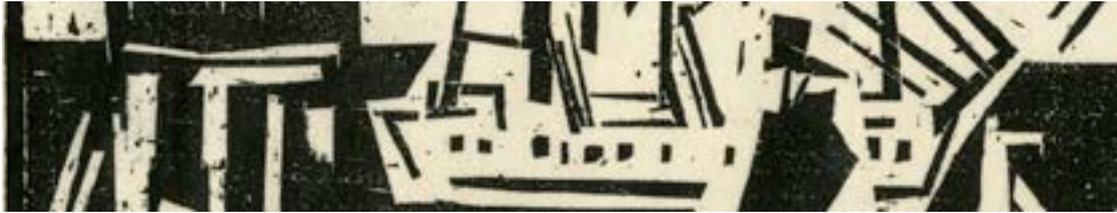


CABINET OF THE MONTH

MÄRZ 2018





LOUIS-MARIN BONNET

(Paris 1736-1793)

Tête de femme, after Boucher. FBoucher, delin. A Paris, chez Bonnet, rue St. Jacques. No. 144. Engraving and etching in chalkmanner, printed in three colors, red, blue and black. Herold, 111, no. 144.

Bonnet was born into a family of artists and was trained among others by his brother-in-law Louis LeGrand (1723 – 1808). Through LeGrand, Bonnet became a student of Jean-Charles François in 1756, who developed the crayon manner the year before. This technique permitted the artist to reproduce the effects of a crayon drawing. Towards the end of 1757, Bonnet used this technique for the first time with his own invention – to print on blue paper and to use plates of white – this increased considerably the effect of a crayon manner.

CHF 3500.–

LYONEL FEININGER

(1871 New York 1956)

The Ship owner, 2 (Der Reeder, 2). Mössinger/Drechsel, Chemnitz (coll. Loebermann) 2006, no. 52. 10,8:14,5 cm. Papersize 17:22,3 cm. 1918. Woodcut on Japanese laid paper. 10,8:14,5 cm. Papersize 17:22,3 cm. Signed and annotated «Lyonel Feininger 1823». and verso «1387». Signed and annotated «Lyonel Feininger 1823». and verso «1387». Prasse 36; Mössinger/Drechsel, Chemnitz (coll. Loebermann) 2006, no. 52.

Very fine strong impression on very thin paper in excellent condition. This woodcut was created during his extreme intensive working period of 1918 which he created 117 woodcuts in this year. He writes about this «Schaffensrausch» to his friend Alfred Kubin. «...Gemalt habe ich fast gar nicht, auch nicht gezeichnet. Das einzige war, dass ich den Holzschnitt aufgenommen habe und es in ungefähr sechs Monaten auf über 150 Platten gebracht habe. Mir macht diese Technik die grösste Freude und ich liess alles andere dafür einfach liegen...». With a total of 320 woodcuts against 65 etchings and only 20 lithographs, this technique plays in Feininger's work a dominant role.



CHF 4500.–

MAXIME VALLOTTON

Felix Vallotton Catalogue Raisonné de L'Oeuvre Gravé et Lithographié / Catalogue Raisonné of the Printed Graphic Work. Les Éditions de Bonvent S. A., Genève. 1972. Numbered 29/50. Oblong folio. 28:27 cm. 285 pages; numerous black and white illustrations. Included, as mentioned for the special edition, the woodcut «L'emotion» on Japan, numbered «29/50» and stamped «Vf». (V.-G. 198g). Publisher's binding in original gray bord slipcase. Light foxing on the back. Light foxing on the back.

CHF 2200.–



FIRST PRIVATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CANTON OF ZURICH



I. Vorschlag zu Errichtung einer Feuerassecuranz für Zürich. (I. Proposal for the establishment of a fire insurance company for Zurich.) Zürich bey Orell, Gessner, Füssli und Comp. MDCCLXXXII (Wednesday 9. Jan. 1782). 20 pp. text, 1 p. form. With:

II. Vorschlag zu Errichtung einer Feuerassecuranz für Zürich. (II. Proposal for the establishment of a fire insurance company for Zurich.) Zürich, bey Orell, Gessner, Füssli und Comp. MDCCLXXXII (Wednesday 6 Martii 1782). 13 pp. text, 1 p. form.

Fires were among the most common disasters in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The basic insurance in old times lay on the Christian command of charity. In the case of a fire, those affected received, from the authorities, a permit, which allowed them to beg for help from their neighbors.

Under Empress Maria Theresia, in 1764 the first building fire insurance program in central Europe was enacted in the Further Austria, and thus also in Fricktal, which was still under Hapsburg rule. There was nothing like it in Switzerland for a long time. The local economies, with different systems and rules in every canton, made it impossible for companies to offer domestic fire insurance throughout Switzerland. It was only, with the founding of the Swiss Federal State, in the 19th century that it became possible for insurers to work nationally and obtain the necessary risk compensation. During a gradual liberalization, new forms of insurance developed locally, and in 1782 the first private fire insurance company was founded in Zurich, selling insurance locally in the Canton of Zurich. The Directors are identified by name, they belonged to the ruling Gilds and Families of Zurich: Jacob Steinbrüchel; Leonhard Usteri; Heinrich Heidegger; Hans Caspar Meyer; Martin Usteri; Hans Conrad Rahn; Salomon Escher; und Hans Jacob Scheuchzer.

CHF 800.–