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CLAVDII PTHOLEMAEI ALEXANDRINI LI
BER GEOGRAPHIAE CVM TABVLIS ET
VNIVERSALI FIGVRA ET CVM AD
DITONE LOCORVM QVAE A
RECENTIORIBVS REPER
TA SVNT DILIGENTI
CVRA EMENDA
TVS ET IM
PRESSVS

Ioannes Autelius Augurellus

Si forte primo dentur ingressu tibi
Hic lector obuiam ulla: quae statim noua
Inusitata que uideantur: uel Situ
Priore mota: uel figura & ordine
Mutata: uel dempta numeris & addita:
Per quos gradatim Mundus est olim undique
Mensus peritis & probatis omnibus:
Obid: prius quam: quae in recessu sunt: uelis
Videre: Ne tu: quaelo: diligentiam
Auctoris aspernere: Nanque operam Is dedit:
Vt uerba primum seruet: & sensus simul
Scribentis usque. Deinde ut illis integris
Aptetur omnis ipsa Nauigatio: &
Iisdem Tabellae Nauigantum consonent:
Fuere neque numeri adeo huic curae: ut magis:
Quam Sensum: & ut quam Verba: eos curauerit:
Quos ipse uarios in tot exemplaribus
Graecis Latinis que pariter adinuenit:
Atque positurae dissidentes maxime:
Quam Nauigantes Itinerantes que approbant.
Verum precamur contra: ut ipse Candidus,
Aequus, Probus que, & Moris antiqui Sies:
Ac cuncta pensites prius: neque improbes:
Probes ue quicquam: ni probandum duxerit:
Aut improbandum iure: ne tantus Labor
Fraudetur aequa Laude per te iniuria.
Silvano At ipsi potius habeas gratiam:
Quod ausus haud tritam ingredi uiam/tibi:
Qua reliqua superes facile: in hac re prodidit:
Si qua hic supersunt corrigenda (quae qui sem
Non pauca remur esse) ad horum Regulam:
Vt quae in remotis forte nos oris Latent.
Tandem que faueas Caeterotum Industriae
Debere fassus haud parum Inuentoribus.
Sic cuncta: quae uel facere tu, uel dicere
Studeois unquam: prorsus Elegantia
Et sint: & aequos sortiantur Iudices,

0364

(6502)

Nov. 11. 1889

7. 10. 1889

Solent omnes Dux Illustrissime Quicumque uel aliquid ipsi scripserint/uel in alienis castigandis operibus elaborauerint/lucubrationes suas Principibus quidam iis/quos maxime obseruet/peritis nonnulli eas/quæ illis ipsis in libris continetur/artium/dedicare. Alteri quidem/cum obseruariæ & uoluntatis suæ maximam esse indicium putet/ea quæ ob plurimas uigilias/plurimos haustos labores/carissima habent/dono dare: tum et ab iis/quibus data sint/non parum auctoritatis accedere operibus suis existimant. Alteri uero tum se demum recte munus suum locasse cum iis/qui & eo delectentur/et iudicium ferre possint/miserint/arbitratur. Vtrumque ego princeps Illustrissime: cum labores hos in Ptholemaei geographiam meos tibi nuncupauis: assecutus uideor. Nam et ei/quem plurimum facio/uti sub tui nominis auctoritate maxime muniti sint/dedicaui: & ei/qui cum omni litterarum genere/tum præcipuo quodam geographiæ studio teneatur. Neque, n. tu id unquam: quod alii solent: diuitiis abundare/imperium late maximum possidere/magnam & admirabilem principem efficere opinatus es: uirtutibus animum excolere/bonis artibus opulentus esse/id uero semper precipuum principis ornamentum esse dixisti: atque ita in eo elaborasti/ut multo magis hoc/quam imperio/& principatu tuo admirabilis sis. Et sicuti principatu mortalibus multis præes ita omni bonarum litterarum genere (absit omnis assentationis suspitio) litteratos facillime omnes antecellas. Quin ego (ut uere loquar) huiusce ipsius industriæ meæ maximam tibi partem/acceptam refero. Tu, n. ita ingenius sepius excitasti meum/ita me pluribus in rebus admonuisti/ut quodcumque a me profectum sit/id a re inuenitum habuisse/uerè affirmari possit. Ad alias igitur causas/cur tibi hæc potissimum dedicarim/hoc etiam accedat. Iure enim optimo tibi/a quo hæc in me res iacta sunt semina/fructus qui inde enati sunt/deferunt. Sed ut & tu/& alii omnes sciant/quantum in hoc opere laboris exhauserim/pauca hæc de re dicam. Ego dux Illustrissime. Cum Ptholemaem inter alios Geographiæ scriptores diligentissime & situs & distantias locorum scripsisse conspicere/admirabar profecto/cur illius tabulæ/paucis admodum in rebus/cum nostri temporis navigationibus consentiret: eoque magis admirabar/quam Ptholemaem quoque navigationibus comprimis innixus/ea quæ scripserit/scripsisse arbitraber. Cumque hac de re multa frequenter animo agitare/& diuersaque & græca & latina exemplaria undique conquiret/ in omnibus/quæ ad manus meas peruenerunt/maximam in numeris/quibus locorum signantur interualla/uarietatem inueni. Quod cum animaduertissem/cepit diligentius ipsa Ptholemaei uerba examinare: cumque plerisque in locis numeri uerbis ipsis repugnarent/cognoui Ptholemaei uerba/navigationibus prope omnia respondere: numeros/maxime dissentire. Quæ cum uidissem/audacius fortasse quam par erat/ratione tamen certa per motus/Ptholemaei uerba cum navigationibus ipsis conferens/numeros qui facillime depruari/& possint/& soleant/correxerunt. Hortanteque ad hoc me **Pandulpho cinamo** solertissimi ingenii Viro/cui ego/ob plurima ab eo in me collata beneficia/tantum debeam/quantum illi me nunquam referre posse animaduertam/tabulas & Ptholemaeo ipsi/er ueritati congruentes descripsi. Quæ quantum ab iis quæ ante nos ab aliis descriptæ sunt differant/cuilibet facillimum erit noscere. Quæ in re/si quod laudis ob laborem hunc nostrum mereamur/aliis sit iudicium. Mihi quidem uideor maxime utile onus suscepisse. Cum enim maxime utile hominum generi/ac propemodum necessarium Ptholemaei opus sit (Hinc, n. Genethiaci locorum positus eorum/in quibus quis nascitur/quod ad rectam geniturarum rationem explicandam non parum facit/discunt: Hinc Nautæ locorum interualla/et ad quam calidam partem positæ regiones sint/cum nouerint/omnia pericula euitare/& tuto nauigare possunt) ita tamen confusa/ita perturbata omnia erant/ut nihil in his libris/nisi fœda quadam corruptio repiretur. Eo nulla ex illis utilitas percipi poterat. Nunc uero uigiliis nostris effectum est/ut si non omnia/complura tamen emendata/& in ueram formam redacta/ac restituta sint. Cuius laboris ac diligentiam meam satis magnam præmiū me consecutum putabo/si tibi Illustrissime Princeps/nostri hæc grata fuerit munera. Maluolos uero & obrectatores omnes (si qui erunt) quauis in me tui nominis auctoritatem reueritos/minus ausuros putem/tamen ut & ratione aliqua eos detrectare libuit complurium rerum, quas imutauimus, rationem cur id fecerimus reddere. Et huic epistolæ subiungere. Tu quoque in litteratos omnes animo es/hæc suscipe/& nos ama.

BERNARDI Syluani Eboliensis annotationes in Ptholemaei geographiam. Cur nostra tabulæ ab iis quæ ante nos ab aliis descriptæ sunt differant, aliarumque erroris causa & demonstratio: primamque in Albione insula Britanica.

Videor uidere plerosque magna cum admiratione frontem contracturos: cumque tabulas a nobis descriptas a prioribus adeo diuersas intuebuntur/tantam diuersitatis causam/sedulo perquisituros. Quibus responsum uolumus/prioribus omnes tabulas quæ tum a græcis/tum a latinis/descriptæ/non modo ueritati/sed uerbis etiam Ptholemaei omnino aduersas fuisse. Quæ nos errore dum uitare contendimus/ad eam diuersitatem deuenimus. Erroris autem huiusce/etsi antea dictum sit/causa fuisse/que solis numeris inherentes/textus uerba neglexerint/particularibus tamen demonstrationibus idem nunc ostendere conabimur. Licet in prima Europæ tabula Albionem insulam a prioribus descriptam itueri/que solis numeris illud egerint/non modo contra Ptholemaei positionem/sed contra id quod recentiorum navigationibus uerum esse copertum est/descriptam esse. Ponit, n. Ptholemaeus singula Albionis latera duobus tamen terminis claudere. Ipsi uero numeros obseruantes/in orientalis lateris descriptione/maiorē ipsius partem/eam. I. quæ est a Vedra fluminis ostio ad Veruedrum promontorium/flectunt/ptrahuntque: ipsamque meridionalē faciunt. Sicque meridionalis pars non modo ab Ocrino ad Cantium/sed a Vedra est flumine ad Veruedrum/esse uidetur. Quatuorque meridionalium laterum fines erunt. Quod Ptholemaeo omnino aduersum, ponenti orientale latus ab Cantio

ad Veruedrū esse. Neq; n. silentio præterisset/in meridionalis lateris descriptione/partē etiā illā quæ a Vedra fluuio ad Veruedrū extēditur/si id sensisset;cū in Italia occidentalis partib⁹ describēdis/idem seruet. Dicit enī Italia fines ab occidēte lineā habere quæ ab Adula monte ad Vari fluuuii ostia ducit: ac a Neapoli ad Leu copetram. Idē proculdubio/si ita sensisset/in Albionis insulæ meridionali latere describēdo serualset: eius. s. terminos ab Ocrino ad Cantiū/rursūq; a Vedra fluuio ad Veruedrū pmontōnū ponēs. Nos itaq; Ptholemai uerba/nō numeros/imitantes/Albionis figuram nostri temporis nauigationibus/ac ueritati/omni ex parte conformem depinximus. Quod Pomponii etiam Melæ auctoritate/ipsam Sicilia ualde similem esse dicentis/comprobatum nobis est.

Annotatio in secundam tertiamq; Europæ Tabulas. De Hispania & Gallia Aquitania

Non minus admiraturos plerōq; sentio/cū in tabulis nostris Herculeū fretū/gradibus quatuor fere/magis q̄ in prioribus meridionale/descriptū esse uiderint. Quos oēs intelligere uelim/id nō modo nostri tēporis nauigationibus/sed Ptholemai etiā uerbis/omni ex parte cōuenire. Si enī recte ipsius uerba in Gallia Aqtania descriptione aduertamus/cogimur oīno Ligeris fluuuii ostia/& cōsequēter Pyreneos montes/uniuersamq; Hispaniā/ac deniq; Herculeū fretū/Cæsanēsiq; Mauritaniā partē/quæ iuxta fretū est/ q̄tuor fere gradibus deprimere. Dicit. n. eo in loco Ptholemaus: Quæ aut maxime septentrionalia sunt Aqtaniæ apud mare tenēt Pictones: Sub his Santones/atq; sub his Bituriges beuscis/sub qbus Tarbelli/usq; ad Pyrenē montem. Deinde dicit: In mediterranea aut Pictonibus adiacent Lemouices. Ex qbus uerbis/priorū tabularū patet error/in qbus oīous Lemouices meridionales magis q̄ Pictones positi sunt;cū tamē dicat Ptholemaus eos esse Pictonibus mediterraneos: quod ipsos orientales magis Pictonibus esse significat: quod in nra nos obseruauimus tabula. Deinde ponit Ptholemaus Cadurcos sub Lemouicibus/& sub his Petracorios. Et subdit dicēs: Horum oīum fines ab ortu solis/sunt: attinguntq; usq; Ligerim fluuuium/Bituriges ocubi. In quibus uerbis/duo ipsum dicere/aduertēdum est. Alterum quidem q; Bituriges ocubi eorum omniū: Lemouicum scilicet/Cadurcorum/atq; Petracorios fines ab oriente sunt: alteru uero q; Bituriges ocubi Ligerim fluuuiū attingunt. Quæ utraq; male ab iis qui ante nos tabulas depinxere/sunt obseruata. Ipsi enim sub Petracoriis Bituriges ocubos posuerūt: & Ligeri fluuio/nō modo Bituriges ocubos/sed Pictones etiā/Lemouicos/Cadurcos/& Petracorios: quod Ptholemai uerbis aduersari nemo ambigit: conterminos fecerunt. Nobis itaq; uisum est dictos iam populos/iuxta Ptholemai sententiā/collocare. Quamobrem Ligeris fluuuii ostia/tribus fere uersus meridiem gradibus deprimere coacti sumus. Atq; ut Lemouices Pictonibus/Biturigesq; ocubos lemouicibus adiacentes in mediterranea orientem uersus/ad Ligerim usq; fluuuiū locare possimus/Ligeris longitudinem/eiusq; flexionem/magis ad orientē produximus. Cū uero sub horum singulis populos eos locare uelimus/qui Pyrenem usq; montem attingunt/ipsū quoq; Pyrenem montem/& cōsequēter Hispaniam totam/tretumq; herculeum/propius meridie; accedere/necesse est. Hoc licet aliorum numeris cōtrarium sit/nulla tamen ex parte Ptholemai uerbis aduersatur: Immo uero hanc ipsius sententiā esse facile credimus/ q; ex nauigationibus ita sese habere/compertum habemus. Comprobari hoc potest ex hispanorū colore. Sunt enim aliquanto siculis fusiores/ii qui Beticam incolunt: quæ res ipsos aliquāto æquinoctiali propinquiores esse apertissime indicat. Placuit etiā Pyreneos montes recte per terræ longitudinē/a Fauonio scilicet ad Subfolanū/Galliam ab Hispanis diuidētes/nō ab Iapige ad Vulturum: ut a prioribus actum est/describere. Mauritaniā etiam Cæleriensis littora: non recte a Fauonio ad Subfolanum/ut numeri cogebant: sed ab Africo ad Cæciam: quod nostri temporis nauigationibus omnino respondeant produximus.

Annotatio in sextam Europæ tabulam. De Corsica atq; Italia.

In sexta etiam Europæ tabula/Corsicam insulam describentes alii/Fesiram ciuitatem: Pitani fluuuii ostia: & Marianum promontoriū: in meridionali latere locauere: cum tamē a Ptholemao in occidentali esse dicantur. Siracusanū etiam portū: Rubram ciuitatem: Alistam ciuitatē: Granianū promontoriū: ac Philonii portum/ad orientale litus transfulere: cum tamē in meridionali: iuxta Ptholomei uerborum sententiā: esse debeant. Quæ omnia a nobis emēdata: & suis finibus restituta sunt. In eade; etiam tabula Italiam describentes/occidentales eius terminos ommiserūt: qui tamen a Ptholemao ab Adula monte ad Vari fluuuii ostia ponūtur. Quodq; magis admiror/est/q; litus omne quod a Gargano monte Hydruntem usq; extenditur/orienti exposuerunt: cum tamen ad septentrione; uergat: quod ex nauigationibus habetur/ac etiam ex Ptholemai uerbis comprobatur: dicentis Italiam a septentrione/præter alia/littore Adriatici sinus a Tila uempto fluuio usq; ad Garganum montem & Hydruntem terminari. Mirum est etiam q; Histriæ littora adeo contraxerunt/ut nihil admodum in mare procurrant: Quodq; Larium Lacum Padī fluminis fontem esse notauerunt: cum dicat Ptholemaus Padī fontes iuxta lacum Larium/non ipsum Larium esse. Ignorauerunt enim Verbanum Lacum: cuius nulla apud Ptholemaum mentio: a Pado ipso/ qui paulo septentrionalior/iuxta Larium lacum oritur/fieri. Atq; ob id eum qui uere Larius lacus est/Benaci nomine describere. Benacum uero signauere quidem: sed nullo ipsum nomine notauerunt. Quæ cuncta cum ex

numerorum falsitate: tum etiam quod textus uerba omnino neglexerunt/euenisse/neminem latere puto. De quibus nos solliciti/tabulas nec a Ptholemæi uerbis discrepantes/& nauigationibus omni ex parte correspondentes descripsimus.

Annotatio in septimam Europæ tabulam. De Sicilia insula.

In septima uero Europæ tabula Siciliam insulam describentes: priorum numeros: ne in aliorum incideremus errorem: omnino dimisimus. Textus etiam uerba: quod de græco exemplari ita nobis fuerit interpretatum: quod rationi conuenire iudicauimus: aliqua ex parte immutauimus. Legitur per omnia latina exemplaria: Septentrionalis lateris medium: quod acutissimum est: & maxime ad boream tendit: diciturque Pelori promontorium &c. Deinde legitur Occidentalis lateris &c. Quæ lectio si recte aduertatur: facile falsa esse deprehenditur. Vnicum enim promontorium: Pelori scilicet: uniuersum septentrionale latus terminare non potest. Neque occidentale latus illud appellandum est: quod post Pelori promontorium ad Lilybeum usque extenditur: cum meridionali recte opponatur: quod. s. a Lilybeo ad Pachinum est. Neque dandum aliquibus est quod ab eis dicitur: Siciliam tria tantum habere latera. Hoc enim licet a Strabone; Polibio; Mela; aliisque antiquioribus dicatur: ab eis tamen Ptholemæum hac in parte dissentire censemus: qui Siciliam describens quatuor eius latera ponit: Dicit enim Sicilia ambitur ab occasu & septentrione mari Tyrrheno. A meridie Adro. Ab oriente Adriatico pelago. Nos itaque occidentalis lateris descriptionem: inferius iuxta Drepanum promontorium transferendam esse: atque ubi septentrionalis lateris medium legebatur: septentrionalis lateris descriptio: legendum esse duximus. Idque tum græco exemplari suasi: tum & ratione impulsi: egimus. Non potest enim Pelori promontorium septentrionalis lateris medium dici: imo uero eius extremum: ut in tabulis omnibus intueri licet: tenet. Neque occidentale latus illud est appellandum: quod recte meridionali opponitur: uerum septentrionale. Neque occidentali latere carere debuit Sicilia: cum a Ptholemæo dicatur ipsam ab occasu & septentrione tyrrheno ambiri pelago. His itaque obseruatis Siciliæ littora nauigationibus nostris respondētia descripsimus. Quæ Ptholemæi etiam uerbis optime respondere/manifestu fecimus. Neque ob id antiquis scriptoribus figura nostra aduersatur/dicentibus ipsam triquetram esse/ac tribus tantum lateribus contineri: quandoquidem non adeo exacte trigonam figuram huic eos prebuisse crediderim/ut omnes omnino eius angulos acutos esse uoluerint.

Annotatio in Quartam Africæ tabulam. De Aethiopia interiori/sinuque Hesperio.

Vellem præterea ab iis qui in quarta Africæ tabula interiorē Aethiopiā describere rationē mihi aliquā redderent occidētale ipsius latus/terra incognita/ad meridianum usque per insulas fortunatas trāseuntē producta/terminauerint. Erroris quippe huius numeros causam fuisse/dicere nequeunt. Nullis enim id numeris agitur. Verba et textus ad illud minime inducunt. Sic enim libro quarto legitur: Præterea parte oceani occidentalis iuxta magnum sinū ab occasu: & a meridie terminatur terra incognita. Vbi terrā incognitā/a meridie tantum: non ab occasu/ponere uidetur: ut recte consideranti patet. Quāuis autē extrema interioris aethiopiæ pars/quæ ad occasum est/terra incognita sit/quod nulla ibi ciuitas nullūque flumē aut mons nominetur/quæ admodum Ptholemæus lib. septimo capite quarto/uniuersæ habitabilis terminos ponens/dixit: Ait enim/Ab occasu est terra incognita: quæ Africæ aethiopicū sinū cingit: & deinde occidentali oceano quod ultimis occidentis partibus adiacet &c. non tamen propterea terrā illā incognitā/ad ultimū usque occidentis meridianū/producere oportuit. Dicit. n. Ptholemæus terrā incognitā cingere/ideest complecti/& continere sinū aethiopicū: non ultra ipsius produci. Neque id est rationi consonū est. Non. n. magnus erit sinus ille Hesperius/quod eius nomine significat (magnus enim & hesperius sinus appellatur) si ad ultimū usque occidentis meridianū/terra illa incognita producat. His itaque rationibus impulsi/latus illud occidētale/non terra incognita/sed magno illo hesperio sinu terminauimus: ipsumque uere magnū fecimus. Atque ita Ptholemæi uerba/nostri temporis nauigationibus, atque locorum illorum notitiis/nobis superioribus annis a Lusitanis tradita/optime respondent. Ausi. n. se Lusitani/cum loca illa ignota eēnt/fortuna credere/& incognita explorare maria/plurima inuenere/quibus illi & aternā sibi gloriā/& nobis ac posteris omnibus iucundā nouarum rerum cognitionē peperere.

Annotatio in Tertiam Africæ tabulam. De Alexandria deque uniuerso Maris ægyptiaci littore.

Alexandriā etiā/in tertia Africæ tabula/qui ante nos tabulas describere/gradibus uno ac semis supra triginta/ab æquinoctiali circulo distantē locauerunt. Parallellum uero per Alexandriā gradibus triginta cum tertia tantum ab eodē æquinoctiali distantē signauerunt. Quæ in re mirū id est/parallellū in debita ab ipsis distantia/uerbisque Ptholemæi respondentē/qui in primo libro capite. xxiii. dicit octauū parallellū (Hic autē est qui per Alexandriā scribitur) horis duabus/gradibusque triginta cum tertia/ab æquinoctiali distare/notatū esse: Alexandriā uero a qua parallellus ipse denotatur, ultra ipsum parallellū productā eē. In omnibus. n. id obseruari debet/ut ea loca a quibus parallelli denotationē sumunt/ab eisdē interfecerint. Quod si usque alias/in parallelo per Alexandriā obseruari par est: quod ab hoc uniuersa fere Ptholemæi pendeat geographia. In octauo. n. libro distantias locorum omnium semper ad Alexandriā refert. Nos itaque ad ipsum eius parallellū/Alexandriā/omneque maris ægyptiaci littus contraximus. Quod non modo Ptholemæi sententiæ consonū esse/sed nostri et temporis nauigationibus omni ex parte respondere conpertum habemus.

Aduersus Marcum beneuentanum Monachum.

Et si plurima sint alia quibus nostrae ab aliorum tabulis differant/singula tamen referte, & superuacuum, & permolestum legentibus esset. Tabulas itaque nostras ceteris omnibus/quae ab aliis ante nos factae sunt/praeferre/satis hucusque dictum comprobatumque esse arbitror. Non possum/inter tot priorum errores/Marci beneuentani monachi infirmitate ac negligentiam praerere. Is enim cum Ptolemaei opus emendandum assumpsisset/non modo non emendauit/sed in plerisque locis adeo corruptus/ut manifestam implicet contradictionem. Ad quod de Iarandum/uno dumtaxat contenti erimus eius errore; sed eo quidem uti & reliqui impudeti. In septentrionalis. n. lateris descriptione/Italiam/praeferre alia/littore Adriatici pelagi a Tilauempto fluuio usque ad Garganum montem & Hydruntem/terminari dicit. Deinde orientale latus describens/eius terminos a Gargano monte/iuxta litus/Hydruntem usque/esse narrat. In quibus uerbis apertissima est contradictio. Si enim septentrionale latus a Tilauempto fluuio ad Garganum usque montem & Hydruntem extenditur/quoniam modo latus orientale a Gargano monte ad Hydruntem sit/intelligi non potest. Taceo quod Hydruntem/fluuium esse dicit/cum urbes esse/pueris etiam notum sit. Neque tamen hoc contentus errore fuit/quin Hydruntem/meridionale etiam Italia partem terminare addidit. Eundem nempe trium laterum terminum ponit; quo nil absurdius esse neminem latere puto. Id uero quod ponit ipse/in nullis numeris aut graecis/aut latinis/exemplariis/ab aliquo lectum est/sed naturali cecitate ac pertinacia ductus/in tam foedos incidit errores. Parumque id profecto foret/ni pluribus aliis in locis errasset. Piget singula referre. Nullam profecto paginam reliquit/quam ille quam plurimis id genus erroribus/non referret. Quod uero in iis qui ab ipso castigati sunt libris/mathematicae illae demonstrationes/quae in primo & septimo libro sunt/emendatae admodum legantur/id non illi/sed Ioanni Cotta referri debet acceptum/qui ea loca emendauit. Neque enim ingenio aut eruditione/cuius nostra aetate Cotta noster cedebat. Sed proinde deus atque hominum fidem/tum cum maxime floureret/cum maturum iam ingenium non spem modo sui magnam polliceretur/sed uberrimos iam fructus ferre inciperet/importuna sane & imatura morte/non sine maxima bonarum artium iactura/trigesimo aetatis anno/proxima aetate/Viterbii decessit. Quae mihi mors tanto dolori fuit/ut nunquam satis doliturus uidear. Cum enim unice illum amabam/tum tantam spem de illo conceperam/quanta de praestantibus cuiusdam ingenii uiro/& maxime in studiis assiduitatis ac laboris/concipi debet.

Annotatio in Sextam Asiae tabulam. De Carmania.

Vnum hoc ab iis qui tabularum nostrarum figuras uiderint peto/ut Carmaniae descriptionem quam nos in sexta Asiae tabula ab aliis diuersam aliqua ex parte fecimus/admittere non indignentur. Hanc enim temerario quodam ausu nostro/licet numeris aduersetur/neque Ptolemaei et uerbis respondeat/quod tamen ueritati consonare certo scimus/ita describendam/satis fore duximus. Antiquorum namque recentiorumque nauigantium autoritate suasi/meridionale Carmaniae latus/plurimum a Ptolemaeo dicat/in mari indico Austrum uersus produximus. Strabo Carmaniae describens promontorium ipsius quoddam/in indico mari ad Austrum satis extensum esse refert. Arianus etiam graecus auctor admodum grauis/Nearchi cuiusdam/classis Alexandri regis praefecti/nauigationem per loca illa in suo quodam commentario narrans/littus omne ab Arbis fluuii ostiis ad Cissam usque/austrum uersus/in indico mari productum esse tradit. Lusitani etiam nauigantium omnium peritissimi/meridionale oceanum soli tempestate nostra ausu tentare/Carmaniam attigerunt/in qua famigeratum adeo emporium/Calichuth appellatum/inuenere. Ii referunt illam Carmaniae partem quae ad Austrum tendit/sic in indico mari productam esse/uti nos/eorumque relictis/non minus antiquorum dictis inherentes/eam produximus. Strabonis itaque Arianique auctoritate/nec minus certissima Lusitanorum nauigatione suasi/Carmaniae satis ad Austrum produximus. Quod & si Ptolemaei commentariis aliqua ex parte/non tamen ipsi penitus aduersari crediderim; cum libro primo ipse etiam dicat/recetioribus semper magis credendum fore. Id ergo temerario quodam ausu nostro egimus/cui Ptolemeus et si nos audiret/assensurus fuisset non dubitamus. Et propterea numeros Carmaniae littora terminantes/ueluti ab Ariano primum/ac demum a Lusitanis/qui loca illa ad nauigantes/eorumque posituram situmque recte obseruauerunt/nobis traditum est/addidimus: illosque annotationibus hisce nostris subiunximus; Ptolemaei Carmaniae describentis uerba imutare minime ausi.

De uniuersali habitabilis figura cum additionibus locorum nuper inuentorum.

Placuit in super uniuersae habitabilis figuram/cum iis omnibus quae recentiorum nauigationibus reperta/ & nobis tradita sunt/ex nostro addere. Quam nulla tamen ex parte/ab uniuersali Ptolemaei descriptione differre sentias/modo illa quae Ptolemaeo ignota fuerunt demantur. Id uero ea tamen ratione egimus/ut uideant qui Ptolemaeum damnauerunt/quam nihilo nostri temporis nauigationibus/ac ueritati/modo neglectis prioribus numeris uerba obseruentur/aduersari uideantur.

Carmaniae descriptio secundum Arianum & Recentiores iuxta formam Tabulae

CARMANIA terminatur a Septentrione ab opposito meridionali latere Carmaniae des-

tae ab oriente Gedrosia iuxta praecipuos montes in linea per ipsos emissam/ a fine. s. Carmaniae deserta:

usq; ad Indici pelagus ingra. 104. 17. ab oc-
casu pte Persidis/a sine iuxta desertā Carmaniā/
usq; Bagradæ fl. ost. & inde pte p̄fici Sinus/q̄
uocaf & ipsa sin⁹ carmanicus/ac ab ost. Salai fl.
usq; ad Alambater. pm. iuxta d̄scriptionē hāc:
post ost. Bagradæ.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Daræ flu. ostia. | 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cathrapi flu. ost. | 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Corii flu. ost. | 96 | 26 |
| Achindanæ flu. ost. | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Andamis flu. ost. | 96 | 25 |
| Sagani fluuii ostia | 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Armuza ciuitas | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Armuzon promont. | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Carpella promont. | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iterum post ostia. | | |
| Salai fluuii | 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 22 |
| Masin ciuitas | 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Samidaca | 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Samidachis flu. ost. | 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tesa | 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Canafis urbs deserta | 99 | 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Candriacis flu. ostia | 99 | 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Talmena portus | 99 | 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Mangalor | 99 | 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bagia promont. | 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cyza portus | 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Calicut emporium | 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 16 |
| Cophanta portus | 99 | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cochim ciuitas | 99 | 15 |
| Dendrobosa | 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Barna uicus | 99 | 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Balorum litus | 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Mofarna portus | 99 | 13 |
| Alambater promont. | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

A meridie pte Indici maris/quæ ē post Carpellā
p̄io m. usq; ad prefatū ost. Salai flu. ac alamba-
ter p̄monto. ad prefatum finem Indici pelagi:

| | | |
|------------|------------------|------------------|
| Canthathis | 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 22 |
| Agris | 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Combana | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rhogana | 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 22 |

Postquā ostium prædictum est Salai fluminis:
hucusq; Sinus est **PARAGON** appellatus.

Iterum post Alambater promontoriuz.

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Carbis litus | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cyssa uicus | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Calimis uicus | 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 15 |
| Colpa | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Basigara portus | 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Melanta Ontag. finis | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tomari flu. ostia | 102 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 15 |
| Cocala | 103 | 16 |
| Cabana | 103 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Pagali | 103 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Postquā terminus est Indici pelagi iam dictus.

Montes aut sunt in regione p̄dicta/iuxta Carma-
niam desertā & Gedrosiā/qui uocant Semira-
midis/& Strongylus a figura dictus/cuius me-
dium 95 23 & alii inuicē egdistantes a Persi-
cis mōtib⁹/a qbus fluūt Amnes q magis occi-
dētales sūt q̄ Samydach: quoq; media 99. & 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tenēt aut q̄ iuxta Desertā sunt **CAMELOBOSCI** So-
xote appellati: sub his aut p̄cula mari extēdun-
tur **RHVDIANA** & **ACDENITIS RE.** post **PARÆ**
PAPHITIS Sub qua **ARÆ.** & **CHARADRÆ** gen-
tes. postea **CABADENA.** & **CANTHONICA.** & su-
pra mare **PASARCADE** & **CHELONOPHAGI.** de-
inde **ORITAE** & **PASIRES** sunt.

Ciuitates mediterraneæ & uille dicuntur in Car-

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| mania portospana | 96 | 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Carmana metropolis | 100 | 29 |
| Thaspis | 98 | 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Nipista | 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Chodda | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 25 |
| Taruana | 96 | 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Alexandria | 99 | 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sabis | 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Throassa | 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ora | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cophanta | 101 | 22 |
| Cananor | 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 17 |

Insulæ aut adiacēt Carmaniæ in p̄fico q̄de3 Sinu.

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Sagdana in q̄ Myltus | 44 | 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Vorochtha | 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

In Indico autem mari:

| | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Polla insula | 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Carmina insula | 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Liba insula | 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Carane insula | 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

In uniuersali Tabula. Terrā incognitā a
Meridie describere obmissimus: licet a
Ptholemeo dicat: q̄a nauigationibus
reptum est. Oceanum ibi procedere ad
Antipodas.

Errores in Tabulis.

In 2. Europæ Tabula: nō norauim⁹ no-
mē Mōris Calpæ: et scripsim⁹ ost. Bar-
besole. f. prope Barbesolā Urbē: quis
Ptholemeus in interiori mari noīat.

In 4. Europæ Tabula: sunt supra Cym-
bricam. aliæ tres insulæ: Alociæ dictæ:
quas nō fecimus p̄pter maximā altitu-
dinē & locus Tabula: nō erat capax.

In 6. Europæ Tabula: ubi Bononia ibi
Nurina & e contra.

In 9. Europæ Tabula: **BRITOLAGÆ**

populi non sunt descripti.

In 10. Europæ Tabula: ubi Naupactus
ibi Molicria & ecōtra. Vbi imbros ibi
Samothrata insula & ecōtra: ubi **HEL-**
LADÆ ibi melius **AETHOLIA.**

In 2. Africæ Tabula: Glaucois ins. obmissim⁹.

In prima Asiæ Tabula: ubi Aeolidis p̄mōt.
ibi **AEOLIDES:** & Cenæ promōt. In
Cappadocia **CISSIOS.** deficit. In ea-
dem Thermodon. f. ex monte Scordi-
sco deficit: & in eadē ubi licaoniæ ciui-
tas ibi **LYCAONIA** pronuncia.

In 3. Asiæ Tabula: Pelodes insulæ eē debuif-
fer: q̄ in 7. descripte sūt: in eadē errati
sunt numeri altitudis: & ubi 38. ibi 39.
In eadē: ubi **DAVENA** **BAGRA**

DAVENA esse debuit.

In 4. Asiæ Tabula: ubi Aecōnis flu. scri-
bi debet Elcutherus fluuius.

In eadem in Comagena re. ubi Germa-
ni ciuitas: uult dicere Germanitia.

In 7. Asiæ Tabula: deficiūt duo flumina a
Sogdiis montibus fluētia in Iaxartē. f.

In 9. Asiæ Tabula: In Paropanisade deficit
nomen Coe flu. qui designatus est.

In 10. Asiæ Tabula: ubi **SYRASTRENA**
ibi **PATALENA:** & sup patalenam
ABIRIA deficit.

In Epistola: in 31. linea. Qua in re siquid
laudis: pro quantum uero laudis.

In demonstratione Albionis insulæ in
tertia riga: tum a latinis descriptæ: defi-
cit inueniebantur.

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CLAVDII PTHOLEMAEI ALEXANDRINI GEOGRAPHIAE LIBER PRIMVS INCIPIT.

CA. I.
In quo differt Geographia a Chorographia.

LIBER

GEOGRAPHIA

designatrix imitatio est totius cogniti orbis: cum his quæ fere uniuersaliter sibi iunguntur. a Chorographia hæc differt.

Nā chorographia

particularius a toto loca abscidens per se de quolibet ipsorum agit: describens ferme singula etiam minima conceptorum a se locorum. quemadmodum Portus: Villas: Vicos: Fluuiorum conuersiones: ac huiusmodi loca alia. Geographiæ autem proprium est unam eandemque habitabilem terram nobis cognitam ostendere quomodo natura sit: se habeat: circaque ea tantum intēdit: quæ per descriptiones orbis magis generales sibi iunguntur: ueluti circa maiora oppida: magnas ciuitates: montes etiam: fluuiosque insigniores: præterea circa ea omnia quæ iuxta quamlibet speciem maiori notadigna sunt. Finis chorographiæ est partem totius sigillarim animaduertere: ut si quis aurē tantum/aut oculum pingat. Geographiæ uero totum inspicere/iuxta proportionem: ut si integrum quis caput designaret. Integris enim imaginibus cum oporteat potiora membra primum adhiberi: deinde ea quæ imagines picturalque suscipiunt ita æqua dimensione inter sese locari/ut ex iusta distantia uisu possint discerni an totum seu pars sint illius quod pingitur: sequitur nō indigne nec præter rem chorographiæ quacumque etiam minima/geographiæ uero regiones ipsas cum his quæ generalius sibi adnectuntur: propriū esse prestari. Nam potiores nostræ habitabilis partes: quæ æqua dimensionum proportionem notabuntur: prouincia siue regiones sunt. & harum priora membra & differentiæ magis insignes quæ in ipsis regionibus sunt. Verlatum autem chorographia quam maxime circa quales/magis quam circa quantum: eorum quæ describuntur. Circa enim pingendi similitudinem omnino uertitur: cura situū proportionemque dimissa. Geographia uero magis ad quantitatem quā qualitatem intēdit. Nam de proportionem distantiarum animaduertit in omnibus: de pingendi uero proprietate/ nō nisi solum in imaginibus maiorum descriptionum. Vnde chorographia pictura eget/nul lusque eam recte componet/nisi homo pictor. Geographia autem non idē expostulat. Nam poterit quis per puras lineas/nudaque denotationes/locā figere/ac figuras generales inscribere. Quare illi mathematica opus non est. sed geographiæ ea est potior pars. Contemplari enim in hac oportet totius orbis magnitudinem & formam. Præterea situs ad totum orbem/ut fas sit partem conceptam qualis &

PRIMVS

quanta sit dicere/& sub quibus cœlestis sphaera parallelis locetur. Vnde de diebus ac noctium magnitudinē/de fixis quæ supra uerticem nobis sunt/de stellis quæ supra horizontem nobis feruntur: de his quæ perpetuo nō nobis oriuntur/de omnibus deinde quæ ad rationem habitationum nostrarum spectant/differere poterit. Quæ humanis ingeniiis mathematico iure demonstrari/altissimum atque pulcherrimum est: ut cœlum scilicet ipsum natura sua sese habeat (ostendi enim id potest cum nos circumambiat) Terram etiā ipsam per imaginem ostendunt: quæ quis certa:& maxima sit: neque uniuersa ipsa: uel ipsius pars nos ueluti cœlum circumambiat: ab eisdem tamen qui cœli plagas scrutari ausi sunt/peragrari potest.

QVAE AD GEOGRAPHIAM PRAE
SVPPONENDA SVNT.

Cap. II.

VIS Geographiæ finis & in quibus a chorographia differat: strictim in prioribus annotatum sit. Cum autem in præsentia propositum sit

habitabilem nostri orbis describere quæ maxime fieri possit intra sese coæqualem/neceesse arbitramur in exordio præponere quod huius rei primum est: scilicet quod historia peragrationis plurimam notitiam nacta est ex illorum traditione qui diligentissime regiones quasque explorauerunt: quæque huiusce animaduersionis atque traditionis ad geometricam hoc illud ad obseruationem fixarum pertinet. Quod geometricum est per puram dimensionem distantiarum ostēdit qualiter loca inter sese sita. Quod uero ad superiora refertur/eorundem locorum positiones per fixas docet: cum astrolabiis & sciotheris instrumentis. Hocque certum quidem est/nec in aliqua re anceps. Illud uero genus & imperfectius: & altero eget. Nam primo: cum necesse sit utroque in modo præsupponi ad quem situm duorum locorum distantia uergat (Non enim simpliciter solum scire oportet quantum hic locus ab illo distet: sed uelut quæ cœli plagam: hoc est an ad septentrionem (seu ut ita loquamur) ad solis ortum: aut alias particulares inclinationes) in possibile est hoc considerare diligentius absque dictorum instrumentorum obseruatione. Ex ipsis enim quocumque in loco: omnique tempore facile iueniri potest situs lineæ meridianæ/perque hanc distantiarum peragrationem noticia habeatur. Deinde hoc etiam dato: neque propterea dimensio quæ sit ex numero stadiorum nobis certam noticiam præbet/ob itinera quæ raro recta sunt: diuersionibus multis

terra marique ita actis: ut opus sit ex terrestri itinere secundum qualitatem & quantitatem distantiarum obliquarum: id quod rectum iter excedit coniectare/ atque stadium summa minuere: ut recta uia inueniatur. Quod etiam in navigationibus ea ex causa contingit: uentorum flatu per totum iter cum aequalitate minime seruato. Præterea & si eorum locorum distantia diligenter habita est: non tamen habetur ratio ad totum terræ ambitum: neque captatus situs eiusdem ad æquinoctiale circulum: uel ad polorum situm. Distantia autem quæ ex obseruatione superiorum acquiritur: horum quodlibet diligenter ostendit demonstrans quantas circumferentias uicissim circuli paralleli meridianique per loca ipsa sunt descripti intercipiunt/ hoc est quales circumferentias in meridionalibus paralleli & æquinoctialis intercipiunt: quales uel in parallelis & in æquinoctiali meridionales. Deinde docetur quodam partem occupent: ipsa duo loca: circumferentia maximi circuli per eadem in terra descripti. Quæ dimensio parta ex superioribus: stadium numeratione non eget: habita ratione partium terræ ad totius descriptionis ambitum. Nam fat est circulationem ipsius terræ supponere tot esse partium quot libuerit: & harum totidem contineri a distantis prænotatis in circulis ipsius terræ maximis. Sed ad diuidendum totum terræ ambitum: aut ipsius partes: in distantias nostris stadium dimensionibus notas: hæc æque non sufficit. Quare ob hoc solum necesse fuit quædam rectam in terra distantiam alicui circumferentia maximi cuiusdam cælestis circuli adaptare: & ex fixis habita huius proportionem ad totum circulum: ac percepto numero stadium ipsius partis: seu data in terra distantia: poterimus totius orbis ambitum per stadia metiri. Concessum enim cum sit ex mathematicis demonstrationibus: totius terræ & aquæ superficiem ad totum sphericam esse: & idem centrum cum sphaera cælestium simul habere. & quæ plana quælibet quæ per centrum emittantur: in communibus sui & ipsarum cæli terræque superficieum sectionibus. maximos circulos faciunt: quæque eorundem planorum anguli qui circa centrum sunt/ circumferentias circulorum ipsorum interceptas: eiusdem unius rationis efficiunt: sequitur distantiarum quas in terra suscipimus quantitatem quippe stadium (si distantia recta sint) ex dimensionibus posse percipi: rationem uero ab eisdem stadiis ad totum terræ ambitum minime inueniri: quia nulla ad totum proportio hinc dari potest. A simili autem circumferentia cælestis circuli datur. Nam cælestis circumferentia ratio: in propria totius terræ circulatione captatur: eademque ratio est similis portionis in circulo terræ: quæ ad maximum ipsius circulum.

Quomodo ex stadium dimensionem cuiuscunque rectæ distantia & licet non sit sub eodem meridiano: mensura ambitus terræ percipiatur & e contra.

Cap. III.

RIORES quidem igitur non tantum rectam quærebant distantiam in terra ut circumferentiam maximi circuli captarent: sed eam quæ situm teneret in plano sub uno ipso meridiano. Vnde per instrumenta quæ diximus obseruantes puncta quæ supra uerticem erant utriusque finis distantia data: ex his signis interceptam meridiani circumferentiam: sub æqua proportionem ad distantiam in terra notatam habebant. Nam ut dictum est signa præfata in uno plano assumebantur: & lineæ transeuntes per extrema distantia ad puncta quæ supra uerticem erant necessario concurrebant: & quia huius coincidentia punctus commune circulorum ipsorum erat centrum: quæ ergo pars circuli per polos descripti uidebatur intercepta ab utroque puncto supra uerticem assumpto circumferentia: totam esse constabat circumferentiam ad totum terræ ambitum. Sed quod si huiusmodi distantia non est sub circulo per polos descripto: sed sub alio quolibet maximorum: idem ostendi potest: obseruatis pari modo eleuationibus poli in terminis ipsius distantia: & animaduerso simul situ: quem habet ipsa distantia ad alterum meridionalium: plane demonstrauimus nos per instrumentum meteoroscopium: quod ad obseruationem umbrarum struximus: quo multa etiam alia expedite captamus utilissima. Nam uno quoque die nocteque: pro loco obseruamus borei poli eleuationem: singulis uero horis positionem meridianam: ad ipsamque transitum habemus distantia data huiusque dimensionem: hoc est quales facit angulos maximus circulus descriptus per lineam distantia cum circulo meridiano: iuxta punctum qui supra uerticem est. Ex quibus & quæsitam circumferentiam per ipsum instrumentum ostendimus: & circumferentiam a duobus meridianis interceptam: si paralleli alii sint quam æquinoctialis. Vnde iuxta demonstrationem hanc si metiemur unam solam rectamque in terra distantiam: numerus stadium totius ambitus terræ inueniri potest. Perque autem hoc reliquum est ut & omnium cæterarum distantiarum dimensio (licet recta omnino non sint) neque sub eodem meridiano aut parallelo percipiatur: eleuatione poli: & inclinatione distantia ad meridianum diligenter seruata. Rursus enim per rationem circumferentia ad maximum circulum: stadium numerus facile haberi potest: a cognita circulatione totius terræ.

Quod obseruata ex superioribus preponenda sunt noticie peragrantium.

Cap. IIII.

h Is ergo sic habitis: q̄ regiones sigilatim circūambulaueris: si huiusmodi obseruatiōibus usi fuissent/ oīno certā descriptionē nostrā habitabilis facere potuissent. Sed cū solus Hipparcus pauca; admodū ciuitatū: pro eaz̄ copia quæ in Geographia notant̄: eleuatiōes poli arctici nobis tradiderit: ac loca p̄ pauca sub eisdē sita parallelis notauerit: aliqui uero post ip̄m quædā retulerint locoz̄ oppositoz̄: nō tñ q̄ æqualiter distarēt ab æquinoctiali: sed simp̄l̄r sub eisdē sita meridianis: id summētes ex nauigationibus uel borea uel austro secūdo factis: q̄ plures at̄ distātiar̄: p̄sertim quæ ad ortū solis: siue ad occasum uergerēt: cōceptæ fuerint/ ex generali quadā traditiōe/ nō ex auctoz̄ ip̄soz̄ ignauia/ sed q̄ nōdū diligentioris mathematicæ usus foret: præterea q̄ nō multi defectus lunares in eodē tpe diuersis i locis obseruati fuerāt/ quēadmodū eclipsis illa quæ in Arbilis sub hora q̄nta/ in Carthagine uero sub secūda notata fuit/ ex q̄bus uideri posset quot horis æquinoctialibus/ seu quot rēpoz̄ spaciis loca iter sese distarēt ad ortū solis uel ad occasū/ æquū quoq̄ est descripturū Geographiā/ quæ nouerit diligentiori obseruatione notata/ tanq̄ openis sui fundamēta præponere: alia aut̄ a cæteris tradita/ his adaptare/ quousq̄ ip̄soz̄ inuicem situs/ q̄ maxime fieri possit/ cū primis traditiōibus certiores inueniantur.

Quod recentioribus historis credendum: magis sit/ ob mutationes quæ diuersis temporibus in orbe contingunt.

Cap. V.

i Nitiuz̄ igit̄ nostræ descriptiōis/ his prælibatis: sic cōueniēter haberi poterit. Sed cū loca omnia quæ aut ob infinitam eoz̄ magnitudinē/ aut quia non semper eodē modo sese habent/ non oīno satis explorata sunt/ & diuturnius tempus eoz̄ notitiā semp̄ icertiorē faciat/ circaq̄ Geographiā hoc animaduertendū uidet̄/ cum concessum sit extraditionibus uario in tempore editis/ nō nullas nostri continētis partes/ ob excessum suæ magnitudinis/ nōdū ad nostrā puenisse notitiam/ aliquas uero nō quēadmodum sese habent/ ob peragratiū negligētiā/ nobis minus diligenter traditas/ alias aut̄ eē quæ nūc aliter q̄ hæctenus sese habent/ siue ob corruptiōes/ siue ob mutationes/ in q̄bus pro pte corruisse cognitæ sūt: necesse nobis est ad nouas tēporis nostri traditiōes magis intendere/ obseruantes tamen in expositione illorū quæ nunc tractant̄/ & in selectione eorum quæ hæctenus tradita fuerint/ quid sit/ quid ue non sit credendum.

De editione Geographiæ marini.

Cap. VI.

m Arinus igitur tyrius tempestatis nostræ Geographoz̄ postremus: sūmo uidet̄ studio huic materiæ se intulisse. Nam plura explorauisse cognoscit̄/ præter ea quæ hæctenus nota fuerant. Deinde oīum ferme historicorum qui eum præuenerant noticia diligentissime habita: nō tantum quæcūq̄ ab aliis errata fuerant emēdauit: sed et̄ illa quæ ipse idē male tractauerat: quēadmodum in editionibus pictæ suæ Geographiæ: quæ q̄ multa elimauit/ licet animaduertere. Sed si inspiceremus ultio eius operi nihil deesse/ satis & nobis foret: ex istis eius tantum comētariis: absq̄ alioz̄ uestigatio ne/ habitabile nostram describere. Verū cum ipse uideat̄ q̄busdā animaduersione haud satis fidei digna assentiri: præterea circa modū designationis noscatur sapius neq̄ opportuna facilitatis debitam curā; agere: nō indigne moti sumus: uti ad rationē usumq̄; putauimus fore cōmodius: operi conferre & uiro. Quod quippa absq̄ uerborū insolētia: q̄ maxime id fieri poterit: efficere conabimur: utrūq̄ erroris genus attingētes breuiter: uti ratio ipsa dictabit. Primūq̄ id quod ad historiaz̄ attinet quæramus: ex qua opinatur ipse ad maiorem longitudinē uersus ortum solis: ac ad maiore latitudinē in meridiem: quaz̄ fas sit: terram nobis notam produci. Non aut̄ iniquius sup̄ficii distantiam tendentes/ ab occasu ad ortum solis: longitudinem appellamus: atq̄ distantiam a septentrione in meridiem/ latitudinē: cuz̄ in motibus cœlestibus parallelis similiter numcupemus. Præterea q̄ q̄ maxime maiore distantiam longitudinem dicimus/ plane q̄dē concessuz̄ est ab oibus. Distantiam aut̄ nostræ habitabilis/ quæ ab ortu solis in occasum extenditur/ multo maiorem ea esse quæ a septentrione in meridiem uergit.

Emendatio latitudinis marini.

Cap. VII.

p Rimum igit̄ latitudinis terminum ponit & ipse Thylē insulā/ sub parallelo qui plagam maxime septentrionalez̄ terræ nobis notæ terminat/ quē parallelum ostēdit quaz̄ p̄t̄ clare/ ab æquinoctiali distare sexaginta & tribus gradibus/ qualiū est meridianus circulus trecetorum & sexaginta. Eam aut̄ latitudinē notat/ triginta & uno millibus ac quingētis stadiis/ uelut gradus quilibet ex quingētis stadiis proponendus constet. Post hæc regionē Ethiopum Agisymbā noie/ & præsum p̄montonū ponit sub parallelo qui plagā maxie australē nobis cognitam finit/ quē paralleluz̄ sub hyemali tropico sistit.

Quare omnis latitudo inter æquinoctiales & tropicū hyemalē/ac inter Thylē & æquinoctialem: in unū coacta: gradus fere septem & octoginta cōplet: stadia uero quadraginta & tria milia ac quingenta. Conat aut rationem australis finis oñdere p̄ obseruationes qualdā fixarū: ut ip̄e putat: & p̄ itinera qualdā terra maniq; facta: quoz; quodlibet attingemus breuiter. In obseruatione quē fixarū: in tertio operis sui uolumine: sub his uerbis memorat. Zodiacus sup̄ torridam zonam totus fert: ex quo in ipsa umbra mutant: & omnes stellæ oriuntur & occidunt: sola at̄ minor ur̄sa incipit supra horizontē tota uideri in Ocelis plaga septentrionali: stadiis quinq; milibus & quingētis. Parallelus enim p̄ Ocelē gradibus undeciz & duobus quintis eleuat. Ab Hipparcho at̄ tradit: minoris ur̄sæ stellā quæ australior in ea est: quæ ue ultima in eiusdē cauda notat: a polo distare gradib⁹ duodecim & duobus quintis: ac ab æquinoctiali p̄fectis ad tropicū æstiuale/polū arcticū cōtinuo ferri supra horizontē: australē uero magis demergi. Præterea his q; ab æquinoctiali ad tropicū hyemis p̄gunt: australē polū supra horizontē eleuari: septentrionalē uero deprimi. Vnde p̄ hęc euentus sub æquinoctiali: aut iter geminos tropicos solū narrat. Quod aut̄ aliqua notitia p̄ obseruationē fixarū uere habita fuerit: in locis magis australibus quā circulus æquinoctialis minime tradit: ueluti si alicubi stellas australiores q̄ æquinoctialis supra uerticē poneret: seu si meridionales umbras in æquinoctiis ad austrū declinare diceret: aut si oēs stellas minoris ur̄sæ oriri aut occidere oñderet: seu ipsarū aliquas nō oīno uideri/australi polo sup̄r̄ horizontē elato. Per ea at̄ q̄ deinde tradit: qualdam narrat fixas obseruatas fuisse: q̄ tñ mentem suā oīno nō assērūt. Inquit enim eos q; ab indis ad Limyricā nauigāt: ut Diodorus samius narrat in tertio: taurū in altiori eius loco ad mediū cæluz habere/ & Pliadē ad mediū antennarū. Qui aut̄ soluūt ab Arabia ad Azaniā: recta ad meridiē nauigāt: & aduersus Canobū stellā: q̄ illic hippos: hoc est equus appellat: & lōge australior est. Stellæ at̄ q̄ illic uident: apud nos haud noiant: & canis priusq; procyon orit: ac Orion totus ante p̄ctū ubi sol ad tropicū æstiuū cōuertit. Ex his ergo stellarum obseruatiōibus: qualdā habitatiōes manifeste oñdit magis septentrionales quā æquinoctialis: ueluti cuz dicit Taurū & Pliadē fieri supra uerticē nauigātib⁹: hæ enim stellæ circa æquinoctialē sūt. Qualdā at̄ nō australes magis quā septentrionales oñdit. Nā Canobus est uideri p̄t a lōge magis septentrionalibus: q̄ sit tropicus æstiuus: pluresq; ex fixis quæ apud nos semp̄ latēt: i locis magis q̄ nos australib⁹/ac magis etiā septentrionalib⁹ q̄ æquinoctialis: ut circa situz Meroes: supra horizontē uideri p̄nt: quēadmodū ipse Canob⁹ hic supra terrā eleuat: minimeq; ab his uideť

qui magis q̄ nos septentrionales existūt. Hunc quippe qui ad meridiē magis tendūt: hippuz: hoc est equū appellat: nec hoc noīe alia dicitur ex nobis icognitis. Deinde infert se etiā ex mathematicis demōstrationibus p̄cepisse: quod Orion totus apparet ante tropicū æstiuū: his q; sub æquinoctiali habitāt: apud quos etiā Canis: prius q; procyon oriri incipit. q̄ usq; ad Syenē seruat. Ex quibus etiā obseruatiōibus: nihil p̄ptiū aut necessariū esse uidet: q̄ habitatiōis situs magis australes sūt q̄ circulus æquinoctialis.

Eadej emendatio ab itinerū peragationibus.

Cap. VIII.

N peragationibus aut̄ computans itinerū dies sigillatim a magna Lepti ad Agilymbā regionē: hęc uiginti quatuor millibus ac sexcētis & octuaginta stadiis/magis australem q̄ æquinoctialis oñdit. Nauigādo uero dies solutionis a Ptolemaide/quæ est in Troglodytica regione/ad Prassuz p̄montoriū colligens/cōcludit hoc esse australius æquinoctiali/stadiis uiginti & septē millibus ac octingentis. Vnde infert Prassum p̄montorium & Agilymbā regionē: athiopū: quæ etiā ut ipse fatet̄ ab australi plaga nō terminat athiopiā/ in frigida zona oppositi nostri orbis/iuxta eiusdem uiti rōnem sitā esse. Nā uiginti & septem millia stadiorū & octingenta in meridiano constituūt gradus quinquaginta & quinq; & tria quinta/quot gradibus ex altera æquinoctialis p̄te: iuxta eandem cœli qualitates Scythæ sedunt & Sarmatæ: qui septentrionalia paludis Mæotidis incolūt. Reducit igit̄ & ipse numerum stadiorū ad dimidiū: minus ue/hoc est ad stadia duodecim milia: quot hyemalis tropicus ferme distat ab æquinoctiali. Causas aut̄ huiusce sectiōis esse tradit diuersiōes: ac inæqualitatez itinerū: missis his rōnibus: ex quibus nō tantum corripere necessē uidebatur/sed etiā numerū ad medietatē optatā redigere. Primū enim in peragationū narratiōe refert: Septimū flaccuz qui in Libya militauerat: a Garamatib⁹ ad Aethiopas: triū mensium spacio puenisse/uerfus meridiem iter agentem: Iuliū uero Maternū a magna Lepti & a Garamē/una cū rege Garamantum qui Aethiopibus belluz indixerat/uerfus meridiem semp̄ p̄fectū: in quattuor mensibus uenisse ad Agilymbā athiopum regionē: quo scilicet in loco Rhinoceros cōueniunt. Horum utrunq; ex seipso incredibile est: partim q̄ interiores athiopes: nō adeo a Garamantibus absunt: ut spaciū triū mensiū requiratur: cum garamantes ipsi maxime athiopes sint: & sub eodem degant ip̄erio: partim quia ridiculuz est regem per subditas sibi puincias: recta a septētriōe ad meridiē iter egisse/cū uerfus solis ortuz & occasuz/gentes illæ longissimis effundatur spaciis/ & quod nullibi moras iter capidine di-

gnas traxerit. Ex quibus non ab ratione est: uiros aut hyperbolice locutos fuisse: aut sic ad mendiem intellexisse: quæ admodum uulgo dici solet ad austrum uel ad notum: hisq; ab ufos magis: q̄ diligentia ueritatis innixos.

Eadem emendatio a nauigationibus.

Cap. IX.

Einde nauigationes inducens inrer Aromata & Rapta/ refert quendam Diogenē: ex his unū qui Indiam migrauerant: cum diuertisset: & profectus iuxta Aromata esset: ab arctico borea impulsus fuisse: eunq; ad dexteram Troglodyticam haberet regionem: uiginti & quinque diebus: ad paludes unde Nilus fluit penetrauisse: quibus Raptorum promontorium paulo ad austrum magis extenditur. Theophilum etiam narrat: unum ex his qui in Azaniam soluerant: a Raptis: impulsu austri: uigesima die ad Aromata uenisse. Horum uterq; quot dierum ea nauigatio foret: non expressit. Theophilus quidem: ut inquit: die uigesima applicuit: Diogenes uero uigesima quinta die: iuxta Troglodyticā nauigauit: Vtrq; enim licet retulerit quot diebus nauigauerint: nō tamen aperuit quot dierum ea esset nauigatio/ ob uentorum uarietate atq; mutatione: quā fas fuit in tāto tēpore fuisse. Præterea neq; ad septentrione: neq; ad austrum continuo se nauigasse inquit: sed ait Diogenes se tantum ab arctico impulsus borea: Theophilus uero se nauigasse per austrum. Reliquā aut nauigatione: quod eandē æqualitate continuo seruasset/ neuter rettulit. Non enim credendum est tam multis diebus/ eundē flatus tenorē fuisse seruatum. Vnde & cū Diogenes ab Aromatibus ad paludes quibus Raptorum promontorium paulo australius est: uigesima & quinta die nauigauerit: & Theophilus a Raptis ad Aromata/ quæ distantia maior est/ die uigesima pertransiuit. Præterea asserente Theophilo unius diei naturalis nauigationem/ si secunda fiat/ mille stadiorum esse: tū inquit nauigationē a Raptis ad Prassum promontorium/ quæ multorum dierum est/ a Dioscoro quinque millium stadiorum tantum modo poni. Nam facillime inquit: ut decet: sub æquinoctiali uariantur uenti/ propterea quia accessus iuxta æquinoctialem ex utraq; solis parte perniciores sunt. Ex his igitur æquius erat numero dierum nō assentiri: & propterea (quod efficacius est) quoniam cōputatio facta: athiopes & Rhinocerotū cōuentū: in frigidam alteram zonam oppositā habitabilis terræ extēdit. Ratio enim ipsa asserit/ oīa animalia / omnesq; plantas/ æque similitudine: unam trahere/ sub una cæli qualitate/ aut aeris temperie: hoc est sub eisdem parallelis/ aut sitibus æqualiter ab utroq; polo distantibus: iuxta proportionem: unam omniū æqualitatem esse. Quare Ma-

rinus iuxta hyemalem tropicum latitudinem perstrinxit/ nulla præbita ratione tantæ contractionis: si admittat quis dierum numerum/ & peragratorum nauigationumq; seriem: quæ ipse exprimit. Sed hoc animaduertens ille/ numerum tantummodo diurnorum stadiorum minuit: idq; præter modum & consuetudinē agit/ quousq; ad opratum & opportunum parallelum deueniatur. Agendum autē contra fuit. Nam diurna quidē peragratorum: eidemq; possibili facile fuit credendum/ æqualitati uero itinerum. seu nauigationum/ aut quod per lineas rectam omnino itum fuerit/ assentiri minime decuit/ cum ex his distantia quæ sita non posset haberi: sed nouisse fas fuit/ quod eadē latitudo ultra æquinoctialem protēderetur. Sed hoc ipsum ex certiori modo/ obseruatione sc̄ quorundam superiorum/ cognoscere erat æquius. Quod continuo diligentissime explorasset quis/ si ex mathematicis plane cōsiderauisset/ quæ in illis regionibus accidunt. Cum uero animaduersio hæc haud habita fuerit/ relinquitur ut quod magis ratio dicat/ simplicius quantitatem distantia/ quæ æquinoctialem egreditur/ animaduertamus. Habetur autē id per genera atq; formas coloresq; animantium ibi degentium. Ex quo non uideretur consequens esse/ parallelum Agilymbæ regionis quilibet athiopes existētis/ usq; tropicum hyemale attingere/ sed circa æquinoctiale terminari. Non enim apud nos in locis illi oppositis/ hoc est sub æstiuo tropico/ colores habentur athiopes/ neq; rhinocerotes aut elephantes sunt: sed in locis non multo australibus modice nigrēt quæ admodum. qui intra Syenē triginta schoenis habitāt: quales ob eandē causam Marinus ipse describit esse Garimantas/ quos nec in ipso æstiuo tropico/ nec magis eodē tropico septentrionales/ sed longe australes esse tradit. In locis autē circa Meroem abunde sunt nigri/ & cum primum per athiopes/ ubi & elephantum & monstrorum animantium genus alitur.

Quod nō ponēdi athiopes sunt magis australes q̄ parallelus oppositus parallelo per Meroem.

Cap. X.

Vare huc usq; actus bene uideri poterit: hoc est quousq; traditio illuc nauigantium narrat: athiopes Agilymbam regionem & prassum promontorium: cæteraq; quæ in eodē parallello sunt sita: in opposito per Meroem parallello describere. Id aut erit in situ distantia ab æquinoctiali uetus meridies gradibus pariter sexdecim ac tertia & duodecima: stadiis uero octo millibus ac ducentis ferme. Quare tota eiusdem habitabilis latitudo pene colligitur graduum septuaginta & nouem ac tertia & duodecima/ uel ad summum octuaginta: stadiorum uero quadraginta

millium: distantia quippe inter magnā Leptē & Garamam/ quē admodum Flaccus atq; Maternus tradiderunt/ stadiorum ponitur quinque millium pariter ac quadringentorum. Vigesima nāq; dies secunda profectio est emendata post primum iter/ ut rota ad meridiem uel ad septentrionem directa sit: cum primus iter/ ob flexiones: dierum triginta fuerit (numerū autem stadiorum cuiusq; diei eos exposuisse memorat: qui ad id iter sepius peragrauerunt) Quod non tantum pulchre: sed necessario animaduersum est: ob aquandi diuersiones. Quē admodum autem de raris: magnis: ac nondum recte exploratis distantis dubitandum est: sic illis quæ nec magnæ: nec raræ: sed sapius a multis peragratae sunt: credi fas est.

Quæ de longitudinea marino male tradita sūt:

Cap. XI.

D quantum igitur spacium situs nostræ habitabilis congrue extendi in latitudine possit: ex his nobis manifestum est. Longitudinē uero Marinus inter duos meridianos notat: quindecim horarum spacium continentis. Nobis autem uidetur distantia uersus solis octum plusq; deceat extendi: quæ si contrahatur iuxta fas debitum: non integra duodecim horarum spacium constituere posse uidebitur: cum in ultimo occidentis termino similiter ponantur insulæ fortunatæ: plagam uero maxime orientales Seres: Sinæq; atq; Cattigarum terminēt. Distantiam enim ab insulis fortunatis ad transitum Euphratis: per Hierapolim: sub parallelo per Rhodum similiter seruamus & nos: cum numero stadiorum ab ipso sigillatim exposito: partim ob frequentem itineris usum: partim quia in maioribus distantis uidetur & ipse recte collegisse id quod ex flexionibus & inæqualitatibus itinerum emendandū fuerat. Deinde etiam qui ponit gradum unum qualium est circulus maximus trecentorum & sexaginta in superficie terræ quingenta stadia interciperet: quod ex notis certisq; dimensionibus liquet. Similē autē ipsi circumferentiā Rhodiensis paralleli: hoc est distantis ab æquinoctiali triginta & sex gradibus: quadringentorum ferme stadiorū esse exponit. Quod enim in eis æqualitatem rectam excedit: secundū rationē parallelorum: ex paucitate suā pinguiori donatur cōputo. Distantiam uero quæ ab ipso transitu Euphratis usq; ad Turrim lapideā comprehenditur: inquit ipse schoenorum octingentorum ac septuaginta & sex esse: stadiorum uero uiginti & sex millium ac ducentorum & octuaginta. Deinde a Turri lapidea usq; ad Seras metropolim Serarum: iter esse dicit septimestre: stadiorum aut triginta & sex millium ac ducentorum. Verum ut ambas distantias ad eundem parallelum re-

digamus: iuxta æquam contractionem: utraq; emendemus. In ambabus quippe peragratiōnibus nō uidet ipse diminuisse quod ex enormitate circumflexionum superest. Fraterea & in secundo etiam itinere in eisdē uidetur incidisse fallacias: in quibus a Garamantibus ad Agisymbam lapsus est. Ibi enim computato stadiorum numero p̄ menses quattuor: coactus est eum plusq; ad medium restringere. Possibile quippe non fuerat p̄ tot dierum spacium iter semp̄ uniforme fuisse: quod in septimestri peragratiōne etiam contigisse haud absurdum est. Immo magis consonum q̄ in itinere garamantum. Illud enim iter a rege prouinciæ actū est: cum non parua: sicut decuit: diligentia: deinde sub cœlo omnino sereno. Peragratiō ar̄ a Turri lapidea ad Seras: ualidiores suscipit hyemes. Subiacet nāq; ut ipse ponit: parallelis p̄ Byzantium Hellepontumq;. Quare & propter hoc dilatiōes multas in itinere ipso fieri necesse fuit: cū eius profectiōis causa negociatio esset. Refert enim Maen uirum macedonem qui & Ticianus dicebatur: patre & ipso negociatore genitum: huiusce itineris dimensionē notauisse. Non quod ipse ad Seras perrexerit: sed q̄ eo aliquem destinauerit. Sed negociatorum relatiuis & ipse haud assentiri uidetur. Vnde Philemoni non annuit: qui longitudinē Iuerniæ insulæ ab ortu solis ad occasum: uiginti dierū exponit. Memorat enim ipsum a negociatoribus eam percepisse: quos negligentiores ueritatis esse scribit: circa ipsorum cōmercia occupatos. Eisdē etiā ipse inquit sapius ex inani quadam ambitione distantias maxime augere. Hic autē in septimestri profectiōe nihil memoratū dignū rettulisse eos qui id iter dimensi fuerint: pro magnitudine temporis: monstrum est.

Emendatio longitudinis nostræ habitabilis a peragratiōnibus.

Cap. XII.

Vam ob causam: & quoniam id iter sub uno solo parallelo non est: sed lapidea turris circa Byzantii parallelum: & Seres: australes magis sunt quam parallelus per Hellepontum: æquum uidetur multitudinē stadiorum ex septimestri itinere collectorum: hoc est triginta & sex millium ac ducentorum: non ad minus q̄ ad medium secare: sed pro expeditiori intellectu: ad solam medietatem. Ut computari possit data distantia stadiorum decē & octo millium atq; centum: graduum uero quinque & quadraginta cum quarta. Et enim præter rationem est: & omnino absurdum: in utraq; hac peragratiōne tantæ sectioni non assentiri: ac in itinere Garamantum eandē contractionē concedere eo quod in promptu ratio est: differētia scilicet animantium degentium in Agisymba

regione: quæ nequaquã possunt præter naturalia sibi loca traduci. A turri uero lapidea ad Seras/id pari modo non acceptare: eo quod eadem redargutio illic adduci nequeat: sed per totam distantiam siue minor ea sit: seu amplior: similis ipsius aeris qualitas & impressio sit. Quæadmodum si quis quia in furto deprehendi nequeat: iusticiam negligat: contra ipsius philosophiæ documenta. Vnde primam distantiam/quæ scilicet est ab Euphrate ad turrim lapideam: octingentorum ac septuaginta & sex schoenorum: ob itinerum flexiones: ad octingentos tantum schoenos contrahimus: stadia autem uiginti & quatuor millia. Quod ita esse creditur ob itineris particulares dimensiones: ac regionum crebros aditus: quibus id iter potitum est. Quod autem diuerticula plura habeat: manifestum est ex his quæ Marinus ipse ponit. Peragratiorem enim a transitu Euphratis iuxta Hierapolim per Mesopotamiam ad Tigrum: & hinc per Garamantas iter Assyriæ Medorumque ad Ecbatana: portasque caspias. Præterea parthiæ ad Hecatopylon: fas est per parallelum Rhodi, suscipere. Hic enim circulus per dictas regiones scribitur. Viâ uero ab Hecatopylo ad Hyrcaniam ciuitatem: necesse est ad arcton declinare: Hyrcania ciuitate in medio prope modum posita parallelorum Smyrnæ & Helleponti. Nam parallelus Smyrnæ sub ipsa regione Hyrcaniæ designatur. Helleponti uero per australes plagas pelagi Hyrcani: quæ parum magis septentrionales sunt quam ipsa Hyrcanorum ciuitas a nomine regionis suæ appellata. Deinde iter ab hac ad Margianam Antiochiam per Ariam/ primo ad meridiem respicit: cum Aria sub eodem parallelum quo portæ caspiæ sita sit. Post ad arcton inclinatur: cum Antiochia iuxta Helleponti parallelum sit posita: a qua aditus ad Bactra uersus solis ortum extenditur. Hinc autem ad ascensum montium comedorum: itur uersus septentriones. Via præterea quæ montana hæc egreditur: ac perducit ad uallem quæ campestris excipit: ad meridiem tendit. Horum quippe montium septentrionalia: & quæ magis occidentalia sunt: ubi ascensus est: ponit sub parallelum Byzanti. Quæ uero australia: & ad ortum solis uergunt: sub parallelum helleponti. Nam montana ipsa tradit ad ortum solis: palam quasi extensa: ad austrum quodammodo declinare. Inde quinquaginta schoenorum inquit ad lapideam usque Turrim: ad arcton æque uergere. Vallem enim egressos: Turris: ut inquit: lapidea excipit: a qua montes qui ad orientem solem progrediuntur: Imao coniugit: qui a Palimbothris ad septentrionem protenditur. Simul ergo collectis gradibus sexaginta: qui notati sunt: per uiginti & quatuor millia stadiorum cum gradibus quadraginta & quinque & quarta (tot enim sunt a Turri lapidea ad Seras) comprehendit tota distantia ab Euphrate ad Seras in paral-

lelo Rhodiensi graduum centum & quinque cum quarta. Colliguntur præterea ex dimensionibus quas ipse supponit sub eodem parallelum gradus alii: ut dicitur. Primo a meridionali notato per insulas fortunatas: usque ad Sacrum hispaniæ promontorium: gradus duo & semis. Deinde ad Bæti fluminis ostia: post hæc bætio ad angusta atlantici pelagi: atque Calpem: similiter gradus duo & semis in unaquaque distantia. Hinc a præfatis angustiis usque ad Caralim Sardinia: gradus uiginti & quinque. A Carali autem ad Lilybæum Sicilia: quatuor & semis. A Lilybæo ad Pachynum: tres. Moxque a Pachyno ad Tanarum Laconia: decem. Inde ad Rhodum: octo cum quarta. A Rhodo ad Issum: undecim cum quarta. De hinc ab Issu ad Euphratem: duo & semis. Colliguntur itaque totius huius distantia gradus: septuaginta & duo. Quare omnis longitudo terræ nobis cognita: hoc est a meridiano designata: seu terminata ab ultimo occasu insulas Fortunatas usque ad Seras: graduum centum ac septuaginta & septem cum quarta adnotatur.

Eandem emendatio ex navigationibus:

Cap. XIII.

Oniectare quis posset tantundem esse longitudinis spatium: etiam ex distantis quæ a Marino tractantur nauigando ab India usque ad sinum Sinarum atque

Cattigara: si quam maxime propius ratio habeatur adiectionis sinuum ac inæqualitatum nauigationum/ situumque ipsarum regionum. Post enim Colchorum sinum a promontorio quod nuncupatur Cory: suscipi inquit sinum Argaricum: constareque usque ad Curulin urbem: stadiis tribus millibus ac quadraginta. Addeque eam ciuitatem sitam esse ex parte boreæ eiusdem Cory promontorii. Colligi igitur posset ea transfretatio: tertia parte deducta: iuxta normam Gægetici sinus: stadiorum ferme duorum milliū ac triginta: cum tota uentorum inæqualitate. Ex quibus ut ad continuū unumque cursum deueniat: tertia etiã parte sublata: relinquent stadia mille ac trecenta & fere quinquaginta: iuxta boream situm. Quo redacto ad situm æquinoctialis parallelum: & ad uentum Subsolanum: deductione medietatis: iuxta rationem anguli transumpti: habebimus distantiam interceptam a duobus meridianis: hoc est ab eo qui per Cory promontorium scribitur: & ab illo qui per Curulin adnotatur: stadiorum sexcentorum ac septuaginta & quinque: graduum uero fere unius & parte tertia. Horum enim situum parallelum: nulla memorabili nota a maximo circulo differunt. Deinde a Curuli urbe nauigationem inquit esse uersus hyemalem solis ortum

usq; paluram: constareq; stadiis nouem milli-
bus ac quadringentis & quinquaginta. A qui-
bus tertia etiã parte dempta/ob uentorum cur-
sumq; inæqualitatē: habebimus ad unū con-
tinuū motū ad Eurū fere directū: distantiã sta-
diōꝝ pene sex milliū ac trecētoꝝ. A qbus sextã
partem deducentes: ut redigat distãtia ad paral-
lelū æquinoctialē: inueniemus distantiã horū
meridionalium stadiōꝝ esse quinq; milliū ac
ducentorū & quinquaginta: graduū uero decē
& semis. Hinc Gangeticum sinum ponit no-
uem milliū stadiorum. A paluri autē ad Sanda-
dam urbeꝝ: quasi uersus ortū solis æquinoctia-
lem p eundē nauigando sinū: tradit tresdecim
milliū stadiorū. Et quoniam ad æquinoctialē
ortuꝝ diriguntur ferme cursus: ex motu inæqua-
litate: tertia tantum pars ab eodē deducit nu-
mero. Quo facto relinquet ut eorū meridiona-
lium sit distantiã stadiōꝝ octo milliū ac sexcē-
torū & septuaginta: graduū uero decē & septē
cum tertia. Deinde nauigationem a Sanda ad
urbeꝝ Tamala facit stadiōꝝ triū milliū ac quin-
gentoꝝ aduersus hyemalē solis ortū. Pro in-
æqualitate autē cursus iterū partē tertiam dedu-
centes: habebimus in motu continuo stadia
duo millia & trecēta ac triginta. Ob inclinatio-
nem uero ad Eurum partē sextam inde sumen-
tes: inueniemus distantiã expositorū meri-
dionalium stadiōꝝ mille ac noningentoꝝ & qua-
draginta: graduū autē fere trium & semis cū ter-
tia. Post hæc transitū a Tamala ad Aureã Cher-
sonesum: tradit stadiorum mille ac sexcentoꝝ:
etiam uersus hyemala ortuꝝ. Quare & ab hoc
numero æque deductis similibus partibus: re-
linquet meridionalium ipsorū distantiã stadiorū
octingentoꝝ: graduū uero unius cū quatuor
quintis partibus. Vnde colligi potest distantiã
a Cory promontorio ad auream chersonesum:
graduum triginta & quattuor cum quattuor
quintis partibus esse.

De nauigatione ab aurea chersoneso ad cattigara

Cap. XIII.

Vmerum stadiorum nauigatio-
nis ab Aurea chersoneso ad Cat-
tigara Marinus non tradit. Ale-
xandrum autē referre dicit terram
hinc opponi meridiei: eosq; qui
secus ipsius littora nauigant: intra uiginti dies
ad urbē Zabas puenire. A zabis autē in austrū
nauigando: præcipue læuorsum: intra dies ali-
quot Cattigara puenire. Auget quidē distantiã
ipse positã: intelligēs dies aliquot pro pluribus.
Inquit enim ob multitudinē eos nūero mini-
me cōprehēsos fuisse: quod ego ridiculū existi-
mo. Quis enim dierū numerus infinitus est:
etiã si totius orbis ambitus exprimendus sit?
Quid autē Alexandrū coegit: ut cū diceret aliquot:
intelligeret plures: cū de Dioscoto dicat pluriū

dierū nauigationē a Raptis ad Prassum descri-
psisse. Aequum quippe magis est ut intelligat
quis aliquot pro paucis: quo. s. modo dici soli-
tum est. Sed ut non uideamur & ipsi ad multi-
tudinē quãdam certam distancias coniectare:
cōferamus nauigationē ab aurea Chersoneso
ad Cattigara: nauigatiōi factæ ab Aromatibus
ad Prassum ptomontoniū: compositam scilicet
uiginti dieꝝ ad Zabas: & aliquot aliorū ad Cat-
tigara: sicut ea quæ est ab Aromata ad Prassum
promontoriū posita & ipsa & uiginti similiter
dierum ad raptã: iuxta theophilū: ac aliorū plu-
rium: ad Prassum secundū Dioscotoꝝ: ne quẽad-
moduꝝ fecit Marinus: aliquot dies p pluribus
æque admittamus. Cū ergo & ex ratione mani-
festa: & ab ipsorū obseruatione supiorū: ostē-
derimus Prassum sitū habere sub parallelo di-
stanti cōtra meridie: ab æquinoctiali gradibus
sexdecim cum tertia parte ac duodecima: & ab
eodē æquinoctiali uersus septentrionē: paralle-
lus p Aromata distet gradibus quatuor cum
quarta: colligitur distantiã ab Aromatibus ad
Prassum constare gradibus uiginti cū duabus
tertiis. Vnde nō incōgrue totidē graduū ab au-
rea chersoneso ad Zabas: & hinc ad Cattigara:
ponēda distãtia est. Ab aurea at Chersoneso ad
Zabas: cornipe distãtia nō oportet: quia p inde
transigit: ac si sub æquinoctiali circulo sita fo-
ret: cū ea quæ interiãt loca: meridiei opposita
ptendant. Distãtia uero a Zabis ad Cattigara
cōtrahere decet: cū nauigatio ea sit uersus Notū
& plagã orientalē: ut sitū ad normã æquinoctialis
habere possimus. Si ergo medietatē graduū tri-
buamus utriq; distãtia: ppter ignotū excessuꝝ
ipsius: deinde tertiã partē graduū: q sūt a Zabis
ad Cattigara decē cum tertia: demamus: ob in-
clinationē annotatã: habebimus distantiã ab
Aurea chersoneso ad Cattigara æquatam situi
æquinoctialis: graduū decē & septē ferme cum
sexta. Ostensuꝝ autē est a Cory pmontorio usq;
ad Aureã chersonesū gradus esse triginta ac qua-
tuor cū quattuor quintis. Vnde tota distantiã a
Cory usq; ad Cattigara: graduū fere quinquã-
ginta & duorū colligit. Sed meridionalis qdem
qui scribit p principium Indi fluminis: paulo
iuxta Marinū est occidentalior pmontorio septē-
trionali insulæ Taprobanes qd cory opponit:
& ab hoc distat meridionalis designatus p ho-
stia Batis fluuii: horarū spaciis octo/gradibus
uero cētū ac uiginti. Præterea meridian⁹ huiusce
Batis a meridiano notato p insulas fortunatas
abest gradib⁹ qnq; Vnde colligit meridianū p
Cory: a meridiano p insulas Fortunatas descri-
pto: distare paulo plus centū ac uiginti & qnq;
gradibus. Meridianū uero p Cattigara a meri-
diano earūde insularū: paulo etiaꝝ plus centū &
septuaginta ac septē gradib⁹: iuxta eandē ferme
distantiã graduū collectorū in parallelo Rho-
diensi. Sed ponat longitudinē usq; metropo-
lim Sinarū itegroꝝ esse graduū centū ac octo-

ginta: horarum uero duodecim: cū fateant̄ oēs eam magis orientālē esse q̄ Cattigara. Colligit̄ ergo longitudinem per insulam Rhodum stadiorum esse septuaginta & duotum millium.

De his quæ in expositione particulari marinus dissentit.

Cap. XV.

Istantias generales sic ergo cōtra ximus: lōgitudinis scilicet in plagam orientalem/ac latitudinis in septentrionē: ex causis prænotatis. Præterea quarundam ciuitatū situs: in locis pluribus emendādos existimaui mus: ubi repugnantes & reprobantes expositiones tradidit: iuxta diuersas annotationes & uariis & incertis sumptas editionibus: quē admodum in locorum oppositionibus iniquius pceptis. Tarraconē etenim inqt̄ opponi Cæsariā: quæ Iulia appellatur: ac p̄ hanc dicit meridianū duci: & per montes pireneos: q̄ nō pauco magis oriētales sūt quā Tarracon. Pachynū opponi magnæ Lepti et̄ memorat: Himeram Theānis. A pachyno uero ad Himerā: distātiā esse colligit̄ quadringetorū stadiorū. A lepte aut̄ ad Theānas: ultra mille ac quinquaginta stadia esse tradidit: ex q̄bus Thimostenes asserit. Deinde Tergestu3 dicit̄ opponi Rauēnā. Ab interiori uero sinu adriatici maris qui iuxta Tilauētum fluuiū est: distare inquit Tergestu3 uersus æstiuū solis ortū: stadiis quadringentis ac octoginta. Rauēnam uero uersus hyemalē ortum: stadiis mille. Similiter Chelidonæas: refert̄ oppositas esse Canobo. A camāta aut̄ Papho: Paphu3 Sebēnitico. Distātiā uero a Chelidonæis ad Acamāta: ipse et̄ ponit stadiorū mille. A canobo ad Sebēnyticu3: a Timosthenepōnit̄ ducē torū & nonagita. Atqui si sub eisdē meridianis hæc distātia esset: proculdubio maior esse deberet: quia subiaceret circumferētiā maioris paralleli. Deinde dicit̄ Pisā a Rauēna distare uersus notum stadiis septingētis: Per partitionē uero climatum & horas: Pisā in tertia: Rauennam autē in quarta hora describit. Londinio et̄ britannicæ Noemagum cu3 retulerit australiorē quinquaginta & nouē millibus passuorū: magis borealē ipsam p̄ climata demonstrat. Et athos mons cum in parallelo p̄ Hellepontū situs ab ipso esset: Amphipolim & loca sibi circūstātia supra Atho: & strymonis fluuii hostia sita sub Hellepōto in quarto climate ponit. Similiter cū Thracia fere tota sub parallelo Byzantiū locata sit: omnes ipsius urbes mediterraneas in climate q̄d supra eundē parallelu3 est adnotat. Trapezuntem et̄ dicit̄ se locaturum in parallelo byzantiū. Deinde Satala armenicæ ostendēs esse a trapezunte uersus meridiē sexaginta millibus passuum: in descriptione parallelorū byzantiū: parallelū p̄ Satala: non p̄ Trapezuntem

ducit. Nilum præterea pollicet̄ ad unguem se descripturum: ex quo primum a meridiana plaga ad septentrionē/ usq; Meroem descēdisse uideat̄. Similiter & nauigationē ab Aromatibus ad lacus ex quibus defluit Nilus/ septentrionali uento fieri inquit: Aromata autē multo orientalia magis sunt q̄ Nilus. Ptolemais enim theron/ magis orientalis est q̄ Meroe & q̄ Nilus/ decē aut duodecim dierū profectio. Deinde angustiora/ quæ iuxta Ocelē Cheronesum/ & Direm sunt/ magis oriētales esse constat Ptolemaide / & sinu adulico/ stadiis tribus millibus & quingentis. Præterea etiam illis orientalius est magnorum Aromatum promontorium: stadiotum quinque millibus.

Quod quædam prætermisit de regionū finibus.

Cap. XVI.

Misit ipse quædam in referendis regionum finibus: quemadmodum cum totā Mysiam: a plaga orientali mari pontico terminat. Thraciam ab occasu: Mysia superior. Præterea Italiā a septentrione nō Rætia aut Nonico tātum: sed Pānonia finit Pānoniæ aut̄ fines a meridiana plaga ponit esse Dalmatiā tātum: Illiride obmissa. Mediterraneos etiā Sogdianos: & Sacas: a meridie indis conterminos esse tradit. Qui duo autem paralleli magis septentrionales sunt q̄ mons Himaus: qui maxime tēdit ad arcton: per byzantiū & Hellepontum: neq; p̄ gētes præfatas ab ipso descēbunt: sed præcipue qui per mediū ipsū pontū est.

In quibus etiam marinus dissentit ab historicis nostri temporis.

Cap. XVII.

Is atq; huiuscemodialiis nō recte animaduertit Marinus: siue ob multitudinē disunctionemq; uoluminum: siue quia: ut ipse refert̄ ad postremam suam editionem tabulæ describendæ nondū peruenerit. Per quā/ ut inquit/ climatum: & distantiarum horarum emendationē fecisset. Quædam deinde præter hæc ponit: quibus nostra temporum cognitio non consentit: quæ admodum de sinu Sachalitis/ que3 tradit situm esse a parte occidentali Syagri promontorii. Omnes autē unanimiter qui per ea nauigant loca: plane fatentur eum ab orientali parte Syagri esse: & Sachalitem regionem dicunt Arabiā: & ab ea sinum denominatum. Semylla etiam Indorum emponium tradit: non solum magis occidentalem esse q̄ Cumarum promontoriū/ sed q̄ Indus amnis. Id aut̄ tantum australius phibetur q̄ ipsius flumi

nis ora: ut ab his fertur qui hinc eo nauigaue-
runt: plurimūq; ea explorauerūt loca: & ab his
qui illinc ad nos puenere. Vocat autē id Timu-
la ab indigenis: a qbus plura alia circa Indiam
eiusq; puincias particularius didicimus. Præ-
terea itenus multa hausimus/ab hac sc3 puin-
cia usq; aureā chersonesum: & hinc usq; Catti-
gara. Nouimus et qd̄ illuc transfretantiū cur-
sus/ad solis ortū est: indeq; redeuntiū: ad occa-
sum. Referūt et intractabile & iniquū nauiga-
tionū tēpus: quodq; ultra Sinas: Serarū regio
est: Serarq; metropolis. Deindeq; ea quæ ma-
gis ad ortū uergūt: icognita sunt: quæ stagna
habent paludosa: in qbus arundines adeo ma-
gnæ spissæq; fiunt: qd̄ ex apprehensu earū: fiat
trāsitus. Quodq; nō solū inde ad bactrianā est
iter p lapideā turnim: sed ad Indos p Palimbo-
thra. Quæ autē uia est a Metropoli Sinarū ad
portū cattigarā: occasum respicit ac meridiem.
Quare ea nō icidit in meridianū p Seras atq;
Cartigara ductū: ut a marino tradit: sed in qui-
busdā magis oriētalibus. Didicimus et a nego-
ciatorib⁹ q a felici Arabia ad Aromata nauigat:
ac Azaniā: atq; rapta/quæ oīa barbariam pprie
nūcupant: nauigationē hanc non esse pprie ad
meridiē: sed ad occasum atq; meridiē. Trāsitus
autē a raptis ad prassū: ad ortū solis & meridiē.
Stagna et a qbus Nilus defluit: nō esse penes
mare ipm: sed interius p multū: ac seriem pfe-
ctionis a littore Aromatū & a Copis/ad Rapta
promontoriū: aliaz esse q̄ Marinus exposuē.
Præterea nauigationē diei naturalis illic mul-
torū stadiorū nō colligi: ex facili uētorū mutatio-
ne qui sub æqnoctiali sunt: sed circiter quadrin-
genorū aut quingentorū stadiorū existere. Esse
autē sinum primū cōtinuū Aromatibus: in quo
post unius diei iter ab Aromatib⁹: Pano uillā
esse/ac Oponē emporiū: distās a pano uilla die
bus sex. Post at id emporiū: aliū tradunt excipi
sinum Azaniæ ongo: in cuius exordio zingina
esse p̄montoriū: & Phalangida montē t̄nbus
insignem capitibus: uocariq; solū hunc sinum
Apocopa: trāsitiūq; habere duorū dieꝝ natura-
lium. Deinde post hunc suscipi aiunt id/quod
paruū littus dicit: hōc q; triū esse distāciā. Post
quod aliud qd̄ magnū littus appellat: quinq;
distāciā: qui ambo numeri nauigationē ha-
bere ferunt naturaliū dieꝝ quatuor. Coniungi
autē istis alium sinum narrant: in quo emporiū
est nomine Essina: post duorū dierū et natura-
lium transitum. Postq; Serapionis nauticā sta-
tionem: ad unius diei nauigationē: hincq; in-
cipi sinum memorant qui ad Rapta ducit: trās-
situm habens trium etiā naturalium dierum.
Ac in huius principio emponiū esse aiunt To-
naca dictum. Inde iuxta raptum p̄montoriū
fluuium esse memorat: Rhaptum appellatū:
& metropolim eodē nomine dictā: nō procul a
mari ipso distantem. Sinum postea qui a Ra-
ptis ad promontorium Prassum extendit: qui

uelicet maximus sit non tñ uastæ altitudinis
est: circumhabitant barbari anthropophagi.

De incommoditate qua marinus usus est in
designatione orbis.

Cap. XVIII:

Væ iuxta traditionem historiarū
memoratu quodam digna fue-
rint: huc usq; tractata sint. Sed
ne forte quibusdam uideamur
scrupulum mouisse/minimeq;
soluisse/erunt quippe nobis omnia p particu-
larem ipsorū expositionē nota. Reliquū est ut
quæ ad descriptionis ipsius rem pertinent/ani-
maduertamus. Duplex ergo cum forma sit hu-
ius operis/nam cum primo ea sit/quæ sup̄ficiē
nostræ habitabilis in sphærico ponit/deinde
ea quæ in plano notatur/unum ambobus cō-
mune est/facilitas scilicet operis/hoc est quo-
modo etiā absq; exemplari picturæ/ex solis cō-
mentariis/q̄ maxime fieri possit/descriptio co-
moda habilis q; in tabula fiat. Semper enim a
prioribus exemplaribus noua condere/p ui-
tium paulatim conceptum/ad dissimilitudinē
maximam duci solitum est. Siq; modis qui p
cōmentaria captatur/fortenon sufficit ad con-
dendam tabulam his quibus exemplar imagi-
nis deest/omnino impossibile fiet optato quo-
dam potiri. Id modo pluribus accidit in mari-
ni opere. Non enim/ex ultima eius editione/
exemplares tabulæ ponuntur/sed ex cōmen-
tariis eam exprinere conatur. fallunturq; pla-
ne in pluribus/ob ineptam operis illius formā
atq; confusionem/ueluti cuilibet rem experto/
intueri licet. Cum enim ex quolibet notato-
rum locorum necesse sit situm longitudinis si-
mul ac latitudinis habere/ut loca ubi oporteat
possint figi/in editione Marini/id cōfestim in-
ueniri non potest. Alibi enim latitudines so-
lum diuisim tradit/ut res tulit/in notatione pa-
rallelorum/alibi tantum longitudines: ceu in
descriptione meridionalium: nihilq; amborū
simul haberi cōmuniter potest: sed in his paral-
lelos/in aliis meridionales inuenimus positos/
ut habita una positione desit altera. Sed cum p
cōmentaria rem agimus/necesse sit utrorūq;
cognitionem simul haberi/cum in oibus ali-
quid semp de alterutro situ habeatur. Et si sigil-
latim in eis nō pquiremus/quæ p totū opus
de uno loco tradunt/in multis falleremur/quæ
aīad nersione digna sunt. Præterea in ciuitatū
positiōe eas facilius describemus quæ in litto-
ribus sitæ sunt/quodāz in ipsis seruato ordine.
In locatione uero earū quæ intra cōtinentem
sunt/nō idem obtigit/cū ipsarū situs minime si-
mul notatus sit/præter q̄ paucarum/in quibus
quodāmodo contingit longitudinem hic/ & la-
titudinem ibidem prænotatam fuisse.

De commoditate nostri operis in designatione orbis.

Cap. XIX.

Nde nos laboreꝝ suscipimus geminū. Primū ut intentionē uiri: quaz p totū opus habuit: teneamus: praterq̄ in his quæ emēdatione potita sunt. Deinde ut ea quæ eidē haud nota fuerūt: partim ab historia: noticiā haud habitā: partim ob senē diligentiorꝝ tabularꝝ: congrue q̄ maxime fieri pōt describantur. Curam præterea ēt adhibuimus de cōmodiori usu in oibus regionibus: statuētes ipsarꝝ limites quos particulariter habeāt situs in longitudine ac latitudine. Deinde de regionū ipsarꝝ gētibus nota dignis: quomō inter sese locatae sint. De insignioribus præterea urbibus: fluuiis: sinibus: montibusq; ac cæteris oibus quæ in tabula ipsa præbere possent distātiā ad uersione quapiā dignas: hoc est quot gradibus qualiū est maximus circulus trecētū & sexaginta: distat in lōgitudine meridionalis p locū descriptus: a meridionali qui ultimū finē occasus terminat. Secundū uero latitudinē: quantū distat parallelus p ipm descriptus locū: ab æquinoctiali: in ipso meridiano. Sic enim extēplo cognoscere potēmus cuiuslibet loci positionē particulariter: & ipsarꝝ regionū situs quomodo inter sese: ac ad totum orbem: locatae sint.

De inaequalitate dimensionis tabulae marini.

Cap. XX.

Esriptio autē utraq; p se quoddam proprium hēt. Nā in sphaera orbem notat/propriaꝝ figuræ similitudinē trahit: nec ad hoc artificioso quodā eget opere. Non tamē magnitudo facile captat quæ continere loca plurima possit: eorꝝ quæ necesse est collocari: neq; præbere pōt id opus: ut figuram simul totā inspiciamus: sed e duobus alterꝝ eo oportet traducere quo fert itētio: hoc est/aut oculū/aut sphaerā. In plano aut nihil horꝝ impedimētorꝝ est. Modus uero quidā requiritur: ut similitudo ad imaginē sphaericā habeat: ne distātiā in plano cōstitutā: minus pportionē seruet/ sed inter sese æquata q̄ maxime sint in superficie plana/ quēadmodū sunt in uera. Hoc marinus nō parui existimās/ reiectis omnibus modis descriptionis in plano/ tñ & ipse usus esse uidetur ea tabulae forma/ quæ maxie dimēsiōnes iniquas faceret. Lineas enim quæ pro circulis scribunt parallelorꝝ/ ac meridionalium/ rectas oēs instruit. Meridionales etiam inter sese ipsas in modum rectorꝝ parallelorꝝ inscribemus. Solum aut Rhodi parallelū cōmēsurabilē ipse seruauit cū meridiano/ iuxta rationē fere sexquiquartam similiū circumferētiarū sphaericarū maximi circuli ad parallelum distantē ab æquinoctiali gradibus triginta & sex. Aliorum uero curam

non habuit: neq; de proportione dimēsiōnū/ neq; de aspectu sphaerico. Primo enim cōstituto oculo in medio quartæ partis sphaeræ septentrionalis/ in qua plurima pars habitabilis terræ describitur/ meridionales quidem possunt phantasiā rectorū linearū habere/ quando ex circuliatiōe quilibet nobis ex opposito statuatur/ cadatq; planus eiusdē ut oculus supra uerticē illi sit. Hoc parallelis nihilominus non contingit: propter eleuationē poli septentrionalis: sed partes circuloꝝ clare demōstrant curuationes ad meridiē uerti. Deinde iuxta ueritatē ac phantasiā: cum idē meridiani similes quidē: sed in æquales circumferētiā in differētibus magnitudine parallelis intercipient: & semp maiores sint quanto magis ad æquinoctialē accedunt. ipse Marinus omnes æquales facit: spacia climatū magis septentrionalium quā parallelus p Rhodum/ ultra æquū extēdes: & alia quæ eodē magis australia sunt/ plus æquo diminuēs. Ex quo sequitur distātiā locorꝝ minime adaptari posse stadiorꝝ dimēsiōnibus ab eodē expositis: sed eas quæ sub æquinoctiali sunt/ maxime sua qnta pte deficere: quoniam parallelus p Rhodum æquinoctiali minor est. Distātiā aut quæ sub paralelo p Thylē sunt/ auget quatuor qntis: quora parte parallelus p Rhodum maior est paralelo p Thylē. Ferme enim qualiū gradū æquinoctialis: aut meridianus est centū & quindecim: taliū est circulus ab æquinoctiali distans gradibus triginta & sex/ & p Rhodum descriptus/ nonaginta & trium. Circulus uero qui ab eodem æquinoctiali distat sexaginta & tribus gradibus: & per Thylē descriptus/ quinquaginta & duorum.

Quæ seruari oportet ad designationem orbis in plano.

Cap. XXI.

Ropterea actū bene erit lineas quæ p meridianis ponent rectas seruare: q̄ uero p parallelis notabunt/ in circuloꝝ arcubꝝ scribere/ unū & idē cētrū hūribus/ a quo tāq; p septentrionali polo supposito/ meridianorꝝ lineæ rectæ ducendæ sūt: ut p cæteris similitudo iuxta formā ac aspectū sphaericæ superficie seruet. Manentibus deinde meridianis absq; declinatione ad parallelorꝝ/ ac ēt ab eodē cōmuni polo exeūtibꝝ/ cū nequaquā possibile sit p oēs parallelorꝝ pportionē quæ est in sphaera seruare/ abunde erit eā in paralelo p Thylē/ & in æquinoctiali tenere: ut latera quæ latitudinē cōplectuntur/ sint ueris lateribus/ ac naturalibus terræ coæquata. Parallelus uero p Rhodum: in quo plurime pbatōnes longitudinis distātiarꝝ factæ sūt/ notare oportebit/ iuxta pportionē prædictā/ quēadmodū marinus retulit: hoc est secundū sexquiquartam fere rationem circumferētiæ maximi circuli ad ipsū/ ut longitudo nostræ habitabilis quæ magis no

ta est: latitudini eius cōmensurabilis sit. Quae aurez forma modoz hęc tractabuntur: manifestum deinceps erit: si quemadmodum opus est descriptionem in sphaera proferemus.

Quomodo habitabilis nostri in sphaera designanda sit.

Cap. XXII.

Ius magnitudinem: intentio cōstituentis/iuxta multitudinē locoz designandoz discernere poterit: ut facilitas ac ambitio porrigit. Quanto enim maior instituet: tanto locoz descriptio. copiosior latiorq; perficiet. Quantacūq; tñ ea sit: eius sphaerae polis assumptis cū diligentia: p ipsos semicirculū suspēdemus paucissime ita a sphaerica superficie distantes: ut tantūmodo in ipsius circulatione nulla frictio fiat. Hic semicirculus strictus sit: ut p latitudinem loca plurima nō occupet: habeatq; alterū latus directe p puncta poloz extensum: ut p ipm meridianos inscribere possimus. Deinde idē latus diuidentes in centū ac octoginta pticulas: signabimus numeros. Et a media sectiōe quae æquinoctialē intersectat: utiq; principiū numeroz faciemus. Similiter æquinoctiali descripto: alterz ipsius semicirculū diuidetes in similes centū ac octoginta particulas: principiū numeri in eisde sigillatim positi faciemus ab ultimo illo sine: p quem meridianum extremi occidentis habebimus. Deinde descriptionē incipiemus: ab annotationibus graduū longitudinis & latitudinis: qui in cōmentariis sunt: & iuxta eos locū quemlibet sigillatim in sphaera scribemus: reperto principio in sectionibus semicirculoz æquinoctialis & meridiani mobilis ut prēmittit. Hunc quippe trāsferrētes adnotatū longitudinis gradum: hoc est ad sectionē æquinoctialis quae quæsitum numeruz cōtinebit: & distantia latitudinis ex ipsa meridiani diuisione sumentes: iuxta notatum utrūq; numerū: locum figemus, quē admoduz in sphaera solida stellas figi solituz est. Meridianos si licebit nobis inscribere p quotcūq; longitudinis gradus placitum erit: utentibus ipso canone semicirculi pro linea. Præterea parallelas adnotare licebit p distātiās latitudinis: ponentes instrumētū qd eos inscribet in ppria distātia: quā quæremus in meridiani numero. Deinde illud traducemus usq; ad ambos meridianos: qui totā habitabilē intercipiūt nostrā.

Expositio meridianorum & parallelorum in orbe designandorum.

Cap. XXIII.

I quidem igitur complectentur horaz spaciā duodecim: iuxta ea quae ex habita demōstratione sequuntur. Scribetur autem parallelus qui plagam magis australem ultimo ter-

minabit: tantundē ab æquinoctiali distantem uersus meridiem: quantum ab eodē ab est parallelus p Meroen uersus septentrionez. Nobis tñ æquum uisum est: meridianos scribere inter se distantes p tertiā partē unius horae æquinoctialis: hoc est p particulas quinque earz quae in æquinoctiali circulo signatae sunt. Parallelos aut magis septentrionales q̄ æquinoctialis: ita notare libuit: ut primus parallelus distet ab eodē æquinoctiali quarta pte unius horae: & ab eodē absit: (ut geometrica rōnes ingerunt) gradibus quatuor fere cū quarta parte. Secundum differre facimus ab ipso æquinoctiali per dimidium horae: & ab eodē distare gradibus octo ac tertia & duodecima. Tertium hora dimidia & quarta: distantes gradibus duodecim & semis. Quartum hora una: distanrem gradibus sexdecim cū tertia ac duodecima: hicq; p Meroen descriptus est. Quintuz hora una & quarta differre: distanrem gradibus uiginti ac quarta fere. Sextuz qui sub æstiuo tropico est: hora una & semis differre: distanrem gradibus uiginti & tribus & semis ac tertia fere. Septimuz hora una & semis ac quarta differre: distantes gradibus uiginti & septē ac semis cū sexta. Octauuz horis duabus differre/distantē gradibus triginta cū tertia. Hicq; p Alexandriā describitur. Nonum horis duabus cū quarta differre/distantē gradibus triginta & tribus cū tertia. Decimum horis duabus & semis differre: distanrem gradibus triginta & sex: hicq; p Rhodum describitur. Undecimū horis duabus & semis cum quarta differre/distantē gradibus triginta & octo ac semis & duodecima. Duodecimuz horis tribus differre/distantē gradibus quadraginta & semis ac tertia & duodecima fere. Tertiūdecimū horis tribus cū quarta differre: distantē gradibus quadraginta & tribus ac duodecima. Quartum decimuz horis tribus & semis differre: distantē gradibus quadraginta quinque fere. Quintum decimum horis quatuor differre/distantē gradibus quadraginta & octo & semis. Sextūdecimum horis quatuor & semis differre: distantē gradibus quinquaginta & uno & semis. Septimum decimum horis quinque differre: distantem gradibus quinquaginta & quatuor fere. Octauum & decimum horis quinque & semis differre: distanrem gradibus quinquaginta & sex. Nonum & decimuz horis sex differre/distantem gradibus quinquaginta & octo. Vicesimum primum horis octo differre: distantem gradibus sexaginta & tribus: qui per Thylem describitur. Notabitur & alius uersus meridiez post æquinoctialem: continens differentiam horae dimidia: qui per Raptum promontoriū: & Cattigara describitur: ferme per coaeuales cum oppositis: distans ab æquinoctiali gradibus octo cum tertia ac duodecima.

Modus describendi habitabilem terræ partem in plano/ita ut sphaerica descriptioni cōmensuratiōe respondeat.

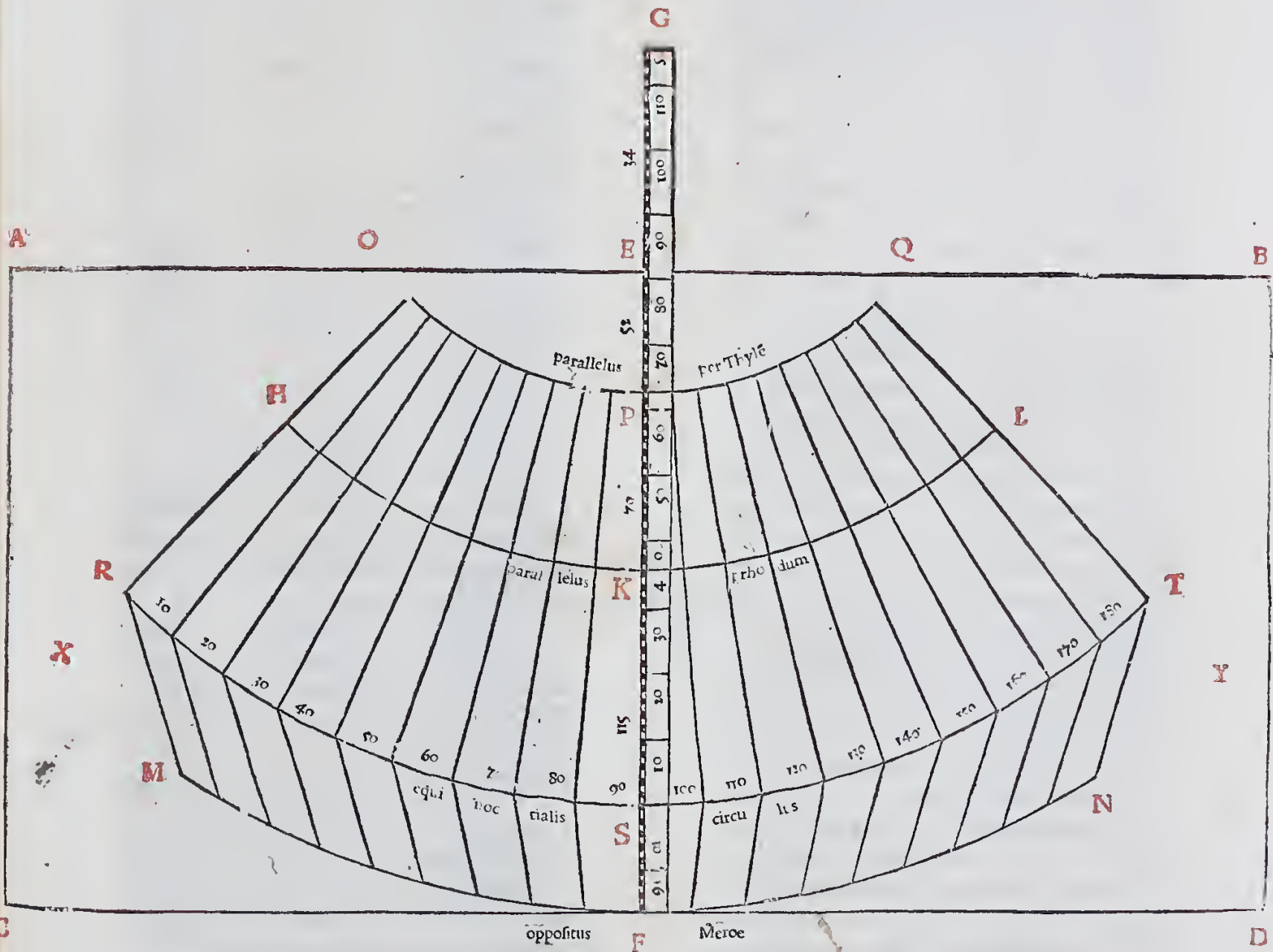
Cap. XXIII.

IN descriptiōe aut siendain tabula. symetriæ extremorum parallelorum seruandæ uia talis erit.

Faciemus tabulam rectorū quatuor angulorum ut. **A. B. C. D.**

& sit. **A. B.** ferme induplo maior q̄. **A. C.** & supponatur quod latus. **A. B.** in superiori situ locatum sit/qui erit plaga septentrionalis. Deinde. **A. B.** diuidamus in partes æquales/& ad angulos rectos/& sit ea linea. **E. F.** Cui regulā cōmensurabilem ac rectam ita adaptemus/ut per eandem mediam lineam quæ est. **E. F.** hoc est recte per ipsius longitudinem crescta linea usq̄. **G.** Et diuidatur. **E. G.** in triginta & quatuor tales partes/qualiū est **G. F.** centū & triginta una & tertia ac duodecima/& per centrū **G.** & per punctū in recta ipsius linea/quod distet a centro partibus septuaginta & noue/circulus describemus qui habeatur p̄ parallello p̄ Rhodum/ut **H. K. L.** Circa lōgitudinez uero quæ ex

utraq̄ parte. **K.** spacia sex horarūz continebitur fumentes distantia; quæ est in **K. E.** linea meridiana quattuor sectionum/seu partium/in parallello p̄ Rhodum per quinq̄ diuisam/cuz maximus circulus sit tere sexquiquartus ad ip̄m/ ac talium decez & octo sectiones ab utraq̄ parte **K.** signantes in **H. K. L.** circūferentiā habebimus puncta p̄ quæ ducendi erunt meridiani a centro **G.** quoz quilibet ab altero distabit tertia pte unī horæ. Quare meridianos habebim⁹ terminātes ultra. **G. H. M.** atq̄ **G. L. N.** Deinde notabitur parallelus p̄ Thylē in linea **G. F.** qui distet a centro **G.** sectionibus quinquaginta ac duabus/ut **O. P. Q.** Aequo noctialis uero describetur distans a centro **G.** partibus centum & quindecim ut **R. S. T.** Parallelus autem qui est ultimus uersus austrūz & oppositus parallello p̄ Meroez/notabitur/distās a centro **G.** partibus centum & triginta & una cuz tertia & duodecima/ut **M. V. N.** Colligitur etiam ratio **R. S. T.** circūferentiæ ad circūferentiā **O. P. Q.** in eadem esse proportiōe in qua centū & quindecim sunt/ad quinquaginta & duo:iuxta rationem parallelorūz qui in sphaera sunt. Cum qua



lium partiū supponit **GS** esse centū & quindecim: talium est **GP** quinquaginta & duag. Quēadmodū enim se hēt linea **GS** ad **GP**, sic se hēt circumferētia **OPQ** relinquatur ergo distātia **PK** meridiani: hoc est ea quæ intercipitur a parallelo per Thylē & parallelo per Rhodum: partium uiginti & septez. Distātia uero **KS**, ea scilicet quæ a parallelo Rhodiensi æquinoctialē attingit: similitum partium restabit triginta & sex. Deinde **SV**, hoc est distātia quæ fit ab æquinoctiali ad parallelum oppositū parallelo per Meroem: relinquatur partiu3 similitū sexdecim cum tertia ac duodecima. Præterea qualiū partium est: **PV** in latitudine cogniti nostri orbis septuaginta & nouem cū tertia & duodecima: aut ut ad integra ueniamus: partiū octuaginta: talium erit **HKL**, media longitudinis distātia centū ac quadraginta & quatuor: habita eoz ratiōe quæ supponunt. Eandē enim ferme proportionē habent quadraginta milia stadioz latitudinis ad septuaginta & duo milia stadioz lōgitudinis in parallelo p Rhodū. Scribemus aut & ab eodē centro: & per puncta distātiarum a **G**, ad **S**, reliquos quotcunq; uoluerimus parallelos: cētro rursus, **G**, & interuallis distātib; ab **S**, per sectiones numero æquales positis in distātiis æquinoctialis. Licetbit aut nobis lineas quæ p meridianis assumēt nō describere rectas usq; ad **M. V. N.** parallelum: sed tantum usq; ad æquinoctialē **R. S. T.** Postea diuidēdo **M. V. N.** circumferēntiam in triginta sex coæquales sectiones cū sectionibus paralleli per Meroem numero ac mēsurā: dabitur his cōiungere lineas meridianorum/ quæ usq; ad æquinoctialē recte perueniunt: ut quodāmodo uideatur situs qui ultra æquinoctialem est declinate: ceu. **R. M. X.** & **T. N. Y.** Relinquatur aut ut pro facili locorū describēdorū noticia: strictam regulam construamus: æqualē in longitudine lineæ. **GF**, aut. **G, S.** tantū: ipsamq; in polo. **G** figamus/ ut traducta p totam longitudinē tabulæ: alteruz eius latus diligētissime adeptetur/ cū rectis meridianorū lineis. Quod fieri poterit si regulæ ipsius acies/ recte p medium polum directa erit. Ipsum deinde latus siue aciem: in centum & triginta ac unum spaciū cū tertia & duodecima diuidemus: aut in partes lineæ. **GS**, centū & quindecim: numerosq; in ipsis sigillatim notabimus: exordium ab æquinoctiali sumētes. In hīs itaq; numeris in regula positis: poterimus ducere parallelos: ne meridianus qui in tabula notatus est: si eadē haberet ipse sectiones: confundat descriptiones uocabulorū in locis sibi conterminis. Diuidētes deinde æquinoctialē in gradus centū & octuaginta: q spacia duodecim horarū amplectuntur: numerisq; eorum annotatis in ipso: iuxta meridianū magis occidentalem exordietes: aciem regulæ

traducemus ad notatum gradum longitudinis. Deinde per ipsius regulæ sectiones habito latitudinis quam uoluerimus numero utri usq; spaciū: locum in puncto captabimus: in quo euz describemus/ quēadmodum in sphaera notatum est.

Alius modus describendi in plano habitabilem terre partem: qui priori modo uerior est.

Cap. XXV.

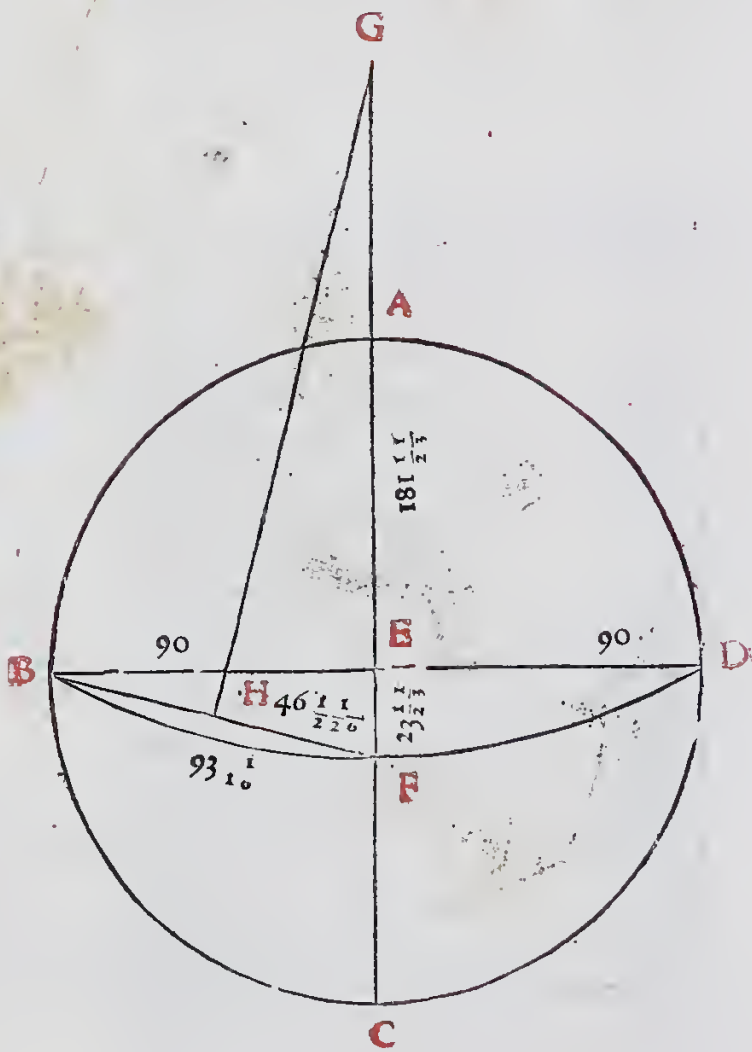
AGIS etiam similem atq; coequalem facere poterimus designationem habitabilis nostræ in plano: si meridionales lineas p phā

m

tasiam assumamus ad normam linearum meridionalium quæ in sphaera sunt. Ut si axis ipse nostri aspectus/ in positione sphaeræ transeat/ per sectionem meridiani qui in aspectu nostro diuidit longitudinē nostræ habitabilis: & per sectionem paralleli qui ipsius latitudinem fecat: præterea per centrum sphaeræ: ut æqualiter oppositi fines comprehendantur appareantq;. Primum autem: ut habeatur quantitas inclinationis parallelorum/ & plani transeuntis p annotatam sectionem/ & centrum sphaeræ rectos angulos facientis cum meridiano medio longitudinis: constituatur maximus circulus hemisphaeriu3 terminans. **ABCD**. Et ipsius meridiani diuidentis hemisphaerium sit semicirculus. **AEC**. Sectio autem quæ ad aspectum est: tum huius: tum paralleli diuidentis latitudinem: sit **E**. punctus. Ducaturq; p **E**, maximum circulum iterum semicirculus reclusus ad **A. E. C.** qui sit **B. E. D.** cuius uidelicet planum secundum axem aspectus supponet. Dimissaq; **E. F** circumferētia graduum uiginti & trium & semis cum tertia (tot enim æquinoctialis distat a parallelo per Syenez: qui medius fere totius latitudinis constituit) scribatur per **F**, semicirculus æquinoctialis. **B. F. D.** Inclinatū ergo uidebitur tunc planū æquinoctialis: & cætera parallelorum aliorum ad planum axis aspectus per **E. F.** circumferēntiam: quæ gradus habet uiginti & tres & semis cum tertia. Supponatur igitur **A. E. F. C.** & **B. E. D.** rectæ pro circumferēntiis. **B. E.** rationem habente ad **E. F.** quam habent nonaginta ad uiginti tria & semis cum tertia: & producta. **C. A.** cadat centru3 in quo scribit **B. F. D.** pars circuli: sitq; illud. **G**, propositumq; sit in uenire rationem **GF**, ad **E. B.** Ducatur ergo **B. F.** recta: & hac per mediū diuisa in punctū **H** producat & **H. G** p pendicularis ad **B. F.** Cū igit qualiu ē: **E. B.** recta nonaginta taliu3 **E. F.** ponitur uiginti & triu3 & semis cū tertia: eorundem erit & **B. F.** subtenfa nonaginta & trium cū decima. Angulus autem sub. **B. F. E.**

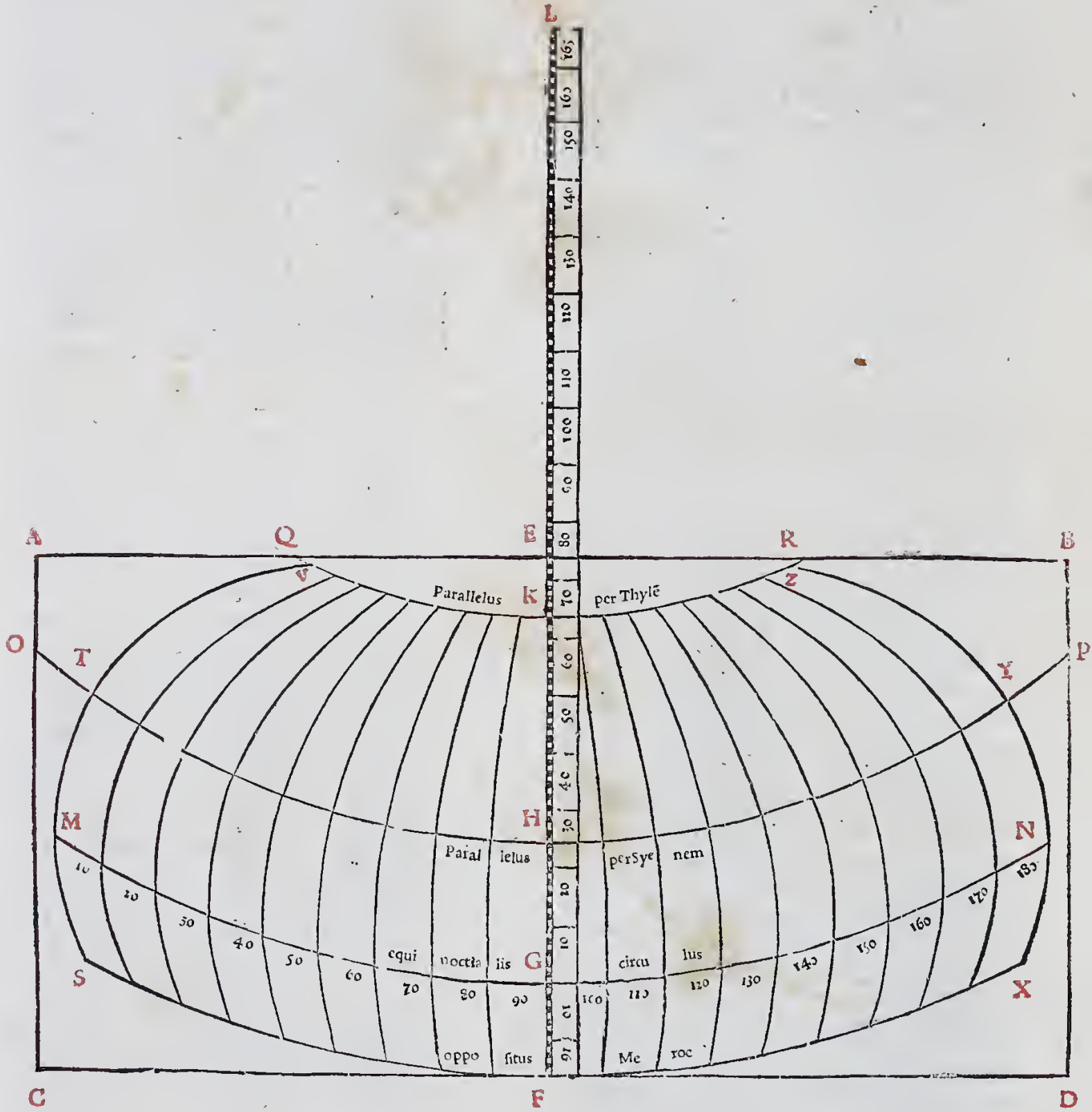
talium centū & quinquaginta cū tertia qua-
 liū duo recti trecēti ac sexaginta. Reliquus ue-
 ro angulus sub **HGF**. Viginti & nouē & di-
 midiu cū pte sexta: Obq; id ratio **GF**. est ad
FH. eadē quæ est centum & octuaginta ac
 unius & semis cū tertia: ad quadraginta & sex
 & semis cum uigesima: Et qualiū est **HF**. re-
 cta quadraginta & sex & semis cū uigesima: ta-
 liū est **BE**. recta nonaginta. Vnde & qualiū
 est **EB**. recta nonaginta: & **FE**. eorū dē ui-
 ginti & triū & semis cum tertia: talium habebi-
 mus. **GF**. rectā centū & octuaginta & unius
 & semis cū tertia. & **G**. erit punctū ad quem
 sic scribent omnes in tabula plana paralleli:
 His præmissis ponat **ABCD**. Tabula in
 duplo maiorem iterum habens **AB**. q̄ quæ
AC. æquale: aut **AE**. cum. **EB**. & ad ipsas
 directā habeat. **EF**. diuidaturq; æqualis quæ-
 da; **EF**. rectæ in nonaginta ptes unius quar-
 tæ. Relictis igit in **FG**. sexdecim cū tertia &
 duodecima. & in **GH**. uiginti & tribus & se-
 mis cū tertia. & **GK**. eorūdem gradibus sexa-
 ginta & tribus. Et posito **G**. p æquinoctiali:
 erit q̄ de; **H**. circulus per Syenē ferme in me-
 dio habitabilis terræ locatus: **F**. uero paralle-
 lus erit australē plagā habitabilis terminans:
 & oppositus circulo p Meroem. **K**. aut circu-
 lus erit per quē terminabit situs septentriona-
 lis: per insulā Thylē ductus: Deinde pducta
 linea earundem sectionū centū & octuaginta
 unius & semis cū tertia aut solū cētū & octua-
 ginta: cū in nulla memorabili nota ob id desi-
 gnatiō a se differt: a centro **L**. p distantias **F** &
H & **K** describemus **Q.K.R.** atq; **O.H.P.**
 atq; **M.G.N.** circūferentias. Propria igit ra-
 tio parallelorū inclinationis ad planū axis ipsius
 aspectus sic obseruabit: cū & hic axis inclinari
 debet ad **H**. & rectus esse ad planū tabulæ ut
 æqualiter oppositi fines designationis in aspe-
 ctu cōprehendant. Vt aut & longitudo cor-
 respondens latitudini sit: cū in sphaera qualiū
 est maximus circulus qnq; taliū fere paralle-
 lus p Thylē est duo cū quarta: per Syenē aut
 quatuor & semis cū duodecima: per Meroē
 quatuor & semis cū tertia: opusq; est ad utrāq;
 partē lineæ meridianæ rectæ **FK**. decē & octo
 scribere meridiano: s; p tertiam sc; partē unius
 horæ æquinoctialis: ut absoluant omnes se-
 micirculi qui a tota lōgitudine cōprehendan-
 tur. Sūmemus igit sectiones secundū queli-
 bet triū parallelorū quæ æquiualeant quinq;
 gradibus: pro tertia parte unius horæ. a. **K**.
 quidē per duos gradus cū quarta sectiones fa-
 cientes qualiū. **EF**. est nonaginta. ab **H** ue-
 ro per quatuor & semis cū duodecima. ab **F**.
 aut cū quatuor & semis cū tertia in eisdē ipsis.
 Post hæc scribētes p tria puncta distantiarū
 æquipolentiū: circūferentias quæ erūt pro reli-
 quis meridianis: uelut terminātes totā longi-
 tudinē: scilicet. **STV** & **XYZ**. Supplebi-

mus etiā circūferentias p catēns parallelis a
 cētro qdē. itēruallis notatis i sectionib; **STV**.
 secundū distācias ipsarū ad ipm æquinoctialē:
 Quod aut modus hic magis sit similis sphæ-
 ræ q̄ alter: hinc clare patet. Cum illic manēte
 sphaera: nec circūducta: q̄ d tabulæ cōtingit: ne-
 cesse est cū aspectus in medio designationis si-
 git: ut unus qdē meridianus qui medius est:
 & sub axe nostri aspectus cadit: imaginē rectæ
 lineæ pbeat. Reliqui uero qui ex utraq; parte
 istius sint: oēs uertant ad hūc in ipsorū curua-
 tionibus: & magis qui ab ipso plus distet: q̄ d
 & hic obseruabit cū decēti curuationū ppor-
 tione. Præterea cōmētionē circūferentiarū paral-
 lelorū iuicē nō solū ad æquinoctialē & ad pa-
 rallelū p Thylē: quē admodū illic est: p pnam
 rōnem habere: sed et in aliis q̄ maxie possibile
 sit ueluti tentantibus intueni fas est. Inde to-
 tius et latitudinis ad totā longitudinē: neq;
 solū in parallelo per Rhodū: ut ibi: sed fere in
 oibus. Si enim & hic pducam; **S.T.V.** rectā
 quē admodū in priori pictura. **H.T.** circūfe-
 rentia minorē rōnē habebit ad **FS** & **KV**. quā
 oporteat in præsentī figura: cū cōprehēsa hic
 sit per totam **HT** quod in æquinoctiali pari-
 ter accidit. **G.M.** Si uero correspondentē hāc
 faciemus ad **KF**. latitudinis spaciū: tunc **F**.
S & **KV** maiores erunt q̄ cōæquationes ad
FK. ueluti. **H.T.** Si autē **FS**. & **KV**. serue-
 mus proportionales ad **K.F.H.O** minor.



erit ad **K.F.** q̄ pportio requirat: quē admodū
 ē minor ē q̄ **H.T.** Ex his igit̄ modus iste me
 lior habet q̄ primus: sed ab illo etiā uincet in
 facilitate designatiōis: cū illic ab unius regulæ
 circūductiōe: descripto uno parallelo diuiso q̄:
 locari possit q̄libet locus. Hic aut̄ nō sūt cōtin
 git/ob meridianorū lineas ad mediam flexas.
 Omnes enim circulos iscribere sigillatim opor
 tebit/ & locorum situs inter parallelos inciden
 tes/ex utrorūq̄ rationibus coniectare: His
 autem sic habitis magis & hic tenendum est
 quod sit equius: quod q̄ seriosius: q̄ id quod
 facilius deterius q̄. Vtrā q̄ tñ formæ seruan

dæ sunt/ob ea quæ facilius in ope adducunt̄.
 Qualiū est æquinoctialis quin q̄: taliū est per
 Meroē quatuor & semis cū tertia. Vnde ratio
 nem hēt ad ip̄m q̄ triginta ad uiginti & nouē.
 Qualiū est æquinoctialis q̄n q̄: taliū est per
 Syenē quatuor & semis cū duodecima. Vnde
 rōnez hēt ad eū q̄ sexaginta ad quin quaginta
 & quin q̄: hoc est quāduodecim ad undecim.
 Qualiū ē æquinoctialis q̄n q̄: taliū ē p̄ Rhodū
 quatuor. Vnde rōnē h̄z ad ip̄m sesqui quartā.
 Qualiū est æquinoctialis quin q̄: taliū est per
 Thylem duo cū quarta. Vnde rationem ha
 bet ad ipsum quam uiginti: ad nouem.



**COSMOGRAPHIAE CLAVDII
PTOLOMAEI LIBER SECVN
DVS INCIPIT.**

Eiusdem tractatus expositionem/habens plagæ
magis occidentalis europæ/iuxta has prouin
cias/seu satrapias: Britanniam: Hispaniam: Gal
liam: Germaniam: Rhetiam: Vindelicos: No
ricum: Pannoniam: Illyricos atq; Dalmatiam.

Cap. I.

q Væ ad uniuersalem cosmogra
phia descriptionē requirunt:
& quæ ipsius emēdatio iuxta
noticiā certioris hystoriæ fue
rit/circa cognitū nobis orbē/
hoc est circa nostram habitabi
lem: quæ ue ptoportio dimētionum locoꝝ ha
beri debeat: quæ ue forma: ut q̄ maxie possibi
le sit similitudo seruet: quis ue indescribendo
modus sit assumēdus/nunc usque prænotatū
sit. Deinceps uero incipiēdum est p̄ticularius
hæc tractare: id præponētes: q̄ d̄ descriptiones lo
coꝝ lōgitudinis simul & latitudis quæ magis
explorata fuerint. existimandæ sunt ueritati: q̄
maxie inniti: ob cōtinuā & cōmuniter formæ
certam traditionum noticiā. quæ aut loca mi
nus peragrata fuerūt: p̄pter rarā incertāq; eoꝝ
cognitionem: nō ita emēdate scribi putādum
est: sed iuxta uicinitatem propinquiorē eoꝝ
situū ac figurā: quæ diligentius traditæ sunt.
Hoc quippe ita decreuimus: ut ad cōplemen
tum descriptiōis toti? nostræ habitabilis: nul
la modū in p̄fectum habeant. Quare graduū
positiones in exterioribus adnotauimus spa
ciis/iuxta consuetam tabulæ formā: priori ta
men in serie longitudinis gradus præferentes
gradibus latitudinum: ut si quæ emendatiōes
inciderint: ex hystoriarū certiori noticia fas sit
in spatiis ipsis addenda subiungere. Præterea
in descriptione tractanda facilioris semp curā
habuimus. hoc est: ut ad dexteram p̄cedamus
manum: traducēdo ab his quæ iam p̄fecta fue
rint: ad ea quæ nōdum formata sunt. Id aut fie
ri poterit: si magis septentrionalia describētur:
prius q̄ ea quæ ad austrum magis tendunt: &
magis occidentalia: q̄ ea quæ magis uergūt ad
ortum solis. Nā ad oculos describētis: seu rem
hæc tractātis: in excelsiori loco septentrionalia
sita sunt. & ad dexterā orientalia in sphaera pari
ter & in tabula. Vnde Europam quæ ue in ea
sunt prius describemus: eā & nos ab Aphrica
diuidentes freto Herculeo. ab Asia uero post
maria quæ iteriacēt paludēq; Meotim fluuio
Tanai atque meridiano/qui ab hoc ad icogni
tam terrā extēdit. Deinde Aphricā exponem?
ipsam etiā ab Asia separantes: post maria quæ
excipiunt a Praslo p̄montorio Aethyopum:
usque ad sinū Arabicū. per ciuitatē Heroum
quæ in iteriori sinu sita ē: ad nostrū mare se in
getēs istmo Aegyptum ab Arabia Iudæaq;
determinat: ut Aegyptū nō scindamus: fines

Aphrica i Nilo ponētes. Præterea quæ præstat:
cum facultas se offert cōtinētem pelago: q̄ per
flumina ipsa partiri. A siam ultimo describem?
quæ ue in ea sunt: ad idem intenti p̄positum:
Iuxta quāq; p̄tem hæc triū maximarū: q̄ d̄ ad
uniuersum orbem habuim?. hoc est: ut altius
repetamus: ut primo plagā magis septētriona
lem q̄ occidentalem: & p̄xima sibi maria insulas
q; cum his quæ in specie qualiber digniora fe
runtur describamus. Secabimus aut & has p̄
tes circūscriptione satrapiarū aut puinciarū: eas
tractātes: ut ante polliciti sumus/ad noticiam
tanrū locoꝝ ad notandos: cæteniq; per multis
omnino dimissis: eoꝝ quæ ab hystoricis tradi
ta sūt: de nationū: ritu: moribusq; ni forte qcq;
huiuscemodi recitationem quandā per breuē
expostulet: Hic utiq; modus uolenti culibet
dabit facultatem/in diuersis tabulis p̄ticulari
ter describēdi puincias unaꝝ pluresq;: ut inter
se p̄portio tabulæ: cū æqua dimensione figu
risq; seruet: iuxta formam seriemq; iam anno
tatā. Nullo ēt in magno differet: si pro paralle
lis utamur lineis meridiāis: siq; rectis utamur
pro parallelis: dūmodo distantia graduū meri
dionalium p̄portionem æquam habeat ad di
stantiam parallelorū: quā habet maximus cir
culus ad parallelum qui hui? tabulæ fiet me
dius. his ergo prius notatis: particularis expo
sitiō hic incipiēda est.

**SITVS IVERNIAE BRI
TANNICAE INSVLAE.**

Cap. II.

Tabula prima europæ.

i Verniæ Britānicæ isulæ situs: septē
trionalis lateris descriptio quod ab
hyperboreo oceano alluitur.

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|-----------------|------------------|
| Boteum promont. | 3 | 58 |
| Vennicium p̄mon. | 4 | 58 |
| Viduæ flu. ostium | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Argitæ flu. ostium | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rhobogdium p̄mō. | 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Occidentale latus inculūt orientale. ROBOGDII | | deinde |

Descriptio autem lateris occidentalis/quod ab oc
cidentalī oceano alluitur/post boreum prom.
R. hauii flu. ostium 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nagnatas ciuitas 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ 56 $\frac{1}{3}$
Libnii flu. ostium 2 $\frac{1}{6}$ 56
Aufobæ flu. ostium 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ 55 $\frac{2}{3}$
Seni flu. ostium 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ 54
Duris flu. ostium 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ierni flu. ostium 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ 52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Notium promont. 1 $\frac{1}{6}$ 51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Post uēnicios idē habitāt latus **ERDINI** q̄ herpe
ditani/sub qb? **NAGNATE** deinde **AVTENI** post
quos **GANGANI** sub qb? **VELLEBORI** q̄ elabri.
Meridionalis deinde lateris sequitur descriptio
B

quod uergiuus fundit oceanus/post Notiu
promontorium

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Vabronæ flu. ostium | 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Birgi flu. ostium | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Sacrum promont. | 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Habitant eidem latus post Veleboros **IVERNI**
supra quos **VSDIAE** & magis orientales sunt
BRIGANTES

Orientalis lateris descriptio: quod Ibernicus ocea
nus alluit/post sacrum promontorium

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Modoni flu. ostium | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Manapia ciuitas | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Obocæ flu. ostium | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Eblana ciuitas | 7 | 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Buuindæ flu. ost. | 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ifamnum promon. | 7 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vinderii flu. ost. | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Logiæ flu. ost. | 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Post Rhobogdium est promontorium

Idem habitât latus post Rhobogdios **DARINI**
sub quibus **VOLVNTII** deinde **EBLANI** post
CAVCI sub quibus **MANAPII** post **CORIONDI**
supra Brigantes. ciuitates mediterraneæ hæc

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Rhegia | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 56 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| R heba | 5 | 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Laberus | 5 | 55 |
| Macolicum | 4 | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rhegia altera | 3 | 55 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Dunum | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iuernis | 3 | 53 |

Iuerniæ quinque superiacent insulæ: quarum occi
dentalior est quæ uocatur

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Ebuda | 3 | 58 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| deinde Rhicina | 4 | 58 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| deinde Maleos | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| & postea Epidium | 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Iuxta orientalem plagâ Iuerniæ insulæ hæc sunt

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Monæda | 9 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 56 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mona insula | 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Edni deserta | 7 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Limni deserta | 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

**ALBIONIS INSVLAE BRI
TANNICAE SITVS**

Cap. III.

Albionis insulæ britanicae situs. Septe
trionalis lateris descriptio: quod due
caledonius oceanus alluit. Nouantum
cherfonesus & eiusdem nominis prom.

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Nouantum promon. | 9 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 61 |
| Rherigonius sinus | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 61 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Vindogara sinus | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 61 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Clotais æstuarium | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 61 |
| Lelannonius sinus | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 61 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Epidium promon. | 13 | 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Longi flu. ost. | 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Itys flu. ost. | 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Volfas sinus | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 61 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Nauai flu. ostia | 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Taruedu pro. qd & orcas | 15 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 61 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

Occidentalis lateris descriptio: quod Ibernicus/
ac Vergiuus alluit oceanus: Post nouantum
promontorium

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Abrauanu flu. ost. | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 60 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Icoa æstuarium | 10 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 60 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Deua flu. ostia | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Nouii flu. ostia | 9 | 58 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ituna æstuarium | 11 | 58 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Muricambæ æstuariu | 10 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Segantiorum portus | 11 | 57 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Belissima æstuarium | 11 | 56 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Seteia æstuarium | 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 56 |
| Toisobis flu. ost. | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ganganorum prom. | 10 | 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Stucia flu. ostia | 10 | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tuerobis flu. ostia | 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Octapitarum prom. | 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tobii flu. ost. | 9 | 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Rhathostathybii flu. of. | 11 | 52 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sabriana æstuarium | 12 | 52 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vexalla æstuarium | 12 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Herculis promon. | 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 51 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Antiestraum promontorium quod & | | |
| Bolerium dicitur | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 50 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Damnonium promontorium quod | | |
| Ocrinum dicitur | 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Meridionalis deinde lateris descriptio. quod Bri
tannicus oceanus alluit/post Ocrinum pmô.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cenionis flu. ost. | 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 51 |
| Tamari flu. ostia | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Isaca flu. ostia | 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Alayni flu. ostia | 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Magnus portus | 15 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Trifantonis flu. ost. | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Nouus portus | 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cantium promont. | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Orientalis deinde lateris descriptio/qd Germa
nicus alluit oceanus/post Taruedum pmon.

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Viruedrum pmon. | 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Verubium pmon. | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 61 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ilæ flu. ostia | 15 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 60 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ripa alta | 15 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Loxæ flu. ostia | 15 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 60 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Varar æstuarium | 16 | 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tuæsis æstuarium | 16 | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Celenii flu. ostia | 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tezalum pmon. | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 59 |
| Diua flu. ostia | 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Taua æstuarium | 16 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tinæ flu. ostia | 16 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Boderia æstuarium | 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Alayni flu. ostia | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vedre flu. ostia | 15 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 56 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Dunus sinus intima | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Grabrâtuicog. s. portuos. | 16 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ocelum pmon. | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Abupæ flu. ostia | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 54 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Metaris æstuarium | 18 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 54 |
| Garieni flu. ost. | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Eidumanii flu. ost. | 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

longitudo latitudo SECVNDVS

Iameſa aſtuarium 16 $\frac{1}{6}$ 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
 Poſt hãc bantiũ prom. 18 52
 Iuxta ſeptẽtrionale latus ſub cherſoneſo eodem
 nomine appellati **NOVANTAE** habitant: apud
 quos ciuitates hee

Lucopidia 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 60 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Rhetigonium 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ 60 $\frac{1}{3}$
 Sub his **SELCOVAB** apud quos ciuitates
 Carbantorigum 10 59 $\frac{1}{6}$
 Vxellum 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 58 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Corda 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
 Trimontium 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Verſus ſolis ortum magis ſeptentrionales **DAM**
NII ſunt/ quorum ciuitates

Colania 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ 59 $\frac{1}{6}$
 Vanduara 13 60
 Coria 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ 59 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Alayna 13 59 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Lindum 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 59 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Victoria 12 $\frac{1}{3}$ 59 $\frac{1}{2}$

GADINI ad boream magis **OTADINI** uero ad
 auſtrum in quibus oppida

Curia 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 58 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Bremenium 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$

Post Damnios uerſus ortum magis ſeptentrio-
 nales ad ortũ uergẽtes ab Epidio p̄montorio
EPIDII ſunt/ deide **CERONES** poſt hos **CREONES**
 magis orientales, poſt **CARNONACAE** deinde
CARINI & oriẽtales maxie poſtremiq; **CORNA**
VII alelamonio at ſinu uſq; ad Vararis aſtua-
 riũ **CALEDONII** ſupra quos Caledonia ſylua:
 magis autẽ ad orientẽ ſũt **DECANTAE** poſt quos
LOCI coniuncti Cornauis, ſupra autem lo-
 gos **SMERTAE** poſiti ſunt: ſub uero Caledoniis
VACOMACI quorum oppida

Banatia 14 60 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Tamia 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
A latacaſtra 16 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$
 Tueſis 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Sub his/ qui magis occidẽtales ſunt **VENICONES**
 quorum ciuitas

Orthea 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 59 $\frac{1}{3}$
 Deinde q magis oriẽtales ſũt **TEZALL** & ciuitas

Deuana 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 Inde ſub Selgouis & Otadenis qui ad utraq; ma-
 ria p̄tinent **BRIGANTES** ſunt: quorũ ciuitates

Epiacum 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 58
 Vinnioium 12 $\frac{1}{6}$ 57 $\frac{1}{2}$
C aturactonium 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ 57 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Calatum 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 57 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Ifurium 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 57
 Rhigodunum 12 $\frac{1}{3}$ 57
 Olicaua 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ 56 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Eboracum 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

LEGIO SEXTA VICTRIX

Camelodunum 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 56 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Apud hos penes ſinũ portuoſum **PARISII** & ci.
 Petuaria 14 56

Sub his & Brigantibus habitant magis ad occa-
 ſum tendentes **ORDEVICES** quorũ ciuitates

longitudo latitudo

Mediolanium 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 55 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Branoginium 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ 55 $\frac{1}{3}$
 His orientales ſunt **CORNAVII** & ciuitates
 Deuana 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 54 $\frac{1}{6}$

LEGIO. XX. VICTRIX.

Viroconium 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
 Poſt quos **CORITANI** quorum ciuitates hee

Lindum 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 55 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Rhageũ 14 54 $\frac{1}{4}$

Sub inde **CATHYEVCLANI** in quibus oppida

Saline 16 54 $\frac{1}{3}$
 Vrolanium 15 $\frac{1}{3}$ 55

Post hos **SIMENI** & ciuitas

Venta 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ 54

Et ad orientem magis/ iuxta metaris aſtuarium

TRINOANTES ſunt/ & ciuitas

Camudolanum 16 53

Rurſum ſub dictis gentibus maxime ad occidẽ-
 tem ſunt **DEMETAE** quorum ciuitates

Luentinum 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 54 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Maridunum 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Horum ad ortum **SILYRES** quorum oppidum

Bullaum 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 54 $\frac{1}{4}$

Post quos **DOBVNI** & ciuitas

Corinium 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ 53 $\frac{1}{6}$

Post **ATREBATII** & ciuitas

Calcua 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 53 $\frac{1}{3}$

Post quos maxime ad ortum **CANTII** & ciuitas.

I ondinium 15 $\frac{1}{6}$ 52 $\frac{1}{4}$

Daruernum 16 52 $\frac{1}{6}$

Rutupiã 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 52 $\frac{1}{4}$

Rurſum atrebatibus & Cantis ſubiactẽt **REGNI**
 & ciuitas

Nouiomagus 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Dobunis ſubiactẽt **BILGAE** quorum oppida

Iſcalis 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 52 $\frac{1}{3}$

Aquã calidã 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ 52 $\frac{1}{6}$

Venta 13 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

Ex his ab occaſu & meridie **DVROTRICES** in qui-
 bus oppidum

Dunium 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 51 $\frac{1}{6}$

Post quos maxime ad occaſum **DVMNONII** in
 quibus oppida

Voliba 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ 51 $\frac{2}{3}$

Vxela 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51 $\frac{1}{3}$

Tamare 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 51

Iſca 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 51 $\frac{1}{6}$

LEGIO. SECVNDA. AVGVSTA

Infula in hoc Mari prope orchade promont.

Ocitis 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

Dumna 16 62 $\frac{1}{3}$

Post Trinobantes autem ſunt infula.

Toliapis 17 $\frac{2}{3}$ 52 $\frac{1}{4}$

Counus 17 $\frac{1}{6}$ 52 $\frac{1}{2}$

Iuxta autem magnum portum

Vectis 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ 51

Ad hec ſupra has **THYLAE** infula cuiuſq; ad oc-
 caſum maxime ſpectant gradus

habent 23 $\frac{1}{3}$ 63

longitudo latitudo LIBER
HISPANIARVM. SITVS

Cap. III.

Tabula secunda europæ.

h Ispania quâ Greci Iberiam dicunt
 tres Regiones sūt: Bética/lusitania:
 & Tarraconensis: Bética quæ latus/
 ad occasum & septentrionē lusitania/& ex parte
 Tarraconensi puincia bætica clauditur/Cuius
 quidem partis Bætica descriptio sic se habet

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Os orientalius anæ.flu. | 5 | 33 |
| Flexio flu.ad ortum | 6 | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Pars eiusdem fluuii,circa finem ad lusita- | | |
| niam | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 |
| Hinc descripta linea iuxta Tarraconensem hispa- | | |
| niâ uersus Balearicum pelagus finem ha- | | |
| bet | 13 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fontes flu. | 9 | 35 |

Bética plaga ad meridiē/exterior oceano & freto
 herculeo clauditur/interior Iberico mari: sicq;
 describitur post ostiū anæ fl.in exteriori mari sic

TVRDETANORVM

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Onoba listuria | 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bætis flu.os.orientale | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 |
| Fontes eius | 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Aestuariū circa Astam | 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

TVRDVLORVM

| | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Menestei portus | 7 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Promontorium aquo fretum & ibi iunonis | | |
| templum | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Balonis flu.ost. | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Balon oppidum | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

BASTVLORVM qui & peni/dicuntur

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Menralia | 8 | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Transducta | 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Barbesola ciuitas | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Barbesola.flu.ost. | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Carteia ciuitas | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Calpe Mons & herculis columna in interiori mari | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| In Iberico mari. | | |
| Suelum | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Saduca flu.ost. | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Malaca | 10 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Manoba | 11 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sexi | 11 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Selambina | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Gabdera | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Magnus portus | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 |
| Abdera | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 |
| Charidemi promon. | 13 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Reliqua ps puincia uersus hyemalē solis ortū/
 penes balearicū pelagus/fines hēt lineā/q̄ adi-
 cto Charidemi pro.extēdit usq; finē.13 $\frac{1}{6}$.33 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Barea ciuitas 13 33 $\frac{1}{4}$

Oram uero litoris a Menralia ad dicta3 baream
BASTVLI dicū incolunt/mediterranea3 autem
 ab his Tarraconem uersus **TVRDVLI** quorū
 oppida mediterranea

| | | |
|---------|---|--------------------------------|
| Setia | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Ilurgis | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

longitudo latitudo

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Vogia | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Calpurniana | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cæcilia | 9 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Biniana | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| C orduba | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Vlia | 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Obuculum | 11 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Arcilacis | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Detunda | 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Murgis | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Salduba | 9 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tucci | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sala | 8 | 33 |
| Balda | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Ebora | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Onoba | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Illipula magna | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Selia | 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Vescis | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Escua | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Artigis | 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Calcule | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Lacibus | 10 | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Lacippo | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Illyberis | 12 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |

Interiora & iuxta Lusitaniâ tenent **TVRDETANI**

quorum ciuitates

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Canaca | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Seria | 5 | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Osta | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ceriana | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 |
| Vrium | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Illipula | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Setida | 6 | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Prucci | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Nabrissa | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vgia | 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Asca | 7 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Corticata | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lalia | 7 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Italica | 8 | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Maxilua | 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vcia | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Carissa | 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Calduba | 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Pæsula | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Saguntia | 7 | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Asindum | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ | 33 |
| Nertobriga | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Contributa | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Régina | 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 |
| Cursu | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Minobriga | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Spoletinum | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Illipa magna | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| I spalis | 7 | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Obucola | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Calicula | 8 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oleastrum | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Vrbana | 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |

longitudo latitudo SECUNDVS

| | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Besippo | 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Fornacis | 9 | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Arfa | 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 35 |
| Afula | 9 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Astigis | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Charmonia | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| BAETICORVM CELTICORVM | | |
| Arucci | 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Arunda | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Curgia | 6 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Acinippo | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Vama | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Montes in batica celebres | | |
| Marianus cuius mediū | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Illipula cuius mediū | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Adiacet Insula in exteriori mari/inqua/ciuitas eodem nomine | | |
| Gadira | 7 $\frac{1}{31}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

HISPANIAE. LVSITANIAE. SITVS

Cap. V.

Vstralis lusitaniae pars/que eadem cum boreali parte Bectica dicta est: Que autem arcton respicit Tarraconensi adiungit ad occasum/uersus Dorii fluminis ostia/cuius qdem ostia in exterioris Mare ferunt & gradus continet. 4 $\frac{1}{3}$. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$. fluuii autem Pars ad lusitaniae finem 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ Fontes eius 12 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ Pars autem ab ortu & ipsa qdem Tarraconensi adiungit autem dictos fines in Ana. fl. atq; Doria: Que at ab occasu Pars est ad occiduū oceanū/ sic habet post Anaē fluminis ostia

TURDETANORVM

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Balsa | 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Ossonoba | 4 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sacrum promont. | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Callipodii flu. ost. | 4 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Salatia | 4 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cetobrix | 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

LVSITANORVM

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Barbarium promont. | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tagi flu. ost. | 4 | 35 |
| Pars ipsius usq; ad tarraconensem | | |
| fem | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Fontes flu. | 12 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Olyssippo | 4 | 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Lunæ mons & prom. | 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mundæ flu. ost. | 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vacuæ flu. ost. | 4 $\frac{1}{31}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Post que Doriae flu. ost. | 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Que circa Sacrum pro. sunt habitant **TURDETANI**

| | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| In quibus lusitaniae ciuitates mediterraneae | | |
| Paxiulia | 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Iulia myrtilis | 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Interiora tenent CELTICI quorum ciuitates | | |
| Langobriga | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Capiana | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Bratoleum | 5 | 36 |

longitudo latitudo

| | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| Mirobriga | 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 |
| Arcobriga | 5 | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Meribriga | 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Catralucos | 5 | 35 |
| Turres albæ | 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Arandis | 6 | 35 |
| Supra hostenent LVSITANI quorum oppida | | |
| Lauara | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Aritium | 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Selium | 5 | 37 |
| Elbocoris | 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 37 |
| Aradueta | 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Verurium | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Aeminium | 6 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Chritina | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Scalabis colonia | 5 | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tacubis | 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{21}$ |
| Concordia | 7 | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Talabriga | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Rusticana | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mendiculea | 6 | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Caurium | 6 | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Turnogum | 7 | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Burdua | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Colarnum | 6 | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Salados | 7 | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ammea | 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Ebura | 7 | 35 |
| Norba caesarea | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Liciniana | 7 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Augusta emerita | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Euandria | 8 | 35 |
| Geræa | 8 | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cecylia gemellina | 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Maxime uero ad ortum VETTONES | | |
| Laccia ospidana | 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cotaobriga | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Salmantica | 7 | 37 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Augustobriga | 7 | 37 |
| Ocelum | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 |
| Capara | 7 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Manliana | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Laconimurgi | 7 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Deobriga | 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Obila | 8 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Lama | 8 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Insula lusitaniae adiacet | | |
| Londobris | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 |

HISPANIAE. TARRACONENSIS. SITVS.

Cap. VI.

Arraconensis pars qdem que ad occasum uergit/sic se habet: Post Doriae flu. ost.

CALLAICORVM BRECARIORVM

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Aui flu. ost. | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Auarum promont. | 4 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 38 |
| Nebis flu. ost. | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Limii flu. ost. | 4 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo | LIBER | longitudo | latitudo |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|---|--|
| Miniū flu. ost. | 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Dianium | 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Fontes flu. | 6 | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | ILERCAONVM litus | |
| CALLAICORVM LVCENSIVM | | | | Tenebrium promont. | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Orubium prom. | 4 | 40 | | Tenebrius portus | 17 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Via flu. ost. | 4 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Iberi flu. ost. | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Tamarā flu. ost. | 4 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Mediū ipsius lōgitudis | 15 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Artaborum portus | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Fontes fluuii | 13 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Nerium promont. | 3 | 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | COSSETANORVM litus | |
| Septētrionale latus quod Oceano cantabrico est obiectum/sic describitur/post Nerium prom. aliud promontorium in quo | | | | Tarracon | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 |
| Solis arā | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Subum | 19 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Vir flu. ost. | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | LAETANORVM | |
| Promon. deīde pximū | 5 | 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Rubricati flu. ost | 19 $\frac{1}{6}$ 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Magnus portus | 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Barchinon | 19 $\frac{1}{3}$ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Flauium brigantium | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Betulon | 20 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Trileucum prom. | 7 | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Lunarium promont. | 20 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Meari flu. ost. | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Diluron | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Nabii flu. ost. | 8 | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Blanda | 21 40 |
| Nauillobionis flu. ost. | 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | INDIGETORVM litus | |
| PAESICORVM | | | | Sambroca flu. ostia | 21 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Nauionauia | 9 | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Aemporiz | 21 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Neli flu. ost. | 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Clodiani flu. ost. | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| CANTABRORVM | | | | Rhoda ciuitas | 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Netaucefia flu. ost. | 11 | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Pochāc Veneris tēplū | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| AVTRIGONVM | | | | Montes in Tarraconensi in signes sunt | |
| Flauio brigā | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 | | Vindius mons cuius fines. 4. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$. & 12. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$. | |
| Neruā flu. ost. | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Edulius mons cuius fines. 17. 40 $\frac{1}{3}$. & 19. 40 $\frac{1}{4}$. | |
| CARISTORVM | | | | Ecdubeda mons. 15. 37. & 15. 38. | |
| Deuā flu. ost. | 13 | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Orto speda mons. 9. 35. & 11. 34 $\frac{1}{3}$. | |
| VARDVLORVM | | | | Tenet autem circa Nerium promont. ARTABRI | |
| Nemenosca | 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | quorum ciuitates | |
| VASCONVM | | | | Claudiomerium | 5 41 |
| Oeasso ciuitas & promontorium | | | | Nouium | 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pyrenes | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | His pximi GALLAICI LVCENSES dicti/ i qbus. ci. | |
| Latus uero astiui ortus claudit pyreneis montibus/ adictō pmōtorio ad mōtes qui ad nostrū mare attingunt: quo/ sedet Veneris templuz: cuius gradus. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$. Curuat uero aliquātu lum mons hispaniā uersus/ Vnde sinuationis medium in Tarraconensi gradus hēt. 17. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$. Reliquum qd Tarraconensis super est/ qd ad lusitaniā Bacticaq; actinet dictū est: qd uero ad balearicum Mare spectat/ ad hyemalem autem ortum uergit: descriptionem in hunc modum habet/ post Bactica finem: | | | | Burum | 7 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| BASTITANORVM qui in ora ipsius pelagi sunt | | | | Olina | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vrce | 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Veca | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| CONTESTANORVM | | | | Libuntia | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lucentum | 13 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 34 | | Pintia | 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Carthago noua | 14 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Caronium | 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ 41 |
| Scombraria promont. | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Turuptiana | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Terebis flu. ost. | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Glandomirum | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Alonā | 15 | 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Ocelum | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Setabis flu. ost. | 15 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Turriga | 7 $\frac{2}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Illicitatus portus | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | CAPORORVM | |
| Succonis flu. ost. | 15 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Iria flauia | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 |
| EDETANORVM litus | | | | Lucus augusta | 6 $\frac{1}{6}$ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Pallantia flu. ost. | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | CELINORVM | |
| Turulis flu. ost. | 16 | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Aquæ calidæ | 6 $\frac{1}{6}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | Dactonium | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | V AEDIVM | |
| | | | | Flauia lambris | 6 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| | | | | SEVRORVM | |
| | | | | Talamina | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| | | | | Aquæ quintianæ | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| | | | | Ab his ad solis ortum ASTVRIA & ciuitates | |
| | | | | Lucus asturorum | 10 41 |
| | | | | Laberis | 10 $\frac{1}{3}$ 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| | | | | Interamnium flauiu | 9 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| | | | | Argenteola | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | Lantiaræ | 8 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Maliaca | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | $40\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Gigia | $10\frac{1}{4}$ | $40\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bergidium flauium | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 |
| LEGIO. SEPTIMA. BRISERINORM | | |
| Brigetium | $7\frac{1}{4}$ | $39\frac{1}{2}$ |
| BEDVNENSIVM | | |
| Bedunca | $8\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 |
| ORNIACVM | | |
| Intercatia | $9\frac{1}{3}$ | $39\frac{1}{2}$ |
| LVNGONVM | | |
| Pelontium | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | $39\frac{1}{3}$ |
| SELVNVM | | |
| Nardinium | 9 | $39\frac{1}{2}$ |
| SVPERATORVM | | |
| Petauonium | $8\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 |
| AMACVM | | |
| Asturica augusta | $7\frac{1}{3}$ | $39\frac{1}{3}$ |
| TIBVROVM | | |
| Nemetobriga | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | $38\frac{1}{2}$ |
| TVRRORVM | | |
| Forum egurrorum | $5\frac{1}{3}$ | $39\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Quæ ad mare protenduntur inter flumina Mi- nium & Doriam tenent CALLAICI. BRAECARII | | |
| in quibus oppida | | |
| Bracar augusta | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | $39\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Caladunium | 5 | 39 |
| Pinetus | 5 | $38\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Complutica | $4\frac{1}{3}$ | $38\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tintobriga | 5 | 38 |
| TVRODORVM | | |
| Aquæ leæ | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | $38\frac{1}{4}$ |
| NEMETATVM | | |
| Volobriga | $5\frac{1}{3}$ | $38\frac{1}{2}$ |
| CELERINORVM | | |
| Caliobriga | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 |
| BIBALORVM | | |
| Forum bibalorum | $6\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 |
| LIMICORVM | | |
| Forum limicum | $6\frac{1}{3}$ | $38\frac{1}{2}$ |
| GRVINORVM | | |
| Tunde | 6 | 38 |
| LVANCORVM | | |
| Merua | 8 | $38\frac{1}{3}$ |
| CVACERNORVM | | |
| Aquæ cuacernorum | 8 | $37\frac{1}{2}$ |
| LVBENORVM | | |
| Cambitum | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | $38\frac{1}{3}$ |
| NARBASORVM | | |
| Forum narbaforum | 9 | 38 |
| Interiores autem his VACNAEI in quibus oppida | | |
| Bargiacis | $10\frac{1}{3}$ | $39\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Intercatia | 10 | $39\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Vminatium | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | $39\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Porta augusta | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | $39\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Luya | 11 | $39\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sepontia paramica | $10\frac{1}{4}$ | $39\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gella | $10\frac{1}{3}$ | $38\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Rhaua | $11\frac{1}{3}$ | $38\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Segisama iulia | 10 | 38 |
| Pallantia | $11\frac{1}{6}$ | $38\frac{1}{3}$ |

SECUNDVS

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Eldama | 10 | $38\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cougium | 11 | $38\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cauca | 10 | $38\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Orientalia Asturia tenent CANTABRI quorum | | |
| ciuitates mediterraneæ hæc sunt | | |
| Concana | 10 | $41\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Octauiola | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | $41\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Argenomestum | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | $41\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Vadinia | 11 | $41\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vellica | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | $41\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Camanica | 11 | $40\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iuliobriga | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 |
| Morica | $11\frac{1}{3}$ | $40\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sub his MVRBOGI & ciuitates | | |
| Brauum | $11\frac{1}{3}$ | $40\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sifaraca | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | $40\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Deobrigula | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | $40\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Setifacum | 12 | $39\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Magis autem ad orientem his & Cantabris sunt | | |
| AVTRIGONES quorum oppida mediterraneæ | | |
| Vxambarca | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | $41\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Setifamonculum | 12 | $39\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Viruesca | $12\frac{1}{2}$ | $40\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Antecua | $12\frac{1}{4}$ | $40\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Deobriga | 12 | $40\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vendelia | $12\frac{1}{3}$ | $40\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Salionca | 13 | $40\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Et sub Murbogis sunt PELENDONES | | |
| Vifontium | $11\frac{1}{3}$ | $39\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Augustobriga | $12\frac{1}{3}$ | $39\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sauia | 13 | $39\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sub Autrigonibus VERONES | | |
| Tritium metallum | $14\frac{1}{2}$ | $40\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oliba | 14 | $39\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Varia | 15 | $39\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sub Pelendonibus uero & Veronibus sunt | | |
| ARCOVACES in quibus urbes mediterraneæ | | |
| Confluentia | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | $38\frac{1}{3}$ |
| C lunia colonia | 11 | 38 |
| Termes | $11\frac{1}{3}$ | $38\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vxamargele | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 |
| Sertoria lacta | 13 | $39\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Veluca | $11\frac{1}{3}$ | $37\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tueris | $12\frac{1}{2}$ | $38\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Numantia | $12\frac{1}{3}$ | $38\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Setubia | $12\frac{1}{3}$ | $38\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Noua augusta | $12\frac{1}{4}$ | $38\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rursum autem magis ad meridiem Vacceis & Arcouacibus sunt CARPETANI in quibus oppida | | |
| Ilurbida | $9\frac{1}{3}$ | $36\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Etelesta | $10\frac{1}{4}$ | $37\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ilarcuris | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | $37\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Varada | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | $37\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Termida | $11\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 |
| Tituatia | $11\frac{1}{3}$ | $36\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Mantua | 11 | $36\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Taletum | 10 | $36\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Complutum | $10\frac{1}{4}$ | $37\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Caracca | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 |
| Libora | $9\frac{1}{3}$ | $35\frac{1}{3}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo | LIBER | longitudo | latitudo |
|--|---------------------------------|---|-------|---|--|
| Ispinum | 11 | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Acci | 13 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mentercoffa | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 | | Post quos Mari proximi | CONTESTANI & urbes |
| Barnacis | 11 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | mediterranea | |
| Alternia | 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Menralia | 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Paterniana | 10 | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Valentia | 15 $\frac{1}{6}$ 36 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Regusa | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Setabis | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Laminium | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Setabacula | 14 35 $\frac{2}{31}$ |
| His magis ad orientem | CELTIBERI | ciuitates hee | | Ilicias | 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Belfinium | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 39 | | Iaspis | 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ 35 |
| Turiaslo | 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Magis autem ad orientem/his & Bastitanis & | |
| Nertobriga | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Celtriberis | ARDETANI & urbes mediterranea |
| Bilbis | 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 39 | | Casarea augusta | 15 39 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Arcobriga | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Bernaba | 15 $\frac{1}{12}$ 39 |
| Casada | 13 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Ebora | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Mediolum | 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Belia | 15 $\frac{1}{12}$ 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Actacum | 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 38 | | Arfi | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ergauica | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Damania | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 |
| Robriga | 13 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Leonica | 16 $\frac{1}{12}$ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Condabora | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Oficerda | 15 $\frac{1}{3}$ 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Burfada | 13 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Etobesa | 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Laxta | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Lassira | 15 $\frac{2}{3}$ 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Valeria | 13 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Edera uel liria | 15 $\frac{1}{6}$ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Istonium | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Saguntum | 15 $\frac{1}{6}$ 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Alaba | 13 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Quibus magis ad orientem | ILERGAONES & |
| Libana | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | oppida mediterranea. | |
| Vicesa | 12 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Carthago uetus | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 39 |
| Magis autem ad meridiem his & carpetanis | | | | Biscargis | 16 39 |
| ORETANI & eorum oppida | | | | Theana | 17 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Salaria | 9 | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Adeba | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sisapone | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Tiarulia | 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Oretum germanorū | 9 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Sigarra | 17 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Hamiliana | 10 | 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Letofa | 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mirobriga | 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 | | Inter aut Iberim flu. & Pyrenes sectionē Autri- | |
| Salica | 10 | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{31}$ | | gonibus: quos medios interluit fluuius. ad ia- | |
| Libifoca | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 35 | | cent ab ortu | CARISTI quorū mediterranea. ci. |
| Castulon | 10 | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Suestasium | 12 $\frac{2}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Luppariae | 11 | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Tullica | 13 41 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Mentefa | 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Velia | 13 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Ceruaria | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | His autem magis ad ortum | VARDVLI & ciuita- |
| Biatia | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | tes mediterranea | |
| Laccuris | 10 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Gebala | 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Et sub orientalibus celiberorum sunt | LOBETANI | | | Gebalaca | 13 $\frac{2}{31}$ 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| quorum ciuitas | | | | Tulonium | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lobetum | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Alba | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sub his & penes Oretanos sunt | BASTITANI. | | | Segontia paramica | 14 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| quorum ciuitates mediterranea | | | | Tritium rubonicum | 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Pucialia | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Tabuca | 14 $\frac{1}{6}$ 40 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Salaria | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Post hos | VASCONES quorum mediterranea. |
| Turbula | 13 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Iturissa | 14 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Saltiga | 13 | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Pompalon | 15 $\frac{2}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bigerea | 12 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Bituris | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Abula | 12 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Andelus | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Affo | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Nemanturista | 15 $\frac{1}{12}$ 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bergula | 13 | 35 $\frac{2}{31}$ | | Curnonium | 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Carca | 12 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Iacca | 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ilunum | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Gracuris | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Arcilacis | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Calagona | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Segisa | 13 | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Vascontum | 16 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Orcelis | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 | | Ergauia | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vergilia | 12 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Tarraga | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |

longitudo latitudo SECVNDVS

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Muscaria | 15 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Setia | 15 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Alauona | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ad hæc post hos ILERGETES in quibus ciuitates | | |
| Bergusia | 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Celsa | 16 | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bergidium | 15 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Erga | 16 | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Succosa | 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 |
| Osca | 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Burtina | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Gallica flauia | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Orcia | 16 | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ilerda | 16 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Sub his maxie orientales sunt CERITANI quorum ciuitates | | |
| Iulialbyca | 18 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| His proximi ab occasu AVTETANI & oppida | | |
| Aqua calida | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ausa | 17 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Becula | 17 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Germida | 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Post hos CASTELLANI & Vrbes mediterraneæ | | |
| Sebedunum | 19 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Basi | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Egosa | 19 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Beseda | 19 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| His enim magis occidentales sunt LACÆTANI in quibus oppida | | |
| Lesa | 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vduta | 17 | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Asteris | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Setelsis | 17 | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Telobis | 18 | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ceresos | 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bacafis | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Iespus | 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Anabis | 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cinna | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sunt & INDIGETVM ciuitates mediterraneæ | | |
| Deciana | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 |
| Iuncaria | 20 | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| LETANORVM autem oppidum mediterraneum | | |
| Rubricata | 19 | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Infula aut. Tarraconensi adiacent in Cantabrico quide3 oceano. Trileuci scopuli tres/quorum medium 7. $\frac{1}{2}$. 42. $\frac{1}{3}$. In occiduo uero mari Cassiterides. 10. numero. quorum gradus. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. 41 $\frac{2}{3}$. & Deorum insula dua. quorum gradus. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$. In balearico uero pelago/Infula dua pythiusæ nomine. Minor que ophiusa dicitur/gradus habet. 18. 35. Que uero Maior Ebyssus ciuitatem eiusdem nominis/in gradibus. 18. 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ Sunt & baleares Infula dua. Græci Gymnesias eas appellauere: | | |
| In MAIORI oppida duo | | |
| Palma | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Polentia | 20 | 36 |
| In MINORI dua | | |
| Iamna | 21 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mego | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

longitudo latitudo
**CELTOGALATIÆ. SITVS. AQUI
TANIÆ.**

Cap. VII.

Tabula tertia Euronæ.

Am quã Celtogalatiã appellamus in puincias quatuor ptimur. Aquitaniam/Lugdunensem/ Belgicã/& Narbonẽsem: Aquitaniam uero terminus/ab occasu Aquitanicum habet mare: cuius orã litoralis huiusmodi descriptio/post Iassum promontorium pyrene

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Aturii flu. ostia | 15 | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Igmani flu. ost. | 16 | 43 |
| Cunianum promont. | 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Garumnæ flu. ost. | 15 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Media ipsius longitudo | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Santonum promont. | 15 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 |
| Santonum portus | 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Canenteli flu. ost. | 15 | 45 |
| Pictonium promont. | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Siccor portus | 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ligeris flu. ostia | 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 46 |

A septentrione/pte lugdunensis puincia clauditur/ iuxta ligerim flu. quousq; ad Meridiẽ flectit/ Situs hẽt gradus 20. 46. Oriẽtale autẽ latus/ lugdunẽsi Cõiungit iuxta ligerim flu. usq; ad eius originẽ: cuius hẽt gradus. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$. 45 $\frac{1}{6}$. Et pti Narbonẽsis usq; finẽ Iuxta pyrenẽ: cuius gradus sũt. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$. Meridionale uero latus: parti pyrenes cõiunctũ est: & pti Narbonẽsis Narbonensĩ qdẽ a capite ligeris flu. usq; additũz finẽ iuxta Pyrenẽ: Pyrene uero iuxta pte quã inde ad Iassum tẽdit pmo. Quã autẽ maxime septentrionalia sunt aquitania apud mare tenent **PICTONES** quorum ciuitates

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| Augustoritum | 15 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 46 |
| Limonum | 16 | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

Sub his **SANTONES** quorum ciuitas

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Mediolanium | 17 | 45 |

Sub quibus **BITVRICES BEVSCI** quorum ciuitates

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|------------|-----------|------------------|
| Nouiomagus | 17 | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Burdigala

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| Burdigala | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

Sub his usq; ad pyrenem motẽ **TARBELLI** & ciuitates

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|
| Aqua augustæ | 16 | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

In mediterranea autem Pictonibus subiacent.

LEMOVICES quorum ciuitas

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| Rhatiatum | 17 | 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Sub his **CADVRICI** & ciuitas

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--------|------------------|------------------|
| Ducona | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Sub his **PETRACORII** & ciuitas

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--------|-----------|------------------|
| Vesuna | 19 | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Horum omnium fines ab ortu solis sunt/attinentq; usque ligerim fluuium. **BITVRICES OCCVBI** & eorum ciuitas

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|----------|-----------|------------------|
| Auaricum | 20 | 45 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

Rursus sub Petroconiis/hitãt **IRRIOBRIGES** & ciuitates

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--------|------------------|------------------|
| Aginum | 18 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Sub his **VASARII** & ciuitas

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--------|------------------|------------------|
| Cosium | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

Sub his **STABALI** & ciuitas

| | longitudo | latitudo | LIBER | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|-------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Anderedum | 19 | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Nouiodunum | 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sub his quidem DATI & oppidum | | | | Post quos ARSII & ciuitas | |
| Tasta | 19 | 43 | | Vagoritum | 15 $\frac{2}{3}$ 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sub his autem AUSCII & ciuitas | | | | Post quos usq; ad sequanam flu. VELOCASII | |
| Augusta | 18 | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Rhatomagus | 18 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Horum ab ortu ARVERNI partem habent quorum oppidum | | | | Et itez sanitu orientaliores sut ANDICAVE & ciuit. | |
| Augustonemetum | 20 | 44 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Iuliomagus | 15 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Et sub Ausciis VELAVNI quorum oppidum | | | | Post hos autem AVLERCII qui & Cennomani dicuntur quorum ciuitas | |
| Rhuefium | 17 | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Vindunum | 17 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sub his AVTANI & oppidum: | | | | Post hos NAMNETAE quorum ciuitas | |
| Sigadunum | 17 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Condiuincum | 18 48 |
| Contigui monti pyreneo sunt COTVENI quorum oppidum | | | | Postea uero usq; ad sequanam fluuium ABRIN | |
| Lugdunum: colonia | 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | CATVI & ciuitas | |

CELTOGALATIAE LVGDVNENSIS SITVS.

Cap. VIII.

Atera Gallia lugdunensis qua contigua sunt Aquitania dicta sunt: Ex reliquis quae occasus spectat & oceano alluitur: sic describit post ostia ligeris fluuii

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Briuates portus | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Herii flu. ost. | 12 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Vidana portus | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Gobaum promont. | 10 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Latus autem quod septentrionem aspicit iuxta Britannicum oceanum sic si habet post Gobaum promontorium | | |
| Saliocannus portus | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Titi flu. ost. | 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

VIDVCENTIVM

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Arigena flu. ost. | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|

VENELORVM

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cruciatonum | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Olinæ flu. ost. | 16 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

LEXVBIORVM

| | | |
|----------|------------------|------------------|
| Neomagus | 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
|----------|------------------|------------------|

CALETORVM

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Sequanæ flu. ost. | 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|

Orientalis lateris Belgis coniungit iuxta sequana fluuium: cuius medijs gradus habet 21. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$. Preterea linea que ab ipso prodit usq; finem 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 45 $\frac{2}{3}$. Meridionale autem latus hinc terminatur parte Narbonensis usq; ad dictum Aquitaniae finem 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 45 $\frac{1}{6}$. Motiu cemenorum & eorum medium gradus habet 21 45.

Litus septentrionale a sequana fluuio tenent

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----|
| CALETAE quorum ciuitas | | |
| Iuliobona | 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 49 |

Post quos **LEXVBII** post **VENELLI** post hos **VIDVCESII** & ultimi usq; ad Gobaum promontorium **OSISMII** quorum ciuitas

| | | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| Vorganium | 12 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|

Occidentale autem litus ab osismiis tenent **VENETI** quorum ciuitas

| | | |
|------------|------------------|------------------|
| Dariorigum | 12 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|------------|------------------|------------------|

Sub quibus **SAMNITAE** appropinquant ligeri fluuio In mediterranea autem Venetis magis orientales sunt **AVLERTII, DIABLITAE** quorum ciuitas

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Post hos autem AVLERCII qui & Cennomani dicuntur quorum ciuitas | | |
| Vindunum | 17 | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Post hos NAMNETAE quorum ciuitas | | |
| Condiuincum | 18 | 48 |
| Postea uero usq; ad sequanam fluuium ABRIN | | |
| CATVI & ciuitas | | |
| Ingena | 19 | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sub prefatis oib; ptedunt aligeri flu. usq; ad sequana AVLERCII qui Eburaici appellantur quorum ci. | | |
| Mediolanium | 19 | 47 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Sub quibus iuxta ligerim flu. REIDONES & ciuitas | | |
| Condata | 19 | 47 |
| Et his magis orientales SENNONES & ciuitas | | |
| Agedicum | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iuxta sequanam ARNVTAE & ciuitas | | |
| Autricum | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 |
| Cenabum | 20 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sub quibus PARISII & ciuitas parisiium | | |
| Lucotecia | 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sub quibus TRICASII & ciuitas | | |
| Augustobona | 22 | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Iterum sub prefatis gentibus iuxta ligerim flu. TVROGES & ciuitas | | |
| Casaradunum | 20 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sub quibus finitimi Aruernis sunt: qui Cemenos motes incolunt SEGVSIANTAE quorum ciuitates | | |
| Rhodunna | 22 | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Forum segutianum | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Prefatis orientales sunt MELDAE & ciuitas | | |
| Iatinum | 23 | 47 |
| Post quos penes Belgas VADICASSII & ciuitas | | |
| Niomagus | 23 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Aperte orientali Aruernorum usq; ad scissionem Rhodani fluuii, ad septentrionem gens AEDVORVM habitant quorum ciuitates | | |
| A ugustodunum | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Caballinum | 23 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| L ugdunum metropolis | 23 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |

GALLIAE BELGICAE SITVS

Cap. IX.

Cidertale latus Galliae Belgicae & quod Lugdunensem attingit dictum est: eius septentrionalia: & que Britannicum spectant oceanum: sic habent post sequanae flu. ostia.

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Frubii flu. ost. | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Itium pro, ubi Cales | 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

MORINORVM

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| G esoriacum nauale/qui & | | |
| Burges | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51 |
| Tabulae flu. ost. | 21 | 51 |
| Mostae flu. ost. | 21 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

longitudo latitudo SECVNDVS

BATANORVM

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Lugodinum | 22 | 52 |
| Rheni flu. occidentali ⁹ .ost. | 22 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Medium fluuii ost. | 23 | 52 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Eius orientalius.ost. | 25 | 53 |
| Latus autez quod ad ortum solis spectat/adicto fluuio terminat iuxta magnam Germaniam: Cuius caput gradus habet.30.45 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | |
| Pars uero: quæ flexu obringi flu. ad occasum | | |
| 25 $\frac{1}{2}$.50 $\frac{1}{2}$. Quod aut In mote est 25 $\frac{1}{2}$.48 $\frac{1}{2}$ q a fontib ⁹ eiusdē flumis ad Alpes redit & ad Adulā montē: Mons ipse Iurassus appellat | | |
| Cuius medium | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Latus uero meridionale: cōiungit cū reliqua pte Gallia Narbonēsis. ptendit aut aprefato cōmuni termino Gallia lugdunēsis/ usq; cōem alpiū finē/ & adulæ motis: q gradus h.30.45 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | |
| Tenēt aut litus multū in mediterranea pte | | |
| Iuxta sequanā. flu. ATREBATES quorū ciuitas | | |
| Regiacum | 19 | 50 |
| Post hos ad ortū uergētes BELLOVACI & ciuitas | | |
| Cæsaromagus | 19 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Post hos similiter. AMBIANI & ciuitas | | |
| Samarobriga | 20 | 50 |
| Post quos MORINI quorū ciuitas mediterranea. | | |
| Taruanna | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Deinde post Tabulā flu. TVNGRI & ciuitas | | |
| Atuacatum | 22 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Et post Mossam flu. MENAPII & eorū oppidum | | |
| Castellum | 23 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sub his Gentibus maxime australes habitant | | |
| NERVSI quorum ciuitas | | |
| Baganum | 23 | 50 |
| Sub his SYBANACTI ab oriente sequana fluuio & eorum ciuitas | | |
| Rhotomagus | 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sub quibus ROMANDHE & ciuitas | | |
| Augusta romandorū | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sub his VESSONES & eorum ciuitas ab oriente sequana fluuio | | |
| Augusta uestonum | 20 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Post quos Iuxta sequanā flu. RHEMI & eorū ciuitas | | |
| Durococtorum | 22 | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Orientaliores Rhemis/ & magis septentrionales | | |
| TREVIRI sunt: & ciuitas | | |
| Augusta treuironum | 23 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 49 |
| His magis meridionales sunt MEDIOMATRICES & eorum ciuitas | | |
| Diuodurum | 24 | 48 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Sub his & Rhemis LEVCI & ciuitates | | |
| Tullum | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Nasium | 24 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Regio quæ circa Rhenum est/ a mari usq; obringam flu. INFERIOR. GERMANIA appellat/ in qua ciuitates ab occidentali parte Rheni fluuii hæ sunt BATANORVM mediterraneæ | | |
| Cotanodurum | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sub hac Nuagerra | | |
| in qua LEGIO VLPIA. & | 25 | 51 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Postea AGRIPPINENSIS | | |

longitudo latitudo

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Post Bonna | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| LEGIO PRIMA & Postea TRAIANA deinde | | |
| Mocontiacum | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Quod aut ab obringa fluuio ad Meridiē tendit GERMANIA. SUPERIOR appellat/ in qua ciuitates: ab obringa incipiendo hæ sunt | | |
| NEMETORVM | | |
| Nouiomagus | 27 | 50 |
| Rhusiana | 27 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| VANGIONVM | | |
| Berbetomagus | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Argentoragum | 27 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| LEGIO. OCTAVA. AVGVSTA. TRIBOCVM & ciuitates | | |
| Breucomagus | 26 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Helcebus | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| RAVRICVM & ciuitates | | |
| Augusta Rauricum | 28 | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Argentuarina | 27 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Sub his & Leucis habitant LONGONES quorum ciuitas | | |
| Andomatunum | 26 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Et post montem: qui ipsis subiacet qui ue appellatur Iurassus/ sunt ELVETII Iuxta Rhenum: quorum ciuitates | | |
| Ganodurum | 28 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 46 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Forum Tiberii | 28 | 46 |
| Sub his SECVANI quorum ciuitates | | |
| Dietauium | 24 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vifontiuum | 25 | 46 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Equestris | 26 | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Auanticum | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

GALLIAE, NARBONENSIS, SITVS

Cap. X.

Arbonensis Gallia latera/ quæ iuncta sunt tribus Regionibus/ iā sunt dictæ: reliquorū uero latus: qd ortu3 spectat: terminat a parte alpiū occidentali. hoc ē ab adula monte usq; ad uari flu. ost. quorū gradus.28.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Latus aut meridianū terminat reliquæ pyrenei montis/ ab Aquitania scilicet usq; ad iuga/ quæ in nostrū Mare prouehunt. ubi tēplū ueneris est/ aquo deinde Mare Gallicum fundit/ usq; ad uari flu. ost. cuius latus sic describitur post ueneris templum:

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Illeris flu. ost. | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Rhuscionis flu. ost. | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Atacis flu. ost. | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Orobii flu. ost. | 22 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Arauni flu. ost. | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Agathopolis | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Setius mons | 23 | 43 |
| Rhodani occidentale. ost. | 23 | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Rhodani orientale. ost. | 24 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Fosse mananæ | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 |
| Flexio fluuii quæ sub Lugduno uersus alpes fit | | |
| Pars ipsius iuxta paludem lemanum appellata | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Fontes fluuii | 25 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 46 |
| | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

| | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Fluuiorū quæ eidem admiscuntur a septentrionali parte Lugduni/fluunt Arar & Dubis qui in uicem admiscuntur, Fontes autem Araris ab alpibus deriuantes | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 |
| Fontes uero Dubis super eundem fluentis | 27 | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cum ab alpibus fluxerunt Montibus uersus septentrionem ad occasum flectunt & eorum commixtio | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Eorum commixtio cum Rhodano | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ameridiana plaga similiter amotib ⁹ Alpiu uersus Viennam ciuitatē fluūt Tisar & Druentius | | |
| Tisaris fontes. | 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Druentii caput | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iterum Tisaris fluuii commixtio cum Rhodano | 23 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 45 |
| Druentii similiter cum Rhodano commixtio | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 |
| Post rhodanū ad inate adiacent ANTVANCIORVM | | |
| Mantima colonia. | 24 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Post canu, flu, ost. | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| COMMONORVM | | |
| Maffilia greca | 25 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Taurcentium | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cithanista promont. | 27 | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Olbia ciuitas | 27 | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Argenti flu, ost. | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Forum iulium col. | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| DECIACIORVM | | |
| Antipolis | 28 | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vari flu, ostia | 28 | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Maxime occidentalia galliæ Narbonensis/tenent VOLCAE TECTOSAGES quorū ciui, mediterraneæ | | |
| Illiberis | 19 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ruscion | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tolosa colonia | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 |
| Cesleto | 22 | 44 |
| Carcafo | 21 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Chatira | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Narbon colonia | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 |
| Post hos usq; Rhodanum fluuiū sunt VOLCAE ARICOMII quorum mediterraneæ | | |
| Vindomagus | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Nemaufum colonia | 23 | 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Postea a parte orientali Rhodani flu, maxime septentrionales sunt ALLOBRIGES sub Mendulis quorum ciuitas mediterranea | | |
| Vienna | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sub quibus magis australes sunt SEGALAVNI & eorum ciuitas | | |
| Valentia colonia | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Orientales autem TRICASTENI quorum ciuitas | | |
| Nouiomagus | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Postea sub segalaunis CAVARI quorum ciuitates mediterraneæ | | |
| Accusiorum colonia | 25 | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Auinion colonia | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Arausion | 24 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cabelliorum colonia | 26 | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

| | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Et sub his SALYES quorum ciuitates | | |
| Taruscon | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Glanum | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Arelatum colonia | 24 | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aquæ sextiæ colonia | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Ermatinum | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sub Tricastenis VSCONDII & ciuitas | | |
| Vasion | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sub quibus MEMINI & ciuitas | | |
| Forum neronis | 26 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sub quibus ELICOTII & ciuitas | | |
| Alba augusta | 26 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vscondiorum & Meminorum magis orientales sunt SENTII quorum ciuitas | | |
| Dinia | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Insulæ subiacent Narbonensi Agatha & ciuitas eiusdem nominis | 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sticades sub cithanistam quinque numero: quarū medium | 27 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Et sub Varo flu, Ieronæ | 28 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

GERMANIAE MAGNAE SITVS

Cap. XI.

Tabula quarta europæ

Germaniæ latus Occidentale Rhenus terminat: Septentrionale uero: Germanicus oceanus/cuius descriptio sic se habet/Post ostia Rheni fluuii.

| | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Vidri flu, ostia | 25 | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mararmanis portus | 25 | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Amassii flu, ostia | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 54 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Fontes flu. | 30 | 52 |
| Vifurgiflu, ostia | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fontes flu. | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Albis flu, ost. | 30 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fontes flu. | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| CIMBRORVM (cheronesus) | | |
| Extensio quæ post Albim fluuium est | | |
| | 33 | 59 |
| Extensio quæ subsequitur | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 59 |
| Extensio quæ subsequitur maxime Septentrionalis | 36 | 61 |
| Pars eius maxie orientalis | 38 | 60 |
| Post ostensionem primam: prima extensio | | |
| | 37 | 57 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Sinus interior | 35 | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Quæ deinde subsequitur | 34 | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Quæ ad ortum flectitur | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Calusii flu, ostia | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 55 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Sueui flu, ostia | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ladui seu, Viadi flu, ost. | 42 | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vistulæ flu, ostia | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 56 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Fontes eius | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Quæ ab occasu ipsius ad Albim fluuium ducit | 40 | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Meridianum autem latus terminatur a parte occidentali Danubii flu, sic | | |
| Danubii caput | 28 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 47 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

longitudo latitudo SECVNDVS

Pars flu. iuxta scissionem primi fluii
 ad Germaniam 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Scissio fluii. Secunda ubi ad Meridiem uer-
 gitur & appellatus est
 Aenus flu. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Scissio secunde partis fluminis ad septentrionez/
 uergit uersus Gabritā siluam 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Quod in sequenti scissione apud Lunam siluā:
 ad septentrionem uergit. 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ 48 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Flexus qui deinde sequitur/aquo ad meridiem
 fluit qui Narabon appellatur. 41 47 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Flexus iuxta Curtam 42 47
 Flexus deinde subsequens apud Carpin qui
 omnium septentrionalis est 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ 48 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Orientale aut latus terminat/distantia quæ fit a
 flexu prefato ad Sarmatarum montes qui su-
 pereminēt: quorum finis australis/habet gra-
 dus. 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ Septentrionalis uero. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
 50. Preterea: distantia quæ est post Montes/
 additum caput Vistulæ fluii. Et ipse etiam
 fluius usq; mare
 Montium autem qui Germaniam cingunt no-
 tissimi sunt/& Sarmatici propriae appellati: Et
 idem cum alpibus nomen habentes / qui ue-
 supra Caput Danubii sunt/ quorum gradus
 habet. 28. 48. 31. 49. Preterea qui uo-
 cantur Abnobei quorum extrema gradus ha-
 bent. 30 $\frac{1}{4}$. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$. & 30. 52. & Melibocus
 mons cuius fines. 32. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$. & 36. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sub
 his Semana est Silua/& Assiburgius mons
 cuius fines. 41. 53. 46. 52 $\frac{1}{4}$. Ac montes
 Sudeti appellati/ quorum extrema gradus ha-
 bent. 34. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$. 39 $\frac{1}{2}$. & 50 $\frac{1}{3}$. Sub quibus
 Gabrita est Silua/ inter quam & Sarmatarum
 montes est hercynia Silua
 Habitant autem Germaniam quæ circa Rhenū
 est/ a parte primum septentrionali **BVSACTORI**.
PARVI appellati/ ac **SYCAMERI** Sub quibus
SVEVI. **LONGOBARDI** postea **TENCERI** & **IN**
CRIONES inter Rhenum & Anobeos mōtes
 Preterea **INTVERGI** & **VANGIONES** & **CARITNI**
 Sub quibus **VISPI** & **ELVETIORVM DESERTA**
 usq; ad dictos Alpium montes/ Partem uero
 quæ secus Oceanum est/ habitant supra/ Bu-
 factores **PHRISII** usq; ad Amasium fluium/
 Post hos **CAVCHI** qui appellantur minores
 usq; ad fluium Visurgium: deinde **CAVCHI**.
MAIORES dicti/ usq; ad Albim fluium/ dein-
 de supra dorsum Cimbricæ chersonesi **SAXO**
NES ipsam autem chersonesum supra saxones
 ab occasu habitant **SIGVLONES** postea **SABA**
LINGII Post **COBANDI** supra quos **CHALI** pre-
 terea super his qui magis occidentales sunt
FVNDVSI & qui magis orientales **CHARVDES**.
 Omnium autem maxime septentrionales sunt
CIMBRI Post saxones/ a Calusio fluiio usque
 Sueuum amnem tenent **PHARODINI** Post
SIDINI usq; ad Iaduū flu. sub his **RHVICLI**
 usq; ad Vistulam fluii: Interiora autem atq;
 mediterranea maxime tenent **SVEVI** **ANGELI**

qui magis orientales sunt/ quam longobardi
 protensi ad Septentrionem/ usq; ad medium
 Albis flu. & uersus Sueuos **SENNONES** qui
 habitāt post Albim/ a prefata parte uersus or-
 tum usq; ad Sueuum fluium: Preterea pro-
 tenduntur usq; ad Busuntas/ qui cetera tenēt
 quæ inde subsequuntur usq; ad Vistulam flu.
 Minores autem Gentes/ & quæ inter Caucos
 paruos atq; Sueuos iacent/ sunt **BVSACTORI**
 qui minores nominātur/ sub quibus sunt **CHE**
ME inter Caucos maiores/ ac Sueuos iacent.
ANGRINARI post **LONGOBARDI** sub quibus
BVLGVNII Inter Saxones autem & Sueuos
TEVTONARI & **VIRVNI** inter Pharodinos Sue-
 uosq; **TEVTONES** & **ANARPI** iter Rhuticlios
 & Busuntas **ELVBONES** iterum sub sennoni-
 bus habitant **LINGÆ** sub Busuntas **LVTI**
MANI sub quibus **LVGIDIVNI** usq; ad Assi-
 burgium mōtem/ sub Lingis **CALVCONES** ex
 utraq; Albis fluminis pte/ sub his **CHEVSCI**
 & **CAMANI** usq; Melibocum montem/ quo-
 rum orientalia circa Albim fluium tenent
BENOCHEMAE supra quos **BATINI** & supra
 quos etiam sub monte assiburgio **CORCONTI**
 & **LVTVIRI** usq; ad Vistulæ fluii Caput:
 Sub his primi sūt **SIDONES** post **COGNI** post
VISVIRGII post Erccinium nemus iterum ab
 ortu Abnoeorum montium habitant sub
 Sueuis **CASTIARI** post **NERTEREANES** Post
DANVTI Sub quibus **TVRONI** & **MARINGI**
 sub Camanis **CHAETAE** & **TRIBANTI** & su-
 pra Sudetes mōtes **TEVRIOCHEMÆ** sub mon-
 tibus uero **VARISTI** postea Gabrita silua/ sub
 Mariūgis **TVRIONES** Postea **CHETVORI** &
 usq; Danubium fluii **PARMAE CAMPI** sub
 Gabrita silua **MARCOMANI** sub quibus **SVDINI**
 & usq; Danubium **ADRABAE CAMPI** sub ne-
 mus autem hercynium **QVADI** Sub quibus
FERRIFODINI & Luna silua/ sub qua Gens ma-
 gna **BEMORVM** usq; Danubium quibus con-
 tiguū sunt iuxta fluium **TERACATRIAE** & pe-
 nes flexus **RACATAE**

Ciuitates in Germania in climate magis septen-
 trionali sunt hæc **longitudo latitudo**

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Phleum | 26 | 54 |
| Setutanda | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 53 |
| Tecelia | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 |
| Phamiranum | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Trena | 32 | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lufana | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Lirimiris | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Marionis | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Marionis altera | 35 | 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cœnocenum | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 |
| Aestuua | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Alifus | 38 | 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Laciburgium | 39 | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bunitium | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Virunum | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 |
| Viritium | 41 | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|--|--|
| Rhugium | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 55 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Sengum | 43 | 55 |
| Afcaucalis | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| In inferiori climate/ciuitates hee | | |
| Afleburgium | 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 51 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Naualia | 24 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mediolanium | 25 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Teuderium | 27 | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bogadium | 29 | 51 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Stereontium | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| A masia | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Munitium | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Thuliphurdum | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Afcalingium | 30 | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tulifurgum | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Pheugarum | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Canduum | 33 | 51 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Trophea drusi | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| L uppia | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mesurium | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Aregelia | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Galegia | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Lupfurdum | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 52 |
| Sufudata | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Colancorum | 39 | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Lutidunum | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Stragona | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 52 |
| Limiofaleum | 41 | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Budorigum | 41 | 52 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Leucanifus | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Arfonium | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Califia | 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Setidana | 44 | 53 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| In Climate/quod sub his est ciuitates hee | | |
| Alefum | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Budoris | 27 | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mattiacum | 29 | 51 |
| Artaunum | 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Nuesium | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Melocabis | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Grauionarium | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Locoritum | 31 | 50 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Segodunum | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 50 |
| Deuona | 32 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 50 |
| Bergium | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 |
| Menofgada | 34 | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bicurgium | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Marobudum | 35 | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rhedintuinum | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Nomifterium | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Meliudunum | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 49 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Cafurgis | 40 | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Strennita | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 |
| Hegithmatia | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Budorgis | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Eburum | 41 | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Arficua | 42 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Parienna | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Setuia | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 50 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Carrodunum | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

LIBER

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Afanca | 43 | 50 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| In reliquo Climate/& penes Danubium. ciuit. | | |
| Tarudonum | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Aræflauia | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Riuifana | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Alcimœnis | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Canticcibis | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bibacum | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Brodeltia | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Setuacatum | 34 | 50 |
| Vfbium | 35 | 48 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Abiluum | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 49 |
| Furgifatis | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 49 |
| Chondorgis | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Mediolanum | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Felitia | 39 | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| E robodunum feu | | |
| Rhobodunum | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Anduetium | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Celemantia | 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Singona | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Anauum | 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Infulæ adiacent Germaniæ iuxta Albis flu. ofl. | | |
| Tres: Saxonum appellate/quarum mediū gra | | |
| dus habet | 30 | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Supra autem Cimbricam chersonesum sunt alie | | |
| Tres: Alotia dicte/quarum medium gradus | | |
| habet | 37 | 59 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Ab oriētali parte Chersonesi/quatuor: Scandix | | |
| nuncupata/quarum tres parua media habēt | | |
| gradum | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| V na quæ maxima earū est/& uocatur SCANDIA | | |
| iuxta uifulæ flu. ofl. finem eius magis occidē | | |
| talem habet gradū | 43 | 58 |
| Eius maxie ps oriētalis | 46 | 58 |
| Pars maxie septētriōalis | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 58 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Pars eius meridionalis | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Et septentrionalia ipfius tenēt LEVONI occidēta | | |
| lia CHEDINI oriētalia PHAVONAE & PHIRESI | | |
| meridionalia autem DAVTIONES & GVTAE | | |

RHETIAE SITVS.

Cap. XII.

Tabula quinta Europæ.

Hetiæ occidentale latus terminatur
 r monte Adula: & linea quæ est inter
 capita amniū 3 Rheni atq; Danubii
 Latus septētrionale parte terminat Danubii
 quæ a fontibus est/usq; ad Aeni flu. sciffionē
 quæ gradus habet 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ 48 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Orientale latus ipfo Aeno terminatur/cuius au
 stralior finis est. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. Meridionale
 autem latus Alpium montibus/hinc supra
 Italiam extēfis/quorū qui apud Græas sunt
 gradus hnt. 49 $\frac{2}{3}$. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$. Qui aut apud Pœnas
 iuxta principiu 3 lycii amnis/qui in Danubiū
 exit/qui ue Rhetiam a Vindelicia difiungit/
 gradus tenent. 31. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$. Qui uero extrema
 Vindelicia tenent/gradus habent. 33. 46 $\frac{2}{3}$.

SECUNDVS

longitudo latitudo

Habitant magis septentrionalia Rhetia BRIN
XANTAE magis australia SVENETAE & RHIGV
SCAE quae inter haec sunt/tenent CALVCONES
& VENNONES ipsorum ciuitates sub Danu-
bio/haec sunt

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Bragadurum | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 48 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Dracuina | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Viana | 31 | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Foeniana | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

Iuxta caput Rheni fluiui

| | | |
|-----------|------------------|----|
| Targetium | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 48 |
|-----------|------------------|----|

Brigantium

| | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Posthas Vicus | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ebodurum | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Drusomagus | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Ectodurum | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Idunum | 36 | 47 |
| Sianticum | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Caelia | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Inter Italiam & Noricum | | |
| Iulium Carnicum | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

PANNONIAE SVPERIORIS
SITVS.

Cap. XV.

Annonia superior/limites het ab oc-
casu motu Cetiū/& pro pte Caruancā:
A meridie pte Istria/ac Illyridis iuxta
lineā/quae a praefato sine occidentali p
Albanū montē exit/ufq; ad Bebios mōtes/&
limites inferioris Pannonia/qui gradus hnt.
41 $\frac{1}{3}$. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$. A septētrione terminat mōte praefato
Noricū/& pte Danubii/quae est a Cetiū mōte
ufq; ad scissionē Arabonis flu.cuius gradus
het. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$. 47 $\frac{1}{3}$. Ab ortu solis inferiori/Panno-
nia/plineā quae praefatos limites h3: Tenet aut
pūnciā/a pte septētrionis AZALI qui magis
occidentales sunt/& qui magis orientales
a Meridia uero LATOBICI qui sub Nonco
sunt: Et uersus ortū VARCHIANI inter eos aut
uersus occasum BOEI & sub his COLETIANI
IASSII uero uersus ortū:& sub ipsis ODERIATES
ciuitates autem sub Danubio:haec

VINDELITIAE SITVS

Cap. XIII.

Va magis septentrionalia sunt Vindeli-
tia tenet RHVNICATAE sub his LEVNI
& CONSVANAE post BENNIAVNI post
BRHEVNI & iuxta Lyciam flu. LYCATHI
ciuitates autem circa Danubium haec

| | | |
|----------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Artobnga | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Beodurum | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Sub his autem

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Augusta uindelicorum | 32 | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Carhodunum | 34 | 48 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Abudiacum | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cambodunum | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Medullum | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Inutrium | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

NORICI SITVS

Cap. XIII.

Oricum terminus habet: ab occasu
Aenum flu. a septentrione Danubii
partē: quae est ab Aeno usq; ad Cetiū
montē/cuius gradus. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. ab or-
tu solis/ipsū montē Cetiū: A meridie pte
Pannonia/quae sub dicto est Monte/cuius
finis maxie occidentalis gradus het. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Et hinc mōte supra Istria qui Caruancas ap-
pellat/cuius mediū gradus het. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$. 46 $\frac{1}{4}$. Te-
nent aut occidentalia regionis/a septētrione in-
cipientes SEVACES & ALAVNI qui & AMBI-
SONTH dicunt/magis uero orientalia Norici
AMBIDRAVI & AMBILICI ciui. at sub Danubio

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Aredata | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Claudionium | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{12}$ |

Sub his autem

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Gabanodurum | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 48 |
| Gefodurum | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bedacum | 34 | 47 |
| Aguntum | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Vacorum | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 |
| Pcedicum | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Virunum | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Teurnia | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Iulio bona 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{1}{4}$

LEGIO GERMANICA. X.

| | | |
|--------|----|-------------------|
| Carnus | 39 | 48 |
| Flexum | 40 | 48 $\frac{1}{12}$ |

LEGIO GERMANICA QVARTA. X.

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Chertobalus | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 |
| Bragetum | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |

LEGIO PRIMA AVXILIATRIX procul a Daro flu-
uio ciuitates haec sunt

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Sala | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Potobium | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sauaria | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Rispia | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 |
| Vinundria | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 46 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Bononia | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Andautonium | 38 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Nouidunum | 38 | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sacarbantia | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 |
| Murcela | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Lentudum | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Corrodunum | 40 | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Siscia | 39 | 46 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Olimacum | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Valeria | 40 | 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bolentium | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Soroga | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Sisopa | 40 | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Vifontium | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Pratorium | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 46 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Magniana | 41 | 46 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

In Limite Italiae sub Norico iterū Pannonia. ci.

| | | |
|-------|------------------|------------------|
| Emona | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
|-------|------------------|------------------|

Annonia inferior/terminat ab occasu
 p superiori Pannonia/a scissione Arabonis
 flu. iuxta praefatos limites/ A meridie
 parte Illyridis qua adicto limite usq; ad flexu
 Danubii/iuxta que scindit Sauus flu. cuius gra
 dus. 45. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. A septentrione & ab onete termi
 nat pte Danubii/qua a scissione est Arabonis
 fluminis usq; ad Sauum amnem / & Situm
 habet hunc/post Arabonem fluuium

Flexus q fit iuxta Curtā 42. 47
 Maxie septentrionalia danubii. 39 $\frac{1}{4}$. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Quod iuxta flexu ad occasum extēdit & p Gemi
 nas Pannonias fluēs/scindit i Carroduno ciui.
 uersus motē Cetiū;& ei⁹ maxie septentrionalia
 uocantur Sauaria/& qua uersus meridiez Da
 ros nomiant/cuius scissionis situs. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Eiusdem Danubii Conuersio/iuxta Corna
 cum 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ 45 $\frac{2}{3}$

Eiusdem Conuersio/ Danubii flu. iuxta Cu
 mincum 45 45 $\frac{1}{3}$

Eiusdem iuxta Rhiciū 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ 45

Quod iuxta scissionē Sauii flu. q & ipse p duas
 extensus Pannonias/Cetio mote iungit: Prius
 ad septentrionē: postea ad occasu uersus. 45. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$

Tenēt aut & ipsa puincia in ptib⁹ qdē occidentali
 bus & magis septentrionales **AMANTINI** sub qui
 bus **HERCVNIATES** postea **ANDIANTES** deinde
BREVCI in partibus uero orientalibus qui ma
 xime septentrionales sunt **ARABISCI** & ma
 gis meridionales **SCORDISCI** ciuitates au
 tem sub Danubio hec sunt

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Curta | 42. | 47 |
| Salua | 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Carpis | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aquincum | 43 | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Salinum | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 |
| Lussonium | 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iugionum | 44 | 46 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Teutoburgium | 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cornacum | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Acumincum legio | 45 | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Rhitium | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 45 |
| Taurinum | 45 | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| fluuiio procul ciuitates hec | | |

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Berbis | 42 | 46 |
| S erbinum | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iuolum | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Certissa | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mursella | 43 | 46 |
| Cibalis | 43 | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Marsonia | 43 | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vacantium | 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 46 |
| Musia colonia | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sallis | 44 | 44 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Bassiana | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tarsium | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| S irmium | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 45 |

Illyris terminat a Septentrionali plaga
 i utraq; Pannonia/iuxta expositos motes
 ab occasu Istria p lineā uersus finē supe
 rioris Pannonia/cuius gra. sūt. 37 $\frac{1}{3}$. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$

Finis uero/q in Sinu hadriatico est. 37 $\frac{2}{3}$. 45 $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Ab ortu superiori Mysia/p lineā que est adicta
 scissione Sauii flu. qui iuxta Scardum montē
 est extenditur/cuius gradus. 47. 41 $\frac{2}{3}$. A meri
 die terminos habet partem Macedonia/iux
 ta lineam qua a prefato fine usq; ad hadriati
 cum Sinu attingit cuius gradus. 44 $\frac{2}{3}$. 41. Et
 hinc latera hadriatici. Si. usq; ad dictu Istriae
 limitē/huius lateris descriptio sic habet/post
 Istriam qua in Italia est: ora inde Liburnia
 aut Illyridis.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Aluona | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Flauona | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tarsatica | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oenei flu. ost. | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Volcera | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Senia | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Loplica | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tedaii flu. ost. | 39 | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ortope | 39 | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Vetia | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Argirutum | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Corinium | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aenonum | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| I ader colonia | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Scardona | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Titu flu. ost. | 40 | 44 |

Dalmatia autem ciuitates/iuxta litus hec sunt

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Sicum | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| S alona colonia | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Epetium | 41 | 44 |
| Piguntium | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oeneum | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Naronis flu. ost. | 42 | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Epidaurus | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rhisinum | 44 | 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Acruium | 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Risonicus Sinus | 44 | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bulua | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Vlcinium | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Drylonis flu. ost. | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lissus | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

Fluit aut Drylon/a Monte Scardo/& ab altero
 Monte sito apud Media superioris Mysia
 cuius gradus. 46. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$. ab eodem etiam alius
 amnis defluit Derinus nomine q in Sauu flu.
 exit/ab occidentali parte Taurini ciuitatis:

Tenēt aut puincia qui Istriae herēt **IAPIDRES** su
 pra uero lyburnia magis occidentales **MEZAEI**
 post **DERRIOPES** & **DERRII** & supra derriopes
DINDARII supra quos **DITIONES** supra autē

SECUNDVS longitudo latitudo

derios CERAVNII Interiora Dalmatiae tenent
DAVRSII supra quos COMENII & VARDEI
supra hos NARENSII & SARDIOTAE Preterea
supra hos SICVLOTAE & DVCLEATAE &
PIRVSTAE & SCIRTONES Penes Macedonas
ciuitates mediterraneae Lyburnorū/hae sunt

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| Tediastum | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Aruccia | 39 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ardotium | 40 | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Stupli | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 45 |
| Curcum | 40 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 44 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Aufancala | 41 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Varuaria | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Saluia | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$ |
| Adra | 42 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Arauzona | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Affesia | 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Burnum | 42 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sidrona | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$ |
| Blanona | 42 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ouporum | 43 | 44 |
| Nedinum | 44 | 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Dalmatiae autem ciuitates mediterraneae.

| | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Andecium | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Aleta | 44 | 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Heronia | 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 43 $\frac{2}{31}$ |
| Delminium | 44 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Aequum colonia | 44 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Saloniana | 45 | 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Narbona colonia | 44 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 43 |
| Enderum | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 |
| Chinna | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Doclea | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rhizana | 45 | 42 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Scodra | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 |
| Termidaua | 45 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | 42 |
| Siparuntum | 46 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Epicaria | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Eminatium | 45 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Insulae adiacent Lyburniae

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Apforus/in qua ciuitas | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Crepia | 38 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 45 |

Et curicta in qua ciuitates duae

| | | |
|------------|------------------------------|---|
| Phulsinium | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Curicum | 38 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |

Sardonia in qua ciuitates duae

| | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---|
| Arba | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 44 |
| Collentum | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |

Insulae adiacent Dalmatiae

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---|
| Issa & ciuitas | 41 | 43 $\frac{2}{31}$ |
| Tragunium/& ciuitas | 41 | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pbana | 41 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Corcyra nigra | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Melita | 42 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

Cosmographiae Ptholomei Secundus liber
explicit.

**LIBER TERTIVS
CLAVDII PTHOLOMAEI. COS
MOGR APHIAE. LIBER. TER
TIVS. INCIPIT:**

Expositionem partis Aeuropeae Orientalis iuxta
subiectas prouincias: aut Satrapias: Italiam
totam: Cynnum: Sardiniam: Siciliam insulas:
Sarmatiam auropeae: Tauricam chersonesum:
Iaziges metanastas: Daciam: Mysiam superiorem
& inferiorē: Thraciam: chersonesum:
Macedoniam: Epirum: Achaiam Peloponnesum
Euboeam: & Cretam Insulas.

SITVS. ITALIAE.

Cap. I.

Tabula sexta Europae.

Talia limites hēt ab occidēte Alpiū
iuga iuxta lineā quae extēdit a monte
Adula usq; ad Varii flu. ost. quorum
gradus. 28. 43. Preterea litus
Thyrreni pelagi a Neapoli. scz. usq; leucopetra:
A septētrione terminat Alpiū iugis: quae
Rhetiae in minent / Preterea / Pœnis / Ocria / &
Carusadio monte qui sub Norico est: quorum
gradus dicti sunt / Preter hanc litore Adriatici
Sinus / a Tilauento flu. usq; Garganū montē
& Hydruntē: Ameridie Adriatici pelagi /
a Tilauēto flu. usq; ad Illyricā metā / Preterea
ligustico litore atq; Tyrreno / a Varii flu. ost.
usq; Neapolim: ac a leucopetra usq; hydrūtē
describit aut in hunc modū / post: os Varii flu.

MASSILIENIVM

In ligustico pelago **longitudo latitudo**

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|----|
| Nicaea massiliensium | 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 43 |
| Herculis portus | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 |
| Trophaea augusti | 28 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | 43 |
| Monaci portus | 29 | 43 |

Liguriae apud graecos ligusticae penes ligusticum pelagus

| | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| Albinimum | 29 $\frac{1}{31}$ | 43 |
| Albitaunum | 29 $\frac{2}{31}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Sabatium | 30 | 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Genua | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Entelle flu. ost. | 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{31}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Tigulia | 31 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Veneris portus | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ericis Sinus intima | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Macrae flu. ost. | 31 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | 43 |
| Scissio Boacti flu. | 31 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

TYRRENORVM apud graecos tyrrhenorum iuxta

| | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| tyrrhenum pelagus | | |
| Luna ciuitas & prom. | 32 | 43 |
| Herculis phanum | 32 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Arni flu. ost. | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Populoniū urbs: & p. | 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Traianus portus | 33 | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Telamon portus & p. | 33 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cossa | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Grauisca | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Hofae flu. ost. | 33 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo | LIBER | longitudo | latitudo |
|--|--|--|-------|---|---|
| Castrum nouum | 34 | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Brundisium | 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Pyrgi | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 | | APPVLORVM, PEVCETIORVM in Ionio pelago | |
| Alfium | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Egnatia | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| L ATINORVM similiter iuxta Tyrrenū pelagus | | | | Barium | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tiberis flu. ost. | 35 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Aufidi flu. ost. | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Flexus eius ad occasu | 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | APPVLORVM, DAVNIORVM in Ionio pelago | |
| Ostia | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Salpia | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Antium | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Sipontum | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ 41 |
| Clostra | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Apeneſta | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Circeum prom. | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Garganus mons | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| T erracina | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Et iuxta finem Adriaticum | |
| Phormia | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Hyrium | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| C AMPANORVM similiter iuxta Tyrrenū pelagus | | | | F ERENTANORVM similiter | |
| Liris flu. ost. | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Fiterni flu. ost. | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Soessa | 37 | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Istonium | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Vulturni flu. ost. | 37 | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Buba | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Linternum | 37 | 40 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | P ELIGNORVM similiter | |
| Cumæ | 37 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Sari flu. ostia | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Misenum | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Orton | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Puteoli | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | M ARVCINORVM similiter | |
| N eapolis | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Aperni flu. ost. | 38 42 |
| P ICENTINORVM similiter iuxta Tyrrenū pelagus | | | | Macrini flu. ost. | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ 42 |
| Sarni flu. ost. | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 | | P ICENORVM similiter | |
| Surrenum | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Castrum | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Minerua promont. | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Cupra maritima | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Salernum | 38 | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Truentii flu. ost. | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| L UCANORVM similiter iuxta Tyrrenū pelagus | | | | Potentia | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Silaris flu. ost. | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Numana | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pastum | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | A ncon | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ 43 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Velia | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | S EMNONVM similiter | |
| Palinurus por. & pro. | 39 | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Aesii flu. ost. | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 43 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Buxentum | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Senagallica | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ 43 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| B RVCIORVM similiter iuxta Tyrrenū pelagus | | | | Phanum fortunæ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 43 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Lai flu. ost. | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Pisaurum | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tempa ciuitas | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 | | Ariminum | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Taurianus scopelus | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | G ALLORVM boiorum similiter | |
| Hipponiates sinus | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Rubiconis flu. ost. | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Scylleum promont. | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | R atienna | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Regium iulium | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Padi flu. ost. | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ 44 |
| Leucopetra promont. | 40 | 37 | | Fluuii Padi caput: quod iuxta Iarii paludem est | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| M AGNAE, GRECIAE iuxta Adriaticum pelagus | | | | Eius cū Doria admixtio. 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Zephirium promont. | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Doriae fluuii, Caput: iuxta pœnium lacum | 29 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Locris ciuitas | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Eius scissio ad lacum uergens bena cum | 33 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lucani flu. ost. | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Huius lacus situs | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Carcinium promont. | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Post Padi flu. ost. V ENETIAE similiter | |
| In Sinu iuxta Scylaceum | | | | Atriani flu. ost. | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Scylaceum ciuitas | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | C ARNORVM similiter inflexione Adriatici Sinus | |
| Intima sinus | 41 | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | intimus Sinus: in quo | |
| Sibaris ciuitas | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Ostium Tilauempti flu. | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lacinium promont. | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Natisonis flu. ost. | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| In Tarentino Sinu | | | | I STRIAE similiter post flexum adriatici sinus | |
| Croton ciuitas | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Tergestum colonia | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 45 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Thurium | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Formionis flu. ost. | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Metapontum | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Parentium | 37 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tarentum | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 | | Pola | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| S ALENTINORVM | | | | Neofactum finis Italiae | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iapygium promotorium quod Salentinum dicitur | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Ciuitates autem I STRIAE Mediterraneae sunt | |
| Hydra | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | | |
| Luspiæ | 42 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | |

TERTIVS

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Pucinum | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Piguentum | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aluum | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| CARNORVM mediterraneæ | | |
| Forum iuliū colonia | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Concordia colonia | 35 | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aquileia colonia | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| VENETIAE ciuitates mediterraneæ | | |
| Belunum | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Vicentia | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Opitergium | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Acedum | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ateste | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Patauium | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Altinum | 34 | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Atria | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| CENOMANORVM qui sub Venetia sunt | | |
| Bergomum | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 |
| Forum diuguntorum | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Brixia | 32 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Cremona colonia | 32 | 44 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Verona | 33 | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Mantua | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Tridentum | 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Butrium | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| BECHVNORVM q̄ sunt ab occasu Venetia. ci. heæ | | |
| Vaunia | 31 | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Carraca | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bretina | 32 | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Anaunium | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| INCV qui sunt ab occasu Cenomanorum ciuitates heæ | | |
| Nouaria | 30 | 44 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Mediolanum | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Comum | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ticinum | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| SALASIORVM qui sub Insubribus sunt | | |
| Augusta pratoria col. | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Eloredia | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| TAVRINORVM qui sub Salassis sunt | | |
| Augusta taurinorum | 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Augusta bacienorum | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Iria | 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Dertona | 30 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| LYBICORVM qui sub Insubribus sunt | | |
| Vercelle | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Gammellum | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| In Graeis Alpibus CENTRONORVM | | |
| Forum claudii | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Axima | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| In scutiis Alpibus LEPONTINORVM | | |
| Oscella | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| In Graeis Alpibus CATVRGIDORVM | | |
| Eborodunum | 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| In Graeis Alpibus SEIVSIANORVM | | |
| Setufium | 29 | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Brigantium | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| In alpibus litoreis NERVSIORVM | | |
| Vintium | 28 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| In litoreis Alpibus SVTRIORYM | | |

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| Salina | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 |
| In litoreis Alpibus VENDIATORVM | | |
| Cemeneleum | 29 | 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Sanitium | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Apennini Iuga fere Liguria in minēt; & ab alpibus incipiunt: deinde usq; ad Anconam protendunt / hincq; uersa dum ad Adriaticum inclinant / usq; ad montē Garganū ducunt / post ad meridiē inclinata in Leucopetra fines hnt. | | |
| In LIGVRIA apennino supposita / mediterraneæ ciuitates heæ | | |
| Sabata | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Polentia | 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Asta colonia | 30 | 44 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Alba pompeia | 30 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Libarnum | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| GALLIA TOGATA ipsis subiacet montibus usq; Rauennam producta / cuius ciuitates heæ | | |
| Placentia | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Fidentia | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Brixillum | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Parma | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Regium lepidi col. | 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Nuceria | 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Tanetum | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mutina | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bononia | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Claternæ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Forum cornelii | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 |
| Fauentia | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Casana | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Forum liuii | 34 | 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| TVSCORVM mediterraneæ ciuitates heæ | | |
| Biracelum | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Fossæ papirianæ | 32 | 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bondelia | 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Luca | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Lucus feronie col. | 33 | 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Pistoria | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Florentia | 33 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Pisæ colonia | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Volaterræ | 33 | 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Rufellæ | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Fasulæ | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Perusia | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Aretium | 34 | 42 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Cortona | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aestulia | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bitulgia | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Manliana | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vetulonium | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Sena | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Suana | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Saturniana colonia | 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Heba | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Volci | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Clusium | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Volsinium | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Sudernum | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Ferentia | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo | LIBER | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|---|---|-------|--|---|
| Sutrium | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | MARVCINORVM mediterranea | |
| Tarquinae | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 41 | | Teatea | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Blera | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | | LATINORVM mediterranea ciuitates hec | |
| Forum claudii | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | VRBS ROMA | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 |
| Nepeta | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{21}$ | | Tibur | 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Falerium | 35 | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Præneste | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ 41 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Care | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Tusculum | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| SEMNONVM mediterranea ciuitates hec | | | | Aritia | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 41 |
| Suaſſa | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Ardea | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Oſtra | 35 $\frac{1}{31}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Numentum | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| PICENORVM mediterranea | | | | Treba | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Traiana | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Anagnia | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Vrſabalia | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Vempſum | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Septempeda | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{31}$ | | Velitrum | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cupra montana | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{31}$ | | Lanubium | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ 40 $\frac{2}{31}$ |
| Firmium | 37 | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Atina | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ 41 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Aſculum | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Fidenæ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Adria | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Fruſinum | 36 $\frac{2}{31}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| VMBRORVM ciuitates mediterranea qui ſunt | | | | Ferentinum | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ 41 |
| ſupra Tuſcos | | | | Priuernum | 36 $\frac{1}{31}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Pitinum | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Setia | 36 $\frac{1}{12}$ 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Tifernum | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Aquinum | 37 $\frac{1}{31}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Forum ſempronii | 35 | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Sora | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Iſuium | 34 $\frac{1}{31}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Minturnæ colonia | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Aeſis | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Fundi | 36 $\frac{1}{12}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iuſicum | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | | PELIGNENſIVM mediterranea | |
| Centinum | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Corphinium | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Aeſifium | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Sulmo | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Camerinum | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{21}$ | | FERENTANORVM mediterranea | |
| Nuceria colonia | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Anxanum | 38 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| VILVMBRORVM ciuitates qui Vmbris magis | | | | Larinum | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| orientales ſunt | | | | CARECENORVM qui ſub ferentanis ſunt & ciui- | |
| Arna | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{31}$ | | tas mediterranea | |
| Iſpellum | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{21}$ | | Aufidena | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tudertum | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | SAMNITVM ciuitates qui ſub Pelignis & Cara- | |
| Forum flamini | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{31}$ | | enis ſunt: | |
| Spoletum | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Buianum | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 |
| Menania | 35 | 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Aeſernia | 38 $\frac{1}{12}$ 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Ameria | 35 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Sapinum | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Nagnia | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Alifa | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Obtricum | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Tuticum | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| SABINORVM qui ſunt magis orientales Vilum- | | | | Teleſia | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| bris & eorum ciuitas | | | | Beneuentum | 38 $\frac{1}{21}$ 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Nurſia | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Cludium | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| AEQVICVLORVM qui ſunt magis orientales Sabi- | | | | CAMPANORVM ciuitates mediterranea | |
| nis & eorum ciuitates | | | | Venafrum | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Cliternum | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Teanum | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Caſſioli | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Sueſſa | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| MARSORVM q magis orientales Aequicolis ſunt | | | | Cales | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Aex | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Cafilinum | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Alphabucelis | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Trebula | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| PRÆGVTIORVM qui ſunt magis orientales Marſis | | | | Forum pompilii | 37 $\frac{1}{31}$ 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Beretra | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Capua | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Interamnia | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 | | Ab ella | 38 $\frac{1}{12}$ 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| VEſTINORVM qui orientiores ſunt Pregutiis | | | | Atella | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| & ciuitates | | | | PICENTINORVM mediterranea | |
| Pinna | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Nola | 38 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Auia | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Nuceia colonia | 38 $\frac{1}{12}$ 40 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Amiternum | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Ebolum | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Angolus | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | | LVCANORVM mediterranea | |

Longitudo latitudo TERTIVS

longitudo latitudo

Cap. II.

Insula Cymus/quaē Corsica appellat
cingit ab occasu quidē & septentrione/
man ligustico:ab ortu autē Tyrrheno
maria meridie Pelago qd inter ipsam
& Sardiniam interiacet: Eius litus sic describi
tur a medio lateris Septentrionalis

| | | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| Vici | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Compsa | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Potentia | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Blanda | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Grumentum | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dianum | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

IRPINORVM ciuitates mediterraneæ qui sunt orientales Picentinis

| | | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| Aquilona | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Auellinum | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Eculanum | 39 | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Fratuolum | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

APPVLORVM DAVNIORVM mediterraneæ

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Nuceria appulorum | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vibarna | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Arpi | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 |
| Erdonia | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Canusium | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

APPVLORVM PEVCETIORVM mediterraneæ

| | | |
|---------|------------------|------------------|
| Venusia | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Calia | 41 | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

BRVTIORVM mediterraneæ

| | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| Numistrum | 40 | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cosentia | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vionualentia | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

MAGNAE CRETIAE ciuitates mediterraneæ

| | | |
|----------|------------------|----|
| Petilia | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 |
| Abistrum | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 |

SALENTINORVM mediterraneæ

| | | |
|---------|------------------|------------------|
| Rhodia | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Neritum | 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Aletium | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bambota | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Vxentum | 42 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

CALABRIAE mediterraneæ

| | | |
|--------|------------------|------------------|
| Vretum | 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sturni | 42 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Insulae adiacent Italiae In ligustico qdē pelago/

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Gorgonis insula | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Athalia | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Capraria | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Iluva | 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

In Tyrrheno autem Pelago

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Monteria | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Planasia | 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Pontia | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Pandatoria | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Parthenopæ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Prochyta insula | 37 | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pithecusæ | 37 | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Capræ insula | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sirenum insula | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

In Ionio mari

| | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Diomedee Insulae quinque & eorum media | | |
| Situs habet | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

CYRNI SIVE CORSICAE
INSVLAE SITVS.

Volerii flu. ostia 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{6}$
Tilox promont. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{4}$
Casialitus 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{4}$

Occidentalis lateris descriptio

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Attium promont. | 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cafalus Sinus | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Viribulum pro. | 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Circidii flu. ost. | 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ræcius mons: & pro. | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vrcinium ciuitas | 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Arenosum litus | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 |
| Locræ flu. ost | 30 | 40 |
| Pauca ciuitas | 30 | 40 |
| Ticarii flu. ost. | 30 | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Titanus portus | 30 | 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Fisura ciuitas | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Pitani flu. ost. | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Marianū pro. & ciuit. | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

Meridionalis lateris descriptio

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Palla ciuitas | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Syracusanus portus | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rhubra ciuitas | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Granianum pro. | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Alista ciuitas | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Philoni portus | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Orientalis lateris descriptio

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Hierii flu. ost. | 31 | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Aleria colonia | 31 | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rhotani flu. ost. | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 |
| Dianæ portus | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tutela aræ | 31 | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tuolæ flu. ost. | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mariana ciuitas | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vagum promont. | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mantinum ciuitas | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 |
| Clunium ciuitas | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Reliqua Septentrionalis lateris

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Sacrum promont. | 30 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Centurium ciuitas | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Canelata ciuitas | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

Tenēt autem occidentale latus insulae Populi

Villarum Incolæ CERVINI & habitant sub

Aureo monte/qui gradus habet. 30 $\frac{1}{3}$. 40 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Sub quibus TARRABENI postea TITIAENI

Postea BALATONI Maxime autem septen-

trionales fines tenēt VANACINI Sub quibus

CILIBENSII Postea LICMINI & MACRINI Sub

quibus OPINI Post SIMBRI & COMASENI

Sub quibus qui maxime Meridionales sunt

SVBASANI ciuitates mediterraneæ hæc sunt

| | | |
|----------|------------------|------------------|
| Rhopicum | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 |
| Cersunum | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Palanta | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Lurinum | 31 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Alauca | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Osincum | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Seruntium | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Talcinum | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Venitium | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Cenestum | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Opinum | 30 | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mora | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Matiffa | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 |
| Albiana | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |

SARDINIAE INSVLAE SITVS

Cap. III.

Tabula septima europa

Ardiniam insulam amplectitur ab oriente Tyrrhenū pelagus/a meridie Africū: ab occasu Sardoum/a septentrione mare quod inter ipsam & Cyr

num Circumfundit: eius litora sic describuntur ab occidentali latere

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Gorditanum prom. | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tiliū ciuitas | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Nymphæus portus | 30 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Hermæum promont. | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Temī flu. ost. | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Coracodes portus | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Tarræ ciuitas | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Thyrri flu. ost. | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vsellipolis colonia | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sacri flu. ost. | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Osæa ciuitas | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Sardopatoris fanum | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Neapolis | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Pachia promont. | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Meridionalis lateris descriptio

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Pupulum ciuitas | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Solci ciuitas & portus | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cherfonesus | 31 | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Biceaportus | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Herculis portus | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Nora ciuitas | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Preches litus | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chuniocarium pro. | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Orientalis lateris descriptio

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Gardos ciuitas & Iugū | 32 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Caralitanis sinus | 32 | 37 |
| Sufalæa uicus | 32 | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sapri flu. ost. | 32 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sypicius portus | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Cadri flu. ost. | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Feronia ciuitas | 32 | 38 |
| Olbia ciuitas | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Olbianis portus | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Colymbarium pro | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Arcti promontorium | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 |

Septentrionalis lateris descriptio

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Erebantium pro. | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Plūbium ciuitas | 31 | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Iuliola ciuitas | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

| | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Tibula ciuitas | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 |
| Vianla ciuitas | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Turris bissonis ciuitas | 30 | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Tenent aut plagam insula septentrionalē magis TIBVLACII & CORSII sub qbus CORACENSII, & CVNCITANI post CARENSII & CVNSITANI sub quibus CELCITANI & LVQVIDONENSII, post ÆSARONENSII sub qbus CORNENSII qui anchilensii dicunt: post RVBENSII sub qbus CELSITANI & CORPICENSII postea SCAPITANI & SICVLENSII sub qb ⁹ NEAPOLITAE & VALENTINI & q maxime meridionales sunt SOLCITANI & NORITANI ciuitates mediterraneæ | | |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ericinum | 31 | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Heraum | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Gurulis uetus | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Bossa | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Macopissa | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sub quibus Manomeni montes | 31 | 38 |

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Gurulis noua | 31 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Saralapis | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cornus | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aquæ hypsitanae | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Aquæ lesitanae | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Lesa | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Aquæ neapolitanae | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 |
| Valeria | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |

Insulae adiacent circa Sardiniam: sunt hæc

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Phintonis insula | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ilua insula | 31 | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Nimpha insula | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Herculis insula | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Diabata insula | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Hieracus insula | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Mælibodes insula | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Phicaria insula | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Hermæa insula | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |

SICILIAE INSVLAE SITVS

Cap. IIII.

Sicilia ambitur ab occasu & septentrione mari Tyrrheno/a meridie Afro: ab oriente Adriatico pelago: eius litora sic se habent/Septentrionalis lateris descriptio/qd acutissimū & maxie ad Boreā tendit/

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| diciturq; Pelori prom. | 39 | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Phalacrium promont. | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Myle | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Elyconis flu. ost. | 38 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 |
| Tyndarium | 38 | 37 |
| Thymethi flu. ost. | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Agathyrium | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Alontium | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Chydæ flu. ost. | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Calacta | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Alesa | 37 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Monali flu. ost. | 37 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Cephalides | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Chymeræ flu. ost. | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Termæ imeræ ciuitas | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo | TERTIVS |
|---|---|---|---------|
| Olulis | $36 \frac{1}{6}$ | $36 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Eleutheri flu. ost. | $36 \frac{1}{6}$ | $36 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Panormus | $35 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | $36 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Cetaria | $35 \frac{1}{2}$ | $36 \frac{2}{3}$ | |
| Bathis flu. ost. | $35 \frac{1}{3}$ | $36 \frac{2}{3}$ | |
| Occidentalis lateris descriptio in mari Tyrreno | | | |
| Drepanum | 35 | $36 \frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Segestanum emporiū | 35 | $36 \frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Egitarus promont. | $34 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | $36 \frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Meridionalis lateris descriptio iuxta Puni | | | |
| cum pelagus | | | |
| Lilybeum prom. & ci. | $34 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | $35 \frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Acithii flu. ost. | $35 \frac{1}{12}$ | $35 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Selenuntis flu. ost. | $35 \frac{1}{3}$ | $35 \frac{2}{3}$ | |
| Mazaras/q & macrae. of. | $35 \frac{2}{3}$ | $35 \frac{2}{3}$ | |
| Pintia | 36 | $35 \frac{2}{3}$ | |
| Sossii. flu. ost. | $36 \frac{1}{6}$ | $35 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Isburi. flu. ost. | $36 \frac{1}{3}$ | $35 \frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Heraclea | $36 \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | $35 \frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Hypsa. flu. ost. | $36 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | $35 \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Agantium emporium | $36 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | $35 \frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Hiemera. flu. ost. | 37 | $35 \frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Yptoni. flu. ost. | $37 \frac{1}{6}$ | $35 \frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Bucra promont. | $37 \frac{1}{4}$ | 35 | |
| Caucana portus | $37 \frac{1}{2}$ | $35 \frac{1}{6}$ | |
| Motychani. flu. ost. | 38 | $35 \frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Vlyxia promont. | $38 \frac{1}{4}$ | 35 | |
| Orientalis lateris descriptio in Adriatico mari | | | |
| Pachynus prom. | $38 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | 35 | |
| Puniceus portus | $38 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | $35 \frac{1}{6}$ | |
| Orini. flu. ost. | $38 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | $35 \frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Longum promont. | $38 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | $35 \frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Cheronefus | $38 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | $35 \frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Syracusae colonia | $38 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | $35 \frac{2}{3}$ | |
| Alabi. flu. ost. | $38 \frac{2}{3}$ | $35 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Thaurus prom. | $38 \frac{2}{3}$ | $35 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Pandathi. flu. ost. | $38 \frac{1}{2}$ | $36 \frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Catana colonia | $38 \frac{1}{2}$ | $36 \frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Simæthi. flu. ost. | $38 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | $36 \frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Tauromenium colo. | $38 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | $36 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Argenum prom. | $39 \frac{1}{12}$ | $36 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Messana infreto | 39 | 37 | |
| Montes in Sicilia nota digni sunt | | | |
| Aetna | $38 \frac{1}{3}$ | $36 \frac{2}{3}$ | |
| Cratas mons | 36 | $36 \frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Tenet aut ipsius Septentrionalia MESSENI media | | | |
| ORBITAE & CATANEI meridionalia SEGESTANI | | | |
| & SIRACVSANI & ciuita. mediterraneae haec | | | |
| Caputium | $38 \frac{1}{4}$ | $36 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Abacena | $38 \frac{1}{12}$ | $36 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Himichara | $38 \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | $36 \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Tiffa | $38 \frac{1}{3}$ | $36 \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Aleta | $37 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | $36 \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Centuripa | $37 \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | $36 \frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Dymethus | 38 | $36 \frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Aetna | $38 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | $36 \frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Agurium | $37 \frac{1}{6}$ | $36 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Herbita | $37 \frac{1}{2}$ | $36 \frac{1}{6}$ | |
| Sergentium | $37 \frac{1}{3}$ | $36 \frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Hydia | $37 \frac{1}{3}$ | $35 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | |

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Leontium | $38 \frac{1}{4}$ | $36 \frac{1}{6}$ |
| Erbeffus | 37 | $36 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Neetum | 37 | $35 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Menæ | 38 | 36 |
| Paciorus | $36 \frac{1}{4}$ | $36 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Afferus | $36 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | $36 \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Erina | $36 \frac{1}{2}$ | $36 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Megara | $38 \frac{1}{6}$ | $35 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Petra | $37 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | $35 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Hybla | $37 \frac{2}{3}$ | $35 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Engium | $37 \frac{1}{3}$ | $35 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cotyrga | $36 \frac{2}{3}$ | 36 |
| Cacyrum | $36 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | $36 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Acraæ | 38 | $35 \frac{2}{3}$ |
| Macella | $36 \frac{1}{3}$ | $36 \frac{1}{6}$ |
| Schera | $35 \frac{2}{3}$ | $36 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Triocla | $36 \frac{1}{3}$ | $36 \frac{1}{6}$ |
| Agragas | $37 \frac{1}{6}$ | $36 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Motuca | $38 \frac{1}{6}$ | $35 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Segesta | $35 \frac{2}{3}$ | $36 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Legum | $35 \frac{2}{3}$ | 36 |
| Entella | $35 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | $36 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ancina | $36 \frac{2}{3}$ | $35 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Phinthia | $36 \frac{2}{3}$ | 36 |
| Gella | $37 \frac{2}{3}$ | $35 \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Megarina | $38 \frac{1}{3}$ | $35 \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Elorus | $38 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | $35 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ina | $38 \frac{1}{6}$ | $35 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Elcethium | $35 \frac{1}{2}$ | $36 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Insulae iuxta Siciliam haec sunt | | |
| Didymæ insula | $38 \frac{1}{6}$ | $37 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hicesia | $38 \frac{1}{3}$ | $37 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ericodes | $36 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | $37 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Phœnicodes | $37 \frac{1}{6}$ | $37 \frac{2}{3}$ |
| Vulcani | $38 \frac{1}{4}$ | $37 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Lipara insu. & ciui. | $38 \frac{1}{6}$ | $37 \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Euonymos insula | 38 | $37 \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Strongyle insula | $38 \frac{1}{3}$ | $37 \frac{2}{3}$ |
| Vstica insu. & ciui. | $35 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | $37 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Phorbantia insula | $35 \frac{1}{3}$ | $36 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Aegusa | $34 \frac{2}{3}$ | $36 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sacra insula | $34 \frac{1}{3}$ | $36 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Paconia insula | $34 \frac{2}{3}$ | $36 \frac{1}{6}$ |
| Acoli | $35 \frac{1}{6}$ | $37 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |

SARMATIAE IN EVROPA SITVS.

Cap. V.

Tabula octava Europæ.

Armatia Europæ terminat a septentrione oceano sarmatico: iuxta Venedicum Sinu: & pte Terræ incognitæ secundū descriptionē hanc/ Post Vistula. flu. ost.

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---|
| Chroni flu. ost. | 50 | 56 |
| Rubonis flu. ost. | $52 \frac{2}{3}$ | $56 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Turunti flu. ost. | 56 | $58 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cesini flu. ost. | $58 \frac{1}{2}$ | $59 \frac{1}{2}$ |

Situs litoris/ qui p Parallelum Thyles insulae notatur: hic est finis pelagi Terræ cognitæ & gradus habet

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| | 62 | 63 |
|--|----|----|

Finis iuxta meridionalem Sarmatiae plagam qui
 p fontes Tanais flu. describit. 64. 63. &. 64. 58.
 Ab occasu terminatur Vistula flu. & linea inter
 caput eius & Sarmaticos montes ducta/atq;
 ipsis montibus/quorum gradus dicti sunt
 Ameridie Iazigibus metanastis/ab australi sine
 Sarmaticorum montium/qui gradus habent
 42 $\frac{1}{2}$. 48. usq; principium Carpati montis. 46
 48. Prterea continue per Datiam iuxta eundē
 Parallelū usq; ost. Borystenis flu. & hinc Pon
 tico litore usq; Carcinetū flu. huius aut litonis
 descriptio sic se hēt **longitudo latitudo**
 Borystenis flu. ost. 57 $\frac{1}{31}$ 48 $\frac{1}{21}$
 Hypanis flu. ost. 58 48 $\frac{1}{31}$
 Nemus Dianæ pro. 58 48
 Isthmos Achillei cursus 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Occidentale pmon. Achillei cursus qd dicit/
 Sacrum pmon. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47
 Pars orientalis quæ uocatur Myfariis promon
 torium 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Cephalonesus 59 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 Bonus portus 59 48
 T amyraca 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{1}{3}$
 Carcineti flu. ost. 59 $\frac{2}{3}$ 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Post quæ sequitur Isthmos/qui excludit Tauri
 cam chersonesum; cuius quod in Carcine
 est Sinu 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Quod autem in byce est palude: 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Ab oriente terminatur Isthmo/a fluuiō Carcinite
 & Byce Palude/ & latere Paludis meotidis/
 usq; ad Tanaim flu. & ipso Tanai/ & Meridia
 no a fontibus Tanais ad incognitam terram
 producto/usq; ad præfatum finem; circumscri
 bitur aut latus hoc/in hunc modū post Isthmū
 qui iuxta Carcinitē est flu. Paludis Mæotidis
 Noua menia 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{31}$
 Passiati flu. ost. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 49 $\frac{1}{6}$
 Lianum ciuitas 60 49 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Byci flu. ost. 60 $\frac{1}{3}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Acra ciuitas 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 49 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Gerrhi flu. ost. 61 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 Cnema ciuitas 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 Agarum prom. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{31}$ 50
 Agari flu. ost. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Lucus Dei piscatio 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51 $\frac{1}{3}$
 Lyci flu. ost. 63 $\frac{1}{3}$ 51 $\frac{2}{31}$
 Hygreis ciuitas 63 $\frac{1}{3}$ 52 $\frac{1}{21}$
 Ponti flu. ost. 64 $\frac{1}{3}$ 53 $\frac{1}{3}$
 Caroca uicus 65 53 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Ostium occidentale Tanais fluuii gradus ha
 bet 66 $\frac{1}{3}$ 54 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Ostium orientale 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ 54 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Flexio flu. 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56
 Fontes eiusdem 64 58
 Post hos præfati finis ad incognitam
 Terram 64 63
 Aliis autem Montibus Sarmatia cingitur/quo
 rum hii nominantur
 Peuca mons 51 51
 Amadoci montes 59 51

LIBER

longitudo latitudo

Bodinus mons 58 55
 Alaunus mons 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 55
 Carpates mons 46 48
 Venedici montes 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 55
 Riphei montes 63 57 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Borystenis flu. fons: iuxta a madocem
 Paludem 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Fons eiusdē maxie sept. 52 53
 Fluuiorum autē qui sub Borystene sunt Tyras
 fluuius: terminat partes Datia & Sarmatiae/a
 flexiōe. 53. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$. usq; finē cuius gra. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Axiaces flu. Sarmatiam diuidit & paulum su
 pra Datiam usq; ad Carpatem montem: tenēt
 aute; Sarmatiam Gentes maximæ **VENEDAE**
 per totum Venedicum Sinū: & supra Datiam
PEVCINI & BASTERNÆ & per totum Mæotim
IAZIGES ac **RHOXOLANI** & qui iteriores sunt
 his **AMAXOBII & ALAVNI SCYTAE** pauciores
 autem gentes/tenent Sarmatiam penes Vistu
 lam flu. sub Venedibus **GITHONES** sunt/post
PHINNI post **SVLANES** sub quibus **PHRYGVN**
DIONES post **AVARINI** iuxta Caput Vistulae
 amnis: sub quibus **OMBRONES** post **ANARTO**
PHRACTI post **BORGIONES** post **ARSIAETAE**
 post **SABOCI** post **PIENGITAE & BIESSI** Pe
 nes Carpatem montē/qui omnibus his ma
 gis orientales sunt: sub Venedibus ite; **GALIN**
DAE & SVDINI ac **STAVANI** usq; ad Alaunos
 sub quibus **IGYLLIONES** post **COESTOBOCI &**
TRANOMONTANI usq; Peucinos montes: Rur
 sus oram maritimam: quæ deinde ad Venedi
 cum sinum attingit/habitant **VELTAE** supra
 quos **HOSII** postea **GARBONES** qui maxime
 ad septentrionē uergunt/qui magis orientales
 sunt **CAREOTAE & SALI** sub qb⁹ **AGATHYRSI**
 post **AORSI & PAGYRITAE** sub qb⁹ **SAVARI**
 & **BORISCI** usque Ripheos Montes: postea
ACIBI & NASCI sub qb⁹ **VIBIONES & HIDRÆ**
 & sub Vibionibus **STVRNI** inter at Alaunos
 & **Amaxobios** sunt **GARYONES & SARGATHI**
 & penes flexū Tanais fluminis **OPHLONES &**
TANAITAE sub quibus **OSILI** usq; ad Roxo
 lanos post **REVCANALI & EXOBYGITAE &**
 Iteruz inter Peucinos & Basternas/sunt **CAR**
PIANI supra quos **GEVINI** post **BODINI** inter
 Basternas & Rhoxolanos sūt **CHVNI &** sub
 ppris mōtib; **AMADOCI & NAVARI** penes
 quidem Bycem paludē **TORECCADAE** penes
 aut achilleū cursum sunt **TAVROSCYTAE** sub
 Basternis iuxta Datiam sunt **TAGRI** sub ipsis
TYRANGITAE sub flexiōe at Tanais flu. locant
 Alexandri aræ sub. gr. 63. 57. ac
 Cæsaris aræ/sub. gradi. 68. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$. & iter ora
 Tanais ciuitas est 66 $\frac{1}{2}$. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Ciuitates autem sunt mediterraneæ inter flu
 mina iuxta Carcinitem flu. heæ
 Carcine 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$
 Terrocha 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 Passiris 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 49 $\frac{1}{6}$
 Ercabum 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$

| | longitudo | latitudo | TERTIVS |
|--|------------------|------------------|---------|
| Tracana | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Naubarum | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 | |
| Circa autem Borysthenem fluuium heæ | | | |
| Azagarium | 56 | 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Amadocca | 56 | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Sarum | 56 | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Serinum | 57 | 50 | |
| Metropolis | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Olbia quæ Borysthenes | 57 | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Supra uero Axiacem fluuium | | | |
| Ordefus | 57 | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Et apud scissiom Borysthenis fluuii | | | |
| Lenium | 54 | 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Sarbacum | 55 | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Nioffum | 56 | 49 $\frac{2}{3}$ | |
| Supra autem Tyram fluuium penes Datiam | | | |
| Carodunum | 49 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 48 $\frac{2}{3}$ | |
| Matonium | 51 | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Clepidaua | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{2}{3}$ | |
| Vibantanarium | 53 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 48 $\frac{2}{3}$ | |
| Heractum | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Insula autem est penes ostia Tanais fluminis | | | |
| Alopetia/dicta | 66 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 53 $\frac{2}{3}$ | |

TAVRICAE CHERSONESI SITVS.

Cap. VI.

Auricæ chersonesi situs circumambitur Isthmo pertinente/a Carcineto Sinu/usq; ad Bycem paludem:& litoribus ponti/& Cymærii Bosphori/& paludis mæotidis/secundum descriptionem hâc post Isthmum secus flu. Carcinitem in Ponto

| | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Eupatoria | 60 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Dandaca | 59 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Symbolorum portus | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Parthenium promont. | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 |
| Chersonesus | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 |
| Ctenis portus | 60 | 46 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Arietis promont. | 60 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Chararax ciuitas | 62 | 46 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Lagira | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 |
| Corax promont. | 63 | 47 |
| Istriani flu. ost. | 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Thæodosia | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Nymphæum | 64 | 47 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| CIMERII BOSPHORI | | |
| Tirictata | 64 | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Panticapæa | 64 | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Myrmætiæ prom. | 64 | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| MÆOTIDIS PALVDIS | | |
| Parthenium | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Zenonis chersonesus | 63 | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Heracleum | 62 | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ciuitates autem mediterraneæ in chersoneso heæ | | |
| Taphros | 61 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Tarona | 61 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Postigia | 62 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Parosta | 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| Cimmerium | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Portacra | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Boeon | 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 48 |
| Iluratum | 62 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 48 |
| Satarchæ | 61 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Badatium | 61 | 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Citeum | 61 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Tazos | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Argoda | 61 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Tabana | 62 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

IAZIGVM METANASTARVM SITVS

Cap. VII.

Tabula Nona europæ.

Aziges metanasta terminos habent a septentrione Sarmatiam Europæ/hoc est eam Sarmaticæ partem:quæ est ad Austrum Sarmaticorum montium/usq; montem Carpatum: ab Occasu & austro prefatam Germaniæ partem/a Sarmaticis scz montibus ad Carpim Danubii fluuii flexionē/& eaz partē Danubii quæ inde est/usq; ad scissionē Tibisci amnis qui ab arcto fluit:cuius Danubii flexionem gradus habet. 42 $\frac{1}{4}$. 48 Ab oriente Datiam iuxta ipsum Tibiscum flu. qui ad Ortum uersus sub mōte Carpato desinit/aquo ducit i gradib?. 46. 48 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Ciuitates Iazigum heæ

| | | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| Vscenum | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Gormanum | 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Abieta | 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Trissum | 44 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 47 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Parca | 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Candanum | 44 | 47 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Pessium | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 |
| Partiscum | 45 | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

DATIAE SITVS.

Cap. VIII.

Atia terminatur/a Septentrione parte d Sarmatiæ Europæ/a Carpato scz monte usque finem prefate flexionis Tyre fluuii cuius gradus sunt. 53. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Ab occasu Iacigibus Metanastis/iuxta Tibiscum amnem/a Meridie Danubio fluuiio a/scissione scz Tibisci fluuii/usq; ad Axiopolim/a qua Danubius ipse usq; Pontum & eius ostia/Ister appellatur/cuius partis Situs sic se habet/ post scissionem Tibisci amnis

| | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Prima flexio ad septen. | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Scissio ad Rhabosum fluuium qui ad Datiam fertur | 49 | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ciabri flu. scissio | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pars quæ iuxta scissionem est/ Alautæ amnis/ qui ad Septentrionem cum impetu uectus Datiam diuidit | | |
| Datiam diuidit | 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Elexio iuxta Oescum | 51 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Flexio iuxta Axiopolim | 54 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

D

Hinc Danubius usq; eius ost. ut supra diximus/
Ister appellat: ab oriente aut terminatur inde
ab Istro fluuio/usq; flexu;/qui iuxta Dinoge-
tiam ciuitatem est $52 \frac{2}{3}$ $46 \frac{2}{3}$

Preterea terminatur Ierasso flu. qui iuxta Dino-
getiam/scissus ab Istro ad Septentrionem &
orientē fert/usq; prefatā flexionē Tyræ flu. ut
dictum est graduum 53 $48 \frac{1}{2}$

Tenent aut Datiam maxie Septentrionalē a plaga
occidentali **ANARTI & THAVRISCI & COESTO-**
BISCI sub his **PREDAVENSII & RATAVENSII** ac
CAVCOENSII sub qbus silt **BIREPHI & BYRI-**
DENSII ac **COTENSII &** preterea sub his **ALBO-**
GENSII & POTVLATENSII & SENSII sub qb⁹/q
maxie australes sunt **SALDENSII & GIAGISII &**
PIRPHIGI: ciuitates in Datia notissime heæ sūt

| | | |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Ruconium | $46 \frac{1}{2}$ | 48 |
| Docitana | $47 \frac{1}{2}$ | $47 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Paroliffum | 49 | 48 |
| Triphulum | $52 \frac{1}{6}$ | $48 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Arcobadera | 53 | 48 |
| Patridaua | 53 | $48 \frac{1}{6}$ |
| Carfidaua | $53 \frac{1}{3}$ | $48 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Petrodaua | $53 \frac{2}{3}$ | $47 \frac{2}{3}$ |
| Vlpianum | $47 \frac{1}{2}$ | $47 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Napnea | 49 | $47 \frac{2}{3}$ |
| Patriussa | 49 | $47 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| S alma | $49 \frac{1}{4}$ | $47 \frac{1}{6}$ |
| Pratoria augusta | $50 \frac{1}{2}$ | 47 |
| Sandaua | $51 \frac{1}{2}$ | $47 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Angustia | 52 | $47 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vtidaua | $52 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | $47 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Marcodaua | $47 \frac{1}{2}$ | 47 |
| Ziridaua | $49 \frac{1}{2}$ | $46 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Singidaua | 48 | $46 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Apulum | 49 | $46 \frac{2}{3}$ |
| Germizirga | $49 \frac{1}{2}$ | $46 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Comidaua | $51 \frac{1}{2}$ | $46 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ramidaua | $51 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | $46 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Pyrum | $51 \frac{1}{4}$ | 46 |
| Zufidaua | $52 \frac{1}{2}$ | $46 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Paloda | $52 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2}$ | $47 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Zurobara | $45 \frac{2}{3}$ | $45 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lazigis | $46 \frac{1}{4}$ | $45 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Argidaua | $49 \frac{1}{3}$ | $45 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tinistum | $48 \frac{1}{2}$ | $45 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Z armisegethusa Regia | $47 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | $45 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Hydata. i. aquæ | $49 \frac{1}{3}$ | $45 \frac{2}{3}$ |
| Nentidaua | $52 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | $45 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tiafum | 52 | $45 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Zeugma | $47 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | $44 \frac{2}{3}$ |
| Tibiscum | $46 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ | $44 \frac{2}{3}$ |
| Dierna | $47 \frac{1}{3}$ | $44 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Acmonia | 48 | 45 |
| Druphegis | $47 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2}$ | $44 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Phrateria | $49 \frac{1}{2}$ | $44 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Arcina | 49 | $44 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Opinum | $50 \frac{1}{3}$ | $44 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Amutrium | 50 | $44 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sornum | $51 \frac{1}{2}$ | 45 |

Cap. IX.

Ysia superior limites hēt / ab occidēte
m Dalmatiam secundum lineam predi-
ctam/a scissione sc3 Say flu. usq; ad Scar-
dum montē/cuius sirus dictus est. 47
& $41 \frac{2}{3}$. Ameridie inde usq; ad Macedoniam
secundum lineam per Orbelum mōtem duc-
tam cuius gradus habet. $49. 42 \frac{1}{3}$. Ab orien-
te partem Thratia: quæ est/a fine predicto: us-
q; Ciabrum fluuium. iuxta terminum cuius
gradus. $50. 42 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$. Preterea ipsum Ciabrum
iuxta interiorē Mysiam: usq; quo Ciabrus
Danubio admisceat ubi gradus sūt. $49 \frac{1}{2}. 43 \frac{1}{2}$.
A septentrione inde Danubii parte/usq; Sauū
amnem: Tenēt aut prouinciam iuxta Dālma-
tiam **TRICORNENSII**. Quæ autē secus Ciabrum
fluuium est **MYSI** tenent/& quæ interiacent
PICENSII Quæ uero apud Macedoniā **DAR-**
DANI tenent/iuxta Danubium autē fluuium
ciuitates heæ sunt **longitudo** **latitudo**

| | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Singidunum | $45 \frac{1}{3}$ | $44 \frac{1}{6}$ |
| Tricornium | $46 \frac{1}{4}$ | $44 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iuxta Moschii scissionem a Danubio | | |
| Viminatum legio | $46 \frac{2}{3}$ | $44 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tanatis | 47 | 44 |
| Eteta | $47 \frac{1}{3}$ | $43 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dortinum | 48 | $43 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| R etiana myforum | 49 | $43 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Alia autem ciuitates quæ sunt procul a Danu- bio heæ sunt | | |
| Orrea | $46 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | $43 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tunacum | $47 \frac{1}{3}$ | 43 |
| Vendenis | 48 | $42 \frac{2}{3}$ |
| Velanis | 49 | $42 \frac{2}{3}$ |
| DARDANIAE autem ciuitates | | |
| Arbantium | $47 \frac{1}{2}$ | 42 |
| Næsum | $47 \frac{1}{2}$ | $42 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vlpianum | $48 \frac{1}{2}$ | $42 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| S cupis | $48 \frac{1}{6}$ | $42 \frac{1}{6}$ |

MYSIAE INFERIORIS
SITVS.

Cap. X.

Ysia inferior terminatur / ab occasu pte
m præfata Ciabri amnis: Ameridie parte
Thratia: quæ est a Ciabro supra Emū
montem usq; sinez per Pontū ad meri-
diē. $55. 44 \frac{1}{2}$. A septentrione prefatis limiti-
bus Ciabri fluuii atq; Danubii. usq; ad Axio-
polim. & deide Danubio Istro appellato usq;
ad ipsius ostia quæ in Pontum exeunt/Eius
quidē flexio iuxta Dinogetiam ciuitatem dic-
ta est gradus habere $52 \frac{2}{3}$ $46 \frac{2}{3}$

Hostia uero hoc ordine habent
Prima eoz sectio quæ iuxta Nouiodunū ciui-
tatē est gradus habet 45 $46 \frac{2}{3}$

longitudo latitudo TERTIVS

Inde pars quidem maxime australis circumplectens insulam Peucam appellatam gradus habet 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 Exit deinde in Pontum hostio/quod sacrum appellatur seu Peuca 56 $\frac{1}{6}$ 46 $\frac{1}{6}$
 Quod est aut maxime Septentrionale/scindit & ipsum iuxta gradus 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$
 Et quod est huius partis maxime septentrionale/diuidit & ipsum in gradibus 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Pars uero septentrionalis Paludē faciens/qua Thiagola appellat/adhuc magis septentrione cuius situs 55 $\frac{2}{3}$ 47 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Exit deinde in Pontū exili ostio/quod Thiagolā appellant in gradibus 56 $\frac{1}{3}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Pars meridionalis ipsius sectionis paulū ante intret Mare quiescit
 Pars magis australis secunde sectionis/scindit & ipsa in gradibus 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$
 Et quæ magis ad boream uergit exit in Pontum hostio/quod Boreum appellatur in gradibus 56 $\frac{1}{3}$ 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$
 Pars autem australior/diuiditur & ipsa in gradibus 56 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 Et huius australior pars in Pōtū exit hostio/quod inariatium nuncupat 56 $\frac{2}{3}$ 46 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Quæ aut pars magis septentrionalis est/scindit & ipsa iuxta gradus 56 $\frac{1}{6}$ 46 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Et quod maxime ad Boream uergit huius sectionis/exi hostio pseudostomo appellato/in gradibus 56 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 46 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Quod uero australius exit hostio/quod Calostomiū seu pulcrū dicit 56 $\frac{1}{3}$ 46 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Orientalis autem pars Mysiæ/terminatur litore deinde Ponti/quod cōtinuum est hostiis/usq; ad prefatum Thratiaē limitem: qui gradus habet. 55. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. Huius lateris situs sic se habet/ post Sacrum ostium Istri amnis
 Pterum promont. 56 $\frac{1}{3}$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 Istros ciuitas 56 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 Tomi 55 $\frac{2}{3}$ 45 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Callatis 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Dionysiopolis 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 45 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Tirisstis promont. 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ 45
 O deffus 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$
 Panyssi flu. ost. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 Messembria 55 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Tenent autem inferiorem Mysiam uersus magis occidentalia TRIBALLI eorum quæ ad ortum uergunt BRITOLAGAE. hæc quæ sub hostio peuca sunt TROGLODITAE ostia uero tenent PEVGINI Quæ autem apud Pontum CRYBYCI supra eos TENSII ac BVLENSII quæ interiacent DEMENSII & PIARENSII incolunt
 Ciuitates penes Danubium hæc sunt
 Regianum 50 43 $\frac{2}{3}$
 O escus tribalorum 51 44
 Diacum 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ 44 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Noua uel Nouia 52 44 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Trimannium 52 $\frac{1}{3}$ 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$
 Tiristopolis 52 45 $\frac{1}{4}$

Durostorum legio 53 $\frac{2}{3}$ 45 $\frac{1}{4}$
LEGIO PRIMA ITALICA
 Promarista 53 $\frac{1}{3}$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Sucidaua 54 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 Axiopolis 54 $\frac{1}{3}$ 45 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Carsum 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 Troisimis 54 46 $\frac{1}{6}$
 Dinogetia 53 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 Nouiodunum 54 46 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Nucraunum 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 46 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Siticenta 55 46 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Intra fluuium autem ciuitates hæc
 Dausdana 53 44 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Tibisca 55 46 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Litora autem ab ostio Istri maxime septentrionali/usq; ad ostia Borysthenis fluminis & interiorē Regionē usq; ad hyerassum amnem incolūt **ARPII** sub Tirangitas Sarmatas: **BRI** **TOLAGAE** autem supra peucinos sunt/ora uero maritima habet descriptionem hanc/post Borysthenis flu. ostia, quæ ut dictū est gradus habent
 57 $\frac{1}{3}$ 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Axiaci flu. ost. 57 48 $\frac{1}{6}$
 Phisea ciuitas 56 $\frac{2}{3}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 Tyræ flu. ost. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$
 Hermonactis uicus 56 $\frac{1}{3}$ 47 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Harpiapolis ciuitas 56 $\frac{1}{3}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Ciuitates autem sunt mediterraneæ in hoc latere
 Penes Hyerassum amnem
 Zargidaua 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$
 Tamafidaua 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Pirobaridaua 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47
 Inter autem Hyerassum fluuium
 Niconium 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Ophiusa 56 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Tyras ciuitas 56 $\frac{1}{6}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$
 Insule autem adiacent inferiori Mysiæ iuxta predictam partem Ponti
 Insula dicta borysthenes 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Insula achillis leuca 57 $\frac{2}{3}$ 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

THRATIAE SITVS

Cap. XI.

Thratia circumscribitur a septentrione inferiori Mysia iuxta dictam lineam/ab occasu Mysia superiori/& parte Macedonia quæ est a prefato mote Orbelo usq; finem. 49. 42 $\frac{1}{4}$. a meridie parte Macedonia a prefato sc3 sine usq; ad Nesi flu. ostia/ per Orbelum montem:& deinde litore Aegæi pelagi & parte Melani Sinus. Et hinc linea quæ diuidit Chersonesum:Cuius lateris descriptio hec est
 Nesi flu. ost. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Abdera 52 $\frac{1}{6}$ 41 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Maronea 52 $\frac{2}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
 Ebri flu. ost. 53 $\frac{1}{6}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
 Aenos ciuitas 53 $\frac{1}{3}$ 41 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Et In Melane Sinu
 Melani uel Nigri. fl. ost. 54 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Terminus chersonesi/qui in Melane est
 Sinu 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 41 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Terminus similiter chersonesi qui in
 Propontide est 55 $\frac{1}{6}$ 41 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Ab oriente terminat Propontide & ore Ponti:
 quod uocatur Thracius Bosforus & deinde
 litore Ponti/usq; terminum inferioris Mysia
 qui gradus habet 55 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Ab hoc termino descriptio sic se habet post
 Mesembriam Mysia ciuitatem

| | | |
|--|-------------------|---|
| Anchialus | 55 | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| A pollonia | 55 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Tonzus | 55 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Ponticu uel peroticu | 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Thyania promon. | 55 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Salindissum litus | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Philia promont. | 55 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Philopolis | 56 | 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Et in ore Occidentales fauces Ponti | | |
| B yzantium | 56 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Postea in Propontide | | |
| Bathynii flu. ost. | 55 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Athyra flu. ost. | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Selymbria | 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| P eryntos | 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Arzi flu. ost. | 55 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bisanta seu Redesum | 55 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Lög ⁹ mur ⁹ u ⁹ l ⁹ macroticos | 55 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 42 |
| Pactya | 55 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |

Deinde praedictus est Terminus chersonesi
 Insignis autem Thraciae motium est Aemus
 penes inferiorem Mysiam pertinens
 Rhodopeetiam mons/supra Nesum fluiui
 atq; Ebruz; ferme interea secus mare/palus est
 Bistonis nomine/& gradus het .52 $\frac{1}{2}$. 41 $\frac{1}{3}$.
 In prouincia prature sunt iuxta Mysiam utraq;
 & circa Emuz montē ab occasu **DANTHELICA**
SARDICA VSDICA SELETICA penes Macedo
 niam & Aegeum mate similiter prature sunt
MEDICA DROSICA COELETICA SAPAICA COR
PIALICA CAENICA & supra Medicā **BESTICA**
 sub qua **BENNICA** postea **SAMAICA** iuxta au
 tem litus a Peryntho Ciuitate usq; Apollo
 niam est **VRBANA PRAEFECTVRA** ciuitates me
 diterraneae in Thracia haec sunt

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Prasidium | 51 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| N icopolis iuxta Emum | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Astaphos | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Valla | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Opisena | 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Deueltus colonia | 54 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 44 |
| Orcelis | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Carpudamum | 54 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Byzia | 54 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Sardica | 51 | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Thetta | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Philipopolis quae & Timontium: quae & | | |
| Adrianopolis | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Arzos | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 |
| Tonzos | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cabyla | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bergula | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 |
| Panthalia | 50 | 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Nicopolis iuxta neffuz | 51 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Topiris | 51 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Pergamum | 52 | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Traianopolis | 53 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Plotinopolis | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Drusipara | 54 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Dyma | 53 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 42 |
| Aphrodisias | 54 | 42 |
| Cypsella | 53 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Aproa colonia | 54 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Heraclea | 54 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| L ysimachia | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Insulae adiacet Thracia/sub Bosphoro quidem | | |
| Cyane/q Symplegades. | 56 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| In Propontide autem | | |
| P roconesus | 55 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| In Aegeo autem Mari | | |
| Thalassia insula & ciui. | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Samothracia insu. & ci. | 54 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Imbros insula | 54 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

CHERSONESI SITVS

Cap. XII.

Chersonesus circumscribitur a septen
 trione linea praefata sub Thracia/a Me
 lane scz Sinu ad propontidem: & inde
 pte Propontidis quae est usq; Calipo
 lim/ab occasu reliqua pte Melanes Sinus/in
 quo e ci. Cardia: q gr. h. 54 $\frac{1}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$
 Et Mascusia prom. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{6}$
 A meridie inde Aegeo pelago in quo ciuitas
Eleus 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$
 Et echomenu prom. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$
 Ab oriente Helleponto: in quo ciuitates
 Caela 55 41 $\frac{1}{6}$
Sextos 55 41 $\frac{1}{3}$
 Deinde ci. Calipolis dicta 55 $\frac{1}{12}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$

MACEDONIAE SITVS.

Cap. XIII.

Macedonia limites habet a Septentrio
 nione latera exposita Dalmatiae My
 siae superioris & Thraciae/ab occasu
 Ioniū pelagus qd Adyrachio. i. Epi
 dauno usq; ad Celydnum pertinet fluiuium:
 iuxta descriptionem hanc
TAVLANTIORVM ciuitates haec
Dyrachium 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$
 Panyassi flu. ost. 44 $\frac{1}{31}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$
 Apfi flu. ost. 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Apollonia 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$
 Aoi flu. ost. 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$
 Aulon ciuitas naualis 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{3}$
HELIMOTORVM
 Bullis 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{4}$

CRESTIDIS

| | | |
|--|------------------|----|
| Amantia | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 |
| Celydni flu. ost. | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 |
| Ameridi terminat inde per lineam/ab Amantia iuxta quidem Epirum usq; finem: cuius gradus. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$. deinde p lineam ptendit Pindus mons/ cuius mediū. 47. 39 $\frac{1}{2}$. Iuxta autē Achaiam/ inde usq; Maliacum Sinum circa finem. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$. Super quā etiā lineā est mons Oeta: cuius medium gradus habet. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$. ab Oriente parte Thraciæ predicta & finibus Aegei pelagi qui sunt a Nesso fluuio. usq; ad finē Maliaci Sinus/ quoz; descriptio sic se hēt/ post Nessum flu. qui terminus est Thraciæ/ & eius ostia gradus hnt 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | |

EDONIDIS litus

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Neapolis | 51 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Oesyne | 51 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Strymonis flu. ost. | 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{12}$ |

AMPHAXITIS

| | | |
|----------|------------------|-------------------|
| Arethusa | 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Stagira | 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{12}$ |

CHALCIDICAE

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Panormus portus & ci. | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Athos mons pro. & ci. | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Nymphæum prom. | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{2}{31}$ |

Et in Singitico Sinu

| | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Stratonica | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Acanthus | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Singus | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ |

PARAXIORVM

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ampelus promont. | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ |
| Derris promont. | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Totone | 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Toronaici. Si. intima | 50 $\frac{2}{31}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ |
| Patalenes cherso. dorfu3 | 50 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ |
| Canestraum prom. | 51 | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

Cassandria

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Cassandria | 50 $\frac{1}{31}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ |
| Et in Thermaico Sinu | | |
| Chabrii flu. ost. | 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{2}{31}$ |
| Egonis promont. | 50 $\frac{1}{24}$ | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

AMPHAXITIS

| | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Thessalonica | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Echedori flu. ost. | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ |
| Axiu flu. ost. | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{31}$ |

PIERIAE

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Lydiu flu. ost. | 50 | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Pydnae | 50 $\frac{1}{24}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{24}$ |
| Haliacmonis flu. ost. | 50 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 |
| Dion colonia | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ |
| Pharibi flu. ost. | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Penai flu. ost. | 50 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |

PELASGIOTORVM

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Magnesia prom/ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Sepias promont. | 51 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Aeantium | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ |
| Iolcus | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

PHTHIOTIDIS in Pelasgico Sinu

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Pagase | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Demetrias | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Posidium promont. | 51 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Larissa | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Echinus | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sperchia | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Thebae phtiotidis | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Sperchiu flu. ost. | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |

Exoritur autē Strymon fluuius/ in Montibus Thraciam & Macedonia diidentibus/ iuxta gradus. 49. 42. Axius uero flu. a Scardo mote iuxta gradus. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$. 41 $\frac{2}{3}$. & a Motibus qui sub Dalmatia sunt: fluit fluuius qui Erigon uocatur in gradib⁹. 45 $\frac{2}{3}$. 41 $\frac{1}{3}$. admisceet inuicē iuxta gradus. 48 $\frac{2}{3}$. 41 $\frac{1}{3}$. Aliacmon autē flu. oritur a Canaluis montibus iuxta gradus. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$. 40 $\frac{1}{4}$. Penæus uero a Pindo mote/ i gra. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$. & 39. Sperchius autē fluuius 48 $\frac{1}{2}$. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$

In signiorum autem Montium

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Bertiscus mons | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{31}$ | 41 |
| Bermius mons | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Berteceus mons | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Citarius mons | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Olympus mons | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Ossa mons | 50 | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pelias mons | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Ochthis montis | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Ciuitates autem in Macedonia mediterraneæ

TAVLANTIORVM

| | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Amisla | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|

HELYMIOTHORVM

| | | |
|-------|------------------|----|
| Elyma | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 |
|-------|------------------|----|

CRESTIDIS

| | | |
|---------|------------------|------------------|
| Oteftis | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
|---------|------------------|------------------|

ALBANORVM

| | | |
|-------------|----|------------------|
| Albanopolis | 46 | 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
|-------------|----|------------------|

ALMOPORVM

| | | |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| Horma | 46 $\frac{2}{31}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Europus | 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Apfalus | 46 $\frac{1}{31}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

ORBELIAE

| | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Gareftus | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{31}$ | 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
|----------|---------------------------------|------------------|

ERDEORVM

| | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Scampes | 45 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ |
| Diboma | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Daulia | 45 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{31}$ |

AESTREORVM

| | | |
|----------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Aestraum | 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ |
| Deborus | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |

IORORVM

| | | |
|--------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Iorum | 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Alorus | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

SINTICAE

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Tristolus | 48 | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Parceopolis | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 41 $\frac{2}{31}$ |
| Heraclea sintica | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

HODOMANTIGAE EDONIS

| | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Scotusa | 49 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ |
| Berga | 49 $\frac{2}{31}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ |
| Gasorus | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Amphipolis | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Philippi | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{31}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo | LIBER | longitudo | latitudo |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------|--|-----------------------------------|
| DESARETIORVM | | | | HESSTOTARVM | |
| Euia | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Phaustus | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Lychnidus | 46 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Gomphi | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 |
| LYNCESTIDIS | | | | Atinium | 48 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Heraclea | 47 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Tricca | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ 39 |
| PELAGONORVM | | | | Ctemenæ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Andaristus | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 | | Chyretia | 49 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Stobi | 47 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Metropolis | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| BISALTIÆ | | | | THESSALORVM | |
| Arrholus | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Hypata | 47 $\frac{2}{3}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Euporia | 49 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Sosthenis | 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Calliteræ | 49 $\frac{1}{31}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Homilæ | 48 $\frac{2}{3}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ossa | 50 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Cypæra | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Berga | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Phalachthia | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| MYGDONIAE | | | | PHTHIOTIDIS | |
| Antigonia | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Narthathium | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Calindæa | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Coronia | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Barus | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Melitera | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Phisæ | 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Heretria | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Terpyllus | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Lamia | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 |
| Carrabia | 49 | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Heraclea phthiotidis | 50 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Xylopolis | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Insulæ adjacent Macedonibus/In Ionio mari | |
| Afforus | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 | | Safon insula | 44 $\frac{1}{6}$ 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Apollonia mygdonia | 49 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | In Aegeo Pelago | |
| Letæ | 49 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | L emnos insula & ciuitas/& alie duæ ciuitates | |
| CHALCIDICAE | | | | Myrina & | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Augea | 51 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Ephestias mediterranea | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| PARAXIAE | | | | Sciathus insu. & ciuit. | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Charæ | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 | | Peparethos inf. & ciuit. | 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Moryllus | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Scopelos | 51 $\frac{2}{3}$ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Plaphara antigonæ | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Scyros inf. & ciuitas | 53 $\frac{1}{6}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| EMATHIAE | | | | EPIRI DESCRIPTIO | |
| Europus | 47 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Cap. XIII. | |
| Tyrissa | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Piri latus maxime Septentrionale ter- | |
| Scydra | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | minat parte Macedonia/iuxta dictâ | |
| Myeza | 48 | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | lineam: Orientale uero latus/inde per | |
| Cyrius | 48 | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | lineâ/quæ est iuxta Achaiam/usq; ad Acheloi | |
| Idomena | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | flu. ost. quæ gradus hnt. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pars ei? | |
| Gordenia | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Occidentalis litore qd extēdit iuxta Acroce- | |
| Aedessa | 48 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | raunia Ionii maris & eius descriptio hec est | |
| Berrhoca | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 | | CHAONIA longitudo latitudo | |
| Aegæa | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Oricus | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Pella | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Iugum Acrocerauniorum montiu. | 45. 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| PIERTIAE | | | | Panormus portus | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Phylacæ | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Onchelmus portus | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vallæ | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Cassiope portus | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| PARTHIAEORVM | | | | Australe latus terminat inde ad Achelou amnē | |
| Eribcæ | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | mari Adriatico: iuxta litoris descriptio hęc | |
| PELASGIOTORVM | | | | TESPROTORVM | |
| Dolichæ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Possidium promont. | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ 39 |
| Azorium | 47 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Buthrotus Sinus | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ 39 |
| Pytheum | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Pelodes portus | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 |
| Gonnus | 48 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Thyalmis promont. | 45 $\frac{2}{3}$ 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Attrax | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | HALMENES | |
| Ilegium | 49 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Thyamis flu. os. | 46 $\frac{1}{6}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Scotyssa | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Sybotæ portus | 46 $\frac{1}{3}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Larissa | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Torona | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pheræ | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Acherontis flu. ost. | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| TYMPHALIAE | | | | Elæde portus | 46 $\frac{2}{3}$ 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Gyrtonæ | 46 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | |

| | longitudo | latitudo | TERTIVS |
|--|---|---|---------|
| Nicopolis | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ | |
| ACARNANVM in Sinu Ambratiæ | | | |
| Arachthi, flu. ost. | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ | |
| Ambratia | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Actium | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Leucas promont. | 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ | |
| Azelia | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ | |
| Acheloi flu. ost. | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Ciuitates Epiri mediterraneæ | | | |
| CHAONVM | | | |
| Antigonia | 45 | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{31}$ | |
| Phoenicia | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Hecatompedum | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{31}$ | |
| Omphalium | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Elæus | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | |
| CASSIOPEORVM supra quos sunt DOLOPES | | | |
| Cassiope | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| AMPHILOCHORVM quibus magis orientales sunt ATHAMANES & ciuitas | | | |
| Argos | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | |
| ACARNANVM | | | |
| Astacus | 47 $\frac{2}{31}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Insule autem adiacēt Epiro: CORCYRA magna & sic describitur | | | |
| Cassiope ciui. & pro. | 45 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Pthychia | 45 | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Corcyra ciuitas | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Leucinna promont. | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Amphpegus prom. | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Phalacrum prom. | 45 | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ | |
| CEPHALENIA insula & eiusdem nominis ciuitas | | | |
| Eius maxie septen. pro. | 46 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Meridionale aut. pro. | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 | |
| Ericusa insula | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Scopelus | 47 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Leucas insula | 47 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Echinades insulæ | 48 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Itaca in q. ci. eiusdē nois | 47 | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ | |
| Lotoa insula | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Zazinthus insula & ciuitas eiusdem nominis | 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 | |

ACHAIAE SITVS.

Cap. XV.

Chaiæ quæ prefatis iungitur Regioni bus usq; Isthmū peloponesiacum/quā Hellada appellant: limites hēt ab occa su: Epirum/a Septētrione Macedoniā iuxta predicta latera & parte; Aegei pelagi ab ortu solis/deinde partem Aegei maris/usque Sunium promont. A meridie Adriaticum pelagus iuxta litus quod ab Acheloo amne/ Corinthiaci Sinus tenditur/& hinc Isthmum/& hinc Creticū mare usq; ad Suniū prom. & hec est litoris descriptio/Post Acheloum amne: qui terminus est Epiri in Adriatico pelago

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Aectoliae chersonesii p. | 47 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Eueni flu. ost. | 48 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

LOCORVM AZOLORVM

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|---|---|
| Molycria | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Tirhium prom. | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 |
| Naupactum | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Euanthia | 49 | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Chaleus | 49 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| PHOCIDIS | | |
| Cirha | 49 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Crisa | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Anticyrrha | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| BOEOTIAE | | |
| Siphæ | 50 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Creusa | 50 $\frac{1}{31}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pagæ | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| MEGARIDIS post Isthmum | | |
| Nisæa | 51 | 37 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| ACTICAE | | |
| Eleusis | 51 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Piræus | 51 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Ilisi flu. ost. | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Munichia portus | 52 | 37 |
| Hyphormus portus | 52 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Sunium promont. | 52 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Orientalis lateris descriptio: in Aegeo pelago | | |
| Panormus portus | 52 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Diana Sacrum | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cynosura promont. | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Asopi flu. ost. | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Chersonesus prom. | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Oropus | 52 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| BOEOTIAE | | |
| Aulis | 52 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ismeni flu. ost. | 52 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Salganeus | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 |
| Antedon | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Phocæ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Oetai Sinus intima | 51 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| OPVNTIORVM | | |
| Cnemides | 51 $\frac{1}{31}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cynus | 51 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| LOCORVM epicnemidorum | | |
| Boagni flu. ost. | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Scarphia | 50 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Montes autem sunt in prefato membro | | |
| Calidromus mons cuius me dium | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Corax mons | 49 | 38 |
| Panafus mons | 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Helicon mons | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Citheron mons | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{31}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Hymetus mons | 51 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fluuiorum fontes & Scissiones | | |
| Achelous quidem ortū habet a Pindo monte Euenus in Calidromo monte/qui ad ortum solis uertitur in Cephisum amnem: qui & ipse ab eisdem defluens montibus: & a Sopo flu. admiscet/& Ismeno iuxta Boeotiam sub situ graduum | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ciuitates in HELLADAE mediterraneæ | | |
| AETOLIAE | | |
| Chalcis | 48 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 38 |

| | longitudo | latitudo | LIBER | longitudo | latitudo | |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------|--|------------------|------------------|
| Arachthus | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Bodori flu. ost. | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pleurona | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Cerinthus | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Olenus | 48 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Diana sacrum | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Calydon | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Oreus | 52 | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| DORIDIS | | | | Phalassia promon. | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Erineus | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Dion promont. | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cyteineum | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Iuxta autem Acticam & sub Eboea insula est | | |
| Bion | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Thera nomine/in qua ciuitates dua | | |
| Lilaa | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 | | Eleusim & | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| LOCORVM ozolorum mediterraneae | | | | Oea | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Amphissa | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Cia autem insula in qua ciuitates tres | | |
| LOCORVM epicnemidorum | | | | Caressus & | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Thronium | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Iulis & | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 |
| PHOCIDIS mediterraneae | | | | Carthaa | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pythia | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Ios insula & ciuitas | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Delphi | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Polyagos insula | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Daulis | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Therasia insula & ciui. | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Elatea | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Delos insula & ciuitas | | |
| Aegostenia | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Oleiros | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bulia | 49 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Cythnos | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| OPVNTIORVM mediterranea | | | | Rhena insula | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Opus | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | CYCLADVM INSVLAE | | |
| BOEOTIAE mediterraneae | | | | Myconi insula & ciui. | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 |
| Tisbae | 50 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Phorbium promont. | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Thespie | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Andros insula & ciuit. | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Orchomenus | 51 | 38 | | Tenos insula & ciui. | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Coronia | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 | | Scyros insula & ciui. | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hyampolis | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | N axos insula & ciui. | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chæronia | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Paros insula & ciuit. | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lebadia | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Sunium ipsius prom. | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Copæ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Siphnos insula & ciui. | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 |
| Haliartus | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | & Eius ciuitates mediterraneae | | |
| Plataeæ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Seriphus | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 |
| Acrephia | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Phelocandtum | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tanagra | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Sicinum | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| T hebae boeotie | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | |
| Delium | 52 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | PELOPONESI SITVS | | |
| MEGARIDIS mediterranea | | | | Cap. XVI. | | |
| Megara | 51 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Eloponesus limites habet/a septentrio | | |
| ACTICAE mediterraneae | | | | ne Corinthiacū Sinū & Isthmū/deide | | |
| Oence | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | p Creticum pelagus/ab occasu atq; me | | |
| Athenæ | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | ridie Adriaticū pelagus: ab ortu solis Creticū | | |
| Rhamnus | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | mare: ei' litora sic describunt/ post Pagas/ quæ | | |
| Marathon | 52 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | in Megaridæ dictæ sunt/ in Sinu Corinthiaco | | |
| Anaphlystus | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | CORINTHIA | | |
| Insulæ aut adiacet Achaia in Aegeo qdè Mari | | | | Sacrū Iunõis corithiacæ | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| EVBOEA quæ magna est: & circumscribit sic | | | | Lechaum nauale | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cenæum promont. | 51 | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Alopi flu. ost. | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Atlantis insula parua | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | SICIONIAE | | |
| Aedeplus | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Syos flu. ost. | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| C halcis prope euripum | 52 | 38 | | Quæ proprie appellatur | ACHAIA | ciuitates heæ |
| Eretria | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Aegira | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Amarinthus | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Aegium | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 |
| Leon promontorium | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Rhium promont. | 49 | 37 |
| Calacta uel bonū litus | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Erineus portus | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| C arystus | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Neptuni Sacrum | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gerestus portus | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Panæ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Caphareus promont. | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Olenus | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cœla uel cœcaua euboia | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Dyme | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chersonesus prom. | 53 | 38 | | Araxus ptomont. | 48 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

longitudo latitudo TERTIVS

HELIDIS

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Cillene nauale | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Penai flu. ost. | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Chelonitis prom. | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 |
| Chelonites Sinus | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 |
| Ichthys promon. | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Alphæi flu. ost. | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ipius flu. origo | 49 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

MESSENIÆ

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cyparissæ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cyparissum prom. | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Selæ flu. ost. | 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Pylus | 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Corphasium prom. | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Merhone | 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Colone | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Acritas promont. | 49 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

In Sinu Meseniæ regionis

| | | |
|--------|------------------|------------------|
| Asine | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Corone | 49 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 |

Messene

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Panisi flu. ost. | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Eius cū Alpheo cōmix. | 49 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Pheræ | 49 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 |
| Abea | 50 | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

LACONIAE

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cænæ | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Tenaria prom. & ciui. | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Leuctrum | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Et in Sinu Laconico

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Teutrona | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Las | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Gythium | 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Trinassus | 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 |
| Eurotæ flu. ost | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 |
| Fluuii origo | 50 | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Acria | 51 | 35 |
| Biandyna | 51 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 35 |
| Lopus | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cognatos promont. | 51 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Beæ | 52 | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Malea promontorium | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 |

In Argolico Sinu Laconia regionis

| | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| Minoa portus | 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Diosfoteris, i. Iouis saluatoris portus | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Epidaurus | 51 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Zarex | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Cyphanta portus | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Præstia | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

ARGIVÆ

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Astrum | 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 |
| Inachi flu. ost. | 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fluuii ipsius origo | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Nauplia nauale | 51 | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Phlius | 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Harmione | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Scyllæum prom. | 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 |
| In Saronico Sinu Argiæ regionis | | |
| Troezen | 51 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

longitudo latitudo

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Post hanc chersonesus | 51 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Spiræum promont. | 51 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Epidaurus | 51 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Atheniensium portus | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bucephalus portus | 51 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

CORINTHIAE

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cencrea nauale | 51 | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Schoenus portus | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Montes in Peloponeso sunt

| | | |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Pholcæ | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Stymphalus | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Minoa mons | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Taygetus mons | 49 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cronius mons | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Zarex mons | 51 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Ciuitates aut sunt mediterraneæ in regione quæ

PROPRIÆ ACHAIA est

| | | |
|---------|------------------|------------------|
| Pheræ | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Helicæ | 49 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bura | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Pellene | 49 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

SICYONIAE mediterraneæ ciuitates

| | | |
|---------|------------------|------------------|
| Philius | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sicyon | 50 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

CORINTHIAE mediterraneæ

| | | |
|-----------|------------------|----|
| Corinthus | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 |
|-----------|------------------|----|

ELIDIS mediterraneæ ciuitates

| | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| Elis | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Olympia pisa | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 |
| Corene | 48 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Hypania | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 |
| Leprium | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Typania | 49 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

ARCHADIAE ciuitates mediterraneæ

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Heræa | 49 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Phialia | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tægra | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 |
| Sophis | 49 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Lylis | 49 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 |
| Antigonia & Mænia | 49 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Stymphalus | 50 | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Clitor | 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Lilæa | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Megalepolis | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

ARGIVÆ mediterraneæ ciuitates

| | | |
|--------|------------------|------------------|
| Nemea | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cleonæ | 51 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Argos | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mycenæ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Asine | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

MESSENIÆ mediterraneæ ciuitates

| | | |
|------------|------------------|------------------|
| Haliarthus | 49 | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ithoma | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Troezen | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

LACONIAE mediterraneæ ciuitates

| | | |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------|
| Cardamyla | 50 | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Lacedæmon | 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Cyphanta | 51 | 35 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Lerna | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 |
| Thurium | 50 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo | LIBER. | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|--|--|--------|--|---|
| Blemina | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Cytaum | 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Thalama | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Dion promontorium | 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Gerania | 50 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Pantomatiron | 55 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Oenoe | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Rhitimna | 54 $\frac{2}{3}$ 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bityla | 49 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Amphimalis Sinus | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Insulae adiacent Peloponneso haec sunt | | | | Drepanum promont. | 54 $\frac{2}{3}$ 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Strophades insulae | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Minoa | 54 $\frac{1}{6}$ 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Protæ insule | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Pycni flu. ost. | 54 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sphagia insula | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Cidonis | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Thiganusa | 49 | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Cisamum promont. | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Cythera insula & ciui. | 51 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Dictamum | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Epla insula | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Pfacum promont. | 53 $\frac{1}{3}$ 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Salamis insula | 52 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Cisamos | 53 $\frac{1}{6}$ 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Aegina insula | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Insigiores autem Montes in Creta hi sunt | |
| CRETAE INSVLAE SITVS. | | | | Leuchi montes | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cap. XVII. | | | | Ida mons | 54 $\frac{2}{3}$ 34 |
| Reta insula terminatur ab occasu mari Adriatico a septentrione Pelago Cretensi a meridie Punico ab oriente Carpathio: & eius litora sic describuntur: | | | | Dictæ mons | 55 $\frac{2}{3}$ 34 |
| Occidentale latus | | | | Ciuitates in Creta mediterranea | |
| Corycus pro. & ciuitas | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Polyrhènia | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Phalarna | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 | | Apteria | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chersonesus | 52 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Artacina | 54 $\frac{1}{6}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Rhamnus portus | 52 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Subricta | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ina uilla | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Eleutheræ | 55 34 |
| Criummetopon promontorium, i. Arietis frons | 52 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Gortyna | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Australis lateris descriptio | | | | Pannonna | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Lissus | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Cnosus | 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tarba | 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Lyctus | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pœcilacium | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Insulae adiacent Cretæ | |
| Hermea promont. | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Claudos insula & ciui. | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Phœnix ciui. & portus | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Latoa | 53 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Massaliæ flu. ost. | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Dia insula | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Psychion | 54 | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Cemolis insula & ciui. | 56 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Electris flu. ost. | 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Melos insula & ciuitas | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Matalia | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | |
| Leon promontorium | 54 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | |
| Belia | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | | |
| Catharacti flu. ost. | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | | |
| Lethei flu. ost. | 55 | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | | |
| Inatos | 55 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | | |
| Hieron horos hoc est Sacer mons | 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | |
| Hiera petra | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | |
| Erythraum promont. | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | |
| Ampelos promont. | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | |
| Itanos ciuitas | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | | | |
| Orientalis lateris descriptio | | | | | |
| Salmonium promont. | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | |
| Minoa portus | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 | | | |
| Camara ciuitas | 56 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | |
| Olus | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | | |
| Chersonesus | 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | |
| Zephyrium promont. | 56 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | |
| Septentrionalis lateris descriptio | | | | | |
| Heraclium | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | |
| Panormus | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | | |

CLAVDII PTHOLOMAEI VIRI
ALEXANDRINI LIBER. QVAR
TVS HAEC HABET.

QVARTVS

Expositionem Totius Aphricæ iuxta subiectas
prouincias seu Satrapias: Mauritania; Tingi
tanâ: Mauritaniâ Cafariensem: Numidiâ
Aphricam: Cyrenaicam: Marmaricam: Li
byam: Aegyptum totam Inferiorem & supe
riorem: Libyam Interiorem sub prefatis pro
uinciis: Aethiopiâ quæ sub Aegypto est: &
sub hac quæ interior Aethyopia est.

MAVRITANIAE TINGITANI
CAE SITVS.

Cap. I.
Tabula prima Aphricæ

Auritanæ Tingitanicæ latus/quod
m occasum spectat/terminatur usq; ex
terius mare/quod occidentale oceanû
uocamus/oceano quod a freto icipit
herculeo/usq; Montē maioris Atlantidis:iuxta
descriptionem hanc

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--|--|---|
| Cotes promont. | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Celiæ flu. ost. | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Lix flu. ost. | 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Suburis flu. ost. | 8 | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Emponicus sinus | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Salæ flu. ost. | 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sala ciuitas | 7 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Lu flu. ost. | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 |
| Atlas minor | 6 | 28 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cusæ flu. ost. | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 28 |
| Rhusibis portus | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 28 |
| Afama flu. ost. | 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Diuris | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 |
| Solis mons | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mysocaras portus | 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Herculis promont. | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Phthuth. flu. ost. | 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 26 |
| Tamusiga | 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Vsadium promont. | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Suriga | 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vnæ flu. ost. | 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Agna flu. ost. | 5 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 24 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Salæ flu. ost. | 5 | 24 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Atlas maior mons | 5 | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Septentrionale latus terminatur freto: in quo est dictum promontorium | | |
| Tingis caesarea | 9 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Valonis flu. ost. | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 |
| Exiliffa | 10 | 31 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Heptadelphi mons | 10 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Et in Iberico mari | | |
| Abilys columna | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 |
| Phebi promont. | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iagath | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Thaludæ flu. ost. | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|---|---|
| Oleastrum promont. | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 |
| Acrath | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Teniolonga | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sestiana promont. | 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 |
| Rhisadirum ciuitas | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 |
| Metagonites prom. | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 |
| Molocath flu. ost. | 13 | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Maluæ flu. ost. | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 |
| Orientale latus terminat Mauritania Cafariensi iuxta meridianum/qui a Maluæ flu. ostiis usq; finem/pertinet/cuius gradus sunt. 13 $\frac{1}{3}$. 23 $\frac{1}{4}$. Australe finē habet in Gētibus iteriori libyæ adiacētibus:iuxta lineam parallelam quæ pre fatos terminos iungit/hinc ad maiores Atlan tem extensam in gradibus. 5. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$. Tenent autem prouinciâ iuxta fratrum META GONITES iuxta Ibericum Pelagus SOCOSSII sub his VERVES & sub Metagonitem regio nem MASICES post VERBIGAE sub quibus SALINSE & CAVNI post BACVATE post quos MACANITAE post VERVES. VOLIBILIANI post ANGAVCANI sub quibus NECTIBERES post PYR RVS CAMPVS cuius gradus. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$. sub quibus ZAGRENSII post BANILVBE & VACVATE Orientale latus tenent omne MAURENSII & pars HERPEDITANORVM | | |
| Montes autem sunt notandi in regione hac | | |
| Diur mons cuius mediū | 10 | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ocra mons extensus/a Minore atlante ad ufa dium promontorium quod est in litore | | |
| Durdus mons quorum occidentalia gradus habent. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. 25 $\frac{1}{4}$. & 22. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$. | | |
| Ciuitates autem mediterraneæ insignes in Tin gitanica regione hæc sunt | | |
| Zilia | 9 | 30 |
| Lix | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Opinum | 10 | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Subur | 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Banasa | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tamusida | 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 28 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Silda | 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gontiana | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Baba | 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 29 |
| Pistiana | 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 |
| Vobrix | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Volubilis | 12 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 28 |
| Herpis | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 27 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Tocolosida | 8 | 28 |
| Trifidis | 9 | 27 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Molochath | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Benta | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Galapha | 13 | 26 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Oeachath | 8 | 27 |
| Dorath | 8 | 25 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Boccanum hemerum | 9 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Vala | 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 25 |
| Insulæ autem sunt ab Occasu prouintia in ex teriori Mari | | |
| Pena insula | 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 28 |
| Erythia insula | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 26 |

MAVRITANIAE CAESARIENSIS SITVS.

Cap. II.

Auritania quae Caesariensis dicitur terminos habet/ab occasu praefatu Tingitanae latus/a septentrione Sardouze pelagus/iuxta Maluae fluiuii.ost.usq; ad Ampsaga flu.ost.eius litus sic describit post Maluae fluiuii ostia **longitudo latitudo**

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Akra magnum prom. | 14 | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Gypsaria portus | 14 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 30 |
| Sigapolis colonia | 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Siga flu.ost. | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Affarath flu.ost. | 15 | 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Portus magnus | 15 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Chylemath flu.ost. | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Buyza colonia | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 |
| Deorum portus | 16 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Arsenaria colonia | 16 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Carthemis flu.ost. | 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| C artina | 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Carepula | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Carcoma | 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lagnutum | 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Apollinis promont. | 17 | 30 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Castra germanorum | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Canucis | 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Chimalath flu.ost. | 17 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| I olcafaea | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tipasa | 18 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Via | 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Icosium | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sauis flu.ost. | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Rufconium | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 31 |
| Ruficibar | 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Modunga | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Serbetis flu.ost. | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ciffa | 20 | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Adyma | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Rufocorum | 20 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iomnium | 21 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Rufubyrfa | 21 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Rufazus | 21 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Vabar | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 |
| S alda colonia | 22 | 32 |
| Nafabath flu.ost. | 22 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 32 |
| Chobath | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Sifaris flu.ost. | 23 | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Iarfarth | 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Audum promont. | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Et in Numidico Sinu | | |
| Audi flu.ost. | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Igligili | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Guliflu.ost. | 24 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Affarath | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Ampsaga flu.ost. | 25 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Fontes flu. | 25 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 26 |

Ab orientelimites habet Aethiopicam/iuxta Ampsagam flu.usq; fine cuius gradus sunt: 26. 26.

LIBER.

longitudo latitudo

Ameridielibycos/iuxta lineam quae supra Getuliam australes terminos iungit
Montes insigniores in puincia hui sunt Durdus
mons cuius orientalis ps 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25
occidentalis uero. 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Zalacus mons 17 28
Garaphi montes 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madethubadus mons 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ & 20. 23
Crimaba mons 21 23
Byryn mons 22 29 $\frac{2}{3}$
Phrurasum mons 18. 24 $\frac{2}{3}$ & 21 $\frac{1}{2}$. 24.
Tenent autem Regionem ab occasu: **HERPEDITANI** sub montibus Chalchorichis appellatis/sub quibus **TALADVSII** post **SOREI** quibus magis meridionales sunt **MASESVLI** sub quibus **ARYITALI** postea post Durdum montem **ELVLII** & **JATAE** ac **NAGMVSI** Tala dusiis autem magis orientales sunt usq; ad hostia Chinalaph fluminis **MACHVSII** sub quibus Zalacus mons & post hunc **MAZICES** postea **BANIVRARI** & sub Garaphis motibus **AQVENSII** **MYCENI** & **MACCVRE** & sub monte Cinnabari **ENEBASI** qui magis orientales sunt/quam Zalacus mons; supra mare **MACHVREBI** sub quibus **TYLENSII** post **BANIVRI** sub quibus **MACHVRES** post **SALANSII** & **MALCHVBII** Iteru n. is Orientales Thulentiis/sunt **MVCVNI** & **ITVAE** usq; ad Ampsagam fluiuiuz sub his montem **GAEDAMVSII** Post **MODVCIAE** apud ostia Ampsaga fluminis
Citates aut mediterranea sunt in Regione
Valbaria 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ 29
Celama 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ 28
Vrbata 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lanigara 14 28
Villacoma 15 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$
Atoa 14 26 $\frac{2}{3}$
Niniara 15 $\frac{1}{3}$ 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$
Timici 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$
Astacilis 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ 28
Arina 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 26 $\frac{1}{4}$
Aripa 15 26 $\frac{1}{6}$
Victoria 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ 25 $\frac{2}{3}$
Giglua 17 29
Bonobora 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ 27 $\frac{1}{12}$
Vaga 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manliana 17 24 $\frac{1}{3}$
Aphar 17 $\frac{1}{6}$ 28 $\frac{2}{3}$
Opidoneum colonia 18 27 $\frac{2}{3}$
Burra 18 $\frac{1}{12}$ 26 $\frac{2}{3}$
Tharrum 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ 26
Garrha 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ 29 $\frac{2}{3}$
Zuchabari 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Irath 18 28 $\frac{2}{3}$
Tenissa 19 27 $\frac{1}{3}$
Lamida 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 28
Vassana 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 $\frac{1}{3}$
Casmari 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$
Binsitha 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 $\frac{1}{3}$
Pegaba 20 26 $\frac{1}{2}$

longitudo latitudo **QVARTVS**

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Nigilgia | 19 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Thuzizima | 19 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Chizala | 19 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 |
| Aquæ calidæ colonia | 19 | 29 |
| Phloria | 20 | 29 |
| Oppidium | 20 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Labdia | 20 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Tucca | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Badea | 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gasmara | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bada colonia | 19 | 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Symetha | 20 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 31 |
| Thibinis | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 |
| Izatha | 21 | 27 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Auximis | 21 | 27 |
| Et iuxta Phœmii flu. fontes (Sauo admisceat) | | |
| Suburgia | 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Postea iterum ab alio Priore | 10 | ciuitates hæc |
| Thudaca | 21 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tigis | 20 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Turaphilum | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sudaua | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Thusiatha | 22 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vilara | 21 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Vazagada | 22 | 29 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Auzia | 22 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Abufuptus | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Robenda | 23 | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Aufon | 23 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Zaratha | 22 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 |
| Nababurum | 22 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 29 |
| Vitaca | 23 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Thubuna | 23 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 29 |
| | 25 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Agua | 24 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 |
| Suptu | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 |
| Hippa | 24 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Vamiceda | 24 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sittici colonia | 25 | 29 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tumartha | 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Germiana | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Pepia | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Vescethri | 24 | 27 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Aegæa | 25 | 27 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Tharuda | 24 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Insula Iulie Cefaree insigni Vrbi adiacet quæ & ipsa Iulia Cæsarea dicitur: Cum eiusdem nominis Vrbe cuius situs, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

APHRICAE MINORIS SITVS

Cap. III.

Tabula secunda Aphricæ.

Aphricæ lat^o occidentale terminat Mauritaniam Cæsariensē iuxta expositā lineā p Ampsagā fl. cui⁹ fines. 26. 26. septētiona le pelago Africano / q d ab Ampsaga flu. usq. Si. iteriore Magnæ Syrtis p̄tinet: cuius descriptio sic se h3 post Ampsagā. fl. of. in. Si. Numidico
Eius intima 25 $\frac{1}{3}$ 32 $\frac{2}{3}$
Collops magnus 25 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ 33 $\frac{1}{12}$

longitudo latitudo

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Rhusicada | 26 | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Treton promont. | 26 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 |
| Vzichath | 26 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Olchachites Sinus | 27 | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Tacatya | 27 | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Collops parua | 27 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Siurportus | 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 |
| Equi promontorium | 27 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Stoborrhum prom. | 27 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Aphrodisium colonia | 28 | 34 |
| Hippo regia | 28 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 |
| Rubricati flu. ost. | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Thabraca colonia | 28 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 34 |
| Apollinis sacrum | 29 | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Neptunni aræ | 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Hypon diarrhytus | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Thinissa | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Apollinis promont. | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Lyca | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Castra cornelia | 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bagradæ flu. ost. | 31 | 34 $\frac{2}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Carthago Vrbs magna | 31 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Caradæ flu. ost. | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 |
| Maxula | 32 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Carpis | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Nisua | 32 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$ | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Hermea promont. | 33 | 34 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Clypra | 33 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Alpis | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Curobis | 33 | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Neapolis colonia | 32 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Siagul | 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Aphrodisium | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ardrumetus colonia | 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ruspina | 33 | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Leptis parua | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Tapfus | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Achola | 34 | 33 |
| Brachodes promont. | 34 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Rhuspæ | 34 | 32 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Villa | 34 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Taphrura | 34 | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| SIRTIS PARVÆ | | |
| Theanæ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 |
| Macodama | 33 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Trironis flu. ost. | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Tacapa | 33 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Gicthis | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Hedaphtha ci. iuxta finē | 34 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Zitha promont. | 35 | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sabathra | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 |
| Pisydon portus | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Oea | 36 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 30 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Garapha portus | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tripolis | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Neapolis q̄ leptis magna | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 |
| Cymphu flu. ost. | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Barathia | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Cisternæ | 40 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Trierum promont. | 41 | 30 |

E

| | | |
|--|----------------------------|------------------|
| Cephalæ promont. | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| SIRTIS MAGNÆ | | |
| Macomacha uicus | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aspis | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sacamaza uicus | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 |
| Turris euphrantæ | 42 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pharaxa uicus | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cesponis uicus | 43 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hippu promont. | 44 | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Phyleni uilla | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sub hâc eiusdē noīs Aræ termin ⁹ Aphricæ sūt Orientale uero latus rerminatur post interiorem Sinū Syrtis/inde linea uersus Austrum ducta iuxta Cyrenem usq; finem. 45. 25. Meridio nale uero latus/terminat linea:quæ expositos duos fines iūgit/iuxta Geruliā & deserta libyæ Montes in prouincia insignes habentur | | |
| Buzara cui ⁹ ps oriētalis | 29 | 26 |
| & Mons Audus | 27 | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Thambes mons | 28 | 27 |
| Ex quo R.hubricatus flu.& mons qui dicitur | | |
| Cirna | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aquo Paludes inuicem Contiguæ scilicet | | |
| Hypponitis palus & | 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sifara palus | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mampfarus mōs | 29. 28. 33. | 27 |
| Aquo Bagradas fluuius decurrit | | |
| Iouis uel Dios mons | 31 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vsalatus mons | 35. 27. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$. | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aquo fluit Triton amnis/& in ipso Paludes | | |
| Tritonis. s. palus & | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pallas palus & | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Quæ uocat libya pal ⁹ | 34 | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gilius mons | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29 |
| Thizibi mons | 38 | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| & Zuchabari montes cuius fines. 39. 25 $\frac{2}{3}$. & 42. 25. aquo defluit Cinyphus fluuius & Achabæ fons in gradibus. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$. & 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| Tenent autē occidentalia Aphricæ usq; ad mare | | |
| CIRTENSES & NABATHRÆ post quos uersus Solis ortum IONTHI & NUMIDIAM NOVAM scilicet prouinciam/usq; Tabracam ciuitatem: post MIDENI qui iuxta Cartaginem sunt/sub quibus LIBYPHOENICES Post usque Paruam Syrtim MACHINI & sub his CINITHI qui ma gis ad ortum uergunt:& usq; Cinyphem flu. NICITIMI/ & Circa flu. ipm LOTOPHACI postea apud Magnam Syrtim SAMAMITII & deinde NICPII quibus subiacent ELEONES Iteruz autē Cirtensis/& Numidia/australiore sub Audo mōte sunt MISVLANI : sub qbus NACTABVTES post NISIBES : sub Midenis MVSUNI/ postea sub Tambe mōte SABVRBVRES/ sub quibus ALIARDI & SITAPHIUS.CAMPVS Ameridie autē Libyphœnicum. REGIO est BYZACITIS/ Sub qua OZVTAE : post CEROPHÆI & MAMPARI supra eiusdem nominis montem: & sub ipso mōte: MOTVTARI sub Machinis:sūt MACHY RES , post GEPHES/ post quos MIMACES : Sub Vsaletum montem VZALAB & principium | | |

LIBYÆ DESERTÆ: Similiter autē sub Cinithiis
sunt **SIGIPLOSI/** post **ACHEMENES**: post **MVTVR**
GVRES: sub qbus **MVCHTHVVII**: sub **Nigitimis**
aut sūt **ASTACVRES/** sub **lotophagisEROPAEI/**
postea **DOLOPES** sub quibus **EREBIDÆ**: sub
Samaniciis sūt EDAMENSII: post **NICBENI**: sub
quibus **NICPII** sub **Nicpiis & Eleonibus**
MACÆI.SYRTITAE & DESERTA.LIBYA

Ciuitates in puincia mediterraneæ inter Ampsa
gam flu.& Tabracam ciuitatem/sunt hæc

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| CIRTESIORVM | | |
| C irtauiulia | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mireum | 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 32 |
| Vaga | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lates | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Apari | 26 | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Arama | 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| NOVÆ NUMIDIÆ | | |
| Culcua colonia | 27 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Thumidromū colonia | 27 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sinurhu | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Thurnica colonia | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tucca | 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 |
| Treba colonia | 27 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 32 |
| Tubursica | 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vcibi | 27 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gausaphna | 27 | 31 |
| Lambesa | 27 | 30 |

| | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| LEGIO TERCIA AVGVSTA | | |
| Thubutis | 28 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bullaria | 29 | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| S iccaueneria | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Affurus | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Narangara | 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Theuesca | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Thunusca | 29 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Madurus | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Amædara | 29 | 32 |
| Thanutada | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gazacupada | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gedna | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 |
| Inter autē Thabracā ciuitatē & Bagradam flu. | | |
| Canopisi | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Melida | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Vzan | 30 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Thisica | 30 | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cipipa | 30 | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Theudali | 30 | 33 |
| Auitta | 30 | 32 |
| Tobros | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Elica | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tucca | 30 | 31 |
| Dabia | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bendina | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vazua | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Nensa | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aquæ calidæ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Zagira | 29 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Thasia | 29 | 30 |
| Thunuba | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

longitudo latitudo **QVARTVS**

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Musca | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Themisua | 30 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Zama maior | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 |
| Timica | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tuscubis | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Inter Bagradam amnem: & Tritonem fluiuium sub Carthagine | | |
| Maxula uetus | 30 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 34 |
| Vol | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 |
| Thimisa | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vrhina | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Andria | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Medicara | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Thuburbo | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 |
| Tucma | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| B ullamensa | 31 | 32 |
| Cerbica | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mucoli | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ticelia | 31 | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Safura | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cilma | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 |
| Vepillum | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Thaba | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Ticafa | 31 | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Netata | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Bunthon | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sub Adrumento ciuitate | | |
| Almena | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 |
| T ucma | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Chrabasa | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Turza | 33 | 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Vlizibira | 32 | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Orbita | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vzita | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 |
| Gisira | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Zurmetum | 32 | 32 |
| Zalapa | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Augustum | 32 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Laea | 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Auidus | 32 | 31 |
| Vbata | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tifurus | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| T hydrus | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vzetia | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Senensis | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 |
| Lafica | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Byzacina | 33 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Targarum | 33 | 30 |
| Cararus | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Campsa | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Putea | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Caraga | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Munus | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29 |
| Zugar | 33 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Inter autem Sytes ciuitates hee | | |
| Ghuzis | 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 30 |
| Sumucis | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 30 |
| Pisinda | 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sabathra | 36 | 30 |
| Syddenis | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--|---|---|
| Azuis | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Gerisa | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Istina | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ammonos | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Amuncula | 40 | 29 |
| Musta uicus | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Butta | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 28 |
| Tegæ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 27 |
| Durga | 42 | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sicapha | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vddita | 41 | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Galyba | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Thagulis | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{11}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Insulæ adiacent Aphricæ iuxta continetæz hee | | |
| Hydras insula | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Calatha | 30 | 35 |
| Dracontia | 31 | 35 |
| Aegimnus | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Iaruentia insulæ duæ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Lapadusa | 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Aethusa insula & ciui. | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cercinna insula & ciui. | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Lotophagitis Insula in qua ciuitates duæ | | |
| Gerra ciuitas | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| M enix | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Misynos insula | 41 | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Pontia insula | 43 | 29 |
| Gala insula | 44 | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Pelagiæ Insulæ Aphricæ hee sunt | | |
| C ollyra insula & ciuitas | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 |
| Glauconis ins. & ciuit. | 37 | 34 |
| Melita insula in qua ciuitas | | |
| M elita | 38 | 34 |
| Cheronesus | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Iunonis sacrum | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Herculis sacrum | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |

CYRENES DESCRIPTIO

Cap. III.

Tabula tertia Aphricæ

Yrenaica prouincia limites habet ab Occasu Syrtis magnæ & Aphros iuxta lineam quæ a Phylænibus Aris uersus meridiem pertinet usque finem cuius gradus. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$. & 45. 25. a Septentrione libycum pelagus hoc est Punicum iuxta litus quod est ab interiori Sinu Syrtis usque Darnidem ciuitatem: cuius descriptio sic se habet post Phylænem Villam

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Automalax praesidium | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Drepanum promont. | 45 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Hyphali statio | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Diarrhoa portus | 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Herculis Turris | 46 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Diacheris praesidium | 46 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 |
| Boreum pro. finis Syrtis | 47 | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Bryon litus | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| B eronica & hesperides | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Lathonis flu. ost. | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| A rsinoe quæ & theuchira | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

E 2

| | longitudo | latitudo | LIBER | longitudo | latitudo |
|--|-------------------------------|---|-------|--|---|
| Monocaminum | 59 | 29 $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Butos | 61 $\frac{1}{24}$ 30 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Halmyra | 59 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Cabasites nomus & metropolis | |
| Taposiris | 60 | 28 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | | Cabasa | 61 $\frac{1}{3}$ 30 $\frac{2}{2}$ |
| Cobii | 59 | 28 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | | Saitas nomus & metropolis | |
| Antiphili | 59 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | | Sais | 61 $\frac{1}{6}$ 30 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{24}$ |
| Hierax | 59 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Et apud Magnum fluuium ab occasu | |
| Phamuthis | 60 | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Naucratis ciuitas | 61 $\frac{1}{3}$ 30 |
| Palemaria uicus | 60 | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Profopitas nomus & metropolis ab ortu solis iuxta magnum fluuium | |
| Et in SCYTHIACA Regione | | | | Nicii | 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Sciathis | 60 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 29 | | Inter farmuthiacuz & Athribiticu amnes Seben nytis inferior nomus & metropolis ipforum | |
| Et circa lacum Moeridis | | | | Pachneumonis/daiata | 61 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bachis | 60 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | | Xoites nomus & metropolis | |
| Dionysias | 60 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | | Xois | 62 $\frac{1}{12}$ 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Et in OASIATIS Regione | | | | Phthemphuthi nomus & metropolis | |
| Oasis parua | 60 | 27 | | Taua | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Oasis magna | 59 | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Inter Athribiticum & Busiriticuz amnes Onu phitas nomus & metropolis | |
| Ipsa autē Nilus & nomi & quæ circa ipsum sunt | | | | Onuphis | 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ 30 $\frac{2}{31}$ |
| Preterea insigniores ciuitates/sic se habēt: Ma gnum delta uocatur id/iuxta quod scinditur fluuius dictus agathos dæmon/hoc ē bonus genius/qui per hostium heracleoticuz defluit in amnem appellatum Bubasticuz/qui effluit per hostium Pelusiaticum Situs autē est scissio nis ad Deltam. 61 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{24}$. 30. uocatur & paruū Delta id iuxta quod scinditur Bubasticus flu. fluens in amnem Busiriticum/qui excurrit p pathmeticum ostium/habet autem Paruum delta gradus 62 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$. 30. Posset & appellari tertium delta aliud a predictis /id iuxta quod scinditur Bubasticus ad fluuiū per Thrybin ciuitatem excurrentem/& per Pineptimi ostiū egredientem/cuius & ipsius Tertii delta gra dus sunt: 61 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$. 29 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$. Iuxta autē Ma gnum Delta educit ab Agatho demone flu. ad septentrionem Prior qui uocatur farmutia cus flu. qui fluit per ostium Sebennyticum: eiusq; deductio. 61 $\frac{1}{3}$. 30 $\frac{1}{12}$ Deinde secūdus amnis Talys nomine/qui exit per ostiū Bol bitinum/& ipsius talys deductio gradus ha bet. 61 $\frac{1}{12}$. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vnde ambo flumina iuxta ferme eundem litoris Parallelum iungunt/far mutiacum Athribiticuz Busiriticū & Bubasti cum amnes/a quibus alii quidem ad mare per fluctus Paludesq; exeunt Per reliqua ostia: alii uero præfatis amnibus Magnis in miscentur Dicitur autē comuni uocablo/Regio quæ circa hos est fluuios REGIO INFERIOR cuius nomi & metropolis sunt/ab occasu Magni flu. cum A maria incipimus prouinciæ | | | | Onuphis | 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ 30 $\frac{2}{31}$ |
| ALEXANDRINORVM nomos & metropolis | | | | Athribita nomus & metropolis | |
| Mercurii ciuitas parua | 61 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Athrybin | 62 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Andropolis nomus & metropolis | | | | Mendesius nomus & metropolis | |
| Andron hoc ē uiros. ci. | 61 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | | Thmuis | 62 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{24}$ 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Letopolis nomus & metropolis | | | | Sebennytes superiorum locorum & metropolis | |
| Latone ci. mediterranea | 61 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Sebennytus | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 |
| Intra autē Magnū flu. ab oriente/eiusdem magni fluuii Metelitas nomos & metropolis | | | | Busiritas nomus & metropolis | |
| Metelis | 61 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | | Busiris ubi ort ⁹ balsami | 62 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{24}$ 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Inter uero magnuz flu. & farmutiacum amnem Ciuitates hæc Ptenoti nomos & metropolis | | | | Leontapolita nomus & metropolis | |
| | | | | Leonton | 62 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ 30 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| | | | | Inter Busiriticum & Bubasticum amnes Neut nomus & metropolis | |
| | | | | Panephyfis | 62 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{24}$ 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{24}$ |
| | | | | AEGYPTI tanaites nomus & metropolis | |
| | | | | Tanais | 63 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | Pharbaites nomus & metropolis | |
| | | | | Pharbatus | 62 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{24}$ 30 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| | | | | Ab orientali parte Bubastici fluuii Sethroites nomus & metropolis | |
| | | | | Sethrois | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| | | | | Herculis ciuitas parua | 63 $\frac{1}{3}$ 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | | | | ARABIAE nomus & metropolis | |
| | | | | Phacusa | 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | | | | Bubascitas nomus & metropolis | |
| | | | | Bubasticus | 63 30 |
| | | | | Heliopolita nomus & metropolis | |
| | | | | Onii | 62 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{24}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{24}$ |
| | | | | Et in finibus Arabia & Aphroditopolis | |
| | | | | Babylon | 62 29 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| | | | | Heliopolis | 63 29 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{24}$ |
| | | | | Heroum ciuitas | 63 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| | | | | Per hanc & Babylonē amnis Traianus fluit/auf traliori autē Magni delta & inferioris Regionis | |
| | | | | HEPTANOMIA Dicuntur/& est primus nomus | |
| | | | | Memphites & metropolis ab occasu fluuii | |
| | | | | Memphis | 61 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{24}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| | | | | Similiter ab occasu flu. mediterranea ciuitas | |
| | | | | Acanthon | 61 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| | | | | Postea iuxta eam partem/qua scinditur fluuius Insulam faciens / Heracleopolitem nomum | |

longitudo latitudo **QVARTVS**

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--|---|---|
| Et in Insula mediterranea | | |
| Nili ciuitas | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{21}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Apud occidentale partē flu. ciuitas & metropolis | | |
| Herculis magna | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ab occasu Vero Insulae Arifonitae nomus & metropolis mediterranea | | |
| Arifonae | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Statio ptolomais | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{21}$ | 29 |
| Ab orientali parte Insulae Aphroditopolitae nomus & metropolis eiusdem nominis | | |
| Aphroditopolis | 62 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{21}$ |
| Postea similiter ab orientali parte Insulae | | |
| Angyron | 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Conueniunt autē fluuii qui Insulam faciūt iuxta | | |
| Situm | 62 | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| His coniungitur ab occasu nomus Oxyrichites & metropolis mediterranea | | |
| Oxyrinthus | 61 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{21}$ |
| Postea similiter nomus Cynopolitae & metropolis ab occasu fluuii | | |
| Cynopolita | 62 | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cui opponitur Insula | | |
| Canum ciuitas | 62 | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Et deinde ab orientali parte fluuii | | |
| Acoris | 62 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{21}$ |
| Et mediterranea | | |
| Alabastrorum ciuitas | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{21}$ |
| Postea hermopolitae nomus & metropolis ab occasu fluuii mediterranea | | |
| Mercurii ciuit. magna | 61 | 28 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Ab occasu fluminis adiacent | | |
| Custodie | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ab orientali parte fluuii/nomus Antinoitae & metropolis in ea | | |
| Antinoi ciuitas | 62 | 28 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| His nomis ascribuntur duo Oasitae/Quae autē australiora heptanomus sunt uocant THEBAIS | | |
| Et superius loca sunt & hic ab occasu quidem fluuii LYCOPOLITES nomus & metropolis mediterranea | | |
| Lycon ciuitas | 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Hypselites nomus & metropolis | | |
| Hypsele | 62 | 27 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Aphroditopolites nomus & metropolis mediterranea | | |
| Aphroditis ciuitas | 62 | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Crocodillorum ciuitas | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Thenites nomus & metropolis | | |
| Ptolemais ermia | 62 | 27 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Postea ab occasu flu. & mediterranea | | |
| Abydus | 61 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Diopolites nomus & metropolis in locis superioribus | | |
| Dios hoc est/Iouis ciuitas parua: | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tentyrites nomus & metropolis | | |
| Tentyra | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{21}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Et Villa mediterranea | | |
| Pampanis | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 |
| Postea Mæmnon mediterranea & uilla | | |

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--|---|---|
| Tathyris | 61 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Hermonthites nomus & metropolis | | |
| Hermonthis | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{21}$ |
| Deinde Latorum ciuitas | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Apollinis ciuit. magna | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Postea uilla mediterranea | | |
| Phthoethis | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Et Insula Elephantina | 62 | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ab orientali autem parte fluuii Antæopolites nomus & metropolis mediterranea | | |
| Antæi uicus | 62 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Deinde Passalus | 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Panopolites nomus & metropolis | | |
| Panum ciuitas | 62 | 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Postea Lepeditorum ciui. | 62 | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Postea Chenobostia | 62 | 26 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Postea Noua ciuitas | 62 | 26 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Coptites nomus & metropolis mediterranea | | |
| Coptus | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Postea Apollinis ci. parua | 62 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 26 |
| Thebarum nomus & metropolis | | |
| Diospolis magna | 62 | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tuphium | 62 | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Postea Chnubis | 62 | 25 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ilithya. i. lucina ciuitas | 62 | 25 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Postea Thoi mediterr. | 62 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| postea Ombi | 62 | 24 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Postea SYENE | 62 | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Postea Dodecaschoenum/a cuius orientali parte fluuii sunt ARABES dicti ADAEI in quibus post Caractam parua | | |
| Hiera. i. Sacra Sycamios. | 61 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Phila | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Metacompso | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{31}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Contra hanc ab occasu fluuii | | |
| Pselcis | 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Insulae autem Aphricae & Aegypti adiacent: | | |
| Aedonis insula | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 |
| Tyndarii scopuli. | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{31}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Aenesippa insula | 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Phoculae duae insulae | 56 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pedonia insula | 58 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Didymae insulae duae | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Pharos insula | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{21}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{21}$ |
| In Arabico Sinu | | |
| Saspirena | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 28 |
| Apheodite | 65 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 25 |
| Agathonis | 65 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 23 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

**INTERIORIS LIBYAE
DESCRPTIO.**

Cap. VI.

Tabula quarta Aphricae.

Ibya interior terminatur a Septentrione Duabus Mauritanis & Aphrica atq; Cyrene iuxta expositas ipsarū meridionales lineas ab ortu solis pte Marmaricae iuxta meridianum Darnis ciuitatis usq; expositur Marmaricae finem: Preterea Aethiopia quae sub Aegypto est: ex eodē meri

dionali usq; finem cuius situs. 51. 23. 51. australis. 3. Ameridie interiori Aethiopia in qua **AGYSIMBA** est regio/iuxta lineam quæ a predicto sine/usq; limitem Hesperium magnum Sinu nuncupatū iterioris pelagi ptendit: cuius situs. 29. & r. Ab occasu terminat' occidentali oceano/a p̄fato Sinu usq; Tingytanes Mauritaniam finē/cuius litora sic s̄ n̄t/cū pte Tingytanicæ Mauritaniam **longitudo latitudo**

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Susi flu. ost. | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 |
| Salathi flu. ost. | 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Salathos ciuitas | 5 | 17 |
| Chufaris flu. ost. | 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 16 |
| Gamaria pmontoriuz | 4 | 15 |
| Ophiodis flu. ost. | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 |
| Bagaza ciuitas | 6 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Nuii flu. ost. | 6 | 11 |
| Soluentia promont. | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 |
| Massæ flu. ost. | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 |
| Iarzipta ciuitas | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 |
| Daradis flu. ost. | 9 | 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Magnus portus | 10 | 6 |
| Babila ciuitas | 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Arfinarium promont. | 12 | 4 |
| Rhisadium promont. | 16 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Postea In Sinu Hesperio | | |
| Stachiris flu. ost. | 20 | 2 |
| Perphosius portus | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Catharon promont. | 22 | 2 |
| Niæ flu. ost. | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |
| Hesperii Cornu prom. | 26 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Massitoli flu. ost. | 27 | 2 |
| Hypodrom' aethiopiæ | 29 | 1 |

Montes autem in Libya insignes sunt Mandrus mons/aquo fluunt qui a Salatho fluuio/usq; ad Massam amnem excurrunt:cuius montis medium. 15. & 15. Et qui appellat' Sagapola mons/aquo Susus flu. excurrit/cuius medium gradus habet 9. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$. & Rhyssadius mons/aquo fluit Stachiris flu. faciens Cloniã paludem/cuius medium. 20. 7. & Mons qui uocatur Theon ochema/hoc est Deorum currus/aquo excurrit Massitolus amnis/cuius mediũ. 33. 5. & Caphas mons/aquo Daradus & Nia amnes excurrunt:& eius medium 20. 10. Et qui Vſargala mons dicit' /aquo Bagradas excurrit flu. cuius medium. 32. 22. hic per Aphricam delatus In mare exit/iuxta gradus 31. 34 $\frac{1}{4}$. Et mons Girgyris aquo Cynips flu. excurrit/& originem habet iuxta duos situs. 41. 21. & 45. 22. horum uero Commixtiones duorum Situũ. 40. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$. Et mons qui Thala dicit' /cuius mediũ. 38. 10. Et Garamantica uallis 50 10

Arualtes mons 37 3
Arancas mons 44 1
In mediterranea excurrunt fluuuii maximi uidelicet Gir cõiungens Vſargalam montē/& uallem Garamantu3/aquo amnis scinditur iuxta gradus 42 $\frac{1}{2}$. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. qui paludes facit Che

lonides quarum medium. 49. 20 $\frac{7}{2}$. Qui uel deficiens (& ut aiunt) Terra ab sortus/alium educit fluuuium/cuius occidentalis pars gradus habet. 44. 15. orientalis autem Nubam paludem facit/cuius situs. 50. 15. & Niger flu. iungens Mandrum & Thalam montes/facit autem hic Nigritem paludem/cuius gradus hēt. 16. 18. & ad Septētrionē scissiones duas cõstituit/ad Sagapolam scilicet & Vſargalam montes/ad ortum autem scissionē unam: quæ paludem Libyæ appellatam facit in gradibus 33. 16. ad Meridiem scissionem unam supra Daradum amnem/iuxta duos situs. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$. 18. & 19 $\frac{1}{2}$. 12. subiacet autem Mauritanis Gætulia/Aphricæ uero & Cyrenaicæ/deferta libyæ. maximæ uero Gentes Libyæ incolunt **GARAMANTES** scilicet/a Bagrada flu. fontibus/usq; ad Nubam paludem;& **MELANOGETVLI** qui tenent quacunq; interiacent inter Sagapolam montes & Vſargalam: Preterea **PYRRHEORVM** aethiopum genus/qui magis ad Austrum tendunt q̄ Gir flu. Et **NIGRITARVM AETHIOPVM** gens/qui magis septentrionales sunt/q̄ Niger amnis/& **DARADORVM** populi qui tenēt que supra Mare sunt/ab eodem fluuuii nomine: Et **PERORSORVM** genus/qui procul a mari magis orientales sunt q̄ mons/qui Deorum currus appellatur:& **DRANGIDARVM** aethiopum/qui tenent inter Capham & Thalam montes/& **MIMACVM** qui sub ipso Thala monte sunt/& **NUBARVM** qui tenent occidentalia uallis ipsius montis: Et **DERBIGORVM** qui magis ad occasum uergūt q̄ Aracas mons **MINORES** deinde gentes tenēt/quæ supra mare sunt/post Getuliam: **AVTOLOLES** & **SIRANGAE** & **MANSOLI** usq; Mandrum mōtem/postea uersus ipsum **RHABII MALCOAE** & **MANDORI** usq; Daradast post quos **SOPHVCAEI** & sub Rhisadio mōte **LEVCAE** aethiopes/inter quos & Perorsis interiacet **PYRRVS CAMPVS** postea Sagapola mōte magis septentrionales sunt **PHORVSII**: Vſargala uero monte septētrionales sunt **NAREMBES** Girgiri autē monte **LYNXANATAE SAMANICAE** Et inter Mandrum montem & Sagapolam **SALCHII PAPHNITAE ZAMARI AROCAE** & **CECIANI** sunt/usq; Nigrites aethiopes/sub Vſargala monte **SVBVRPORES** sub Girgiri mōte uersus Garamantes: **MACCOI** & **DAVCHITAE** & **CALETAE** usq; Nubam paludem/postea Daradis orientales sunt **MACVREBI**: Sophuceis **SOLOENTII**: His magis orientales **ANTICOLI** qui & **PHARVSII CHVRITAE STACHIRAE** usq; Capham montem/inter quem & deorum currum tenent **OPHIES**/sub quibus **TARVALTAE** & **MATTITAE** & **AFRICERONES** magnū genus: Rursus Odrāgidis australiores sūt **ACHAENAE** & Mimacibus **GONGALAE**/post quos **NANOBES** postea **NABATRAE** usq; Arualtem montē: Inter autem libyæ paludem & Thalam montem/sunt **ABITAMBI** & **MANDRALI** & iter hos

QVARTVS

& Nubos ARMÆ & THALÆ ac DOLOPES
& ASTACORI usq; Vallem mōtis Garamāticæ
& AROCÆ magis septētrionales sunt q̄ Aran
cas mons/Oriētales uero ASARACÆ inter
Derbices autē & Arualtē montem sunt DER
MONES: & sub Africronibus/quasi ad austrū/
sunt AGANGINÆ æthiopes/quibus orienta
liores sunt/sub ipso Arualta monte usq; Aran
cam montem XILICES æthiopes post quos
CHALICES æthiopes

longitudo latitudo

Ciuitates nominantur in Regione iuxta litus

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| A utolala | 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 23 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Thiulath | 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tadgana | 11 | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Magura | 13 | 8 |
| Vbnix | 14 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A rziptha | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Sub Nigiræ fluuio/inde procul ciuitates hæc

| | | |
|----------|------------------|------------------|
| Talubath | 17 | 19 |
| Malacath | 19 | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tucaba | 17 | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bynta | 20 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

Et sub fluuio: ciuitas hec

| | | |
|---------|----|----|
| Anygath | 20 | 14 |
|---------|----|----|

Apud ipsum fluuium/a parte eius septētrionali

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Pesside | 19 | 18 |
| Thiga | 21 | 17 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Cupha | 22 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Nigira metropolis | 25 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vellegira | 27 | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tagama | 27 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Panagra | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 17 |

A parte Meridionali fluuio

| | | |
|---------|------------------|------------------|
| Thupe | 26 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Punfa | 20 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Salucha | 21 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 17 |

Tamondacana

| | | |
|-------|------------------|----|
| Dudum | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 |
| | 30 | 15 |

Iterum iuxta principium Bagradæ fluuii

| | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| Silica | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Buthuris | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Anygath | 37 | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Thabudis | 33 | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Siccathorium | 33 | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Capfa | 31 | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Circa originem Cinyphis fluuii

| | | |
|---------|------------------|------------------|
| Gelanus | 40 | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vanias | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Samæ | 43 | 24 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bouta | 40 | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bedirum | 43 | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Darama metropolis

| | | |
|------------|------------------|------------------|
| Thumelithæ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 19 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| | 46 | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Sub Gire fluuio

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|
| G ira metropolis | 37 | 18 |
|-------------------------|----|----|

Et apud ipsum a Septentrione

| | | |
|----------|------------------|------------------|
| Tymimath | 40 | 19 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Geuna | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Badiath | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ischeri | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|----------|------------------|------------------|
| Turumuda | 42 | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Thulpa | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Artagira | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rubuna | 45 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 19 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Lynxana | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 |

Insulæ aut libyæ adiacent/in occidentali oceano

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|
| Cerna insula | 5 | 25 |
| Iunonis ins. q̄ Autolala | 4 | 23 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

Fortunata: insulæ numero Sex

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Aprofitus insula | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 |
| Hera: hoc ē iunonis ins. | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 |
| Plutana | 1 | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Casperia | 2 | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Canaria | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 |
| Pituaria | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

ETHIOPIAE QVÆ SVB AEGYP
TO EST SITVS.

Cap. VII.

Ethiopia q̄ sub Aegypto est terminos
a hēt/a septētriōe latus libyæ ac Aegypti
predictum: ab occasu parte interioris
libyæ iuxta lineam expositam per me
ridionalem Darnidis/usq; ad australem libyæ
finem/qui gradus hēt. 51. australior. 3. Ameri
die lineam quæ extenditur a fine ipso/circa reli
quam/interiorem Aethiopiam/usq; ad Raptū
promontonium/cuius finis. 74. australior. 8.
Ab ortu solis/reliquā Arabici Sinus ptem/&
deinde Rubrum mare/ac Barbaricuz pelagus
quod usq; Rhaptum promontoniū pertinet:
iuxta descriptionem hanc: post Bazium pro
montonium quod dictum est

| | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Prionotus mons | 65 | 23 |
| Chersonesus | 65 | 22 |
| Mnemium promontoriū hoc est monumen tum | 65 | 21 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Isius mons | 65 | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Profundus portus | 65 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Discorum portus uel castoris & pollu cis | 66 | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dimitrios. i. Cereris pro. | 66 | 19 |
| Aspis extrema | 66 | 18 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Diogenis promont. | 66 | 18 |
| Satyrorum mons | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Monodactylus mons | 66 | 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Gaurus mons | 66 | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Theon Soterum hoc est Deorū Salutarium portus | 66 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Euangelus portus | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 |
| P tolomais theron | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 |
| Ara Cupidinis prom. | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Sabastricum. os. | 67 | 15 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Magnum litus | 67 | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Colobon promont. | 68 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

Et in Adulico Sinu

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Sabath ciuitas | 68 | 13 |
| Montuosa chersonesus | 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A dulia | 68 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chroni uel Saturni pro. | 68 | 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

longitudo **LIBER** latitudo

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--|--------------------|--|
| Anthiochi solen. | 71 | 10 $\frac{21}{4}$ |
| Mandaith uicus | 72 | 11 |
| Arfince | 73 | 12 |
| Post Angusta in Rubro Mari | | |
| Dera ciui. i extremo mote | 74 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{21}$ |
| Postea in Aulite Sinu | | |
| Analites emporium | 74 | 9 |
| Malath emponum | 77 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 8 |
| Mondi emporium | 78 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 8 $\frac{1}{21}$ |
| Mosylium pro. & empo. | 79 | 9 $\frac{1}{21}$ |
| Cobe emporium | 80 $\frac{21}{3}$ | 9 |
| Elephas mons | 81 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 8 $\frac{1}{21}$ |
| Acamne emponum | 82 | 7 $\frac{21}{3}$ |
| Aromata empo. & prom. | 83 | 7 |
| In Barbarico Sinu | | |
| Panom uicus | 82 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 |
| Opona emporium | 81 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 4 |
| Zingis promontorium | 81 | 3 |
| Phalangius mons | 81 | 3 |
| Apocopa | 79 | 3 |
| Noti cornu promont. | 79 | 1 |
| Paruum litus | 78 | 1 |
| Magnum litus | 76 | 1 $\frac{21}{21}$ |
| Essanea emporium | 74 | 2 |
| Sarapionis mos & pro. | 73 $\frac{1}{3}$ | Auf. 2 |
| Tonica emporium | 73 | Auf. 3 $\frac{1}{21}$ |
| Rhapti flu. ostia | 72 $\frac{21}{3}$ | Auf. 6 |
| Rhapta ciuitas & Barbaria metropolis paruz distans a Mari | 72 | Auf. 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Rhaptum promont. | 74 | Auf. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Quod super est Nili/post maiore Cataractam/de scribet per Vicinas illi uillas/quoru situs sic se habet/post Pselcem/ | 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ab occidentali parte fluuii/has uillas habet | | |
| Tasta | 61 $\frac{21}{3}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{21}$ |
| Boum | 61 $\frac{21}{3}$ | 22 |
| Autoba | 62 | 21 |
| Pthur | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Pistram | 61 | 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Prhemytis | 60 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 20 |
| Abuncim | 60 | 19 $\frac{1}{21}$ |
| Cambysis eraria | 60 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 19 |
| Ercosas | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Satachthæ | 61 $\frac{21}{3}$ | 19 |
| Morum | 62 | 18 $\frac{21}{31}$ |
| Naci | 62 | 18 |
| Tathis | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 $\frac{21}{31}$ |
| Ab orientali parte fluuii Villæ hæc | | |
| Pnups | 62 | 22 |
| Berithis | 62 | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gerbo | 62 | 20 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Pateta | 61 $\frac{21}{31}$ | 20 |
| Pontyeris | 61 | 20 |
| Primis parua | 60 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{21}$ |
| Arbis | 61 | 19 |
| Napata | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 |
| Sacole | 62 $\frac{21}{31}$ | 19 |
| Sandaca | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{21}$ |
| Orbadari | 62 | 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Primis magna | 62 | 17 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |

Hinc Insula efficitur **MEROE REGIO** a Nilo flu. ab occasu prouinciar: & ab Ascabora flu. qui a parte est orientali: & ciuitates in ea

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Meroe ciuitas | 61 $\frac{21}{3}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sacolcha | 62 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 16 |
| Esser | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{21}$ |
| Darorum uilla | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 |
| Postea Coniunctio Nili Ascapodis amnis | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{21}$ |
| Postea Coniunctio Ascaboræ fluuii & Ascapodis | 62 $\frac{21}{3}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Postea Vbi Nilus unus efficitur/confluentibus Amnibus/ex duabus Paludibus supra iacen- tibus | 60 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Paludum autem quæ maxime occidentalis/est gradus habet | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Auf. 6 |
| Quæ uero onetaliior e. | 65 | Auf. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Colcepal ⁹ ex qua Ascap ⁹ . | 69. | & æquinoctialis |
| Et procul ab Amnibus mediterraneæ ciuit. hæc | | |
| Auxuma regia | 64 $\frac{21}{3}$ | 11 |
| Colona ciuitas | 61. | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Pasta ciuitas | 66 | Auf. 4 |
| Montes autem nominantur in Regione/ab oc- casu Nili protendentes per totuz Nilum/qui comuniter uocantur Ethyopici mote: & eor- situs gradus habet. | 55. 23. & 55. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Ab orientali autem parte Nili | | |
| Garbata mons | 68 | 6 |
| Elephas mons | 77 | 6 |
| Iuxta uero Paludes Nili | | |
| Pilei montes | 65. & æquinoctialis | |
| Masta mons | 68 | Auf. 4 |
| Appellatur autem Vniuersaliter totum litus/ quod est iuxta Arabicum/ & Analitem Sinum REGIO TROGLODICA usq; montem Elephan- tem/inqua ADVLITÆ & ANALITÆ iuxta eius- dem nominis Sinus/sut & MOSYLI supra eius- dem nominis promontorium & emporium: Quod deinde sequitur litus: usq; Raptuz pro- montoriuz/omne BARBARIA appellat AZA- NIA autem INTERIOR. REGIO est: in interiore Sinu: inqua plurimi sunt Elephantes: Partem autem regionis ab orientali plaga fluuii/post predictu Bazium promotoriu tenet COLOBIS post quos uersus meridiẽ TABIENI : post SYRTI- BES Post quos APIRI / Postea BABYLINI & RIZOPHAGI / post quos AVXVMITAE quorum situs. 65. 12. & SOBORIDAE postea MELIBÆ & MEGABARDI & NVBÆ qui magis occidẽta les sut Analitis: postea sub Melibes BLEMINES sub quibus DIDACAE & inter Ascapodẽ amne & Garbatam montem PECHINI quibus oc- cidentaliores sunt STRVTOPHAGI AETHIOPE australiores autem mote/sunt CATHRADÆ & SMYRNOFERA. RE. attingens usq; ad Coloem pa- ludẽ/post quã MASTITAE usq; ad Nili paludes Regionem autem quæ/ab occasu est huius partis Nili fluuii tenent/post Magnam Cataractam qui TRIA CONTASCHINVM incolut: inter mon- tes athiopus & Nilum amne post quos simili | | |

QVARTVS

ter uersus austrū **EVONIMITAE** postea **MEDIA AETHIOPIA & SEBERIDAE** Comprehendunt autem genera haec **MEROEM** insularum post quae subiacent **CAPACHI** sub quibus **PTOEMPHANES** sub quibus **CADVPPI** post quos **ELEPHANTOPHAGI** aethiopes/sub quibus **PESENDARAE** & supra paludes **REGIO** est: **CINAMIFIRA** inter Nilum autē & ascapodē prope Meroem insulā **MEMNONES/** & qui australiores sūt: **APEI**. Reliqua regionis quae occidentalia sunt Aethiopum montibus tenent post **Arenosam & Siticulosam** regionē: **SCENITAE & TRALITAE/** post quos **DARADORVM** est genus/postea **ORIPHEI** Venatores/post quos **ENICBENITAE** aethiopes: Insulae autē iuxta Aethiopiam quae sub Aegypto est: haec sunt/in Arabico quidem Sinu

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Ascarta | 66 | 22 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Ara palladis, | 66 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gypfitis insula | 67 | 20 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Comedorū insulae duae | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Myronis insula | 67 | 18 |
| Catathrae & chelonitides duae | 68 | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Trisitides insulae duae | 67 | 17 |
| Magorum insula | 68 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Daphnina insula | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 |
| Acanthima insula | 68 | 15 |
| Macaria insula | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Orneon insula | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bachi & antibachi | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Panis insula | 68 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 12 |
| Diodori insula | 70 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ifidis insula | 70 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

In Sinu autem Analitis

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Mondi insula | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 |
| Post Aromata insulae haec | | |
| Amiti insula | 85 | 4 |
| Mirsiaca insula | 84 | 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Menae insulae duae | 84 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Ab oriente harum Insularum/pelagus est hippadis dictum/Cui coniungitur ab ortu Solis/Mare Indicum usque ad orientem

AETHIOPIAE INTERIORIS SITVS.

Cap. IX.

Ethiopia quae est omnibus aliis Australior & hinc Regioni/& Toti Libya subiacet/terminat a septentrione lineis expositis meridionalibus dictarū Regionum: quae scilicet a magno Sinu interioris maris usque ad Rhaptum educunt promontorium: quod gradus habet. 74. australis. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Preterea/ab occasu occidentali Oceano/iuxta Magnum Sinū/a Meridie terminatur Terra Incognita/ab Ortū uero Barbarico Sinu qui dicitur **BREVE MARE** qui extenditur a Rapto promontorio usque Prassum/Deinde Terra incognita: Prassum autē promontoriū gradus hēt. 80. australis. 15. Cui adiacet ab Aestiuo ortu

Solis/Insula nomine Menuthias/cuius situs 84. australis: 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hunc quippe Sinum circum tenēt: **AETHIOPE ANTIPOPHAGI** a quorum occidentali parte peruenit Lunæ mons/aquo Nili paludes uel lacus Niues suscipiunt: eius fines. 54. australis 12. & 67. australis. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, supra autem ipso sunt

RHAPTII AETHIOPE Magnum uero Sinum qui apud occidentalem oceanum est/tenēt **ICHTHIOPHAGI** Aethiopes & his australiores sunt maxime/usque ad Incognitā Terrā: qui comuni Vocabulo **HESPERII** appellant aethiopes: orientales autē magis sunt **ANTACHAE** aethiopes/adhuc autē uerius ortū iuxta totam Libya: **REGIO MAGNA AETHIOPVM** est/in qua Elephātes albi omnes: Rinocerotes & Tigres/iuxta autē Incognitam terrā, Regio aethiopum est per maxime extensa **AGYSIMBA** nomine/hēt autē Regio montes alios/multos & magnos usque ad Incognitam Terram/quae ad noticiam peruenere hui sunt

| | | |
|----------------|----|---------|
| Dauchis mons | 35 | Auf. 9 |
| Ius mons | 33 | Auf. 4 |
| Zipha mons | 42 | Auf. 4 |
| Mesta mons | 43 | Auf. 9 |
| Lunæ mons | 57 | Auf. 13 |
| Barditi montes | 50 | Auf. 4 |

Ab austro enim nostrae habitabilis usque ad ipsius Polum australem/gradus sunt. 73 $\frac{1}{2}$. aut integri. 74.

**CLAVDII PTHOLOMAEI. VIRI
ALEXANDRINI GEOGRAPHIAE
LIBER QVINTVS. HAEC HABET**

Expositionem primarum partium. Magnae Asiae.
Ponti Bithyniae regionis/quaе propria Asia
dicitur. Phrygiae. Lyciae. Galatae. Paphlago-
niae. Pamphyliae. Cappadotiae. Armeniae mi-
noris. Cilyciae. Sarmatiae Asiaticae. Colchides.
Iberiae. Albaniae. Armeniae maioris. Cypri
Insulae. Syriae curuae. Phoeniciae. Palestinae. Iu-
dae. Arabiae Petraeae. Mesopotamiae. Arabiae:
desertae: & Babyloniae.

PONTI ET BITHYNIAE SITVS

Cap. I.

Tabula prima Asiae.

Ontus & Bithynia terminat/ab oc-
casu ore Ponti & thratio Bosphoto/
& parte propontidis/iuxta descriptio-
nem hac litotis Bithyniae/in ore poti

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Sacrum Dianae prom. | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Chalcedon | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ | 43 |
| Acritae promont. | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Trarium | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Olbia | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{31}$ | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Astacus | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{11}$ | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Nicomedia | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Posidium promont. | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ascanii flu. ost. | 57 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Dastylum | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Apamia | | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rhyndaci flu. ost. | | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Fontes fluuii | 58 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A septentrione terminatur parte Euxini/ cuius descriptio post os Ponti Et Artemidi- dis hoc est Dianae sacrum | | |
| Artarae | 57 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Bithyniae extrema | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Psylidi flu. ost. | 57 $\frac{2}{31}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Calpae flu. ost. | 58 | 43 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Sangarii flu. ost. | 58 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Prima flu. conuersio | 59 | 42 |
| Secunda flu. conuersio | 61 | 42 |
| Tertia flu. conuersio | 59 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Fontes flu. | 61 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Hyppi flu. ost. | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Diopolis | 59 | 43 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Heraclea ponti | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Tion | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Psyllion | 60 | 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Parthaei flu. ost. | 60 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Fontes flu. | 61 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Amastris | 60 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cromna | 60 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cytorum | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| A meridie terminat/ Regione quaе propria ASIA dicitur/ & linea producta a Rhyndaco fluuio usq; finem cuius situs. 61. 41 $\frac{2}{3}$. Ab ortu/ | | |

GALATIA Iuxta Paphlagoniam per lineam
exeunte a fine pdicto ad Cytoru ciuitate poti.
Montes autem in Regione insigniores sunt
Orminius mons/ cuius medius 60 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Et Olympus mons Mysiae 57 $\frac{1}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{3}$
Tenent autem litorea ab ore usq; ad Hyppum
amnem **CHALCEDONII** litora uero ab heraclea
usq; Cytorum **MARIANDINI** sub Monte autē
Orminio **CAVCONES** & sub Ghalcedoniis ex-
tenditur **TIMONITIS. REGIO** & sub hac **BOGDO-**
MANIS in qua uersus Solis ortum. **ZYGIANI**

Ciuitates mediterraneae haec sunt

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Libyssa | 57 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Eriboea | 57 | 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Gallica | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Patauium | 58 | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Prusa iuxta hyppu flu. | 59 | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Dedacana | 59 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Protomacrae | 59 | 42 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Claudiopolis quaе & Bithy- nium | 59 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Flauiopoli q & Cratea | 60 | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Timaea | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Clitae | 60 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Latania | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Nicaea | 58 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Caesarea q & smyrdiana | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Prusa penes olympu. m. | 57 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Agrium | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dablis | 58 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Dadastana | 59 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Iuliopolis | 60 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Insulae autem adiacent Regioni | | |
| Cyaneae/quaе orientaliore. | 56 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Thynias insula | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Erethini scopuli | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

ASIAE PROPRIAE SITVS.

Cap. II:

Egio quaе Proprie ASIA dicitur termi-
natur a septentrione Bithynia/iuxta ex-
positam lineam/ab occasu reliqua Pro-
pontidis pte/ & hellepoto/ & Egeo pelago/ ac
scario Mirtooq; iuxta descriptionē hac litus
ppontidis Minoris Mysiae/ q in Helespoto est

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Zizicus | 55 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Aesepi flu. ost. | 55 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Parium | 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lampfacus | 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Grenii flu. ost. | 55 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Helesponti Abydus | 55 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 41 |
| Simontis flu. ost. | 55 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Dardanum | 55 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sigeum promont. | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Scamandri flu. ost. | 55 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| In Aegeae autē pelago PHRYGIAE minoris quaе Troas dicitur | | |
| Alexandri troas | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lectum ptomor | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Assum | 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

longitudo latitudo QUINTVS

MYSIAE MAIORIS

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Larganum | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Scepsis uetus | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Antander | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 |
| Atramyrium | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Porosolena | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cayci flu. ost. | 56 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Fontes flu. | 58 | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

AEOLIDIS

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Cene promont. | 56 | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pitane | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Elæa | 56 | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Myrina | 56 | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cuma | 56 | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hydræ promont. | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 |
| Phocæa | 56 | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hermi flu. ost. | 56 | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Coiunctio Hermi & pactoli | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Fontes hermi amnis | 58 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fontes pactoli | 59 | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

IONIAE

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| S myrna | 56 | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Clazomene | 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Argenum promont. | 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |

In ICARIO pelago

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Erythre | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Theos | 56 | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Lebedus | 56 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Colophon | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Caystri flu. ost. | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fontes flu. | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Ephesus

| | | |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Trongiliū promont. | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Meandri flu. ost. | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Coiunctio Lyci cū ipso | 60 | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Fontes Meandri | 62 | 39 |
| Fontes lyci | 59 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

CARIAE iuxta Myrtoum pelagus

| | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Pyrha | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| M iletus | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Heraclea penes latinuz | 57 | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Iassus | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bargylia | 57 | 37 |
| Myndus | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |

DORIDIS

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Scopias promont. | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Alicarnassus | 57 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ceramus | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| C nidus ciuitas & prom. | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

Amerie Rhodiensi pelago in quo

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Onugnathos prom. | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 |
| Loryna | 57 | 36 |
| Cressoportus | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 |
| Phœnix oppidum | 58 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Phusca | 58 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Balbis flu. ost. | 59 | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Caunus | 59 | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

Ab oriēte **LYCIA:** a fine post Caunum: usq; ad distantia. 59. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. aquo & Meridiē terminat per Lyciam iuxta Milyadem ciuitatē usq;

finē/cuius gradus. 61 $\frac{1}{3}$. 38. & **PAMPHYLIA** per lineā a finē predicto/usq; ad distantia. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. & **GALATIA** p lineā q̄ inde ad comunē Bithyniæ terminū fleclit uersus ortū/iuxta fe re mediū/cuius flexionis situs. 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ 39 $\frac{1}{3}$

Montes autē in **ASIA** noiant hii quoruz media

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--|
| Ida mons | 56 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cimon mons | 56 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Tunus mons | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Didimi occidentalia | 60 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 41 |
| Sipylus mons | 59 | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tmolus mons | 59 | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Mefotis mons | 58 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 |
| Mycale mons | 57 | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cadmus mons | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mimas mons | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Phœnix mons | 58 | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Ciuitates mediterraneæ **MINORIS MYSIAE** quæ in Hellesponto sunt

| | | |
|------------|--|------------------|
| Scepsis | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 |
| Sacragerma | 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

PHRYGIAE quæ & Troas mediterraneæ

| | | |
|-------|----|--------------------------------|
| Ilium | 56 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|-------|----|--------------------------------|

MYSIAE MAIORIS mediterraneæ

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Daguta | 58 | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Apolloia penes Rhyndacū. fl. | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 |
| Traianopolis | 57 | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Alydda | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Præpenissus | 57 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| P ergamus | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 |

Et populi quidem magis Septentrionales sunt

OLYMPENI occidentaliores autē **TRIMENOTHYRITAE** quorum est Traianopolis/magis autem Meridionales sunt **PENTADENVTAE** & inter hos **MYΣOMACEDONES**

LYDIAE autem ciuitates mediterraneæ/quæ in

MEONIA sunt

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Pepera | 58 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Mosteni | 58 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 |
| Hierocæsarea | 57 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Nacrasa | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Thyatira | 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Magnesia penes Sipylū. m. | 59 | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Iuliogordus | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Aegara | 58 | 39 |
| Hypapa | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| S ardis | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Philadelphia | 59 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Iouis phanum | 58 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Metropolis | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

CARIAE autem

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Triopolis | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Laodicea super lyco | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Antiochia penes Meadrū. | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Itoana | 58 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Trapezopolis | 58 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Nyfa | 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aphrodisias | 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Trallis | 57 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Magnesia penes Meadrū 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

F

longitudo latitudo LIBER

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Apolloia ap d Cadmū. m. | 59 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 38 |
| Heraclea ap d Balbim. f. | 59 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Priene | 58 | 38 |
| Harpasa | 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Orthosia | 58 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 |
| Neapolis | 59 | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Bargaza | 57 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Amazon | 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Alabanda | 58 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Stratonica | 59 | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Alinda | 59 | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Adeffus | 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mylassa | 59 | 37 |
| Hydissa | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Idymus | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Thera | 58 | 37 |
| Pystos | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 |
| Et Gens penes Phrygiam ERIZELI MEONIA in finibus Mysia & Lydia atq Phrygiae | | |
| Setae | 58 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Dedalis | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cadi | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| PHRYGIAE MAGNAE: ciuitates mediterraneae | | |
| Synaus | 58 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Doryleum | 58 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Mideum | 60 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tricomia | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ancyra Phrygiae | 58 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Natolia | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Tribanta | 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dioclia | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Amorium | 59 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Abrostola | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cociatum | 59 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Azani | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Conna | 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Lysias | 61 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cercopia | 59 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Eucarpia | 60 | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Prymnesia | 61 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dicimæum | 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Synnada | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Carmaula | 61 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Melitara | 61 | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Iuliopolis | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Acmonia | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Eumenia | 60 | 40 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Drufum | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tiberiopolis | 59 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 40 |
| Bleandros | 60 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Stectorium | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 |
| Silbium | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Philomelium | 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Peltae | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Metropolis | 61 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| A pamia arca | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Hierapolis | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| C ibyra | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Diocæsarea | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sanis | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Themisonium | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pylacæum | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sala | 61 | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gazena | 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Et populi sunt apud Lycia LYCAONES & THEMISONII: apud Bythiniā MOCCADINI & CIDISES sub qbus PELTENI postea MOXIANI postea PHYLACENSII sub quibus HIERAPOLITAE | | |
| Insulae adiacent Asiae apud Helespontum | | |
| Tenedos insula & ciuit. | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| In Aegeo autem Pelago | | |
| Lesbos insula: cuius descriptio sic se habet | | |
| Sitrium promontoriū | 54 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Pyrrha | 55 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fressus | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mania Promont. | 55 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Mitylene | 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Argenum promont. | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Methymna | 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Antissa | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| In Icario pelago | | |
| Icaria insula & ciuitas | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Myndus ciuitas | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Chios insula in qua ciuit. | 55 | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Phanea promont. | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Posidium promont. | 55 | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Samos insula & ciuitas | 56 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ampelos promont. | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| In Myrtoo pelago | | |
| a Morgos insula | 55 | 36 |
| Arcesia insula | 55 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Psegielis insula | 56 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Minya insula | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 |
| Coa insula & ciuitas | 56 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 |
| Astypalea insula & ciui. | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| In Carpathio mari | | |
| Syme insula | 57 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Cefos insula & ciuitas | 57 | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Carpathi insulae descriptio | | |
| Thoantium promont. | 57 | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ephialtium promont. | 57 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Posidium ciuitas | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| R hodi insulae situs & ci. | 58 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Panis prmptorium | 58 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 |
| Camirus | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lindus | 58 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Lelissus | 58 | 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

LYCIAE DESCRIPTIO.

Cap. III.

Lycia terminat ab occasu & septentrione
 I Asia iuxta expositas lineas ab ortu pte Pamphylia q a fine Asia usq mare p Masicytez montē ptinet cui finis q supra mare est gra. h3. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$. 36 $\frac{2}{3}$. Ameridie mari Lycia co iuxta litoris descriptionē hanc post Caunū

| | | |
|---------|------------------|------------------|
| Calinda | 59 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chyde | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Carya | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dædala | 60 | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

longitudo latitudo QVINTVS

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Telmefus | 60 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 |
| Xanti flu. ofst. | 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 |
| Fontes fluuii | 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| P athara | 60 $\frac{1}{31}$ | 36 |
| Antiphelius | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| A ndriaca | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 |
| Limyri flu. ofst. | 60 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 36 |
| Apicae | 61 | 35 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Sacrum promont. | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Olympus ciuitas | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Phaselis | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Et Montis Gragi mediū | 60 | 37 |
| Ciuitates in Lycia mediterranea Circa montem Gragum: | | |
| Cydna | 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Symbra | 59 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Octapolis | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Comba | 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sidyra | 60 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Pinara | 59 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{15}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Araxa | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{31}$ |
| Tlo | 60 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Xanthus | 60 | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Apud autem Montem Masicytem: ciuitates haec | | |
| Corydalla | 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Sagalassus | 60 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Rhodia | 61 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Trebenda | 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Phellos | 60 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| M yra | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Limyra | 61 | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Milyadis podalea | 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Nyfa | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 |
| Choma | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Condyba | 60 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| CABALIAE pars | | |
| Bubon | 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Oeneanda | 60 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Balbura | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Insulae adiacent Lyciae | | |
| Megista insula | 59 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Dolochista | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Chelidonia insula | 60 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

GALATIAE SITVS.

Cap. III.

Alatia limites habet ab occasu Bithyniaz & partē Asia: iuxta expositā lineā: a Meriāia Pamphylia: a prefato Asia sine usq; terminuz qui per parallelum gradus h3. 64 $\frac{1}{4}$. 38 $\frac{1}{12}$. ab ortu partē Cappadociae que est ab hoc sine usq; Pontum iuxta grad. 65. 43 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$. a septētrione partem Pontis secundum descriptionem hanc: post Cytorum Litoream ciuitatem

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Climax oppidum | 61 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Theutrania | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Carambis promont. | 61 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Zephyrium | 61 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Calistratia | 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |

longitudo latitudo

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Albonimēnia | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{15}$ |
| Cimolis | 62 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Armena | 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 44 |
| Stephana uilla | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| S inope | 63 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cyapfia | 64 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Calisti flu. ofst. | 64 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Galorum | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 |
| A myfus | 64 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 44 |
| Alys flu. ofst. | 65 | 43 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Fluuii conuersio | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 |
| Fontes eius | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 |
| Montes in Galatia sunt memoratu digni | | |
| Olifas mōs cui mediū | 63 | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Et Didimi orientalia | 62 | 41 |
| Et qui uocatur Celeunorum tumulus seu iugum | 63 | 40 |
| Et quae supra Mari sunt tenent ab his qui incolunt Paphlagoniam in quibus ciuitates & uille mediterranea haec sunt PAPHLAGONIAE | | |
| Zagira | 62 | 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Plegra | 62 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sacora | 63 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Helua | 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Tobata | 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 43 |
| G ermanopolis | 62 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Gelacha | 64 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Zoana | 63 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Dacasia | 61 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Mosium | 61 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sacorsa | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pompeiopolis | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Conica | 62 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Claudiopolis noua | 63 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sabanis | 63 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{31}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tituas | 64 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Eufena | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Inter Paphlagoniam magis Occidentales sunt THOLIBOSTI in quibus ciuitates | | |
| Henna colonia | 61 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | 42 |
| P efinus | 62 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 |
| Vindia | 61 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{31}$ |
| Anarus | 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Tolostacora | 62 | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vetestum | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Post quos ferme uersus solis ortum sunt TACTO SACAE in quibus ciuitates | | |
| A ncyra metropolis | 63 | 42 |
| Olenus | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 |
| Corbeuntus | 63 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Agirzama | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Vinzela | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Horofologia | 63 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Sarmalia | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Dictis | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Carima | 63 | 41 |
| Landosia | 62 $\frac{1}{31}$ | 41 |
| Sub his etiam orientales sunt THROEMI in quibus ciuitates sunt haec | | |
| Thiantium | 63 $\frac{1}{31}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Lascoria | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Androsia | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 |
| Claudiopolis | 64 | 41 $\frac{2}{31}$ |
| Carissa | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 |
| Phubatinæ | 64 | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Dudusa | 64 | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Saralus | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Vcena | 64 | 41 |
| Rascia | 64 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Sub prefatis Gentibus PROSERLIMENITAE sunt
ipsis cōiuncti: subq̄ istis BIZENI & ps LYCAO
NIAE in quibus ciuitates

| | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| Pendenessus | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ecdamana | 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Siuata | 64 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Ardistama | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Cianna | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Concustus | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tetradium | 63 | 40 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Ladicea combusta | 62 | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Vafada | 64 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Perta | 64 $\frac{2}{6}$ | 40 |

Postea sub hiis/ab Occidētali plaga pars est *Asia*

PIsidiae & ciuitates

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Apollonia | 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Anthiochia pisidiæ | 62 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Amblada | 62 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 39 |
| Neapolis | 63 | 39 |

Ab ortu uero Solis est *ISAVRIA*: & ciuitates

| | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sauatra | 64 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Lysitra | 64 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Isaura | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

In teriecti aut sunt *QRONIOLI* Gens/& ciuitates

| | | |
|----------|-------------------|----|
| Misthium | 63 $\frac{1}{31}$ | 39 |
| Pappa | 64 | 39 |

PAMPHYLIAE SITVS.

Cap. V.

Amphylia terminat̄ ab occasu Lycia
& parte Asia/iuxta expositam lineam: a
Septentrione Galatia/iuxta dictū Gala
tia latus/ab oriente Cilycia/& pte Cap
padocia/iuxta lineam quæ producitur/a fine
quæ/iuxta Galatiam est/usq; Pamphylia pel
agus/cui⁹ finis supra Mare gradus sūt. 64. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ameridie ipso Pamphylia pelago/iuxta descri
ptionē hāc: Post Phaselidam ciuitate; Lycia:

| | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Cataracti flu. ost. | 61 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Olbia | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Attalia | 62 | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Magidus | 62 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Eurymedontis flu. ost. | 62 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cestri flu. ost. | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Syda | 63 | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |

Ciuitates autem sunt in prouincia mediterraneæ

PHRIGIAE quidem *PISIDIAE*

| | | |
|------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Seleutia pisidiæ | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Anthiochia | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Antiquum beudos | 61 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Baris | 62 | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

LIBER

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|---------|---|------------------|
| Couana | 62 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 |
| Lysinia | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Cormasa | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 |

CARBALIAE autem

| | | |
|------------|---|---|
| Cretopolis | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Poglia | 62 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Menedemium | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Vranopolis | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pisinda | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Ariassus | 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{12}$ |

| | | |
|-----------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Cormasa | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38. |
| Milyas | 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Termessus | 62 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

PAMPHYLIAE mediterraneæ

| | | |
|--------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Perga | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Siluum | 62 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 38 |

PISIDIAE autem mediterraneæ

| | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| Prostama | 63 | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Adada | 63 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Olbasa | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Chyrzela | 63 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Orbanasa | 63 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 38 |
| Talbonda | 64 | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Cremna colonia | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Cominacum | 63 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Pletenissus | 63 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vnzela | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Selga | 63 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

CILYCIAE ASPERE REGIO ciuitates mediterraneæ

| | | |
|------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Cassia | 64 | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Lyrba | 64 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Colobassus | 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cebyra | 63 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37. |

Insulæ adiacent Pamphylia

| | | |
|----------|---|------------------|
| Crambusa | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Apelbusa | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

CAPPADOCIAE SITVS

Cap. VI.

Appadocia terminatur/ab occasu Ga
latia & parte Pamphylia/iuxta exposi
tam lineam/a Ponto usq; finem/cuius
gradus. 64 $\frac{1}{4}$. 38 $\frac{2}{3}$. Ameridie Cily
cia/iuxta lineam quæ inde per Taurum mon
tem producitur usq; ad Amani montis finem
& gradus habet 71. 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$. Preterea par
te Syria quæ deinde est per Amanum mon
tem ad Euphratis partē/cui⁹ gradus. 71 $\frac{1}{2}$; 38.
Ab oriente Armenia maiori iuxta Euphratem
a prefata parte Amani montis usq; conuersio
nem quæ maxime septentrionalis ad ortum fit/
cuius gradus. 71 $\frac{1}{2}$. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$. Postea linea quæ
producitur iuxta montes Moscoruz usq; finē
cuius gradus. 72 $\frac{2}{3}$; 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. Et linea quæ
inde iungit finem predictum: a Septentrione
autem parte Ponti Euxini/quæ ab Amisso Ga
latia tenditur/usq; finē cuius gradus. 72 $\frac{2}{3}$. &
44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. Litus quidem eius partis habet de
scriptionem hanc

longitudo latitudo QUINTVS

LEUCOSIROSVM

Table with 2 columns: Name and coordinates. Includes Leucosirorum cubitus, Iris flu. ost., Prima fluuii flexio, Secunda fluuii flexio, Fontes fluuii.

PONTI GALATICI circa Paphlagonia campum

Table with 2 columns: Name and coordinates. Includes Temiscyra, Herculis promont.

PONTI POLEMONIACI

Table with 2 columns: Name and coordinates. Includes Thermodontis flu. ost., Fontes fluuii, Polemonium, Iasionum promont., Cytorus, Hermonassa.

PONTI CAPPADOCVM iuxta Sydonem

Table with 2 columns: Name and coordinates. Includes Iscopulis, Cerasus, Pharnatia, Issi portus, Trapezos.

Iuxta autem CISSIOS

Table with 2 columns: Name and coordinates. Includes Preciosa, Rhizus portus, Athenarum promont., Chordyba, Morthula, Archadis flu. ost., Xylina, Cissae flu. ost., Apforus, Apfori flu. ost.

Vbi scinditur in Glaucum amnem & ad

Table with 2 columns: Name and coordinates. Includes Lycum fluuium, Fontes Apfori, Seuastopolis.

Montes autē nota digni Cappadociam cingunt

Argeus mons/cuius fines. 65 1/2, 39 1/2, 67 1/2, 39 2/3. Vnde fluuius Magnus appellatus fluens Euphrati in miscet in gradibus. 71 1/2, 39 1/2, & Antitaurus mons/trafiens a mote Tauro/usq; Euphrate flu. p spaciu/cuius mediu/iuxta Tauru mote. 65 1/2, 38 1/2, & 67 1/2, 39 1/4. finis aut iuxta Euphrate gra. h3. 71 1/2, 40 2/3, & Scordise mos/cuius finis. 68 1/2, 42 1/2, 73. 43. ex quo Thermodon fluit

Ciuitates mediterraneae & Villae in cappadocia post LEUCOSIROS qui in cofinibus sunt Galatiae

PONTI GALATICI mediterraneae

Table with 2 columns: Name and coordinates. Includes Benassa, Seuastopolis, Tabenda, Amasia, Cghloe, Etonia, Piala, Pleuramis, Pida, Semurga, Comana pontica.

PONTI POLEMONIACI mediterraneae

Table with 2 columns: Name and coordinates. Includes Guzalena, Eudiphus, Caruanis, Barbanissa, Ablata, Noecæsarea, Saurania, Megalula, Zela, Danati, Sabalia, Meforoma, Sebastia, Megalofus.

PONTI CAPPADOCVM mediterraneae

Table with 2 columns: Name and coordinates. Includes Zephinum, Aza, Cocalia, Cordula, Trapezusa, Afiba, Mardara, Comuredarbum.

PRAEFECTVRAE SCAMNESIS

Table with 2 columns: Name and coordinates. Includes Zama, Andraca, Gadafena, Vadata, Saruena, Odoga.

PRAEFECTVRAE SARGARASENAE

Table with 2 columns: Name and coordinates. Includes Phiara, Sadagena, Gauræna, Sabalassus, Ariarathira, Maroga.

PRAEFECTVRAE GARDAVCRETAS

Table with 2 columns: Name and coordinates. Includes Phreata, Archelais, Nanessus, Diocæsarea, Salambria, Tetrapyrigia.

PRAEFECTVRAE CILYCIAE

Table with 2 columns: Name and coordinates. Includes Muscilia, Sina, Campæ, Maza quæ & caesarea, Cyzistra, Ebazena, Archalla, Sobora.

LYCAONIAE

Table with 2 columns: Name and coordinates. Includes Adopissus, Chana, Iconium, Paralıs, Corna.

| | longitudo | latitudo | LIBER | longitudo | latitudo | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Chalbia | 66 | 40 $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Eufimara | 69 | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Baratha | 65 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Iassus | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| ANTHIOCHIANAE | | | | Ciacis | 70 | 40 |
| Derba | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Lugasa | 70 | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Iaranda | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Carmala | 68 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Olbasa | 65 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Semiffus | 69 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Musbanda | 65 | 38 $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Ladeneris | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| PRAELECTVRAE TYANIDIS | | | | PRAELECTVRAE CATAONIAE | | |
| Drata | 66 | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Cabassus | 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tyana | 66 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Tynna | 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 |
| Bazis | 66 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Tirallis | 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Siala | 66 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Cybisra | 67 | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | | | | Claudiopolis | 66 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| | | | | Dalifandus | 67 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | Paliandus | 68 | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| | | | | Gomana Cappadocū | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | Mopfi fons | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| | | | | Tanadaris | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | | | | Leandis | 69 | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

ARMENIAE MINORIS SITVS.

Cap. VII.

Rmenia minoris situs/cuius pars maxima septentrionalis uocatur

ORBIS SENAE & quae sub ipsa AETHYLANA postquam AERETICA & sub hac ORBIS SENAE

& pars maxie australis post Orfenā ORBIS SENAE

Ciuitates sunt iuxta Euphratem fluuium/haec

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Simbra | 71 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Azicis | 71 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Iadana | 71 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Sifmara | 71 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Zimara | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Dacusa | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 |
| Interiorum autem & iuxta montana | | |
| Satala | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Domana | 70 | 42 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Tapura | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Nicopolis | 69 | 42 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Chorsabia | 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 |
| Charax | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Dagona | 68 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Seleoberia | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Calcionissa | 70 | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Analiba | 70 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Pifingata | 68 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Godafa | 69 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Eudifata | 68 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 41 |
| Carapa | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Masora | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Oromandus | 68 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Ispa | 68 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Phuphena | 70 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Arana | 70 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Phuphatena | 68 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Mardura | 69 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Varfapa | 68 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Orfa | 67 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{12}$ |

MELITENAE iuxta Euphratem fluuium

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Dagufa | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 |
| Sinis colonia | 71 | 40 |
| Melitena | 71 | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Intra autem has | | |
| Zopanius | 70 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Titanissus | 70 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cianica | 70 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Phusifara | 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ |

PRAELECTVRAE MYRIANAE

| | | |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Sindita | 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Cotaena | 68 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Zoropassus | 69 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ayfa | 68 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Atafaxa | 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Carnalis | 68 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Carnaca | 69 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 39 |

PRAELECTVRAE LABIANAE

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| penes Euphratem | | |
| Corna | 71 | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Metita | 71 | 39 |
| Clandia | 71 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Interiorum uero sunt

| | | |
|------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Caparcelis | 70 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Zizoatra | 69 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Paffarna | 70 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Zizara | 69 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 39 |
| Sabagena | 69 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Nofalena | 69 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Lauftafa | 69 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{12}$ |

PRAELECTVRAE ARAYENAE

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| iuxta Euphratem | | |
| Iuliopolis | 71 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Barzalo | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Interiorum uero his | | |
| Seraftera | 70 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Lacriassus | 70 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Entelia | 70 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Adathra | 70 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{12}$ |

CILYCIAE SITVS.

Cap. VIII.

Ilycia terminat/ab occasu parte Pamphyliæ exposita: ab oriente parte Amoni montes/quæ a fine Cappadocum usque terminū/qui iuxta Issicum est Sinus: extenditur:& Pylas amonicas:cuius fines gradus sunt. 69 $\frac{1}{3}$.& 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ a septentrione parte exposita Cappadocia/iuxta Taurum montes/a meridie Angustiis Cilyciæ & Issico Sinu/iuxta descriptionē hanc: post Sydrum ciuitatē Pamphyliæ: in litore quod sequitur

longitudo latitudo

QVINTVS

SAR MATIAE ASIATICAE SITVS

LEONTIDIS TRACHIAE hoc est aspere Regionis

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| S | Ioppa | 64 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| | Selenus | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| | Antiochia super cragus | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| | Nephele | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |

CETIDIS

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | Anemurium | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| | Ormagdi flu. ost. | 65 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| | Arfince | 65 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| | Celenderis | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| | Aphrodisia uel uenetæ | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| | Sarpedon promont. | 66 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| | Calydni flu. ost. | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| | Zephyrium promont. | 66 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |

PROPRIAE CILYCIAE

| | | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | Coricus | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| | Sebasta | 67 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| | Lami flu. ost. | 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 |
| P | ompeipolis q̄ & Solæ | 67 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 |
| | Cydni flu. ost. | 67 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 37 |
| | Fontes flu. | 67 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 |
| | Sari flu. ost. | 68 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| | Pyranu flu. ost. | 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| | Fontes eius | 69 | 38 |

M

| | | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | allus | 68 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| | Seropolis uilla | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| | Egæa | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| | Iffus | 69 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| | Ifficus sinus intima | 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |

Mediterraneæ ciuitates in CILYCIA sunt hæc

TRACHEIAS uel ASPERE LEONTIDIS

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| | Caystrus | 64 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 |
| | Domiciopolis | 65 | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| | Philadelphia | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | Seleucia aspera | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| | Diocæsarea | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 |

CETIDIS

| | | | |
|--|--------|------------------|------------------|
| | Olbasa | 65 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
|--|--------|------------------|------------------|

DALASSIDIS uero

| | | | |
|--|--------|------------------|------------------|
| | Ninica | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
|--|--------|------------------|------------------|

CHARACINAE

| | | | |
|--|------------|------------------|----|
| | Flauipolis | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 38 |
|--|------------|------------------|----|

LAOMOTIDIS

| | | | |
|--|-------|------------------|------------------|
| | Lamus | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|--|-------|------------------|------------------|

LACHANTIDIS

| | | | |
|--|------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Irinopolis | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
|--|------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|

BRYCLICES

| | | | |
|--|---------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Augusta | 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
|--|---------|------------------|--------------------------------|

PROPRIAE CILYCIAE mediterraneæ

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| T | arfos | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 |
| A | dana | 68 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 37 |
| | Cæsarea penes anazarbū. | 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| | Mopsiestia | 68 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| | Castabala | 69 | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| | Nicopolis | 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | Epiphania | 69 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| | Amanicæ pylæ | 69 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |

Cap. IX. Tabula secunda Asiae.

Armatia quæ in Asia est/terminatu a Septentrione Terra in cognita: ab occasu Sarmatia Europæ usq; fontes Tanais fluuii. & ipso Tanai usq; eius ostia ad Meotim paludem/ & ab his orientali. parte Tanais usq; Cymerium Bosphorum: cuius partis Situs sic est post Tanais flumi. nis ostium

| | longitudo | latitudo | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Paniardis | 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Marubii flu. ost. | 68 | 53 | |
| Patarua | 68 | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Rombiti magni flu. ost. | 68 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 52 | |
| Theophanii flu. ost. | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Azara ciuitas | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Rhombiti parui. fl. ost. | 69 | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Axabistania | 69 | 50 | |
| C | yramba | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Acticiti flu. ost. | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Gerusa ciuitas | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{6}$ | |
| Pfathii flu. ost. | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Mapeta | 69 | 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Vardani flu. ost. | 68 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Cymerium ptomont. | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | |
| Apaturum | 66 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{6}$ | |
| Achilleum super ore | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |

Et in Bosphoro Cymerio

| | | |
|-------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Phanagoria | 64 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 48 |
| Corocondama | 64 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |

Ameridie terminatur deinde parte Euxini Ponti per litus usq; Coracem fluuium/ & hinc linea Colchidis & Iberiæ/ac Albanæ/ usq; litus Hyrcani maris/ quod Caspium etiam appellatur/ lateris huius descriptio sic se habet: post Corocondamam ciuitatem: tursus in Ponto

H

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ermonassa | 65 | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sindicus portus | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Sinda uicus | 66 | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Batra portus | 66 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Batra uicus | 66 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Psychri flu. ost. | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Achara uicus | 67 | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cercetidis sinus intima | 67 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tazos ciuitas | 68 | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Toretica promont. | 68 | 47 |
| Ampsalis ciuitas | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Butcæ flu. ost. | 69 | 47 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |

O

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| enanthia | 69 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Thessyris flu. ost. | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 |
| Fortia mœnia | 70 | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Coracis flu. ost. | 70 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 47 |

Finis qui hinc est ad Colchidis latus. 75. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Qui deinde est: ad terminum Iberiæ in quo Sarmaticæ Pylæ. in gradib⁹ 77. & 47
 Deinde qui ad Albaniam usq; Hyrcanuz pelagus post Soanæ. f. ost. in quo 86. & 47
 Ab oriēte uero: hinc a pte maritima Hyrcani pelagi: post ost. Soanæ flu. quoz gradus dicti sūt

| | longitudo | latitudo | LIBER | longitudo | latitudo | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Alontæ flu. ost. | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | iuxta minorem Rhombitem flu. | | |
| Vdonis flu. ost. | 87 | 48 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Azaraba | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Rha flu. ost. | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Iuxta autem Pfathim fluuium | | |
| Et Scythia iuxta Rha fluuium usq; flexionem cuius situs. 85. 54. & hinc/iuxta meridianū usq; ad Incognitam terrā: est & alia Rha fluuii flexio proxima flexioni Tanais/cuius gradus. 74. 56. supra quam admiscēt duo amnes/a mōtib; Hyperboreis fluētes/eius cōmixtio nis gradus sunt. 79. 58. $\frac{1}{2}$. Fontes alterius amnis magis occidentalis gradus hñt. 70. 6r. Alterius uero magis orientalis. 88. 6r. Tenduntur montes uersus Sarmatiam qui nominatur Hyppici/& Cerauni & Corax mons in quo finiuntur montes/qui per Colchidem & Iberiam producuntur Caucasii nomine: ipsorumq; flexio super Hyrcanum est: | | | Anchis | 72 $\frac{1}{3}$ 49 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | |
| Extrema Hyppicorum montium gradus habent. | 74 | 54 | 81 | 52 | Apud autem Vardanem fluuium | |
| Cerauniorum uero. | 81 | 49 | 84 | 52 | Scopelus | 68 48 |
| Coracis autem. | 69 | 48 | 75 | 48 | Suruba | 72 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Caucasii quidem. | 75 | 47 | 85 | 48 | Cōrusia | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Alexandri columnæ gradus habent. | 80 | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | Ebriapa | 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pylæ uero Sarmaticæ. | 77 | 47 | | | Seraca | 77 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Albania autem Pylæ. | 80 | 47 | | | Et iuxta Burcum fluuium | |
| Colunt autem Sarmatiā inclinatibus/iuxta Terram incognitam: HYPERBORE SARMATAE sub his BASILISTAËI hoc est: RECII SARMATAE & MODOCÆ gentes & HIPPOPHAGI SARMATAE & sub his etiā ZARATÆ & SVARDINI & ASEI. postea/iuxta quidem flexionem septentrionalem Tanais flu. PERIERBIDI sunt/numerolum genus/& iuxta australes IAXAMATARVM gens Ciuitates uero hæc | | | | | Cucunda | 77 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Hexapolis | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 55 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | | Iuxta autem Thessyrim amnem | |
| Tanais ciuitas | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | Batrache | 71 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Naularis | 70 | 55 | | | Iuxta autem Coracem fluuium | |
| Sub Suardinis autem CHAENIDES & ab orientali Rha fluuii PHTHIROPHAGI & MATERI & NESIOTIS. RECIO: Postea sub Iaxamatis SIRACENI inter autem Maotim palude; & Hippicos mōtes post Siracenos. PSESSII post THEMEOTAE sub quibus TYRAMBÆ post ASTVRIANI postea usq; Coracem montem ARICHE & ZINCHI supra autē predictos mōtes CONAPSENI & METIBI & ACORITAE inter uero Rha fluuiū & Hyppicos montes sub Siracenis/est MITHRIDATIS RECIO Sub qua MELAMCHLENI post SAPOTHRENAE sub quibus SCYMNITAE post AMAZONES inter Hyppicos & Ceraunos montes SVRANI & SACANI inter autem Ceraunos mōtes & Rha flu. ORINEI & VALI & SERII & inter Caucasum montē & Ceraunos TVSCI & DIDVRI & iuxta mare Caspiū VDAE & ALONDÆ & ISONDÆ & GERRI sub dorsis autem Montium: BOSPHORANI qdem supra utramq; Cymerii bosphori parte; iuxta autē Pontū ACHABE & CERCITAE & HENIOCHI ac SVANO COLCHI supra autem Albanā SAVAREI Ciuitates uero nominantur & Ville | | | | | Naana | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | | In Montium autem dorsis/ciuitates hæc | |
| | | | | | Abunis | 73 48 |
| | | | | | Nafunia | 74 48 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| | | | | | Halmia | 75 $\frac{1}{6}$ 48 |

COLCHIDIS SITVS

Cap. X.

Tabula tertia Asia.

Olchis terminatur/a Septentrione parte Sarmatiæ/ab occasu Ponti Euxini ea parte quæ extenditur a Corace amne usq; interiorē Sinum: iuxta Phasim fluuium: secundum descriptionē hęc.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Dioscuria/q; & sebastopolis. | 71 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Hyppi flu. ost. | 71 | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cyanci flu. ost. | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Siganeum | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Neapolis | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Acapolis | 72 | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chariusti flu. ost. | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Phasis flu. ost. | 72 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Phasis ciuitas | 72 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |

A meridie terminatur hinc parte Cappadociæ: iuxta expositam lineam/& deinde parte maioris Armeniæ per ipsam lineam usq; finē cuius gradus sunt. 74. 44 $\frac{2}{3}$. Ab oriente Iberia iuxta lineam coniungentem fines expositos: p Caucasios mōtes ingr. 74 $\frac{2}{3}$. & 47

Tenant autem litorea Colchidis ZALAE superiora uero 8MANRALI. qui iuxta ipsis BCRETI CAM REGIONEM sunt mediterraneæ eorum ciuitates & Ville

| | | |
|------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Mechlessus | 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Madia | 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Saraca | 73 | 45 |
| Sunium | 73 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Zadris | 74 | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |

IBERIAE SITVS.

Cap. XI.

Beria terminatur/a Septentrione parte Sarmatiæ exposita: ab Occasu Colchidæ iuxta dictam lineam/a Meridie parte maioris Armeniæ/sub limite iuxta

longitudo latitudo QVINTVS

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Colchidem usq; finem/cuius situs. 76. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. | | |
| Ab oriente Albania: iuxta lineas dictos fines coniungentem/usq; ad. 77 | | 47 |
| Sunt autem in ea ciuitates & Villæ hæc | | |
| Lubium uicus | 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Aginna | 75 | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vasæda | 76 | 46 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Varica | 75 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 46 |
| Sura | 75 | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| A rtanissa | 75 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 46 |
| Mesclæta | 74 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 45 |
| Zalissa | 76 | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| A rmaçtica | 75 | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |

ALBANIAE DESCRIPTIO

Cap. XII.

Albania terminatur a septentrione exposita parte Sarmatiæ: ab occasu Iberia iuxta linem ad notatam a Meridie parte Maioris Armeniæ: quæ est iuxta Iberiæ finem usq; Hyrcanum mare secundum Cyri flu. ost. quæ gradus habent. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. ab ortu Solis parte quæ hinc extenditur / usq; ad Soanæ fluuium / & parte Hyrcani maris / iuxta descriptionem hanc: post

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Soanæ flu. ost. q̄ gra. hnt | 86 | 47 |
| Telæba ciuitas | 85 | 47 |
| Gerri flu. ost. | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gelda ciuitas | 83 | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cesii flu. ost. | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Albana ciuitas | 81 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Albani flu. ost. | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gæetara ciuitas | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 |

Postquam Cyri flu. ost. 79 $\frac{2}{3}$. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ciuitates autem in Albania sunt & Villæ: inter quidem Iberiam & fluuium / qui a Caucaaso defluit / ad Cyrum ingredientem / qui quidem Cyrus per totam Iberiam & Albaniam excurret / & ab ipsis Armeniam seperans.

| | | |
|---------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Togada | 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bachia | 77 | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sanua | 77 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Deglana | 77 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Niga | 77 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Inter autem prefatum flu. & Albanum amnem qui & ipse etiam a Caucaaso fluit

| | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|--|
| Mofega | 79 | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Samunis | 79 | 46 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Iobula | 78 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iuna | 79 | 46 |
| Embolea | 78 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Adiabilia | 79 | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Abliana | 78 | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Mamechia | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 45 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Olisma | 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sioda | 78 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Baruca | 79 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Tenent autem Albaniam portæ gradus ut dictum est. 80. 47. iter Albanum & Casium amnem / ciuitates hæc

longitudo latitudo

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Chabala | 80 | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Chobota | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Moziata | 80 | 46 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Misfa | 81 | 46 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Chadacha | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 |
| Alamus | 82 | 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Inter autem Casium flu. & Gerrum amnem | | |
| Thiauna | 82 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 46 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Thabilacha | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Inter Gerrum & Soanam fluuium | | |
| Thilbis | 84 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Insulæ autem Albaniam adiacentes duæ / pelodes nomine / quarum mediū | | |
| | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 |

ARMENIAE MAIORIS SITVS.

Cap. XIII.

Armenia maior terminatur a septentrione parte Colchidis / Iberia & Albania iuxta expositam per Cyrum amnem lineam: ab Occasu parte Cappadociæ / secundum expositam Ponti Cappadocum usq; Colchidem per Mosthicos montes lineam: Ab oriente parte Hyrcani maris / quæ extenditur ab ostiis Cyri amnis usq; finem: cuius gradus. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$. 43 $\frac{1}{3}$. Inter quem & Cyri ostia Ostium est Araxes flu. in gradibus. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. Preterea Medis iuxta lineam traditam super montem Caspium cuius fines 79. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$. & 80 $\frac{1}{2}$. 40. a meridie parte Mesopotamiæ iuxta Tauri montis lineam / quæ quidem Euphrati fluuius iungitur ad gradus. 71 $\frac{1}{2}$. 33. Tigridi autem amni / iuxta situm gradus habentem. 75 $\frac{1}{2}$. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$. Preterea Assyria iuxta lineam per Niphatem montem egredientem usq; rectam / quæ sub eadem incidit / & hinc ad prefatum finem Caspii montis per quam lineam Niphates mons extendit: Montes autem Armenia nominantur hi qui Mosthici appellantur / se efferentes supra partem Ponti Cappadocum: & Mons qui Paryardes dicitur cuius fines 75 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 77. 42. Et Vdaspes mons cuius medium 78 $\frac{1}{2}$. 40. Et Antitauri montis pars quæ est intra Euphratem cuius medium 72. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$. Et Mons qui Abus dicitur / cuius mediū 77. 41. Et Gordiaci montes quorum mediū 75. 39 $\frac{1}{2}$. Fluuii autem per Regionem excurrunt: Et Araxes fluuius / qui ostia quidem habet iuxta Hyrcani maris situm gradus habentem. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. Fontes uero in gradibus. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ab his impetu ad orientem uectus / usq; montem Caspium: Et ad septentrione flexus / uno quidem amne ad Hyrcanum mare exit / altero admiscetur Cyro fluuius in gradibus. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. Et Euphratis fluuii pars / a predicto flexu qui gradus habet. 71 $\frac{1}{2}$. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$. Hinc ad orientem uersa usq; fontes / qui & ipsi gradus habent. 76. 42 $\frac{2}{3}$. Sunt & alii Montes nota digni a predicta scissione Euphratis fluuii: finis autem Montis dicto Euphrati coniuncti gradus habet. 71 $\frac{1}{2}$. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$. Qui uero finis iuxta ipse est fontes. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$. 41

Et Tigridis pars in Armenia cōprehensa/a sectio
ne facta a latere meridiano usq; fontes ipsius
Tigridis/quæ gradus hnt. $74 \frac{2}{3}$. $39 \frac{2}{3}$. Vbi
Palus est Tospitis appellata: Sunt & alie Palu
des & ea quæ uocat Lychnitis cuius mediuz
gradus hnt. 78 . $43 \frac{1}{4}$. Et Arsis Palus cuius
medium. $78 \frac{1}{2}$ $40 \frac{1}{2}$

Prouinciæ autem in Armenia sunt/in compræ
hensa parte/ab Euphrate in Cyro/& Araxe
amnis penes quidem Moschicos montes
COTARZENA super his/qui **BOCHAE** appellan
tur/penes aut Cyrum amnem **TOSARENA** &
TOTENA Penes uero **Araxem** flu. **COLTHENA**
& quæ sub ea est **SODVCENA** Penes autem Pa
ryardem montē **SYRACENA** & **SACAPENA** &
ciuitates in ipsa pte **longitudo latitudo**

| | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Sala | $73 \frac{1}{3}$ | $44 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Aicura | 74 | $44 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Baraza | $75 \frac{1}{3}$ | $44 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Lala | $76 \frac{1}{2}$ | 44 |
| Santuca | $76 \frac{1}{3}$ | $44 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sataphara | 78 | $44 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Toga | $78 \frac{1}{2}$ | $43 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Varucta | 73 | 43 |
| Azata | $73 \frac{1}{2}$ | $43 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Choluua | 74 | $43 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sedala | $74 \frac{1}{2}$ | $43 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Surta | $74 \frac{1}{2}$ | $43 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tatina | $74 \frac{1}{2}$ | 43 |
| Cozala | $75 \frac{1}{2}$ | $43 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cotomana | $75 \frac{1}{2}$ | $43 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Batinna | $76 \frac{1}{2}$ | $43 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dizaca | $76 \frac{1}{2}$ | $43 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Prua | 77 | $43 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Glifina | $78 \frac{1}{2}$ | $43 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Choluata | $78 \frac{1}{2}$ | $43 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sacalbina | $79 \frac{1}{2}$ | $43 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Arfarata | $79 \frac{1}{2}$ | $43 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Et penes Euphratem fluuium | | |
| Brebsus | $72 \frac{1}{4}$ | $42 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Elegia | $73 \frac{1}{4}$ | $42 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Chasira | 74 | $42 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Chorfa | $74 \frac{1}{2}$ | $42 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Thalina | $75 \frac{1}{4}$ | $42 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Armauria | $76 \frac{1}{2}$ | $42 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Artaxata | 78 | 42 |
| Naxuana | $78 \frac{1}{2}$ | $42 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| In parte superius concepta usq; ad scissionē Eu phratis Regiones sunt/magis quidem Septē trionales incipientibus ab occasu BASILISENA OBORDENA & ARSIA subq; hac ACILISENA & ASTAVNITIS & penes flu. scissionē SOPHENA Ciuitates autem sunt in parte hac | | |
| Athna | $71 \frac{1}{2}$ | $42 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tinissa | $73 \frac{1}{2}$ | $42 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Brizaca | $74 \frac{1}{2}$ | $42 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sana | $73 \frac{1}{2}$ | 42 |
| Zoriga | $71 \frac{1}{2}$ | 42 |
| Daranissa | 76 | $42 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Zogocara | $77 \frac{1}{4}$ | $42 \frac{1}{3}$ |

| | | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| Cubina | $78 \frac{1}{2}$ | $42 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Codana | $71 \frac{1}{2}$ | $41 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cachura | $72 \frac{1}{2}$ | $41 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Colua | $73 \frac{1}{3}$ | $41 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sogocatra | 74 | 41 |
| Phaufya | $74 \frac{1}{4}$ | $41 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Phaudalia | 75 | $41 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Zaruana | $75 \frac{1}{3}$ | $41 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Citamum | 76 | $41 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Anarium | $76 \frac{1}{2}$ | $41 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sigua | 77 | 41 |
| Terua | 78 | $41 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Zurzua | $78 \frac{1}{2}$ | $41 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Matuscana | 78 | $41 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Astacana | 78 | 41 |
| Tarina | $72 \frac{1}{3}$ | 41 |
| Batibica | $73 \frac{1}{3}$ | $40 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Babila | $73 \frac{1}{4}$ | $40 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sagauana | $75 \frac{1}{4}$ | $40 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Azara | $76 \frac{1}{4}$ | $40 \frac{1}{2}$ |

In reliqua & Australiori parte inter Euphratem
& fontes Tigridis est **ANZITENA** & quæ sub ea
TOSPITIS pretereā **CORIAEA** ciuitates simili
ter in membro hoc:

| | | |
|------------|------------------|------------------|
| Clegerda | $72 \frac{1}{4}$ | $40 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Mazara | $71 \frac{1}{3}$ | $39 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Anzeta | $72 \frac{1}{4}$ | $39 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Soita | $72 \frac{1}{2}$ | $39 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Belcania | $73 \frac{1}{2}$ | $39 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Selcia | 74 | 40 |
| Tospia | $74 \frac{1}{4}$ | $39 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Colchis | $75 \frac{1}{2}$ | 39 |
| Siauana | $71 \frac{1}{2}$ | $38 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Arfomofata | 73 | $38 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Corra | $74 \frac{1}{2}$ | $38 \frac{1}{2}$ |

Ab oriētali plaga fontiu Tigridis amnis **BAGRA**
DAVENA est/& quæ sub ipsa **CORDYENA** quæ
magis orientales **COTAEA RECIO** Et qui sub
ipsa **MARDI** sunt:ciuitates autem similiter in
hoc membro sunt hæc

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Tasca | $75 \frac{1}{2}$ | $40 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Phora | 76 | $40 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Maepa | 76 | $40 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Buana | 77 | 40 |
| Cholimma | $76 \frac{1}{2}$ | $40 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Terebia | $77 \frac{1}{2}$ | $40 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Daudiana | $77 \frac{1}{2}$ | $40 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Caputa | $79 \frac{1}{4}$ | $40 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Artemita | $78 \frac{1}{2}$ | $40 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Thelbana | $76 \frac{1}{2}$ | $39 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Et sub ea Gordynesia | | |
| Siae | $75 \frac{1}{2}$ | $39 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pherendis | $74 \frac{1}{2}$ | $39 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tigranocerta | $76 \frac{1}{2}$ | $39 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sardeua | $75 \frac{1}{2}$ | $39 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Colfa | 78 | $39 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tigranoama | $79 \frac{1}{2}$ | 40 |
| Artagigarta | $76 \frac{1}{2}$ | $38 \frac{1}{2}$ |

SYRIAE DESCRIPTIO

Cap. XIII.

Tabula quarta Asia.

Yria terminatur a septentrione: Cilycia & parte Cappadocia iuxta expositam per Amanum montem lineam: ab occasu Syro pelago secundum descriptionem hanc: post Issum & Cilycia portas

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Alexandria penes Issuz | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Miryandus | 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Rhofus | 69 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 |
| Scopulus rhoficus | 69 | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Seleucia pieria | 69 | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Oronthis flu. oft. | 69 | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fontes fluuii | 70 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Posidium | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Heraclea | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Laodicea | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gabala | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Platos | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Balanee | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| PHOENICIAE SITVS | | |
| Eleutherii flu. oft. | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Symira | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Orthosia | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Tripolis | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Dei facies promont. | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Botrys | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Biblus | 68 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Adonis flu. oft. | 68 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Berytus | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Leontis flu. oft. | 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Sidon | 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Tyrus fere incōtinēti | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ecdippa | 68 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Ptolemais | 68 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Sycaminon | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Carmelus mons | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dora | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Corfei flu. oft. | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Ameridie Iudaea iuxta lineam inde descriptam uersus orientem/qua ad Meridiem flectitur/& situm hēt. 69. 32. finiturq; iuxta sitū. 70. 31. Et parte Arabiae petreae iuxta lineam productam a fine predicto/quasi ad praedictum Arabiae finem/cuius situs gradus hēt. 71 $\frac{1}{2}$. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ab ortu solis linea inde producta/iuxta Arabiae desertam usq; Vadum seu traiectionem Euphratis penes Thapsacum:cuius finis in Euphrate. 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. 34 $\frac{1}{4}$. Et parte inde Euphratis fluuii penes Mesopotamiam/usq; finē fluuii ad Cappadociam qui gradus hēt. 71 $\frac{1}{2}$. 38.

Montes autem in Syria insignes sunt

| | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Piara mons cuius mediū | 70 | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Casius mons | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Libanus mōs cuius fines | 69 $\frac{1}{3}$ 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ & 71 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Antiliban ⁹ cuius extrema | 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ & 71 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ | |
| Et iuxta quidem Arabiae deserta Penes Iudaeam | | |
| Alsalamus mons/cuius mediū | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Hyppus mons cuius medium | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 |

QVINTVS

longitudo latitudo

Irrigant Regionem & Alii fluuii/& qui preter Palmyra labit:cuius fines. 72 35 & 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$. Et fluuius qui preter Damaschū fluit Chrysoforoas appellatus/cuius fines. 71 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ & 71 $\frac{1}{6}$ 32 $\frac{2}{3}$. Et Iordanis fluuii ps:qua penes Genesaretē lacum est:cuius lacus mediū 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 32 $\frac{2}{3}$. Et fluuius Singas nomine/qui Amonte Piara ductus/ad septentrionem & ad Solis ortum uersus/gradus h3. 71. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$. qui ue admisceat Euphrati iuxta situm. 72 37 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Ciuitates in SYRIA sunt mediterranea: a septentrionali primum plaga: in COMAGENA haec

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Araca | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Antiochia penes Taurū, m. | 70 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Singa | 71 | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Germanicia | 70 | 37 |
| Catamana | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Dolicha | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Deba | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Chaonia | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

Et apud Euphratem fluuium

| | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Cholmadara | 72 | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Samofata legio | 71 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |

PIERIAE autem ciuitates haec

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Pinara | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Patrae | 70 | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Synapylae | 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Ciuitates autem CYRESTICES haec

| | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Anseua | 71 | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Regia | 71 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Buba | 71 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Heraclea | 71 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Niara ciuitas | 70 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hierapolis | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Cybroz | 70 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Berrae | 71 | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Bana | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Paphara | 71 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{12}$ |

Et penes Euphratem ciuitates haec

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Vrima | 72 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Arudis | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Zeugma | 72 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Europus | 72 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Cecilia | 72 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Bethammaria | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gerrha | 72 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Animara | 71 | 36 |
| Eragiza | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 36 |

SELEVCIDIS ciuitates haec

| | | |
|----------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Gephyra | 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Gindarus | 70 | 36 |
| Himma | 70 | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

CASSIOTIDIS autem ciuitates haec

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Antiochia supra Orōtē. f. | 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Daphna | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bacatailli | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 |
| Lydia | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Seleucia penes belum | 70 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Lanissa | 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 |

| | longitudo | latitudo | LIBER | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|---|--|
| Epiphania | 70 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Putea | 72 $\frac{1}{3}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rhaphanea | 69 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{8}$ | | Adada | 72 $\frac{2}{3}$ 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Antaradus | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{21}$ | | P almyra | 71 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ 34 |
| Marathus | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Adacha | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Mariama | 70 | 34 | | Danaba | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mamuga | 70 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 | | Goria | 72 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| C HALYBONITIDIS ciuitates hec | | | | Aueria | 72 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Thema | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{21}$ | | Casama | 72 $\frac{1}{4}$ 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Acoraba | 71 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Odmana | 71 $\frac{2}{3}$ 33 |
| Derima | 71 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 35 | | Atera | 72 $\frac{2}{3}$ 33 |
| Chalybon | 71 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 | | E t penes Euphratem. ciuitates hec | |
| Speluera | 71 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Alalis | 72 $\frac{1}{3}$ 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| E t penes Euphratem: | | | | Sura | 72 $\frac{2}{3}$ 35 |
| Barbarissus | 71 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 35 $\frac{2}{31}$ | | Alamatha | 73 $\frac{1}{6}$ 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Athis° | 71 | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | B ATANEA Prouincia/a cuius orientali parte est | |
| C HALGIDICAE autem ciuitates hec | | | | S ACCAEA & hec sub Alfaldamo monte sunt | |
| Chalcis | 70 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | | T RACHONITAE. ARABES | |
| Afaphidama | 70 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Gerra | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Tolmidessa | 71 | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Elera | 71 $\frac{1}{4}$ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Maronia | 71 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Nelaxa | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Coara | 71 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Adrama | 71 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ 32 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| A PAMENAE ciuitates hec | | | | I nsulae autem adiacent S YRIAE | |
| Nazaba | 71 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Aradus | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| E t ab orientali parte Orontis fluuui | | | | E t Tyrus fere icotinēti | 68 $\frac{1}{12}$ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Thelbenissus | 70 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 35 | | | |
| A pamea | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | C YPRI INSVLAE SITVS. | |
| Emisa | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 | | Cap. XV. | |
| L AODICENAE ciuitates hec | | | | Yprus Insula quaquauerus pelago | |
| Scabiosa laodicæ | 70 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | | terminatur ab Occasu Pamphylia/ | |
| Paradisus | 70 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | secuudum descriptionem hanc: | |
| Iabruda | 71 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Acamas promontoriū | 64 $\frac{1}{6}$ 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| P HOENICIAE mediterraneæ ciuitates hec | | | | Paphos noua | 64 $\frac{1}{3}$ 35 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Arca | 69 | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Zephyrium promont. | 64 $\frac{1}{6}$ 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Palæoblibus | 69 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 | | P aphos uetus | 64 $\frac{1}{3}$ 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Gabala | 69 | 33 | | Drepanum promont. | 64 $\frac{1}{4}$ 35 |
| C æsarea paraniæ | 69 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | A meridie Mari Aegyptio ac Syro:secundum de | |
| H eliopolis | 70 | 33 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | | scriptionem hanc:post Drepanum promont. | |
| C OELAE seu CVRVE SYRIAE ciuitates hec | | | | Phrurium promont. | 64 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Heliopolis | 70 | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Curium ciuitas | 65 $\frac{1}{6}$ 35 |
| Abila lysanica | 70 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 | | Lyci flu. ost. | 65 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ 35 |
| Saana | 70 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{12}$ | | Curias extrema | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ina | 70 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | A māthus | 65 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ 35 |
| D amascus | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Thetii flu. ost. | 66 $\frac{1}{4}$ 35 |
| Samulis | 69 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ | | Citium ciuitas | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 |
| Abida | 69 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Dades extrema | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Hippos | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Troni ciuitas & prom. | 66 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ 35 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Capitolias | 70 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | A b oriente pelago Syro:secundum descriptionē | |
| Gadara | 69 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | hac post Troni extrema/& eiusdē nois urbem: | |
| Adra | 70 $\frac{1}{21}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Pedaliū promont. | 67 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Scythopolis | 69 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 | | Pedæi flu. ost. | 66 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Gerasa | 70 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | S alamis | 66 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ 35 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Pella | 71 | 31 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | | Elæapromontorium | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Dium | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | septentrione. A NGVSTIIS C ILYCIAE iuxta de | |
| Gadora | 69 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | scriptionem hanc: | |
| Philadelphia | 70 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Carpasia | 66 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Canatha | 71 | 32 | | Acheorum litus | 66 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| P ALMYRENAE ciuitates hec | | | | Aphrodisium | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Rhesapha | 73 | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Macaria | 66 $\frac{1}{6}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Colla | 72 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 34 | | Ceraunia | 65 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Oriza | 72 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | | Lapthi flu. ost. | 65 $\frac{1}{4}$ 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

longitudo latitudo QVINTVS

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Lapthus ciuitas | 65 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Cromyorum extrema | 65 | 35 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Soli ciuitas | 64 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Calinusa promont. | 64 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Arfinoe | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |

Orientalia Insulae **SALAMINIA** Comprahendit
Occidentalia **PAPHIA** Meridionalia **AMATHY**
SIA & Olympus mons/septentrionalia **LAM**
PEDIA: Ciuitates mediterraneae hee sunt:

PALESTINAE IVDÆAE SITVS.

Cap. XVI.

Alastina Syria/qua Iudea Syria ap-
pellat terminat/a septentrione Syria/
iuxta lineam expositam/ab oriente atq; me-
ridie Arabia Petrea/iuxta lineam q ab orientali
termino/iuxta Syria usq; finem:iuxta Aegyptuz
extedit huius finis ut dictum est gradus habere
65. 29 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$. ab Occasu pte deinde usq; Mare
pdictum Aegypti ptesa/& ide Pelago usq; ad Sy-
ria limite p descriptionem hac: post Corsei fl. ost.

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cæsarea stratonis | 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Apollonia | 67 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Ioppa | 66 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{31}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Iamnetorum portus | 66 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 |
| Azotus | 66 | 31 |
| Ascalon | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Anthedon | 64 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Gæzororum portus | 64 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |

Diuidit aut Iudeam Iordanis fluuii pars iuxta
Asphaltidē lacum/cuius mediū. 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$

Et ciuitates in ea mediterraneae hee sunt

GALILEAE quidem

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Sapphura | 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 32 |
| Caparcona | 68 | 31 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Iulias | 68 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tiberiadis lacus media | 69 | 32 |

SAMARIAE uero

| | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Neapolis | 68 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Thena | 68 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

IVDÆAE autem ab occasu Iordanis fluminis

| | | |
|------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Rhaphia | 66 | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Gaza | 66 | 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Iamnia | 66 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 31 |
| Lydda | 67 | 31 |
| Antipatris | 67 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 |
| Drufias | 67 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sebasta | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Bartogabri | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sebus | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Emmaus | 66 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Guphna | 67 | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Archelais | 68 | 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |

longitudo latitudo

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Phaelis | 68 | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Hiericos seu Ericus | 67 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Hierosolima/qua nunc dicitur Aelia Capitolia | | |
| ingradibus | 67 | 30 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Thamna | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Engalda | 67 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bedora | 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 |
| Thamaro | 67 | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Ab orientali parte Iordanis fluminis | | |
| Cosmos | 69 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lybias | 69 | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Calliroe | 68 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 31 |
| Gazaros | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Epicaros | 68 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| IDVMEAE qua tota est ab occasu Iordanis flu. | | |
| Berzamma | 65 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Capararfa | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gemmaruris | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 |
| Elufa | 65 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 |
| Mapfa | 66 | 30 |

ARABIAE PETREAE SITVS.

Cap. XVII.

Rabia Petra terminat/ab occasu pte
Aegypti exposita: a septentrione Palesti-
na iudæa: & parte Syria/iuxta notatas
ipsarum lineas: A meridie interiori Sinu Arabici
Pelagi q gradus h3 63 $\frac{1}{2}$. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$. Et Sinu iuxta
Hieropolite/a notato sine apud Aegyptum usq;
ad promotorium/q diiuxta Pharan est & gradus
h3. 65. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$. Et ide Elanite Sinu usq; ad eius
conuersionem/qua gra. h3. 66. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$. continet aut
Pharan uicus igradi. 65. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$. uilla uero Elana
qua iuxta Sinu est eiusdem nois. 65 $\frac{2}{3}$. 28 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$:
Ab oriente linea emissa supra expositum Syria orie-
tale terminum: & iuxta Arabiam Felicem/usq; ad sec-
tionem/qua gra. h3. 71. 30. iuxta aut Desertam
Arabiam supra reliquam lineam tendit:
Protendunt at in Regione montes q Melanes appellat-
tur/a Sinu sc3 q iuxta pharan est fera ad Iudeam:
Populiq; sunt/ab occasu qdes horum montium iuxta
Aegyptum: **SARACENI** deinde **MVNICHIANI** qda
est: **REGIO**: sub qua i ipso Sinu sunt **PHARANITAE**
iuxta autem Montana Felicia Arabia **RHATHENI**
Ciuitates mediterraneae & uilla i puincia hee sunt

| | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Eboda uicus | 65 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Maliatha | 65 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sina mons | 65 | 29 |
| Calguia | 66 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Lyla | 66 | 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Gubba | 66 | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Gypfaria | 65 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 29 |
| Gerafa | 66 | 29 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12}$ |
| Petra | 67 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Characmoba | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{2}{6}$ |
| Auora | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 29 |
| Zanaatha | 67 | 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Adros | 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Zoara | 68 | 30 |
| Thana | 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

G

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Neda | 68 | 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Cletharro | 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Moca | 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Esbuta | 69 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ziza | 69 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Maguza | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| M edaua | 69 | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lydia | 70 | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Rhamathmom | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Anitha | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Suratha | 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| B ostralegion | 71 | 31 |
| Messada | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 |
| Adra | 70 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Corace | 68 | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

LIBER

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Adda | 77 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 |
| Pacoria | 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Teridata | 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 |
| Naarda | 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Siphara | 78 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Euphrates in amne p Babyloniā fluētē scindit & p Seleuciā: & q i medio ipor est Regius flu. appellat: ei scissiois situs. 79 | | |
| S eleucia ciuitas | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iuxta autem Tigrim fluuium ciuitates hea: sunt | | |
| Dorbeta | 76 | 38 |
| Sapha | 76 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Debba | 76 | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Syngara | 76 | 37 |
| Betoum | 77 | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| L ambana | 77 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Birtha | 78 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Carthara | 79 | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Manchana | 79 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 |
| Et post Seleuciam | | |
| Scapha | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Apamea | 79 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sub qua commixtio Regii fluuii cum Tigride est/prope mediam Regionem | | |
| In alia autem media Regione ciuitates hea: | | |
| Bythias | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 |
| E desa olim Anthiochia | 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ombraea | 73 | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ammæa | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Suma | 74 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rhisina | 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Olibera | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 |
| Sararra | 74 | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sacana | 73 | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Arxama | 74 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Gizama | 74 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sinna | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mambuta | 74 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| N isibis | 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bithiga | 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bazala | 75 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Auladis | 73 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ballatha | 74 | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Carthae | 73 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 |
| Tintha | 73 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Thengubis | 74 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Orthaga | 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 |
| Eleia | 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Zama | 75 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sinna | 76 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gorbatha | 77 | 36 |
| Dabaula | 76 | 36 |
| Bariana | 77 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 36 |
| Acraha | 73 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 |
| Aphadana | 74 | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rhesæna | 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Peliala | 75 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aluanis | 74 | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bimatra | 76 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Daremma | 76 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 |

MESOPOTAMIAE SITVS.

Cap. XVIII.

Mesopotamia terminat/ a septentrione ex
 m posita pte Maioris Armenia/ ab occa/
 su pte notata Euphratis. fl. iuxta Syriā:
 ab oriēte pte Tigridis fl. iuxta Assyriā hoc est a
 sectione q iuxta est Armeniā usq; ad Herculis
 Aras q gra. hnt. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ Ameridie reliqua
 pte Euphratis/ iuxta qdē Desertā Arabiā/ usq;
 finē. 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ 33 $\frac{1}{4}$. iuxta autē Babyloniā usq; quo
 Tigridi amni cōiunigt/ & usq; Aras pdictas:
 cuius sectionis gradus sunt. 80 34

Montes in Mesopotamia Celebres sunt

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cassius mons cuius medium | 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Singaras mons | 77 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Fluuii qui per Regionē excurrūt ex dictis monti
 bus pleriq; & qui Chaboras appellatur cuius
 fons gradus habet. 74 37. Coniunctio autē
 eius cum Euphrate gradus hēt. 72 $\frac{2}{3}$ 35 $\frac{1}{4}$

Et qui Ascoras dicit/ cuius fontes 75 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
 eius cum Euphrate coniunctio 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ 33 $\frac{2}{3}$

Tenēt autē Regionē iuxta Armeniā: ANTEMVSIA
 sub qua CHALCITIS subq; hac GAVZANITIS &
 penes Tigridē. fl. ACABENA sub Gauzanitis at

INGENA & p lōge iuxta Euphratē ANCOBARITIS
 Ciuitates in Mesopotamia & Villæ iuxta quidē
 Euphratem hea sunt

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Porfica | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aniana | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Barsampsa | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sarmica | 72 | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Bersinia | 72 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mauba | 72 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| N icephorium | 73 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Maguda | 73 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Chabora | 74 | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Thelba | 74 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 |
| Aphadana | 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Banaba | 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Zitha | 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bethauna | 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Rescapha | 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Agamna | 76 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Eudrapa | 77 | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

ARABIAE DESERTAE SITVS.

Cap. XIX.

Rabia deserta terminatur a septentrio
a ne parte Mesopotamiae iuxta expositam
Euphratis, fl. pte usq; sine cuius gradus
76 $\frac{1}{4}$. 33 $\frac{1}{6}$. ab occasu at de finitis Syriae pte b:

Ab oriente Babylonia per Montana/qua a praedicto sine usq; interiorē Sinum Persicum nomine Mesanite Sinu sunt; cuius finis gradus sunt. 79. 30 $\frac{1}{6}$. Et pte deinde Sinus Persici usq; ad sine. 79. 29. in quo post eius iteriorē rem partem praedictam/sunt ciuitates haec:

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Ammæa | 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 30 |
| Idicata | 79 | 29 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Incata | 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Et prouinciæ finis | 79 | 29 |

Ametidie terminatur Felici Arabia p montes; q ab exposito sine iuxta Petreae limite ad praedictum sine iuxta Mesanite Sinu/que in Sinu Persico est:

Ab occasu anotatis pte Syriae & Arabiae petreae Tenent autem hanc desertam Arabiae iuxta qdē Euphratem flu. CAUCHABENI & iuxta Syriae BATANEI: iuxta uero felice Arabiae AVGVBENI: post quos RHAABENI & apud Persicum sinu ORCHENI iuxta autem Babyloniae/sub Cauchabenis AESITAE & supra Rhaabenos MASSANI. intra quos AGRÆI quidem sunt iuxta Bataneos: MARTHENI autem iuxta Babyloniae: **longitudo latitudo**

Ciuitates & Villae iuxta Euphratem fluuium:

| | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Tapfacus | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Britha | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Gadirtha | 74 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Anxata | 74 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Audatha | 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Dadara | 75 | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Balagæa | 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Pharga | 75 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Colatina | 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Belgynæa | 76 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Iuxta autem Mesopotamiam ciuitates haec:

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Barathena | 73 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 33 |
| Saua | 73 | 33 |
| Choca | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gauata | 73 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Aurana | 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rheganna | 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Alata | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 |
| Erupa | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Themma | 75 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Luma | 75 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 31 |
| Thaua | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Seuia | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Dapha | 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sota | 75 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Odagana | 76 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Tedium | 77 | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Zagmais | 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 |
| Arthada | 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Obæra | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 31 |
| Artemita | 72 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

longitudo latitudo

| | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Banacha | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Dumetha | 75 | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Alata | 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Bera | 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Calathua | 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Salma | 78 | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

BABYLONIAE SITVS.

Cap. XX.

Abylonia terminatur a septentrione Mesopotamiae iuxta expositam Euphratis pte ab occasu Arabiae deserta iuxta praedicta Montana ab Oriente Susiana iuxta reliquam Tigridis pte usq; ad eius ost. In Sinu Persico q gradus. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$. 31. Ameridie pte ide Persici Sinus ad praedictum Mesanitis Sinu & eius itima iuxta sine Arabiae deserta notatur. 79. 30 $\frac{1}{6}$. Abluit autem Regionem Regius fl. & q p Babyloniae fluit Massares nomine q Euphrati imiscet iuxta grad. 78 $\frac{1}{4}$. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$. Huic at coniungit Regius fl. igr. 79. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$. faciunt at fluuii & ipse Scissioes lacus atq; Paludes quoq; situs 78 $\frac{1}{3}$. 32 $\frac{1}{3}$. Adiacet Euphrati qdē AVCHANITIS. RE. deserta uero Arabiae CHALDEA. RE. circa autem Paludes MARDOCEA. RE. subiectos hunc STROPHADAS appellatos: Ciuitates & Villae in Babylonia sunt iuxta qdē pte Tigridis usq; Mare sub Apamea/haec

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Bibla | 79 | 34 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Didigua | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pinda | 79 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 |
| Bathacantha | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Thalatha | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Altha | 79 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Occidentale ostium Tigridis. | 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

Et intra Tigridis ostia quae dicta sunt

| | | |
|---------|----|-------------------|
| Teredon | 80 | 31 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
|---------|----|-------------------|

Iuxta uero Euphratis fluuii partem

| | | |
|-------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Idicara | 77 | 33 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Duraba | 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 |
| Thacona | 77 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Thelbencana | 78 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Et super fluuium per Babylonem fluentem

| | | |
|--------------------|----|----|
| Babylon Vrbs magna | 79 | 35 |
|--------------------|----|----|

Iuxta autem Maris fluuium

| | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Volgesia | 78 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Barsicha | 78 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Sub his autem & iuxta Paludes & Desertam Arabiae:

| | | |
|----------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Boana | 78 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chuducha | 78 | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Chumana | 79 | 33 |
| Cæsa | 77 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bitanda | 78 | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Orchoa | 78 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bethana | 79 | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Thelma | 78 | 32 |
| Sorthida | 77 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Iamba | 78 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rhagia | 79 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Chiripha | 79 | 31 |
| Rhatha | 79 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |

CLAVDII. PTOLOMEI. VIRI. ALEXANDRINI. COSMOGRAPHIAE LIBER. SEXTVS. INCIPIT

Expositionem partium quæ subsequuntur: Asia maioris: Assiria: Sufiana: Media: Persidis: Parthia: Carmania: Deferta: Arabia: Felicis: Carmania: Hyrcania: Margiana: Bactriana: Sogdianorum: Sacu: Scythia: intra & Extra Imaum montem: Serum: Aria: Paropanifadum: Drangiana: Arachosia: & Gedrosia:

ASSYRIAE SITVS. Cap. I.

Tabula quinta Asia

Syria terminatur a septentrione praefata

a Armenia parte iuxta Niphate montem:

ab occasu aut Mesopotamia: iuxta ex-

positam finem Tigridis. fl. a meridie Sufiana: iuxta

lineam a Tigride flu. q. sub Herculis Anis est: &

gr. h. 3. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{3}$. usque finem. 84. 36. ab oriente

parte Media: iuxta lineam inde coniungentem Arme-

niae finem: supra quam est Coathras mons: cuius fines.

80 $\frac{1}{2}$. 40 Regionis uero pars: quae iuxta Arme-

niae est uocatur **ARRAPACHITIS** quae iuxta Sufia-

nam est **SITTACENA** media tenet **GARAMEI**: uoca-

tur autem quae iter Arrapachite & Garameos est

ADIABENA: quae inter Garameos & Sittacenam

APOLLONIATIS: cui superiacet gens **SAMBATE**

& supra Adiabenam **CALACAENA**: Garameis autem

ARBILITIS. R. Imminet **longitudo latitudo**

Amnes per Regionem excurrunt Tigridi. f. se immiscetes

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Lycus cuius fontes | 78 | 39 |
| Et cum Tigridi mixtio | 79 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Et Caprus. fl. cuius fontes | 79 | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Et cum Tigridi mixtio | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 |
| Et Gorgus cuius fontes | 83 | 38 |
| Et ad Tigrim mixtio | 80 | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Ciuitates autem & Villae Assyriae: iuxta partem Tigridis amnis haec sunt

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Marda | 76 | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sauara | 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bessara | 77 | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Belciana | 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 |
| N inus | 78 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sacada | 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oroba | 79 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Thelda | 80 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| T hesiphon | 80 | 35 |

In reliqua uero media Regione

| | | |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Berthaba. | 77 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Dartha | 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Zigira | 79 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Darna | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Obana | 81 | 39 |
| Thesara | 81 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Corchura | 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Oroba | 79 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Degia | 80 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Comopolis | 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 |
| Dosa | 79 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Gaudameda | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 |

LIBER

longitudo latitudo

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Sarbina | 79 | 37 |
| A rbella | 80 | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Gomara | 81 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Phusiana | 81 | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Ifoua | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sura | 83 | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Catracartha | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Apollonia | 81 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Thebora | 83 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Arrapa | 82 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cinna | 83 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Artemita | 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 |
| Sittaca | 82 | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

MEDIAE SITVS Cap. II.

Media terminatur a Septentrione parte

in Hyrcani maris: iuxta descriptionem hanc

post dictum in Armenia finem

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Sauina | 80 | 43 |
| Cambyfis flu. ost. | 81 | 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Fontes eius | 80 | 41 |
| Tazena | 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sabrae Arae | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cyni flu. ost. | 84 | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Fontes fluuii | 82 | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cadusiorum uallum | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 |
| C ypopolis | 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Amardi flu. ost. | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fontes eius | 85 | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Medius Paludis qui sibi coniungitur uocaturque | | |
| Margiana | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Amana | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Acola | 88 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Stratonis flu. ost. | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 |
| Fontes fluuii | 88 | 38 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Mandagarfis | 92 | 40 |
| Charindae flu. ost. | 92 | 38 |

Finis iuxta regionem Hyrcaniae 94 40 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ab occasu terminatur Maiori Armenia & Assyria: iuxta expositas ipsarum orientales lineas

A meridie Persidae: iuxta lineam a fine Assyriae: & Sufiana: usque finem. 94. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$. supra quam est occidentalis pars Parchoatrae montis

Ab Oriente Hyrcania: a fine maritimo: usque ad 94. 39. Et Parthia: iuxta lineam meridianam Mediae ab Hyrcania atque Parthia determinans quae continet usque notatum finem Persidis

Montes autem Mediae insignes sunt

| | | |
|--------------------------|----|----|
| Zagros mons cuius medium | 85 | 38 |
| Orontes mons | 88 | 38 |
| Iasonium mons | 90 | 36 |

Et Choroni occidentalia 92 38 & 101 39

Tenant autem occidentalia penes Armeniam. **CASPII** quibus subiacet Margiana: iuxta totum latitudinem Assyriae: supra mari uero **CADUSII** & **GELI** & **DRYBICES** post quos usque media terra pertinet **AMARIACAE** & **MARDI**: tenet autem quae iuxta regionem Cadusiorum sunt **CARDUCHI** & **MARVNDAE** usque lacum Margianum: iteriora uero Gelorum **MARGASI** post quos **TROPATENA** protendit usque Amariacos: &

SEXTVS

Orientelem Zagri montis **SAGARTII** occu-
 pant: post quos extendit usq; Parthia **CHORO**
MITRENA magis septentrionalē habens **HELY**
MIADEM cuiusq; ad ortū uergūt tenēt **TAPVRI**
 Ameridie Coromitrene regionis sunt **SIDICES**
 & **SINGRIANICA** & **RAGIANA** Supra hos &
 Iasonium montes sunt **VADASSI** & **DARITIS**
REGIO: & iuxta totam Persidem **SIROMEDIA**
REGIO: Detinent autem Zagri portæ ingredi-
 bus

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| bus | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 |
| Caspia portæ | 94 | 37 |
| Ciuitates & uillæ mediterraneæ Medoz heæ sūt | | |
| Scabina | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vca | 80 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Varna | 81 | 42 |
| Candys | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 |
| Gabris | 83 | 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Sazoa | 83 | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Tonzarma | 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Azaga | 81 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Morunda | 81 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tigrana | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Pharamara | 84 | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tachasera | 84 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 |
| Zalacha | 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 |
| Aluacha | 80 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ganzania | 82 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Phazaba | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 |
| Pharaspa | 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Curna | 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Phanaspa | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 |
| Gabris | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Nanda | 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Zaracha | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Saraca | 85 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Mandagara | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Angazana | 89 | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Galla | 90 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Oracana | 91 | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Alicadra | 93 | 39 |
| Phanaca | 93 | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Nazada | 83 | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Alinza ciuitas & Mons | 84 | 38 |
| Arifaca | 85 | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Alisdaca | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Darianfa | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sincar | 88 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Batina | 89 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Vefaspa | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Niguza | 90 | 38 |
| Sanais | 92 | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Rhazinda | 93 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Veneca | 93 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bithia | 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Alinza | 86 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Zaranis | 86 | 37 |
| Gabena | 87 | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Larafa | 87 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| chatana | 88 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Choastra | 89 | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|-------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Niphauandra | 89 | 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Gurianna | 91 | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Choana | 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Tranaxa | 93 | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Auradis | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Thebarga | 84 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Carina | 85 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Caberafa | 86 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Parachana | 87 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Arsafia | 88 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Gauna | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Heraclea | 89 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Zania | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Aruzis | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Zarama | 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tantica | 93 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Europus | 93 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Abacena | 93 | 36 |
| Ciberia | 87 | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Doththa | 88 | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Gerafa | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Rhapfa | 90 | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Andriaca | 91 | 35 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Cluaca | 92 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 |
| Argarandaca | 93 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Chanatha | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Aradiapha | 93 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |

SUSIANE DESCRIPTIO

Cap. III.

Vsiana terminat a septentrione Assyria
 s iuxta descriptum eius latus: ab occatu
 Babylonia iuxta partē Tigridis expo-
 sitam usq; Mare: ab oriente Perside iuxta lineā
 pertinētē a predicto iuxta Assyriā atq; Mediæ
 sine in Sinū Persicum usq; ad ostia Oroatidis
 amnis a Mediæ parte Persici Sinus quæ ab
 hoc fluuio usq; Orientalem flum Tigridis
 pertinet iuxta descriptionem antea postone-
 talia Tigridis dicta

| | | |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Vallis pasini | 81 | 31 |
| Mosei flu. ost. | 82 | 30 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Fontes fluuii | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 |
| Pelodes sinus intima | 83 | 31 |
| Eulæi flu. ost. | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Fontes flu. in Susiana | 83 | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Fontes ei ⁹ q sūt i Media | 86 | 38 |
| Tenagos Arenosum | 85 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oroaus flu. ost. | 86 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fontes eius | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 |
| In Susiana quæ supra Mare sunt tenent ELDV | | |
| MAEI : quæ iuxta Assyriā COSSEI : Regio quæ | | |
| iuxta Tigrim est MELITENA dicitur quæ iuxta | | |
| Persidem CABANDENA : Quæ supra Vallum | | |
| CHARACENA : Inter hec autem quod est supra | | |
| Eldumeos CYSSIA : supra quam CHALTAPITIS : | | |
| inter quam & Cyssiam: CAMPVS DEERA | | |
| Ciuitates in Susiana & Villæ iuxta Tigrim flu. | | |
| sub Aris Herculis q sūt | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Agra | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |

G 3

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Aracca | 80 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Asia | 80 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| In mediterranea Interiort/ciuitates hec | | |
| Palinxa | 83 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sacrona | 82 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 35 |
| Bergan | 84 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| SVSA ciuitas | 84 | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Saura | 85 | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Dera | 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Agarrha | 83 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Abina | 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tariana | 82 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sela | 84 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Graan | 82 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Anuchtha | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Vrzan | 84 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Insula adiacet susiana | | |
| T axiana | 84 | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

PERSIDIS SITVS

Cap. IIII.

Persis terminatur a Septentrione Medis iuxta/exposita per Parchoathram montem lineam/ab Occasu Susiana: iuxta dictum orientale latus: ab Ortu Solis duabus Carmaniis/iuxta predictam meridionalem lineam/a fine iuxta Mediam & Parthiam adnotato/usq; ad ostia Bagradae fluuio quae in Persicu Sinu exeunt in gradi. 94 29 $\frac{1}{4}$.
A meridie parte Persici Sinus scilicet ab ostiis Oroatidis amnis/usq; ad Bagradae ostiu iuxta descriptionem hanc/post ostia Oroatidis dicta

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Taoce promont. | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Rhogomanis flu.ost. | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 |
| Fontes eius | 92 | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Cherlonesus | 89 | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ionaca | 90 | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Brisoanae flu.ost. | 92 | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fontes fluuii | 93 | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ausina | 93 | 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bagradae flu.ost. | 94 | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Fontes eius | 94 | 35 |

In Perside pars quae iuxta omnes Medos est uocatur **PARAETACINAE** cuius Ameridie sunt **MESSABATAE** & **RHAPSII** sub quibus **MOSDIA** & usq; mare **MARDVENA** & **TASCENA** & **HIPPOPHAGI** & **SVZAEI** & sub Mardiana **METONES** supra autem Suzeos **GABAEI** ciuitates autem & Villae mediterraneae in **PERSIDE** sunt haec:

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Ocoa | 85 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tanagra | 86 | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| M arrhalium | 86 | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Aspadana | 89 | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| A xima | 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Poriospana | 89 | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| P ersopolis | 91 | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Miserga | 90 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 34 |
| Sycta | 91 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 34 |
| Arbua | 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 |
| Cotamba | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

LIBER

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Poticara | 87 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ardea | 88 | 32 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Cauphiaca | 89 | 32 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Bathina | 90 | 32 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Cinna | 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Parodana | 93 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tarpa | 87 | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tragonica | 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Matona | 89 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Chorodra | 90 | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Corra | 91 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Gabra | 92 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| T oobatis ciuitas | 87 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| aoaca | 89 | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Partha | 90 | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mammida | 91 | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vzia | 91 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 30 |
| Passararcha | 93 | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Gabae | 93 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Insulae adiacent Persidi | | |
| Tabiana | 87 | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sophtha | 88 | 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Alexandria quae Aracia | 90 | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

PARTHIAE SITVS.

Cap. V.

Parthia terminatur ab occasu parte Medorum exposita: a Septentrione Hyrcania secundum equidistantem lineam/quae per Coronum motes exit/usq; sine cuius gradus. 101. 39. Ab oriente Aria/iuxta lineam a predicto fine per Masdoranum montem exeunt usq; terminum in gradibus. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Ameridie deserta Carmania: iuxta lineam iungentem expositos fines per Parchoatram montem: Vocatur autem pars Parthiae: quae iuxta Hyrcaniam est **COMISENA**: & quae sub hac est **PARTHIENA**: Post **COROANA** est & **PARTAITI CENA**: postquam iuxta Carmaniam **TABIENA** iuxta se habens **SOBIDAS** Ciuitates & Villae **PARTHIAE** haec sunt

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| A mbrodax | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Oenuia | 95 | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Cariptaca | 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rhoara | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Suphtha | 100 | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Araciana | 94 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 38 |
| H ecatonpylon regia | 96 | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Dordomana | 94 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Parbara | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mysia | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sindaga | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 |
| Carax seu Vallum | 94 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Apamia | 94 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 36 |
| Semina | 96 | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Maricha | 98 | 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Aspa | 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tastacha | 99 | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Harmiana | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Simpfimida | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

longitudo latitudo. SEXTVS

| | | |
|------------|------------------|------------------|
| Choana. | 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pafacartia | 94 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Appha | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Rhuda | 95 | 35 |
| Artacana | 96 | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rhageae | 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

DESERTAE CARMANIAE SITVS.

Cap. VI.

Armania Deserta tetminat/ab occa
 su parte Persidis/iuxta Bagradam flu.
 quæ scilicet a Parchoatra monte exten
 ditur usq; finem. 94. 31. A septētrio
 ne Parthia iuxta expositam per Parchoatram
 montem lineam: ab Oriente Parte Ariæ: secun
 dum lineam pto ductam a prædicta linea usq;
 finem cuius gradus. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$. A meridie
 reliqua Carmania seu altera Carmania/per li
 neam/iungentes præfatos limites: colunt autē
 hanc Carmaniam desertam: a plaga quidē me
 ridionali **ISATICHAE** & **CHVTHI** media autē
GADANOPYDRES A septatione uero/& ab ortu
 Solis **MODOMASTICA** totū id latus appellatur

HYRCANIAE SITVS.

Cap. VII.

Yrcania terminatur/a septētrione/par
 te Hyrcani maris/quæ est a fine Medo
 rum usq; ostia Oxii fluuii/quæ gradus
 hnt. 100. 43. in quo mēbto lacēt ciuit. hæc

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Saramanna ciuitas | 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Maxaræ flu. ost. | 97 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Fontes eius | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 |
| Socandæ flu. ost. | 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 |
| Et statim ostia Oxii | 100 | 43 |

Ab occasu exposita parte Mediæ/usq; ad Coro
 num montem ingradibus. 94. 39. Ameri
 die Parthia/iuxta expositum ipsius latus per
 Coronum montem: ab Oriente: Margiana p
 Montana præfatos fines iungentia
 Colunt autem Hyrcaniam quæ supra mare sunt
MAXERE & **ASTAVENI** & sub Maxeris **CHRINDI**
 post quos **ARSITIS** adiacēt Coronos/sub Asta
 uenis autē **SITACENA** ciuitates aut ferunt in ea

| | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Baranga | 99 | 42 |
| Adrapfa | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Casapa | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Abarbena | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Sarba | 98 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sinica | 100 | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Amarna | 96 | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hyrcania metropolis | 98 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Saca | 94 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Marufa | 96 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Asmurna | 99 | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mæfocha | 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Et insula iuxta litus/qui & ipsa nomine | | |
| Talcha | 95 | 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

FELICIS ARABIAE SITVS.

Cap. VIII.

Tabula sexta Asia

Rabiæ felicis terminatur/a septētrio
 ne expositis lateribus Petreae & De
 fertæ Arabiae/& parte australi Persici
 Sinus/ab occasu Sinu Arabico: Ame
 ridie Mari Rubro/ab Oriente parte Persici Si
 nus:& Mari quod ab ore ipsius effundit usq;
 Syagrum promontorium/eius quidem ora li
 torea descriptionem hanc habent/post limitē
 Arabici Sinus:iuxta Elanité Sinum interiorē

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Onna | 66 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 28 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Modiana | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Hippos mons | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Phœnicum uicus | 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Rhaunati uicus | 67 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chersonesus promont. | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iambia uicus | 68 | 24 |

Hanc litoream partem primo quidem habitant
THAMYDITAE & deinde **SYDENI** postea **DAR**
RHAË post quos **BANVBARI** Postea **ARSAË**
CYNEDOCOLPITARVM Regionis

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Copar uicus | 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Arga uicus | 69 | 22 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Zabram tegia | 69 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 22 |
| Centos uicus | 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Thebe ciuitas | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 |
| Batii flu ostia | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fontes fluuii | 76 | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

CASSANITORVM REGIONIS

| | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| Badeo regia | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 |
| Amba ciuitas | 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mamala uicus | 71 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Adedi uilla | 72 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

HELAESARVM REGIO

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Pudni ciuitas | 72 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aeli uicus | 73 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 16 |
| Napegus | 73 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 15 |
| Sacatia ciuitas | 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Muza emporium | 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 |
| Sosipi portus | 74 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 13 |
| Pseudocelis | 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ocelis emporium | 75 | 12 |
| Palindromus promont. | 74 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

RVBRI MARIS post Angusta

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Posidium promont. | 75 | 11 |
| Sauina ciuitas | 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cabubaththa mons | 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

HOMERITARVM REGIONIS

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Modoca ciuitas | 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mardacha | 78 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lees uicus | 78 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ammonium promont. | 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 11 |
| Arabia emporium | 80 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Agmanipha uicus | 80 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Melas mons | 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Abissama ciuitas | 82 | 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Magnum litus | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mada uicus | 83 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|---|---|
| Eristha ciuitas | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Paruum litus | 84 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| C ana emporiū & prom. | 84 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Trullæ portus | 94 | 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Methath | 84 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 13 |
| Prionotus mons | 84 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 13 |
| Prionis flu. ost. | 85 | 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Fontes fluuii | 84 | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Embolium uicus | 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tretos portus | 86 | 13 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Thialemath uicus | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 14 |
| Moscha portus | 88 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 14 |
| Syagros promont. | 90 | 14 |
| In Sinu SACHALIT. in quo Colymbefis Pinici su per utribus nauigauit RE.SACHALITARVM est | | |
| Metacum uicus | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 16 |
| Aufara ciuitas | 87 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Anca uicus | 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Altoa uicus | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Neogilla nauale | 89 | 19 |
| Didimi montes | 89 | 19 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Hormani flu. ost. | 89 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Coseuda | 90 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Templum Dianæ | 91 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 20 |
| Abifagi | 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Corodamum prom. | 93 | 20 |
| Et in Angustis Sinus Persici | | |
| Cryptos portus | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Melanes montes Assaborum dicti quorum media supra Mare | 93 | 22 |
| Assaborum promont. | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| In Sinu Persico: Sinus ICHTHIOPHAGORVM est/ & maxime se extendunt: eos autem Interius & tenentq; MAGAE & postea ANARITORVM & eius descriptio sequitur sic post dictum Assa- borum promontorium | | |
| R hegama ciuitas | 88 | 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sacra solis promont. | 87 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 23 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| I aris flu ost. | 87 | 23 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Fonte eius | 83 | 18 |
| Capfina ciuitas | 86 | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cauana ciuitas | 85 | 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Postea AECAEORVM | | |
| Sarcoa ciuitas | 84 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Carada ciuitas | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Atta uicus | 82 | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Postea CERREORVM | | |
| Maginda nata ciuitas | 81 | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| G erra ciuitas | 80 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bilbana | 80 | 24 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Postea THAEMORVM | | |
| Ithar ciuitas | 80 | 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Magorū sinus intima | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Istriana ciuitas | 80 | 25 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Postea LEANITARVM | | |
| Malada ciuitas | 80 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Cherfonesus promont. | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 |
| Laxaniris sinus intima | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Itamos portus | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Adari ciuitas | 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|------------------|---------------------------------|
| LIBER | | |
| Postea ABVCAEORVM | | |
| Sacer sinus intima | 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 28 |
| Coromanis ciuitas | 79 | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Postquam præfatus iuxta Eremum finis est | | |
| Melanites Sinus | 79 | 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Regionis Montes insignes habentur hi qui iam dicti sunt/comprehendentes multum mediter- ranea/& hi qui cognominantur | | |
| Zames mōs cui ⁹ media | 76 | 25 |
| Marithi montes | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Climax mons | 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 |
| Post quem fons est appellatus | | |
| Stygis aquæ fons | 78 | 15 |
| Et alii ingnobiles Mōtes supra Cinædocolpitas ingradibus | 71 | 25 |
| Et supra Cassanitas | 73 | 20 |
| Et sub Omamitis | 83 | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Et supra Assaboz mōtes. | 88 | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tenent autem mediterranea/iuxta quidem mon- tana/quæ ad Septentrionem uergunt fere into- tum SCENITAE preterea supra ipsos OADITAE magis autem australes eis sunt SARACENI: & THAMIDENI: postea iuxta Zametem montem ab Occasu NAPATAEI & ATHRITAE: & apud ipsuz MESSAMANES & VDENI: ab oriēte LAENI & ASAPENI & IOLYSITAE: Ameridie CATANI TAE: post THANVITAE & horum ab Occasu MANITAE: supra quos ALAPENI: & iuxta Cynæ- docolpitas MALICHAE: & sub Manitis INTE RIOR SMYRNOPHOROS: postea MINAEI Gens numerosa: sub quibus DORENI & MOCRITAE: postea SABAEI & ANCHITAE: supra mōtem Climata: supra aut Marithos montes: MALAN GITE quidē a septentrione DACHARENI: sunt autem a septentrione BLIVLEI & OMANITAE: quibus Orientaliores sunt COETABANI: usq; Montes Assaborum/sub quibus THVRIFERA REGIO: postea iuxta Sachalitas IOBARIÆ: sub Gerræis autē ALVMEOTÆ: postea SOPHANITAE & CYTHEBANITAE: & usq; ad Climata ARABA NITAE: sub his autē omnibus CHATRAMONITAE a Climata scilicet usq; Sabæos: Ameridiana uero plaga Climatis/ MASONITAE sunt: postea ASARITAE & iuxta Homeritas SAPPHARITAE & RHATENAE: supra quos MAPHORITAE: quibus uersus orientem/iuxta quidem Chatramoni- tas/exterior MYRIFERA. REGIO: iuxta aut Sya- grum promontoriū usq; mare ASCITAE sunt: Ciuitates aut dicuntur felicitis Arabia & Villæ mediterranea hæc | | |
| Aramaua | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Ostama | 69 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 |
| Tapana | 71 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 29 |
| Macma | 67 | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ancala | 68 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Madiama | 68 | 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Athrua | 70 | 28 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Obraca | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Rhadi uicus | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pharatha | 73 | 28 |

longitudo latitudo SEXTVS

Satula
Laba
Thema
Gæa ciuitas
Aina
Lugana
Gæla
Soaca
Egra
Salma
Arrha uicus
Digema
Saptha
Phigia
Bades
Aufara
Iabri
Alata ciuitas
Mochura
Thumna
Aluara
Phalbinum
Salma
Gorda
Marata
Ibitha
Lathrippa
Carna
Biabanna
Goeratha
Catara
Bæba
Machoraba
Sata
Maschala
Domana
Atia
Rhabana regia
Rhabuata
Thumata
Olaphia
Inapha
Thiagar
Aspa
Agadamum
Carman regia
Irala
Macosmos metropolis
Labris
Latha
Hieracum uicus
Albana
Chargatha
Latha
Omanum emporium
Marasdam
Mara metropolis
Amara
Nagara metropolis
Iula

73 $\frac{1}{2}$
68 $\frac{1}{2}$
71
71 $\frac{1}{4}$
75 $\frac{1}{2}$
76 $\frac{1}{2}$
78 $\frac{1}{2}$
68
70 $\frac{1}{2}$
74 $\frac{1}{2}$
75 $\frac{2}{3}$
77
78 $\frac{1}{4}$
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68 $\frac{1}{2}$
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73 $\frac{1}{4}$
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73 $\frac{1}{4}$
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82 $\frac{1}{4}$
84
86 $\frac{1}{4}$
79 $\frac{1}{4}$
77 $\frac{2}{3}$
77 $\frac{2}{3}$
79 $\frac{1}{4}$
85
91 $\frac{1}{3}$
72 $\frac{1}{2}$
81 $\frac{1}{4}$
82
81 $\frac{1}{4}$
82
83 $\frac{1}{3}$
84 $\frac{1}{4}$
75 $\frac{1}{4}$
76 $\frac{1}{6}$
74 $\frac{1}{2}$
77 $\frac{2}{3}$
74 $\frac{1}{2}$
76
78 $\frac{1}{2}$
81 $\frac{1}{2}$
85 $\frac{1}{2}$

SEXTVS

Magulaba
Syleum
Mariama
Thumna
Vodona
Marimatha
Saba
Menambis regia
Thabba
Sabbatha metropolis
Madafara
Gorda
Thabana
Miba
Stygis aquæ fons
Draga
Sarnum
Mæpha metropolis
Saraca
Saphar metropolis
Ara ciuitas regia
Rhæda
Benum
Thuris
Lachchera
Hyela
Maccala
Sachla
Saba regia
Deua
Sochchor
Bana
Dela
Coa
Insulæ Regioni adiacēt iuxta Sinum Arabicum
Aeni insula
Timagetas insula
Zigena
Dæmonum
Polibii
Hieracum
Socratis
Cardamina
Ara
Combusta
Malichi insu. duæ
Adami insu. duæ
In Rubro mari
Agatocleis insu. duæ
Coconati, & eoꝝ media
Dioscoridi insu. & ciuitas
Occidētalis eius prom.
Treta
Et iuxta Sachalitem Sinum
Zenobii insu. septem
Organa siue ogyris
Saraphidis in qua phanū
In Sinu Persico
Apphana
Ichara

longitudo latitudo

75 $\frac{1}{2}$
76 $\frac{2}{3}$
78 $\frac{2}{6}$
79
80
85 $\frac{1}{6}$
73 $\frac{2}{3}$
75 $\frac{1}{2}$
78 $\frac{1}{2}$
77
81 $\frac{1}{2}$
82 $\frac{1}{2}$
85 $\frac{1}{2}$
74 $\frac{1}{4}$
77 $\frac{1}{2}$
79 $\frac{1}{6}$
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72 $\frac{1}{4}$
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94
81 $\frac{1}{2}$
82

17
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17 $\frac{1}{6}$
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12 $\frac{1}{2}$
10
9 $\frac{1}{3}$
9 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 $\frac{1}{3}$
12
16
19
17 $\frac{1}{2}$
28 $\frac{1}{2}$
25 $\frac{1}{6}$

| | | |
|---------|------------------|------------------|
| Tharo | 85 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 25 |
| Tylus | 90 | 24 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Arathos | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

CARMANIAE ALTERAE SITVS.

Cap. IX.

Armania terminat^r/a septentrione qui dem exposito meridiano latere desertæ Carmania^r/ab oriente Gedrosia^r/iuxta Persicos mōtes/in linea p ipos emissa/a fine Carmaniae desertæ/usq; ad Indicu3 pelagus ingradibus. 104. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$. ab occasu parte Persidis a fine iuxta desertam Carmaniam/usq; ad Bagradæ flu. ost. Et inde pte Persici Sinus/ quæ uocatur & ipsa Sinus Carmanicus/iuxta descriptionem hanc: post ost. Bagradæ fluuii.

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Daræ flu. ost. | 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 28 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Cathrapi flu. ost. | 95 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Corii flu. ost. | 96 | 26 |
| Achindanæ flu. ost. | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Andamis flu. ost. | 96 | 25 |
| Sagani flu. ost. | 95 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Armuza ciuitas | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Armuzon promont. | 94 | 24 |
| Carpellapromont. | 94 | 22 |

Ameridie parte Indici maris usq; ad præfatum finē cuius descriptio sic se habet: post Carpellā promontorium in **SINVS PARAGONTAE**

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Chanthati ciuitas | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Agris ciuitas | 96 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Combana | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rhogana | 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 22 |
| Salati flu. ost. | 98 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Masin | 98 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Samydaca | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Samidachis flu. ost. | 98 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Fontes fluuii | 103 | 22 |
| Tesa ciuitas | 98 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Candriacis flu. ost. | 99 | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bagia promont. | 98 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cyiza portus | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Musarna portus | 99 | 13 |
| Cophanta portus | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Alambater promont. | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 |

Hucusq; Sinus est **PARAGON** appellatus Postea præfatus limes usq; Indicum pelagus Montes autem sunt in Regione prædicta/iuxta Desertam & Gedrosiam/qui uocantur Semiramidis:& Strōgylus a figura dictus/cuius medium. 95. 23. & Alii inuicem equidistantes a Persicis montibus/a quibus Fluunt amnes qui magis occidentales sunt q̄ Samydach: quorum media. 100 & 26

Tenant autem quæ iuxta Desertaz sunt **CAMELO BOSCI** Soxotæ appellati: sub his aut procul a mari extenduntur **RHVDIANA** & **ACDENITIS** post **PARAEPAPHITIS** sub qua **ARAE** & **CHARADRAE** Gentes/postea **CABADENA** & **CANTHONICA**: & supra mare **PASARCADÆ** & **CHELONOPHAGI**

Ciuitates mediterraneæ & Villæ dicuntur In

CARMANIA hea

| | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|
| Portospana | 96 | 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Carmana metropolis | 100 | 27 |
| Thaspis | 98 | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Nipista | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Chodda | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Taruana | 96 | 24 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Alexandria | 99 | 24 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Sabis | 97 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Throassa | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ora | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Cophanta | 101 | 22 |
| Insulæ ar adiacēt Carmaniae i Persico qdē pelago | | |
| Sagdana inqua Myltus | 94 | 27 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Vorochtha | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| In Indico autem Mari | | |
| Polla | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Carmina | 97 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Liba insula | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

MARGIANAE SITVS.

Cap. X.

Tabula septima Asia.

Argiana terminatur/ab occasu Hyrcania: iuxta expositum latus: a septentrione parte Scythiæ quæ ab ostiis Oxii amnis usq; Sectionem extēdit quæ iuxta Bactrianā est/igradi. 103 $\frac{1}{3}$ 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ameridie parte Ariæ: iuxta equidistantē lineā/ quæ a termino/qui ad notatur iuxta Hyrcaniā atq; Parthiam per Sariphos mōtes exit/cuius situs. 109. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ab oriente Bactriana iuxta montana quæ præfatos fines coniungunt: habet autem Regionē fluuius insignis nomine Margus cuius fontes 103 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ Eius cōiunctio cū Oxio 103 43 $\frac{2}{3}$

Tenēt Regionē qui iuxta Oxum sunt: **DERBICÆ** & sub his **MASSACETAL:** post quos **PARNI:** & **DAAE** sub quibus eius **DESERTA** & q̄ magis orientales sūt **TAPVRI** ipsius aut ciuitates hea: Ariac Margus occidēt. 103 43 Sina Margus orientalis 103 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aratha Marg^o occidēt. 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ Argadina 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ialonium 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ Fluui^o cōiūgēs se Margo orientalis/a Sariphis mōtib^o defluēs cui^o fontes. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rhea 102 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Anthiochia margiana/quæ inter duo principia Margi flu. sita est: ingr. 106 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ Guriana 104 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ Nigæa marg^o occidentalis 105 41

BACTRIANAE SITVS.

Cap. XI.

Actriana terminos habet/ab Occasu Margianam/iuxta expositum latus/a Septentrione & Ortū Solis Sogdianos: iuxta reliquam partē Oxii amnis

SEXTVS

Ameridie parte Ariæ & Paropanifidis/per parallelas lineas/ quæ a fine cui iuxta Margianâ est /r conuersionem Paropanifis montis/ad fontes Oxi amnis extendit/ cuius situs. 119 $\frac{1}{2}$. 36
 Regionē autem percurrunt fluuii Oxo se coniungentes
 Ochus. fl. & eius fontes 110 38 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Gardamanis 116 35 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Zariaspis 113 39
 Arthamis fl. & eius fontes. 114 $\frac{1}{3}$ 39
 Dargedos fl. cuius fontes 116 38 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Hic quidem admiscetur Oxo amni iuxta situm gradus hntem. 116 44 $\frac{1}{4}$. Reliquorum uero Arthamis quidem & Zariaspis in mixti prius inuicem: iuxta situ. 113. 40. Oxi admiscunt in gradi. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$. 44. Dargamanis autem & Ochus & ipsi prius simul in mixti. 111. 40. in Oxum exeunt in gradibus. 109. 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ Paropanifis uero montis situs eius partis occidentalis. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$. 39. Orientalis autem. 119 $\frac{1}{2}$. 39.
 Quæ septentrionalia sunt in Bactriana: iuxta Oxum fluuium tenent SALATERAE & ZARIASPAE: horum Ameridie sub salateris CHOMARI sunt: sub quibus CHOMI: & CHOARI: postea ACYNACAE: postea TAMBYZI: sub Zariaspis quæ TOCHARI magni Genus: sub quibus MARYCÆI: & SCORDAE & VARNI: & etiam sub ipsis SABADII: sub Sabadiis ORISITI: & AMARISPI: **longitudo latitudo**
 Ciuitates autem sunt Bactriana: iuxta Oxum amnes:
Caracantha: oxos septent. 110 44
Zariaspa: oxos septent. 115 44
 Choana: oxos orientalis 117 43
 Suragana oxos orient. 117 $\frac{1}{3}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Phartra oxos orient. 119 39 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Iuxta autem alios fluuios.
 Alicodra Ochus orient. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 43
 Chomara Ochus orient. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42 $\frac{1}{3}$
 Curiada Ochus occidet. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42
 Cauaris Zariaspes orient. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42 $\frac{1}{3}$
 Astacana Zariaspis occidentalis & Oxus septentrionalis 113 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Euosmi regia ochus orient. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41
 Menapia Zariaspis occi. 112 $\frac{2}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Eucratidia Dargidas orient. 115 42
Bactra regia Dargidas occi. 116 41
 Estobora: ochus Articus. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{2}{3}$
Maracanda Zariaspis orient. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{1}{3}$
 Maracodra Dargyda orient. 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$

SOGDIANORVM SITVS.

Cap. XII.

Ogdiani terminantur/ ab Occasu parte Scythia: quæ a sectione Oxi fl. p Oxios montes iuxta Bactrianâ & Margianâ extendit/ usque sectionem Iaxarti flu. quæ gradus hnt. 110. 49. a septentrione sicut parte Scythia: iuxta sectionem inde Iaxarti flu. usque eius flexionis finem: cuius gradus sunt. 120. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ab oriente Sacis: iuxta flexionem inde Iaxarti/ usque eius fontes: quæ gradus hnt. 125 $\frac{1}{2}$. 43 & iuxta lineam ab his productam usque finem. 125. & 38 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ameridie

& etiam occasu Bactriana/ iuxta expositam Oxi sectionem/ & motibus quæ propriae Caucafi appellatur/ iuxta lineam iugentem partem finem/ & Oxi fontes: Protendunt autem montes qui Sogdii dicuntur inter duos fluuios: quorum fines gradus hnt. 111. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$. & 121. 46. ab his defluunt amnes plures ignobiles secum admiscetes/ unus eorum lacum Oxiam facit: cuius mediū. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$. 45. Et alii duo ab eisdem motibus a quibus Iaxartes ipse feruntur: uocantur autem Montana hæc comedorum/ & ipsi Iaxarti flu. admiscunt/ appellatur autem alter ipsorum Demus/ cuius fontes/ gradus hnt. 124. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$. Mixtio autem cum Iaxarte 123 47 alter uero Balcatis dicitur cuius fontes gradus hnt. 124. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$. Et huius cum Iaxarte coniunctio 121. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$. Tenent autem Regionem: iuxta Oxios motes **PASICA** quæ autem maxima septentrionalia sunt Iaxartis tenent **LATHI** & **TACHORI** sub quibus **AVGALI** postea iuxta montes Sogdios **OXYDRANI** & **DRYBACTAE** & **CANDARI** sub montibus autem **MARDIENI** & iuxta Oxum **OXIANI** & **CORASMI** His uero orientalia hnt **DREPSIANI** Ambos fluuios coniungentes/ postea his orientiores **ARISTES**: iuxta Iaxartem: **CIRRODES** autem iuxta Oxum: & inter Caucafum montes & Imaum Regio est nomine **VANDABANDA**:

Montana autem cuius Sogdianorum sunt iuxta Iaxartem

| | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|
| Cyrestata | 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 |
| Iuxta Oxum | | |
| Oxiana | 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Maruca | 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Colbisina | 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Inter ea autem & in superiore fluuiorum parte: | | |
| Trybactra | 112 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Alexandria oxiana | 113 | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Indicomordana | 115 | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Drepfa metropolis | 120 | 45 |
| Alexandria ultima | 122 | 41 |

SACARVM SITVS.

Cap. XIII.

Acæ terminatur/ ab occasu Sogdianis: iuxta expositum ipsorum orientale latus: a Septentrione Scythia/ iuxta equidistantem lineam/ quæ a flexione Iaxarti amnis educit/ usque finem cuius gradus. 130. 49. ab oriente similiter Scythia/ iuxta lineas inde productas per Montes qui astacatas dicitur/ ad oppidum siue praesidium eorum qui apud seras proficiscuntur/ penes Imaum motem cuius situs gradus. 140 43 Et per Montem Imaum uergentes ad meridiem/ usque fines qui gradus hnt. 145. 35. Ameridie ipso Imao motem/ iuxta lineam praefatos fines coniungentes: **SACARVM. REGIO** nomadum est: ciuitates enim non habent Nemora autem & Speluncas habitant: Sunt autem in ea praedicta comedorum Montana/ quorum ascensio a Sogdianis gradus. 125. 43. Quæ autem iuxta uallem Comedorum sunt: gradus habent. 130. & 39. Et Turris quæ lapidea dicitur gradus. 135. & 43.

Appellantur autem qui iuxta Iaxartem sunt **CARATAE & COMARI**: qui uero supra Montana sunt omnes **COMEDAE** qui iuxta Astacatam motem sunt **MASSAGETAE**: Ipsi qui interiacent **CRI-NAEI**, **SCYTHAE**: & **TOORNAE**: sub quibus iuxta Imaum montem **BYLTAE**:

SCYTHIAE INTRA IMAUM MONTEM SITVS.

Cap. XIII.

Cythia intra Imaum motem terminatur ab occasu Sarmatia Asiatica secundum lineam expositam a septentrione Terra incognita: ab oriente Imao motem ab Arctos uergere secundum meridianam ferme lineam quam a praedicto Oppido usque ad incognitam Terram extendit in gradibus. 140. & 63. Ameridie ac etiam oriente Sacis quidem & Sogdianis & Margiana iuxta ipsorum expositas lineas usque ost. Oxii amnis in Hyrcanum mare exeunt: ac etiam parte qua hinc est usque ad Rhamnis ost. quae gra. hnt. $87\frac{1}{2}$. $48\frac{1}{4}$.

Flexio autem ipsius ad occasum in qua terminatur Sarmatia & Scythia, 85. 54. post Rhamnis ost.

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Rhymmi flu. ost. | 91 | $48\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Daicis flu. ost. | 94 | $48\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Iaxarti flu. ost. | 97 | 48 |
| Fontes eius | $125\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 |
| Yasti flu. ost. | 100 | 47 |
| Polytimi flu. ost. | 103 | $45\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aspabota ciuiras | 102 | 44 |
| Postquam ost. Oxii amnis | 100 | 43 |

Montes Scythiae intra Imaum montem insignes magis orientales Iperboreis quae appellantur Alani quorum fines. 103. 60. & 118. 59. Et quae appellantur Rhymnici quorum fines. 90. 54. & 99. 57. a quibus defluunt Rhymmus & alii quidem ad Rhamnis & Dayci amni se commiscentes: est & Norossus mons cuius fines. 97. $52\frac{1}{2}$. & 106. 52. ab hoc autem defluit Daix amnis & alii quidem admiscetes se Iaxarto flu. Et motes quae dicuntur: Aspasia quorum extrema. 111. 55. & 117. $52\frac{1}{2}$. ab his quidem amnes quae ad Iaxartem defluunt: sunt & Tapuri motes quorum fines. 120. 56. & 126. 49. a quibus iteque ad Iaxartem quidem amnes excurrunt: apud autem hos iter Imaum motem surgunt & alii motes Syebi nominati quorum fines. 121. $58\frac{1}{2}$. & 133. 62. & qui uocantur Anarai quorum finis gra. h3. 130. 56. & 137. 50. post quos flexio est motis Imai ad septentrionem uergens: Colunt autem hanc Scythiam omnem uersus septentrionem prope Terram incognitam quae comuni uocabulo

ALANI, **SCYTHAE** nominantur: & **SVOBENI** & **ALANORSI**: partem autem quam sub his est tenent **SACIANI** & **MASSAEI** & **SIEBI**: & iuxta Imaum motem **TECTOSACES** iuxta autem fontes orientales **Rhamnis**, **ROBOSCI** sub quibus **ASMANI** postea **PANIARDI** sub quibus iam apud flu. est **CANODIPSA**. RE. & sub ipsa **CORAXI** post: **ORGASI**: post quos usque mare **ERYMMI**: quorum uersus solis ortum sunt **ASYOTAE**: post **AORSI** post quos **IAXARTAE** magni genus iuxta eiusdem nominis flu. usque flexio

nem ad Tapuros montes: iterum sub Sacianis **MOLOGENI**: sub quibus usque ad Rhymnicos motes **SANNITAE**: sub Massais & Alanis montibus **ZARATAE**: & **SASONES** Et qui orientiores Rhymbicis motibus sunt **HYBIACAE** post quos sub Zaratis **TABIENI**: & **IASTAE**: & **MACHETICII** iuxta Norossus motem sub quibus **NOROSSES**: & **NOROSII** sub his **CACHACAE**: **SCYTHAE** iuxta Iaxartem: sunt autem & Aspasiis motibus magis occidentales **ASPISII SCYTHAE**: orientiores autem sunt **GALCOTOPHAGI**, **SCYTHAE** sicut autem & Tapuris & Syebis motibus orientiores sunt **TAPURAEI** Anareis uero & Astacate montibus: **ASTACATAE SCYTHAE** eiusdem nominis sunt qui Monti iminent & sunt orientiores Tapuris motibus: incolunt enim usque Imaum motem: **ANAREI**: quod sub Alanorsis: inter autem Oxios montes & sectionem quam apud ost. est Iaxartem: & litora quae iacent inter duos amnes tenent **ARIACAE**: iuxta Iaxartem: sub his autem **NAMASEE**: postea **SAGARAVCE**: & iuxta Oxum fluuium **RHIBI**: in quibus est ciuitas **Danaba**

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SCYTHIAE EXTRA IMAUM MONTEM SITVS.

Cap. XV.

Tabula octaua Asiae.

Extra Imaum montem **SCYTHIA** terminatur ab occasu Scythia interiori & **SACIS** iuxta totam motium diuersionem ad Arctos a septentrione Terra incognita ab oriente Sacis secundum lineam rectam cuius fines gra. hnt. 150. 63. & 160. 35. Ameridie parte Indiae quae extra Gangem flu. est iuxta lineam equidistantem priori expositis fines iungentes iacet autem in membro hoc pars occidentalis Auzatorum motium quorum fines. 148. 49. & 162. 52. Et pars motium quae Cassii appellantur ad occasum uergens horum fines gra. sunt. 151. $41\frac{1}{2}$. & 156. 43. & Emodorum motium sicut pars occidentalis finis eorum gra. sunt. 151. $35\frac{1}{2}$. & 165. 36. iuxta Auzatios motem / fons est Oecharidi flu. cuius gra. 151. 50. Tenent autem Scythiam hanc a septentrione **ABII**, **SCYTHAE** qui sub his sunt **HIPPOPHAGI**, **SCYTHAE** iuxta quos **AVZACITIS** est **RECIO**: & sub hac etiam iuxta praefatum oppidum: **REGIO CASIA**: sub qua **CATHE SCYTHAE** postea **ACASSA**. RE. & sub hac iuxta Emodos montes **CHAVRANEI SCYTHAE** Ciuitates autem in hoc membro sunt haec:

| | | |
|------------------|-----|-----------------|
| Auzatia | 144 | $49\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Soeta | 145 | $35\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Iffedon Scythica | 150 | $47\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Chaurana | 150 | $37\frac{1}{4}$ |

SERICAE REGIONIS SITVS.

Cap. XVI.

Erica terminatur ab occasu Scythia quae extra Imaum motem est iuxta lineam expositam a septentrione: Terra incognita iuxta parallelum Insulae Thyles ab oriente sicut terra incognita iuxta meridionalem lineam cuius

fines sunt. 180. 63. &. 180. 35. Ameridie reliqua parte India/extra Gangez per eandem Paralleli lineam hinc productam/usq; expositum finem terræ incognita:

Montes autem cingunt Seras qui Annibi appellantur/quorum fines gradus sunt. 153. 60. &. 171. 56. Et Auzatioꝝ montiū pars orientalis: cuius finis. 163. 54. Et Cassioꝝ montiū etiā pars orientalis. 171. 41. Similiter & orientalia Emodorum montium: qui Serici appellantur. 165. 36. Et Asmirei montes: quorum fines gradus habent. 162. 46. &. 174. 47. Et Tagurus mons cuius medium. 173. 43. Et qui uocatur Octorogoras mons: cuius fines. 169. 36. &. 176. 37.

Regionem maxime percurrūt fluuii: Oecharde amnis: cuius fons iuxta Auzatios dicitur est: Fons uero qui iuxta Asmireos montes est gradus hēt. 174. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$. Scissio ad Cassios montes. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$. 48. fontes autem quæ in his sunt 161. 43. Etiam qui uocatur Bautifus amnis/ cuius fons: iuxta Cassios montes. 161. 42. Iuxta Octorogoram. 176. 38. Scissio auteꝝ ad Emodos montes. 168. 39 $\frac{1}{2}$. fons autem in his 160. &. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Quæ maxime quidē septentrionalia sunt **SERICI** colit gens **ANTHROPOPHAGORVM**: sub quibus sunt **ANNIBI** gens/quæ eiusdeꝝ nominis montibus superiacet/inter hos & Auzatios mōtes sunt **SIZYGES** sub quibus **DAMNAE** post **PIALÆ** usq; ad Oechardeum fluuium:& sub hoc eodē nomine **OECHARDÆ**: Iterum orientales Annibis sūt **GARINÆ**: & **RHABANÆ**: sub quibus **ASMIREA** est **REGIO**: supra eiusdem nominis montes: sub his autem usq; ad montes Cassios sunt **ISSEDONES**: magnū genꝝ/& ipsis orientales **THROANI**: postea sub his quidē **ITAGVRI**: ab orientali parte eiusdem nominis montis: sub Issedonibus uero **ASPACHARAE**: & sub his **BATHAE**: & maxime australes iuxta Emodos & Sericos montes: **OCTOROCORAE**:

Ciuitates at in Serica hæc: **longitudo latitudo**

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Damna | 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 |
| Piada | 159 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Asmyraea | 169 | 48 |
| Throana | 164 | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Issedon Serica | 162 | 45 |
| Aspacæa | 162 | 42 |
| Drosacha | 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Palliana | 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Thogara | 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Abragana | 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Daxata | 174 | 40 |
| Orolana | 162 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Octorocora | 165 | 37 |
| Solana | 168 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Seremetropolis | 177 | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

ARIAE SITVS.

Cap. XVII.

Tabula Nona Asia.

Ria terminat/ a septentrione Margiana & parte Bactriana: iuxta expositas ipsarū meridionales lineas: ab occasu Parthia: & Carmania deferta/ iuxta lineas orientales ipsarū notatas: ameridie Drangiana/ iuxta lineā: q̄ incepta a prefato fine/ iuxta Carmaniā & ad Arctos inflexa p̄ montē Bagoum uergit ad orientē/ usq; finē cuiꝝ gra. III. 34. situs autē flexionis mōtis gra. h3. 105. 32. ab oriēte Paropanifadis/ iuxta meridionalē lineā iungētē prefatos fines expositos/ p̄ occidentales ptes Paropanifi/ est at Paropanifis situs: iuxta signa tria:
 Quorū q̄ d̄ septētrioale est III 39
 Quod australe III 34
 Quod maxime orientale 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39
 Diuidit autē Regiōes fluuius insignis Arias cuiꝝ fontes quæ in Paropanifadis quidē sunt. III. & 38. Quæ autem apud Sariphos. 103. 38 $\frac{2}{3}$. Pars autē iuxta lacum ab ipso factum: appellata & ipsa Aria: gradus habet. 108 $\frac{2}{3}$. 36.

In Aria quæ septētrionalia sunt tenēt **NISAEI**: & **ASTAVENTI**: quæ autē iuxta Parthiā & Carmaniā deferta: **MASDORANI**: quæ iuxta Drangianā **CÆSIROTÆ**: quæ iuxta Paropanifadas: **PARVETI** sub quibus: **OBARES**: quæ at iteriacēt: **DRACHAMÆ** sub quibus: **ETYMANDRI**: poste **BORGI**: sub quibus **SCORPIOPHERA**. **REGIO longitudo latitudo**

Ciuitates & uillæ in Aria sunt hæc:

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Disca | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Namaris | 105 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Taua | 109 | 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Augara | 102 | 38 |
| Bitaxa | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 |
| Samargaua | 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{5}$ |
| Siphare | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Rhaugara | 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Zamuchana | 102 | 37 |
| Ambrodax | 103 | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Bogadia | 104 $\frac{1}{5}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Varpua | 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 |
| Godana | 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Phorana | 110 | 37 |
| Chastrische | 103 | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Chaurina | 104 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Orthiana | 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tanciana | 106 $\frac{1}{5}$ | 36 |
| Astanda | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 |
| Arthioaudua | 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{5}$ |
| Alexandria in Aria | 110 | 36 |
| Cabaršana | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{5}$ |
| Capetana | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aria ciuitas | 105 | 35 |
| Casce | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sotira | 108 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{5}$ |
| Orcitane | 109 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Gisibis | III | 35 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Patacanace | 105 | 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

H

| | longitudo | latitudo | LIBER. | | longitudo | latitudo |
|----------|-------------------|------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Sariga | 106 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Ptophthasia | 110 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Darcama | 111 | 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Rhuda | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cottacæ | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Inna | 109 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tubarina | 106 | 33 | | Aricada | 110 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Afcasana | 105 | 33 | | Asta | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Zimyra | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Xarfiare | 106 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | Nostama | 108 | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | Pharazana | 110 | 30 |
| | | | | Bizis | 111 | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | | | | Ariaspæ | 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| | | | | Arana | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

PAROPANISADVM SITVS.

Cap. XVIII.

Paropanifades terminatur ab Occasu Aria iuxta prædictum latus: a septentrione exposita parte Bactriana: ab Oriente parte India iuxta emissam meridionalem lineam: a fontibus Oxi fluuii per Caucasios montes usque finem. 119 $\frac{1}{2}$. 39. Ameridie Arachosia: iuxta lineam quæ per Montes Paruetos fines iunxit expositos: admittuntur autem in Regione Dargamanes amnis a Bactriana/eius fontium situs dictus est gradus habere. 116. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$. Et fluuius Choe se immiscens cuius fontes gradus habent.

115 34 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Septentrionalia Regionis tenent **BOLITAE:** occidentalia **ARISTOPHYLI** orientalia **AMBAVTAE:** meridionalia **PARSETAE:** & sub his **PARSII:**

Ciuitates & uillæ Paropanifadum hæc sunt:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Parfiana | 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Barzaura | 114 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Artoarta | 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Barbotana | 118 | 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Catifa | 118 | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Niphanda | 119 | 37 |
| Drastoca | 116 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gauzaca | 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| N aulibis | 117 | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Parfia | 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 |
| Locharna | 118 | 34 |
| Daroacana | 118 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 |
| C arcura quæ & ortospana | 118 | 35 |
| Tarbacana | 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Bagarda | 116 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Arguda | 118 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

DRANGIANAE SITVS.

Cap. XIX.

Drangiana terminatur ab Occasu & Septentrione Aria: iuxta expositam lineam per Bagoum montes exeuntem: ab Oriente Arachosia: iuxta meridionalem lineam: a fine ipsius/apud Arios & Paropanifadas emissam/usque ad limites: cuius gradus sunt. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$. 28. Ameridie parte Gedrosia iuxta lineam coniungentem expositos fines/per montes Betios: Diuidit autem Regionem fluuius ab Arabi scissus/cuius fontes.

109 32 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Tenent & ipsam apud Ariam **DARANDAE:** apud Arachosiam **BATRII:** pars autem quæ interiacet: **TATACENA** appellatur:
 Ciuitates & uillæ Drangianæ hæc sunt:

| | | |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Ptophthasia | 110 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rhuda | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Inna | 109 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aricada | 110 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Asta | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Xarfiare | 106 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Nostama | 108 | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pharazana | 110 | 30 |
| Bizis | 111 | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ariaspæ | 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Arana | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

ARACHOSIAE SITVS.

Cap. XX.

Rachosia terminatur ab occasu Drangiana: a septentrione Regione Paropanifadum iuxta exposita ipsarum latera: ab oriente parte India: iuxta lineam meridionalem emissam/a limite Paropanifadum/usque finem cuius gradus sunt. 119. 28. Ameridie reliqua parte Gedrosia: iuxta lineam expositos fines iungentem/per montem Batium/ Admittitur autem in Regione fluuius ab Indo scissus cuius fontes gradus habent 114. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$. pars autem iuxta paludem ab eo factam/ quæ appellatur Aracocta fons gradus habet. 115. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vocatur autem qui septentrionalia Regionis tenent:

PARGIAETAE qui uero sub ipsis sunt **SYDRI:** post quos **ROPLVTAE** & **EORITAE:**

Ciuitates autem & uillæ Arachosia sunt hæc

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Axola | 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Phoclis | 118 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| A lexandria | 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 |
| Rhizana | 115 | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Arbaca | 118 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sigara | 113 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 |
| Choaspa | 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A rachotus | 118 | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Asiace | 112 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gammace | 116 | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Maliana | 118 | 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Danmana | 113 | 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

GEDROSIAE SITVS.

Cap. XXI.

Gedrosia terminatur ab occasu Carmania: iuxta meridionalem expositam lineam/usque Mare/per Persicos montes/a septentrione Drangiana & Arachosia: iuxta adnotatas ipsarum meridionales lineas: ab oriente parte India iuxta Indum amnem: per emissam lineam/a limite Arachosia: usque terminum quod Mare attingit: cuius gradus sunt. 109. 20. ameridie parte Indici pelagi: cuius descriptio hec est: post finem quod apud Carmania est:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Arabis flu. ost. | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fontes fluuii | 110 | 28 |
| Scissus Drangianæ ingrediētis | 107 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Rhagiana ciuitas | 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 |
| Mulierum portus | 107 | 20 |
| Coeamba | 108 | 20 |
| Rhizana | 108 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 20 |

SEPTIMVS

Postquam prædictus est finis/qui Mare attingit
Præduntur Montes per mediã Gedrosiam
qui appellantur Arbiti/ quorũ fines. 107. 22. &
113. 26. a quibus Indo admiscerur pro-
fluentes fluuii: quorũ Vnius fons habet gra-
dus. III. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$. Et similiter/ a Betiis montibus
per Gedrosiam labuntur amnes

In Regione quæ penes Mare sunt/tenent **ARBĪ**
TVM VILLAE quæ iuxta Carmania; **PARSIENÆ**
quæ iuxta Arachosiam **MVSARNEL**, mediũ au-
tem Regionis omne uocatur **PARADENA** &
quæ sub ipsa est **PARISENA** postquã quæ apud
Indũ/tenet **RHAMNAE**; longitudo latitudo
Ciuitates & uillæ Gedrosiæ mediterraneæ hæc sũt

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| C uni | 110 | 27 |
| Badara | 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| M usarna | 115 | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cottobara | 118 | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Soxistra | 118 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ostana | 115 | 26 |
| Parfis metropolis | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Omiza | 110 | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A rbis ciuitas | 105 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Insulæ adjacent Gedrosiæ | | |
| Asthaea insula | 105 | 18 |
| Codana | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Claudii Ptholomæi Geographiæ Sextus
liber explicat.

CLAVDII PTHOLOMAEI VIRI
ALEXANDRINI GEOGRAPHIÆ
LIBER SEPTIMVS INCIPIT.

Expositionem ultimarum partium maioris Asiæ:
Indiæ intra gangem fluuium: Indiæ extra gan-
gem: Sinarum terræ: Taprobanes insulæ & ea
quæ ad eam spectant:

INDIÆ INTRA GANGEM
FLVIVM SITVS.

Cap. I.

Tabula decima Asiæ.

Væ intra Gange; est **INDIA** terminat
q ab occasu Regione Paropanifadu; &
Arachosia/ & Gedrosia/ iuxta ipsarũ la-
tereã oriẽtalia iã; exposita/ a septẽtrione Imao
mõte supiacẽte: iuxta ipsi Sogdianos & Sacas:
ab oriente Gange flu. Ameridie ac etiã occasu
parte Indici pelagi: cuius litus sic describitur:
in Sinu Canticolpo appellato: **SYRASTRENÆ**
Cantina stathm^o. i. statio 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 20
Maxime occiduum. ost. Indi fluuii: quod Sa-
gapa dicitur 110 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$
Quod deinde est: & appellatur Sin-
thum 110 $\frac{2}{3}$ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tertium Aureum 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 19 $\frac{2}{3}$
Quartũ qd Carphi uocat. 112 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
Quintũ qd Sapura uocat 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20
Sextũ qd Sabalassa dicit 113 20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Septimũ lonibare dictũ 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20 $\frac{1}{6}$
Bardaxema ciuitas 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 20 $\frac{1}{3}$
Syrastra uicus 114 19 $\frac{1}{3}$
Monoglossum emporiũ 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19

LARICAE

Mophidis flu. ost. 113 $\frac{1}{3}$ 18
Pacidara uicus 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Camani flu. ost. 112 $\frac{1}{6}$ 17 $\frac{1}{3}$
Namadi flu. ost. 112 17
Baleum promont. 111 17

In Sinu Barigazeno

Nusaripa 112 $\frac{1}{3}$ 16 $\frac{1}{6}$
Pulipula 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$

ARIACAE SADANORVM

Supara 112 $\frac{1}{6}$ 15
Galoris flu. ost. 112 15
Dunga 111 $\frac{1}{3}$ 15
Bindæ flu. ost. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15

Symilla emporium

Balepatna 110 14 $\frac{1}{3}$
Hyppocura 111 $\frac{1}{4}$ 14
111 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 14

VIRORVM PIRATARVM

Mandagora 113 14
Bizantium 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nanagunæ flu. ost. 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{6}$
Chersonesus 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 $\frac{2}{3}$
Armagara 115 14
Nitra emporium 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$

LIMYRICAE

Tyndis ciuitas 116 14 $\frac{1}{2}$

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--|--|---|
| Bramagara | 116 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Calcaria promont. | 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| M uziris emporium | 117 | 14 |
| Pseudostomi flu. ost. | 117 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 14 |
| Podoperura | 117 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Semna | 118 | 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cereura | 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bacare | 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Baris flu. ost. | 120 | 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| A IORVM | | |
| Meleynda | 120 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Elancon emporium | 120 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 14 |
| Corciara metropolis | 121 $\frac{1}{12}$ | 14 |
| Bandalama | 121 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 14 |
| Comariaprom. & ciuitas | 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| In Sinu Colchico/inquo Colymbesis pinici fru- per utribus nauigauit | | |
| C AREORVM | | |
| Soficuri | 122 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Colchi emporium | 123 | 15 |
| Soleni flu. ost. | 124 | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| P ANDIONIS REGIONIS in Sinu Agarico | | |
| Cory pro. qd & Calligitu | 126 | 13 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Argarni ciuitas | 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Salur emporium | 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 |
| B ATORVM | | |
| Nigama metropolis | 126 | 16 |
| Thelchir | 127 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Curula ciuitas | 128 | 16 |
| In ea qua propria dicitur Paralia maritima | | |
| S ORINGORVM | | |
| C aberis ciuitas | 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chaberi flu. ost. | 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 15 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sobura emporium | 130 | 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| A RVARNORVM | | |
| Podura emporium | 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Melanga emporium | 131 | 14 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Tyna flu. ost. | 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 |
| Coctis | 132 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Maliarpha emporium | 133 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 |
| M AESOLIAE | | |
| Maesoli flu. ost. | 134 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cantacosila emporium | 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Coddura | 135 | 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Alofigna emporium | 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Et aphetarium hoc est Dimissionuz ad Aurea nauigantium | 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| In Sinu Gangetico | | |
| P alura ciuitas | 136 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Nanigena | 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 |
| Caticardama | 136 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Canagara | 136 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Manadae flu. ost. | 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ | 14 |
| Coctobara | 137 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Sippara | 137 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tyndis flu. ost. | 138 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 16 |
| Mapura | 139 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Managara | 140 | 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Dofaronis flu. ost. | 141 | 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cocala | 142 | 18 |

LIBER

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Adamantis flu. ost. | 142 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 18 |
| Cosamba | 143 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Gangis fluuii. ost. maxime occidentale/ quod Cambysum dicitur | 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Palura ciuitas | 145 | 18 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Secudu. ost. qd magnu dr | 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tertiū qd dr Cambericu | 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Tilogrammum ciuitas | 147 | 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Quartū qd dr pseudostomū. 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Quintū qd dr Antibola | 148 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Montes aut noiant in hac Indiae pte: Apocopi q Deoz pænae appellantur quoz fines gra. hnt. 116. 23. &. 124. 25. Et Sardonix mons: in quo eiusd3 nois lapis est cuius medium. 118. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$. Et Vindius mons cuius fines. 127. 26. &. 135. 26. Et Bectigus mons cuius fines. 124. 21. & 130. 20. Et Adisatrus mons cuius medium. 132. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$. Et Vxetus mons: cuius fines. 136. 22. & 143. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$. Et Orudii montes/ quorum fines. 138. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$. &. 137. 17. | | |
| Ordo autem fluuiorum in Indum excurrentiu/a monte Imao/ sic habet: | | |
| Coae flu. fontes | 120 | 36 |
| Suafti flu. fontes | 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 |
| Indi fluuii fons | 125 | 37 |
| Bidaspi flu. fontes | 127 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 |
| Sandabalis flu. fons | 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 |
| Vadris fluuii fons | 130 | 36 |
| Bibasis flu. fons | 130 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Zaradri flu. fons | 132 | 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Scif. Coae ad paropanifadas. 121 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Comixtio Coae & Suafti | 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 |
| Comixtio Coae & Indi | 124 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Comix. Bidaspi & Sandabalis. 126 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Comix. Bidaspi & Vadris | 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Comix Zaradri & Bibasis | 130 | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Comix. Bidaspi & Bibasis | 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 |
| Comixtio Zaradri & Indi | 124 | 30 |
| Couersio indi ad Vindiū. m. 122 | | 29 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Fons conuersionis | 127 | 27 |
| Couer. indi ad paropaisadas. 121 | | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fontes scissionis | 116 | 34 |
| Couersio indi ad arachosia. 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 28 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Fontes scissionis | 114 | 33 |
| Couersio Indi ad Arbetos. 117 | | 25 |
| Fontes scissionis eius | 111 | 25 |
| Scissio indi ad. ost. Sagapa | 113 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| A sagapa ad Sinthum | 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Scissio indi ad Aureū. ost. | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Scissio indi ad ost. Cariphi | 113 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Scissio a Caripho ad sapara | 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Scif. Cariphi ad os. sabalassa. 113 | | 21 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Scif. Cariphi ad Ionibaræ | 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 |
| Ordo fluuios Gangi se amifcentium sic se habet | | |
| Diamuna fluuii fontes | 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 |
| Gangis fluuii fontes | 136 | 36 |
| Sarabi fluuii fontes | 140 | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Comix. diamunæ & Gan. | 136 | 34 |
| Comix. Sarabis & Gâgis | 136 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Scif. Gâgis ad Vindiū. m. | 136 | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

longitudo latitudo SEPTIMVS

| | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|
| Fontes ipsius scissionis | 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Scissio Gāgis ad Vxētū mōtem | 142 | 27 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Fontes scissionis eius | 137 | 23 |
| Scissio Gāgis ad Cābyfū.ost. | 146 | 22 |
| Scissio a Cābyfo ad magnū.ost. | 145 | 20 |
| Scif.a magno ore ad Cāberycū. | 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Scissio a Gāge ad pseudostomū | 146 | 22 |
| Scif.a pseudostomo ad antibolā | 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 |
| Et Aliorum fluuiorum situs | | |
| Namadi fl.fōtes a mōte Vindio | 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 |
| Fluuii flexio iuxta Sirapallā | 117 | 22 |
| Vbi miscet Mophidi flu. | 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 |
| Nanagunæ fl.fōtes a.m. Vindio | 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vbi scinditur ad Gaorim & Bindam fluuios | 114 | 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Pseudostomi fl.fōtes a Bettigo | 123 | 21 |
| Flexio fluuii | 118 | 18 |
| Baris fl.fōtes ab eodē.mōte | 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 |
| Solenis fl.fōtes i eodē.mōte | 127 | 20 |
| Flexio fluuii | 124 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chaberi fl.fōtes i.m. Adifatro | 132 | 22 |
| Tynæ fl.fōtes i Orudiis mōtib ⁹ | 133 | 16 |
| Mæfoli fl.fōtes ineisdē mōtib ⁹ | 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mandæ flu.fontes in eisdem | 136 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tyndis fl.fontes i Vxētō mōte | 137 | 22 |
| Dofaronis fl.fōtes i eodē mōte | 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Adamātis fl.fōtes i eodē mōte | 142 | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ordo autem ciuitatū atq; uillarum quæ sunt in Regionis huius parte sic se habet | | |
| Sub fontibus enim Coae flu.locant ^r LAMBATAE & horū mōtana ptēdunt ^r usq; mōtes comedogz | | |
| Sub fontibus autem Suasti est SVASTENA | | |
| Sub fontibus Indi DARADAE & horum montana super imminent: | | |
| Sub fontibus Bidaspi & Sandabalis & Tuadris est CASPIRIA REGIO | | |
| Sub Bibasis fontibus & Zaradri Diamunæ & Gangis/est CILINDRINA.R. & sub Lambatis & Suastena/sita est .GORIENA.R. & ciuitates hæc | | |
| Carnala | 120 | 34 |
| Barborana | 120 | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Goria | 121 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Nagara q̄ Dionysiopolis | 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Draltoca | 120 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Intet autē Suastum & Indum amnes sunt CAN DARAE & ciuitates hæc: | | |
| Poclais | 123 | 33 |
| Naulibis | 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Inter Indum & Bidaspem iuxta quide; Indum VARSA est REGIO & ciuitates hæc: | | |
| Ithagurus | 125 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Taxiala | 125 | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Circa autē Bidaspem PANDAVORVM.R. est:& ciuit. | | |
| Labaca | 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Sagala quæ Euthymedia | 126 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 32 |
| Bucephala | 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 |
| Lomufa | 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Quæ inde uersus Solis ortū sunt tenēt usq; Vindiu; montē CASPIREI & in ipsis ciuitates hæc | | |
| Salagilla | 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

longitudo latitudo

| | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|
| Astassus | 131 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Labocla | 128 | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Batanagra | 129 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Arifpare | 129 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Amacatis | 128 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Astobalafata | 129 | 32 |
| C aspira | 127 | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Paficana | 128 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Dadala | 128 | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Arzona | 126 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30 |
| Indabara | 127 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 |
| Liganira | 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 |
| Connamargata | 128 | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Modura q̄ Deoz dicitur | 125 | 27 |
| Gagasmyra | 126 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Herassa metropolis | 123 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 26 |
| Cognandaua | 124 | 26 |
| His etiam orientiotes sunt CYMNOSOPHISTÆ & iuxta hos circa Gange; magis quidē Septētrionales DETICHÆ in quibus ciuitates | | |
| Conta | 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Margara | 135 | 34 |
| Batancafarea | 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Et ab orientali parte fluuii | | |
| Passala | 137 | 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Orza | 136 | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sub his autem MANICHÆ in quibus ciuitates: | | |
| Perfaca | 134 | 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Sannaba | 135 | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Et ab orientali parte fluuii | | |
| Toana | 136 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sub his APRASIACA in qua ciuitates hæc: | | |
| Sambalaca | 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Adifdara | 136 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Canagota | 135 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cindia | 137 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sagala | 139 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Et ab orientali parte fluuii | | |
| Aninacha | 137 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Coanca | 139 | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Sub hac autē SAVDRABATIS.R. in quibus ciuitates | | |
| Empelathra | 130 | 30 |
| Nadubandagar | 131 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tamafis | 133 | 30 |
| Curaponira | 130 | 29 |
| Iterū Regio quæ est circa occidentalē Indi partē omnis comuni uocabulo INDOSCYTHIA appellant ^r : & huius pars q̄ circa diuisionē ostio; est PATALENA & q̄ ipsi supiacet ABIRIA quæ autē Circa ostia Indi & Canticolpum Sinū SYRAS TRENA sunt autē ciuitates Indoscythiæ ab occidentali qdē pte fluuii/remotiores ab ipso hæc: | | |
| Arcoatta | 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| Andrapana | 123 | 31 |
| Sabana | 122 | 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Banagara | 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Codrana | 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Et iuxta ipsum fluuium | | |
| Embolima | 124 | 31 |
| Pentagramma | 124 | 30 |

| | longitudo | latitudo | LIBER | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|-------------------------------|--|-------|---|------------------------------------|
| Asigramma | 123 | 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Cognabanda | 120 $\frac{1}{6}$ 23 |
| Tiaufa | 122 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | | Ozoabis | 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Aristobathra | 120 | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Ostha | 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Azica | 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 | | Cofa in qua Adamas | 121 $\frac{1}{3}$ 22 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Pardabathra | 117 | 25 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | Circa aut Nanacunā flu. PHYLLITAE & BITTIGI | |
| Pisca | 116 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | | in quibus CONDALI quidem iuxta Phyllitas | |
| Pasipada | 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 | | & fluuium: AMBASTÆ autem iuxta Bittigos | |
| Suficana | 112 | 22 $\frac{1}{6}$ | | & montem ipsum: & ciuitates heæ: | |
| Bonis | 111 | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Agara | 129 $\frac{1}{3}$ 25 |
| Colaca | 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Adifathra | 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Insulis aut ab ipso fluuiio factis / sūt ciuitates heæ: | | | | Soara | 124 $\frac{1}{3}$ 24 |
| P atala | 113 | 21 | | Nydofara | 125 23 |
| B arbari | 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Anara | 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 |
| Ab orientali latere flu., remotiores ab eo: heæ ci. sūt: | | | | Inter Bectigum & Adifathrū montes sunt SORÆ | |
| Xodracha | 116 | 24 | | NOMADES & ciuitates heæ: | |
| Sarbana | 116 | 22 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Sangamarta | 133 21 |
| Auxuamis | 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Archati regia Sora | 130 20 |
| Asinda | 114 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2}$ | | Iterum ab orientali parte Vindii montis tenent | |
| Orbadarum | 116 | 21 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | BIOLINGÆ in quibus ciuitates heæ: | |
| Toephila | 114 | 21 | | Stagabaza | 133 28 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Astacpra | 114 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{31}$ | | Bardaotis | 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iuxta ipsum fluuium ciuitates heæ: | | | | Quæ sub his sunt habitāt PROVARI in qb ^o ciuit. | |
| Panasa | 123 | 29 | | Bridama | 134 25 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Budæa | 121 | 29 | | Tholobana | 136 $\frac{1}{3}$ 27 |
| Naagramma | 120 | 27 | | Malata | 133 25 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Camigara | 119 | 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Et sub ipsis usq; Vxentum montem ADISATHRI | |
| Binagara | 118 | 25 | | in quibus ciuitates: | |
| Parabali | 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Maliba | 140 27 |
| Sydrus | 114 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Aspathis | 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Epitaufa | 113 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Panassa | 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Xoana | 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Sagæda metropolis | 133 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ab Orientali plaga super Mare LARICA REGIO | | | | Balanti pyrgum | 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Indoscythiam tenet: in qua ciuitas mediterræ- | | | | His orientales usq; Gange; MANDALAE sunt: | |
| neæ: ab occasu Namadis fluuii: | | | | in quibus ciuitates heæ: | |
| B arigaza emporium | 113 | 17 | | Asthagura | 142 25 |
| Ab Orientali parte ipsius | | | | Et apud ipsum fluuium ciuitates heæ: | |
| Agriagara | 118 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Sombalacha | 141 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Siripala | 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | | Sigalla | 142 28 |
| Bammogura | 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | P alimbothra Regia | 143 27 |
| Sazantium | 116 | 20 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Tamalites | 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Xerogeri | 115 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Oreophanta | 146 24 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| O NENA REGIO | | | | Similiter quæ sub Bectigo montes sunt/tenent | |
| Thiastani | 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | BRACMANÆ MAGI in quibus ciuitas | |
| Minagara | 115 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{3}$ | | Brachma | 128 18 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tiagura | 115 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 18 $\frac{2}{3}$ | | Quæ sub Adifathro sunt usq; Orudios montes | |
| Nasica | 114 | 16 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | | tenent BADIAMÆI in quibus ciuitas | |
| Quæ superiacent colunt PYLINDÆ : Agriophagi | | | | Thatilba | 134 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| & supra ipsos etiā CHATRIÆI in quibus ab oc- | | | | Quæ sub Vxento monte sunt tenent DRYLOPHY | |
| cidentalibus & etiā orientali pte indi/ ciuitates heæ: | | | | LITAE quorum ciuitates | |
| Nigranigramma | 123 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Sibrium | 139 22 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Autachara | 122 | 27 | | Opotura | 137 $\frac{1}{3}$ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sudafanna | 123 | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | O zoana | 138 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Syrnifica | 121 | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Orientaliores usq; Gangem sunt COGHONAGAB. | |
| Patistama | 120 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2}$ | | in quibus ciuitas | |
| Tisapatinga | 123 | 24 | | Dofara | 144 $\frac{1}{3}$ 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Iterum aut inter Sardoniciū montē & Bitigoum | | | | Et apud fluuium magis occidentalem | |
| tenent TABASI, MACORVM GE. quæ aut supra | | | | Cartinaga | 146 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| hos sunt usq; Vindium montem/iuxta qdem | | | | Cartasyna | 146 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Namadē flu. ab orientali pte tenē. PARAPRIO | | | | Supra autem Messolos SALACENI quide;/iuxta | |
| TAE in quibus sunt RHAMNAE & ciuitates heæ: | | | | Orudios montes/in quibus ciuitates heæ: | |

longitudo latitudo SEPTIMVS

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| Benagorum | 140 | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Caltra | 137 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Magaris | 138 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iuxta aut Gangem flu. sunt SABARÆ apud quos abundat Adamas: in quibus ciuitates hæc: | | |
| Tafopium | 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Caricardama | 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Quæ autem circa ostia Gangis fluiui sunt tenent GANCARIDÆ in quibus ciuitas | | |
| Gange regia | 146 | 19 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Reliqua autem sequuntur quorũ ARIACÆ quidẽ regionis Ciuitates mediterranæ & Villæ ab occasu Nanacunæ fluiui hæc sunt: | | |
| Manupalla | 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Sarifabis | 118 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 20 |
| Tagara | 119 | 19 |
| Botagana regia | 117 | 18 |
| Derpalli | 115 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gamaliba | 115 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Omenogara | 114 | 16 |
| Inter Nanacunam & Pseudostomum amnes | | |
| Nagaruraris | 122 | 20 |
| Tabaso | 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Inda | 122 | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tiripangalida | 120 | 20 |
| Hypocura regia | 120 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 19 |
| Subutum | 121 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sirimalaga | 119 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Caligeris | 118 | 18 |
| Modogulla | 119 | 18 |
| Perirgalla | 117 | 17 |
| Banauasa | 116 | 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| VIRORVM PIRATARVM mediterranæ ciuitates | | |
| Olichira | 114 | 15 |
| Mufopalli metropolis | 115 | 16 |
| LIMYRICÆ mediterranæ/ab occidentali parte Pseudostomi:& ciuitates hæc | | |
| Narulla | 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Cuba | 117 | 15 |
| Palura | 117 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Inter Pseudostomũ & Barim flu. ciuitates hæc: | | |
| Passaga | 124 | 20 |
| Nastamur | 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Curelur | 119 | 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Punnata in qua Beryllus | 120 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Haloa | 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 |
| Carura regia | 119 | 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| CEROBOTHORVM ciuitates hæc | | |
| Arembur | 121 | 16 |
| Berderis | 119 | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pandipolis | 118 | 15 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Adarima | 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 |
| Cureur | 120 | 15 |
| AIORVM mediterranea ciuitas hec | | |
| Morunda | 121 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| CAREORVM mediterranæ | | |
| Mendala | 123 | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Selur | 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tittua | 122 | 15 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mantigur | 123 | 15 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

longitudo latitudo

| | longitudo | latitudo |
|--|-------------------|------------------|
| PANDIONVM mediterranæ | | |
| Temur | 124 | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pirencari | 123 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 18 |
| Corindiur | 125 | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tangalar | 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Modura regia Pandionis | 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Acur | 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| BATARVM mediterranæ | | |
| Calindira | 127 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Bara | 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 |
| Tallara | 129 | 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| SORETARVM penes lituz mediterranæ ciuit. hæc | | |
| Caliur | 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Temagora | 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Icur | 129 | 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Orthura regia | 130 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sornaris | 130 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bera | 130 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Abur | 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Carmara | 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Magur | 130 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 15 |
| ARVARNORVM mediterranæ | | |
| Ceranga | 133 | 15 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Phurium seu præsidium | 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 |
| Cariga | 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Poleur | 132 | 15 |
| Picendaca | 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 |
| Iacur | 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Scopolura | 130 | 16 |
| Icarta | 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Malanga regia | 134 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bafaronagys | 133 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Candiparna | 133 | 13 |
| MESOLORVM mediterranæ | | |
| Caliga | 138 | 17 |
| Bardamana | 136 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Coruncala | 135 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pharithra | 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Pityda metropolis | 135 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Infulæ adiacent præfatæ parti Indiæ:& in Sinu Canticolpo | | |
| Baraca insula | 111 | 18 |
| In litore usq; Sinum Colchicum | | |
| Milizigeris | 110 | 12 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Eptanefia | 113 | 13 |
| Tricadiba | 113 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Peperina | 115 | 12 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Trinesia | 116 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 |
| Leuca | 118 | 12 |
| Nanigeris | 122 | 12 |
| In Sinu Agarico | | |
| Cory insula | 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 |

INDIÆ EXTRA GANGEM FLVIVM DESCRIPTIO.

Cap. II.

Tabula undecima Asiæ

Xtra Gangem INDIA terminat/ab occasu Gange flu. a septentrione expositis partibus Scythiæ/& Serum:

ab oriente Sinarum regione iuxta meridiona-
lem lineam emissam a fine Serum usque ad Sinum
Magnum appellatum & Sinu ipso: A meridie
Indico Pelago & parte Maris praesodis quod
ab Insula Menurhiade per lineam parallelam
pertinet usque ad opposita Magno Sinui huius
partis litora per hunc modum se habent
In Sinu Gangerico post Gangis ostium Anti-
bolam appellatum

| CIRRHAEORVM | longitudo | latitudo |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Pentapolis | 150 | 18 |
| Catabedæ flu. ost. | 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 |
| Baracura emporium | 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 |
| Tocofannæ flu. ost. | 153 $\frac{1}{31}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

ARGENTEAEE REGIONIS

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Samba ciuitas | 153 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 13 $\frac{2}{31}$ |
| Sadi flu. ost. | 153 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sada ciuitas | 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 |
| Berabona emporium | 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Temalæ flu. ost. | 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tamala ciuitas | 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Promontorium post ipsam | 157 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 7 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

In Sinu Sabaraco BESYNGITARVM ANTIPO

PHAGORVM

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Sabata ciuitas | 160 | 8 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Besynga flu. ost. | 162 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 9 |
| Besynga emporium | 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 |
| Berobæ ciuitas | 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | 6 |
| Promontorium post ipsam | 159 | 4 |

AVREE CHERSONESI

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Tacola emporium | 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| Promontorium post ipsam | 159 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Crysoanæ flu. ost. | 159 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |
| Sabana emporium | 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ auf. | 3 |
| Palandæ flu. ost. | 162 auf. | 2 |
| Malecolon promont. | 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ auf. | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Achabæ flu. ost. | 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ auf. | 1 |
| Colipolis | 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ | equinoct. |
| Perimula | 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Perimulicus Sinus in quo LESTORVM REGIO.

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Samarada | 163 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Pagrafa | 165 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sobani flu. ost. | 166 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tipinobasti emporium | 166 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Acadra | 167 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Zaba ciuitas | 168 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Magni Sinus iuxta principium

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Magnū promontorium | 169 $\frac{2}{2}$ | 4 |
| Tagora | 168 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 6 |
| Balanga metropolis | 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 |
| Troana | 167 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Daonæ flu. ost. | 167 | 10 |
| Cortata metropolis | 167 | 12 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sinda ciuitas | 167 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pagrafa | 167 | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Doriæ flu. ost. | 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | 15 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Aganegara | 169 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Seri flu. ost. | 171 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{31}$ |
| Limes magnus Sinus uersus Si- nas | 173 | 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Montes in hoc membro nominantur Bepyrus

cuius fines 148 34 & 150 26

Meandrus mons 152 23 & 160 16

Damasi montes 162 23 & 166 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ Semarini montes/cuius partis occidentalis extrema
gradus habent: 170 33 & 180 26.

Ab Epyro ad Gangem exeunt flu. duo/ quorum magis septentrionalis est fotes 148 33

Coniunctio cum Gange 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30

Fluuii qui post ipsum est fotes 153 27

meandro fluunt qui post Gangem fluuium
sunt amnes/usque BesyngaSerus autem flu. a monte Semantino/e duobus
fontibus fluit/ quorum qui occidentalior est gra-dus habet. 171 $\frac{1}{2}$. 32. Qui magis orientalis
174. 30. iungitur autem circa. 171. 26.

A damasis montibus fluunt Daonas & Dorias/

extendit autem usque Bepyrum Daonas/igr. 154 $\frac{1}{2}$. 27.In Damasis uero montibus. 162. 26. & Dorias quod
a situ. 165. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$. coniungit flexus ingr. 162. 19.

Et qui per Auream chersonesum fluit & iter se miscent

ab in noiato dorso d/q Auree chersoneso im-

minet in fluit chersonesum/ statim Achabam
diuellit ingr. 162 $\frac{1}{4}$. 2. Crisoana uero. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Reliquus autem est palandas

Tenet partem hanc ab orientali latere Gangis/ per totum la-

tus ipsi/ & qui magis septentrionalis sunt GANGANI

per quos Sarabus excurrit flu. & in his ciui. hee

Sapolus 139 35

Storna 138 $\frac{1}{3}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ Heortha 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34Rhappha 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sub his sunt MARVNDÆ usque Gangaridas in quibus
ciuitates sunt apud Gangem a parte orientaliBorata 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29Corygaza 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 $\frac{1}{3}$

Condota 145 26

Celydna 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Agangora 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$

Talarga 147 21

Inter Imaum montem & Bepyrum TACORÆI sunt/
maxie ad Arctos uergentes: CORANCALI sub

eis/ postea PASSALÆ: post quos supra Mean-

druum TILEDÆ qui BESADÆ uocant: sunt enim

mutilati crassi/ & fronte latiores/ colore albi/ su-

pra autem CIRRHADIAM in qua dicunt fieri optimum

Alabastrum habitant iuxta quod Meandrum montem

TAMERE Antropophagi/ supra Argenteam Re-

gionem/ in qua multa dicuntur metalla non signata

esse/ sita est AVREA.R. Besyngitis proxima: &

hanc metalla Auri quae plura habet/ quae eas incolunt si se

dicuntur Albi colore & Crassi/ & mutilati atque

Similiter inter Bepyrum & Damasos montes

magis ad Arctos uergentes sunt: AMINACHÆ

& sub his sunt INDRAPATÆ: post quos IBERIN

CAE: post DABASÆ & usque Meandrum NANGA

LOGÆ: quod nudum significat mundum/ interque

Montes Damasos & limitem quersus est Sinus

maxie septentrionalis sunt CACQBÆ: & sub his

BASANARÆ postea CHALCITIS.R. in qua plura

SEPTIMVS

longitudo latitudo

metalla Aeris sunt/post hãc usq; Magnũ Sinũ
CVDVTE & BARRÆ post quos **SINDI** deinde
DAONÆ iuxta cognominẽ fluuiũ: & post ipsos
 Montana sunt iuncta Regioni lestoꝝ Tigres
 habẽtia & Elephãtes/hãc lestoꝝ Regionẽ qui
 colunt Siluestres esse dicunt/& in Specubus
 habitare/pellẽ habere similez Hippopotamis/
 quæ Sagittis minime traici potest
 Ciuitates & uilla hui? mēbri mediterraneæ noian
 tur post eas/q̄ iuxta Gangez expositæ sũt hæc:

| | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Salampura | 149 | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Canogyza | 143 | 32 |
| Casida | 146 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Eldana | 152 | 31 |
| Afanamara | 155 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Archinara | 163 | 31 |
| Vrathene | 170 | 31 |
| Suanagura | 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sagada | 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Antina | 162 | 29 |
| Salatha | 166 | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| R handamarchotta ubi Nardus. | 172 | 28 |
| Athinagurum | 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 |
| Maniana | 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| T osali metropolis | 150 | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Alofanga | 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Adifaga | 159 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 |
| Cimara | 170 | 23 |
| Parifara | 149 | 22 |
| T ugma metropolis | 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Artifabium | 158 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Posinara | 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pandasa | 165 | 21 |
| Sipiberis | 170 | 21 |
| T rygliphon Regia | 154 | 18 |
| In hac Galli Gallinacei barbati esse dicuntur & Corui & Psitaci albi | | |
| Lariagara | 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 |
| Rhingiberi | 166 | 18 |
| Aginnaeta | 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tomara. | 172 | 18 |
| Daona | 165 | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| M areura metropolis | 160 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lasyppa | 161 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bareuaora seu bareucora | 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 |
| In AVREA CHERSONESO | | |
| Balonca | 162 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Cocconagara | 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Tarra | 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Palanda | 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ auf. | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Insula adiacent exposita patte Indiæ | | |
| Bazacata insula. 149 $\frac{1}{2}$. 9 $\frac{1}{3}$. In hac dicitur conchas multas fieri: & qui eam incolunt/nudi cõtinuo degere feruntur/uocariq; Gymnasas Sunt & Insula tres: Sine Antropophagoruz & media ipsarum | 152 $\frac{1}{3}$ auf. | 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Bonæ fortunæ | 145 auf. | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Barusæ quinquæ | 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ auf. | 5 |
| In his Antropophagi incole esse perhibentur Similr aliæ Antropophagoꝝ inf. 3. q̄ Sabbadibæ | | |

appellant quoz mediũ 160 auf. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Labadiũ hoc est Ordei insula: feracissima eni3 hec
 Insula dicitur/& pretetea Auni multuz efficere/
 hæc Metropolitim hêt a parte eius occidentali
 Argenteam dictam 167 auf. 8 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Oriẽtalis pars insulæ 169 auf. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Satirorum insulæ tres & eorum media ingradi-
 bus 171 auf. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Qui eas habitant caudas habere dicuntur qua-
 les Satyrorum pingunt
 Ferunt & hic aliæ insulæ continuæ numero. 10.
 Maniolæ appellate/in qb? dicũt Nauigia quæ
 clauos ferreos habêt detineri/ne quando lapis
 Hercules qui circa ipsas gingniẽ illa traheret
 obq; hoc sup trabib? ea insicco firmani asserũt
 tenere at ipas dicunt **ANTROPHAGIMANIOLI**
 dicti quoz mediũ 142 auf. 2

SINARVM SITVS.

Cap. III.

Inæ terminat a septẽtione parte Seruz
 s exposita: ab ortu solis atq; meridiẽ Ter-
 ra icognita/ab occasu India extra Gan-
 gem: iuxta lineã adnotatã usq; Magnũ Sinuz:
 ac ipso Magnõ Sinu/& partiõusq; deinde adia-
 cent Siluestribus sc3 appellatis/ac pte Sinaruz
 quam habitant **ICTHYOPHAGI ETHIOPE** iuxta
 descriptionem hanc: post limitẽ Magni Sinus
 qui iuxta Indos notatus est

| | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|
| Aspitara flu. ost. | 175 | 16 |
| Fluuii fontes quæ sunt ab oriẽtalibus ptibus | | |
| Semanthini montis | 180 | 26 |
| Brammapolis | 176 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Ambasti flu. ost. | 177 | 10 |
| Fontes eius | 179 | 15 |
| Rhabana ciuitas | 177 | 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Sæni flu. ost. | 176 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |
| Notium promont. | 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Theriodis Sinus itenora | 176 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 2 |
| Satyrorum promont. | 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ | æquinoct. |
| Sinarum Sinus | 178 auf. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Hunc habitant **ICTHYOPHAGI ETHIOPE**
 Cottiaris flu. ost. 177 auf. 7
 Vbi miscetur Sæno anni 179 æquinoct.
 Fontes fluuii 180 auf. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cattigara Sinarũ statio 177 auf. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
 In Regione quæ maxie ad Arctos uergũt tenet
SEMANTINI supra eiusdẽ nois montẽ/sub his &
 Monte **ACADRÆ** post quos **SPITHRÆ** postea
 apud Magnum Sinum **AMBASTAE** & circa
 alios Sinus Ithyophagi **SINAE**
 Ciuitates Sinarũ mediterraneæ/hæc nominantur

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Acathra | 176 | 21 |
| S pithrã | 175 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cocoranagara | 179 auf. | 2 |
| Sarata | 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ sep. | 4 |
| S inæ metropolis | 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ sep. | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Non tamen Mœnia Aetea eã habere dicunt nec
 quicq; memoratu dignũ: ambit at a Cattigaris
 uersus occasum Terra icognita Mare præfode

amplectens usq; promontorium Prassum: a quo incipit ut dictum est Manis asperi Sinus Terram coniungens Rhapto promontorio: & partibus australibus AZANIAE

TAPROBANAE INSVLAE SITVS.

Cap. IIII.

Tabula duodecima & ultima Asiae.

Ory Indiae promontorio opponitur promontorium Insulae: **TAPROBANES** Quae diu antea Simondi insula dicebat nunc autem **SALYCA** qui eam habitant comuni uocabulo **SALAE** dicuntur Mulieribus crinibus omnes fere tecti nascuntur/apud hos Oriza Mel Zingiberi Beryllus Hyacinthus & uniuersorum metallorum genera/Auro Argentoque abundat Elephantes gingnir & Tigres: eius promontorium quod dictum est Cory opponi gradus habet. 126. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. uocaturque Boreum promontorium:

Alia circumscriptione post dictum Boreum promont. habet in hunc modum **longitudo latitudo**

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Galiba promontorium | 124 | 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Margana ciuitas | 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 |
| Iogana ciuitas | 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Anarismundi promont. | 122 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Soanae flu. ost. | 122 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Fontes eius | 124 | 3 |
| Sindocanda ciuitas | 122 | 5 |
| Priapidis portus | 122 | 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Arubingara portus | 121 | 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Prasodis Sinus | 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |
| Iouis promontorium | 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |
| Nubartha ciuitas | 121 | aequinoct. |
| Azani flu. ost. | 123 | auf. 1 |
| Fontes fluuii | 126 | sep. 1 |
| Hordoca ciuitas | 123 | auf. 2 |
| Orneorum promont. | 123 | auf. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dadana ci. i. sacrum Lunae | 126 | auf. 2 |
| Corcobara ciuitas | 127 $\frac{2}{3}$ | auf. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dionisii seu bachi ciuitas | 130 | auf. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cetaeum promontorium | 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ | auf. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Baraci flu. ost. | 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ | sept. 1 |
| Fontes fluuii | 128 | bore 2 |
| Bocana ciuitas | 131 | 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Mordulae portus | 131 | 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Barathra ciuit. in promot. | 131 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Solis portus | 130 | 4 |
| Litus maguum | 130 | 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Rhocuri ciuit. in promot. | 131 | 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Rhizala portus | 130 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oxia promontorium | 130 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gangis flu. ost. | 129 | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Fontes fluuii | 127 | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Spatana portus | 129 | 8 |
| A gadiba ciuitas | 129 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pati sinus | 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 |
| Anubingara ciuitas | 128 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 9 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Muducti emporium | 128 | 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

longitudo latitudo

Phasis flu. ost. 127 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Fontes eius 126 8
 Alacori emporium 126 $\frac{1}{3}$ 11 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Post quod est Boreum pro. 126 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Montes in Insula insignes sunt/qui Galibi appellantur/ex quibus fluunt Phasis & Ganges
 Et Mons qui Malea dicitur/aquo fluunt Soanas & Aranus & Baraces:& sub hoc Monte usque mare sunt Elephantum **PASCVA**
 Tenent autem Insulam/apatae maxime septentrionali **GALIBI** & **MVDVNTI** sub quibus **ANVROGRAMMI** & **NAGADIBI** & sub Anurogrammis **SOANI** sub Nagadibis autem **SENNI** subque his est: **SANDO CANDAE** quae uersus occasum/& sub ipsis usque Elephantum **PASCVA** **BYMASANI**: **TARACHI** autem uersus solis ortum tenent: sub quibus **BOCANI** & **MORDVLI** Et qui maxime Australes sunt

RHOGANDANI & **NANIGIRI**

Ciuitates autem in insula mediterranea sunt

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Anurogrammum regia | 124 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Magrammum metropolis | 127 | 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Adisamum | 129 | 5 |
| Poduca | 124 | 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Vlispada | 124 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 0 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Nacaduma | 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ | & equinoct. |

Ante Taprobanam multitudo est insularum/quas dicunt esse numero. 1378, Quarum nomina traduntur haec sunt:

| | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Vangana | 120 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Chanathra | 121 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Orneon | 119 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Egidion | 118 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Monacha | 116 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Amina | 117 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Carchus | 118 | auf. 0 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Phelicus | 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ | auf. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Irena | 120 | auf. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Calandadrua | 121 | auf. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Arana | 125 | auf. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bassa | 126 | auf. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Balacha | 129 | auf. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Alaba | 131 | auf. 4 |
| Gumara | 133 | auf. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Zaba | 135 | aequinoct. |
| Zibala | 135 | sep. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Nagadiba | 135 | sep. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Susuara | 130 | sep. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Particularium locorum descriptionis finis:

Habitabilis nostrae descriptio per Regiones atque Satrapias in hunc modum particulariter exposita sit: Verum cum inicio operis ostenderimus: qua figura pars cogniti orbis describi possit in sphaera & in plano: utque maxime uero similis/ac aequis dimensionibus sit cum sphaera solida: congruit autem huiusce totius orbis explanationibus: Epilogum quendam afferre ad eorum demonstrationem/quae generaliter exposita sunt/hoc aequae fiet si sic habebitur:

**SVMARIA. DESCRIPTIO. TABVLAE
NOSTRI ORBIS.**

Cap. V.

n Ostri habitabilis situs in tres maxi-
mas ptes cōtinētes diuisus est/quēad
modum uetustioribus qui sigillatim
hæc perscrutati sūt/qui ue horū oīum

Comentaria reliquerūt/& ut nos ipsi/partim
ex uisu/partiz ex illoꝝ traditiōe cognouimus:
Tabulā aut̄ totius habitabilis fingere p̄posui-
mus/ut ingenii doctrinaꝝ cupidis/nihil in ex-
pertū sit rerū earū quæ mentē p̄ parte exornare
animoq; quicq; pro historia cōferre:& ipm̄ ad
naturale quoddam acumen excitare possint:

Pars totius nostræ habitabilis: terminat̄ ab Ortu
solis Terra incognita/quæ populis oriētālibus
Maionis Asia: Sinarum sc̄z atq; Serū adiacet/a
mendie sil̄ Terra incognita/quæ Indicū pela-
gus cingit/quæ ue amplectit̄ meridionalē seu
interiore Aethiopiā regionē/ Agisymbā ap-
pellatam: Ab occasu aut̄/& incognita Terra quæ
Aethiopicū Aphricā Sinū cōplectitur: ac dein-
de occidentali Oceano/qui maxime occidenta-
libus Europæ & Lybiæ p̄tibus adiacet: a septē-
trione Oceano/qui inde p̄petuo insulas Britā-
niæ circūplectit̄: ac ptes Europæ maxie septē-
trionales claudit/Deucalēdonius atq; Sarmati-
cus is appellat̄: preterea limites reliquos hēt
Terrā incognitā/quæ p̄tibus Asia maxie septē-
trionalib; iminet/Sarmatiæ sc̄z & Scythiæ atq;
Serū: ceteræ ex equonibus/q̄ a terra admittunt̄/
nostrū qd̄ mare cū Sinibus sibi iunctis/Adria-
ticū in Aegæū pelagus: in propōtidē/& Pontū
Meotim paludē exit in oceanū p̄ fretū tantū;
Herculeū/faciēs in similitudē Cheronesi: hæc
Angusta pelagi ferme Isthmū: Hyrcanū uero
qd̄ & Caspiū dicit̄/ab omni pte ambit̄ a terra:
Insulæ similitudinē/ex opposito ducēs/aut ali-
ter de mari Indico dicimus: omne enim cū suis
sinibus Arabico Persico Gangetico eoq; qui
proprio uocabulo Magnus Sinus appellat̄/a
terra sil̄ ex omni parte claudit̄: unde ex tribus
maximis totius orbis p̄tibus: Asia coniungit̄
Aphricā p̄ dorsum Arabia: qd̄ nostrū mare ab
Arabico Sinu excludit̄/p̄terea p̄ terrā incognitā
quæ Indicū pelagus circūplectit̄: Europæ aut̄
cingit̄/p̄ dorsum qd̄ iter paludē meotim & Sar-
maticū oceanū est: Tanais fluuii alueo: Aphri-
ca ab Europa disiungit̄/Atlantico solū freto/
p̄ se ipsam Europæ nulla ex pte cōtigua/ sed p̄
Asiam/ maxie cū Asiā utriq; earū cōtermina sit/
obuiā ambabus accedens/ penes ipsarū oriēta-
les plagas: hæc triū partiū p̄ magnitudine Asia
prima est: secunda Aphrica: Tertia Europa: sil̄
intet Maria quæ a Terra circūplectuntur ut
dictū est/ p̄ maiori spatio Indicū pelagus pri-
mum est/ secundū mare est nostrū: Tertiū Hyr-
canum siue Caspiū: preterea insignū Sinuum
primus & sil̄ maior est: Gangeticus/ Secundus
Persicus: Tertius is qui magnus dicit̄ Quat-

tus Arabicus: Quintus Aethiopicus: Sextus
Ponticus Septimus Aegæi pelago: Octauus
paludis meotidis Nonus Adriaticus: Deci-
mus Propontidis:

Insignium insularū prima est Taprobane secūda
Albionis insula Britanorū: Tertia Aurea cher-
sonesus: Quarta Ibernā Britanorū: Quinta
Peloponesus: Sexta Sicilia: Septima Sardinia
Octaua Cynos: Nona Creta: Decima Cyprus
Meridionalē limitem Terræ nostræ habitabilis:
terminat parallelus/q̄ australior est circulo æqui-
noctiali gradibus. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$. eorū graduū qualiū
magnus est circulus. 360. Totidē gradibus
parallelus p̄ Meroem magis septētrionalis est
q̄ æquinoctialis/Parallelū aut̄ maxie septētrio-
nalem terminat is q̄ septentrionalior est æqui-
noctiali gradibus. 63. hic aut̄ p̄ Thylē insulā
ducitur: Quare latitudo Terræ nobis cognite
omnis constat gradibus. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$. aut integris
gradibus. 80. stadiis uero quadraginta mili-
bus fere ueluti gradu uno/ quingēta stadia cō-
plectente/ ut ex diligentiori dimēsiōe cōpre-
hensum est: Totus aut̄ ambitus cōstat stadiis
centū & octoginta milibus: deinde extremam
oriētālē plagā noti orbis/ terminat meridian; p̄
metropolim Sinarū ductus/ distās a meridiano
descripto p̄ Alexandriā uersus solis ortū sup̄ æq-
noctiali gradibus 119 $\frac{1}{2}$. octo aut̄ honis æqui-
noctialibus fere occidentalē finē claudit/ meri-
dianus qui p̄ insulas fortunatas describit̄/ distās
& iste a meridiano Alexandria: gradus. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$.
honis aut̄ æquinoctialibus quatuor: a semicir-
culo uero qui maxie oriētālis est gradus. 180.
& honis æquinoctialibus duodecim: Vnde col-
ligit̄ totius noti orbis longitudinē super Artu
æquinoctialis circuli/ nonaginta miliū stadio-
rum esse: sup̄ aut̄ Parallelo maxie australi: octo-
ginta & sex miliū/ ac trecentorū & triginta triū;
fere/ in Parallelo uero maxie septētrionali/ qua-
draginta miliū & octingentorū/ ac quinquagin-
ta & quatuor: Rursus in Parallelo Rhodiensi
in quo potissime sūt dimēsiōes distante ab
æquinoctiali gradibus. 36. stadiorū septuagin-
ta/ ac duorū miliū fere: in parallelo p̄ Syenē qui
ab æquinoctiali distat gradibus 23 $\frac{1}{2}$. qui ue
fere mediū tenet totius latitudinis/ octoginta
sil̄ & duorū miliū ac trecentorū triginta & sex/
iuxta p̄portionē Parallelorū p̄dictorū ad æqui-
noctialē: firigit̄ longitudo nostre habitabilis
maior latitudine iclimatibus maxie quæ septē-
trionalia sunt/ quinquagesima ferme pte latitudi-
nis: iclimatibus uero p̄ Rhodū dimidia quodā
modo & tertia pte: iclimatibus uero q̄ sub pa-
rallelo p̄ Syenē sūt/ æque cū priore & fere sexta:
in plagis maxie australibus tātundē ac ēt sexta
pte fere/ in iclimatibus q̄ sub æquinoctiali sunt:
tantundē ac ēt quarta: Magnitudo aut̄ maximi
diei/ aut noctis: in parallelo qd̄/ q̄ maxie aust-
ralis est: horas æquinoctiales hēt. 13. Similiter
in parallelo p̄ Meroem in æquinoctiali horas

habet. 12. in Parallelo per Syenē. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. in paral-
lelo p Rhodum. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. in maxime septentrionali
per Thylem. 20. Omnis differentia totius lati-
tudinis est horarum æquinoctialium octo:

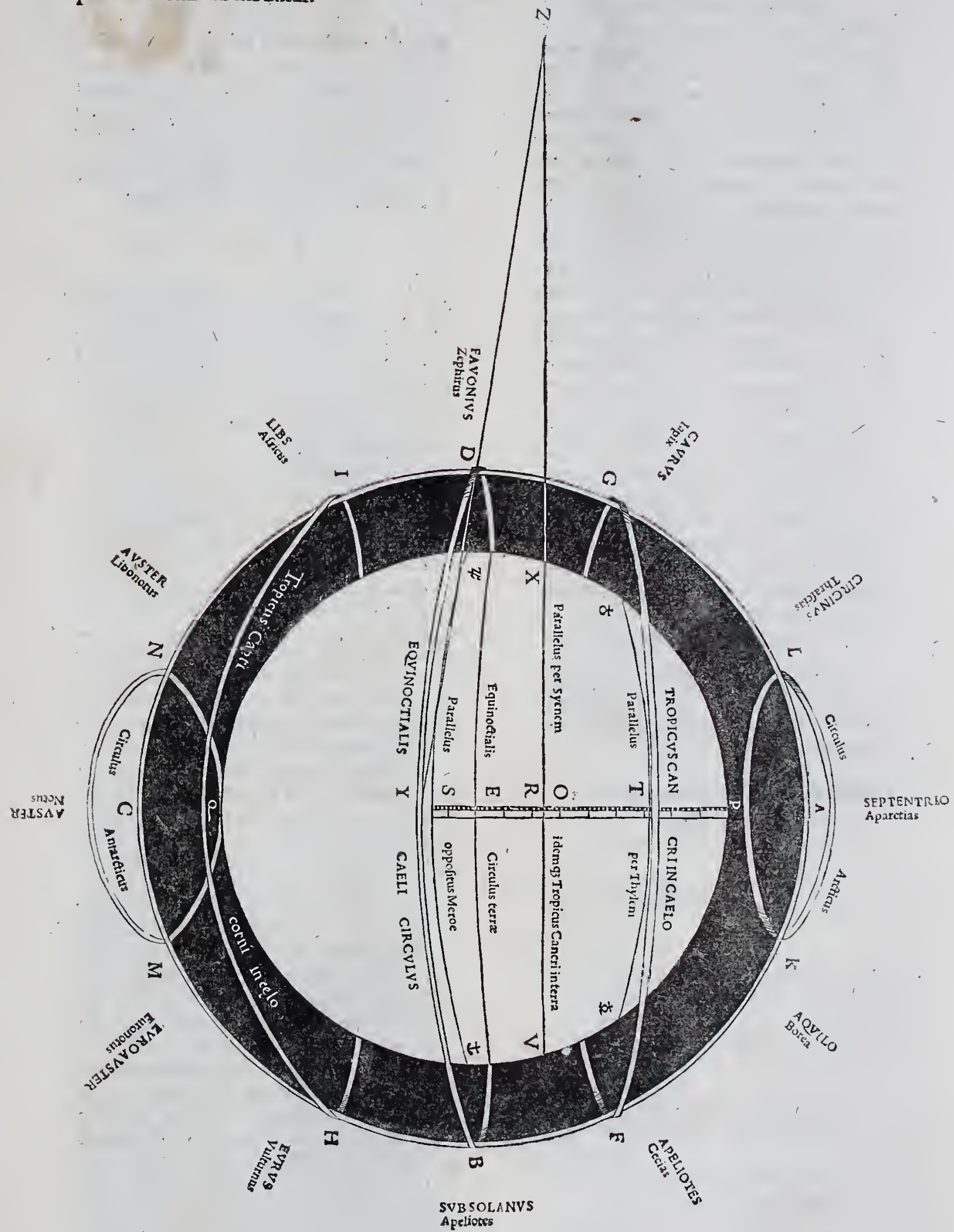
CIRCULARIS SPHAERAE CVM HABITABILI TERRA. DESCRIPTIO

Cap. VI.

Væ superscripta sunt de uniuersali si-
tus dispōne: usq; huc cū æqua dimen-
sione habent: Non aut incōgruū est
his adderæ: quomō hemisphæriū ter-
ræ qđ apparet describi possit in plano: cōtentū
sub Sphæra circulari: cū igit plures ad id ostē-
dendum elaborauerint: & absurdissime hac de
monstratione usi fuerint. Proponat circularē
Sphæra esse describēdā in plano: terra interius
eius in parte cōprehensa: ita ut aspectus oculi
situs habeat: p quē in recta linea sit cū comuni-
bus sectionibus meridiani p puntara tropica
transeuntis: cui subicietur ēris qui habitabilis
nostræ mediā longitudinē secat: & Paralleli p
Syenē in terra notati. Qui & ipse habitabilē fe-
re in duo equa patit. Sic aut habeant rationes
magnitudinū circularis Sphæra & Terræ: &
distātiæ ipsius aspectus: ut in interuallo qđ re-
linquit inter circulū æquinoctialē & tropicū
æstiuū: tota pars orbis nobis noti appareat:
australi semicirculo p medium signiferi supra
terrā cōstituto: neq; ab eo fiat obumbratio ha-
bitabilis in Septentrionali hemisphærio sitæ.
Quod qđ igit suppositis his dicti circuli me-
ridiani unī rectæ lineæ secūdu ipm axem pbe-
būt phārasia: tāq̄ aspectū ipō i plano qđ p ipos
intelligit cadēte. Et qđ parallelus Syenes rec-
tus sit ad illā ex simili rōne. Reliqui uero q de-
scribunt uersi suis ptibus cauis ad rectas ipas
appebūt. Meridiani qđ ad lineā qđ p polos trā-
sit: Paralleli uero ad eā quæ p Syenē. Et hi ma-
gis q ab illis ex utraq; pte plus distāt inde ma-
nifestū est. Quō aut ostendamus descriptionē
similē q̄ maxie fieri possit p spectiuis figuratiōi-
bus facile nobis erit in modū hūc. Sit meridia-
nus qđ p signa æquinoctialia i sphæra circulari
trāsīt. A. B. C. D. circa centrū. E. & diametrū. A.
. E. C. & itelligam? A. qđ in polo Artico. C.
uero in Antartico. Sumaturq; B. F. & D. G.
& B. H. & D. I. circumferētiā indistātiis tropi-
corū ab æquinoctiali. Sed. A. K. & A. L. & C.
. M. & C. N. indistātiis Arctici & Antartici
a polis. Et fecet æstiuū diameter lineam. A. E.
iuxta. O. cū ergo parallelū p Syenē inter. E. &
. O. oporteat sitū esse: & ratio circūferētiæ inter-
ceptæ inter Parallelū p Syenē & æquinoctialē
ad quadrantem circuli sit: sicut quatuor fere ad
qndecim. E. O. autem ad. E. A. eorundem fe-
re quatuor ad uiginta sit: sexquitertia erit linea
E. A. lineæ e centro terræ exeunti: assumatur
aut. E. P. taliū triū qualiū est quatuor. E. A. &
centro. E. & distātia. E. P. describat qui in eodē

plano ambiat terrā circulus. P. Q. & diuisa qua-
da3 linea recta eq̄uali. E. P. in nonaginta equas
portiones/unius quarte ptis/assumat. E. R.
sectionū. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$. E. S. aut portionū. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$. E. T.
uero. 63. & pducatur. V. R. X. ad. E. P. recta ca-
dēs uidelicet fm parallelū p Syenē/erit igit. S.
qđez per qđ describetur parallelus determinās
australē finē habitabilis/ & oppositus paralle-
lo per Meroem. T. aut p qđ describet Parallelus
articū/finē terminās descriptus p Thylē. Et su-
mat pūctū aliqđ paulo australius q̄. S. ut. Y.
& iungatur. Y. D. & pducta. R. X. & Y. D. coin-
cidat in. Z. si ergo expositos circulos intelliga-
mus in plano: qđ trāsīt p puncta tropicorū &
polos in aspectu oculi in. Z. p subiecta q̄ a. Z.
per. I. & G. & D. & L. & N. pducte fuerint ad
. A. C. faciēt in ipsa sectiones p quas describent
portiones quinque parallelorum quæ piores
aspectū sunt: ut ipsa3. Y. p quā describet æqui-
noctialis portio: p D. Q. ue at iūget a. Z. ad. K.
& F. & B. & H. & M. faciēt sectiones ad. A. C.
per quas scribentur portiones eorūde que trans
terrā sūt parallelorū. Si it at & i parallelis descri-
bendis in terra sumētes in. P. Q. congruas ab
æquinoctiali distātiās ut. T. & S. ac sectiones
quæ iunctis ad eas rectis lineis fiunt in semicir-
culo. P. Q. X. & oppositas ipsis secūdu situs
æquidistātes habebimus puncta p quæ descri-
betur p dictorū parallelorū portioes ut. F. T. F.
& F. S. F. i quibus sumētes distātiās meridianorū
ordinādos: ab utraq; pte. T. S. meridiani: & in
recta linea. V. X. in ppris triū parallelorū rōni-
bus: scribemus p similia tria puncta portioes
subiectorū meridianorū: ut terminantiū lōgitu-
dinē. F. X. F. & F. V. F. multitudo igit describē-
dorū i terra ad aptāda erit ad descriptois magni-
tudinē: in deductiōe aut circulo3 illa obseruā-
da sūt ut gradiat qlibet p assumptas quatuor
notas: Figura at sit ouali & nō in acutū ad exti-
mum circulū finiat: ne fractiōis imaginē faciat
Sed hic quoq; cōgrue circūflexionē ad sequen-
tia cōtinuatā accipiamus: licet extra circulū cō-
tinētē figurā cadat curuitates defectū ipm cō-
plentes: qđ in ueris uidetur accidere: Animad-
uertendum ēt est ne lineæ solæ ipsi sint circuli.
Sed cū quadā modica latitudine & colore diffe-
renti: Preterea ut portiones quæ ultra Terraz
ponētur/obscuriores colores habeāt/q̄ portio-
nes que ad aspectū sunt/ut qđ portionū coinci-
dentiū remotiores ab aspectu ad ppinquiori-
bus intercidātur tam in circulis q̄ in terra: quē
admodū ēt in ueris obumbrationibus cōtin-
git: Preter hæc ut signorū circulus supra terraz
qđ icedat secūdu semicirculū australem & p
Tropicū hyemalē: intercidatur aut ab ipsa secun-
dum borealem & p Tropicū æstiuū: Ascri-
bamus autem & his in oportunioribus locis
proprias denominationes. Et in ipsius terræ
circulis nomeros distātiarū & horarū de-
monstrantes in descriptione habitabilis: circa

autem exteriorem circulum uentorum deno-
 minati omnis appropinquemus quæ admodum in
 sphaera circuli aut expositos quinque parallelos
 & polos sua nomina ascribuntur.



Cap. VII.

Rrit autem descriptio eiusdem extensionis congrua atq; summaria huiusmodi in plano/cū Terra incognita in eadem cōprehensa supponit situm habere secundū quē aspectus in recta linea erit cū omnibus sectionibus meridiani/qui est per Tropica signa sub quo iacet qui diuidit nostrā habitabilis longitudinem: & Paralleli per Syenem in terra descripti/qui circulus latitudinē ipsius habitabilis fere partitur æqualiter: Sic autē habeant rationes magnitudinū spheræ & ipsius terræ/& distantia ipsius aspectus: Vt in spatio quod interiacet inter circulū iuxta æquinoctialem/& circulū iuxta Tropicum æstiuum tota appareat habitabilis nobis nota Australi semicirculo signiferi constituto supra terrā: Vt ne ipse quidem suo interiectu aliquod obumbret habitabilis in septentrionali hemisphærio collocata: Ex quo dicti quidem meridiani secundum assensum unius rectæ lineæ facient phantasiam tanq̄ aspectu in plano Per ipsos cadente: Et parallelus per Syenē rectus etiā ob similitudinem causam uidetur: Reliqui uero/circulorū annotatorū apparēt concauitatibus uersis ad lineas ipsas rectas: Meridiani quidē ad eam quæ transit per polos: paralleli uero ad illam quæ per Syenē; illiq; magis qui ex utraq; parte plus distāt/ut circulus arcticus magis q̄ æstiuus Tropicus ad Arton Vergat: Hyemalis uero Tropicus magis q̄ æquinoctialis ad meridiem: preterea Antarcticus circulus magis q̄ ipse Hyemalis Tropicus: Ita uero ponit Terræ cognitæ pars ut oceanus nulla ex parte ipsam circumfluat: sed solum ad iaceat finibus Aphricæ & Europæ qui ad caurum & Tratiā spectant uti ueteres tradidere:

Claudii Ptholomæi Geographiæ septimus
liber explicit.

CLAVDII PTHOLOMAEI VIRI
ALEXANDRINI GEOGRAPHIÆ
LIBER. OCTAVVS. ET. VLTIMVS
HAEC HABET.

Quot deceat ad quamq; Tabulam adaptare: Expositionem omnium summarum quibus continentur: in Europa Tabulæ decez: prouintiæ triginta & quatuor/ In Aphrica Tabulæ quatuor: prouintiæ undecim/ In Asia magna Tabulæ duodecim: prouintiæ quadraginta: & octo cum qua presuppositione facere oportet habitabilis nostræ diuisionem ad Tabulas.

Cap. I.

Vicquid quidem oportuerit ad Geographiæ operā/ex assidua partim diligentia eorū qui Regiones nostras peragrauerunt: partim ex cōsideratione habitadrem faciliore simul & magis propriā satis expositum arbitror: Verū quēadmodū prædecessorū nostrorū exēpla moneat: ut scz p̄ epilogū repetatur p̄ quæ loca qlibet parallelus atq; meridianus in Tabula nostra notatus sit/ ne fiat ridiculus: oīa simplr̄ loca ac ea quæ sub expositis nō cadētia circulis & habētia distātiā iteriacētes iter parallelos ipsosq; meridianos/ cōfuse ponit/ cū ostēsus fuerit quō totius habitabilis nostræ descriptio in una contēta tabula/ ad oculos aspectū cōmēsurabilis sit/ sup̄ est demonstrare summarie futuras descriptiōes/ si eā tabulā i plures tabulas ptiamur/ ut explorata loca oīa possint cū lucidiori ac certa cōmēsuratiōe ordinati/ cuz ergo una tabula sit necessariū. Quoniā obseruare oporteat æqualitatē ad situs cetetarū ptū/ alia p̄ stringi ppter frequētia locorū/ alia ptēdi exdescribendorū situū penuria quēadmodum discursiosius facere plurimi/ q̄ in tabulis ipsis multa puertere coacti fuere/ sub mēsuris regionū figurisq; ne ab historia discessisse uiderent: ut illi q̄ maximā tabulæ ptē tribuerūt Europæ secundū longitudinē & latitudinē/ q̄ frequētiōres situs & loca in ea ponēda essent/ minimū at spatium reliquerūt/ Asiæ secundū longitudinē & Aphricæ itidē secundū latitudinē ob rōnē prioridiuersam ob quā causam Indicū pelagus post Taprobanē ad septētrionē deflexerūt cum ipsa tabula nudū suggereret spatium/ uersus pgressus ad ortū solis/ & nihil haberēt describere in Scythia uersus boreā/ occidentālē uero oceanum ad orientālē uerterūt plagaz cū æque superaret eis tabula ad meridianum distātiā/ cū Aphricæ uastitas aut Indiæ nil frequens atq; cōtinuum haberet quod occidentālī litori posset opponi/ ex simili locorū frequētia unde ut undiq; orbē oceano cingerēt huiuscemodi opinione ibuticepere cuz descriptione fallaci uerti ad historiā incomposita inepteq; picturā/ Partitione igit Tabulæ euitare poterimus errorem hunc/ si

eam sic diuidemus/ut frequentiores ex locis re-
giones uel Solæ uel cum paucis aliis unam ta-
bulam sortiuntur:cū maioribus distantis cir-
culorū minus uero habitate minusq; sitibus
occupate/cū pluribus similibus sub una tabu-
la in minoribus circuloꝝ distantis cōtineant:
Non enī & hic oportet oēs tabulas æque cō-
mensurabiles simul esse:sed qđ sola in quolibet
Solo seruet pportionē. Quēadmodū cū unū
solū caput describimus:quæ solius capitis sūt/
ut cū solā manuꝝ quæ solius manus sunt:neq;
quæ capitis & simul manus sūt figuramus/nisi
qđ sub una figura totū hōiem facimus. Vnde
quēadmodū nihil ipedit aliqđ totū aliquando
uero minuere:sive in ptibus quādo disjunctæ
sunt/quas possumus & augere sigillatim & mi-
nuere secūdu frequētiā locoꝝ in tabulis notan-
doꝝ:Nec procul a ueritate fiet/sicut initio ope-
ris diximus/si pro circulis rectas lineas descri-
bemus:preterea picularibus in tabulis ad no-
tabimus meridianos ipsos nō inclinatos & fle-
xos/sed inuicē æquidistātes:cū autē in uniuersa
habitabili latitudinis & longitudinis termini/
iuxta magnas sumpti distātiās/nō faciūt in ex-
tremis circulis insignes quosdā excessus/sic nec
in quaq; tabulā:Deinde cū iuxta pportionē
paralleli rabulā diuidētis ad maximū circuloꝝ
dicim⁹ fieri decere graduū cōparatiōes: id quoq;
ad totā distātiā tabulæ nō quæramus/sed id so-
lū qđ ab uno extremo ad aliud extremū distat:

**QVAE DECEAT. AD. QVAMQVE
TABVLAM. ADAPTARE.**

Cap. II.

Is igitur præsuppositis huiuscemodi
h diuisionē a grediētes: Europæ Tabu-
las decem cōstituemus: Aphricæ Ta-
bulas quatuor:totius Asiæ Tabulas duodecim
in tabula uero qualibet summā quādā adiciē-
mus præponētes cuius cōtinētīæ tabula quæ
q; sit & quā magna/& quas habeat regiōes seu
puincias:& quā rationē habeat parallelus/qui
per mediam ipsam incedit/qđ certius fieri potest
ad ipm meridianū. Et quæ totius tabulæ fiat
circūscriptio:sub ordinātes p regionē qualibet
in signū ciuitatū eleuationes assumptas ad ma-
gnitudinē maximāꝝ diēꝝ in ipsis/distātiā uero
secundū longitudinem capiemus/p absentias
amendiano per Alexandria siue ad ortū solis
siue ad occasum ex magnitudine seu numero
horarū æquinoctialiu: preterea qbus signorū
circulus supiaceat/& qbus semel aut bis sol su-
pra uerticē fiat:& quō sitū habeat ad Tropicos
ipsos: Addidissimus ēt quas supra uerticē ha-
berēt/si obseruādo apparerēt latitudies ad ipm
æquinoctialē/hoc est si semper p eodē paralle-
los ducerent/cū autē ostēderemus in opere ma-
thematico quod fixarū Sphæra uoluit ad cōse-
quentes orbis reuolutiones & æquinoctiali-
bus signis/neq; circa polos æquinoctialis sed

circa polos circuli per medium Zodiacum inci-
dentis/quēadmodū in erraticis nō possunt ea-
dem astra eorundem locoꝝ semp supra uerticē
esse/sed necessario transfertur ad loca magis
septentrionalia q̄ prius/alia uero magis austra-
lia:frustra fuisset addicio talis epilogi:cū liceat
in sphæra astrorum secundū hanc Hypotesim
in quesitis temporibus ipsius situm ad circu-
lum amborum polorum constituētes/& circū-
ferentes totam ad permanentis meridiani diui-
sum latus:considerare signūꝝ ipsius tot absens
gradibus ab æquinoctiali/quot parallelus ipse
quæsi loci:Quot per utrosq; polos facile fiet
animaduertere siue nullatenus locus aliquis
sub ducetur per signum illud fixarū siue plu-
res/& quibus aliqui. His igitur prefinitis/quæ
restant incipiēda sunt:

Expositio oīum summarū quibus continent in
EUROPA Tabule decem **APHRICA**
Tabulæ quatuor in **ASIA** uero Tabulæ
duodecim.

Rima Europæ Tabula/insulas Bri-
p tannicas continet/cum ceteris insulis
quæ circa ipsas sunt:parallelus per
medium ipsarum ductus proportio-
nem habet ad mendianum quam undecim fe-
re ad uiginti/terminatur aut Tabula ab omni
parte oceano/ab oriente Germanico/ab austro
Britannico/& eo qui Vergiuius appellatur/
ab occasu occidentali/a Septentrione Hyper-
boreo & eo qui Deucalidionius dicitur:
Thyle ergo insula maximam diem habet hora-
rum æquinoctialium.20.& distat Alexandria
uersus occasum horis æquinoctialibus.2 $\frac{1}{2}$. cō-
tinet gradibus 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 65
Iuerniæ oppidum eiusdem nominis Iuernis/ma-
ximam diem habet horarū.17.& distat ab Ale-
xandria uersus occasum horis. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$. ingradi-
bus. 3 53
Rheba maximam diem hēt horarū.17 $\frac{1}{4}$.& distat
ab Alexandria uersus occasum horis.3 $\frac{2}{3}$.ingra-
dibus 5 55 $\frac{1}{4}$
Albionis insulæ
Londinium maximā diē h3 horarū.16 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat
ab Alexandria uersus occasum horis.3. ingra-
dibus 15 $\frac{1}{6}$ 52 $\frac{1}{4}$
Caturaetonium maximam diē habet horarū. 18.
& distat ab Alexandria uersus occasu horis.3.
ingradibus 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ 57 $\frac{2}{3}$
Alatacastra maximam diem habet horarū.18 $\frac{2}{3}$.&
distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum horis.3.
ingradibus 16 59 $\frac{1}{3}$
Dumna insula maximam diem hēt horarū.19 $\frac{1}{2}$.
& distat ab Alexandria uersus occasu horis. 3.
ingradibus 16 62 $\frac{1}{3}$
Vectis insula maximam diem habet horarū.16 $\frac{1}{3}$.
& distat ab Alexandria uersus occasu horis. 3.
ingradibus 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ 51
J 2

Ecunda Europæ Tabula cōtinet Hispaniã/ totã in tribus puincijs ptitam/ cū insulis sibi adiacētibus: parallelus p eius mediũ ductus pportionē h3 ad meridianum quaz quatuor ad quinq3: circūscribit aut Tabula/ ab oriente montibus Pyreneis/ ameridie Balearico & Iberico man: fretoq3 Herculeo/ ad extenius usq3 mare: ab occasu oceano occidentali: ab arcto oceano Cantabnico:

Prouinciæ Lusitanicæ

Norba cæsarea max. di. h3 horarũ. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$

Augusta emerita maximam diem habet horarũ 14 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alexan. uersus occasum horis 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 35 $\frac{1}{6}$

Prouinciæ beticæ

Ispalis maximam diem habet horarum. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 7 35 $\frac{1}{2}$

Corduba max. diē h3 hora. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus occasum hor. 3 $\frac{1}{3}$. ingr. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 34 $\frac{1}{6}$

In Tarraconensi

Asturia augusta max. di. h3 hor. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus occasum ho. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. 7 $\frac{2}{3}$ 39 $\frac{1}{3}$

Carthago noua maximam diem h3 horarũ. 14 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum horis. 3. in gradibus 14 $\frac{1}{6}$ 34 $\frac{1}{3}$

Tarracon maximam diem horarũ. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum horis. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradibus 18 $\frac{1}{6}$ 39

Clunia max. diem h3 horarũ. 14. & distat ab Alex. uersus occasum hor. 3 $\frac{1}{3}$. II 38

Cæsarea augusta: maximam diē. h3 horarũ. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum hor. 3. in gradibus 15 39 $\frac{1}{3}$

Cadira ins. max. di. h3 hor. 14 $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus occasum hor. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingr. 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ 32 $\frac{1}{4}$

Tertia Europæ Tabula continet Galliam in quatuor puincias diuisam: cū insulis sibi adiacētibus/ medius ipsarũ parallelus pportione3 h3 ad meridianũ/ quam duo ad tres/ circūscribit aut Tabula/ ab oriente Italia & Rhetia/ & Germania/ ameridie Mari Gallico/ & mōtibus Pyreneis/ ab occasu Aquitanico oceano/ ab arcto autem Britanico

Aquitaniæ

Mediolanum maximam diem h3 horarum. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum horis 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. in gradibus 17 45

Burdigalã max. di. h3 hora. 15 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus occasum hor. 3. ingr. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 43 $\frac{2}{3}$

Lugdunensis

Augustodunũ max. di. h3 horarũ. 15 $\frac{2}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus occasum ho. 2 $\frac{1}{3}$. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 46 $\frac{2}{3}$

Lugdunum metropolis maximam diem habet horarum. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum horis. 2 $\frac{1}{3}$. ingr. 23 $\frac{1}{3}$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Belgiæ

Gesoriacum nauale maximã diē h3 horarũ. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum horis. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradibus 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ 51

Durococtorum maxi. diem habet horarum. 16. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum horis. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 22 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$

Narbonensis

Massilia: max. diē h3 horarũ. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus occasum horis. 2 $\frac{1}{3}$. 25 $\frac{1}{3}$ 42 $\frac{1}{3}$

Narbon col. max. di. h3 hor. 15 $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus occasum hor. 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{12}$. 21 $\frac{1}{3}$ 42

Vienna max. diē h3 horarũ. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus occasum hor. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 45 $\frac{1}{3}$

Nemausum col. max. di. h3 hora. 15 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus occasum ho. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. 23 44 $\frac{1}{4}$

q Varta Europæ Tabula continet Magnam Germaniam/ cū insulis adiacētibus sibi: medius ipsius parallelus proportionem habet ad meridianũ/

quam tres ad quinq3/ terminatur autem Tabula/ ab oriente Iazigibus metanastis & Sarmatia Europæ/ ab Austro Rhetia & Norico/ & duabus Pannoniis/ ab occasu Gallia Belgica/

A ab arcto Germanico oceano massia maximam diem habet horarum. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum horis. 2. in gradibus 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51 $\frac{1}{4}$

Iuppia maximam diem habet horarum. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum horis. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. in gradibus 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 53 $\frac{1}{12}$

Eburodunum maximam diem h3 horarum. 16. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum hora. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$. in gradibus 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ 48 $\frac{1}{3}$

Scandia insula maximam diem h3 horarum. 18. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum hora. 1. in gradibus 45 58

q Vinta Europæ Tabula cōtinet Rhetiam & Vindelicos ac Noricum/ dualq3 Pannonias ac rotam Illyndem: cū adiacentibus insulis/ medius eius parallelus proportionem habet ad meridianum/ quam quadraginta tres ad sexaginta/ circūscribitur autem Tabula/ ab oriente Iazigibus metanastis: & Mysia superiori/ ameridie Italia/ & Sinu Hadriatico: ac parte Macedonie: ab occasu Gallia & Germania partibus: ab arcto maiori Germania

Rhetia

Brigantiũ max. di. h3 horarũ. 16. & distat ab Alex. uersus occasum hor. 2. ingr. 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ 47 $\frac{1}{4}$

Vindeliçia

Augusta uindelicoꝝ max. di. h3 horarũ. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. in gradibus 32 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$

Noricorum

Aredata maximam diem habet horarum. 16. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum hora. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradibus 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ 48 $\frac{1}{4}$

OCTAVVS

Iulium Carnicum maximā diē 3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum hora. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradibus 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ 46 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Pannoniæ superioris

Potobium maximam diem habet horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ 47 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sacarbantia maximam diem h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum hora. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$. in gradibus 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ 47.

Emona maximam diem habet horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ 46 $\frac{1}{6}$.

Pannoniæ inferioris

Serbinum max/mam diem habet horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum hora. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradibus 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ 45 $\frac{1}{6}$.

Sirmium maximam diem habet horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria hora. 1. uersus occasum in gradibus 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ 45.

Illyridis seu Liburniæ

Iadera colonia maximam diem h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum hora. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$. in gradibus 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ 44 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Sidrona maximā diē hēt horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{1}{6}$. in gradi. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ 44 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dalmatiæ

Salonæ col. max. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$. in gradi. 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ 43 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Narbona col. max. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1. in gradi. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 43.

Scardona insula max. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$. in gradi. 39 44.

Extrema Europæ Tabula: Italiam & Cynnum insulam continet/cu3 ceteris insulis sibi adiacētib9. Parallelus ipsius medius proportionē3 habet ad meridianum/quam tria ad quatuor: circumscribit autem Tabula/ab oriente Hadriatico Sinu/& Mari Ionio/ameridie Ligustico Pelago/atq3 Tyrreno/& parte Hadriatici: ab occasu Alpiū montibus/atq3 Gallia/Septentrione R. hecia & Norico:& parte Hadriatici Sinus:

Vrbs Roma max. d. h3 hora. 15. & distat ab Alex. uersus occasū. hor. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$. igr. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41.

Nicea Massiliensium max. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ 43.

Terracina max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Neapolis max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ 40 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Brundisium max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gra. 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ 40 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Ancona max. diē3 habet horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ 43 $\frac{1}{6}$.

Rauenna max. diem h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ 43 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Aquileia col. max. diem h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$. in gra. 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Beneuentum max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gra. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Capua max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Ebolum max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Cynni insula seu Corsicæ

Aleria col. max. di. hēt horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 2. in gra. 31 39 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mariana max. di. habet horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexan. horis. 2. in gra. 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ 39 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Optima Europæ Tabula cōtinet Sardiniam & Siciliam & propinquas insulas: parallelus ipsius medius proportionē h3 ad meridianū/quā quatuor ad quinque: circūscribit at Tabula ab omni pte Pelago/ab ortu Hadriatico/Ameridie Aphro: ab occatu Sardo/a septētriōe Ligustico atq3 Tyrreno:

Sardinia insula

Solci max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus occasum hor. 2. igr. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Carados ciuit. & iugum. maximam diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 32 36 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Turnis bissonis max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 2. in gra. 30 38 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Curulis noua max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{2}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 2. in gra. 31 37 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sicilia insula

Lilybeum pro. & ciuit. max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$. igr. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Siracuse col. max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Catana col. max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Messana max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 39 37.

Centuripæ max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Segesta max. diem haber horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Optima Europæ Tabula cōtinet Sarmatiā & quæ in ea est: & Tauricā chersonesum: parallelus ipsius medius proportionē h3 ad meridianū/quā undecim ad uiginti: terminat aut Tabula/ab ortu Bosphoro cimerio/& Meotide palude/ac Tanai flu. iuxta Sarmatiā3 Asia/ameridie Pontico mari & pte Mysia inferioris ac Dacia/& Iazigib9 metanastas ab occasu mōtib9 Sarmaticis appellatis ac Germania/& Vistula flu. a septentrione Venetico Sinu/& Sarmatico oceano/ac Terra incognita

Sarmatiæ

Tamyraca maximam diem habet horarū. 16. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum hor. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Naubarum max. diē h3 horarū. 16 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. in gradi. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50.

Olbia quæ Borysthenes max. diem habet horarum. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria horis. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 57 49 $\frac{1}{4}$

In Taurica chersoneso

Theodosia maxi. diem habet horarum. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexan. uersus orientem horis. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47 $\frac{1}{4}$

anticapea max. diē habet horarū. 16. & distat ab Alex. uersus ortū hor. $\frac{1}{4}$. 64 48 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ona Europæ Tabula cōtinet Iaziges metanastas: Daciam/utrāq; Mysiam Thratiam/& Chersonesuz; parallelus ipsius medius pportionē h3 ad meridianū/quā quadraginta tres; ad sexaginta/terminat aute3 Tabula/ab ortu Pontico mari/& Thratio bosphoro/atq; Propontide:& Helleponto/ameridie Aegeo pelago/ac Macedonia/ab occasu Pannonia inferiori/ac Dalmatia/ab arcto Sarmatiæ Europæ:

Iazigum

Gormanū maxima3, diem habet horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexan. uersus occasum hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{1}{6}$

In Dacia

Salnia max. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradibus 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ 47 $\frac{1}{6}$

Zamuzegetula regia maxi. diem h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$

In Mysia superiori

Rheciara mysoꝝ max. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gra. 49 43 $\frac{1}{2}$

Scupis max. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 48 $\frac{1}{6}$ 42 $\frac{1}{6}$

In Mysia inferiori

Odessus max. diē h3 hora. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradibus 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ 44 $\frac{1}{2}$

Oesus maxi. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradibus 51 44

In Thratia

Aenos max. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{2}{3}$

Apollonia maxi. diem h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ 44 $\frac{1}{2}$

Byzantium maxi. diē hēt horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradi. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42 $\frac{1}{2}$

Peryntos max. diem h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ 42 $\frac{1}{2}$

Nicopolis max. diem hēt horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ 43 $\frac{1}{2}$

Lysimachia max. diem h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$

In Propontide

Preconesus inf. maxi. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gra. 55 $\frac{2}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{4}$

In Chersoneso

Eleus maxi. diem h3 horarū. 15. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradibus 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sextos max. diem habet horarū. 15. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 55 41 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ecima & ultima Europæ Tabula/ continet Macedoniā. Epyrum Achaiam:& Pelopōnesum; Cretam & Euboeam insulas/& insulis adiacētibus/ parallelus ipsius medius proportionē habeat ad meridianum quam septem ad nouem; terminatur aute3 Tabula ab oriente Aegeo pelago: Myrtooq; ac Carpathio; ab austro Hadriatico pelago/& Lybico; ab occidente Ionio mari & Hadriatico/ab arcto Dalmatia/& Mysia superiori ac Thratia

In Macedonia

Dýrrachium max. diē hēt horarū. 15. & distat ab Alex. uersus occasū hor. 1. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$

Tessalonica max. diē habet horarū. 15. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{4}$

Amphilipolis max. diem h3 horarū. 15. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$

Heraclea max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 47 40 $\frac{1}{2}$

Pella max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{6}$

Latissa max. diem habet horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ 36 $\frac{1}{6}$

Cassandria max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$

Lemnos inf. max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gra. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$

In Epiro

Nicopolis max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{2}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{6}$

Ambratia max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$

Corcyre insula

Corcyra oppidū max. diē h3 hora. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1. in gradi. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cephalenia insula/& ciuit. eiusdē nois/& habens max. diem horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexan. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 46 $\frac{2}{3}$ 36 $\frac{1}{4}$

In Achaia

Thebae Boeotia max. di. h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{2}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gra. 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ 37 $\frac{2}{3}$

Megara max. diem habet horarū. 14 $\frac{2}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 51 37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Athena max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{2}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$

In Peloponneso

Messenæ max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37

Corinthus max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{2}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37

Tegea max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradibus 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36

Argos max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradibus 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$

Lacedomon max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradibus 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$

In Euboea insula

Calcis ppe euriptum; max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gra. 51 38

OCTAVVS

Carystus max. diem hēt horarū. 14 $\frac{2}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 37 $\frac{2}{3}$
Naxos inf. & ciuit. max. diē h3 hora. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{3}$. ingra. 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ 36 $\frac{1}{4}$
In Creta insula
Gortyna max. diem h3 horarum. 14 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{3}$. in gradi. 54 $\frac{1}{3}$ 33 $\frac{1}{4}$

Finis Europæ tabularum decem.

Rima Lybiæ Tabula cōtinet ambas
p Mauritanias Tingitanā & Cæsariēse/
 parallelus ipsius medius pportionez
 hēt ad meridianū/quā tredecim ad quindecim/
 terminat aut Tabula/ab ortu Aphrica/ameri-
 die interiore Libya iuxta Getuliam/ab occasu
 occidentali Oceano/ab arcto freto Herculeo/&
 Ibetico ac Sardoo Pelago

In Tingitanæ Mauritania

Tingis cæsarea maximam diem habet horarum
 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasu 3 ho-
 ris. 3 $\frac{1}{3}$. in gradibus 9 $\frac{1}{6}$ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Zelia max. diem hēt horarū. 14. & distat ab Alex.
 uersus occasū hor. 3 $\frac{1}{3}$. ingr. 9 30
Lix max. diem h3 horarū. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex.
 horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Volubilis max. diem h3 horarū. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab
 Alex. horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 12 $\frac{2}{3}$ 28

In Mauritania Cæsariensi

Cartyna maximam diem habet horarum. 14. &
 distat ab Alexandria uersus occasū hor. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$.
 in gradibus 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ 30 $\frac{1}{6}$
Iolcæsarea max. diem h3 horarū. 14. & distat ab
 Alex. horis. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. ingra. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 30 $\frac{1}{3}$
Saldæ colonia max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat
 ab Alex. horis. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. 22 32
Zuchabari max. diem h3 horarū. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab
 Alex. horis. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. in gradi. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oppidium max. diē h3 horarū. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab
 Alex. horis. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 20 $\frac{1}{3}$ 28 $\frac{1}{6}$
Tubusuptus max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab
 Alex. horis. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

s Ecunda Aphricæ Tabula continet
 Aphricam & insulas quæ circa ipsam
 sunt: parallelus ipsius medius: ppor-
 tionē h3 ad meridianū/quā tredecim ad quindecim:
 terminat autem Tabula/ab oriēte Cyre-
 naica/ameridie interiori Libya iuxta Getuliaz
 & deserta: ab occasu Mauritania Cæsariensi/ab
 arcto Pelago aphro

Insigniorum oppidorum Aphricæ

Tabraca colonia maximam diē habet horarum
 14 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus occasum hor. 2 $\frac{1}{6}$.
 in gradibus 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 34
Ityca max. diē hēt horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex.
 horis. 2. in gradibus 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
Carthago magna maximam diem habet hora-
 rum. 14 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alexandria hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$.
 in gradibus 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ 34 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Adrumetus col. max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat
 ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Neapolis quæ laptis magna maximā. diē habet
 horarū. 14. & distat ab Alexandria. hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$.
 in gradibus 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30
Cyrtaulia maxi. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab
 Alex. horis. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 32 $\frac{2}{3}$
Siccaueneria max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab
 Alex. horis. 2 $\frac{1}{6}$. in gradi. 28 $\frac{1}{3}$ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
Bullamēna max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab
 Alex. horis. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ ingra. 31 32
Tucma max. diem h3 horarum. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab
 Alex. hor. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
Thydrus max. diem h3 horarum. 14. & distat ab
 Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradi. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 31 $\frac{1}{3}$
Menix ciuitas in Lotophagitis insula max. diem
 hēt horarum. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 in gradibus 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 31 $\frac{1}{3}$
Cossyra insula & ciuitas maximam diem habet
 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alexandria hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 in gradibus 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34
Melita insula & ciuitas maximam diem habet
 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alexandria hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 in gradibus 38 34

c Ertia Libyæ Tabula/continet Cyre-
 naicam & Aegyptum/cu3 adiacenti-
 bus insulis parallelus ipsius medius
 proportionem habet ad meridianū
 quam quinquaginta tres ad sexaginta/termi-
 natur autem Tabula/ab ortu Iudea & Arabia
 Petrea/& Arabico Sinu: ab austro interiori de-
 serta Libya & Aethyopia quæ supra Aegyptum
 est/ab Occasu Aphrica & magna Sytie/
 & parte interioris Libyæ: ab arcto Libyco &
 Aegypto pelago:

In Cyrenæica

Baronica max. diem habet horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat
 ab Alexandria uersus occasum horis. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$.
 in gradibus 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 31 $\frac{1}{6}$
Arsinoe max. diem hēt horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab
 Alex. horæ. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. in gradi. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 31 $\frac{1}{6}$
Ptolæmais max. diē hēt horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab
 Alex. horæ. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. in gradi. 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ 31 $\frac{1}{6}$
Apollonia max. diē hēt horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab
 Alex. horæ. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 49 31
Cyrene max. diē hēt horarū. 14. & distat ab Alex.
 horæ. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradibus 49 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

In Marmatica

Cheronesus magna max. di. h3 hor. 14 $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat
 ab Alex. horæ. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$. ingra. 51 31 $\frac{1}{4}$
Paretonium max. diem hēt horarū. 14. & distat ab
 Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradi. 56 $\frac{2}{3}$ 30 $\frac{1}{3}$
Alexandria metropolis totius ægypti max. diem
 hēt horarū. 14. & distat a meridiano fortunata-
 rum insularum: ad ortu Solis horis. 3 $\frac{2}{3}$. ingra-
 dibus 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ 30 $\frac{1}{3}$
Pelusium ciuitas maximam diem habet hora-
 rum. 14. & distat ab Alexandria uersus ortum
 horis. $\frac{1}{6}$. in gradibus 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$

- M**yformus max. die 3 hēt horarū. $13\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus ortū horis. $\frac{1}{4}$. 64 $\frac{1}{4}$ 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
- B**erenice max. di. h3 hora. $13\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus ortū hora. $\frac{1}{4}$. ingr. 64 $\frac{1}{4}$ 24 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hic sol semel in anno fit supra uerticem dum est in Tropico æstiuo
- A**mmon ciuitas max. diē h3 hora. $13\frac{2}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus occasū hor. $\frac{1}{2}$ 54 $\frac{2}{3}$ 27
- O**asis magna max. die 3 h3 horarū. $13\frac{2}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus occasū hor. $\frac{1}{2}$ 59 26 $\frac{1}{2}$
- M**emphis max. diē. h3 horarū. $13\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus ortū ho. $\frac{1}{2}$. ingr. 61 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
- P**tolemais ermiæ max. di. h3 hor. $13\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus ortū horis. $\frac{1}{2}$. 62 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
- D**iospolis magna max. di. h3 hor. $13\frac{2}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus ortū horis. $\frac{1}{2}$ 62 25 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$
- S**yene max. di. h3 horarū. $13\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexan. uersus ortū horis. $\frac{1}{2}$. ingr. 62 23 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
Hic sol semel in anno fit supra uerticem: quando est in æstiuo Tropico:

Varta & ultima. Aphricæ Tabula continet interiorē Libyam & Ethiopiā quæ sub ægypto est/ & quæ est iterius/ cum insulis ei adiacentibus/ parallelus ipsius medius proportionē hēt ad meridianū eandē fere: terminat aut Tabula ab ortu/ Sinu Arabico & mari Rubro/ & Sinu Barbarico/ & parte Indici pelagi/ a meridie terra incognita/ ab occasu occidentali Oceano/ a Septentrione utraq; Mauritania/ & Aphrica ac Cyrenaica Aegypti utraq; insigniorum ciuitatum secundum interiorē Libyam:

- A**utolala max. di. h3 horarū. $13\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus occasū hor. $3\frac{1}{2}$. ingr. 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ 23 $\frac{2}{3}$
Hic sol semel in Anno fit supra uerticē dum est in æstiuo Tropico:
- A**ziphtha max. di. h3 horarū. $12\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3. in gradibus 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hic sol bis in Anno fit supra uerticem quando sol distat ab æstiuo Tropico ex utraq; parte gradibus. 48 $\frac{2}{3}$
- T**amondacana max. diē hēt horarū. 13. & distat ab Alexan. horis. $2\frac{1}{2}$. ingra. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16
Sumit aut bis in Anno solem supra uerticem quando distat a Tropico æstiuo ex utraq; parte gradibus. 53 $\frac{2}{3}$
- D**arama metropolis max. di. h3 hor. $13\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alexandria hora. $1\frac{1}{3}$. 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ 19 $\frac{2}{3}$
Hic sol bis in Anno fit supra uerticē cū distat a Tropico æstiuo ex utraq; parte gradibus. 25.
- G**ira metropolis max. diē h3 hor. $13\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $1\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 37 18
Habet autem solem bis in Anno supra uerticem quando distat a Tropico æstiuo ex utraq; parte gradibus. 43
- In Aethiopia quæ sub Aegypto est**
- P**tolomais theron maximā diem h3 horatū. $13\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus ortū horis. $\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17

- In ea sol bis in Anno fit supra uerticē cū distat a Tropico æstiuo ex utraq; parte gradibus. 45 $\frac{2}{3}$.
- A**dulia max. diē h3 hor. $12\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus ortū hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. ingr. 68 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hic sol bis in Anno fit supra uerticē cū distat a Tropico æstiuo ex utraq; parte gradibus. 60.
- D**era ciuitas max. diē h3 horarū. $12\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus ortū hor. 1 . ingr. 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sumit autem solem bis in Anno supra uerticem/ cū distat a Tropico æstiuo ex utraq; parte gradibus. 62 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$
- M**osylium empo. max. di. h3 horarū. $12\frac{2}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $1\frac{1}{3}$ 79 9 $\frac{1}{3}$
Ibi sol bis in Anno fit supra uerticē cū distat a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; parte gradibus. 68 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- A**romata empo. max. di. h3 horarū. $12\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus ortū ho. $1\frac{1}{2}$. ingr. 83 7
In his bis in Anno sol fit supra uerticē quādo distat a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; parte gradi. 75.
- N**apata max. di. h3 horarū. $13\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus ortū horis. $\frac{1}{6}$. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19
Hic sol fit supra uerticē bis in Anno/ cū distat a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; parte gradibus. 31 $\frac{1}{6}$
- M**eroe ciuitas max. di. h3 horarū. $13\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus ortū ho. $\frac{1}{2}$. ingr. 61 $\frac{2}{3}$ 16 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}$
In ea sol bis in Anno fit supra uerticē/ cū distat a Tropico æstiuo ex utraq; parte gradibus. 45.

Rima Asiæ Tabula continet Pontū & Bithyniam: & regionē quæ ppriā Asia dicitur/ ac Lyciam & Galatiam Pamphylia & Cappadocia Armeniam minorem & Ciliciam: parallelus ipsius medius proportionem hēt ad meridianū/ quā tria ad quatuor/ circūscribitur autem Tabula ab ortu quē Armenia maiori & parte Syria: ab Austro Carpathio & Lycio & Paphlyio mari/ Angustisq; Cilicia/ & Sinu Illico/ ab occasu Thraçio Bosphoro/ & Propontide/ ac Hellesponto & Aegeo pelago/ ac Icaro & Myrto: & Pontico mari ab Arcto:

Insigniorum Bithyniæ oppidorum

- C**halcedon maximā diem habet horarū. $15\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab Alexandria uersus occasum horis. $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradibus 56 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{6}$ 43
- N**icomedia max. diē h3 horarū. $15\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{6}$. in gradi. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
- A**pamia max. di. h3 horarū. $15\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradibus 56 $\frac{1}{6}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
- H**eraclea ponti max. di. h3 horarū. $15\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
- N**icæa: max. diē h3 horarū. $15\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{6}$. in gradibus 58 $\frac{2}{3}$ 42 $\frac{1}{4}$
- In Asia propria**
- Z**izicus max. di. h3 horarū. 15. & distat ab Alexan. horis. $\frac{1}{3}$. in gradibus 55 $\frac{2}{3}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
- A**lexandri troas max. di. h3 hor. $14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. $\frac{1}{3}$. in gradi. 54 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$
- S**myrna max. diem hēt horarū. $14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradi. 56 38 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$

OCTAVVS

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|---|
| E phelus max. diem hēt horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{3}$. ingradi. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 |
| M iletus maximā diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{4}$. ingradi. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| C nidus maximā diem hēt horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horarū. $\frac{1}{4}$. ingradi. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| P ergamus maximā diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{6}$. ingradi. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 |
| S ardis maximā diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{6}$. ingradi. 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| M agnesia maxi. diē hēt horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horarū. $\frac{1}{6}$. ingradi. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 38 |
| A pamia arca maxi. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alexandria fere nichil: q̄a sita est in Meridiano Alexandriae ingradi. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| C ibyra: maximā diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alexandria nichil: q̄a in eodē ferme meridiano Alexandriae est: ingradi. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| M itilene inf. maximā diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alexan. horarū. $\frac{1}{3}$ 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ 39 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| C hios inf. maxi. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alexandria horis. $\frac{1}{3}$ 55 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| R hodi ifula maxi. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria horis. $\frac{1}{2}$ 58 $\frac{1}{3}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| In Lycia: |
| P athara maxi. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & nichil distat ab Alexandria quoniā sub eodē meridiano sita est: ingradiibus 60 $\frac{1}{3}$ 36 |
| A ndriaca maxi. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. ut supra: ingradiibus 60 $\frac{2}{3}$ 36 |
| M yra maximā diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū horarū. $\frac{1}{12}$. ingr. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| In Galatia: |
| S inope maxi. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. ad ortum horis. $\frac{1}{4}$ 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| A myfus maximā diem h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alexan. horis. $\frac{1}{3}$. ingradi. 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ 44 |
| G ermanopolis max. diē hēt horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{4}$. ingradi. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ 43 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| P esinus max. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{6}$. ingradiibus 62 $\frac{1}{3}$ 42 |
| A ncyra metropolis max. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{6}$. ad ortū 63 42 |
| In Pamphylia |
| S ydra max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū horis. $\frac{1}{6}$. ingradi. 63 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| T ermessus max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{6}$. ingradiibus 62 $\frac{2}{3}$ 37 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| P erga maxi. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{6}$. ingradiibus 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| In Cappadocia |
| T rapezos maxi. diem h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{2}{3}$. ingradi. 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| C omana pontica max. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. ingradi. 67 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| M aza quæ & casarea max. di. h3 hora. 15. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{3}$. ingra. 66 $\frac{1}{6}$ 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| In Minotis Armenia |
| S atala maxi. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū horis. $\frac{2}{3}$. ingradi. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42 $\frac{1}{3}$ |

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|---|
| N icopolis maximā diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū hor. $\frac{2}{3}$. ingr. 69 42 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| M elitena maxi. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. ingradi. 71 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| In Cilicia |
| S elenus maximā diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{3}$. ingradi. 64 $\frac{1}{6}$ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| P ompeopolis max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. ingradi. 67 $\frac{1}{3}$ 37 |
| M allus maxi. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$. ingradi. 68 $\frac{1}{3}$ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| T arfos maxi. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. ingr. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 37 |
| A dana maximā diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$. ingradi. 68 $\frac{1}{6}$ 37 |

Ecunda Asiae Tabula continet Sarmatiam Asiae/parallelus ipsius medius proportionem h3 ad meridianū/quā septem ad duodecim: terminat at Tabula ab ortu/Scythia intra Imauz montē/& pte Caspii maris/ab austro Albany/& Iberia/Colchide & pte Euxini ponti/ab occasu Cimerio Bosphoro/& Palude Meotide/atq; Sarmatia Europae: ab arcto Terra incognita

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|---|
| C yramba maxi. diem h3 horarū. 16 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū hor. $\frac{2}{3}$. ingr. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| H ermonassa maxi. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{3}$. ingra. 65 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| O enanthia maxi. diem h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. $\frac{2}{3}$. ingradi. 69 $\frac{1}{3}$ 47 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| T ianais ciuitas max. diē h3 horarū. 17. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. ingr. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| N auaris maximā diē h3 horarū. 17 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{2}{3}$. ingradi. 70 55 |

ertia Asiae Tabula continet Colchidem: Iberiam: Albaniam/& Maiorem Armeniam: parallelus ipsius medius proportionē h3 ad meridianū quā undecim ad qundecim: terminat aut Tabula/ab ortu Caspii maris/& Medotū: ab Austro Assyria:& Mesopotamia: ab occasu Cappadocia/& pte Euxini ponti: ab Arcto Sarmatia Asiatica:

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|---|
| In signorum Colchidis oppidorum |
| D ioscuria max. diem h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū: hor. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. 71 $\frac{1}{12}$ 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| P hasis ciuitas max. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria: horis. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$. 72 $\frac{1}{3}$ 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| In Iberia |
| A rranissa max. diem h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$. & distat ab Alexan. hora. i. ingradr. 75 $\frac{2}{3}$ 46 |
| A rmaetica maximā diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexan. hora. i. ingra. 75 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| In Albania |
| A lbania ciuitas maximā diem habet horarum 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$. & distat Alexandria horis. i $\frac{1}{3}$. ingradiibus. 81 $\frac{2}{3}$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| G aetara maximā diem h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. i $\frac{1}{3}$. ingradi. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ 45 |

In Maiori Armenia

| |
|---|
| A rtaxata max. diem habet horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradi. 78 42 |
| T ospia max. diem habet horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1. in gradibus 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A rsomafata max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 73 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A rtemira max. diē hēr horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradi. 78 $\frac{2}{3}$ 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Varta Asiæ Tabula/continet Cyprū

q insulā: Syria: Iudeā & utrāq; Arabia

Petræam & desertā: ac Mesopotamiā

& Babyloniam: parallelus ipsius medijs ppor

tionē h3 ad meridianū/quā quinq; ad sex: termi

nat aūt Tabula/ab ortu Assyria & Susiana/&

pre Sinus Persici: ameridie parte ipsius Persici

Sinus/& Felici Arabia/& ineriori pre Sinus

Arabici/ab occasu Cilycia/& Sinu Iflico/& pte

Aegypti/ab arcto angustis Cilycia/& partæ

Cappadocia/& Maioris Armenia:

Insignorum Cypri oppidorum

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|--|
| P aphos max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū horis. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| A marthus max. diē h3 horarum. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 |
| S alamis max. diē habet horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

In Syria

| |
|---|
| L aodicea max. diem h3 horarum. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| A nthiochia apud Taurū montē/max. diē habet horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria horis. $\frac{2}{3}$: in gradibus 70 $\frac{1}{6}$ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| H ierapolis max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A pamea max. diem h3 horarum. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| C esaræa paraniæ max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gra. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| H eliopolis max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 70 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| D amascus max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| P almyra max. diem h3 horarum. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gr. 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 |

In Palestina Iudæa:

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| C esaræa stratonis max. diē h3 hora. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A scalon max. diē h3 horarū. 14. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| N eapolis max. diē h3 horarum. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gra. 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ 31 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| H ierosolima max. diē h3 horarum. 14. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 67 30 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| P etra max. diē h3 horarū. 14. & distat ab Alexan. horis. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| M edaua max. diē h3 horarū. 14. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 69 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| B ostralegion max. diē h3 horarū. 14. & distat ab |

Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 71 31

In Mesopotamia

| |
|---|
| N icephoriuz max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gra. 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| S eleutia max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 1. in gradibus 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| I ambana max. diē hēt horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria horis. 1 $\frac{1}{6}$. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| E desa max. diē h3 hora. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| N isibis max. diem h3 horarum. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1. in gradi. 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

In Babylonia

| |
|---|
| T eredon max. diē h3 horarū. 14. & distat ab Alex. horis. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 80 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| B abylon max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. 79 35 |
| B arsitha max. diem h3 horarum. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alexandria horis. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. 78 $\frac{2}{3}$ 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| O rchoa max. diem h3 horarum. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alexandria horis. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. 78 $\frac{1}{3}$ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Vinta Asiæ Tabula/cōtinet Assyriā:

q Susianā: Medos: Perside: Hyrcaniā:

Parthiā: & Carmaniā desertā: paralle-

lus ipsius medijs pportionē h3 ad meridianū

quā quatuor ad quinq; terminat aūr Tabula/

ab ortu Aria/ab austro Carmania & Sinu Persi-

co/ab occasu Babylonia/ac Mesopotamia/&

Armenia/ab Arcto parte Hyrcani Maris/&

Regione Hyrcaniā:

In Assyria

| |
|---|
| N inus max. diē h3 hora. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. uersus ortū hora. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gr. 78 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| T hesiphon max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū: hor. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gr. 80 35 |
| A rbella max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria hora. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$. 80 37 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

In Media

| |
|---|
| C yropolis max. diem h3 horarum. 15. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A chatana max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 88 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| A rsatia max. diem habet horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 88 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| E uropus max. diem hēt horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradi. 93 $\frac{2}{3}$ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

In Susiana

| |
|---|
| S usa max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 84 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| T axiana max. diem habet horarū. 14. & distat ab Alex. horis. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. 84 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

In Perside:

| |
|---|
| M arrhasium max. diē hēt horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alexandria. hora. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. 86 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| A xima max. diem hēt horarum. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| P ersopolis max. diem hēt horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 91 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| T aoca max. diem habet horarum. 14. & distat ab |

| | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Alex. horis. 2. in gradibus | 89 | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| In Parthia | | |
| Ambrodax max. die 3 h3 horar. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradibus | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hecatonpylon regia max. di. h3 horar. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. ingr. | 96 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Artacana max. diem h3 horar. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradibus | 96 | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hyrcania oppidorum insigniorum | | |
| Hyrcania metropolis max. di. h3 horar. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$. | 98 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Marusa max. di. h3 hor. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradibus | 96 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Extra Asia Tabula/cōtinet Arabiam
 Felicē atq; Carmaniā/cū adiacētibus
 ifulis: parallelus ipsius medius/ppor
 tionē h3 ad meridianū quā quatuordecim ad de
 cem & octo: termiat at Tabula/ab ortu Gedro
 sia & Indico pelago/ab austro ipso Indico pe
 lago & mari Rubro/ab occasu Sinu Arabico/
 ab arcto utraq; Arabia s. Petrea & deserta/ac Si
 nu Persico/& pte Persidis/& Carmania deserta

Insigniorum oppidorum Felicis Arabiae

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Badeo regia max. di. h3 hor. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū horis. $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 |
| Hic aut sol bis in anno fit supra uerticē: distās ab utraq; parte aëstiu Tropici gradibus. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$. | | |
| Pudni ciuitas max. diem h3 horar. 13. & distat ab Alexan. hor. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradi. | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hic sol bis in anno fit supra uerticem distās ab utraq; parte Tropici aëstiu gradibus. 45 $\frac{1}{4}$. | | |
| Muza empo. max. diem hēt horar. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1. in gradibus | 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 |
| Hic quoq; sol bis in anno fit supra uerticē distās a Tropico aëstiuo ab utraq; pte gradibus. 53 $\frac{1}{4}$. | | |
| Ocelis empo. max. diem h3 horar. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. hora. 1. in gradibus. | 75 | 12 |
| Hic quoq; sol bis in Anno fit supra uerticem distans a Tropico aëstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 59. | | |
| Arabia empo. max. di. h3. horar. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alexan. hor. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradi. | 80 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hic quoq; sol bis in anno fit supra uerticem: distās a Tropico aëstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$. | | |
| Cana emporiu max. di. h3 horar. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. in gra. | 84 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hic quoq; sol bis in Anno fit supra uerticem distās a Tropico aëstiuo: ab utraq; pte gradi. 59. | | |
| Gerra ciuitas max. die 3 h3 horar. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradibus | 80 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Hic sol semel in anno fit supra uertice 3 in ipso Tropico aëstiuo | | |
| Omanum empo. max. diē hēt hora. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradi. | 77 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hic sol bis in anno fit supra uerticē cū ab est a Tropico aëstiuo utraq; parte gradibus. 33 $\frac{1}{4}$. | | |
| Martha metropolis max. di. h3 hora. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gra. | 76 | 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Hic sol bis in anno fit supra uerticem: distans a Tropico aëstiuo ab utraq; parte gradibus. 39. | | |

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Menambis regia max. diē hēt horar. 13. & distat ab Alex hor. 1. in gradibus | 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Hic quoq; sol bis in anno fit supra uerticē distans a Tropico aëstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 45 $\frac{1}{4}$. | | |
| Sabbata metropolis max. di. h3 hora. 13. & distat ab Alex. hor. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradibus | 77 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hic quoq; sol bis in anno fit supra uerticem. distās a Tropico aëstiuo/ab utraq; pte gra. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$. | | |
| Saphara metro. max. di. h3 hora. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradi. | 88 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Hic quoq; sol bis in anno fit supra uerticem: distās a Tropico aëstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 53 $\frac{1}{4}$. | | |
| Saba regia max. diē. hēt horar. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradibus | 76 | 13 |
| Hic quoq; sol bis in anno fit supra uerticem: distās a Tropico aëstiuo/ab utraq; pte gra. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$. | | |
| Insularum insigniu quæ circa Arabiā felicē sunt | | |
| Diosconde ins. & ciuit. max. diē h3 horar. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. | 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hic quoq; sol bis in Anno fit supra uerticem: distās a Tropico aëstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 68 $\frac{1}{2}$. | | |
| araphidis in qua phanum maximā diem habet horar. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alexandria horis. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradibus | 94 | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hic sol bis in anno fit supra uerticē: distans a Tropico aëstiuo/ab utraq; parte gradibus. 42. | | |
| Apphana ins. max. die 3 h3 horar. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. | 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Insigniorum Carmaniae oppidorum | | |
| Armuza ciuitas max. die 3 h3 horar. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gr. | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Hic quoq; sol bis in anno fit supra uerticem: distās a Tropico aëstiuo grad. 1. ab utraq; parte | | |
| Samydaca max. diem h3 horar. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hic quoq; sol bis in anno fit supra uerticem: distās a Tropico aëstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 17 $\frac{2}{3}$. | | |
| Carmana metro. max. diē h3 hora. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$. in gr. | 100 | 29 |
| Carmina ins. max. diem h3 horar. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gr. | 97 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 13 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Hic quoq; sol bis in anno supra uertice 3 fit/cū distat a Tropico aëstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 40. | | |

Eptima Asia Tabula/cōtinet Mat
 gianam: Bactrianā: Sogdianā: Sacas:
 & Scythiam intra Imaum montem:
 parallelus ipsius medius ppportionē h3 ad me
 ridianū/quā duo ad rna/termiat at Tabula/ab
 ortu Scythia q̄ extra Imaū mōtē est: ab austro
 Monte Imao q̄ supra indos est/q̄ intra & extra
 Gangē sunt: preterea Paropanisdas & Aria/ac
 Parthia: & parte Hyrcani maris/ab occasu par
 te Medorum & Hyrcani Pelagi/& Sarmaria
 Asiatica/ab arcto Terra incognita

In Margiana

| | | |
|--|-----|------------------|
| Antiochia max. diem h3 horar. 15. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū hor. 3. in gr. | 106 | 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Nigaa max. diem h3 horar. 15. & distat ab Alex. uersus ortū horis. 3. in gr. | 105 | 41 |

In Bactriana

| |
|--|
| C aracantha max. diem hēt horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū hor. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$. ingr. 110 44 |
| Z aripsa max. diem hēt horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$. ingradi. 115 44 |
| B athra regia max. diem hēt horarū. 15. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3 $\frac{2}{3}$. ingradi. 116 41 |
| M aracanda max. di. hēt horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingradi. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

In Sugdianis

| |
|--|
| O xiana max. diē hēt horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingradi. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| M aruca max. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. ut supra horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingr. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ 44 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| D repia metro. max. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 4. ingradi. 120 45 |
| A lexandria ultima max. diē h3 horarū. 15. & distat ab Alex. horis. 4 $\frac{1}{6}$ ingra. 122 41 |

In Scythia intra Imaum montem

| |
|---|
| A spabota max. diem h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingradi. 102 44 |
| D anaba maxi. diem h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3. ingradi. 104 45 |

Ctava Asia Tabula/cōtinet Scythiā
 o quæ extra Imau3 montē est: & Seras:
 parallelus ipsius medius pportione3
 h3 ad meridianū quā duo ad tria/circumscribit
 aut Tabula/ab arcto & oriēte Terra incognita
 ab austro Sinis & pte Indiae exta Gāgē: ab oc-
 casu Sacis/& Scythia q̄ itra Imaum montē est

Insigniorum in Scythia oppidorum

| |
|---|
| A uzatia max. diem habet horarū. 16. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū hor. 5 $\frac{2}{3}$. ingr. 144 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| I ssedon Scythica max. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 6. ingradi. 150 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Insigniorum apud seras oppidorum

| |
|---|
| I ssedon serica max. diē h3 horarū. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingradi. 162 45 |
| D rosacha max. diē h3 horarū. 16. & distat ab Alex. horis. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingradi. 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| O ctorocora max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. 7. ingradi. 165 37 |
| S era metro. max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingra. 177 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Ona Asia Tabula/cōtinet Ariam &
 n Paropanifadas/& Drangianā/& Ara-
 chosia3 & Gedrosiā: Parallelus ipsius
 medius pportione h3 ad meridianū/quā tres
 decim ad quindecim: circūscribit aut Tabula/
 ab ortu India/ameridie Indico Mari: ab occa-
 su utraq3 Carmania & Parthia/ab arcto Mar-
 giana & Bactriana:

Insigniorum in Aria oppidorum

| |
|---|
| B itaxa max. diē h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū horis. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingr. 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 |
| A lexandria max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingradi. 110 36 |
| A ria ciuitas max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab |

Alex. horis. 3. ingradi. 105 35

In Paropanifade

| |
|--|
| N aulibis max. diem hēt horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū: horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingr. 117 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| C arcura max. di. h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingradi. 118 35 |

In Drangiana

| |
|--|
| P rophetasia max. diem h3 horarū. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingradi. 110 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A nipsa max. diē h3 horarū. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingradi. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

In Aracosia

| |
|--|
| A lexandria max. diem h3 horarū. 14. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingradi. 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ 31 |
| A rachotus max. diem h3 horarū. 14. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingradi. 118 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

In Gedrosia

| |
|--|
| C uni max. diē h3 horarū. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingradi. 110 27 |
| M ufarna max. diem hēt horarū. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3 $\frac{2}{3}$. ingradi. 115 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A rbis ciuitas max. diē h3 horarū. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3. ingradi. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Hic sol semel in anno fit supra uerticē ipso æsti-
 uo Tropico: Sciendū est aut q̄ distat tertia pte
 unius magni gradus/qui in Zodiaco gradus
 tres efficit: & hoc nō semel in anno sed bis ne-
 cesse fit Solē supra uerticē fieri: quādo distat sc3
 a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq3 pte gradib3 tribus:

Ecima Asia Tabula cōtinet Indiam
 d intra Gangem fluuiū/cu3 infulis sibi
 adiacētibus: parallelus ipsius medius
 pportione hēt ad meridianū quā undecim ad
 duodecim: circūscribit aut Tabula: ab ortu In-
 dia extra Gangem: ab austro pte Gangetici Si-
 nus & Indici pelagi: ab occasu Gedrosia & Ara-
 chosia & Paropanifadis: ab arcto pte Imai mō-
 tis/quæ sub Sogdianis & Sacis est: insigniorū
 earum ciuitatum:

| |
|---|
| S ymilla empo. max. diē h3 horarū. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingra. 110 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|---|

Hic sol fit supra uerticē bis in anno q̄n distat
 a Tropico æstiuo: ex utraq3 pte gradib3. 54 $\frac{1}{4}$.

| |
|--|
| M uziris empo. max. diē h3 horarū. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingr. 117 14 |
|--|

Hic quoq3 sol bis in anno fit supra uerticē q̄n
 distat a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq3 pte gra. 53 $\frac{1}{4}$.

| |
|--|
| C aberis ciuitas max. diē h3 horarū. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū hor. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|--|

Hic quoq3 sol bis in anno fit supra uerticē/cu
 distat a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq3 pte gra. 47 $\frac{1}{6}$.

| |
|--|
| P alura ciuitas max. diē h3 horarū. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 5 $\frac{1}{6}$. ingra. 136 $\frac{2}{3}$ 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
|--|

Hic quoq3 sol bis in anno fit supra uerticē/cū
 distat a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq3 pte gra. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$.

| |
|---|
| B ucephala max. diem h3 horarū. 14. & distat ab Alex. horis. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingradi. 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ 31 |
|---|

| |
|---|
| C aspira max. diem h3 horarū. 14. & distat ab Alex. horis. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. ingradi. 127 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
|---|

Patala max. die 3 h3 horarū. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 113 21
 Hic quoq; sol bis in Anno fit supra uerticem distans a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 19.
Barbari max. diem h3 hora. 13 $\frac{2}{3}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Hic sol bis in anno fit supra uerticem: distans a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; parte grad. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Barigaza empo. max. diē h3 horarū. 13. & distat ab Alex. horis. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 113 17
 Hic sol bis in anno supra uerticem fit: quando distat ab utraq; parte Tropici gradibus. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Palimbothra regia max. di. h3 hora. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 143 27
Ozoana max. diē h3 horarū. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradibus 138 20 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Hic sol bis in anno fit supra uerticē: cū distat a Tropico æstiuo/ab utraq; pte gradibus. 32 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Botagana regia max. diē hēt horarū. 13 $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 117 18
 Hic quoq; sol bis in anno fit supra uerticem: distans a Tropico ab utraq; parte gradi. 39 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Hippocura regia max. diē h3 horarū. 13 $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 4. in gradi. 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19
 Hic quoq; sol bis in Anno fit supra uerticem: distans a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 35 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Carura regia max. diē h3 horarū. 13. & distat ab Alex. horis. 4. in gradibus 119 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Hic quoq; sol bis in anno fit supra uerticem: distans a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 46.
Modura regia Pandionis max. diē h3 hora. 13. & distat ab Alex. horis. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Hic quoq; sol bis in anno fit supra uerticem: distans a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 46.
Orthura regia max. di. h3. horarū. 13 $\frac{1}{6}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 4 $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 130 $\frac{2}{3}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Hic quoq; sol bis in Anno fit supra uerticem: distans a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 46.
Pityda metro. max. di. h3 horarū. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 5. in gradi. 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Hic quoq; sol bis in Anno fit supra uerticem: distans a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Undecima Asia Tabula cōtinet Indiā

u extra Gāgē & Sinas: parallelus ipsius medius tere eandē h3 pportionē quā meridianus/circūscribit aut/ab ortu Terra incognita/ab austro pte Gangetici Sinus: & Pelago Indico/ & Sinu magno/ & Terra ēt incognita/ab occasu India intra gangem/ab arcto partē Scythiæ atq; Sericæ:

Insigniorum oppidorum India extra gangem

Tacola empo. max. diē h3 horarū. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū horis. 6 $\frac{2}{3}$. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
 Hic quoq; sol bis in anno supra uerticem fit: distans a Tropico æstiuo gradibus. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Zabæ ciuitas max. diē hēt horarū. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradi. 168 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
 Hic quoq; sol bis in anno fit supra uerticem: distans a Tropico æstiuo: ab utraq; pte gra. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Randamarcho cta max. di. h3 hora. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. ad ortū hor. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. 172 28
Tofali metropo. max. diē h3 hora. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 6. in gradi. 150 23 $\frac{1}{3}$
 Hic quoq; sol semel in anno fit supra uerticem cum in æstiuo Tropico est:
Tugma metro. max. di h3 horarū. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 6 $\frac{1}{6}$. in gradi. 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Hic quoq; sol bis in Anno fit supra uerticem: distans a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; pte gradi. 31.
Tryglifon regia max. di. h3 horarū. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 6. $\frac{1}{4}$. in gradi. 154 18
 Hic quoq; sol bis in anno fit supra uerticem: distans a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 43 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Mareura metro. max. diē h3 hora. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. 6 $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 160 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Hic sol bis in anno fit supra uerticē: distans a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; parte gradi. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Labadium insula maximam diem habet horarū. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. australi Polo supra terram eleuato/distans ab Alexandria ad ortum horis. 7 $\frac{1}{3}$. in gradibus 169 auf. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Hic quoq; sol bis in anno fit supra uerticem: distans a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; parte gradibus. 68 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Insigniorum oppidorum Sinæ

Cactigara sinarum statio maximam diem habet horarū. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria hor. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradibus 177 auf. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Hic sol bis in anno fit supra uerticem: distans a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; parte gradi. 68 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Spitchra max. diem h3 horarū. 13. & distat ab Alex. ad ortum hor. 7 $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradi. 175 $\frac{1}{3}$ 16 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Hic quoq; sol bis in anno fit supra uerticem: distans a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 39 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Sine metropo. max diē h3 horarū. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 8. in gradibus 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Hic quoq; sol bis in Anno fit supra uerticem: distans a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 63 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Vodecima & ultima Asia Tabula cō

d tinet Taprobanā insulā/cū ceteris insulis adiacentibus: Parallelus ipsius medius proportionem habet ad meridianum eandem fere: circūscribitur autē Tabula ab omni parte Indico pelago

Insigniorum insulæ oppidorum

Agadiba ciuitas maximam diem habet horarū. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alexandria horis. 4 $\frac{2}{3}$. in gradibus 129 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Hic quoq; sol bis in Anno fit supra uerticē: cū distat a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 68 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Alacori empo. max. diē h3 horarū. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$. & distat ab Alex. horis. 4 $\frac{1}{3}$. in gradi. 126 $\frac{1}{3}$ 11 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Hic quoq; sol bis in anno fit supra uerticē: cū distat a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 60.
Maagammū metro. max. di. h3 hora. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. & distat ab Alex. hor. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. in gradi. 127 7 $\frac{1}{3}$
 Hic quoq; sol bis in anno fit supra uerticē: cū distat a Tropico æstiuo ab utraq; pte gra. 71 $\frac{2}{3}$.

LIBER

Quotquot gentes subiacent Zodiaco his sol fit supra uerticem aborea descendens ad Austrū ascendensq; Similiter: hisq; semel in anno: aliis bis: omnes autem qui sub Zodiaco habitant ab occasu ad ortum solis: Aethiopes sunt pari modo coloribus nigri & hi maxime qui sub circulo æquinoctiali sunt abunde nigri fiunt: Qui autem extra lineam Catheton Zadiaci incolunt remissiores colore sunt & in albedinem tendunt secundum distantia ratione: usq; ad Sarmatas Hyperboreos: eadē est ratio ad utraq; parte æquinoctialis uersus borea atq; austrum usq; ad utrosq; polos Zodiaci

In **EVROPA** Prouinciæ seu Satrapiæ notæ triginta & quatuor in Tabulis decem.

In prima Tabula 1 63 & 25 63
Iuernia insula & 1 50 & 25 50
Albion insula Britanniæ

In secunda Tabula 2 42½ & 22 42½
Ispaniarum scilicet 2 31 & 22 31
Bectica nunc Granatæ
Lusitania/portugalia
Tarraconensis/Katalonia

In tertia Tabula 12 53 & 31 53
Gallia Aquitania 12 41 & 31 41
Gallia Lugdunensis
Gallia Belgica
Gallia Narbonensis

In quarta Tabula 24 59 & 46 59
Germania magna 24 46 & 46 46

In quinta Tabula 29 49 & 47 49
Rhetia 29 41 & 47 41
Vindelicia
Noricum
Pannonia superior & inferior
Illyris
Dalmatia

In sexta Tabula 28 46 & 43 46
Italia 28 37 & 43 37
Cyrnos seu Corsica insula

In septima Tabula 28½ 40 & 40 40
Sardinia insula & 28½ 34½ & 40 34½
Sicilia insula

In octaua Tabula 42 63 & 73 63
Sarmatia Europæ 42 46 & 73 46
Taurica chersonesus

In nona Tabula 42 48½ & 58 48½
Iaziges metanastæ 42 40 & 58 40
Dacia Vulachia
Myfia superior: Seruia

Myfia inferior Bosna
Tratia
Chersonesus

In decima & ultima Europæ

Tabula 44 42 & 56½ 42
Macedonia 44 33½ & 56½ 33½
Epirus Romania
Achaia
Euboea insula Nigropont
Peloponnesus: morea
Creta insula: Candia

In **APHRICA** Prouinciæ undecim: in Tabulis quatuor

In prima Tabula 4½ 36 & 26 36
Mauritania Tyn. 4½ 22 & 26 22
Mauritania Cæsariensis

In secunda tabula 25 39 & 45 39
Numidia 25 25 & 45 25
Aphrica

In tertia Tabula 44½ 32½ & 65 32½
Cirenaica q̄ & p̄ta. 44½ 22½ & 65 22½
Marmarica
Libya
Aegyptus inferior

In quarta & ultima Aphricæ
Tabula 4 39 & 85 39
Libya interior 4 auf. 16 & 85 auf. 16
Aethiopia interior
Aethiopia sub Aegypto

In **ASIA** prouinciæ quadraginta & octo: Tabulis duodecim.

In prima Tabula 54½ 45 & 73 45
Pontus 54½ 34½ & 73 34½

Bithynia
Quæ propria Asiæ dicitur Turcia
Phrygia
Lycia
Galatia
Paphlagonia
Pamphylia
Cappadocia
Armenia minor
Cilicia

In secunda Tabula 60 62 & 83 62
Sarmatia Asiatica 60 46 & 88 46

In tertia Tabula 70 47½ & 86 47½
Colchis 20 38 & 86 38
Iberia
Albania
Armenia maior

OCTAVVS

In quarta tabula

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|------------------|
| Cyprus insula | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | & | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Syria Curua | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | & | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Syria Phoenicea | | | | | |
| Iudea Palestina | | | | | |
| Arabia Petrea | | | | | |
| Arabia deferta | | | | | |
| Mefopotamia | | | | | |
| Babylonia | | | | | |

In quinta tabula

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----|------------------|---|-------------------|------------------|
| Affyria | 76 | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | & | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sufiana | 76 | 29 | & | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 |
| Persis | | | | | |
| Media | | | | | |
| Parthia | | | | | |
| Hyrkania | | | | | |
| Carmania deferta | | | | | |

In sexta Tabula

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|---|-----|----|
| Arabia Foelix | 66 | 31 | & | 104 | 31 |
| Carmania altera | 66 | 9 | & | 104 | 9 |

In septima tabula

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|---|-----|----|
| Margiana | 80 | 63 | & | 145 | 63 |
| Bactriana | 80 | 35 | & | 145 | 35 |
| Sogdiana | | | | | |
| Saces | | | | | |
| Scythia intra Imaum montem | | | | | |

In octava tabula

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|---|-----|----|
| Scythia extra Imaum montem & Serica | 139 | 63 | & | 180 | 63 |
| | 139 | 34 | & | 180 | 34 |

In nona tabula

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|----|---|-------------------|----|
| Aria | 101 | 39 | & | 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 |
| Paropanifades | 101 | 17 | & | 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 |
| Drangiana | | | | | |
| Aracofia | | | | | |
| Gedrosia | | | | | |

In decima tabula

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|----|---|-------------------|----|
| India citra gāgē fl. | 109 | 39 | & | 148 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 |
| | 109 | 11 | & | 148 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 |

In undecima tabula

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|----|---|-----|----|
| India extra gāgē fl. | 135 | 37 | & | 180 | 37 |
| Sinarum Regio | 135 | 11 | & | 180 | 11 |

In duodecima & ultima Asia Tabula

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|----|---|-----|----|
| Taprobana insula | 116 | 13 | & | 135 | 13 |
| | 116 | 7 | & | 135 | 7 |

Venetis per Iacobum Pentium de leucho
Anno domini. M.D. XI. Die. xx.
Mensis Martii.

Registrum.

A B C D E F G H I

Omnes sunt terni preter
A & I qui sunt quaterni.

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PRIMA EVROPAE TABVLA

Vnus graduslonitudo in hoc Pa. alicio coniect. Mil. Pa. 25.

Miliapa 47. 2.

Miliapa 52. 2.



XXI. PARAL. per thul. dif. ab equinoct.

hor. 3. habens max. di. m. horarum. 20.

XX. PARAL. differt ab equinoct. 12. 1/2

horis. 7. habens max. di. m. horarum. 19.

XIX. PARAL. differt ab equinoct.

hor. 6. habens max. diez horarum. 18.

XVIII. PARAL. dif. ab equinoct.

hor. 5. 1/2. huius max. diez horarum. 17. 1/2.

XVII. PARAL. dif. ab equinoct.

hor. 5. huius max. diez horarum. 17.

XVI. PAR. dif. ab equinoct.

ho. 4. 1/2. huius m. d. hor. 16. 1/2.

MAGNE. GERMANIE. PARS

BRITANNICVS. OCEA.

GALLIAE BELGICAE PARS



Iz. PAR. per hellepōdū. dū ab equi. h. 3. h. 15. m. d. h. 15.

CLIMA. 5.

II. Parallel. d. ab equi. h. 10. z. 2. h. 15. m. d. h. 14. 2.

10. Paral. per Rodū. d. ab equinoct. hor. z. 2. h. 15. m. d. h. 14. 2.

CLIMA. 4.

9. Par. d. ab equi. h. z. 2. h. 15. m. d. h. 14. 2.

Milia passus. 46.

Milia passus. 50.

OCEANVS OCCIDENTALIS

DENTALIS

EXTERIVS MARE

MARE BALEARICVM

MARE

IBERICVM

FRIVM. HERCVLEV. MA. TINGI. PARS

32

35

40

42

3

5

10

15

20

25

40

42

3

5

10

15

20

25

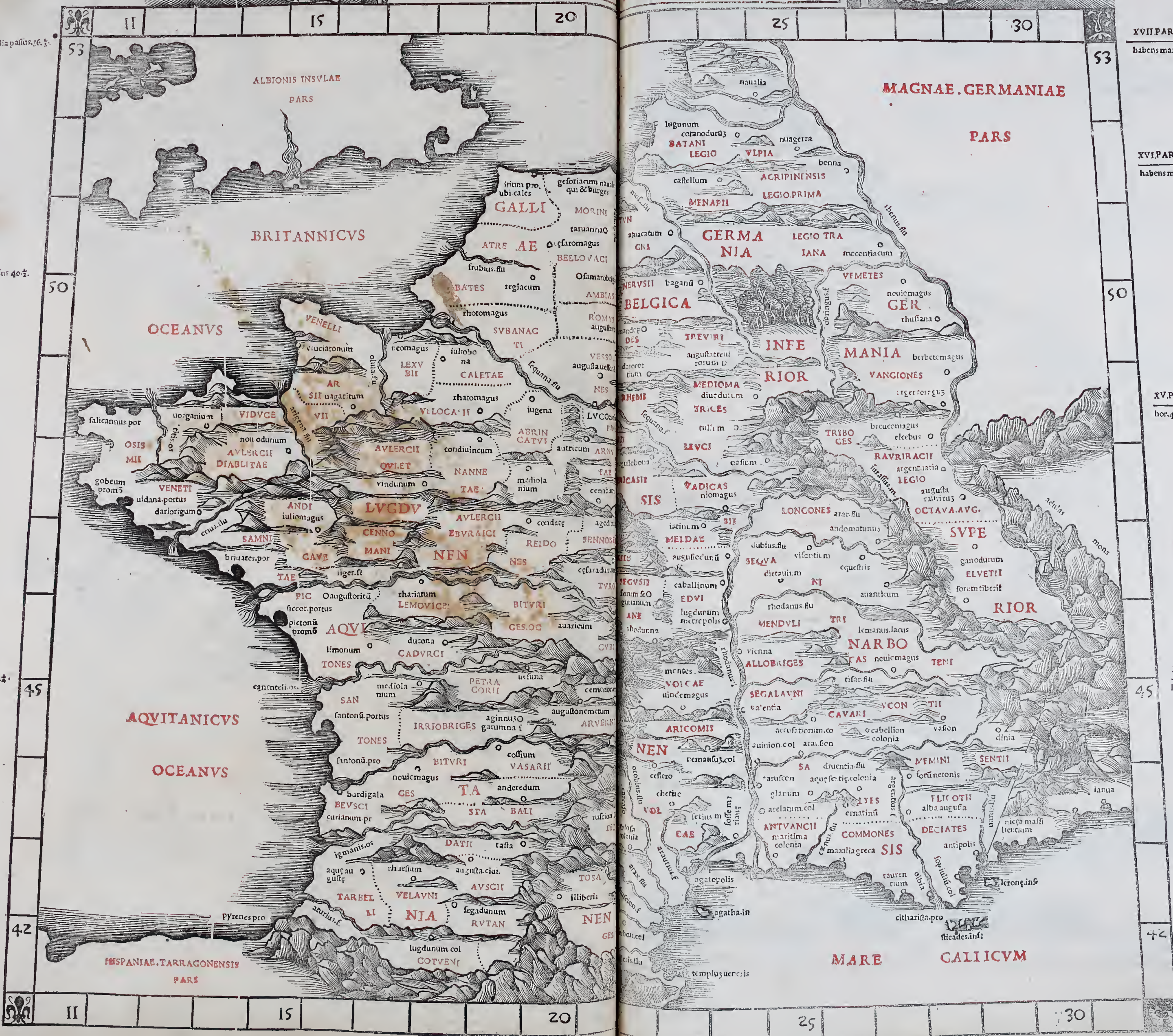
TERTIA . EVROPAE . TABVLA

Milia passus 60

Milia passus 40

Milia passus 44

Milia passus 46



XVII. PARAL. differt ab equinoct. 1. or. 5. habens maximum diem horarum 17.

XVI. PARAL. differt ab equinoct. hor. 4. 1/2 habens maximum diem horarum 16. 1/2.

XV. PAR. per Borisense differt ab equinoct. hor. 4. habens maximum diem horarum 16.

CLII. SEPTIMUM

XIII. PAR. per Pontu differt ab equinoct. hor. 3. 1/2 habens max. dies horarum 15. 1/2.

CLIMA SEXTVM

XIII. PARAL. per Byzantiu differt ab equinoct. hor. 3. 1/2. habens max. di. hor. 15. 1/2.



Milia passus. 32.

Milia passus. 36.

Milia passus. 40.

Milia passus. 42.

19. PARAL. differt ab equinoctiali. hor. 6.
habens maximum diem horarum. 18.

18. PARAL. differt ab equinoct. hor. 5. 1/2.
habens maximum diem horarum. 17. 1/2.

17. PARAL. differt ab equinoct. hor. 5.
habens maximum diem horarum. 17.

16. PARAL. differt ab equinoct. ho. 4. 1/2.
habens maximum diem horarum. 16. 1/2.

15. PAR. per Byzantem. dif. ab equi.
hor. 4. habens max. diez horarum. 16.

CLII. SEPTIMVM



QVINTA. EVROPAE. TABVLA



Mil. par. 47. 1/2

XV. Parallelus per Byzantium

CLL. SEP

14. Parallelus per Pontum

13. Parallelus per Bizantium

Mil. par. 66

SEXTA.EVRO

PAE.TABVLA



MARE. LIGVSTICVM

MARE SARDOVM

MARE TYR

RHENVM

MARE ADRIATICVM

ILLIRIS SEV LIBVR

NIAEP.

SINVS

MARE IONIVM

CLIMA SEXTVM

CLIMA QVINT.

14.paral.per Pontum.differt ab equinoctiali horis. 3 1/4 habens maximum diem hor. 15 1/2.

13.Parallelus per Bizantium differt ab equinoctiali horis 5 1/4 habens maximum diem hor. 15 1/4.

12.Parallelus per hellepontum differt ab equinoctiali horis 3 habens max. diem ho. 14.

11.Parallelus differt ab Equinoctiali horis. 7 1/2 & 1/4 habens max. diem hor. 14 1/4.

Mil. paf. 44 1/2.

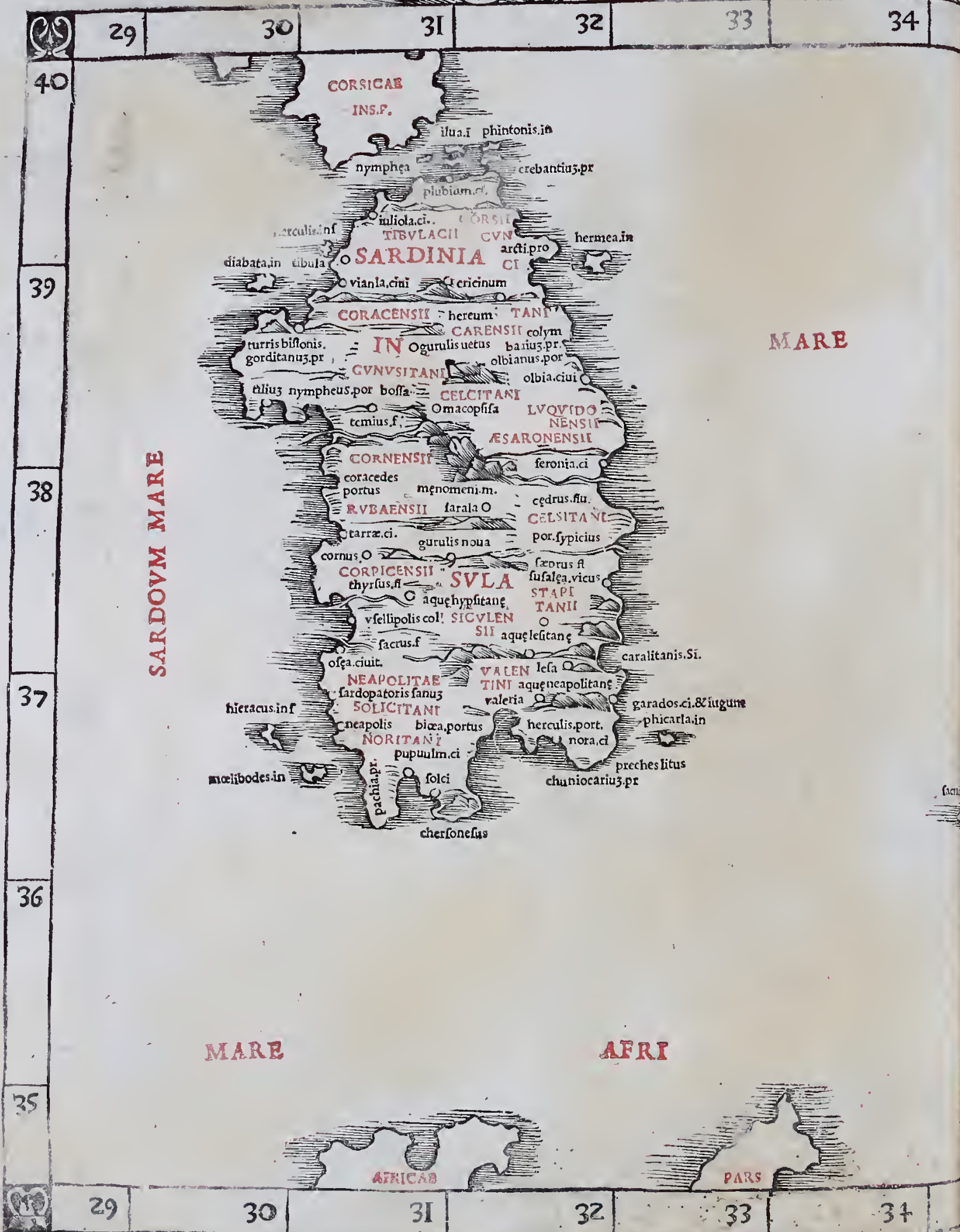
Mil. paf. 47.

Mil. paf. 48.

SEPTIMA EVRO

PAE. TABVLA

Milia passus 27



Milia passus 50

CLI. QVINTVM



XI. PARALLELVS differt ab equinoe. tali horis 2. 1/4 habens maximum diem horarum 14. 1/4.

X. PARALLELVS per F. Eodu. differt ab equinoe. tali horis 2. 1/4 habens maximum diem horarum 14. 1/4.

CLI. QVARTVM

Singuli gradus continent. M.P. 43. 1/2

Mil. Paf. 32. 1/2

Mil. Paf. 36. 1/2

Mil. Paf. 40. 1/2

Mil. Paf. 45



XXI. PARAL. differt ab equinoctiali
horis. 8. habens maximum diem
horarum. 20.

XX. PARAL. differt ab equinoctiali
horis. 7. habens maximum
diem horarum. 19.

XIX. PARAL. differt ab equinoct.
horis. 6. habens maximum
diem horarum. 18.

XVIII. PARAL. differt ab equin.
hor. 5. 1/2. habens maximum
diem horarum. 17. 1/2.

XVII. PARAL. differt ab equin.
horis. 5. habens maximum
diem horarum. 17.

XVI. PARAL. differt ab equin.
hor. 4. 1/2. habens maximum
diem horarum. 16. 1/2.

XV. PARAL. differt ab equin.
hor. 4. habens maximum
diem horarum. 16.

CLI. SEPT.



Milia passus. 41.

Milia passus. 44.

Milia passus. 47.

15. PAR AL. differt ab equinoctia. hor. 49 habens maximum diem horarum. 16.

CLI. SEPTIMUM

14. PAR. per Pontum differt ab equa hor. 52. huius max. dies horarum. 15. 2.

CLI. SEXTVM

13. PAR. per Byzantiū. dif. ab eqn. hor. 54. huius max. dies horarum. 15. 2.

12. PAR. per Helleſpōtū. dif. ab equinocti hor. 5 habens maximum diem horarum. 15.

Milia passus 46

Milia passus 43

Milia passus 40



XII. PAR. per Helleſpōtū. dif. ab. equi. hor. 3. hō. maximū. diei. horarū. 15.

CLI. QVINTVM

XI. PARAL. dif. ab. equi. hor. 2. 1/2. habene. maximū. diei. horarū. 14. 1/2.

X. PARAL. per Rhodū. dif. ab. equi. hor. 2. hō. maximū. diei. horarū. 14. 1/2.

CLI. QVARTVM



X. PARAL. per P. Sed. dif. ab equi. hor. 2. 1/2.
 habens maximum diem horarum. 14. 1/2.

CLIMA. QVAR.

IX. PARAL. differt ab equinoct. hor. 2. 1/2.
 habens maximum diem horarum. 14. 1/2.

VIII. PAR. per Alexandria dif. ab equi.
 hor. 2. habens maximum diem horarum. 14.

CLIMA. TER.

VII. PARAL. differt ab equi. hor. 1. 1/2. 1/4.
 habens maximum diem horarum. 13. 1/2. 1/4.

VI. PARAL. per Syene dif. ab equi.
 hor. 1. 1/2. habens maximum diem horarum. 13.

CLIMA. SECVN.

Miliapassus. 50.

Miliapassus. 54.

Miliapassus. 57.



XI. PARAL. differt ab equinoctia hor. 2 1/2. habens maximum diem horarum 14 1/2.

X. PARAL. per Rhodum differt ab equinoctia hor. 2 1/2. habens maximum diem horarum 14 1/2.

CLIMA QVARTVM.

IX. PARAL. differt ab equinoctia hor. 2 1/2. habens maximum diem horarum 14 1/2.

VIII. PARAL. p. Alexandria differt ab equinoctia hor. 2. habens maximum diem horarum 14.

CLIMA TERTIVM.

VII. PARAL. differt ab equinoctia hor. 1 1/2. habens maximum diem horarum 13 1/2.



TERTIA AFRICAE TABVLA



Mil.P.50.

Mil.P.54

Mil.P.50.

Mil.P.54

8.Paral per alexandria
ditab equi h.c. 2. h. h. m.
max. diez horarū. 1. 4.

CLIMA. 3.

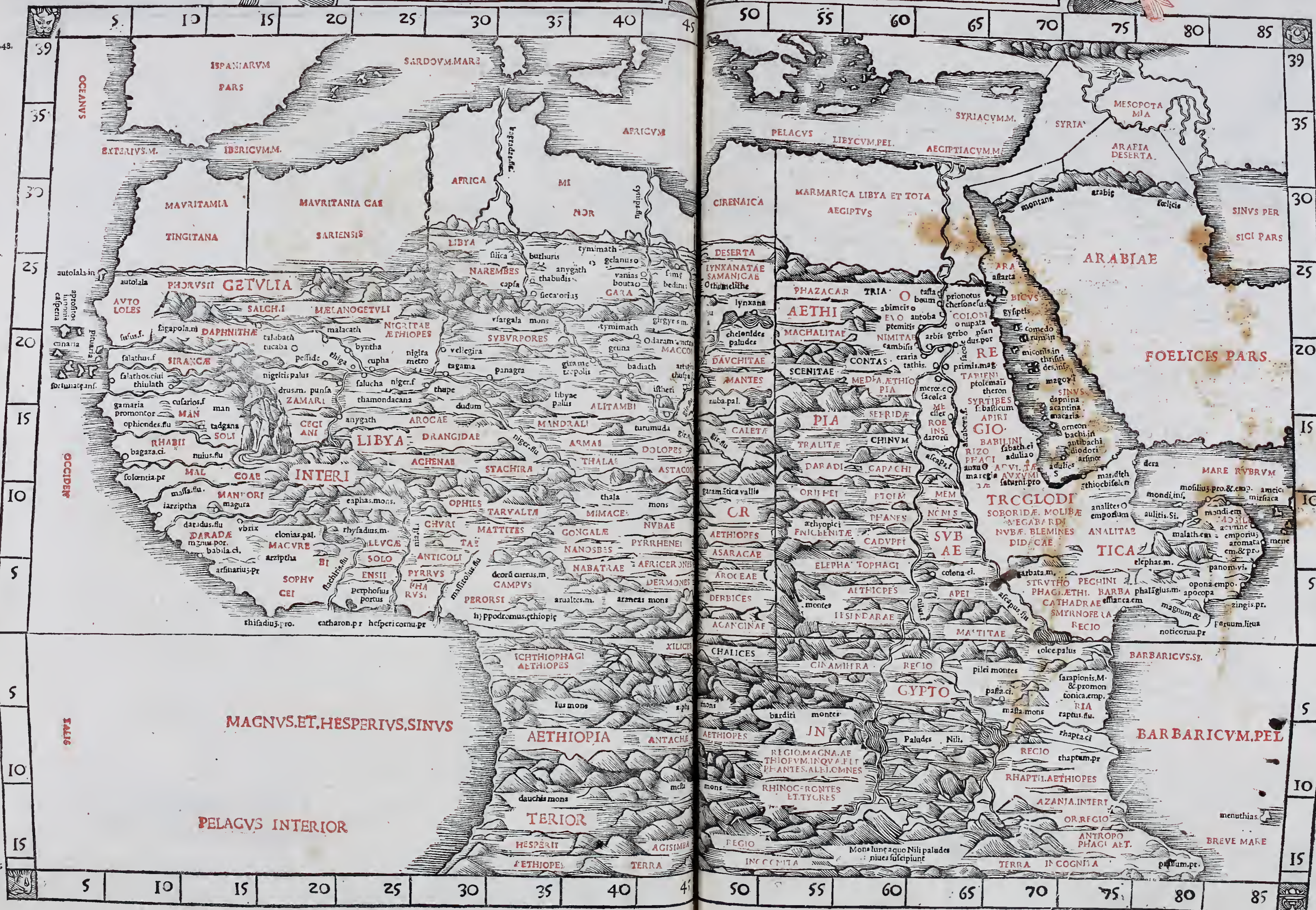
7.Par. clif ab eq
ho. 1. 2. h. h. m.
diez horarū. 2. 5.

6.Par per Sye
nes dif ab eq.
h. 1. 2. h. h. m.
di. hora. 1. 2.



QVARTA AFRI

CAE TABVLA



Mil.Pallus.48.

Mil.Pallus.57.

Mil.Pallus.60.

Equator diei

Mil.Pallus.62

Mil.Pallus.60.

10.Paral.per Rhodus differt ab
aequi.hor.z.8.7.his.m.d.hor.14.2

CLIMA.QVAR

8.Paral.Per Alexandria dif ab
aequi.hor.z.his.ma.di.hor.14.

CLIMA.TER.

6.Paral.per Syenem dif ab aequi.
hor.1.7.his.ma.di.hor.13.8.2.

CLIMA.SECVN

4.Paral.per metoem dif ab aequi
her.1.his.max.diem.horaz.15.

CLI.PRI.SEP.

Equinoctialis circulus hñs dies
horarum duodecim continet

CLI.PRI.AVS

4.3.Pra' opposit Meroc. differt ab
aequi.verfus austrum hora 1.habens
maximum diem.horaz.13.

Mil.pasus.44.

Mil.pasus.48.

M.P.50.



14. PAR AL. per pontu. dif. ab equi. ho. 3. h. h. m. d. ho. 15. 2

CLIMA. VI.

15. Paral. p byzanti dif. ab equi. ho. 3. h. h. m. d. ho. 15. 2

12. Paral. per hellep. dif. ab equi. ho. 3. h. h. m. d. ho. 15. 2

CLIMA. V.

11. Paral. dif. ab equi. ho. 3. h. h. m. d. ho. 15. 2

10. Paral. per Rhodi dif. ab equi. ho. 3. h. h. m. d. ho. 15. 2

SECUNDA ASIÆ TABVLA



Mil. passus 28 1/2

Mil. passus 32 1/2

Mil. passus 40 1/2

Mil. passus 43 1/2

20. PARAL. differt ab æquinoctiali hor. 7.
habens maximum diem horarum 19.

19. PARAL. differt ab æquinoctiali hor.
6. habens maximum diem horarum 18.

18. PARAL. differt ab æquinoctiali hor.
5 1/2. habens maximum diem horarum 17 1/2.

17. PARAL. differt ab æquinoctiali hor.
5. habens maximum diem horarum 17.

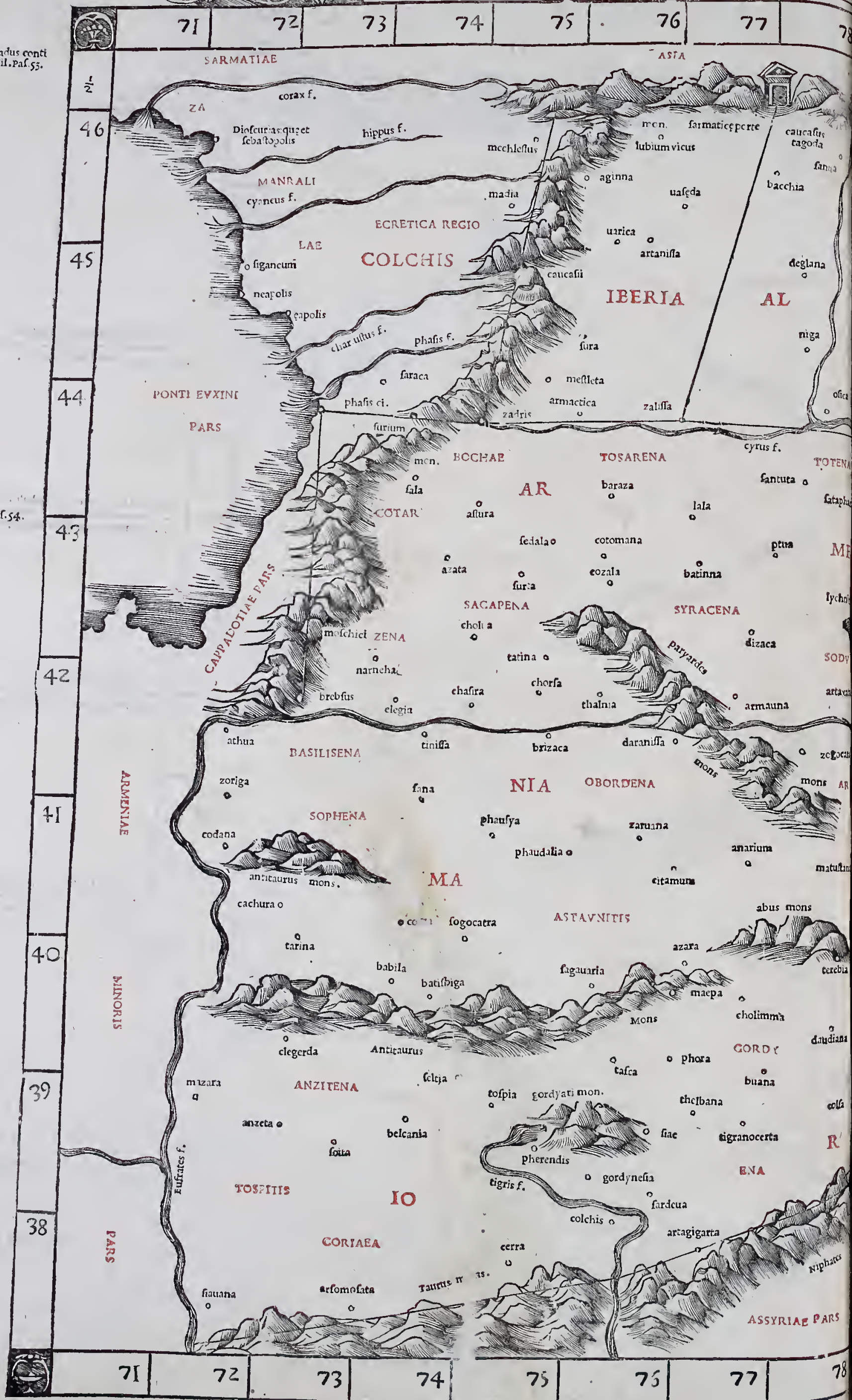
16. PARAL. dif. ab æquinoctiali hor.
4 1/2. habens maximum diem horarum 16 1/2.

15. PARAL. per Borystenem differt
ab æquinoctiali hor. 4. habens maximum diem horarum 16.

CLII. SEPTIMUM

TERTIA ASIAE TABVLA

singuli gradus conti
cent. Mil. Paf. 55.



Mil. Paf. 54.

Mil. Paf. 47.

CLIMA.VII.

XIIII PARAL Per Pontus differ
ab equinoe. horis. 5 1/2. habens
maximus dies horay. 15 1/4.

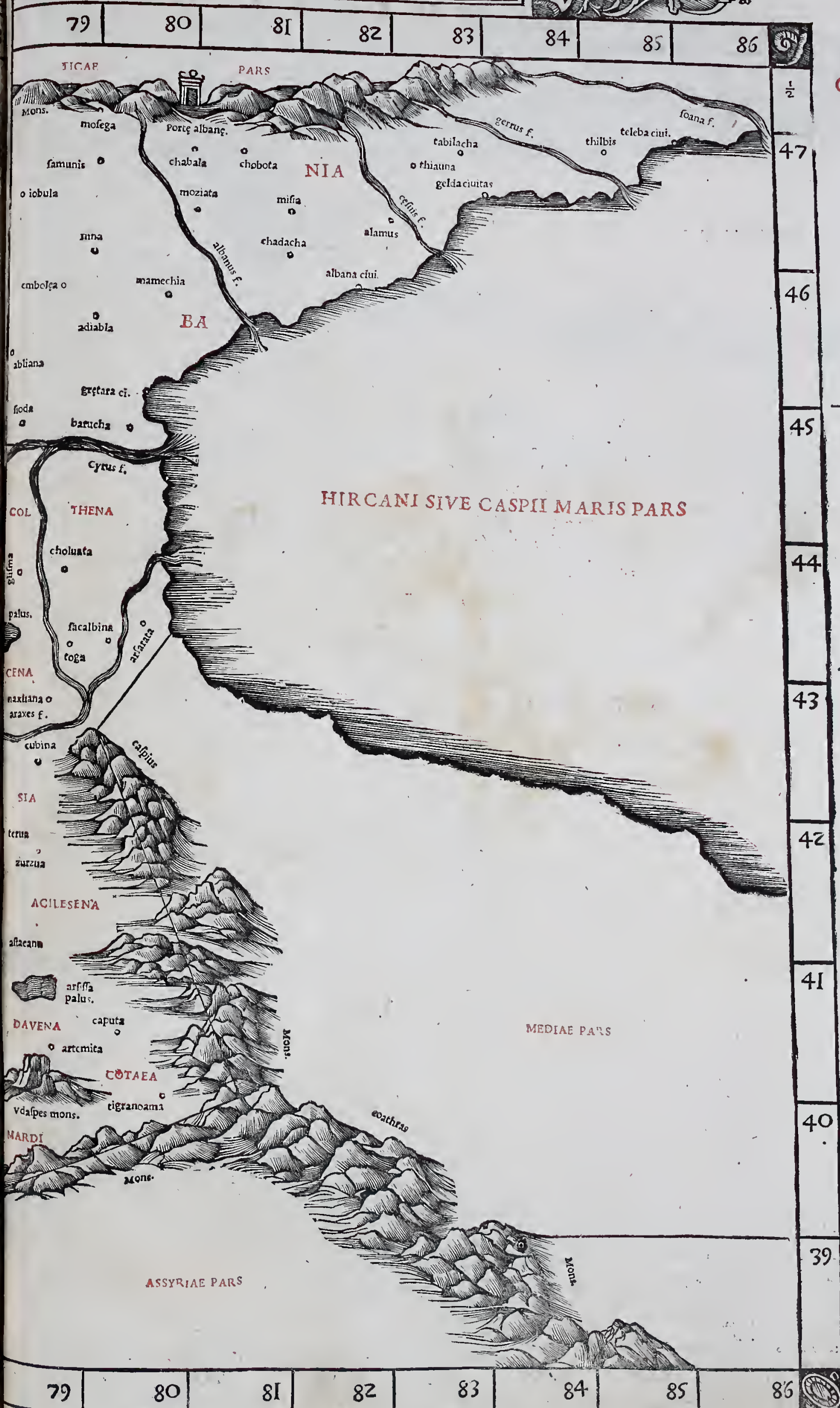
CLIMA.VI.

XIII PARAL per byzantium
feret ab equin. horis. 5 1/4. habens
maximus dies horay. 15 1/4.

XII PARAL. Per Helepenhus
differ ab equinoe. horis. 5.
habens maximus dies horay. 15.

CLIMA.V.

XI PARALLIVS differ ab
equinoe. horis. 4 1/2. habens
maximus dies horay. 14 1/4.





Q V A R T A A S I



A E T A B V L A



M.P. 48.

M.P. 50.

M.P. 54.

11 Paral. dif. ab. equino. ho.

23 1/2 hns. m.d. ho. 14 1/2.

10. Paral. per Rhodus

dif. ab. equino. ho. 2 1/2.

hns. max. d. ho. 14 1/2.

CLIMA. 4.

9 paral. dif. ab. equi.

hor. 2 1/2 hns. max.

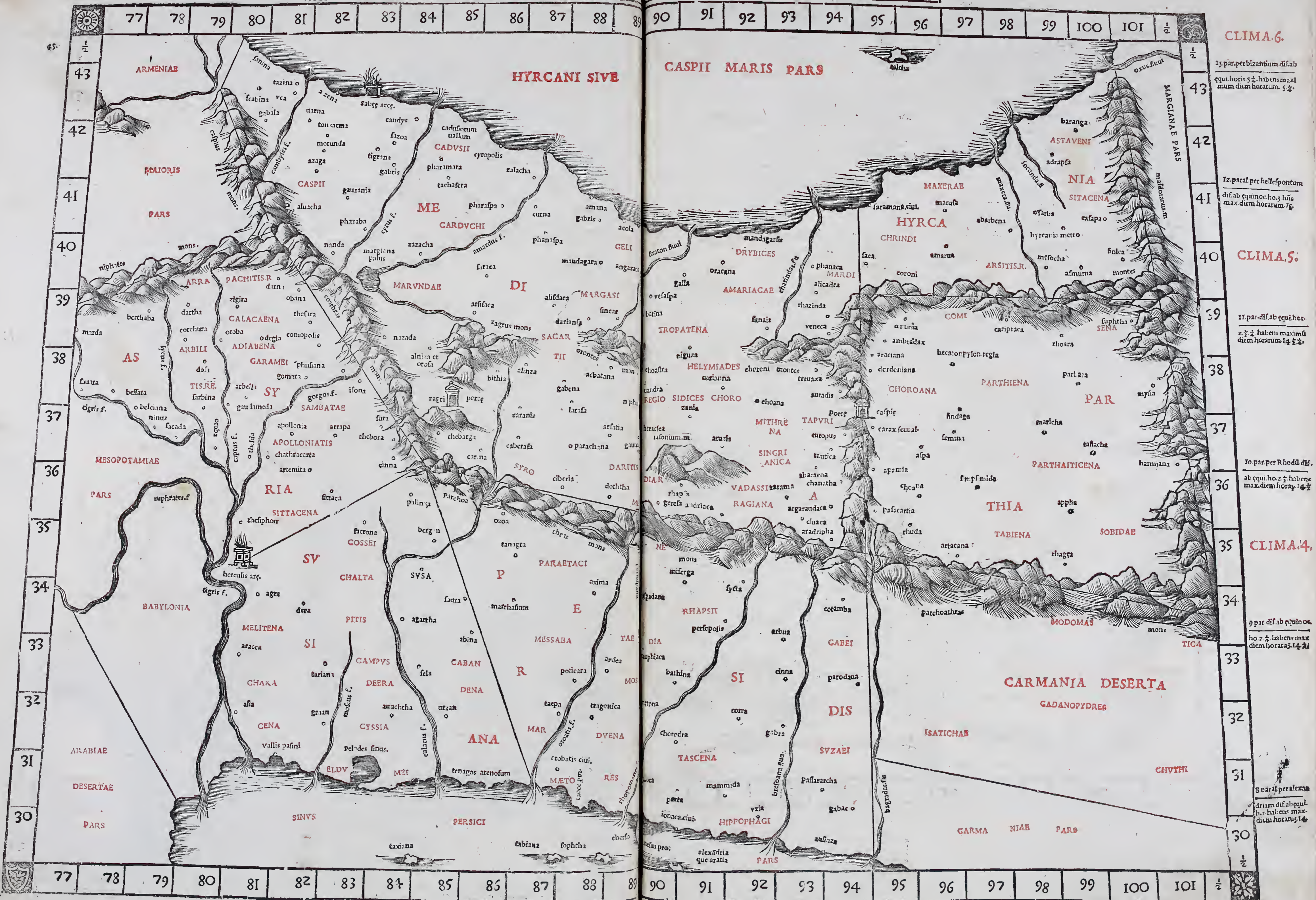
diez horar. 14 1/2.

6 paral. per ale

xandria dif. ab. equi

hor. 2 hns. max. d. ho. 14.

QVINTA ASI AE TABVLA



CLIMA.6.

13 par. per bizantium dif. ab equi horis 3 1/2. habens maximum diem horarum 5 1/2.

12. par. per belfpontum dif. ab equi horis 3 1/2. habens maximum diem horarum 5 1/2.

CLIMA.5.

11. par. dif. ab equi horis 2 1/2. habens maximum diem horarum 14 1/2.

10. par. per Rhodum dif. ab equi horis 2 1/2. habens maximum diem horarum 14 1/2.

CLIMA.4.

9. par. dif. ab equi horis 2 1/2. habens maximum diem horarum 14 1/2.

8. par. per alexandriam dif. ab equi horis 2 1/2. habens maximum diem horarum 14 1/2.

SEXTA ASI

AETABVLA



vou: gra longi. com. M. 54:

acni infula

valet miliaria. 57.

Miliaria. 60.

Miliaria. 61.

VIII. PARAL. PER. Alexan
onam distat ab equino die
1. h. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

CLIMA. 3.

VII. PARAL. differt ab equi
noct. ho. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

VI. PAR. PER. SYENEM
differt ab equino. hor. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

CLIMA. 2.

V. PAR. dif. ab equino. 2.
hor. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

III. PAR. PER. Mero
en differt ab equino. ho
1. h. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

CLIMA. 1.

III. PAR. differt ab
equi. ho. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

SEPTIMA ASIÆ TABVLA



21 parallelus per thylem differt ab æquinoct horis 8 habens max diem horarum 22.

20 parallelus differt ab æqui horis 7 habens max diem horarum 19.

19 parallelus differt ab æqui horis 6 habens max diem horarum 18.

18 parallelus differt ab æqui horis 5 1/2 habens max diem horarum 17 1/2.

17 parallelus differt ab æqui horis 5 habens max diem horarum 17.

16 parallelus differt ab æqui horis 4 1/2 habens max diem horarum 16 1/2.

15 parallelus per borysthenem differt ab æqui horis 4 1/4 habens max diem horarum 16 1/4.

CLIMA VII.

14 parallelus per pontum differt ab æqui horis 3 3/4 habens max diem horarum 15 3/4.

CLIMA VI.

13 parallelus per bizantium differt ab æquinoct horis 3 1/4 habens max diem horarum 15 1/4.

CLIMA V.

12 parallelus differt ab æqui horis 2 3/4 habens max diem horarum 14 3/4.

CLIMA IV.

11 parallelus differt ab æqui horis 2 1/4 habens max diem horarum 14 1/4.

CLIMA III.

10 parallelus per rhodum differt ab æqui horis 2 habens max diem horarum 14.

CLIMA II.

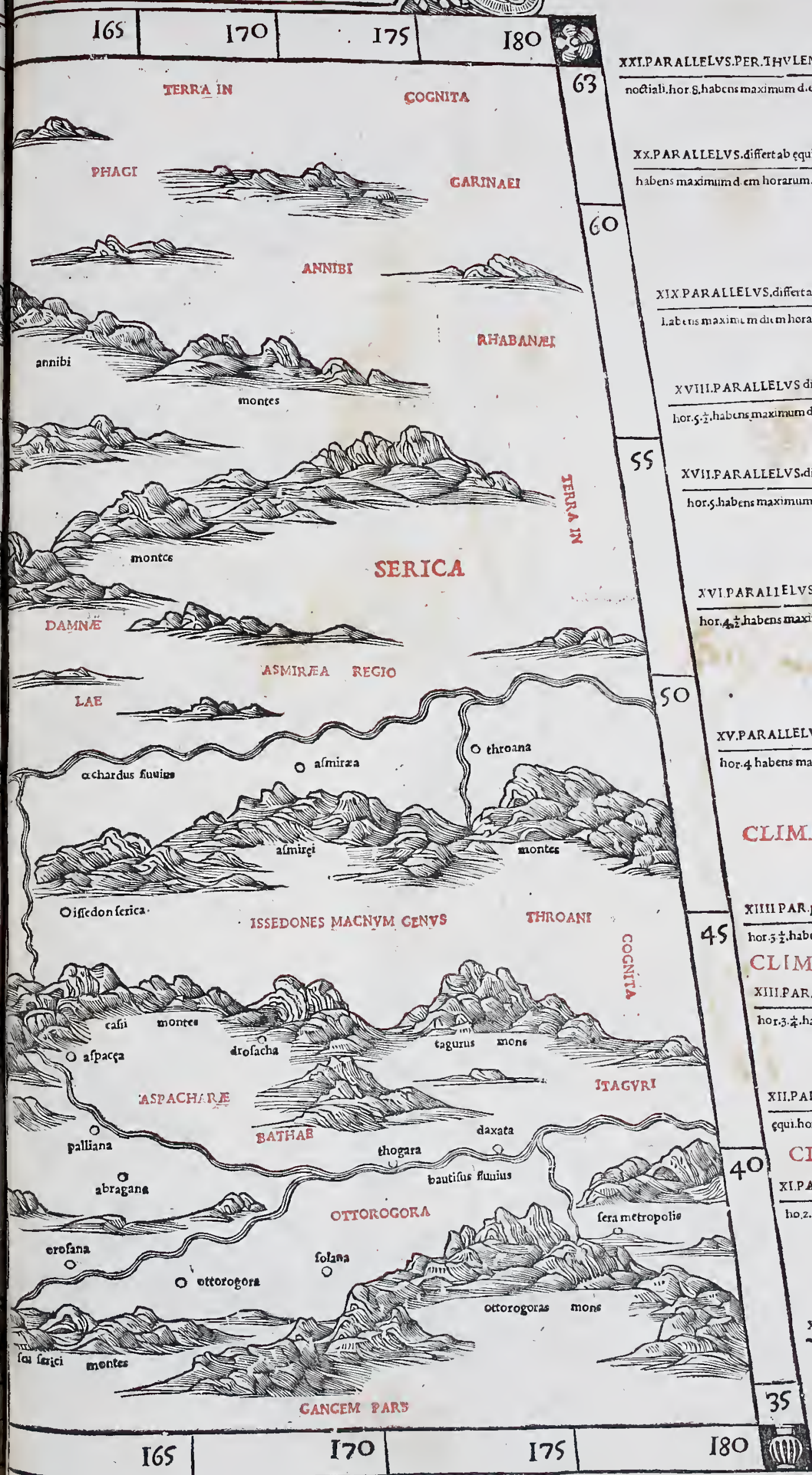
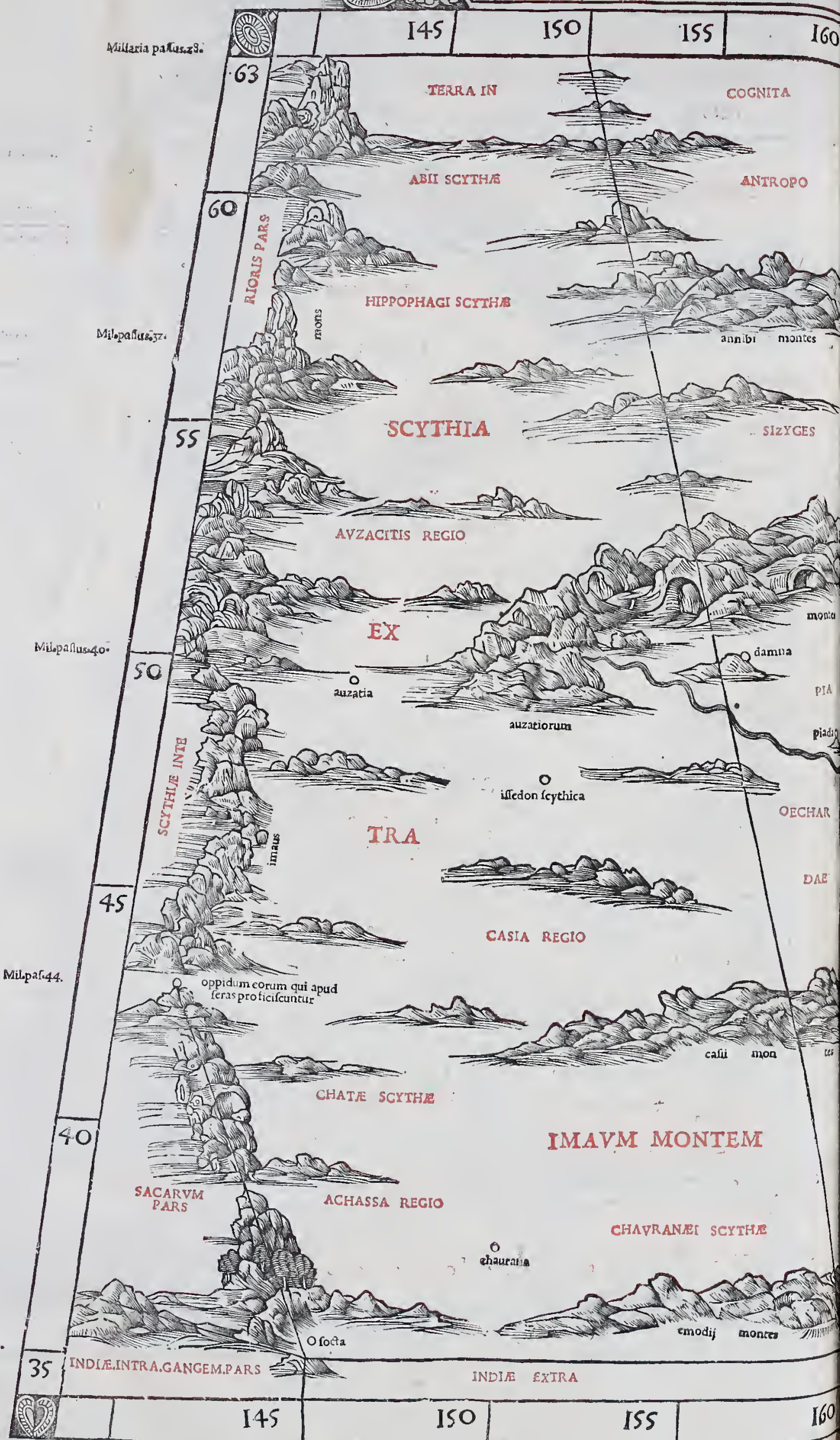
9 parallelus differt ab æqui horis 1 3/4 habens max diem horarum 13 3/4.

CLIMA I.

8 parallelus differt ab æqui horis 1 1/4 habens max diem horarum 13 1/4.

CLIMA.

7 parallelus differt ab æqui horis 1 habens max diem horarum 13.



XXI. PARALLELVS. PER. THVLEM. differt ab equi noctiali. hor. 8. habens maximum d. em horarum. 20.

XX. PARALLELVS. differt ab equinoctiali. hor. 7. habens maximum d. em horarum. 19.

XIX. PARALLELVS. differt ab equinoctiali. hor. 6. habens maximum d. em horarum. 18.

XVIII. PARALLELVS. differt ab equinoctiali. hor. 5. habens maximum d. em horarum. 17. 1/2.

XVII. PARALLELVS. differt ab equinoctiali. hor. 5. habens maximum d. em horarum. 17.

XVI. PARALLELVS. differt ab equinoct. hor. 4. habens maximum d. em horarum. 16. 1/2.

XV. PARALLELVS. differt ab equinoct. hor. 4. habens maximum d. em horarum. 16.

CLIMA SEPTIMUM

XIII. PAR. per Fontū dif. ab equinoct. hor. 3. habens maximum d. em horarum. 15. 1/2.

CLIMA SEXTVM

XIII. PAR. per bizantium dif. ab equi. hor. 3. habens maximum d. em horarum. 15. 1/2.

XII. PAR. per hellepontum dif. ab equi. hor. 3. habens maximum d. em horarum. 15.

CLIMA QVIN.

XI. PAR. differt ab equinoct. hor. 2. habens maximum d. em horarum. 14. 1/2.

X. PAR. per Rhodum dif. ab equi. hor. 2. habens maximum d. em horarum. 14. 1/2.

CLIMA IIII.

NONA ASI

AE TABVLA



Milia passus. 50.

Milia passus. 55.

Milia passus. 57.

VNDECIMVS. PARALLELVS. differt
ab equinoctiali hor. $2\frac{1}{2}$. habens
maximum diem horarum. $14\frac{1}{2}$.

DECIMVS PARALLELVS. PER Rho
dum differt ab equinoctiali hor. $2\frac{1}{2}$.
habens maximum diem hor. $14\frac{1}{2}$.

CLIMA QVAR.

NONVS. PARALLELVS. differt ab
equinoctiali hor. $2\frac{1}{2}$. habens maxi
mum diem horarum. $14\frac{1}{2}$.

OCTAVVS. PARALLELVS. PER. Ale
xandriam differt ab equinoct. hor. $2\frac{1}{2}$.
habens max. diem horarum. $14\frac{1}{2}$.

CLIMA TER.

SEPTIMVS. PARALLELVS. differt
ab equinoctiali hor. $1\frac{1}{2}$. habens
max. diem horarum. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

SEXTVS. PARALLELVS. PER. Syc
nem differt ab equinoctiali hor. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
habens maximum diem horarum. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

CLIMA SECVN.

QVINTVS. PARALLELVS. differt
ab equinoctiali hor. $1\frac{1}{2}$. habens ma
ximum diem horarum. $13\frac{1}{2}$.



CLIMA QVIN.

XI. PARAL. differt ab equino. d. hor. 2 1/4 habet max. d. hor. 14 1/4

X. PARAL. dif ab equinoctiali

hor. 2 1/4 habet max. d. hor. 14 1/4

CLIMA. 4.

IX. PARAL. dif ab equinoctiali

hor. 2 1/4 habet max. d. hor. 14 1/4

VIII. PARAL. per alexandriam

dif ab equi. hor. 2 1/4 habet max. d. hor. 14 1/4

CLIMA. 3.

VII. PARAL. dif ab equinoctiali

hor. 1 3/4 habet max. d. hor. 14 1/4

VI. PARAL. p syene dif ab equinoctiali

hor. 1 3/4 habet max. d. hor. 13 1/4

CLIMA. 2.

V. PARAL. dif ab equinoctiali

hor. 1 1/4 habet max. d. hor. 13 1/4

III. PARAL. per Meroen

dif ab equi. hor. 1 habet max. diem. hor. 13

CLIMA. 1.

III. PARAL. dif ab equinoctiali

hor. 1 1/4 habet max. diem. hor. 13 1/4

VNDECIMA ASIÆ TABVLA

vnus gradus longitudinis. cont. M. passus. 50.

M. passus. 54.

M. passus. 57.

M. passus. 60.

vnus gradus longitudinis & latitudinis
continet sub æquinotiali. M. passus. 62.



DECIMVS. PARALLELVS. PER. Rhodū
differt ab Equinotiali. hor. 2. 7. habens max
diem horarum. 14. 2.

CLIMA QVARTVM
NONVS. PAR. differt ab æquinotiali hore
z. 4. hñs maximum diem horarum. 14. 2.

OCTAVVS. PARAL. per Alexandriam
differt ab Equinoc. hor. 7. hñs. d. m. hor. 14
CLIMA TERTIVM

SEPTIMVS. PARAL. differt ab Equinoc.
hor. 1. 2. 4. habens diem. max. hor. 15. 2. 4.

SEXTVS. PARAL. per Syenem dif. 15
Equinoc. hora. 1. 2. hñs. diē max. hor. 15. 2.

CLIMA SECVN.
QVINTVS. PARA. differt ab æquinoc.
hora. 1. 4. habens diem max. hor. 15. 2.

QVARTVS. PAR. per Meroem differt
ab Equinoc. hora. 1. hñs. di. m. hor. 15.

CLIMA PRIMVM
TERTIVS. PAR. differt ab æquinoc
hore. 2. 4. hñs. diem max. hor. 12. 2. 4.

SECVNDVS. PAR. differt ab Equino
ciali. hor. 2. hñs. max. diem. hor. 12. 2.

PRIMVS. PAR. differt ab Equinoc.
hor. 4. hñs. max. diem. hor. 12. & 4.

CIRCVLVS. EQVINOTIALIS
habens dies horarum. 12. continet

I. PARAL. Australis differt ab Equi
notiali hor. 2. hñs. d. max. ho. 12. 2.

II. PARAL. Meridionalis differt ab
æquinoc. hor. 2. habens diem maio
rem horarum. 12. 2.



Ante Taprobanam multitudo est in
 sulis quas dicunt esse numero 1378.
 quarum nomina traduntur hec sunt

Mil. pas. 62 1/2

TERTIVS. PARALELLVS
 dif. ab equi. hor. 1/4. habens
 diem max. horarum. 12 1/4.

QVINTVS. PARALELLVS
 dif. ab equinoctiali. ho. 1/2. habens
 maximu diem horarum. 12 1/2.

PRIMVS. PARALELLVS. dif.
 ab equinoctiali hor. 3/4. habens
 diem maximum horarum. 12 3/4.

AEQVINOTIALIS. circulus
 habens dies horar. 1. semper

PRIMVS. PARALAVSTRALIS
 differt ab equino. hor. 3/4. habens
 diem maximum horarum. 12 3/4.

III

20 21 22

31 32

16





