

Ancient Maps More Accurate Than Ours

By JC RYAN

“Every year new finds force the archeological community to rethink its standpoint. Perhaps the scientific world is on the verge of another discovery about the distant past.” - Charles Fort, author of *The Unexplained*.

Throughout human history, knowledge have grown and declined like the ebb and flow of the sea. The knowledge that once existed gets lost in time, sometimes for centuries, even millennia before being rediscovered, and some of it is often lost forever.

The Zeno Map 1390

The Zeno map was first published in 1558 by Nicolo Zeno. It is a map of the North Atlantic and was published along with a series of letters. Zeno claimed he came across them in a storeroom in his family's home in Venice and that the map and letters date back to 1400. It describes an expedition made by the Zeno brothers in the 1390s under the direction of a prince named Zichmni.

Many historians however believe the map and letters are a hoax enacted by the younger Nicolo Zeno to make a backdated claim for Venice as having discovered the New World before Christopher Columbus.



So, is it a hoax or not?

The map very accurately illustrates the coastlines of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and Scotland, as well as the exact latitude and longitude of various islands.

Now consider that the chronometer, the instrument used to determine longitude, was not invented until 1765. So, if this is a hoax how did Zeno manage to the longitudinal positions so accurate without a chronometer?

Furthermore, the Zeno map shows Greenland free of glaciers as it was prior to the Ice Age. Various rivers and mountains shown on the Zeno map were only discovered by the French Polar Expedition of 1947 — 1949.

Where did Zeno get his information? The fact is, many Medieval and Renaissance mapmakers acknowledged they were copying from older maps whose origins were unidentified.

It seems to be very likely that the Zeno map was copied from the map drawn by those explorers in the 1390s.

Is this another piece of evidence of an unknown people predating our recognized history?

The Piri Reis Map 1513

In October 1929, German theologian Gustav Adolf Deissmann discovered the Piri Reis map amongst some neglected bundles of material while working for the Turkish Ministry of Education to catalogue items in the Topkapı Palace library.

Although only about one third of the map was still intact, when Deissmann saw it he immediately understood its significance. Apparently, it was drawn by the Ottoman admiral and cartographer Piri Reis in 1513 and showed the west coasts of Europe and North Africa and the coast of Brazil with reasonable accuracy. Various Atlantic islands, including the Azores and Canary Islands, are depicted, as is the mythical island of Antillia and possibly Japan.



Admiral Reis indicated that he had drawn this map from older maps using ten Arab sources, four Indian maps sourced from the Portuguese, and one map of Columbus.

After centuries of hunting for the “lost map of Columbus,” allegedly drawn while he was in the West Indies, it still has not been found. The Piri Reis map is regarded as the only known copy of a world map based on the map drawn by Christopher Columbus.

It is the only map from the 16th-century that shows South America in its correct longitudinal and latitudinal position in relation to Africa. It also showed the topographies of the interiors—mountain ranges, peaks, rivers and plateaus.

The Piri Reis map is currently located in the Library of the Topkapı Palace in Istanbul, Turkey, but is not usually on display to the public. It was depicted on the reverse of the Turkish 10 million lira banknotes of 1999-2005 and of the new 10 lira banknote of 2005-2009.

The U.S. Hydrographic Office examined the map and Commander Larsen, U.S. Navy, had this to say about the map:

"The Hydrographic Office of the Navy has verified an ancient chart— it's called the Piri Reis map, that goes back more than 5,000 years. It's so accurate, only one thing could explain it—a worldwide survey. The Hydrographic Office couldn't believe it, either, at first. But they not only proved the map genuine, it's been used to correct errors in some present-day maps."

This map shows all mountain ranges in northern Canada and Alaska, even some the U.S. Army Map Services didn't have on their maps. At closer inspection, the U.S. Army updated their maps!

But that's not all, the most puzzling feature is this map's depiction of the coastline of the part of Antarctica known as Queen Maud Land, including its islands and bays. And hold on to your seat for this one, it shows those landscapes as they are below the ice, confirmed by modern-day seismic echo sounding. It shows a mountain range that were only discovered – or should we say, rediscovered? – by seismic explorations in 1952. It also shows two bays where the modern seismic

map showed land and when scientists checked their measurements, they found that the ancient map was correct, after all.

So, that poses the inevitable questions; Did someone map Antarctica before it was covered in ice? Bear in mind, our scientists say Antarctica has been covered in ice for the past 15 million years. Or did those ancient map makers have very sophisticated instruments?

The Piri Reis map shows Greenland as three islands, but we all know that's not the case – it's one big island, the biggest island in the world. However, during The International Geophysical Year July 1, 1957, to December 31, 1958 scientists came to the conclusion that around 3000 B.C., Greenland actually consisted of three islands.

Remember only one third of the Piri Reis map survived. Wouldn't it have been nice to see the rest of that original world map? How much more could we have learned from it? The fact is, this map is evidence of knowledge that existed in a time in human history when this type of knowledge was not supposed to exist. Evidence of an advanced culture and knowledge, which has been lost.



Dunya Haritası, Fırı Risi
Tophkapı Sarayı Müzesi Kütüphanesi No. H. 1824
The World Map, Fırı Risi
Library of Topkapı Palace Museum No. H. 1824

A World-Wide Global Survey in 3000 BC?

The Zauche map of 1737 shows Antarctica. But Antarctica's existence was not verified until 1819. This map not only shows Antarctica, but shows it completely free of ice. Surprisingly, it is shown not as one continent but two islands separated by a strait from the Ross to the Weddell Seas (a fact which was not established until the Geophysical Year, 1968). Also shown are islands of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, now known to lie on the bottom of the ocean.

Want to read more? Follow the link below to read the fascinating article by Tov Rose titled, **Ancient Maps that Tell the Story of a World-Wide Global Survey in 3000 BC?**

TOV Rose is the author of several books, including The New Messianic Version of the Bible; The Book of GOD: For Men; The Spiritual Roots of Disease, The Book of GOD: Genesis Unbound; The Paranormal Seams of the Hebrew Bible, The Fall of the American Babylon and more.

<http://www.tovrose.com/2016/05/25/ancient-maps-tell-story-world-wide-global-survey-3000-bc/>

Read about:

- The Camerio map of 1502
- The Orontius Fineus map of 1531 shows rivers and fjords in Antarctica where today mile-thick glaciers flow.
- A Mercator chart of 1569 depicts only the Antarctic coast left uncovered by glaciers.
- The Hadji Ahmed map of 1559 shows Antarctica and the Pacific coast of the United States of America with extreme accuracy. It also depicts the land bridge that once existed between Siberia and Alaska.
- The Andrea Benincasa map of 1508 indicates that Northern Europe was being covered by the Ice Age glaciation's furthest advance.
- The Lehudi Ibn ben Zara map of 1487 shows remnants of glaciers in Britain and detailed profiles of islands in the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas? Islands still there—but now under water.

- The Hamy King chart 1502 indicates northern Siberian rivers emptying into the Arctic Ocean (but which are now all under ice). It also shows glacial actions in the Baltic countries. What are today huge islands in Southeast Asia are shown on this map joined to land (which they once were). And you know what? The map even shows an ancient Suez Canal.
- The Gloreanus map of 1510 shows not only the exact line of the Atlantic coast of America from Canada to Tierra del Fuego, but also the whole length of the Pacific coast.
- The King Jaime World Chart of 1502 shows the Sahara Desert as a fertile land with large lakes, rivers and cities (which, at a remote period, it was).
- The Dulcert map of 1339, tracing from Ireland to the Don River of Eastern Europe shows precision beyond understanding.

He concludes about those early explorers:

1. They possessed a knowledge of cartography comparable to our own.
2. They knew the correct shape and size of the earth.
3. They possessed a knowledge of cartography comparable to our own.
4. They used spherical trigonometry in their mathematical measurements.
5. They utilized ultramodern methods of projection (exact coordinates).
6. They must have had at their disposal advanced geodetic instruments (and trained specialists to use them) to measure longitude and latitude (totally lost and not developed in the modern world until the end of the eighteenth century).
7. They must have been organized and directed on a global scale.

Almost 5,000 years ago, somebody undertook a survey of the whole planet. The technology at their disposal was very sophisticated.

A Complex -3D Map 120 Million Years Old

Now here is one that has caused a lot of controversy. I have copied the entire article from the website below. Note that the translation is not perfect but it is good enough to understand what is being said.

The Map of "the Creator"

<http://www.pravdareport.com/news/russia/30-04-2002/42113-0/>

30.04.2002 | Source: Pravda.Ru

A find of Bashkir scientists contradicts traditional notions of human history: stone slab which is 120 million years covered with the relief map of Ural Region.

This seems to be impossible. Scientists of Bashkir State University have found indisputable proofs of an ancient highly developed civilization's existence. The question is about a great plate found in 1999, with picture of the region done according to an unknown technology. This is a real relief map. Today's military has almost similar maps. The map contains civil engineering works: a system of channels with a length of about 12,000 km, weirs, powerful dams. Not far from the channels, diamond-shaped grounds are shown, whose destination is unknown. The map also contains some inscriptions. Even numerous inscriptions. At first, the scientists thought that was Old Chinese language. Though, it turned out that the subscriptions were done in a hieroglyphic-syllabic language of unknown origin. The scientists never managed to read it...

"The more I learn the more I understand that I know nothing," – the doctor of physical and mathematical science, professor of Bashkir State University, Alexander Chuvyrov admits. Namely Chuvyrov made that sensational find. Already in 1995, the professor and his post-graduate student from China Huan Hun decided to study the hypothesis of possible migration of Old Chinese population to the territory of Siberia and Ural. In an expedition to Bashkiria, they found several rock carvings done in Old Chinese language. These finds confirmed the hypothesis of Chinese migrants. The subscriptions were read. They mostly contained information about trade bargains, marriage and death registration.

Though, during the searches, notes dated the 18th century were found in archives of Ufa governor-general. They reported about 200 unusual stone slabs which were situated not far from the Chandar village, Nurimanov Region. Chuvyrov and his colleague at once decided that slabs could be connected with Chinese migrants. Archive notes also reported that in 17th-18th centuries, expeditions of Russian scientists who investigated Ural Region had studied 200 white slabs with signs and patterns, while in early 20th century, archaeologist A.Schmidt also had seen some white slabs in Bashkiria. This made the scientist start the search. In 1998, after having formed a team of his students, Chuvyrov launched the work. He hired a helicopter, and the first expedition carried a flying around of the places where the slabs were supposed to be. Though, despite all efforts, the ancient slabs were not found. Chuvyrov was very upset and even thought the slabs were just a beautiful legend.

The luck was unexpected. During one of Chuvyrov's trips to the village, ex-chairman of the local agricultural council, Vladimir Krainov, came to him (apropos, in the house of Krainov's father, archaeologist Schmidt once staid) and said: "Are you searching for some stone slabs? I have a strange slab in my yard." "At first, I did not took that report seriously, - Chuvyrov told. – Though, I decided to go to that yard to see it. I remember this day exactly: July 21, 1999. Under the porch of the house, the slab with some dents lied. The stab was so heavy that we together could not take it out. So I went to the city of Ufa, to ask for help."

In a week, work was launched in Chandar. After having dug out the slab, the searchers were stroke with its size: it was 148 cm high, 106 cm wide and 16 cm thick. While it weighed at least one ton. The master of the house made special wooden rollers, so the slab was rolled out from the hole. The find was called "Dashka's stone" (in honour of Alexander Chuvyrov's granddaughter born the day before it) and transported to the university for investigation. After the slab was cleaned of earth, the scientists could not entrust to their eyes... "At first sight, - Chuvyrov sais, - I understood that was not a simple stone piece, but a real map, and not a simple map, but a three-dimensional. You can see it yourself."

“How did we manage to identify the place? At first, we could not imagine the map was so ancient. Happily, relief of today’s Bashkiria has not changed so much within millions of years. We could identify Ufa Height, while Ufa Canyon is the main point of our proofs, because we carried out geological studies and found its track where it must be according to the ancient map. Displacement of the canyon happened because of tectonic stabs which moved from East. The group of Russian and Chinese specialists in the field of cartography, physics, mathematics, geology, chemistry, and Old Chinese language managed to precisely find out that the slab contains the map of Ural region, with rivers Belya, Ufimka, Sutolka,” – Alexander Chuvyrov said while showing the lines on the stone to the journalists. – You can see Ufa Canyon – the break of the earth’s crust, stretched out from the city of Ufa to the city of Sterlitimak. At the moment, Urshak River runs over the former canyon.” The map is done on a scale 1 : 1.1 km.

Alexander Chuvyrov, being physicist, has got into the habit of entrusting only to results of investigation. While today there are such facts.

Geological structure of the slab was determined: it consists of three levels. The base is 14 cm thick, made of the firmest dolomite. The second level is probably the most interesting, “made” of diopside glass. The technology of its treatment is not known to modern science. Actually, the picture is marked on this level. While the third level is 2 mm thick and made of calcium porcelain protecting the map from external impact.

“It should be noticed, - the professor said, - that the relief has not been manually made by an ancient stonecutter. It is simply impossible. It is obvious that the stone was machined.” X-ray photographs confirmed that the slab was of artificial origin and has been made with some precision tools.

At first, the scientists supposed that the ancient map could have been made by the ancient Chinese, because of vertical inscriptions on the map. As well known, vertical literature was used in Old Chinese language before 3rd century. To check his supposition, professor Chuvyrov visited Chinese empire library. Within 40 minutes he could spend in the library according to the permission he looked through several rare books, though no one of them contained literature similar to that one on the slab. After the meeting with his colleagues from Hunan university,

he completely gave up the version about “Chinese track.” The scientist concluded that porcelain covering the slab had never been used in China. Although all the efforts to decipher the inscriptions were fruitless, it was found out that the literature had hieroglyphic-syllabic character. Chuvyrov, however, states he has deciphered one sign on the map: it signifies latitude of today’s city of Ufa.

