



Christoph Semler's *Coelum stellatum* first appeared in 1731 and it may have been published by Semler (1669-1740), as there is no publisher's name on the title-page. He included thirty five small wood engraved charts of seventy seven constellations. These are in white on a black ground, in imitation of the night sky and the constellations were derived from Johann Hevelius. There is no uniformity in either size or shape though all but eight of them are miniatures, measuring 67/148 mm. wide x 52/146 mm. high. The twelfth is of two separate charts, Leo minor and Sextans Uraniae, making twenty eight miniatures:

Ursa minor & Draco; Ursa major; Cepheus, Cassiopeja & Camelopardalis; Lynx seu Tigris (above); Auriga; Delphinus, Aquila, Antinous, Scutum Sobiescianum; Pegasus, Equuleus & Lacerta; Serpentarius & Serpens; Leo minor; Sextans Uraniae; Aries, Triangulum Majus, Triangulum minus & Musca; Taurus; Gemini; Cancer; Virgo; Libra; Scorpius; Sagittarius & Corona australis; Capricornus; Aquarius & Piscis Notius; Cetus; Orion; Eridanus; Canis major, Lepus & Columba; Monocerus & Canis minor; Altare, Pavo & Indus; Triangulum australe, Apus avis Indica, Chamælon & Musca; Phoenix, Grus, Toucan seu Anser Americanus & Hydrus.

The charts were reissued in 1742 in *Astrognesia nova*: a book by his son Christian Gottlieb Semler (1715-1782). This was in a smaller format with twenty eight of the charts folded.

*Coelum stellatum in quo asterismi.* Halle, 1731, 1733, 1739.

*Astrognesia nova.* Halle, Renger, 1742.