

## The History of the five publishing houses which became Walter de Gruyter publishers

The first notable part of the publishing house is the company '**Georg Reimer**'. It dates back to the year 1749 when the 'Buchhandlung der Königlich Realschule' (Bookstore of the Royal Secondary School) was founded. In 1801, Georg Andreas Reimer (1776-1842) took the store over as a hereditary lease. In 1819, he named the company after himself, and in 1823, he owned it completely. G. A. Reimer took an active part in the Wars of Liberation 1813/14 and became the publisher of Heinrich v. Kleist, Ernst Moritz Arndt, Johann Gottlieb Fichte, Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, Jean Paul, Friedrich Schleiermacher, Ludwig Tieck, August Wilhelm Schlegel, Achim v. Arnim, Jakob u. Wilhelm Grimm und Wilhelm v. Humboldt.

Especially noteworthy are the tight connections between this publishing house and the 'Königlich Preußischen Akademie der Wissenschaften Berlin' (Royal Academy of Sciences Berlin) and the '(Kaiserlich) Deutschen Archäologischen Institut' ((Imperial) German Institute of Archeology). Reimer published the 'transactions' and 'minutes' (1882ff) of the academy, as well as, numerous other titles which originated at the academy. Among these are the Collected Works of Aristotle's (1831-70) with the Commentaries (1882ff), the first Collected Works of Kant (1902ff; reprinted 1968), 'Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum' (1863ff), the 'Inscriptiones Graecae' (1873ff) and the 'Prosopographia Imperii Romani Saec. 1.11.111.' (1897ff). Even today, the last three mentioned titles are still edited by the currently-named Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences. In the archives of de Gruyter, a complete list can still be found of all the titles edited by the academy and published by Reimer ('Publications of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences Berlin, 1910, with handwritten annotations until 1930). - The connection to the Institute of Archeology dates back to its founding year in 1829. The first publications published on commission (1829-85) by Georg Reimer were 'Annah', 'Bulletino', and 'Monumenti dell' Instituto di corrispondenza archeologica'. Publications still published by de Gruyter on commission from the Institute are the 'Jahrbuch des (Kaiserlich) Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts' (Yearbook of the (Imperial) German Institute of Archeology) (1886ff, 2000 in its 115th volume) with its supplement, the 'Archäologischen Anzeiger' (Archeological Gazette) (1896ff).

In addition to these publications, Georg Reimer published the Gazette of the Prussian Liberals, the 'Prussian Yearbooks' (70 volumes; 1858-92), the 'Protestantische Kirchenzeitung' (the Protestant Church Newspaper) (43 volumes; 1854-96); 'Virchows Archiv für pathologische Anatomie' (bei Reimer: 227 Bde., 1847-1920) (Virchow's Archive for Pathological Anatomy; at Reimer's 227 volumes; 1847-1920), and Crelles 'Journal für die reine und angewandte Mathematik' (1826ff) (Crelle's Journal for Pure and Applied Mathematics; 1826ff). After the death of Georg Andreas Reimer, his son Georg Ernst Reimer took over, followed by his son Ernst Heinrich Reimer. In 1897, Ernst Heinrich Reimer sold the business to Walter de Gruyter who, since 1894, had been working as an volunteer for him.

In 1785, Georg Joachim Göschen (1752-1828) founded the **J. Göschen's Publishing Company** in Leipzig. Göschen made a name for himself as the publisher of the German classics: In 1793, he published the first edition of Christoph Martin Wieland's 'Collected Works', and in the years 1787 - 90, he published the first collection of writings by Goethe. Göschen entertained a close friendship with Schiller, who's 'Thalia' Göschen published. Klopstock's 'Odes' and Lessing's 'Hamburg Dramaturgy' were published by Göschen as well. Georg Joachim Göschen had a special interest in typography and tried to improve the art of the trade. Proof of this can be found in the excellent edition of the Greek New Testament by Johann Jakob Griesbach (1803) and an edition of Homer's works by Friedrich August Wolf (1804-07). After the death of Georg Joachim Göschen, his heirs sold the publishing house to the Cotta's Bookstore in Stuttgart. During the following years, the publishing company changed owners a number of times, until finally, Walter de Gruyter made it an independent part of his own publishing house.

The **J. Guttentag** publishing firm was foremost specialized in law literature. The program and profile of the publishing firm was formed by an extensive number of collections and commentaries of the codified law. The publishing firm derived its name from Immanuel Guttentag (died 1862), who in 1842, bought

the firm from the Trautwein Company (founded 1820). After the death of Guttentag, the firm changed owners and legal appearance a number of times. After 1871, the 'Guttentags' Collection of German Empire Laws' (237 volumes; 1895-1949) and the 'Guttentag's Collection of Prussian Laws' (68 volumes; 1873-1944) were published. The most important contributor to the Civil Code, Gottlieb Planck, was an author at Guttentag, as well as, Rudolf von Gneist, Ludwig Ebermayer, Hermann Staub, and Ludwig von Bar. The Guttentag publishing firm also published the Commentary to the Civil Code (edited by court senior officials of the empire; 1888; 12th edition 1974ff; ed. by members of the Federal Supreme Court), Franz von Liszt's Textbook of German Criminal Law (1881; 26th edition 1932), and his 'Journal of the Science of Criminal Law'. In 1898, Walter de Gruyter joined the management of the Guttentag publishing firm. In 1919, the Guttentag publishing firm became part of de Gruyter's publishing house.

In 1834, the publishing firm **Veit & Co.** was founded by Moritz Veit (1808-63) in Berlin. The firm published mainly titles covering the sciences, medicine, mathematics, as well as, law and chess. Veit, a member of both the parliament of the Frankfurt Paulskirche and the Prussian province, was the publisher of Leopold v. Ranke's 'Nine books of Prussian History' (3 volumes; 1847), Johann Gustav Droyen's biography of York von Wartenburg (3 volumes; 1851) and his 'History of Prussian Politics' (5 sections; 1855-86). In 1858, Moritz Veit sold his company, which was becoming more and more focused on science and medical publications, while still maintaining the other areas. After some changes in ownership, the firm was, in 1919, integrated into Walter de Gruyter's publishing house.

The youngest of the five original publishers which formed Walter de Gruyter's publishing house was **K.J. Trübner**. The publishing firm was founded by Karl J. Trübner (1846-1907) in 1872, shortly after the Kaiser-Wilhelm-University was founded in Straßburg to represent the new German Alsace. The publishing firm was to have tight connections with the university. Proof of this was a publishing program that gave great weight to Alsatian topics (see publishing catalog 1872-1903, register, section XI). In 1888, Karl J. Trübner managed to return Manesse's Collections of Ballads to its original home in Heidelberg. Through unknown routes, the Collection of Ballads had been part of the Bibliothèque Royal (Nationale) since 1657. Another focus of the publishing firm was linguistic studies, especially German Philology and Germanic History. Trübner published outlines of Romantic, Germanic, and Iranian philology, as well as, Karl Brugmann's 'Outline of Comparative Grammar of Indo-European Languages' (5 volumes; 1897-1900; numerous extended editions; last reprint in 1970), Kluge's 'Etymological Dictionary' (1884; 23rd extended edition 1999) and the 'Yearbook of the Learned World. Minerva' (1881ff). In 1906, Walter de Gruyter became a partner and in 1907, Walter de Gruyter became the sole owner of K.J. Trübner. In 1918, the firm had to give up its location in Straßburg and was forced to relocate in Berlin.