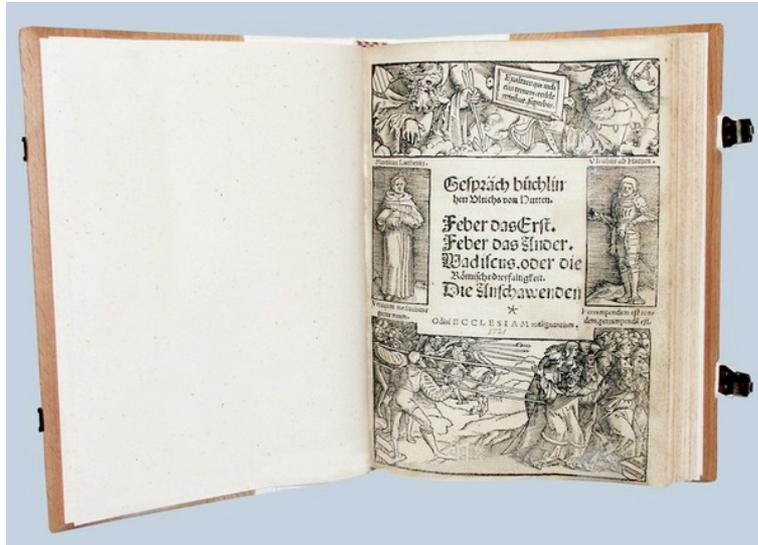


The MoneyMuseum Book Collection: Old Epoch-Making Books

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Books carry thoughts to the world: stirring thoughts which can change this world. In every epoch of world history there are especially important books, which initiate or accelerate certain developments out of the conditions of their time. Brief: epoch works stamp and form their time in a special way.

Gespräch buechlin herr Ulrichs von Hutten



Feber das Erst. Feber das Ander. Wadiscus. oder die Roemische dreyfaltigkeit. Die Anschawenden.

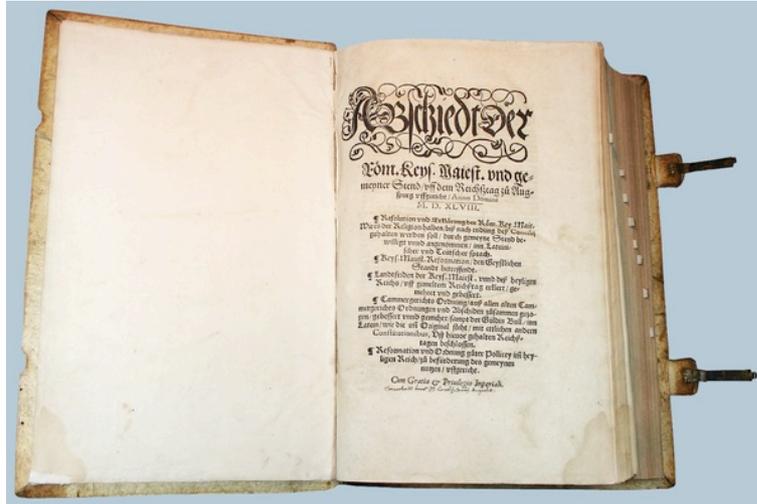
[Strasburg, J. Schott] 1521

Ulrich of Hutten (*1488, †1523) was a German knight and humanist. Through the intense polemic of his publications, he became one of the most important comrade-in-arms of the Reformer Martin Luther.

In his *Gesprächsbüchlein* (Booklet of Conversations), von Hutten scourges the abuse by the clergy as well as the dependence of Germany from Rome in four fictitious dialogs. In "Vadiscus," von Hutten decried the profligacy of Rome. In the "Anschauenden" he criticises the avarice of the curia.

Instead of Latin, von Hutten used strong-worded demotic language. This was typical for the Reformers who wanted to make themselves understandable to the people in their own language.

Abschied der Roem. Keys. Maiest. und gemeynen Stend uf dem Reichstag zu Augsburg uffgericht



Anno Domini MD XL VII [1548]

With the time of Reformation, a long-lasting discussion erupted in Europe. Emperor Charles V (1519-1556) and the Roman Catholic Church stood on one side. Their opponents were the united Protestant estates. The Reichstag of Augsburg in 1548 marked a milestone in this fight. Charles V had defeated the Protestant estates after a two-year civil war. With the contract of 1548, he wanted to lead the Protestants back to the Roman Catholic Church and restore the supremacy of the emperor. This was the last great attempt to diffuse the strengths of the Reformation and to maintain the medieval world order. In vain, however! In the religious peace of Augsburg of 1555, the Reformation was finally formally accepted. Charles V, ruler over the empire in which "the sun never set," resigned in 1556. Even the most powerful ruler could not keep up the ideal of "One faith, one empire" against the new trends.

Colloquia



Oder Tischreden dator Martini Lutheri / so er in vielen jaren / die Zeyt seines Lebens / gegen Gelehrten Leuthen / auch hin vnd wider bey frembden Gesten / vnd seinen Tischgesellschaften gefuehret (...)

**Durch Herrn Johann Aurifader.
Gedruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn/sc. 1567.**

"In the house of Doctor Luther lives a curious crowd of young people, students, girls, old women and children; there is always restlessness, which is why many people feel sorry for Luther," wrote a unknown contemporary about the household of the German reformer Martin Luther (*1483, †1546). Since 1525, Luther lived with his wife Käthe, their children and an aunt, as well as with educated colleagues, students and a changing number of guests in a kind of scholarly flat-share. His house was a place of pilgrimage for people from all over the world who wanted to meet and converse with the famous doctor in person.

Throughout this turbulence Luther sat in his study writing, or discussed with his guests about god and the world, about theology, politics, church and family. In this atmosphere he produced the *Tischreden* (After-Dinner Speeches). These speeches were collected and issued for the first time in 1566, 20 years after Luther's death. This collection was to become one of the most influential books of meditation of German evangetic literature. Many of Luther's formulations went down into German parlance – for instance "Gleich und Gleich gesellt sich gern" (Like draws to like), a phrase that becomes understandable if one knows the background in which it was created.

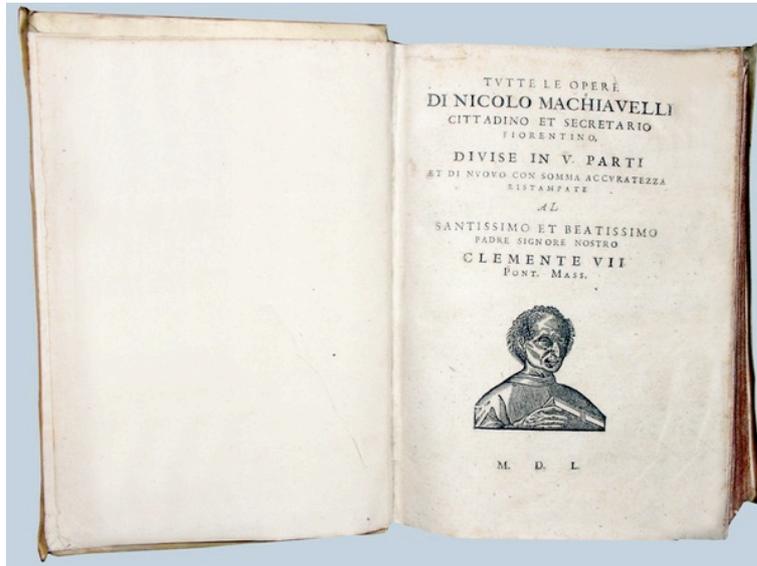
Instrumentum Pacis, Caesareo-Gallicae



Moguntiae, Typis Nicolai Heyll. Impensis Philippi Jacobi Fischeri, Bibliopola Francofurtensis. Anno M. DC. XLVIII. [Mainz 1648]

This simple book contains an important text: the Peace Treaty of Münster and Osnabrück (1648) with four supplementary agreements. The "Peace of Westphalia" ended the devastating Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) and set the conditions in Europe for the next 100 years. Sweden became a great power in the Baltic Sea, while France became the central power on the European continent. This was the bases on which absolutism would develop. The Treaty of Münster and Osnabrück regulated the economic, political and social structure of most of the European states for the next 150 years.

Tutte Le Opere di Nicolo Machiavelli Cittadino Et Secretario Fiorentino

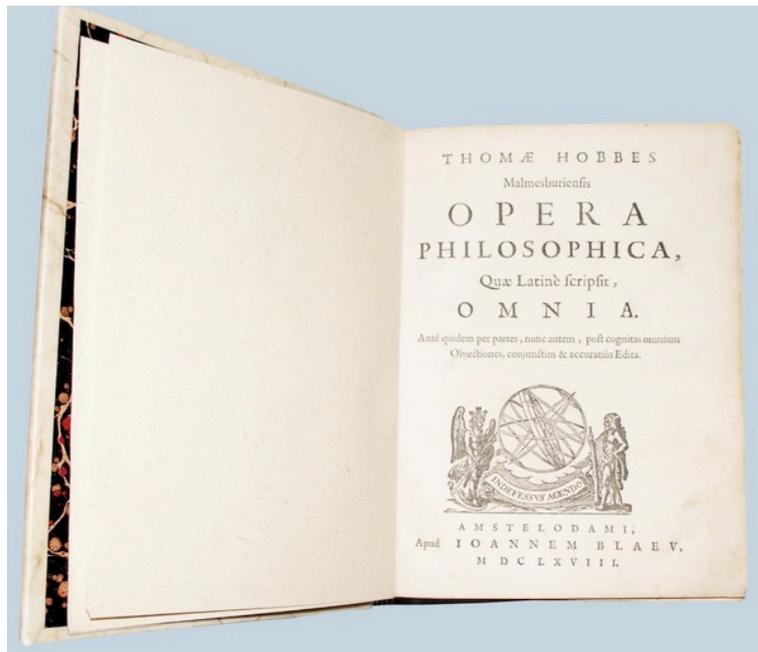


Divise In V. Parti

M. D. L. [Geneva 1650]

Niccolò Machiavelli (*1469, †1527) from Florence was a statesman and writer. He is regarded as the founder of historical philosophy and modern political sciences. In the spirit of the Renaissance he based his thesis on studies of human nature. His main work *Il Principe* (The Prince) thought rulers how to put the interest of the state above moral norms. European rulers have been educated with this treatise from the time of its publication until the 18th century. Today, however, "Machiavellism" stands for unscrupulous politics, which was not quite the intention of its inventor.

Thomae Hobbes Malmesburiensis Opera Philosophica, Quae Latinè scripsit, Omnia



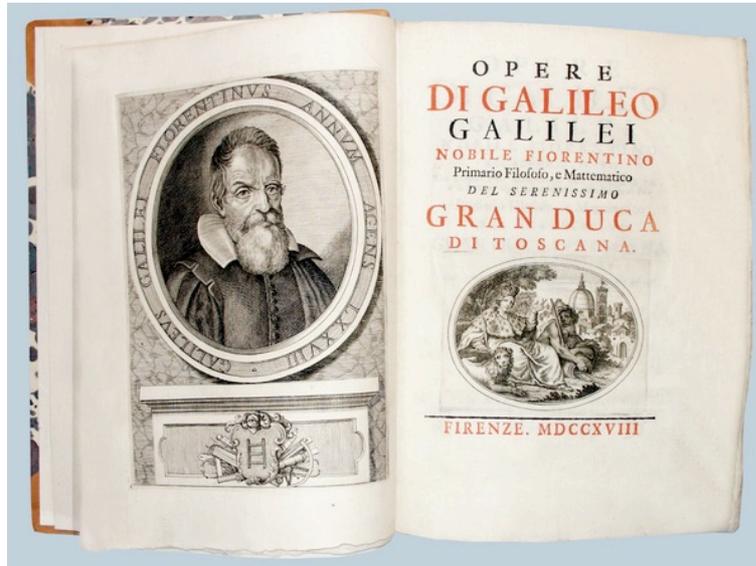
Amstelodami, Apud Ioannem Blaeu, M DC LXVIII. [1668]

The English philosopher Thomas Hobbes (*1588, †1679) lived in difficult times, and it is thus not amazing that his theories were marked by a deeply pessimistic view. In the 17th century, England was shaken by conspiracies, revolutions and a civil war (1642-1649). At the same time the European continent suffered under the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) – the bloodiest conflict that Europe had experienced so far.

Hobbes witnessed both wars very close. Being a monarchist the philosopher had to flee his home country in 1640. He went to Paris where he composed his work *Leviathan; or, The Matter, Form and Power of a Commonwealth Ecclesiasticall and Civil*. In this work Hobbes presented his opinion that man is egotistic and quarrelsome by nature, and that therefore a social contract is necessary that transfers absolute power over all citizens to an absolute monarch. With his philosophy Hobbes thus provided the theoretical justification for absolute monarchy.

The work shown here is called *Opera Philosophica* and was published in 1668 in Amsterdam. The first part combines the writings "De Corpore," "De Homine" and "De Cive" – Hobbes's teachings on nature, mankind and the state. The second part is a collection of mathematical and physical writings, and the third part is the Latin translation of "Leviathan."

Opere Di Galileo Galilei Nobile Fiorentino, Primario Filosofo, e Mattematico Del Serenissimo Gran Duca di Toscana

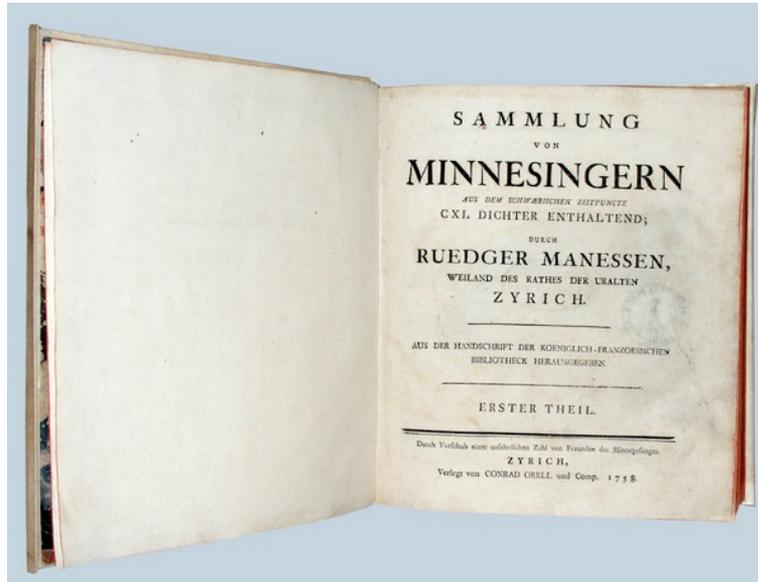


Firenze. MDCCXVIII [1718]

The Italian Galileo Galilei (*1564, †1642) was an epoch-making mathematician, philosopher and astronomer. He developed a telescope with which he discovered the moons of Jupiter, the phases of Venus and the sunspots. Based on empirical observations, he came to the conclusion that the sun (and not the earth) is at the centre of our planetary system, and that the earth moves around it. This overthrew the geocentric model of Ptolemy, and was incompatible with the traditional opinions of the Church. The Inquisition thus forced Galilei to recant from his opinion.

Legend has it that Galilei muttered "Eppur si muove" (And yet it [the earth] moves) before the Inquisition. However, there is no contemporary evidence that Galileo muttered this expression at his trial; it would certainly have been highly imprudent for him to have done so.

Sammlung von Minnesingern Aus Dem Schwaebischen Zeitpuncte CXL Dichter Enthaltend



Erster Theil.

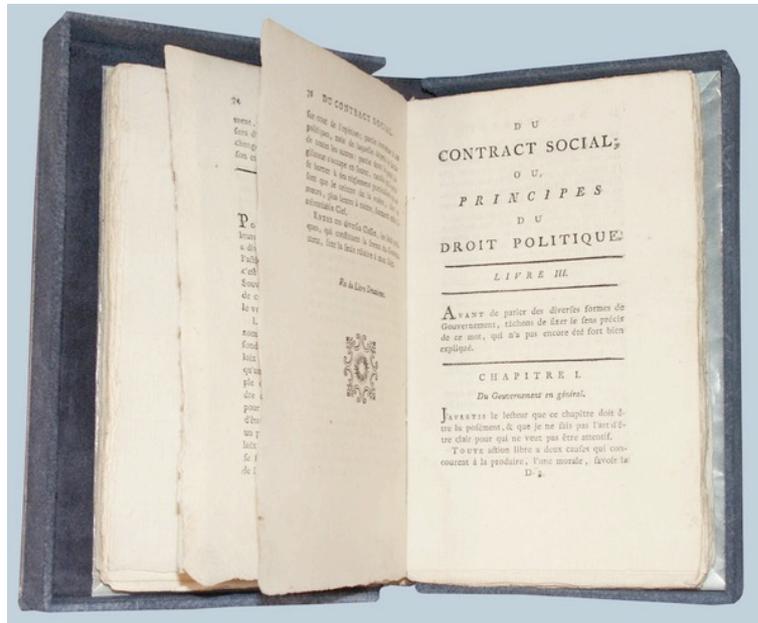
**Durch Ruediger Manessen
Zyrich, Verlegt von Conrad Orell und Comp. 1758.**

"Dû bist mîn, ich bin dîn. / des solt dû gewis sîn. / dû bist beslozzen / in mînem herzen (...)"*, this is a verse from a love song of the 12th century. The writer is anonymous, but the song belongs to one of the most widely known in this genre. It is said that it was written by a women, and was addressed to a cleric. Female love singers were quite unusual at that time; yet that the object of love was somebody unreachable – usually a married noblewoman – was the normal case. Love was as central a topic in the Middle Ages as it is today. At that time, singer-songwriters were called minnesingers, and they moved from place to place to present their love songs.

A widely known name from the genre of medieval love songs is the name Manesse. Rüdiger Manesse was a knight and alderman from Zurich who compiled, together with his son Johannes, the largest collection of love songs of the Middle Ages. The work dates from the time around 1300 and is known under the name of Codex Manesse or *Manessische Liederhandschrift* (Manesse's Song Manuscript). The epochal work was rediscovered and published for the first time in 1748 by two famous Zurich specialists in German studies, Johann Jakob Bodmer and Johann Jakob Breitinger.

* You are mine, I am yours / this you shall be sure of / you are enclosed / in my heart.

Du Contract Social; Ou Principes Du Droit Politique



Par J. J. Rousseau, Citoyen De Geneve.
A Amsterdam, Chez Marc Michel Rey, MDCCLXII. [1762]

This inconspicuous book must have had seemed like a lightning stroke when it was published in 1762. The *Contract social*, written by the Geneva born philosopher and nature lover Jean-Jacques Rousseau (*1712, †1778), spread stirring thoughts of liberty and equality for all people.

Some decades later, the battle call "Liberté, fraternité, égalité!" would dispose the French king and the old order in the French Revolution (1789). Rousseau and his plea for democracy had played a decisive part in the preparation of those events.