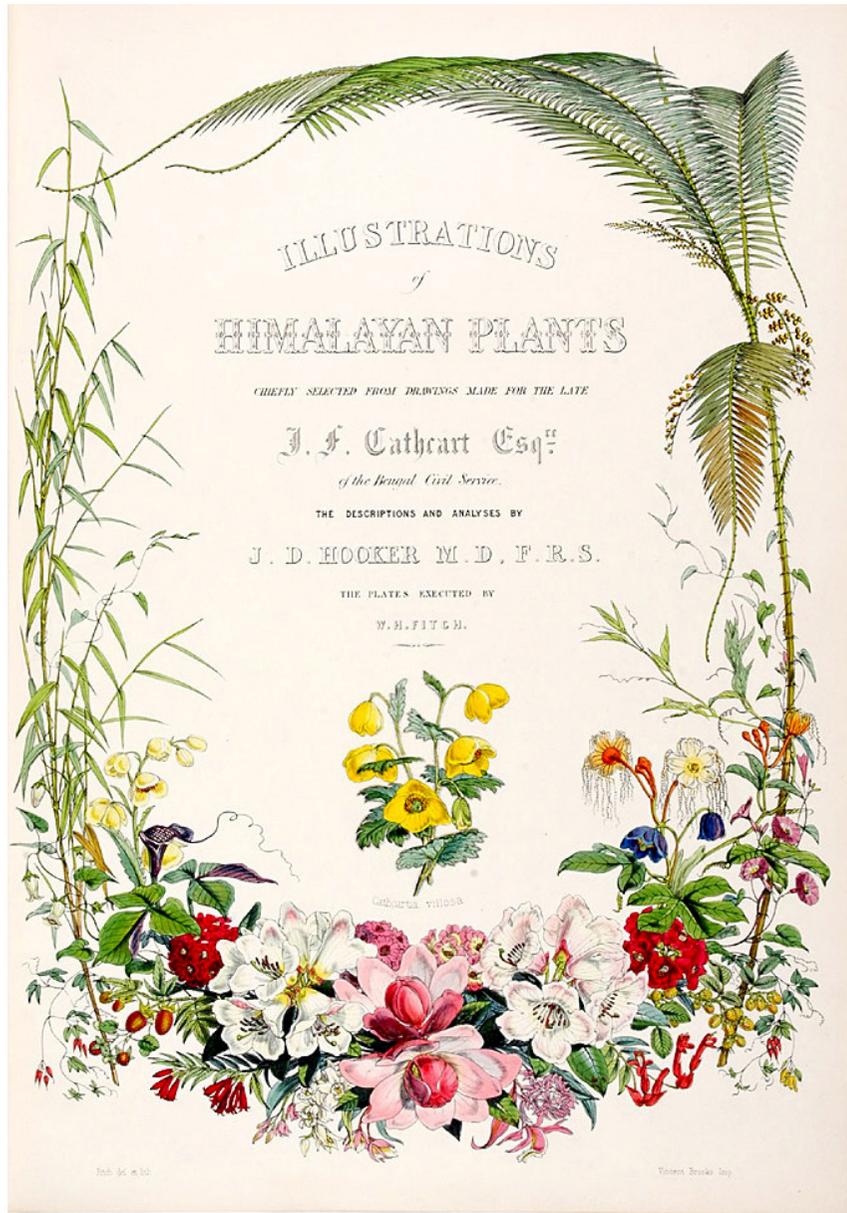




BEAUTIFUL FLORAS

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E-CATALOGUE

Beautiful Floras

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NATURAL HISTORY & TRAVEL

Antiquariaat Junk B.V.

December MMXX

Cover illustration: part of painting: Still Life with Flowers, Jan van Huysum, 1723

Frontispiece Illustration: Hooker (19)

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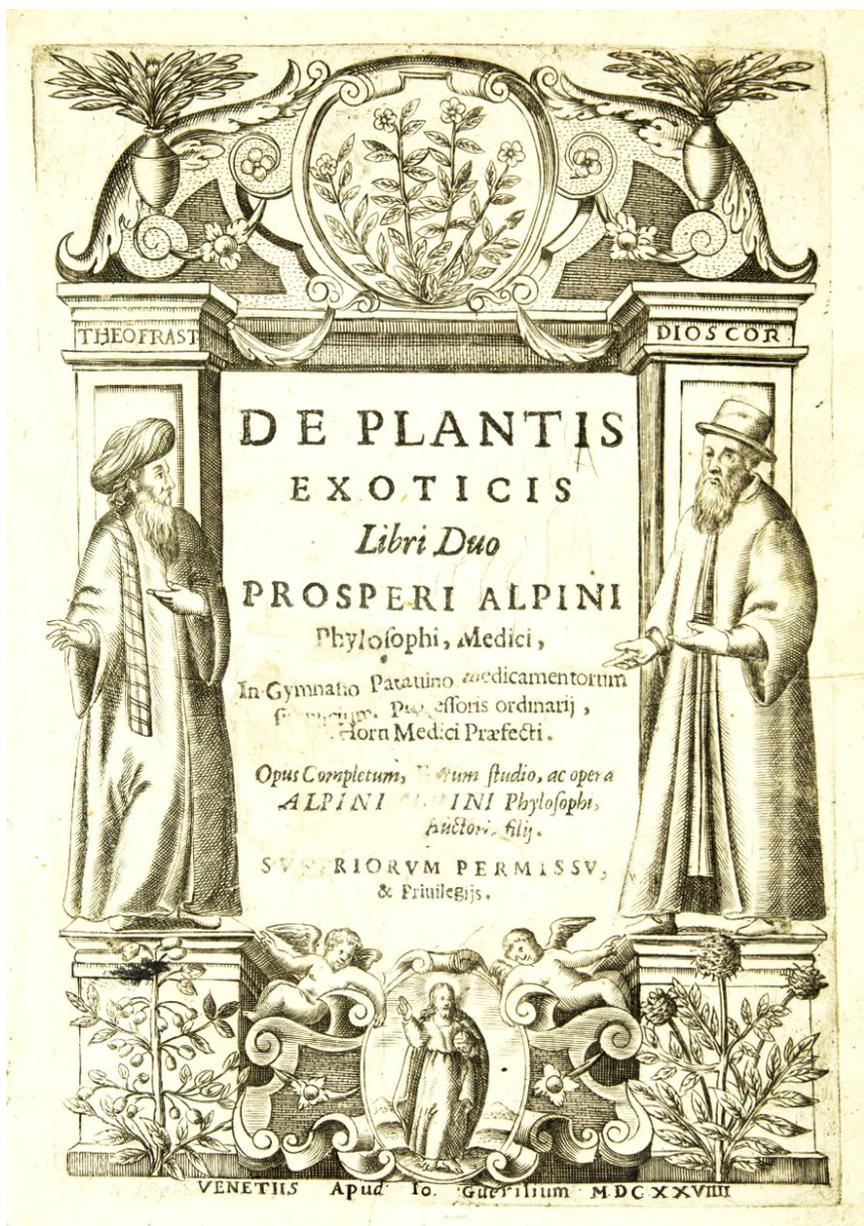


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[1] **ALPINI, P.** De Plantis Exoticis. Libri duo.

Venezia, G. Gueriglio, 1629. 4to (195 x 141 mm). pp. (xvi), 344, including engraved title and 145 full-page engravings. Contemporary vellum.

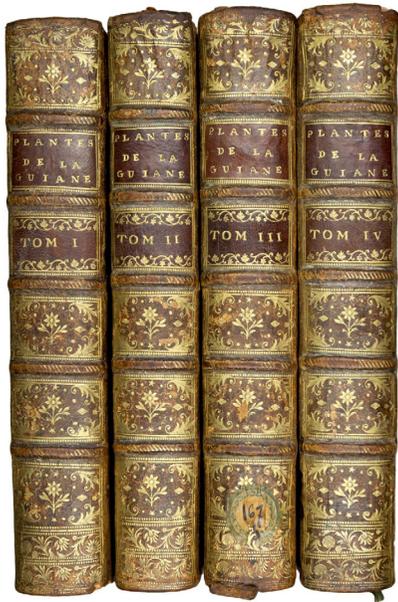
SOLD

♥ Second edition, the first was published in 1627. Prospero Alpini (1553-1616) was director of the Botanic Gardens at Padua (1603-1616). “The material for the ‘De plantis exoticis’, which was published posthumously, also derived from Alpini’s travels. With Onorio Belli he carefully studied the flora of Crete. Information on plants from other areas was later incorporated into the manuscript, which was edited by his son Alpino and completed in 1614. Data concerning some of these plants were obtained by examining specimens grown from seeds sent to Alpini. A total of 145 plants, each illustrated by a woodcut (incorrect should be engraving!), formed a notable contribution to Mediterranean floristics. This is especially true of the flora of Crete, many of whose plants were described for the first time. The accuracy of Alpini’s descriptions was demonstrated by A. Baldacci and P.A. Saccardo, who identified seventy-one of the eighty-five Cretan plants on which he reported” (DSB). Title page with small paper repair, some insignificant paper repair to a few leaves with no loss of text.

Provenance: Bookplate of Edmond Bonnet French botanist and The Horticultural Society of New York, bequest Kenneth K. Mackenzie 1934.

Hunt 213; Nissen BBI, 21.

83



[2] **AUBLET, F.** *Histoire des Plantes de la Guiane Française, rangées suivant la méthode sexuelle, avec plusieurs mémoires sur différens objets intéressans, relatifs à la Culture & au Commerce de la Guiane Française ...*

Londres/Paris, P.F. Didot jeune, 1775. 4 volumes (2 text volumes & 2 volumes of plates). 4to (250 x 194mm). pp. (4), 32, 1-621; (3), 622-976, 52, 160, with engraved frontispiece and 392 fine engraved plates. Contemporary mottled calf, richly gilt floral ornamented spines in 6 compartments, with 2 red gilt lettered labels.

€ 15.500

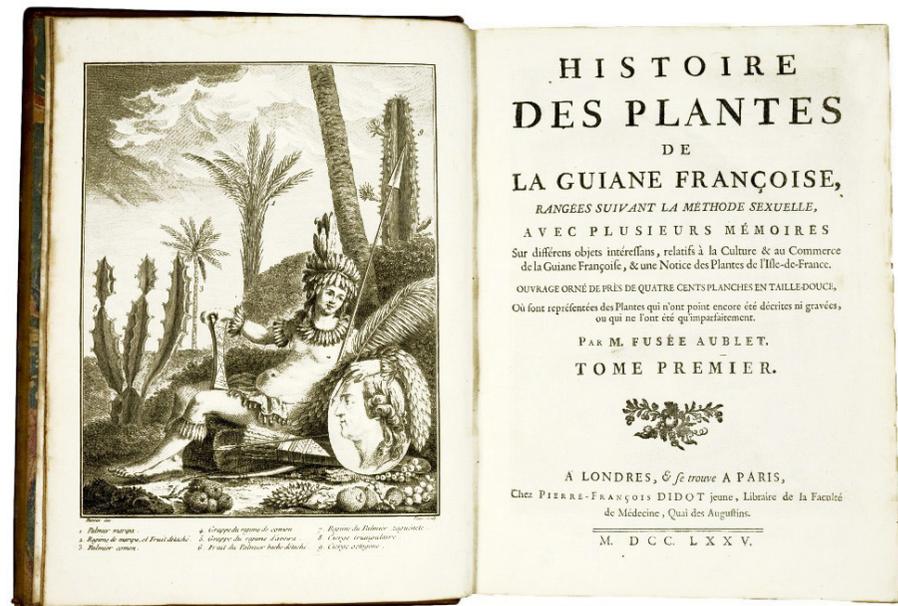
♥ A fine copy of the first flora of French Guiana, profusely illustrated with excellent plates. “Aublet’s further words on the conditions under which a naturalist worked in the French possessions are almost identical to those of Adanson with respect to his Senegalese years; the scorn of the other settlers, the absence of chances of financial reward, the hard-boiled mercenary attitude of his ‘colleagues’. In addition to that are the hardships of trying to botanize in the tropical jungle with its - at that time - almost unknown hazards. ... The ‘Histoire’ of 1775 is written, characteristically, in French and in Latin ... it is remarkable that Aublet’s book is fully Linnaean both with respect to taxonomy (the sexual system and the generic delimitations) and to nomenclature. It contains the descriptions of not less than 400 new species ... it is still the basis for the study of the flora of the Guiana region” (Stafleu. *Linnaeus and the Linnaeans*, p. 283).

“It is clear that Fusée Aublet should be considered one of the ‘founding fathers’ of neotropical ethnobotany. Although most botanists think of his ‘Histoire des Plantes de la Guiane Française’ as a taxonomic treatise, Aublet was in fact sent to French Guiana as an Apothecary-Botanist. His book describes uses of 124 species from 56 different families. That he employed many of the plants himself and that he used many of the vernacular names as the bases for his Latin names seems to indicate a high regard for the botanical sophistication of his indigenous colleagues” (Plotkin, Boom & Allison. *The Ethnobotany of Aublet’s ‘Histoire des Plantes...’* p. 2). One plate with some marginal browning.

Provenance: Armorial bookplate of J. Lanjouw.

Stafleu & Cowan 206; Nissen BBI, 54.

↻





[3] **BLUME, C.L.** *Flora Javæ nec non insularum adjacentium ... adjutore J.B. Fischer.*

Bruxellis, J. Frank, 1828 (-1851). 10 parts, preserved in 4 folding boxes. Folio (448 x 285mm). With 1 frontispiece and 238 lithographed plates of which 224 beautifully handcoloured. Original printed wrappers, some with repair, preserved in recent red half calf folding boxes, spines with gilt lines and lettering. € 14.000

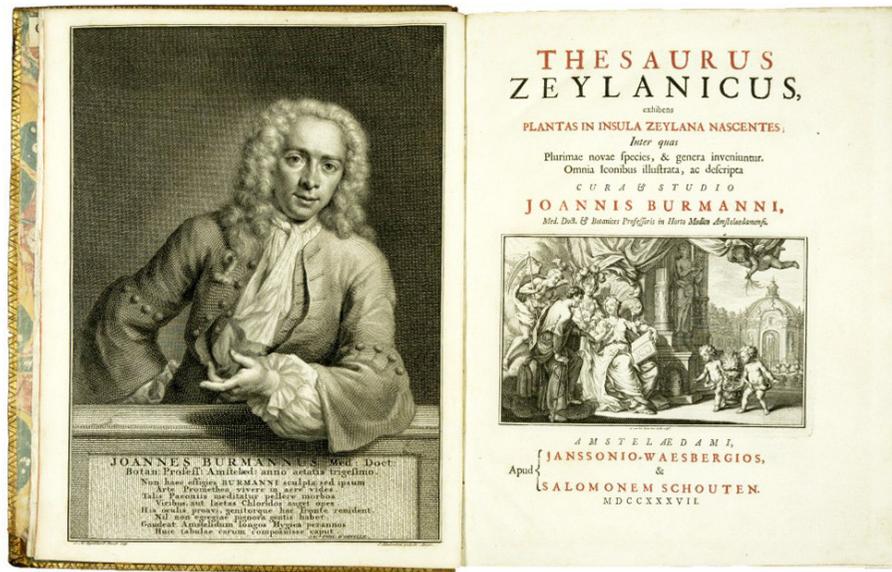
♥ A magnificent work on the flora of the Dutch East Indies. Karl Ludwig Blume (1796-1862) was a German born Dutch botanist who travelled and worked in

Java, where he was the first director of the Buitenzorg Botanic Garden and later became director of the Leiden Rijksherbarium. The present work is the only major flora of the Dutch East Indies of the 19th century, continuing Rumpf's pioneering work. The copy is without the 'Planches inédites' i.e. 23 plates which were published posthumously between 1862 and 1897, and are mostly not present. There is some foxing and slight staining, however confined to the text.

Provenance: On first printed wrapper 'Monsieur Decaisne de la part de C.L. Blume'. Joseph Decaisne (1807-1882) was a famous botanist attached to the Paris Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle.

Stafleu & Cowan 563; Nissen BBI, 174.





[4] **BURMAN, J.** Thesaurus Zeylanicus exhibens Plantas in Insula Zeylana nascentes; Inter quas plurimae novae species, & genera inveniuntur. Omnia Iconibus illustrata, ac descripta.

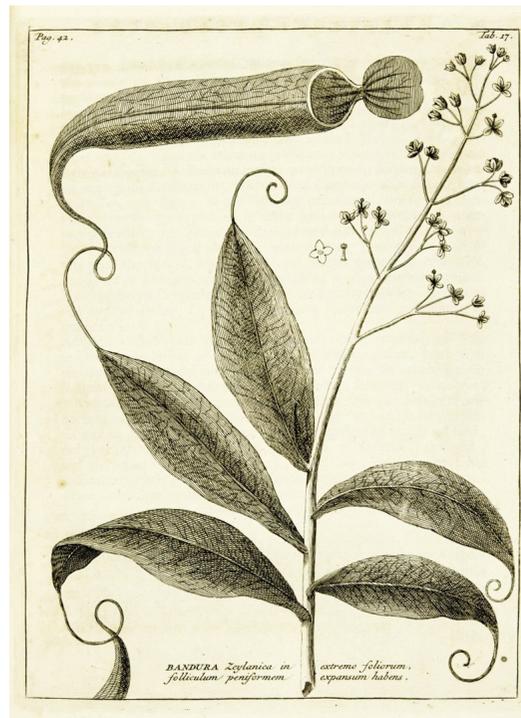
Amstelaedami, apud Janssonio-Waesbergios, & Salomonem Schouten, 1737. 4to (265 x 213 mm). pp. (16), 235, (1), (14), (4), 33, (1), with an engraved portrait of Burmann, by J.M. Quinkhard, engraved by J. Houbraken, and an engraved vignette and 111 fine engraved plates. Contemporary calf, gilt ornamented spine with red gilt lettered label, sides with gilt borders. € 3.000

♥ First edition of the first illustrated flora of Ceylon. “Indeed, Linnaeus, as a guest at the Burman house, had a hand in the perfecting of the ‘Thesaurus Zeylanicus’ itself” (Hunt 501). The final part is subtitled ‘Catalogi duo plantarum Africanorum’ and is basically a list of plants collected by Paul Hermann, who had visited the Cape on his way to Ceylon. ‘Burman

was, especially in his earlier years, a hard worker, and he published on a grand scale. In 1737 he published his ‘Thesaurus Zeylanicus’, based on collections of plants made in Ceylon by Paulus Hermann and Jan Hartog’ (Stafleu, ‘Linnaeus and the Linnaeans’ p.165).

Johannes Burman (1707-1779), was a Dutch physician and botanist at Amsterdam, friend and correspondent of Linnaeus, and professor of botany. A fine and attractively bound copy, a small number of text leaves with insignificant marginal worming.

Hunt 501; Nissen BBI, 303; Stafleu & Cowan 928.





[5] **BUXBAUM, J.C.** *Plantarum minus cognitarum centuriae, I-V, complectens plantas circa Byzantium & in Oriente observatas.*

Petropoli, typographia Academiae, 1728-1740. 5 parts bound in one. 4to (255 x 200mm). pp. (12), 48; (2), 46, (2); (2), 42, (2); (4), 40; (4), 48 with 293 engraved plates and 5 engraved vignettes. Contemporary calf, gilt ornamented spines with red gilt lettered label (old repair to spine and a bit rubbed). € 7.500

♥ A very rare and good complete set. Copies with all the 5 parts are rare and Brunet I, 1432 says the following of this work: "On ne trouve pas facilement cet ouvrage complet". An important pre-Linnaean flora giving the first descriptions of the plants of the coastal lands of the Black Sea, Asia Minor, and Armenia. In 1721 Buxbaum (German botanist, physocian and traveller, 1693-1730) was invited by Peter the Great, tsar of Russia, to take up a position as botanist in the Physical Garden, at the Medical Collegium in St.

Petersburg. In 1724 he accompanied Count Rumyantsev on a mission to Constantinople. On his way back from Constantinople he visited Asia Minor, travelling through Baku and Derbent he reached Astrachan, to return finally in 1727 to St. Petersburg.

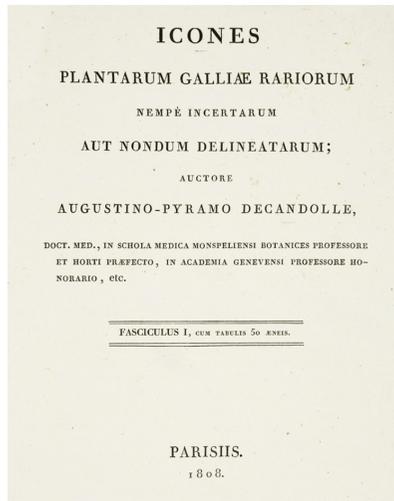
There is a letter of Linnaeus to Gottlieb Carl Springsfeld concerning a plant in Buxbaum's 'Plantarum' of which we give a short summary: Linnaeus has heard from Johann Christian Daniel von Schreber that Gottlob Carl Springsfeld now possesses Johann Christian Buxbaum's herbarium. Linnaeus is fascinated by a plant in Buxbaum's *Plantarum minus cognitarum centuria II*, tab. 35, that is akin to *Cistus*. Linnaeus would like

to borrow this plant or have a floret from it. Linnaeus believes this plant to constitute a genus of its own. Linnaeus gives Springsfeld his word as a nobleman that he will return the plant and should he create a new genus, name it after Springsfeld. Two plates with paper repair at lower margin not affecting the illustration. Last 2 parts with some light dampstaining at right lower corner.

The collation of the work is as follows: Volume I with 65 plates, volume II with 50 plates, volume III with 74 plates, volume IV with 66 plates on 39 leaves (plate 35 never published), volume V with 71 plates and 44 plates for the appendix, printed on 65 leaves (plates 9 and 33 never published).

Nissen 309; Pritzel 1407.



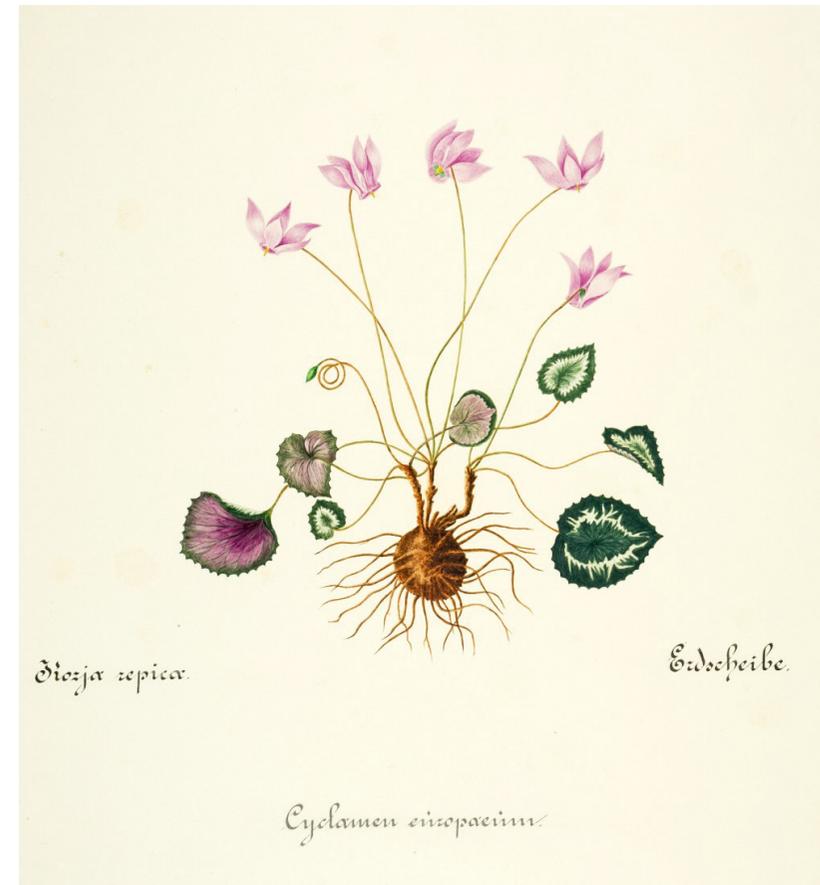


[6] **CANDOLLE, A.P. DE.** *Icones Plantarum Galliae Rariorum nempè incertarum aut nondum delineatarum. Fasciculus I, cum tabulis 50 aeneis.*

Paris, (H. Agasse & Bernard), 1808. Folio (335 x 255mm). pp. viii, 16 with 50 engraved plates by Turpin (some by Poiteau) and engraved by Plée and Plée fils. Contemporary green half calf, spine with gilt lines and lettering (rubbed). € 1.800

♥ The rare first edition, only one fascicle was issued. A reissue appeared in 1853. "Candolle's atlas of rare French plants was illustrated by Pierre Turpin, who modeled his style after van Spaendonck and Redouté; Blunt calls him 'possibly the greatest natural genius of all French botanical painters of his day' and notes that 'his drawings of botanical details have rarely been surpassed'"(Norman 395).

Nissen BBI, 322; Stafleu & Cowan 989.



[7] **CARNIOLA (KRAIN)- FLOWERS OF CARNIOLA. BOTANICAL WATERCOLOURS.** A collection of watercolours of local flora made for presentation to Franz Joseph I, to celebrate 600 years of Habsburg rule of Carniola.

Folio (550 x 390mm). 30 sheets of original watercolours by ? A. Guaiz, the first with the arms of the Duchy of Carniola (Krain) surmounted by the imperial crown, with dates 1283-1883, surrounded by a garland and



signed by the artist. Housed in a velvet-covered box with the monogram of Franz Joseph I. € 18.000

♥ A unique work on the flowers of Carniola, which comprises parts of present-day Slovenia. The watercolours are of a very high standard and painted by a skilled artist. The artist's name on the first plate is difficult to read. The plants have captions in Slovenian, Latin and German. One of the plates show the Carniolan Primrose or 'Primula Carniolica' a plant

which grows in hardly accessible areas and is only found in Slovenia, where it is nowadays protected. Another figures the Carniolan Lily 'Lilium Carniolicum', a lily native to the Balkans. The plants are painted on thick boards and are all well preserved and fresh.



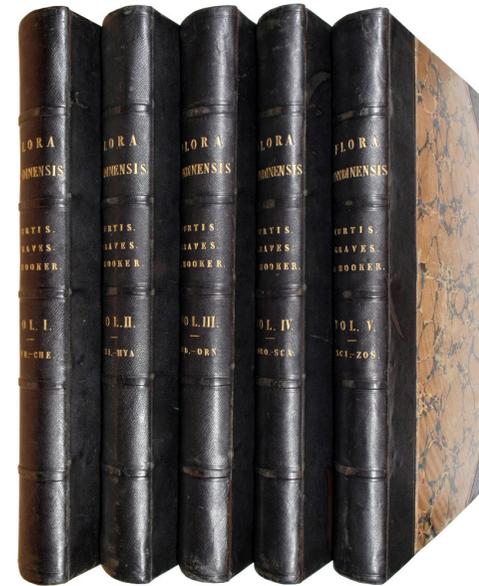


[8] **COLLA, L.A.** *Icones Plantarum Rariorum Herbarii Pedemontani.*

(Turin, ex Typis regiis, 1835-1837). 3 parts. 4to (285 x 235mm). With 98 fine lithographed plates by Tecophila Colla. Publisher's original printed wrappers. € 1.500

♥ The complete plates to Colla's 'Herbarium Pedemontanum...' published in 8 vols from 1833-1837. Luigi Aloysius Colla (1766-1848) was an Italian lawyer and botanist, owner of a botanical garden at Rivoli near Torino.

Stafleu & Cowan 1171



[9] **CURTIS, W.** *Flora Londinensis: containing a history of the Plants indigenous to Great Britain, illustrated by figures of the natural size.*

A new edition, enlarged by George Graves and William Jackson Hooker. London, Henry G. Bohn, [1817-] 1835. 5 volumes. Large-folio (481 x 290mm). With 659 beautifully handcoloured engraved plates on 647 leaves. Contemporary green half morocco, spines in 6 compartments with gilt lettering, topedges gilt. € 15.000

♥ A reissue of the second, much enlarged edition. The second edition was published from 1817-1828. "Henry Bohm took over the remaining copies of this second edition and issued them in 1835 with new title-pages, carrying the date 1835" (Stafleu & Cowan 1286). The first three volumes contain the original 432 plates, but the text rewritten by Hooker. The final two volumes are entirely new, with the plates mostly from drawings by Hooker, together with his own descriptions. The impressive



'Flora Londinensis' is much more comprehensive in scope than its title suggests, for it embraces most of the English flora, and as a result of which it should be properly regarded as the first colour-plate national flora. "Curtis adopted the novel plan of having specimens drawn to a uniform scale and to life size, and most of the plates display a high degree of accuracy. In the opinion of Salisbury, the majority of the figures 'represent the most successful portrayals of British wild flowers that have ever been achieved'" (Henry II, p. 67). The fine plates are by James Sowerby, Sydenham Edwards, and Hooker. William Curtis is one of the great names in botany, the present work and his famous 'Botanical Magazine' are landmarks in English botany.

Restored marginal tear to title page of 5th volume and blind library stamp on title pages. A fine copy without the usual foxing.

Nissen BBI, 440; Stafleu & Cowan 1286.





[10] **DREVES, J.F. & HAYNE, F.G.** *Choix de Plantes d'Europe, décrites et dessinées d'après nature.*

Leipzig, Voss et Compagnie, 1802. 5 volumes. 4to (295 x 230mm). pp. xii, 40; xii, 44; xii, 44; xii, 40; x, 38, with 125 fine hand-coloured engraved plates. Contemporary marbled boards (recent paper spines). € 4.200

♥ The excellent plates were engraved by J.S. Capioux, an artist of great talent who illustrated some of the finest botanical works in Germany of the period. He illustrated a great number of Johann Hedwig's and Georg Franz Hoffmann's works on cryptogams. Nissen in his publication 'Die botanische Buchillustration' speaks highly of him 'seine Tafeln... verdienen volles Lob'. A German edition 'Getreue Abbildungen und Zerglieder-

ung deutscher Gewächse appeared from 1794-1801. The colouring of the plates is detailed and refined. A fine copy.

Provenance: Bookplate of the Royal Horticultural Society, Lindley Library, with cancellation stamp.

Nissen BBI, 529; Dunthorne 96.

63





[11] **FEUILLÉE, L.E.** Beschreibung zur Arzeney dienlicher Pflanzen welche in den Reichen des mittägigen America/ in Peru und Chily vorzüglich im Gebrauch sind, in dem Land selbst auf königl. Befehl in den Jahren von 1709. 1710. und 1711. aufgesetzt, nebst verschiedenen andern aus eben desselben Tageregister physischer Beobachtungen gesammelten und zur natürlichen Historie gehörigen Anmerkungen. Aus dem Französischen ins Deutsche übersezt von D. Georg Leonhard Huth.

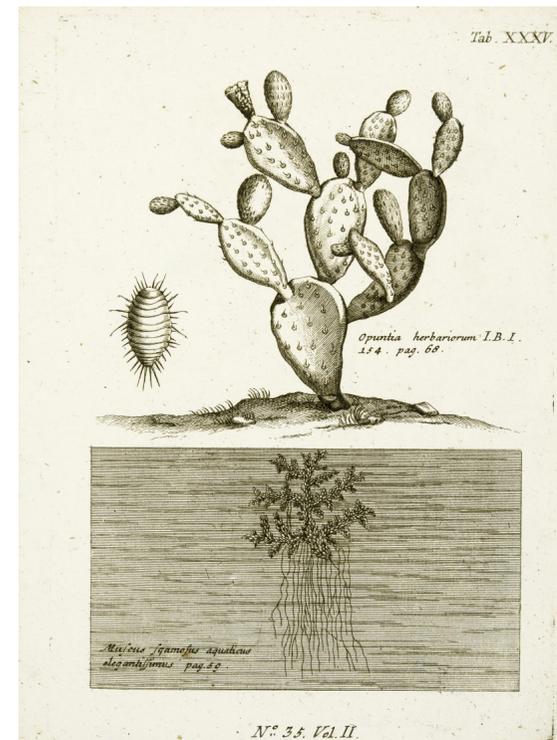
Nürnberg, Johann Michael Seeligmann, 1756-1758. 2 volumes (bound in one). 4to (240 x 190mm). pp. (8), 3-136, (6); pp. (4), 208, (12), with 102 engraved plates. Contemporary marbled boards, spine with red gilt-lettered label (slightly worn). € 3.000

♥ First German edition. Louis Éconches Feuillée (1660-1732) was a French clergyman (order of the Minimi), explorer, astronomer and botanist. The work describes the plants of the coasts of Peru and Chile, many of which are described for the first time. It is the first flora describing this region. 'The botanist and mathematician Père Louis Feuillée has been a pupil of J.D. Cassini, founder of the family which directed the Paris ob-

servatory for over 120 years. In 1707 he sailed to the South Sea with Doublet and spent nine months in Lima, botanizing and making geophysical observations ... they provided a mass of geographical and scientific data...' (Spate, Monoplists and freebooters, p. 194).

Provenance: 'Ex. Bibliotheca G.G. Detharding M.D. Rostock' bookplate on verso of title; ticket of Booksellers R. Friendländer & Sohn, Berlin; New York Horticultural Society, bequest of Kenneth K. Mackenzie October 1934, with bookplate; Robert de Belder.

Staflou & Cowan TL2 1767; Junk Rara pp. 50-51; Nissen BBI, 623.

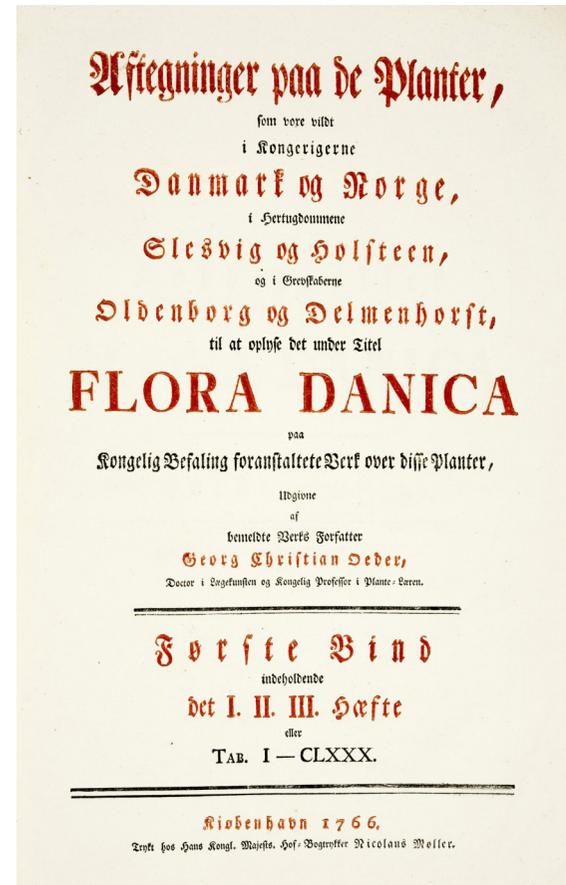




[12] **FLORA DANICA.** Icones Plantarum sponte nascentium in regnis Daniae et Norvegiae, in ducatibus Slesvici et Holsatiae et in comitatibus Oldenburgi et Delmenhorstiae: Ad illustrandum opus de iisdem Plantis, Regio jussu exarandum Florae Danicae nomine inscriptum.

Ed. G.C. Oeder, O.F. Müller, M. Vahl, J.W. Hornemann, S. Drejer, J.F. Schouw, J. Vahl, F.M. Liebmann, J. Steenstrup et J. Lange. Copenhagen 1761-1883. 51 parts and 3 supplement parts, bound in 25 volumes. Folio (385 x 253mm.). With 3240 engraved plates. First 5 volumes contemporary full calf, gilt decorated spines with gilt lettered labels, the following 10 volumes in contemporary half calf, gilt spines with gilt lettered labels, marbled sides, the last 10 volumes in contemporary half calf (not matching with the preceding 10 volumes), gilt spines with gilt lettered labels, marbled sides. € 35.000

♥ A fine complete copy of the most beautiful work on the flora of North Europe, forming the most extensive representation of the Scandinavian flora. The work was issued with plain or coloured plates. Published over a period of 122 years it comprises 3240 engraved folio plates and depicts plants of North Germany, Denmark, Norway and to a certain extent Swe-

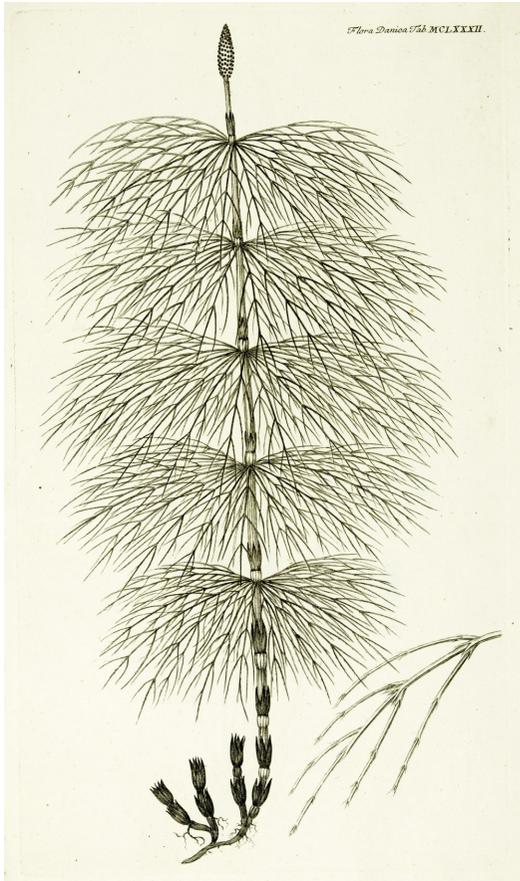


den. It had the support of five successive Kings in Denmark beginning with King Frederik V (1722-1766) and ending with King Frederik VIII (1843-1912). ‘The value of the work was in the accuracy and beauty of the plates made under his (Oeder’s) supervision by Martin and Michael Rössler and later, under the supervision of the Danish editors, by Christian F. Mueller (1748-1814) and Johann Theodor Bayer (1782-1873). The Rösslers together contributed some 600 plates, J.T. Bayer some 1,500 plates... Their figures unite great artistic excellence with utmost scientific



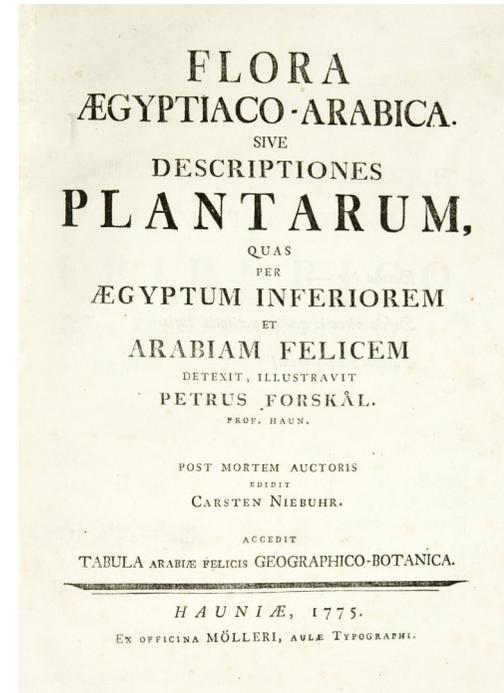
exactness, so that they belong to the best of their kind...' (Stearn, W.T. The Flora Danica its history and illustrations).





‘The Royal Porcelain Factory’s most remarkable achievement has been the ‘Flora Danica’ service consisting of more than 2,300 separate pieces each decorated with representations of Scandinavian wildflowers taken from the ‘Flora Danica’ ‘ (Stearn).

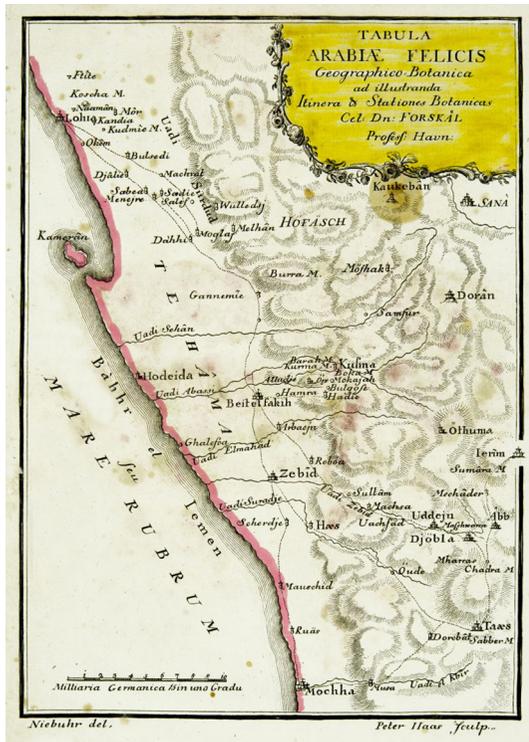
Great Flower Books, pp. 69-70; *Dunthorne* 218; *Nissen BBI*, 2249; *Stafleu & Cowan* 7001 & 7008.



[13] **FORSSKAL, P. & NIEBUHR, C.** *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica. Sive descriptiones plantarum, quas Aegyptum inferiorum et Arabiam felicem.*

Hauniae, ex Offina Mölleri, 1775. 4to (255 x 205mm). pp. 32, cxxvi, (2), 219, (1), with hand-coloured engraved map of Yemen by J. Haas after Niebuhr. Recent half cloth, with leather gilt lettered label. € 5.800

♥ First edition, published posthumously, of Forsskal’s great flora of Egypt and Saudi Arabia. “Peter Forsskal was born in Helsingfors and studied in Uppsala and Göttingen. He joined a Swedish expedition to the near East. Forsskal collected extensively in Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and died of the plague at Jerim, in Yemen. The sole survivor of the expedition,



Carl Niebuhr, saw Forsskal's manuscript through the press, the most important of these documents was the 'Flora aegyptiaco-arabica' (Staffeu, Linnaeus and the Linnaeans p.151). Forsskal was one of Linnaeus's most famous travelling apostles. "First edition of this pioneer work by the great botanist Forsskal, which substantially increased knowledge about the vegetation in the areas he visited. The author proposed 50 new genera, half of which are still valid. He gave original morphological descriptions of the species he observed" (Hünersdorff, Coffe a bibliography

pp. 517-518). According to Carl Christensen in his publication 'Index to Pwer Forsskal: Flora Aegytiaco-Arabica...' published in the 'Dansk Botanisk Arkiv' 700 new species are described. Title with tiny marginal loss of paper at the lower right corner. An unusual copy with the map hand-coloured, this map is usually plain. A clean copy with the engraved armorial bookplate Le Proux and a much later bookplate of C. Delaby.

Staffeu & Cowan 1819.



[14] **FORSTER, J.R. & FORSTER, G.** *Characteres Generum Plantarum, quas in itinere ad Insulas Maris Australis. collegerunt, descripserunt, delinearunt annis MDCCCLXXII - MDCCCLXXV.*

Londini, B, White, T. Cadell, & P. Elmsly, 1776. 4to (276 x 220mm). pp. x, 2, viii, 150, (4), with 78 engraved plates. Contemporary mottled calf, richly gilt decorated spine with red gilt lettered label.

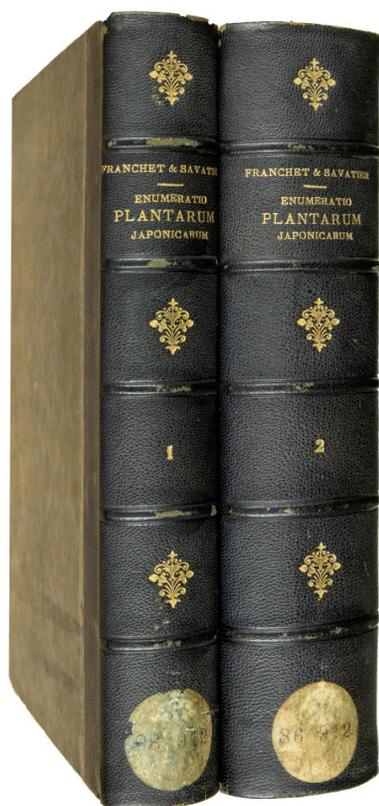
€ 5.000

♥ A pioneer work on the botany of Australia and the South Pacific. The Forsters, father and son, had sailed as naturalists on Cook's second voyage, an enormous collection of new genera and species were collected.

"This work is botanically important as containing a large number of new generic and specific names relating to plants of Australia and Polynesia. It appears that in the preparation of this undertaking the Forsters were able to use the fine natural history library belonging to Sir Joseph Banks, and to seek the advice of his librarian Daniel Solander. Furthermore, they had free access to Banks and Solander collections made on Cook's first voyage (1768-71) to the Pacific, and to Solander's manuscripts' (Henry II, p. 167). An attractively bound copy without any foxing.

Hunt 649; Nissen BBI, 644.





[15] **FRANCHET, A. & SAVATIER, L.** *Enumeratio Plantarum in Japonia sponse crescentium hucusque rite cognitarum adjectis descriptionibus specierum pro regione novarum ...*

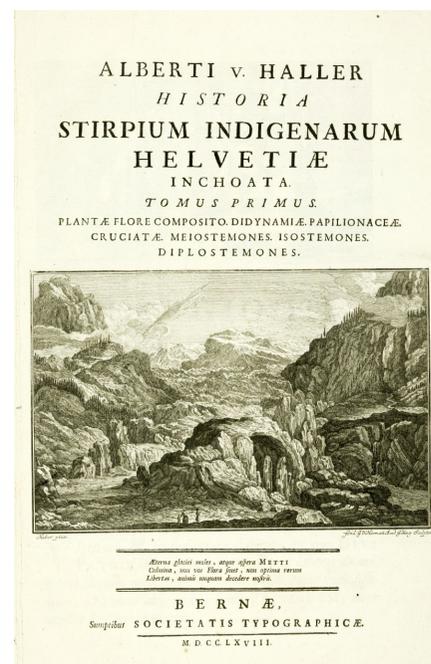
Paris, F. Savy, 1875-1879. 2 volumes. Royal-8vo (230 x 150mm). pp. (4), xiv, (2), 485, (3); pp. (4), 789, (3). Contemporary green half morocco, gilt ornamented spines in 6 compartments. € 1.800

♣ Stafleu & Cowan I, 1844: ‘The Savatier & David collections on which the book is based (in part) are at P(aris Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle). Franchet’s own herbarium is also at P (through the herbarier Drake)’. The present work is the third important western publication on the flora of Japan, after Thunberg’s *Flora Japonica* and Von Siebold’s *Flora Japonica*. It is the first major botanical work on

Japan after the opening of Japan in 1854. Old library stamp on title pages. A fine copy.

Provenance: Dedication of Savatier to Roux ‘à monsieur Roux, Pharmacien ... , Savatier’.

Stafleu & Cowan 1844.



[16] **HALLER, A. VON.** *Historia Stirpium Indigenarum Helvetiae inchoata.*

Bernae, Societatis Typographicæ, 1768. 3 volumes (bound in 2). Folio. (I:) pp. (4), lxiv, 444, with engraved title vignette and engraved plates 1-20; (II:) pp. (2), 323, with engraved plates 21-44; (III:) pp. (2), 204, with engraved plates 45-48. Contemporary half red calf, spines with 6 raised bands and gilt lettering. € 4.000

♣ Nissen BBI, 774. First edition of this beautiful work on the Flora of Switzerland, in which Haller describes

more than 2486 species of which many new. Haller was a student of Boerhaave and informs his readers as follows: ‘I described all the plants that I had collected, from their natural characters, as Boerhaave had taught us to do at Leiden’. ‘As a result of his continuous travelling Haller acquired an intimate knowledge of the flora of the Alps, a knowledge which profoundly influenced his biological outlook. ... In his great Swiss flora of 1768 he draws the parallel between the altitudinal zonation of the plants in the Alps and the zonation from north to south in the holarctic flora region’ (Stafleu. *Linnaeus and the Linnaeans* p. 247). The work extensively describes the orchid alpine flora and 23 of the beautifully engraved plates are devoted to this subject. A good uncut copy of this scarce work.

Nissen BBI, 774.



**HORTI MEDICI
ACAD. ALTORF. 26
HISTORIA**
CVRIOSE CONQUISITA
AVTORE
IO. IAC. BAIERO
PHILOS. ET MED. DOCT.
ET PROFESSORE PRIMARIO
ILLIVSQ. HORTI PRAEFECTO.
ACCEDIT
EIVSDEM COMMEMORATIO
CELEBRIORVM GERMA-
NIAE HORTORVM
BOTANICO-MEDICORVM.

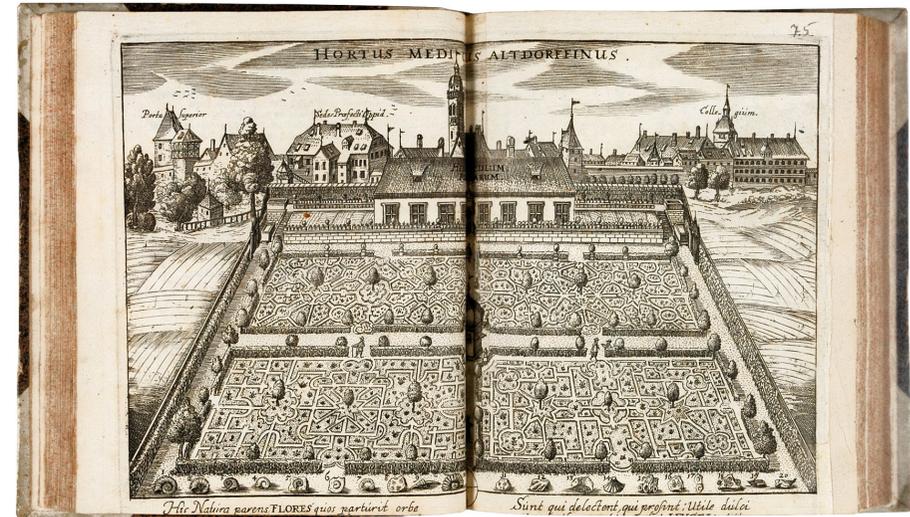
ALTORFI A. R. S. CLO DCCCXXVII.
TYPIS IOD. GVIL. KOHLESH ACAD. TYPOGR.

[17] **HOFFMANN, M.** Flora Altdorffinae deliciae Hortenses sive Catalogus Plantarum Horti Medici, quibus ... Anno Christi 1650 usque ad annum 1677 auctior est factus.

Altdorf, H. Meyer, (1677). 4to (190 x 160mm). pp. (4), 64, with double page engraved map, engraved by the author showing the medical garden of Altdorf. (And:) **IDEM.** Appendix Plantarum Rariorum... Horto Medico Altdorffino... Altdorf, H. Meyer, 1691. pp. (18). (Bound up with:) **IDEM.** Florae Altdorffinae deliciae sylvestres sive Catalogus Plantarum in agro Altdorffino, locisque vicinis sponte nascentium, cum synonymis auctorum.... Altdorf, H. Meyer, 1677. 4to. pp. 104 with a double-page engraved map 'Topographia Altdorffina et Vicinae'. (Bound up with:) **IDEM.** Florilegium Altdorffinum, sive tabulae, loca et menses exhibentes, quibus Plantae Exoticae et Indigenae sub coelo norico vigere ac florere solent. Altdorf, H. Meyer, 1676. pp. (4), 16. (Bound up with:) **IDEM.** Montis Mauriciani in agro Leimbürgensium, medio inter Norimbergam & Hirsbruccum, itemq; inter Altdorffium & Lauffam loco... Sive Catalogus Plantarum in excursionibus Herbilegis se offerentium. Altdorf, H. Meyer, 1694. 4to. pp. (6), 3-24. (Bound up with:) **BAIER, J.J.** Horti Medici Acad. Altorf. Historia curiose conquisita.... accedit eiusdem commemoratio celebriorum Germaniae Hortorum Botanico-Medicorum. Altdorf, I.G. Kohles, 1727. pp. 12, 56, lacking frontispiece. (Bound up with:) **VATER, A.** Catalogus Plantarum

inprimis exoticarum horti academici Wittenbergensis... Wittenberg, Gerdes, 1722. pp. (20), 1-16, (2), 17-28, with 1 engraved plate of the 'Aloe Africana'. Contemporary half vellum, marbled sides. € 8.500

♥ A very rare collection of catalogues of plants growing in the area of Altdorf (near Nuremberg), and in the botanical garden of Altdorf. All, except one, by Moritz Hoffmann (1622-1698) a Swiss professor of medicine at the University of Altdorf. This famous university was closed down in 1808. One treatise is by J.J. Baier. The last treatise is by A. Vater and described the exotic plants in the Wittenberg Botanical Garden.



The first work together with an appendix published in 1691 describes the plants growing in the medical garden of Altdorf. It is illustrated with a fine double-page engraving 'Hortus Medicus Altdorffinus' showing the town of Altdorf at the rear and the botanical garden at the front. The garden consists of 4 sections with parterres, and one orangery, visitors are walking in the lanes.

The second work is an extensive catalogue of plants growing in the area of Altdorf. It gives location, the description of the plants and references to literature. The fine map 'Topographia Altdorfina et vicinia' shows towns, villages and rivers, to the east the town of Nuremberg and to the west Kassel.

The third work describes the months of flowering of the plants in the medical garden at Altdorf as well as indigenous plants in the area around Altdorf.

The fourth work describes plants growing in the area of the small village of Leimburg (near Altdorf).

The fifth work is by Joh. Jacob Baier (1677-1735) who was professor of medicine at the Altdorf university and president of the 'Acad. natur. Curios.' and director of the famous 'hortus medicus'. The botanical garden of Altdorf had been previously described by Moritz Hoffmann and in the present work by Baier numerous references are made to this former work. The work presents a history of the garden and is accompanied by an engraved map which is not present in our copy.

The sixth work by Abraham Vater (1684-1751) describes the exotic plants in the botanical garden of Wittenberg University. Vater was a professor of botany and anatomy and successor of J.H. Heucher who published the first catalogue in 1711 of the 'Hortus medicus'. A small supplement to the present work was published in 1724.

Pritzel 4156; 4157; 4158; 4159; 338; 9694.



[18] **HOFFMANNSEGG, J.C. & H.F. LINK.** *Flore Portugaise ou description de toutes les plantes qui croissent naturellement en Portugal.*

Berlin, Charles Frédéric Amelang for the authors, 1809-1820 (-1840). Folio (485 x 335mm, 2 text vols & 525 x 355mm, atlas). 22 parts bound in 3 volumes. With 1 lithographed title (a garland of flowers), 3 uncoloured plates of instructions and 100 (of 111) plates, 98 of them stipple-engravings of which 93 printed in colours and finished by hand, and two (nos.

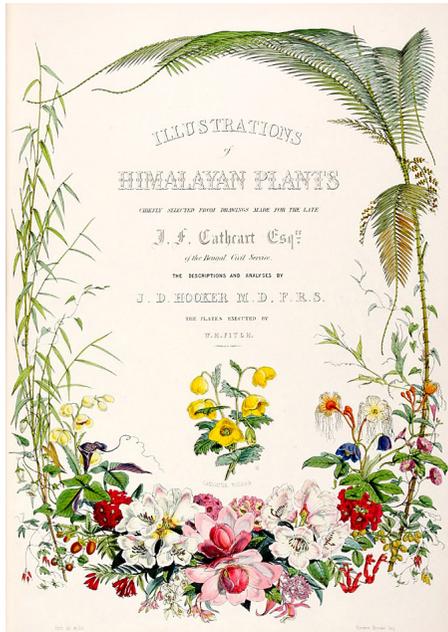


20 and 22) coloured lithographs, engraved by Bollinger, Clar, Dumbte, Guimpel, Haas, Krethlow, Meyer, Schubert and Wachmann after drawings by G.W. Voelker and Hoffmannsegg, French and Latin text. Recent blind pressed calf, spines in 6 compartments. € 7.500

♥ One of the most complete copies to come on the market. It lacks 11 plates but has more text than the Kenneth K. Mackenzie, Horticultural Society of New York, Robert de Belder copy (Christie's New York 4 June 1997), which was the most complete copy to come on the market since decades.

Only edition of this rare work, the technical and artistic equal of any of the 19th century flower books, and a work that has escaped the notice of historians of botanical illustration. It was produced by Count Hoffmannsegg, contemporary of Redouté, whose work it rivals. In our opinion it surpasses the latter's 'Jardin de la Malmaison', perhaps technically the finest of Redouté's oeuvres. The preface confidently predicts 'we are certain that, despite the fact that this will be the first such work to be published in Germany, it will bear comparison with other floras, and even with all similar works published to this day', a boast that it more than fulfils. All plates illustrate species newly discovered and previously undescribed, drawn from living specimens by Hoffmannsegg or from his herbarium specimens by Voelker. In the present copy plates 66, 103, 104, 105, 106 are plain. The following plates are not present in our copy: 24, 26, 65, 68, 74, 75, 77, 83, 98, 99 and 101. The text of the second volume is so rare that Stafleu leaves open the collation of parts 17-21. In our copy only 8 text leaves are not inserted, which makes it text wise one of the most complete copies. The atlas had the printed wrapper bound in of the 6th part, a printed title to the plates was not published. Pages 437-504 loosely inserted.

Dunthorne 136; Great Flower Books p. 59; Nissen BBI, 901; Stafleu & Cowan 2911.



[19] **HOOKER, J.D.** **Illustrations of Himalayan plants.**

London, L. Reeve, 1855. Folio (508 x 380mm). With 1 pictorial handcoloured lithographed title and 24 handcoloured lithographed plates, each with an explanatory leaf of text. Contemporary half cloth, pictorial title on frontcover.

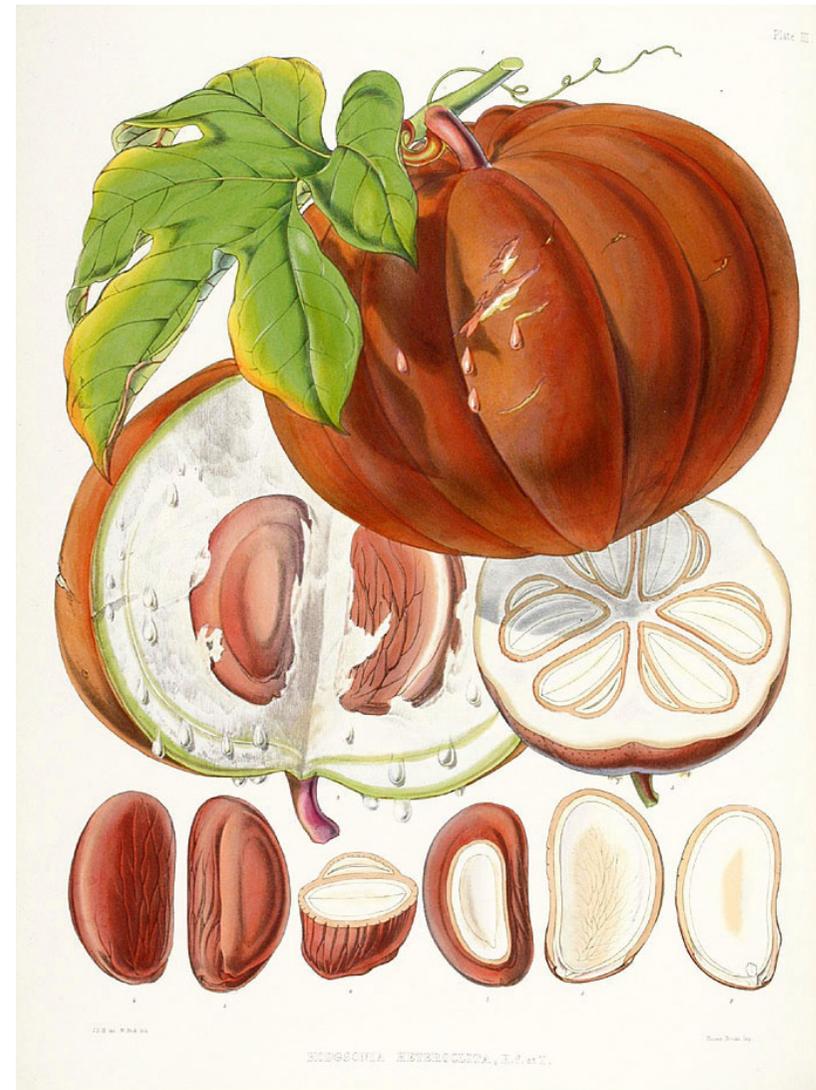
€ 19.000

♥ First and only edition of Hooker's second work on Himalayan plants illustrated by Walter Hood Fitch, the most famous botanical artist of the Victorian era. The superbly illustrated title shows thirty

different species of Himalayan plants. The book was to be published with the financial support of Cathcart (with whom Hooker had stayed in Bengal) and to be distributed free to 'the principal botanists and scientific establishments in Europe'. However, Cathcart died 49 years old, on his way back to London, at Lausanne. The book was then financed by the family as well as by others.

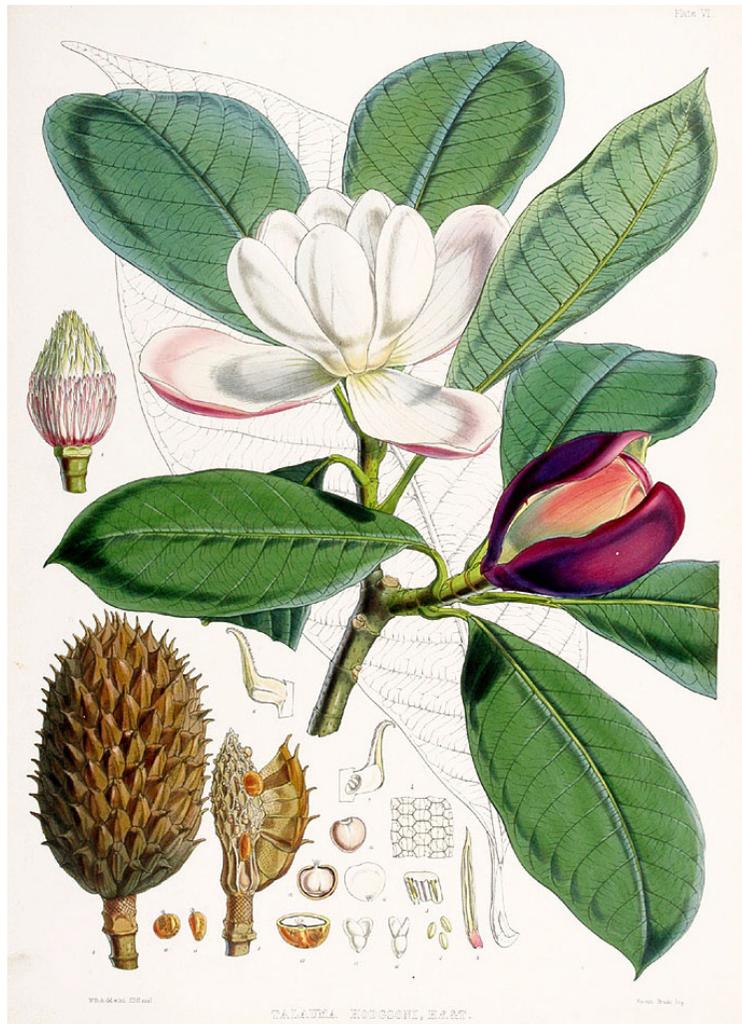
The book had 176 subscribers amongst which Charles Darwin to whom Hooker had dedicated his 'Himalayan Journals' (1854). The original drawings for the present work were done by native artists and were redrawn by Fitch to correct 'the stiffness and want of botanical knowledge displayed by the native artists who executed most of the originals' (from the Introduction). "For the title page of the book, Fitch created a design of thirty different species of Himalayan flora. Other pages, vibrant with colour, il-

lustrate such plants as the purple 'Magnolia campbellii', or the 'Quercus lamellosa'. The Victorians loved superlatives, and they loved this book. Not only did it contain Fitch's best work, but it was also one of the finest



flower books ever produced. It created a sensation in 1855 when it sold for 5 guineas...” (J. Lewis, Walter Hood Fitch, a celebration p. 16).

Great Flower Books, p. 60; *Nissen BBI*, 910; *Stafleu & Cowan* 2973.



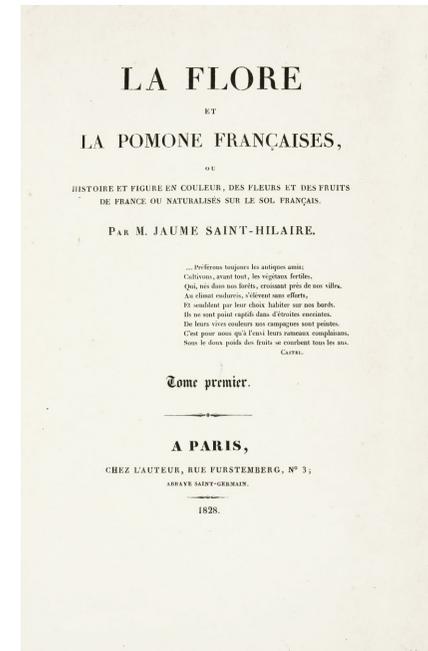
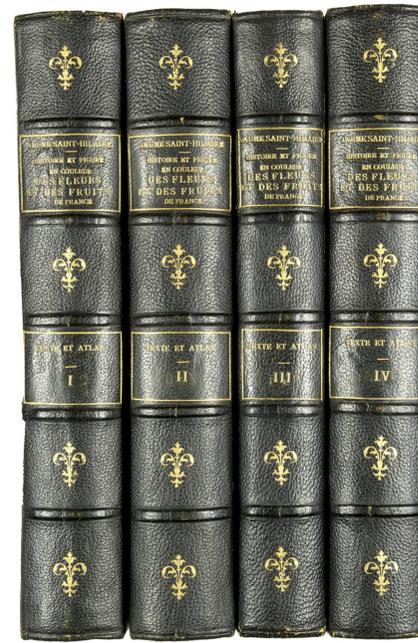
[20] **JAUBERT, H.F. & SPACH, E.** *Illustrationes Plantarum Orientalium*.

Paris, Roret, 1842-1857. 5 volumes. Large-4to (350 x 260mm). With 500 engraved plates. Contemporary half calf, spines with 2 black gilt lettered labels and gilt lines, marbled sides (slightly rubbed).

€ 7.500

♥ A fine copy of this very scarce flora of the Near East (from Greece eastward to Afghanistan and southward to Abyssinia). “This fine work owes its origin to an expedition made in 1839 by the French

politician and botanist Count François Hippolyte Jaubert (1798-1874), and his friend Charles F.M. Texier (1802-1871), the archeologist, to Asia Minor. On his return Jaubert decided to publish illustrations of the new and little known species of plants he had collected, with some collected by earlier travellers ... The best botanical artists of Paris - J. and F. Gontier, E. Lesèble, de Ligniville, Maubert, Riocreux, Willy, Mlle. Champeaux, Mesdames Gouffé, Hublier and Spach - were employed for the plates ... All beautifully and accurately drawn and engraved. Historically the most interesting are a number by Claude Aubriet ... Nicolas Robert and Pierre Redouté. Jaubert planned and directed the work and even wrote part of the text, but most of this was done by Edouard Spach” (Journal Soc. Bibl. Nat. Hist. I, 9). Edmond Boissier the famous author of ‘*Flora Orientalis*’ considered the ‘*Illustrationes*’ “par le soin apporté à la partie descriptive et par la beauté des figures, un des livres les plus précieux pour la Flore d’Orient”. Our copy does not have the large folded map, but instead has 10 maps inserted from another work such as ‘*Carte de la monarchie des*



[21] **JAUME SAINT-HILAIRE, J.H.** *La Flore et la Pomone Françaises, ou histoire et figure en couleur, des fleurs et des fruits de France ou naturalisés sur le sol français.*

Paris, chez l'auteur, 1828 (-1835). 4 volumes. Royal-8vo (260 x 170mm). With 540 (of 544) fine engraved plates printed in colours with handfinishing. Contemporary black half morocco, gilt ornamented spines.

€ 11.000

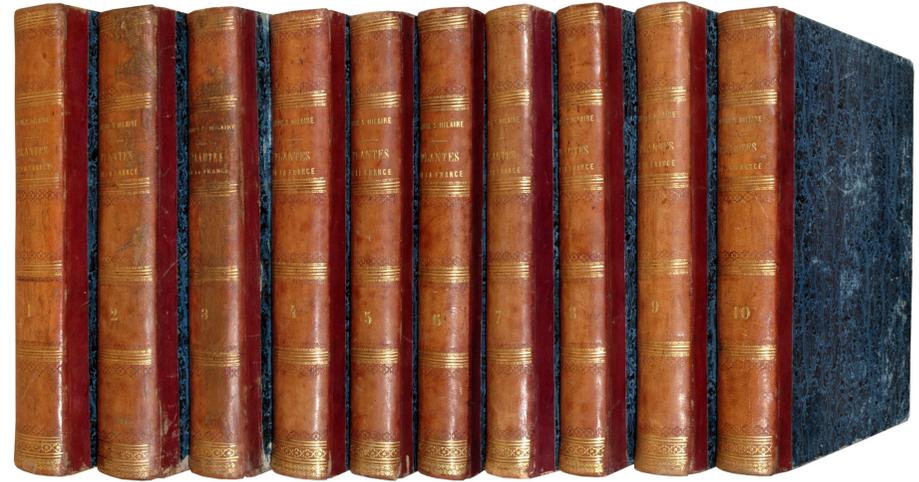
♥ The work was issued in 136 (138?) parts. It was planned to publish 800 plates but in so far as we know the regular publication was terminated with plate 544. Jean Henri Jaume Saint Hilaire (1772-1845) was a French botanist and botanical artist. "It is not until the beginning of the nineteenth century that precise scientific drawing commences to charac-

Hebreux sous Salomon ou le Royaume d'Israel', 'Carte de l'empire des Perses', 'Carte du Nord de la Judée ou Terre Sainte', 'Carte du Paradis Terrestre' and 'Carte de la Syrie'. First title with 2 repaired cut out pieces, and another page with 1 repaired cut out piece, all without loss of text. The work is always prone to foxing however the present copy is better than other copies we have sold in the past.

Provenance: Library stamp on free endpaper of H. Demirez Bibliyotegi 1952.

Nissen BBI, 958; Stafleu & Cowan 3303.





[22] **JAUME SAINT-HILAIRE, J.H.** *Plantes de la France, décrites et peintes d'après nature.*

Paris, chez l'Auteur, 1819-22. 10 volumes. Royal-8vo (257 x 200mm). With 10 lithographed portraits of botanists and 1000 fine stipple engraved plates printed in colours. Contemporary half calf, gilt ornamented spines, with gilt lettering. € 14.000

♥ A uniformly bound copy of this profusely illustrated flora of France. It is rare to find the work complete in 10 volumes, mostly the first 4 are found and not the continuation. The first 4 volumes are here, as is often the case, in the second issue of 1822. "It is not until the beginning of the nineteenth century that precise scientific drawing commences to characterize French flower plates but with the transition the French artists such as Jaume St. Hilaire, Bessa, Turpin and Redouté rose almost immediately to world pre-eminence. These names are collector's high points" (Dunt-

terize French flower plates but with the transition the French artists such as Jaume St. Hilaire, Bessa, Turpin and Redouté rose almost immediately to world pre-eminence. These names are collector's high points" (Dunthorne p. 4). Blunt considers Jaume Saint-Hilaire a distinguished botanist and praises his 'Plantes de France' with its 1000 pleasant little stipple plates. Jaume Saint-Hilaire studied flower painting under van Spaendonck in Paris.

Some occasional foxing, latin names written in pencil at foot of plates.

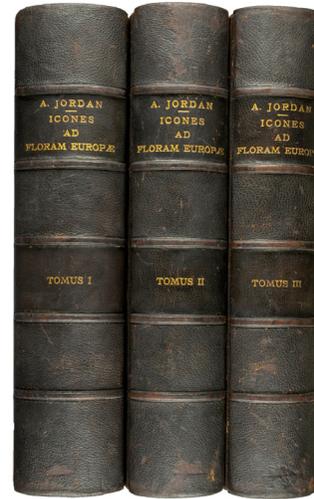
Dunthorne 160; Stafleu & Cowan 3311; Johnston 943 quoting 552 plates.





horne p. 4). Blunt considers Jaume Saint-Hilaire a distinguished botanist and praises his 'Plantes de France' with its 1000 pleasant little stipple plates. Jaume Saint-Hilaire studied flower painting under van Spaendonck in Paris.

Nissen BBI, 989; Great Flower Books p. 61; Dunthorne 211.



[23] **JORDAN, A. & J. FOURREAU.** *Icones ad floram Europae novo fundamento instaurandam spectantes.*

Paris, Savy, 1866-1903. 3 volumes. Folio (400 x 305mm). With 501 finely hand-coloured engraved plates. Contemporary uniform half calf, spines in 5 compartments with gilt lettering. € 15.000

♥ This is one of the rarest and most beautifully illustrated and detailed botanical works. The edition must have been very small and no fully coloured copy has been offered for sale

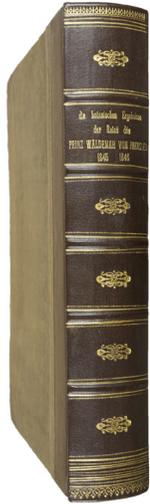
since many decades. The famous de Belder collection had a complete copy but only the first 280 plates coloured. We sold a copy of the first 2 vols in 1980. The first 2 volumes are by Claude Thomas Alexis Jordan and Jules Fourreau. The publication was interrupted by the death of Fourreau on Dec. 1870 at the battle of Nuits during the Franco-German war. Publication was not resumed until 1903 by Camille A. Jordan who published the final third volume. The 3 volumes were published as 100 fascicles over 37 years. Claude Thomas Alexis Jordan (1814-1897) was a French botanist and according to Stafleu 'whose extremely narrow species concept led to 'jordanism' and Jordan-species (jordanons) vs. Linnaean species'. "The drawings... are also admirable, and from a botanical point of view beyond praise: ... Jordan, Alexis and Fourreau, Jules, 'Icones ad floram Europae...', illustrative of 606 microspecies (jordanons) for the most part distinguished only by minute and subtle characters and thus needing scrupulous accuracy for their portrayal" (Blunt & Stearn p. 269). For his research Alexis Jordan had a huge private experimental garden that he gradually increased to 12,000 square meters with 400 flower beds contain-



ning approximately 50,000-60.000 plants. He likewise created one of the largest herbariums known to exist. The exquisitely hand-coloured engraved plates are by C. Delorme, J. Fourreau, P. Gallaud and A Mignot. An attractive uniformly bound copy in mint condition.

Stafleu & Cowan 3416; Grat Flower Books 61; Nissen BBI, 1008.





[24] **KLOTZSCH, F. & A. GARCKE.** Die botanischen Ergebnisse der Reise seiner königl. Hoheit des Prinzen Waldemar von Preussen in den Jahren 1845 und 1846. Durch Dr. Werner Hoffmeister, Leibarzt S.K.H. auf Ceylon, dem Himalaya und an den Grenzen von Tibet gesammelte Pflanzen.

Berlin, Verlag der Königlichen Geheimen Ober-Hofbuchdruckerei (R. Decker), 1862. Folio (338 x 265mm). pp. (8), 164 with 100 lithographed plates. Later half calf, spine in 6 compartments with gilt ornaments and lettering.

€ 4.000

♥ A very rare and beautifully produced work, commissioned by Royal patronage and printed in a limited edition. The text of the present work was written by Johann Friedrich Klotzsch and August Garcke and the plants were collected by Werner Hoffmeister. Werner Hoffmeister, a medical doctor was part of the Prince Waldemar of Prussia (1817-1849) expedition to India. Prince Waldemar had been in close contact with Alexander von Humboldt who characterised him as follows: "A deep admiration for the beauty of nature, an inner longing for achieving something Great and to explore distant lands might have prompted the young Prince to travel to East-India". During the expedition Werner Hoffmeister, only 26 years of age, was killed in a battle. The expedition returned with a comprehensive herbarium of plants, meticulously pressed and annotated by Hoffmeister. It included 456 species, of which 108 were new to science, and 270 genera of plants. The botanist J. F. Klotzsch and August Garcke were engaged to work and describe the material collected in India. 16 years after Prince Waldemar returned from India, the Prince had died 3 years after his return, the book was published. Prince Adalbert of Prussia, the brother of Waldemar, commissioned the work to be published.



hed. The fine plates are by C.F. Schmidt.

Provenance: Stamp of Reinhold Ludewig on title.

Stafleu & Cowan 3746; Nissen BBI, 1070.





[25] **KOPS, J.** Flora Batava, afgebeeld door en van wegens J.C. Sepp en zoon; beschreven door Jan Kops.

Amsterdam, Leiden, Haarlem, s'Gravenhage, J.C. Sepp en Zoon, and others, (1800)-1920. Volumes 1-25 (of 28) & 1 index volume. 4to (295 x 240mm). With 1 handcoloured engraved title page and 2000 coloured plates, engraved and coloured by hand, lithographed and coloured by hand and chromolithographed. End 19th century uniform half calf, gilt and blind-stamped spines, marbled sides (some vols. early 20th century).

€ 18.500



♥ A fine, almost complete set, of the most beautiful flora of the Netherlands. During a period of 134 years 461 parts were published. As this is a most unusual long period of time complete sets are of the greatest rarity.

It is one of the great national floras and comparable in extent and span



with the 'Flora Danica', the 'Flora Graeca' and a few others. The first 13 volumes were published by Sepp & Zoon, a firm which exercised the utmost care in producing colour-plate books of outstanding quality. The first 24 volumes have the plates handcoloured, the remaining volumes have chromolithographs. For the first 10 volumes Kops was the editor, to be followed by several other editors and publishers. The quality of the plates, especially of the earlier volumes, is excellent, and makes it one of the most attractive botanical illustrated works published in the Netherlands.

The index volume covers vols. 1-14. The text is both in Dutch and French. A complete copy has 28 vols with 2240 plates. The work was issued in 8vo and 4to. The present copy is the precious 4to edition. The first volume has a list of 232 subscribers. Little did they know that it would take 134 years for the whole work to be completed, so that none of them was to see the last instalment. As publication took so long, it became a true monument of nineteenth-century book production, since it is extremely rare for so many developments in printing and illustration techniques to be reflected in one single work.

Great Flower Books, p. 63; *Nissen BBI* 2247. *Stafleu & Cowan II*, 3874 (giving a very detailed collation and description); See also J. Baert, *Jan Kops pionier van Hollands landbouw*, 1943.



[26] **LABILLARDIERE, J.J. DE.** *Icones Plantarum Syriae Rariorum, descriptionibus et observationibus illustratae.*

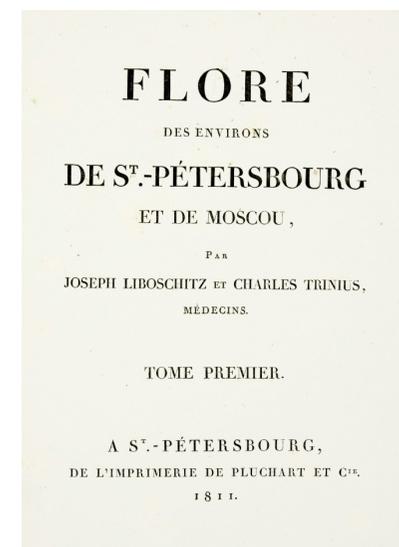
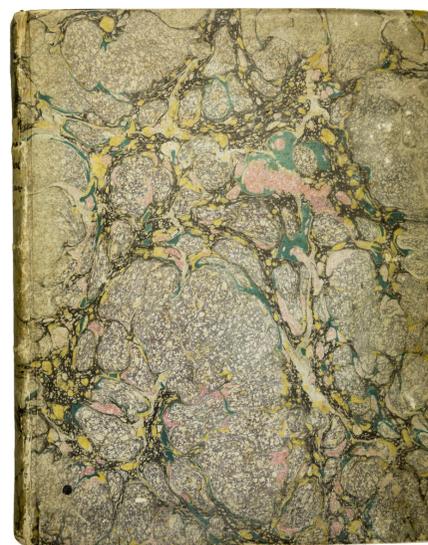
Parisiis, impensis auctoris, 1791-1809. Parts 1-3 (of 5), bound in 1. 4to (270 x 215mm). pp. 22, 18, 16, with 30 engraved plates, of which a number by Pierre Joseph Redouté. Contemporary blind wrappers.

€ 1.200

♥ The rarest of the 3 iconographies published by Labillardière. The 5 parts with 50 plates were published over a period of 21 years, hence complete copies are rare. There was an interval of 18 years between parts 2 and 3. The publication was interrupted when Labillardière was invited to join the expedition that was to be sent out in search of La Pérouse. After he had published his principal works on this expedition, the 'Rélation' of 1800 and 'Novae Hollandiae plantarum specimen' of 1804 and 1805, the publication of the present work was continued. The first botanical exploration of Ottoman Syria was made by Leonard Rauwolf, and his 'Aigentliche Beschreibung der Raiss inn die Morgenländer' was published in 1582. Botanical exploration of Turkish Syria was hampered by the fact that the countries (Ottoman Syria contained the general region of present Syria, Lebanon, and parts of Jordan and Palestine) were not very secure.

Labillardière obtained the services of some of the best botanical artists of all times to illustrate his 'Icones': Redouté, Poiteau and Turpin. A number of drawings are also by Pierre Joseph Redouté's less known brother Henri Joseph Redouté.

Junk Rara, 218; *MacPhail. Cat. Redouteana* 64; *Nissen BBI*, 1115; *Stafleu & Cowan* 4069. See also *Stafleu's introductory note to the reprint of 1968.*



[27] **LIBOSCHITZ, J. & C. TRINIUS.** *Flore des environs de St.-Pétersbourg et de Moscou. Tome Premier* (all published).

St.-Pétersbourg, de l' Imprimerie de Pluchart et Cie, 1811. Folio (315 x 250mm). pp. (10), 121, (1), with 40 fine hand-coloured engraved plates. Contemporary marbled boards, spine with contemporary manuscript title, uncut.

€ 18.000

♥ First edition and one of the rarest Russian floras. Wilhelm Junk in his catalogue "Bibliographia Botanica" 1909 offers an incomplete copy with following comment: 'Une partie de cet ouvrage rarissime dont volume I seulement (avec 40 plchs) a paru'. The present first edition is printed on large paper with the text in French only and the fine plates with Latin nomenclature. Another edition was published with publishing date 1818 with the French as well as a Russian text, however printed on a much smaller format with small letters. Russian nomenclature was added to the

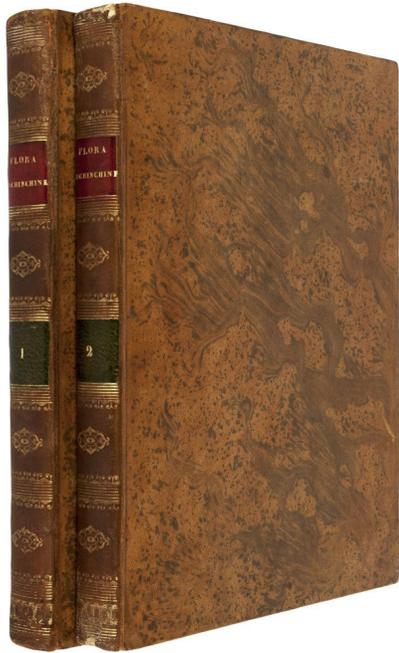


plates. The colouring of this rare first edition is superior to the later one. Joseph Liboschitz (1783-1824) was a Russian physician and naturalist from Vilnius. From 1798 he was a student at the University of Vilnius obtaining his medical doctorate in 1806 at the University of Tartu, he practiced medicine in his hometown of Vilnius, later relocating to St. Petersburg where he served as a court physician (from 1812) and personal physician

to Tsar Alexander I (from 1822). Carl Bernard von Trinius (1778-1844) was a born German botanist and physician. From 1829 to 1833 he taught classes in natural sciences to the future Russian monarch, Czar Alexander II. First few leaves with a very faint marginal damp staining at the right upper corner. A fine uncut copy.

Stafleu & Cowan 4499 Nissen BBI, 1191 (quoting the wrong number of plates).



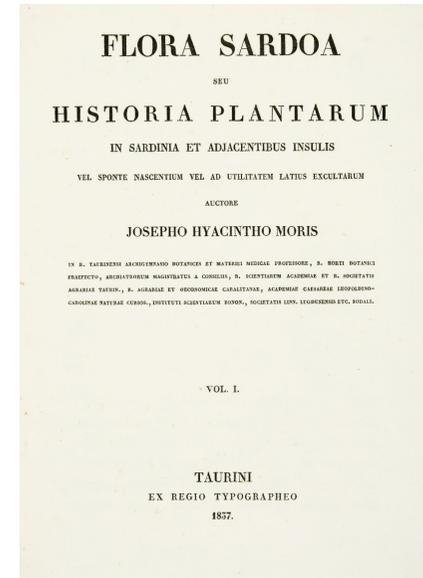


[28] **LOUREIRO, J. DE.** *Flora Cochinchinensis: sistens plantas in regno Cochinchina nascentes. Quibus accedunt aliae observatae in Sinensi imperio, Africa orientali, Indiaeque variis. Omnes dispositae secundum systema sexuale Linnaeanum. Labore, ac studio Joannis de Loureiro.*

Ulyssipone, typis et expensis Academicis, 1790. 2 volumes. 4to (257 x 195mm). pp. (2), xx, 353; (4), 357-744, (2). Contemporary calf, gilt ornamented spines with green and red gilt lettered labels. € 1.500

♥ First edition. Loureiro (1717-1791) was a Portuguese Jesuit missionary and in the present work 'which established many new genera and plants' (Johnston 598) the flora of southern Indochina and Vietnam is described. "Juan de Loureiro was one of the most devoted students of south-eastern Asiatic flora who went out from Europe ... Thus he accumulated a good herbarium of approximately 1000 species. He was not a professional botanist but had acquired good botanical knowledge to whom we owe one of the most important contributions concerning the flora of the eastern part of the trans Gangetic Peninsula and of South China." (Reed p. 109).

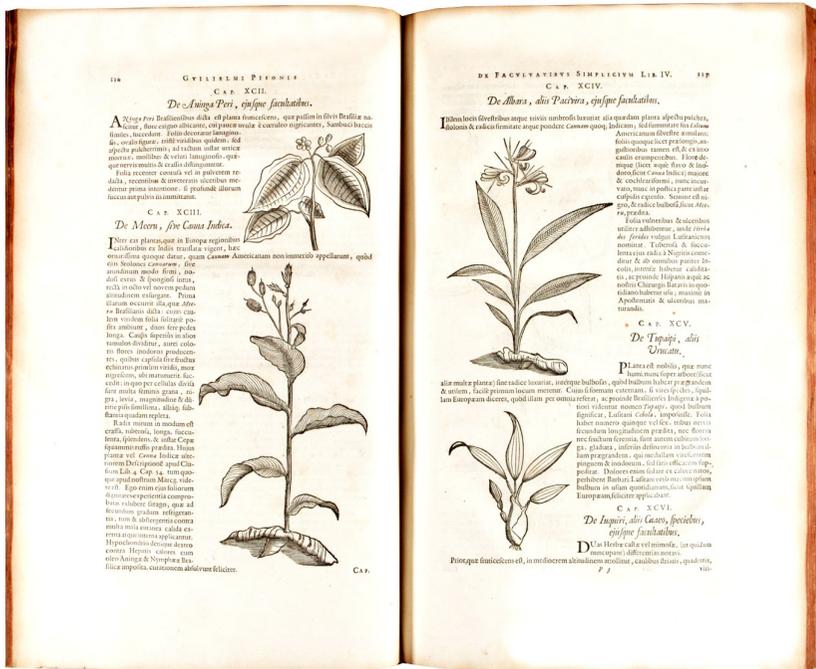
Pritzel 5637; Stafleu & Cowan 5038.



[29] **MORIS, G.G.** *Flora Sardoia seu Historia Plantarum in Sardinia et adjacentibus insulis vel sponte nascentium vel ad utilitatem latius excultarum.*

Taurini, ex Regio Typographeo, 1837-1859. 3 volumes. 4to (270 x 208mm). pp. xii, 606; 562, (2); 564, with 114 engraved plates after drawings by M. Lisa and J.C. Heyland, and engraved by S. Botta, L. Fea, H. Mil and A. Nizza. Contemporary half calf, marbled sides, spines with gilt lines and red gilt-lettered label. € 8.200

♥ First and only edition. It is the first and only major flora published of Sardinia and adjacent islands. Giuseppe Giacinto Moris (1796-1869) was professor of Botany at Turin University and director of its botanical garden. J.C. Heyland, one of the two artists, illustrated most of the work of De Candolle. 'His finest drawings, however, are to be found in E. Boissier's 'Voyage Botanique dans le Midi de l'Espagne' (1839-45)' (Blunt &



Abbey collection in an English Royal binding of the first major survey of the natural history of Brazil and the most extensive documentation on the Brazilian flora and fauna of the 17th century. It is also a pioneering work on tropical medicine. Landis comments: "This magnificent book, the most noted work of science in seventeenth-century Holland, was a product of that century's Dutch conquest of a portion of Brazil. It remained the one great illustrated work on the natural history of Brazil until the major expeditions of the nineteenth century generated new publications". Willem Piso (1611-1678; Dutch physician) was sent by the Dutch West Indies Company as the leader of the scientific mission to Brazil, where he was accompanied by the German naturalist and traveler Georg Marcgraf (1610-1644). Marcgraf's contributions to the above work are the descriptions and woodcut illustrations of the natural history matter depicting

fishes, birds, quadrupeds and serpents as well as insects, and for the larger part plants. The part on the northeastern region of Brazil and the linguistics and ethnography of its inhabitants is followed by an extensive Tupi vocabulary of the Tapuia Indians. The fine pictorial titlepage is engraved after a drawing by Matham, the original of which is in the Albertina Library in Vienna.

Provenance: The coat of arms are of James II (1633-1701), as Duke of York. This means that the arms date from before 1685, when James became King, and would have adopted slightly different arms; Armorial bookplate of John Roland Abbey and bookplate of John Henry Gurney.

Hunt 244; Nissen BBI, 1533.





[31] **PLANTS OF WESTERN JAPAN.**
 (Chûshoto okonomi no bunezu). Japanese exceptionally long horizontal painted scroll (11.5 meters by 26 cm.) showing 62 species of plants of Western Japan.

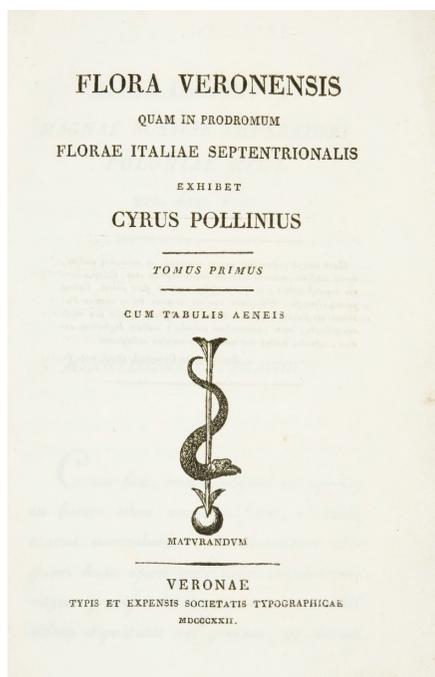
End 18th or beginning 19th century. Colour painted on mulberry paper, with Japanese calligraphy, mounted on a wooden roller, endpaper decorated with gold and backed with silk, modern cotton tie, housed in a modern wooden box.

€ 28.000

♥ A very unusual long botanical scroll, showing 62 different species, each depiction of a plant measures 26 x 17,5 cm. The plants are beautifully painted and heightened with white, showing flowers, foliage and roots and occasionally details of plants. "Has any nation equaled the Japanese as flower lovers?... The affinity of painting and calligraphy is not surprising when it is realized that the Far-Eastern culture, at least until recent times, the sole implement for writing, painting and drawing was the brush... These brushes were used with ink and water-based pigments on silk or paper" (Brindle & White, Talking in flowers: Japanese botanical art pp. 7-11). In fine condition.

❧



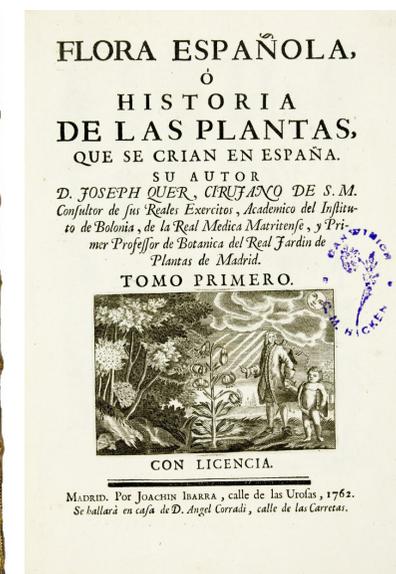
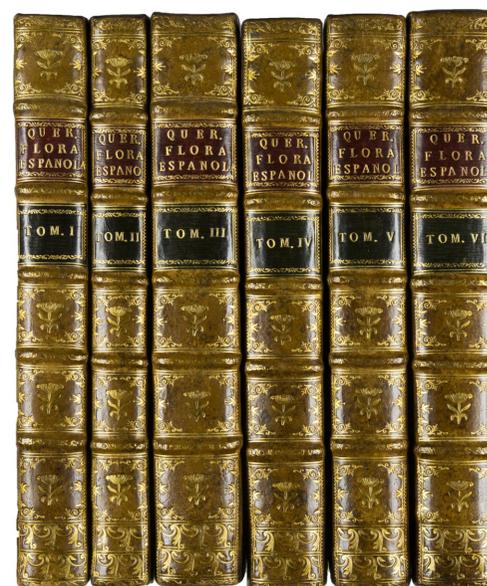


[32] **POLLINI, C.** *Flora Veronensis quam in prodromum florum Italiae Septentrionalis exhibit.*

Veronae, Typis et expensis Soc. Typogr., 1822-1824. 3 volumes. 8vo (225 x 145mm). (I) pp. xxxv, 535, with 2 engraved folded plates; (II) pp. 754, with 6 engraved folded plates; (III) pp. 898, with 4 engraved folded plates. Original printed wrappers. € 1.500

♥️ **Ciro Pollini** (1782-1833) was an Italian botanist and physician and curator of the Verona botanical garden.

Stafleu & Cowan 8145.



[33] **QUER Y MARTINEZ, J.** *Flora Española, ó historia de las Plantas, que se crían en España...*

Madrid, Joachin Ibarra, 1762-1784. 6 volumes. 4to (260 x 200 mm). pp. (44), 402; (16), 303; (12), 436; (4), 471, (1); (4), xxxii, 538; (4), 667, with numerous engraved vignettes, 1 engraved frontispiece, 1 engraved coat of arms, 1 engraved folding map, 1 engraved portrait of Quer and 213 engraved plates. Contemporary mottled calf, richly gilt spines with 5 raised bands, red and green gilt lettered labels (spines recently rebacked) € 9.500

♥️ A rare complete copy of the first major Spanish flora written by a Spanish author. The last 2 volumes are by C. G. de Ortega and according to W. Junk in his '50 Jahre Antiquar' rare and mostly lacking. José Quer



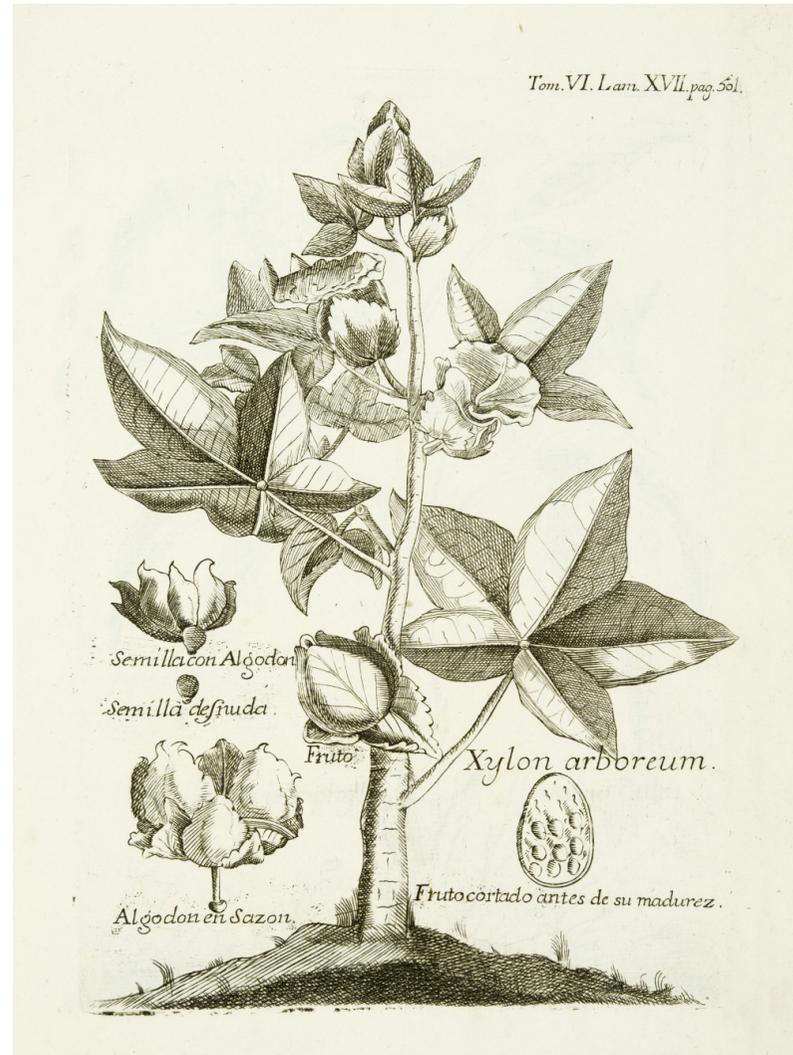
A. Platano. B. Persea. C. Pino. D. Pita. E. Tuna. F. Cebra. G. Cabra Montes. H. Macho Montes. I. Javali. K. Puerco Espin. L. Galapago. M. Camaleon. N. Cierbo. O. Flamenco. P. Pez Sierra.

PROLOGO,
 ò
 DISCURSO PRELIMINAR,
 QUE SIRVE DE INTRODUCCION A LA OBRA.

NO es mi ánimo emprender una Obra tan grande como la *Historia Natural* en toda su extensión: tampoco pienso escribir la general de las Plantas, que produce España; mi intento se reduce à dár una *fencilla relacion* de quanto he visto, y observado en mis Viages, y Peregrinaciones por el Rey-

Tom. I. A no

y Martinez (1695-1764) was a Spanish physician and became director of the Madrid botanical garden in 1755, a post which he remained in until his death. Together with Antonio Cavanilles, his junior, he was the most important Spanish botanist of the 18th century. "The engraved half-title is

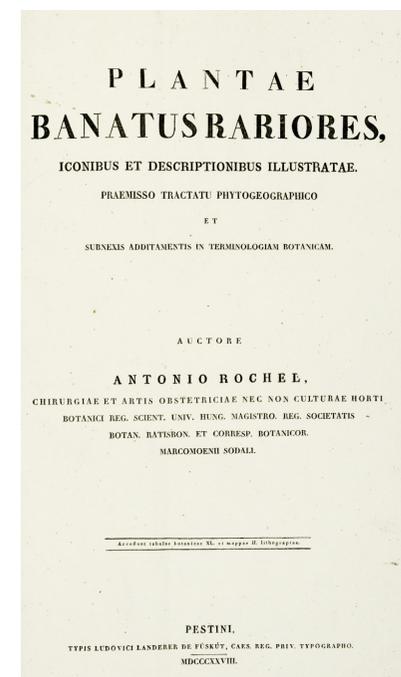


signed Ysidro Carnizero inven. et delin. The engraved arms and 80 plates are by Lorenzo Morin menor. The engraved portrait is by Fernando Selmo(?) after an original by Antonio Carnicero (?). Two plates are signed by Chozas and one each by Ricarte and Rodriguez” (Johnston 459).

All bibliographies, such as Nissen BBI, Pritzel, Johnston, the most important bibliography on Spanish botany ‘La Botanica y los Botánicos península Hispano-Lusitana’ by Miquel Colmeiro (Madrid 1858) number 542, as well as a copy sold by Asher in cat. xvii in 1968 call for 213 plates. Stafleu & Cowan call for a 4 bis plate in the first volume, which might be in error or a later added plate.

Library stamp at first leaves of each volume (together 18). Two vols with some marginal staining, a few plates a bit browned. A good copy of a book which we have not offered since decades.

Provenance: Bookplate of Angel Lulio Cabrera, well known Spanish Argentinian botanist (1918-1999).

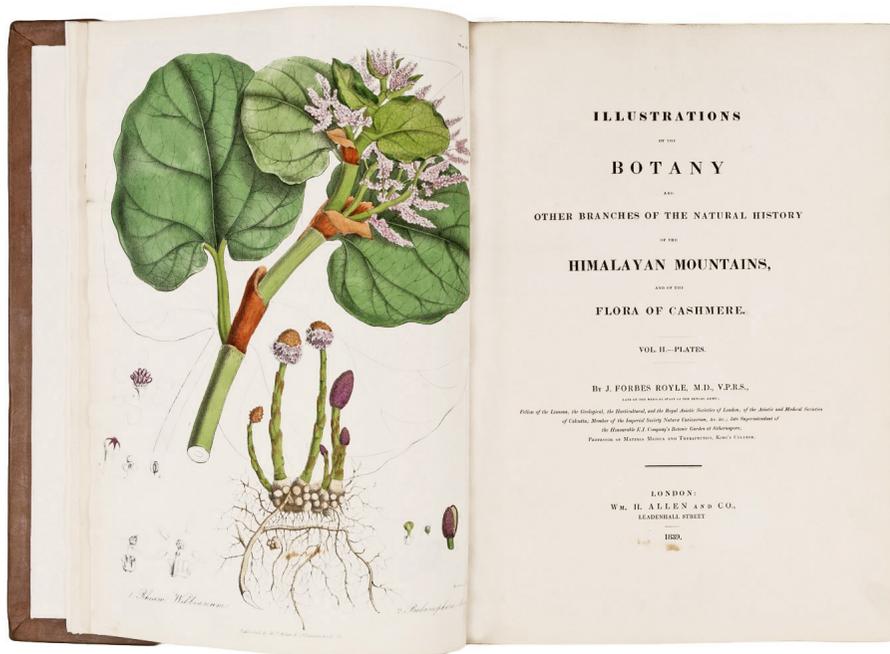


[34] **ROCHEL, A.** *Plantae Banatus Rariores, Iconibus et Descriptionibus Illustratae.*

Praemisso tractatu phytogeographico et subnexus additamentis in terminologiam botanicam. Pestini, typis L. Landerer de Fűskűt, 1828. Folio. pp. (4), iv, 84, (12), with 40 lithographed plates and 2 folded maps. Contemporary half calf, gilt ornamented spine with gilt lettering. € 2.500

♥ Nissen BBI, 1655 gives an imprint as “Hartleben” so there are probably two issues. A very rare work on the flora of Banat, an eastern province of the old kingdom of Hungary, now part of Rumania. The plates are lithographed in the style of engravings, practised for a short period only.





[35] **ROYLE, J.F.** Illustrations of the Botany and other branches of the Natural History of the Himalayan mountains and the Flora of Cashmere.

London, W.H. Allen & Co., (1833-) 1839 (-1840). 2 volumes (text & atlas). Folio (370 x 270mm). pp. lxxx, 472; pp. (iv), with 1 aquatint frontispiece (view of the Himalayan mountains), 1 handcoloured lithographed plan (of the Botanic Garden of Saharunpore), and 100 (97 handcoloured) lithographed plates, the majority by Vishnuprasad, some by Miss Drake, J. de Carle Sowerby, J.O. Westwood and others. Recent calf, spines in 6 compartments with black gilt lettered label. € 8.000

♥ First and only edition. A fine copy of the first major work on the Himalayan flora. "A pioneering ecological study, with descriptions of the





different types of vegetation and notes on the distribution of families and genera in the region” (Rix p. 183).

John Forbes Royle (1799-1858) was born at Cawnpore, in India and studied medicine at Edinburgh University. He was surgeon to the East India Company and curator of the Saharunpore botanical gardens. One of the author’s interests were the drug plants of the region and on page 240 he recommended the introduction of cinchona (i.e. quinine) to India. Many of the fine plates are by Indian artists such as Vishnuprasad and M. Gaucici. “During the eighteenth century as the Mughal Empire declined, Indian painters formerly under Mughal patronage sought work from employees of the Hon. East India Company, many of whom were eager collectors of drawings of Indian plants and animals...

Many hundreds of magnificent drawings made by Indian artists during the early part of the nineteenth century under the direction of British botanists such as Royle, Carey, Falconer, Wallich and Roxburg are now in the Kew Herbarium (Blunt & Stearn p. 185). Half title of atlas volume with small paper repair at lower margin.

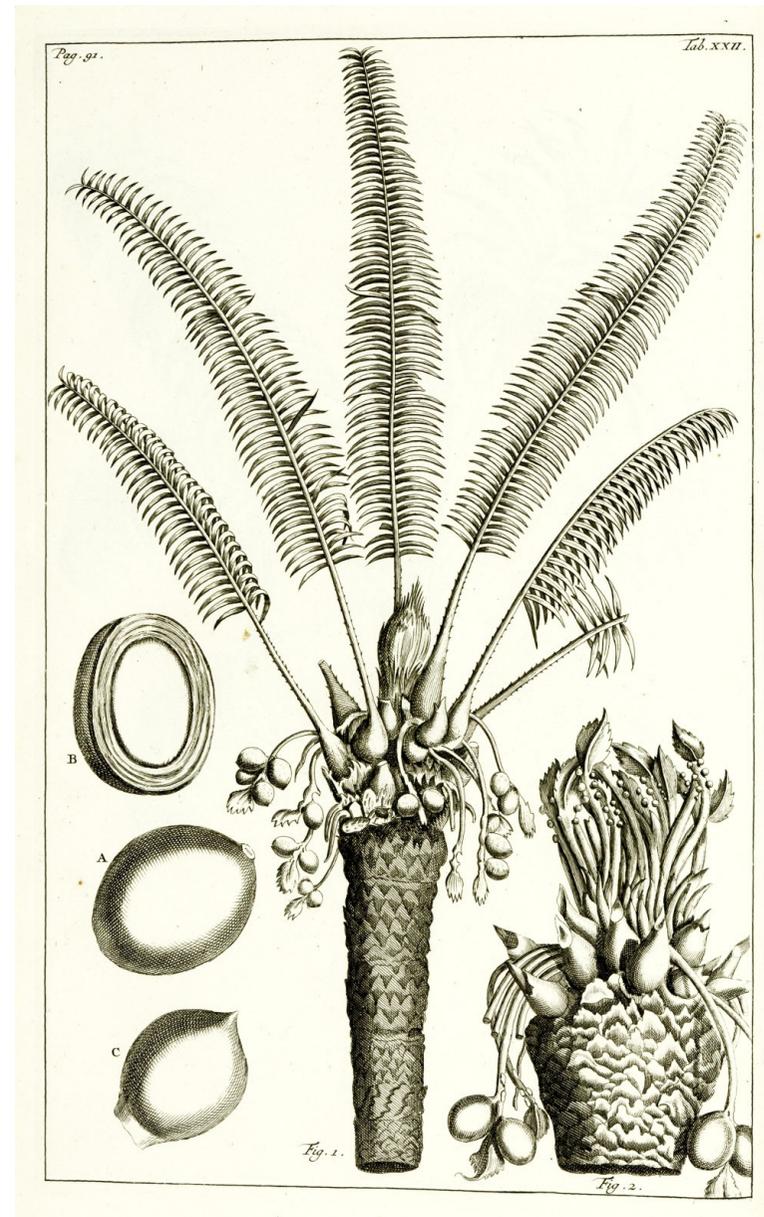
Cowan & Stafleu 9734; Nissen BBI, 1690.

❧



[36] **RUMPHIUS, G.E.** *Herbarium Amboinense*, plurimas complectens arbores, frutices, herbas, plantas terrestres, & aquaticas, quae in Amboina et adjacentibus reperiuntur insulis ... nunc primum in lucem edita ... J. Burmanni/ *Het Amboinsch Kruidboek*, dat is beschryving van de meest bekende Boomen, Heesters, Kruiden, Land- en Water-Planten die men in Amboina, en de omleggende Eylanden vind ... nagezien en uitgegeven door J. Burmannus.

Amsterdam, M. Uytwerf/, F. Changuion, J. Catulle, Uytwerf, 1741-1755. 6 volumes (bound in 4). Folio (390 x 255mm). With an engraved portrait of Rumphius and another of Burmann, 699 fine engraved plates (on 698 leaves), engraved vignettes. Early 19th century green half vellum, marbled sides (backcover hinge of vol. V splitting but firm). € 28.000



♥ First edition, mixed first and second issue, with the rare 'Auctuarium' at the end of the last volume. A rare complete copy of the first great survey of the flora of the East-Indies. "Few important scientific works have come to print under greater difficulties" (Hunt). "The flora of Amboina is typically Malayan, although a few Australian types are present as in other parts of the Malayan region. Practically all the species found along the seacoast are of general distribution from India to Malaya and Polynesia ..." (Merrill).

In 1652 Rumphius enlisted with the Dutch East Indies Company and took up residence in Amboina in 1653. His sight was failing and by 1670, when his great work was ready for publication, he had become blind. His bad fortunes continued when in 1674 his wife was killed in an earthquake, and in 1687 a fire destroyed his library including his original drawings.

These were drawn anew by his son Paul, and in 1692 the manuscript of the first six volumes was sent to Holland for publication, but the ship carrying it was destroyed by the French. Copies of the manuscript for the complete work did not reach Holland until 1697, where it languished for 32 years in the archives of the Dutch East Indies Company. It was Jan Burmann who rescued it and prepared it for publication. Titles of volumes V and VI mounted, 3 or 4 leaves with stamp in the margin, 1 text page with marginal repair. Volume V with some occasional damstaining. Plate 70 of volume V was never published (see Hunt). The text is both in Latin and Dutch. The plates and text of the first and second issue are identical apart from the dates on the titles. Added to our set is 'Neuer Schlüssel zu Rumph's Herbarium amboinense' by J.K. Hasskarl. Halle 1866. pp. 247, vi.

Stafleu & Cowan 9784; Hunt 518; Nissen BBI, 1700.



[37] **SCHRANK, F. VON PAULA (VON).** Baierische Flora.

Muenchen, J.B. Strobl, 1789. 2 volumes. 8vo. pp. (2), 753; 670, (34), with 1 engraved frontispiece and 2 engraved title-vignettes. Contemporary boards (not uniform). € 1.400

♥ Stafleu & Cowan 11.107. Franz von Paula von Schrank (1747-1835; German botanist and entomologist) was the first director of the then newly founded botanical garden at Munich/Germany during 1809-1832. He was a prolific writer on the fauna and flora of Southern Germany, especially Bavaria. The flora of Bavaria is one of Schrank's rarer works. Last volume with some slight worming to last 3 leaves and some staining to first 5 leaves.





[38] **SCOPOLI, I.A.** *Deliciae Florae et Faunae Insubricae seu novae, aut minus cognitae species plantarum et animalium quas in Insubria Austriaca tam spontaneas, quam exoticas vidit, descripsit, et aeri incidi curavit Ioannes Antonius Scopoli.*

Ticini, ex typographia Reg. & Imp. Monasterii S. Salvatoris, 1786-1788. 3 parts (bound in 1 volume). Folio (422 x 280mm). pp. (2), ix, 85; (4), 115; (4), 87, with 3 engraved frontispieces, 3 engraved title-vignettes, 3 engraved vignettes showing the Pavia Botanic garden and 75 engraved plates. Contemporary vellum, gilt lettered label on spine. € 12.000

“Gems of the flora and fauna of Lombardy, including native and exotic species which have lived there. Contains many type illustrations of importance. Each copper plate was executed at the expense of a separate patron. The book is very rare ...” (Wood 559); Pritzel 8558: “Aeusserst selten komplett, indem einige Blätter bei der Einnahme von Pavia zu Grunde gingen”; Zimmer 565-566: “... the third (part) contains a discussion of the mammals and birds treated in Sonnerat’s “Voyage a la Nouvelle Guinée”, 1776, and “Voyage aux Indes Orientales et a la Chine”, 1782, with short diagnoses and the first application of binomial names to the species ...”

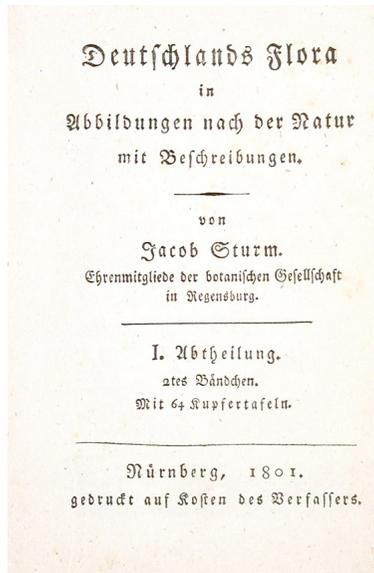
This luxurious folio is Scopoli’s most beautiful work, and as Nissen in-

dicates it is one of the few really great natural history books produced in Italy during that time. The author was professor of botany at Pavia and the above work was printed at the monastery of San Salvatore, Pavia. It is of greatest rarity in complete state as sheets of the work were destroyed during the siege and capture of Pavia. 9 plates show insects, 2 shells, 2 snakes, 4 fishes, 2 birds, 1 a monkey and 1 minerals, all other plates show plants.

A very fine broad-margined copy in an attractive contemporary Italian binding.

Stafleu & Cowan 11.551; Nissen BBI, 1822.





[39] **STURM, J. & J.W.** Deutschlands Flora in Abbildungen nach der Natur mit Beschreibungen.

Nürnberg, gedrückt auf Kosten der Verfassers, (1796-) 1798-1862. 163 parts (in 136 volumes). Small-8vo (145 x 95mm) With 2336 coloured plates. Publisher's printed wrappers or old wrappers € 10.000

♥ Apart from 4 text leaves which are lacking in the section on phanerogams and replaced by photocopies, and 11 text leaves and the last 2 parts 35 & 36 (containing plates 49-72 and explanatory text)

of the section on fungi and also replaced by (coloured) photocopies, a complete set of this rare work. The 'Deutschlands Flora' is composed in 3 different sections. The first one 'Phanerogamen' has 96 parts with 1440 handcoloured engraved plates, the second section 'Cryptogamen' has 31 parts with 416 handcoloured engraved plates and the third part 'Pilze' has 36 parts with 480 coloured plates. A complete set has not been on the market since decades.

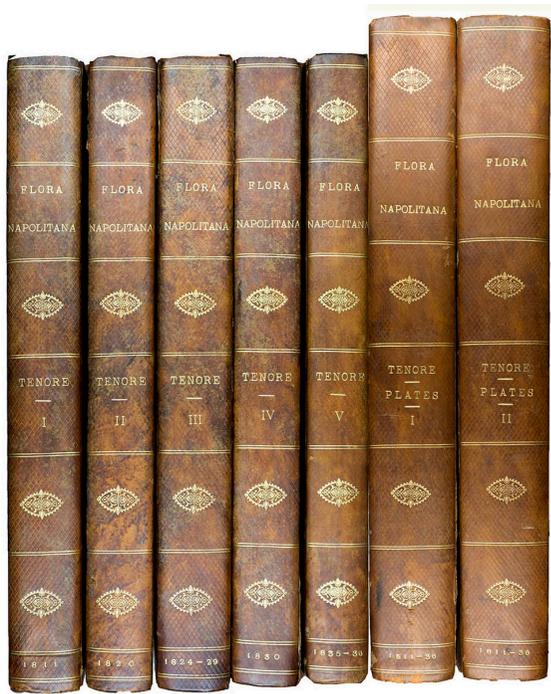
Jacob Sturm (1771 -1848) may be considered the most famous engraver of entomological and botanical scientific publications in Germany at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century. During this period Nürnberg still was the centre of fine natural history book production in Germany. Sturm became a great collector of insects and founded the Nürnberg Society for Natural History. His plates are very delicately drawn and depict the smallest details and enjoyed a great popularity among natu-

ralists. As most of his works were published in a small format, they could be purchased by a larger public.

"The book contains... neat and attractive little engravings, no more than 5 in. by 3 1/2 in. in size... He thus deliberately chose this minute format in order to make a knowledge of the German flora available by pictures to as many as possible and as cheaply as possible. Despite their smallness, they carry a surprising amount of detail. Jacob Sturm learnt his art from his father, Johann Georg Sturm, who was also a Nuremberg engraver" (Blunt & Stearn p.258-260).

Junk 'Rara' I p. 68; Hilpert 'Zum Andenken an Dr. Jacob Sturm, den Ikono-graphen der deutschen Flora und Fauna', p. 18.





[40] **TENORE, M.** Flora Napolitana, ossia descrizione delle piante indigene del regno di Napoli, e delle più rare specie di piante esotiche coltivate ne'gardini.

Napoli, nella Stamperia Francese, 1811-(1838). 5 text volumes & 2 atlas volumes. Folio (text: 455 x 315mm.) & (plates: 495 x 410mm.) pp. (6), lxxii, 324; 398; xii, 412; 358, xvi (of xviii); xvi, 379, with 250 hand-coloured stipple engraved plates printed in colours and finished by hand. The first 175 plates in 2 states and printed both on large-paper (495 x 410mm.) as well as on the usual format (455 x 315mm.) and the remaining plates 176 to 250 are printed on the usual format. Contemporary half calf, spines with gilt lettering and ornaments, marbled sides, top edges gilt.

€ 55.000



♣ The most splendid Italian flora ever published. The work is a great rarity and there were no copies in the Arpad Plesh collection sold in 1976 and the de Belder collection sold in 1987, both major botanical collections. Stafleu & Cowan record only 2 copies of this work of which one incomplete.

The first 175 plates are printed on large paper with very high finishing of the plates. As far as we could check this is one of the very few copies with plates printed on large paper and with superior colouring. This sumptuous



and very costly work was produced under the patronage of Joachim Napoléon Murat, the King of Naples and brother-in-law of Napoléon whose sister Caroline he married. Michele Tenore (1780-1861) was an Italian botanist at Naples, director of the botanical garden and professor of botany.

“Flora Napolitana by Michele Tenore... was published in fascicles from 1811 to 1838. It consists of five volumes in folio with 250 colour plates. More than 200 new species were validly described... most of them still recognized. Flora Napolitana is also of interest since it is the main source of floristic information on southern Italy” (Sergio Sabato. ‘Remarks on the publication dates of Tenore’s Flora Napolitana’ published in Taxon 39(3) p. 409). The work continues the studies of the Neapolitan flora begun by Cirillo, Petagna and Caulini. It not only describes the indigenous plants of Naples but also some of the rare exotic plants cultivated in the Royal Botanical Gardens of which Tenore was the director.

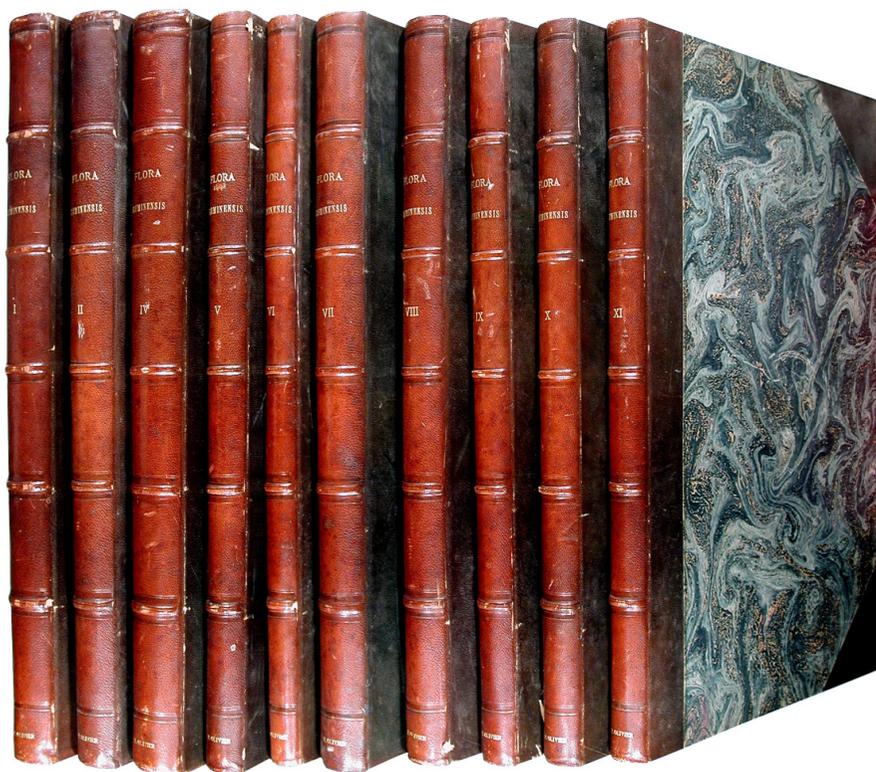
The collation of our copy agrees with Stafleu & Cowan with one minor exception. Our copy does not have the last leaf bound in at the end of the 4th volume, which is an additional register and could have been published later. Not included and listed separately by Stafleu & Cowan is the Appendix quarta and quinta, published in a different format and by another publisher.

The very fine plates are by Frederigo Dehnhardt, Guiseppe Lettieri and Steurnal, Carlo and R. Biondi and others. The plates and text are both exceptionally clean and fine. A very attractive copy in a fine contemporary binding.

A copy in a modern binding in regular folio format was offered by Asher Rare Books in 2000 for Euro 56.000.

Great Flower Books p.77; Stafleu & Cowan 13.901; Nissen BBI, 1939.



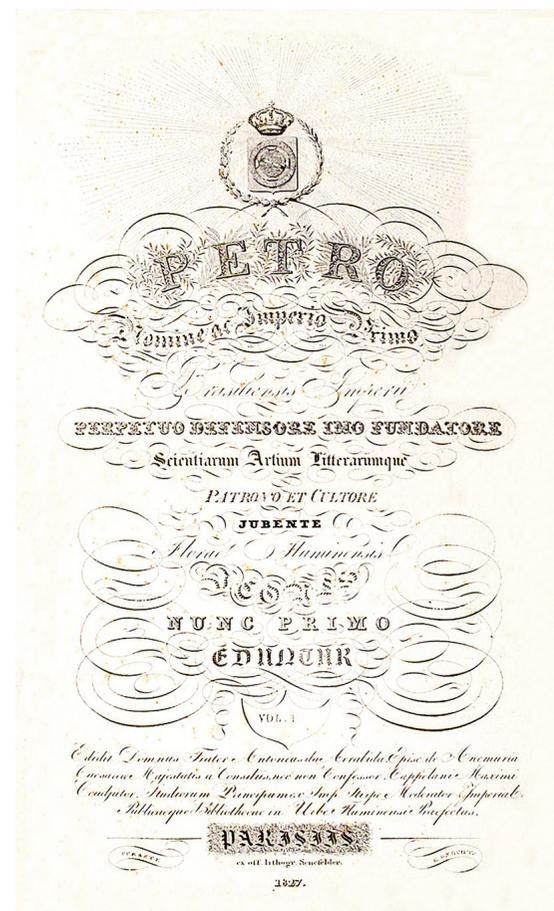


[41] **VELLOZO, J. M. da CONCEIÇÃO.** *Florae Fluminensis Icones.*

Paris, ex off. Lithogr. Senefelder, curante F.J. Knecht, 1827. 10 of 11 volumes (lacking volume 3). Large-folio (520 x 345mm). With 1472 (of 1640) lithographed plates, first volumes with some staining and foxing, a few plates more severely browned. Contemporary half calf, spines with 5 raised bands, gilt lettering. € 20.000

🍷 First and only edition of the rarest botanical iconography of Brazilian plants. Our copy lacks volume 3 with 168 plates, complete copies have

11 vols with 1640 plates. The publishing history of the present work is probably the most bizarre one in the history of botany. José Vellozo was born in Minas Geraes in 1742 and lived in Rio de Janeiro. Encouraged by



the Viceroy, Luiz de Vasconcelos, he devoted 25 years to studying and collecting Brazilian plants. In 1790 he travelled to Lisbon with the intention of submitting for publication his 'Flora', containing descriptions of 1640



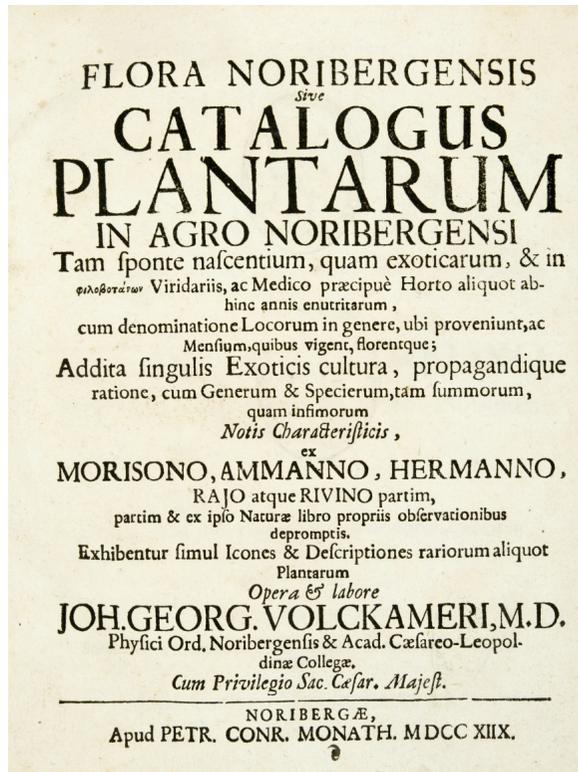
species accompanied by 1700 drawings, made by Friar Francisco Solano and Antonio Alvares. In 1792 the Portuguese government approved publication and the drawings were sent to Venice to be engraved. 554 plates had been engraved in Venice when the French invaded Portugal. The Portuguese government fled to Brazil and Vellozo returned to his monastery in Rio de Janeiro, where he died in 1811, leaving his manuscripts to the Royal Library. There they were rediscovered by Friar Antonio de Arrábida and Emperor Pedro I commissioned the work to be published. The plates were sent to the famous lithographers Senefelder in Paris. Emperor Pedro I commissioned an edition of 3000 copies of the above work, an edition which was very much criticized by F.J. Knecht, the successor of Senefelder, and various Parisian scientists as being excessively high. However the Brazilian government persisted. When printing was nearly ready the Brazilian government cancelled the printing order, due to political circumstances which led to the abdication of Emperor Pedro I. The work was however finished by Knecht and sent to Brazil, filling the cellars of a government department. The Brazilian government never paid the full printing costs and only very few copies were distributed. Some sources indicate that only 40 copies were distributed and the plates were finally sold to a paper factory.

The present copy has the rare 'Index methodicus iconum', however lacks pp. 1-4 of the 'Table alphabétique'. A printing history of the work by the publisher precedes the 'Index', of which Junk made a reprint in 1929. Of the text which was to be printed in Rio de Janeiro only a small volume appeared in 1829; the complete text was not published until 1881.

Provenance: Name of P. Olivier on foot of spines.

Stafleu and Cowan 16000; Nissen BBI 2046; Barba de Moraes p 902; Brasilien-Bibliothek der Robert Bosch GMBH 379.





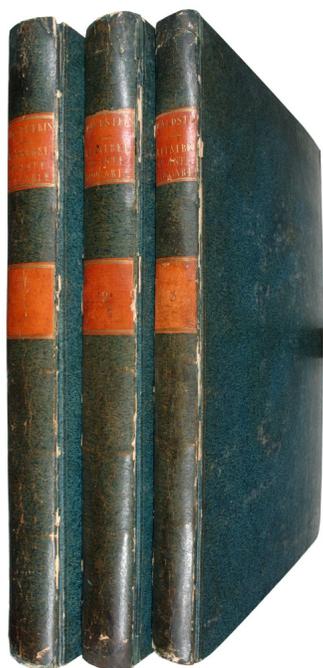
[42] **VOLCKAMER, J.G.** Flora Noribergensis sive Catalogus Plantarum in Agro Noribergensi tam sponte nascentium, quam exoticarum ... Noribergae, apud Petr.

Conr. Monath, 1718. 4to. pp. (20), 407, (3), with 25 engraved plates. Contemporary marbled boards. € 1.500

♥ Nissen BBI, 2079. "At the turn of the century Johann Georg Volckamer (1662-1744), a wealthy merchant of Nuremberg with a fine garden, produced his 'Flora Noribergensis', Nuremberg 1700, with 25 illustrations 16 of which depict Cape plants; among them is probably the first illustration

of the large and difficult genus, *Hermannia*" (Gunn & Codd. Botanical exploration of Southern Africa, p. 62). The second edition of this rare local flora of Nuremberg, including many plants from America, Africa and the Orient. J.G. Volckamer was according to Ferchl the son of J.C. Volckamer, the author of "Nürnbergische Hesperides". Father and son established the famous botanical garden in their home town. Some slight browning.





[43] **WALDSTEIN, F. DE PAULA ADAM GRAF VON & P. KITAIBEL.** *Descriptiones et icones plantarum rariorum Hungariae.*

Vienna, Matthias Andreas Schmidt, (1799-) 1802-1812. 3 volumes. Folio (488 x 345mm). pp. (4), xxxii, 1-104; (2), xxxii, 105-221, (1); (2), 223-310, (2, index), with large sepia aquatint view at beginning of preface to vol I and 280 beautifully handcoloured engraved plates of which 16 folding. Contemporary marbled green boards with 2 red gilt lettered labels. € 68.000

♥ A fine, uncut and unusually fresh copy of the first (and only) edition of this monumental flora of Hungary and adjacent territories, including Croatia, with splendid plates in the

Viennese 'Jacquin' style. The text is by Paul Kitaibel (1757-1817), professor of botany at the University of Pest. 'He spent much of his career roaming Hungary and collecting botanical, zoological, and mineralogical specimens as well as folklore. His collections of botanical and mineralogical specimens formed the basis for the natural history collection in the Hungarian National Museum' (Johnston). The work was financed by Count Franz Waldstein (1759-1823), an Austrian military leader who fought against the Turks and North African states as a Maltese knight and in the Austrian-Turkish war and the Prussian campaign. From 1789 he devoted himself to botany, travelling with Kitaibel through Hungary collecting plants, interspersed with military service. His herbarium is in Prague. The aquatint view is signed by Hirscher. The plates are engraved by Karl Schutz after drawings by his son Johann. The work was intended to be





completed in four volumes but a note on page 310 states that publication was suspended because of ‘multiplicia impedimenta, quae e gravibus temporibus in quibus vivimus inseparabilia sunt’ (the many impediments which are inseparable from the troubled times we live in).

Junk Rara, p. 134: “Die Ausstattung des Werkes ist eine prächtige, die Tafeln (von denen 16 in Doppelformat) sind auf das feinste mit der Hand colorirt. Das Buch hat für die Flora von ganz Mitteleuropa Wichtigkeit. Die ‘Descriptiones et Icones’ sind ausserordentlich selten, sie gehören zu den grossen Raritäten der botanischen Literatur; ganz besonders gilt dies von dem letzten in den Napoleonischen Kriegswirren erschienenen Band. Das Buch ist jedenfalls, wie alle die andern gleichzeitigen Iconographien in ganz geringer Auflage, nur für Liebhaber, erschienen und war wohl nicht im Handel”.

Provenance: Armorial bookplate of ‘The Horticultural Society of New York, bequest of Kenneth K. Mackenzie, October 1934’ on inside front-covers and a library stamp ‘duplicata de la bibliothèque du conservatoire botanique de Genève vendu en 1922’ on two titles.

Dunthorne 325; Great flower books p. 80; Johnston 678; Nissen BBI 2096; Stafleu and Cowan 16560.



[44] **WEISS, A.G.** A collection of ca 1700 original pen and wash drawings of plants from the botanical garden at Lemberg, [ca 1862-1872].

The drawings are on laid paper 215 x 140mm, and preserved in 9 blue folding boxes. € 39.000

♥ A highly unusual archive of botanical illustrations of the botanical garden at Lemberg, now Lviv, Ukraine, then part of the Austro-Hungarian empire, executed by Adolf Weiss, the pre-eminent Austrian botanist of his day.

The collection contains 13 drawings of Australian plants: *Banksia Robur*, *Banksia Praemorsa*, *Banksia Serrata*, *Banksia Spinulosa*, *Banksia Integrifolia*, *Banksia Marginata*, *Banksia Microstachya*, *Banksia Oblongifolia*, *Banksia Dentata*, *Banksia Serrata*, *Banksia Dentata*, *Banksia Ericaefolia* and *Banksia Oleaefolia*.

The drawings are of a very high quality and Weiss was known to be an accomplished artist: “... die seltene Meisterschaft in der Handhabung von Pinsel und Feder macht die Abbildungen... zu den auch künstlerisch vollendesten, die wir besitzen (... the rare mastery and use of the brush and pen make [his] illustrations the most artistically accomplished we have) (Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschrift, 1884). Each drawing shows the plant in flower, with anatomical details supplied below. Most of the sheets have the Linnaean binominals at the foot. Each is surrounded by a border either scored or in pencil, which presumably was intended to indicate the size



of an engraved plate. Likewise reference is made at the bottom to Kunth's 'Enumeratio plantarum' (5 vols, 1833-1850) indicating volume and page. All drawings are all in the same style; two have been signed by 'A Weiss del.', and one with initials only. This one shows an 'Aloë marginalis' in a wooden barrel with Weiss' initials A.W. dated 2/3 [18]65 Lemberg. It is a portrayal of the plant as it flowered in the Lemberg botanical garden. Weiss published a paper on the Aloë 'Agave Jacquiana' which had flowered in the Lemberg Garden in 1864. Weiss was assisted by his wife Hermine, and two drawings bear her signature, 5 drawings have initials of W (Weiss) and H (Hermine). In style the drawings are quite accomplished and graceful, and resemble some of the best botanical illustration of the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century.

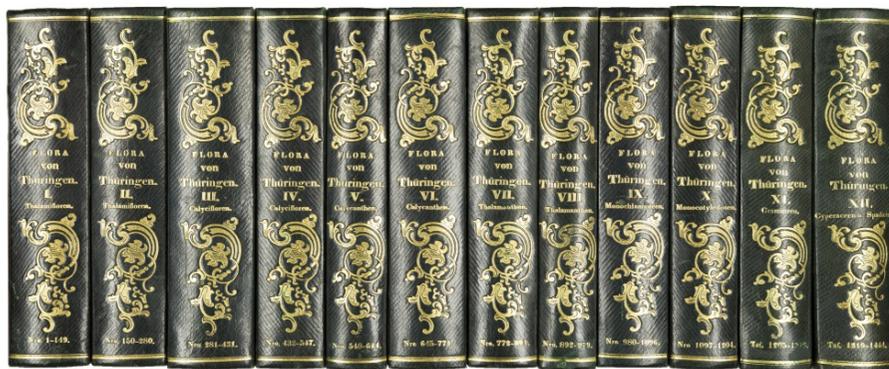
Adolf Weiss (1837-1894) was born at Freiwaldau, Silesia. Between 1855 and 1858 he attended the University of Vienna where he studied botany. In 1862 he was appointed professor of botany and director of the botanic garden at Lemberg, but before taking up this post he undertook a tour of Italy, France, Switzerland and Germany to study botanical gardens in those countries and to forge links between them and Lemberg. Under Weiss's direction, the Lemberg gardens became the finest in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, with rare examples of flora of Lemberg and the Carpathians. Weiss published on the flora of Lemberg (1865). Together with Jarolim, an assistant of his institute, he made numerous excursions to collect plants in the Lemberg area and his herbarium was still preserved in the Lemberg University Museum in 1881. In 1872 he moved to the University of Prague, where he founded the first institute of plant physiology in the Empire.

Weiss was the undoubtedly the most important Austrian botanist and plant anatomist of his time and is best remembered for his publications on plant anatomy. It is sad that today he is all but forgotten in Lemberg

where he did his most important work. Sadder still, there is now scarcely a trace of his fine botanical garden. The present collection therefore remains a unique testament to this influential botanist and his garden. Together with the plates there are some leaves with plant names and numbers; on one there is Weiss' name dated 12.7.65.

Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschrift XXXI, 1881 'B. Blocki, Dr. A. Weiss' Herbar im Lemberg Universitätsmuseum'; Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschrift, XXXIV, 1884 'Galerie österreichischer Botaniker, XXX. G. Adolf Weiss'; Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschrift XLIV 'A. Nestler, G.A. Weiss (obituary); Wurzbach, Biographisches Lexikon des öst. Kaiserstaates, LIV, 82ff.





[45] ZENKER, J.K., SCHLECHTENTHAL, D.F.L. & LANGETHAL, C.E. Flora von Thüringen... Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Zenker, Prof. Dr. v. Schlechtendal und Prof. Dr. Langethal, die Originalzeichnungen gefertigt von Dr. E. Schenk.



Friedrich Mauke, 1855. 144 parts, forming 12 volumes. Small-8vo (168 x 95mm). With 1444 (printed on 1440 leaves) very fine hand-coloured engraved plates and descriptive text. Contemporary green half morocco, richly gilt decorated spines. € 7.500

♥ A fine uniformly bound copy of noble provenance, old library stamp with crown and coat of arms on title-page. The work was published from 1836-1855. The present issue is the definitive issue of 1855 where the plates and text were arranged in systematic order and indices were added. It is one of the rarest and most beautifully produced regional floras of Germany. Complete copies are rare and W. Junk in the 1916 catalogue describes the work as being 'sehr selten'.

The first volume by J.C. Zenker, volumes 2-3 by D.F.L. von Schlechtendal, and volumes 4-12 by von Schlechtendal and L.E. Langethal.

Stafleu & Cowan, 18.637; Nissen BBI, 2197.





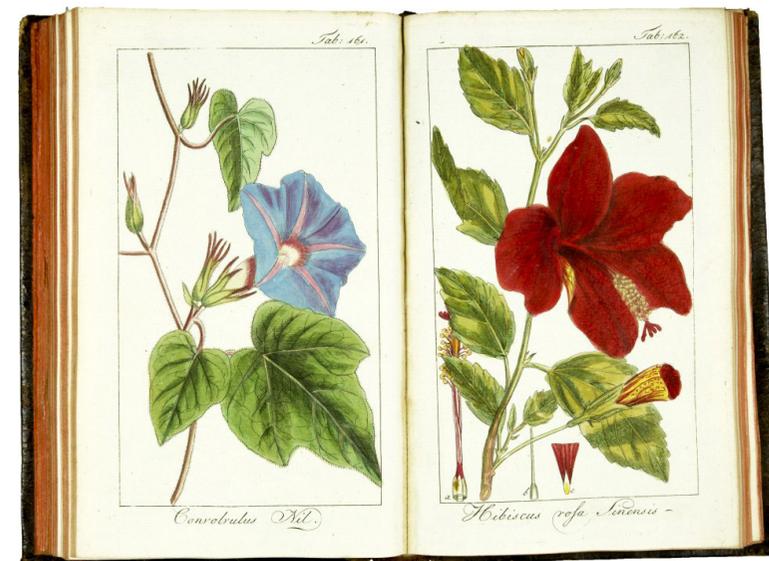
[46] **ZORN, J.** Dreyhundert auserlesene Amerikanische Gewächse nach Linneischer Ordnung.

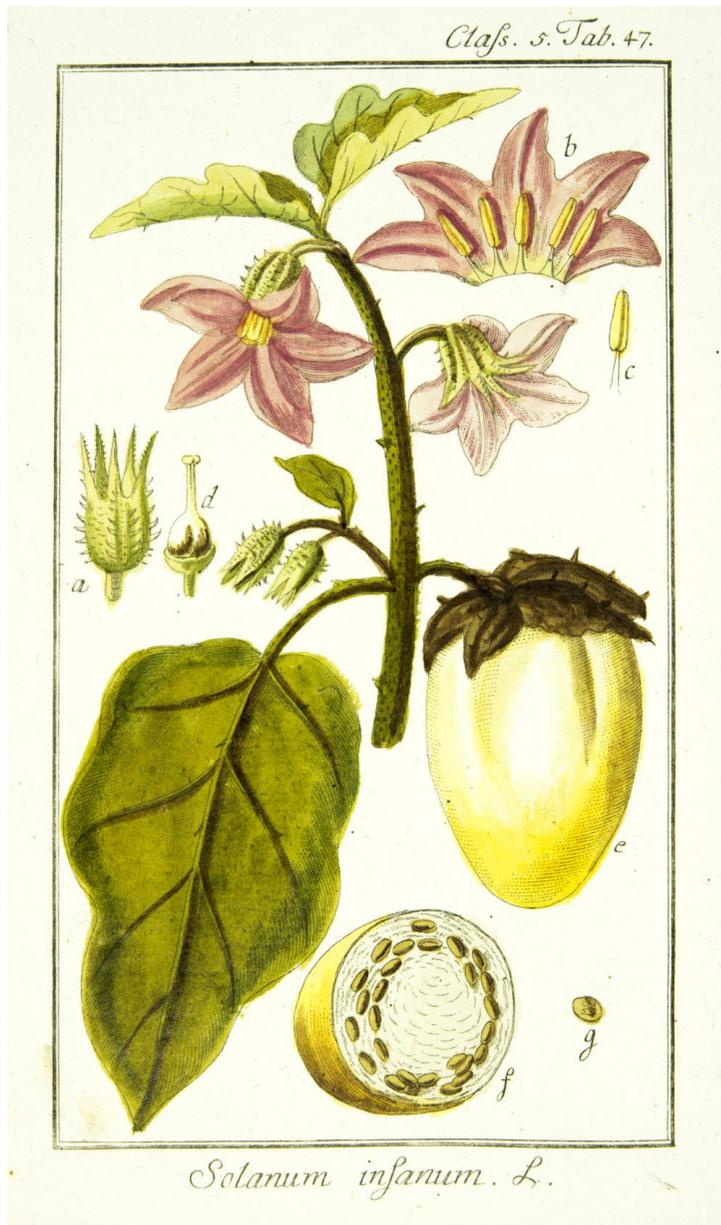
Nürnberg, auf Kosten der Raspi-schen Buchhandlung, 1786-1789. 6 parts bound in 3 volumes. 8vo (200 x 125mm). pp. 72, with 300 beautifully handcoloured engraved plates [Together with:] ZORN, J. Auswahl schöner und seltener Ge-wächse als Fortsetzung der Ame-rikanischen Gewächse. Nürnberg, im Verlag der Raspeschen Hand-lung, 1795-1798. 8vo (200 x 125mm). pp. 1-58; 33-52; 53-68.

5 parts bound in 3 volumes. With a handcoloured engraved frontispiece plate and 250 beautifully handcoloured engraved plates. Contemporary uniform calf, spines with yellow gilt lettered label (one volume with skilful repair at head of spine, some slight wear to bindings). € 5.500

♥ A fine copy of this great classic on the botany of the West Indies and Central America, together with the 3 supplementary volumes which are of the greatest rarity.

In 1763 Jacquin's "Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia", was published of which only 3 coloured copies exist. 17 years later a larger edition appeared with original watercolours of which only 18 copies were printed. In order to make this important publication available to a larger public Zorn published the present 8vo edition with handcoloured plates on a reduced format. Although not as rare as the coloured Jacquin edition it is also very scarce. The work is the result of Jacquin's travels in the West-In-





dies and tropical America in 1754-59. The first volume is dated 1789 and is a reissue of the 1785 edition. The numbering of the pages of the second work is erratic but agrees with Stafleu & Cowan and is complete.

Junk Rara I, p. 15; Nissen BBI, 2204 & 2205; Stafleu & Cowan 18.748 & 18.749.

