



Spotlight Impetus for Exploration

Some Fascinating Books on a New World

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DR. JÖRN GÜNTHER • RARE BOOKS AG

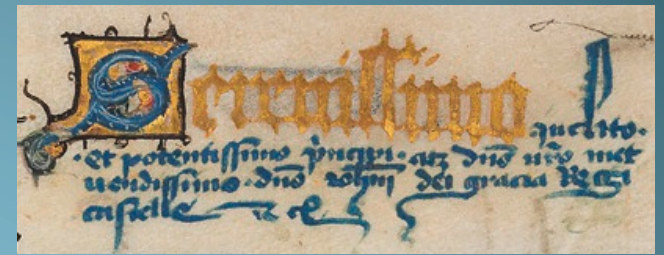
Manuscripts & Rare Books

Basel & Stalden



Compendium made for Juan II, King of Castile and Leon, Spain, c. 1425.
185 x 140 mm, 63 leaves, 7 full-page miniatures.

In the 19th year of his government in 1425, Juan II of Castile and Leon (1405-1454) was only 25 years old. An anonymous courtier felt the need to educate the King on his royal duties and on Spain and its place in the world.



Compendium made for Juan II, King of Castile and Leon. Spain, c. 1425
185 x 140 mm, 63 leaves, manuscript in Latin on vellum, 7 full-page illuminated leaves, several ornamental initials. With the coat of arms of Leon and Castile and a dedication to the king.

Juan II became king in 1406, as an infant of only 22 months. He reached his 'mayorita' in 1419. The higher clergy surrounding Juan created a royal image by propagandistic literary means.

During the next generation, this culminated in the reign of Juan's daughter, Isabella of Castile and her husband, Ferdinand of Aragon, known as 'the Catholic Kings'.



The image of the king with two of his counsellors opens the royal address to the *Serenissimo*, Juan II. This 'mirror of princes' written c. 1425 explains how Spain was best governed by one ruler – a goal to be realized some 70 years later by Isabella and Ferdinand in 1492.

Juan's most important counsellors were Pablo de Santa Maria and his son Alonso de Cartagena, both doctors in law. This manuscript includes several miniatures of royal imagery and a fascinating world map.

Compendium made for Juan II, King of Castile and Leon, Spain, c. 1425
185 x 140 mm, 63 leaves, 7 full-page miniatures.

Primum rationis ad redendam iustitiam
subditis cuius finis est ipse ad
concordiam reducere et in concordia consistere et c.

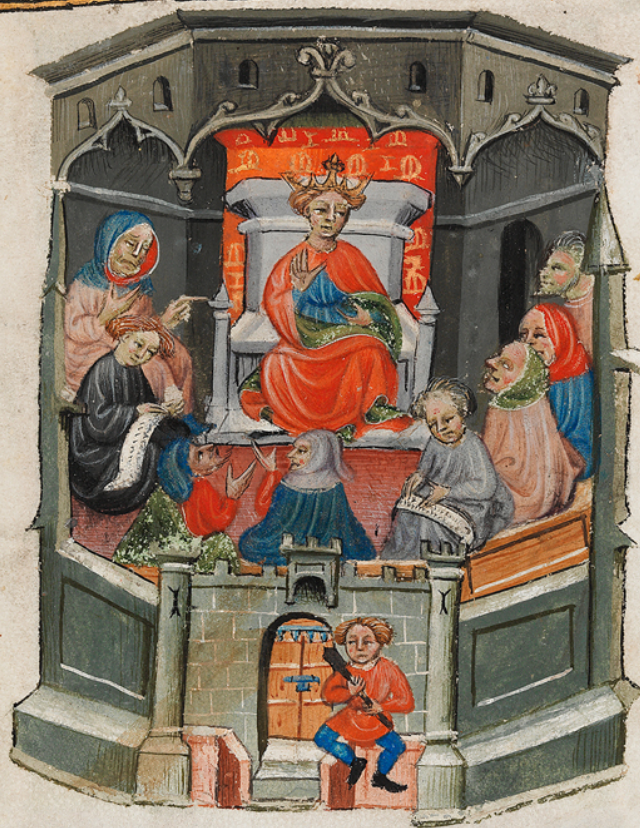


At top: the King is to be the chief judge, counselled by his *doctores* in law. Crime must be rightfully judged, according to the law.

In the lower register: a chancellor presides over a court of law, a clerk records procedures, two bailiffs and others attend.

Compendium made for Juan II of Castile and Leon, c. 1425, 185 x 140 mm, 63 leaves, 7 miniatures.

Eperauum romis ad disponenduz de oibz
que ncia vel oportua sut inuapauy.



The King must be a just governor,
negotiating with his people.

Juan is pictured on his throne,
adorned with the letters I (Juan) M
(Major), young clerks make notes on
scrolls, an armed man guards the
entrance. The king had reached
majority in 1419.

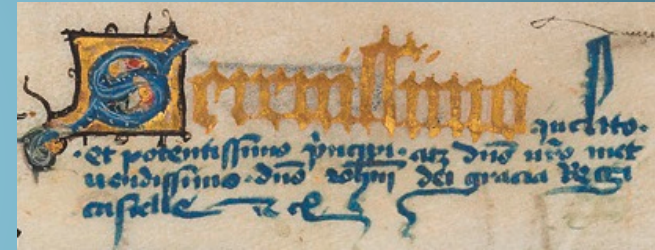
Compendium made for Juan II of Castile
and Leon, c. 1425, 185 x 140 mm, 63 leaves,
7 miniatures.



The King is presented in his duty as chief of the army, a warrior riding for battle and leading his knights. He is preceded by his royal banner.

In the background lies a rough landscape with mountains and a watchtower (*atalaya*) used for signalling.

Compendium made for Juan II of Castile and Leon, c. 1425, 185 x 140 mm, 63 leaves, 7 miniatures.



In this compendium the author explains the royal as well as moral duties to the young Juan II. The texts are written in Latin, which we know that the king could read. Dated to 1425, the manuscript was made in the same year as Juan's heir Enrique (1425-1474) was born.





The fourth section of the Compendium manuscript opens with two figures, *duas figuras ipsasque exponere unam ... universalem totius mundi ordinationem, aliam ... universalem orbitem totius terre habitabilis...* Explaining heaven and earth to the King.

The first figure shows the world surrounded by 12 circles of celestial spheres, with God the Father in the firmament above. The sun is in the fourth sphere.

The hierarchy of the spheres with the earth in the centre is explained in the text.

Compendium made for Juan II of Castile and Leon, c. 1425. 185 x 140 mm, 63 leaves, 7 miniatures.



The second figure is an intriguing map of the world as known c. 1425, a circular disk: half land, half water.

Top: Oriens; bottom: Occidens; left: Septentrionalis; right: Meridies (worn).

In upper Asia, we find Paradise with its four rivers. Right of Paradise, stands Probana (i.e. Taprobana, a mysterious, rich and fertile island, since Antiquity located to the south of India, assimilated with Ceylon and later with Sumatra or Java).

In Africa, knowledge stops below the Atlas mountains. The red sea is, indeed, quite red.



Map of the world (enlarged).

Below Asia, India and Turquia (with Constantia?) and to the right Jerusalem, the Red Sea. In Europe, Italy (with R = Rome, N = Naples), Inglaterra (England), Ibernica (Ireland), Spain.

North of Spain: Paris, Alamania and Estonia (?). In the Mediterranean, Sicily, Creta, † (Rhodes, the Island of Knights of St John?), Cyprus; Africa with Ceuta and the Atlas Mountains, opposite of this Porto(gal?).

In Spain a large fortified town with T (Toledo), and next to Spain in the ocean, the Canary Islands before the west coast of Africa.



This fascinating map of the world (turned right) shows the Canary islands before the coast of Africa. Colonization of the islands by Castile began in 1402. What had never been seen before in any map is a southern hemisphere filled with water only.



The map shows the northern temperate zone as expected, but the southern hemisphere confronts us with an arresting mystery: here no terrestrial zones appear at all. It is entirely free of any land.

Judging by the way the paint has been applied, in particular, the manner in which the paler currents in the ocean respond to the land, it appears that the landmasses were painted first, and the sea then filled in afterwards. This map therefore was deliberately conceived in this way.



Some early Arabic geographers challenged the proportion of water and land on the surface of the globe, possibly as a result of their intimate knowledge of the Indian ocean. The highly unusual depiction of an ocean-filled southern hemisphere may perhaps be based on an Arabic model.

In maps accompanying the works of the Arab scholars Al-Biruni (d. 1048), and in particular Al-Qazwini (d. 1283), the proportion of the surface of the world occupied by water is relatively high. At the period the present map was produced, the emirate of Granada was still intact and the author of this text and map may have had access to Arabic learning. The text does in fact cite Arabic versions of works by Ptolemy.



The world map made for Juan II of Castile, and just possibly later in the possession of his heir Isabella, transports us to the heart of the Age of Discovery.

It was created when the first great maritime expeditions were sent out by the kingdoms of the Iberian peninsula.

In 1415 Henry the Navigator mounted the first of his expeditions that probed their way down the west coast of Africa and Joao Zarco progressed just beyond Cape Non or Noun – so named as it was long considered insurmountable.

An era of exploration was set in motion, unprecedented in human history. The Portuguese became the first to sail around the Cape of Good Hope in 1495 and in 1498 Vasco da Gama made landfall in India. The Spanish were the first to go west, when Columbus was sent out by Isabella on his momentous voyage to the Americas in 1492. Some 20 years later the globe had been circumnavigated and the conception of the world as depicted in the present map had been utterly transformed.



The Compendium dedicated to the education of Juan II, King of Castile and Leon (1405-1454), may also have been in the hands of his daughter and heir Isabella (1451-1504), who in 1492 sent Columbus out on his way.



De Insulis nuper in mari Indico repertis



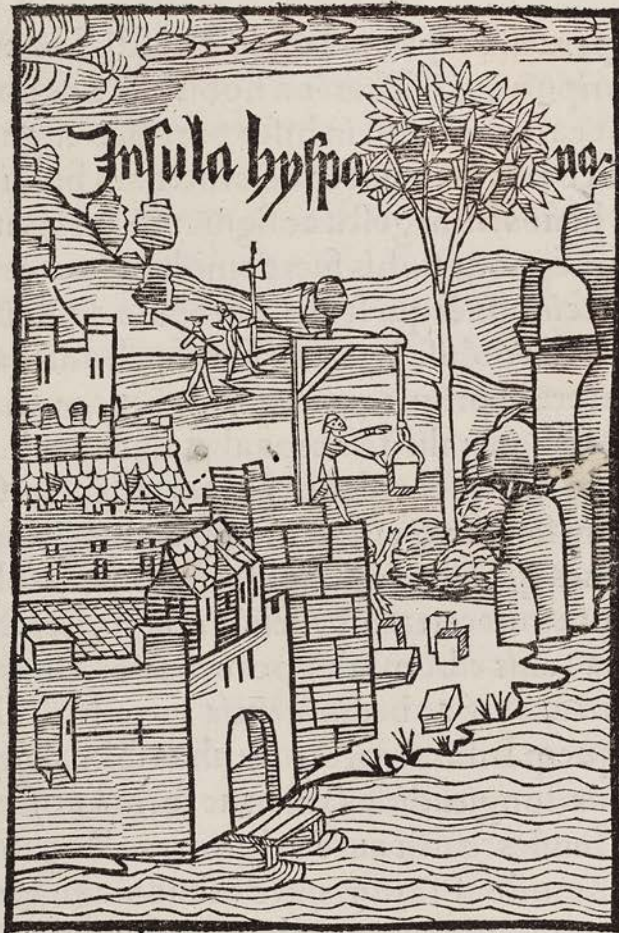
Christopher Columbus, *Epistola de insulis nuper inventis*. (preceded by:) Carolus Verardus. *Historia Baetica*. Basel, Johannes Bergmann de Olpe, 1494. 2nd Basel edition of Columbus, 3rd edition of Verardus. 209 x 150 mm, 36 leaves, 6 woodcuts by the Master of Haintz Narr.

The letter of Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) is the first account of the discovery of the New World.

On his return from the newly discovered "Indian" isles in March 1493, Columbus addressed several letters to the Catholic monarchs Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile, who had financed his expedition.

He confirmed that the land he had discovered met all the hopes and expectations attached to this expensive and risky expedition.

Extremely rare in commerce.



moribus atq; loquela: quín omnes se intelligūt ad-
 inuicē: quæ res putilis est ad id : quod serenissimū
 Regem nostrum exoptare præcipue reor: scilicet eo-
 rum ad sanctam christi fidem cōuersionē . cui quí-
 dem quantum intelligere potui facilími sunt & pro-
 ni. Dixi quēadmodum sum progressus antea Insu-
 lam Iohanam per rectum tramitem occasus in orí-

Christopher Columbus. *Epistola de insulis
 nuper inventis*. (preceded by:) Carolus
 Verardus. *Historia Baetica*. Basel, Johannes
 Bergmann de Olpe, 1494. 2nd Basel edition of
 Columbus, 3rd edition of Verardus. 209 x 150 mm,
 36 leaves, 6 woodcuts by the Master of Haintz Narr.

The 'Columbus Letter' described at first
 hand what is undoubtedly the most
 momentous of all voyages of discovery.

The existence of an American continent was
 now made common knowledge and history
 was re-oriented.

An immense impetus was given to the
 exploration of the Americas and other sea
 routes.

num copia salubritate admixta hominū : quæ nisi
 quis viderit : credulitatem superat . Huius arbores
 pascua & fructus / multū ab illis Iohanę differūt .
 Hæc præterea Hispana diuerso aromatis genere /
 auro metallisq; abundat . cuius quidem & omnium
 aliarum quas ego vidi : & quarum cognitionem
 habeo incolę vtriusq; sexus : nudi semp incedunt :



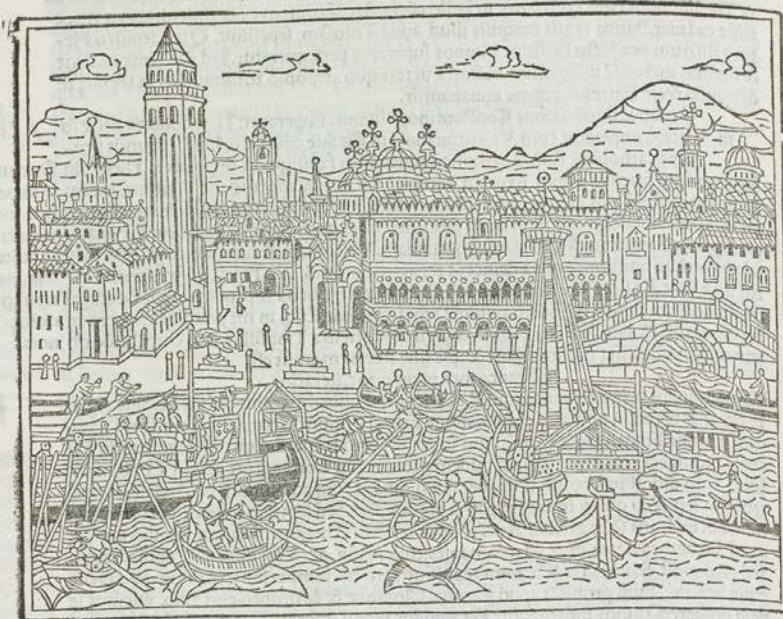
Christopher Columbus. *Epistola de insulis
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 of Verardus. 209 x 150 mm. 36 leaves. 6 woodcut
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Unlike other editions of Columbus's letter, the
 present Basel version of 1494 was printed in
 conjunction with the *Historia Baetica*, a historical
 drama in Latin prose by Carolus Verardus (1440-
 1500).

It praises the Spanish monarchs Ferdinand and
 Isabella for the conquest of Granada, the last
 bastion of the Moors on the Iberian Peninsula.

The play was performed on 21 April 1492, three
 months after the re-conquest of the former capital
 of the Roman province of Baetica, in Cardinal
 Raffaele Riario's palace in Rome. It was first
 printed in Rome in 1493.

VENETIAE CIVITAS REGIA:



Venetia Civitas nostro ævo per potentiam & excellentiam cantatissima: hoc año **Ri** chobaldo ferrariensi historico teste: in Venetia provincia extruitur. **S**unt tamen qui dicunt eam ab **E**neto seu **V**eneto quodam troiano principe primo conditam. **A**lii autem a quibusdam piscatoribus initium sumpsisse ferunt. **V**erumtamen eodẽ auctore li. x. re ferente: hac ipsa tempestate examinata hunnorum terribilissimo hoste Italia: & cõfugie tibus undiq; conuincinarum urbium: uidelicet. **A**quileia: **A**ltini: **C**oncordia: **C**apulari: & **L**aureti: necnon & patauini: **V**icentia: **V**erona: **M**antua: **B**rixia: **B**ergomi: & **M**ediola ni: & **P**apia nobilibus: & per proximam paludem consistere: atq; latere conantibus in extrema pene adriatici sinus omnia: ubi intra paludem campus assurgebat plurimus: non dico pastores: aut piscatores: sed nobilissimi ciues ibidem conuenere. **I**bisq; exiccato quot tidie de industria solo: mansiones munire: quas a cõmuni provincie nomine unde con uenerant: uenetas dixerunt. **A**quileienses autem primi gradum: deinde **C**oncordien ses **C**apulas condidere. **A**ltinates uero sex oppidula: uidelicet: **T**orcellu: cu: quinque aliis cõ diderunt. **P**atauini deinde partem **R**iualti extruxerunt: postea monte **S**ilicense methemachum **A**lbiolam philistinã: & quædam alia posuerunt: atq; ita hæc celebris & inclita ciuitas ilico mirummodum: & ultra q̃ credi pot̃ creuit. **C**uius quidem urbis cum multæ pateat latissima: & laudatissima cõmedationes: illa imprimis extrat. **A**liæ. n. quas accepit selescitã: atq; aut a nobis ipsis per uarias orbis terraz. oras aspexisse contigit: celebres: gloriosazq; uocantur. **H**æc admiranda una est: cui tantum cælestis aspirauit fauor: ut ipsa reru nã cesserit. **Q**uæ certe mortaliu ingenio: opib; maibusq; qdã huanit̃ dici pot̃: iactis hu mi fundamētis cõditæ sūt. **H**æc itra fluctuosos maris impet̃: & medios pelagi uortices: quasi regina in alias caput extulit urbes: p̃ tot rēpla: tot regias aplissimasq; aedes: turres: naualia: port̃ assurgēs: ut qd uni⁹ urbis decorẽ collata sunt: multazq; ornāmētis sup̃

Jacobus Philippus [Foresti] Bergomensis. *Novissime hystoriarum omnium repercussiones, noviter ... edite: que Supplementum supplementi Cronicarum* Venice, Albertino da Lessona Vercellese, 4 May 1503.

6th edition, revised and augmented. 320 x 220 mm, 461 leaves (of 462). Contemporary binding.

Foresti's illustrated world history is the first to contain an account of Columbus' discovery of the New World and the first account to appear in a general work (rather than a news report), testifying to the rapid absorption of the discovery in literary culture (*De quatuor permaximis insulis in India extra orbem nuper inventis*).

In 1503, Foresti augmented his earlier edition with geographical information and accounts of recent events. The woodcuts are considered to be a classic of High Renaissance Venetian book illustration.



Johan Ramirez (ed.), *Libro en q[ue] esta[n] copiladas algunas bullas ... y todas las pragmáticas*. Alcalá de Henares, Stanislao Polono for Johan Ramirez, 16 November 1503. 1st edition. 296 x 207 mm, 369 leaves. Large armorial title printer's device at end, woodcut initials. With original signature of Ramirez.

This is the first edition of the famous collection of Spanish laws and decrees, containing the first published law on the establishment of Spanish colonies in America.

Known as *Libro de bulas y pragmáticas* (or simply *Las pragmáticas*), it was compiled by Juan Ramirez, secretary to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella.

The title woodcut shows the arms of Castile and Aragon within a three-quarter floral woodcut border with the motto of the Catholic Monarchs, *Tanto Monta*, in a scroll.

Extremely rare.

El Libro en q̄ está copiladas algunas bullas de nro mup̄cto padre cōcedidas en fauor dela su r̄foiçio real de sus altezas: y todas las pragmáticas q̄ está fechas para la buena gouernaciō d̄l reyno: p̄n̄p̄m̄to a costa de jobā ramirez escrivano d̄l cōsejo del rep̄ y d̄la reyna nros señores: el q̄l le fue tassado por sus altezas y por los señores del su cōsejo a vn castellano d̄ oro cada vo lumē cō priuilegio q̄ sus altezas le dierō por su carta real q̄ por tiēpo de cinco años contados desde p̄mero dia de diziēbre deste p̄sente año d̄ mill y q̄nietos y tres falta ser cōp̄lidos: ningu no otro sin su poder lo pueda p̄n̄p̄m̄ir en el reyno ni fuera del: ni v̄der lo: so pena de cinquēta mill m̄s. la mitad para la camara: y la otra mitad para el d̄cho juā ramirez: y de perder lo q̄ ouiere p̄n̄p̄m̄to o vendido o p̄n̄p̄m̄iere o vendiere o touiere para vender con otro tanto para el d̄cho juā ramirez.

Cfue pnpresa esta obra en la villa de Alcalá de
henares por Lācalao polono pnpimidoz de li
bros a costa de Johan ramirez escriuano del cō
sejo del rep 7 dela repna nuestros señores a qui
en sus altezas mandarō tener cargo dela pnpri
mir: acabose a diez 7 seps días el mes de Nouiē
bre de mill 7 quinientos 7 tres años.

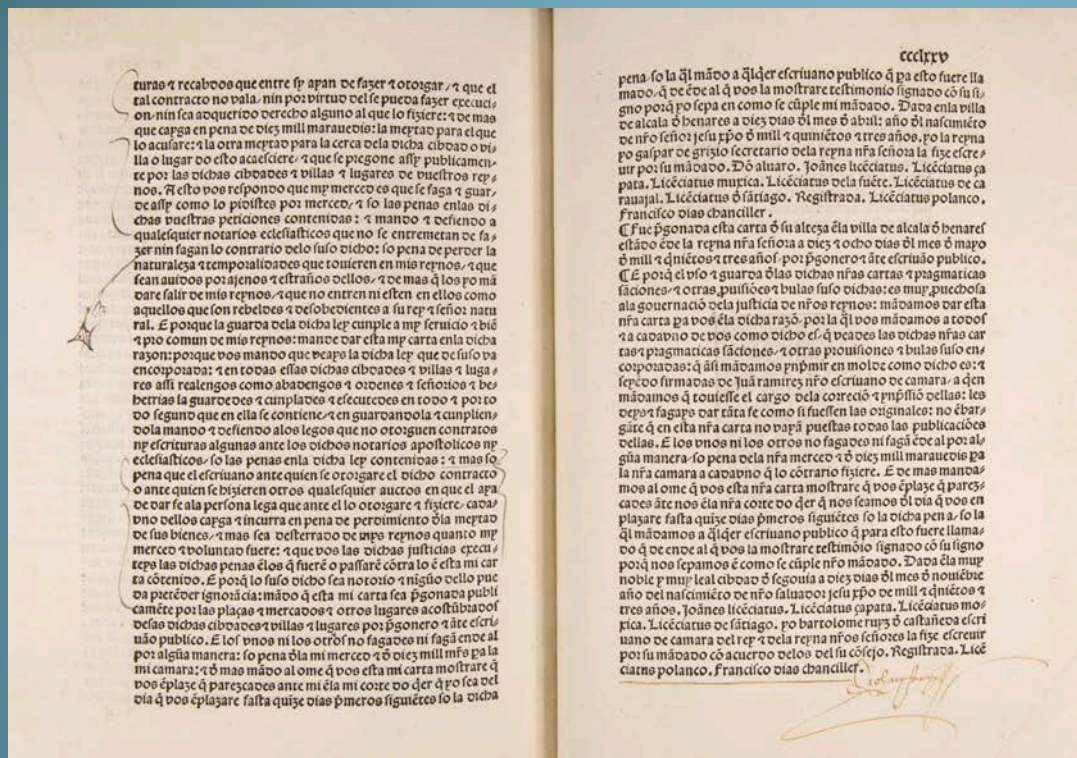


Johan Ramirez (ed.), *Libro en q[ue] esta[n] copiladas algunas bullas ... y todas las pragmáticas*. Alcalá de Henares, Stanisla Polono for Johan Ramirez, 16 November 1503. 1st edition. 296 x 207 mm, 369 leaves, signed by Ramirez.

Most interesting for the history of the Americas is an edict from Medina del Campo, 22 June 1497, the first to concern the newly discovered lands.

Here, all judicial officials of the kingdom are informed that Christopher Columbus has been instructed to return to Hispaniola (his Third Voyage, 1498-1500) to arrange for its government and colonization.

Since there were not sufficient paid freemen to send along with him, the judiciary was instructed that all men and women convicted of crimes meriting banishment, should be sent to Hispaniola under Columbus's governance.



Johan Ramirez (ed.), *Libro en q[ue] esta[n] copiladas algunas bullas ... y todas las pragmáticas*. Alcalá de Henares, Stanislao Polono for Johan Ramirez, 16 November 1503. 1st edition. 296 x 207 mm, 369 leaves.

Signed by Ramirez himself.

Many of these laws determined the destiny of Spain for centuries; for example, those ordering the expulsion of Jews and those putting under death penalty all persons condemned by the Inquisition who dared to re-enter the kingdom.

Extremely rare.

pica. Licéciatus de sátiago. po bartolomé ruyz d castañeda escriuano de camara del rey y dela reyna nros señores la fize escreuir por su mādado có acuerdo delos del su cōsejo. Registrada. Licéciatus polanco. Francisco dias chanciller.



Tertia Ferdinandi Cortesii Sac. Caesar. et Cath. Maiesta.

IN NOVA MARIS OCEANI HISPANIA GENERALIS praefecti p̄clara Narratio. In qua Celebris Ciuitatis Temixtitan, expugnatio, aliarūq; Prouintiarū, quę defecerant recuperatio continetur, In quarū expugnatione, recuperationeq; Praeſtus, una cum Hispanis Victorias aeterna memoria dignas consequutus est, praeterea In ea Mare del Sur Cortesium detexisse recesset. quod nos Australe Indiciū Pelagus putam⁹, & alias innumeras Prouintias Aurisodinis, Vnionibus, Variisq; Gemmarum generibus refertas, Et postremo illis innotuisse in eis quoq; Aromaticas contineri, Per Doctore Petrum Sauorgnanū Foroiuliensem Reueñ, in Christophatri dñi Io. de Reuelles Episcopi Viēensis Secretarium Ex Hispano ydiomate In Latinum Versa,

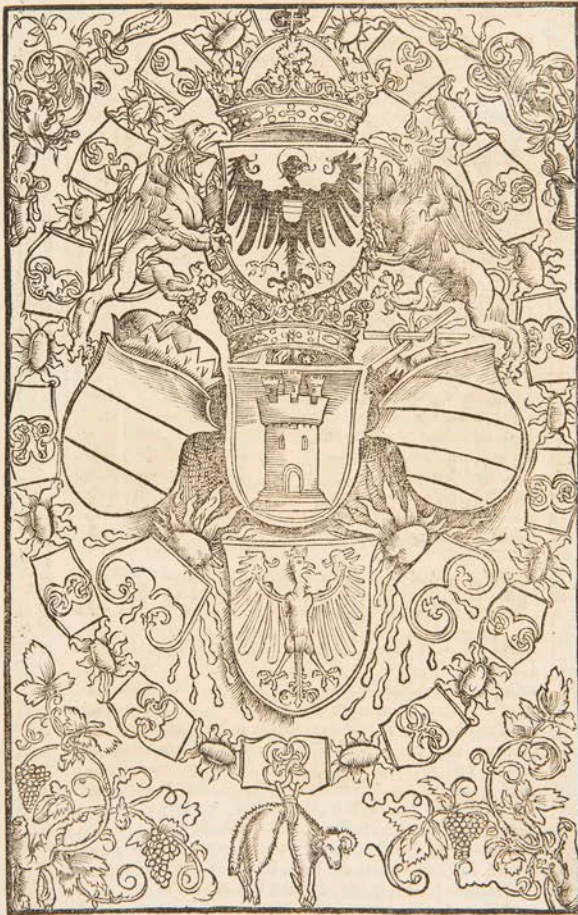
Hernan Cortés, *Tertia Ferdinandi Cortesii ... in nova maris oceani Hispania generalis praefecti praeclara Narratio.* Nuremberg, Friedrich Peypus, 1524.

1st Latin edition, 286 x 194 mm, 56 leaves, portrait on title, coat of arms, printer's device.

One of the monuments of early American discovery and exploration.

Hernando Cortés (1485-1547), soldier and adventurer, in 1519-1521 conquered what is now central and southern Mexico. He sent five extended letters to Emperor Charles V in which he described his exploits, placing himself and his actions in a favourable light.

The title woodcut shows the portrait of the Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, with his characteristic features.



Beatissimo, ac Sanctissimo Clementi Septimo Sa-
cro sancte Romane, ac Vniuersalis Ecclesie
Pontifici Max. Doctor Petrus Sauorgna-
nus deditus. scilicet. uisus Post Beatorum
pedum humillima oscula
Feliciter

TA In rebus humanis compertum esse cernimus
Beatissime, ac Sanctissime Pater, ut presens quo-
dammodo sordere uideantur, prisca uero tantum,
& uetustiora in celum usque laudibus ferantur;
Hinc Liberi patris, Hinc Hercules, Hinc Salo-
monis, Hinc Antiquorum precipue Aegypti Re-
gum celebrantur Gesta. Admiracioni sunt Expeditiones maxi-
me tam longinquae, Hinc Alexander ille Macedo Magni for-
titus est nomen, quoniam sine viribus magnis, laboribus ma-
gnis, & Animo Magno talia perfici nequierint: Ceterum si tem-
porum nostrorum equi Iudices esse uelimus, inuenimus nostrae
Aetatis Gesta non inferiora, sed longe etiam admirabiliora esse,
Quod uel Unus nobis ostendit Ferdinandus Cortesius, Is liqui-
dem non maximis, ut Prisci illi copiis, non Classe ingenti. Sed Na-
uibus, ac militibus perpaucis ea permensus est equora, ad longin-
quas profectus est Oras, & tam Celebrem, munitamque, & loci
Natura, ac defensoribus Ciuitatem expugnauit, Ut non solum
admiracioni, sed etiam Miraculo esse possit, & debeat, Quanta
uero Industria, Qua animi Magnitudine, Quo demum labore,
& periculo tam Ingentia peregerit Facta, opere praeclarum haud
est recensere, quum id manifestum ex hiis Narrationibus constet.
Quapropter Ferdinandus Cortesius aeterna non minus, quam Prisci
illi dignus est memoria, meritoque inter Magni nominis Viros con-
numerandus, Sed & Sere. Karolus. V. Ro. Electus Imperator sem-
per Augustus, & Hispaniarum & cet. Rex Inuictus merito hanc ob-
rem Maximus habetur, quod eius Auspitiis, & Impendiis Alter reper-
tus sit Orbis, Subactae tot Gentes, Deuicti rebellantes, Tam po-
tens, tam munita, & Celebris, tot Prouinciarum, & nationum Do-
minatrix Ciuitas Temixtitan Vi expugnata, soloque aequata, &
tot Populi a Demoniorum cultu, ac nephando sacrificandorum
Mortalium ritu prohibiti fuerint, & Aeterni Redemptoris Domini
Nostri Iesu Christi in Ignotis antea regionibus celebrari, pra-
aa ii

Hernan Cortés, *Tertia
Ferdinandi Cortesii ... in
nova maris oceani Hyspania
generalis praefecti praeclara
Narratio.* Nuremberg,
Friedrich Peypus, 1524. 1st
Latin edition, 286 x 194 mm,
56 leaves.

In capturing Mexico, Cortés destroyed much of the Aztec civilization. He was officially recognized as the captain and superior justice of Yucatan, later called New Spain of the Ocean Sea - as in the title of this book. This 'Third Dispatch' is a dramatic military document, which reveals both military and political genius.



OTENTISSIME DOMINE, VESTRAE
Cæsareæ Maiestati Relationē facit Ferdinandus
Cortesijs illius Præfectus, & iustitia Maior in hac
Noua Mâris Oceani Hyspania, quemadmodū
Vestra Maiestas inspici iubere poterit, Nos enim
Maiestatis Vestræ Officiales tenemur omnia res

ferre, & computum dare de omnibus, quæ euenere in his parti-
bus, & in his litteris omnia transmittuntur & ea est mera veritas,
& propterea non est necesse, ut nos diffusius scribamus, Sed om-
nia Relationi dicti præfecti remitemus.

¶ Inuictissime, ac Catholice Domine, Deus omnipo-
tens Vitam, & Regalem Maiestatis Ve-
stræ personam, & potentissimum
Statum conseruet, auge

atq; cū incre-

mento

ma

iorū Res-

gnorum, Dominio

tumq; ut Regale cor-

suum deside-

rat,

Ex Cuyoacan, die Decimaquinta Mensis

Maii, M. D. XXII,

¶ Potentissime Domine Vestræ Cæsareæ Maiestatis
Humiles serui, & Vasalli, qui Regales Maiestatis
Vestræ Pedes, & manus deosculantur,

¶ Iulianus Alderete, Alphonsus de Grado, Bernardinus Vaz-
quez de Tapia.



Impressum In Imperiali
Ciuitate Norimberga,
Per Discretum, & proui-
dum Virum Fædericū
Arthemesium Ciuem
ibidem, Anno Vir-
ginei partus Mil-
lesimoquingente-
simo vigesimo
quarto,

Hernan Cortés, *Tertia Ferdinandi Cortesii
... in nova maris oceani Hyspania generalis
præfecti praeclara Narratio*. Nuremberg,
Friedrich Peypus, 1524. 1st Latin edition of the
third letter. 286 x 194 mm, 56 leaves.

Cortés' expedition ranks as one of the more
dramatic and improbable chapters in
American history. Cortes himself is known
for his leadership, vision, and cunning.

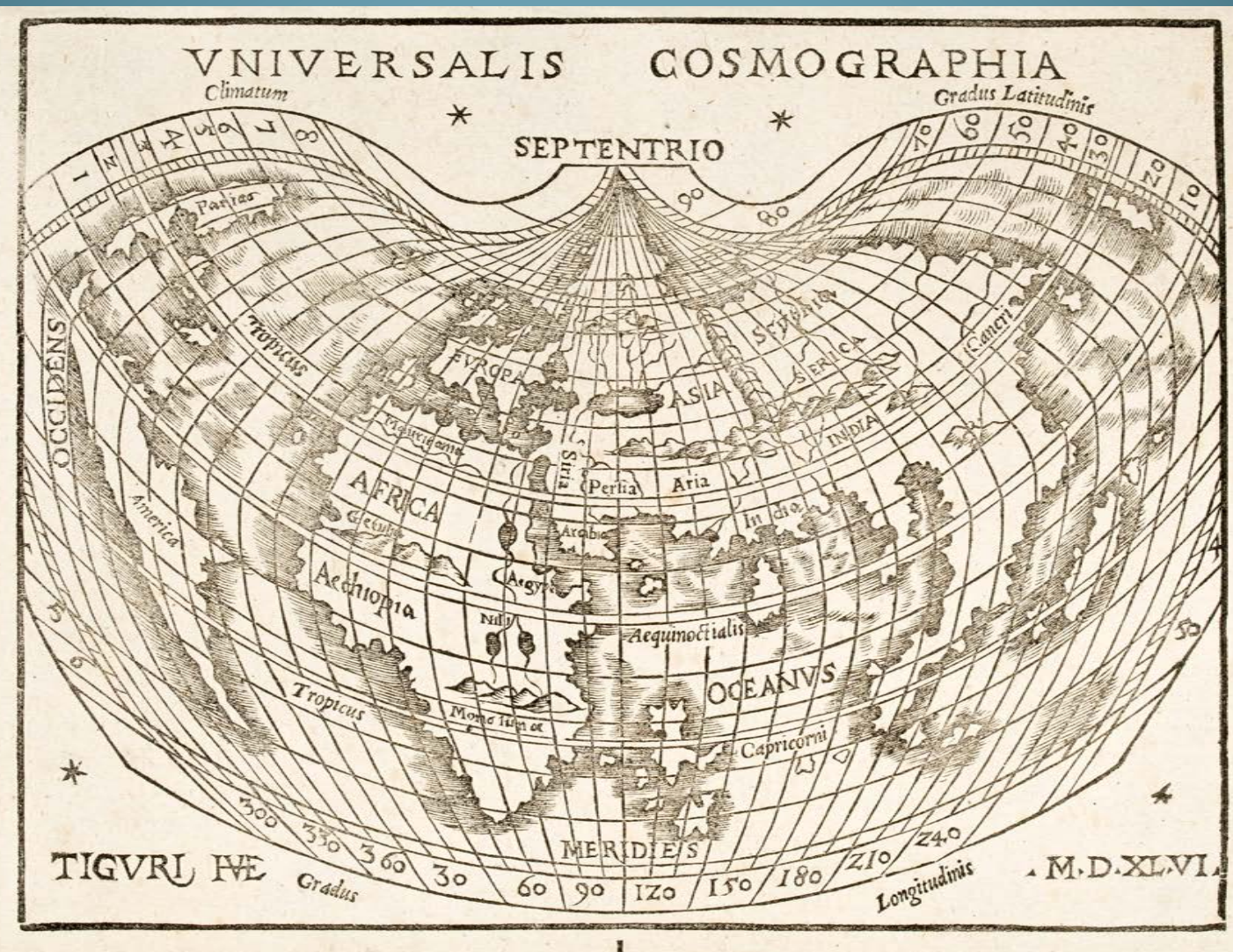
His letters were directly addressed to the
King, asking to be acknowledged for his
successes.

Rare in commerce



Johannes Honter, (*Atlas minor*) *Circuli spaerae* [sic] *cum v. zonis*. Zürich, [Christoph Froschauer, 1548-1552?]. 190 x 143 mm, 16 leaves, printed on one side only, 3 illustrations, 12 maps, including a cordiform map of the world. – Rare in commerce.

The humanist polyhistor Johannes Honter (1498-1549) was the author of an extremely popular geographical schoolbook, the *Rudimenta cosmographica*.



Johannes Honter, (*Atlas minor*) *Circuli spaerae* [sic] *cum v. zonis*. Zürich, [Christoph Froschauer, 1548-1552?]. 190 x 143 mm, 16 leaves, printed on one side only, 3 illustrations, 12 maps, including a cordiform map of the world. – Rare in commerce.

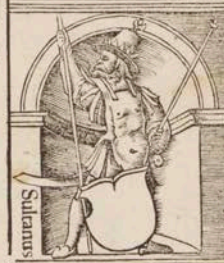
Most celebrated is the cordiform world map where South America is separated from North America, which is called *Parias*.



Cosmographei oder beschreibung aller län- der / herschafften / fürnemsten

stetten / geschichten / gebräuch / hantierungen etc. ich
zum drittem mal trefflich sere durch Sebastianum
Münsteru gemeret vnd gebessert / in weltliche vnd
natürlichen historien. Ze off ein nauws mit hübs-
schen figuren vnnnd landtaflen geziert / sonderlichen
aber werden dar in contrahet sechß vnnnd vierzig
stett / vnder welche bey dreißig auß Turscher nation
nach irer gelegenheit dar zu kommen / vnd von
der stetten oberseiten do hin sampt
ihrer beschreibungen
verordnet.

Beetrucke zu Basel.

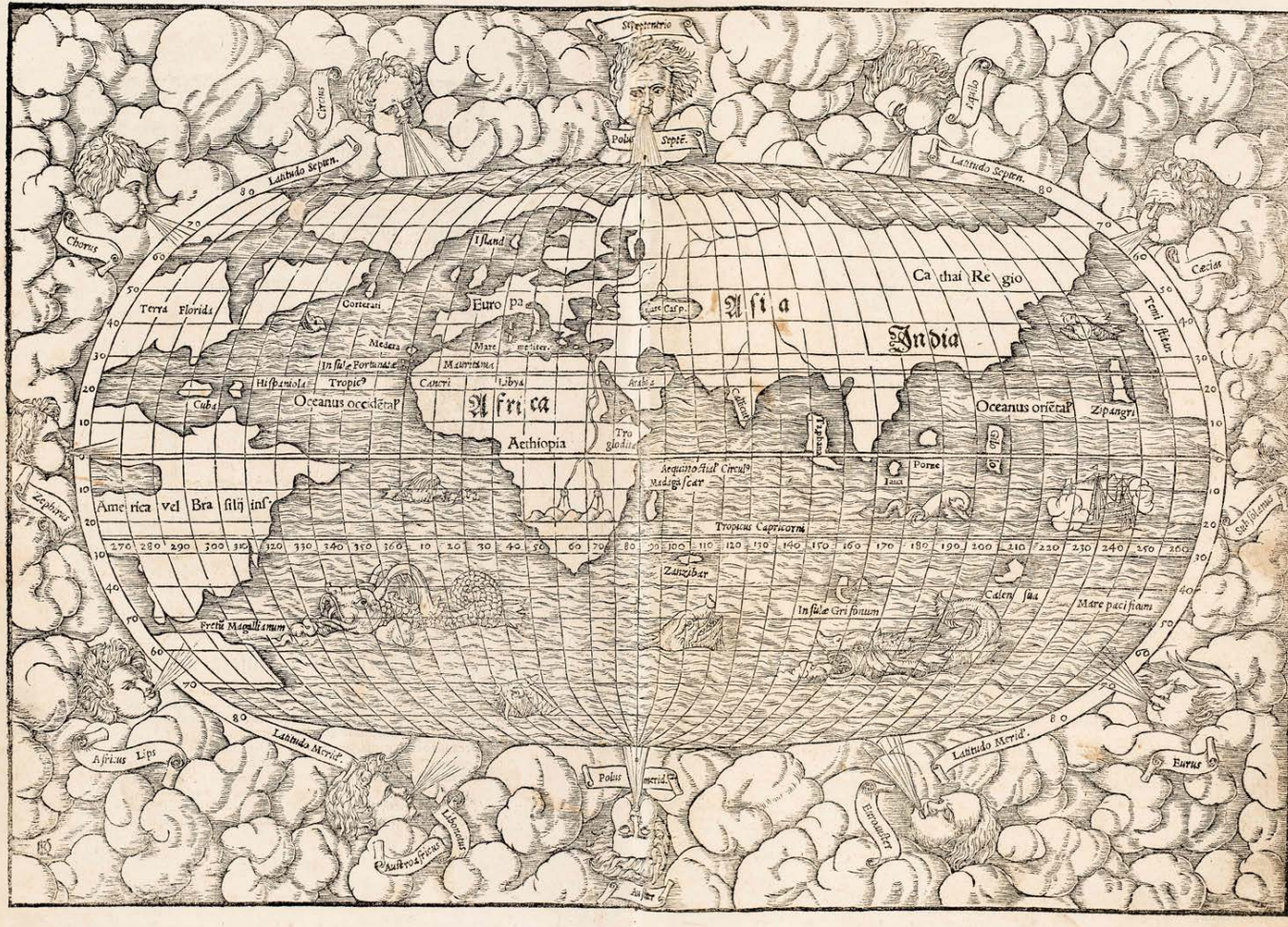


Sebastian Münster, *Cosmographie* oder
beschreibung aller länder, herschafften, fürnemsten
stetten, geschichten, gebreüchen, hantierungen etc.
Jetz zum drittem mal trefflich sere ... gemeret und
gebessert ... mit hübschen figuren unnd landtaflen
geziert. Basel, Heinrich Petri, 1550. 5th German,
1st edition of the updated and enlarged version, 330 x
215 mm, ff. 48 + 1237 pp., c. 900 illustrations, 14
double-page maps.

The *Cosmographia* is a great historico-
geographical description of the entire world
and an epoch-making achievement. Sebastian
Münster (1488-1552), professor in Basel since
1529, made it foremost into a work of
historiography.

Its enormous success made it for decades a
'housebook' of historical and geographical
knowledge to a wide circle of readers.

Das erst general inhaltend die beschreibung vnd den ainkel des gantzen erbreichs vnd mörers.



Sebastian Münster, *Cosmographie oder beschreibung aller länders, herschafften, fürnemsten stetten, geschichten, gebreuchen, hantierungen etc.* Jetz zum drittem mal trefflich sere ... gemeret und gebessert ... mit hübschen figuren unnd landtaflen geziert. Basel, Heinrich Petri, 1550.

With separate sections on the Holy Land, Africa, Asia, and the Americas – titled *Von den neüwen inseln* with relations of the voyages and discoveries of the early explorers, like Columbus, Vespucci, Magellan, etc.).

Das erst general inhaltend die beschreibung



Sebastian Münster, *Cosmographie oder beschreibung aller l nder, herschafften, f rnemsten stetten, geschichten, gebre chen,.. zum drittem mal trefflich sere ... gemeret und gebessert ... mit h bschen figuren unnd landtaflen geziert*. Basel, Heinrich Petri, 1550. 5th German edition, the 1st of this considerably enlarged version.

The *Cosmographia* is profusely illustrated with town plans and views, portraits, costumes, mining activities, cannibalism, natural history, etc. These are created by Hans Holbein, Urs Graf, Hans R. Manuel Deutsch, David Kandel, and others. The 1550 edition includes numerous views and plans of European cities.

The double-page maps drawn by M nster himself, include two world maps: *Terra florida* (North America) and *America vel Brasilijs ins.* (South America).

Whereas manuscripts remained private, by 1550 the art of printing had brought the discovery that rocked the world into so many more households.



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