Map 10.4.1892

P106

GLEASON'S

NEW STANDARD MAP OF THE WORLD

ON THE PROJECTION OF MODERN COLLEGE, SCIENTIFICALLY AND

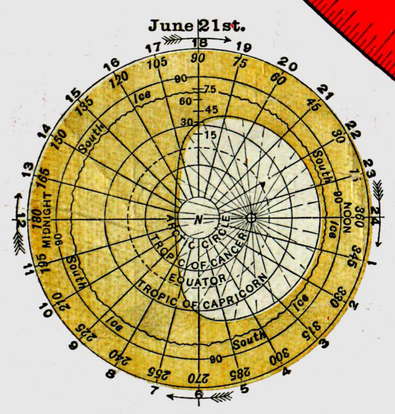
A S "IT IS"

J. S. CHRISTOPHER, BLACKHEATH, ENGLAND. PRACTICALLY CORRECT.

LONGITUDE AND TIME CALCULATOR.

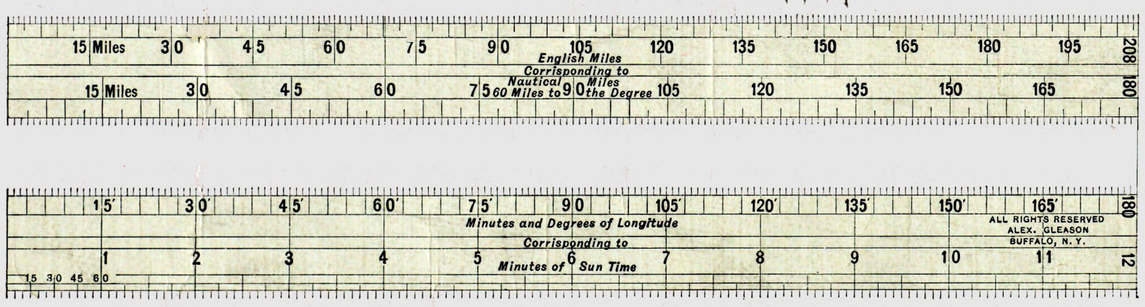
PATENT ALLOWED November 15, 1892.

Applications made in ENGLAND, CANADA, FRANCE, DENMARK, SWEDEN, GERMANY, AUSTRIA.

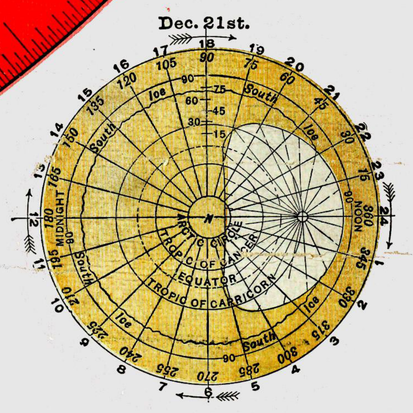


JUNE SOLSTICE.

IN the figures June and December, the white represents the Sun's position in his respective months, at Noon. This shows sunlight inside the Arctic Circle for 24 hours. From June 21st, the Sun moves round the Tropics in a spiral circle, widening every day, until it reaches its destiny on the southern or outer Solstice, on December 21st.



The upper portion of this scale shows the relations that English or Land miles sustain to Nautical or Sea miles, sometimes called Geographical. The lower half shows minutes and degrees of the arc as compared to Sun time. By laying a straight-edge across the scale, it shows the relations of all the divisions.



DECEMBER SOLSTICE.

ON December 21st, the Sun moves round the Tropic of Capricorn, and during the day lights up the southern portion of the Earth from the Arctic Circle to some portion of Antarctic ice. There is no "sunlight" beyond 80° south, but unknown regions of ice. On the 23d of December, the Sun commences his northward journey again, returning to his starting place, and thus completes his seasons.

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Map 77.3
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