



**Barry Lawrence Ruderman
Antique Maps Inc.**

7407 La Jolla Boulevard
La Jolla, CA 92037

www.raremaps.com

(858) 551-8500
blr@raremaps.com

[Total Eclipse of 1706 and 1715] Eclipseos Solis Totalis cum mora, d: 12 Maji 1706, horis antem: in Europa celebratae, Geographica Repraesentatio, in qua Centralis Umbrae Tractus ac reliquae Magnitudines suis locis competentes, ex Illustrium Virorum observationibus deductae, per arcus parallellos, ceu digitorum singulorum indices, ope Dni. I. Gabr. Doppelmayr Math: PP curiose oftendentur a Io: Bapt. Homanno

Stock#: 61701
Map Maker: Schenk
Date: 1715 circa
Place: Amsterdam
Color: Outline Color
Condition: VG
Size: 22.5 x 20.5 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Mapping The Total Eclipse of 1706

Extremely rare Peter Schenk Eclipse map, published in Amsterdam in 1706.

Includes two unusual models illustrating the nature of the eclipse (Memoranda solis Eclipsis totalis . . .) and a second model illustrating the eclipse of May 3, 1715.

The dotted lines indicate the magnitude of the maximum eclipse, expressed according to a scale ranging from zero (no eclipse) to twelve (sun total eclipsed).

The totality zone ran from the Strait of Gibraltar through Spain, France, Central Europe, Poland, Northern Russia and ended in Siberia.

Schenk's map is based on a similar map designed by Nuremberg astronomer Johann Gabriel Doppelmayr and published in 1707 by Johann Baptist Homann. Petrus Schenk Sr. added a diagram on the left that was derived from another Doppelmayr / Homann map, which also appeared in 1707. He also placed a small



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world map alongside Iceland with further details about the same solar eclipse calculated by the Amsterdam mathematician Simon van der Moolen.

There are two states of this eclipse map. The first appeared shortly after the Doppelmayr / Homann map was issued by Petrus Schenk Sr. The second state (pictured here) appeared presumably in or shortly before 1715 and was issued by Petrus Schenk Jr. In this case, the image next to Iceland was replaced with an illustration of the solar eclipse of May 3, 1715 according to the calculation of Simon van der Moolen.

The Homann and Schenk maps are not the earliest examples of eclipse cards. The Franco-Italian astronomer Jean-Dominique Cassini published a simple map on the visibility of the solar eclipse of September 23, 1699 in 1700. In 1706, Amsterdam mathematicians Andreas van Lugtenburg and Simon van der Moolen published simple world maps on the visibility of the solar eclipse of May 12 later that year.

Detailed Condition: