



Forum Library Exhibition

17 May until
30 September 2023

Stories Plants Tell: Flora Batava 1800-1934



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WAGENINGEN
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Text by Anneke Groen

Stories Plants Tell, Flora Batava 1800 – 1934

Introduction: Flora Batava, Plants tell stories

In 1800, the publication of the Flora Batava started. The Flora Batava is an illustrated overview of all Dutch plants known in the 19th century. The Flora was published by Sepp en zoon and edited by Jan Kops.

The Flora Batava ran from 1800 to 1934 and became one of the longest running series in the Netherlands. No fewer than 461 installments were published, which together form 28 volumes. More than 2630 plant species are depicted in 2240 engraved plates. The plants in the series were collected in the field and drawn from life. These drawings formed the basis for the engravings and the hand-colouring of these engravings.

Several publishers, editors, artists and botanical collectors contributed to the Flora Batava. The more than 2600 species that have been described make the work an excellent study object for biologists, ecologists, plant experts, historians, art historians and book scientists. The Flora Batava and its original drawings significantly contribute to the heritage of Dutch botany.

WUR has a special relationship with the Flora Batava, not least because the Special Collections are the proud owners of about half of the original drawings that were created as preliminary studies for the publication.

The Library - Special Collections owns approximately 1,000 drawings. These were acquired in 1948. Part of these original drawings are bound together with the final printed work, and another part is preserved separately.

The Flora Batava is one of the key works in natural history that are indispensable if we want to investigate the state of Dutch nature in the past. It provides the historical perspective that is often vitally important for effective, well-founded and well-considered decisions in, for example, carrying out nature management and nature conservation, acquiring ecological insights, or providing insight into biodiversity and its loss.

A facsimile of the Flora Batava will be published in June of this year. This facsimile is an initiative of the Koninklijke Bibliotheek and publisher Lannoo. Several scientists, including WUR scientists from different disciplines, have contributed to this reissue. Activities celebrating this publication are being organized throughout the Netherlands, including at Het Huis van het Boek in The Hague, at the Hortus in Leiden and at the Special Collections of WUR.

In the Wageningen exhibition we'll display the Flora Batava and several original drawings. These will be complemented by many other beautiful works that preceded the Flora

Batava. In addition, the plants featuring in the stories of WUR employees who contributed to the facsimile are given a place.

The beginnings of botany in the Western World

The history of botany starts in Western Europe with medicinal plants. Knowledge about these plants and their medical use was collected and published in herbals. Herbals started when doctors, in particular those working at a stately court or in the army, began to document their practices to pass on to others.

Herbals provide some of the earliest descriptions and drawings of plants - although not all herbals included illustrations. A typical chapter from a herbal treatise names the plant; gives a list of synonyms; describes its characteristics, its distribution and its habitat; reports what earlier authors said about it; describes its medical properties and how it should be gathered and prepared; lists recipes made from it, or lists the cures it was used for and any side effects. Besides indexes of plant names in several languages, herbals often contain indexes on different diseases and ailments. The oldest herbal texts in the Old World date from Greek and Roman antiquity. They describe the then current knowledge on Mediterranean plants in mainly Latin texts that were duly copied during the Middle Ages. After the Reformation and the invention of book printing, Northern European doctors added knowledge on their local plants to the old texts. By this time, these texts had been translated into vernacular languages. Progress in printing techniques provided an upsurge in book illustration from wood cuts to copper plates. In copper plates, plants could be depicted in detail with hand-coloured finesse.

1. Theophrastus, (ca. 370 voor Christus)

De historia plantarum libri decem, Graece et Latine / Theophrasti Eresii ; latinam Gazae versionem nova interpretatione ad margines ; illustravit Joannes Bodaeus a Stapel ; accesserunt Julii Caesaris Scaligeri, ... ; Roberti Constantini annotationes, ...
Amstelodami : Henricum Laurentium, 1644. - 1187 p. : ill. [la]
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - R341A03

Theophrastus is considered one of the first botanists. His *Enquiry into Plants or Historia Plantarum* (Greek: Περὶ φυτῶν ἱστορία, *Peri phyton historia*) was one of the most important books on natural history written in ancient times, along with his mentor Aristotle's *History of Animals*, Pliny the Elder's *Natural History* and Dioscorides's *De materia medica*. Theophrastus investigated plant structure, reproduction and growth; the varieties of plant around the world; wood; wild and cultivated plants; and their uses. Book 9 can be considered as one of the first herbals as it describes juices, gums and resins extracted from plants and how to gather them.

Historia Plantarum was written between c. 350 BCE and c. 287 BCE. Theophrastus continually revised the manuscript, and it remained unfinished at his death.

Historia Plantarum was first translated into Latin by Theodorus Gaza. The translation was published in 1483. The WUR owns a folio edition that was published in Amsterdam in 1644, complete with commentaries and woodcut illustrations.

2. Dioscorides, P. (eerste eeuw na Christus); Laguna, A. de
Acerca de la materia medicinal, y de los venenos mortiferos
Salamanca: Mathias Gast, 1566. - 616 p.
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - R335C06

Dioscorides was a physician in the Roman army (1st century BCE) who wrote the *Materia Medica*, a manuscript on 500 known Mediterranean plants. His work was used and elaborately commented upon in many 16th- to 18th-century herbals. This is a Spanish edition from 1566.

3. Crescentius, P. de
In commod[or]u[m] ruralium cum figuris libri duodecim
[Speyer] : [Peter Drach], [ca. 1490]
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - R333F14

The Italian Petrus Crescentius rewrote a 13th-century manuscript *In commodorum ruralium*. The text was found important enough to be printed in several editions, soon after the invention of book printing. Here we see a Latin edition of this publication from around 1490.

It is one of the most attractively illustrated natural history books of the incunable period. The woodcuts represent husbandry scenes, many plants, animals, falconry, hunting, and other country pursuits.

4. Fuchs, L. (1e ed. Bazel, 1542)
New Kreueterbuech, in welchem nit allein die gantz histori, ..., sonder auch aller derselben wurtzel, stengel, bletter, bluemen, samen, fruecht, und in summa die gantze gestalt, ... abgebildet und contrafayt ist, ... / durch Leonhart Fuchsen
Basell : Michael Isingrin, 1543. - ca. 850 p. : houtsn., portr. [de]
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - R334B08
<http://caliban.mpiz-koeln.mpg.de/~stueber/fuchs/herbarius/index.html>

Leonhart Fuchs (1501–1566) published his *De historia stirpium* in Latin in 1542. In 1543, a German as well as a Dutch translation were published.

De Historia Stirpium Commentarii Insignes (Notable commentaries on the history of plants) contains descriptions of about 400 wild and more than 100 domesticated plant species and their medical uses. The plants are arranged in alphabetical order. Fuchs made no attempt to present them in a natural system of classification. The text is mainly based on Dioscorides.

The quality of the more than 500 illustrations in the book is high, as highly skilled craftsmen were involved in the process. *De historia stirpium* was illustrated by Albrecht Meyer, who made drawings based on the actual plants, Heinrich Füllmaurer, who transferred the drawings to woodblock, and Vitus Rudolph Speckle, who cut the blocks and printed the drawings. Portraits of these artists are contained in the volume.

5. Dodonaeus, R. (1554)

Cruijdeboeck : in den welcken die gheheele historie, dat es tgheslacht, tfatsoen, naem, natuere, cracht ende werckinghe van den cruyden, niet alleen hier te lande wassende, maer oock van den anderen vremden in der medecijnen oorboorlijck... / duer Rembert Dodoens
Antwerpen : [Jan van der Loe], 1554. - 6 dl. in 1 bd. : ill. + portr. [nl]

FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - R335C01

Rembert Dodoens (1518-1585), or Dodonaeus in Latin, published his first Dutch herbal book (*Cruijdeboeck*) in 1554, when he was 37 years old, together with publisher Van der Loe. It is a scientifically important work, as it laid a fundamental foundation for botanists and physicians of later generations. The book describes the parts, growing places, flowering time and medicinal value of each plant and discusses their use in cooking, arts and crafts. Dodoens arranged similarly structured plants together, which was innovative at the time. He published his findings in Dutch so that not only doctors and pharmacists but also ordinary herbal enthusiasts could understand them.

6. Blackwell, E.

Herbarium Blackwellianum = Vermehrtes und verbessertes Blackwellisches Kräuter-Buch
Norimbergae : typis Christiani de Launoy ; typis Ioannis Iosephi Fleischmanni, 1754-1773. -
6 dl. in 3 bd.

FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - R339B05

<http://www.illustratedgarden.org/mobot/rarebooks/title.asp?relation=QK99A1B5451750V1>

Elizabeth Blackwell (1707–1758) published, against all cultural odds, an ambitious and scrumptiously illustrated guide to medicinal plants, *The Herbarium Blackwellianum*, of which we show a German edition. Blackwell started with this project to earn money for her impoverished family as her husband was in debtor's prison. She devoted her early training in painting to saving her family.

After befriending the head curator of the Chelsea Physic Garden, Blackwell realized that a handbook was needed depicting and describing the garden's new collection of mysterious plants from the New World.

Blackwell took rooms near the garden and began painting the plants as she saw them. She then took the drawings to her husband's cell and had him supply each plant's name in Latin, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, and German.

After producing an astonishing 500 drawings, Blackwell engraved the copper printing plates for the images and hand-colored the illustrations. Her husband, who pretended to be a doctor, wrote the rather dated texts. He would eventually be accused of high treason at the Swedish court, where he was installed as a court physician. In 1753, publisher Christopher Trew of Nuremberg decided to republish the herbal of E. Blackwell.

7. Lonicerus, A.

Kreuterbuch, kunstliche Conterfeytunge der Baeume, Stauden, Hecken, Kreuter, Getreyde, Gewuertze : mit eygentlicher Beschreibung derselben Namen, in sechserley Sprachen, nemlich, Griechisch, Lateinisch, Italianisch, Frantzoesisch, Teutsch und Hispanisch, und derselber Gestalt, natuerlicher Krafft und Wirckung : sampt kuenstlichem und artlichem Bericht dess Distillierens

Zu Franckfurt : Bey Christian Egenolffs seligen Erben, 1593. - [13], 382, [3] fol. : 1 portrait, plates, 770 p.

FORUM – SPEC.COLL. - R334C08

After 17/08/2023:

Lonicerus, A.

Kreuterbuch. Kunstliche Conterfeytunge der Baeume, Stauden, Hecken, Kraeuter, Getreyd, Gewuertze

Frankfurt : [s.n.], 1604. – 770 p.

FORUM – SPEC.COLL. - R334C09

&

8. Roesslin, E.

Kreuterbuch, von natuerlichem Nutz, und gruendlichem Gebrauch der Kreutter, Baeum, Gesteud, unnd Fruechten, fuernehmlich teutscher Lande : dessgleichen der Gethier, Edlen Gesteyn, Metal, und anderer Simplicien und Stucken der Artzney : mit aller deren fleissiger Beschreibung, und leblichen Abconterfeytungen : distillierntz Bereydtschaft, und Bericht, kostbarliche Wasser zubrennen, abziehen, ...

Franckfurt am Meyn : Christian Egenolffen, [1550] 263 [=526] p. : ingekl. houtsneden. ; 30 cm.

FORUM – SPEC.COLL. - R335C05



The title pages of the herbals of Rösslin and Lonicer show scenes of people working with plants and herbs, the distillation of herbs, and activities taking place in a herb-garden, a physician investigating a patient in bed, an apothecary and collectors of herbs.

Both texts are based upon the *Ortus sanitatis*, a medieval text which had been translated in the fifteenth century by a previous city physician at Frankfurt, Johann de Cuba.

The ages of Discovery and Enlightenment

In the Age of the Discovery, also known as the Age of Exploration, which started in the early 15th century and continued to the early 17th century, Europeans intensively explored the world, conquering Africa, the Americas, Asia and Oceania and mapping the planet. At the time exploration was mostly commercially and politically motivated.

During the Enlightenment in the 18th and early 19th centuries explorations became more scientifically oriented. Naturalists, including botanists and zoologists, were an integral part of the scientific voyages that were undertaken. New discoveries were recorded not only by these scientists in their journals but also by on-board illustrators and artists in drawings and watercolours.

During the expeditions, different flora was discovered. Naturalists also began to focus on the plant itself -- its uniqueness and its flowering -- and not on its medicinal use and economic value. This new approach generated beautiful books on beautiful plants: botanical treasures in every aspect. These descriptions of plants and flowers from abroad continued far into the 19th century.

9. Rumphius, G.E.

Het Amboinsch kruidboek : dat is beschryving van de meest bekende boomen, heesters, kruiden, land- en water-planten... = Herbarium Amboinense : plurimas complectens arbores, frutices, herbas, plantas terrestres et aquaticas...

Amsterdam [etc.]: Francois Changuion [etc.], 1741-1747. - 5 dl. in 2 bd.

FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - R333A01

Rumphius enlisted with the Dutch East Indies Company in 1652 and took up residence in Amboina in 1653. Although hired as an engineer and a merchant, he devoted most of his time to the describing the area's flora. By the time Rumphius completed *The Ambonese Herbal* in 1670, he had become totally blind. In 1687, his library was destroyed in a fire, including the herbal's original drawings. The drawings were then created anew by his son Paul, and in 1692, the manuscript of the first six books was sent to the Netherlands for publication. However, the ship carrying the manuscript was destroyed by the French. Luckily, *The Ambonese Herbal* survived this trial by fire and water. Two years before the maritime disaster took place, VOC Governor-General Johannes Camphuys received the first six parts. He was so impressed by Rumphius' as yet unfinished masterpiece that to study it himself, he ordered the manuscript to be copied before it was shipped to the Dutch Republic. Finally, in 1696 a copy of the first six books reached the Netherlands and in 1697 the remaining six books arrived.

However, the executive council of the VOC decided to confiscate the manuscript because, in their opinion, it contained sensitive information that could hinder their monopoly in the spice trade. After a few years, the VOC released the manuscript, but the herbal could not be printed because of insufficient funds. Eventually, the Dutch botanist, Johannes Burman, prepared the manuscript for publication. He translated the Dutch text into Latin, thus providing a bilingual edition. The book includes the portraits of Rumphius and its benefactor Burmann. It finally was published in 1741, 39 years of Rumphius' death.

10. Piso, W., De Laet, J., Hackius, F., Elzevir, L. (Printer), Marcgraf, G.

Historia naturalis Brasiliae auspicio et beneficio illustriss. I. Mauritii : In qua non tantum plantæ et animalia, sed et indigenarum morbi, ingenia et mores describuntur et iconibus supra quingentas illustrantur.

Amsterdam (Etc.), Elzevirium, 1648.

FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - R333A03

Historia Naturalis Brasiliae, here in the original Latin version, is the first scientific work on the natural history of Brazil. Published in 1648, the book was written by Dutch naturalist Willem Piso and contains research executed by the German scientist Georg Marcgraf. The work also includes observations by the German naturalist H. Gralitzio and humanist

Johannes de Laet. It is dedicated to Johan Maurits, Count of Nassau, the project's patron during the period of Dutch rule in Brazil.

The *Historia* offers an important early European insight into Brazilian flora and fauna as it analyzes plants and animals and studies tropical diseases and indigenous therapies.

The knowledge is still relevant today, as the research of Mireia Alcántara Rodríguez, Isabela Pombo Geertsma, Mariana Françoço and Tinde van Andel have revealed parallels between current and historical medicinal practices as described in the 17th-century treatise *Historia Naturalis Brasiliae*. The *Historia* is a reference point in time that captures a moment of colonial cultural transformations. Observations at local markets at the time reflect the actual plant use in urban and rural surroundings, allowing the researchers to trace cross-century similarities of ethnobotanical knowledge. The similar patterns in floral composition among Brazilian markets and the *Historia* indicate the wider distribution and trade of species that Marcgrave and Piso described in 1648 in the northeast. Migration of indigenous groups, environmental changes, globalized and homogenous plant trade, and different market survey methods played a role in the distribution and trade of these species.

11. Merian, M.S.

Receueil de[s] plantes des Indes

Paris: Huquier, [1768]. - 3 p. : 72 gekl. pl.

FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - R348A17



In 1705, Maria Sybilla Merian published *Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium* about the insects and plants of Surinam. Merian's *Metamorphosis* has been credited with influencing a range of naturalist illustrators.

WUR owns a pirate edition of this publication. It was published long after Merian's death in 1768. The plates were illegally printed without descriptive text and with the wrong title: *Receueil de[s] plantes des Indes*.

Merian was the first to depict insects on the plants on which they live. Although the plant drawings are detailed and informative, the plants were an afterthought for Merian as the insects play the leading role in the illustrations.

12. Hooker, J.D. ; Hooker, W.J.

The rhododendrons of Sikkim-Himalaya; being an account, botanical and geographical, of the rhododendrons recently discovered in the mountains of eastern Himalaya, from drawings and descriptions made on the spot, during a government botanical mission to that country

London: Reeve, Benham, and Reeve, 1849. - 14, 8, [30] p.

FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - R348A18

In 1848-49, the plant hunter Joseph Hooker was one of the first European visitors to set foot in Sikkim, an Indian state in the Himalayas. He was there to hunt new plant species for Kew Gardens.

Hooker's efforts were rewarded. He discovered 25 new species of rhododendron in India and the Himalayas.

13. Hoola Van Nooten, B.

Fleurs, fruits et feuillages choisis : de la flore et de la pomone de l'île de Java

Bruxelles : É. Tarlier, 1863, 40 gekl.pl.

FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - R336A09

In 1856, after the death of her husband, the Dutch-born Berthe Hoola van Noten emigrated from New Orleans (US) with her five children to her half-brother in Batavia, known at that time as The Dutch Indies. Here she tried to earn a living as a teacher. Bertha also taught drawing and as an amateur botanist she became interested in the local flora. This passion resulted in the beautifully illustrated botanical work *Fleurs, Fruits et Feuillages, choisis de l'île de Java: peints d'après nature*, published in Brussels in 1863. This work is dedicated to Queen Sophie, who gave Bertha 1000 guilders to have the book published. Bertha also dedicated her Javanese flower book to all other women, her fellow sufferers, allies, to all caring, humble, but also manly, strong and persevering women of this world. In the preface she also states that she published the work to support her family, and not so much to acquire fame and fame and fortune.

Bertha created "drawings from nature" in the botanical garden in Buitenzorg, where a glass dome has been erected especially for her. The large folio-sized work contains some 40 beautiful plates of fruits and plants from Java, with accompanying text in French and English. The first edition was published in 10 installments, each with four hand-coloured lithographs based on her drawings. In the Netherlands, the work was sold by the bookstore J. Noordendorp in Amsterdam. The price was seven guilders per installment.



The first Flora's of The Netherlands

In the 18th century, the study of botany was mainly focused on the plant kingdom in the newly discovered worlds. In the 19th century, nature closer to home also became a primary subject of description and study.

The first publications about plants in the Netherlands contained mainly text and only a few illustrations. One of the first Dutch floras was written by David de Gorter (1717 - 1783). Regional floras also began to emerge in the 19th century.

Meanwhile, in other countries in Europe, the first illustrated floras of local plants were published.

14. Botanical models of *Brassica napus* (rapeseed) from Brendel and Osterloh
On loan from Scholengemeenschap Pantarijn – Wageningen

Botanical models made by the R. Brendel company and Osterloh. The Brendel factory in Breslau (currently Wrocław) in Poland was opened in 1866 producing models of anatomy, mineralogy and mainly botanical models designed for teaching. The models are made of papier mâché, wood, cotton, bamboo, glass beads, feathers and gelatin.

The Osterloh model is comparable with the Brendel model, and approximately from the same date (end of 19th century).

The models were sold via illustrated catalogs, either by mail order or via a network of resellers and were considered high quality education material. Today, most Brendel models have lost their original function as teaching material, but they are highly appreciated by collectors. The models shown here are still used as didactic examples. Originally used by the department of Plantsystematics of the Rijkslandbouwhogeschool, the models are now in possession of Pantarijn, a comprehensive school for secondary education in Wageningen.

15. Gorter Joh. fil., D. de, (1717-1783)
Davidis de Gorter Flora Belgica exhibens plantas per Foederatum Belgium crescents
Rhenen, 1767, Abraham van Paddenburg, 418 p. ; 21 cm (in-8)
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - RKr.0271

David de Gorter was a botanist, physician, professor at the University of Harderwijk and personal physician to Tsarina Elisabeth of Russia. He was a member of numerous scientific societies, including the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Saint Petersburg, the Royal Academy of Stockholm, the Hollandsche Maatschappye der Wetenschappen in Haarlem and the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture.

In Harderwijk he befriended Carolus Linnaeus, who was studying for his PhD under the supervision of his father Johannes de Gorter. Together, they set out to explore the flora

around the fishing village on banks of the Zuiderzee. Linnaeus named the genus *Gorteria* after his friend.

During his stay in Harderwijk, De Gorter published his first flora, the regional *Flora GelroZutphanica* (1745), containing more than 600 species and ordered according to the first naming system of Linnaeus. This publication predates the publication of the *Species plantarum* by Linnaeus (1753), which later became the primary guideline for naming plants.

After a stay in Saint Petersburg from 1754, De Gorter worked as a physician to Tsarina Elisabeth of Russia, De Gorter moved to Wijk bij Duurstede. There he released his second native flora, the *Flora Belgica* (1767). In this publication, the binomial system of Linnaeus was used for the first time. De Gorter also mentions numerous Dutch names for plants here, making the work -- in the spirit of the Enlightenment -- understandable for a wide audience.

16. David de Gorter Joh. fil., 1717-1783. Steven Jan van Geuns (Stephanus Johannes Matthiaszoon), (1767- 1795)
Davidis de Gorter ... Flora VII provinciarum Belgii foederati indigena
Harlemi : Apud C.H. Bohn & filium, Bibliopolas, 1781., [6], x, 378, [2] p. : portret ; in-8
Bevat tevens: Plantarum Belgii confoederati indigenarum spicilegium, ... / door Stephano Joanne van Geuns. Hardervici : Apud Joannem van Kasteel, 1788. xiv p., pp. [15]-77.
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - RKr.0272

De Gorter spent the last years of his life living in Zutphen, where he wrote the *Flora of the Seven Provinces* (1781), with the collaboration of the botanist, physician and chemist S.J. van Geuns. This flora is seen as the standard work of Dutch floristics.

17. David de Gorter Joh. fil., (1717-1783)
Davidis de Gorter Flora Zutphanica
Zutphen, ca 1781, J.H. Louw, [4], 88, [20] p. ; in-8
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - R338C29

Whilst in Zutphen Gorter also writes the *Flora Zutphanica*, which is still used as comparative study material for the current flora in the Zutphen area. This first regional flora is later followed by floras describing the plants in other regions.

18. Meese, David, (1723-1770)
Flora Frisica of Lyst der planten, welke in de provintie Friesland in het wilde gevonden worden : Waar by gevoegt is een korte beschryvinge van boovengenoemde landschap.
Franeker, Jacob Brouwer, 1760. [12], 87 p., 2 bl. pl. ; 23 cm (in-8)
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - RKr.0261

&

19. Jan D. Kobus

Flora van Wageningen en aangrenzende gemeenten

Wageningen : Ophorst, 1886. - 44 p. ; 16 cm.

FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - Q0086

The *Flora Zutphanica* was followed by the *Flora Frisica* by David Meese, Hortulanus of the botanical garden in Leeuwarden. Other examples of 18th- and 19th-century regional flora are the *Flora van Wageningen*, by Jan D Kobus, and the *Flora Campensis*. Like the first national versions, these regional flora are not illustrated.

20. G.C. Oeder, Mueller, Martin Vahl (1749-1804)

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 / Abbildungen der Pflanzen, welche in den Koenigreichen Daennemark und Norwegen, in den Herzogthuemern Sleswig, Holstein und Oldenburg wild wachsen, zu Erlaeuterung des unter dem Titel Flora Danica auf koenigl[ichen] Befehl veranstalteten Werks von diesen Pflanzen / herausgegeben von Otho Friderich Mueller... / editae a Martino Vahl.

Hafniae [=Kopenhagen], Claudii Philiberti ; Martin Hallager ; N. Moelleri et Filii, 1766-1799. - 7 bd. : 1260 ingekl. grav. ; 38 cm.

FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - R340A01

The *Flora Danica* was published on the initiative of G. C. Oeder, then professor of botany at the Botanic Garden in Copenhagen. The Flora was published in installments from 1753 until 1883. The complete work comprises 51 parts and 3 supplements, containing 3,240 copper engraved plates. The illustrations were produced by Michael Rössler (1705–1777), a skilled engraver from Nuremberg, and his son, Martin Rössler (1727–1782), who drew the plants on field trips with Oeder. The *Flora Danica* might be seen as an inspiration for the *Flora Batava*.

The Flora Batava

The idea for the *Flora Batava*, an illustrated serial publication describing all plants in the wild in the Netherlands, came from the J.C. Sepp and Son, a publisher known for publishing serial works about birds (*De Nederlandsche Vogelen*) and insects (*Beschouwing der wonderen Gods...*).

Jan Kops (1765 – 1849) became the first editor of this illustrated survey of all Dutch plants. At the time Kops was the Commissioner of Agriculture at the National Economy Agency as well as an experienced and enthusiastic botanist.

As is usual with these kinds of serial masterpieces in the 18th century, the publication was pre-subscribed and published in periodical issues. Subscribers could pay for the voluminous work in installments. The individual issues were bound into volumes by the subscribers themselves, for which Sepp supplied a title page and a foreword.

More than 230 subscribers were listed in the first volume of the *Flora Batava*. These subscribers could not have imagined that they would not live to see the end of the series. Over 134 years, 461 installments were published for a total of 28 volumes. More than 2200 plant species are described in the *Flora Batava*

When their publishing house closed in 1868, the Sepp family business had spanned four generations and was until then responsible for publishing the *Flora Batava*. After that, the publishers De Breuk & Smits in Leiden, Vincent Loosjes in Haarlem and Martinus Nijhoff in The Hague successively took over the Flora's publication.

Jan Kops remained editor of the texts for more than 50 years. J.C van Hall supported him in later editions. The following individuals also successively worked as the editor of the *Flora Batava*: J.E. van der Trappen, P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen, F.W. van Eeden, L. Vuyck, W.J. Lütjeharms, and A. de Wever.

A large group of both amateur and professional botanists and botanical illustrators also contributed to the publication.

The *Flora Batava* is not only one of the most complete inventories of the country's native flora. It is also a collective work (Gesamtkunstwerk) that illustrates the major changes in the Dutch landscape, science and the appreciation of the national nature. In addition, it shows the change in printing techniques and the technical evolution of botanical illustrations.

21. Jan Kops – Gravure

Neuman, Johan Heinrich (Keulen, 1819 - Den Haag, 1898)

Gedrukt op voorzijde: J.H. Neuman fecit (Im), B.S. van Loo Lith (m), Mr. J.C. Kops del. (rm), getiteld: Jan Kops (m) en gemerkt: Ged. bij C.W. Mieling (mo) 21,3 × 18 (h×b)

FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - A00629

The Anabaptist Jan Kops (1765 -1849), originally a theologian, was fascinated by botany from an early age. Despite this, his professional career mainly focused on agriculture. Until the Batavian revolution, Kops was only allowed to practice a theological profession, but after 1800 he started a civilian career.

In 1800 he was appointed "commissioner for the affairs of agriculture" at the agricultural department of the National Economics Agency in The Hague. In 1811, on his initiative, a Cabinet of Agriculture was established, first in Amsterdam and later in Utrecht.

In addition to his career in agriculture, Kops also remained active in the field of his beloved botany. He accepted the publisher Sepp's request to become editor of the *Flora Batava*

and dedicated himself to this publication for almost 50 years. However, he accepted this position under certain conditions which he comments upon in his biography (see further text).



22. Kops, J. Baert, J.

Levensbericht betreffende mijnne werkzaamheden voor het publiek en hetgeen hierop invloed had, 1943, Afschrift in manuscript door J. Baert.

FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - R361Ms051

In his biography, Jan Kops writes that he did not agree with Sepp's idea of using foreign publications for the drawings of the Flora Batava. The first 40 drawings for the Flora Batava were taken from the *Flora Londinensis* by William Curtis. However, Kops wanted the plants to be drawn from Dutch flora. And so it happened, local specimens were collected and used for the plant descriptions from plate 41 onwards. The collected plants were used as examples by the botanical artists, whose drawings serve as an example for the engraving and the final colouring of the prints.

But Kops had more ambitions: he also wanted the native plants to be described in a scientific, understandable and useful way. The plants were described according to the system of Linnaeus and then Dutch names and folk names were also added. Descriptions were made in Dutch and in French and information about the practical applications of the plants was included. Although the information about the practical applications disappeared in later editors, this topic was still an important source for stories that still inspire and enthuse plant lovers of today.

23. Kops, Jan (1765-1849)

Magazijn van Vaderlandschen landbouw

Haarlem, A. Loosjes Pz., 1804-1814.

FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - R346D04

On Kops' initiative, the first Dutch agricultural magazine *Magazijn van Vaderlandschen Landbouw* appeared between 1803 and 1814. He also initiated the formation of 10 regional agricultural commissions to advise the government. In 1808, he established the first "Agricultural Cabinet" to provide farmers with assistance and advice on farming equipment and implements. He also prepared the first agricultural laws. In 1815, Kops was appointed by King Willem I as the first professor of agricultural economics at the University of Utrecht. He would hold this position until 1835, when he retired at the age of seventy.

24. J.C. Sepp (Jan Christiaan), 1739-1811

Beschouwing der wonderen Gods, in de minstgeachte schepzelen : of Nederlandsche insecten, naar hunne aanmerkelyke huishouding, verwonderlyke gedaantewisseling en andere wetenswaardige byzonderheden, volgens eigen ondervinding beschreeven, naar 't leven naauwkeurig getekend, in't koper gebracht en gekleurd
Amsterdam, 1762-1860, J.C. Sepp, 8 dl. : tal van met de hand ingekleurde plt. en een dito frontispices in ieder dl. ; in-4.

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R344C15, part 5, after 17/08/2023: part 4

Born around 1710 in Goslar, Christiaan Sepp was interested in physics and biology from an early age. He built his own instruments to study insects and started drawing insects at a young age. In the 1730s, he moved to Amsterdam.

In Amsterdam Sepp worked as a draftsman and engraver, creating land and sea charts, among other things. He was also well known for his knowledge of entomology. Together with his son Jan Christiaan (1739 – 1811) he collected and bred insects. Their butterfly cabinet with drawers for storing butterflies can still be seen in the Rijksmuseum Boerhaave in Leiden. In 1762, *Beschouwing der wonderen Gods ...* about Dutch insects appeared, containing insects accurately drawn from life, engraved in copper and hand coloured. This work appears in installments that could later be bound into volumes. Sepp created the first 30 plates with descriptions alone, after that he worked together with his son, who established himself as a publisher.

Publisher Sepp and Son published the *Flora Batava* until 1868 when the printing house closed. The *Flora Batava* was then successively published by De Breuk & Smits in Leiden, Vincent Loosjes in Haarlem and Martinus Nijhoff in The Hague.

25. Linnaeus, C., Willdenow, C.L.

Species plantarum : exhibentes plantas rite cognitatas ad genera relatas, cum differentiis specificis, nominibus trivialibus, synonymis selectis, locis natalibus, secundum systema sexuale digetas

Vindobonae [Wien] : Joannis Thomae de Trattner, 1764, 3a ed.

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R344E04

The plants in the *Flora Batava* are described according to the system of Linnaeus. He described the rules for this system in *Species Plantarum* (1753). In the *Plantarum* Linnaeus divided the vegetable kingdom into 24 classes, based on their reproductive organs. The system is based on the number and arrangement of male (stamens) and female (pistils) organs.

Linnaeus had already laid the foundation for identifying plants in his *Systema Naturae*. According to Linnaeus' system, all plant names consist of two parts (binomial nomenclature): a genus name and a second term. Together, these uniquely identify each species of organism within a kingdom. Linnaeus' taxonomy has three kingdoms: Regnum Animale, Regnum Vegetabile and Regnum Lapideum (the Animal, Vegetable and Mineral Kingdom). These kingdoms are divided into classes, and they, in turn, into lower ranks in a hierarchical order.

26. Flora Batava, individual installment

J. Kops (Jan), H.C. van Hall (Hermannus Christiaan), J.E. van der Trappen (Johannes Everhardus), P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen (Frederik Anthony), F.W. van Eeden (Frederik Willem), L. Vuyck (Laurens), W. Lütjeharms (Wilhelm Jan)
Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp en zoon, (etc.), 1800 -1934

Afl. 227-328 losbladig; quarto

Plates:

1175 - *Boletus parasiticus* – parasitic bolete

1174 - *Homalothecium sericeum* – silky wall feathermoss

1171 - *Hieracium aurantiacum* - orange hawkweed

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R334A14, aflevering 234

After 17/08/2023:

Plates:

1141 - *Chrysosplenium alternifolium* – alternated leaved golden saxifrage

1142 - *Populus canescens tremula* - grey poplar

1143 - *Populus canescens tremula* - grey poplar

1144 – *Geaster Stiater* – striped geaster

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R334A14, aflevering 228

The *Flora Batava* was published in serial form. Four plants were included per installment, and an illustration with a description in French and in Dutch were included for each plant.

27. & 28. & 29. Flora Batava, quarto and octavo editions

J. Kops (Jan), H.C. van Hall (Hermannus Christiaan), J.E. van der Trappen (Johannes Everhardus), P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen (Frederik Anthony), F.W. van Eeden (Frederik Willem), L. Vuyck (Laurens), W. Lütjeharms (Wilhelm Jan)

Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp en zoon, (etc.), 1800 -1934. - Dl. 1 (1800)-dl. 28 (1934)

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R335G02 - Flora Batava Octavo edition, part 1, title page /
After 17/08/2023:

FORUM – SPEC.COLL – R349C06 - Flora Batava Quarto edition, part 1, title page
&

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R335G02 - Flora Batava Octavo edition, part 4, 293, *Papaver rhoeas*
– Corn Poppy

After 17/08/2023:

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R335G02 - Flora Batava Octavo edition, part 7, 534, *Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. Maculate* – Heath spotted-orchid

&

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R346B/C01 - Flora Batava Quarto edition, part 4, 293, *Papaver rhoeas* – Corn Poppy

After 17/08/2023

FORUM – SPEC.COLL / R346B/C01 - Flora Batava Quarto edition, part 7, 534, *Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. Maculate* – Heath spotted-orchid

The *Flora Batava* was marketed by the publisher in two formats: a quarto format and a smaller, cheaper and slightly simpler coloured octavo format. The same engravings were used for both editions! In the octavo these engraving were cut tighter and in the quarto the colouring was in many cases richer and more detailed than in the octavo. The texts in both editions are the same.



30. Maker unknown

Notebooks with alphabetically ordered name lists of the plants in the Flora Batava (numbers 1- 660), one with Dutch plant names, one with plant names in Latin.

Manuscript , 1860 – 1880

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - Signature pending

&

31. J. Kops (Jan), H.C. van Hall (Hermannus Christiaan), J.E. van der Trappen (Johannes Everhardus), P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen (Frederik Anthony), F.W. van Eeden (Frederik Willem), L. Vuyck (Laurens), W. Lütjeharms (Wilhelm Jan)

Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp en zoon, (etc.), 1800 -1934. - Dl. 1 (1800)-dl. 28 (1934), Naamlijst dl. 1-25, 26-27

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R349C06

The order in which plants appeared the Flora Batava was not scientifically based. The plants in the Flora Batava were drawn from life. As such, the sequence in which the different plants were described and included in the series depended on the availability of the plant, for example, when they were found.

Since the plants were all named according to Linnaeus' binomial naming system and the series was published in single installments, readers could apply a scientific order themselves.

The unknown owner of this Flora Batava used two separate notebooks to alphabetically organize the series. In one notebook, the owner arranges the plants by their native (Dutch) names and in the other by their scientific names. In later years, name lists for the Flora Batava were published.

32. & 33. & 34. De Flora Batava: original drawings, octavo and quarto edition

J. Kops (Jan), H.C. van Hall (Hermannus Christiaan), J.E. van der Trappen (Johannes Everhardus), P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen (Frederik Anthony), F.W. van Eeden (Frederik Willem), L. Vuyck (Laurens), W. Lütjeharms (Wilhelm Jan)

Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp en zoon, (etc.), 1800 -1934. - Dl. 1 (1800)-dl. 28 (1934)

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R393F09 – Plate 742, *Saponaria officinalis* - common soapwort

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R393F09 – Plate 725, *Agaricus procerus* - parasol mushroom

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R393F09 – Plate 821, *Ligustrum vulgare* – wild privet

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R393F09 – Plate 821 (Variation), *Ligustrum vulgare* – wild privet

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R393F09 – Plate 929, *Aesculus hippocastanum* – horse chestnut

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R335G02 Flora Batava Octavo edition, part 10, plate 725, *Agaricus procerus* - parasol mushroom

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R346B/C01 Flora Batava Quarto edition, part 11, plate 821 *Ligustrum vulgare* – wild privet /

After 17/08/2023:

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R393F09 – Plate 701, *Rumex glomeratus* – clustered dock

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R393F09 – Plate 739, *Boletus edulis Bulliard* – parasol mushroom
 FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R393F09 – Plate 357, *Hordeum murinum* – wall barley
 FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R393F09 – Plate 357 (Variation), *Hordeum murinum* – wall barley
 FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R393F09 – Plate 1048, *Pinus sylvestris* – Scots pine
 FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R335G02 - Flora Batava Octavo edition, part 10, plate 739 *Boletus edulis bulliard* - parasol mushroom
 FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R349C06 Flora Batava Quarto edition, part 5, plate 357 *Hordeum murinum* – wall barley



The first 40 drawings for the Flora Batava were copied from the *Flora Londinensis* (William Curtis). Thereafter, the plants (specimens) were collected in the Netherlands and depicted by artists from life. This could be a long process because the drawings depict the plant parts from different life stages (e.g., the seeds, the flowers). This meant that the artist had to capture a specimen at several moments in its life cycle.

Many artists contributed to the Flora Batava. Because the engravings in the Flora Batava are not signed, the identity of the artists is not always known. Some editions of the Flora, however, list some artists in the editorial preface while other artists are known because they signed their original drawings.

Artists who are known to have contributed to the Flora Batava include G.J. van Oss, C.J. van Hulstijn, Ms. La Chapelle, H.C. van de Pavord Smits and A. Weiss.

Once the artists finished the drawings, they sent them to the editor, who checked them and provided comments for the engraver, if necessary. Occasionally, the editor provided minor comments but sometimes he demanded a new drawing. In these cases, the old drawing was not destroyed but kept. After editing, the editor forwarded the illustrations to the printer, where they were engraved. After printing, first as a copper engraving, later as a stone lithograph, the engravings were then manually coloured, using the original

drawings as an example. The engravings were hand coloured until the 24th volume. The last four volumes were illustrated with chromolithographs.

35. Botanical model of *Aesculus hippocastanum* (horse chestnut) from Brendel
On loan from Scholengemeenschap Pantarijn – Wageningen

Botanical model made by the R. Brendel company. The factory in Breslau (currently Wroclaw) in Poland was opened in 1866 producing models of anatomy, mineralogy and mainly botanical models designed for teaching. The botanical models are made of papier mâché, wood, cotton, bamboo, glass beads, feathers and gelatin.

The models were sold via illustrated catalogs, either by mail order or via a network of resellers and were considered high quality education material. Today, most Brendel models have lost their original function as teaching material, but they are highly appreciated by collectors. The model shown here are still used as didactic examples. Originally used by the department of Plantsystematics of the Rijkslandbouwhogeschool, the model is now in possession of Pantarijn, a comprehensive school for secondary education in Wageningen.

Flora Batava and WUR

In an article in the *Arnhemse Courant* "Delight of mother nature, a walk through Wageningen's arboretum" (22 September 1948), mention is made of a special acquisition by the Rijkslandbouwhogeschool's library, the predecessor of WUR Library:

'And then this remarkable book 'Flora Batava' by J. C. Sepp and Son of 1800, in which the images have become works of art, fine in colour, sensitive in drawing. The library has managed to obtain the original drawings of all these illustrations.'

The drawings referred to in this article are almost all original drawings of the first seven parts of the *Flora Batava*. These drawings are bound together with the final printed issues. The WUR library also has a collection of loose drawings that belong to volumes eight through thirteen. In total, this collection comprises approximately 1000 drawings of the 2230 drawings that were produced for the *Flora Batava*. The drawings were purchased for 1500 Dutch guilders from auction house Theodorus Bom in 1948.

The original drawings offer a wealth of information. For example, some plant species were drawn several times and we assume by different illustrators most likely because the initial drawing did not meet the editorial requirements. Some of the original drawings include editorial comments, whilst others are signed, revealing the artists who contributed them to the *Flora Batava*.



Provenance research

The provenance of the original drawings in the Special Collections of WUR Library is still being researched. Most likely these drawings were originally owned by the publisher Sepp and Son, which closed after the first 13 volumes of the *Flora Batava* were published, from which point the publication of the *Flora Batava* was transferred to other publishers. The

original drawings belonging to volumes 13 and further of the Flora Batava are now part of the collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center.

36. J. Kops (Jan), H.C. van Hall (Hermannus Christiaan), J.E. van der Trappen (Johannes Everhardus), P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen (Frederik Anthony), F.W. van Eeden (Frederik Willem), L. Vuyck (Laurens), W. Lütjeharms (Wilhelm Jan)
Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp en zoon, (etc.), 1800 -1934. - Dl. 1 (1800)-dl. 28 (1934),
Dl. 1-7 with original water colors, quarto
Shown:
Part 3, plate 168, *Leontodon taraxacum* – common dandelion
Part 7, plate 529, *Orchis conopsea* - fragrant orchid
FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R353C01
After 17/08/2023:
Part 5, plate 336, *Iris pseudacorus* – yellow iris
Part 7, plate 539, *Nymphaca alba* – white water lily
FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R353C01
37. Copy of an article from the Arnhemsche Courant, 22 september 1948, 'Lusthof van Moeder Natuur, een wandeling door Wageningen's arboretum', retrieved from Delpher, 10 mei 2023
38. Entry of the original drawings of the Flora Batava in the catalogue of the library of the Rijkslandbouwhogeschool on January 24, 1949.
39. Flora Batava: original drawings
J. Kops (Jan), H.C. van Hall (Hermannus Christiaan), J.E. van der Trappen (Johannes Everhardus), P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen (Frederik Anthony), F.W. van Eeden (Frederik Willem), L. Vuyck (Laurens), W. Lütjeharms (Wilhelm Jan)
Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp en zoon, (etc.), 1800 -1934. - Dl. 1 (1800)-dl. 28 (1934),
Original drawings

Plate 785, *Clavaria stricta* - strict-branch coral
Plate 677, *Delphinium consolida* – larkspur
FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R393F09
After 17/08/2023:
Plate 659, *Ramalina calicaris* Fries – leafy ash lichen
Plate 766, *Convulvulus soldanella* – sea windweed
FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R393F09
&
J. Kops (Jan), H.C. van Hall (Hermannus Christiaan), J.E. van der Trappen (Johannes Everhardus), P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen (Frederik Anthony), F.W. van Eeden (Frederik Willem), L. Vuyck (Laurens), W. Lütjeharms (Wilhelm Jan)
Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp en zoon, (etc.), 1800 -1934. - Dl. 1 (1800)-dl. 28 (1934)

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R335G02 Flora Batava Octavo edition, part 9, plate 659, *Ramalina calicaris* Fries – leafy ash lichen.

&

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R335G02 Flora Batava Octavo edition, part 10, plate 766, *Convulvulus soldanella* – sea windweed

The Flora Batava 2023

This summer, a facsimile of the Flora Batava will be published. In addition to all 2240 original plates, this reissue in one volume also contains 100 new stories from plant connoisseurs and admirers. Several WUR employees have contributed to this publication. The wide variety of themes and insights illustrates the continuing importance of a publication such as the Flora Batava, a publication that tells something about biodiversity, biogeography, but also about species, about art history, the use of plants then and now... In short, it forms the basis for a colourful group of stories that deal with various subjects, but all have one factor in common: the love of plants.

This part of the exhibition highlights the contribution of several WUR employees to the Flora Batava. We show the plants they wrote their story about and also included some Special Collections material that they used for their contributions.

The stories you will find in the presentation copy of the reissue that is available in the reading room.

We hope that these stories inspire you and make you think about your connection with plants!

The following employees from WUR (in alphabetical order) contributed to the reissue of the Flora Batava:

- Tinde van Anandel, Professor Biosystematics wrote about *Cochlearia officinalis* (common scurvygrass)
- Anneke Groen, curator at the WUR Library-Special Collections wrote about *Lamium album* (white dead-nettle) and *Beta vulgaris subsp. Maritima* (sea beet)
- Liesbeth Missel, former curator of Special Collections wrote about the *Fritillaria meleagris* (fritillaria) and *Vinca minor* (common periwinkle)
- Liesje Mommer, Professor Plant Ecology and Nature Conservation wrote about the *Leucanthemum vulgare* (oxeye daisy)
- José van Paassen, researcher in Plant Ecology and Nature Conservation wrote about *Senecio jacobaea* (common ragwort), *Hylocomium splendens* (mountain fern moss) and *Carex pilulifera* (pill sedge)
- Joop Schaminee, Professor Vegetation Ecology, wrote about *Lilium bulbiferum subsp. Croceum* (orange lily) and *Agrostemma githago* (common corn-cockle)

- Anastasia Stefanaki, researcher at the Department of Plant Sciences, Group Biosystematics wrote about *Tulipa sylvestris* (wild tulip)
- Nils van Rooijen, researcher Vegetation, Forest and Landscape Ecology, wrote about *Teucrium montanum* (mountain germander).

40. Rembert Dodoens (Rembertus) (1517-1585)

Florvm, et coronariarvm odoratarvmqve nonnvlarvm herbarvm historia

Antverpiæ, : ex officina Christophori Plantini, 1569. - Pag. 309 [i.e. 311], [9] p. : ill. ; in-8.

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R335F18-2

After 17/08/2023:

Matthias de Lobel

Plantarum seu stirpium historia : cui annex. est adversariorum volume

Antverpiae : ex off. Christ. Plantini, 1576. - met afb. ; f°

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R334C10

41. J. Kops (Jan), H.C. van Hall (Hermannus Christiaan), J.E. van der Trappen (Johannes Everhardus), P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen (Frederik Anthony), F.W. van Eeden (Frederik Willem), L. Vuyck (Laurens), W. Lütjeharms (Wilhelm Jan)

Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp en zoon, (etc.), 1800 -1934. - Dl. 1 (1800)-dl. 28 (1934)

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R349C06

Flora Batava Quarto edition, part 5, plate 377, *Tulipa sylvestris* - wild tulip

After 17/08/2023:

Forum- SPEC.COLL - R335G02

Flora Batava Octavo edition, part 5, plate 377 – *Tulipa Sylvestris* – wild tulip

Contribution of Anastasia Stefanaki

42. J. Kops (Jan), H.C. van Hall (Hermannus Christiaan), J.E. van der Trappen (Johannes Everhardus), P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen (Frederik Anthony), F.W. van Eeden (Frederik Willem), L. Vuyck (Laurens), W. Lütjeharms (Wilhelm Jan)

Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp en zoon, (etc.), 1800 -1934. - Dl. 1 (1800)-dl. 28 (1934)

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R346B/C01

Flora Batava Quarto edition, part 28, plate 2221, *Teucrium montanum* - mountain germander.

Contribution of Nils van Rooijen

After 17/08/2023: reproduction

43. J.L. van Zanden, Thomas van Goethem, Rob H. J. Lenders, Joop Schaminée

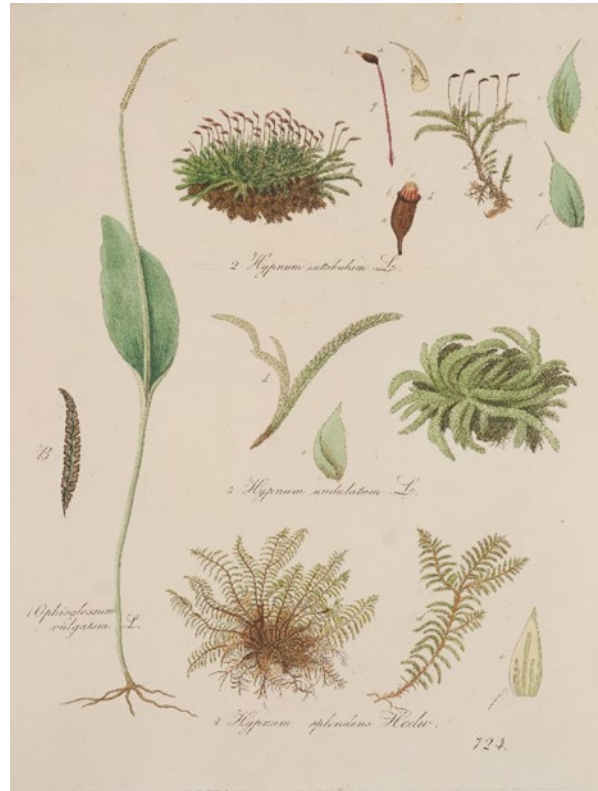
De ontdekking van de natuur : de ontwikkeling van biodiversiteit in Nederland vanaf de ijstijd tot de 21ste eeuw

Amsterdam : Prometheus, 2021. - 327 pages : illustrations (some color) ; 22 cm

FORUM – BOOKS - 412H/2021

&

44. J. Kops (Jan), H.C. van Hall (Hermannus Christiaan), J.E. van der Trappen (Johannes Everhardus), P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen (Frederik Anthony), F.W. van Eeden (Frederik Willem), L. Vuyck (Laurens), W. Lütjeharms (Wilhelm Jan)
 Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp en zoon, (etc.), 1800 -1934. - Dl. 1 (1800)-dl. 28 (1934)
 FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R346B/C01
 Flora Batava Quarto edition, part 16, plate 1227, *Lilium bulbiferum subsp. Croceum* - orange lily
 After 17/08/2023
 plate 1227 , *Lilium bulbiferum subsp. Croceum* - orange lily
 FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R334A14
 &
 Flora Batava Quarto edition , part 3, plate 197, *Agrostemma githago* – corn cockle
 FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R349C06
 Contribution of Joop Schaminee



45. Reproduction of: Pronkboeket in een mand (bouquet in a basket) - Anton Weiss
 1801-1851, oilpainting on panel, 30,7 x 36,4 cm, signed, Collection Kunsthandel Simonis & Buunk
 After 17/08/2023: earlier in het exhibition at no. 32
 &
 46. J. Kops (Jan), H.C. van Hall (Hermannus Christiaan), J.E. van der Trappen (Johannes Everhardus), P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen (Frederik Anthony), F.W. van Eeden (Frederik Willem), L. Vuyck (Laurens), W. Lütjeharms (Wilhelm Jan)

Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp en zoon, (etc.), 1800 -1934. - Dl. 1 (1800)-dl. 28 (1934)
FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R393F09

Flora Batava, Original drawings plate 389, two varieties, *Lamium album* (white dead-nettle)



After 17/08/2023:

Flora Batava Octavo edition, part 3, plate 233, *Beta vulgaris subsp. Maritima* - sea beet
FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R335G02

Contribution of Anneke Groen

47. J. Kops (Jan), H.C. van Hall (Hermannus Christiaan), J.E. van der Trappen (Johannes Everhardus), P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen (Frederik Anthony), F.W. van Eeden (Frederik Willem), L. Vuyck (Laurens), W. Lütjeharms (Wilhelm Jan)
Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp en zoon, (etc.), 1800 -1934. - Dl. 1 (1800)-dl. 28 (1934)
FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R349C06

Flora Batava Quarto edition, part 1, plate 50, *Leucanthemum vulgare* - oxeye daisy

After 17/08/2023:

FORUM – SPEC.COLL – R335G02

Flora Batava Octavo Edition, part 1, plate 50, *Leucanthemum vulgare* - oxeye daisy

Contribution of Liesje Mommer

48. J. Kops (Jan), H.C. van Hall (Hermannus Christiaan), J.E. van der Trappen (Johannes Everhardus), P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen (Frederik Anthony), F.W. van Eeden (Frederik Willem), L. Vuyck (Laurens), W. Lütjeharms (Wilhelm Jan)
Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp en zoon, (etc.), 1800 -1934. - Dl. 1 (1800)-dl. 28 (1934)
FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R346B/C01

Flora Batava Quarto edition, part 6, plate 479, *Vinca minor* - common periwinkle

After 17/08/2023:

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R349C06

Flora Batava Quarto edition, part 9, plate 667, *Fritillaria meleagris* - fritillaria

Contribution of Liesbeth Missel

&

49. F.J. van Uildriks (Frederica Johanna), 1854-1919, Vitus Bruinsma (Vitus Jacobus), 1850-1916.

Plantenschat : inleiding tot de kennis der flora van Nederland

Groningen : Noordhoff, 1898. - 167 p., 160 p. pl. : ill. ; 20 cm.

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - Q1121

50. J. Kops (Jan), H.C. van Hall (Hermannus Christiaan), J.E. van der Trappen (Johannes Everhardus), P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen (Frederik Anthony), F.W. van Eeden (Frederik Willem), L. Vuyck (Laurens), W. Lütjeharms (Wilhelm Jan)
Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp en zoon, (etc.), 1800 -1934. - Dl. 1 (1800)-dl. 28 (1934)
FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R349C06

Flora Batava Quarto edition, part 2, plate 108, *Cochlearia officinalis* - common scurvygrass
Contribution of Tinde van Andel

After 17/08/2023:

J. Kops (Jan), H.C. van Hall (Hermannus Christiaan), J.E. van der Trappen (Johannes Everhardus), P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen (Frederik Anthony), F.W. van Eeden (Frederik Willem), L. Vuyck (Laurens), W. Lütjeharms (Wilhelm Jan)

Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp en zoon, (etc.), 1800 -1934. - Dl. 1 (1800)-dl. 28 (1934),
Dl. 1-7 with original water colors, quarto

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R353C01

Flora Batava Quarto edition, Part 2, plate 108, *Cochlearia officinalis* - common scurvygrass
Contribution of Tinde van Andel

&

J. Kops (Jan), H.C. van Hall (Hermannus Christiaan), J.E. van der Trappen (Johannes Everhardus), P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen (Frederik Anthony), F.W. van Eeden (Frederik Willem), L. Vuyck (Laurens), W. Lütjeharms (Wilhelm Jan)

Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp en zoon, (etc.), 1800 -1934. - Dl. 1 (1800)-dl. 28 (1934)

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R346B/C01

Flora Batava Quarto edition, part 13, plate 963, *Carex pilulifera* – pill sedge / R349C06 part
13, plate 963

Contribution of José van Paassen

51. Jac. P. Thijssse (Jacobus Pieter) (Author), 1865-1945, L.W.R. Wenckebach (Ludwig Willem Reymert), 1860-1937, Jan van Oort 1867-1938, Jan Voerman jr., 1890-1976.

Zomer

Zaandam : Bakkerij "De Ruijter" der Firma Verkade & Comp., 1907. - 60 p. : zw. tek. en 144
gekl. ingepl. ill. ; 30 cm.

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - ZZ0354

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J. Kops (Jan), H.C. van Hall (Hermannus Christiaan), J.E. van der Trappen (Johannes Everhardus), P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen (Frederik Anthony), F.W. van Eeden (Frederik Willem), L. Vuyck (Laurens), W. Lütjeharms (Wilhelm Jan)

Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp en zoon, (etc.), 1800 -1934. - Dl. 1 (1800)-dl. 28 (1934)
FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R335G02

Flora Batava Octavo edition, part 3, plate 169, *Senecio jacobaea* - common ragwort
After 17/08/2023:

J. Kops (Jan), H.C. van Hall (Hermannus Christiaan), J.E. van der Trappen (Johannes
Everhardus), P.M.E. Gevers Deynoot, F.A. Hartsen (Frederik Anthony), F.W. van Eeden
(Frederik Willem), L. Vuyck (Laurens), W. Lütjeharms (Wilhelm Jan)

Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp en zoon, (etc.), 1800 -1934. - Dl. 1 (1800)-dl. 28 (1934),
Dl. 1-7 with original water colors, quarto

FORUM – SPEC.COLL - R353C01

Flora Batava Quarto edition, Part 3, plate 169, *Senecio jacobaea* - common ragwort
Contribution of José van Paassen

