



**Map of
Turkish Admiral PIRI REIS
1513**

This map has been reproduced translating the original text to English.
Original copy: Topkapı Palace Museum.

This map was drawn by the poor man Piri son of Haji Mehmet, known as the son of Kemal Reis' brother in the city of Gelibolu in the month of the Muharrem 919 (between the 9th of March and the 7th of April of the year 1513).

This section tells how these shores and also these islands were found. These coasts are called the shores of Antilia. They were discovered in the year 896 of the Arabian calendar. But it is reported that a Genoese infidel whose name was Qulublu, discovered these places. A book fell into the hands of the said infidel, and he found in it the names of the Western Sea, that is, on matters one by one to the leaders of the said infidel, explained these matters to him. He said: "O Turkish man, can an end or a limit be found to the Western Sea? Its vapors are full of darkness. The above-mentioned Qulublu saw that no help was forthcoming from the Genoese so, he went to the Lord of Spain, and told him the tale in detail. They saw the Genoese, and they were well equipped, and said: "O Qulublu, if it happens as you say, let us make you kapudan (admiral) of that country." Having said this, he sent the said Qulublu to the Western Sea. The late Gazi Kemal had a Spanish slave. The above-mentioned slave said to Kemal Reis, that he had been three times to that land with Qulublu. He said: "First we reached the Straits of Sept, thousand miles, we saw an island facing us, but gradually the waves of the sea became foaming, little by little the sea was becalmed and the North Star - the seamen on their compasses still say star - little by little we reached the shore, the population of the island came out to meet us, they were not afraid of us, they were seen in a different arrangement. They anchored at them and did not allow them to land and ask for information. The males and the females shot arrows at them and did not see that they could not land on that island; they crossed to the other side of the island which they saw a boat. On seeing this, the boat fled and they (the people of the island) dashed out on land, happened that these people were of that nation which it was human flesh. It is said that Qulublu saw another island, which was from island to island hunting men and that island where they anchored remained seven days. The people of this island saw that no harm came to them from this boat, they caught fish and brought it to them in their small canoes (barks). These (Spaniards) were pleased and gave their glass beads. It appears that he gold around the area of fish. They (Spaniards) always gave their glass beads. As they saw the to bring more gold and they promised to give more beads in return. One day they saw they saw pearls in the hands of someone which they took against beads. They went and brought found on the shore of this island, in a spot at the depth of one or two fathoms. And they carried them within that year to the Lord of Spain. But the said Qulublu, not knowing the language of these people, traded by signs. And after this trip, the Lord of Spain sent priests and barbers, taught the natives how to sow and reap and converted them to his own religion. They had a religion of any sort. They walked naked and lay Qulublu so that these places have been opened to all and have become famous. astronomer and astrologer. The coasts and islands on this map are taken from Qulublu's map.

This section shows in what way this map was drawn. In this century no one possessed such a map. The hand of this poor man has drawn it and today it represents a basic source. From about twenty charts and maps legends (Karneg), the Arabs name these charts Jaferige - from eight Jaferiges of that kind was one Arabic map of Hind, and from the maps just drawn by four Portuguese, which show the countries of Hind, Sind and China region have extracted it. By comparing all these maps with one another, this final form was arrived at. So that the present map is as correct and reliable for the Sea of Spain as the map of this country which is considered correct and reliable by mariners.

On the way to the province of India, a Portuguese ship encountered a contrary wind (blowing) from the shore. The wind drove it from the shore and it appeared (blowing) from the shore. They endeavored and went to the shore in boats. They saw people walking, all of them naked. But they shot arrows with tips made of fishbone. The said galley and its captain, returned to Portugal and gave the news. They described these shores in detail. They have discovered [?]

This is the land from Portugal which encompasses a strip and which is written on the edge of this map.

There is a gold mine in this land.

On this shore there are open pits from which gold is extracted.

In this spot there are open pits from which gold is extracted.

This region contained gold where many pits were.

These islands are desolate but enjoy long-lasting springs.

And in this country it seems that there are white-haired wild beasts in this shape, and also six-horned oxen. The Portuguese infidels have written it on their maps.

This country is uninhabited. Everything is in ruin and it is said that large snakes are found here. For this reason the Portuguese infidels are said not to land on these shores and these are also said to be very hot.

This sea is called the Western Sea, but the Europeans call it the Mar de Espanya, which means the Sea of Spain. Up to now it was known by these names, but Qulublu, who opened up this sea and made these islands known, and also the Portuguese infidels, who have opened up the region of the Indies have agreed to give this sea a new name, to say healy egg. Before this it was thought that the sea had no end or limit, that at its other extremity darkness prevailed. Now they have seen that this sea is surrounded by a coast and because it is like a lake, they have called it Ova Sano. Its accuracy is confirmed.

The master of this caravelle is named Alvaro. When the day he will be in Portugal, one caravelle encountered a storm and was driven upon this island. Now they have seen that this island is surrounded by a coast and because it is like a lake, they have called it Ova Sano. Its accuracy is confirmed.

And this caravelle having encountered a storm was driven upon this island. Its name was Nikola Jovan. And on this one hour. For this reason with which call this island Izo Uba, which means, Cow Island.

This valley was drawn upon these shores by a storm and came right across. The Captain's name was Alvaro. On this map it is written that these waters were white when the water had gone (in their beds) much gold (dust) from the sand. On their map.

And this island is the Island of Izo Uba, which means, Cow Island.

These gold mines are open pits from which gold is extracted.

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on this shore a tower is, because in this climate gold taking a rope is said that they measured.

And these four ships are Portuguese ships. Their shape is deformed. They travelled from the western end to the Cape of Abyssinia (Arabia) in order to reach India. They go towards the east. The distance across this gulf is 6100 miles.

This country is uninhabited. Everything is in ruin and it is said that large snakes are found here. For this reason the Portuguese infidels are said not to land on these shores and these are also said to be very hot.