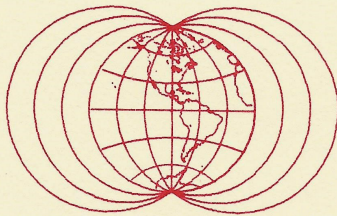
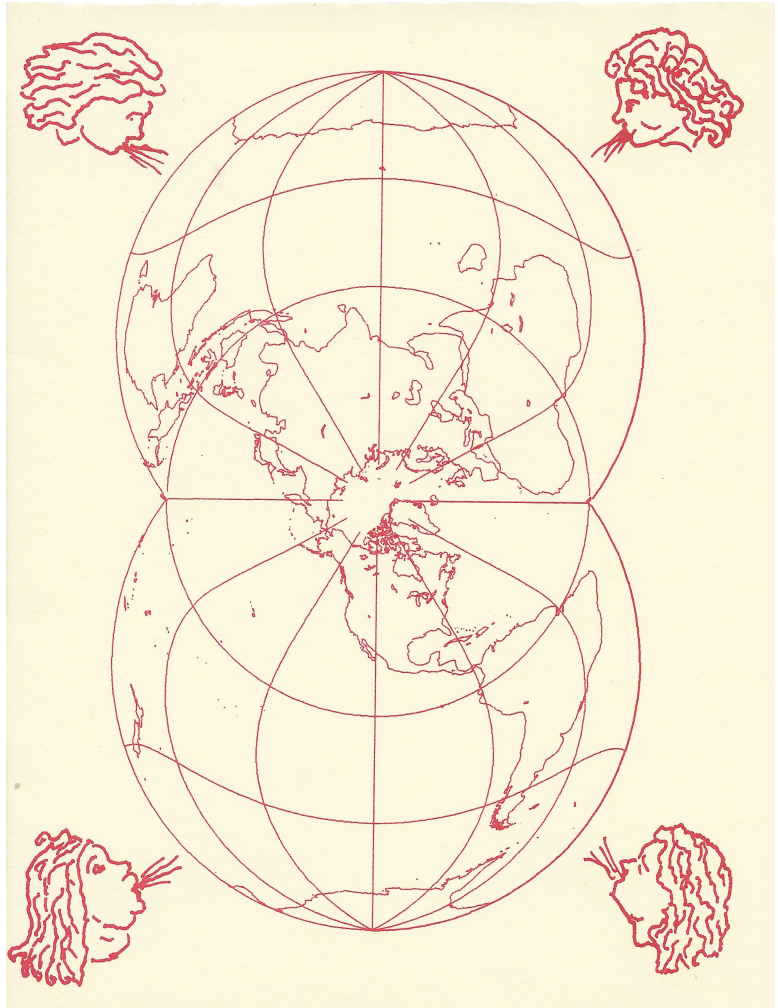


# Globular Projection

There are many “globular” projections, easy to construct, with no special properties. They have been staples of atlases since the fifteenth century. Winds blowing from the corners are common features on maps from that era.

The presentation here is nonstandard, as explained on the back of the card. In the standard aspect, a hemisphere is drawn as a circle bisected by the equator. Meridians are circular arcs equally spaced on the equator. Parallels are circular arcs, equally spaced on the central meridian and on the hemisphere boundary.

In the polar aspect, few parallels or meridians are circular. To avoid clutter, only parallels  $0^\circ$  and  $45^\circ\text{S}$  are shown.



A new view of an old projection. The binocular map is a schoolbook hemisphere, extended to cover the whole earth, and drawn as if the equator ran over the poles.