



ANTIQUARIAT
Michael Kühn

56

RARE BOOKS

Wood samples

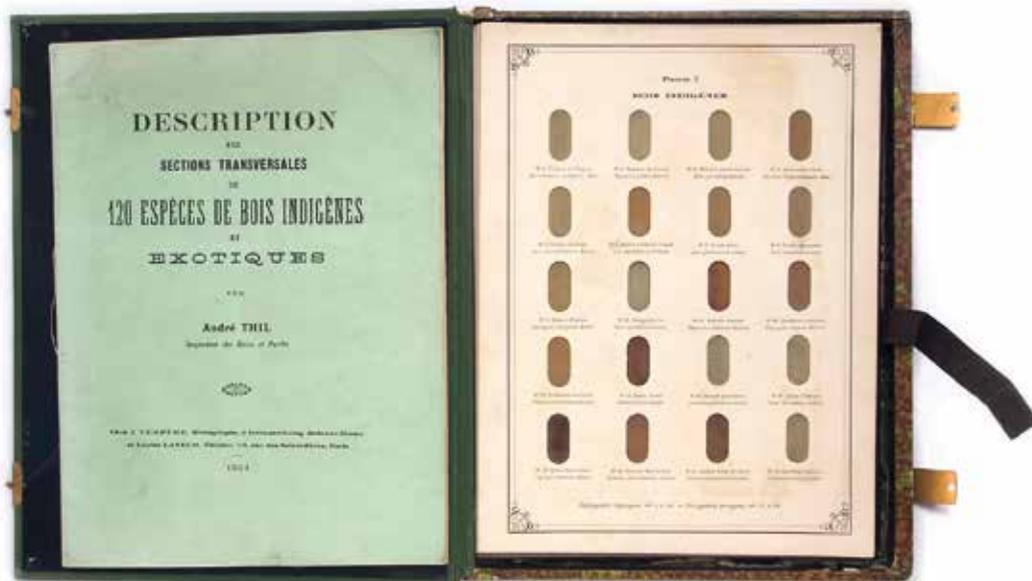
THIL, André.

Sections transversales de 120 especes de Bois par André Thiel, Inspecteur des Eaux et Forets. – Grêz-sur-Loing (Seine & Marne): chez J. Tempère Micrographe, Paris: Lucien Laveur Ed., 1904. Folio (320 x 240 mm) 49 pages text and 6 plates in publisher green cloth portfolio. The six plates on heavy cardboard consists of cross sections of 120 species of very thin sliced woods. Fine condition.

EUR 4.500.-

A xylotheque or xylothek (from the Greek xylon for „wood“ and „theque“ meaning „repository“) is special form of herbarium that consists of a collection of authenticated wood specimens. It is also known as a xylarium (from the Greek xylon for „wood“ and Latin „arium“ meaning „separate place“). Traditionally, xylotheque specimens were in the form of book-shaped volumes, each made of a particular kind of wood and holding samples of the different parts of the corresponding plant. While the terms are often used interchangeably, some use xylotheque to refer to these older collections of wooden ‚books‘ and xylarium for modern collections in which some or all of the specimens are in simpler shapes, such as blocks or plaques with information

engraved on their surfaces. They are valuable to specialists in forestry, botany, conservation, forensics, art restoration, archaeology, and other fields. Xylotheques date back to the later 17th century, when wood specimens began to appear in cabinets of curiosity. Over time, they grew larger and more systematic, with hundreds of individual volumes in a single collection. The oldest extant collection was established in 1823 at the University of Leningrad, and by the middle of the century they had been established in many European countries.- OCLC: Groningen, Wageningen (now sold to private owner); Paris, Grenoble; only four copies in USA: Chicago, Lloyd Museum & Library; Iowa Law Library; Washington Univ. Seattle



Glass Green-Houses

Gridl, Ignaz

Glashäuser. Ig. Gridl, k.k. Hof Eisenconstructionswerkstätte, Schlosserei und Brückenbauanstalt Wien. (cover title) (Vienna, Köhler (?) between 1881 and 1886) square Folio (230 x 310 mm) 37 leaves (= one leaf in chromolithography after a photograph showing the company and 36 designs in chromolithography of different greenhouses) Chromolith. by Lith. studio of Haufler, Schmutterer & co. in Vienna. Publisher's gilt printed embossed cloth, red edges. Little shortcut, else fine. Inner front hinge little weak, but holding.

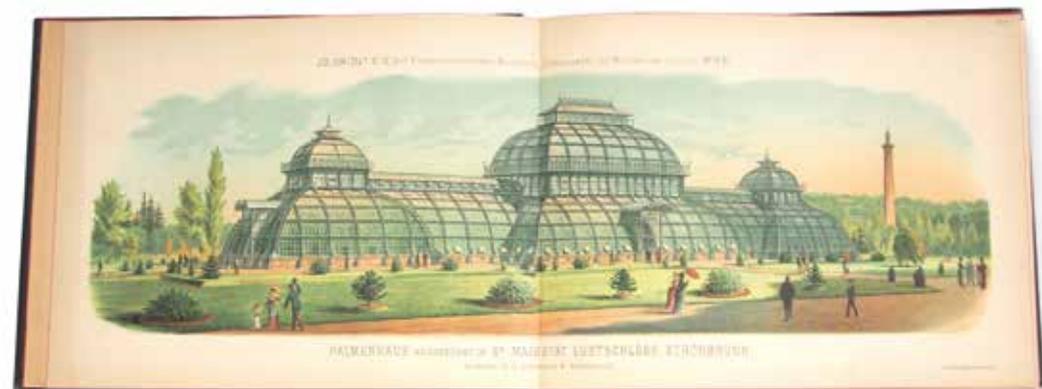
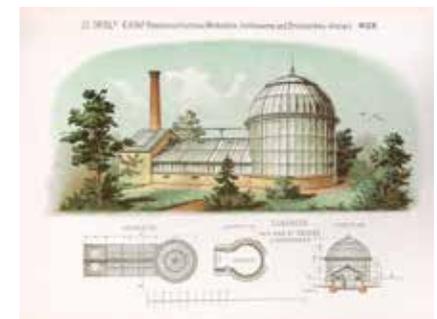
EUR 3.800.-

Fine and exceedingly rare trade catalogue on greenhouses by the famous Vienna Company Ignaz Gridl, who built in 1881 the Palmenhaus (Palm House) of Schönbrunn Gardens. With an original manuscript design study on thin paper of a greenhouse for Count Rudolf Josef Graf Kottulinsky of Neudau (Styria) signed and dated by Gridl in 1886. The Palmenhaus Schönbrunn, featuring plants from around the world, opened in 1882. It is the most prominent of the four greenhouses in Schönbrunn Palace Park, and is also among the largest botanical exhibits of its kind in the world, with around 4,500 plant species. Built of steel, the Palmenhaus is 111 m long, 28 m wide and 25 m high, and has 45,000 glass tiles.

Ignaz Gridl (1825–1890) was Imperial Councilor and Court purveyor for iron-works during the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Ignaz Gridl founded his company in 1862 as the first of its kind in Austria. With the use of iron for bridge constructions, Gridl

became one of the first, best established and most efficient companies in Austria in this field.

A particular specialty of the company was the construction of iron greenhouses for public institutes, high-ranking personalities, garden lovers and garden centers.- KVK: only TU Vienna (with a second album; dating 1881–1890); not in COPAC or OCLC.



**„I don't want orange trees,
I want something that others don't have“**

[ESQHI, Mohammad, gardener and assumed author].

[Ottoman Turkish:] Tulip Calendar. [Istanbul?, ca. 1800]. 4to, ff. [16], manuscript on glazed paper, executed in a beautiful, small nashki script; opening page with a panel of finely-worked illumination in colours and gold; title inset in red ink; all pages within a four-line border in red, black, and gilt; finely preserved in its slim, contemporary binding of red morocco boards; a large leopard-speckled paper panel inset on covers within a silver (oxidized) ornamental scroll; the binding a little worn at head and tail of spine; old European (?) shelf-label to lower cover; end-papers mauve or mauve-speckled opposite lightly pink paste-downs.



EUR 12.000.-

Scarce seasonal calendar for the planting of tulips in Turkey by a named author, seemingly a personal gardener under and to Sultan Selim iii.

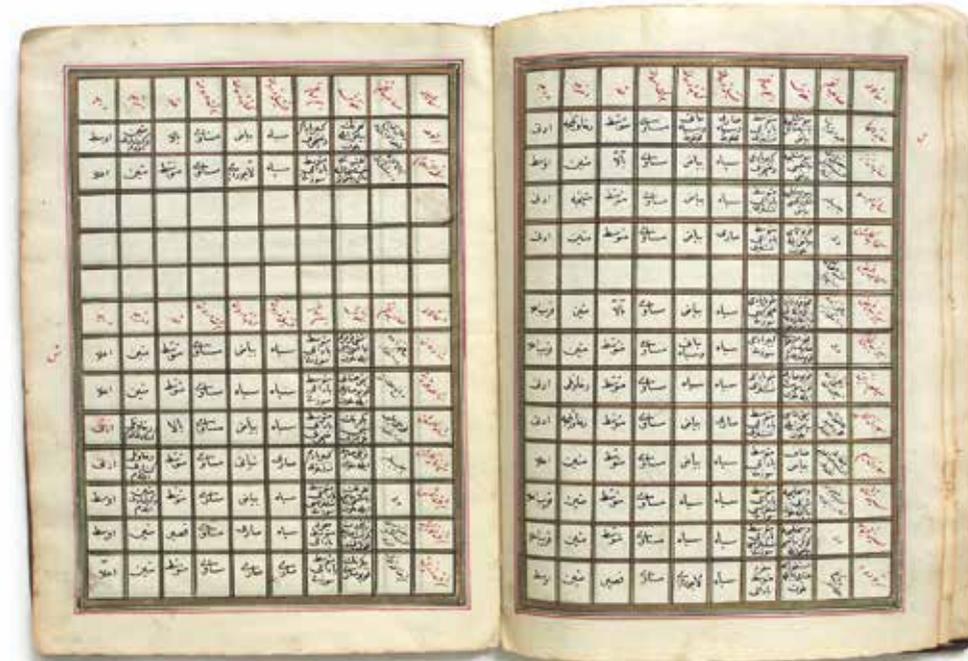
The 26-page calendar lists the varieties of tulips in red, and their colours, qualities, sizes, etc., in black ink, and by alphabetical order. Written a long time after Europe's Tulipomania of the seventeenth century, which ended in bankrupting a large number of investors, with single bulbs of certain specimens, such as the striped Semper Augustus, having been traded for extraordinary sums until the collapse of the scheme. This manuscript is rare testimony to the appreciation of this particular flower in its place of origin around the end of the eighteenth century.

A very rare planting calendar for the wonderful, much sought after tulip, written during the reign of the enlightened Sultan Selim iii. (1761-1808), known for his reform-mindedness, his associations outside the boundaries of the Ottoman Empire, and his endeavours to modernize and reform his state. The son of the equally progressive Sultan Mustafa iii. and Mihrîşah Sultan, Selim was fond of literature, poetry and calligraphy, a great lover of music and one of the best composers in the Ottoman classical music tradition.

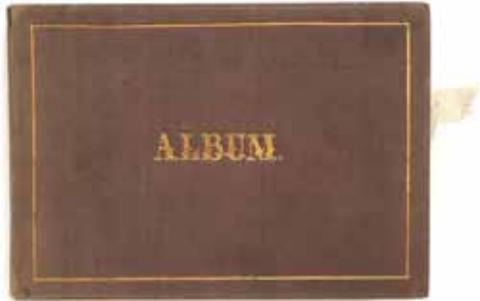
In fact, it was during Selim III's reign that the court first experimented with a foreign head-gardener to

redesign its imperial gardens in the capital. Baron von Herbert, the Austrian internuncio to Selim's court, had imported a gardener from Rastatt by the name of Jacob Enslé (d. 1832) in 1794, who was fortunate enough to be residing with his stepbrother, the distinguished naturalist Franz Boos (1753-1832), botanical gardener and menagerie director of the Schönbrunn Palace in Vienna, during von Herbert's recruitment efforts. Enslé, who appears to have led many a late-eighteenth-century European traveller through the doors of the Topkapi's new sections, while maintaining relative anonymity as 'M. Jacques from Rastadt' in their accounts, himself left a narrative of his time in the Ottoman court. In it, he boasts that 'through the skilful leveraging of a connection [he] managed to achieve an assignment as the chief-gardener of the Bostandji [der Obergärtners der Bostandgi's] in the palace,' and notes that Selim III's mild regime allowed a Christian to fill this post. Enslé also contributed to the gardens in Selim's Besiktas Palace and Eyüp. At Topkapi, he worked on a set of terraced spaces reserved for Selim and for the women's quarters, and as per the sultan's request, instituted the 'French and Dutch conventions ["Sitte"]' rather than the picturesque landscapes that Europeans had begun to install in their own estates.

This calendar might be related to the Dutch conventional garden.



Album



Heeger, Ernst.

Album microscopisch-photographischer Darstellungen aus dem Gebiete der Zoologie.

4 Installments. - Wien: Ueberreuter, 1860-1863. Sm. 4to (260 x 185 mm). 83 pp., 2

Bll., 4 Bll. mounted separate titles and 100 (50 hand-colored) mounted photographs (salt-prints).

Text in Orig. - Wrappers, the plates loosely inserted, all in original contemporary embossed cloth portfolio with cover title: Album. Card-boards with gold printed frames and salt-print photographs.

The photographs were then colored by hand. In installment 1 the captions are in calligraphy (Latin and German), from the second installment the titles are printed. Almost spotless, text partially a little browned, the plates of the last installment faded a bit more, and here the retouching is clearly prominent. Fine copy.

EUR 60.000.-

Exceedingly rare first and only edition of this microscopy atlas with salt-prints, an extremely scarce complete set with all text and plates present.

Original salt-print photographs of entomological subject. Rarely found in trade. The photographs, taken with the aid of a solar microscope, show details of various insect species. The salt-prints are here in contemporary coloring, sometimes there are also uncolored copies.

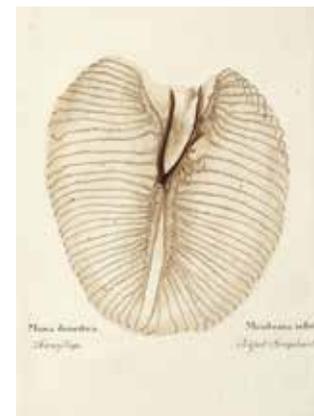
Ernst Heeger (1783 Percholdsdorf-1866 Laxenburg) was an Austrian amateur entomologist. He was a graduate of the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna, a „Privatcadet“ in the Napoleonic Wars, and from 1816 an employee of the Magistrat (administrative authority) of Vienna. Later he founded a school of languages and drawing in Mödling. As an entomologist, he was particularly interested in the biology of insects and in the benefits and damage caused by insects. He collaborated with the entomologist Vincenz Kollar. He published a series of entomology works entitled Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte der Insecten and he was a pioneer of micrography publishing: Album microscopisch-photographischer Darstellungen aus dem Gebiete der Zoologie between 1861 and 1863.

„1853 wurden die Räume der Fotoabteilung der Staatsdruckerei umgebaut und vergrößert. 1855 beschäftigte man bereits elf Gehilfen im Bereich der Fotografie. Zwölf Kameras, darunter eine für mehr als 500 Quadratzoll, standen zur Verfügung.

... Nach den ersten Versuchen, die schon 1850/51 begonnen worden sein müssen und spätestens 1852 in gelungenen Aufnahmen der Larve einer Föhrenspinne in 3000facher Vergrößerung mündeten, beabsichtigte Auer, „mikroskopische Abbildungen zur Illustration irgendeines größeren naturhistorischen Werkes anfertigen zu lassen,“

In der Folge wurde der der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien verbundene Forscher Ernst Heeger dafür engagiert, in der Staatsdruckerei die mikroskopischen Präparate herzustellen - ob auch die Aufnahmen von diesem selbst gemacht wurden oder von Mitarbeitern des Instituts, lässt sich nicht feststellen...“ (pp. 29 ff.; Stadtpanoramen. Fotografien der k.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei 1850-1860. Edited by Monika Faber und Maren Gröning. - Wien: Albertina, 2005. - Nissen ZBI 1875; Horn-Sch. 9971; Heidtmann 13994 (only Lfg. 1-2); not in Encycl. of 19th cent. Photography. Lit.: Albertina (ed.) Fotografie und das Unsichtbare, 1840-1900. no. 47 (two images from the Album from the Property of Hans P. Kraus jr.) and pp. 228 (images are not in the engl. edited by Corey Keller); Simon Weber-Unger, Mila Moschik, Matthias Svojtka. Naturselbstdrucke: dem Originale identisch gleich, pp. 191.

KVK: Müncheberg Entomol. Inst.; ÖNB (27 pp., 100 plates); COPAC: Edinburgh (only 2nd install.); NHM London (40 plates); Oxford (98 plates); BL London (?); OCLC: Harvard, Ernst Mayr.



Senses

(Manuscript; Insects)

Hillmayer (Killmayer), Carl. (owner, artist ?)

Album of watercolors of butterflies and insects. (no place & date; Southern Germany or Austria around 1800). oblong 4to (124 x 230 mm). First leaf with a finely drawn coat-of-arms, above a curved ribbon depicting the name of 'Carl Hillmayer (or Killmayer) fecit'. 112 watercolors of butterflies, caterpillars, moths, beetles, dragonflies, a frog and a lizard and grasshoppers on 62 white sheets with watermark C & I Honig. Cont. green glazed paper boards. Extremities rubbed, covers slightly soiled.

EUR 18.000.-

A spectacular collection of beautifully rendered watercolor drawings of various insects and butterflies by a very talented but unknown artist in style of the earlier Hoefnagel school, Johannes Bronkhorst or Jan van Kessel. Drawings delicately painted in bright colors on recto only, sometimes using shading to enhance the impression of the body of the animals, the butterflies are shown sometimes in vignette form combined with flowering plants or single boughs in a natural setting. Leaves a bit finger-soiled mostly confined to lower right corner, a few leaves with short tears in margins, but never touching the image. The coat-of-arms and one image showing not an insect but a slug might be from a lesser experienced hand, the other drawings are growing in delicacy from sheet to sheet incorporating in the last images also tree or plant parts. Cf. Churchill, Watermarks no 322. A Dutch watermark C & I Honig topped by a shield showing a horn and an appendage under the shield with Honig's beehive.



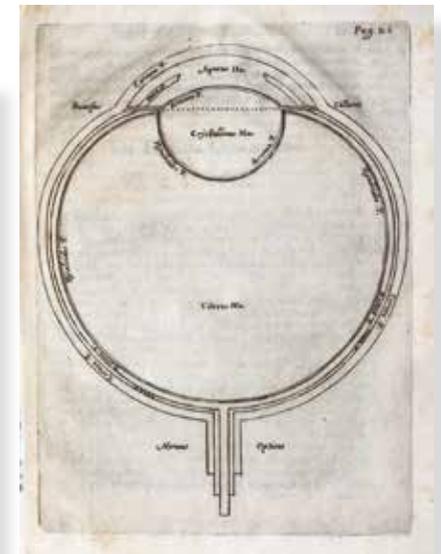
Molinetti, Antonio.

Antonii Molinetti phil. et medici veneti prima sede in celeberrimo Patauino lyceo theorice medicinae, & anatomes professoris Dissertationes anatomicae, et pathologicae sensibus, & eorum organis. - Patavii (Padua): Ex typographia Matthaei Bolzetta de Cadorinis, 1669. Quarto (210 x 160 mm) [8], 116 pp., [2], with [3] engraved leaves of plates (1 folded) to pp. 10, 21, 25. Signatures: [pi]D A-OÐ P² [Q]1. Contemporary vellum, title in ink on spine, two ex libris on inner cover: Libreria Hoepli, Umberto Calamida and handwritten: G. Imhof, Torino and title with ownership inscription in ink. Vellum little warped, inside some browning & spotings, else fine.

EUR 2.400.-

Rare first edition, a book on the physiology and pathology of the sensory system written by the Venetian anatomist Antonio Molinetti (1610/15-1675) who in 1649 succeeded the German anatomist and botanist Johann Vesling as Professor of Anatomy at Padua. Molinetti was generally accepted as an outstanding physician, succeeding both as an academic teacher and in clinical practice. His lectures at the open body were famous. He helped the Venetian instrument maker Giovanni Battista Verle in the construction of a most detailed model of the eye so far produced. He had Venetian glassworkers create the transparent and colored parts of the eye and he turned wood and ivory to make the structural parts of the model. The text here addresses touch, sight, hearing, smell, and taste, describing the organs, muscles, and ailments

that can afflict each. Five chapters are devoted to vision, the structure and diseases of the eye, including a discussion of the tunis ocularum and the ocular muscles. Two engravings depict the enlarged anatomy and physiology of the eye, while the larger, folded plate diagrams the path of light into the eyeball. Four chapters are dedicated to the brain, the 'primary sense organ', while chapter XXI discusses sleep and waking, and chapters XVIII and XXII the nerves. His father was also an anatomist and is known to have restored the nose of a Polish nobleman before Tagliacozzi made such nasal replacement plastic. - Hirsch/H. IV, 234; Krivatsy, 8024; not in ABPC or JbdApr.



Only Edition with a Photograph of Darwin

Darwin, Charles.

Über die Entstehung der Arten im Thier- und Pflanzenreich durch natürliche Züchtung, oder Erhaltung der vervollkommenen Rassen im Kampfe um's Daseyn. Nach der dritten Englischen Auflage und mit neueren Zusätzen des Verfassers für diese deutsche Ausgabe aus dem Englischen übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen versehen von H. G. Bronn. Zweite verbesserte und sehr vermehrte Auflage. - Stuttgart: Schweizerbart, 1863. 8°. VIII, 551 pp., (1, blank) with 1 lithograph. plate & as frontispiece a photographic portrait of Darwin by Henry Maull (reproduced by Buchner). Contemporary gilt printed embossed cloth, name on front-fly (Heinrich Fowarger)



EUR 1.400.-

Second edition of the german translation of the „Origin of Species“, notable for the only book in Charles Darwin's life-time to include an original photograph of him. The photograph is by Henry Maull and was probably made in 1857. Henry Maull received from Darwin the permission to distribute it in late 1862.

The photograph was produced after Maull's original by Carl Johann Sigmund Buchner (1821-1918) who worked as artist in Stuttgart and became photographer of the Württemberg Court in 1885 (Th./B. V, 180)

By 1853, Darwin's life as a naturalist was well established, and he was gaining in popularity thanks to his account of his journey on the Beagle and his two volumes of Journal of Researches that resulted from that five-year voyage. The photographers Maull and Polyblank (later known as Maull and Fox) operated a studio in London and made at least four different exposures of Darwin between 1853 and 1857.

They took a now well-known photograph of Darwin in 1855 for their Literary and Scientific Portrait

Club - a series of prints of notable Victorian men, sold on subscription. The photograph was taken about one year after Darwin started full-time work on his species theory. He was then around 45. A Darwin letter to J. D. Hooker on 27 May 1855 refers to a photograph: ‚if I really have as bad an expression, as my photograph gives me, how I can have one single friend is surprising.‘ (The correspondence of Charles Darwin vol. 5, 339.) While this image is notable as the first popular image of Darwin, the extent to which Darwin disliked it is also remarkable. Referring to the copy he had sent five years previously in his 1860 letter to Hooker, Darwin exclaimed „for Heaven-sake oblige me & burn that now hanging up in your room. It makes me look atrociously wicked.“ One of the photographs was used as a frontispiece in the german edition of 1863 and as an engraved frontispiece for Francis Darwin's The life and letters of Charles Darwin (1887). The archives of Maull and Fox had been destroyed by fire, so the date is unsure. - Jonathan Smith. Charles Darwin and Victorian Visual Culture 217 ff.; Freeman 673; Carter-Muir 344; Volpi I, 352.

With an original Manuscript

Müller, Fritz.

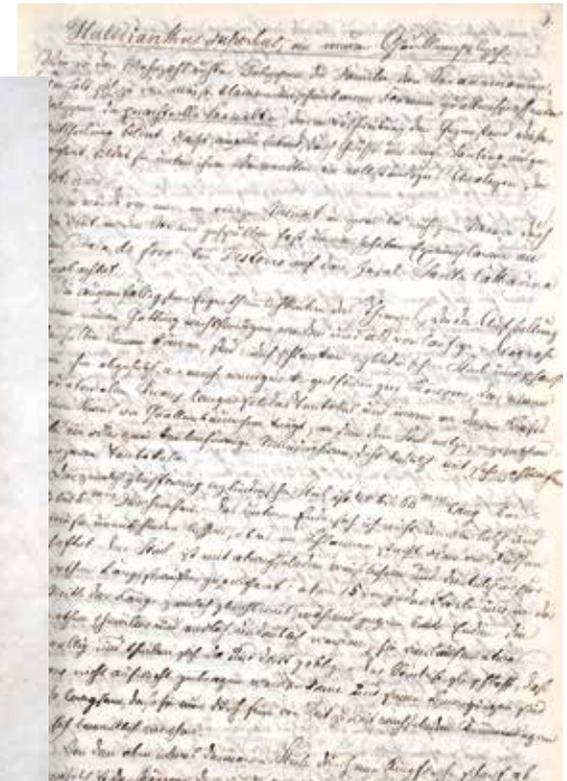
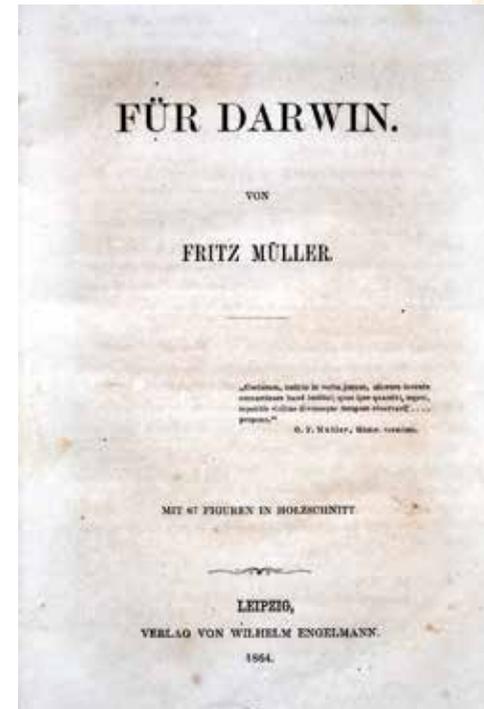
Für Darwin. Mit 67 Fig. in Holzschnitt. - Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1864. 8° (230 x 155 mm) (4), 91pp., (1) Contemporary green half cloth, marbled boards, front fly with ownership inscription from Jena 1894, else always little browned and water-stained, but a fine copy. With an original manuscript of 5 pages plus illustration by Fritz Müller, Desterro, August 1858 laid in and titled: „Halidiantus superbus“.

EUR 1.600.-

Fine „Darwiniana“ . Very rare first edition, one of the earliest books supporting Darwin's Origin of Species. Ernst Mayr cites Fritz Müller beside A. R. Wallace and H. Bates, as the earliest admirers of Darwin's theory.

Earlier in 1861, Müller had discovered a new group of parasitic Crustacea, the Rhizocephala, while studying juvenile stages in various crustaceans, and, inspired by his reading of Origin, decided to write a work on the subject of crustacean morphology and development that would, as he told his brother Hermann, provide important

evidence in support of Darwin's theory. The book, simply titled Für Darwin (for Darwin), appeared in 1864, and Darwin received a copy from Müller. Having read Müller's book, Darwin initiated a correspondence with Müller that would last right up to his death. In spite of the fact that he was addressing a complete stranger, Darwin's tone in this first letter was already collegial; he was clearly impressed both with Müller's technical skill as well as his analytical abilities.



Capacity of Wine Barrels

GRAMMATEUS, Henricus.

Libellus de compositione regularum pro vasorum mensuratione. - (Vienna: Johann Singriener for Lukas Alantsee, 7 September 1518) Quarto (200 x 145 mm.) ff. 16 (Sign.: A - D4) with large woodcut on title-page signed by Fr Richardus Atzel and dated 1518, woodcut initials and diagrams, early annotation on A3 referring to Euclid. Backstrip with old paper.

EUR 5.000.-

Very rare, early printed book in western mathematics on the mathematics of mensuration (areas & volumes) and gauging, that is determining the capacity of a wine-barrel. The author, Heinrich Schreyber (approx. 1492-1525) is better known in maturity by his latinized name of Henricus Grammateus, and in his young manhood by the latin name Henricus Scriptor. He studied at Cracow and was later enrolled in the University of

Vienna (1507), where he was afterwards instructor. He took his bachelor's degree in 1511 and his master degree in 1518, thereafter teaching for a time in the University and privately on mathematics, and having the mathematician Rudolff for one of his pupils. Driven in 1521 from Vienna by the plague, he went to Nürnberg and Erfurt, but returned a little later (1525) and devoted himself to writing. His best-known work was an arithmetic in the German-language. (Smith I, 330).- Tomash & Williams S 62; USTC 672543; VD16 S 4143; Smith, Rara 123; Schärliig, pp. 31; Manfred Weidauer, „Bibliographie der Schriften von Heinrich Schreyber“ in Heinrich Schreyber aus Erfurt, genannt Grammateus. Festschrift zum 500. Geburtstag, edited by Manfred Weidauer (Munich, 1996), pp.143-165 (p.146 no. 2: locating 14 copies)



Newtoniana

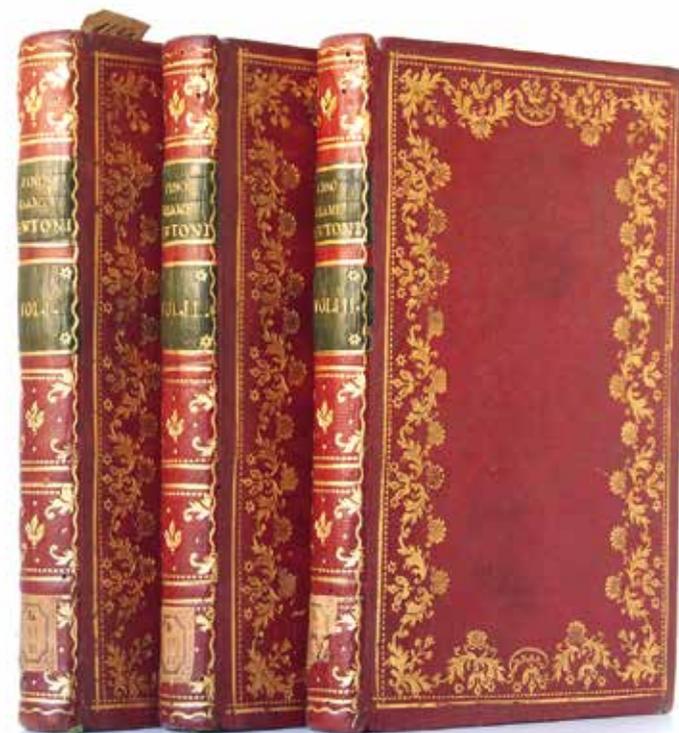
Pino, Domenico.

Esame del Newtoniano sistema intorno al moto della terra. Del sacerdote Domenico Pino, ex Domenicano Milanese. 3 Vols. - Como: Tip. di Pasquale Ostinelli, 1802. 8° (205 x 120 mm) XXIV, 10 Bll., 216 pp., 6 Bll. with one fold. plate with tav. I. + II.; 271 pp., (1); 264 pp., (2) Contemporary red morocco, two green morocco lettering pieces, gilt spine in compartments, fine gilt floral cover dentelles, gilt edges, printed on better blueish paper. Exceedingly fine copy.

EUR 3.400.-

Exceedingly rare, but late contribution to Newtonianism, a philosophical and scientific doctrine inspired by the beliefs and methods of natural philosopher Issac Newton. While Newton's influential contributions were primarily in physics and mathematics, his broad conception of the universe as being governed by rational and understandable laws laid the foundation for many strands of Enlightenment thought. Newtonianism became an influential intellectual program that applied Newton's principles in many avenues of inquiry, laying the groundwork for modern science (both the natural and social sciences), in addition to influencing philosophy, political thought and theology.

The author seems to be a relative to the General Domenico Pino (1760-1826) who was the Minister of War in the Italian Republic. The author here was a Dominican priest and Priore Del Convento Medesimo who also wrote on Leonardo da Vinci. - not in Babson Collection.



Information Design

Bacilly, Bertrand (Benigne) de.

Nouveau Livre d' Airs Gravez par Richer. A Paris, Rue des petits Champs proche la Croix au Bain Royal. avec Privil(ège) Du Roy, 1662 (1661). square 8° (110 x 165 mm) 72 pp. incl. engraved title, dedication, and printed score. Contemporary vellum (or little later) with early 19th century red ink description on covers and spine.

EUR 4.400.-

Exceedingly rare first work of the composer Bertrand de Bacilly (1621–1690), a French composer, singer and music theorist, a reformer of the air de cour, pupil of the singer Pierre de Nyert and the lutist Denis Gaultier. He was a prolific composer, having produced several hundred airs or pieces, secular and spiritual, serious songs and drinking songs for which he sometimes also wrote the lyrics. Like Michel Lambert, Bacilly played a very important role in the emergence of the French school of singing and the formalization of a theory of singing. He has trained many students and, unlike Nyert and Lambert, has given himself the means to formalize his know-how: his writings on pronunciation and ornamentation have made him recognized as an essential milestone in the art of singing. (Gordon-Seiffert 1994).-RISM B573 (two copies at Bruxelles, Bibl. Royale and BNF Paris)



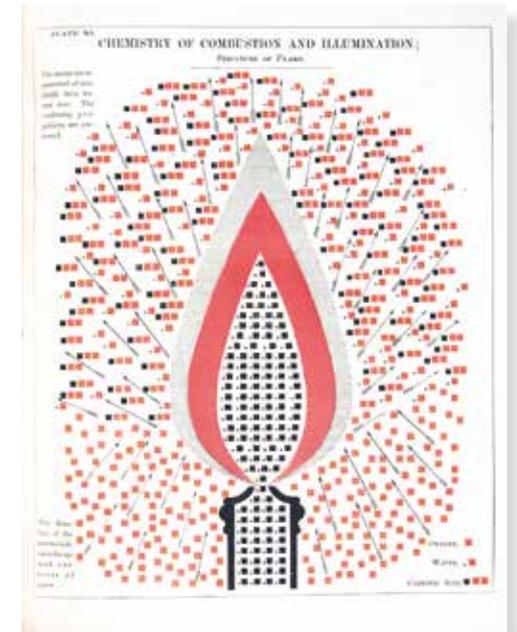
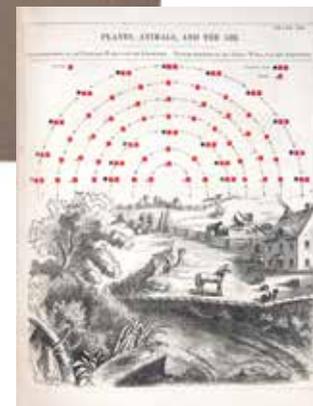
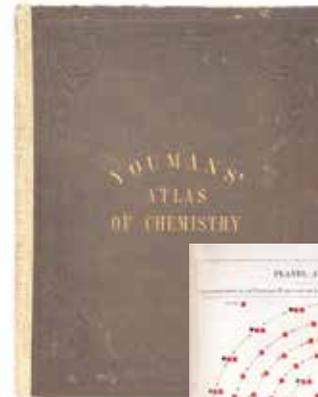
YOUMANS, Edward L.

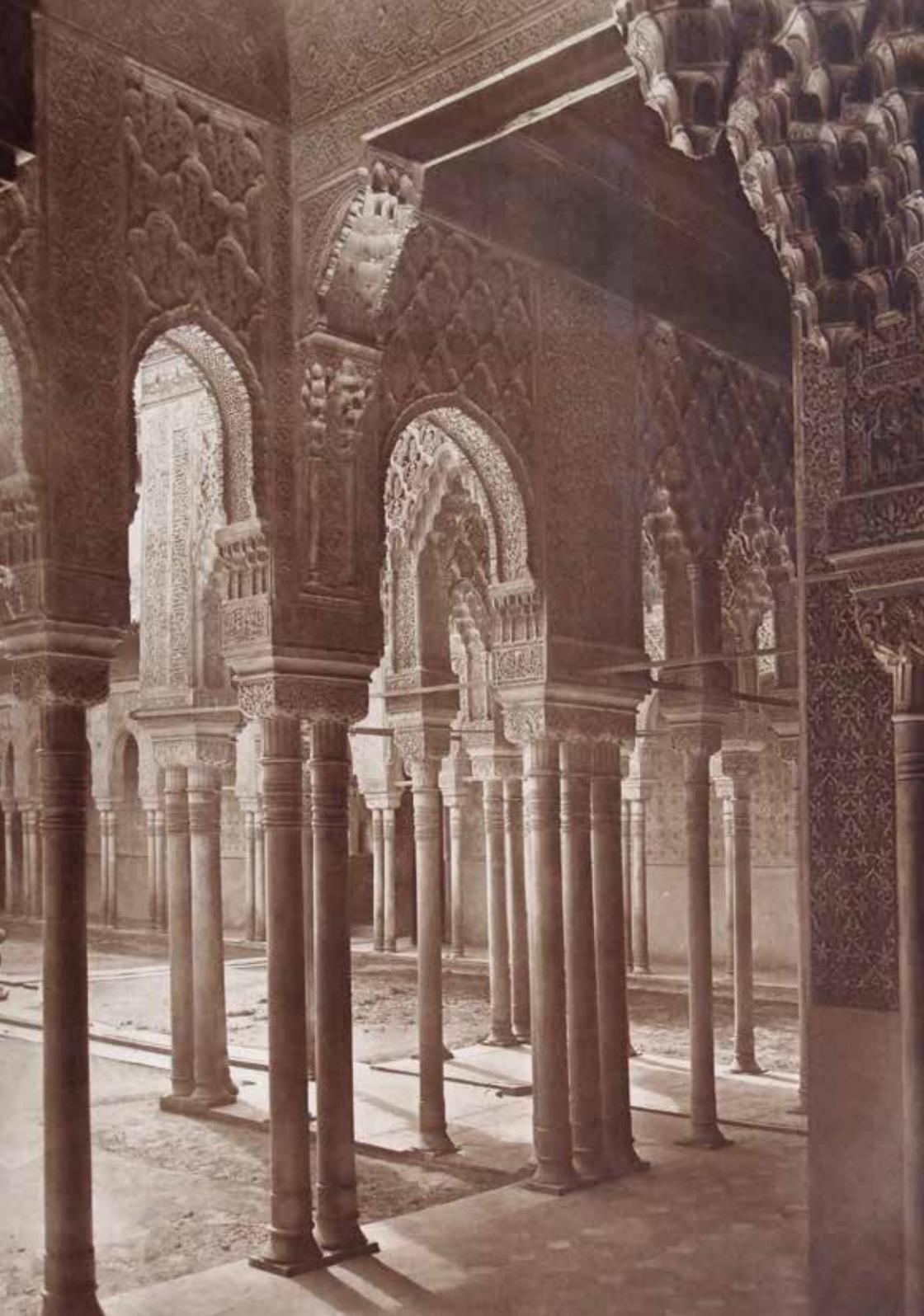
Chemical Atlas; or, the chemistry of familiar objects: exhibiting the general principles of the science in a series of beautifully colored diagrams, and accompanied by explanatory essays, embracing the latest views of the subjects illustrated. – New York: D. Appleton, 1856. 4to (312 x 259 mm). 116 pp. with 13 color plates. Some occasional pale spotting. Original gilt-lettered cloth, spine partly perished and rebacked.

EUR 2.800.-

A scarce and little studied work. Apparently the third edition, the first having been published in 1854 and another recorded from 1855. „This chemistry textbook was a pioneering publication in the use of color to convey quantitative information“ (Reese). It is reminiscent of the famous edition of Euclid by Oliver Byrne. Reese, Nineteenth Century American Color Plate Books 82. Edward Livingston Youmans (1821–1887) is best-remembered as the founder of Popular Science magazine, and he was one of history’s greatest science writers and editors. Besides pioneering

what Richard Feynman has termed „the role of scientific culture in modern society“ with his journalistic endeavors, Youmans also authored a number of beautifully illustrated textbooks, including this one. He started lecturing on science in 1852, and for the next 17 years he gave courses of lectures in connection with the lyceum system in many towns and cities, awakening deep interest in scientific subjects. In his lectures on the „Chemistry of the Sunbeam“ and the „Dynamics of Life“, he was the first to expound popularly the doctrines of the conservation of energy and the mutual relation of forces.- Tufte Sale, 2010 no. 103.





Elephant-Size Photo Print

Braun, Adolphe & Gustave.

Court of the Lions. Alhambra / Granada. Photography. Carbon print around approx. 1880 in size: 800 x 650 mm. In exceptional condition, in fine contrast, never mounted on carton. In its first state. Number in pencil on back side. Framed.

EUR 8.000.-

Exceptional elephant-size photograph (carbon-print) by the photography firm of Adolphe Braun of the Court of the Lions (Patio de los Leones; *حديقة الأسود*), the main courtyard of the Nasrid dynasty Palace of the Lions in the heart of the Alhambra, the Moorish citadel formed by a complex of palaces, gardens and forts in Granada, Spain. It was commissioned by the Nasrid sultan Muhammed V. of the Emirate of Granada in Al-Andalus. Its construction started in the second period of his reign, between 1362 and 1391 AD.

The photographer Adolphe Braun (1812-1877) was trained as a fabric designer and began his photography career in 1853. His photographs of flowers, for a catalog titled *Fleurs photographiées*, were to be transferred onto printing blocks for

wallpaper and fabric designs. It was an extremely successful project for Braun; one album of the photographs was presented to Empress Eugénie of France, and it earned him a medal at the 1855 Paris Exposition Universelle. By the early 1860s, Braun's focus had shifted to the making of topographical views of scenes throughout Europe and, beginning in 1866, to reproductions of works of art. The reproduction of paintings, drawings, lithographs, engravings, and sculpture was an important endeavor in France, and photography provided an accurate record. Braun opened a photography studio that became one of the world's largest publishers of such images. In 1869 Braun's was one of only two photographic firms invited to photograph the opening of the Suez Canal in Egypt.

Max Planck – Quantum Theory

Debschitz-Kunowski, Wanda Wilhelmine Auguste v. (photogr.)

Max Planck. Portrait. Signed photograph of Max Planck, Berlin around 1925. Signed by the photographer and by the portrayer. Size of the image: 205 x 150 mm, mounted on boards (235 x 300 mm). Photographer Studio stamp on back side, framed.

EUR 2.500.-

Very rare photograph of Max Planck, originator of Quantum Theory by the Berlin photographer Wanda Debschitz Kunowski (1870-1935) who was known for her portraits of Berlin society, incl. Albert Einstein, and Erich Mendelsohn, and architecture. From 1902 through 1914, she worked at the Debschitz School, first in the metal workshop (1902-1905) and later teaching photography (1905-1914). By 1921, she had opened her own photography studio in Berlin. Her work included nudes, and dancers, artists and scientists of Berlin Society of the 1920-1930's.



First Book with Photographs of Dalmatia

Androvic, Nikola; Marko Goldstein (photogr.)

Album fotografico-illustrativo del viaggio di ... Francesco Giuseppe I. in Dalmazia nel 1875 : = Album sujetlopisni s'opisovanjem putovanja ... Frane Josipa I. kroz Dalmaciju godine 1875 = Album von Photographien nebst Erläuterungen betreffend die Reise ... des ... Franz Josef I. durch Dalmatien im Jahre 1875. (Zadar or Zara, 1875). Folio (390 x 280 mm) (2), [24] Bll. text, [24] Bll. with 24 mounted photographs (ca. 195 x 275 mm) all titled below in three languages. Half calf with embossed cloth. Rubbed and soiled, inside some brown spottings, photographs partly faded and heavily blurred as always, but overall fine copy.

EUR 3.900.-

Exceedingly rare published album with original photographs by two local photographers illustrating the travel of Emperor Franz Joseph I. of Austria to Dalmatia in 1875. The images might be indirect photographs of the original negatives resulting in blurring.

The Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph I travelled to Zadar, the capital of the Kingdom of Dalmatia, on 10th April 1875. The visit of the Emperor was the front page headline of the local newspaper „Narodni List“ on the same day, and the photographs of Nikola Androvic (1824–1895) and Josip Marko Goldstein (1843–1930) are testimony of the magnificent welcome the citizens of Zadar prepared for their Emperor. For this celebratory photo album about the Emperor's journey to Dalmatia, the photographers were awarded 20 gold ducats

each. All Viennese newspapers reported about the Emperor's journey to the youngest and poorest province of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, particularly emphasizing the enthusiasm and warm welcome of the Dalmatian people. The Emperor stayed five days in Zadar, from 10th to 15th April. The first three days he spent in visiting the cultural and historical monuments of the city, receiving guests and visiting military troops located in the city. The photographer Nikolo Androvic from a wealthy family, studied pharmacy in Padova. He refused to become a professor there and came back after his father's death to start working in a pharmacy. He founded the first professional photography studio in 1860 in Herceg Novi.

- OCLC: only ÖNB Vienna.



Caucasus

„Russia“.

Privately arranged Photo Album. (late 19th century, before 1888). Square Folio. (322 x 490 mm) Half-leather volume around 1900 with embossed cover title and filets in black. 122 photographs in different sizes on 52 boards. Some photographs faded. A few labeled in pencil, a few within the plate. Boards spotted.

EUR 3.900.-

Interesting privately arranged photo album around 1880 of a tour from Berlin to Armenia 6 Aserbeidan and back. First boards with two portraits of the former owner and his family (?) made by Dmitri Ivanovich Yermakov (1846–1916), a russian photographer known for his series of the Caucasian photographs. The album begins with images of Potsdam Gardens, portraits of Moltke, Kaiser Wilhelm and Bismarck, Berlin Stadtschloss, Brandenburg Gate, Poznan (Posen), Varsovia, Riga, Petersburg, Moscou, Orrica (?), Wolga, Yalta, Tiflis and Georgia, Erivan & Armenia, Baku / Aserbaidan, Yalta, Kiev. The photographs show portraits, landscape, buildings & architecture and ethnic groups. With photographs by Yermakov, Vasilii Vereshchagin, et al. see: Karina Solovyova and Inessa Kouteinikova. A Different Caucasus. Early Triumphs of Photography in the Caucasus; in: Venezia Arti Vol. 25 (2016)





Museum Tour

(Manuscript of a Grand Tour Tourist)

Technophylacium Germanico-Italicum oder die Deutsche und Italienische Kunst=Kammer in welcher mancherley alte und neue memorabilia vorkommen wolte Johann Heinrich Freyherr von Morawitzky u. Rudnitz nach seiner Anno 1695 und 1696 abgelegten Reise durch die aller vornehmsten deutschen und italienischen Oerther, denen Lieben nemigen und andern Liebhabern zum guten Andencken hinterlassen. (Lobkowitz (?), 19. Januar 1730) German manuscript ink red and black

ink on paper. Quarto (210 x 170 mm) pp. (1), 1-78 (recto: 89)-100, (recto: 111)-190, (recto: 197)-259 (omitted pp. 209), (2), 2 blank leaves. Pagination jumps, but so complete. Contemporary paper card boards, heavily rubbed and soiled, stain throughout the book on upper inner hinges, binding broken, text loosely inserted.

EUR 5.000.-

Original and unpublished manuscript of a studioso tour made by a German noble man in 1695 and 1696 through Europe to visit art objects and architecture. Written down in 1730, this might be the missing original manuscript or a copy of the original as held in Leipzig Stadtbibliothek (see above).

The Grand Tour brought Johann Heinrich von Morawitzky and Rüdnitz through Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Bruxelles, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin,

Dresden, Wolfenbüttel, Marburg/Lahn, Augsburg, Nürnberg, Milano, Venice, Padua, Florence, Rome, Napoli Tivoli etc. to visit & appraisal of architecture, art objects, fine arts, monasteries, churches, commercial buildings, Wunderkammern, castles, fortifications, etc. The register cities 48 towns. The description are always quite short, only mentioning the attraction to look at. The term „Grand Tour“ refers to the 17th- and 18th-century custom of a traditional trip of Europe undertaken by upper-class young European men of sufficient means and rank

when they had come of age (about 21 years old). - see: Thomas Fuchs, Handschriften und Urkunden der Stadtbibliothek Leipzig Rep. IV 88s (Z334) Reinschrift vom Satze 1730, erworben von Prof. F. Becker und 1927 eingearbeitet. Eine entsprechende Druckschrift konnte nicht nachgewiesen werden. (The attribution to the Marwitz family might be wrong).



»Natural Bridges«

Betti, Count Zaccaria.

Descrizione di un meraviglioso ponte naturale nei Monti Veronesi. - In Verona: Nella stamperia di Marco Moron con licenza de' superiori, 1766. Quarto (225 x 160 mm) 22 pp., (2; blanks) with two fold. engraved plates. Later Wrappers, little short cut, title of plate partly shaved at lower edge.

EUR 1.400.-



Rare work on a „natural bridge“ in Lessinia, the mountainous area north of Verona (Italy), noted especially for its abundance of fossils. The most prominent feature in the area is the characteristic geological formation, which gives rise to the dolinas, caves and natural bridges sculpted from the rock. The most famous is the one in Veja, around 9 m thick and 50 m long, which crosses a still-running stream. The plates are engraved by the architect Pietro Ceroni.

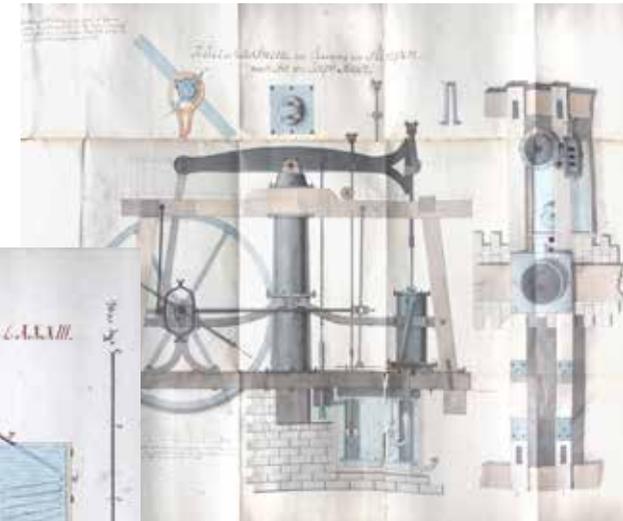
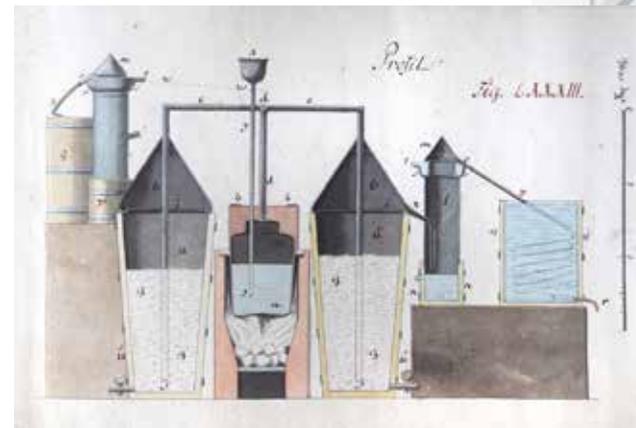
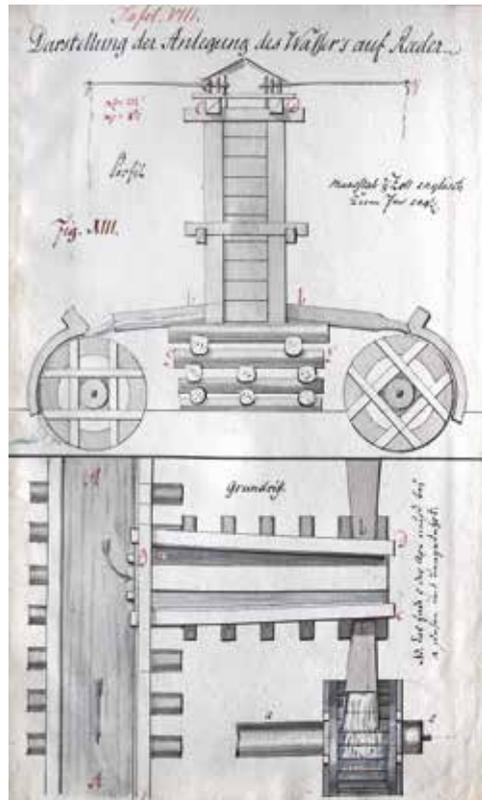
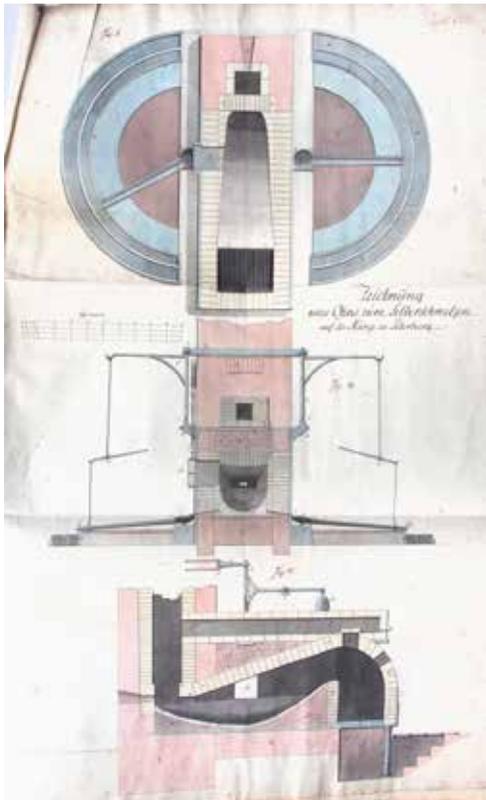
Count Zaccaria Betti (1732-1788) was an Italian Poet & noble man who wrote a long poem on the silk-worm, finely printed at Verona.- KVK: BSB München; Stabi Berlin (lost ?), Göttingen; others only Microfiche; COPAC: Oxford NL Scotland, National Trust; National Library Wales, BL London; OCLC: no copy (?).

Russian Industry at the Dawn of the Patriotic War against Napoleon

Eversmann, Friedrich August Alexander.

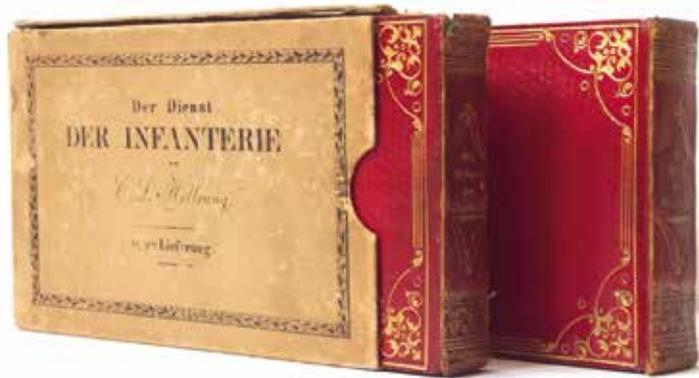
„Reise vom Niederrhein nach Siberien 1. Band“ (and) „Reise vom Rhein zum Tobol 2. Theil“ (Journey from the Lower Rhine Region to Siberia and Journey from the Rhine to Tobol; title on spine). (Zlatoust, Russia 1810 ff.) Original Manuscript by Eversmann about a technical journey from Germany to Russia in 1810. Written in contemporary hand, black and brown ink on contemporary paper (blue and mauve velin). Written by Eversmann on his trip and while working in Russia from 1811–1816. Two text volumes and one atlas volume with approx. 150 hand-colored drawings. The manuscript was obviously intended for printing, which never happened, and Eversmann added some notes and additions to the sheets later. The manuscript has always been privately owned.

EUR 65.000.-



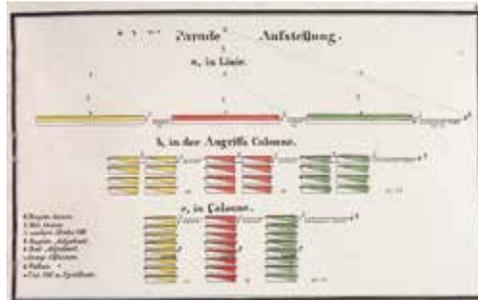
A remarkable discovery: the unpublished manuscript by Friedrich August Alexander Eversmann (1759–1837), the famous Prussian technologist, describing his journey from Germany to Russia in 1810 during which he studied the nascent industries (mining and iron, steel, copper, glass production, metal working, textiles, chemicals, paper, etc.) of both countries. Eversmann describes this journal as a „technological journey“ and provides extensive details and accounts of the mining and iron industries at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. The manuscript was obviously intended to be published, which was never realized. Eversmann has added a few notes and additions to the manuscript at a slightly later date. Essentially unstudied, the manuscript has remained in private ownership, with access restricted to a few academics. The greater part of the manuscript has been recently transcribed (the transcription accompanies the manuscript). In fine condition. Eversmann was an important Prussian government adviser, technologist, and specialist in mining and metallurgy. As an economist, he was active in the promotion of mining and trade, especially in Westphalia and Silesia. He was the protégé of the influential Prussian minister and economist Friedrich Anton von Heynitz (1725–1802), the great reformer of Prussian industry and mining and the founder of the oldest university of mining and metallurgy, the Bergakademie at Freiberg. Eversmann accompanied von Heynitz on his inspection trips to manufacturers, factories, and mining works in various regions of Prussia and gained first-hand knowledge of technical and mechanical problems. He also developed his ability to draw and learned how to

capture the results of his observations in sketches and drawings (Breil, 13). In 1781, Eversmann was appointed Bergkommissar. At the recommendation of von Heynitz, Eversmann traveled in 1783–84 through the industrial areas of Britain (London, Cornwall, Anglesea, Dublin, Donaghadee, Liverpool, York, Northumberland, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle, Durham, Birmingham, Derby) to study the mining industry, iron and steel factories, and, especially, the newly invented steam engine and its uses in mining. Eversmann was later accused by Matthew Boulton of industrial spying (for which he was certainly guilty!). Following his return, he was sent to Silesia to improve the iron industry there following the English models. In 1786 Eversmann was responsible for obtaining a steam engine from England built by Homfrey for the coal mine in Tarnowitz, Silesia. This machine, based on the design of James Watt, was the first steam engine in Prussia. Life changed for Eversmann during the Napoleonic wars in Germany: in 1809, he was dismissed from his posts as politically unreliable. He emigrated to Russia, where he first directed mining and metallurgical companies in the Ural region and in 1812 oversaw the design and construction of a gun factory for the Tsar. In 1818 he retired and in 1819 returned to Prussia.



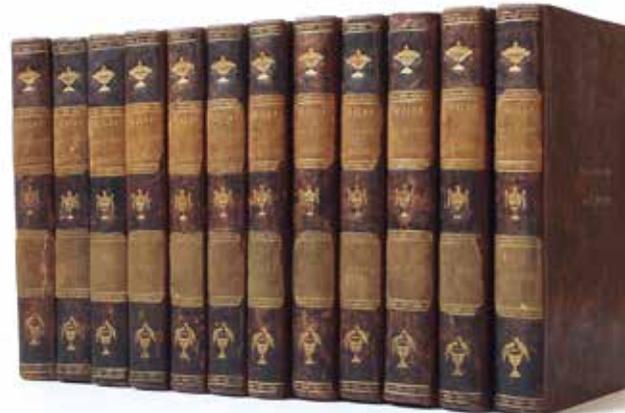
Hellrung, Carl Ludwig.

Der Dienst der Infanterie, mit Bezug auf Stellung, Bewegung und Felddienst für junge Militairs dargestellt durch Zeichnungen und Situationspläne und erläutert von ... In Stein gest. u. gedr. im Lith. Institute von Albrecht Platt in Magdeburg. I. Theil (1. und) 2te Lieferung und 2. Theil, 3te und 4te Lieferung. 2 Vols. - Magdeburg: Verlag von Wagner & Richter, 1836-1837. Square 8° (110 x 170 mm) VI, 114 pp., with 26 lith. partly colored leaves; 115 - 174 pp., Bll. 27 - 52 lith. partly colored numbered leaves; 175-246 pp., with Bll. 53-78 lith. partly colored numbered leaves; 247-304 pp., with Bll. 79-95 lith. partly colored numbered leaves. Contemporary red morocco with gilt edges, gilt filet cover borders, gilt spine in compartment in original lith. slipcase. Rubbed and soiled, hinges a bit weak, pages due to paper little browned, else fine copy.



EUR 1.800.-

Rare book on military drawing, infantry and military education by the prolific author from Duderstadt, Carl Ludwig Hellrung (1794-1851) who was a military officier, writer & politician. The colored lithographed plates show small maps and schematic movements of troops. Outside Germany exceedingly rare.- KVK: Bay. Armeemuseum Ingolstadt; Staatsbibliothek Bamberg; Stabi Berlin (lost in war); Braunschweig; Halle; Oldenburg; Bern, Strasbourg, Stockholm; not in COPAC or OCLC.



First German journal for Engineers

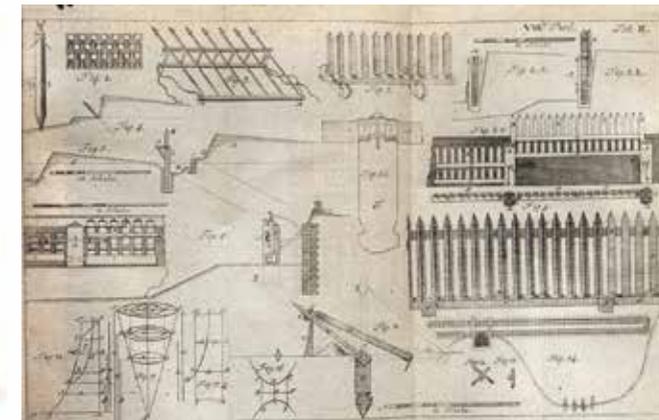
Böhm, Andreas (ed.)

Magazin für Ingenieur und Artilleristen, herausgegeben von Andreas Böhm. 12 Vols. (= all publ.). - Giessen: Krieger'schen Buchhandlung, 1777 - 1795. 8° (180 x 105 mm) with 12 engraved title-vignettes and 58 large folded engraved plates. Uniformly bound in contemporary full mottled calf, gilt spine in compartments and morocco lettering pieces, overall clean and fine, beside old stamps on title.

EUR 3.000.-

Andreas Böhm's magazine is the first German-language periodical in which resources for engineering officers have been summarized, processed and archived. Boehm names five motives which led him to justify this magazine: to make accessible to engineers those works no longer available, small and/or excellent; to present in excerpts major works of the art whose edition dates far back, and which were published only in limited editions; to publish German-language translations of works published by academies in other countries; and to present a forum for the publication of original works. In 1777 he published the first volume, of which until 1795 a total of 12 volumes were published. The XII. and last volume of the magazine was edited by the Marburg mathematics professor Johann Carl Friedrich Hauff (1766 - 1846), who is known through his translation of Laplace probability work. A main subject of Böhm's magazine was the determination of the earth pressure and the dimensioning of

retaining walls. In addition to Coulomb's theory of earth pressure there is also the translation of Couplet's work (1795), as well as other publications on the same topic from the pen of engineers and mathematicians such as Kinsky (1778, 1795), Ypey (1778), Lorgna (1778), Clasen (1779), Heurlin (1778) and Stahlsverd (1778, 1781). Almost all of the listed works fell short of the level of knowledge of French engineers and stand in the older tradition of structural engineering. (Kurrer. Geschichte Baustatik 298/99) Some author's are, beside the ones already mentioned: N. Tartaglia, Benjamin Robins, A. G. Kästner, Reyher, G.W. Krafft, Belidor, Georg Bernhard Bilfinger, Johann Heinrich Lambert (Widerstande der Flüssigkeiten), C. Redelykheid, Ch. Bossut, Charles Hutton, Galileo, John Pringle, Borda, Montalembert, Lambert Lambion, et al. (Kurrer. Geschichte Baustatik 298/99) Jähns 1785 & 1815; Kirchner 3961; Jordan 2279; Pogg. I, 222.



Steel-Construction World Wide

Compagnie de Fives-Lille, Ateliers de Construction à Fives-Lille (Nord) et à Givors (Rhône).

Ponts métalliques, charpentes & constructions diverses. (title on cover). Album with 95 (10 double-page) plates in heliogravure after photographs. (Lille and Paris, published by the Company, around 1900). square-folio (305 x 460 mm). Orig. Publ. Half-calf, title on spine and cover, else fine condition.

EUR 5.800,-

Extensive Trade Catalog and Catalog of works („Werkverzeichnis“) built or produced by this important french engineer and steel construction company, showing works built between 1859 and 1900 in different countries in Europe, North & South America, but also Africa, Asia and especially China (at least four bridges); included are: Pont de Combanet sur l'Allagnon, Machine Hall at the World Exhibition 1889, Hippodrome de Paris, Pont Alexandre III. in Paris, Viaduc de Cubzac, Pont Lafayette sur le Rhône à Lyon, Gare du Quai d'Orsay à Paris, Pont sur le Liimfjord à Aalborg, Iglawa - Viaduct, Pont double sur le Danube à Tulln, Pont sur le Danube à Cernavoda, Gare de La Délicias à Madrid.

A Panorama of steel and iron construction and engineering work worl-wide from 1860 onwards. Fives-Lille was a French engineering company located at Fives, a suburb of Lille, still exciting and now part of the Fives Group. The company began as Parent, Schaken, Caillet et Cie in 1861 and made a joint venture with the Societe J. F. Cail & Cie. Basile Parent and Pierre Schaken were of Belgian origin.

This co-operation led to expansion and the creation of several factories. One plant specialized in the construction of rails and steam locomotives. Another plant specialized in wheelsets for railway rolling stock. The business developed and became, in 1865, the Compagnie de Fives - Lille, then in 1868, the limited company Compagnie de Fives-Lille pour constructions mécaniques et entreprises.



St. Petersburg

Petersbourg Sea Canal

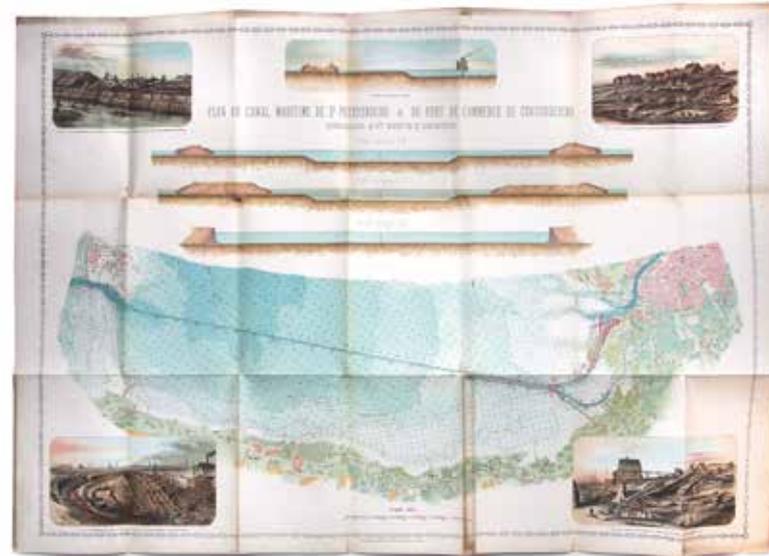
Plan du Canal maritime de St. Petersbourg et du port de Commerce de Coutoujevsky. Entrepreneurs M. M(essieu)rs. Boreischa et Maximovitch. (Paris: Lemercier & Cie, after 1874) One folded color lithographed plan in size: 960 x 670 mm, folded to size: 245 x 155 mm. Red half cloth vol. with gilt printed title on cover in Russian, gilt strongly faded. Little spotted else fine.

EUR 3.000,-



Exceedingly rare plan of the construction of the commercial port near Gutuevsky island and the naval canal from 1874 showing its path and in the borders of the sheet construction works. The Morskoy Canal (the Naval Canal) was constructed along shallow waters of Neva Bay between Gutuyevsky and Kanonersky Islands in 1874-1785. The Canal has materially changed the islands' shape. It begins at the Neva Gates on the left bank of the Neva River and runs through the Harbour installations of Lesnaya and Ugolnaya Harbours heading to the southern end of Kotlin Island and Kabotazh Harbour. The Canal is 29.6 km long, 85-

120 meters bottom-wide and 12.5 meters deep. The Morskoy Canal allows large sea and ocean vessels to enter St. Petersburg ports. The idea to build the Morskoy Canal was first expressed by Peter the Great. The final project was developed by a special committee chaired by Stanislav Kerbedz on the basis of projects by engineers Eduard Totleben, I.A. Zarzhetsky, and Nikolay Putilov. About 9.5 million cubic meters of soil was removed during dredging works; the total construction cost of the Morskoy Canal, its harbours and port was 14.8 million rubles. The opening ceremony of the Morskoy Canal was held in 1885.



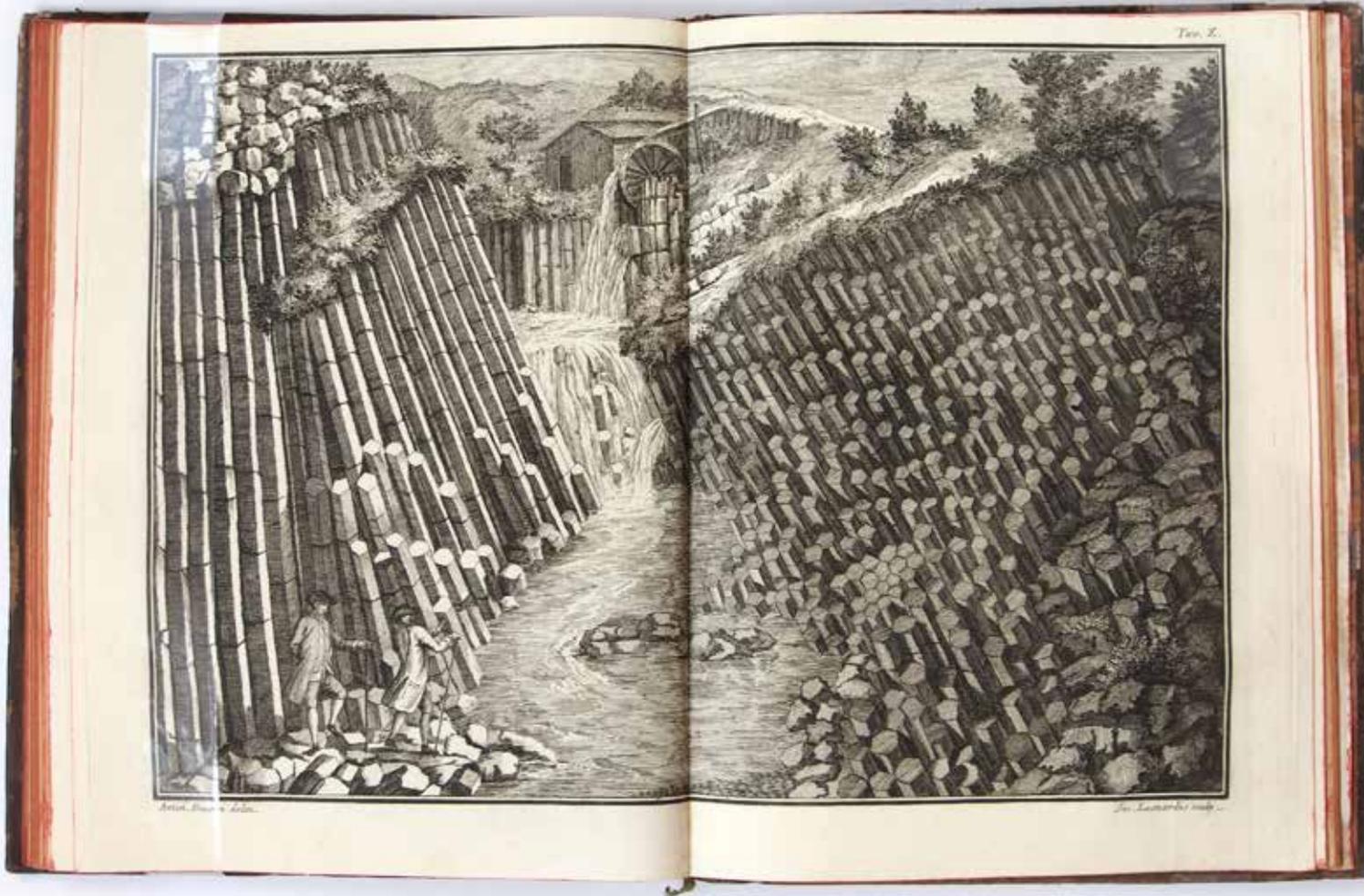
The entrepreneur and engineer Nikolay Ivanovich Putilov (1820-1880) was responsible for the works.

Basalt in Northern Italy

Strange, John (Giovanni).

De monti colonnari e d' altri fenomeni vulcanici dello stato Veneto. – Milano: Giuseppe Marelli, 1778.
Quarto (278 x 210 mm) LXX, (2, blank) with 11 partly fold., mostly double-page engraved plates.
Contemporary calf, rubbed and soiled, title and pages heavily browned due to paper quality, but the engraved plates fresh and clean.

EUR 3.200.-



Very rare book on the basalt of Northern Italy by the English consul to Venice who followed the lead of Sir William Hamilton in Naples and investigated the geology of the Veneto. He was surprised to discover columnar basalt formations as impressive as those of the Giant's Causeway. Strange did not doubt that this basalt was of igneous origin, but he was puzzled as to why it occurred here in vast horizontal beds, and why there were no volcanoes in evidence. He concluded that some other factor was at work, and that volcanoes were hardly adequate to explain „the production of a Giant's Causeway, or the basaltine organisations of Auvergne and Velay. James Hutton and J.W.v. Goethe both read his books and papers. - KVK: Lübeck, Leipzig, Göttingen, Stabi Berlin (lost ?); COPAC: BL London, Edinburgh, Bristol; OCLC: NYPL, McGill. not in BNF (only Strasbourg) Lit.: Gavin De Beer. John Strange, F.R.S., 1732-1799; in: Notes and Records of the Royal Society Vol. 9 (31 October 1951)



Moon Mapping

Schroeter, Johann Hieronymus.

Selenotopographische Fragmente zur genaueren Kenntniss der Mondfläche, ihrer erlittenen Veränderungen und Atmosphäre, sammt den dazu gehörigen Specialcharten und Zeichnungen. 2 Vols. - Lilienthal, for the author, 1791. Quarto (mm) [18], xx, 676 pp., [1]; [8], xxii, 565 pp., [1], with engraved title vignettes to both volumes, and 75 engraved plates, five folding; a very few leaves with the odd spot. Contemporary half calf over speckled board, red leather labels.

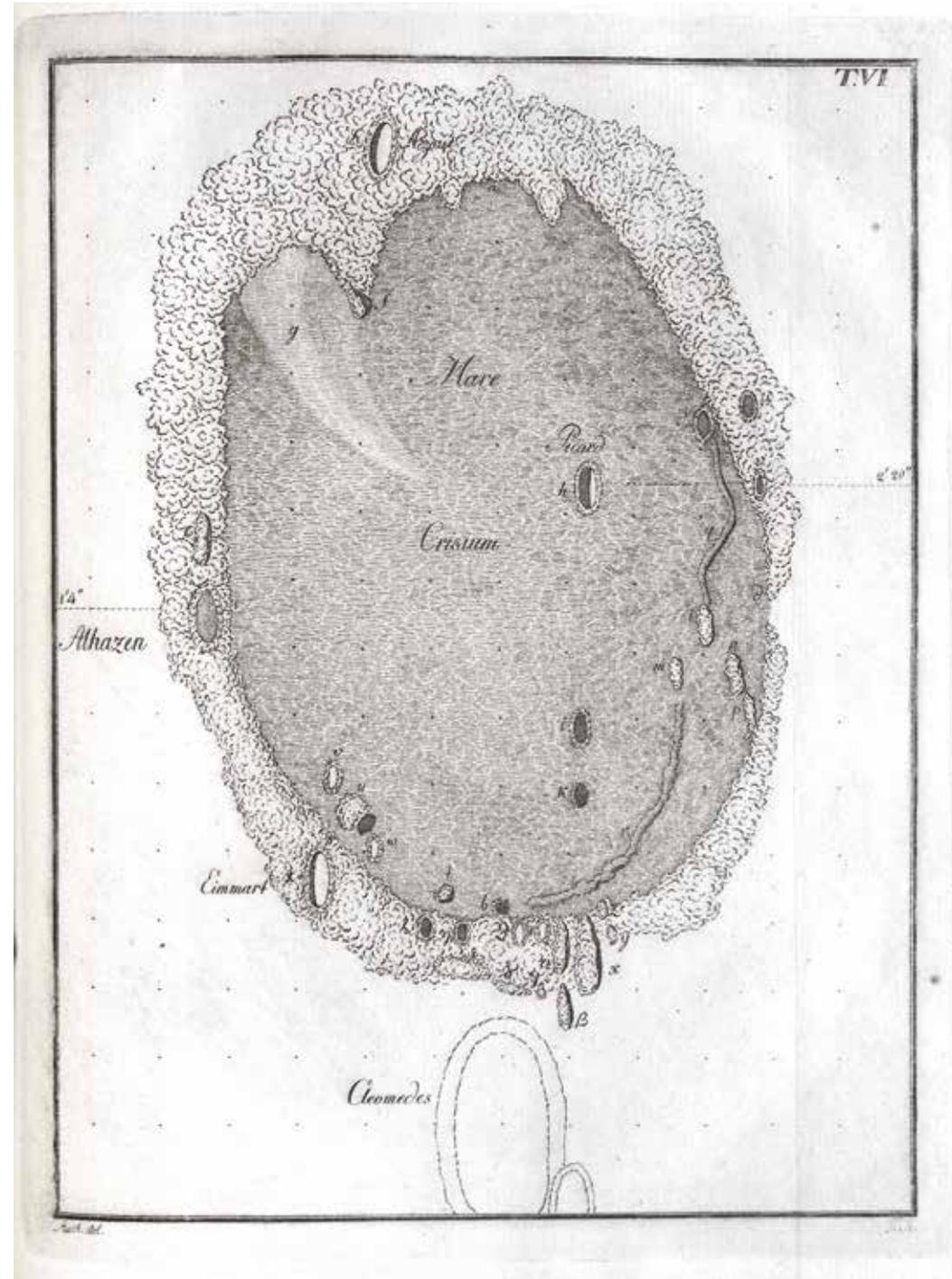
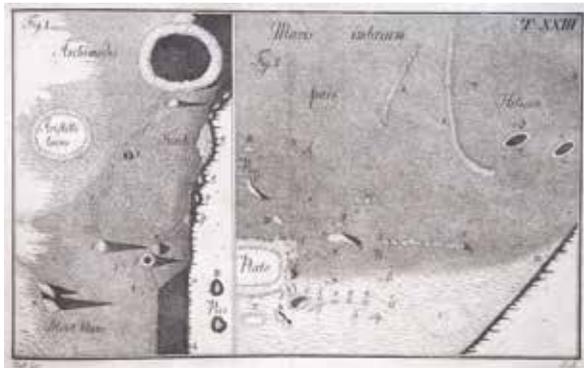
EUR 28.000.-

A superb copy, crisp, clean, entirely uncut, and complete with the very rare second volume of Schroeter's famous work, „the foundation of modern Moon research“ (Brown).

Schröter became in 1781 chief magistrate at Lilienthal, a post that left him free time to devote to astronomy. With the aid of the optician J.G. Schrader he built and equipped an observatory that subsequently became world-famous for the excellence of the instruments. Some were made in his own workshop; others he bought from Herschel, the latter including a reflector with a twenty-seven-foot focal length, the largest on the Continent. George III of England enabled Schröter to continue his astronomical work by buying all of his instruments, with the stipulation that they remain in Schröter's possession until his death, when they would become the property of the University

of Göttingen. Lilienthal was occupied during the Napoleonic Wars by the French, who looted and partly destroyed the observatory, although most of the instruments were saved. In the ensuing fire Schröter lost all copies of his own works, which he had published himself. Schröter was the first to observe the surface of the moon and the planets systematically over a long period. He made hundreds of drawings of lunar mountains and other features, and discovered and named the lunar rills (DSB). The face of the moon is not only furrowed with craters, valleys, and seas, but it is laced with narrow clefts, or rills, and the honor of discovering the first lunar rills lies squarely in the lap of Johann Schröter. His Fragments of Lunar Topography contains the results of a dozen years of observing; it has a large re-engraving of the Mayer moon map, and more importantly, dozens of engraved views of particular features of the lunar landscape.

Especially noteworthy in Schröter's lunar studies was his practice of studying the same feature under different angles of illumination, by which he was able to get a much better idea of actual lunar topography. He even calculated altitudes of many lunar mountains (Linda Hall exhibition catalogue). Whilst many copies of Schröter's work were destroyed in 1813 during the occupation of Lilienthal by the French, the second volume, published closer to the event than the first, is of great rarity. The Face of the Moon 14 (vol. I only).



Probably the Largest Set of Neurological Anatomical Charts ever Published

Strümpell, Adolph von; Christfried Jakob.

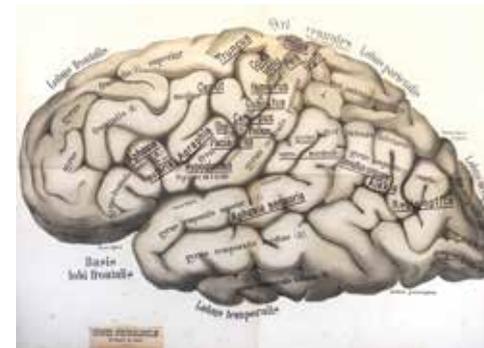
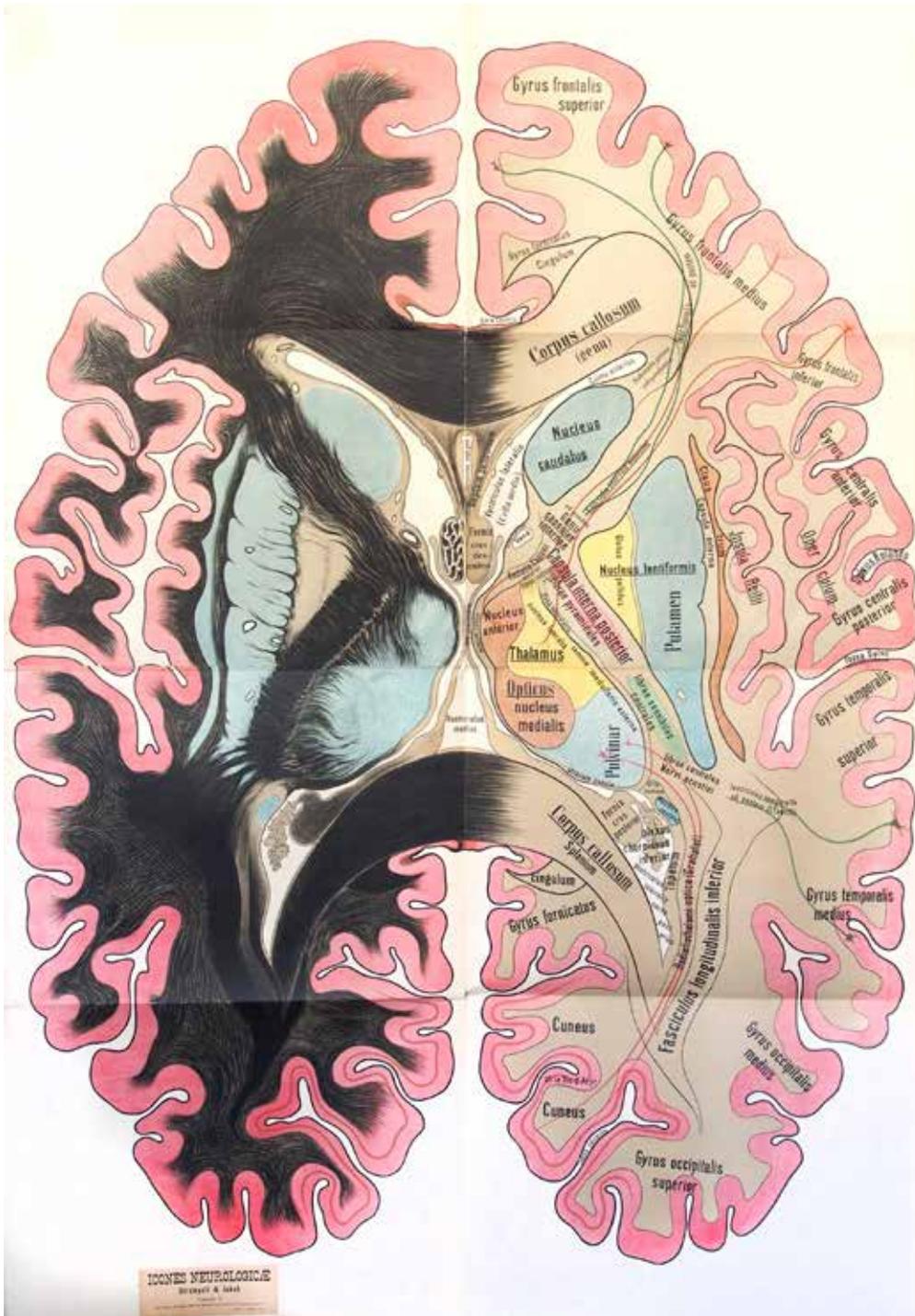
Neurologische Wandtafeln zum Gebrauch beim klinischen, anatomischen und physiologischen Unterricht. Munich: Lehmann, 1897. Folio. 13 chromolithographed folding wall charts. Plates 1-3, 6-10 and 12-13 measure 800 x 1100 mm. (2 feet 7-1/2 inches x 3 feet 7-5/16 inches) unfolded; plates 4, 5 and 11 measure 1600 x 2200 mm. (5 feet 3 inches x 7 feet 2-5/8 inches) unfolded. Printed label tipped to each plate. In new half cloth portfolio. Light dampstaining along plate interior folds, small tears in margins and along folds repaired, light soiling and fraying, tiny pin-holes in plate corners. Very good.

EUR 6.000.-

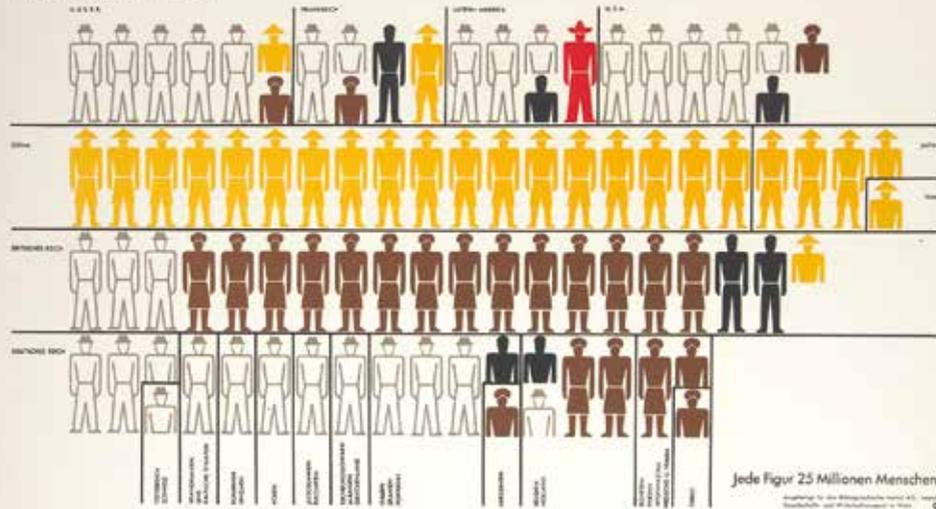
First Edition of this extraordinary set of enormous neurological color charts illustrating the brain and nervous system, intended as a teaching tool. The set was no doubt produced in a very small edition, and is now extremely rare, with no copies cited in OCLC; the only copy we know of in the United States is at the National Library of Medicine.

Neurologische Wandtafeln was the work of Adolph von Strümpell (1853-1925), one of the leading figures in German neurosciences, in collaboration with his assistant Christfried Jakob (1866-1956), who later emigrated to Argentina and is regarded as the founder of neurology in that country. Strümpell, who helped establish neurology as a separate discipline, gave the first descriptions of complex diseases such as ankylosing spondylitis (Garrison-Morton 4349), primary lateral sclerosis, and poliomyelitis or "Strümpell's disease" (Garrison-Morton 4643).

These striking charts include illustrations of the motor and sensory fibers; the peripheral nerve system; the arteries of the brain; the visual projection system in its entirety; the spinal segments in relation to the vertebrae, together with the muscles and reflex centers; the cell and myelin architecture of the cerebrum; the intra-uterine development of the brain; the myelin development of the brain and cord in a newborn infant; and the sympathetic innervation of the neck, chest and abdomen. A revised second edition, with 20 charts, was published in 1928, three years after Strümpell's death. Garrison-Morton 10020



Mächte der Erde



23

„A Picture Esperanto“

Neurath, Otto; Gerd Arntz (Artist)

Gesellschaft und Wirtschaft. Bildstatistisches Elementarwerk. Das Gesellschafts- und Wirtschaftsmuseum in Wien zeigt in 100 farbigen Bildtafeln Produktionsformen, Gesellschaftsanordnungen, Kulturstufen, Lebenshaltungen. 100 Bildtafeln nach großteils mehrfarbigen Linschnitten, sowie 30 Texttafeln. Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut, o. J. [1930]. Square 2°. [1 nn. leaf (title)], plates 1-130 (images), plates 101-130 (text; introduction, register, commentary, content) Original cloth portfolio with cover title and title on spine.

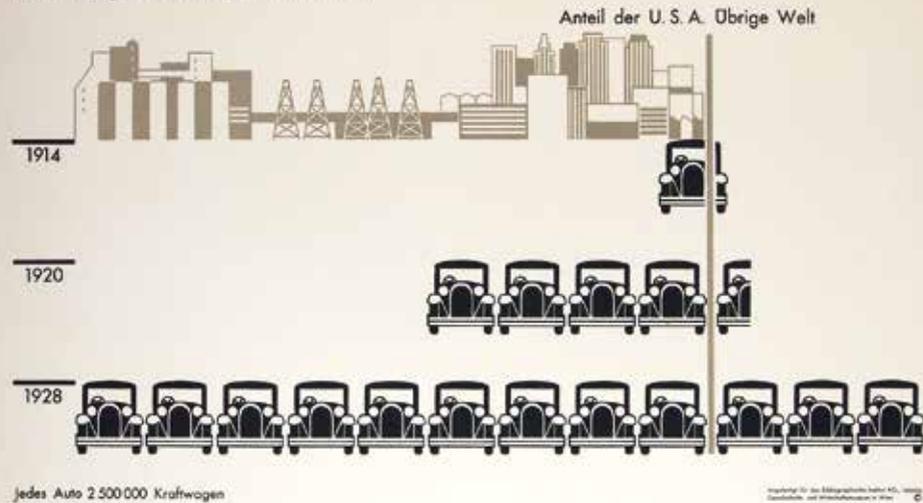
EUR 9.000.-

First and only edition of this groundbreaking publication on information visualization.

Neurath developed a new language for quantitative information using interpretable icons which led the way to modern displays of science and „Alltag“. The 100 charts and 30 text tables of “Society and Economy” made a kind of atlas, mapping history and society, including historic comparison of

civilizations from Rome and Greece to the present. His approach, he said, took inspiration from Diderot’s Encyclopédie and Comenius’ Orbis Pictus - or “world in pictures,” probably the first picture book for children, published in 1658.- Tufte Sale 132. Quite rare at auctions as seen in JAP und APO, ABPC and LotSearch - only 7 copies sold in the last 40 years (only one with slipcase).

Kraftwagenbestand der Erde

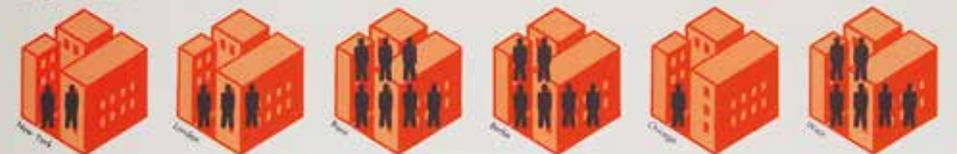


56

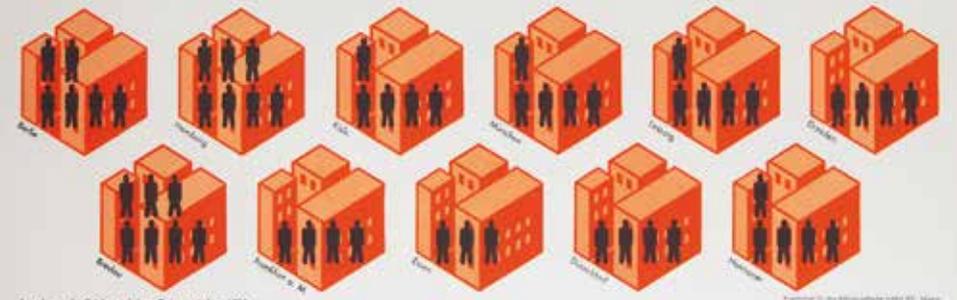
Wohndichte in Großstädten

Bewohner auf 200 m² verbauter Fläche (Gehausengrundfläche einschl. Straßen, Gassen, großer Parkanlagen)

Einige Weltstädte



Die deutschen Großstädte über 400 000 Einwohner



Anordnung der Städte nach ihrer Größe. Anfang 1929

77



**ANTIQUARIAT
Michael Kühn**

Erdmannstr. 11 · 10827 Berlin · Germany

Telefon +49 · (0)30 · 86 39 69 34

kuehn.rarebooks@arcor.de

www.kuehn-books.de

