



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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## Tabula Selenographica in qua Lunarium Macularum exacta Descriptio secundum Nomenclaturam ... Hevelii quam Riccioli

**Stock#:** 14710  
**Map Maker:** Homann  
**Date:** 1720  
**Place:** Nuremberg  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 22.5 x 19 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



### Description:

Striking double hemisphere map of the surface of the moon. The two spheres provide a comparative analysis of the topographical information and nomenclature of Riccioli and Hevelius. Between the two spheres is a scheme of the phases of the moon while different lunar phases are represented in the four corners. The map is decorated at top with cherubs using a telescope and Diana, the lady of the moon. Text panels at bottom. In 1647 Johannes Hevelius, a brewer from Gdansk, published his *Selenographia*, the first treatise devoted entirely to the moon. In it appeared for the second time a single map that showed all the features of the moon equally clearly--a composite view that pictured the Moon in a way it never appeared in reality but was accurate in its placement of individual features. Hevelius made his own lenses, constructed his own telescopes, observed the Moon on every clear night for several years, drew his observations, engraved them himself, and had the wealth to publish a sumptuous book at his own expense. In *Selenographia* he presented engravings of every conceivable phase of the Moon as well as three large plates of the full Moon: one of the ways the full Moon actually appeared through the telescope, one the way a maker of terrestrial maps might represent it (using the conventions of geographers), and one a composite map of all lunar features illuminated (impossibly) from the same side. It is this last map that was to be used by astronomers during lunar eclipses. Hevelius also suggested a system of nomenclature based on earthly features. Hevelius founded the science of selenography (after Selene, the goddess of the Moon) and showed astronomers how to represent heavenly bodies. All lunar maps since his time have used the convention of single illumination (although while he used morning illumination, modern maps use evening illumination after Van Langren's model). Helvetius also instituted the practice of showing the



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### **Tabula Selenographica in qua Lunarium Macularum exacta Descriptio secundum Nomenclaturam ... Hevelii quam Riccioli**

entire lunar surface visible from the Earth, which, because of librations, is greater than a hemisphere. Hevelius's nomenclature, although used in Protestant countries until the eighteenth century, was replaced by the system published in 1651 by the Jesuit astronomer Giovanni Battista Riccioli, who gave the large naked-eye spots the names of seas (Sea of Tranquillity, Sea of Storm, etc.) and the telescopic spots (now called craters) the name of philosophers and astronomers. It should be pointed out that although Riccioli wrote his *Almagestum Novum* in which his map appeared to combat the Copernican theory, he was evenhanded in assigning names: Copernicus and Kepler were assigned prominent craters, and even Galileo received his due. Giovanni Battista Riccioli first published his map of the moon in *Almagestum nouum*, published in Bologna in 1651. The Riccioli moon map is historically of great importance, as it provides the basis for the system of lunar nomenclature still in use. It is more properly referred to as the Riccioli/Grimaldi map, since the Jesuit optician Francesco Grimaldi was apparently responsible for the map itself, while fellow-Jesuit Riccioli invented the names (and wrote the book in which the map appeared). Thus the Sea of Tranquility (Mare Tranquillitatis) traversed by the Apollo astronauts acquired its name here, as Mare Tranquillitatis, as did such prominent lunar craters as Plato, Ptolemaeus, and Tycho. Flawless example. Gorgeous color.

#### **Detailed Condition:**