



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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**[Total Eclipse of 1706 and 1715] Eclipsos 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 parallelos, ceu digitorum singulorum indices, ope Dni. I. Gabr. Doppelmayer Math: PP curiose ostendentur 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:** \$1,600.00



## 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 Doppelmayer and published in 1707 by Johann Baptist Homann. Petrus Schenk Sr. added a diagram on the left that was derived from another Doppelmayer / 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 Doppelmayer / 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:**