

A GUIDE
TO THE
ADANSON EXHIBITION

Hunt Botanical Library
Carnegie Institute of Technology
Pittsburgh, Pa.

This is an exhibition of Adansoniana: the books, letters, and manuscripts of the man - Michel Adanson, and associated publications and documents about him and his colleagues; the portraits and other likenesses alleged to be of him, augmented by those of his associates and critics. It is presented at this time in commemoration of the bicentennial of his botanically-important two-volume work Familles des plantes, honored by a two-day symposium of international character sponsored by and held at the Hunt Botanical Library on August 18 and 19, 1963. It is presented also at this time to unveil to the public this Library's acquisition by gift from Mr. and Mrs. Roy Arthur Hunt of the botanical books, letters, and manuscripts of Michel Adanson.

Michel Adanson was a French naturalist in the broadest sense, born in Aix-en-Provence on 7 April 1727, and who spent the major portion of his life - ending on 3 August 1806 - in Paris. Of significance to his philosophy on natural science in general and on botany in particular, was the impact on him of four years spent in the West African French colony of Senegal. There he became one of the first scientists to learn the fauna and flora of the tropics and to recognize how vastly different were they and their varied environments from those so well known to his contemporary and earlier workers in temperate regions.

This added knowledge of tropical life gave Adanson a broader comprehension of nature and the interrelationships of its components than was enjoyed by his fellow scientists. However, coupled with his strong personality, his penchant for truth, and a determination born out of self-righteousness, he became a controversial figure at home and abroad. At the same time, the major part of his life was in a France controlled by a king whose largesse often contributed materially to the livelihood of a scientist; in a France where a professorship was essential to success; and in a France where political intrigue was ever at work - and could make or break a man over the years. Michel Adanson was gifted with a brilliant mind. He was a most competent scientist. He was a perfectionist whose intolerance of mediocrity made him openly critical of fellow scientists, and whose scathing undisciplined invective cost him many friendships. In the face of these circumstances, Adanson fought long and unsuccessfully for recognition and for positions never gained. He was born into an era where more powerful and adroit men held the chairs he sought and when he must remain in the shadow of their eminence.

In 1763, at the age of thirty-six, he published his two-volume opus, now a classic of its kind, on all the families of plants then known in the world.

It was he who first formally organized all genera of plants into families. The work, Familles des plantes, made three major contributions: (1) the presentation of a new concept of plant relationships known then as the natural system; (2) the introduction of a new approach to the naming of a plant, based on the belief that one should adopt as its correct one, the earliest name ever used searching the writings of the Greeks or accepting a name used by primitive peoples to achieve that priority; and (3) the innovation of a phonetic spelling for the French language through much of the work.

From the standpoint of acceptance by fellow scientists, the work was a failure; largely for Adanson's injection of a system of nomenclature that, regardless of its merits, was too radical to supercede the eminently more practical one put forward ten years earlier by Linnaeus and, locally, because French botanists rejected understandably and almost summarily a work put forward in an effort to simplify the spelling of an established literature. These unfortunate circumstances overshadowed, and coupled with the events in Parisian academic circles, tended to suppress the merits and excellence of the essential contribution of the book - his classification of plants. The volume titled Adanson I, now published by this Library, presents in detail these situations, together with a scholarly analysis of the Familles des plantes and the very considerable influence it has exerted on the development of the science of botany. A companion volume, Adanson II, will be published in 1964.

The materials here exhibited are from the collections of the Hunt Botanical Library, unless credited in this Guide to other sources. Items followed by the bracketed AD-number are from this Library's Adanson Collection, and a complete description of each will be found under that number in W. D. Margadant's annotated inventory in the volume titled Adanson I. The exhibition has been planned by M. Jean-Paul Nicolas, biographer of Adanson and author of the latest and most complete account titled Adanson, the man, published in Adanson I. In this he has been assisted materially by John V. Brindle, this Library's Curator of Prints and Exhibits, and by Miss Flavia Zortea of the Library's staff.

George H. M. Lawrence
Director

15 August 1963

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I. PRINTED BOOKS
(Items 1-50)

1. Adanson, Michel - Histoire naturelle du Sénégal. Coquillages. Avec la relation d'un voyage fait en ce pays, pendant les années 1749, 50, 51, 52, & 53. Paris. 1757. [AD 4]

Adanson's copy of the first and only published volume of a work on natural history projected to be of several volumes. Contains a report of his voyage to Senegal together with his classification and descriptions of shells collected there.

2. _____. - A voyage to Senegal, the Isle of Goree, and the River Gambia. Transl. from the French. London. 1759.

The English edition of Adanson's Histoire naturelle du Sénégal. A German edition was also published, and the work was abstracted in English and French collected works of voyages.

3. _____. - Description d'un arbre d'un nouveau genre appelé Baobab, observé au Sénégal. Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, Paris 1761: 77-85. 1763.

Adanson's first important paper, read before the Académie, in which he reported on the characteristics and uses of the baobab tree, named Adansonia digitata in Adanson's honor.

4. _____. - Familles des plantes. 2 vols. Paris 1763-64. [AD 5]

Adanson's personal copy, retained in his library. Includes some annotated slips, perhaps in preparation for a second edition.

5. _____. - Familles des plantes. 2 vols. Paris 1763-64

A photocopy of the title-page of the copy annotated by Adanson and now at the Laboratoire de Phanérogamie, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. This copy

was used by Alexandre Adanson and J.-B. Payer as the basis for the 2nd edition, 1847 [1864].

Courtesy, Mus. Nat. d'Hist. Nat., Paris

6. _____. - Familles des plantes. 2 vols. Paris. 1763-64. [AD 6]

A set of proof sheets of volume 2, fully annotated by Adanson with additions and changes in preparation for a second edition, planned but never published by him. The annotations of the index are of special interest for the many new names added.

7. _____. - Deux cours d'histoire naturelle générale et particulière sur les trois règnes. Paris. 1772. [AD 7]

A poster advertising a course given by Adanson at his residence in rue Neuve des Petits-Champs, and known to have been displayed in many places throughout Paris. Adanson reported that the Cours was given for three years, commencing in 1772.

8. _____. - Cours de botanique et d'histoire naturelle, à la campagne. Paris. 1773. [AD 7]

A poster advertising a course planned by Adanson to treat the three kingdoms of natural history, as exemplified by materials to be found in the environs of Paris.

9. _____. - Cours d'histoire naturelle fait en 1772 publiée sous les auspices de M. Adanson (Alexandre) son neveu avec une introduction et des notes par M. J. Payer. 2 vols. Paris. 1845. [AD 9]

Contains the zoological portion only of Adanson's manuscript of the same title.

10. Adansonia. Nouvelle série. Laboratoire de Phanérogamie du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle. Paris. Vol. 1. 1961 (published irregularly).

A current French journal of botany, named for Adanson. It is the Museum's former journal Notulae Systematicae, renamed as a new series. The name Adansonia was used earlier for another French botanical journal, published in 12 volumes from September 1860 to December 1879.

11. Alpin, Prospero - De plantis Aegypti. Padova. 1638.

Shown here (p. 22) is the first published account of the baobab tree, later described by Adanson from Senegal, and named Adansonia in his honor by Linnaeus.

12. Barrelier, Jacques - Plantae per Galliam, Hispaniam et Italiam observatae, ... Edited by Antoine de Jussieu. Paris. 1714.

Adanson's copy of this work was completely cut up by him to provide figures for his Plate Collection (cf. no.198).

13. Boccone, Paolo - Icones & descriptiones rariorum plantarum Siciliae, Melitae, Galliae, & Italiae. ... [Oxford]. 1674.

Adanson's copy of this work was cut up by him for its illustrations, now to be found in his Plate Collection (cf. no.198).

14. Buffon, Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de - Histoire naturelle générale ... 43 vols. Paris. 1785-1787

Opened to vol. 5, plate 12, showing an antelope for which, among others, Adanson supplied de Buffon with original Latin descriptions based on specimens shot and collected by him in Senegal. The original edition dates from 1749-1789.

15. Chevalier, Auguste - Michel Adanson, voyageur, naturaliste et philosophe. Paris. 1934. [AD 33]

The first twentieth-century biography of Adanson providing information, unavailable to earlier biographers, obtained from a cursory study of papers then held by the Adanson family and now at the Hunt Botanical Library.

16. Corti, Bonaventura - Osservazioni microscopiche sulla Tremella e sulla circolazione del fluido in una pianta acquaajuola. Lucca. 1774. [AD 38]

An Italian study of Tremella [Oscillatoria] which cites Adanson's earlier memoir on the subject (cf. no. 104).

17. _____ - Lettre sulla circolazione del fluide scoperta in varie piante. Modena. 1775. [AD 39]

Adanson's copy of a monograph published during the period of his experiments on the same subject. Not annotated (cf. no. 104).

18. Covolo, (Conte) Giovambatista dal - Discorso della irritabilita d'alcuni fiori nuovamente scoperta. Firenze. 1764. [AD 41]

A short unannotated paper sent to Adanson and dealing with plant movements; a subject on which Adanson experimented.

19. Deshayes, [Gérard-Paul ?] - Carte botanique de la méthode naturelle d'A.-L. de Jussieu. ... Paris. 1801. [AD 48]

Cut into strips by Adanson and fitted into the vellum folder shown at the lower right. The classification prepared here by Deshayes is adapted from that of Bernard de Jussieu, and was influenced in part by Adanson. Adanson's annotations are frequently sharply critical.

20. Dillenius, Johann Jakob - Horti Elthamensis plantarum rariorum icones et nomina. 2 vols. Lugduni Batavorum. 1774.

Adanson cut up his copy so that the illustrations might be included in his Plate Collection (cf. no. 198)

21. Goncourt, Edmont et Jules de - Sophie Arnould d'après sa correspondance et ses mémoires inédits. Paris. 1877.

Sophie Arnould was a famous 18th-century French opera star, and successively the mistress of several men high in French circles. Adanson knew her intimately and is mentioned in her papers.

22. Hippocrates - Hippocratis coi medicorum omnium sine controversia ... Basiliae. 1544.

This work, along with those by Theophrastus, Aristotle, Galen, Dioscorides, and Pliny, served as a source of basic information used by Adanson in the nomenclature employed in his *Familles des plantes*. He may not have possessed copies of these works, but could have consulted

those in de Jussieu's library.

23. Jacquin, Nicolaus Joseph - Icones plantarum rariorum. 3 vols. Vindobonae, 1781-93 [-95].

Indigofera, the indigo, and subject of this plate, was studied extensively by Adanson in Senegal and served as the subject of further experimentation by him after his return to Paris.

24. Kniphof, Johann Hieronymus - Botanica in originali, seu Herbarium vivum. Erfurt. 1748, changed to 1751.

A manuscript work of 590 nature-printed plates, from impressions of pressed plant specimens smoked with lampblack. A unique copy. It may have been such a work that inspired Adanson to experiment with nature-prints of his specimens. A printed edition of this work, with colored woodcuts, was published in 1763.

25. Knoop, Johann Hermann - Pomonologie, ou description des meilleures sortes de pommes et de poires. Amsterdam. 1771.

Adanson possessed a copy of this work (not in the Hunt Collection) from which he cut all the colored plates during the course of his extensive studies for a classification of pears and apples (based on the external characters of the fruit).

26. Le Joyand, C.-F. - Notice sur le vie, les travaux, les découvertes, la maladie et la mort de Michel Adanson. Paris. 1806 [AD 75]

The first detailed necrology of Adanson. Nothing is known of the author, but he must have been a friend in Adanson's later years. The work was used by Cuvier when writing his famous Éloge of Adanson (1807).

27. Linnaeus, Carl - Genera plantarum. Ed. 2. Paris. 1743 [1744]. [AD 81]

Adanson's copy, taken with him to Senegal. Copiously annotated. The page shown (p. 255) contains Adanson's handwritten description of the baobab tree, later named Adansonia digitata by Linnaeus.

28. _____. - Systema naturae. Ed. 4. Paris. 1744. [AD 86]

Adanson's copy, heavily annotated. It is believed that, while in Senegal, Adanson received this copy from Bernard de Jussieu. He consulted it freely also when preparing his first draft of a classification of plants for the Trianon garden (Paris) in 1759.

29. _____. - Materia medica, ... Amstelædamum. 1749. [AD 83]

Adanson's copy, used when preparing his list of the plants missing from his herbarium (list of desiderata).

30. _____. - Philosophia botanica. Stockholmiae. 1751. [AD 84]

Adanson's copy, only occasionally annotated, of a work that influenced him materially when preparing his Familles des plantes.

31. _____. - Species plantarum. 2 vols. Holmiae. 1753. [AD 85]

Adanson's copy, presumably given him by Bernard de Jussieu, to whom Linnaeus inscribed it the title-page. Heavily annotated and with many additions, including Adanson's equivalent names in the index. Adansonia was accounted in the Appendix, shown here, with a few notes in Adanson's hand, but for valid publication of the name one must consult Linnaeus' description in his Systema naturae, ed. 10, vol. 2, p. 1, 144 (1759).

32. _____. - Systema naturae. Ed. 12. 2 vols. Holmiae. 1767. [AD 88]

Vol. I, p. 96, the zoological volume, opened to show Adanson's note written on the Gazella, collected by Adanson, and later described by de Buffon.

33. _____. - Systema naturae. Ed. 12. 2 vols. Holmiae. 1767. [AD 88]

Copiously annotated by Adanson. On the page shown (vol. 2, p. 456) Linnaeus places the baobab tree under his generic name of Adansonia; a name never accepted by Adanson, who maintained priority for the barbaric name "baobab."

34. L'Obel, Mathias de - Plantarum seu stirpium icones. 2 vols. Antverpiae. 1581.

A copy of this work was possessed by Adanson, who cut it up for the figures, which he included in his Plate Collection (cf. no. 198).

35. Magnol, Pierre - Botanicum Monspeliensis. Montpellier. 1686.

Magnol, professor of medicine and botany at Montpellier, influenced Adanson considerably through this book, as is shown repeatedly in the volume I of Familles des plantes.

36. Malpighi, Marcello - Anatome plantarum, ... Londini. 1675.

Adanson's copy acquired by the Hunt Botanical Library after the main collection. The pages of plates heavily annotated, apparently preparatory to their being cut up for his plate collection (cf. no. 87). Malpighi was praised by Adanson in the manuscript copy of his projected but never published Encyclopédie universelle.

37. Marsillac, Jean - La vie de Guillaume Penn fondateur de la Pensylvanie. 2 vols. Paris. 1791.

Loose pages cut by Adanson from volume I, found among his papers and reflecting his breadth of reading in later years.

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar.

38. Miller, Philip - The Gardeners Dictionary. Ed. 7. 2 vols. Dublin. 1764.

Shown here is Miller's account of Adansonia. In it he reports that seeds sent by Adanson to London had produced plants then six feet tall.

39. Parkinson, John - Theatrum botanicum ... London. 1640.

Adanson's copy appears to have been cut up for its plates, now included in his Plate Collection (cf. no. 198). Adanson cited the work frequently in his Familles des plantes.

40. Plinius, Caius Secundus - Historiae mundi libri XXXVII. Genève. 1631. [AD 103]

This volume was given to Adanson while a student at the Plessis Sorbon (in 1737 or 1739, aged 10 or 12) as a prize for his excellence in Greek. An older title-page inscription reads "Collegii Parisiensis Soc. Jesu." Abundantly annotated. The full leather binding is stamped with the arms of Louis XIII.

41. Plumier, Charles - Plantarum Americanarum ... Ed. Jan Burman. Amstelaedami et Lugd. Batav. 1755-60.

Shown here (pl. 25) is the plate of *Sida*, available also in Adanson's Plate Collection, in which are to be found most of the plates from Adanson's copy.

42. Prospectus. Huit contemporains ou correspondance autographe de Sophie Arnould.

This prospectus, reproduced here from the 1884 "Definitive Edition" of Goncourt's biography, is of an unpublished work in which the first correspondent listed is Michel Adanson. Cf. also no. 21.

43. Regnault, Nicolas-François - La botanique mise à la portée de tout le monde: ou collection des plantes d'usage dans la médecine, ... 4 vols. Paris. 1774 [1770-1780]

Plate showing *Acacia*. Facing text cites Adanson's account of this species in Familles des plantes and in Adanson's memoir on it (cf. no. 113).

44. Rheedee tot Draakenstein, Hendrik van - Horti Malabarici, ... 12 vols. Amstelaedami 1678-1703.

The plate of *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* shown here, (vol. 6, pl. 45) was named "Ain Pariti." The same plate is shown from Adanson's Plate Collection. A majority of the plates of this work are in the Library's holdings of Adanson's Plate Collection (cf. no. 198).

45. Rumphius, Georg Eberhard - Herbarium Amboinense. 6 vols. Ed. Jan Burman. Amstelaedami, Hagae. 1741-50.

Adanson appears to have possessed a set of this work, which he cut up so that the plates could be in his Plate Collection (cf. no. 198). He incorporated Rumphius' names, when original, in his Familles des plantes.

46. Theophrastus - De historia et causis plantarum Libri quindecim. Ed. T. Gaza. Paris. 1529.

Adanson read and adopted many ideas from Gaza's edition of Theophrastus, using however the edition of 1483. Abundant references to it appear in his Familles des plantes.

47. Tournefort, Joseph Pitton de - Institutiones rei herbariae. Ed. 2. 3 vols. 1700. [AD 124]

A copy bought by Adanson for 42 livres, and dated by him as acquired in 1739 (when 12 years old). Some portions heavily annotated.

48. _____. - Relation d'un voyage du Levant. 2 vols. in 1. Amsterdam. 1718.

Adanson appears to have owned a copy of this work, which seemingly he cut up for the plates, now to be found in his Plate Collection (cf. no. 198). Tournefort was one of the botanists who, with B. de Jussieu, most influenced Adanson's work.

49. Vaillant, Sébastien - Botanicon parisiense. Leiden-Amsterdam. 1727. [AD 125]

Adanson's copy, from which he removed all of Aubriet's plates for the illustrations in his Plate Collection (cf. no. 198). Vaillant was a professor at the Jardin du Roi who exerted considerable influence on Adanson's thinking.

50. Weinmann, Johann Wilhelm - Phytanthoza iconographia, ... 8 vols. in 6. Regensburg. 1737-45.

Musa, the banana, and subject of this plate, served as the subject of a monograph published by Adanson in the Panckoucke Supplément to Diderot's Encyclopédie.

II. LETTERS
(Item nos. 51-84)

51. Adanson, Aglaé. To her father, Michel. Undated, ca. 1797. 1 p.

One of the few extant letters written by a relative of Adanson. In it Aglaé writes of the great attachment she has for her father "without whose affection she could not live."

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar.

52. Adanson, Cécile. To her brother, Michel. 4 Janvier 1801. 1 p.

Expresses in very sympathetic terms her best wishes for the New Year, 1801.

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar.

53. Adanson, Mme. Jeanne. To Charles Cretté. Paris. Novembre 1783. 1 p.
[AD 129]

The only known example of Adanson's wife's handwriting. Cretté sold trees for Adanson's garden in Neuilly.

54. Adanson, Michel. To Jean-Antoine-Claude Chaptal, Ministre de l'Intérieur. Paris. 27 Mai 1804. 3 pp.

Photograph of letter in which Adanson apologizes for being unable to be at the Institut to sign the Légion d'Honneur register, and likens Napoléon to the baobab tree.

Original at Archives Nationales, Paris.

- ✓ 55. _____. To Claude-Antoine-Gabriel Duc de Choiseuil. Paris. 7 Juillet 1763. 2 pp.

Photograph of Adanson's report on Senegal and French Guiana in which he notes also that he wishes to present him a copy of Familles des plantes and requests an interview with the Duke.

Courtesy, Archives Nationales, Paris.

Adanson, Michel

56. _____. To the Convention Nationale. Paris. 13 Décembre 1793. 3 pp.

Photograph of Adanson's petition in which he complains that he has not been paid for his three annual grants. He includes also his proposal for the publication of his Encyclopédie universelle. The petition was forwarded to the Comité d'Instruction publique.

Courtesy, Archives Nationales, Paris.

57. _____. To Benjamin Franklin. Paris. n.d. 1 p.

Photograph of Adanson's note in which he presents his humble respects to Monsieur Franklin, sends him his address which he forgot to provide earlier, and begs him to be so kind as to communicate it to Monsieur Daine.

Courtesy, The American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

58. _____. To Bernard de Jussieu. Sénégal. Août 1750. 2 pp.

A photograph of one of ten very important letters to de Jussieu, written while in Senegal, and which provide many details of difficulties experienced there by Adanson.

Courtesy, Académie des Sciences, Paris.

59. _____. To Louis-Guillaume Le Monnier. Paris. 12 Octobre 1770. 4 pp.

Photograph of a draft, requesting assistance for his brother Jean-Baptiste, a civil service Drogman in the Near East, who had been attacked and beaten by the Turks.

Courtesy, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle.

60. _____. To René-Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur. Sénégal. 15 Aoust 1749.
3 pp.

Photograph of account of his first zoological collections, then sent to de Réaumur, together with daily temperature observations.

Courtesy, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

Adanson, Michel

61. _____. To Henry Simon, husband of his housekeeper. Paris. n.d.
[ca. 1796] 1 p.

Fragment of a note assuring his attachment for his housekeeper, whom he considers as a friend rather than a domestic.

Courtesy, Institut Francais d'Afrique Noir, Dakar.

- ✓ 62. Andriot, _____. To Michel Adanson. Arcy Sainte-Restitute. 22 Février 1764.
4 pp. [AD 140]

Discusses wheat growing in the region and his personal affairs. Closes with a message in the Ouolof language of Senegal. Andriot, a former schoolmate, worked with Adanson in Senegal.

63. Association des Naturalistes de Paris. To Michel Adanson. Août 1790.
4 pp. [AD 90]

An invitation to attend a memorial in honor of Linnaeus. Annotated sarcastically, and with "non répondue." A total of four successive invitations were received by Adanson on which he penned the same notation.

64. Aved, Charles-François. To Michel Adanson. Chaumont en Bassigny. 9 Mars 1767. 4 pp. [AD 144]

One of his many intimate and friendly letters to Adanson. The accompanying draft of Adanson's reply shows the warm and cordial feelings to be reciprocated.

65. Beguillet, Edme. To Michel Adanson. Dijon. 13 Avril 1769. 11 pp.
[AD 161]

Discusses new edition of Diderot's Encyclopédie, the Adanson - Linnaeus relationship, the importance of Adanson's producing a Species plantarum, and the possibility of species mutability.

66. Trochereau de la Berlière. To Michel Adanson. Saint-Germain-en-Laye 26 Aoust 1786. 2 pp. [AD 163]

Advises that the Chevalier de Boufflers, governor of Senegal, then in Paris, requests a list of the most beautiful plants of Senegal.

67. Bonnet, Charles. To Michel Adanson. Genthod près Geneve. 23 Septembre 1769. 5 pp. [AD 166]

One letter from many exchanged in a twenty-year period. Discusses regeneration of the snail's heads, and a copy of Spallanzani's letter on the subject. A draft of Adanson's reply is included.

68. Buffon, Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de. To Michel Adanson. Montbard. 8 Octobre 1770. 1 p. [AD 173].

Promises a prompt payment by the Académie for the annual grant owed to Adanson. In his reply, Adanson congratulates de Buffon for his new title of Comte, and proposes to complete de Buffon's Natural History according to de Buffon's plan, noting "you have already reported to me on your confidence about this, and I have adopted your ideas in full."

69. Compagnie des Indes. To Michel Adanson. Paris. 3 Avril 1751. 1 p.
[AD 181]

Requests information on dye-plants, and especially on indigo with which Adanson experimented for two years.

70. Corti, Bonaventura. To Michel Adanson. Reggis di Modena. 4 9^{br} [Nov.] 1774. 3 pp. [AD 183]

Corresponds with Adanson on movements of Tremella [Oscillatoria], and suggests that electricity may be involved in aquatic plant growth processes.

71. Covolo, Conte Giovambatista dal. To Michel Adanson. Bologna. 12 Gennajo 1765. 1 p. [AD 185]

Thanks Adanson for the Familles des plantes and sends his own book on the irritability of flowers.

72. Duchesne, Antoine-Nicolas. To Michel Adanson. Versailles. 1799. 2 pp.

Inquires about the longevity of trees. Calls Adanson the "Doyen des Naturalistes" of the Institut de France.

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar.

73. Fontana, Félice. To Michel Adanson. [Florence, ca. 1767]. 2 pp. [AD 194]

This letter and Adanson's draft of reply concerns the reproduction of Equisetum, and Spallanzani's experiments on the regeneration of snail's heads.

74. Haller, Albert von. To Michel Adanson. Berne. 29 Décembre 1722. 1 p. [AD 195]

Reports sending a packet of plants and a memoir on a plant called Scopuline; will be glad to receive plants from Adanson as well as bibliographical indices; comments on the botanists Banks, Solander, Forster, and Rottböll. Adanson's draft of reply reports that he presented Haller's memoir to the Académie.

75. Jussieu, Bernard de. To Michel Adanson. Paris. Aoust 1762. 5 pp. [AD 203]

Provides Adanson with travel instructions for his trip to Normandy, a voyage de Jussieu made twenty years earlier. Notes non-receipt of Familles des plantes from printer.

76. Lefebure, Deshayres. To Michel Adanson. Tivoli, Saint-Dominque [Haiti]. 16 Août 1778. 4 pp. [AD 208]

Reports on difficulties of studying botany and medicinal properties of tropical American plants; sends drawings and descriptions. Adanson gives full explanations in his draft of reply, and thanks him for having dedicated to him a species of plants but notes that it already has a name.

77. Linnaeus, Carl von. To Michel Adanson. Uppsala. 1 Octobr. 1754. 1 p. [AD 158A]

Sends felicitations to Adanson on his return from Senegal. Mentions receipt of Baobab seeds which have germinated in Uppsala.

78. La Luzerne, César-Henri, Comte de. To Michel Adanson. Paris. 4 Octobre 1785. 2 pp. [AD 207]

Requests a list of plants and animals deserving to be introduced to the "Isles à Sucre." La Luzerne was associated with Malesherbes, and later became governor of Saint-Domingo.

79. Montehermoso, Marqués de. To Michel Adanson. Cadiz. 2 Février 1771. 3 pp. [AD 219]

Replies to Adanson's proposal to come to Spain to plan for the establishment of an Academy in Madrid. Gives instructions for achieving the project. The proposal never materialized.

80. Mutis, José Celestino. To Michel Adanson. 30 Juin 1760. 1 p. [AD 221].

Concerns instructions previously given to Mutis for recording temperature readings in Santa-Fé de Bogota. Adanson's draft of reply notes that he is sending new thermometers, provided that Mutis gives him exclusive use of the results.

81. Necker, Noël Joseph de. To Michel Adanson. Mannheim. 12 Février 1771. 4 pp. [AD 223]

Announces sending of his book on mosses, and criticizes sharply Linnaeus' classification, stating that mosses are usually viviparous and not oviparous.

82. Pougens. To Michel Adanson. Paris. 1795. 1 p.

Compares Adanson to Delphian Oracle, and asks for information about an Australian bird. This is the only letter known to or from Adanson that deals with vertebrates.

Courtesy Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar.

83. Scopoli, Johann Anton. To Michel Adanson. Idria. 23 X^{bris} 1768. 2 pp. [AD 234]

Scopoli, writing in Latin, admires the enormous work represented in the Familles des plantes, and comments on the taxonomy of certain plants. Adanson's draft of his reply explains point to point and emphasizes on the comparison of all characters.

84. Sonnerat, Pierre. To Michel Adanson. Canton [China]. 29 Décembre 1776.
8 pp. [AD 237]

Sonnerat, a "Membre Correspondant" of the Académie Royale des Sciences and sponsored by Adanson, gives news of his travels and collections. The letter accompanied a shipment of pressed plant specimens.

III. MANUSCRIPTS (Item nos. 85-158)

Note: original titles of manuscripts are given with orthography unchanged, even when incorrect; manuscripts with no original title have been given one, in English, enclosed by square brackets.

85. Adanson, Jean-Baptiste. Description des plantes de l'Egypte. [ca. 1770].
[AD 247]

A catalogue of Egyptian plants, including arabic names, by Adanson's brother, accompanied with original drawings.

86. _____. Note & description de quelques plantes ... de l'herbier
envoyé à Madame de Rohan Comtesse de Marsan. 282 pp. n.d. [AD 248]

A catalogue of plants sent to the Comtesse de Marsan, who sponsored Jean-Baptiste's researches.

87. Adanson, Michel. [Autobiographical notes]. 17 Juin 1775. [Ex AD 137]

Draft of an enclosure providing autobiographical notes in response to a request from a M. Robillart.

88. _____. [Comments on Bernard de Jussieu]. Août 1780. [Ex AD 132]

Critical notes of de Condorcet's Éloge of Bernard de Jussieu, in which Adanson refutes an inference of plagiarism, gives details of his connections with de Jussieu, and claims that it was he - not de Jussieu - who told Rousseau to study plants as he encountered them rather than in conformance with any one system. De Condorcet appears not to have used the communication.

89. _____. Hortus regius parisiensis. 1740-1747. [AD 249]

Adanson, Michel

A list of plants collected by Adanson in the environs of Paris, 1740 to 1747, classified according to de Tournefort's system. The only known, and somewhat diagramatic, sketch of the Jardin de Trianon is included (cf. no. 184). The vellum cover is lined with a sheet of bookkeeping from the Compagnie des Indes post in Saint-Louis, Senegal.

90. _____. Systema naturale. 1748-1749. [AD 251]

This manuscript is a first draft outlining a work Adanson planned to write before leaving France for Senegal. The Linnaean inspiration is obvious.

91. _____. [Plantes du Sénégal. Descriptions]. [1745-1749]. [AD 252]

A catalogue of Senegalese plant specimens sent by Adanson to Bernard de Jussieu about 1750. Shown here is Adanson's earliest known latin description of the baobab tree.

92. _____. Essai des teintures. 1751-1752. [AD 254]

Notes of observations and experiments on the use of indigo for dyeing. Adanson recognized 17 types or varieties of indigo, and reported his results to the Compagnie des Indes (cf. no. 69).

93. _____. Methode de decrire par articles. 1753. [AD 256]

A synopsis of the 388 characters of the baobab, illustrating Adanson's analytical method. One may see both his rough draft and the final synoptic presentation.

94. _____. Vocabulaire universel d'histoire naturelle. 1754-1788. [AD 257]

An alphabetical dictionary of all the uninomials of all organisms known to Adanson, with synonymies. Adanson estimated that 200,000 names are given on the 1,000 pages of this manuscript.

95. _____. Basileiophyton No. 3. 1755 (?). [AD 258]

Adanson, Michel

Catalogue du Jardin royal de Paris ... A copy by Bombarde of Adanson's manuscript of Basileiophyton (copy 1755). Location of the original manuscript is not known.

96. _____. À Monseigneur le Duc d'Ayen. [1756-1757]. [AD 259]

The dedication page of the first volume of the Histoire naturelle du Sénégal, showing Adanson's high esteem for Monseigneur le Duc d'Ayen for whom he also named a genus of plants Dayena. Adanson wrote the tribute, countersigned by the Duc d'Ayen.

97. _____. Plan d'un ouvrage général sur la botanique. 14 Novembre 1759. [AD 263]

Two drafts of his announcement to the Académie of his Familles des plantes. The Avant-coureur published an account, based on them, and the announcement was reported in the Histoire de l'Académie.

98. _____. Jugement sur mes Familles des plantes. 1764. [AD 264]

A series of reviews of the Familles des plantes prepared by Adanson for the press in 1764. Reviews based on them were published also in the Année Littéraire, and in the Mercure de France 1764.

99. _____. Remarques sur les blés miracles, et découverte d'un orge de miracle. 1765. [AD 266]

Manuscript of a memoir published on a barley monstrosity, observed in August 1764, with the specimen shown to the Académie in September of the same year. (Cf. no. 225). Published in: Mém. Acad. Sci. Paris. 1765: 613-619. 1769.

100. _____. Réponse aux diverses critiques qui ont paru de l'ouvrage intitulé "Familles des plantes" [ca. 1765] [AD 267]

Adanson's answers to critiques on his Familles des plantes. The text is merely a comparison between de Jussieu's catalogue for the Jardin de Trianon, 1759, and his own book, both methods being very similar.

Adanson, Michel

101. _____. Les genres des plantes; matériaux préparés en prévision d'une nouvelle édition des Familles des plantes, ... [ca. 1766-1769]. [AD 268]

Adanson's manuscript of what was to have been his Species Plantarum, but concerned mainly with European plants. (Cf. Beguillet's letter, no. 65)

102. _____. Cataloge [sic] de mes livres. [ca. 1767-1768] [AD 271]

A list of most of Adanson's botanical books, now at the Hunt Botanical Library. Other subjects include natural history, geography, history, and philosophy.

103. _____. Extrait des observations météorologiques faites à la campagne près de Paris ... [ca. 1767] [AD 274]

A report of observations made during a severe cold period in Paris, in January 1767. Adanson initiated many meteorological studies from the time of his Senegalese expedition to his later years.

104. _____. Sur un mouvement particulier découvert dans une plante appelée Tremella. 24 Mars 1767. [AD 276]

A manuscript of his published memoir dealing with experiments and observations concerning the movement of an alga then called Tremella (Oscillatoria). In these studies Adanson was in touch with Corti and others of the Italian school. Published in: Mém. Acad. Sci. Paris. 1767: 564-572. 1770.

105. _____. Discours ou examen ... sur la question suivante y a-t-il entre les trois regnes ... des limites sensibles et distinctes: ... 1768. [AD 277]

Draft of Adanson's answer in the negative to a question from Académie des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts de Rouen, "Are there organisms forming a bridge between the three natural kingdoms?" The symbol at the top, formed from the initial letters, identifies Adanson de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, de la Société Royale de Londres, Censeur Royal.

Adanson, Michel

106. _____. Ouvrages à faire en histoire naturelle. [ca. 1768]. [AD 278]

Adanson presents here a ten-page list of his nineteen finished manuscripts and his 33 projects. Most of the entries are accompanied by his estimate of publication costs.

107. _____. Système de botanique le plus facil qui se puisse [faire] fondé sur la considération de la situation des ovaires. [ca. 1768]. [AD 280]

Adanson's classification of plants on the basis of ovary position. This is one of sixty-eight systems Adanson prepared, each on the basis of different characters, in the period of 1741 to 1755, in preparation for his Familles des plantes.

108. _____. Cours d'histoire naturelle. Zoologie. 1772. [AD 282]

Adanson's record of the persons attending his Cours. Among them were several important personages, such as the Duc de la Rochefoucault, le Chevalier d'Arcy, MM Desmarest, de La Lande, Mme. la Marquise de Lambert, le Vicomte de Condorcet, M d'Olbach fils, le Duc de Croy, etc.

109. _____. Invocation à la Nature. [AD 282]

This text was read by Adanson at the opening of his Cours d'histoire naturelle on 30 Janvier 1772.

It condenses the whole of Adanson's natural philosophy and mentions his concept of character of each organism, as used in any natural classification, is the sum of all its characters. For English translation, cf. no. 110.

110. _____. Invocation to Nature

An English translation of Adanson's opening remarks at the first lecture of his Cours d'histoire naturelle, 30 Janvier 1772. For original text, cf. [AD 282], no. 109.

Translation by Prof. John Nicholas Pappas, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

Adanson, Michel

111. _____. Cours d'histoire naturelle. 1772-1774. [AD 282-284].

A selection from his lectures:

- (a) The first lecture, explaining the purpose of the course;
- (b) shells;
- (c) the full set of lectures on botany;
- (d) the classification of a section on minerals;
- (e) the last lecture giving a general résumé of his whole philosophical concept of Nature.

112. _____. Cours d'histoire naturelle à la campagne. 1773. [AD 285]

A set of notes and sketches prepared by Adanson as a guide to the herborisations around Paris and associated with his lectures. For poster of same, cf. no. 8.

113. _____. Sur l'Acacia des anciens, et sur quelques autres arbres du Sénégal, ... appelée communément gomme arabique. 24 Février 1773. [AD 286]

Original manuscript of the memoir published by the Académie in 1777. The day following his reading of this paper the Académie elected him Associé botaniste.

114. _____. Sur le gommier blanc appelé Uerek au Sénégal; ... 11 Juillet 1773. [AD 287]

Manuscript of the second memoir on the white gum Arabic, published in the Mémoires of the Académie des Sciences, Paris, 1778: 20-35. 1785.

115. _____. Plan d'un ouvrage universel d'histoire naturelle en gravures en folio. 1774. [AD 288]

A collection of drafts of solicitations for subscriptions to his proposed work to provide illustrations of all organisms in nature. Each was sent to such persons as the Prince de Piñatelli, Mme. la Comtesse du Barry (mistress to Louis XV), M. Bertin (Contrôleur général des Finances), and the Chevalier Daugny.

Adanson, Michel

116. _____. Infusions. 1774-1776. [AD 289]

Records of Adanson's experiments on the spontaneous generation of infusoria. After many investigations he concluded that germs could be airborne, and that every generic organism has its own form of infusoria.

117. _____. Expériences sur la Tremella et les Conferves. 1775-1776. [AD 290]

Notes on movements of Tremella (the green alga Oscillatoria). This set of notes comprises his original observations accompanied by his drawings of microscopical details.

118. _____. Nouvelles expériences sur la reproduction, ... de la plante appelée Tremella. [1775-1776] [AD 291]

Observations on the reproduction and movements of the Tremella (Oscillatoria). Never published.

119. _____. Plan et tableau de mes ouvrages manuscrits et en figures, ... 1775. [AD 292]

Two drafts of the memoir read at a meeting of the Académie, summarizing the Encyclopédie universelle that he was planning. The paper was published by Abbé Rozier in his Journal de Physique 1775: 257-276.

120. _____. Articles d'histoire naturelle. [1776]. [AD 293]

Manuscripts of Adanson's articles published in the first two volumes of Panckoucke's Supplément of Diderot's Encyclopédie (1776). These articles, numbering in excess of 400, are relatively unknown. Among those on botany are his monographs of the baobab, on Acacia, banana, and on the palms.

121. _____. Plantes observées autour d'Aix. 1779. [AD 300]

A list of plants seen by Adanson in the environs of his birthplace, Aix-en-Provence, and especially on Mont Sainte-Victoire.

Adanson, Michel

122. _____. Catalogue des plantes ... au Cabinet de l'Académie royale des sciences ... Août 1781-1783. [AD 302]

A catalogue of plants and animals in the Academy's natural history collections, named and classified for the Académie by Adanson. Many of the specimens came from Adanson's personal collections, made between 1737 and 1747. The collection represented in this list have not been located in modern time.

123. _____. Académie universelle encyclopédique. [ca. 1789-1790]. [AD 304].

Original notes on the growth of the Adansonia digitata, the baobab tree. Included are his data on such features as height, trunk diameter, correlated in an effort to have them serve as an indicator of age of the trees.

124. _____. Epokes de sa vie. 1789-1790. [AD 305].

Original synopsis of the principal events of Adanson's life between 1772 and 1789, with references to the places where he lived.

125. _____. [Agriculture]. [ca. 1767]. [AD 307]

Abstracts and drawings from Duhamel du Monceau's Traité d'Agriculture. Used by Adanson in his study of wheat production. These documents were to have been included in the agricultural section of his Encyclopédie universelle.

126. _____. [Bléds]. [AD 309]

A set of notes, observations, documents on his wheat investigations, made between 1762 and 1769.

- (a) Sketches of pots in which Adanson grew selected seeds while residing at de Jussieu's home.
- (b) Sketch of Rue des Bernardins, showing the location of de Jussieu's house and the building opposite it, where he made a series of calculations on the length of periods of sunshine each day.

Adanson, Michel

- (c) Map of Paris suburbs where Adanson conducted observations on seedlings and growth measurements and plants.
- (d) Letters of a correspondent who provided him with samples of seeds and soil.
- (e) Notes on growth of selected seedlings with ecological data.
- (f) Notes on qualities of soils for wheat culture.
- (g) Notes on the characters of grains of wheat varieties.
- (h) Notes on grain quality for flour production and baking.

127. _____. Filatures. Coton. [ca. 1778]. [AD 316]

A set of cotton samples and notes on spinning. Adanson assembled there from Bengal, Cayenne, Saint-Domingue, Acre, Chypre, Smyrna, Salonika, and Senegal. The samples are accompanied by a manuscript on the species, origin, culture, flowers, and quantities.

128. _____. Fruits (1749-1784) [AD 317]

Manuscripts dealing with Adanson's relatively unknown horticultural experiments.

- (a) Notes written in Senegal (1749-1753) on melon growth.
- (b) Experimental data made in his Paris gardens.
- (c) Analysis of varietal characters of melon fruit.
- (d) Booklets of character studies, with calculations recognizing 92,000 possible combinations.
- (e) Drawings of orchard plantings. Location unidentified.
- (f) Character analysis of pear varieties.

129. _____. Graminum divisio Adansoniana. [ca. 1748]. [AD 319]

An early tabular attempt to classify the grasses, probably while in Senegal. Two other lists are shown, one identified as the natural order Gramina.

130. _____. Jardinage, traité méthodiquement. [1749-1789]. [AD 320]

Documents on gardening:

- (a) An early treatise of gardening written before 1747, and based mainly on Pluche's work.

Adanson, Michel

- (b) Results of plant growth experiments.
- (c) Adanson's notes and papers covering 40 years of his gardening activities.

131. _____. Jardinage [1780-1784] [AD 321]

An account of gardening tools with prices paid.

132. _____. Jardinage. Journal Général Parisien. [1788-1789]. [AD 321]

Gardening notes, month by month, reporting work done and observations made each day, for the period May 1788 to October 1789.

133. _____. Jardinage. [AD 321]

The July 1789 page of his Journal Général Parisien (cf. also no. 132). Here Adanson mentions the first events of the Revolution on the 12 July in the Champs Elysées, but on the 14th he reports only the first falling of mulberry leaves.

134. _____. Jardinage [AD 321]

The Septembre 1789 page of his Journal Général Parisien, reporting his attendance at the Assemblée Nationale meeting.

135. _____. Observations sur une monstruosité de l'orge Sucrion ... [ca. 1767]. [AD 324]

A second note on a monstrosity in barley with a specimen of the plant.

136. _____. Plan[s des jardins]. [1784-1792]. [AD 327]

A selection of notes and plans of his garden at the foot of Montmartre:

- (a) Vegetable plants.
- (b) Sketch of a terraced "pyramid" for the environmental studies.
- (c) Page of his Journal Général Parisien [See also no. 132] showing melon plantings.

137. _____. Plantes medicinales à avoir ex Mat[eria] Med[ica] Lin[naei].
[AD 329]

A list of 535 plants sought by Adanson, extracted from Linnaeus' Materia Medica.

138. _____. [Plantes du Sénégal. 1749-1753]. [AD 330]

Tabulation of species, numbered to agree with specimens in his herbarium, collected in Senegal. Arranged more or less in the Tournefortian system, with family names added later. Includes about half of the 500 genera collected by him in Senegal.

139. _____. Vins. Vignes. Liqueurs. [1769-1779]. [AD 331]

Notes and clippings gathered on wine grape varieties and wine production:

- (a) Clippings on wine.
- (b) Notes made during his visit to vineyards of southern France, 1779.
- (c) Announcements for wines sold during the Revolution.
- (d) Adanson's tests of wines.

140. _____. Catalogue des pieces du Cabinet de M. Adanson.

A complete list of 5211 natural history specimens, mostly from Senegal, in the Cabinet sold by Adanson to Louis XV for the Cabinet du Roi in 1764.

Courtesy, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris

141. _____. Catalogue of material sent to de Réaumur, dated 15 Aoust 1751.

The first page of a catalogue of birds sent by Adanson in Senegal to de Réaumur in Paris. Included is the Pelican.

Courtesy, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris

142. _____. [Census de l'Ile Goré] [ca. 1752]

This document gives the names of slave proprietors on the island of Senegal. It is the oldest census known for Senegal and was included in Adanson's report on French Guiana and Senegal (1763) as requested by de Choiseuil.

Courtesy, Archives Nationales, Paris

Adanson, Michel

143. _____. Méthode Education, Enseignement.

Adanson's note on the years he spent as a student at the Collège du Plessis Sorbon, the Collège Royal, and the Jardin du Roi.

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar.

144. _____.

Typical pages of Adanson's copy of Diderot's Encyclopédie annotated by him:

- (a) The article Nature, is fully rewritten by him.
- (b) The article Chinois, with many added comments.

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar.

145. Adanson, Michel et al. Prix à proposer à Pâques prochain sur un sujet de Botanique [Cotton]. [ca. 1778].

This final draft of a monograph on cotton followed a long discussion with A.-L. de Jussieu, who earlier had proposed that the subject be the natural classification of plants. It is signed by Adanson, Guettard, Brisson, Le Monnier, A.-L. de Jussieu, and Lamarck.

Courtesy, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

146. Adanson, Michel et Fougereux de Bondaroy, Auguste-Denis. [Rapport des commissaires nommés par l'Académie pour lire et examiner un mémoire de M. Antoine Laurent ...] 1733 [AD 334].

The report of the Académie on A.-L. de Jussieu's memoir on the Ranunculaceae. This important report is a strong criticism of A.-L. de Jussieu's classification.

147. Adanson, Michel et Jussieu, Bernard de. [Rapport des commissaires nommés par l'Académie pour examiner] un ouvrage de M. Duhamel qui a pour titre Traité de la garance et de sa culture brochure in 12 de 131 pages avec 4 planches. 1765. [AD 341].

Adanson's first draft of the Académie's review of Duhamel du Monceau's monograph on madder.

Adanson, Michel et Jussieu, Bernard de

148. _____. [Rapport des commissaires nommés par l'Académie pour lire] une lettre de M. Linneus du 3 Aout de cette année dans laquelle il annonce avoir observé un mouvement très étonnant dans la plante qu'il appelle *Marchantia polymorpha*, ... 1767 [AD 342]

Adanson's draft of a report on a Linnaean letter concerning movement in *Marchantia*, a subject which Adanson had investigated earlier. Comprises an historical résumé, a transcript of the letter, and literature citations.

149. Adanson, Michel & Jussieu, Bernard & Antoine-Laurent de. [Rapport des commissaires pour lire différentes sections] du traité des péches de M. Duhamel. [AD 344]

Adanson's drafts of the Académie review of Duhamel du Monceau's work on fish and fishing:

- (a) The report is divided into several parts, each read at a different meeting, and are dated from 1775 to 1777.
- (b) Adanson's notes on fishing along the African coast by the Canary Islanders, extracted from a work by Audibert-Caille, 1790.

150. Grand-Jean de Fouchy, Jean-Paul. Extrait des registres de l'Académie Royale des Sciences du 4 Decembre 1756. [AD 359].

The original certificate of approbation issued by the Académie authorizing publication of Adanson's *Histoire naturelle du Sénégal*.

151. _____. Extrait registres de l'Acad[émie] Royale des Sciences du 4 Mars 1775. [AD 360]

An unpublished certificate reporting favorably the Commissaires study and review for the Académie of Adanson's manuscripts for his *Encyclopédie*, and asking the government to support the publication.

152. Jussieu, Bernard de. Plantes seches envoyées du Senegal. [AD 253]

A list of plants received from Adanson while in Senegal. The enumeration agrees with Adanson's herbarium record, and includes several new species.

Jussieu, Bernard de

153. _____. [Herborisation]. [AD 363]

Notes on plants to be found in the environs of Paris, used by Adanson in preparation for his *Cours d'histoire naturelle à la compagnie* in 1773.

154. _____. Ordre des plantes établi par M. Bernard de Jussieu dans le Jardin de Trianon en 1759.

A catalogue of plants prepared for the Jardin de Trianon, with the addition of genera according to Adanson's nomenclature. This is the basic document used by A.-L. de Jussieu for the preparation of his *Genera Plantarum* published in 1789.

Courtesy, Muséum National d'histoire Naturelle, Paris

155. Jussieu, Bernard de et Adanson, Michel. [Rapport des commissaires nommés par l'académie pour lire un mémoire de M.] Renard ... intitulé *Prospectus d'une méthode [facile pour] apprendre la botanique sans maître* ... 1769. [AD 364]

The report to the Académie on Renard's memoir, "Prospectus of an easy method to learn botany without help." It includes Adanson's severe criticism of the author, which was suppressed from the printed text.

156. _____ et _____. [Rapport des commissaires ... pour lire] un mémoire de M. de Linné sur le genre de Plante qu'il appelle *Cycas*. 1770 [AD 365]

Adanson's rough draft of the Académie review of a paper on *Cycas* submitted by Linnaeus.

157. Tournefort, Joseph Pitton de. *Abregé de la Méthode de tournefort* [sic] en français. [AD 379]

Alphabetical index of generic names extracted from Tournefort's *Institutiones*, with a French index, and an outline of his classification schema. In the hand of Deschizeaux, many of whose papers were found in Adanson's collection, and may have come from B. de Jussieu's library.

158. Vaillant, Sébastien. Remarques sur la méthode de Tournefort. [AD 390]

A copy of Vaillant's critique of Tournefort's classification, in the handwriting of Deschizeaux.

IV. CERTIFICATES AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS
(Item nos. 159-169).

159. Christening record of Léger Adanson in Saint-Pierre-Roche (Puy de Dôme).

This gives the original "auvergnate" spelling of the family name ANDANSON.

160. Marriage certificate of Michel Adanson's parents, Léger Adanson and Marthe Buisson, filed in Aix-en-Provence, 1717.

161. Birth and christening certification of Michel Adanson.

This document establishing dates, place, and parentage of Michel Adanson was submitted in application for his pension from the king's treasury.

Photograph, courtesy Archives Nationales, Paris.

162. Notification to Michel Adanson of his appointment as Membre Correspondant in the Académie, dated 24 Juillet 1750.

The appointment, sponsored by Ferchault de Réaumur, was made while Adanson was in Senegal.

Photograph, courtesy l'Académie des Sciences, Paris.

163. Note from Duc de Saint-Florentin, dated 23 Juillet 1759, advising Adanson of his appointment as Adjoint Botaniste in the Académie.

Photograph, courtesy l'Académie des Sciences, Paris.

164. Note from Duc de la Vrillière, dated 25 Février 1773, advising Adanson of his appointment as Associé Botaniste in the Académie.

Photograph, courtesy l'Académie des Sciences, Paris.

165. Two certificates for Adanson's royal grant, 1775-1789.

Adanson received several grants from the royal treasury for his services in Senegal, and in payment for his Cabinet d'histoire naturelle sold to the king, Louis XV.

Photographs, courtesy Archives Nationales, Paris.

166. Note from Amelot de Chaillou, dated 6 Décembre 1782, advising Adanson of his appointment as a Pensionnaire of the Académie.

Photograph, courtesy l'Académie des Sciences, Paris.

167. Letter from the Ministre de l'Interieur, dated 26 Frimaire an IV [17 December 1795], advising Adanson of his appointment as a member of the Institut National, and that its first meeting would be held on 22 December 1795. [AD 180]

168. Brevet de la Légion d'Honneur Signed by Lacépède, Grand Chancelier, Dated 17 Frimaire an XII [18 Décembre 1801].

Photograph, courtesy Laboratoire d'Herpétologie, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

169. Letter from the Institut National, dated 25 Messidor an XII [14 July 1805]. [AD 176]

Requests the presence of Adanson at the ceremony of allegiance, when the Légion d'Honneur would be conferred on him the following day at Église des Invalides. Illness prevented his compliance.

170. Burial certificate of Michel Adanson, at Notre-dame de Lorette, Paris. Dated 5 Aout 1806.

This is the only known official record of Adanson's death. It is in keeping with a request in his will that a requiem mass be sung for his soul.

V. DRAWINGS AND MAPS BY ADANSON
(Item nos. 171-196)

171. Jardin du Roi, 1738-1758. [AD 327]

Two sketches; one to show locations of herbaceous materials and one of woody plants. Arrangement followed the Tournefort system.

172. Maps of the Niger (Senegal) River, ca. 1751.

- (a) Mouth of the river.
- (b) Central section, showing Fort Saint-Louis, headquarters of the Compagnie des Indes and of Adanson.
- (c) Ile au Bois, north of Saint-Louis
- (d) Ile de Griél, north of Ile au Bois
- (e) A section of the river west of the town of Dagana, about 100 km. east of St.-Louis.

Photographs, courtesy Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

173. Gorée Island, copied by Adanson from original by Andriot, 1751.

A small island located in Cap Vert bay, explored several times by Adanson between 1749 and 1752.

Photograph, courtesy Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris

174. Cap Vert. 1751.

One of the first large-scale maps of the peninsula, now the site of the city of Dakar. Adanson spent a month in this region.

Photograph from A. Chevalier, Michel Adanson. Paris 1934.

175. View of Cap Vert peninsula near the village of Benn (north of Dakar)
ca. 1752.

Ex Revue Scientifique du Bourbonnais, 1901.

176. Microscopes and hand-lens used by Adanson. ca. 1752.

Drawings accompanying his manuscript on Optics, written jointly with his colleague in Senegal, Andriot.

Possibly the smaller microscope given to Adanson by J. T. Needham. The larger one, made by M. George of Paris, is similar to that given to de Jussieu by Linnaeus (see no. 272).

Photograph, courtesy Académie des Sciences, Paris.

177. Map of the lower Niger (Senegal) River region. ca. 1751.

Adanson's drawing of places and routes taken, in the environs of his headquarters at Saint-Louis.

Photograph, courtesy Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

178. A baobab tree, as sketched by Adanson in Senegal, ca. 1752. [Ex AD 128]

179. Map of Senegal. Details completed by Adanson, 1757. [AD 260]

The original drawing of the map published in his Histoire naturelle du Sénégal to which he added the principal trips made during the years he was there.

180. Nouvele construction de Serres. [AD 262]

Adanson's drawings of conservatories reproduced in his Familles des plantes, volume 1, 1764.

181. Jardinage, ca. 1764. [AD 321]

Sketches by Adanson of studies made by him and Andriot to determine the correct slope of a conservatory roof and of hot-bed sash.

182. Map of the northern environs of Paris showing locations of small test plots of wheat. 1764. [AD 309]

Shown at the side is a diagramatic interpretation with modern place names added.

183. Melons [Ex AD 128]

Drawings, presumed to have been made by Adanson, of fruit grown in his Paris garden at Clos du Patouillet, ca. 1765.

184. Trianon Garden, Versailles [ex AD 249]

The only diagram (or drawing) known for this garden as it was prior to its transformation by Marie-Antoinette. The original is at the end of Adanson's manuscript Hortus Regius Parisiensis.

The garden was designed by Claude Richard and its plantings at this time followed the classification of Bernard de Jussieu (cf. no. 89).

185. Plan of Adanson's garden at Clos du Patouillet, Paris, 1764-1772. [AD 327]

This was Adanson's first garden, where he conducted experiments on wheat culture and varieties.

186. Adanson's sketch of a fungus *Busula* (*Agaricus alneus*), ca. 1774. [ex AD 128]187. Adanson's sketch of the fungus *Gelona* (*Pleurotus ostreatus*). [ex AD 128]

The specimen was collected at Maison Blanche, near Paris, in 1775 and this may be the first microscopic drawing of it.

188. Plan of Adanson's garden at Neuilly, Paris, 1772-1784. [AD 327]

Here Adanson conducted an extensive series of experiments on melon varieties and culture, for which his manuscript notes are in this Collection.

189. Plan of Adanson's garden at the foot of Montmartre, Paris, 1784-1792. [AD 327]

This is the garden maintained by Adanson during the Revolution. The sketch is dated 1786, and reflects the detail given to the organization of the garden.

190. Plan of Adanson's garden and residence at rue Chantierine, Paris 1792-1806. [AD 327]

- (a) The original drawing. The house was designed and built in 1795 by Belanger, architect of the Menus Plaisirs.
- (b) A modern diagram of the original, with English translation of the notes. Adapted in part from the architect's drawing at the Cabinet des Estampes, Paris.
- (c) A series of 9 sketches showing Adanson's plans for structural details of both house and garden.

191. Quartier of the Étoile at the end of the 18th century. [AD 327]

Here Adanson shows the streets of an area where he was looking for a plot of land for a home and garden. The "Étoile" shown is the present Rond Point de l'Étoile in Champs Élysées.

192. Adanson's drawing of *Dayena*. [ex AD 128]

This malvaceous plant was named by Adanson in commemoration of Louis de Noailles, Duc d'Ayen. It is correctly named *Chaetaea aculeata*.

193. Drawings of Snakes.

This set of drawings includes three originals by Adanson with abundant notes. The final drawings, possibly by Desmoulins, and shown with them, were to be used in Adanson's *Encyclopédie*. Desmoulins added a Senegalese landscape as a background.

Courtesy, Académie des Sciences, Paris.

194. Drawing of a young muscat grape. [ex AD 128]

This drawing might have been made by the illustrator who prepared many of the plates for his unpublished *Encyclopédie*.

195. Nature-print made by Adanson of a plant identified by him as "Ciste."

Adanson described the nature-printing technique in his *Familles des plantes*, extracted from Kniphof's

earlier work. (cf. no. 24). The two plates shown are mirror images of the same specimen.

Courtesy, G. de Rocquigny-Adanson

196. Plan of Maison Blanche Park and Castle, Paris. [AD 327]

Adanson knew and often visited the leading parks and gardens, making sketches of many of them.

VI. PLATE COLLECTION. CUTTINGS OF PLATES AND FIGURES FROM BOTANICAL WORKS.
(Item nos. 197-212)

197. A collection of plates and figures of members of the Malvaceae [AD 120]

These illustrations have come from many published books cut up by Adanson for the figures. For individual books used, see no. 198.

198. Selections from an assemblage of about 1,400 clippings obtained by Adanson by cutting up over 40 different illustrated works.

It was his intention to use these figures in a great encyclopedic work (never published) in which he would illustrate every kind of plant. Some of the plates were redrawn or otherwise prepared for printing.

- (a) Aublet, Jean-Baptiste Christophore Fusée - Histoire des plantes de la Guyane Française. Paris. 1775.

Proof plate (unnumbered) of Viola sebifera; Adanson's description added.

- (b) Commelin, Caspar - Horti medici Amstelaedamensis plantae rariores et exoticae ad vivum aeri incisae. Lugduni Batavorum, 1706.

Apiraea africana foliis cruciatim positis (Fig. 1), renamed Diosma by Adanson.

- (c) _____ - Praeludia botanica ad publicas plantarum ... Lugduni Batavorum, 1715.

Aloe americana (Fig. 16), renamed Yuca by Adanson.

- (d) Duhamel du Monceau, Henri-Louis - Traité des arbres et arbustes qui se cultivent en pleine terre. Paris, 1755.

Siliquastrum (Vol. 2, p. 266, pl. 70).

- (e) _____ - Traité des arbres et arbustes qui se cultivent en pleine terre. Paris, 1755.

Stewartia (Vol. 2, pl. 78). Adanson notes that this plate was copied from Catesby.

- (f) Hill, John - Exotic botany. London, 1759.

Gloriosa superba (pl. 13), renamed Mendoni by Adanson.

- (g) Jacquin, Nicolas Joseph - Selectarum stirpium Americanarum historia ... Vindobonae, 1763.

Besleria cristata Jacquin (pl. 119), named Nofal by Adanson.

- (h) Lamarck, Jean-Baptiste-Antoine-Pierre Monnet, Chevalier de - Mémoire sur le genre du Muscadier myristica, Mém. Acad. Sci. 1788 [1791].

Muscadier aromatique Lam. (pl. 5)

- (i) Mattioli, Pier Andrea - Commentarii ... Dioscorides ... Venetiis, 1565.

Citrus fruit, named Aurantium by Adanson.

- (j) Micheli, Pier Antonio - Nova plantarum genera ... Florentiae, 1729.

Agaricum (pl. 62), named Valsa by Adanson.

- (k) _____ - Sida foliis cordato acuminatis serratulis (pl. 25), named Abutilon by Adanson.

- (l) Plumier, Charles - Plantarum americanarum, Amsterdam, 1755-1760.

Sida sp. (pl. 25), renamed Uerek by Adanson.

- (m) Rheede tot Draakestein, Heinrich Adrian van - Hortus inducus malabaricus ..., Amstelaedami, 1678-1703.

On the plates of this work are given, in upper right, the Latin, Malabar [Sanskrit?], and Arabic names. Shown here (Vol. 6, pl. 45) is his plate of Am Pariti [Hibiscus], named Ketmia by Adanson. Adanson appears to have cut up his set for this collection (cf. no. 44).

- (n) Rumphius, Georg Eberhard - Herbarium Amboinense plurimas compectem arbores ... cura et studio J. Burmanni. Amstelaedami. 1741-1755.

The nutmeg, (Myristica aromatica) from Vol. 2, pl. 4, and treated by Adanson as Comacon. His annotations provide the general order in which he was planning his articles in his Encyclopédie.

- (o) Tournefort, Joseph Pitton de - Institutiones Rei Herbariae. Paris, 1703. Dodartia orientalis flore purpurascens (Vol. 3, p. 208).

Two identical plates are shown; one a proof sheet without text.

- (p) Source unknown.

An engraved plate of Alliaria, possibly by Abraham Brosse.

199. Adanson, Michel. [Adansonia digitata] the baobab tree.

Plates published by him, accompanying his monograph of the genus [named by him, Baobab]. From Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci. Paris 1761: 218-243.

200. The French Indianman "Albermarle" of the Compagnie des Indes, very similar to the "Chevalier Marin" on which Adanson sailed to Senegal.

Photostat, courtesy Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

201. View of the Seine River, Paris, showing the Collège des Quatre Nations, present site of the Institut de France. 1803.

A view seen regularly by Adanson during his last years, when en route to Institut meetings from his house.

From, Travel in Aquatint and Lithography. Vol. 1, pl. 7, 1956.

202. Parlatore, Philippe - Les Collections botaniques du Musée Royal de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Florence. Florence. 1874.

Shown here is a plate of Monstera adansonii, an aroid named by Schott in honor of Adanson, but for which the earlier name M. pertusa must be used.

203. Parlatore, Philippe - op. cit., pl. 12

The palm named Sabal adansonii by Guernsent (in 1804) but which nanae is now treated as a synonym of the earlier name Sabal minor of Persoon.

204. Letty, Cythna - Wild Flowers of the Transvaal. [Johannesburg], 1962.

Color plate of a flower of the baobab tree (Adansonia digitata) named for Adanson by Linnaeus.

205. Adansonia digitata. From Gentleman's Magazine, October 1763, p. 500.

A composite plate apparently adapted from those shown in no. 199.

206. Le Jardin du Roy. 1794.

A colored photograph of a watercolor by B. Hilaire, adapted from Mallet, Robert Jardins et Paridis. Paris, 1959, p. 154.

207. A plate of Bryum caespitium

Assembled by Adanson with clippings from four sources, with draft of text, prepared for his Encyclopédie. [ex AD 128].

208. Vue du Palais des Thuilleries, du côté du Jardin à Paris. [Colored engraving].

209. Le Grand bassin au bout de la grand allée des Thuilleries à Paris. [Colored engraving]

An 18th-century view of the Tuileries Park, where Adanson made many visits.

210. Vue de la Cascade de S. Cloud à deux lieues de Paris [79e] [Colored engraving].

Adanson visited this garden on many occasions.

211. Le Jardin et le palais du Luxembourg à Paris [Colored engraving]

212. Vue du Jardin Royal des Plantes Médicinales au faubourg St.-Victor.

The general appearance of this garden has changed but little from that shown here except that the plants which here are arranged according to Tournefort's system (until 1774) were replanted according to the de Jussieu system.

VII. HERBARIUM SPECIMENS BY ADANSON
(Item nos. 213-236)

Note: Adanson's main herbarium was given by his descendants, long after his death, to the Laboratoire de Phanérogamie, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle. Among the items in his botanical library was a large rather crude folder of teratological material, and scattered through his papers have been found many individually labelled, but small, remnants preserved there to illustrate features discussed in associated manuscripts and notes.

213. Monstrosities, or teratological examples [AD 391]

Adanson was interested for much of his life in the possible relationship between the normal and the more or less deformed or abnormal parts of plants. He collected and maintained separately those that showed gross abnormalities, calling them Monstrosities. For the most part, these were collected in gardens or parks in the environs of Paris.

214. Amaranthus caudatus [ex AD 391]

A specimen collected from his garden at rue Chantereine (1794), which he named Bajang. The fasciated stem is evidence of abnormal growth.

215. Calendula officinalis L. [ex AD 391]

A specimen from the Jardin du Luxembourg (1754) showing an abnormal proliferation of secondary flower heads from the involucre. Identified by Adanson as Caltha ortensis.

216. Delphinium consolida [ex AD 391].

A double-flowered form of larkspur, collected in August 1769, proliferating and producing secondary flowers from within the primary ones. Adanson wrote of this phenomenon as "very rare, one plant [have I seen] in six years among 10,000." Adanson called the plant Delphinon.

217. Ipomoea? [ex AD 391]

A morning-glory with leaves abnormally 2-lobed. Collected at his rue Chantereine garden, August, 1794, and named "Cordi volvulus Adans. Americ."

218. Vine (identity unknown) on grape stem [ex AD 391]

One of several similar specimens from Adanson's rue Chantereine garden (1794), selected by him as a "monstrosity" because the stems twined counter-clockwise, instead of in the clockwise direction, which he noted to be normal for the species. The plant growing on the grape was identified by Adanson as "Fagopyrum europaeum scandens volubile 6-pedale" but it is not a Fagopyrum (i.e. buckwheat) as known today.

219. Fagus sylvaticus [AD 391]

A specimen of beech collected at Chaville, chez Mme la Comtesse de Tessé (Oct. 1781), held by Adanson to be "abnormal" because of the red and black venation of the leaves. Today, such an abnormality might cause it to be prized and propagated as a desirable cultivar.

220. Ergot on a grass specimen [ex AD 391]

The presence of this fungus on a specimen of Arrhenanthus elatius (identified by Adanson as a Festuca [Fescue] created a growth deformity of the host. Collected at Maison Blanche (June 1778) in the environs of Paris.

221. Fragaria sp. [ex AD 391]

A strawberry leaf of four, instead of three, leaflets. From rue Chanterelle (July 1795). Identified by Adanson as Fraisier capron.

222. Fragaria sp. [ex AD 391]

A strawberry plant with leaves of four and five leaflets, instead of the usual three, from Adanson's Montmartre garden (May 1787). Named by Adanson as Fraisier capron | Fragaria Ad. vulgaris.

223. Fragaria sp. [ex AD 391]

A strawberry, identified by Adanson as Fraisier-mois cu menstruel des Alpes à fruit coniques. Grown at his rue Chantereine garden (August 1794), and showing a proliferated flower stalk (peduncle).

224. Aesculus hippocastanum [ex AD 391]

A teratological form of horsechestnut with leaves deeply and more irregularly toothed than is usual. From the Tuileries Garden, Paris (1782). Identified by Adanson as Hippocastanon | varietas foliis profundius irregulariter dentatis.

225. Hordeum vulgare [ex AD 391]

A specimen of barley showing the production of a spike subtended directly beneath by a leaf blade and its ligule. From Adanson's garden at Clos du Patouillet (July 1769).

226. Ocimum basilicum [ex AD 391]

A culinary herb, basil, grown in Adanson's garden at Montmartre (1791). Known to him as Okumon. Adanson's label notes that the specimen came from seed collected by him in Senegal, where the species may be native.

227. Bellis perennis [ex AD 391]

A true monstrosity of English daisy, with excessive proliferation of the flower head as shown by the smaller ones rising from its receptacle. Grown by Adanson in his rue Chantereine garden (September 1796). Identified by him as "Pâquerette. Bellis sylv. minor."

228. Phaseolus. [ex AD 391]

A bean with multiple leaflets instead of the usual three. From rue Chanterelle (August 1794). Called Nakara by Adanson.

229. Phaseolus [ex AD 391]

A bean leaf of five leaflets, with the terminal leaflet on an unusually long stalk (petiolule). From Adanson's rue Chantereine garden (August 1794).

230. Selaginella denticulata [ex AD 128]

A non-teratological specimen found among the manuscript of his Plate Collection, noted to have come from Prince Pinatelli (1773). Identified by Adanson as belonging to his genus Planatia.

231. Malus domestica [ex AD 391]

An apple blossom showing a floral monstrosity. From Adanson's Clos du Patouillet garden (May 1769). Identified by him as Pomier.

232. Portulaca [ex AD 391]

A specimen with divided (bifid) leaves, a rare abnormality, from Adanson's Montmartre garden (July 1785). Named by him Pourpier doré.

233. Ranunculus [ex AD 391]

A buttercup monstrosity whose "flower" represents the fusion of three flowers enveloped by a single calyx. Collected by Adanson in the Trianon garden (1754).

234. Ranunculus

A double-flowered form of buttercup from the Trianon garden (1754).

235. Rosa sp. [ex AD 391]

A rose from Maison Blanche, in the environs of Paris (July 1789).

This is one of three elements of a triptych selected to epitomize Adanson's interest in plants and plant specimens, in gardening and gardens of the Paris area, and to the influence of the Revolution (which began when this rose was collected by him) on his later botanical activities.

236. Trifolium pratense [ex AD 391]

A red clover with leaves of four and five leaflets instead of the usual three. From Adanson's Clos du Patouillet garden (1763).

VIII. PORTRAITS
(Item nos. 237-254)

237. Aglaé Catherine Adanson (1775-1852), by Ingres and engraved by Geoffroy

Aglaé, the daughter of Michel Adanson, was an ardent amateur botanist who established the well known Baleine Arboretum at her estate near Moulins (Allier).

238. Jean-Baptiste Adanson (1732-1804), by Cless and Westermayer, ca. 1804.

Jean-Baptiste, a brother of Michel, was a government interpreter (Drogman) in Near East. He sent many collections to his brother from several places, and painted a fine collection of colorplates (unpublished) of plants and animals of the region.

239. Michel Adanson (1727-1806). The Académie bust.

This bust was cast by J.-A. Boulliet in 1798 from a white marble original and one of a series of busts made of the members of the new Institut de France. Two plaster copies are known.

Original in Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

240. _____. The Aix-en-Provence bust.

This bust in white marble was carved by J. M. Ramus in 1840, and seems to have been adapted from the Tardieu portrait (cf. no. 246), but with slight modifications that suggest the artist had other material at his disposal.

Courtesy, Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Aix-en-Provence.

Adanson, Michel

241. _____. The Etex statue.

This statue was ordered by Alexandre Adanson, nephew of Michel, in his will and was carved by A. Etex in 1855. It is of no real historical value and gives no true idea of Adanson's appearance. The head was copied from the Académie bust (no. 239).

It stands in the hall of the Laboratoire de Phanérogamie, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

242. _____. The Meusnier statue.

This second statue, also ordered by Alexandre Adanson, is more symbolic than the first, and here the artist has incorporated the main attributes of Adanson's interests; a Map of Senegal, shells, and a wreath of his 58 families of plants. The general appearance of the body is no better than the Etex statue. The head appears to have been copied from Tardieu's engraving or the Langlois miniature.

It stands in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Aix-en-Provence.

243. _____. The Baleine portrait.

A photograph of a portrait owned by Guillaume de Rocquigny-Adanson, at Baleine, near Moulins. This portrait is signed and dated G. Bouilland, 1895(?) which suggests that it may have been copied at that time from an earlier likeness. Despite the white wig, there are many features identifiable with Michel Adanson, and it is believed to depict him as a young man of about 20 years old, perhaps just prior to his departure for Senegal.

Photograph, courtesy M. Guillaume Rocquigny-Adanson

244. _____. The Langlois miniature.

This original painting, acquired by the Hunt Botanical Library in 1962 is the only one existing that is known to have been painted of Adanson during his lifetime. It was used by Georges Guirand for the likeness on the Académie-Muséum Medal of the Adanson Bicentennial. It shows Adanson when about 65 or 70 years old.

Adanson, Michel

245. _____. Académie bust drawing, artist unknown.

This drawing of unidentified authorship, may have been done in preparation for the Académie bust (no. 239) or to have been drawn from it. It is the only pencil drawing known and is a part of the collection acquired by the Hunt Botanical Library.

246. _____. Portrait by A. Tardieu.

Adapted from the Boulliet's Académie bust (no. 239), showing Adanson at the age of ca. 60, but the general physiognomy does not agree with that of the bust which was made from life (cf. no. 239).

Reproduced from Chevalier's Michel Adanson (1934).

247. _____. The Möller engraving.

The original of this engraving is believed to be held by the Adanson family. Three likenesses of this type are known, showing Adanson in 18th-century dress, but with the head different in each (cf. no. 239).

248. _____. Engraving of Académie bust

This is the most expressive engraving of the Boulliet bust, drawn by J. H. Cless and engraved by K. Westermayer. It was first published in a German biography, and is to be dated at ca. 1804.

249. Charles Bonnet (1720-1793), by Clemens and engraved by A. Schule. 1821.

Swiss botanist and philosopher who corresponded with Adanson for twenty years on many subjects.

250. Bernard de Jussieu (1699-1777) by A. Guillemainot and engraved by P. Langlois.

French botanist and dominant figure of 18th-century natural science in Europe. The teacher, supporter, and confidant of Adanson who - more than anyone else - was responsible for his early training and progress as a naturalist.

251. Antoine-Laurent de Jussieu (1748-1836), by Jules Boilly. 1820.

Nephew of Bernard de Jussieu, member of the Académie, and opposed to Adanson's system of classification.

252. Chrétien Guillaume Lamoignon de Malesherbes (1721-1794) by Faure and engraved by Bein.

Malesherbes, president of the Cour des Aides, minister to Louis XVI, a Directeur de la Librairie, and friend of Adanson who appointed him as a Censeur Royal in 1758. Later Malesherbes was guillotined for conspiracy against the unity of the Republic.

253. Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778), engraved by Mansfeld.

The dominant figure in the botanical world of the mid 18th-century, whose systems of classification and of nomenclature were vigorously opposed by Adanson. Prior to the publication of Adanson's Familles des plantes the two botanists were amicable correspondents. Adanson used and studied Linnaeus' works, annotating many of them in great detail.

254. Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656-1708), engraved by Hopwood, published 1802 by Thornton.

Tournefort was France's greatest botanist in his time. His publications influenced much of Adanson's philosophy, and served to a considerable extent as a basis for Adanson's system of classification.

IX. PHOTOGRAPHS
(Item nos. 255-264)

255. Baobab tree (Adansonia digitata), growing in Tanganyika, showing its great trunk diameter.

Courtesy, R. A. Dyer, National Herbarium, Pretoria, South Africa.

256. Flower of the baobab tree (Adansonia digitata) showing its pendulous habit.

Courtesy, R. A. Dyer, National Herbarium, Pretoria, South Africa.

257. Fruits of the baobab tree (Adansonia digitata) in Senegal, showing the two phases of fruit shape

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar.

258. Baobab tree (Adansonia digitata) growing with the direction dominant trade wind, Ile de la Madeleine, in Cap Vert bay, Senegal.

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar.

259. Middle-aged baobab trees in the natural savanna lands around Dakar.

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar.

260. Natural population of young baobab trees growing in vicinity of Dakar, Senegal.

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar.

261. Baobab tree with its full foliage in the rainy season, Senegal.

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar.

262. A Baobab tree showing its deciduous character in the dry season in Senegal.

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar.

263. A. Senegalese native, preparing Baobab bark for rope made from it.
B. Baobab trees; bark removed by natives for various uses.

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar.

264. Shells collected by Adanson in Senegal.

Shown here (pl. 16) are shells of several genera, including the Terebratulids on which Adanson wrote two papers, in a modern monograph based on his collection in Paris.

The paper is -

Fischer-Piette, E. (avec la collaboration de
Fischer, P. H., Germain, L. et Pallary, P.)
Les Mollusques d'Adanson. Rennes, 1942.

X. MAPS AND DIAGRAMS
(Item nos. 265-271)

265. Map of France, showing Adanson's two travel routes of 1762 and 1779.

This map shows the route of his tour to Normandy (1762), to study marine zoological life, and his journey to southern France and Switzerland (1779) to study plants in their native habitats.

266. Map of Paris region, showing Adanson's routes for botanical forays with his class (1773), and locations of wheat experimental plots (1764-1767).

267. Adanson - Adanson family tree.

268. Botanist members of the Académie Royale des Sciences and the Institut de France.

Botanists were first appointed in 1699, when Louis XIV appointed Dodart, Marchand, and Tournefort to chairs in the Académie. Shown here are the three lines of succession to those appointments, terminating with those holding the chair at the time of Adanson's death (Palisot de Beauvois having been his successor).

269. Accroissement des végétaux [Documents on baobab tree growth.] [AD 306]

(a) Graphical presentation of Adanson's figures given on the adjoining sheet, correlating the age of the tree with the trunk diameter (in feet).

(b) Measurements made by the Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar, correlating the age of the trees with the circumference of the trunk in meters.

Similarity of the curves based on separate sets of data is to be noted.

270. Tournefort's system of classification.

From: Bulliard, Dictionnaire élémentaire de Botanique. Paris, 1783.

271. Linnaeus' system of classification.

From: Bulliard, Dictionnaire élémentaire de Botanique. Paris 1783.

XI. OBJETS DE BOTANIQUE
(Item nos. 272-284)

272. Microscope of Bernard de Jussieu.

Given to him by Linnaeus, in 1738. Undoubtedly used by Adanson when working in de Jussieu's home. Brought to America before 1820, at about which time it was given by a Dr. F. Rapp to the Harmony Society, at Old Economy, Pa., who gave it to Carnegie Institute Museum in 1907 and is on loan to the Hunt Botanical Library.

273. Bronze casts of the obverse and reverse models of the Adanson Bicentennial Medal.

Designed and executed by Georges Guiraud, Paris, 1963.

274. Medal of the tricentenary of Pitton de Tournefort [1656-1708]

Designed by Vezien, 1956. Issued from Aix-en-Provence and Paris

275. Adanson Bicentennial Medal.

The likeness of Adanson is from the miniature painted by Langlois (cf. no. 244). The baobab tree of Senegal is featured on the reverse. This medal was presented to the participants of the Adanson Bicentennial Symposium as a gift from the French Government, and was sponsored jointly by the Académie des Sciences and the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle. The medal was designed and executed by George Guirand of Paris.

276. Section of baobab tree trunk (Adansonia digitata).

The baobab tree becomes hollow with age, making it difficult to anatomically establish the age of a tree.

Studies made to date show many trees to be over 1,000 years old and estimates of ages up to 4,000 years are believed accepted as reliable.

277. Section of a young stem of baobab tree, 18 years old.

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar.

278. Rope made from baobab tree bark in Senegal.

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar.

279. Fruit of the baobab from Senegal.

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar.

280. Baobab fruit in longitudinal and horizontal section, showing the internal structure and the seeds.

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar, Senegal

281. Baobab seeds enveloped in a paste-like coating.

These are sold in the native markets for use in preparations of refreshing beverages.

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar, Senegal

282. Baobab seeds (cleaned)

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar, Senegal

283. Powder from baobab seed coating.

Used in beverage preparations.

Courtesy, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar, Senegal

284. Sheet of postage stamps showing the baobab tree, issued by the Republic of South Africa 1962.

The vertical position of the flower shown on this stamp is atypical. It is always pendulous in nature. The baobab tree appears also on stamps issued by French West Africa (1954, 1957) and Eritea (1953).



