

History of Cartography

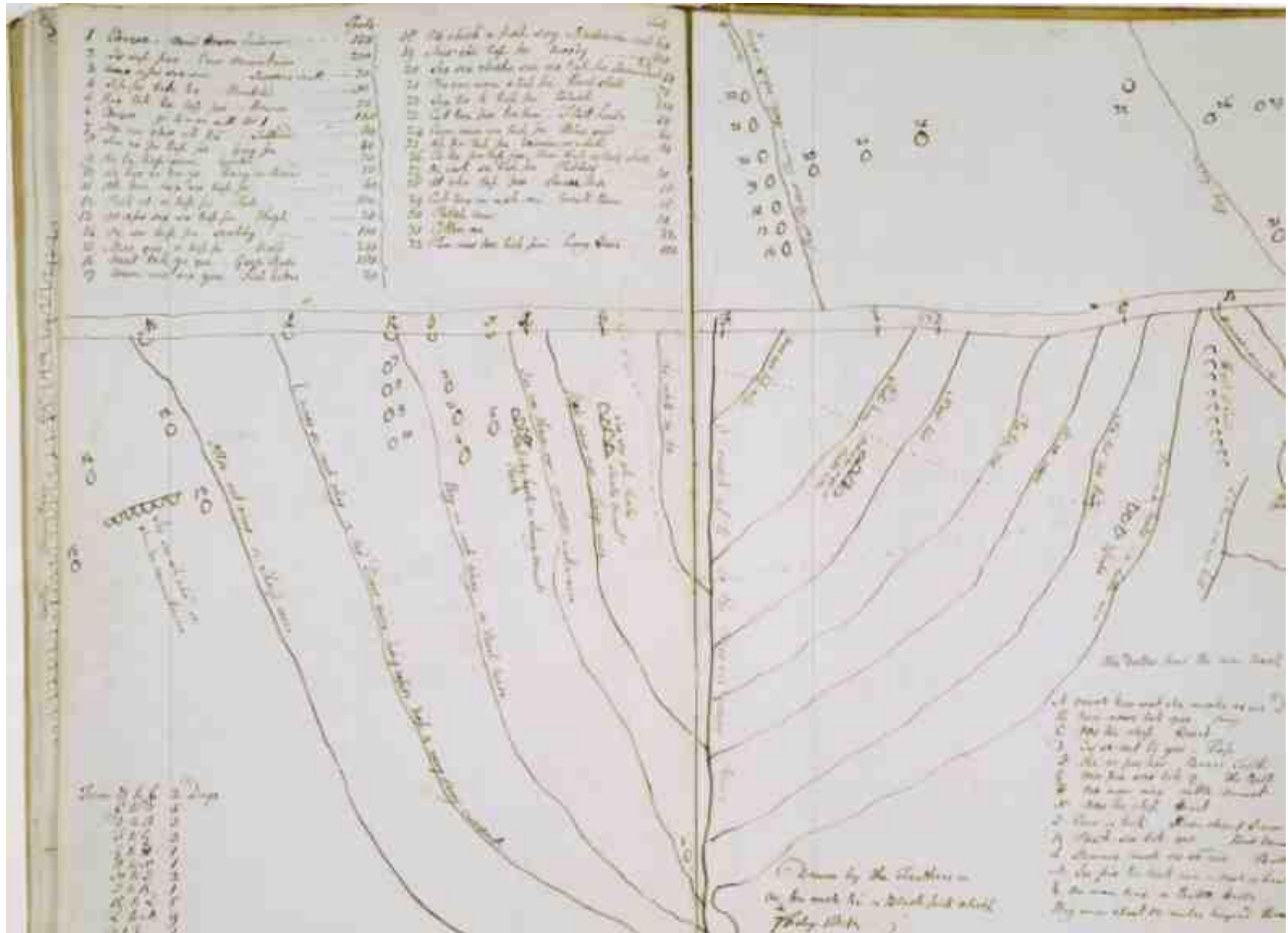


World's oldest map ?
Babylonia, 6th century BC

<https://www.geographyrealm.com/oldest-known-map-world/>

<https://www.gislounge.com/mapping-through-the-ages/>

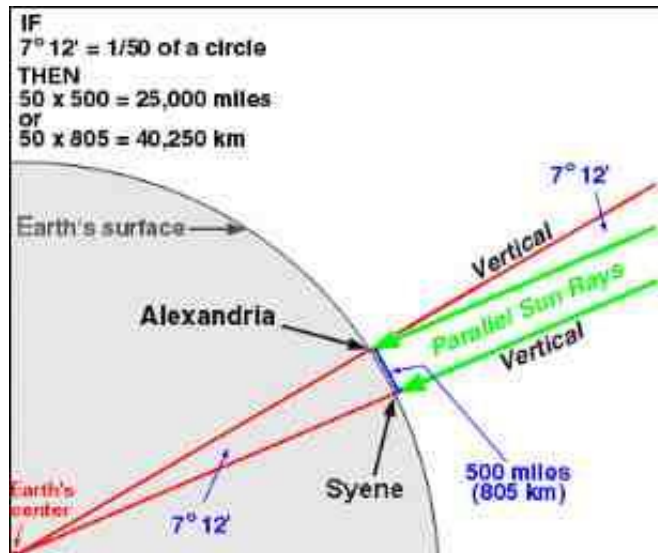
In 1801, a Blackfoot named '**Ac ko mo ki**' drew a map in the snow or dirt for **Peter Fidler** of the Hudson's Bay Company.



Ancient Greeks

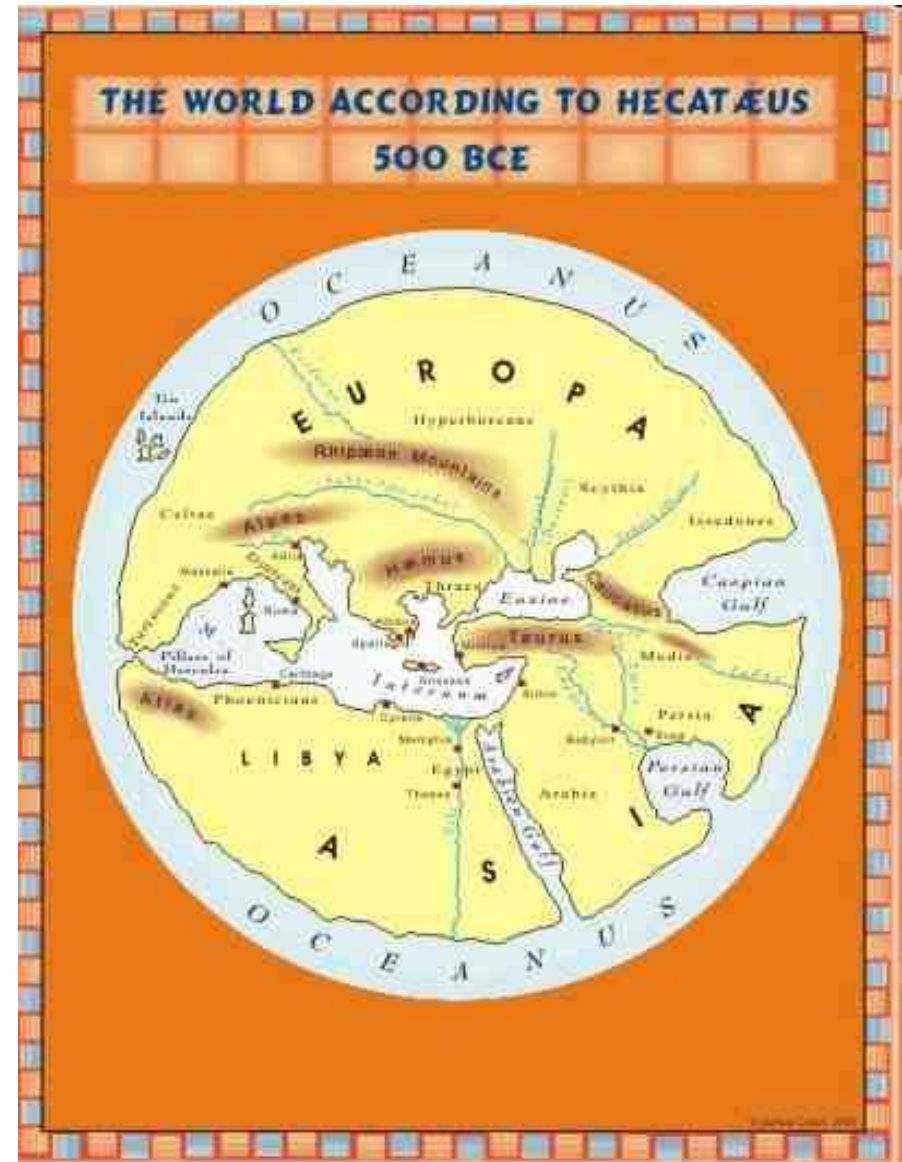
500BC – 500AD

Eratosthenes (275-195BC)
- circumference of earth



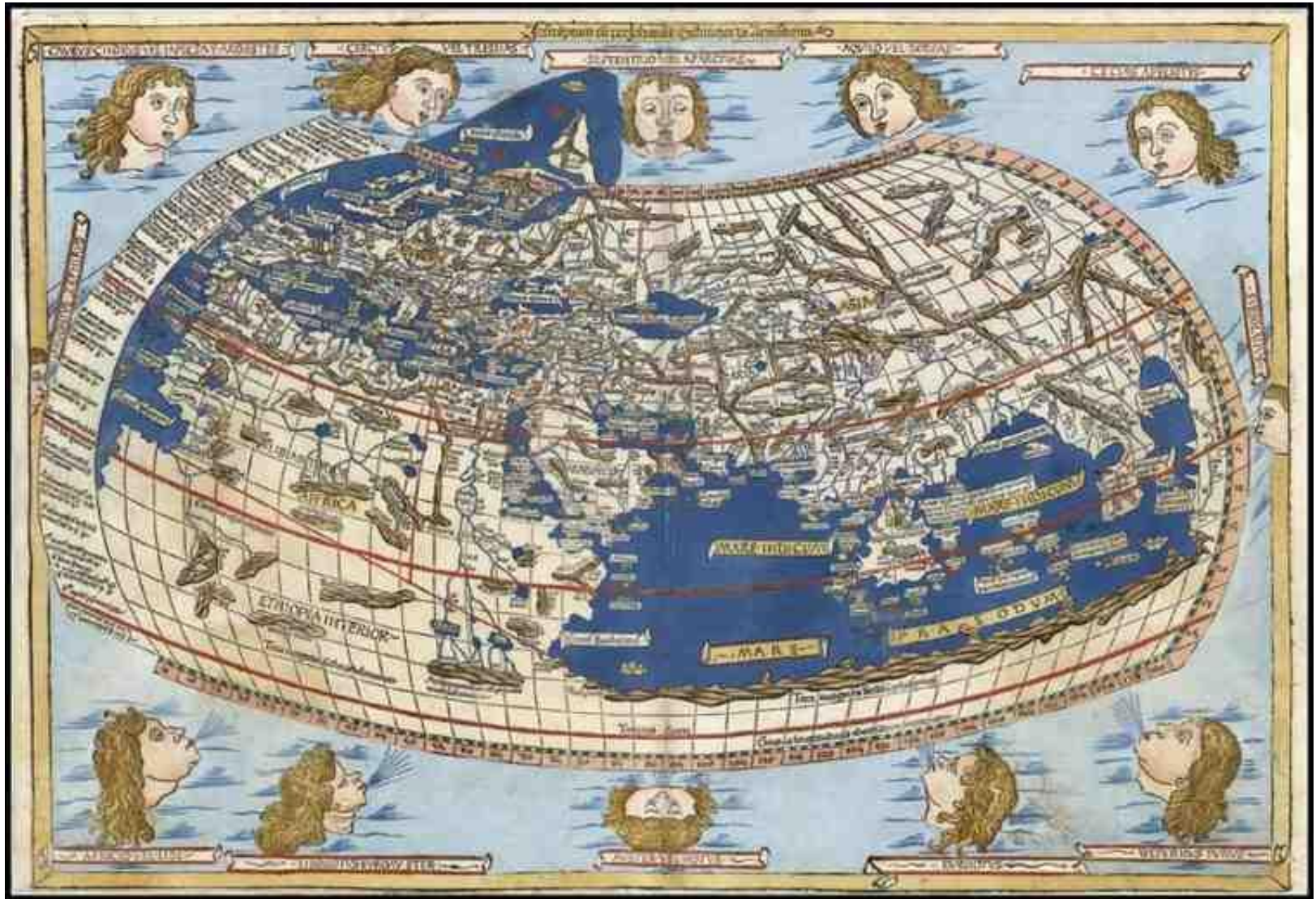
Hipparchus (190-120BC)
- latitude / longitude

First map projections
- azimuthal Thales, etc.)



Ancient Greeks

Claudius Ptolemy, (AD 90-168)



Ptolemy compiled all known world locations

- Overestimation of longitude extent contributed to Columbus 'bumping' into America

THE WORLD ACCORDING TO CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS c.1490

This map illustrates Columbus's proposed route for reaching the East Indies by sailing west from Europe. The route is marked by a red dotted line starting from Spain, passing through the Canary Islands, and ending at Cipangu (Japan).

Geographical Labels:

- Oceans:** OCEANUS ORIENTALIS INDIAE, OCEANUS SUPERIORIS INDIAE, OCEANUS EQUINOCTIALIS CIRCULUS, OCEANUS SEPTENTRIONALIS.
- Regions and Islands:** Tangut, Tartaria, Cathay, Thebet, Manji, Cipangu, Japan, Oceania, Sant Brandan, Java major, Java minor, Angama, Pentam, Neucoram, Loah, Moabar, Ciamba, Libia, Gambia, Aromata, Abasia, Ethiopia, Saba, Persia, Assiria, India Intra, India Extra, Tapropana is., Coachi, Seylan is. Sri-Lanka, Madagascari, Zanzibar, Ceylon, Caytur, Minupias is., Sinus Persicus, Mare Mediterraneum, Atlas Montes, Egyptia, Gallia, Magna Germania, Lappland, Scythia, Serica, Cathaia, Tartaria.
- Other Labels:** SPAIN, Azores, Canary is., Atillia is., Cape Verde, Gambia, Libia, Genea, Egyptia, Sinus Persicus, Saba, Persia, Assiria, India Intra, India Extra, Tapropana is., Coachi, Seylan is. Sri-Lanka, Madagascari, Zanzibar, Ceylon, Caytur, Minupias is., Sinus Persicus, Mare Mediterraneum, Atlas Montes, Egyptia, Gallia, Magna Germania, Lappland, Scythia, Serica, Cathaia, Tartaria.

Columbus' proposed route: A red dotted line with arrows indicating the direction of travel from Spain, through the Canary Islands, and to Cipangu (Japan).

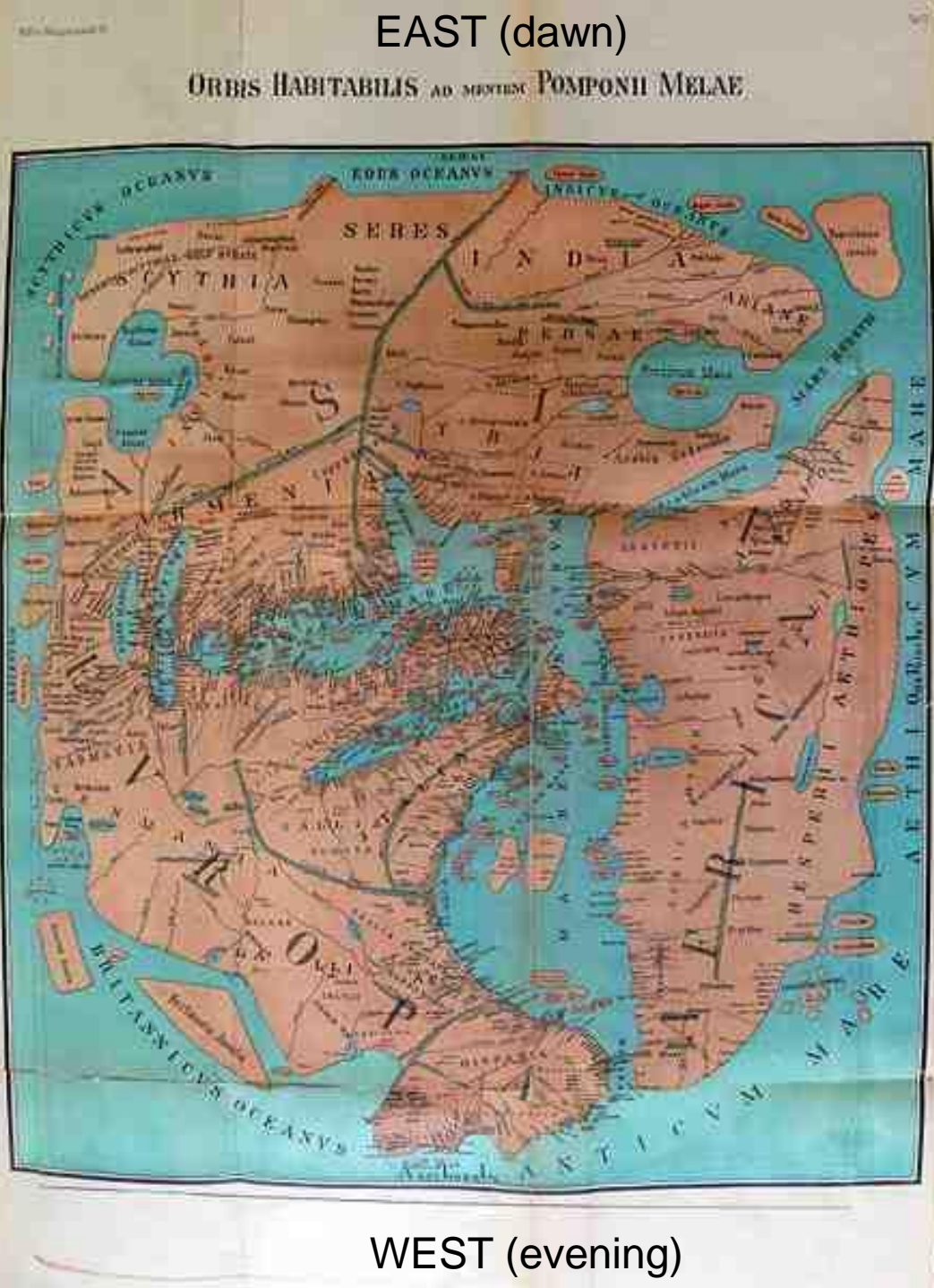
Source: WORLD HISTORY ENCYCLOPEDIA

Roman world map reconstruction

AD 43

NORTH
(Left)

East (Orient)
to top



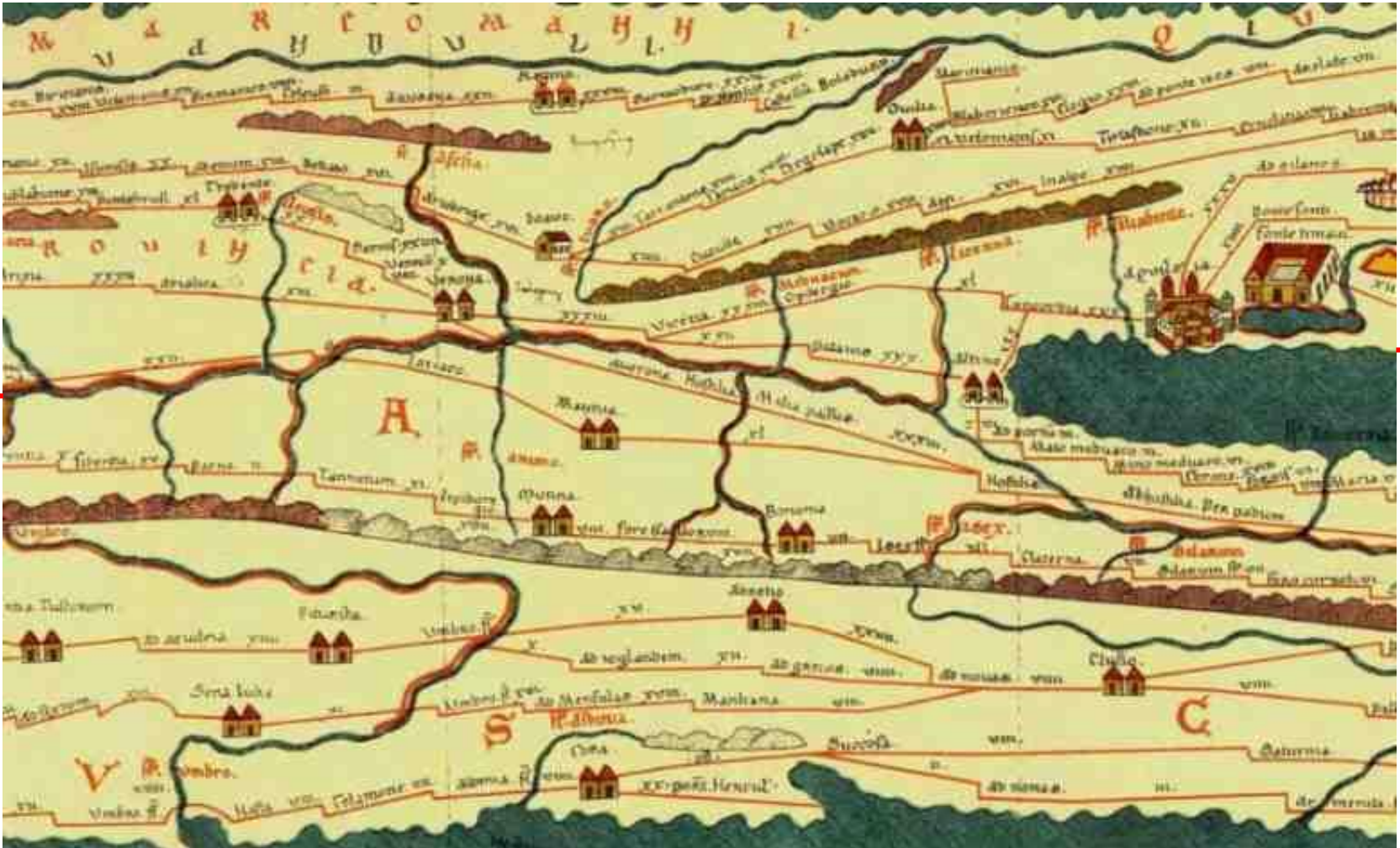
SOUTH

Sol

Sun

Romans: Tabula Peutingeriana (4th century)

The Tabula Peutingeriana (*Peutinger table*) shows the road network in the Roman Empire. It is a 13th-century copy of an original map dating from the 4th century, covering Europe, parts of Asia (India) and North-Africa.



Early car navigation device, like the Peutinger table:



Pre-GPS 1910s

The Medieval Dark Ages: “T-in-O” maps

T is the Mediterranean and Nile/Don Rivers O is the extent of the known world:

One continent for each of Noah's sons



Anglo-Saxon map 1050AD

Hereford Mappa Mundi ~1300

'T in O' map

R. Don



R. Nile

Mediterranean

Viking voyages of 'exploration' : 793-1066AD

Faroes 825 (510: St. Brendan)

Iceland 874 (Irish monks earlier)

Greenland 980

Newfoundland 986 (proven in the 1960s)

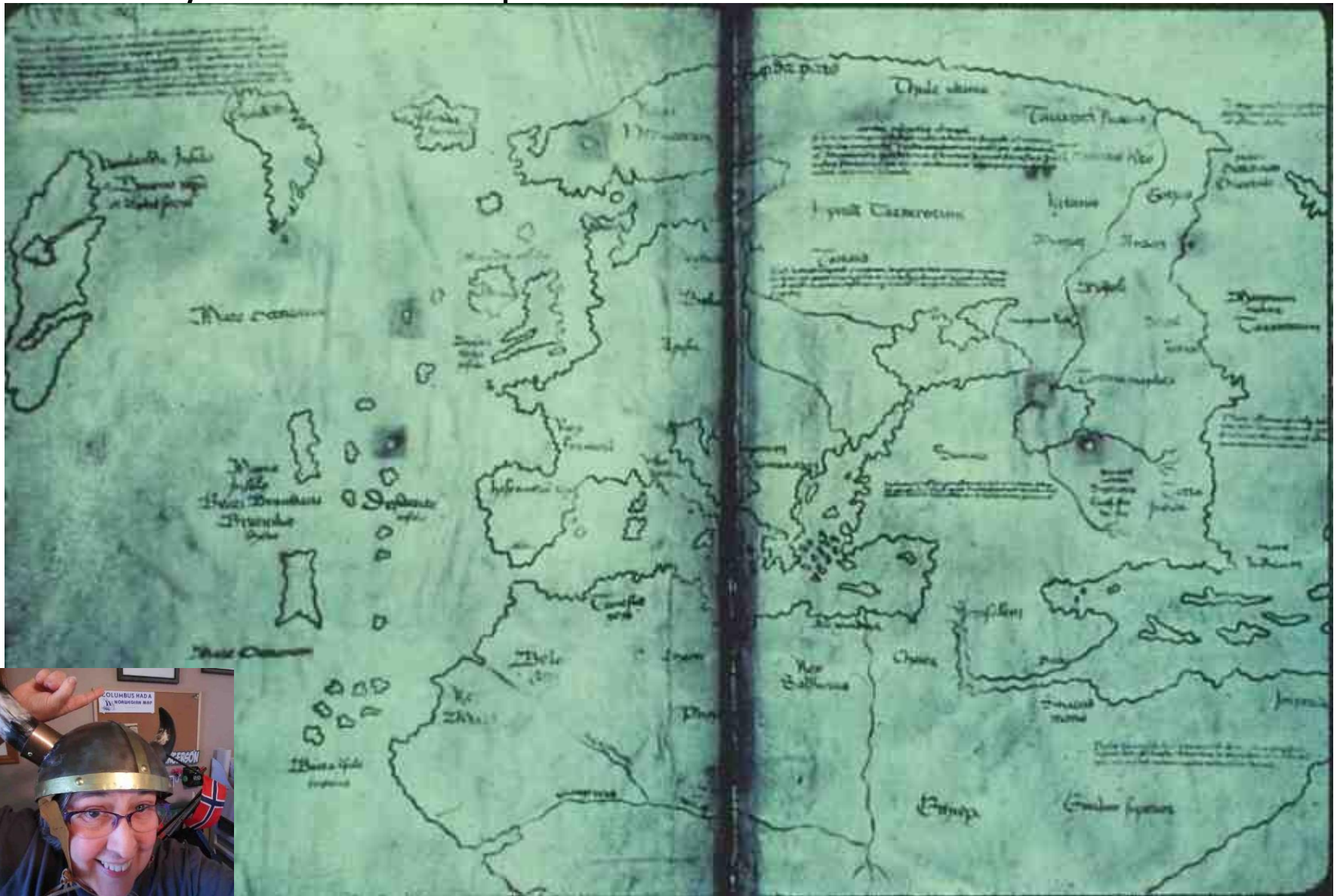




L'Anse aux meadows, NL Leif Erikson ~ 995 (1000) AD



Vinland map: Discovered 1957, dated to ~1440
contained 1920s inks and radioactive elements from 1950s showed it to
be a likely fake - did Europeans know about America before 1492?



Chinese map, 1763 copied from 1418 ?



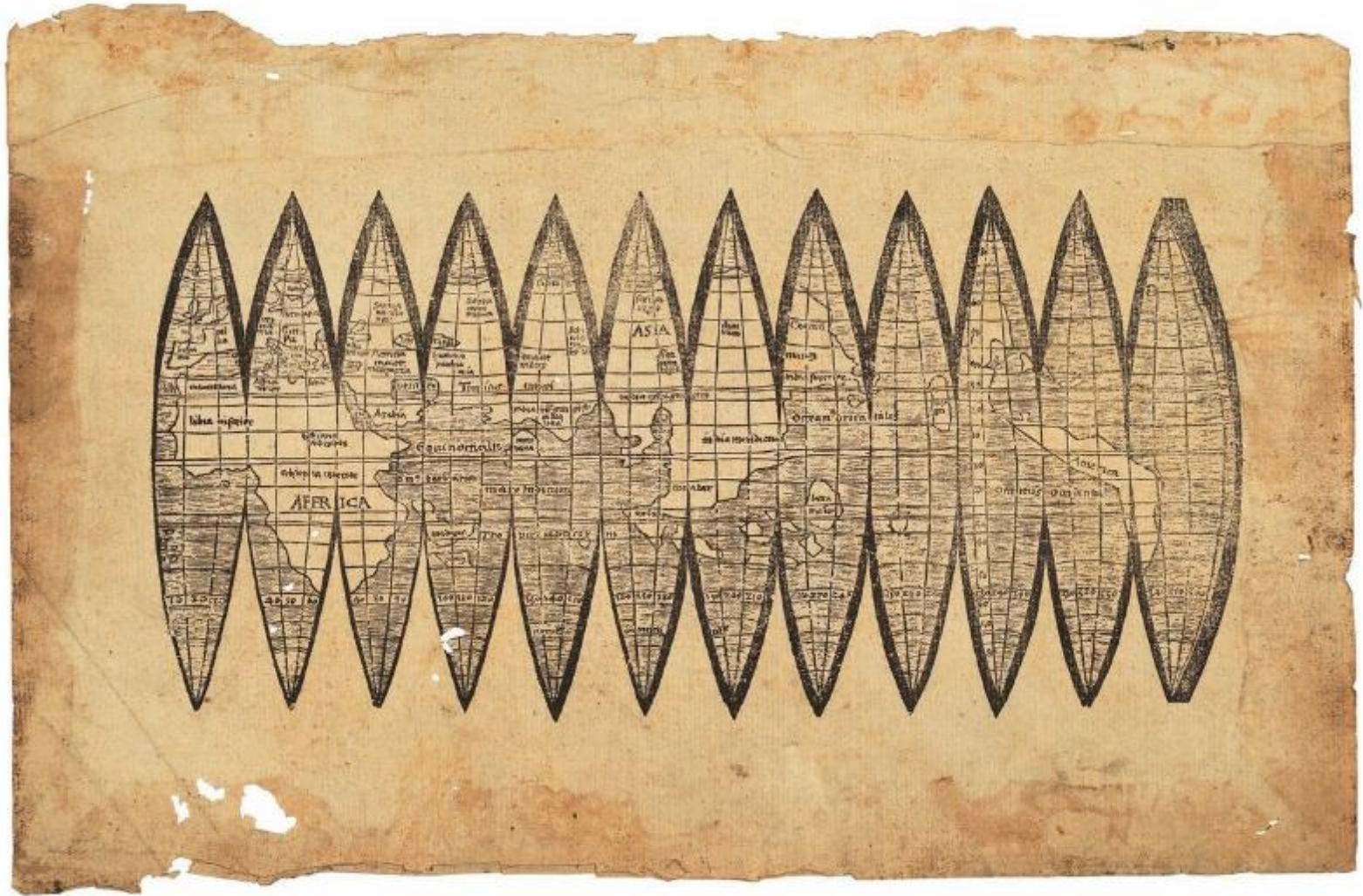
Arabic cartography: Al-Idrisi 12th century



The *Tabula Rogeriana*, by Muhammad al-Idrisi for Roger II of Sicily 1154.

The Renaissance (~1400): Ptolemy's world is 'rediscovered'

First European map showing America, 1507
from voyages of discovery: Martin Waldseemüller,



***Voyages of discovery, rediscovering the Greek cartography
But the biggest change in the renaissance and the 2nd millenium was:***

Invention of the printing press by Gutenberg, 1440 (though movable type was developed in China in 1041 by Bi Sheng)

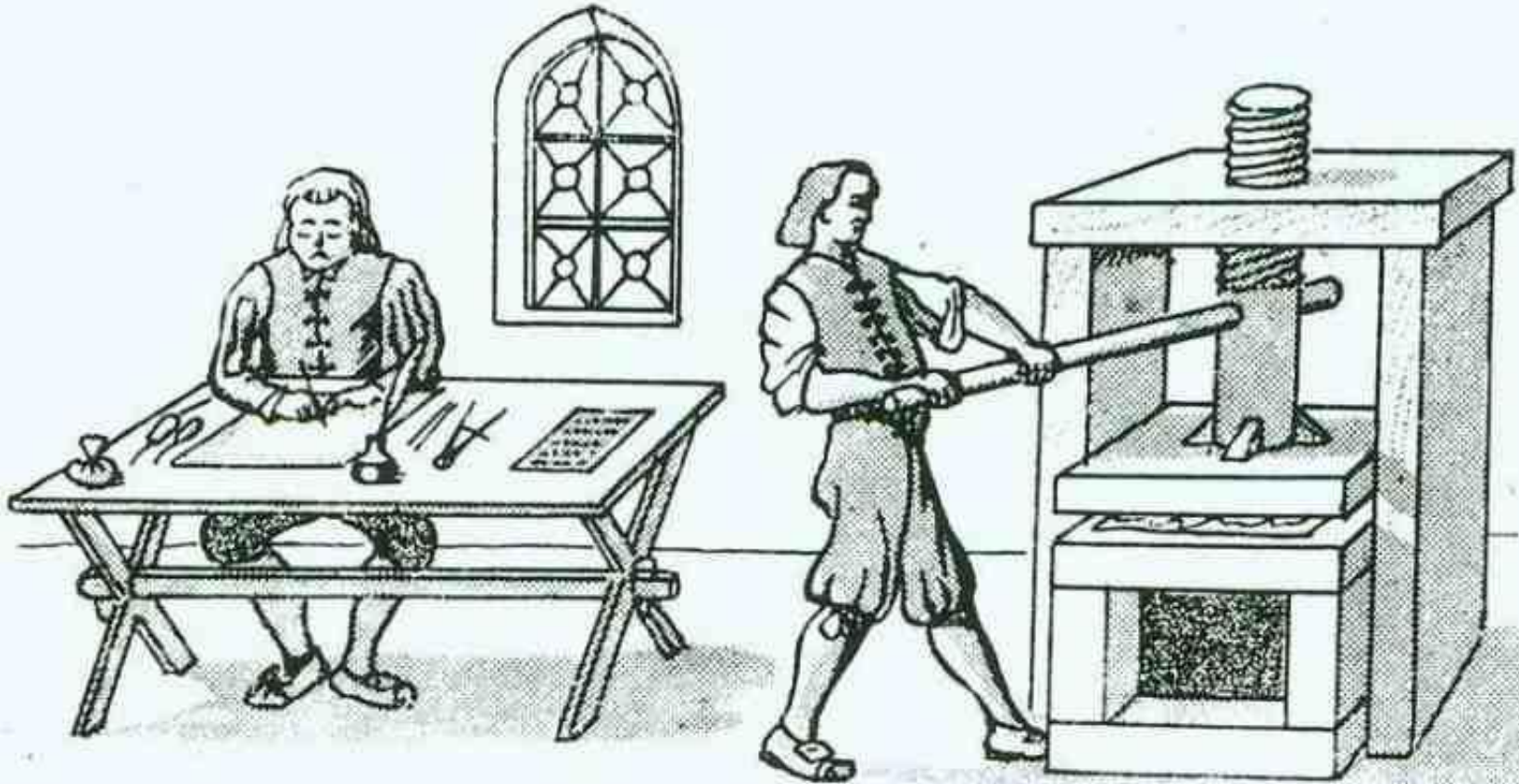
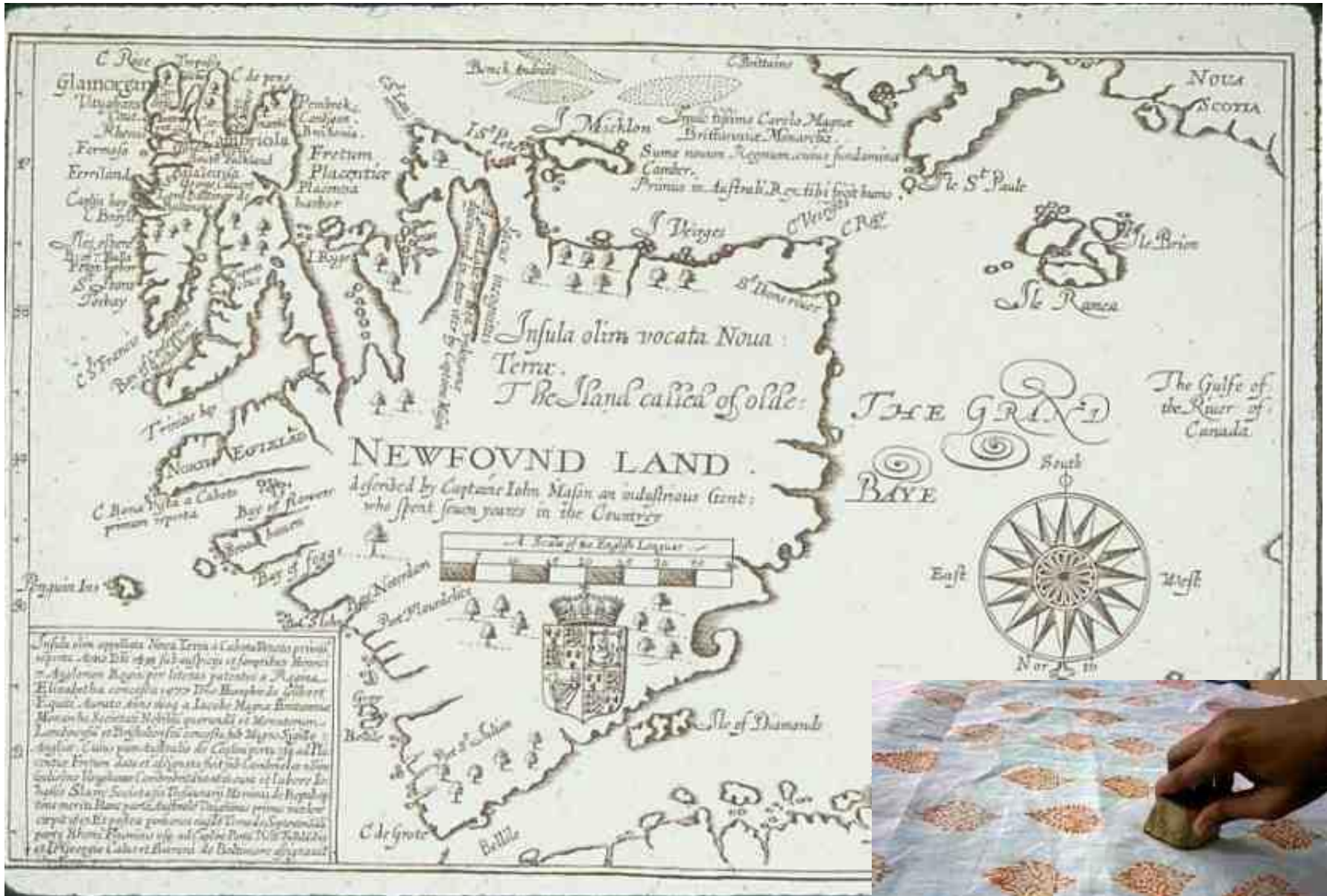


Fig. 20. Map maker and printer of the sixteenth century

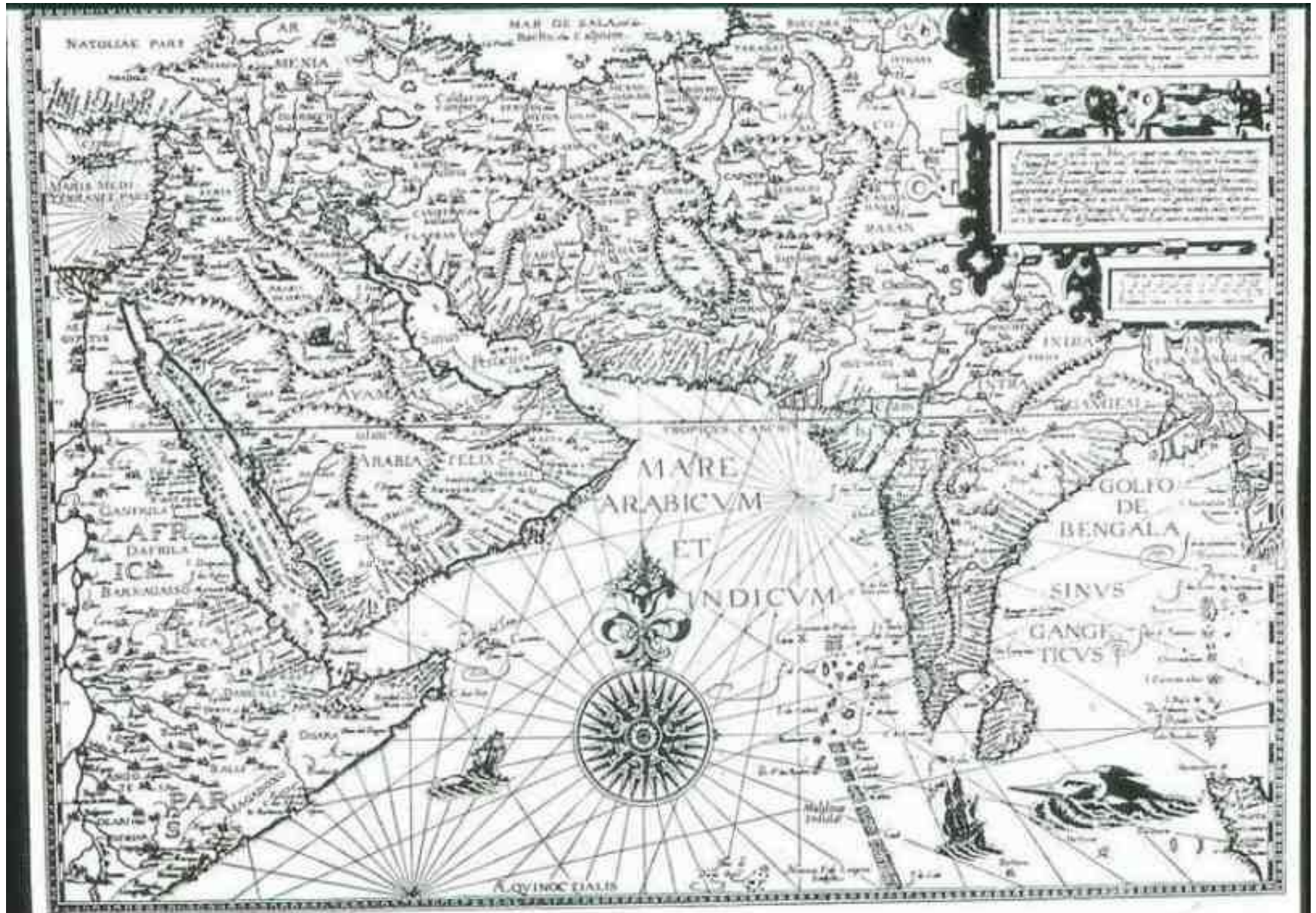
Maps (and books) could now be printed in quantity

Printing technology: 16th century woodcut



Wrong-reading plate – mirror image

Copper engraving ('intaglio') 1596



The Indian Ocean, engraved by Hendrik van Langeren. In *Linschoten's Itinerario* (Amsterdam, 1596)



Iceland 1590

The development of the sciences 1700->

- › Division into topographic and thematic mapping

Data collection e.g. census

- › Development of surveying

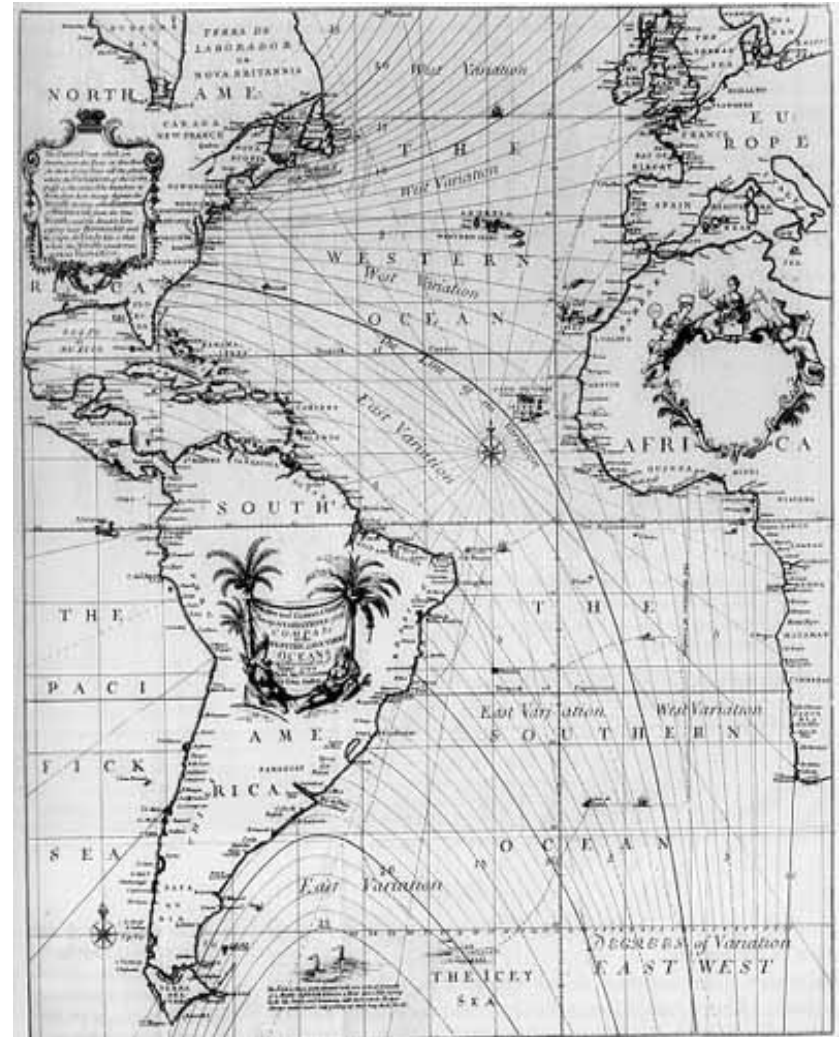
- › Geodesy: first calculation of earth's ellipsoid 1817

- › few elevations pre-1800s

- › George Everest Ellipsoid 1830



Halley's 'isogonic' map – lines of equal compass Declination (from true north)



Early 18th century colour map (hand coloured)



Latitude was easy to measure but Longitude ??



Sir Cloudsley
Shovell and grave
Scilly Isles, 1707



Longitude 1759

John Harrison's chronometer

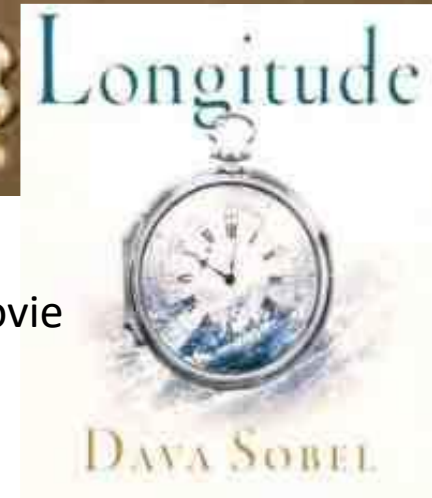
Accurately measured time to compare with local time and how far east/west compared to starting point

Time zones (1883) - Sanford Fleming (Canada)

1 hour = 15° longitude



Also made into a movie



Lithographic (stone) printing plate (1796)

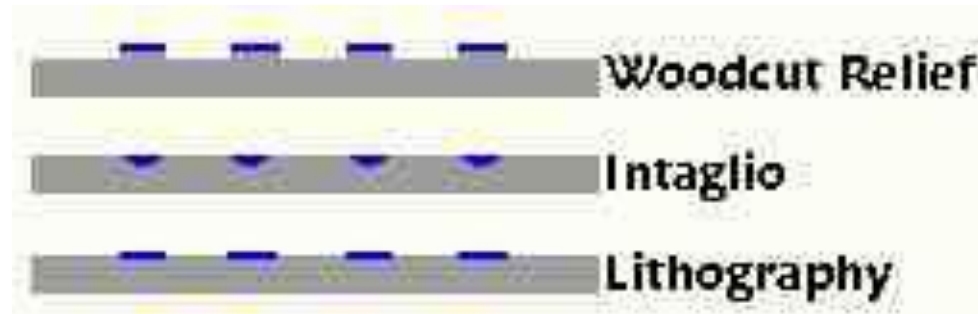
Based on water and oil not mixing - Alois Senefelder



Plate is created 'wrong-reading'
= mirror image
'Transfer lithography' came later



Printing methods



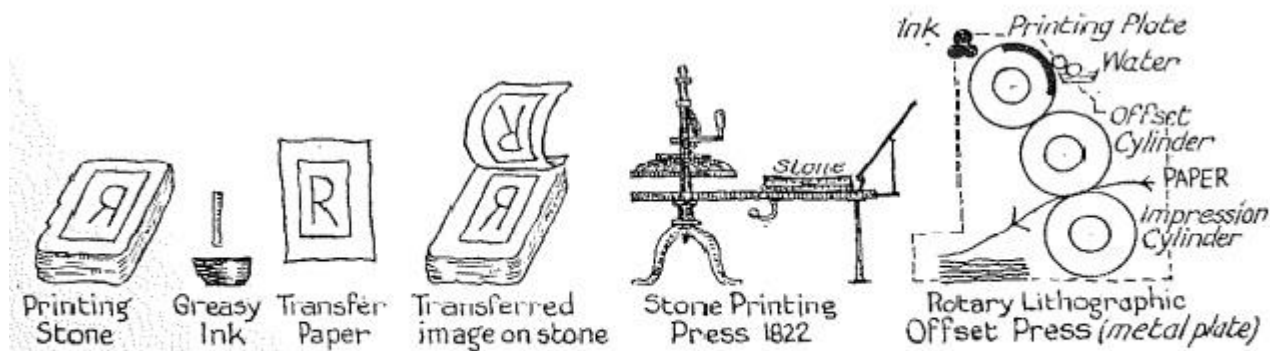
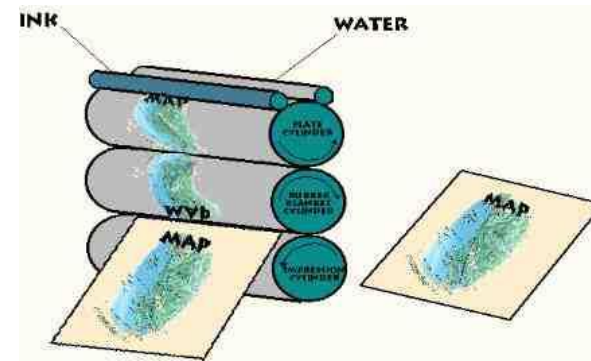
- . Woodcut: image area is raised and holds ink
- . Intaglio engraving: incised cuts hold ink
- . Lithography: surface texture (grease) holds ink

These methods could NOT show continuous shading or colour registration (for layers), and were mirror images

Photo-lithography & offset printing (1875)

With photo-lithography, full colour map prints were possible. Thin copper plates are produced from photo negatives. Plates wrap around drums, therefore printing was continuous. An intermediate drum added ... to avoid a wrong reading plate.

Offset Cylinder



The Progress of Lithography

Impact of offset printing and improved survey technology



**Dufour hachures
Switzerland, 1845-65**



**Bernina Pass,
Switzerland 1877**

<http://map.geodataviewer.admin.ch/geodatenviewer.php>

During the 20th century, maps became more abundant due to improvements in printing and photography that made production cheaper and easier.

1920 ->

20th century
Technology

Aerial photography

Photogrammetry

Post- war (1945)
Mapping of Canada

Return of pilots and
planes from World
War 2 ...

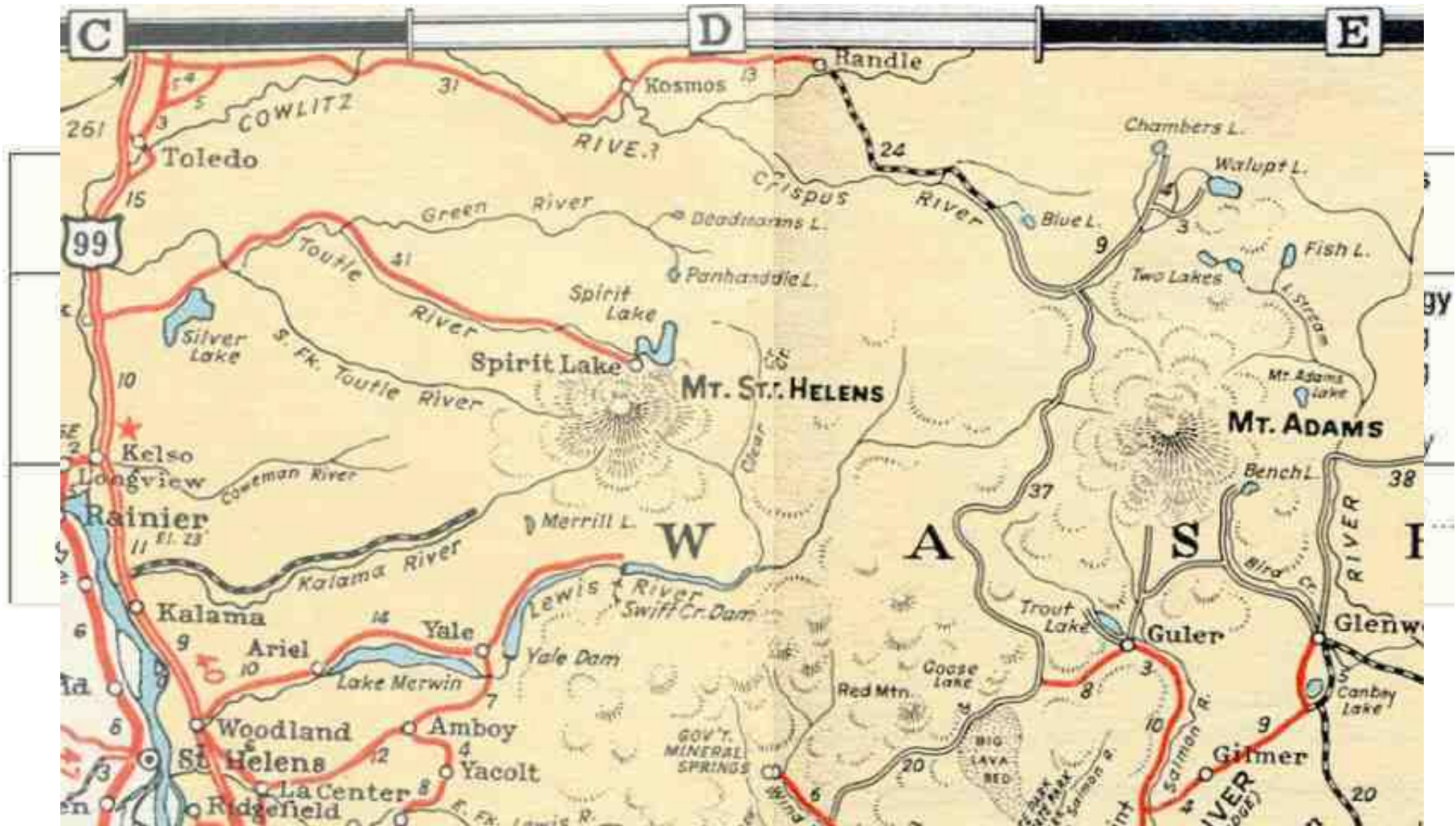
**Vancouver - Stanley Park,
downtown, west Vancouver, UBC**



Postwar (1950) society changes affecting mapping

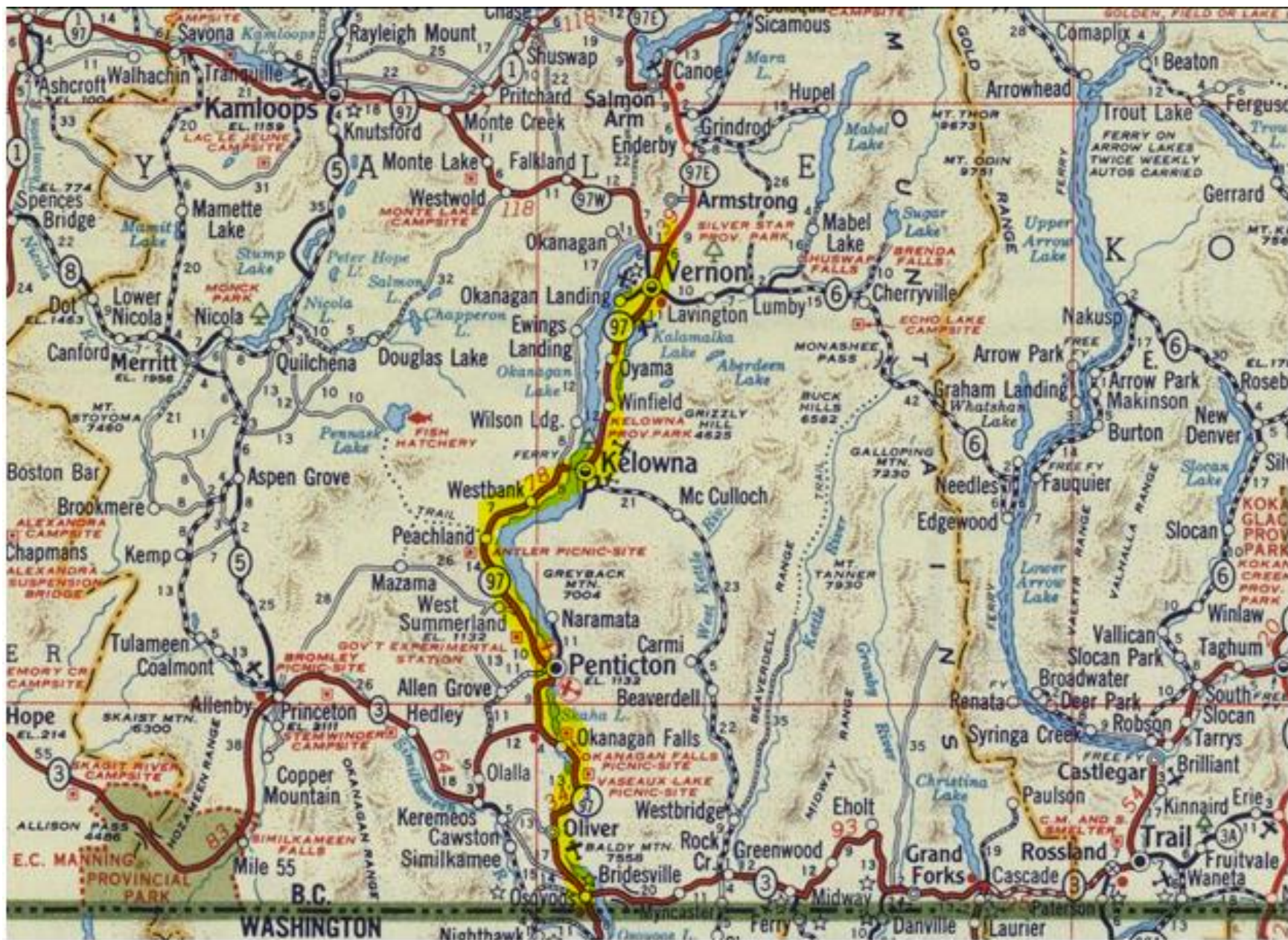
- Increased leisure time and travel - road maps, park maps
- Addition of hillshading (still costly before computers)
- Increased attention to non-scientific users
- Maps for new groups, e.g. visually impaired

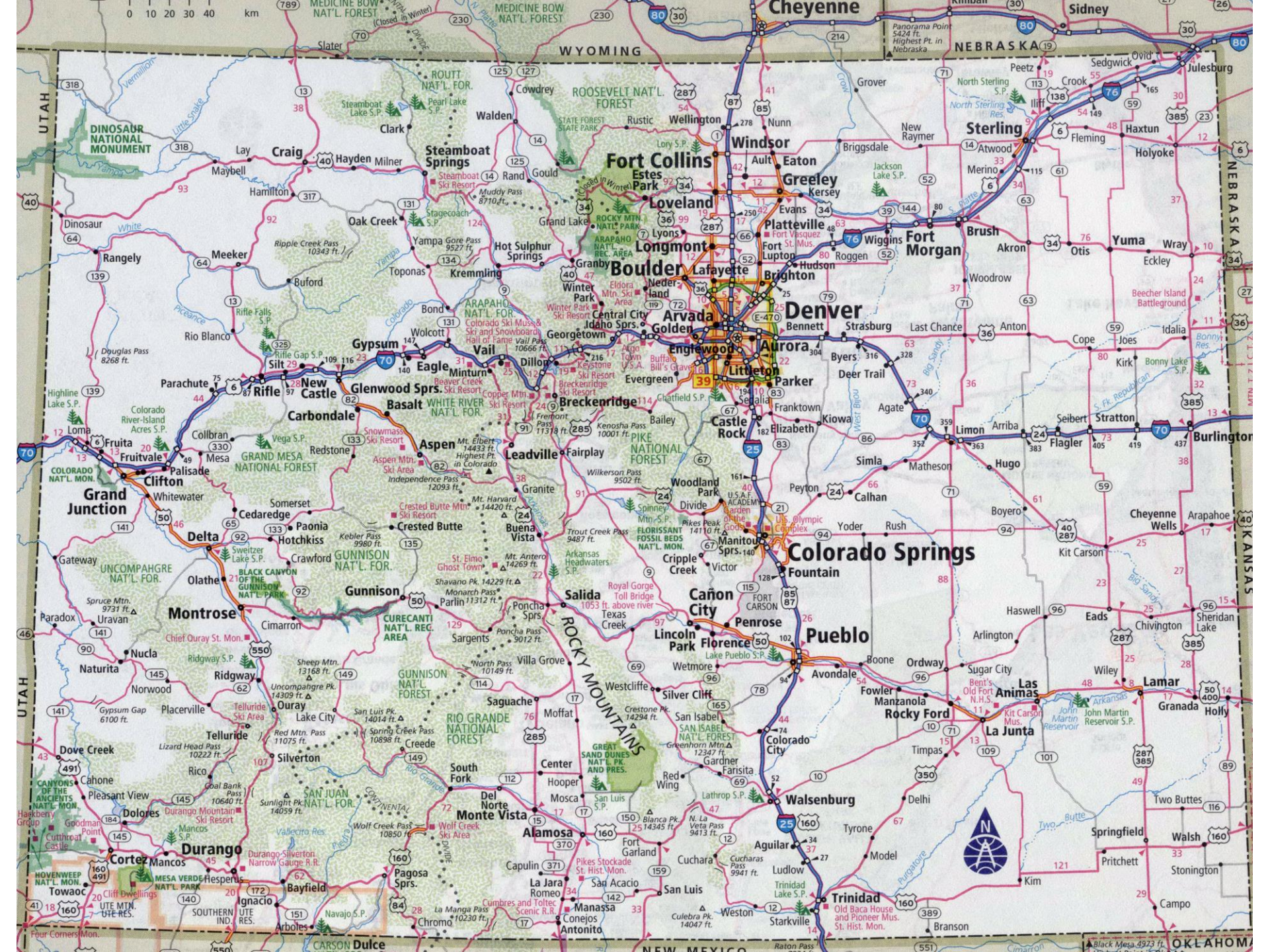
Society changes after ~1950 - road maps



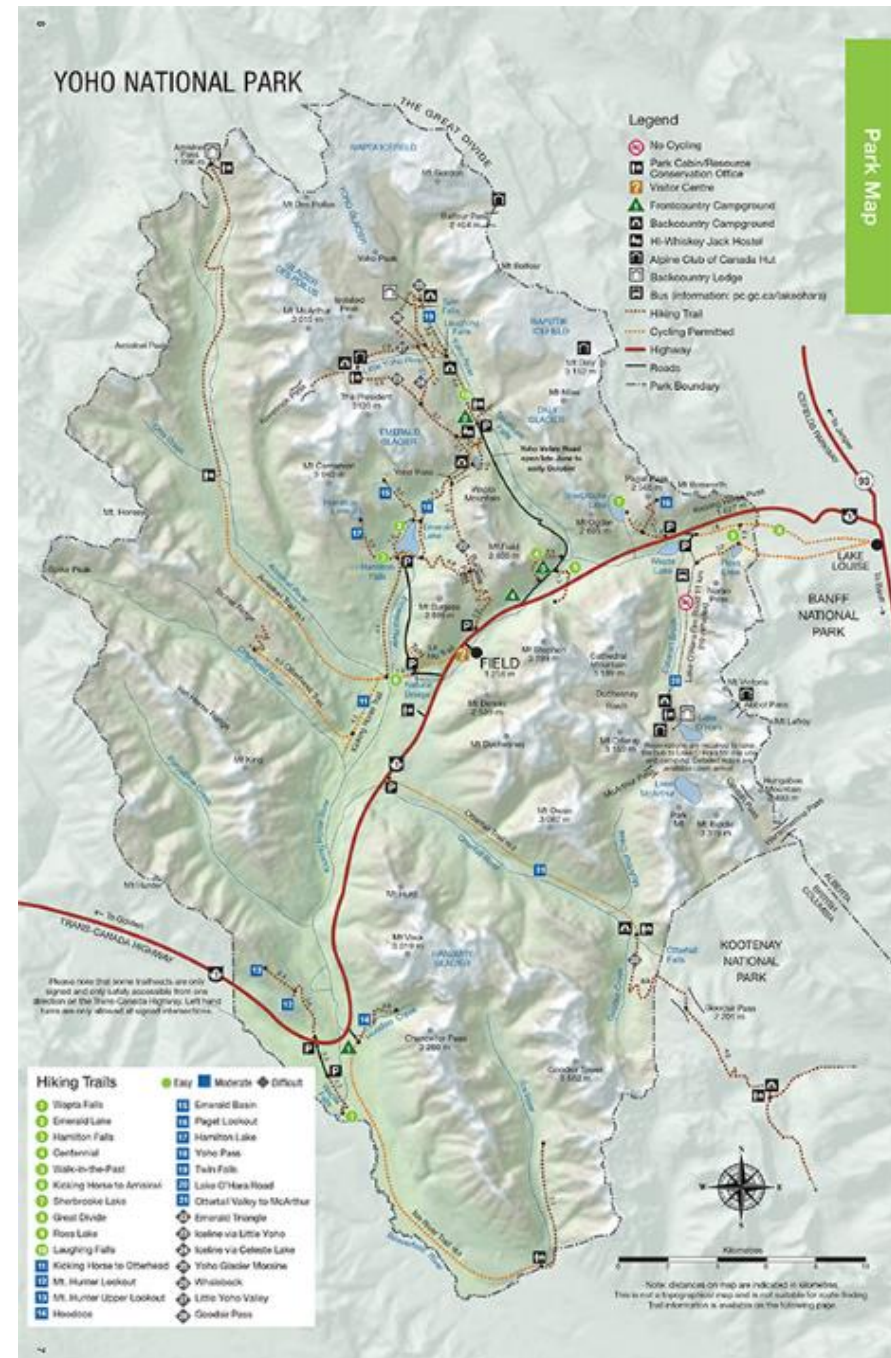
<http://roadsandmaps.zxq.net/images/1959OregonOfficial/oregon-west.png>

BC 1966 road map





**~1960s / 70s ->
more addition of Shaded relief**



Post 1950: Tactile mapping for the visually impaired





Next - History of mapping II (1975->): digital developments