

# DOWNLOAD PDF FACSIMILE-ATLAS TO THE EARLY HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY

## Chapter 1 : History of cartography - Wikipedia

*Facsimile-Atlas to the Early History of Cartography With Reproductions of the Most Important Maps Printed in the XV and XVI Centuries Paperback - June 1,*

Early Chinese cartography Earliest extant maps from the Qin State[ edit ] The earliest known maps to have survived in China date to the 4th century BC. This tomb is dated to the early Western Han , so the map dates to the early 2nd century BC. The map shows topographic features such as mountains, waterways and roads, and is thought to cover the area of the preceding Qin Kingdom. The book describes the traditional nine provinces, their kinds of soil, their characteristic products and economic goods, their tributary goods, their trades and vocations, their state revenues and agricultural systems, and the various rivers and lakes listed and placed accordingly. From then on maps are frequently mentioned in Chinese sources. While the Qin maps place the cardinal direction of north at the top of the map, the Han maps are orientated with the southern direction at the top. It outlined the use of maps that were made for governmental provinces and districts, principalities, frontier boundaries, and even pinpointed locations of ores and minerals for mining facilities. The chapter gave general descriptions of topography in a systematic fashion, given visual aids by the use of maps di tu due to the efforts of Liu An and his associate Zuo Wu. Pei is best known for his work in cartography. Although map making and use of the grid existed in China before him, [30]: Yu Gong is in reference to the Chinese deity described in the geographical chapter of the Classic of History , dated 5th century BC. In pursuance of his schemes for the relief of famines he issued orders that each pao village should prepare a map which would show the fields and mountains, the rivers and the roads in fullest detail. The maps of all the pao were joined together to make a map of the tu larger district , and these in turn were joined with others to make a map of the hsiang and the hsien still larger districts. If there was any trouble about the collection of taxes or the distribution of grain, or if the question of chasing robbers and bandits arose, the provincial officials could readily carry out their duties by the aid of the maps. The map shows settlements and a dozen rivers in China, and extends as far as Korea and India. On the reverse, a copy of a more ancient map uses grid coordinates in a scale of 1: The horizontal scale is 1: With its emphasis on fieldwork, sound knowledge of the physical environment and the interrelation between physical and economic geography, the Russian influence counterbalanced the many pre-liberation Western-trained Chinese geography specialists who were more interested in the historical and culture aspects of cartography. Mongol Empire[ edit ] In the Mongol Empire , the Mongol scholars with the Persian and Chinese cartographers or their foreign colleagues created maps, geographical compendium as well as travel accounts. Rashid-al-Din Hamadani described his geographical compendium, "Suvar al-aqalim", constituted volume four of the Collected chronicles of the Ilkhanate in Persia. Because the Yuan court often requested the western Mongol khanates to send their maps, the Yuan Dynasty was able to publish a map describing the whole Mongol world in c. This is called "Hsi-pei pi ti-li tu". The map includes the Mongol dominions including 30 cities in Iran such as Ispahan and the Ilkhanid capital Soltaniyeh , and Russia as "Orash" as well as their neighbors, e.

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## Chapter 2 : Early maps - books to get you into the subject

*"Facsimile-atlas to the Early History of Cartography with reproductions of the Most Important Maps printed in the XV and XVI centuries" Translated from the Swedish original by Johan Adolf Markham and Clements R. Markham. With plates and 84 additional maps.*

Reading Matter The following is a selection of general books about the history of cartography, written, for the most part, for the non-specialist. Most are printed works. You might be able to find one or two of the more general titles in a local or college library; the others would need a more specialised library. Finding Our Place in the World Chicago: University of Chicago Press [co-published with the Field Museum], Andrews, Maps in Those Days: Cartographic Methods Before Dublin: Four Courts Press, Leo Bagrow, History of Cartography, ed. Skelton, revised 2nd ed. Fact and Fiction about Maps and their Makers, London: Power, Propaganda and Art London: A History of Maps London: Mapping the City London: Dorling Kindersley [Smithsonian Institution], One of the most accessible and comprehensive accounts, albeit rather dated. University of California Press, Daniel Dorling and David Fairbairn, Mapping: The Persistence of Tradition and Transformation Baltimore: Why the world looks the way it does Wilma George, Animals and Maps London: A History of Cartography London: Harley, The New Nature of Maps: Essays in the History of Cartography [ed. Paul Laxton, with an introduction by J. British Library, October Tom Harper, Maps and the 20th century: Maps and their History London: Harvey, The History of Topographical Maps: Symbols, Pictures and Surveys London: Harvey, Medieval Maps London: The British Library, This is the best starting point for mapping from the various European centres. Publication by the Institut followed soon afterwards. In all the texts [except No. Be aware that the pdf files are very big and delays in downloading will occur. Despite the fact that the titles are in Catalan, several of the contributions are in English or in the language of the country concerned. The course schedule was: Christian Jacob, The Sovereign Map: Theoretical Approaches in Cartography throughout History. Translated by Tom Conley; edited by Edward H. University of Chicago Press, George Kish, La Carte: Images des Civilisations Paris: Exploring the World, ed. Victoria Clarke, et al. Phaidon Press Limited, Rose Mitchell and Andrew Janes, Maps: Their Untold Stories London: Thames and Hudson, Mike Parker, Map Addict: The world in a mirror: Mary Pedley, The Commerce of Cartography: The Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr. An Introduction to the History of Cartography London: Alessandro Scafi, The Mapping of Paradise: Shirley, The Mapping of the World: Early Printed World Maps, , 4th ed. Early World Press [mapsage. Remarkably comprehensive, well-illustrated catalogue plates of all known printed maps of the world, including separately printed maps, wall-maps and maps in books. Snyder, Flattening the Earth: Thrower, Maps and Civilization: Cartography in Culture and Society. Tooley, Charles Bricker, and Gerald R. Crone, Landmarks of Mapmaking: Mapping Civilizations Little, Brown and Company, Wallis and Arthur H. Robinson eds , Cartographical Innovations: Ten Centuries of Maritime Maps London: Wolter and Ronald E. Grim eds , Images of the World: David Woodward ed , Art and Cartography.

## Chapter 3 : Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld biography, The Historian of Early

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## Chapter 4 : Giacomo Gastaldi - Wikipedia

*Facsimile-atlas to the early history of cartography with reproductions of the most important maps printed in the XV and XVI centuries [by] A. E. Nordenskiöld. Translated from the Swedish original by Johan Adolf Ekelöf and Clements R. Markham.*