

NORDEN'S MAP OF HAMPSHIRE, 1595.

IN a former paper in Volume XII of these *Papers and Proceedings*¹ I referred briefly to a manuscript map of Hampshire and other counties dated 1595, which is in the MSS. Department of the British Museum. The full title of this Manuscript is:—

“A Chorographical Description of the severall Shires and Islands of Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Weighte, Gurnesey and Jersey, performed by the traveyle and view of John Norden, 1595.”²

The manuscript to-day includes only the maps with descriptions of Essex and Hampshire (with maps of the Isle of Wight, Guernsey and Jersey inset in the Hampshire Map). The other maps are lost.

The map of Hampshire was engraved and published about the year 1600, but no copy of the original publication has survived, so that its exact date is unknown, but John Norden died in 1626 and most of the manuscript appears to be in Norden's own handwriting.

Copies of the published map have survived. There is one in the Library of the Royal Geographical Society to which an approximate date of 1650 is assigned, and another copy is in the British Museum to which a later date, perhaps 1680 circa, is given. I have myself a copy of the same date as that in the British Museum. Other copies are probably in existence, but two hundred years ago (1727) Hearne said that the map was rarely seen.³

The R. G. S. copy has the imprint of “P. Stent,” while the B. M. copy and my own have that of “John Overton” the successor in business of P. Stent.

The copies I have mentioned agree very nearly with the manuscript in the British Museum. The R. G. S. copy is included in their reproductions of *Early Engraved Maps*, 1932.

The map is large, measuring in my copy about 17 by 15 inches.

My copy is finely engraved and is in its original beautiful colouring.

List of Symbols used in the Map.

The map has in one corner a list of forty Hampshire Hundreds, with a note at the foot: “The Scale Miles goeth rounde the mappe,” and an “explanation of the map,” with particulars of the symbols used, and a small picture of each symbol.

1. *H.F.C. Papers and Proceedings*, Vol. XII, p. 222.

2. *Add. MSS.* 31.853.

3. *Camden Society*, 1840, p. xxiii.

The list of symbols used in the map is :—

“Market townes 18, Parishes and places of cure 248, Hamlets and villages, Chappells of ease, Howses of best receite, Ordinarie howses of means, Places ruinate and decaid, Castles 5, Old trenches and fortes, Monasticall places, Beacons or beaakens and Hills, Woody Places, Devison for Hundreds, Rivers, Bridges, Parkes.”

The last ten words are in a different handwriting from the rest of the symbols.

John Norden.⁴

John Norden, who was the author of the manuscript of 1595, was a man of varied activities. He was a famous maker of maps, a maker of surveys of the English Counties, and a writer of books.

By profession he was a surveyor, and as a surveyor was employed by Queen Elizabeth to make surveys of the counties, and by her and by her successors he was employed to survey Royal manors. He was also a writer and publisher of important books. One was the Surveyors Dialogue in which he set forth what should be the proper relationships of a lord to his tenants and also explained with minute mathematical tables how a surveyor should survey an estate and how it should be sold, and how land can be farmed to the best advantage. He also was the author of *England : An Intended Guyde for English Travellers*⁵ which contained elaborate tables of the distances between the principal towns in each county constructed in a new form invented by Norden himself. Norden was also the author of about twenty popular books of devotion.

Norden's manuscript map of Hampshire, 1595 was necessarily founded on the earlier map of the county by Christopher Saxton who had Royal authority to make surveys of the counties. Norden had a similar authority, while both Norden and a third cartographer John Speed, made other county maps. The three cartographers were in intimate professional relation. This is clear from what is stated by Norden in his Preface to *England : An Intended Guyde*. But the exact nature of that relationship is not known, nor has anyone hitherto made an exhaustive comparison of the maps of the counties drawn and published by the three cartographers. The result of such a comparison might show to what extent the three were indebted to each other.

The published edition of Norden's map of Hampshire differs in some particulars from the manuscript map. The spelling of some place names is different. The handwriting of the engraved map also is different.

4. Camden Society. *loc. cit.* Introduction to Norden's *Essex : The Library*, Vol. VIII, p. 233.

5. *Papers and Proceedings*, Vol. XII, p. 226, plates VI and VII.



Coats of Arms on the Map.

There are three coats of arms on the copies of the published map, but not on the manuscript map. Two of the three coats have the names of their owners attached, while the third is anonymous. The coats with names attached are those of John Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, and Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton. The third anonymous coat was thought at one time to be the arms of John Norden himself, but they are in fact

the arms of William Sanderson, a famous merchant adventurer of the reign of Elizabeth.⁶

The arms of Sanderson on the map of Hampshire are also on a map of the world on a globe a copy of which is in the library of the Middle Temple. On that map they are not anonymous, the map bearing this inscription: "Emerum Mullineux Angl. Sumptibus Gulielm. Sanderson Londinensis descripsit."⁷

William Sanderson (*temp. Eliz.*) was well known as a munificent patron of various forms of geographical enterprise. He was a supporter of Sir Walter Raleigh whose niece was his wife and of John Davis, the Navigator. The globe with a map of the World is one of two globes celestial and terrestrial, which were drawn by Emery Molyneux at the direction and expense of Sanderson and engraved by Jodocus Hondius the well-known engraver and maker of maps, a Fleming by birth, who in 1592 circa was resident in London. One example only of these globes survives which is in the Middle Temple Library. The date of the Globes is 1592.⁸

Sanderson Coat of Arms on the Map of Hampshire and on the Molyneux Globe.

(a) THE ARMS ON THE MAP OF HAMPSHIRE.

At the top of the arms is the name "Adonai" (a form of the name Jehovah) in Hebrew. Below those four letters there is the crest: "on the sun in its glory a globe." with the motto "opera mundi." The globe has in colour a representation of the four continents then known.

THE ARMS :—

1. Paly argent azure a bend sable, *for Sanderson* :
2. Arg. in dexter chief and sinister base a Tower, in sinister chief and dexter base a lion rampant gules, *for Skerne* (Skrine).
3. Arg. a chevron gules twixt 3 eagles sable on a chief embattled 3 black roundels, *for Wall* :
4. Quarterly azure and arg. a bend or ; *for Langston*.

(b) THE SANDERSON ARMS ON THE MOLYNEUX GLOBE.

These are described thus:⁹

6. The arms were identified for me at the library of the Society of Antiquaries by Brig.-Gen. Lambarde (1935).

7. *Tractatus de Globis*, by Robert Hues, Hakluyt Society, Vol. 59, 1889.

8. As to William Sanderson, see the Introduction to Hues' book (see note 7), and the Introduction to *Voyages and Works of John Davis*, Hakluyt Society, 1889, and *Geographical Journal*, Vol. XXI, p. 595 et seq.

9. *Tractatus de Globis* : Robert Hues. Hakluyt Society, No. LXXIX, 1889, p. xxviii.



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THE CIRCULAR MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES.
 From "A Direction for the English Traveller, 1636."
 (Actual size.)

The crest is a globe with the sun's rays behind. It stands on a squire's helmet with baldrequin. The shield is quarterly :

1st. Paly of six azure and argent, over all a bend sable, *for Sanderson.*

2nd. Gules lions and castles in the quarters, *for Skrine alias Castilion :*

3rd. Or, a chevron between 3 eagles displayed sable, in chief a label of three points sable, *for Wall :*

4th. Quarterly, or and azure, over all a bend gules, *for Langston.*

In this description of the arms on the Molyneux Globe there is no mention of the name Jehovah nor of the motto "opera mundi," but these are in fact there both in the same position as they are on the arms in Norden's map.¹⁰

The ancestors of William Sanderson belonged originally to Yorkshire, but his grandfather came to London, and he and his son, who was William Sanderson's father, both married heiresses of the families of Skrine alias Castilion, Wall and Langston.

William Sanderson himself married a Cornish lady, a niece of Sir Walter Raleigh.

He was a very rich man and promoted munificently all sorts of geographical enterprises, including the Virginia voyages of Sir Walter Raleigh, and the Arctic explorations of John Davis, the navigator, and as already stated, also employed Emery Molyneux to make the Molyneux Globes, terrestrial and celestial.

¹⁰. Letter to me from H. A. C. Sturgess, Librarian, Middle Temple Library, 19th August. 1935.