

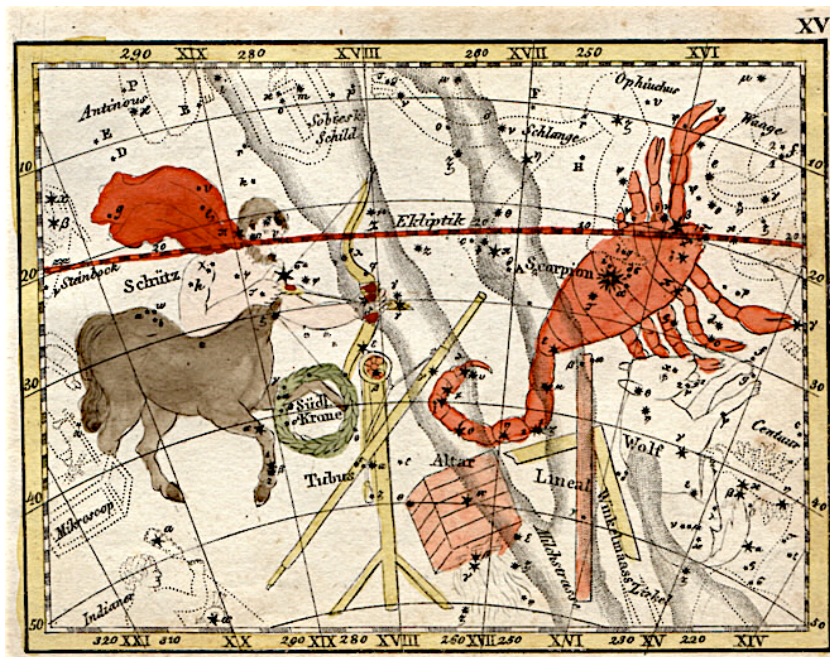


*Uranographia*, which was published in 1801, was the major work of the famous German astronomer, Johann Elert Bode. As well as the traditional pictorial constellation designs, he introduced both new and unconventional ones onto his own celestial charts. Reduced versions of these were produced by M. (that is Christian Gottlieb) Riedig and published in 1841: *Stern-Karten in 20 Blättern nach Bode's Uranographie ... von M. Riedig*.

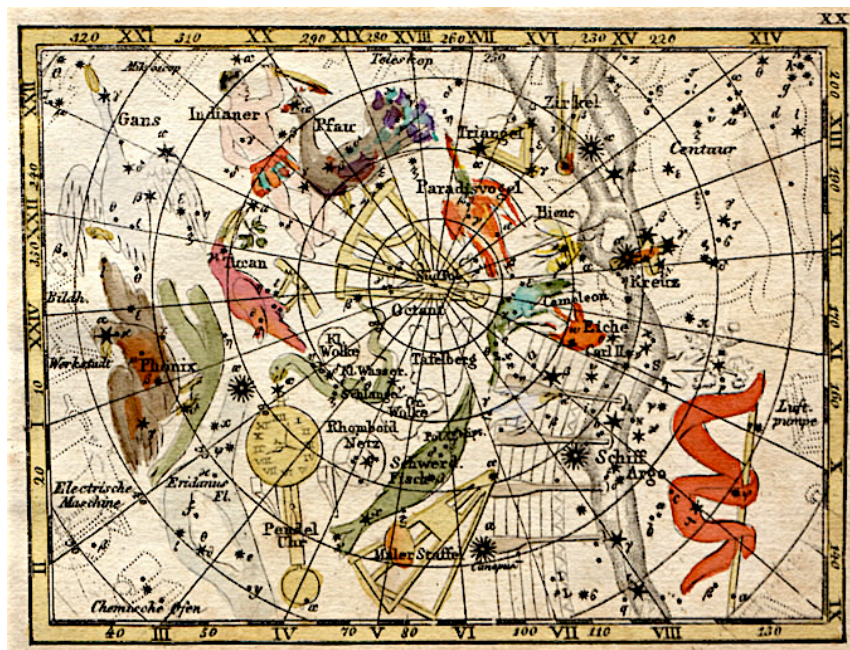
In 1849 Riedig produced some miniature lithographic charts about 110 x 80 mm., reduced from these small ones, for a tiny oblong atlas of the heavens, 95 x 125 mm.







It was in the same format as, and a rather belated companion to, his pocket terrestrial atlas, which was reissued the same year (see 1831). Eight pages of text are followed by twenty charts with Roman numerals, but only the first two are titled: *Halbkugel des Widders*; *Halbkugel des Waage*. A copy enlivened with contemporary hand-colour is quite delightful.



*Himmels-atlas in 20 blättern: nach den grossen Bodenschen sternkarten gezeichnet von M. Riedig.* (first edition) Leipzig, Schreiber's Heirs, (1849).

*Himmels-atlas in zwanzig blättern: nach den grossen Bodenschen sternkarten gezeichnet von M. Riedig.* Zweite verbesserte auflage. Leipzig, Schreiber's Heirs, (1858).