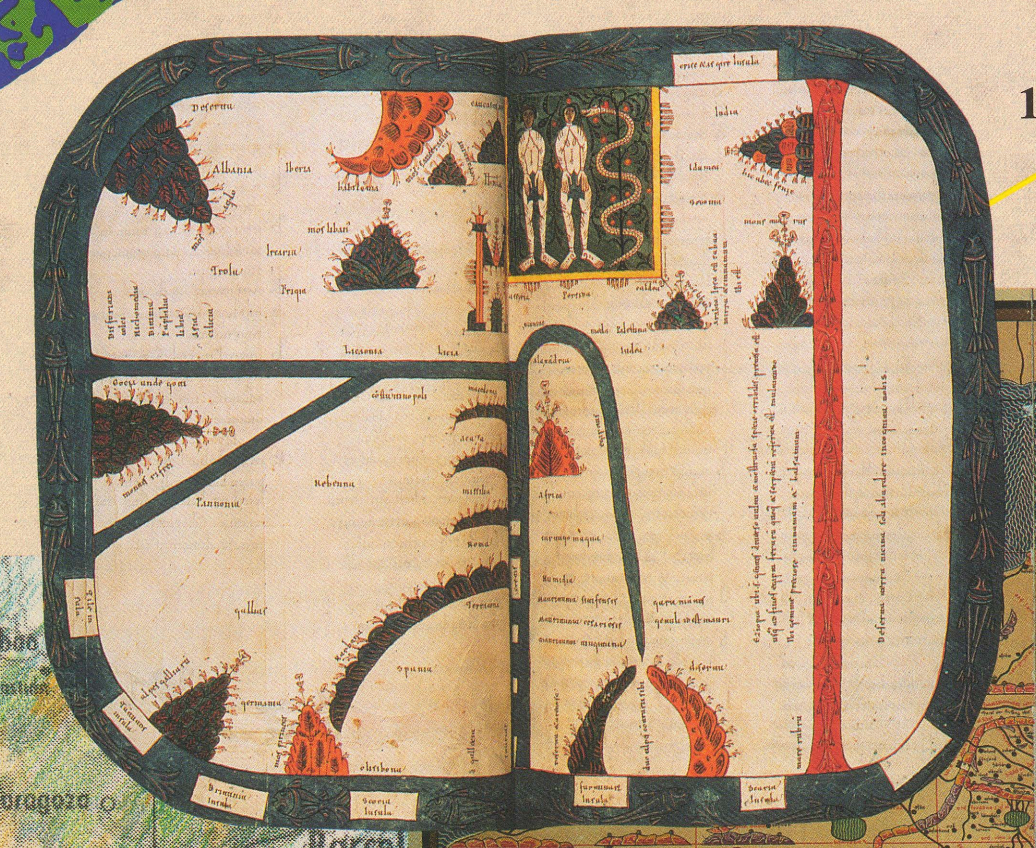


1452-53 Mappa Mundi by Giovanni Leardo. Many maps of this time were circular with the center in Jerusalem. The authors of the four gospels of the Bible can be seen in the corners. North at left. The Red Sea and equatorial Africa are red. From the American Geographical Society Collection, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Library

1215



1109 Beatus Map. Religious beliefs shown alongside geographic facts. India can be seen in upper right; Spain (Espania) bottom left center. By permission of the British Library



1193 Suchow planisphere. Chinese star chart. Apparent shape of the Milky Way is shown. Reproduced by kind permission of the Needham Research Institute, Cambridge University



ca. 900 B.C. Babylonian world map on clay tablet. Babylon is at the center. By permission of the British Library

ca. 1154 World map by Muhammed b. Muhammed al-Idrisi. He was an Arab cartographer at the court of King Roger of Sicily. Arabian peninsula, top center. South is at the top. From a facsimile. Courtesy of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress