

This is a detailed celestial map of the Northern Hemisphere, presented in a circular, pseudo-cylindrical projection. The map is centered on the North Celestial Pole, which is marked with a small circle and labeled 'POLUS VSUP'. The background is a dense field of stars of various magnitudes, represented by dots of different sizes and colors (white, yellow, orange, red, blue). The constellations are outlined with black lines and labeled with their names in capital letters, such as 'CANIS MAJOR', 'ORION', 'TAURUS', 'ARIES', 'PISCES', 'CETUS', 'ERIDANUS', 'FORNAX', 'SCULPTOR', 'HYDRA', 'COLUMBA', 'PICTOR', 'DORADO', 'REYCUUM', 'HORCLOQUUM', 'PISCIS', 'VOLANS', 'MENSA', 'OCTANS', 'CARINA', 'PUPPI', 'VELA', 'ANTILIA', 'CRATER', 'CORVUS', 'VIRGO', 'SEXTANS', 'LEO', 'CANCER', 'GEMINI', 'AURIGA', 'LYRA', 'CAMELOPARDALIS', 'PERSEUS', 'TRIANGULUM', 'ANDROMEDA', 'Pegasus', 'CASSIOPEA', 'LYRA', 'LEO MINOR', 'COMA BERENICES', 'CANES VENATIS', 'Ursa Major', and 'Ursa Minor'. A grid of red lines represents lines of right ascension (curved) and declination (straight). The declination lines are labeled with degrees from 90° at the top to -80° at the bottom. The right ascension lines are labeled with degrees from 0° to 360° around the perimeter. The map also includes several small, circular inset maps showing the Southern Hemisphere, labeled 'POLUS VSUP' and 'POLUS INF' (South Pole). The overall design is a classic astronomical chart used for identifying stars and constellations.

Coordinates: 1690-01-01 (Julian)