

1527
IV/912





ATLAS NOVUS
TERRARUM ORBIS IMPERIA,

REGNA ET STATUS

exactis Tabulis Geographicè demonstrans,

Operù

IOHANNIS BAPTISTÆ HOMANNI

Sacra Cœs. Maj. Geographi, et Reg. Boruss. Societ. Scient. Membri.

NORIBERGÆ.

Caspar Luycken fecit.

Kleiner
ATLAS
SCHOLASTICUS
Von sechs und zwantzig Charfen /

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Von der Welt-Kugel. | 14. Von Oesterreich. |
| 2. Von Europa. | 15. Von Bayern. |
| 3. Von Asia. | 16. Von Schwaben. |
| 4. Von Africa. | 17. Von Rhein-Strom. |
| 5. Von America. | 18. Von Ober-Sachsen. |
| 6. Von Spanien. | 19. Von Nieder-Sachsen. |
| 7. Von Francreich. | 20. Von Böhmen. |
| 8. Von Groß-Brittanien. | 21. Von Dänemarck. |
| 9. Von den Niederlanden. | 22. Von Schweden. |
| 10. Von Holland. | 23. Von Polen. |
| 11. Von der Schweiz. | 24. Von Ungarn. |
| 12. Von Italien. | 25. Von Moscau. |
| 13. Von Deutschland. | 26. Terra Sancta. |

edirt

Durch Johann Baptista Homann /
GEOGRAPHUM in Nürnberg /

und

durch eine accurate

ILLUMINATION
zu seinen
Geographischen Fragen

accommodiret /

Durch Johann Hübner /
RECTOR zu Merseburg.

Zu finden

In Merseburg bey Johann Hübner.

In Leipzig bey Johann Friedrich Gleditschen.

In Nürnberg bey Johann Baptista Homann.

PLANIGLOBII TERRESTRIS

Mappa Universalis

Utrumq; Hemisphaerium Orient. et Occidental. repræsentans
Ex IV. mappis generalibus, Hasianis composita et adjectis
ceteris hemisphaeris designata a G. M. Lowitzio.

Excentibus Homann Hereditibus. Cum Priv. S. Cof. May. A.MDCXXXXVI

Fig. I. dicitur Hemisphaerium polare arcticum. Fig. II. Hemisphaerium polare antarcticum. Fig. III. Hemisphaerium Sphaera obliqua pro horizonte Norimbr.

Fig. IV. eius oppositum inferius cum Antipodibus Nürnbergensibus.

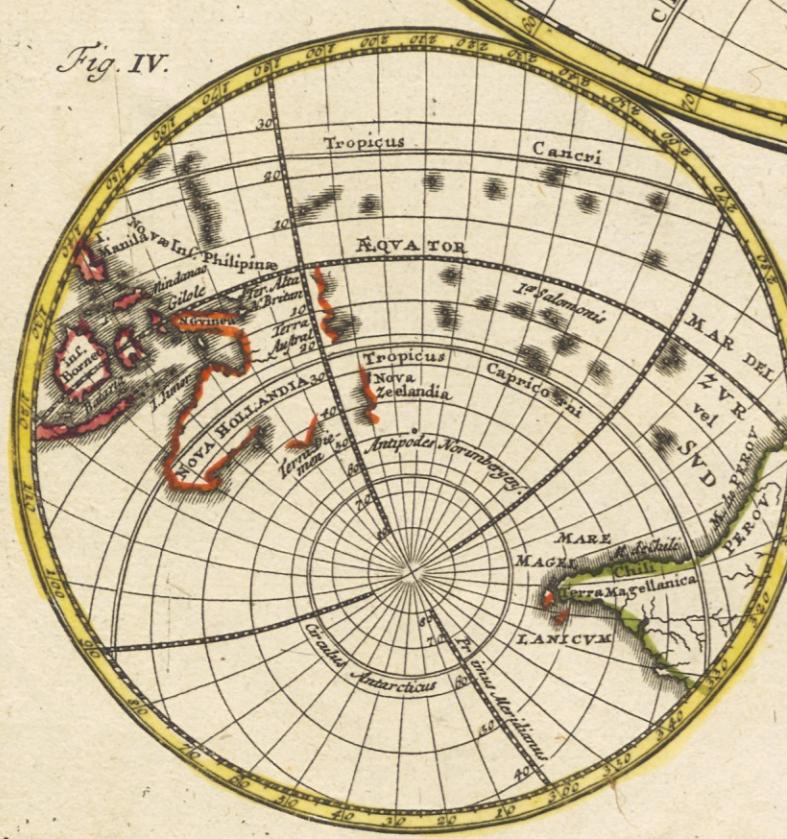
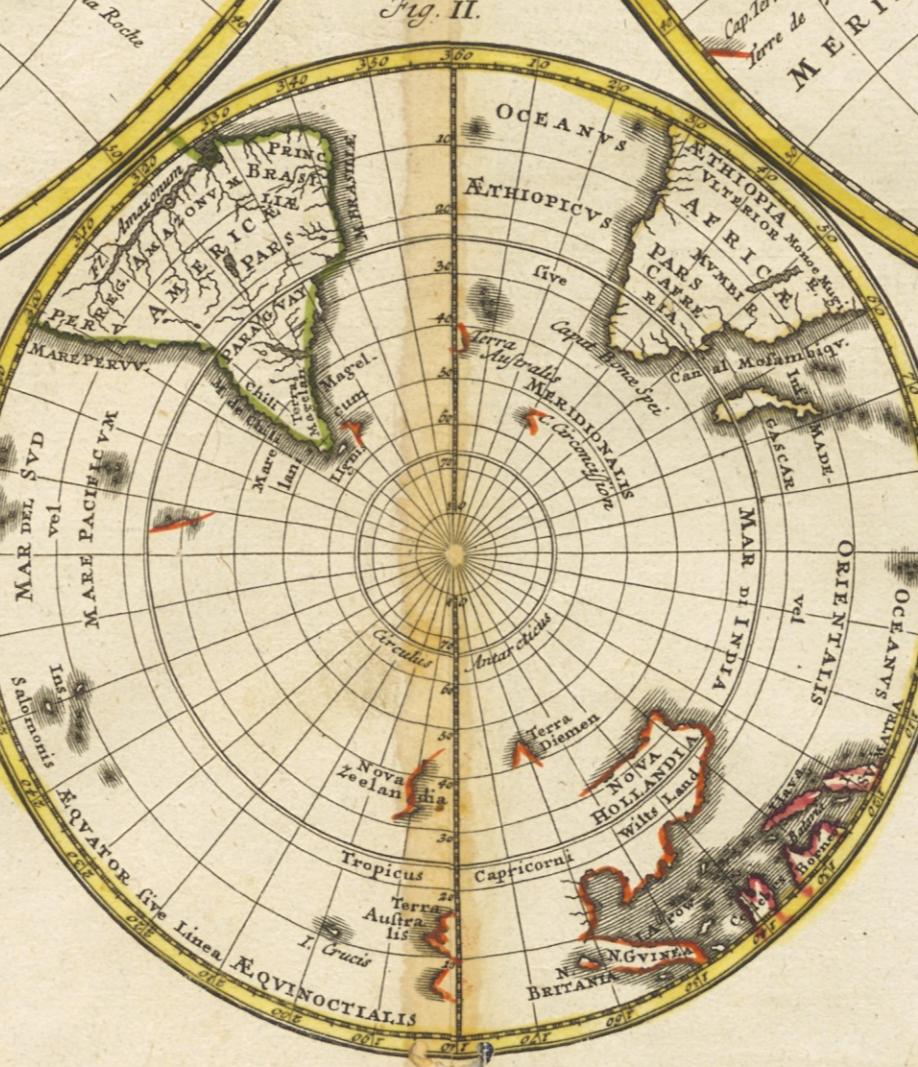
MAPPE MONDE

qui represeste les deux Hemispheres savoir
celui de l'Orient et celui de l'Occident tirée des
quatre Cartes generales de feu M. le Professeur Hasius,
dressée par M. G. M. Lowitz, et publiée par les Heritiers
de Homann. Avec Priv. de S. Maj. Imper. l'An 1746.

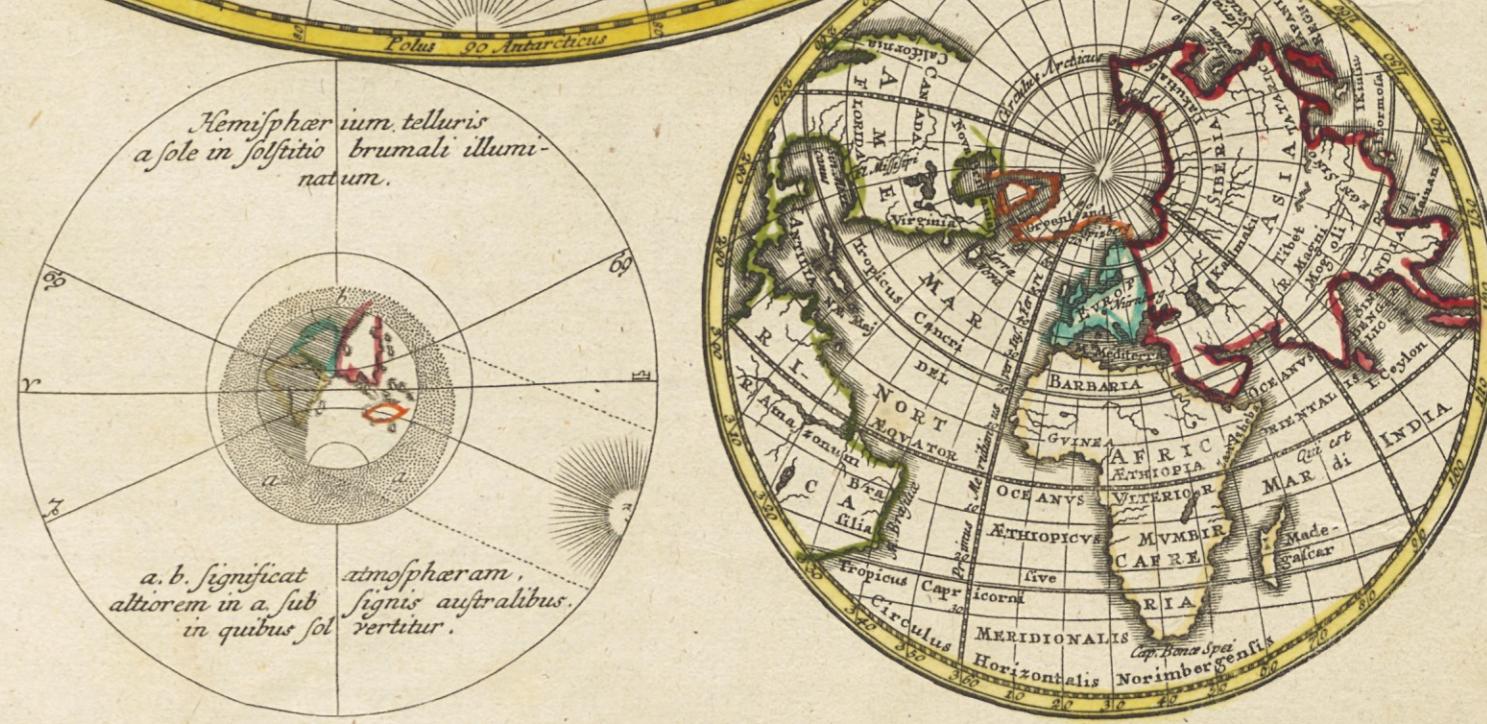
Fig. I. Hemisphaer polaire Arctique. Fig. II. Hemisphaer polaire Antarctique.

Fig. III. Hemisphaer de la Sphère oblique pour l'Horizon de Nuremberg.

Fig. IV. Les Antipodes de Nuremberg.



Hemisphaerium telluris
a sole tempore solstitio austrino illuminatum.
a. b. significat atmospheram altorem
in b. propter calorē solis sub signis
borealis.



TABULA SELENOGRAPHICA

in qua
Lunarium Macularum exacta Descriptio secundum Nomenclaturam
Præstantissimorum Astronomorum

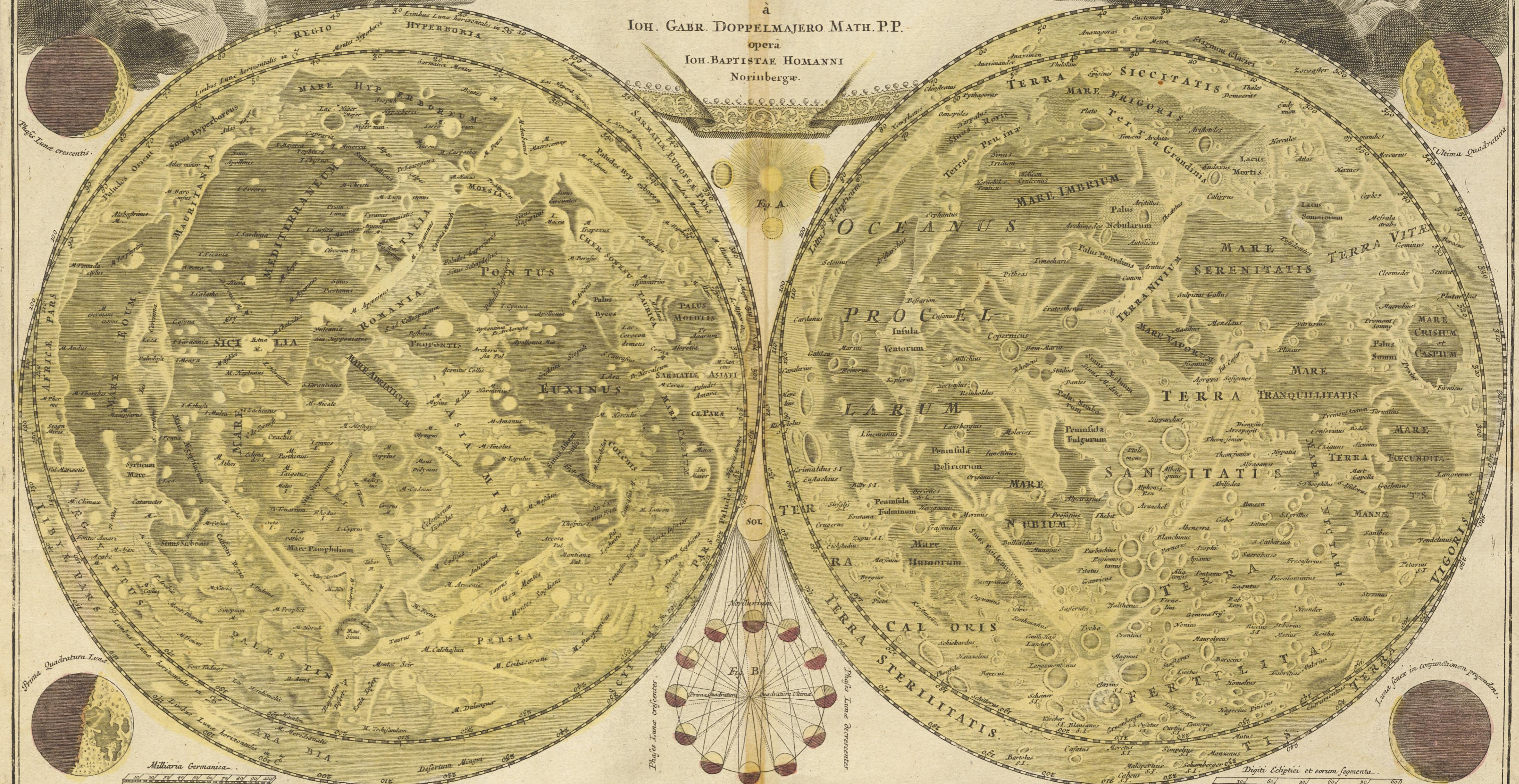
HEVELII quam RICCIOLI

Cutiosis Rei Sidereæ Cultoribus exhibetur

à
IOH. GABR. DOPPELMAJERO MATH. P.P.

opera

IOH. BAPTISTAE HOMANNI
Norinbergæ.



Nullum inter corpora cœlestia, ex quo tempore Veteres sacre Uranie additi omne moverunt lapidem, ut Siderum naturæ et affectiones quam maxime forent in aprico posse, cunctorum vicit magis admirationem et multiformi ambage (si cum Plinio loquileat) torfit contemplantum ingenia proximum quippe ignorari fidus indignantur, quam ipsa Luna, varietate macularum ingrīsus miranda; sed nec mirari nos subbeat, cum medijs tunc defituti, quibus nunc Lunam accūritius inspiceret et contemplari nobis hodie datum, oculis scilicet armatis, hinc etiam deficiente, adhuc accūritiori inspezione, tunc Viro celeberrimo D^o de la Nire, nihilominus profunda nec tamen liquide deprehendantur, ut hinc haud pauci cum acutissimo Galileo Lunam pro corpore, materialiam à Terra diversam habente existimare possent, in qua etiam fortasse substanția et res creatas existant, que operationes edant ab imaginatione nostra sicut remota, ita et profusa aliena; quippe que nullam cum nostris similitudinem habeant, et prout omnino sint à nostra cogitatione dispergantur.

At multo feliciori successione omnium primus celesterrinus ille Florentinorum Mathematicus Galileus de Galilæis anno superioris seculi decimo quo utilissimum Tuborum opticum inventum luci publice tradidit, id negotium tentavit, quod den Scheinerus et alii satis superius dederre probatum, tunc plures hodie Tubis predictis ad majorē perfectionem runc perducti, rem acu quod ajunt multo felicius tangere videntur, si proinde afferunt, quod Luna tumuleris scatent montibus, qui nostros altitude, habito respectu globi Lunaris ad nostrum sexagesimæ fore mino-

ris superuent; porro quod eadem profunditas que pregrandibus semper in ambitu suo exteriori, plerumque circulari, manum in'star cinguntur eminentias, innumeræ fore et multo plures, sed non tantus et tam profundas, quam nostra exhibeat Terra, si huius cavitates suis substituerentur maribus; denique quod partes multa in Luna obscuræ, que sub primo confectu non apparent profundæ ideoq; pro materia liquida maribus scilicet multorum, forsan judicio confende, adhuc accūritiori inspezione, tunc Viro celeberrimo D^o de la Nire, nihilominus profunda nec tamen liquide deprehendantur, ut hinc haud pauci cum acutissimo Galileo Lunam pro corpore, materialiam à Terra diversam habente existimare possent, in qua etiam fortasse substanția et res creatas existant, que operationes edant ab imaginatione nostra sicut remota, ita et profusa aliena; quippe que nullam cum nostris similitudinem habeant, et prout omnino sint à nostra cogitatione dispergantur.

Quamvis autem Luna profunditatibus et eminentiis quamplurimis sit referta, sa- pientia tamen contingit superficiem Lunæ in certis à Sole distantiis adeo immutatum videri, ut magis illi montium et profunditatum numerus, qui super admodum diffinitissime obseruari poterat, non amplius tunc sub confectum cadat; ratio huius mutationis ex ipsa figura superiori. A intermedia facile patet, quod scilicet profunditatis inter noritiam et quadraturam Luna crescente à dextris maxime crescente autem hac à sinistris potissimum altissimorum circumcentium montium obtegantur umbris; et quidem quod insuperantes pro vario Solis ad Lunam postulat perpetuo immutentur (qua proinde etiam novæ maculae denominari solent), emi-

nentia autem, cum Sol illas à latere illuminat, quam maxime conspicuæ reddantur; cum è contrario à quadraturis ad oppositionem superficies Lunæ, dum Sol hisce inaequalitatibus magis magisque verticaliter immutare pergit, et omne, quicquid umbrum ante fuit, pedetentim illuminat, atiam semper exhibet suam, ut tandem tumens et albicans appareat.

Ex hoc fundamento bina nostra Schenatus in delineatione macularum notabiliter etiam differentiam involutur, eò quod primus HEVELIANUM putat Luna in oppositione cum Sole existente, hoc est, in plenitudo designatum, alterum vero, RICCIOLINUM scilicet, è pluribus Lunæ phasibus in unum corpus fuerit collectum. In denominationibus macularum, upote signis et significacionibus arbitrariis dictis. Autores inter se differre huc in aperto videmus, cum Heretici nominis marion, regionum, fluminum et montium nigrorum invenimus, Ricciolus autem illustrum et de re sidera optime meritarum Astronomorum, complurium præferim sive Societatis Mathematicorum nomina pro usu Astronomico sibi elegit.

Bini circa Lunam limbū se inricem secentes nihil aliud quam motus aliquies in Luna libratorum terminos, intra quos perpetua deprehenduntur librations variatio, subindicant; qui hodie demum per Tubos è diversa macularum nonnullarum mutatione observatus, nec Veteribus olim notus fuit; eandem quippe nobis faciem constantissime semper Lunam observere existimantibus, per agit autem hoc motum sicutum libratorium per quatuordecim circiter dies triginta sexta tantum.

diametri sua parte in plagam superioriem ab Austrō Corum versus, dum Luna versatur in descendenteribus signis, in ascendenteribus autem per idem tempus et spatiū secundum Heretici et aliorum observations retroversa iterum, et sic porro vacillare videtur.

Eodem tempore, mensis nempe spatio Lunam quoque orbitam suam, dum porro et retro librationem absolvit, peragrat, et pro vario sibi diversas phasēs, hoc est, luminis figurations varias prout figura media inferior P. subindicat, simul ex librate deprehendimus, cum per Luna illuminata max crescente, max decrescente, pro maiori vel minori Luna à Sole distantia debeat, que sane luminalis non propriū sed à Sole mutati signa sunt indubia; interim non obstante, quod hunc quoddam debole haud multo ante et post noritiam Luna quasi innatum, de quo olim multi inter Astronomos movebantur titus, maculas Lunares nonnulli reddat conspicuas, extra omne dubium sit positum, hoc suam originem à Terra nostrâ superficie duodecies, et quod excedit, maior quam illa Luna, radios Solis tunc temporis omnium copiosissimos in illam reflectente habere, e quod hac reflexione celsitate ipsius etiam putationis hunc nonnquam plane cum ipsa Luna in Eclipticas dispergerit.

Ultimo denique loco duplices pro Luna, mensura longitudinare notande quoque revertunt, quarum unam pro distantia et magnitudine macularum ut et diametro Lunæ, que secundum Heretici 494 mensuratur milliaribus per Germanica millaria defendunt, alteram pro quantitate Eclipticum Lunarium tam secundum digitos Eclipticos quam eorum partes exacte describenda, hanc tabule apponamus.

SYSTEMA SOLARE ET PLANETARIUM

ex hypothesi Copernicana secundum elegantissimas Illustrissimi quondam Hugenij deductiones novissime collectum & exhibitum
a JOHANNE BAPT. HOMANNO NORIBERGA.

Johanne Bapt. Homanno Noribergæ.

*Magnitudines corporum
Planetariorum respectu Solis
Geometricè exhibite.*

SOL

*Typus macularum et
Planetarum Facies diversae*

memoranda SOLIS ECLIPSIS totalis
706 alicubi terrarum cum mora trium
minutorum confusa, curus tractum
versam Europam atque Asiam ubi
erit, hoc de signato Orbis sche
nioras cum Umbra temporis
ostendimus.

SCORPIUS

LXXXV
tuor Tovi SATELLITES qui Tellurem
minores sunt distare a centro Terre ut inf.
Primus $2 \frac{1}{2}$ diamet. 100' sic
Secondus $4 \frac{1}{2}$ Sic 67 diam.
Tertius $7 \frac{1}{2}$ Sic 107 diam.
Quartus $22 \frac{1}{2}$ Sic 190 diam.

ORBITA LOVI
annis undecim. diebus 347

PROPORTIONE
Magnitudinum Planetariorum
calculo Arithmetice deducenda

This image shows a portion of a hand-drawn calendar. The month of December is written in red at the top left, and the month of January is written in blue at the bottom right. The days of the week are listed vertically in the center. There are also some small drawings, such as a sun and a moon, and some decorative flourishes.

Benevole Spectator

Innumerabilem Fixarum exercitum
isthoc pusillo schemate tibi considerādū
proponimus, que non, velut opaca Planetary
corpora, mutuatis Solis lumine, sed innata su
a luce tōidem SOLES ratiante suis quoque adstan
lis nostri haud dubio Planetis, quibus radios suis i
tiantur, circumdate, non enim frustra illuc à Cri
positas esse arbitramur. At distantiam a planetis
sternate etiam aliqua proportione metiri, nec num
area ulla nobis suppetret. Nam perpende, qualon
Cosmothecorū Hugenius argumentis satis probabilibus a
eam quippe distantię Telluris a Sole habere rationem,
lis est unitatis ad 27664, ut proinde globus ter
mentarius, qui ex Tellure nostra explosus Solem
Etis 25 annis ferē attingeret, ad stellam Sixy
xarum proximam, non nisi spatio annorum
69100 (perceptu horrendum) peritingeret.
Orbem igitur Magnum ad distantiam
a Fixis puncti tantum habere ra
tionem omnino necesse est.

Clima	fürl. O.	Degradat ionen	grift von O bis O.	
N. kalt.	23½	352½	· 66½ — 90	Kalt N.
N. gnat.	43-	645-	· 23½ — 66½	gnat. "
Frissdr.	23½ 47	705	" 1 — 23½ } " 1 — 23½ }	Friss } S.
S. gnat.	43-	645-	· 23½ — 66½	gnat "
S. kalt.	23½	352½	· 66½ — 90-	fürl. "
	180	2700	gg. m.	

Ergo van Aequator nu op 1. — 23° Friss, van
23. — 66° gnatig, van 66. — 90° kalt.

PLANIGLOBII TERRESTRIS CUM

GENERALIS

Quam ex novissimis probatisimisque Gallorum & Bata
Luci publicæ exponit Auctor Ioh

UTROQ HEMISPÆRIO CÆLESTI

EXHIBITIO

vorum Tabulis concinnatam, multisq; phænomenis illustratam
Baptista Homann Norimbergæ.

This is a detailed historical map of the world, likely from the 17th or 18th century. The map is divided into two hemispheres, Boreale (Northern Hemisphere) and Australis (Southern Hemisphere), each featuring a circular diagram at the top illustrating atmospheric conditions. The Northern Hemisphere diagram shows the atmosphere as 'extensa' (wide) during the winter solstice, while the Southern Hemisphere diagram shows it as 'contracta' (narrow) during the summer solstice. The map uses a grid system with latitude and longitude lines. It labels various regions, including America, Asia, Africa, and Australia, along with numerous rivers, mountains, and islands. The map also includes a variety of astronomical and geographical features, such as the Ecliptica, the Equator, and various climatic zones like the Zona Frigida, Zona Temperata, and Zona Australis. The style is characteristic of early modern cartography, with its focus on both land and sea, and its incorporation of scientific knowledge of the time.

Benevolo Spectator



OCEANUS / SEPTENTRIONALIS

Benevolē Spectator

En. Novam totius ASTAE Tabulam, novo Sche-
mate ex varijs, sed optimis et præstantissimis Se-
culi nostri Geographis desumto, a nobis formatā,
totq; novitatibus adornatam, quo in omnibus fe-
re simul et in singulis eorum hactenus editis reperi-
as. Diversis tumet Asia Imperijs, quæ Mahomedis
petissimum, aut etiam nefandis Gentium errori-
bus scatent, in sola China atque paucis Indi-
arum Insulis Crucis CHRISTI gloria triumphante.
Plura ipsa præsens Tabula edocebit Vale Specta-
tor, et conatibus nostris ulteriora pollicentibus
fave



A S I A E
Recentissima Delineatio,
QUA STATUS ET IMPERIA TOTIUS ORIENTIS
unacum ORIENTALIBUS INDIIS exhibentur.

Authore
JOU BART HOMANN.

JOH. BAPT. HOMANN
Sac. Cæs. Mai. Geographi

*Sac. Cœs. Maj. Geographi
Norimber.*

A decorative horizontal scroll or ribbon graphic, possibly made of fabric or paper, featuring a repeating pattern of small circles and a central floral motif.

This block contains a horizontal strip of a detailed botanical engraving, showing a close-up of a plant's foliage. The leaves are long, narrow, and pointed, arranged in a fan-like pattern along a central stem. The texture of the leaves and the stem are rendered with fine lines and cross-hatching.

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

70 80

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com





O C E A N U

C A N T A B R I C U S Vulgo Manz

MARE DE BISCAIA

This horizontal strip of the map shows the coastline of Portugal and the adjacent Atlantic Ocean. Key locations labeled include Lissabon, Beira Alta, Barreiro, Alcântara, Compatriella, Carmoço, Hospital, Póvoa de Varzim, Matosinhos, Vila do Conde, Viana do Castelo, and Braga. The river Douro is also indicated.

A historical map of the Iberian Peninsula, showing the Roman provinces of Hispania Tarraconensis, Hispania Ulterior, and Hispania Baetica. The map includes place names like Gades, Corduba, Italica, and Emerita.

This image shows a portion of a historical map of the Iberian Peninsula. The town of Entrerios is highlighted in red and labeled with a large, bold 'E'. The map includes labels for various regions and towns such as Barcino, Tarraco, Lusitania, Hispania Tarraconensis, Hispania Ulterior, Hispania Baetica, Gades, Italica, and several Roman provinces like Hispania Tarraconensis, Hispania Ulterior, Hispania Baetica, and Lusitania. The map also shows the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

This is a horizontal strip of a historical map, likely from the 17th or 18th century. The map shows the course of the Douro River flowing from east to west. Key locations labeled include 'Lima' at the top left, 'Lafra' and 'BRAGA' above the river, 'Tâo' and 'Caves' to the right. Along the riverbank, 'Douro' is written vertically, with 'P' and 'O' at the ends. Other towns marked with yellow dots include 'Nerja', 'Braga', 'Guimarães', 'Lamego', 'Esposende', 'Vila de Venda', 'Barcelos', 'Monção', 'Vila Pouca', 'Vila Cham', 'Vila de Caneiros', and 'Vila de Venda'. The map uses a color-coded system where yellow dots indicate specific points of interest or administrative centers.

N U S

This image shows a portion of a historical map from the 17th century. The map features a yellowish-green background with blue and brown outlines. It depicts the Río Paraguay flowing from the bottom left towards the top right. Several settlements are marked along the river, including "Areco", "Barre", "Loreto", "Trancado", "Vilela", and "Trancoso". To the right of the river, there are more settlements labeled "Pouca de Barras" and "Serratas". The map also includes a grid system with horizontal and vertical lines. A legend at the bottom right identifies symbols for "Río" (river), "Pueblo" (town), "Cerro" (mountain), and "Monte" (hill). The title "Mapa del Río Paraguay" is visible at the top.

This image shows a portion of an old map of Portugal and its coastal areas. The city of Coimbra is labeled at the top center. Below it, the River Mondego flows westward. To the west of the river are the cities of Leiria and Santarém. Further west, the River Tejo flows into the Atlantic Ocean. The city of Lisbon is located at the mouth of the Tejo. The coastline is shown with various ports and towns along the coast. The map uses a color-coded legend where yellow indicates land and green indicates water. The style is characteristic of 18th-century cartography.

This image shows a portion of an old map from the 18th century, specifically the 'Carta Geográfica da Província de Lisboa' by Domingos Sequeira. The map depicts the coastal and inland areas around the city of Leiria, including the Parque Natural das Estrelas. Key locations labeled include Leiria, Alcobaça, Óbidos, Pombal, Tomar, and several rivers like the Mondego and Zêzere. The map uses a color-coded system where green represents land and yellow represents water bodies.

A horizontal strip of a historical map showing the coastline and inland regions of a region, likely Galicia or Portugal. The map includes labels such as 'Barlonga', 'Oberdo', 'Sanxenxo', 'Santacarea', 'Chamuxa', 'Chante', 'Lugo', 'Macedo', 'Obreiros', 'Portos', 'Tobriga', 'Macedo', 'Arousa', 'A Beira', and 'A Loba'.

This image shows a portion of a historical map focusing on the Alentejo region of Portugal. The map is color-coded, with yellow representing land and blue representing water bodies. Key features include the Tagus River (R. Tejo) flowing through the center, the Sado River (R. Sado) joining it at the mouth, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. Towns and regions labeled include Évora, Alandroal, Marvão, Alvoraz, Benavente, Condeixa-a-Nova, Avis, Tomar, Coimbra, Lamego, Viseu, Guarda, Bragança, and several smaller settlements like Vila Real, Penedono, and Belmonte. The map also indicates the location of the Fronteria (Frontier) and the Barbacan (Barbacan) fortification.

A historical map of the Algarve region in Portugal, showing coastal towns like Faro, Olhão, and Lagos, and inland cities like Faro, Loulé, and Tavira.

This image shows a portion of a historical map of the Iberian Peninsula, specifically focusing on the southern regions. The map includes labels for various cities and regions such as 'N' (likely Niebla), 'U' (likely Utrera), 'M' (likely Medina-Sidonia), 'Barca', 'Almeida', 'Ferreira', 'Pais de Vizcaya', 'Beja', 'Aljustrel', 'Vila nova de Milfontes', 'Moura', 'Marmelat', 'Braches', 'Cestava', and 'Moriles'. A yellow box highlights the area around 'Aljustrel' and 'Vila nova de Milfontes', which corresponds to the Algarve region.

This image shows a portion of an old map from the 18th century. The map is oriented horizontally and depicts a region with several geographical features and settlements. On the left, the text 'T. do Polegoncero' is written vertically above a cluster of small circles representing settlements. To the right of these circles, the word 'Colos' is written above a larger circle. Further to the right, 'Villanueva de Alfonso' is written above another cluster of circles. Below 'Villanueva de Alfonso', the word 'Almadén' is written next to a circle. Above 'Almadén', there is a large, irregularly shaped area labeled 'Cañón del Verde'. To the right of 'Almadén', the text 'Corte de Pinto' is written above a circle. Below 'Corte de Pinto', the word 'Martola' is written next to a circle. To the right of 'Martola', the word 'Adquería' is written above a circle. Below 'Adquería', the words 'las Cuñes' and 'Almendro' are written next to a circle. The map uses a color scheme where greenish-yellow areas represent land and blue lines represent water bodies.

Sacrum Promontorium

OCCIDENTALIS.

Das ATLANTISCHE Meer

sive HERCU

Millaria Hispanica

8 | 9 | 10

S C A N T A B R I

20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

11 12 13 14

A historical map of the Gers region in France, showing towns like Lescar, Agen, Quercy, and Marvejols.

This horizontal strip from a historical map shows a coastal area. On the left, the letters 'U' and 'M' are visible above the word 'Telensis'. To the right of 'Telensis' is the name 'Tifesra'. Further along the coast is the label 'ORANEN SIS'. On the far right, the names 'Temela' and 'Monsimelia' are shown. Below the map, a scale bar is present with numerical markings: 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21.





ARENA MARTIS
IN BELGIO,
QUA PROVINCIAE X CATHOLICAE
INFERIORIS GERMANIAE
cum vicinis Episcopatibus,
COLONIENSI ET LEODIENSI,
aliisque finitimi Regionibus
novissime proponuntur
a
IO. BAPTISTA HOMANNO
NORIMBERGA.

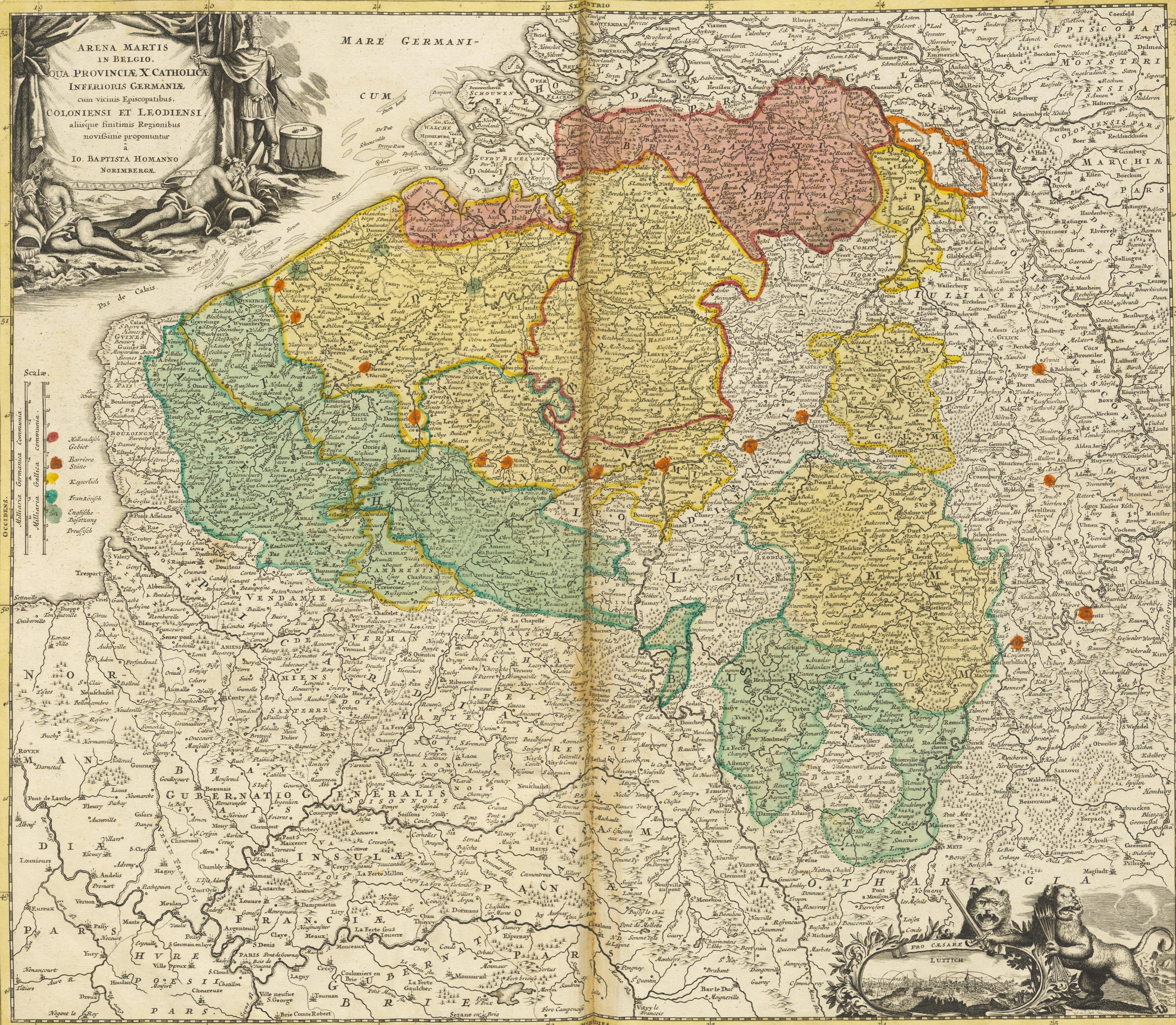
MARE GERMANI-

Scalæ.

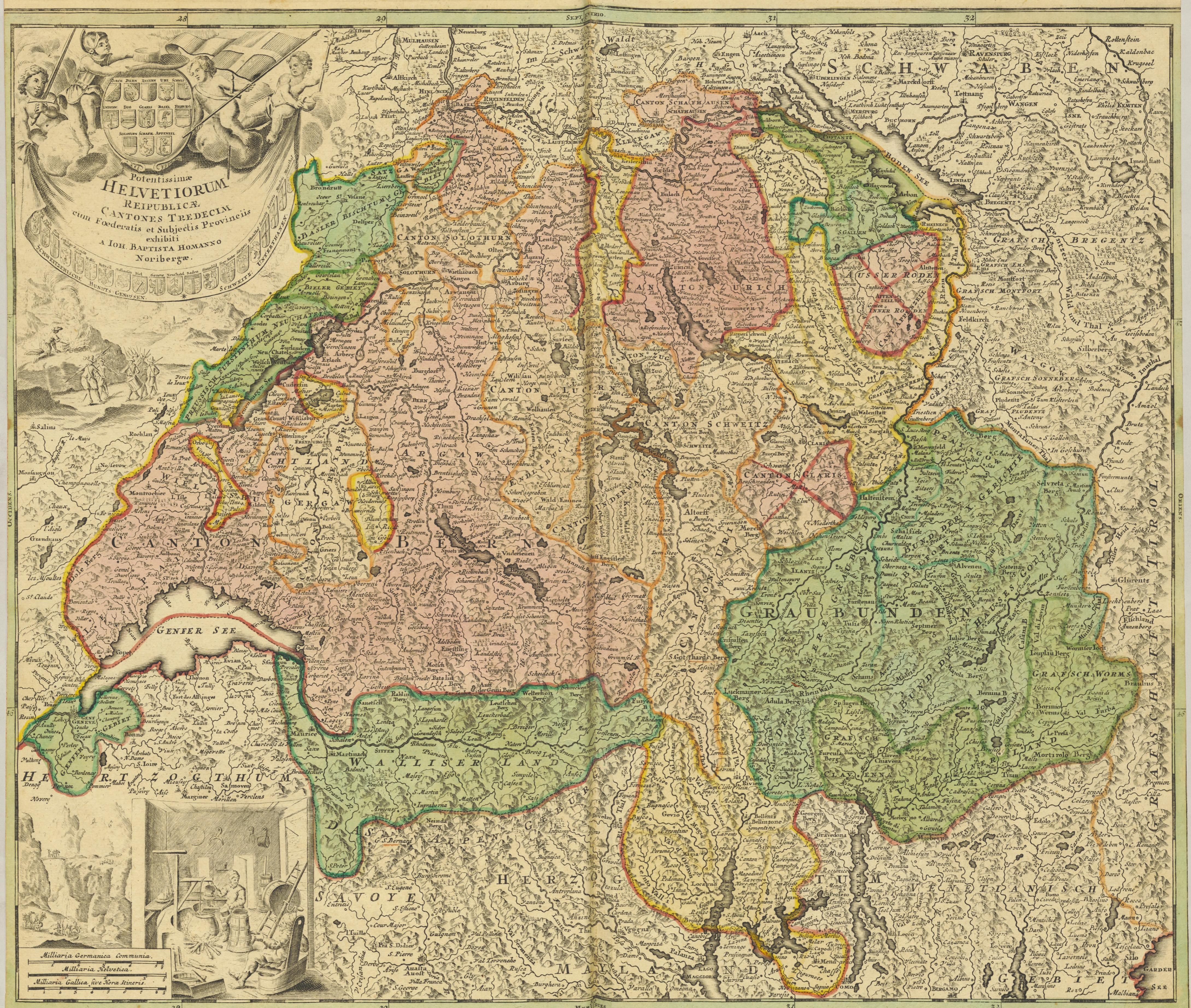
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

Millaria Germanica Communia.

Millaria Gallica communia.













BAVARIA
CIRCULUS ET ELECTORALIS
IN SUASQUASQUE DITIONES
TAM CUM
ADIACENTIBUS, QUAM INSERTIS
REGIONIBUS

accutissime divisus

Per

Norimbergae

SIC NOTANTUR.

Regions & Urbs notis & brevibus.

Urbs Imperialis.

Loca Venerata.

Academia.

Catholica.

Oppida.

Municipia et Plana notabiles.

Pan communis.

Archaeop. + Episcopatu.

Miliaria Germanica communis & in uno Guida.

Miliaria Gallica &c. Non numeris &c. in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Romanorum.

in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Germanica communis & in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Romanorum.

in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Germanica communis & in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Romanorum.

in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Germanica communis & in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Romanorum.

in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Germanica communis & in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Romanorum.

in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Germanica communis & in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Romanorum.

in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Germanica communis & in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Romanorum.

in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Germanica communis & in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Romanorum.

in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Germanica communis & in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Romanorum.

in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Germanica communis & in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Romanorum.

in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Germanica communis & in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Romanorum.

in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Germanica communis & in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Romanorum.

in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Germanica communis & in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Romanorum.

in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Germanica communis & in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Romanorum.

in uno

Gradu.

Millaria Germanica communis & in uno

Gradu.

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S. R. I.
CIRCULUS
SUEVIAE
CONTINENS DUCATUM
WIRTEMBERGENSEM
ALIOSQ. STATUS ET PROVINCIAS
EIDEM CIRCULO INSERTAS
novissime propositus &
exhibit
Io. BAPT. HOMANNO

a IO. BAPT. HOMANNO
Norimberga.

Writings

Occidens

This is a high-resolution scan of a 17th-century German historical map. The map depicts the 'Circulus Sueviae' (Circle of Swabia) and the surrounding territories of the Holy Roman Empire. The regions are color-coded: green for the Prince-Bishopric of Augsburg, red for the Prince-Bishopric of Constance, yellow for the Prince-Bishopric of Freising, and orange for the Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg. The map shows numerous towns, castles, and rivers, with labels in Latin. A legend in the bottom left corner defines symbols for cities, towns, monasteries, and universities. The map is framed by a decorative border featuring a tree and a river.

CIRCULUS SAXONIA SUPERIORIS

in quo
DUCATUS & ELECTORATUS SAXONIA
MARCHIONATUS MISNIA

et
LANDGRAVIA LUS THURINGIA

cum insertis et finitimi Regionibus exhibentur

a

JOHANNE BAPTISTA HOMANO

Norimberga.

LEIPZIG

LUDWIG

HERMANN

ALB

WITTENBERG

HORN

DRAGM

WITTENBERG

GALLIN

SEYD

BRUNN

DRAGM

WITTENBERG

BRUNN

SAXONIA SUPERIORIS

CIRCULUS,
ob oculos listens

DUCATUM et ELECTORATUM SAXONIA
MARCHIONATUM MISNIA, LANDGRAVIA
TURINGIA, PRINCIPATUM ANHAL
TINUM, SCHWARZENBURG, HALLENSEM
COMITAT MANSFIELD, VOITLAND, &c. cum
alii insertis et adjacentibus Provinciis

accu^{te} delineatus

P. MATTH. SEUTTER AUGUSTANUM

S.C.M.G.

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SILESIA
TAM SUPERIOR
JUXTA SUOS XVII.
ET VI LIBERA
MINORES PRINCIPATUS
DOMINA DISTERNAT.
NOVA MAPA
ob oculos po
PA GEOGRAPHICA
Cura et Sumtibus
MATTH. SCMG
SEUTTERI
AUGUST.













IUDÆA SEU PALÆSTINA
 ob sacratissima Redemptoris vestigia hodie dicta
TERRA SANCTA
 prout olim
 IN DUODECIM TRIBUS DIVISA.
 separatis ab invicem Regnis
IUDA ET ISRAEL
 expreßis insuper VI. ultimi temporis
 ejusdem Terra Provinciis.
 collecta ex Tabulis Guil. Sanſoni Christ. Regis Geogr.
 a
 Ioh. BAPTISTA HOMANNO
 Norimberge.

