

Appendix – Plates to:

Peter Apianus's "Cosmographia" (1551). Notes on Renaissance Astronomical Book Session at the Marriott Library Special Collections - January 2025

Kurt Fisher fisherka@ipns.com

May 15, 2025

These plates are author numbered. Page numbering within "Cosmographia" is inconsistent. The plates reproduced here are in the same order as they appear in the source text. Images are used with the permission of Special Collections, J. Willard Marriott Library, The University of Utah.



Plate 1: Cover page of "Cosmographia."

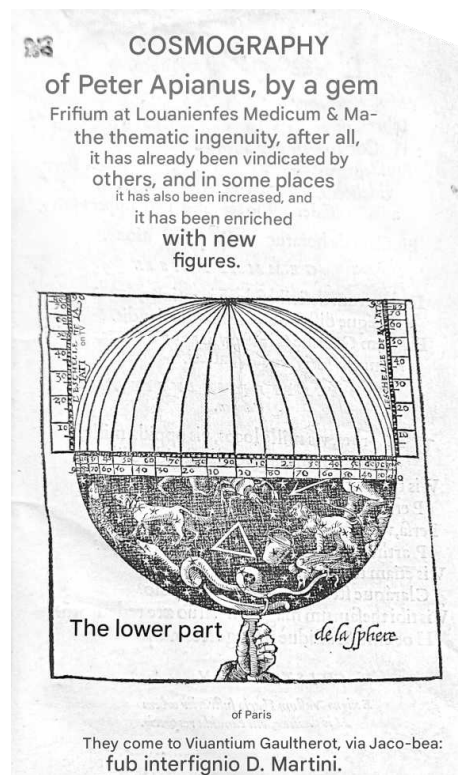


Plate 2: Computer Translation of Cover Page - Latin to English.



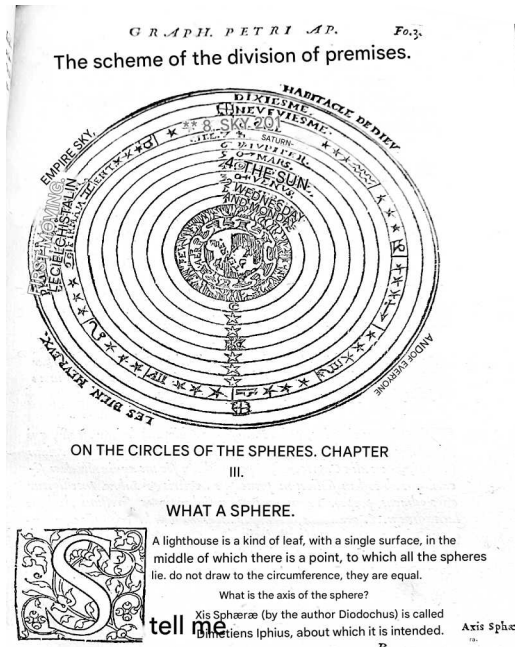


Plate 7: Translation of Earth-centered cosmology plate.



Plate 8: Apianus mimicked earlier hand-drawn and colored rubrics in illuminated manuscripts with occasional wood blocks in his printed books.

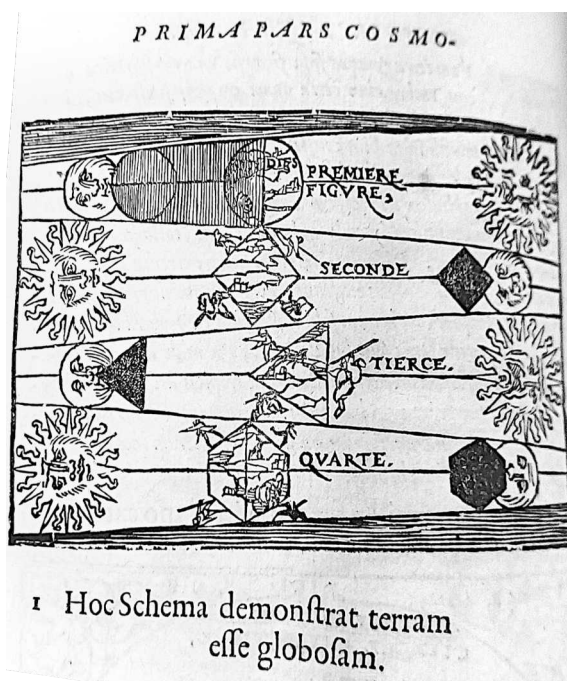


Plate 9: Graphical reasoning that the Earth is circular based on its shadow on the Moon.

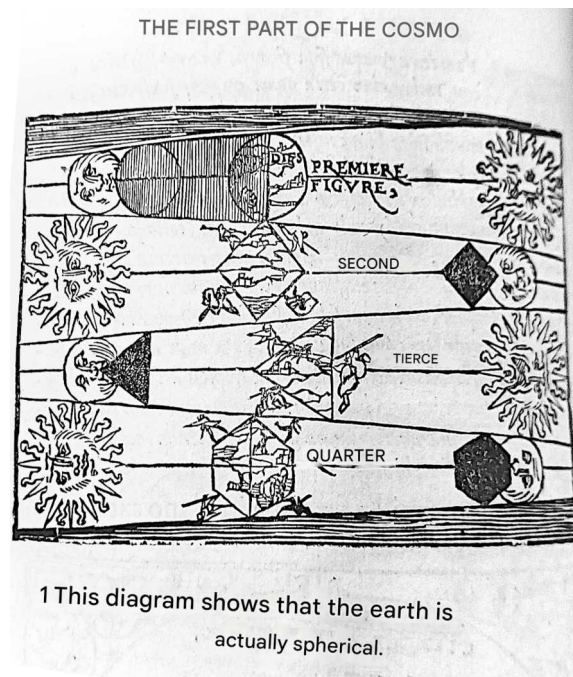


Plate 10: Computer translation of preceding plate.

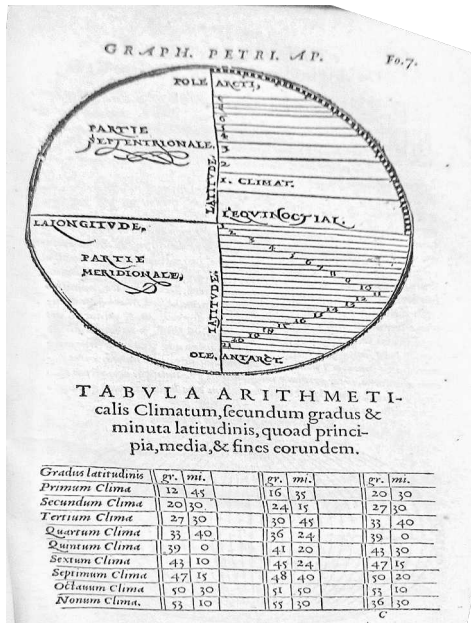


Plate 11: Definition of climate bands with latitudinal data.

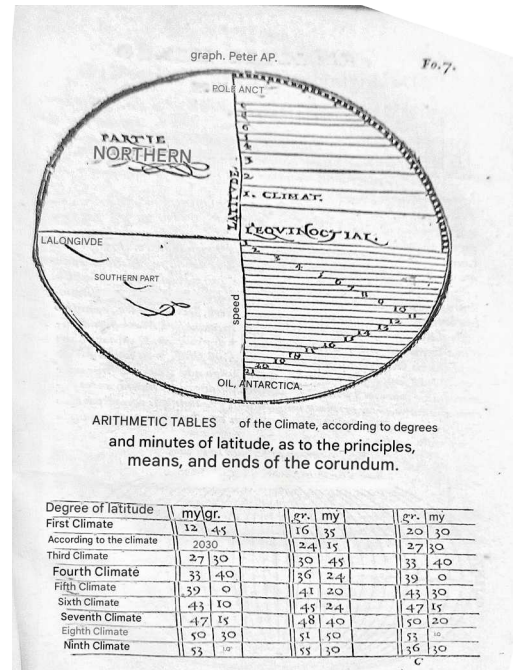


Plate 12: Computer translation of preceding plate.

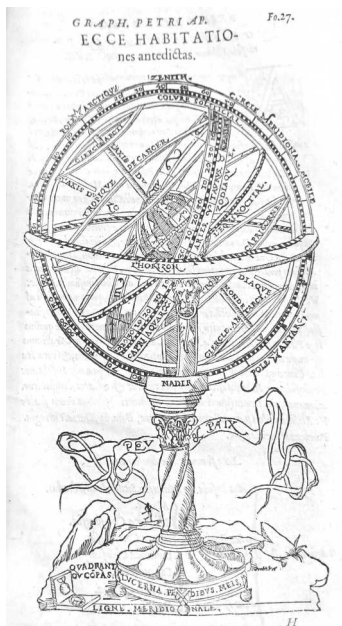


Plate 13: Armillary sphere with pocket sundial at lower left-hand base.

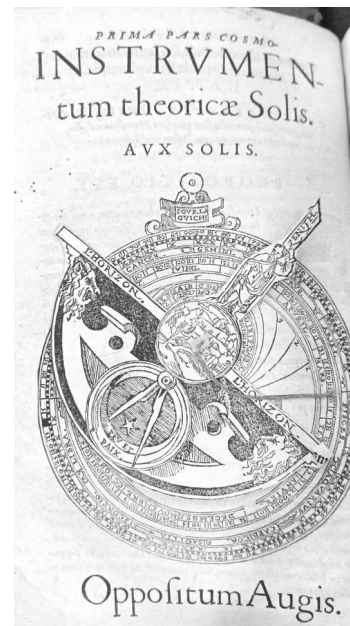


Plate 14: Moveable paper 3d construction of an astrolabe. What geographic location that this volvelle corresponds to is unclear.

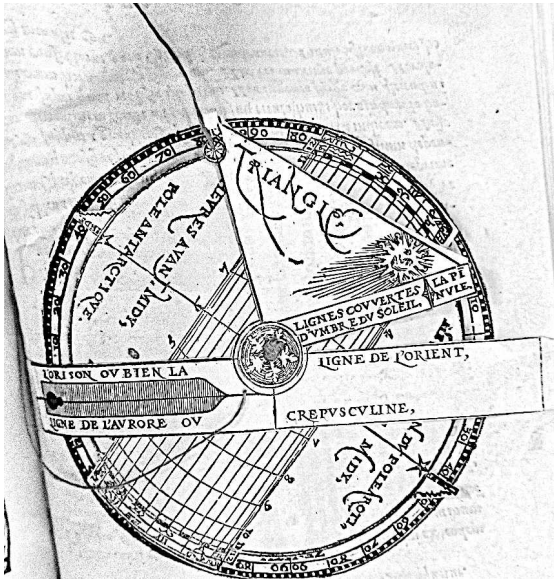


Plate 15: Nautical astroble to determine latitude from use at multiple locations.

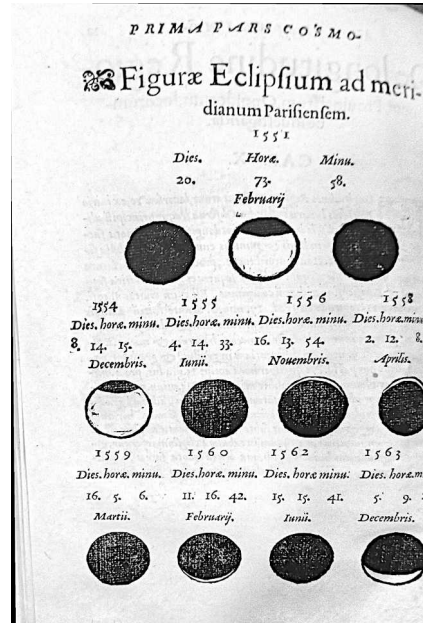


Plate 16: Partial table of predicted eclipses covering 1551 to 1563.

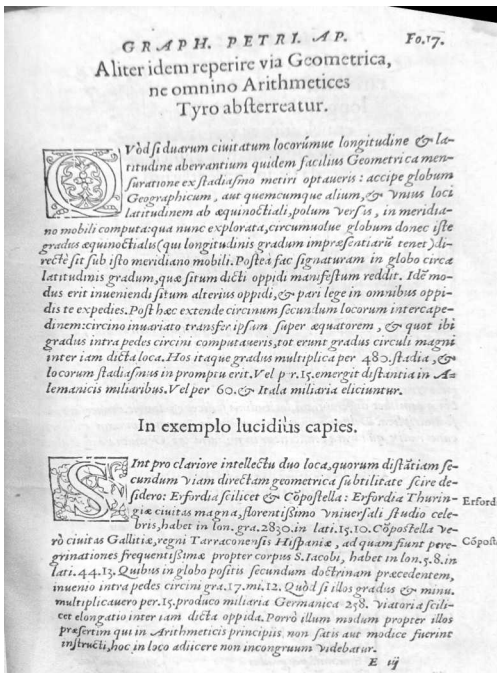


Plate 17: Procedure for determining the distance between two cities. See Plate 20.

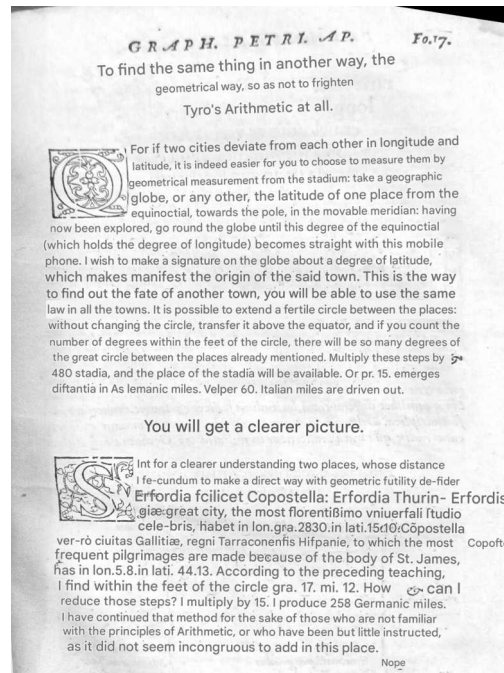


Plate 18: Computer translation of the preceding plate.

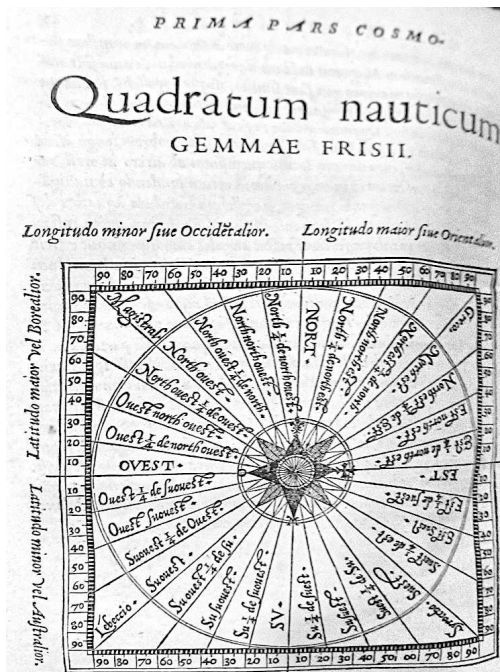


Plate 19: Nautical quadrant of Gemma Frisius for measuring bearings and altitudes at sea with 32 points of a ship's compass rose.

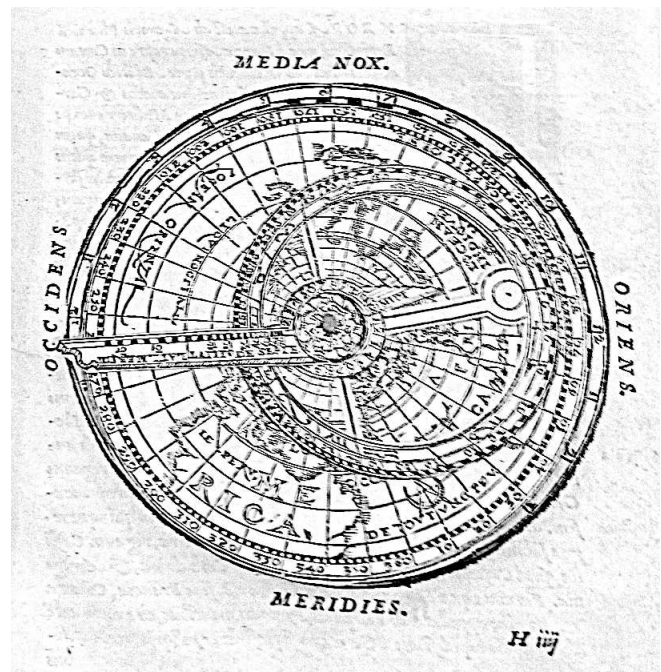


Plate 20: Movable 3D paper astrolabe with a Gemma Frisius world map baseplate. See Plates 17 and 18 on determining geographic distances between two cities.

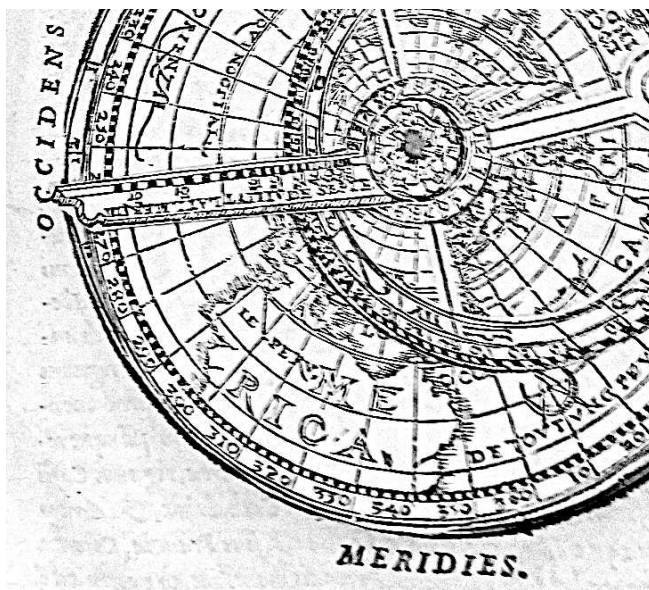


Plate 21: Expanded view of Plate 20.

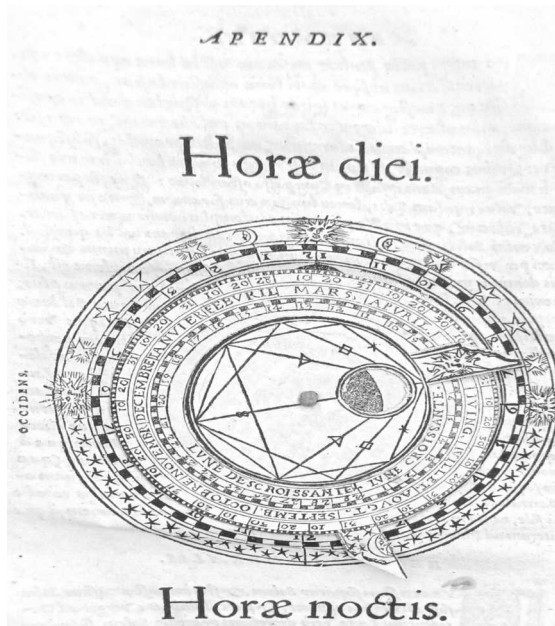


Plate 26: Paper 3D movable analogue dial for finding the hours of the day (diei) and night (noctis) within an Earth-centric cosmology with the phases of the Moon.

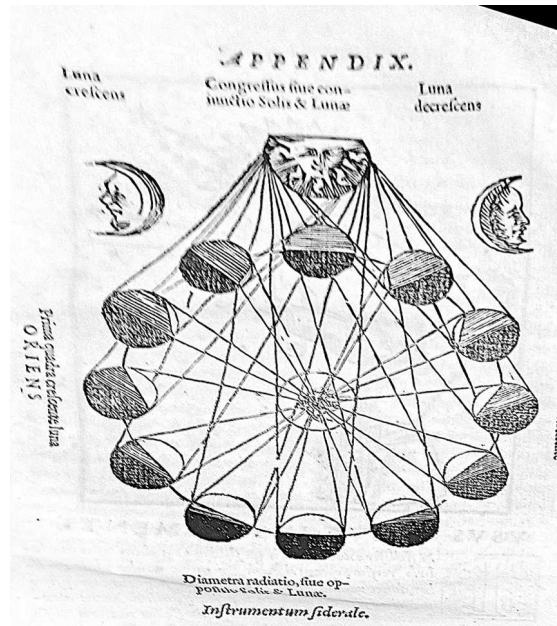


Plate 27: Explanation of the phases of the Moon

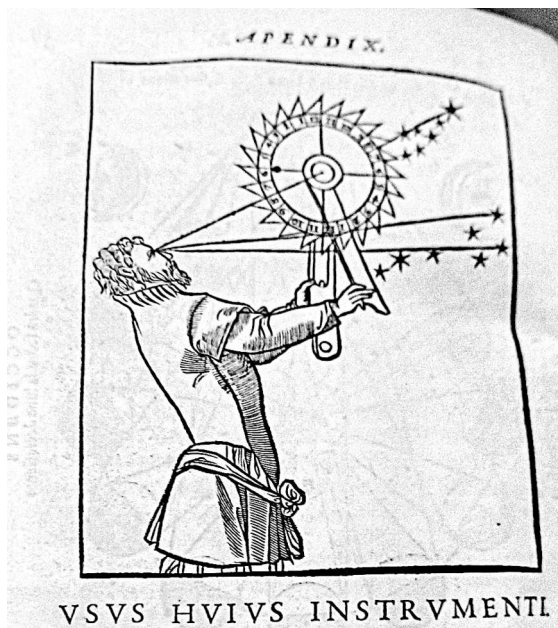


Plate 28: Apianus staff for measuring altitude

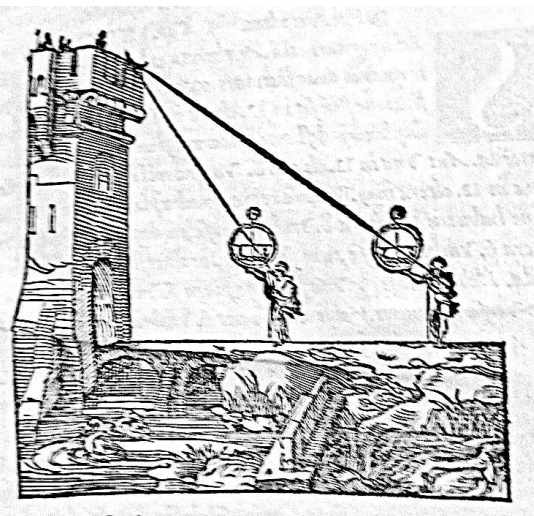


Plate 29: Demonstration of using two altitude (cross) staffs to measure the height and distance to a fortified wall.

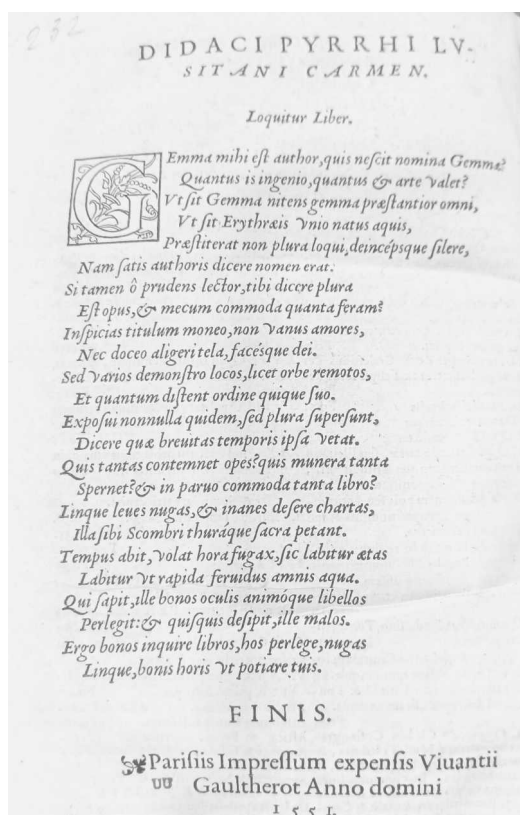


Plate 30: Endpaper of *Cosmographia* - Apianus's poem.

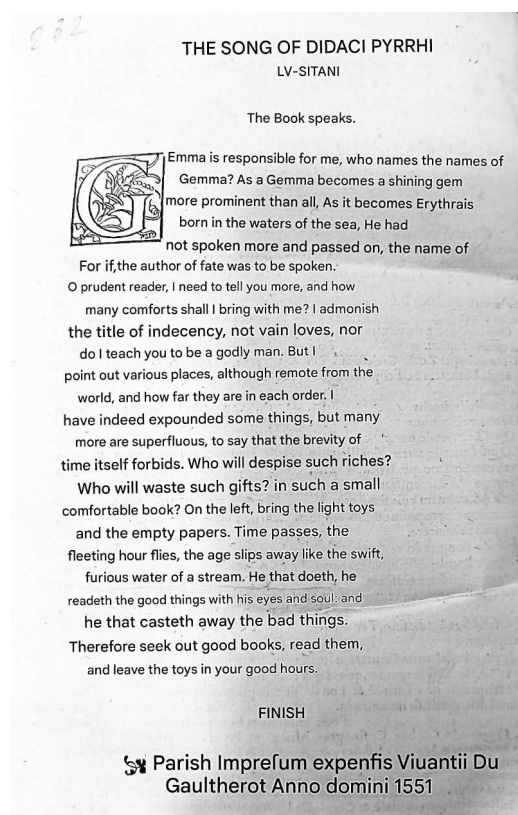


Plate 31: Computer translation of the preceding plate.

Sources:

Apian, Peter and Gemma Frisius. 1540. *Charta Cosmographica : Cum Ventorum Propria Natural et Operatione*. Print. Special Collections, Marriott Library, University of Utah.

Apian, Peter. 1551. *Cosmographia*. Paris: D. Martini, 1551. Special Collections, Marriott Library, University of Utah. Print and Microfiche.

Apian, Peter. 1564. *Cosmographia*. Paris: D. Martini. Web. The Internet Archive.
<https://archive.org/details/cosmographiaapia00apia/page/n3/mode/2up>

Copyright: No copyrights are asserted to any materials or images the use of which is allowed by the University of Utah, The Internet Archive, or as modified by Google Translate. As those original portions of this work created by Kurt A. Fisher is marked CC0 1.0 – dedicated to public domain. To view a copy of this mark, visit
<https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>