



*A Bibliography of*  
**Natural History**  
**Travel Narratives**

A.S. TROELSTRA

**'Troelstra's *Bibliography of natural history travel narratives* is an impressive source of information on virtually all natural history travel narratives with their editions and translations ever written and published. It is truly encyclopedic in listing bibliographic details mostly of book-length monographs as completely as possible, but Troelstra goes far deeper by providing short biographies and travel summaries for each work mentioned. Historical travel reports are often widely scattered and have often been published in only small editions, which hampers historical research on the geographic exploration of the world. A complete compendium of all natural history travel narratives was painfully missing, and it is due to Troelstra to close this gap. Troelstra has provided something really special: He has produced a complete and thorough bibliography, but also a book, whose short biographies and travel summaries are delightful reading.'**

MICHAEL OHL

*Researcher and curator of the Berlin Natural History Museum, Germany*

**'The breadth and depth of Anne Troelstra's knowledge of natural history expeditions – from travel accounts to ethnography, flora and fauna – is finally made available in this valuable reference work.'**

TRIENKE VAN DER SPEK

*Chief curator Scientific Collections and Library of Teylers Museum,  
Haarlem, The Netherlands*

**'As far as I am aware this is the only bibliography of its kind. And it's a stupendous piece of work.'**

REDMOND O'HANLON

*Author of bestselling modern natural history travelogues, like Into the Heart of Borneo and In trouble again*

# *A Bibliography of Natural History Travel Narratives*

Anne Troelstra's fine bibliography is an outstanding and ground-breaking work. He has provided the academic world with a long-needed bibliographical record of human endeavour in the field of the natural sciences.

The travel narratives listed here encompass all aspects of the natural world in every part of the globe, but are especially concerned with its fauna, flora and fossil remains. Such eyewitness accounts have always fascinated their readers, but they were never written solely for entertainment: fragmentary though they often are, these narratives of travel and exploration are of immense importance for our scientific understanding of life on earth, providing us with a window on an ever changing, and often vanishing, natural world. Without such records of the past we could not track, document or understand the significance of changes that are so important for the study of zoogeography.

With this book Troelstra gives us a superb overview of natural history travel narratives. The well over four thousand detailed entries, ranging over four centuries and all major western European languages, are drawn from a wide range of sources and include both printed books and periodical contributions. While no subject bibliography by a single author can attain absolute completeness, Troelstra's work is comprehensive to a truly remarkable degree.

The entries are arranged alphabetically by author and chronologically, by the year of first publication, under the author's name. A brief biography, with the scope and range of their work, is given for each author; every title is set in context, the contents – including illustrations – are described and all known editions and translations are cited. In addition, there is a geographical index that cross refers between authors and the regions visited, and a full list of the bibliographical and biographical sources used in compiling the bibliography.

#### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

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- Overview of reference works
- Geographical index

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#### ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Anne S. Troelstra held a chair in pure mathematics and foundations of mathematics at the University of Amsterdam from 1970 to 2000, and has published more than 80 mathematical papers and six mathematical monographs. He is a member of the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences and a corresponding member of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences. In 1996 he received the F.L. Bauer Prize of the Technical University of Munich for his contributions to theoretical computer science.

Following his retirement he turned into a distinguished, albeit non-professional, scholar of the history and social significance of Natural History, devoting much of his time to the study of natural history travel narratives. He already published two books on the subject (in Dutch): *Tijgers op de Ararat* (Tigers on Mount Ararat) in 2003, *Kolibries in de oren* (Hummingbirds in the ears) in 2009, as well as an anthology of Dutch natural history travel narratives, *Van Spitsbergen naar Suriname*, in 2007.

#### DISCOVERING NATURE AND GETTING CLOSE TO IT

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# Introduction

## Scope of the bibliography

### *Character of the texts considered*

This bibliography attempts to cover the field of natural history travel narratives in *book* form. Ideally, a natural history travel narrative is a chronologically ordered story of travel, located more or less precisely in time, in which natural history observations and the collecting of natural history objects play an important part. Natural history is interpreted here as embracing botany, zoology, mineralogy and geology.

There are, of course, many more journeys, made at least partly for the sake of natural history, beyond those that resulted in a published narrative. Some travellers, while diligently collecting specimens of flora, fauna and rocks chose to leave out this part of their activities in their narratives. Their stories have not been included. In other cases, the report of an expedition is divided into a description of a bare itinerary – a lean and very matter-of-fact narrative – without any natural history details and presentation of the scientific results in the form of a systematic treatment or listing. Since the natural history is not integrated in the narrative, expedition reports of this type have also been left out.

Well into the nineteenth century, ethnology was traditionally regarded as part of natural history by many travellers. In this bibliography, however, I have chosen to regard ethnology as a subject distinct from natural history, and therefore a narrative with ethnology, but without natural history, does not qualify for inclusion.

It is certainly not unusual to see a traveller setting out as a zoological collector, but ending up as a writer of a travel narrative mainly devoted to ethnology, or, if you like, its modern equivalent cultural anthropology. Zoologists seem to be more liable to fall prey to this ‘disease’ than botanists or geologists. This was certainly a way to ensure more public attention for the narrative than would have been the case with a story containing less ethnological content. Some travellers simply became so fascinated by their contacts with people from widely different cultures, that ethnology quite naturally took precedence in their report. In other cases, the large share of attention for ethnology is dictated by a sense of urgency: old customs, forms of government, specimens of material culture were conceived to be under threat of disappearance, even more rapidly than flora and fauna. However, if the narrative still contains a significant amount of references to natural history, it has also been included.

Do hunting stories qualify? As observed by

R. Kohler in his book *All Creatures* (2006), around 1900 there was no sharp borderline between hunting and natural history and many journals contained articles belonging to both categories: hunting and natural history, whether popular or scientific. At this time many hunters styled themselves ‘hunter-naturalists’, with Theodore Roosevelt as the best-known example, justifying their hunting activities with the production of zoological specimens for museums and scientific collections. I have included hunting narratives if they contain a sizeable amount of biological information. On the other hand, ‘pure’ hunting stories do not qualify for inclusion.

### *Editions and translations*

For every text I have attempted to list all editions and/or printings, as well as translations with their editions and printings, up to the present. That being said, there are practical limitations. One such limitation is dictated by the extent of my own linguistic knowledge: it is hard to collect information about editions in an unfamiliar language. Another obvious limitation is related to the availability of national catalogues in digital form.

Thus the coverage of publications in French, English, German and Dutch is good; in Portuguese, Spanish, Italian and the Scandinavian languages at least fair; the coverage of editions in other languages is fragmentary.

I have not tried to list facsimile editions on microfiche, or editions on CD-ROM, and as a rule also no eBooks or spoken books. After 2000, a true avalanche of printing-on-demand (short: *POD*) ‘editions’ became available, made from scans of older editions in the public domain – often of poor quality – and as a rule I have not included those. On the other hand, however, self-published books that were made available as *POD* are included. I use the quotes around ‘editions’ intentionally: it is hard to compare such ‘editions’, which in their material form are usually undated, with editions on paper in the usual sense. Their existence is not a solid indication of public interest in a particular text. In this respect the number of downloads of a text from a site such as Archive.org is probably more significant. Most of them have been produced from scans available in the public domain.

### *Inclusion of papers*

As stated above, the bibliography concentrates on *books*. Nevertheless, in a few cases narratives published as articles in journals have been included.

This is in particular the case where a series of articles formed the basis for a book with largely the same contents. To understand the genesis of a text, it is relevant to look at its earlier publication form as a series of articles. A more comprehensive coverage of articles with natural history narratives would certainly be desirable, but the size of this bibliography would have swelled beyond reasonable proportions and the extension would have involved more work than I would have been able to achieve on my own.

### Organization

The bibliography is made up of three parts. The main part is a list of the published natural history narratives, alphabetically ordered by author. The second part is a list of secondary works (books only), listed alphabetically by author and year. The list contains all the sources in book form of biographical and bibliographical information used by me, and a few others besides. Articles with bibliographical and biographical information on the other hand are distributed over the authors in the main part of the bibliography. The third part is a concise geographical index.

#### *Author names and biographical information*

In the main part of the entry, author names appear in **bold**. If an author usually cited using one of his first names or a variant name, this is indicated by **bold italics**. If the first name thus commonly used is a variant of an official first name, it appears in italics and parentheses. Titles such as 'duke', 'baron', etc. are not in bold.

The name of the author is followed by remarks on spelling variants of the name, and biographical and bibliographical references. These are followed by a brief biography. Each biography usually contains the outlines of a life, enabling the reader to 'position' the natural history narratives in the life of the author. In some cases, however, there is very little or no information to go on.

Two remarks are in order. The first remark relates to the variant spelling of the German name 'Carl' as 'Karl'. In the nineteenth century these two forms were considered completely equivalent, and I shall not bother to point this out each time the occasion arises. The second remark is concerned with the references. For a first orientation I nearly always used Wikipedia, often in several languages, but to refer to Wikipedia as a source would be repetitive and consequently has been left out in the entries.

#### *Listing of titles*

For each author, the title description of every basic edition of a publication is headed by the year of publication in bold, followed by the bibliographical data. The basic edition is usually the first edition. There are some exceptions, for example: British and American editions of the same work often appeared in the same

year, and it is not always clear which appeared first. The entry continues with a list of editions and translations. If a place of publication and publisher are not mentioned for a particular edition, it is taken to be the same as for the preceding edition in the list.

For greater readability, each new edition or translation is headed by the symbol ¶, followed by the year of publication. For easy reference to editions or translations appearing in the same year, I have added a letter, thus 1937, 1937a and so on. As the year of publication of a copy I take the year indicated on the title-page; or if this is absent, the year of printing which is usually given on the verso of the title-page; if there is no year indicated on the title page, nor the year of a later reprinting, the year of copyright, if indicated. If this information is absent and the year of publication has been deduced from other information, I place the year in square brackets.

However, not all catalogues I consulted apply exactly the same rules in this respect, producing a dilemma which cannot be resolved without actual inspection of the book. Also catalogues do not always agree in their use of square brackets. In order to resolve the dilemma I followed in these cases the opinion of the majority. Details of the contents of a publication are put under a separate heading labelled 'Contents'.

#### *Editions and printings*

Data on most editions have been collected by consulting digital library catalogues, scans of books available on the internet and (for recent books) information provided by publishers. A small part of the data was obtained by autopsy, in particular books present in the Artis Library, now part of Special Collections of the Amsterdam University Library, and my own collection. Sometimes catalogues of antiquarian booksellers provided supplementary information, though this is a source which can be accepted only conditionally, as the information provided is not always accurate.

The digital catalogues used are (in descending order of importance) (1) catalogues accessible via the Karlsruhe Virtueller Katalog (kvk), (2) the Library of Congress online catalogue, (3) catalogues of public institutions not directly accessible via kvk.

The difference between a new edition and a new printing (with at most minor corrections) is hard to see in most cases. Therefore I shall use edition (without qualification) in a wide sense, that is to say it may refer to an edition in the narrow sense, or to a virtually unchanged reprint. If I want to indicate that a text has been revised or completely reset, I shall use 'new edition'. A considerable difference in the number of pages between two editions usually points to a completely reset edition (not just a printing), or a new edition to which considerable material has been added. However, I had to resort more often than I liked to terms such as 'probably' and 'presumably', for matters which can be decided only with certainty by autopsy.

I decided, with some regret, to leave out (with very few exceptions) the information ‘paperback’ or ‘hardback’, since in many catalogues this is not indicated. For modern books there is a convenient rule of thumb: if a second edition is decidedly smaller in size, the first edition was probably hardback, the second paperback.

Certain classics, e.g. Alexander von Humboldt’s *Relation Historique* have a complicated publication history, which has been the subject of specialized publications. I have tried to give a concise summary of the information contained in such bibliographies, without attempting to be exhaustive.

### Descriptions

Only rarely are accurate collations provided in digital catalogues and other sources from the internet. I have therefore avoided the word ‘collation’, using the word ‘description’ instead to indicate any kind of information concerning pagination, number of illustrations etc., which is not necessarily complete.

Physical descriptions in this list are therefore not full collations. The items in this bibliography have been culled from a wide range of sources, and there is no generally accepted standard for descriptions followed by all libraries. For example, some catalogues give the number of pages numbered in Arabic numerals as ‘318’ which may mean either 317 pages followed by a blank page, or 318 printed pages. Blank pages between preliminaries and the main body of text are not always noted, publishers advertisements at the end of a book are not always listed, and so on. Nevertheless, the information is sometimes useful, even if only true by approximation, for example to decide whether an edition announced as a facsimile is a facsimile of the first or the second edition of the original work. From several descriptions of the same edition offered in digital catalogues I based myself on the most detailed one. In cases of actual conflict, common sense often allowed me to make an ‘educated guess’ based on the most reliable description.

Information in digital catalogues on the illustrations is usually far less useful in distinguishing editions, as information about the format and the amount of detail vary widely: ‘illustrated with 49 photographs’ may elsewhere be described as ‘24 plates’; in some cases the number of illustrations in the text is listed, but in other cases is covered by the blanket designation ‘illus.’; plates may be inside or outside the collation, etcetera.

The information in a description of a work in, for example, two volumes is presented either as:

PI(1); PI(2); II(1+2); height in cm

(where PI stands for ‘page information’ and II for ‘illustrations information’), or as:

PI(1), PI(1); TI(2), II(2); height in cm.

If there is an additional atlas, the information is usually presented as:

PI(1); PI(2); PI(atlas), II(atlas); height in cm.

And similarly for more volumes. For a single volume the formula is simply PI, II; height in cm. Some of this information may be missing.

In the second part listing the secondary works (books only), the arrangement followed is author’s name, year, *title in italics*, place and publisher, possibly followed by remarks.

References to the list of secondary sources take the form of <name> <year>. References to the main list take the form of <name> <year> (the year of the basic edition of the publication referred to), followed if appropriate by an indication of the translation or later edition referred to, e.g. ‘The French 1994 edition of Fortune 1852’, referring to a French translation dated 1994 of Fortune’s *A journey to the tea countries*, which first appeared in 1852.

### Geographical names

In the biographies and contents I have followed with very few exceptions the spelling of the *Times comprehensive atlas of the world* (13th or 14th edition). As to place of publication, I have followed the spelling of the country of origin, i.e. ‘Wien’, not ‘Vienna’. Latinized forms are modernized, so ‘Vindobona’ became ‘Wien’, and ‘Tiguri’ becomes ‘Zürich’.

### Abbreviations in descriptions

|              |                            |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| augm.        | augmented                  |
| b            | blank                      |
| b/w          | black and white            |
| col.         | colour                     |
| copper engr. | copper engravings          |
| corr.        | corrected                  |
| ed.          | edition                    |
| engr.        | engravings                 |
| enl.         | enlarged                   |
| exp.         | expanded                   |
| fac.         | facsimile                  |
| fold.        | folding, folded            |
| front.       | frontispiece               |
| h            | half title                 |
| illus.       | illustrations              |
| l.           | leaf                       |
| ll.          | leaves                     |
| lithogr.     | lithograph, lithographed   |
| p.           | page                       |
| pp.          | pages                      |
| pa           | publishers’ advertisements |
| pl.          | plate(s)                   |
| port.        | portrait                   |
| rev.         | revised                    |
| tp.          | title page                 |
| vol.         | volume                     |
| vols.        | volumes                    |
| wood engr.   | wood engravings            |

Square brackets in a description indicate that the pages are unnumbered. For example, [16pa] means: 16

unnumbered pages of publisher's advertisements.

### ISO 9 and English scientific transliteration of Cyrillic

We have chosen ISO 9 as the standard for transcribing titles of publications and names in Cyrillic script, as it permits a one-to-one reconstruction of the Cyrillic, letter for letter.

|    |        |    |                |
|----|--------|----|----------------|
| Аа | a      | Рр | r              |
| Бб | b      | Сс | s              |
| Вв | v      | Тт | t              |
| Гг | g      | Уу | u              |
| Дд | d      | Фф | f              |
| Ее | e      | Хх | h (x) [kh]     |
| Ёё | ë      | Цц | c [(ts)ˆ]      |
| Жж | ž [zh] | Чч | č [ch]         |
| Зз | z      | Шш | š [sh]         |
| Ии | i      | Щщ | š̂ (šč) [shch] |
| Йй | j [j̄] | Ъъ | ˘              |
| Кк | k      | Ыы | y              |
| Лл | l      | Ьь | '              |
| Мм | m      | Ээ | è              |
| Нн | n      | Юю | û (ju) [(iu)ˆ] |
| Оо | o      | Яя | â (ja) [(ia)ˆ] |
| Пп | p      |    |                |

After each Cyrillic pair of capital and lower case follows the ISO 9, followed by the scientific transliteration between parentheses in those cases where it differs from ISO 9 and by the Library of Congress transliteration between square brackets in the cases where it differs from ISO 9. In German libraries a slightly different scientific transliteration is in use, the only difference being 'ch' instead of 'x' for Cyrillic 'x'. English phonetic transcriptions usually write 'ya' for Я, 'yu' for Ю, 'yo' for Ё.

### Some important sources of digitized books on the web

ARC, the Internet Archive (which incorporates BHL), <http://archive.org/>

BHL, the Biodiversity Heritage Library, [www.biodiversitylibrary.org/](http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/)

Gale Digital Collections, accessible via subscribing libraries, such as the University Library of Amsterdam. Gallica, website for digitized French books, <http://gallica.bnf.fr/>

GDZ, Göttinger Digitalisierungszentrum, <http://gdz.sub.uni-goettingen.de/>

GUT, Project Gutenberg, [www.gutenberg.org/](http://www.gutenberg.org/)

HAT, HathiTrust digital library, [www.hathitrust.org/](http://www.hathitrust.org/) Books in HAT can be read online, single pages can be downloaded, but full text is downloadable only for participating institutions. Most, but not *all* of them can be read online.

Sources of digitized publications are not indicated. It is easy enough to check their availability in the sources mentioned above, and what is available changes rapidly.

# A

## Abel, Clarke (c. 1789–1826)

B.D. Jackson, revised by P.E. Kell, 'Abel, Clarke (1789–1826)', *ODNB*, accessed 07-11-2013.

The British surgeon and naturalist Clarke Abel was born on 5 September, 1789. After his training as a surgeon he served in Norwich.

In 1816 he accompanied the embassy of Lord Amherst (1773–1857) to China, as its chief medical officer. The embassy was able to visit more of the interior of China than hitherto had been possible, and had in part the character of a scientific expedition in which Abel acted as naturalist. Abel described the journey of the embassy in his informative *Narrative of a journey in the interior of China* (1818).

Abel made extensive botanical and mineralogical collections, but most of these were lost on February 16, 1817 when the embassy frigate foundered in the Straits of Gaspar between the islands Belitung [formerly spelt Biliton] and Bangka. However, a small collection of plants entrusted to George Thomas Staunton (1781–1859), who returned to England separately, and some rocks Abel gave to Captain Basil Hall (1788–1844), who returned to England in HMS *Lyra*, reached England safely. Robert Brown\* added a botanical appendix to Abel's *Narrative*, in which several new species were described. The *Narrative* made Abel's reputation. When Lord Amherst became governor general in India, Abel was appointed as his surgeon. Abel used his time travelling in India. He died in Kanpur on November 24, 1826.

### 1818

*Narrative of a journey in the interior of China: and of a voyage to and from that country, in the years 1816 and 1817: containing an account of the most interesting transactions of Lord Amherst's embassy to the court of Peking and observations on the countries which it visited.* London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown. Description: xvi, 420, some fold. maps and pl. (some col.), errata sheet; 28 cm.

¶ 1970, *Narrative of a journey in the interior of China*. Series: Physician Travellers. Manchester, New Hampshire: Ayer Co Pub. Description: col. pl. of the original rendered in b/w.

¶ 1971, facs. under the title *Narrative of a journey in the interior of China*. Series: Physician Travellers. New York: Arno Press. Description: xvi, 420, illus., maps (part fold.), col. pl. of the original rendered in b/w; 27 cm.

*Note.* I also found an edition of Ayer Co Publishing, 1970 and sometimes 1971. The editions may even be identical, except perhaps for the title-page. It seems there was a cooperation between Ayer Publ. Co and Arno Press; perhaps they shared a part of their lists.

## Abel, Othenio Lothar Franz Anton Louis (1875–1946)

Deichmann 1992 • K. Ehrenberg, 'Abel, Othenio Lothar Franz Anton Louis' *NDB I* (1953), p.13, online version.

The Austrian palaeontologist Othenio Lothar Franz Anton Louis Abel was born in Vienna on 20 June, 1875. He studied law and science. From 1900–1907 he worked at the Geological Institute of the State ('Geologischer Reichsanstalt'). From 1907 to 1917 he was associate professor, from 1917 to 1934 full professor for palaeontology at Vienna University. From 1935 to 1941 he was full professor in Göttingen, from which post he retired in 1941. Abel conducted expeditions to Greece, North America and South Africa. He specialized in the fossil vertebrate animals and developed a new discipline, palaeobiology (the biology of extinct plants and animals). He received many honours. About his political attitude during the Nazi period various assessments have been offered. Abel died July 4, 1946, in Pichlhof am Mondsee.

### 1926

*Amerikafahrt. Eindrücke, Beobachtungen und Studien eines Naturforschers auf einer Reise nach Nordamerika und Westindien.* Jena: G. Fischer. Description: viii, 462, illus.

*Contents.* Report on a five-month palaeontological study trip to Cuba and the United States. Mainly descriptive, almost no narrative. Numerous photographic reproductions.

## Abich, Otto Wilhelm Hermann (1806–1886)

E. Krenkel, 'Abich, Otto Wilhelm Hermann', *NDB I* (1953), p.14, online version • K. von Zittel, 'Abich, Wilhelm Hermann', *ADB* 45 (1900), p.684–686, online version.

The German geologist and scientific explorer Otto Wilhelm Hermann Abich was born on 11 December, 1806 in Berlin and died on 1 July, 1886 in Vienna. Abich studied natural sciences in Berlin. Encouraged by Alexander von Humboldt\*, Leopold von Buch\* and Carl Ritter (1779–1859), he made volcanology his principal subject of study. To this end he explored from 1833 to 1844 the classic volcanic areas of Italy: Vesuvius, Etna, Stromboli and Lipari. He came back with new and interesting observations, which he made the subject of a monograph. At that time he was still an adherent of the theory of 'Erhebungsvulkane' propounded by his teachers, which considered volcanoes as formed out of the upper crust of the earth, lifted and pushed aside by the magma. His studies of these

classic areas established his reputation and in 1842 he was appointed professor of mineralogy and geology at the University of Dorpat (now Tartu, Latvia).

In 1844 the Russian government sent him on a journey of scientific exploration to Mount Ararat, a journey that would determine the course of his life: Abich spent the rest of his life studying the geology of the Greater and the Lesser Caucasus and the lowlands of the Lower Kura area. In particular he studied volcanic areas: the Great Ararat (Turkish: Ağrı), Kazbek (5047m), Elbrus (5642m), Tendürek (3584m), and the Absheron peninsula with Baku.

Abich's work was greatly appreciated and in 1853 he was made a member of the St Petersburg Academy of Sciences. In 1858 he again went to the Caucasus and travelled there almost continuously until 1876, when he decided to give up his wanderings. He then settled in Vienna, and wrote his major work: *Geologische Forschungen in den Kaukasischen Ländern* (1878–1887); the third volume appeared posthumously. After his death, Abich's wife Adele edited a collection of his travel letters to his family and friends.

1896

*Aus kaukasischen Ländern: Reisebriefe*, edited by Adele Abich. 2 vols into 1. Wien: Alfred Hölder. Description: xi, 608, front., illus.; vii, 313; 25 cm. Part 1 contains letters written to his parents and brothers and sisters from the years 1842–1853; part 2 contains letters to his wife from the years 1859–1874.

### Acerbi, Giuseppe (1773–1846)

D. Visconti, 'Acerbi, Giuseppe', entry in *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani* 1 (1960).

The Italian naturalist, author, traveller and musician Giuseppe Acerbi was born in Castel Goffredo near Mantua on 3 May 1773 and died there on 25 August 1846. He studied natural sciences in Mantua and obtained the degree of doctor of law from the University of Pavia.

In the company of a botanist, a mineralogist, an entomologist and the Swedish landscape painter Colonel Anders Fredrik Skjöldebrand (1757–1834), he travelled in 1798 to 1799 from Helsingborg to Stockholm, and then over Uppsala, Åbo (now Turku) and across Finland to the North Cape. Acerbi himself took care of the ornithology during the journey. He wrote a very informative description of his journey, containing much geographical information and information on the customs of the Swedish, the Sami and the Finns. The narrative first appeared in England in 1802; an Italian translation, somewhat condensed, appeared much later (1832). His travel book made him famous, and when he was in Paris on his way home, Napoleon wanted to make his acquaintance. The Italian ambassador offered him a position as a diplomat at the Italian embassy, which Acerbi accepted. During his

stay in Paris his book was translated into French. Complaints from the Swedish that Acerbi had calumniated Swedish society, especially high society, in his book, even led to Acerbi being apprehended. Insulted to his core he retired to Castel Goffredo, where he devoted himself to viticulture.

From 1825 to 1834 he was Austrian consul in Egypt, where he took an active interest in Egyptology. From 1828 to 1829 he accompanied the archaeological expedition of Ippolito Rossellini (1800–1843) and Jean François Champollion (1790–1832) to Upper Egypt. When an eye disease made further Egyptological study impossible, Acerbi permanently withdrew to estate near Castel Goffredo.

1802

*Travels through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland, to the North Cape, in the years 1798 and 1799*. London: Mawman. Description: xxiv, 396; viii, 380; 25 pl.; 27 cm.

DUTCH:

¶ 1804–1806, *Reizen door Zweeden en Finland, tot aan de uiterste grenzen van Lapland, in de jaaren 1798 en 1799*. 4 vols. Haarlem: F. Bohn. Description: vol.4: vi, 227, [1pa], 1 pl., 1 map; 23 cm.

FINNISH:

¶ 1963, *Matka Lapissa v.1799: lappia koskeva osa teoksesta* [Travels through Sweden, Finland and Lapland to the North Cape]. Translated from the English by K. Hirvonen, foreword by R. Wis. Porvoo: Söderström. Description: 126, illus. This edition contains only a part of the original work. Reprinted 1984.

¶ 1983, *Matka halki Suomen v. 1799*. Translated by K. Hirvonen, foreword by R. Wis. Porvoo: Söderström. Description: 163, illus. Part of the original work only.

FRENCH:

¶ 1804 (An XII), *Voyage au Cap-Nord, par la Suède, la Finlande et la Laponie [...]* Translated by J. Lavallée. 3 vols plus atlas. Paris: Levrault, Schoel et Comp. Description: 21 cm, atlas 30 cm.

¶ 1834, *Voyage en Suède, en Finlande et en Laponie par Acerbi, précédé de la description du Danemarck et de la Norvège*. Series: Bibliothèque géographique de la jeunesse. Lyon: J.F. Rolland. Description: 224; 13 cm. French translation of a retelling by J.H. Campe for young readers.

GERMAN:

¶ 1803, *Reise durch Schweden und Finnland bis an die äußersten Gränzen von Lappland, in den Jahren 1798 und 1799*. Translated from the English by P.C. Weyland. Series: Magazin von merkwürdigen neuen Reisebeschreibungen 26. Berlin: Voss. Description: iv, 520, illus., map.

ITALIAN:

The editions listed below that were published in Turku each cover a part of Acerbi's journey, though together they cover all of it.

¶ 1832, *Viaggio al Capo Nord fatto l'anno 1799*. Series: Raccolta de' viaggi più interessanti eseguiti nelle varie parti del mondo tanto per terra quanto per mare... Condensed and for the first time published in Italian by G. Belloni. Milano: Lorenzo Sonzogno. Description: 312, pl.; 18 cm.

¶ 1996, *Il viaggio in Lapponia (1799): Giuseppe Acerbi sul cammino di Capo Nord*. Edited with a commentary by L.G. de Anna and L. Lindgren. Turku: Università di Turku. Description: 166, illus.; 21 cm.

¶ 2000, *Il viaggio in Svezia e Norvegia 1799-1800*. Edited and with comments by L. Lindgren, with an introduction by L.G. de Anna. Series: Pubblicazioni di lingua e cultura italiana 10. Turku: Università di Turku. Description: 360, illus.; 25 cm.

¶ 2004, *Viaggio al Capo Nord*. Edited by V. de Caprio. Series: Il viaggio e la scrittura 4. Manzianna: Vecchiarelli. Description: 196; 21 cm.

¶ 2005, *Il viaggio in Svezia e in Finlandia, 1798-1799: Giuseppe Acerbi sul cammino di Capo Nord*. Edited and with a commentary by L. Lindgren. Series: Pubblicazioni di lingua e cultura italiana 16. Turku: Università di Turku. Description: 336, illus.; 25 cm.

¶ 2009, *Il viaggio in Lapponia (1799): Giuseppe Acerbi sul cammino di Capo Nord*. 2nd ed. Edited and with a commentary by L.G. de Anna and L. Lindgren. Series: Pubblicazioni di lingua e cultura italiana 17. Turku: Università di Turku. Description: 213, illus.; 25 cm.

#### **Adams, Andrew Leith (1827-1882)**

A.G. Gaston, 'Adams, Andrew Leith (1827-1882)', *ODNB*, accessed 03-04-2012.

The British surgeon and naturalist Andrew Leith Adams was born on 21 March, 1827. He died in Queenstown (Cork) in Ireland on 29 July, 1882. In 1848 Adams was appointed army surgeon and was posted in India. In the years 1849-1854 he served in Dagshai, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. In 1861 he was posted to Malta; from there he went to New Brunswick, Canada, but returned to Malta in 1868. Adams was interested in geology, zoology and anthropology and made interesting observations in these fields. In his Indian years he was a keen ornithologist. In Malta he took an interest in the dwarf palaeofauna of Pleistocene cave deposits. Later in life he gave much time to palaeontology. Adams readily accepted Darwin's\* theories.

After his retirement in 1873 he returned to Ireland, where he was appointed professor of zoology at the College of Sciences in Dublin, becoming in 1878 professor of natural history at Queen's College, Cork (now University College of Cork). He was elected Fellow of the Geographical Society in 1870 and Fellow of the Royal Society in 1872.

1867

*Wanderings of a naturalist in India, the Western Himalayas and Cashmere*. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas. Description: xi,[1],333,[1], 1 pl.

1873

*Field and forest rambles, with notes and observations on the natural history of Eastern Canada*. London: King. Description: xvi, 333, 3 ll. of pl., 1 col. fold. map; 22 cm.

#### **Adams, Arthur (1820-1878)**

See also under Belcher.

Anonymous 2005, p.23.

The British physician and naturalist Arthur Adams was born in Gosport, Hampshire in 1820 and died in 1878. Adams served as assistant surgeon in the Royal Navy on board HMS Samarang under Commander Edward Belcher (1799-1877) during a survey of the islands of the Malay Archipelago in the years 1843-1846. During the Second Opium War, which lasted from 1856 to 1860, Adams served as surgeon on HMS Actaeon and was present at the storming of Canton. His recollections of this trip appeared as *Travels of a Naturalist in Japan and Manchuria* (1870). His principal interest was malacology and he described many new species, though they were often insufficiently documented. Several species of shells have been named after him. He last served on HMS Royal Adelaide as staff surgeon before retiring in 1870. He edited and contributed to the volume *Zoology of the voyage of H.M.S. Samarang* (1850). Together with his brother Henry Adams (1813-1877) he produced the three-volume *The genera of recent Mollusca: arranged according to their organisation* (1853-1858). Belcher 1848 includes a contribution by him on the natural history of the of the voyage of HMS Samarang.

1870

*Travels of a naturalist in Japan and Manchuria*. London: Hurst & Blackett. Description: x, 334, 1 l. of pl.; 22 cm.

#### **Adanson, Michel (1727-1806)**

Lawrence 1963 • Troelstra 2003, ch.6.

The French naturalist Michel Adanson was born on 7 April, 1727 in Aix-en-Provence. Around 1730 the family moved to Paris, where Adanson studied at the Collège Royal from 1741 to 1746, in particular botany, mathematics and astronomy.

As an ambitious young naturalist, Adanson was keen on undertaking a journey to distant countries. In 1748 he travelled to Senegal in the service of the Compagnie des Indes ('India Company'), with the humble rank of bookkeeper. He stayed there until 1754.

Adanson formed an ambitious plan for a report on his

journey, which was to embrace all branches of knowledge: flora, fauna, anthropology, physical geography and meteorology. Only one volume appeared (1757), containing a narrative and a description of the shells. Rather than continuing his Senegal report and anxious to establish the priority of his ideas on plant classification, Adanson preferred to publish an exposition of his natural system in his *Familles des Plantes* (1763–1764). Although now regarded as a landmark in the theory of plant classification, his contemporaries did not recognize it as such.

While in Senegal, Adanson had become a correspondent of the Académie Royale; in 1759 he was promoted to adjunct botanist. In 1773 he was appointed associate botanist, though he became a fully salaried member only from 1782.

The French Revolution, which abolished the Académie in 1793, brought Adanson financial hardship. In 1795 the various existing Académies (each covering a different branch of knowledge) were replaced by the Institut de France. Adanson became a member, but the arrears in salary were not paid until 1797, and then only partly. The members of the Institut had to wait until 1803 before they became properly salaried. Adanson was not to enjoy his salary for very long: he died in Paris on 3 August, 1806.

1757

*Histoire naturelle du Sénégal: coquillages avec la relation abrégée d'un voyage fait en ce pays, pendant les années 1749, 50, 51, 52 & 53.* Paris: Clause-Jean-Baptiste Bauche. Description: [10], 190, fold. map, xcvi, 275, 19 fold. pl. (copper engr.).

ENGLISH:

¶ 1759, *A voyage to Senegal, the Isle of Goree, and the River Gambia. With notes by an English gentleman, who resided some time in that country.* London: J. Nourse, W. Johnston. Description: xiv, 337, [errata]. Translation of the narrative only.

GERMAN:

¶ 1773, *Michael Adansons Nachricht von seiner Reise nach Senegal und in dem Innern des Landes.* Translated by J.C.D. von Schreber. Leipzig: Siegfried Lebrecht Crusius. Description: [8], 224. Translation of the narrative only.

SWEDISH:

¶ 1795, *Adansons Resa til Senegal.* (Narrative only). Translated from the French by J.H. Olan. Uppsala: J.F. Erdman. Description: [2], 194. Translation of the narrative only.

### **Afzelius, Adam (1750–1837)**

Hansen, Nordenstam & Hansen 2012, p.41–42.

The Swedish botanist Adam Afzelius was born in Lärå, Västergötland, in 1750; he died at Uppsala in 1837. In 1777 he was appointed senior lecturer of Oriental languages (Hebrew and Arabic) in Uppsala; in 1785

he was appointed demonstrator of botany. In 1789 Afzelius went to England, travelling to Sierra Leone as a botanist for the Sierra Leone company in 1792. However, he lost both his notes and specimens due to war and illness. In 1794 he again returned to Sierra Leone, where he stayed for two years. On the return journey, the live plants he had hoped to bring home were lost in a storm, though this time his notes and dried materials arrived back safely.

In 1795 Afzelius was elected a member of the Swedish Academy of Sciences, becoming a member of the Royal Society in 1798. In the years 1797–1798 he served as secretary of the Swedish Embassy in London. When he returned to Uppsala in 1799, he once again took up his post as demonstrator of botany. In 1802 he was elected president of the 'Zoophytolithic society' (later called the Linnean Institute). In 1812 he became professor of 'materia medica' (now called pharmacology).

1967

*Adam Afzelius Sierra Leone journal 1795–1796.* Edited by A.P. Kap, and with a note on Adam Afzelius by C.G. Widstrand. Series: Studia Ethnographica Upsaliensia 27. Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksell. Description: xvi, 181. ¶ 2009, *Adam Afzelius' Journals*, in: L. Hansen (ed.), *The Linnaeus apostles. Global science and adventure.* Vol.4, p.399–661. Transcribed from the previous edition, based on a manuscript at the University of Uppsala. London & Whitby: IK Foundation.

### **Agassiz, Alexander Emanuel Rodolphe (1835–1910)**

Agassiz 1913, see below • A.H. Dupree, 'Alexander Agassiz' in *DSB 1* (1970), p.71–72 • G.L. Goodale, 'Biographical Memoir of Alexander Agassiz 1835–1910', *Biographical Memoirs 7* (1912), p.290–304 (with a portrait). Washington D.C.: National Academy of Sciences.

The Swiss-American mining engineer and ichthyologist Alexander Emanuel Rodolphe Agassiz was born in Neuchâtel, Switzerland, on 17 December, 1835. He died at sea on 27 March, 1910, on board the RMS Adriatic, which was sailing from Southampton to New York.

Agassiz emigrated together with his father to the United States in 1849. He graduated from Harvard University in 1855, and went on to study engineering and chemistry at Harvard, obtaining a BSc in 1857. In 1859 he became an assistant in the United States Coast Survey, where he developed into an expert on marine ichthyology. At the same time he worked as a mining engineer, investing with a group of friends in a copper-mining company, the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, based at Calumet, Michigan.

Agassiz also worked as an assistant at the Museum of Natural History at Harvard which had been founded by his father. The mining company went through difficult times, but Agassiz' efforts were crucial in saving

the mine and making it into a success. Once the mining business not any longer required his full attention, he returned to natural history. Agassiz donated about half a million dollars out of his mining revenues to the museum at Harvard.

Agassiz took part in several dredging expeditions (in the Gulf of Mexico, in the Caribbean Sea, and along the Atlantic Coast of the United States) on the Coast Survey Steamer "Blake" (1877–1880). He also assisted Wyville Thomson\*, scientific leader of the 'Challenger' expedition, in the examination and classification of the collections. In 1896 Agassiz visited Fiji and Queensland, where he inspected the Great Barrier Reef. Agassiz was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and served as its president.

1913

*Letters and recollections of Alexander Agassiz, with a sketch of his life and work.* Edited by G.R. Agassiz. London: Constable & Co., Boston & New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. Description: vii, 454, 18 ll. of pl., port., 2 maps; 23 cm.

**Agassiz, Jean Louis Rodolphe (1807–1873) & Cabot, James Elliot (1821–1903)**

Irmscher 2013 • Lurie 1988 • E. Lurie, 'Agassiz, Jean Louis Rodolphe', *DSB I* (1970), p.72–74 • For Cabot: see website 'White Mountain Art & Artists', <http://whitemountainart.com/about-3/artists/james-elliott-cabot-1821-1903/> accessed 23-06-2015.

The Swiss palaeontologist, geologist and ichthyologist Jean Louis Rodolphe Agassiz was born on 28 May, 1807 in Môtier, now part of Haut-Vully (canton of Fribourg); he died on 14 December, 1873 in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Agassiz successively studied medicine at Zürich, Heidelberg and Munich. He obtained a doctorate in philosophy from Erlangen in 1829 and a doctorate in medicine from Munich in 1830. After Johann Baptist von Spix'\* early death in 1826, Spix' fellow explorer Carl Friedrich Philipp von Martius\* entrusted to the young Agassiz the description of the fishes he and Spix had collected in Brazil.

When Agassiz moved to Paris after completing this assignment, he came under the influence of Georges Cuvier (1769–1832) and Alexander von Humboldt\*, as a result of which he turned his interest to geology and zoology, in particular ichthyology.

In 1832 Agassiz was appointed professor of natural history at Neuchâtel. While there he directed his attention to fossil fishes and worked out a new classification for them. His monograph on this topic was published with British support and earned him both the Wollaston medal of the Geological Society and the foreign membership of the Royal Society.

In 1837 Agassiz was the first scientist to propose that the earth had been subjected to an ice age. This led

him to study glaciers; he had a hut built on the glaciers of the Aare and lived there for a time to study the structure and movements of the ice. In 1840 he published his findings in his *Études sur les glaciers*. Together with William Buckland (1784–1856) he visited Scotland, where he also found evidence of ancient glacier action.

In 1846 he was invited to the United States to lecture, deciding to settle there in 1849. He was appointed professor of zoology and geology at Harvard, where he founded the museum of comparative zoology in 1859. In the early sixties he was struck by a period of ill health, which made him decide to turn to field work again and resume his study of Brazilian fishes. He subsequently organized an expedition to Brazil (1865–1866), in which his second wife participated. In modern terms, Agassiz ought to be called a creationist. He rejected Darwin's\* evolution theory and believed that genera and species were ideas in the mind of God. He defended the theory of polygenism, which maintains that human races have been created separately. This would now be termed scientific racism. However, Agassiz rejected social racism, believing God had made all men equal, and he never defended slavery.

The American lawyer and philosopher James Elliot Cabot was born on 18 June, 1821 in Boston, where he died on 16 January, 1903. He graduated with a BA in law in 1840, went for several years to the European continent and obtained his law degree from Harvard in 1845. He practised as a lawyer only for two years; later he also helped his brother Edward, an architect, in his business. He spent much time studying philosophy and writing on the topic, though very little of what he wrote has ever been published. His interest in natural history led Louis Agassiz to invite him to take part in an expedition to Lake Superior.

1850

*Lake Superior, its physical character, vegetation and animals, compared with those of other and similar regions by Louis Agassiz, with a narrative of the tour by J. Elliot Cabot and contributions by other scientists.* Boston: Gould, Kendall and Lincoln. Description: xii, 9–428; 9 pl., map; 25 cm.

¶ 1970, facs. Series: American environmental studies. New York: Arno Press.

¶ 1974, facs. with introduction by A.V. Carozzi. Huntington, N.Y.: Robert E. Krieger Publ. Co.

**Agassiz, Jean Louis Rodolphe (1807–1873) & Agassiz, Elizabeth Cabot (née Cary) (1822–1907)**

For Louis Agassiz, see above • Paton 1919 • 'Elizabeth Cabot Cary (Dec. 5, 1822 – June 27, 1907)' in James 1971.

The American educator Elizabeth Cabot Cary was born on 5 December, 1822 in one of Boston's

upper-class families. In 1849 she met Louis Agassiz, a widower with three children who had recently emigrated from Switzerland to the United States. She married him in 1850, after which she assisted her husband in his scientific research.

In 1856 she started a school for girls in her house. Her husband supported her in this enterprise by giving courses himself and arranging courses from other Harvard professors. The school was eventually closed in 1863. She joined Agassiz in his expedition to Brazil (1865–1866), acting as his assistant. She also helped to manage and organize the ‘Hassler’ expedition of 1871–1872.

After her husband’s death in 1873 she wrote several books on natural history, assisted by her stepson Alexander.

In 1879 she was one of the seven female managing directors of the Society for Private Collegiate Instruction for Women (known as the ‘Harvard Annex’). She was a driving force in transforming the Harvard Annex into Radcliffe College in 1894, serving as its honorary president from 1900 to 1903.

She died on 27 June, 1907 in Boston.

1868

*A journey in Brazil*. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Description: xix, 540, frontisp., pl. Reprinted several times in the same year. The successive American editions mentioned below seem to be unchanged reprints, only the publisher changes.

¶ 1868a, British ed. London: Trübner. Description: xx, 540, 20 wood engr.

¶ 1869, Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co. 5th printing 1871.

¶ 1875, 9th ed. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. xix, 540; front., pl.; 23 cm. Reprinted 1879.

¶ 1888, Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Reprinted 1891, 1893, 1895, 1896.

¶ 1969, facs. of the 1st ed. London & New York: Praeger. Description: x, xix, 540, 7 pl.

FRENCH:

¶ 1869, *Voyage au Brésil*. Translated by Félix Vogeli. Paris: Hachette. Description: xii, 532, illus.

### **Akeley, Carl Ethan (1864–1926)**

Bodry-Sanders 1998 ▪ Troelstra 2009, ch.15.

Carl Akeley was born on 19 May, 1864 as the son of a small farmer in Clarendon (Orleans County, New York.). After seeing a small collection of mounted birds and mammals as a child, he developed a fascination with taxidermy, a hobby which he pursued with great zeal.

Akeley was not comfortable with secondary school and dropped out after only six months, after which he assisted his father working on the farm for the next few years.

At nineteen Akeley took a job with the taxidermist

David Bruce in Brockport, New York; not long after his employer suggested Carl would find more scope for his interests and abilities at Ward’s Natural Science Establishment. Carl, however, was dissatisfied with the taxidermic methods used there and thinks of ways to improve them. After quarrelling with Ward (Henry Augustus Ward, 1834–1906) he worked for a Brooklyn taxidermist for a brief spell, but was invited back to Ward’s at a better salary. Akeley, however, soon felt there was nothing more for him to learn at Ward’s establishment, and left the firm around 1885. But before leaving Ward, he undertook a truly gigantic project together with his colleague William J. Critchley, namely the preparation and mounting of Jumbo, the famous elephant in P.T. Barnum’s circus. Barnum (1810–1891) is pleased with the result. Carl then joined the Milwaukee Public Museum, where he experimented with improved taxidermic techniques and constructed his first group display (animals, people) in a natural setting. Later he worked for the Fields Museum, Chicago, still later for the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) in New York. While in Chicago, he participated in two museum expeditions, one to British Somalia in 1898, the other, in the same year, to the Olympic Mountains in the northwest of the States.

Akeley subsequently led four museum expeditions to Africa: 1905–1906 for the Fields Museum and a further three for the AMNH in respectively 1909–1911, 1921–1922, 1926. The first two of these expeditions focused on collecting enough material for groups of large animals, in particular elephants; the third expedition aimed at obtaining specimens of the mountain gorilla, while the objective of the fourth expedition was to study the biology and ecology of the mountain gorilla. During the 1909–1911 expedition, Akeley almost got himself killed by an elephant. Akeley already started his fourth and last expedition in bad physical condition, and died during the expedition after an illness near Mount Mikeno (in the Virunga mountains, Congo) on 18 November, 1926.

Akeley was married twice; his first wife Delia (Delia Julia Akeley, born Denning, 1875–1970) accompanied him on the 1905–1906 and 1909–1911 expeditions, while his second wife Mary\* took part in the final expedition.

Akeley saw taxidermy as an art, comparable to sculpture; he also produced some excellent sculptures of animals with the aim of raising the status of taxidermy. He made numerous contributions to improving taxidermic methods. Akeley had the mind of an inventor and designed, among other things, a new film camera, which was much easier to handle than the cameras in use at the time.

1923

*In brightest Africa*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. Description: xvii, 267, illus.; 22 cm.

¶ 1969, facs. Cape Town: C. Struik. Description: [4], viii, 344, illus.

*Contents.* This book was edited after Andersson's death by his father, Llewellyn Lloyd, and describes the last years of Andersson's life, from 1860 to 1867. The first twelve chapters were written by Andersson, the rest was compiled from other sources, in particular Andersson's diary. A few chapters are exclusively devoted to natural history: on the game birds of South Africa, on vultures and ostriches, on leopards. There is a long chapter on the so-called lung sickness of cattle, a disease which also decimated Andersson's own herds, and a chapter on the mission among the Herero.

#### **Andersson, Johan Gunnar (1874–1924)**

'Andersson, Johan Gunnar' in *The New Encyclopaedia Britannica* 15th ed, 1 (1992), p.385 or online [www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/23674/Johan-Gunnar-Andersson](http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/23674/Johan-Gunnar-Andersson), accessed 14-11-2014 • Fiskesjö & Xingcan 2004 • Howgego 2006, p.29–30.

The Swedish geologist, palaeontologist, archaeologist and explorer Johan Gunnar Andersson was born on 3 July, 1874 in Knista (Närke) in 1874 and died on 29 October, 1960 in Stockholm. Andersson studied geology in Uppsala. In 1898 he joined an expedition led by A.G Nathorst (1850–1921) to Svalbard (Spitsbergen). He next planned an expedition to Björnöya (Bear Island). The expedition staff consisted of Andersson, the meteorologist and cartographer C.A. Forsberg (1877–1901), the biologist C.G. Swenander (1874–1952) and two assistants, H. Jacobsen and P. Jörgensen, from Tromsø; the expedition lasted from June 23 to August 19, 1899. The flora, fauna and geology of Björnöya were studied.

From 1901 to 1903 Andersson participated in the Antarctic expedition under N.O.G. Nordenskjöld (1869–1928). The wreck of the ship 'Antarctic' forced Andersson to spend a winter on the northern tip of the Antarctic Peninsula.

In 1906 he was appointed head of the Swedish Geological Survey. Plans for another Antarctic expedition, to be led by Andersson, A.A.L. Palander (1849–1920) and Nordenskjöld, were postponed indefinitely because of the First World War

In 1914 Andersson was appointed mining advisor to the National Geological Survey of China, which was led by Ding Wenjiang (1887–1936). Andersson helped train China's first generation of geologists. In China he expanded his interests to include palaeontology, archaeology and anthropology. In collaboration with Chinese colleagues he discovered the first Neolithic remains in China, in the province of Henan, along the Yellow River. From 1923 to 1924 he conducted with Chinese colleagues successful excavations in Gansu and Qinghai.

In 1918, Andersson, guided by a local, dug in a limestone cave ('Chicken-bone Hill') near Zhoukoudian,

where he discovered numerous fossils of extinct mammals. In 1921 he returned and explored another cave with fossils, locally known as 'Dragon bone-hill', with the assistance of an Austrian palaeontologist, Otto A. Zdansky (1894–1988. Among the fossils were the remains of a hominid, which later became known as *Sinanthropus pekinensis*, 'Peking Man'. His discovery led to a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for further excavations.

Andersson returned to Sweden in 1925 to become professor of geology at Stockholm's University College (högskola); the next year he founded the Östasiatiska Museet (Museum for East Asian Antiquities) in Stockholm, and was appointed professor of East-Asiatic archaeology at the Natural History Museum of Sweden.

#### **1926**

*Draken och de främmande djävularna* [The dragon and the foreign devils]. Stockholm: Bonnier. Description: 452, illus., col. fold. map.

#### **ENGLISH:**

¶ 1928, *The dragon and the foreign devils*. Translated by C.W. Stork. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Description: xi, 341, illus.

#### **GERMAN:**

¶ 1927, *Der Drache und die fremde Teufel*. Leipzig: Brockhaus. Description: 390, illus., map.

#### **JAPANESE:**

¶ 1971, *Ruu to akuma*. Tōkyō: Gakusei-sha.

#### **André, Édouard François (1840–1911)**

André & Courtois 2001.

Édouard André was born on 17 July, 1840 at Bourges. He made a career as a landscape gardener, achieving international renown (he designed Sefton Park in Liverpool, , the gardens of Castle Weldam near Diepenheim in the Netherlands, he transformed the fortifications of Luxembourg into a park). In later years he collaborated with his son René.

When he was 35 he decided to undertake a scientific exploration of the northwestern part of South America, travelling through Colombia, Peru and Ecuador (1875–1876). For this expedition he managed to obtain an official commission from the French Ministry of Science and Education. This is not to say that the goals of his voyage were exclusively scientific: André did not forget the horticultural potential of his discoveries. He was married twice; his first wife died in 1873, soon after the birth of their fourth child. In 1906 André was struck by quadriplegia and died on 25 October, 1911. One of his best-known introductions is *Anthurium andraeanum*, common name Flamingo lily

#### **1877–1883**

L'Amérique Équinoxiale (Colombie–Equateur–Perou). *Le Tour du Monde* 34 (1877):1–64; 35 (1878):129–224; 37

(1879): 97–144; 38 (1881): 273–368; 45 (1883): 337–416. The subtitle was dropped in vols 38 and 45.

¶ 1999, reprinted in book form as *L'Amérique Équinoxiale (Colombie – Equateur – Pérou) 1875–1876*. With an introduction, including some reproductions of original sketches by the author. Paris: Connaissance et Mémoires Européennes & Société Nationale d'Horticulture de France. Description: [8], followed by a facsimile of the relevant issues of *Le Tour du Monde*, without repagination; vol.38: 337–353 (the complete issue 986) was inadvertently left out.

*Contents*. A detailed account of the author's travels through Colombia; far fewer pages are spent on Peru and even less on Ecuador. André never fulfilled his promise of describing the rest of the trip at a later date. The author considers plants not only from a purely botanical point of view but also with respect to horticulture. André made many pencil sketches during his travels, which were skilfully transformed into wood engravings by the artist of *Le Tour du Monde*. The amount of interpretation needed may be surmised from a few examples of André's original pencil sketches reproduced in the modern reprint of the narrative. Now and then there is a hint of Jules Verne in the story, especially in the illustrations; perhaps not surprisingly, since one of the most productive illustrators for *Tour du Monde*, Édouard Riou, who drew many of the illustrations of André's travel narrative, also illustrated several of Jules Verne's best-known fantastic novels.

### André, Eugène (1850–1922)

Eugène André is often confused with Édouard François André mentioned above; for example, in some sources he is erroneously credited with the discovery and introduction of *Anthurium andraeanum* • Information below derived partly from website of The National Archives of Trinidad and Tobago: <http://natt.gov.tt/>, accessed 05-09-2012, but now not present anymore (15-07-2015).

The naturalist Eugène André was a descendant of a French settler on Trinidad in the early 19th century. He collected among other things birds and butterflies in Colombia and Venezuela for Walter Rothschild's Tring Museum (now part of the Natural History Museum). He travelled widely in Colombia and Venezuela. In particular he explored a part of the Caura, a tributary of the Orinoco, in 1897–1898 and 1900–1901. André was a member of the Royal Geographical Society and the Zoological Society of London. Apparently he also cultivated varieties of *Cordyline fruticosa*, since there is a cultivar 'Madame Eugène André'.

### 1902

*The Caura [November 1900 – July 1901]. A Journey up the Caura river*. Text and portfolio. Port of Spain: Mirror Office. Description: iii, 79, fold. col. map, quarto; portfolio with 29 pl., folio.

*Contents*. A report on the author's Caura expeditions. The book consists of two parts: a narrative and a collection of photographs of the expedition members and the indigenous tribe of the Waiomgomos.

### 1904

*A naturalist in the Guianas*. Preface by J. Scott Keltie. London: Smith, Elder, & Co; New York: Scribner. Description: xii, 310, map, pl.; 23 cm.

¶ [1904?] [London]: Thomas Nelson & Sons.

Description: 382, illus., map; 16 cm. I found this edition listed in British digital catalogues as having been published in 1900 or 1902. 1900 is obviously false, since the expeditions described only finished in 1902. Apparently it is virtually identical with the next edition, since it has the same number of pages. It is smaller in size than the 1904 edition of Smith, Elder & Co. and Scribner, and was presumably a cheaper edition, which will not have been published before 1904, when the first edition appeared.

¶ [1912] Series: Nelson's Shilling Library. London: Thomas Nelson and Sons. Description: 382, illus.; 16 cm.

### SPANISH:

¶ 1964, *Un naturalista en la Guayana*. Translated by Jaime Tella. Caracas: Banco Central de Venezuela. Description: xii, 277, illus., map.

*Contents*. A description of the author's expeditions to the Caura. The first expedition, from September 1897 to May 1898, is only briefly narrated: André ascends the lower Caura just beyond its left tributary the Mato and climbs Mount Turagua (ca. 2,000 m), starting from the village La Prision on the Caura. The second expedition lasted from November 1901 to May 1902, and consisted of two parts. Once again their base on the Caura is the village of La Prision. From December 22 to January 28, 1901, André's expedition joins forces with some rubber collectors (caucheros); he ascends the Caura and follows its left tributary, the Nichare, up to a point where rubber trees are found. André falls ill and has to return with the rubber collectors to La Prision to recover. The second part starts on February 22. André and his men ascend the Caura again until they reach three sandstone table mountains which André calls respectively Arawa, Arichi and Améha. These mountains are like the famous Roraíma on the triple border point of Guyana, Brazil and Venezuela. André and his men approach the foot of Améha but do not see a way to reach the top. They set out with three dug-out boats, two large ones and a small one. One of the larger boats is very heavy, though, so they are forced at one point to leave it behind. Upon their return, therefore, they only have one large curiaca and a small one; soon after they are on their way back, the large boat is lost in the rapids. The small boat is not large enough to hold them all, so some stay in the boat, while the others follow them over land. There comes a point in this arduous journey where they have

# Geographical index

The index below is no more than a first attempt, capable of being improved and extended. A better and more detailed geographical index might be achieved by a team of researchers.

The index is arranged under main headings corresponding to large geographical entities: AFRICA, ANTARCTIC, ARCTIC and so on. Under each main heading the smaller entities are ordered alphabetically.

After each geographical entity appear the names of the authors who have written about their visits/explorations of that entity. Authors are indicated by their family name, where necessary disambiguated by adding initials or Christian name at the end.

The smaller entities take the forms such as **east** under NORTH AMERICA, or the name of a country contained in the larger entity, e.g. **Canada** under NORTH AMERICA.

Under PACIFIC OCEAN, INDIAN OCEAN etc. appear the name of islands. Journeys which involve primarily oceanographic research (fauna of deep seas for example) are listed under the main heading OCEANOGRAPHIC.

WANDERINGS is used as a main heading for journeys where many different locations are visited, but mostly only briefly. Under CIRCUMNAVIGATION are listed journeys involving sailing around the world (or at least a large part of a circumnavigation.)

The smaller categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, the traveller Monod appears in the categories **Africa north**, **Senegal**, **Algeria**, **Chad**, **Mauritania**. The reason is that Monod's most extensive explorations involved Chad, Senegal, Algeria, Mauritania, but that he also, albeit more briefly, visited other places in North Africa.

Authors are sometimes placed in rather wide categories such as China, or Siberia, because I had insufficiently precise information about their journeys and their travel books. Authors appear only under those regions to which their travel narrative refer, not under regions visited by them but which do not appear in travel narratives written by them.

Certain decisions had to be made which were decided by convenience instead of rigid adherence to principles, in particular:

1. The **Caucasus** is listed under EUROPE, though the region involves both Europe and Asia.
2. The **Mediterranean** is listed under Europe, though the region also involves North Africa and Asia.
3. The **Galápagos** and **Hawaii** are listed under the PACIFIC OCEAN, not under **Ecuador** and the **USA**

respectively. However, the Aleutian islands are subsumed under **Alaska**.

4. East Timor is subsumed under **Indonesia**, **Timor**, though it is not part of Indonesia.

5. **Indonesian Papua** = Irian Jaya= former Dutch New Guinea and include the surrounding islands Batanta, Salawati, Waigeo, Yapen, Biak.

6. The so-called subantarctic islands fall under the ANTARCTIC e.g. **Macquarie Island**.

7. **Greenland** and **Spitsbergen** (Svalbard) are found under ARCTIC.

## Africa

**Africa (general)** Berg, Berger, Dunkel, Kearton, Kearton & Barnes, Mecklenburg, Schulz

– **east** Carpenter, Chun, Decken, Heck, Jeannel  
– **north** Martins, Monod

– **west** Afzelius, Fairchild, GrzimekBKMHP, Marche, Soyaux, Vogel

**Algeria** Chobaut, Čihačev, Fairchild, Junghuhn, Kearton, Kobelt, Massart, Monod, Poirer, Schimper, Tristram, Wagner

**Angola** Barns, Chun, SchomburgkH

**Botswana** AnderssonCJ, Baines, Farini, Holub, Leyland, Oates, Schinz

**Burundi** Moore, Scott-Elliot, ThomsonJ

**Cameroon** Buchholz, Chun, Durrell, Passarge, Sjöstedt

**Central African Republic** Chevalier, Dybowksi

**Chad** Alexander, Chevalier, Monod

**Congo** [includes French Congo] AkeleyCE, AkeleyMLJ, Alexander, Barns, Büttner, Christy, Chun, Dupont, Dybowski, Hutchinson, Jackson, Johnston, Junker, Mittendorf, O'Hanlon, Schweinfurth, Thonner, Willis, Wollaston

**Egypt** Aucher-Éloy, Brehm, Brocchi, Cailliaud, Ehrenberg, Forsskål, Hass, Hasselquist, Hoffmeister, Klunzinger, Nothdurft & Smith, Olivier, Schweinfurth, Sonnini

**Eritrea** Heuglin

**Ethiopia** AkeleyCE, Cailliaud, CheesmanRE, Cutting, Duchesne-Fournet, Fuertes & Osgood, Harinxma, Heuglin, Jeannel, Marno, SmithAD, Thesiger

**Gabon** Buchholz, DuChaillu, Marche

**Ghana** Buchholz, Dijksterhuis

**Kenya** AkeleyMLJ, Babault, BlaauwFE, Chapman, Dugmore, Gillham, GregoryJW, RooseveltTh, Someren, SmithAD, Syngé, ThomsonJ, Van Someren, Willis

**Liberia** Büttikofer, SchomburgkH, Schulz-Kampfenkel, Wollaston

**Libya** Ehrenberg, Monod, Rothman, Zittel  
**Madagascar** Decken, Durrell, Triep, WilsonJM  
**Morocco** Fairchild, Gattefossé, HookerJD & Ball, ThomsonJ  
**Malawi** Moore, Scott-Elliot  
**Mauritania** Dijksterhuis, Monod  
**Mozambique** Mauch, Moore, Thornton  
**Namibia** AnderssonCJ, Baines, Dinter, Levaillant, Schinz, Steinhardt  
**Nigeria** Alexander  
**Republic of South Africa** AbelC, Backhouse, Baines, Burchell, Chun, Dahl, Delegorgue, Farini, GordonRJ, Holub, Hutchinson, Kearton, Krauss, Levaillant, Leyland, Lichtenstein, Mauch, Oates, Paterson, SchomburgkH, Selous, SmithA, Sparrman, Strijbos, Thunberg  
**Rwanda** Barns, Kandt, Moore, Schaller, Scott-Elliot, Willis  
**Sierra Leone** Afzelius Durrell  
**Senegal & Gambia** Adanson, Marche, Monod  
**Somalia** AkeleyCE, Decken, SmithAD  
**Sudan** Alexander, Berg, Brehm, Brocchi, Cailliaud, Dugmore, Heuglin, Junker, Marno, Pfund, Schweinfurth  
**Tanzania** Decken, Dugmore, Goldschmidt, GrzimekBKMHP & M, Hennig, Johnston, Junker, Kuhnert, Moore, Schillings, Sjöstedt, Stuhlmann, ThomsonJ, Willis  
**Tunisia** BodemeyerWELB, Čixačev, Kobelt  
**Uganda** AkeleyCE, AkeleyMLJ, Babault, Barns, Junker, Moore, Schaller, Scott, Elliot, RooseveltTh, Synge, Willis, Wollaston  
**Zambia** Hutchinson, SchomburgkH, Thornton  
**Zanzibar** Decken  
**Zimbabwe** Holub, Hutchinson, Mauch, Selous

#### Antarctic

**Antarctic** Beintema, BrownRNR et.al, Chun, Jeannel, Mawson, McClintock, Pagès  
**Heard Island** Temple  
**Kerguelen** Aubert de la Rüe, Chun, Jeannel, Temple  
**Macquarie Island** Gillham, Mawson  
**South Orkneys** BrownRNR & Mossman & Pirie

#### Arctic

**Arctic (general)** Heuglin, Kjellman, Kükenthal, Lindeman & Finsch, McCormick, Muir, Nordenskiöld, Orléans, Pagès, Polunin, Rae, Richardson, Scoresby, Seemann, Steller, Sutherland, Torell, Vogt  
**Bering Island** Steller  
**Greenland** Dijksterhuis, Giesecke, Hutchison, Kornerup, Martens, Tinbergen, Wulff  
**Spitsbergen** GordonSP, Martens, Martins, Strijbos, Torell

#### Asia

**Afghanistan** Griffith, Hügel  
**Arabian peninsula** Carruthers, CheesmanRE, Deflers,

Forsskål

#### Asia,

– **central** Basiner, Carruthers, Chaffanjon, Cutting, Eversmann, Grum-Gržimajlo, Henderson & Hume, Howard-Bury, Ledebour & Meyer & Bunge, Lehmann, Obručev, Prževal'skij, Regel, RooseveltJrTh & K, Schlagintweit, Semėnov-Tā-Šanskij  
– **southeast** Munnecke  
**Bangladesh** Mountfort  
**Bhutan** Durrell, Griffith, Ludlow & Sherriff  
**Burma** Beebe, Cox, Cutting, Farrer, Fea, Griffith, Heinrich, Kauffmann, Kingdon-Ward, Stevens  
**Cambodia** Mouhot  
**China** Kingdon-Ward, Limpricht, Potanin, Pumpelly, Richthofen, Teilhard de Chardin, Hosie  
– **central** David  
– **east** AbelC  
– **north** AdamsArthur, AnderssonJG, Lancaster, Willis  
– **southeast** Bennett, David, Fortune, Osbeck  
– **southwest** Handel-Mazzetti  
– **west** Potanin  
– **Fujian** AndrewsRC & YB, David, Limpricht  
– **Gansu** Farrer, Grum-Gržimajlo  
– **Guangdong** Bennett  
– **Guizhou** Hosie  
– **Hebei** Limpricht  
– **Hubei** Lancaster, O'Brien, Spratt, WilsonEH  
– **Inner Mongolia** AndrewsRC, David, Limpricht, Teilhard de Chardin  
– **Jiangsu** Limpricht  
– **Jiangxi** David  
– **Jilin** Lancaster  
– **Macau** Bennett  
– **Qinghai** Farrer, Grum-Gržimajlo  
– **Shaanxi** AndrewsRC, David, Limpricht  
– **Shanxi** Limpricht  
– **Sichuan** Cutting, David, Hosie, Kingdon-Ward, Lancaster, Limpricht, O'Brien, Pratt, RooseveltJrTh & K, Schäfer, Schaller, Stevens, Stötzner, WilsonEH  
– **Xinjiang** Grum-Gržimajlo  
– **Xizang** see under **Tibet**  
– **Yunnan** AndrewsRC & YB, Cutting, Forrest, GregoryJW & CJ, Hosie, Kingdon-Ward, Lancaster, O'Brien, RooseveltJrTh & K, Stevens  
– **Zhejiang** Limpricht  
**India** AdamsAL, Berg, Delessert, Hagenbeck, Henderson & Hume, Jacquemont, Molisch, Munnecke, Schaller  
– **central** Babault, Hornaday, Kauffmann, Viele  
– **north** Hoffmeister, Hügel, Whistler  
– **south** Cutting, Haeckel, Hoffmeister, Hornaday, KönigJG  
– **Assam** Cutting, Durrell, Griffith, HookerJD, Kaulback, Kingdon-Ward  
– **Himalaya** AdamsAL, Babault, Beebe, Hoffmeister, HookerJD, Meebold, Schaller, Schlagintweit, Smythe, ThomsonT, Whistler, Viele