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SIX EARLY PRINTED MAPS

SELECTED FROM THOSE EXHIBITED AT THE
BRITISH MUSEUM ON THE OCCASION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS

1918



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, 6, BLENHEIM
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1918

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES
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1928



SIX

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SELECTED FROM THOSE EXHIBITED AT THE
MUSEUM ON THE OCCASION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS

1873

THE ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS
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1. 'Das ist der Rom-Weg von meyllen zu meyllen mit puncten verzeychnet von eyner stat zu der andern durch deutsche lanтт.' [By Erhard Etzlaub. Nuremberg, c. 1492.] *Maps C. 2. a. 7.*

A map of Central Europe, showing the chief roads to Rome, and probably the earliest printed map on which roads are marked. It extends from southern Denmark to central Italy (the north being at the bottom of the map) and from Paris to Cracow. The name of Nuremberg, the place of publication, is shown in the centre of the map in type larger than that used throughout. Three routes across the Alps are shown: the Semmering, the Brenner, and the Splügen.

2. 'Britanniæ insulæ quæ nunc Angliæ et Scotiæ regna continet cum Hibernia adiacente nova descriptio.' [By George Lily?] Romæ, 1546. *K. 5. 1.*

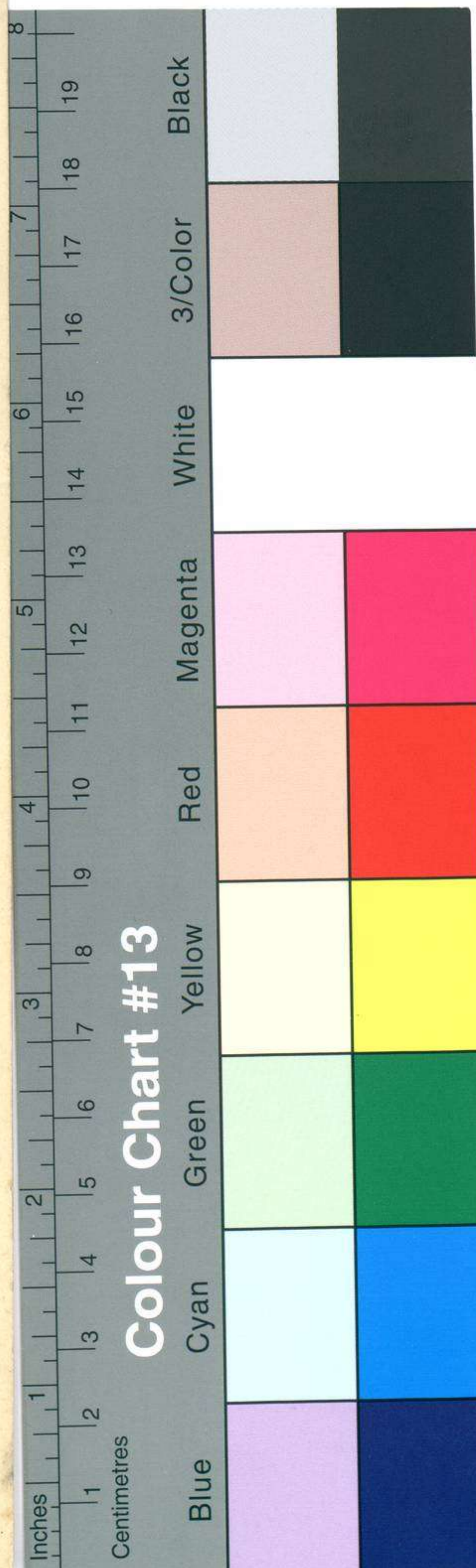
This is believed to be the first printed map of the British Isles apart from those in Ptolemy's Atlas. George Lily, whose probable authorship of the map is suggested by the initials G. L. A. (i. e. Georgius Lilius Anglus) which appear in the bottom left-hand corner of the large cartouche, was a son of William Lily the grammarian and chaplain to Cardinal Pole.

3. 'Nova orbis terrarum descriptio optiè proiecta... per Ioannem Blagravum... B. Wright... cælator.' [London.] 1596. *Harl. MSS. 5935 (15).*

A curious and little-known map of the World, noteworthy on account of its unusual projection which was devised by John Blagrave, an Oxford mathematician. The map is referred to on the title-page of Blagrave's 'Astrolabium Uranicum Generale', but there is no evidence that it ever appeared as part of the book. The engraving is the work of Benjamin Wright, one of the best-known early English map-engravers.

4. 'Nova Francia.' [By Gabriel Tatton. Engraved by Benjamin Wright. London, c. 1610.] *Maps C. 2. a. 3.*

A rare map showing Canada, Labrador, Greenland, and the western coasts of Europe. It is one of a set of three maps drawn by Gabriel Tatton and engraved by Benjamin Wright between 1600 and 1616, and is a fine specimen of Wright's work.



5. 'A Description of East India conteyninge th' Empire of the Great Mogoll . . . William Baffin deliniauit . . . Renold Elstrack sculp.' T. Sterne: London, 1619. K. 115. 22.

The earliest English map of the Mogul territories. Its draughtsman was William Baffin, the navigator, who was master's mate on the ship 'Anne' on which Sir Thomas Roe returned to England after his embassy to the Great Mogul. The map, based on information supplied by Roe to Baffin, marks a great advance in the development of the early cartography of India.

6. 'Novi Belgii novæque Angliæ nec non partis Virginiae tabula multis in locis emendata a N. J. Visschero.' [Amsterdam, c. 1655.] 73945 (1).

A map of the early European settlements in North America, extending from Maine to Virginia. The inset presents one of the earliest views of New York ('Nieuw Amsterdam') as it existed about 1651.

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Nach dem Compast zu wandern geschicht also den prief legt man wider und setz den compast mit der prief an ein leyden oder gleich auf diesen compast und truct den prief pps die zungel gericht sein so ligt der prief nahe dem lant man legen ungerichtet und setz die nach den Compast mit der prief auf die prief zweere furchenman stat und merck wie die zungel see auf den acht end also set sie auch wenn man zwischen den selben zweeren staten wandert

1. CENTRAL EUROPE, SHOWING THE CHIEF ROADS TO ROME (c. 1492)

(The North is at the bottom of the Map)





REXIDIA

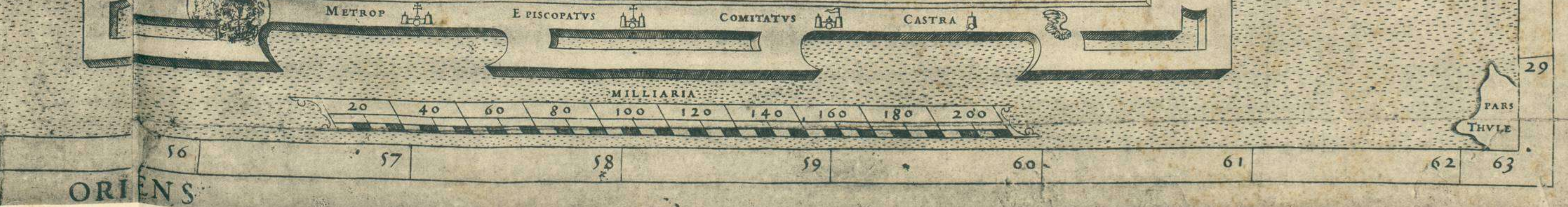
HIBERNIA Insula in Oceano inter Britanniam & Hispaniam sita, à Circulo in Euroaurum protenditur, longitudine milliaria 260. latitudine 100. Ab oru Britanniam, à meridie Galliam, ab occidentem septentrione, oceanum infinitum habet, forma oblonga, quo non dissimilis. In regiones quatuor dividitur, pars enim que ad orientem est Angliæ proxima LAGINIA dicitur, que Galliam prospicit litus, MOMONIA occidentalem partem CONNACIA, septentrionale HVLTONIA vocat. Laganiam à Momonia separat Suis flumen, ab Hvltonia Boandus, Momonia à Connacia discriminat Sinus Maximam Insule partem tenet Anglus, reliqua à Regibus gubernatur. Episcopus habet 50. Omnium Primas est Armacanus Celi, mira temperis, nihil venenatum gignit, nec aliunde importatum nutrit. Genus moribus incultior, bello, latrocinij, et musica gaudet.

BRITANNIA INSVLÆ QUÆ NVNC ANGLIÆ ET SCOTIÆ REGNA CONTINET CVM HIBERNIA ADIACENTE NOVA DESCRIPTIO.

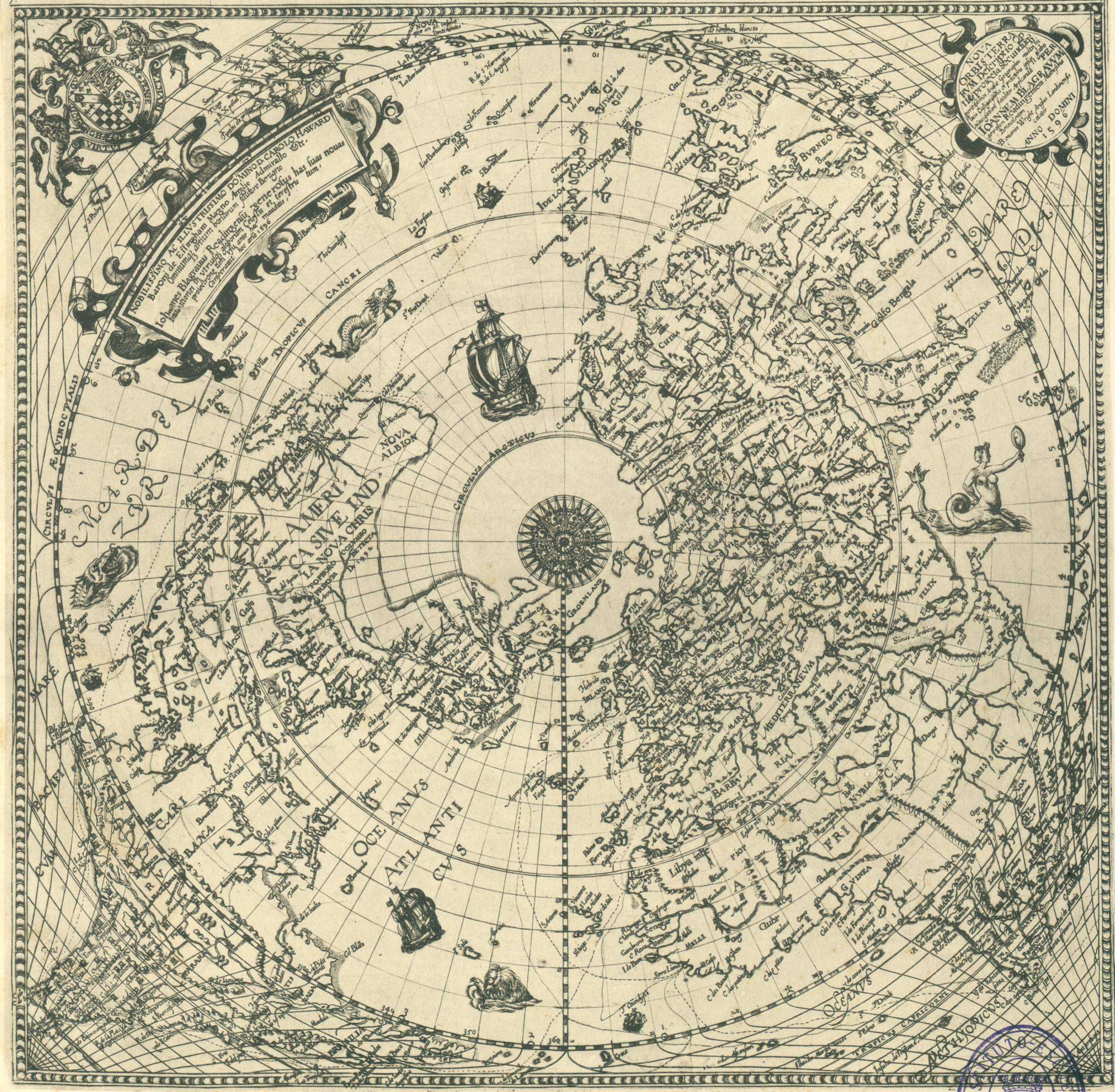
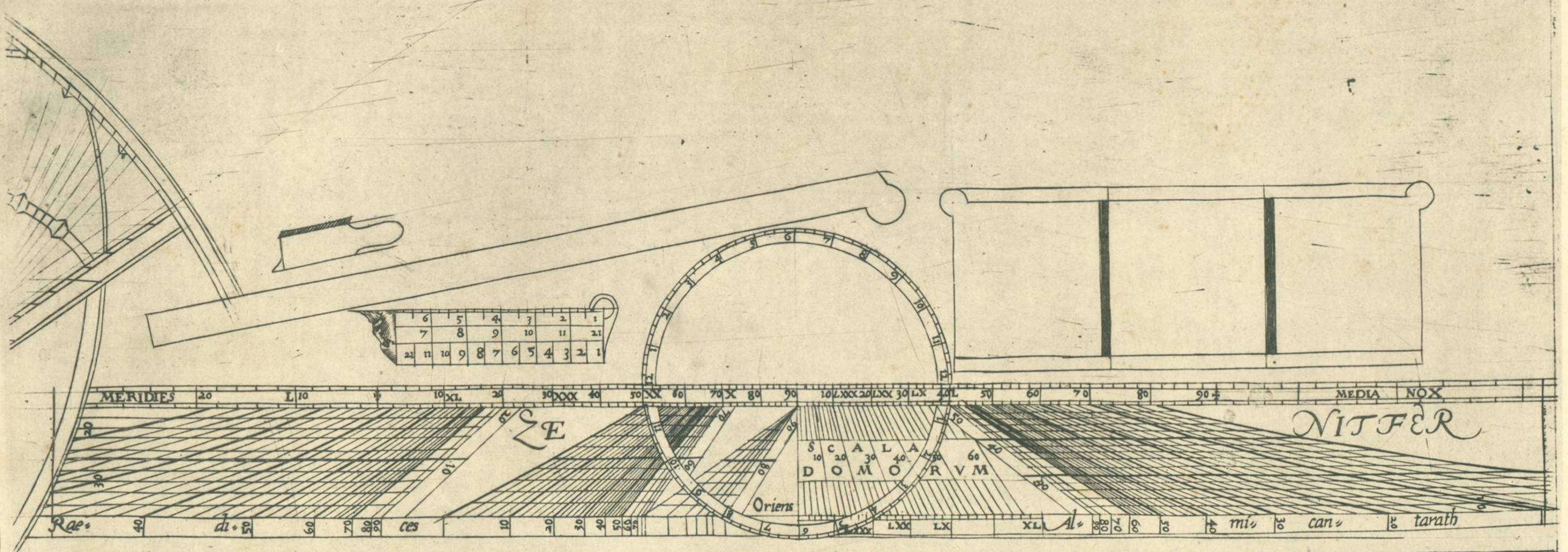


BRITANNIA Insularum que in Europa continentur maxima, à meridie in septentrionem protenditur forma triquetra. A promontorio enim quod Vectem Insulam ad meridiem prospicit, ad Cantabrigiam ultimam Scotiæ partem, que ab Orkadibus insulis, fere non ad modum magno àritur, milliaria continentur. 600. A Douero autem ultima Cantij. parte, que à Gallia non plus 30. mill. distat, in extremum Cornubiæ promontorium, quod Armorium respicit, milliaria habentur 320. A quo rursus per Hibernicum mare ad septentrionem procedens, hæc insula in duo regna, pars enim australior, que et fertior est, et vrbibus frequentior, et moribus cultior, ANGLIÆ dicitur, que autem septentrionalior, montibus aspera, et ob intensissimum frigus inferatior, SCOTIÆ nuncupatur. Dirimitur Angliæ à Scotiæ, ad orientem Jueda, ad occidentem Soluæ fluminis, mediterranea, mons Cheuota discriminat. Obiacent Scotiæ ad occidentem in Hibernico mari, Insule. 43. Eboriæ, siue Hiberides dicuntur. Harum prima, et Episcopalis sedes, et antiquissima Druidum memoria, MONA erat, restitit autem seculo Anglo parti. Ad septentrionem sunt Orkadæ insule, 31. horum, pifibus, cunctis abundantissime, inter has primus tenet POMONIA, et magnitudine ceteras vincens, et Episcopalis sedes, et regio castro ornata. Ultima omnium in Aione Scoti est HVLTONIA, polum habet clauatum gradibus 63. in qua cum Sol Canoran occupat, tenebre aut nulle, aut perbreues. Idem quibus utitur incolæ, quæ sunt, Cornubiæ, quo Cornubiensibus, Walliam, quo Walli, Anglicam, quo Angli, et bona pars Scotiæ, Hibernicum, quo Hiberides insule, et septentrionalis Scotiæ pars, Gothicum, quo Orkadæ sole utuntur. Habet Angliæ Episcopatus 22. quorum datæ et octo Cantuariensium primam partem, duo autem Eboracensium Archiepiscopatus, Gymnasia item celebria duo, OXONIUM et CANTABRIGIAM, Comitatus, quos et comitates vocant, 39. In Scotiæ autem Episcopatus sunt 13. quorum novem S. Andree Archiepiscopus primatus, duo Archiepiscopi Glasguensium subiacent, Comitatus habet. 22. A bundat Angliæ, stagno, plumbæ ferro, lana optima, pice, et frumento Scoti, pifibus, pice, a lana. Lupus non habet Angliæ, Scotiæ permultos. Diuidunt Angliam in tres veluti Regiones, tria ingenia flumina, Tamisus, Sabrina, Humbers. Scotiam item tria, Cluda, Forthea, Jaus. Regia Angliæ est LONDINIUM, Scotiæ, EDINBURGVS. Lægibus utitur Angliæ municipalibus tantum, cælibus Scoti. Cædem utriusq. genti in bello ferocia, sagittis Angli, hasta longa Scoti in acie preualent. Rari inter eos pax, dum illi propagare, isti retinere, imperium student.

ROMÆ, Anglorum studio et diligentia. M. D. XLVI.



2. BRITISH ISLES, 1546



3. THE WORLD, 1596







4. PARTS OF CANADA, LABRADOR, GREENLAND, ETC. (c. 1610)



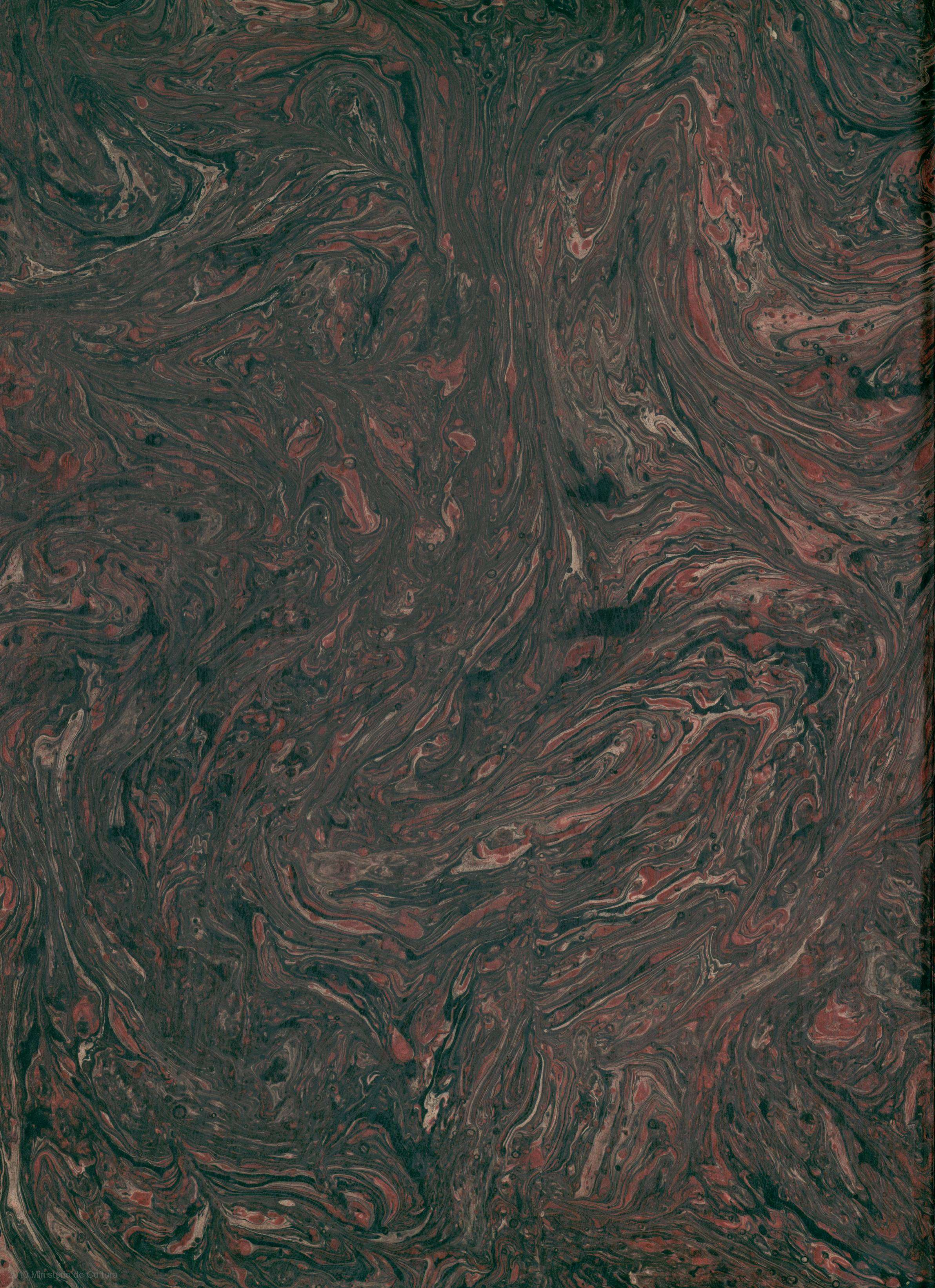


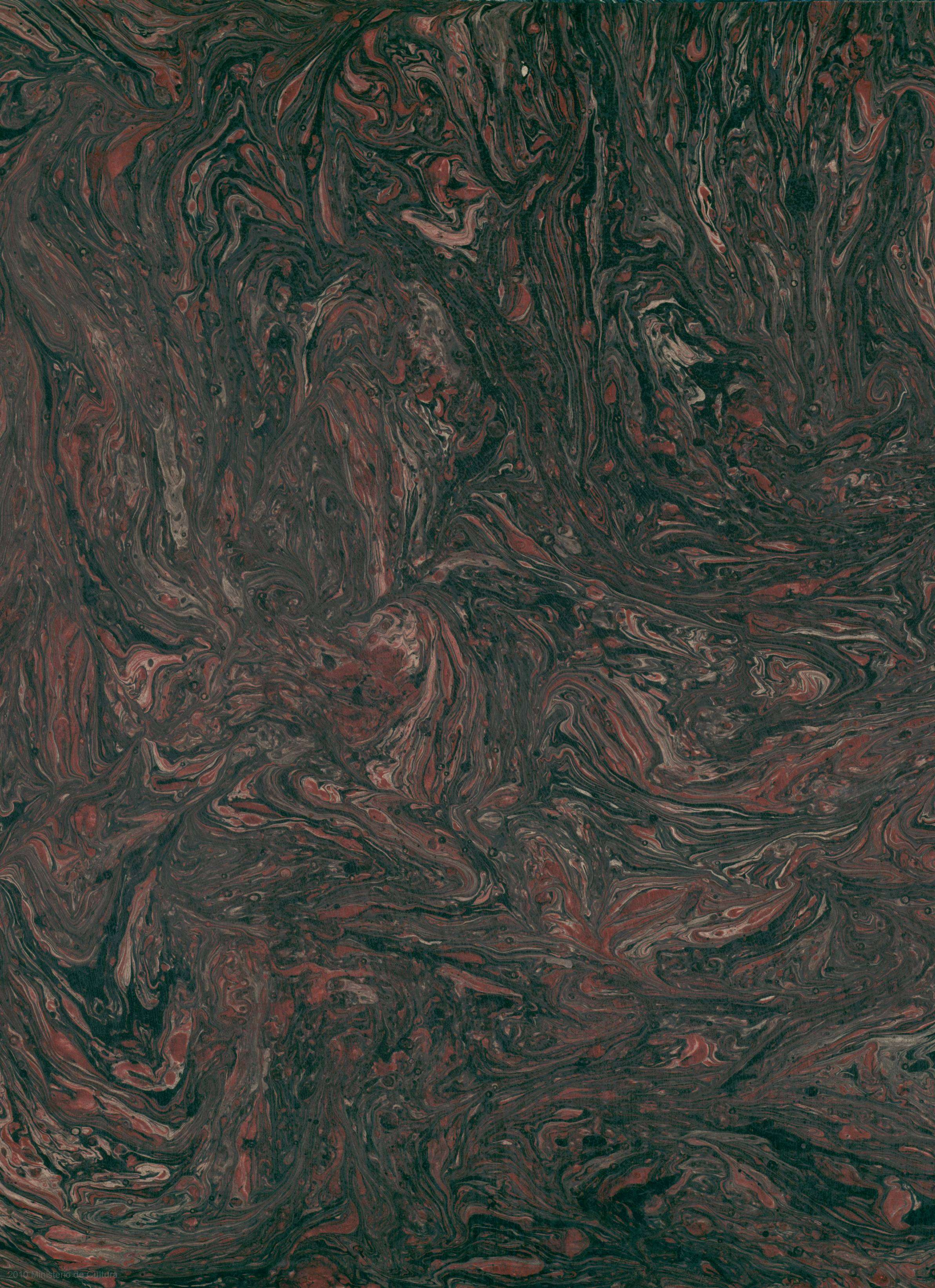
6. PART OF THE EASTERN STATES OF AMERICA, WITH INSET VIEW OF NEW YORK (c. 1655)

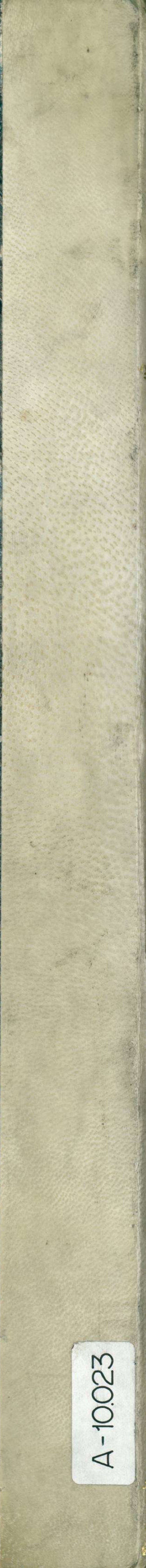
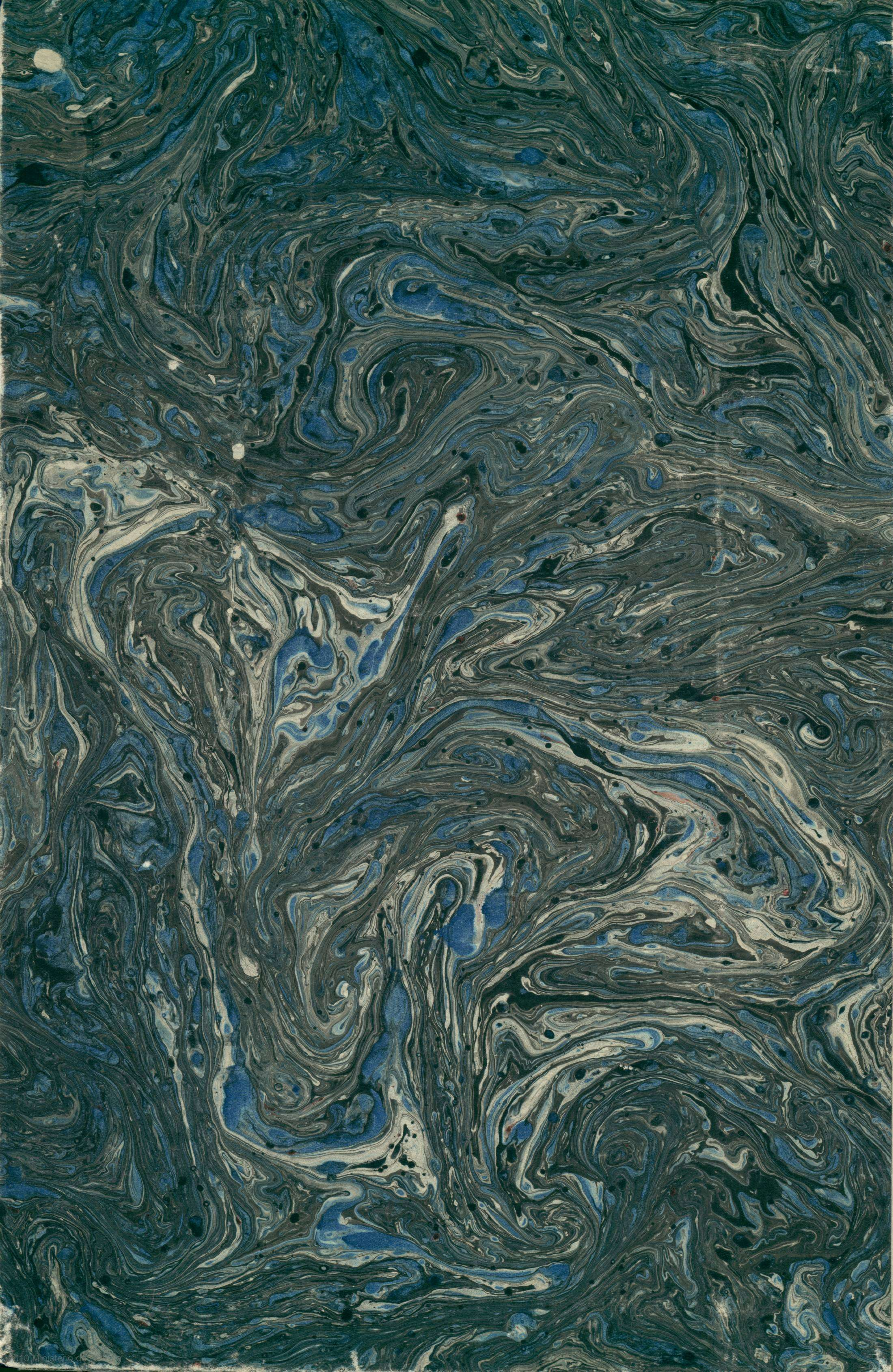
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