

Ancient Mysteries—Piri Reis Map

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Many of you know my interest in the history and origins of mankind. One of the books, in my search for truth, that opened my mind to a more realistic history of our past, was Graham Hancock's "Fingerprints of the Gods". Most theories about ancient unknown civilizations are based on little or no physical evidence, usually just speculation. What really would shake the basis of our knowledge of history would be an actual artifact. One such artifact is the first subject dealt with in this book. This is the Piri Re'is map, an accurate map of the earth drawn long before the "Age of Exploration".

The Piri Re'is Map is only one of several anomalous maps drawn in the 15th Century and earlier, which appear to represent better information about the shape of the continents than should have been known at the time, according to mainstream history. Furthermore, this information appears to have been obtained at some distant time in the past.

Piri Re'is, and other well-known 15th Century map-makers, included the Antarctic in their world maps, as did others. Antarctica was not "discovered" until the 19th Century. This is just the beginning! Anomalous maps also show the Behring Strait as linking Asia and America, river deltas which appear much shorter than they do today, islands in the Aegean which haven't been above water since the sea-level rise at the end of the ice-age and huge glaciers covering Britain and Scandinavia. Long dismissed as attempts by cartographers to fill in empty spaces, some of the details of the old maps look very startling when correlated with modern (very mainstream) knowledge of the

changes in the Earths' geography in the geologic past, particularly during the Ice Ages.

The Piri Re'is map is most interesting because of the attribution of the source of its information, and the extraordinary detail of the coastal outlines, particularly of South America.

The Piri Re'is map was found in 1929 in the Imperial Palace in Constantinople. It is painted on parchment and dated 919 A.H. (in the Islamic calendar), which corresponds to 1513 AD. It is signed by an admiral of the Turkish Navy named Piri Ibn Haji Memmed, also known as Piri Re'is. According to Piri Re'is, the map had been assembled from a set of 20 maps drawn in the time of Alexander the Great.

The Piri Re'is map is one of the cornerstones of the growing body of evidence for an unknown Ice Age civilization. One striking thing about this map is the level of detail of the coasts and interiors in South America. Although the scale is somewhat off, a long, high mountain range is shown as the source of the rivers flowing to the coast of South America.

However, the best-known feature in the Piri Re'is map (and other pre-modern maps) is the Antarctic coastline *without glaciers!*

Our modern knowledge of the coastline under the ice was obtained using seismic sounding data from Antarctic expeditions in the 1940s and 50s. Sonar is one way to map the coast under the Antarctic glaciers. The other way would be to have surveyed them when they were ice-free.

The last time the particular area shown in the Piri Re'is map was free of ice was more than 6000 years ago. This geography *should* have been unknown to the ancients and leaves some big mysteries to explain.

While features which suggest advanced geographical knowledge are shown in the map itself, the [annotations](#) and illustrations do not. The map is notated as follows:

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.

There are also pictures of some strange animals in the vicinity, of which the text reads:

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 doesn't invalidate the landforms, but does indicate that whoever wrote these notes never actually visited Antarctica.

See the next page for a copy of the map.

To me, the map is drawn almost as if seen from space!

