From the magnificent tables in the 1693 colored edition, after a series of digital processes by David Rumsey cartographic laboratory, I designed the gores for this celestial globe. David Rumsey put on line the hi-res tables and “played” with them, giving us a complete joined virtual view of Pardies map of the Heavens. The aim of my project is to realize a physical model everyone can build and admire.
Ignace-Gaston Pardies (September 5, 1636 – April 21, 1673) was a French scientist. He died of fever contracted whilst ministering to the prisoners of Bicêtre Hospital, near Paris.

He was born in Pau, the son of an advisor at the local assembly. He entered the Society of Jesus 17 Nov., 1652 and for a time taught classical literature; during this period he composed a number of short Latin works, in prose and verse. After his ordination he taught philosophy and mathematics at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand in Paris. His earliest scientific work is the Horologium Thaumanticum Duplex (Paris, 1662), in which is described an instrument he had invented for constructing various kinds of sundials. Three years later appeared his Dissertatio de Motu et Natura Cometarum, published separately in Latin and in French (Bordeaux, 1665). His La Statique (Paris, 1673) argued that Galileo’s theory was not exact. This, along with Discours du mouvement local (Paris, 1670), and the manuscript Traité complet d’Optique, in which he followed the undulatory theory of light (which identifies it as a harmonic vibration), form part of a general work on physics which he had planned. Traité complet d’Optique had been studied by Pierre Ango (1640-1694) a confrere of Pardies for his Book L’Optique which he published in 1682 after Pardies early death. The Manuscript has also been mentioned by Christiaan Huygens in his ‘Treatise on Light’. Huygens himself mentioned in 1668 that it has been Pardies Theory that the Speed of Light is finite.

He opposed Isaac Newton’s theory of refraction and his letters together with Newton’s replies (which so satisfied Pardies that he withdrew his objections) are found in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society for 1672 and 1673. A proponent of Mechanism, his Discours de la Connaissance des Bestes (Paris, 1672) combatted Descartes’s views on animals, but did so so weakly that many looked on it as a covert defence rather than a refutation, an impression which Pardies himself afterwards endeavoured to destroy. His Elémens de Géométrie (Paris, 1671) was translated into Latin and English. He left in manuscript a work entitled Art de la Guerre and a celestial atlas comprising six charts, published after his death (Paris, 1673–74). His collected mathematical and physical works were published in French (The Hague, 1691) and in Latin (Amsterdam, 1694). He was a member of the academy of anatomist Pierre Michon Bourdelot.

[from Wikipedia]

Note on the Globe: the gores designed in order to build the globe are the final result of a series of digital manipulations: from the original plates were combined together and trasformed by means of a geographic projection. Finally, this projection was transformed in twelve gores. You will realize that in some points the match between plates/gores is not perfect due to the digital process. Pardies’ tables are so beautiful that those imperfections do not reduce the magnificence of his creation.
Poles improvement
for Pardies' Celestial Globe (diam. 250mm)

(in case you are not satisfied by your globe assembly at Poles...)

North Pole Cap

South Pole Cap

Cut along the red lines.
Cut the inner and outer perimeter of the cap.
Glue it on the globe.

Taglia lungo le linee rosse.
Taglia poi lungo il perimetro esterno ed interno.
Incolla il pezzo sul globo.
Glue the flaps on the gore alligning it along the dotted line. For Hemisphere North, glue double flap 1 on gore 1. Glue flaps 2-11 on the rightside of gores 2-11, respectively. Gore 12 does not have any flap, since it is the last gore that will be glued on already placed flaps. For Hemisphere South, glue double flap 2 on gore 2. Glue flaps 1, 12, 11, 10, ..., 4 on their gores, respectively. Gore 3 does not have any flap, since it is the the last gore that will be glued on already placed flaps.

It is not necessary to score and fold along the dotted line. Take care in glueing the gores avoiding any empty space among them.

Incolla i flaps sui fusi allineandoli lungo la linea tratteggiata. Per l'Emisfero Nord incolla il doppio flap 1 sul fuso 1. Incolla i flap 2-11 sul lato destro dei fusi 2-11. Il fuso 12 non ha nessun flap dato che è l'ultimo fuso dell'emisfero verrà incollato sui flap già presenti. Per l'Emisfero Sud, incolla il doppio flap 2 sul fuso 2. Incolla i flap 1, 12, 11, 10, ..., 4 sui corrispettivi fusi. Il fuso 3 non ha nessun flap dato che è l'ultimo fuso dell'emisfero e verrà incollato sui flap già presenti.

Non è necessario incidere ed piegare lungo la linea tratteggiata. Fai attenzione ad incollare i fusi evitando ogni spazio morto tra essi.
FLAPS for Emisphere NORTH
FLAPS per l’Emisfero NORD
FLAPS for Emisphere SOUTH
FLAPS per l’Emisfero SUD
1. Print R1a on 80 gsm paper (normal photocopy paper).
2. Cut exactly along dotted line A.
3. Glue on 1-1.5 mm cardboard.
4. Repeat points 1 and 2 for R1b (on next page).
5. Then glue R1b on 1-1.5 mm cardboard matching accurately the red arrows of the two halves (R1a and R1b). Check the alignment before glueing.
7. Cut the BLACK perimeter of R1 (R1a+R1b). If the reinforcement does not fit well, trim it cutting along the RED (or BLUE) perimeter.
See instructions on previous page.
Vedi istruzioni alla pagina precedente.
Follow the same instructions as for R1.
*Segui le stesse istruzioni usate per R1.*
Print on 80 gsm paper, then glue on 1-1.5 mm cardboard. Let it dry, then cut.

Stampa su carta da 80 gmq, poi incolla su cartoncino da 1-1.5 mm. Lascia asciugare e poi ritaglia.
BASE 1/6

print on 200-250 gsm paper or on 300 gsm photo paper
stampa su carta da 200-250 g/mq o carta fotografica da 300 g/mq

PLATES / ETICHETTE

www.paperpino.net
Visintini (I), 2013

R. P. Ignace-Gaston Pardies
1636-1673
Globi Coelestis in Tabulas Planas
Editio Anni 1693
print on 200-250 gsm paper or on 300 gsm photo paper
stampa su carta da 200-250 g/mq o carta fotografica da 300 g/mq
Print on 80 gsm paper, then glue on 1-1.5 mm cardboard. Let it dry, then cut out.

Stampa su carta da 80 gmq, poi incolla su cartoncino da 1-1.5 mm. Lascia asciugare, poi ritaglia.
BASE 5/6

print on 200-250 gsm paper
stampa su carta da 200-250 g/mq

6

glue on 5
incolla su 5
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS
ISTRUZIONI DI MONTAGGIO
1/2

external flaps
flap esterni

R1
R3

diam. 8 mm

STOPPER

265 mm
400 mm

external flaps
flap esterni

R2

glue the STOPPER with superglue (Gelmaoyl acetato)
incolla il STOPPER con cola simila relica
ATTENTION!
Before gluing 5, closing definitely the base, put inside the base about 200-300 g of rice or other stuff in order to increase the final weight of the base.

ATTENZIONE!
Prima di incollare la parte 5, che chiude definitivamente la base, inserire 200-300 g di riso o altro materiale per aumentare il peso finale della base stessa.