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Figure 4.3. Philip Juras, White Cliffs, courtesy of Philip Juras.
Figure 5.3. Bartram illustration, ca. 1786, engraved by James Trenchard, *Franklinia alatamaha* Bart. *Journ.* one of the eight extra plates for *Travels*, Phila: 1791. Courtesy of the American Philosophical Society, Barton-Delasfield Collection, Philadelphia.
Figure 5.5. P. J. Redouté illustration of Franklinia as Gordonia pubescens from an example growing under glass at the Château de Malmaison. Published as a color engraving by P. F. Legrand, Plate 1 in: E. P. Ventenat, Le Jardin de la Malmaison, Paris, 1803. Courtesy of Smithsonian Natural History Library/Biodiversity Heritage Library.
Figure 6.1. Bartram’s watercolor of the blue or purple-flowered “Ikea Cælestina” (*Calydorea coelestina*) known as Bartram’s celestial lily or Bartram’s ixia found along the St. Johns River in Florida, 1766. Courtesy Knowsley Collinson Collection, Arader Galleries.
Figure 6.2. William Bartram, “The Great Silver Leafed River Maple” (Acer saccharinum) with “Early Night Fly” from a set of seven watercolor illustrations of Acer or maple species from North America, sent to Collinson, ca. 1755. Courtesy Knowsley Collinson Collection, Arader Galleries.
The marsh hawk from North America and the reed bird . . . depicts a northern harrier female (Circus hudsonius) and female bobolink (Dolichonyx oryzivorus). Sent to Collinson in 1755 and later engraved and published by George Edwards in 1758 for vol. 2 of his Gleanings of Natural History. Courtesy Knowsley Collinson Collection, Arader Galleries.
Figure 7.2. William Bartram, *Coach Whip Snake from Et Florida*, 1774, black ink and watercolor (21.5 x 26.9 cm). Courtesy of The Natural History Museum, London.
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Figure 13.1. Title page, standard subscription version, with frontispiece of Travels (Philadelphia, 1791). Courtesy of Bartram’s Garden, John Bartram Association.
Figure 13.3. One of the eight extra plates for *Travels*, an original illustration by Bartram, engraved by James Trenchard. William Bartram described and named this new species *Bignonia bracteata* in *Travels*, noting it was first observed with his father in 1765 near Fort Barrington. The plant is now known as fevertree (*Pinckneya bracteata*): the new genus was coined by the French botanist André Michaux in 1803. From a set of the eight extra plates, unbound and colored, once owned by Benjamin S. Barton. Courtesy of the American Philosophical Society, Barton-Delafield Collection, Philadelphia.