



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

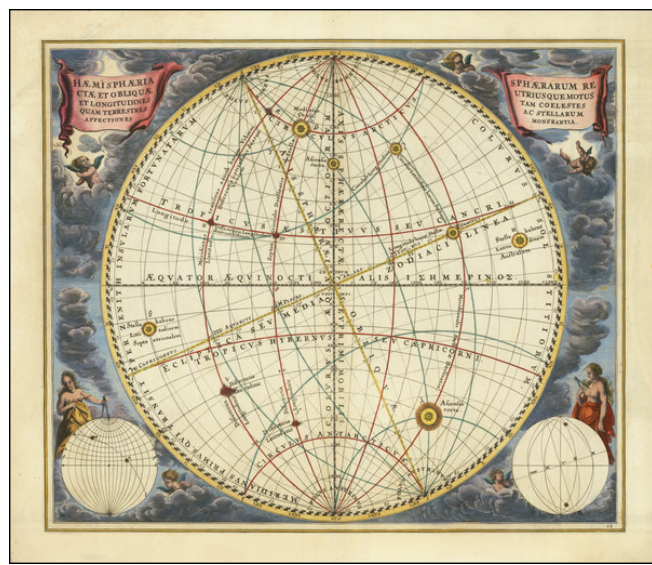
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## Haemisphaeria Sphaerarum Rectae Et Obliquae Utriusque Motus et Longitudines Tam Coelestes Quam Terrestres Ac Stellarum Affectiones Monstrantia

**Stock#:** 79395  
**Map Maker:** Cellarius  
**Date:** 1661  
**Place:** Amsterdam  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 20 x 17 inches  
**Price:** \$ 1,200.00



### Description:

Finely executed celestial chart illustrating the motions of both the upright sphere (the equatorial coordinate system) and the oblique sphere (the ecliptic co-ordinate system); the celestial and terrestrial longitudes; and the influences of the stars, from Andreas Cellarius's *Harmonia Macrocosmica*, widely considered the finest celestial atlas ever published.

The chart shows a projection of the Earth with lines of latitude and longitude. This demonstrates how various the changing position of the observer combined with the tilt of the Earth cause different celestial observations to be made. This chart treats a complex three-dimensional problem in a two-dimensional projection. It makes apparent how stars of different celestial latitudes will appear differently to observers based at various latitudes and longitudes, to illustrate this point there are five different "cities" projected as observers. Particularly explicated is the point that, for certain latitudes, a northern hemisphere star can appear directly overhead in the southern hemisphere, and vice versa. There are also stars that will never be visible in the northern hemisphere if they are below the polar lines.

Andreas Cellarius was born in 1596 in Neuhausen and educated in Heidelberg. He emigrated to Holland in the early 17th Century and in 1637 moved to Hoorn, where he became the rector of the Latin School. Cellarius' best known work is his *Harmonia Macrocosmica*, first issued in 1660 by Jan Jansson, as a supplement to Jansson's *Atlas Novus*. The work consists of a series of Celestial Charts begun by Cellarius in 1647 and intended as part of a two volume treatise on cosmography, which was never issued.



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Cellarius' charts are the most sought after of celestial charts, blending the striking imagery of the golden age of Dutch Cartography with contemporary scientific knowledge. The present examples come from the Valk & Schenk edition of Cellarius' atlas, which is unchanged from the 1661 edition. The 1660 and 1661 editions can be distinguished by the inclusion of a plate number in the lower right corner of the 1661 edition. The Valk & Schenk edition can be distinguished by the addition of the printer's name (Valk & Schenk) in the titles of the maps.

**Detailed Condition:**