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**“Taking Place: Early Modern Printed Maps of Exodus”**

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In the preface to his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (1570), Abraham Ortelius claims that, “Geography is the eye of history.” Such a statement makes claims regarding the visual character and scientific accuracy of maps as necessary for the proper understanding of the events of the past. The overlap between history and geography, a common theme in early modern cartography, is apparent in sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century printed maps of Palestine and the Holy Land, which often incorporate material from the biblical account of the Exodus. Beginning with a map of Palestine designed by Lucas Cranach in 1525, such maps typically indicate the route taken by the Jews in their flight from Egypt, and pictorial vignettes frequently appear at sites of important events. The covenantal narrative of Exodus, which progresses from promise to fulfillment, is visualized cartographically as a journey from Egypt to the Promised Land. Printed maps of the Holy Land, which occur as illustrations in printed Bibles or as separate wall-maps, unite time and space within a single representation, providing a meditative itinerary for the viewer.