



Amsterdam, 1657

Map of Jerusalem drawn in Amsterdam in 1657. The map has a view of Jerusalem from the direction of the Mt. of Olives. The map was printed in Amsterdam in 1657 and is based upon a copper engraving from 1575 created by Franz Hogenberg and included in a book describing cities around the world.

At the top of the map is a quote from Ezekiel (5:5): “This is Jerusalem! I have set her in the midst of the nations, and countries are round about her.”

Foreground: figures wearing Turkish garb characteristic of the period

The map has a realistic description of Jerusalem and its buildings. You can easily identify the Dome of the Rock, the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, the Gate of Mercy, and more. On the right side of the map is an index detailing the numbers noted on the map and their significance. The map is round and surrounded by a wall. Outside the walls, some small places are added that are also surrounded by walls. In the foreground is drawn a river, at the end of which is placed a kind of tower. This is the Kidron river.

This copy of the map, hand-drawn, was printed in a book published in Amsterdam in 1657.



Christian Kruik van Adrichem, 1584

Various historical events and buildings from the Old and New Testaments are illustrated in the map, including the Holy Temple and utensils from it, the High Priest, the Eternal Flame on the altar, Bathsheba bathing on the roof, King Solomon on his throne, and the “Via Dolorosa,” Jesus’s path of suffering before his crucifixion.

The map was drawn by Christian Kruik van Adrichem, a Dutch cartographer and theologian who lived most of his life in Germany, and studied the Land of Israel in general and Jerusalem in particular.

The map expresses a deep connection to Christianity, and many quotes appear in it from the New Testament while noting their exact source. Jesus and his disciples appear in many places, and Jesus is evident from the halo above his head.

The map seeks to describe Jerusalem, but incorporated in it are European motifs and styles like fountains, palaces, and houses.



Illustrated map of Jerusalem, 1970

Illustrated map of Jerusalem produced in 1970. You can see sites and buildings in Jerusalem from the ancient and modern periods.

Among the sites noted in the map are: the Western Wall, the Old City walls, the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, al-Aqsa Mosque, the Knesset building, Israel Museum, Hebrew University, and the National Library.

In addition, names of main streets appear in the map.



Bünting Map, 1581

Map drawn by a priest, the Protestant theologian and cartographer Heinrich Bünting, and published in his book “Travel through Holy Scripture” in 1581.

The map describes the world in the shape of the three-leaf clover, with Jerusalem in its center. The clover is part of the symbol of the German city of Hannover, in which Bünting was born, and also symbolizes the Holy Trinity in Christianity.

Jerusalem is located at the center of the three continents and is presented as a typical city from the Middle Ages. Southeast of Jerusalem, between Africa and Asia, is the Red Sea, colored in red unlike the other oceans.

At the top of the map are islands that represent England and Denmark (seems the intention is Scandinavia), and at the lower western edge of the map is found the continent of America, nicknamed the “New World.” In the ocean space of the map are illustrated a sailboat, mermaids, and sea monsters.

In Europe, only one city is illustrated—Rome, and names of many countries appear. In Asia, many cities are illustrated, including Damascus, and in Africa, three cities are illustrated, among them Alexandria.



Imaginary Description of Jerusalem, London 1770

This map, was found in London and probably dates to 1770. It is description by someone who most likely never visited Jerusalem, and based his drawing on stories from the Old and New Testaments, and maybe also on descriptions by people who had actually visited.

So, you can find many descriptions of these stories, such as: David's Palace, Bathsheba bathing on the roof, Jesus's crucifixion, and more.

In the map, you can see that the artist drew three sets of walls, as was mentioned by Josephus Flavius, so the artist was seemingly familiar with his text and based his drawing upon it.