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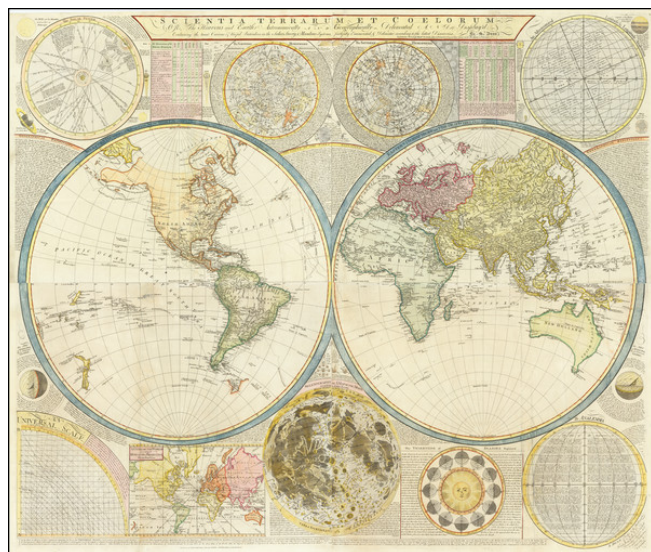
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**Scientia Terrarum et Coelorum: or, the Heavens and Earth Astronomically and  
Geographically Delineated and Display'd. Containing the Most Curious & Useful  
Particulars in the Solar, Starry, & Mundane Systems, Faithfully Enumerated . . . By  
Samuel Dunn . . . 1772**

**Stock#:** 80674  
**Map Maker:** Dunn  
  
**Date:** 1772  
**Place:** London  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** VG  
**Size:** 49 x 41 inches  
  
**Price:** SOLD



**Description:**

***Scientifically Oriented Eighteenth-Century Wall Map of the World, Including The Tracks of  
Captain James Cook's First Voyage***

Impressive scientific data driven double-hemisphere wall map of the world, ornately embellished with celestial images and tables and figures, published by Robert Sayer in London.

Dunn's map is one of the most popular and recognizable from this period, as Dunn's world maps were the map of choice for a number of atlases published by Jefferys, Sayer and Bennett, and Laurie and Whittle over a thirty-year period. The map was revised several times, with this example, bearing the Robert Sayer imprint, includes the tracks of Captain James Cook's first voyages (1768-1771).

The map is a fount of information; as the title indicates, it offers "Curious & Useful Particulars in the Solar, Starry, & Mundane Systems." The document includes both the terrestrial world map and a celestial map in northern and southern hemispheres. Surrounding the earthly spheres are several diagrams. At center below them is a diagram of the face of the moon. These are flanked by a table of the dimensions of the solar system and of the placement of the sun in the ecliptic with declination. In the top right corners is an analemma—a projection that allows for the calculation of the latitude and longitude of fixed stars,



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including the sun—and in the lower right corners are instructions as to its use. In the left top corner is a model of the solar system with individual planets drawn as seen from a telescope.

The map is also a geography primer. It defines terms important to the study of geography, shows the seasonal rotation of the globe, provides a Mercator Projection map, the art of dialing on a common globe, and the cause of the tides. In the lower left corner is a universal scale, revealing Dunn's mastery of mathematics as well.

The geographic detail is rich. Africa has many blank spaces, revealing the limits of European knowledge there. One kingdom that is included is Monomotapa in the southeast, a polity with access to gold deposits and therefore a fixture in the European geographic imaginary. New Holland is attached to Van Diemen's Land and there is no Antarctic continent included.

In the west, Greenland is connected to North America, as the extent of the area's ice fields and landmasses were not well understood. Alaska is only hinted at, although it would be delineated quickly in the decades following this map's publication.

The most striking details of the map are the ship's tracks showing significant voyages of the four decades preceding publication.

- Bouvet de Lozier led an expedition in 1738-9 in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans. He sighted land, which he called Cap de la Circoncision, and reported massive icebergs at sea.
- In the North Pacific are the tracks out and back of "Tchirikow" and de l'Isle. They were part of the second Bering Expedition which lasted from 1733 to 1743. Louis De L'Isle de la Croyere sailed with Captain Alexsei Chirikov (Tchirikov) to discover the fictional De Gama's Land, or Companies Land. De L'Isle died in the attempt, but his papers survived and did not quell rumors of a large island stretching between Asia and America.
  - Nearby is another track, snaking through what is now the Bering Strait. This is the track of Fedot Alekseev and Semyon Dezhnev, who sailed from the Kolma River around the Chukchi Peninsula and into the Pacific in 1648, proving that Asia and North America were not connected.
- Running around the entire world is Anson's route from 1740-44. Anson had been ordered to harass Spanish shipping on both sides of the Pacific. He did so, capturing a Spanish treasure galleon near Manila, and returned home a hero, especially after the publication of his bestselling account in 1748.



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- Another circumnavigation included here is that of Louis Antoine de Bougainville. From 1766-9 he completed the first French circumnavigation; his was also the second European ship to visit Tahiti.

Also zig-zagging across the world are the tracks of Captain James Cook's first voyage.

This edition of the map shows a fascinating northwest coast of America, including the massive early construction of what would become Aleutian Islands, a tentative land mass which would soon give way to vastly different configuration in subsequent editions. with reports of the discoveries by "Lt. Sindo (the Russian explorer Ivan Sind) in 1764-67.

Similarly this edition pre-dates the discoveries of Commander Constantine Phipps, the second Baron Mulgrave, who took the *Racehorse* and the *Carcass* north on the British Naval North Polar Expedition in 1773 which reached north of 80°N, with the map showing a completely modified coast of Greenland and Spitsbergen.

Finally, in Australia, the east coast (New South Wales) is devoid place names, which had been explored by Captain Cook in 1770, but were not yet reported as of the time of publication of the map.

**Detailed Condition:**

4 sheets, joined. Original hand-color, heavily retouched. Tear in lower margin, repaired on verso. Minor areas of repaired loss in Pacific and Indian Oceans. Weakening around the folds on each sheet strengthened on verso. Minor tears around centerfold in the lower left sheet expertly repaired.