

# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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Hemisphere Septentrional du Globe Terrestre Veu en concave l'oeil estant au Pole AntArctique . . . 1696 [and] Hemisphere Superieur du Globe Terreste pour l'Horizon de Paris Veu en convexe l'oeil etant pose au zenith et a distance infinie du plan de projection . . . 1697

**Stock#:** 85541

Map Maker: Moullart-Sanson

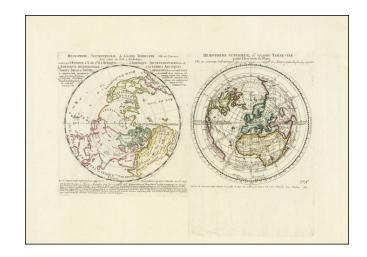
Date: 1697 circa
Place: Paris

**Color:** Outline Color

**Condition:** VG

**Size:** 17.25 x 9.5 inches

**Price:** \$ 1,400.00



### **Description:**

#### Explaining Geography in all its Detail at the End of the Seventeenth Century

Fine example of two hemispheric maps from Pierre Moullart Sanson's influential *Introduction a la Geographie en Plusieurs Cartes*, first published in 1681.

While the *Introduction* was published in several editions at the turn of the eighteenth-century, the book and its maps remain rare on the market today.

The first part of the textbook focused on representations of the world on various projections, allowing the reader to understand different groupings of continents and features. It is in this section that the two present maps belonged, showing the northern hemisphere on a concave projection and the hemisphere "superieur" (consisting of Europe, Western Asia, Northern Africa, and parts of the Americas) on a convex projection.

The maps of the *Introduction* were practically unique in adopting and juxtaposing these projections. At left is the concave northern hemisphere in "counterproof" as if viewed from the South Pole, making the geography appear in reverse. It includes an extensive, unnamed island between North America and Asia and California is shown as an island (see below).

The projection is explained in the note at the bottom of the map:



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[The projection] supposes the eye of the one who describes the Boreal hemisphere is at the southern pole at the convexity of the globe, where he looks at all the terrestrial places by their base through the equator which serves as a plane, all the meridians are represented there by straight lines and the parallels by circles equally distant from each other and whose spaces are smaller towards the Boreal pole than towards the equator because they are farther from that which looks at or describes the figure.

At right is a convex projection, with the "eye being infinitely distant with respect to one of the poles." As with the other map, it shows a possible Northwest Passage via what is today Canada. It also contains more information outside the map itself, including azimuths, equinoctials, and minutes of the horizon. Both maps would be used in conjunction with the text to master geographic concepts.

Pierre Moullart-Sanson took over the prominent Sanson geographic practice from his uncle, Guillaume, at the end of the seventeenth century. Guillaume, in turn, was the son of the famous Nicolas Sanson, who oversaw the ascendance of French cartography in the final decades of the seventeenth century.

### **Rarity**

The map is very rare on the market. We note only 1 other example in AMPR in the past 30 years.

### **Detailed Condition:**