



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

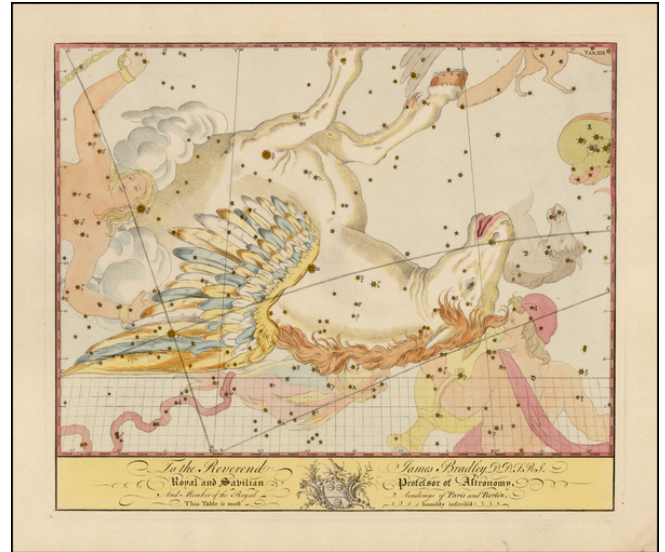
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[Pegasus]

Stock#: 40527
Map Maker: Bevis
Date: 1750 circa
Place: London
Color: Hand Colored
Condition: VG+
Size: 14.5 x 12 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Rare separately issued celestial map of Pegasus, from John Bevis' Celestial Atlas.

The map is dedicated to James Bradley, Royal and Savilian Professor of Astronomy, and member of the Royal Academy of Paris and Berlin. James Bradley (1693 - 1762) was an English astronomer and served as Astronomer Royal from 1742, succeeding Edmund Halley. He is best known for two fundamental discoveries in astronomy, the aberration of light (1725-1728), and the nutation of the Earth's axis (1728-1748).

John Bevis was an Oxford trained physician and amateur astronomer, who is perhaps best known for his discovery of the Crab Nebula in 1731, 27 years before Charles Messier's re-discovery. Bevis set up a private observatory in North London in 1738, where he made observations, which led to his attempt to create the second British Celestial Atlas. In the mid 18th Century, Bevis produced his *Uranographia Britannica*, which was the first major celestial atlas published after the posthumous publication of the Atlas of John Flamsteed, England's first Royal Astronomer.

Although many astronomers praised the Flamsteed atlas for its accuracy, others were unhappy with the unwieldy size and inelegant plates. This dissatisfaction resulted in John Bevis's decision to base his work on Bayer's *Uranometria*, rather than Flamsteed. Bevis succeeded in having the plates engraved for his atlas with the assistance of publisher John Neale, but Neale's bankruptcy prevented publication of the Atlas, although a star catalog was printed.



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The bankruptcy of Neale resulted in the plates being sequestered by the courts, and the Bevis *Uranographia*, as it was to have been called, was not published until 1786, some 15 years after his death, and then only as part of composite atlases. Fortunately, a number of impressions were printed from the plates before they disappeared, and nearly all of these pre-publication sets--some sixteen in all--are still preserved in various libraries around the world.

When one compares the Bevis atlas to Bayer's *Uranometria*, it is apparent that Bevis followed the plan of the Bayer atlas exactly. There are the same number of plates, of the same size, and each covers the same area of the sky. The constellation figures are also stylistically identical. But the two are not the same. Bevis has more stars, and more accurate positions for those stars. He also took pains to include the many new or variable stars that had been recently discovered, as well as the nebulous objects. There are in fact nine Messier objects on the Bevis charts (including M1, which Bevis discovered), and five of them had never before appeared in a star atlas.

Detailed Condition: