

## **Tagebucher 1898 1904 Hedwig Pringsheim Die Tagebu**

A companion publication to the international exhibition "Transcending Tradition: Jewish Mathematicians in German-Speaking Academic Culture", the catalogue explores the working lives and activities of Jewish mathematicians in German-speaking countries during the period between the legal and political emancipation of the Jews in the 19th century and their persecution in Nazi Germany. It highlights the important role Jewish mathematicians played in all areas of mathematical culture during the Wilhelmine Empire and the Weimar Republic, and recalls their emigration, flight or death after 1933.

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Dieses Buch enthält insgesamt 730 Biographien der zwischen 1803 und 1932 an der Universität Heidelberg lehrenden Ordinarien, außerordentlichen Professoren und Honorarprofessoren. Es ist die zweite Auflage des 1986 erstmals erschienenen „Heidelberger Gelehrtenlexikon 1803–1932“ und stellt den Vorläufer- sowie Fortsetzungsband der bereits publizierten Heidelberger Gelehrtenlexika 1386–1651, 1652–1802 und 1933–1986 dar. Die Eckdaten 1803 und 1932 markieren zum einen den Übergang der bisherigen pfälzischen Universität an Baden und der Reorganisation der Universität ab 1803 sowie zum anderen die nachhaltige Veränderung des wissenschaftlich-geistigen Profils der Ruperto-Carola durch die „Säuberung“ des Dritten Reichs nach 1932. Aufbau und Anlage der Biographien bleiben auch in der 2. Auflage – wie in den bereits erschienenen Gelehrtenlexika – unverändert. Dadurch sind alle Bände 1386–1986 für prosopographische Untersuchungen prädestiniert. Die Informationen zum akademischen Lebenslauf, zu Werkverzeichnis, Sekundärliteratur und über Familienangehörige der Biographierten wurden erheblich erweitert.

1898-1904  
Werke, Briefe, Tagebücher

## The Who's who of Nobel Prize Winners, 1901-2000

Tagebücher

Queen of Paraguay

Heidelberger Gelehrtenlexikon 1803-1932

The Who's Who of Nobel Prize Winners is a one-stop source of detailed information on the men and women who earned the Nobel Prize during the 20th century. Organized chronologically by prize, each extensive article contains in-depth information on the laureate's life and career as well as a selected list of his or her publications and biographical resources on the individual. A concise commentary explains why the laureate received the award and summarizes the individual's other important achievements. This completely updated edition also contains a history of the prize. Four indexes distinguish this title from similar biographical references and enable researchers to search by name, education, nationality or citizenship, and religion.

A masterpiece of theoretical physics, this classic contains a comprehensive exposition of the kinetic theory of gases. It combines rigorous mathematic analysis with a pragmatic treatment of physical and chemical applications.

Based on extensive primary source material and oral history interviews, this book is the first comprehensive study of Hungarian women's political involvement in post-World War II Hungary. It addresses the impact of the spread of communism and describes how some key organizations gradually ceased to exist and were replaced by a single communist-dominated women's organization. The book includes a case study of women who entered the police force, a profession previously closed to them.

Thomas Mann. Die frühen Jahre

Literaturgeschichte Münchens

Antisemitism and the German Theatre from The Enlightenment to the Nazis

The Book of Mackay

Thirty-five Years in this Century

A Novella and Its Critics

The connection and science behind race, racism, and mental illness In 2012, an interdisciplinary team of scientists at the University of Oxford reported that - based on their clinical experiment - the beta-blocker drug, Propranolol, could reduce implicit racial bias among its users. Shortly after the experiment, an article in Time Magazine cited the study, posing the question: Is racism becoming a mental illness? In *Are Racists Crazy?* Sander Gilman and James Thomas trace the idea of race and racism as psychopathological categories., from mid-19th century Europe, to contemporary America, up to the aforementioned clinical experiment at the University of Oxford, and ask a slightly different question than that posed by Time: How did racism become a mental illness? Using historical, archival, and content analysis, the authors provide a rich account of how the 19th century 'Sciences of Man' - including anthropology, medicine, and biology - used race as a means of defining psychopathology and how assertions about race and madness became embedded within disciplines that deal with mental health and illness. An illuminating and riveting history of the discourse on racism, antisemitism, and psychopathology, *Are Racists Crazy?* connects past and present claims about race and racism, showing the dangerous implications of this specious line of thought for today.

A convenient affair? Nikos Alessandro needed a social hostess, and he'd decided that beautiful, sophisticated Michelle would be the perfect companion temporarily. For Michelle, their pretend affair would certainly help her escape the suitable marriage she was being pressured into . But Nikos was formidably sexy and Michelle found it hard to control her powerful attraction to this arrogant stranger. If she agreed to be his mistress by arrangement, could she stop preteens turning into reality?

Collects essays, articles, and plays by the French writer, including "A story I used to tell myself,"

and "What can literature do?"

The Eulenburg Affair

Art and Politics in the Shadow of Music

Are Racists Crazy?

Thomas Mann's Death in Venice

Band 63

Wagnerism

***Study of the critical reception of one of the most famous and widely read works of modern literature.***

***Alex Ross, renowned New Yorker music critic and author of the international bestseller and Pulitzer Prize finalist The Rest Is Noise, reveals how Richard Wagner became the proving ground for modern art and politics—an aesthetic war zone where the Western world wrestled with its capacity for beauty and violence. For better or worse, Wagner is the most widely influential figure in the history of music. Around 1900, the phenomenon known as Wagnerism saturated European and American culture. Such colossal creations as The Ring of the Nibelung, Tristan und Isolde, and Parsifal were models of formal daring, mythmaking, erotic freedom, and mystical speculation. A mighty procession of artists, including Virginia Woolf, Thomas Mann, Paul Cézanne, Isadora Duncan, and Luis Buñuel, felt his impact. Anarchists, occultists, feminists, and gay-rights pioneers saw him as a kindred spirit. Then Adolf Hitler incorporated Wagner into the soundtrack of Nazi Germany, and the composer came to be defined by his ferocious antisemitism. For many, his name is now almost synonymous with artistic evil. In Wagnerism, Alex Ross restores the magnificent confusion of what it means to be a Wagnerian. A pandemonium of geniuses, madmen, charlatans, and prophets do battle over Wagner's many-sided legacy. As readers of his brilliant articles for The New Yorker have come to expect, Ross ranges thrillingly across artistic disciplines, from the architecture of Louis Sullivan to the novels of Philip K. Dick, from the Zionist writings of Theodor Herzl to the civil-rights essays of W.E.B. Du Bois, from O Pioneers! to Apocalypse Now. In many ways, Wagnerism tells a tragic tale. An artist who might have rivaled Shakespeare in universal reach is undone by an ideology of hate. Still, his shadow lingers over twenty-first century culture, his mythic motifs coursing through superhero films and fantasy fiction. Neither apologia nor condemnation, Wagnerism is a work of passionate discovery, urging us toward a more honest idea of how art acts in the world.***

***Rudolf Carnap (1891-1970) is considered the pioneer of logical positivism, but his work was thought to have been repudiated. Recently he has been undergoing a reappraisal, and this book of essays by leading philosophers, logicians, and art historians attempts to return Carnap to his rightful place. The philosopher's early days as a utopianist, the root of his thought in neo-Kantianism, his social and political activism - all are explored in these important essays.***

***Tagebücher: Tagebücher 1931 bis 1933***

***Nationalism, Cosmopolitanism, and the Bildungsroman***

***The View from Jena***

***Eliza Lynch***

***Eine Biographie***

***Carnap Brought Home***

***This source edition on the persecution and murder of the European Jews by Nazi Germany presents in a total of 16 volumes a thematically comprehensive selection of documents on the Holocaust. The work***

**illustrates the contemporary contexts, the dynamics, and the intermediate stages of the political and social processes that led to this unprecedented mass crime. It can be used by teachers, researchers, students, and all other interested parties. The edition comprises authentic testimony by persecutors, victims, and onlookers. These testimonies are furnished with academic annotations and the vast majority of them are published here for the first time in English. Volume 1 documents the persecution of the Jews between 1933 and 1937. The chronologically-arranged written sources reveal how the disenfranchisement and social isolation of the Jews in Germany was driven forward, and which role terror, calculations on the part of the state, and the indifference of very many Germans played. For more information on the edition, please visit the project website.**

**Escaping a desperate marriage at the age of 20, Eliza Lynch fled Ireland to Paris where her extraordinary beauty and intelligence won the attention of the soon-to-be dictator of Paraguay, Francisco Solano López. Although the couple never married, Eliza bore him seven children and was seen as the queen of Paraguay, adored by the public and admired for her glamour and sophistication. But Eliza and Francisco's love was damned with the outbreak of the infamous War of the Triple Alliance (1864-70), the bloodiest in South America's history. This is a unique love story, chronicling a romance that endured a desperate turn of fortunes, taking them from a life of royalty to a life on the run, and culminating with the now iconic image of Lynch burying both López and their eldest son in a shallow grave with her bare hands after they had been killed by Brazilian troops. Dubbed The Irish Evita, Eliza Lynch (born in Charleville, County Cork) was the most famous woman in all of South America in the nineteenth century. Her reputation was destroyed by the opposition in the wake of the War of the Triple Alliance; but in this story of wealth, war, love, loyalty, loss and, above all, survival, Eliza is revealed as a woman who showed extraordinary courage in the face a series of unspeakable horrors. The authors have discovered the truth about Eliza's Irish origins and the cruel deception of her marriage at the age of sixteen to a duplicitous French Army officer. They reconstruct the systematic invention of her image as a prostitute around her first meeting with Solano López in Paris in 1854. Eliza Lynch was a courageous woman who was adored by the ordinary women of Paraguay and who tried to help many victims of an appalling war. The paranoid López, on discovering that his family and colleagues had been conspiring against him, trusted only Eliza and their relationship became a love story of the damned. The book reveals why the Emperor of Brazil,**

**against the advice of his generals, pursued López to his death in 1870; Eliza buried him and their eldest son in the jungle with her bare hands. Eliza defied her enemies in a pamphlet she published in 1875 - here translated for the first time - when she returned to face her enemies in Paraguay. The authors' exclusive access to the unpublished journals of Eliza's daughter-in-law shows how scurrilous writers in South America, Britain and the US finally broke her spirit and how she died a 'burnt-out case' in Paris in 1886. In 1961 a later dictator, General Stroessner, declared her the national heroine of Paraguay. This book restores her to her rightful place among the most remarkable and brave women in modern history. Now a subject of a new Irish documentary by Alan Gilson, the film that helps rescue one of the great Irish lives of the 19th century from obscurity while opening a fascinating window onto what is perhaps South America's least-known country and the apocalyptic conflagration that still haunts its society.**

**Eine Biographie Thomas Manns, die das Frühwerk in seiner Modernität in den Blick nimmt und dem starken Einfluss seines Bruders Heinrich nachgeht. Diese Biographie konzentriert sich auf die Modernität der frühen Werke. Diese sind nicht stilistisch, aber inhaltlich modern, weil sie eine Welt mit Widersprüchen annehmen. Thomas Mann orientierte sich zunächst an seinem Bruder Heinrich, der sich stets um Modernität bemühte. Als Herausgeber der antisemitischen Zeitschrift "Das Zwanzigste Jahrhundert" wandte Heinrich sich jedoch einer konservativen Schreibart zu und missbilligte zudem Thomas' Homoerotik und Vorliebe für Schopenhauer. Thomas beteiligte Heinrich daraufhin nicht an der fiktionalisierten Familiengeschichte "Buddenbrooks" und löste damit einen heftigen Bruderzwist aus. In "Fiorenza" stellen die Dialoge die Modernität in Frage, ohne sie aufzugeben. Um 1905 problematisiert Mann in zahlreichen Werken verstärkt die Bürgerlichkeit, unter anderem in "Wälsungenblut" und "Königliche Hoheit", einer Parodie der konstitutionellen Monarchie. "Der Tod in Venedig" stellt eine neue Epoche des Werkes Thomas Manns dar. Herbert Lehnert**

**The Lives of Eliza Lynch**

**How Prejudice, Racism, and Antisemitism Became Markers of Insanity**

**The Truth About the Royal Family's Greatest Scandal**

**Tagebücher 1931 bis 1933**

**Thomas Mann and His Family**

**Empire of Ecstasy**

**Das Jahrbuch der Deutschen Schillergesellschaft ist ein literaturwissenschaftliches Periodikum, das vorwiegend Beiträge zur deutschsprachigen Literatur von der Aufklärung bis zur**

**Gegenwart veröffentlicht. Diese Zeitspanne entspricht den Sammelgebieten des Deutschen Literaturarchivs Marbach, das von der Deutschen Schillergesellschaft getragen wird. Arbeiten zu Schiller sind besonders willkommen, bilden aber nur einen Teil des Spektrums.**

**How did the catastrophic development of antisemitism in Germany interact with the portrayal of Shylock on the German stage? Here Andrew Bonnell gives us the first cultural history of this tragic character from Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" as performed on the German stage from the late eighteenth century to the end of World War II. In addition to analysing the performances of the most famous German actors in the role from 1777 to 1944, "Shylock in Germany" looks at the rising and falling popularity of "The Merchant of Venice" across Germany in this period, and the extent to which the role's history reflects changes in the situation of Jews in Germany and Austria. It follows the evolution of Shylock in nineteenth century and Imperial Germany, from the formative years of the modern German theatre as a cultural (and civic) institution; through the Weimar Republic, an epoch remembered for innovation and experiment, but also a period marked by an estrangement between an aggressively modernist metropolitan culture and a provincial cultural life which clung more to continuity; and, finally, considers the impact of the Nazi period with its murderous state-ordained antisemitism. Shylock's career in Germany after 1933 was neither as conspicuous nor as unambiguous as one might expect. Using archival research and drawing on much primary source material, Bonnell does not confine the book to theatre history only - but instead uses the changing portrayal of Shylock to analyse German cultural attitudes towards Jews over time.**

**Dieses Werk ist Teil der Buchreihe TREDITION CLASSICS. Der Verlag tredition aus Hamburg veröffentlicht in der Buchreihe TREDITION CLASSICS Werke aus mehr als zwei Jahrtausenden. Diese waren zu einem Grossteil vergriffen oder nur noch antiquarisch erhaltlich. Mit der Buchreihe TREDITION CLASSICS verfolgt tredition das Ziel, tausende Klassiker der Weltliteratur verschiedener Sprachen wieder als gedruckte Bücher zu verlegen - und das weltweit! Die Buchreihe dient zur Bewahrung der Literatur und Forderung der Kultur. Sie trägt so dazu bei, dass viele tausend Werke nicht in Vergessenheit geraten**  
**1929-1934**

**A Selective Guide to Botanical Publications and Collections with Dates, Commentaries and Types  
Lectures on Gas Theory  
The Turning Point**

## ***Shylock in Germany***

### ***Nudity and Movement in German Body Culture, 1910-1935***

Das großbürgerliche Leben der Familie Pringsheim setzt sich in den Jahren von 1898 bis 1904 mit intensiver Teilnahme am kulturellen Leben Münchens und ausgedehnter Geselligkeit ungetrübt weiter fort. Wenn auch die Kinder inzwischen erwachsen sind, zwei der Söhne auswärts studieren, bildet die Familie doch noch eine harmonische Einheit. Ein Fluidum, von dem auch Thomas Mann angezogen wird. Mit beharrlicher Entschlossenheit betreibt er seine Werbung um Katia Pringsheim und am 3. Oktober 1904 verloben sie sich. Ein Ereignis, das von den Familienmitgliedern freudig begrüßt wird, da alle den Eindruck gewonnen hatten, dass es nicht schwer sein würde, »Tommy" zu integrieren, ihn zu einem Mitglied der Pringsheim-Familie zu machen. Erschlossen wird der Tagebuchband durch eine ausführliche, den Zeitraum erläuternde Einleitung sowie verschiedene Register, vor allem durch ein detailliertes Personenregister.

Dieser Band zeichnet den Weg der Münchner Autoren, ihre Netzwerke und das literarische Leben in der Stadt ebenso nach wie ihre literarische Darstellung vom Mittelalter bis in die Gegenwart. Es wird nicht nur über die allseits bekannten "Stars" berichtet, sondern auch über (fast) vergessene und übersehene, aber nicht minder wichtige Autorinnen und Autoren und ihre Verwurzelung in der Stadt. Münchens Vergangenheit ist übervoll mit Literatinnen, Literaten und Themen: Von Ulrich Fuetrer und Jacob Balde über Franz Graf Pocci, Paul Heyse und Thomas Mann bis zu Ulrike Draesner und Dagmar Nick zeigen die Beiträge namhafter Literaturwissenschaftlerinnen und -wissenschaftler, wie München zu einer Weltstadt der Literatur wurde.

Her notorious reputation was invented by Paraguay's enemies in Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay (who wiped out over ninety per cent of the male population of Paraguay in the War of the Triple Alliance of 1864-70), and by Paraguay's tiny Spanish elite who hated her glamour and sophistication. 'I represent Scandal,' she ruefully admitted. The authors have discovered the truth about Eliza's Irish origins and the cruel deception of her marriage at the age of sixteen to a duplicitous French Army officer. They reconstruct the systematic invention of her image as a prostitute around her first meeting with Solano Lopez in Paris in 1854. Eliza Lynch was a courageous woman who was adored by the ordinary women of Paraguay and who tried to help many victims of an appalling war. The paranoid Lopez, on discovering that his family and colleagues had been conspiring against him, trusted only Eliza and their relationship became a love story of the damned. The book reveals why the Emperor of Brazil, against the advice of his generals, pursued Lopez to his death in 1870; Eliza buried him and their eldest son in the jungle with her bare hands. Eliza defied her enemies in a pamphlet she published in 1875 -- here translated for the first time -- when she returned to face her enemies in Paraguay. The authors' exclusive access to the unpublished journals of Eliza's daughter-in-law shows how scurrilous writers in South America, Britain and the US finally broke her spirit and how she died a 'burnt-out case' in Paris in 1886. In 1961 a later dictator, General Stroessner, declared her the

national heroine of Paraguay.

Der Junge Carnap in Historischem Kontext: 1918-1935

"The Useless Mouths" and Other Literary Writings

Formative Fictions

Sibilla Dalmar

Transcending Tradition: Jewish Mathematicians in German Speaking

Academic Culture

Mistress By Arrangement

The first monograph to treat comprehensively the epoch-making though now too often forgotten scandal that rocked German political culture from 1906 to 1909, now in English translation.

The Bildungsroman, or "novel of formation," has long led a paradoxical life within literary studies, having been construed both as a peculiarly German genre, a marker of that country's cultural difference from Western Europe, and as a universal expression of modernity. In *Formative Fictions*, Tobias Boes argues that the dual status of the Bildungsroman renders this novelistic form an elegant way to negotiate the diverging critical discourses surrounding national and world literature. Since the late eighteenth century, authors have employed the story of a protagonist's journey into maturity as a powerful tool with which to facilitate the creation of national communities among their readers. Such attempts always stumble over what Boes calls "cosmopolitan remainders," identity claims that resist nationalism's aim for closure in the normative regime of the nation-state. These cosmopolitan remainders are responsible for the curiously hesitant endings of so many novels of formation. In *Formative Fictions*, Boes presents readings of a number of novels—Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship*, Karl Leberecht Immermann's *The Epigones*, Gustav Freytag's *Debit and Credit*, Alfred Döblin's *Berlin Alexanderplatz*, and Thomas Mann's *Doctor Faustus* among them—that have always been felt to be particularly "German" and compares them with novels by such authors as George Eliot and James Joyce to show that what seem to be markers of national particularity can productively be read as topics of world literature.

*Empire of Ecstasy* offers a novel interpretation of the explosion of German body culture between the two wars--nudism and nude dancing, gymnastics and dance training, dance photography and criticism, and diverse genres of performance from solo dancing to mass movement choirs. Karl Toepfer presents this dynamic subject as a vital and historically unique construction of modern identity. The modern body, radiating freedom and power, appeared to Weimar artists and intelligentsia to be the source of a transgressive energy, as well as the sign and manifestation of powerful, mysterious inner conditions. Toepfer shows how this view of the modern body sought to extend the aesthetic experience beyond the boundaries imposed by rationalized life and to transcend these limits in search of ecstasy. With the help of much unpublished or long-forgotten archival material (including many little-known photographs), he investigates the process of constructing an empire of appropriative impulses toward ecstasy. Toepfer presents the work of such well-known figures as Rudolf Laban, Mary Wigman, and Oskar Schlemmer, along with less-known but equally fascinating body culture practitioners. His book is certain to become required reading for historians of dance, body culture, and modernism.

Guide to the Archival Materials of the German-speaking Emigration to the United

States after 1933

Scandal and Courage

A History of Spanish Literature

Taxonomic Literature

The Duchess of Windsor

A Cultural History of Politics in the German Empire

Die frühen Jahre des Nationalsozialismus in München und dessen Auswirkung auf die Familien Pringsheim und Mann. Seit Hedwig Pringsheim wählen darf, wählt sie sozialdemokratisch. So ist es nicht verwunderlich, dass sie den stetigen Aufstieg der Nationalsozialisten mit großer Sorge verfolgt. Und mit dieser Sorge sollte sie recht behalten, denn mit der "Machtergreifung" Hitlers im Januar 1933 wirkt die Politik zunehmend zerstörerisch auf ihre Familie ein: Im April 1933 wird der Sohn Peter Pringsheim auf Grund des sog.

"Berufsbeamtengesetz" entlassen; fast zur selben Zeit erhält Sohn Heinz als Musikkritiker Berufsverbot; Sohn Klaus, seit September 1931 Kapellmeister in Tokio, kann einen Besuch bei den Eltern nicht mehr riskieren und der "Protest der Richard-Wagner-Stadt München" zwingt die Familie Mann ins Exil. Als den Pringsheims dann im Juni mitgeteilt wird, dass sie ihre beiden Häuser in der Arcisstraße "zum Heile Hitlers" verkaufen und räumen müssen, müssen sie sich auch in ihrem eigenen Lebensumfeld völlig neu orientieren. Auf diese Schicksalsschläge reagiert der Vater Alfred Pringsheim zunehmend mit Depressionen. Es liegt nun an Hedwig durch ruhige Besonnenheit und vernünftiges Handeln ein Minimum an Lebensqualität für alle wieder herzustellen.

Royal scandal is nothing new. In 1936, the royal family was rocked by events that threatened its very existence. Edward VIII, King of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the British Empire, Emperor of India, gave up his throne. A constitutional crisis ensued. The reason? He intended to marry Wallis Simpson - a divorcee. In *The Duchess of Windsor*, Michael Bloch tells her fascinating story. This is the definitive biography of the woman Edward prized above his crown. Drawing on first-hand access to their intimate correspondence, it paints a picture of Simpson which was often startlingly at variance with the official story as reported at the time. It brings vividly to life the qualities which captivated her royal suitor, and on publication caused outrage and surprise by uncovering the great mysteries of her life.

This open access volume is based on the 'Early Carnap in Context' workshop that took place in Konstanz in 2017 and looks at Rudolf Carnap's philosophy, documented in his recently released diaries, from a combination of historical, cultural and philosophical perspectives. It enables further evaluation of the diaries and traces newly found interrelationships and their systematic definition. From a cultural and historical point of view, Logical Empiricism and Carnap's pivotal opus, *The Logical Structure of the World*, did not evolve in a vacuum. This applies equally in a history of philosophy context as well as under consideration of contemporary historical and cultural influences such as the socio-cultural setting in Vienna and Prague, the correlation between Logical Empiricism and Bauhaus modernism, the connection to the Life Reform Movement or the Youth Movement with its own life philosophy. Pursuing Carnap's progression on a micro level of history and referring the results back to Carnap's philosophy is now facilitated by recent access to his Diaries from 1908-1935. These shorthand records, reading lists, travel reports and notes constitute a valuable source for the research of networks and social movements which left their mark on him.

Women in Hungarian Politics, 1945-1951

German Reich 1933-1937

Manual of Toxicology - Reprinted from Witthaus' and Becker's Medical Jurisprudence Forensic Medicine & Toxicology

Handbuch Der Musikgeschichte

Grosse kommentierte Frankfurter Ausgabe: 1. Betrachtungen eines Unpolitischen. 13.2. Kommentar

Grosse kommentierte Frankfurter Ausgabe

The eldest son of Thomas Mann sketches this group portrait of the Mann family. The Manns were the first intellectuals to leave Nazi Germany and to organize a resistance movement.

Klaus Mann became a leading writer in the fight against Nazism.

Reproduction of the original: A History of Spanish Literature by James Fitzmaurice-Kelly

Vorlesungen Über Zahlen- und Funktionenlehre

Herbarium Vadense, 1896-1996