



**Barry Lawrence Ruderman  
Antique Maps Inc.**

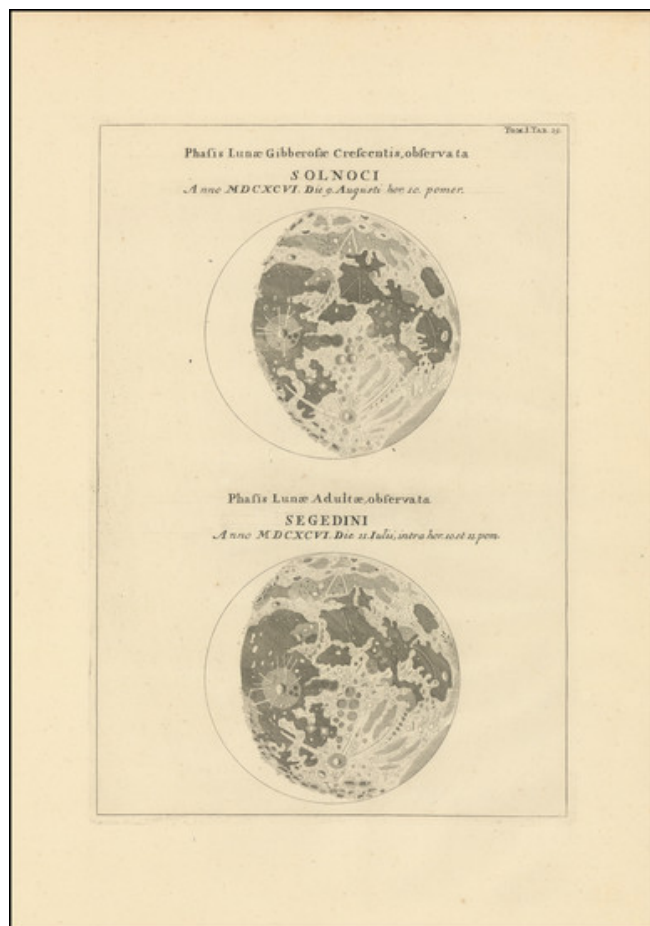
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**[ Phases of the Moon ] Phasis Lunae Gibberosae Crescentis, observata Solnoci Anno  
MDCXCVI die 9 Augusti hor. 10 pomer. [and] Phasis Lunae Adulta, observata Segedini  
Anno MDCXCVI. Die 11 Iulii, intra hor 10 et 11. pom**

**Stock#:** 95540  
**Map Maker:** Marsigli  
**Date:** 1726  
**Place:** Amsterdam & Den Haag  
**Color:** Uncolored  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 10.25 x 15 inches  
**Price:** \$ 475.00



**Description:**

Fine pair of images of the phases of the moon, which appeared in Luigi Marsigili's monumental *Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus*, published in 1726.

The image shows two distinct phases of the Moon as observed in the 17th century. The first image translates to "Phase of the Moon Increasing Gibbous, observed at Sălnița," with the observation made in the year 1696 on the 9th of August around 10 p.m. The depiction shows the Moon in a gibbous phase, which occurs when the Moon is more than half illuminated but not yet full. The detailed features of the lunar surface, including craters and maria (the dark, flat plains), are rendered with great care, reflecting the meticulous nature of scientific observation of the time.



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The second image translates to "Phase of the Full Moon, observed at Szeged," with the observation made in 1696 between 10 and 11 p.m. on the 11th of July. This portrayal of the full Moon phase shows the lunar disc completely illuminated, offering a different perspective of the surface features compared to the first image. The contrast between the two phases highlights the dynamic nature of the Moon's appearance as observed from Earth.

Both images originate from Luigi Marsili's "Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus," a comprehensive work published in 1726 that documents the Danube River region's geography, natural history, and culture. Marsili, a polymath and a military officer, was also an avid naturalist and scientist, and his observations of the Moon were part of his broader scientific studies.

These images are a window into the scientific practices of the late 17th century, illustrating the painstaking work of astronomers who relied on direct observation and artistic representation to document and share their findings. The enduring value of such historical scientific documents lies in their ability to convey the knowledge and methods of past scholars, providing insights into the evolution of scientific understanding over time.

**Detailed Condition:**