

Chapter 1 : The Piri Reis Map of by Gregory C McIntosh: New | eBay

The map he studied had been drawn and signed in by Turkish cartographer Hagii Ahmed Muhiddin Piri, also known as Piri Reis. In addition to being a cartographer, Piri Reis served in the Turkish navy, for which he held the rank of admiral.

McIntosh The Piri Reis Map of is one of the most beautiful, interesting, important, and mysterious maps to have survived from the Age of Discovery. Yet for all its importance, it is one of the least understood maps of this momentous and remarkable period in the history of cartography. Many diverse claims have been made about the Piri Reis Map: Some even have argued that it shows evidence that its mapmaker was able to measure and perform spherical trigonometry calculations, that an ancient seafaring civilization existed tens of thousands of years ago, and that the earth had been visited by extraterrestrials. Though the Piri Reis Map of probably does contain within its delineations a copy of a map made by Christopher Columbus, or under his supervision, claims that the map depicts lands not yet known in are baseless, rely upon subjective, eye-of-the-beholder comparisons with modern maps, and ignore more coherent explanations. The magnificent Piri Reis Map of has been the subject of speculation since its rediscovery in . As a youth he joined his uncle Kemal Reis circa 1490, who operated as a privateer for the Ottoman navy in the Mediterranean Sea against the Spanish, Genoese, Venetians, and other Ottoman enemies. Later, at the invitation of the sultan, he and his uncle formally joined the Ottoman navy, both holding the rank of reis admiral. After his uncle died in 1500, Piri Reis returned to Gallipoli. There, in 1502, he constructed the first of his two world maps. In 1507 he presented it to Sultan Selim the Conqueror reigned 1512-1520. Throughout his naval career Piri Reis collected charts, made notes, and sketched maps of the islands and coastlines he visited. In 1513 he assembled these into a book, *Kitab-i Bahriye* Book of the Sea. In 1513 Piri made another world map, based upon a quite different and later model than the map, which he also presented to the sultan. As with the map of 1507, the only portion to survive of this second world map was part of the depiction of the Atlantic Ocean. In 1517, almost ninety years old and in command of the ships of the Red and Arabian Seas, Piri fell victim to the intrigues of the Ottoman court. Following his defeat in a sea battle with the Portuguese, officials in Egypt, where Piri had recently arrived, told the sultan that he had run from the battle in order to save himself and his great treasure. This treasure was the accumulated spoils of his many decades of pirating with Kemal Reis and service in the Turkish navy. The sultan ordered him beheaded, and his treasures were taken to the Topkapi Serai Palace in Istanbul. The top edge displays evidence of another strip of parchment above, which would have depicted Great Britain, Iceland, Greenland, and Newfoundland. The extant fragment measures about 35 inches high by 25 inches wide 90 by 65 centimeters. The central section and right-hand or eastern portion of the map are missing. The complete world map probably measured about 55 inches high by 65 inches wide by centimeters. Portolan charts are based upon dead reckoning and the magnetic compass. Beginning at the end of the fifteenth century, in response to European geographical expansion, portolan-style maps were expanded beyond the traditional European regions to include depictions of the entire world. Like other portolan charts of the time, the Piri Reis Map exhibits a network of rhumb lines radiating from a circular pattern of wind roses or compass roses, five of which can be seen on the extant fragment. The rhumb lines indicate various winds and compass directions. Most of the graphical symbols, colors, and illustrations such as the depiction of people and animals are typical of portolan charts, as is the lack of latitude or longitude markings. Typical of world maps of the period, the recently discovered New World is shown at a larger scale than the Old World, effectively displacing many American coastal features farther north and south. The map includes place-names. Most are typical of portolan charts and easily identifiable, particularly those found in Europe, Africa, South America, and the Atlantic islands both real and imaginary. The map also includes thirty inscriptions. All but one are in the Ottoman-Turkish language. The exception is in Arabic and identifies the mapmaker as Piri Reis and dates the map to the spring of 1513. Other inscriptions give information about the people, animals, mineral wealth, and curiosities of the New World. One of the inscriptions identifies the sources used by Piri Reis: The depictions of lands south of the Atlantic Ocean, based upon the Ptolemaic and Portuguese maps, and the New World, based upon a Columbus map, have elicited the most interest. But depictions of an imagined southern land

were common on maps going back to the time of Ptolemy. This representation of prehistoric Antarctica is supposed to have been copied from ancient maps made tens of thousands, even hundreds of thousands, of years ago. Of the several writers who have made this claim, the best known is Charles Hapgood, author of *Maps of the Ancient Sea-Kings*. But there appears to be little basis for such assertions, beyond the fact that the Piri Reis Map illustrates a land located south of the Atlantic Ocean, and Antarctica also is located south of the Atlantic Ocean. Hapgood assumed that the original source maps, resulting from an ancient survey of Antarctica, were accurate. He also assumed that the differences between the depictions on the Piri Reis Map and the depictions on these accurate but unknown source maps were the result of copying errors made during the compilation of the Piri Reis Map. Additionally, to identify features on the Piri Reis Map with features on a modern map, Hapgood ignored the place-names inscribed upon the map – inscriptions that not only tell us what Piri Reis himself said the features were, but also match the place-names of many other maps from the early sixteenth century to the present. Of course, it is not too difficult to make a coastline on an old map look like another coastline on a modern map if one is allowed to change it. However, the depiction of the southern land on the Piri Reis Map does not even look like the coast of Antarctica – with or without its mantle of ice – as these writers claimed. In this, the Piri Reis Map is typical of most other world maps of the sixteenth century, which depict a southern continent with inscriptions describing South America, and there are other sixteenth-century maps that show a southern continent as connected to South America. The shape and orientation of Hispaniola on the Piri Reis Map is strikingly similar to the depiction of the island of Cipango on maps of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Columbus and his contemporaries believed that Cipango was rectangular, with its main axis oriented north to south. Many maps of the early sixteenth century show Cipango with this shape and orientation. When Columbus discovered the island of Hispaniola during his first voyage, he thought he had found Cipango. The island of Cuba is depicted as part of the mainland on the Piri Reis Map, in accordance with the opinion of Columbus, who believed that Cuba was a great cape of Asia. The region at the north of the cape illustrates the coast on the north side of Cuba, explored by Columbus on his first voyage. The region to the south is the south coast of Cuba, which he explored on his second voyage. Columbus described the north coast of Cuba as extending northward. He described the south coast of Cuba as extending first westward, from a great cape, and then southward. The Piri Reis Map follows these descriptions, illustrating Cuba as a mainland with a coastline that tends north and south. The Piri Reis Map exhibits many features in common with other surviving portolan charts and portolan-style maps of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and fits well into the evolution of mapmaking from the late Middle Ages to the early Renaissance. Many features of the map show close affinities to contemporary Portuguese maps, especially the delineations of the west coast of Africa and the east coast of South America. A Portuguese map – similar to those made by Lopo Homem, Pedro Reinel, and Jorge Reinel, around 1490, and those used by Juan Vespucci nephew of Amerigo in 1498 – was also the apparent source for the land connection of South America with the southern continent. Though some features on the Piri Reis Map might first appear unusual – such as the connection of the southern continent to South America, the orientation of Hispaniola, and the depiction of Cuba as continental – these and other features are not unexpected on a map of the early sixteenth century. The most significant aspect of the map is its connection to Christopher Columbus. Hispaniola lies in the same orientation as Cipango. The place-names and depictions in the West Indies also indicate a strong connection to Columbus. The Piri Reis Map displays the earliest, most primitive, and most rudimentary cartography of these islands, a primitiveness that indicates that the earliest of all cartographic records of the discoveries in the New World – a map made by Columbus, or made under his supervision, around 1492 – is preserved in the Piri Reis Map. McIntosh is a scholar of the history of cartography and geographical explorations, particularly of the Americas in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, and vice president of the California Map Society. Thrower, to be published by the University of Georgia Press.

Chapter 2 : The Piri Reis Map Might Have Show Antarctica Before It Was Officially Discovered

The Piri Reis map is a world map compiled in from military intelligence by the Ottoman admiral and cartographer Piri Reis (pronounced [piÉ¾i É¾eis]). Approximately one third of the map survives; it shows the western coasts of Europe and North Africa and the coast of Brazil with reasonable accuracy.

Piri Reis map of Antarctica – Antarctica ice free! Posted on by AD Admin In , a group of historians found an amazing map drawn on a gazelle skin. Research showed that it was a genuine document drawn in by Piri Reis, a famous admiral of the Turkish fleet in the sixteenth century. His passion was cartography. Piri Reis high rank within the Turkish navy allowed him to have a privileged access to the Imperial Library of Constantinople. The Turkish admiral admits, in a series of notes on the map, that he compiled and copied the data from a large number of source maps, some of which dated back to the fourth century BC or earlier. The northern coastline of Antarctica is perfectly detailed. The most puzzling however is not so much how the Piri Reis Antarctica map managed to so accurate years before it was discovered, but that the map shows the real coastline under the ice. Geological evidence confirms that the latest date Queen Maud Land could have been charted in an ice-free state is BC. On 6th July the U. Air Force responded to Prof. Hapgood of Keene College, specifically to his request for an evaluation of the ancient Piri Reis Map: Hapgood, Keene College Dear Professor Hapgood, Your request of evaluation of certain unusual features of the Piri Reis Antarctica map of by this organization has been reviewed.. We find that this is the most logical and in all probability the correct interpretation of the map. The geographical detail shown in the lower part of the map agrees very remarkably with the results of the seismic profile made across the top of the ice-cap by the Swedish-British Antarctic Expedition of This indicates the coastline had been mapped before it was covered by the ice-cap. This part of Antarctica ice free. The ice-cap in this region is now about a mile thick. We have no idea how the data on this map can be reconciled with the supposed state of geographical knowledge in Colonel, USAF Commander The official science has been saying all along that the ice-cap which covers the Antarctic is million years old. The Piri Reis Antarctica map shows that the northern part of that continent has been mapped before the ice did cover it. Further and more accurate studies have proven that the last period of ice-free condition in the Antarctic ended about years ago. There are still doubts about the beginning of this ice-free period, which has been put by different researchers everywhere between year and BC. Who mapped the Queen Maud Land of Antarctic years ago? Which unknown civilization had the technology or the need to do that? It is well-known that the first civilization, according to the traditional history, developed in the mid-east around year BC, soon to be followed within a millennium by the Indus valley and the Chinese ones. So, accordingly, none of the known civilizations could have done such a job. Who was here years BC, being able to do things that NOW are possible with the modern technologies? Most of those portolani focused on the Mediterranean and the Aegean seas, and other known routes, just like the sailing book which Piri Reis himself had written. But a few reported of still unknown lands, and were circulating among a few sailors who seemingly kept their knowledge about those special maps as hidden as they could. Columbus is supposed to have been one of those who knew these special sailing charts. To draw the Piri Reis Antarctica map he used several different sources, collected here and there along his journeys. He has written his own notes on the map that give us a picture of the work he had been doing. He says he had been not responsible for the original surveying and cartography. His role was merely that of a compiler who used a large number of source-maps. He says then that some of the source-maps had been drawn by contemporary sailors, while others were instead charts of great antiquity, dating back up to the 4th century BC or earlier. It appears that accurate information has been passed down from people to people. It appears that the charts must have originated with a people unknown and they were passed on, perhaps by the Minoans and the Phoenicians, who were, for a thousand years and more, the greatest sailors of the ancient world. We have evidence that they were collected and studied in the great library of Alexandria Egypt and the compilations of them were made by the geographers who worked there. Piri Reis had probably come into possession of charts once located in the Library of Alexandria, the well-known most important library of the ancient times. Then in , year of the fourth crusade, when the Venetians entered

Constantinople, those maps begun to circulate among the European sailors. Most of these maps were of the Mediterranean and the Black sea. But maps of other areas survived. These included maps of the Americas and maps of the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans. It becomes clear that the ancient voyagers traveled from pole to pole. Unbelievable as it may appear, the evidence nevertheless indicates that some ancient people explored Antarctic when its coasts were free of ice. It is clear too, that they had an instrument of navigation for accurately determining the longitudes that was far superior to anything possessed by the peoples of ancient, medieval or modern times until the second half of the 18th century. This evidence of a lost technology will support and give credence to many of the other hypothesis that have been brought forward of a lost civilization in remote times. Scholars have been able to dismiss most of those evidences as mere myth, but here we have evidence that cannot be dismissed. The evidence requires that all the other evidences that have been brought forward in the past should be re-examined with an open mind. Navy Hydrographic Bureau. To evaluate it, M. Mallery, an authority on ancient maps, who had previously worked with him. After a long study, Mallery discovered the projection method used. To check out the accuracy of the map, he made a grid and transferred the Piri Reis map onto a globe: He stated that the only way to draw map of such accuracy was the aerial surveying: And this was Antarctica ice free. The precision on determining the longitudinal coordinates, on the other hand, shows that to draw the map it was necessary to use the spheroid trigonometry, a process supposedly not know until the middle of 18th century. Not only did the early map makers know that the Earth was round, but they had knowledge of its true circumference to within 50 miles! Hapgood had sent his collection of ancient maps we will see the Piri Reis map was not the only one to Richard Strachan, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Hapgood wanted to know exactly the mathematical level needed in order to draw the original source maps. Strachan answered in , saying that the level had to be very high. In fact Strachan said that in order to draw such maps, the authors had to know about the spheroid trigonometry, the curvature of the earth, methods of projection, knowledge that is of a very high level. The way the Piri Reis map shows the Queen Maud land, its coastlines, its rivers, mountain ranges, plateaus, deserts, bays, has been confirmed by a British Swedish expedition to Antarctica as said by Olhmyer in his letter to Hapgood ; the researchers, using sonar and seismic soundings, indicated that those bays and rivers etc, were underneath the ice-cap, which was about one mile thick. It showed Antarctica ice free. Also read the Oronteus Finaeus map Antarctica ice free! Hans Dieter von Senff Human cultural development started, acc. According to Manetho, the Egyptians started to count their history some Manetho, Therefore, if you deduct Ample time, to learn and implement ship building, mapping etc. Anonymous Could the write of this article please respond with the links to the studies he references that show Antarctica could have been ice free more recently then is traditionally believed? The suggestion is that local politics may have entered this particular arena. God said during the end days, He would reveal the hidden things thus is just the beginning! All the oceans of the world were very warm top to bottom due to all the geologic activity during the flood. The coasts of both the northern and southern hemispheres were basically ice free due to warm ocean waters. This is why they find woolly mammoths and other animals in Siberia and Alaska coastal areas. The interior continental areas such as Canada, Northern Europe and Antarctica would have built up heavy snow for probably years of constant blizzard. The ancients were quite good and apparently smarter than we are today. They explored and mapped most of the world. There is evidence of mining operations in the NE United States and up into Canada that might be traced back to these people. I find you can do good science and believe the historical record of the Bible. All the puzzle pieces fit much better. The flood of Noah was a much bigger catastrophe than many imagine. If you smoothed the earth out like a big marble, the water would be almost 2 miles deep there is a lot of water here. Which of the degrees of northern coastline is the one being referred to here? What color was the bear? There is no Antarctica.

Chapter 3 : The Piri Reïs map

The map was made by the famous Ottoman admiral known as Piri Reis. He was born Muhiddin Piri, probably in Gallipoli, about At the young age of twelve, he joined the crew of his uncle, an admiral in the Ottoman navy, and served under his tutelage for fourteen years.

On the map itself, Piri Reis explains how he actually made it. This is the kind of map every collector dreams of. It is unique, visually attractive, cartographically very interesting. It was discovered in while Topkapi Palace was being converted into a museum. What fascinate me most are the marginal notes on the accounts of the pioneer seamen who have taken part in the discovery of the places shown on the map. Some of these are exaggerated adventure stories. You can read the translations of the notes by clicking them on the map. There is a kind of red dye called vakami, that you do not observe at first, because it is at a distance. There, some of the sheep have silken wool. This country is inhabited. The entire population go naked. This region is known as the Vilayet province of Antilia. It is on the side where the sun sets. They say that here there are four kinds of parrots, white, red, green and black. The people eat the flesh of parrots and their head-dress is made entirely of parrot feathers. There is a stone here. It resembles black touchstone. The people use it instead of an axe. That it is very hard. Piri Reis writes in the "Bahriye": This map was drawn by Piri Ibn Haji Mehmed, known as the nephew of Kemal Reis, in Gallipoli, in the month of Muharrem of the year that is, between the 9th of March and the 7th of April of the year This section tells how these shores and also these islands were discovered. These coasts are named the shores of Antilia. They were discovered in the year of the Arab calendar. But it is reported thus, that a Genoese infidel, his name was Colombo, who discovered these places. For instance, a book fell into the hands of the said Colombo, and he found it said in this book that at the end of the Western Sea [Atlantic] that is, on its western side, there were coasts and islands and all kinds of metals and also precious stones. Colombo, having studied this book thoroughly, explained these matters one by one to the greats of Genoa and said: Even its vapour is full of darkness. They too answered like the Genoese. In brief Colombo petitioned these people for a long time, finally the Bey of Spain gave him two ships, saw that they were well equipped, and said: To top "O Colombo, if it happens as you say, let us make you the "kapudan" [admiral] to that country. The late Gazi Kemal had a Spanish slave. The above-mentioned slave said to Kemal Reis, he had been three times to that land with Colombo. Having advanced straight four thousand miles, we saw an island facing us, but gradually the waves of the sea became foamless, that is, the sea was becalmed and the North Star - which the seamen on their compasses still call the star - little by little was veiled and became invisible, and he also said that the stars in that region are not arranged as here. They are seen in a different arrangement. They anchored at the island which they had seen earlier across the way, the population of the island came, shot arrows at them and did not allow them to land and ask for information. The males and the females shot hand arrows. The tips of these arrows were made of fishbone, and the whole population went naked and also very. Seeing that they could not land on that island, they crossed to the other side of the island where they saw a boat. On seeing them; the boat fled and they [the people in the boat] dashed out on land. They [the Spaniards] took the boat. They saw that inside of it there was human flesh. It happened that these people were of the kind who went from island to island hunting men and eating them. They said Colombo saw yet another island, they neared it, they saw that on that island there were great snakes. They avoided landing on this island and remained there seventeen days. The people of this island saw that no harm came to them from this boat, they caught fish and brought it to them in their small boats. These [Spaniards] were pleased and gave them glass beads. It appears that he [Columbus] had read-in the book that in that region glass beads were valued. Seeing the beads they brought still more fish. These [Spaniards] always gave them glass beads. One day they saw gold around the arm of a woman, they took the gold and gave her beads. They said to them "bring more gold, we will give you more beads". They went and brought them much gold. It appears that in their mountains there were gold mines. One day, also, they saw pearls in the hands of one person. They saw that when; they gave beads, many more pearls were brought to them. Pearls were found on the shore of this island, in a spot one or two fathoms deep. And also loading their ship with many logwood trees and taking two

natives along, they carried them within that year to the Bey of Spain. But the said Colombo, not knowing the language of these people, they traded by signs, and after this trip the Bey of Spain sent priests and barley, taught the natives how to sow and reap and converted them to his own religion. They had no religion of any sort. They walked naked and lay there like animals. Now these regions have been opened to all and have become famous. The names which mark the places on the said islands and coasts were given by Colombo, that these places may be known by them. And also Colombo was a great astronomer. This section explains in what way this map was drawn. The hand of this poor man has drawn it and now it is constructed from about twenty charts and Mappae Mundi these are charts drawn in the days of Alexander, Lord of the Two Horns, which show the inhabited quarter of the world; the Arabs name these charts Jaferiye , from eight Jaferiyes of that kind and one Arabic map of Hind, and from the maps just drawn by four Portuguese which show the countries of Hind, Sind and China geometrically drawn, and also from a map drawn by Colombo in the western region. By reducing all these maps to one scale this final form was arrived at. So that the present map is as correct and reliable for the Seven Seas as the maps of our own countries are considered correct and reliable by seamen. It is relayed by the Portuguese infidel that in this spot night and day are at their shortest of two hours, at their longest of twenty two hours. But the day is very warm and in the night there is much dew. On the way to the vilayet of Hind a Portuguese ship encountered a contrary wind [blowing] from the shore. The wind from the shore. After being driven by a storm in a southern direction they saw a shore opposite them they advanced towards it [illegible]. They saw that these places are good anchorages. They threw anchor and went to the shore in boats. They saw people walking, all of them naked. But they shot arrows, their tips made of fishbone. They stayed there eight days. They traded with these people by signs. That barge saw these lands and wrote about them which. The said barge without going to Hind, returned to Portugal, where, upon arrival it gave information. They described these shores in detail. They have discovered them. And in this country it seems that there are white-haired monsters in this shape, and also six-horned oxen. The Portuguese infidels have written it in their maps. This country is a waste. Everything is in ruin and it is said that large snakes are found here. For this reason the Portuguese infidels did not land on these shores and these are also said to be very hot. And these four ships are Portuguese ships. Their shape is written down. They travelled from the western land to the point of Abyssinia [Habesh] in order to reach India. They said towards Chalice. The distance across this gulf is miles. And a Genoese kuke [a type of ship] coming from Flanders was caught in a storm. Impelled by the storm it came upon these islands, and in this manner these islands became known. It is said that in ancient times a priest by the name of Sanvolrandan Santo Brandan travelled on the Seven Seas, so they say. The above-mentioned landed on this fish. This event is not mentioned by the Portuguese infidels. It is taken from the ancient Mappae Mundi.

Chapter 4 : The Piri Reis Map is Completed | World History Project

*The Piri Reis Map of [Gregory McIntosh] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. One of the most beautiful maps to survive the Great Age of Discoveries, the world map drawn by Ottoman admiral Piri Reis is also one of the most mysterious.*

English translation by Roberto Patriarca, with valuable help of James Gill alias Albion of Avalon At the present day no one believes the existence of the strange inhabitants of the region of the Baikal Lake that we see in this image, taken from the medieval "Book of Wonders". So nobody should take as absolutely creditable the cartographic evidence of the ancient navigation maps dated before 16th century. Maps that were written up before the discovery of a precise way to calculate the longitude. Discovery that happened in the 17th century. In many cases these maps were not drawn on the basis of direct evidence but were copied and modified from other maps, and were often adapted to suit the needs of nations like Spain and Portugal, in dispute for the dominion of recently discovered lands. Added to this fact, it was believed until , that those lands, visited for the first time by Columbus and then Vespucci, were part of Asia and not a new continent. Furthermore many maps joined parts of the known Far East with parts of newly explored lands, and then often added southern mythical "incognito lands". These additions were made in order to refer to the ideas of the ancient Greek philosophers rediscovered in the Renaissance. But if you try and search the Internet using " Piri Reis map " as keywords, you will surely come across many web sites dedicated to "mysteries", which allege that this map, dated "Year in Muslim Calendar" A. The same happens for other famous maps, such as the one drawn by Orontius Finaeus in and the one by Philippe Buache , , dated "Evidence of Advanced Civilization in the Ice Age", those map contain a precise representation of Antarctica as it was before last ice age. According to many mystery enthusiasts, these maps were either based on ancient representations, perhaps dating as far back as the mythical Atlantis, or were drawn from pictures taken from the sky, by satellites, aircrafts or spaceships. That because the knowledge available as of 16th century cannot explain such stunning correspondence with reality. Both Hapgood and Hancock claim that the representation of the Antarctic continent is incredibly precise. And since it clearly indicates rivers, lakes and mountains, this ancient cartographic model could date as back as 15, years ago. They also suggest that the map was drawn basing on surveys, which must have been taken from a satellite in a geostationary orbit over The usual, recurring Egypt of mysteries. In this page I will try a much simpler explanation. What is known today as the map of the Turkish admiral Piri Reis is actually just a fragment of the original, much larger map, which represented the whole known world. This surviving portion represents Atlantic Ocean, western coasts of Europe and Africa, and eastern coasts of America. It is dated "Muslim Year ", which corresponds to our A. According to its author, the map was compiled from "twenty older charts and eight planispheres". It is very likely that Reis also examined the journey accounts written by early explorers of New World, especially Portuguese, as they are often mentioned within notes on the map. It is worth nothing that, although this and other maps abound with clear and perfectly readable text and captions, the authors who present them as proof of their extravagant theses quote nothing but few lines. The only region of South America to look sufficiently detailed on the map is the coast of Brazil, although River of Amazonas is drawn twice, in different locations. Other areas such as Caribbean islands, though already explored at that time, are roughly charted, with evident errors in both position and orientation. Piri Reis himself states, in a note , that he consulted the charts of Cristopher Columbus. The peculiar and wrong configuration of the Caribbean area in his map seem to confirm that statement. That region of the American continent is indeed improperly represented: The large island bordered in red can be identified with Japan Cipango , as it appears on planisphere of Martin Behaim, Japan Cipango in the Martin Behaim globe and in its graphic reproduction, compared with the Caribbean area on Piri Reis map. The Earth was infact thought to be much smaller than it actually is, and Asia was though to lie just across Atlantic Ocean, not far from Azores and from legendary Island of Saint Brendan the latter appears on Piri Reis map while it never actually existed, except in tales about lives of the Saints. The map of Piri Reis is thus a very important document, as it contains valuable information about the "maps of Columbus", one of which was probably drawn by Toscanelli.

Vespucci made two journeys to the new continent between 1497 and 1499, reaching as far south as 50th parallel not far from Strait of Magellan and Tierra del Fuego, while it is not sure whether he took part in a third journey between 1499 and 1500. De Gouneville, on the other hand, remained within the lands south of Brazil from 1498 to 1501. On his way back he took a native with him, who was named Essomericq. Even after Vespucci, who first realized he was not coasting Asia but a new continent, the name "America" was only being used to denote what is now known as South America. It was still believed that the newly discovered lands north of Caribbean Sea were part of Asia, and that Japan Cipango was just west of Cuba, as we can see from planispheres of early 1500s, such as those of Giovanni Contarini and Francesco Rosselli. We can thus conclude that the map of Piri Reis, having been compiled from both older charts and new third-hand knowledge, represents an extremely imprecise description of lands that lie across the Atlantic Ocean. The only part of the map that Piri Reis probably copied from a quite accurate source is the coast of current Brazil. But if we overlap the two coast lines, we can easily realize that correspondence is only apparent. But what mystery lovers are most enthusiastic about is the bottom edge of the map, which is said to represent Antarctica. Some claim that Land of Queen Maud and other features of Antarctica are clearly recognizable on the map, even though that continent was not explored but many centuries later. Unfortunately these people, including Hancock, claim the above hypothesis without making any cartographic comparison or first-hand check: Hancock in particular does not mention any book about history of cartography within the notes of the first two chapters of his book "Fingerprints of the Gods" the very chapters about geographic charts. Moreover, if the map of Piri Reis is so accurate and if the land depicted at the bottom edge of it is really Antarctica, one may ask why none of those authors explains what has become of the missing miles of coast from Brazil to Tierra del Fuego the whole length of Argentina, and why this odd Antarctica protrudes from Brazil instead of laying miles south of it. One just needs to examine that part of the map carefully to realize, even without being an expert cartographer, that it represents nothing more than the extremity of the south-american continent, an approximate representation made possible by means available at that time. The drawing is deformed, slanted to the right, possibly to conform to the peculiar shape of the piece of parchment. It is also worth mentioning that cartographic maps were used as political tools as well. Piri Reis often mentions Portuguese maps in his notes, and of course Portuguese would have preferred the coast south of Brazil to bend sharply to the right towards Africa. That would have placed the coast within the degrees assigned to their jurisdiction by Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494. We must also not forget that practical methods of calculating the longitude were invented only a century later. We must keep in mind, though, that no precise measuring instruments were available at that time. Thus, cartographers would draw their maps of newly discovered coasts basing on early journey accounts, which talked generically about capes, islands, river mouths, gulfs, and so on. Charts would therefore contain pieces of information and of geographical data not correctly calculated, nor in correct relationship among each other. We can nonetheless recognise, albeit deformed, some features such as Gulf of San Matias and Peninsula Valdes, while the extremity could be Tierra del Fuego. We could maybe even identify the mouth of Strait of Magellan, with its peculiar small gulf. If we now look carefully at the bottom-right edge, which is supposed to represent Antarctica, we can see a small picture of a snake. A corresponding note by Piri Reis reads: Everything is in ruin barren? For this reason the Portuguese infidels did not land on these shores and these are also said to be very hot. Close to the bottom of Piri Reis map there is an archipelago featuring a larger island called "il de Sare". Among those islands is written "Buadalar issizdir, ama bahar cektur", that is "Those islands are deserted but spring here lasts long". It may seem quite odd, as the small archipelago was "officially" discovered in 1492. It is thus possible, though not officially documented, that some navigator coasting the south-eastern end of America during the first decade of 1500s actually sighted an archipelago, and reported the sighting back home. In this document the newly discovered continent is for the first time referred to as "America", a name the author chose in honor of Amerigo Vespucci. It is thus not unreasonable to suppose that other expeditions might have sailed along the remaining short stretch of coast, up to the strait located at 54th parallel, even before 1492. The strait was later named after Magellan, who in 1499 realized it was not a mere gulf but a way between Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Magellan then succeeded in crossing the strait among many difficulties, and finally reached Philippines. At that time, the land south of the strait was thought to represent

the northern edge of that large continent which, according to tolemaic tradition, must have existed in the southern emisphere to balance the quantity of emerged lands in the northern one. Furthermore, many charts and planispheres of that period read "Terra Australis Incognita" Unknown Austral Land on the land south of the strait of Magellan. That too did not happen for the sake of knowledge but for mere economical reasons. Indeed, two Dutches, Cornelius Shouten and Jacob Lemaire, intended to reach Indonesian seas avoiding all known routes strait of Magellan, Cape of Good Hope , as Company of Indies had denied them the permission to follow those routes. They succedeed in their feat, but once they reached Java they were arrested by Dutch authorities, which disbelieved their discovery of a new route. Tierra del Fuego was in fact commonly thought to be a peninsula linked to "Terra Australis". To the right a detail of the mouth of the Strait of Magellan, compared to a detail of Piri Reis map. A comparison between a close-up of Piri Reis map and a modern map of the Magellan strait entrance and Tierra del Fuego rotated counterclockwise by 90 degrees. It could just be a coincidence, but one cannot but notice the presence, in both charts, of the two basins forming the mouth of Strait of Magellan, and of another large bay farther south. Or, on the contrary, can we speculate that the lower extremity of the map was added later, after the journey of ? According to many geographers of the age the more southern part of the South America would have been joined to the mythical Terra Australis Incognita. The map of Lopo Homem can allow us to reconstruct the aspect of the complete map of Piri Reis: In this map, from the famous Atlas Miller , we see that the still unexplored extremity of the South American continent fold towards east, going to form the mythical austral continent that, touching the indonesian archipelago, continues without a break until the extremity of Asia.

Chapter 5 : The Piri Reis map () | CosmoLearning History

This is a manuscript map drawn in by Piri Reis a Turkish captain who later became the Chief Admiral of the Ottoman Navy. It was presented to Ottoman Sultan Selim I in Egypt in On the map itself, Piri Reis explains how he actually made it.

Terms of service The baffling Piri Reis Map of While cataloging antique items he found a gazelle-skin parchment in a stack of discarded items. This parchment had a map drawn on it, and Deissmann was amazed to see that it appeared to show the outline of South America. He rescued the parchment, which is now known as the Piri Reis Map. He stated that he had used 20 different maps and charts as his source documents. Eight of them were Ptolemaic maps maps of the known world according to the 2nd century Hellenistic or Greek society , four were Portuguese maps, one was an Arabic map, and one was drawn by Christopher Columbus. Fragment of the Piri Reis map. World map of Cosa Cuba already appears as an island. Flemish cartographer Gerardus Mercator devised the cylindrical map projection in The Greeks had the ability to create cylindrical maps utilizing their knowledge of the Earth as a sphere, along with the astrological and geometric skills to calculate latitude and longitude. The accuracy of the Mercator Projection was not absolute until the chronometer was invented in Professor Hapgood and his students theorized that the Piri Reis map had to have been based on information older than 4, BCE. Hypothesis that attempts to correlate the lower boundary of the Piri Reis map of the coast of Argentine Patagonia and the Falkland Islands. Professor Hapgood went on to state that the topographical representation of the area inland from the coast was so accurate that this ancient super-civilization had to have aerial capabilities in addition to their nautical and cartographic abilities. Those skeptical of the Piri Reis theories point out that the map is a fair representation of the coastline of South America, with modern features of the coast and interior shown. If this is not simply the coast of South America, that would mean South America and Antarctica were joined at Uruguay and that Argentina is a recent addition to the land mass. Professor Hapgood then theorized that the Earth underwent a shift in its axis around 9, BC, which displaced Antarctica and moved it thousands of miles to the south, where it became covered in ice. Evidence shows that this phenomenon would have been impossible and did not happen. Read another story from us: If you subscribe to the idea that this portion of the map is Antarctica without its ice cap which has appeared on other maps , then you must believe that an ancient civilization that had advanced navigational skills existed and produced accurate maps of the globe. If you believe that this depiction is of the lower coast of South America, then you will probably scoff at the idea of an ancient advanced civilization. Until there is absolute proof to support one or the other theory, the arguments will continue.

Chapter 6 : Piri Reis Map at Topkapi Palace – Istanbul, Turkey - Atlas Obscura

The map was the handiwork of an Ottoman admiral named Piri Reis ("Reis" was his rank – admiral), who in compiled the map from many different sources – some ancient, some more recent, including Portuguese charts of Asia and charts made by Columbus that were obtained by his uncle in when he captured seven Spanish ships.

It showed Antarctica centuries before discovery, but without its ice cap. Late in 1895, Gustav Deissmann, a German theologian, was working in Istanbul at the Topkapi Palace Library. While cataloging antique items he found a gazelle-skin parchment in a stack of discarded items. This parchment had a map drawn on it, and Deissmann was amazed to see that it appeared to show the outline of South America. He rescued the parchment, which is now known as the Piri Reis Map. In addition to being a cartographer, Piri Reis served in the Turkish navy, for which he held the rank of admiral. He stated that he had used 20 different maps and charts as his source documents. Eight of them were Ptolemaic maps of the known world according to the 2nd century Hellenistic or Greek society, four were Portuguese maps, one was an Arabic map, and one was drawn by Christopher Columbus. This simple piece of preserved gazelle skin has been the basis of intense controversy in the world of cartography. For one thing, the map appears to show Antarctica almost 10,000 years before it was discovered. Not only does it show Antarctica, but the continent is drawn as a land mass as it would have appeared before it was covered with its ice cap over 6,000 years ago. Fragment of the Piri Reis map. This controversy was precipitated when Professor Charles Hapgood published, in 1958, his theory about Antarctica in the book *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings*. Professor Hapgood, based at the University of New Hampshire, had studied the Piri Reis Map with his students and found several things that they could not explain. World map of 1492. Cuba already appears as an island. Flemish cartographer Gerardus Mercator devised the cylindrical map projection in 1569. The Greeks had the ability to create cylindrical maps utilizing their knowledge of the Earth as a sphere, along with the astrological and geometric skills to calculate latitude and longitude. The accuracy of the Mercator Projection was not absolute until the chronometer was invented in 1714. The use of Mercator Projection on the Piri Reis Map could possibly be explained by his use of Greek maps in the creation of his drawing, but there was no explanation for the inclusion of Antarctica without the ice cap. Professor Hapgood and his students theorized that the Piri Reis map had to have been based on information older than 4,000 BCE. Hypothesis that attempts to correlate the lower boundary of the Piri Reis map of the coast of Argentine Patagonia and the Falkland Islands. Professor Hapgood went on to state that the topographical representation of the area inland from the coast was so accurate that this ancient super-civilization had to have aerial capabilities in addition to their nautical and cartographic abilities. This naturally led to a theory of an alien civilization or one based on the lost city of Atlantis. Those skeptical of the Piri Reis theories point out that the map is a fair representation of the coastline of South America, with modern features of the coast and interior shown. If this is not simply the coast of South America, that would mean South America and Antarctica were joined at Uruguay and that Argentina is a recent addition to the land mass. Professor Hapgood then theorized that the Earth underwent a shift in its axis around 9,800 BC, which displaced Antarctica and moved it thousands of miles to the south, where it became covered in ice. Evidence shows that this phenomenon would have been impossible and did not happen. Read another story from us: If you subscribe to the idea that this portion of the map is Antarctica without its ice cap which has appeared on other maps, then you must believe that an ancient civilization that had advanced navigational skills existed and produced accurate maps of the globe. If you believe that this depiction is of the lower coast of South America, then you will probably scoff at the idea of an ancient advanced civilization. Until there is absolute proof to support one or the other theory, the arguments will continue.

Chapter 7 : The Map Room - The Piri Reis Map of

One of the most beautiful maps to survive the Great Age of Discoveries, the world map drawn by Ottoman admiral Piri Reis is also one of the most mysterious. Gregory McIntosh has uncovered new evidence in the map that shows it to be among the most important ever made. This detailed study offers.

In 1771, explorer James Cook passed through the Antarctic circle for the first time. Cook and his crew discovered a land that had, until then, remained a mystery. The chart was originally discovered in Istanbul, Turkey. He quickly realized the importance of this find and brought it to an expert. Immediately, it was identified as the Piri Reis map, named for the medieval cartographer Piri Reis, who signed the bottom. Even more interesting, however, was what the map seemingly identified. Along with the usual land masses, there was another one – Antarctica. However, the continent had only been discovered years earlier, so what was it doing on a map from 1513? Piri claimed in an inscription that the chart was based on about 20 other maps, in Portuguese, Spanish, and Arabic, and including some drawn by Christopher Columbus of the New World. At that point, the Sultan believed it to be one of the most complete maps in the world, due to the fact that it was based on multiple other charts. An inscription at the bottom reads: By reducing all these maps to one scale this final form was arrived at, so that this map of these lands is regarded by seamen as accurate and as reliable as the accuracy and reliability of the Seven Seas on the aforesaid maps. The Piri Reis map is drawn on gazelle skin parchment. Measuring roughly 35 by 24 inches, the map is currently in pieces, but the surviving ones show different pieces of the world as they appeared to cartographers in 1513. Along the bottom section, the map appears to show the northern coast of Antarctica. One historian, Captain Lorenzo W. Air Force captain with a background in cartography, claims that the depiction of Antarctica is accurate and that it looks like the continent before it was covered in ice: Charles Hapgood, the professor and historian that Burroughs had sent his letter to, claimed that in the past coastlines were exaggerated in size in order to make details easier to see. In the name of these details, coastal accuracies were often overlooked, resulting in continents that seemed more connected. Of course, both of these explanations assume that the land on the map is Antarctica. They describe the presence of the yet-undiscovered land as ancient explorers passing the knowledge down through maps, rather than recorded scientific explanations.

Chapter 8 : Piri Reis Map of

The Piri Reis map of is one of the most beautiful, most interesting, and most mysterious maps to have survived from the Great Age of Discoveries. Yet it is one of the least understood maps of this momentous and remarkable period in the history of cartography and geographical explorations.

The surviving portion primarily details the western coast of Africa and the eastern coast of South America. From Inscription 6 on the map: By reducing all these maps to one scale this final form was arrived at, so that this map of these lands is regarded by seamen as accurate and as reliable as the accuracy and reliability of the Seven Seas [18] on the aforesaid maps. Piri Reis has undoubtedly made the same error, resulting in his believing the charts and maps were from the time of Ptolemy I instead of Claudius Ptolemy. Realizing that the map might be a unique find, Deissmann showed it to the orientalist Paul Kahle, who identified it as a map drawn by Piri Reis. Geographers had spent several centuries unsuccessfully searching for a "lost map of Columbus" that was supposedly drawn while he was in the West Indies. Sherrill and requested that an investigation be launched to find the Columbus source map, which he believed may have been in Turkey. The map was depicted on the reverse of the Turkish 10 million lira banknote of [34] and of the new 10 lira banknote of . The area representing North America bears almost no resemblance to its real coastline except for one projection which might be Newfoundland; an island labelled "Antilia" may actually be Nova Scotia, since it has a note attached which refers to the legendary voyages of Saint Brendan. Island groups in the east Atlantic are accurately placed, but are depicted out of scale. On the Piri Reis map, the latter is shown bending off sharply to the east starting around present-day Rio de Janeiro. A more popular interpretation of this territory has been to identify this section with the Queen Maud Land coast of Antarctica. This claim is generally traced to Arlington H. Mallery, a civil engineer and amateur archaeologist who was a supporter of pre-Columbian trans-oceanic contact hypotheses. The Year China Discovered the World which attributed it to supposed Chinese voyages, both of which were roundly denounced by both scholars and debunkers of fringe works. University of Georgia Press, Certain peculiarities such as the appearance of the Virgin Islands in two locations he attributed to the use of multiple maps as sources; others such as the errors in North American geography he traced to the continued confusion of the area with East Asia. As far as the accuracy of depiction of the supposed Antarctic coast is concerned, there are two conspicuous errors. First, it is shown hundreds of kilometres north of its proper location; second, the Drake Passage is completely missing, with the Antarctic Peninsula presumably conflated with the Western Patagonian coast. The identification of this area of the map with the frigid Antarctic coast is also difficult to reconcile with the notes on the map which describe the region as having a warm climate. This land was posited by Ptolemy as a counterbalance to the extensive continental areas in the northern hemisphere; due to a lack of exploration and various misunderstandings, its existence was not fully abandoned until circumnavigation of the area during the second voyage of James Cook in the s showed that if it existed, it was much smaller than imagined previously. The first confirmed landing on Antarctica was not until , and the coastline of Queen Maud Land did not see significant exploration before Norwegian expeditions began in . It is unclear whether the mapmaker saw South America itself as part of the unknown southern lands as shown in the Miller Atlas, [40] or whether as Dutch thought he drew what was then known of the coast with substantial distortion, but in any case, serious scholarship holds that there is no reason to believe that the map is the product of genuine knowledge of the Antarctic coast.

Chapter 9 : Piri Reis map - Wikipedia

In 1929, a group of historians found an amazing map drawn on a gazelle skin. Research showed that it was a genuine document drawn in by Piri Reis, a famous admiral of the Turkish fleet in the sixteenth century.

The map itself is actually only one-third of a larger world map, the rest having being lost. Introduction The map shows the western coast of Africa, the eastern coast of South America, and the northern coast of Antarctica. The northern coastline of Antarctica is shown in perfect detail. Many different claims have been made about this map, that it is the oldest map of the Americas, that it includes a copy of a map made by Christopher Columbus in 1492, and that it the most accurate map made in the sixteenth century. The map was made by the famous Ottoman admiral known as Piri Reis. He was born Muhiddin Piri, probably in Gallipoli, about 1470. At the young age of twelve, he joined the crew of his uncle, an admiral in the Ottoman navy, and served under his tutelage for fourteen years. Six of those years were spent along the coasts of North America, Italy, Spain, and the islands of the western Mediterranean. Piri engaged in many sea battles under his uncle and eventually captained his own ship during the war with Venice. After the death of his uncle in 1512, Piri returned to Gallipoli and it is there that he constructed the first of his two world maps. Four years later, he returned once again to the sea for battle. Throughout his naval career, Piri Reis collected charts, made notes of the places he sailed to, and made sketches of the coastlines and islands he visited. In 1513, he made his second world map. In 1517, when he was in his late eighties, he fell victim to the schemes of the Ottoman court. After his defeat in a sea battle with the Portuguese, it was reported to the sultan by officials in Egypt that Piri Reis had ran from the battle in order to save himself and his great treasure that he had accumulated during his many decades of pirating with his uncle and service in the Turkish navy. The sultan ordered him to be beheaded because he ran away from the battle with the Portuguese, and his treasures were taken to the Topkapki Serai Palace in Istanbul. The Controversy What is baffling is not so much how Piri Reis managed to draw such an accurate map of the Antarctic region years before it was discovered "but that the map depicts the coastline under ice! Evidence confirms that the latest date Queen Maud Land could have been charted in an ice-free state is 10,000 BC. Officially, science has been saying that the Antarctic has been covered by ice for at least a million years however, the Piri Reis map shows the northern part of that continent has been mapped before it was covered by ice. That would lead us to believe that it was mapped a million years ago. Research has showed that Antarctica ended its ice free condition about 10,000 years ago. Therefore, the question is: And what civilization had the means or the reason to do so? Unusual Findings There are many things that fasinate people about the Piri Reis map. It really makes you wonder just how much more has happened thousands of years ago that we have no knowledge of? Was there a civilization far more intelligent than we could ever imagine? If so, what happened to them? Do we face the same kind of fate? Listed below are some of the things that people have noticed about the Piri Reis Map of 1513. The maker of the map knew the accurate circumference of the Earth, within 50 miles. The coastline and island that are shown in Antartica must have been navigated before its ice-free period "prior to 10,000 B. The map shows the Earth as seen from space.