

Cartography

History of Mapping
Doç. Dr. Erkan Yılmaz

Pavlov Map

What is the first known map?

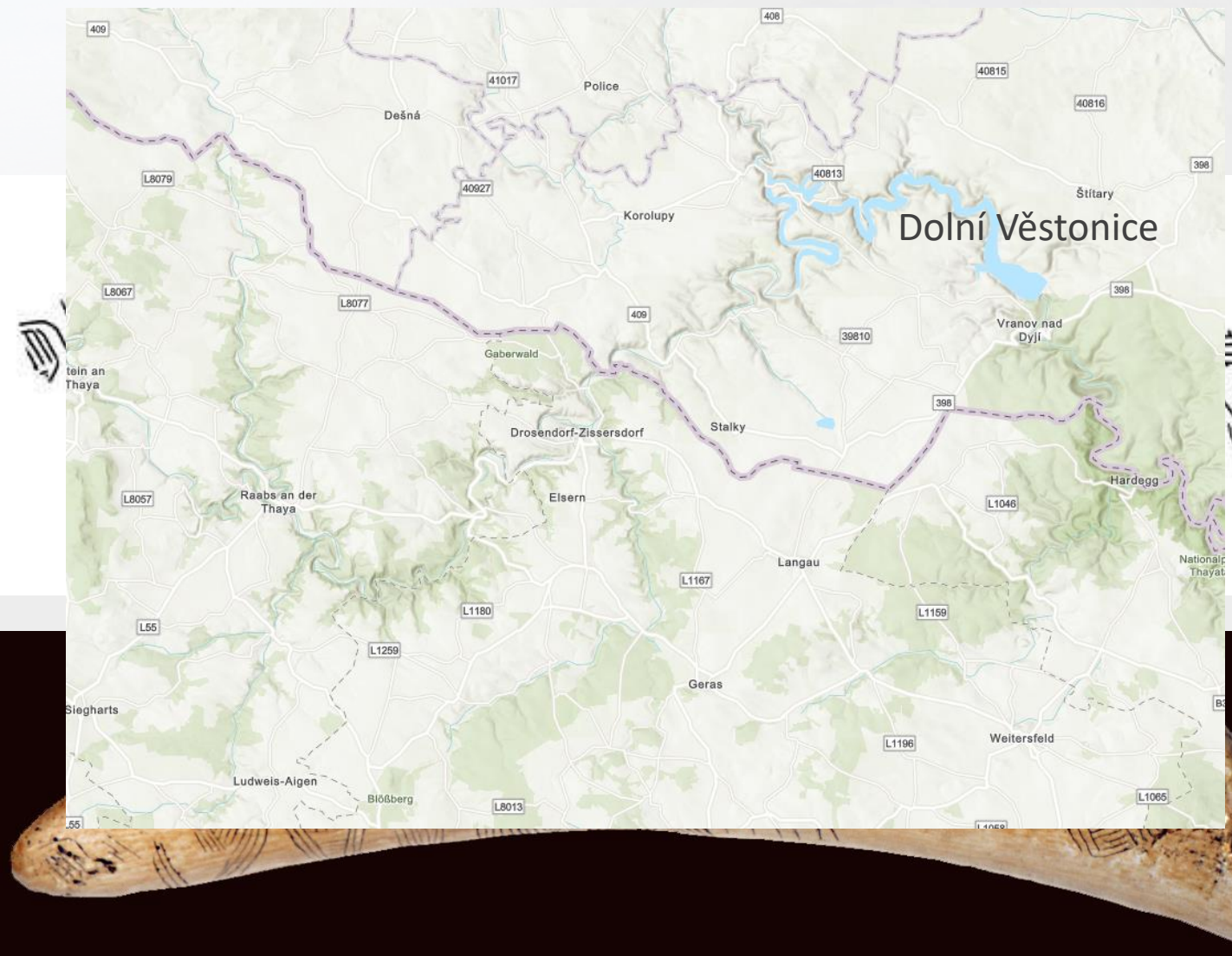
<http://www.eurekaencyclopedia.com/index.php/Category:Maps>

<http://www.biologus.eu/2012/Pavlov.html>

Czech Republic

25000

Pavlovske H.
Thaya R.



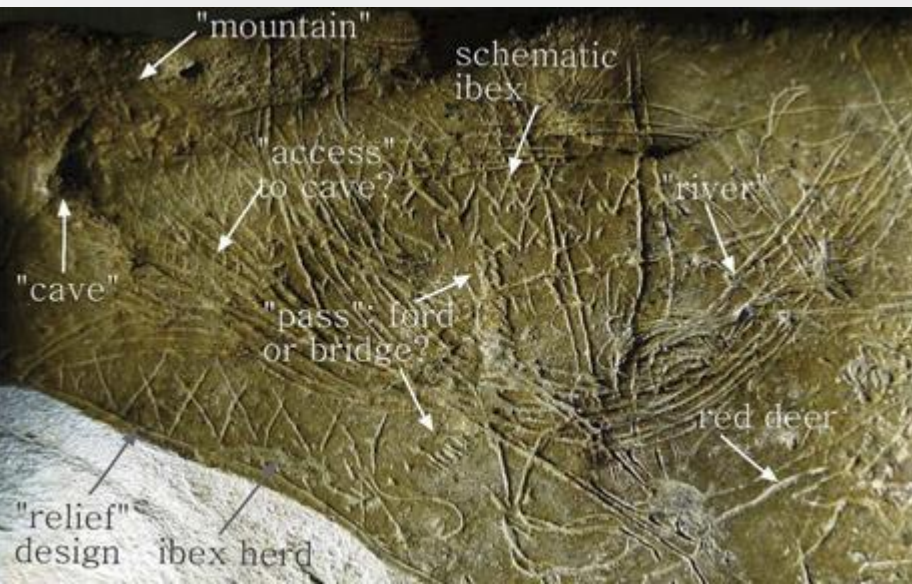
Abauntz Map

What is the first known map?

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/spain/5978900/Worlds-oldest-map-Spanish-cave-has-landscape-from-14000-years-ago.html>



Navarra
Abauntz Cave
17*18 cm
2-3 cm
thickness

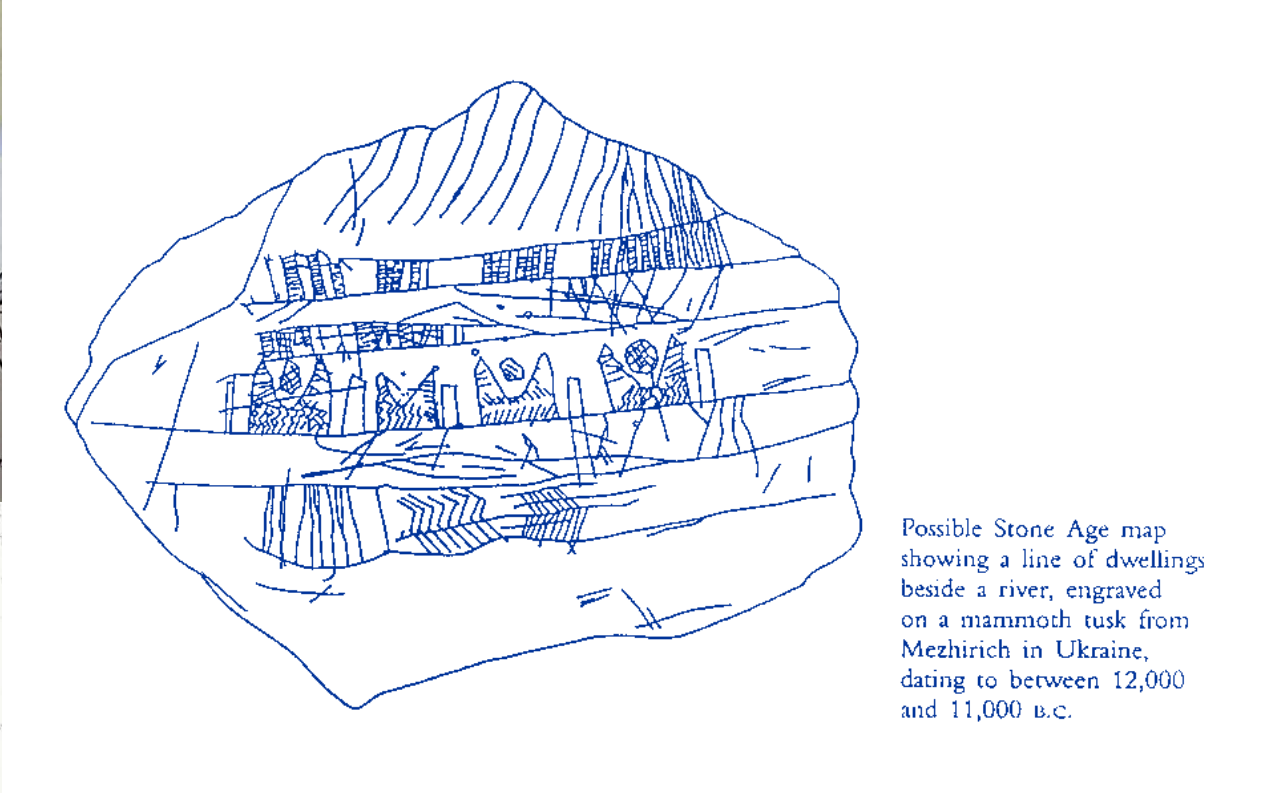
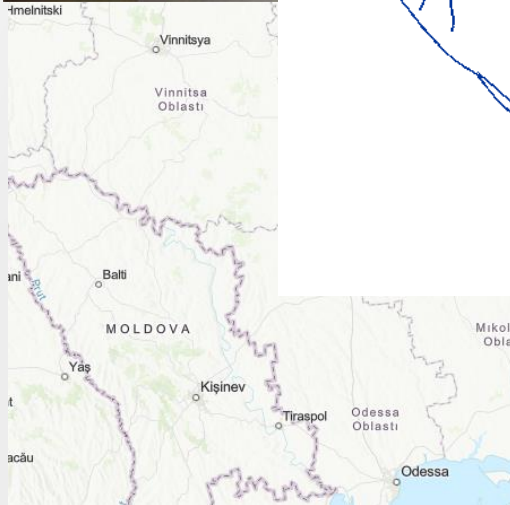


Mezhirich Map

What is the first known map?

<http://www.abovetopsecret.com/forum/thread1032285/pg1>
<http://www.ancient-wisdom.com/cartography.htm>

13-14000 BP



Possible Stone Age map showing a line of dwellings beside a river, engraved on a mammoth tusk from Mezhyrich in Ukraine, dating to between 12,000 and 11,000 B.C.



Reconstruction of mammoth hut from Mezhyrich at the Kiev Museum of Paleontology

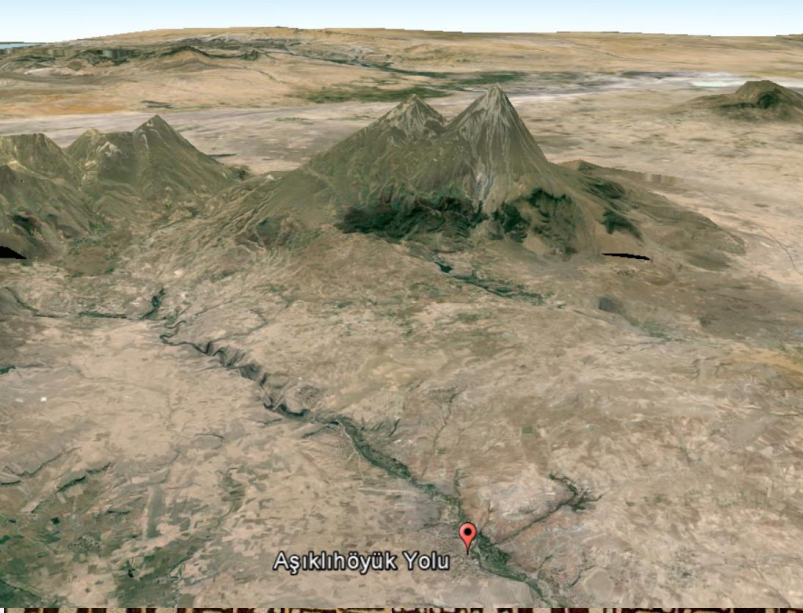
Çatalhöyük (Aşıklıhöyük ?) Duvar Haritası

What is the first known map?

Elibüyük, Mesut. (2009). *Kartografya Dersi Notları*. Ankara.

<http://www.henry-davis.com/MAPS/AncientWebPages/AncientL.html>

Wall
Colored
275 cm
BCE 6200



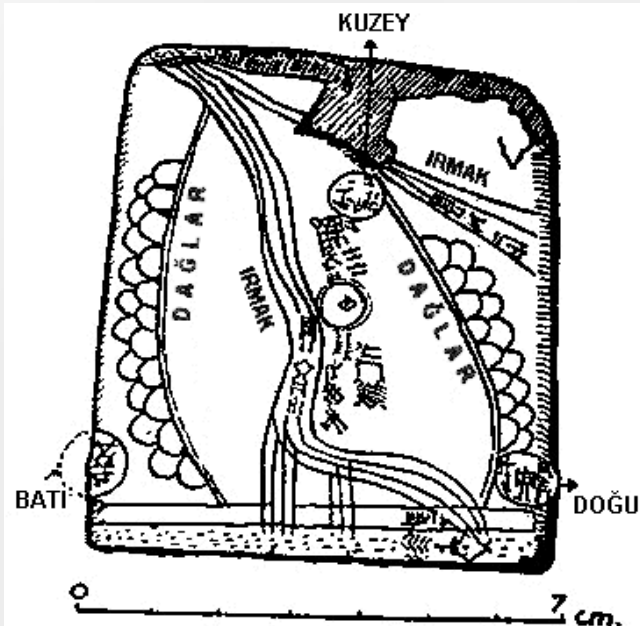
The invention of writing

Nuzi Tablet–Gasur Map

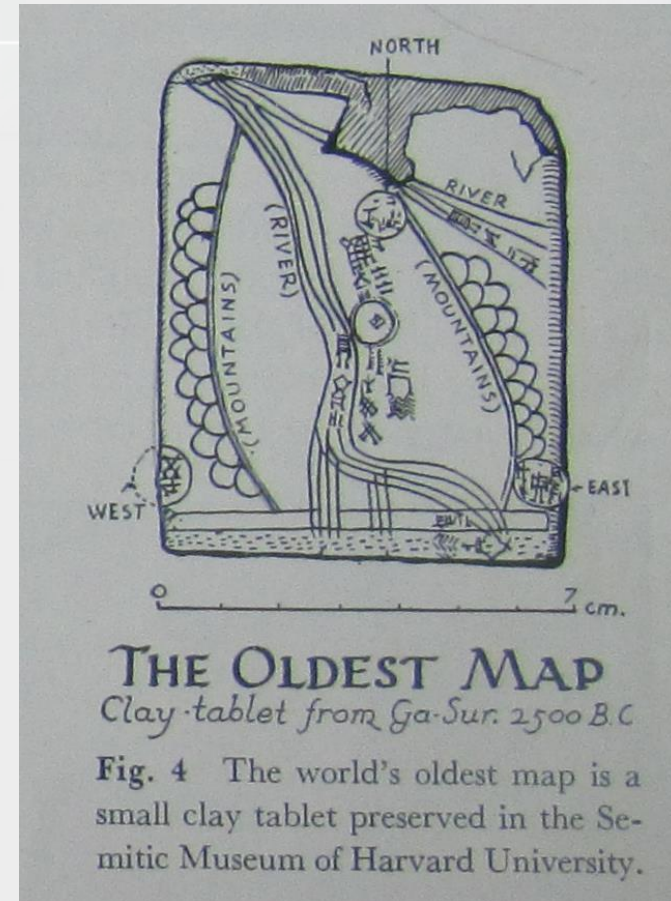
<https://geographiesofheritage.wordpress.com/>

Raisz, E. (1962). *Principles of cartography*: McGraw-Hill.

Kirkuk
Yorghhan Hill
BCE 2300

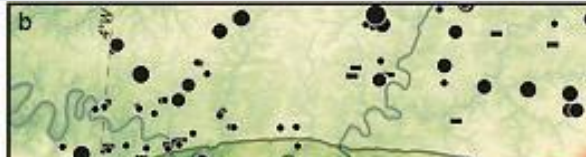


What is the first known map?



Saint-Bélec Slab

The cist measured 3.86 metres (12.7 ft) long, 2.1 metres (6.9 ft) wide and 1.86 metres (6.1 ft)



2150–1600 BCE

★ Princely barrows
Y Thiessen polygons
— River figured on the slab

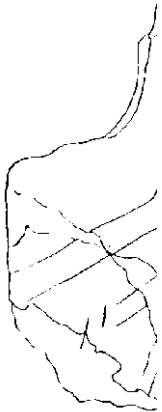
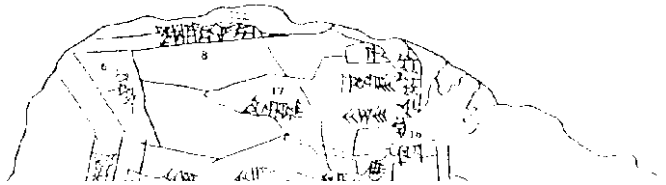
★ Princely barrows
Y Thiessen polygons

Nippur Map

What is the first known map?

<http://looklex.com/e.o/nippur.htm>

http://cartographic-images.net/Cartographic_Images/101_Mesopotamian_City_Plan,_Nippur.html



28. Nippur
fi Bo



Fig. 7. Map of Nippur (220 ha) to the left on a clay tablet from c. 1200 BC. To the right, coloured features from the ancient map placed on a modern excavation map. Blue river and canals, brown town wall, green garden, and black main temple according to the clay tablet. Excavations have unearthed the black temples, and the other red areas. Photo credit M. Krebernik Hilprecht-Sammlung Jena and picture by J. Andersson.

Turin Papyrus

http://www.eeescience.utoledo.edu/faculty/harrell/egypt/Turin%20Papyrus/Harrell_Papyrus_Map_text.htm

Elibüyük, Mesut. (2009). *Kartografya Dersi Notları*. Ankara.

IV. Ramses

Papyrus

BCE 1160

Amennakhte tom

280 cm by 41 cm

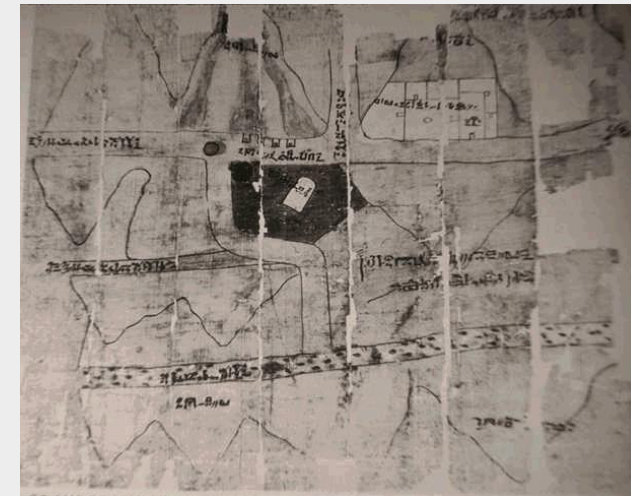
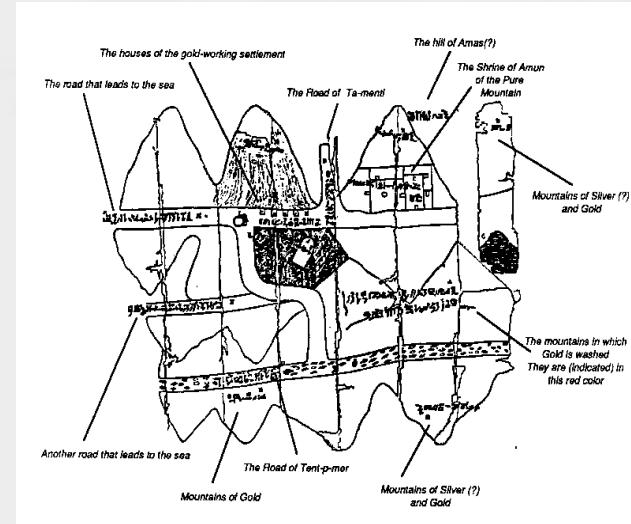
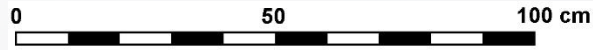
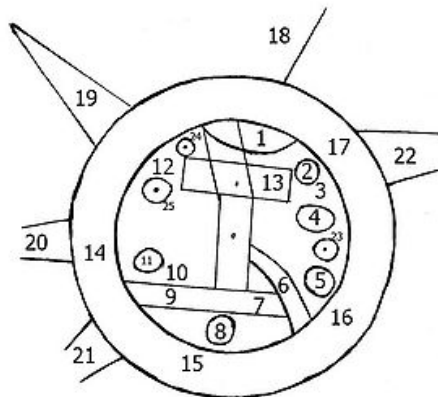
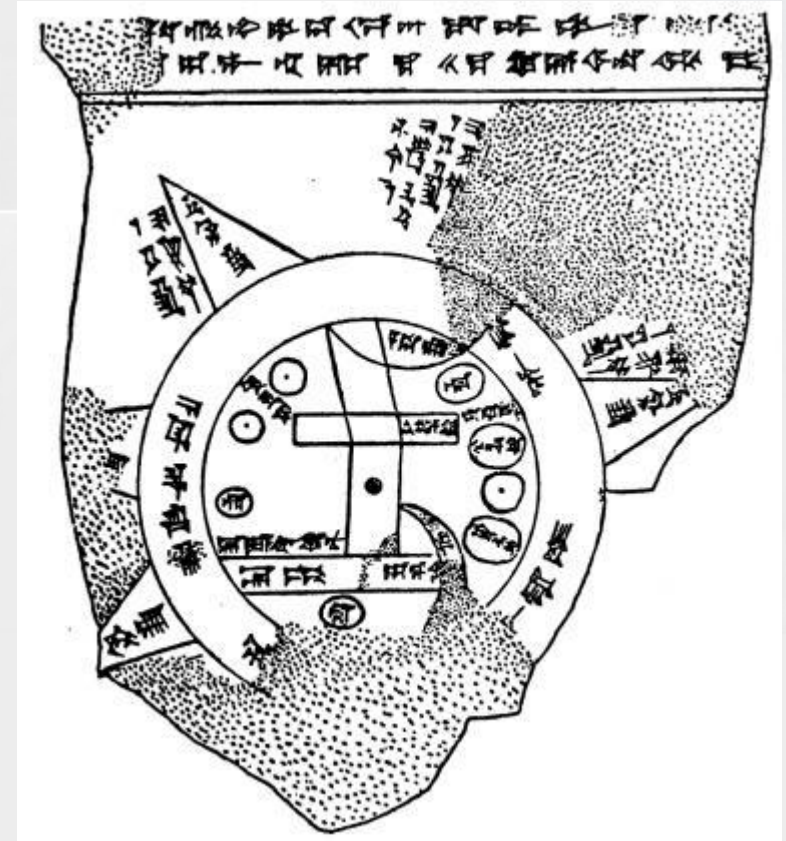
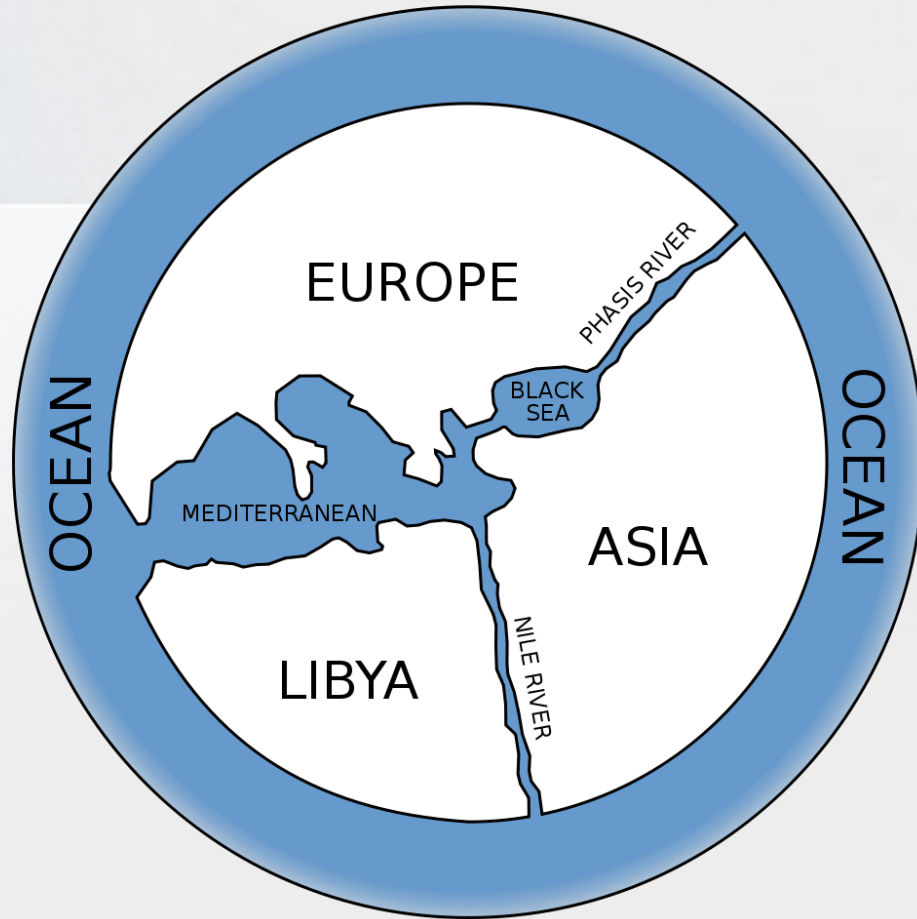


Figure 3 - Papyrus map as reconstructed by Harrell and Brown (1992).





1. "Mountain" (Akkadian: šá-du-ú)
2. "City" (Akkadian: uru)
3. Urartu (Akkadian: ú-ra-áš-tu)
4. Assyria (Akkadian: ^{kur}aš+šur^{ki})
5. Der (Akkadian: dēr)
6. ?
7. Swamp (Akkadian: ap-pa-ru)
8. Susa (capital of Elam) (Akkadian: šuša)
9. Canal/"outflow" (Akkadian: bit-qu)
10. Bit Yakin (Akkadian: bīt-ia-'-ki-nu)
11. "City" (Akkadian: uru)
12. Habban (Akkadian: ha-ab-ban)
13. Babylon (Akkadian: tin.tir^{ki}), divided by Euphrates
- 14 – 17. Ocean (salt water, Akkadian: ^{id}mar-ra-tum)
- 18 – 22. outer "regions" (*nagu*)
- 23 – 25. No description.



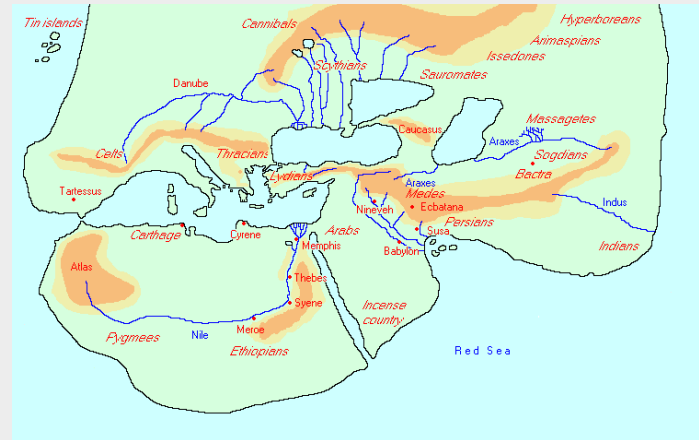
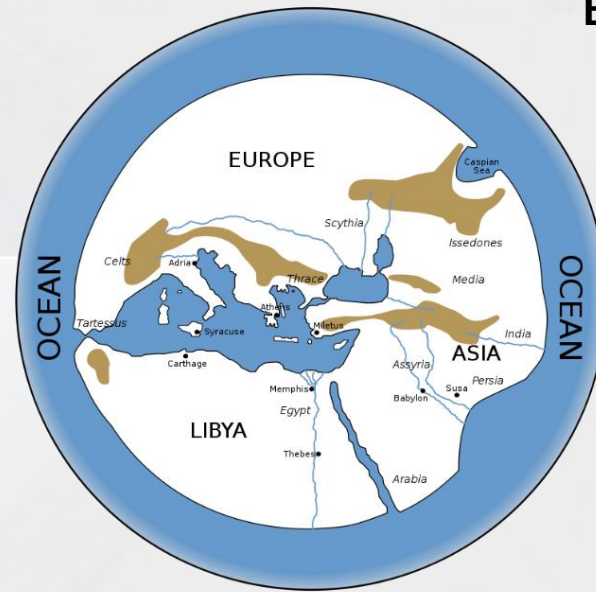
Anaximander Map (BCE 610 – 546)

Babylonian Map (BCE 600)

CE



Early World Maps



Hecataeus of Miletus Map (BCE. 550–476)

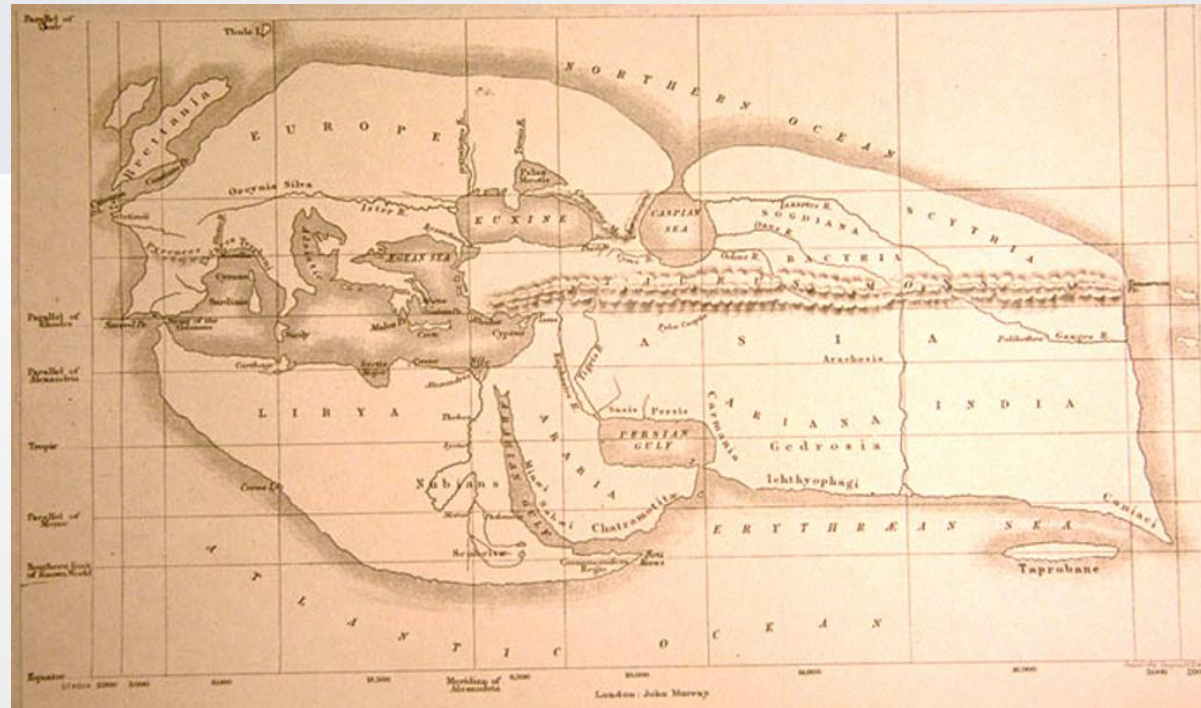
Anaximander Map (BCE 610 – 546)

Babylonian Map (BCE 600)

Herodotus

CE

Eratosthenes Map (BCE. 276–194)



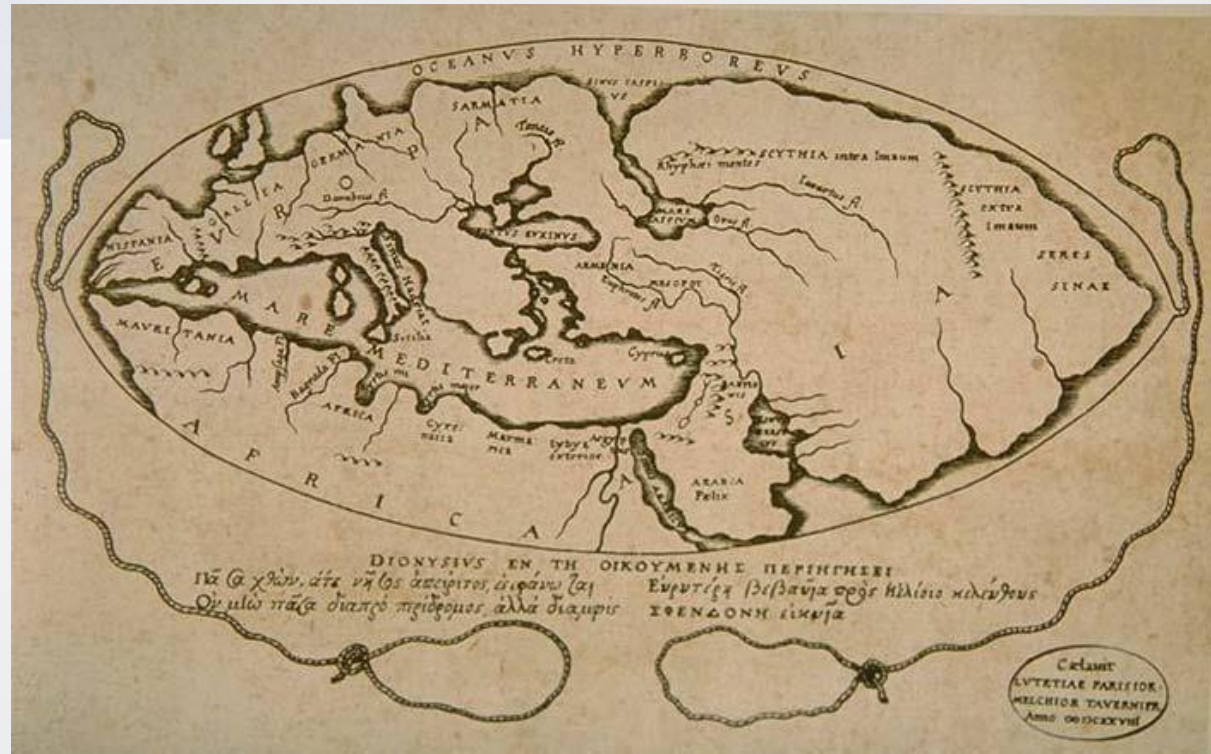
Hecataeus of Miletus Map (BCE. 550–476)

Anaximander Map (BCE 610 – 546)

Babylonian Map (BCE 600)

Posidonius Map (BCE. 150–130)

Eratosthenes Map (BCE. 276–194)



Hecataeus of Miletus Map (BCE. 550–476)

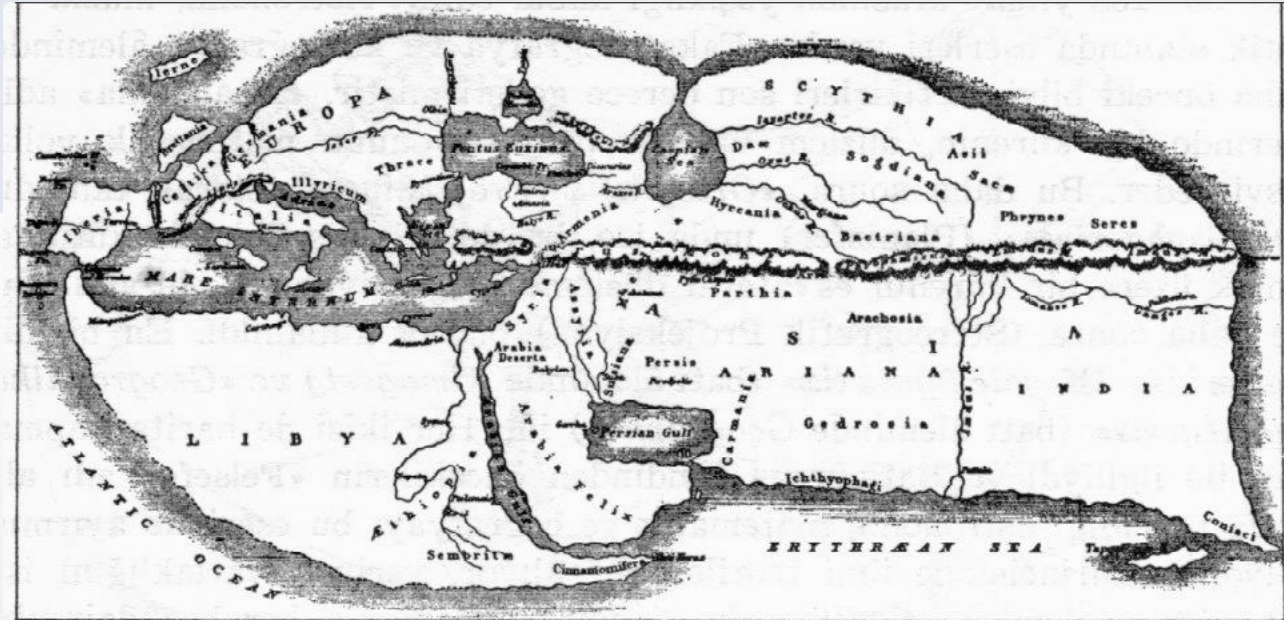
Anaximander Map (BCE 610 – 546)

Babylonian Map (BCE 600)

CE

Early World Maps

Strabon (BCE 64 –CE. 24)



Posidonius Map (BCE. 150–130)

Eratosthenes Map (BCE. 276–194)

Hecataeus of Miletus Map (BCE. 550–476)

Anaximander Map (BCE 610 – 546)

Babylonian Map (BCE 600)

CE

Pomponius Mela Map (43)

Marinus of Tyre (120)



Alexander the Great

CE

Pomponius Mela Map (43)

Marinus of Tyre (120)

Ptolemy Map (150)



CE

Pomponius Mela Map (43)

Marinus of Tyre (120)

Ptolemy Map (150)

Tabula Peutingeriana (4. c)

Middle ages



0.34 metres * 6.75 metres



CE

Pomponius Mela Map (43)

Marinus of Tyre (120)

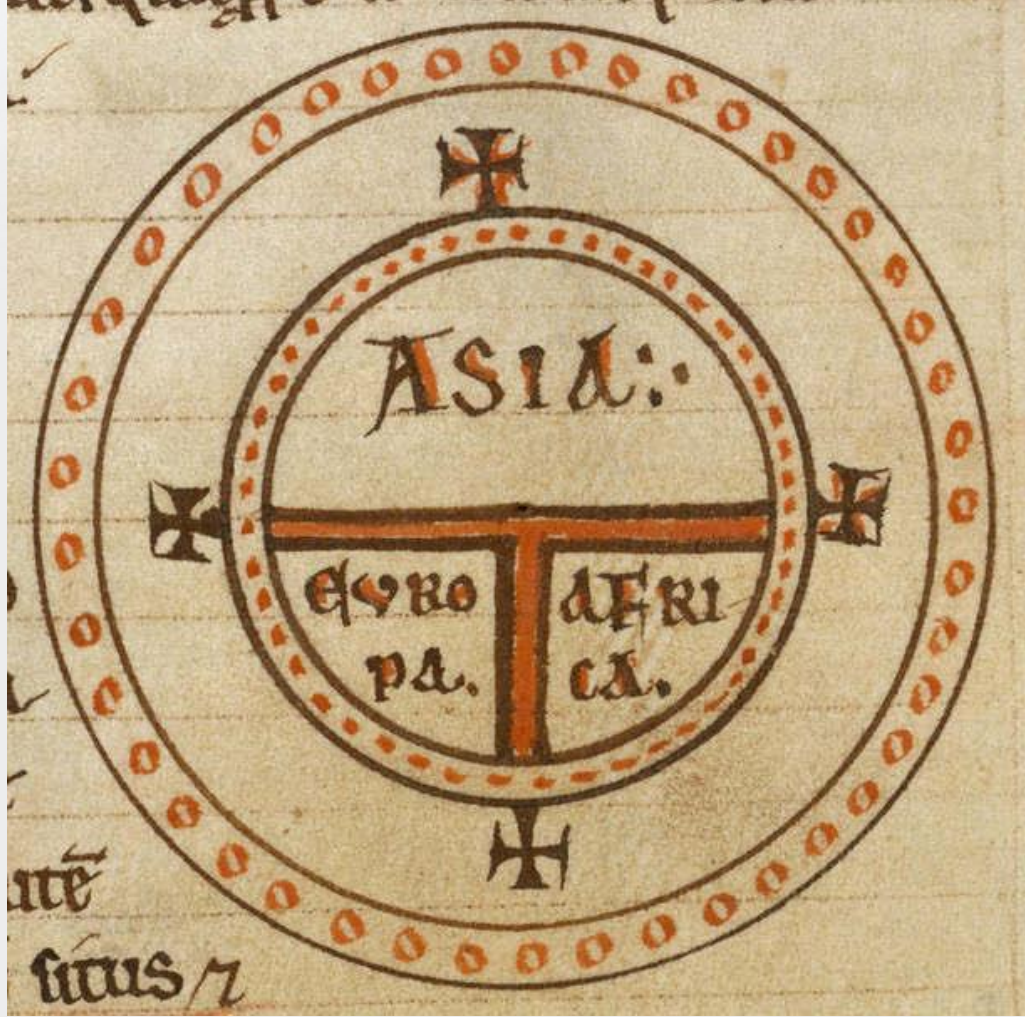
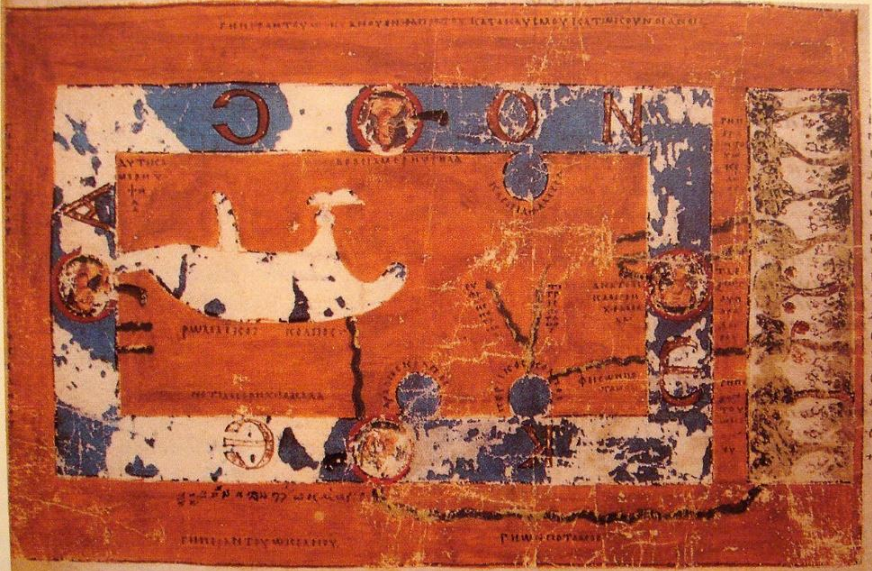
Ptolemy Map (150)

Tabula Peutingeriana (4. c)

Middle ages

Cosmas Indicopleustes' Map (6th century)

Isidore of Sevilla's *T and O* map (c. 636)



BC

Pomponius Mela Map (43)

Marinus of Tyre (120)

Ptolemy Map (150)

Tabula Peutingeriana (4. c)

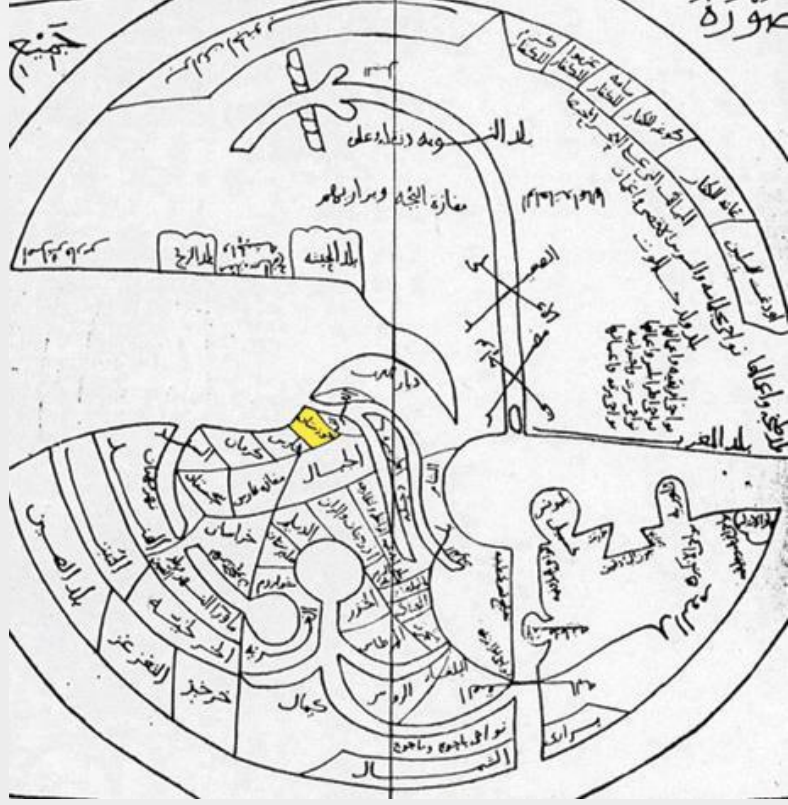
Middle ages

osmas Indicopleustes' Map (6th century)

Isidore of Sevilla's T and O map (c. 636)

Albi Mappa Mundi (8th century)

Ibn Hawqal's map (10th century)



BC

Pythius Mela Map (43)

Strabo's Periplus of Tyre (120)

Ptolemy Map (150)

Tabula Peutingeriana (4. c)

Beatus Map (6th century)

Wanderer's Map and O map (c. 636)

Beatus Mundi (8th century)

Beatus Mundi (10th century)

John Cotton World Map (c. 1040)

Beatus Mappa Mundi (1050)



BC

Pompeii Mela Map (43)

Marinus of Tyre (120)

Ptolemy Map (150)

Peutingiana (4. c)

Ptolemy's Map (6th century)

T and O map (c. 636)

Mundi (8th century)

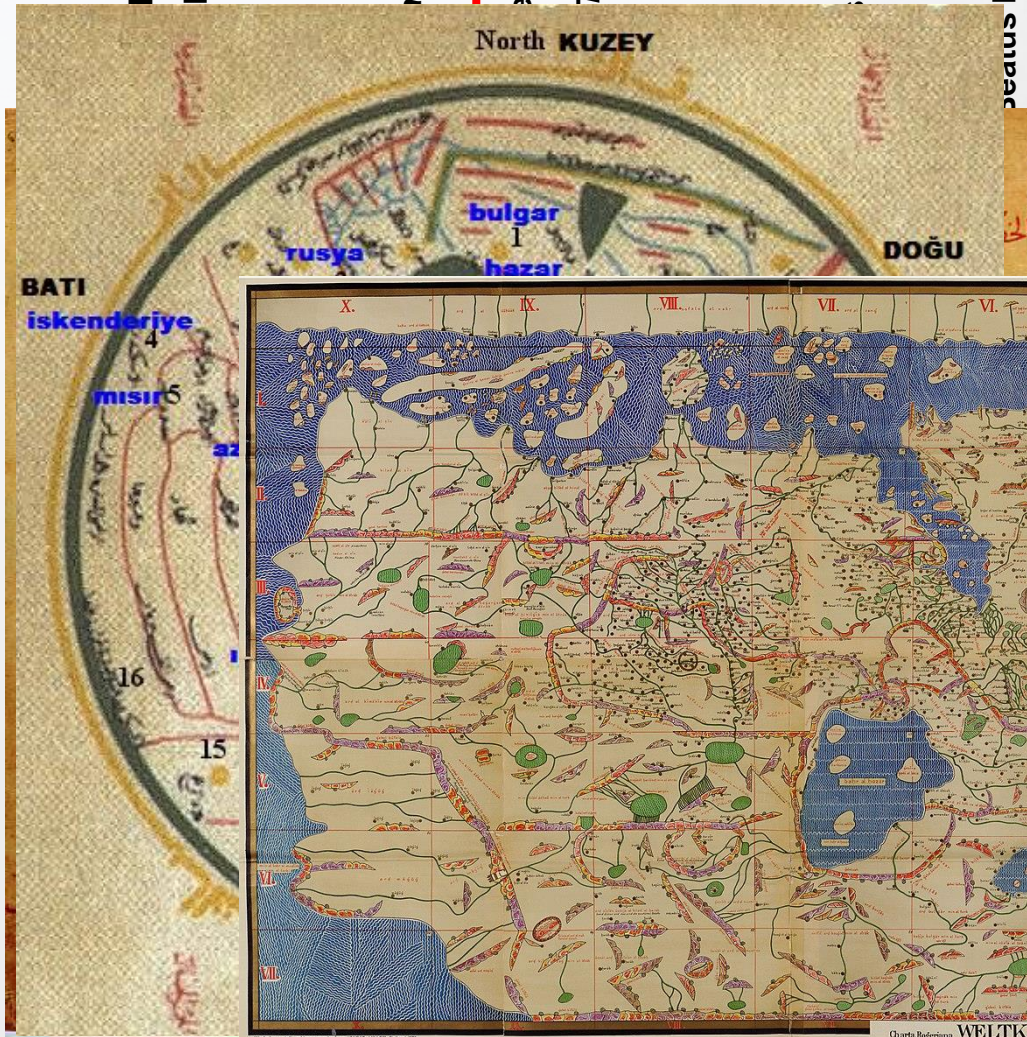
map (10th century)

World Map (c. 1040)

beatus Mappa Mundi (1050)

Mahmud al-Kashgari's Map (1072)

Al-Idrisi's *Tabula Rogeriana* (1154)



BC

Pomponius Mela Map (43)

Marinus of Tyre (120)

Ptolemy Map (150)

Tabula Peutingeriana (4. c)

Augustus' Map (6th century)

Isidore's *T and O* map (c. 636)

Mappa Mundi (8th century)

Al-Idrisi's map (10th century)

Orton World Map (c. 1040)

Matthaeus Mappa Mundi (1050)

Al-Kashgari's Map (1072)

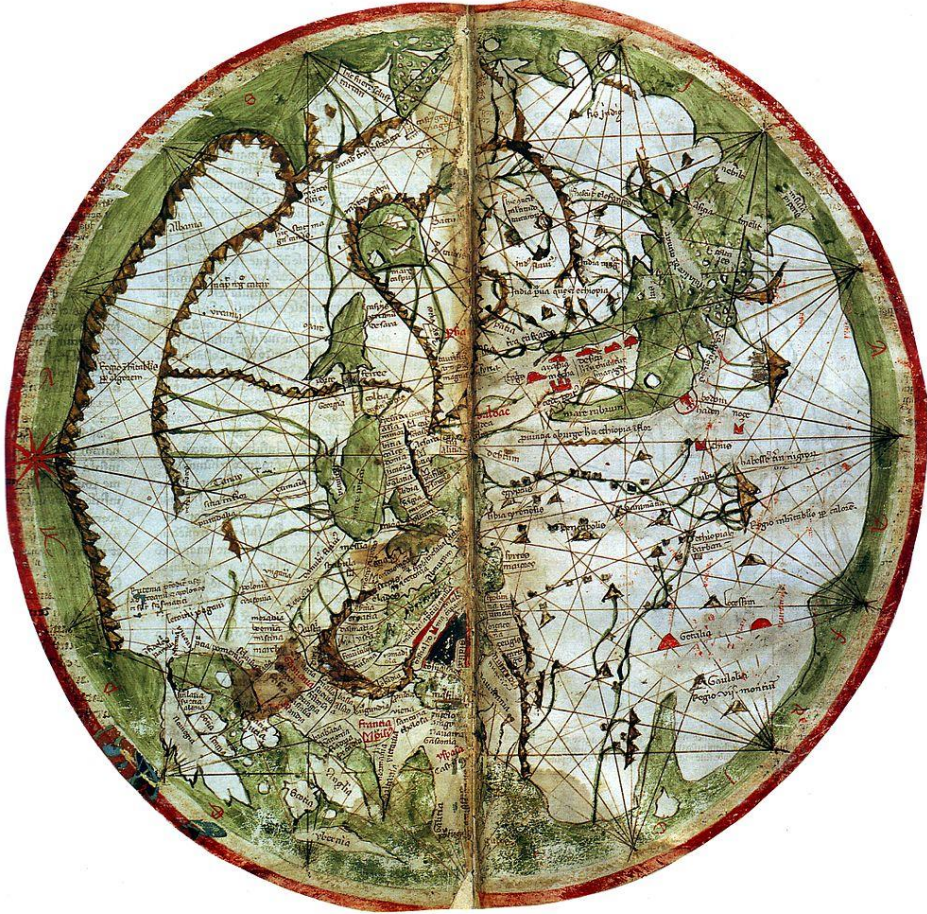
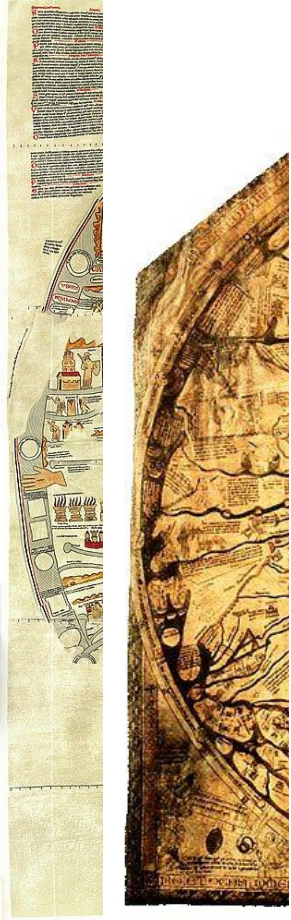
Tabula Rogeriana (1154)

Waldseemüller's Mappa Mundi (1235)

Henry Ford Mappa Mundi (1300)

Compass

Pietro Vesconte's World Map (1321)



Rhumb lines