



Jean De Joinville (1224?-1317) "history Of Saint Louis IX, King Of France", 1617

580 EUR



Period : 17th century

Condition : Etat d'usage

Material : Paper

Description

Jean de Joinville (1224?-1317) "History of Saint Louis IX, King of France". Edited by Sebastien Cramoisy, 1617. Full title: "History of Saint Louis IX, King of France, by Sir Jean de Joinville, Seneschal of Champagne, newly brought to light, following the author's original ancient work with various pieces from the same period not yet printed, and some historical corrections. By Master Claude Menard, Counselor to the King, and Lieutenant in the Provençal Court of Angers." In Paris at Nivelles's shop, at Sebastien Cramoisy's, rue Fainot, near the Storks. Followed by Geoffroy de Beaulieu. Sancti Ludovici francorum regis, vita, conversatio et miracula... Paris, Sébastien Cramoisy, 1617. 185-(7) pp. Two texts bound in one small quarto volume. Contemporary full vellum binding with

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overlapping edges. Two very fine engraved portraits of Saint Louis and Louis XIII, engraved on copper by "L. Gaultier incidit". Sébastien Cramoisy was admitted as a bookseller-printer in 1606 and took over the Aux deux cigognes bookshop from his grandfather, Sébastien Nivelle. His output was largely dominated by religious works, whether devotional books (breviaries) or works of the Church Fathers. He became, with his cousin Chappelet, "the trusted man of the French Jesuits," in the words of Henri-Jean Martin, and notably published their extensive pedagogical output. He also printed works by the Cistercians, the Premonstratensians, and some Minims. This position in the publishing market ensured him considerable income. He also benefited from the favor of the political authorities. Sébastien Cramoisy had been associated with Richelieu since 1614, whose first works he printed. In 1629, he obtained the privilege of printing all the acts of the Court of the Mint, and on March 18, 1639, thanks to the goodwill of Chancellor Séguier, he had the honor of being among the five booksellers authorized to print royal acts. In 1656, he was chosen by the Council of State to oversee the deposit of publications from the King's library. He was the first director of the Royal Printing Office at the Louvre (1640). This business remained in the family until 1701. His influence among Parisian booksellers earned him the nicknames "architypographer" and "king of the Rue Saint-Jacques," referring to the street where booksellers and printers were concentrated. It was therefore logical that he held positions of responsibility in the publishing world, and later in municipal administration. He served as syndic of the Parisian printers, booksellers, and bookbinders' guild in 1628 and 1643. He became a judge-consul in 1636 and 1652 and was elected alderman of the city in 1639. The end of his career, however, was turbulent. In 1658, he narrowly avoided bankruptcy. He died in 1669, leaving behind an estate of 400,000 livres and a

vast fortune. His grandson, Sébastien Mabre-Cramoisy (c. 1637-1687), succeeded him as director of the Royal Printing Office, but the business was liquidated in 1698. Françoise Loir, daughter of a Parisian goldsmith, married Sébastien Mabre-Cramoisy in 1670. Declared without business in 1697, she proceeded to liquidate her printing business in 1698. She also published under the name Sébastien Mabre-Cramoisy until 1698. Jean-Joseph Barbou bought her business and house in 1715.