

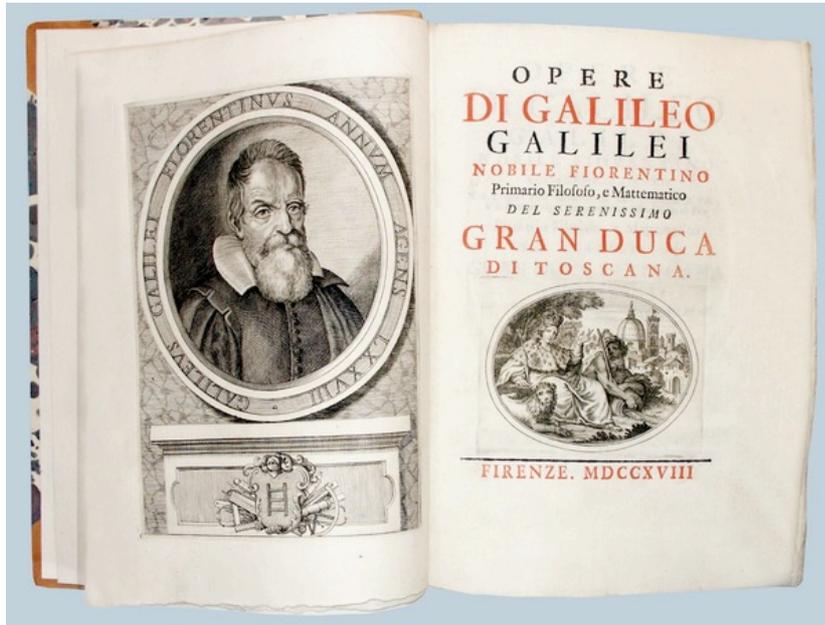
The MoneyMuseum Book Collection: Books of the 18th and 19th Century

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The rapid development of the 17th century was continued in the following centuries: works about society, nature and the world were released in the 18th and 19th centuries that broadened knowledge and described facts that withstood up to this day. Yet even when their messages seem outdated at present, they give account on the level of information in their time.

The works illustrated here date from the 18th and 19th century. Among them are renowned natural scientific works as well as travel journals and books about historic, sociologic, numismatic and other topics.

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

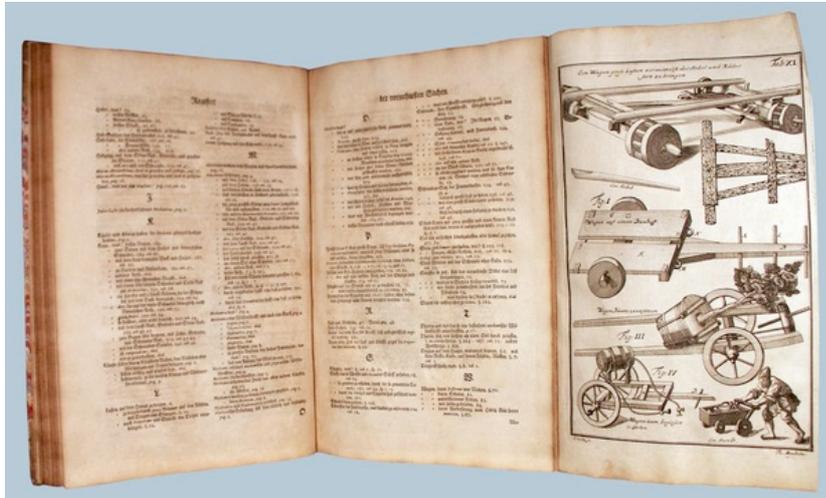


Firenze. MDCCXVIII [1718]

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.

Theatrum Machinarium, oder: Schau-Platz der Heb-Zeuge (...)

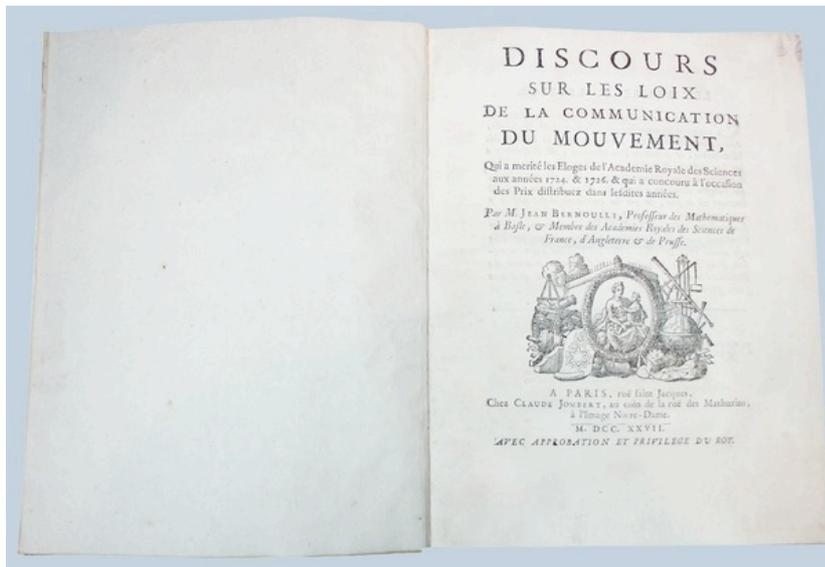


von Jacob Leupold, Mathematico und Mechanico (...).
Leipzig, gedruckt bey Christoph Zunkel, 1725.

Everyone of us has already used an air pump without further thinking. Yet for the emergence of central physics in the 17th century, the air pump was an essential invention. On the Reichstag in Regensburg of 1656, the first exemplar was introduced to the public. After that, numerous scientists participated in the development of pump technique – among them the young machine and instrument maker Jacob Leupold (*1674, †1727). In 1705, he constructed his first pump. A year later he was invited to demonstrate it to his sovereign, August the Strong. After that Leupold quickly became a prominent expert on the construction of scientific instruments. Leupold built air pumps, fire extinguishers and scales for carriages. His historical significance, however, lays in his encyclopedic work *Theatrum Machinarum*, a detailed and well illustrated insight into the entire technique of the commencing 18th century. Each of the nine volumes of this work covers a certain area of mechanics. In this fourth volume, Leupold explains all known forms of lifting tools: cranes, pulleys and heavers. Many illustrations show how the machines worked.

Leupold died in January 1727, not yet 53 years old. Volume 7 of his work was released posthumous, and the two remaining volumes were compiled from Leupold's literary remains in 1735.

Discours Sur Les Loix De La Communication Du Mouvement (...)



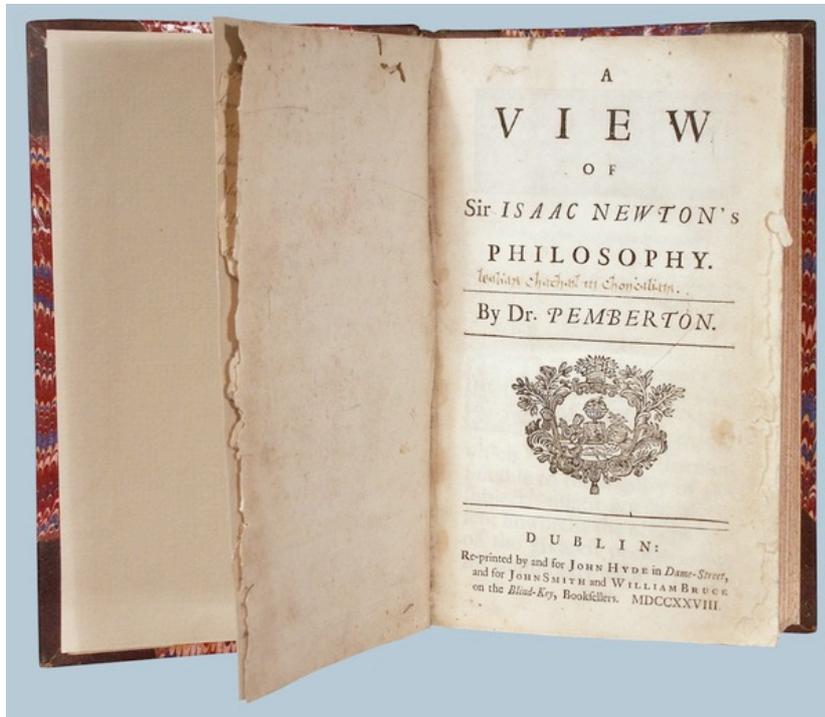
**Par M. Jean Bernoulli, Professeur des Mathématiques à Basle (...)
A Paris (...), Chez Claude Jombert (...). M. DCC. XXVII. [1727]**

Bernoulli – the name stands not only for one mathematician, but for a whole family of scientists. If the discussion is about inheritance of mathematic talent, the Bernoullis are mentioned again and again. Eight members of this family from Basel became significant natural scientists and mathematicians. One of them was Johann Bernoulli (*1667, †1748).

Johann contributed important knowledge to the development of Leibniz' differential calculus, especially for the integration of differential equations, for mechanics and hydro mechanics. After Newton's death, he was undoubtedly the leading mathematician in Europe. Yet the learned physician not only busied himself with mathematics, but also with astronomy and optics. The work shown here is an important and rare document about dynamics. It was published in 1727 in Paris, where Johann Bernoulli had introduced it to the Académie des Sciences the year before.

In the course of his life, Bernoulli broke with many significant personalities – like his older brother Jakob, or his son Daniel, who were both renowned mathematicians and physicists themselves. To give account on his own view about his life, Bernoulli wrote an autobiography – or rather, he wrote two of them: one in German and one in French. The contents of the two books differ. Perhaps the German version was written for internal, familial, use, while the French one had official character.

A View Of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy



By Dr. Pemberton.

Dublin: Re-printed by and for John Hyde (...). MDCCXXVIII. [1728]

The history of gravitation started with an apple. It took place in 1666 in one of the gardens of Cambridge. Sir Isaac Newton (*1642, †1727) was lying under a tree, dosing, when suddenly an apple fell onto his head. This was the moment in which, like a bolt of lightning, the realisation of one of the greatest discoveries of mankind flashed through Newton's brain: the law of universal gravitation. Gravitation is a force touching the innermost parts of the universe, therewith holding everything together. 21 years later, in 1687, Newton published his work *Philosophia Naturalis Principia Mathematica* (Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy).

"Se non è vero, è ben trovato", even if the apple story is not true, it is well invented. It was first told by the London physician Henry Pemberton (*1694, †1774) in his work *A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy*. In this book Pemberton tried to give an insight into Newton's model in an easily comprehensible language to a broader readership. The book was an immediate success; it was published in several editions and translated into various languages.

Genealogia Diplomatica Augustae Gentis Habsburgicae (...)



R. P. Marquardi Herrgott (...)

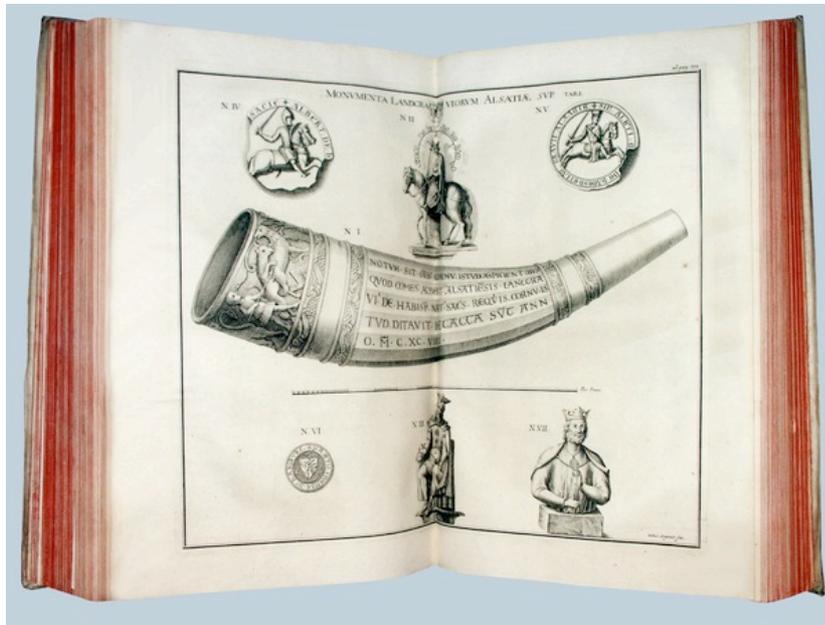
Viennae Austriae, Ex Typographia Leopoldi Joannis Kaliwoda. M DCC XXXVII. [1737]

The house of Hapsburg has known many great rulers, among others Frederick III, the last emperor crowned in Rome (1452-1493); Emperor Charles V (1530-1556), in whose realm the sun never set; and the enlightened Monarch Maria Theresa (1740-1780). No wonder that the family tried to secure the history of the beginnings of their dynasty.

The genealogy shown here was made for Charles VI (1711-1740), Maria Theresa's father. Among the copper engravings is a view of the Hapsburg castle in today's Swiss canton of Aargau, where the Hapsburg dynasty originated. Other etchings show views on the castles of Rapperswil, Lenzburg or Kyburg.

This is an especially valuable edition because the many magnificent engravings of landscapes are all still combined in the book. It was common practice that the owners of such folios ripped out the valuable depictions to sell them or hang them on the wall.

Alsatia Illustrata Germanica Gallica

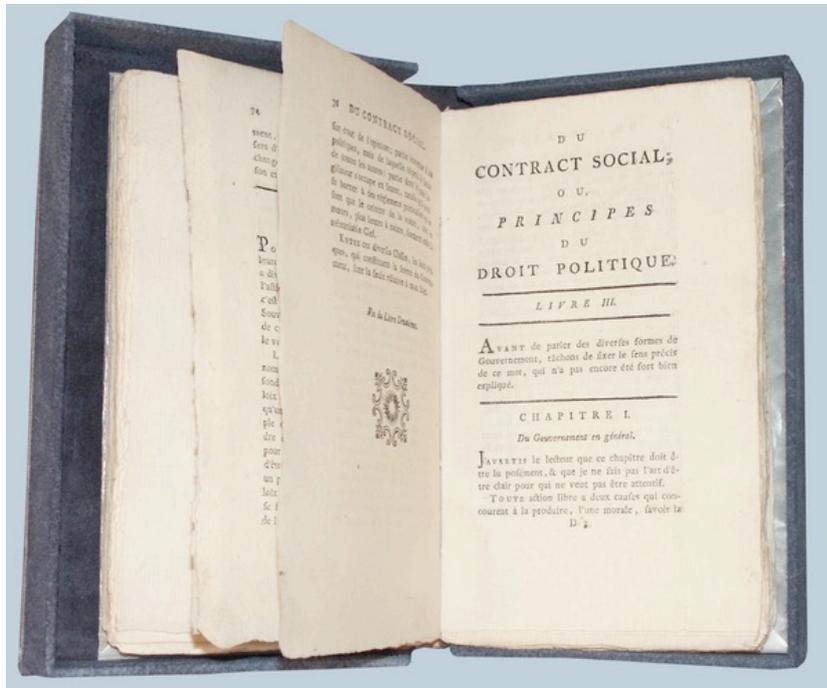


**Auctor Jo. Daniel Schoepflinus, Consil. & Historiographus Regius.
Colmariae (...). M DCC LXI. [1761]**

Alsace is famous for its wines, its fertile soil and its scenic beauty. However, the landscape also has a changeful history. The recurrent theme in that history was the conflict between Germany and France: Alsace repeatedly changed hands between Germany and France. This is reflected in the bilingualism of the Alsatians, who speak French as well as a German dialect – Alsace has originally been a German dialect speaking region.

This chronicle of the royal historian Johann-Daniel Schöpflin (*1694, †1771) dates from the 18th century. Alsace was then part of France, but enjoyed great autonomy and a blossoming transit trade. Many beautiful etchings of towns, illustrations of coins and coats of arms illustrate this text, thus giving an excellent overview on geography, politics and history of the area.

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 dispossess 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.

Letter of nobility from Emperor Joseph II to Leopold Spitzl of Peitzenstein



Wien, 1783

On October 6th, 1783, second lieutenant of the artillery, Leopold Spitzl, was ennobled by the Holy Roman emperor Joseph II (1765-1790). As proof hereof, Spitzl got a letter of nobility bound in red velvet. The hereditary title granted him and his legal heirs all those privileges the nobility enjoyed at the time – for instance the right of jurisdiction, tax exemption or access to lucrative church offices.

Usually people were born into nobility. Yet for kings and princes ennoblement was a convenient way to reward faithful and long-standing officials. Especially military services were a means for social advancement. Leopold Spitzl had served in the army of his emperor for 34 years, and had distinguished himself with special bravery in the Seven Year's War (1756-1763). As a reward, he now got the title "of Peitzenstein."

The freshly made nobleman was assigned with his own, beautifully painted coat of arms. The heraldry, referring to Spitzl's act of bravery, showed a lion with a burning bomb. This alluded to the siege of the town and castle of Neuss in 1474/75 by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, that had lasted for almost a year. Leopold Spitzl was rewarded for his participation in a audacious ammunition transport in which he had risked his life.

Neueste Reisebeschreibungen, oder Jakob Cook's dritte und letzte Reise



welche auf Befehl des Koenigs von England nach den Südinseln des stillen Meees [sic] und dann weiter nach den nordamerikanischen und asiatischen Kuesten, um die Moeglichkeit einer noerdlichen Durchfahrt nach Europa zu entscheiden, in den Jahren 1776 bis 1780 unternommen worden.

Nuernberg und Leipzig, bey E. Weigel und Schneider. 1786.

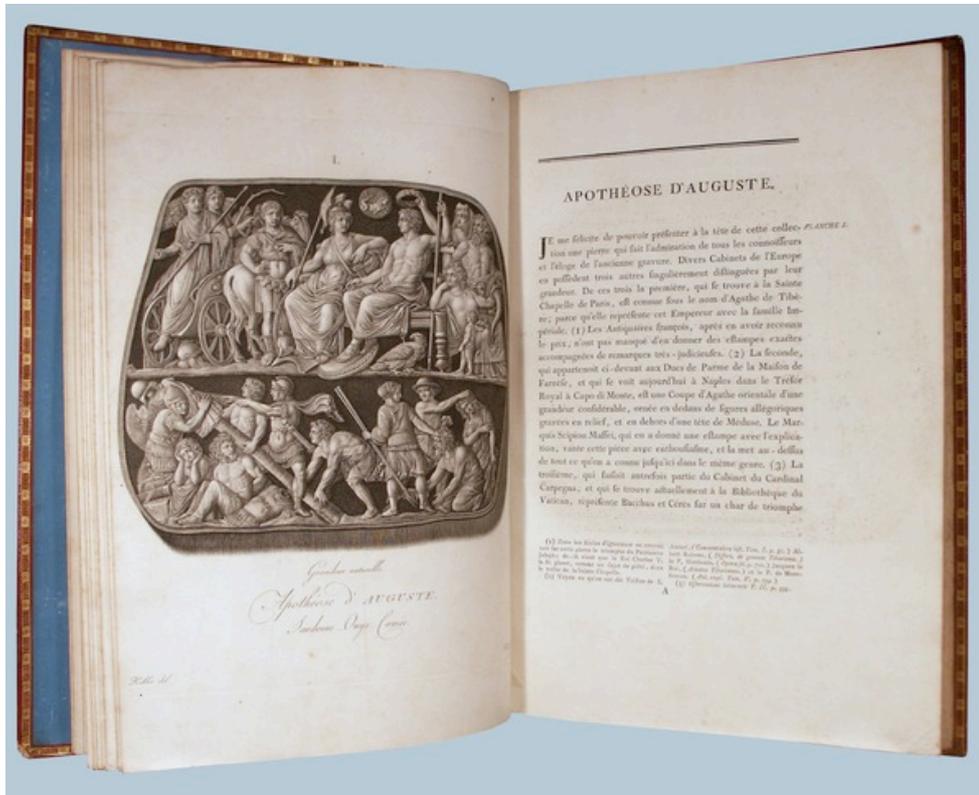
James Cook (*1728, †1779) was one of nine children of the day labourer James Cook and his wife Grace. If everything would have gone its normal course, little James would never have learned how to read or write, but would have followed in his father's footsteps. Yet James junior was lucky. His father's employer attended the boy and sent him to the local school, where James got a rudimentary education. This gave the poor day labourer's son the chance to become James Cook, the discoverer.

James began his nautical career at the age of 18 on a charcoal carrier. Some years later he joined the Royal Navy – only service for the crown enabled a young man of low birth social advance at that time. And James accomplished his aim: at the age of 28 he took command of his first crew. He was commissioned with the exploration and mapping of the coasts of Canada, and this is where Cook's great talent as cartographer broke through. It was not least thanks to his maps that the British troops triumphed over the French in the Seven Year's War (1756-1763).

After that, Cook's career took off. On three journeys that led him all around the world, he explored particularly the South Seas on behalf of the British king. His first travel (1768-1771) led him around New Zealand and along the unknown shores of Australia. On his second travel (1772-1775) he sailed the globe eastwards, thereby visiting most archipelagoes in the Pacific Ocean. The third travel (1776-1779), finally, ended in a fiasco: after mapping the coasts of America and exploring the Bering Strait, Cook landed on Hawaii, where he was killed in a skirmish.

Up to this day – after more than 200 years! – we read Cook's logbooks with breathless fascination. The accounts were written assiduously, precise and without any pretensions. This book records the third and last of the travels of this great maritime discoverer.

Choix Des Pierres Gravées Du Cabinet Impérial Des Antiques



Représentées En XL. Planches

Par M. L'Abbé Eckhel, Directeur De Ce Cabinet Et Professeur Des Antiquités En L'Université De Vienne.

A Vienne En Autriche, De L'Imprimerie De Joseph Noble De Kurzbek (...). MDCCLXXXVIII. [1788]

The Jesuit Joseph Hilarius Eckhel (*1737, †1798) is considered as the founder of scientific ancient numismatics. Empress Maria Theresa (1740-1780) appointed him at the beginning of the 1770s as head of the imperial cabinet of antiquities and as professor for archeology at the university of Vienna. Eckhel's lifework was the *Doctrina Nummorum Veterum* with which he introduced an exact classification of ancient coins by region, chronology, and type: the Greek issues were organised geographically, yet the Roman coins thematically and chronologically. This order is named after its founder and remains in use up to this day.

As professor of archeology Eckhel not only occupied himself with coins but also with other antique treasures, such as carved stones. Already the ancient Greeks had considered gem engraving as high art, and valued cameo gems highly. The Romans plainly regarded them as the only acceptable form of gems.

In this work Eckhel introduced on 40 plates the most beautiful engraved gems of the Museum of Art History in Vienna. One of them is the Gemma Augustea, a tiny piece of art from the early 1st century

AD, and one of the most famous examples of the antique art of stone engraving. Originally in possession of the household of the Roman emperor Augustus, the Gemma Augustea was brought to Toulouse in 1204, after the conquest of Constantinople by the Crusaders – a typical example of art theft thus. In 1246 the gem was mentioned in the inventory of the treasury of the Basilica of St. Sernin; then the Gemma Augustea disappeared, until it emerged in Vienna in 1619, where it is still one of the corner stones of the exhibition.