



PROANTIC
LE PLUS BEAU CATALOGUE D'ANTIQUITES

Antique Engraving Of Tours



220 EUR

Period : 16th century

Condition : Etat d'usage

Material : Paper

Dealer

Patrick Serouge

Antique Maps - Atlas - Antique Engraving - Rare Books

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Description

Original proof made around 1560. Munster publisher. Explanatory text in Gothic on the back. Weakness in the left lateral margin. Foxing in the upper margin. Good condition. Sheet size: 40 x 35 cm. Original antique engraving around 1560. One of the first representations of the city of Tours. Legend from A to M indicating the main places in the city. Large decorative band surrounding the print. You can consult all the maps, books and engravings available in your region by clicking on the link to our website specializing in ancient geographical archives: <https://cartes-livres-anciens.com/categorie-produit/cartes-geographiques-Ancienes-original-antique-maps/france/centre-val-de-loire/> Secure payment by credit card on our website by clicking on the link below:

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All our maps and engravings are accompanied by a certificate of authenticity. Sebastian Munster (1488-1552) was a cosmographer and professor of Hebrew who taught in Tübingen, Heidelberg and Basel. He settled there in 1529 and died of the plague in 1552. As a young man, Münster joined the Franciscan order and studied philosophy in Heidelberg. He also studied geography and mathematics at Loewen, as well as Hebrew in Fribourg. In 1512 he was ordained a priest and taught philosophy and theology in Tübingen from 1514 to 1518. In Tübingen he also studied geography. He settled in Basel in 1518 and published a Hebrew grammar, one of the first works in Hebrew published in Germany. In 1521 Münster settled again in Heidelberg, where he continued to publish Hebrew texts and the first Aramaic books produced in Germany. After converting to Protestantism in 1529, he returned to his professorship of Hebrew in Basel, where he published his principal work in Hebrew, a two-volume Old Testament with a Latin translation. Münster was the center of a vast network of scholars from whom he obtained geographical descriptions, maps and territorial indications. He published his first known map, a map of Germany, in 1525. Three years later he published a treatise on sundials. In 1540 he published the "Geographia universalis vetus et nova", an updated edition of Ptolemy's "Geographia". In addition to the Ptolemaic maps, Münster added 21 modern maps. One of Münster's innovations was to include a map for each continent, a concept that would influence Ortelius and other early Atlas makers. The Geographia was reprinted in 1542, 1545 and 1552. Münster is best known today for its Cosmographia universalis, the first description of the world in the German language. It was first published in 1554 for a collection which contained 471 woodcuts and 26 maps. Woodcuts

and maps have all influenced geographical thinking for generations.