

**EARLY BIRD ILLUSTRATIONS  
THE ARTISTS**



## Frederick William Frohawk 1861 - 1946

Frohawk was a British natural history artist who specialized in illustrations of butterflies and birds. He lived and worked in England.

His illustrations were included in several major natural history works at the end of the 1800s and during the first half of 1900s. Among these are:

- *British Birds With Their Nests and Eggs, Vol. 1*, (1896-1898) by Arthur G. Butler;
- *British Birds With Their Nests and Eggs, Vol. 2*, (1896-1898) by Arthur G. Butler;
- *British Birds With Their Nests and Eggs, Vol. 3*, (1896-1898) by Arthur G. Butler;
- *British Birds With Their Nests and Eggs, Vol. 4*, (1896-1898) by Arthur G. Butler;
- *British Birds With Their Nests and Eggs, Vol. 5*, (1896-1898) by Arthur G. Butler;
- *British Birds With Their Nests and Eggs, Vol. 6*, (1896-1898) by Arthur G. Butler;
- *The Avifauna of Laysan and the Neighbouring Islands: With a Complete History to Date of the Birds of the Hawaiian Possessions* (1893);

- *Foreign Finches in Captivity* (1899);
- *Aves Hawaienses: The Birds of the Sandwich Islands*, by Scott B. Wilson, 1890-1899;
- *Birds of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. 1*, by Arthur Gardiner Butler (1907);
- *Birds of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. 2*, by Arthur Gardiner Butler (1907); and
- *A Monograph of the weaver-birds, Ploceidae, and arboreal and terrestrial finches, Fringillidae*, by Edward Bartlett, 1888.

Frohawk also wrote and illustrated, *Birds Beneficial to Agriculture*, 1919.

He may be best known for his work with butterflies. His drawing of the Silver-washed Fritillary, *Argynnis paphia*, showing be imago, chrysalis, and instar stages is shown below.



Frohawk in about 1900.



Silver-washed Fritillary (*Argynnis paphia*)

## Louis Agassiz Fuertes

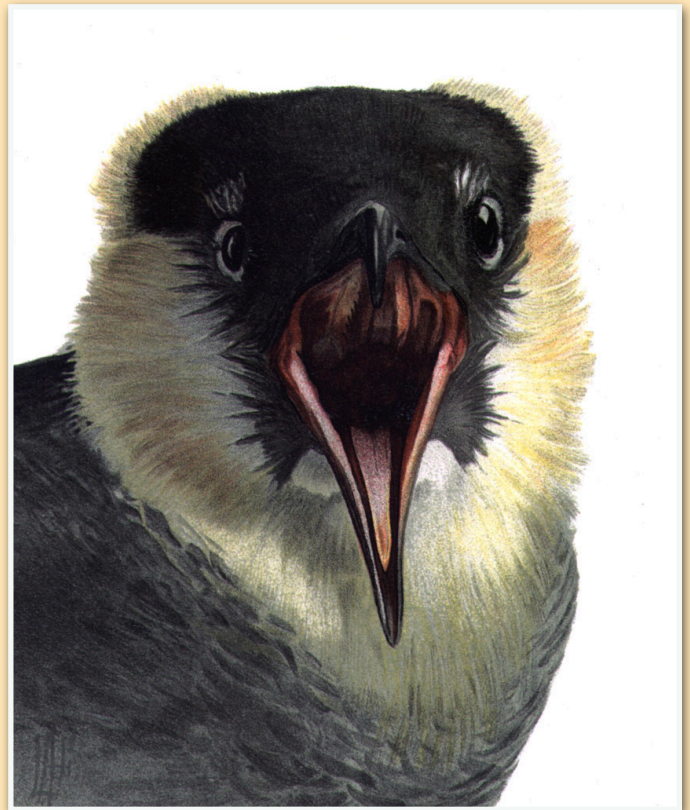
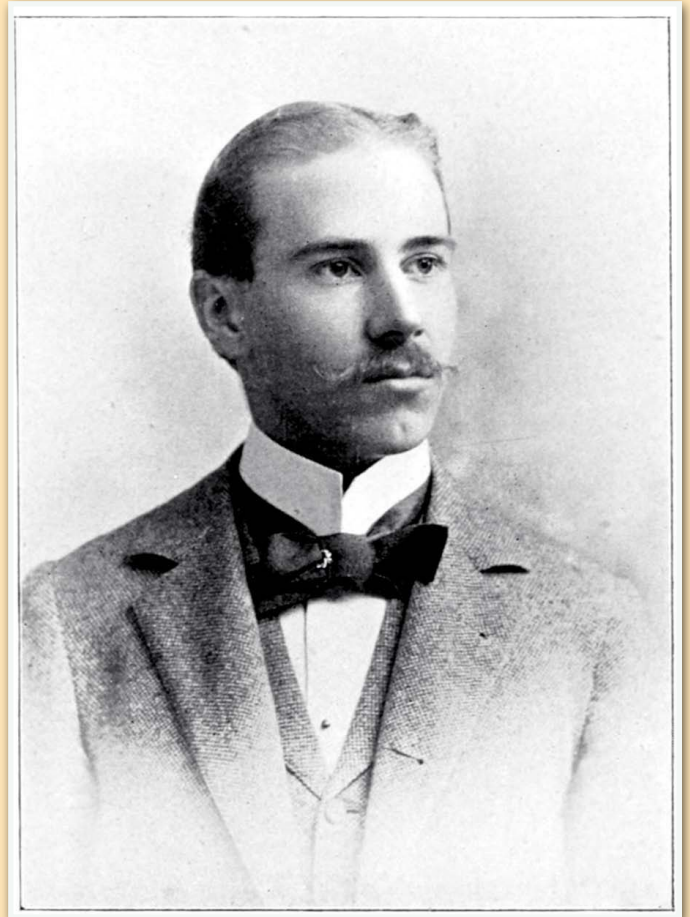
1874 - 1927

[The Abyssinian Art of Louis Agassiz Fuertes in the Field Museum](#) has an excellent biography of Fuertes. He was one of the most prolific artists of Natural History in the United States.

His illustrations were included in several major natural history works at the end of the 1800s and during the first part of the 1900s. Among these are:

- *A-Birding on a Bronco*, by Florence A. Merriam, 1896
- *Citizen Bird* by Mabel Osgood Wright and Elliott Coues. Macmillan Company, 1896 (1923 reprint)
- *Song Birds and Water Fowl*, by H E Parkhurst, 1897
- *Bird Craft*, by M. Osgood Wright, 1897 (1900 reprint)
- *The Woodpeckers*, by F H Eckstorm, 1901
- *Second Book of Birds*, by Olive Thorne Miller (pseudonym of Mrs. Harriet Mann Miller), 1901
- *Birds of the Rockies*, by Leander S. Keyser 1902
- *Handbook of Birds of Western North America*, by Frank Chapman, 1902 (1904 reprint)
- *Upland Game Birds*, by Edwyn Sandys and T S van Dyke, 1902
- *Key to North American Birds* by Elliott Coues, 1903
- *Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America*, by Frank M. Chapman, 1904
- *Birds of New York* by Elon Howard Eaton, 1910
- *The Burgess Bird Book for Children*, by Thornton W. Burgess, 1919 The Burgess Bird Book For Children
- *Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States* by Edward Howe Forbush, 1925 (1927 edition)

His paintings were visually striking and beautiful and many of them were based on his field work, like that in Ethiopia which was the basis for his landmark *The Birds of Abyssinia*.



## John Gerrard Keulemans

1842-1912

Keulemans was a natural history artist who, among other things, illustrated many of the great ornithology works of the second half of the 1800's and early 1900's.

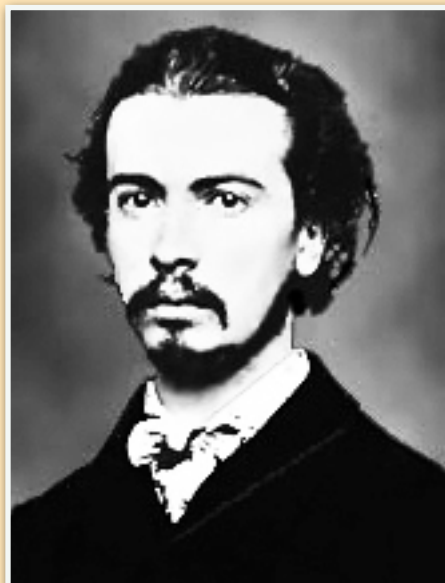
His first major work was for Richard Bowdler Sharpe who employed Keulemans to do the illustrations for his *Monograph of the Alcedinidae, or Family of Kingfishers* (1868-1871). In 1869, Keulemans moved to England to do that work and lived there for the rest of his life.

His illustrations regularly appeared in professional journals like *The Ibis* and *The Proceedings of the Zoological Society*. He wrote and illustrated *Onze vogels in huis en tuin* (Our Birds in Home and Garden) between 1869 and 1876 ([Volume 1](#), [Volume 2](#), [Volume 3](#)). In addition to the *Family of Kingfishers*, his major works of illustration appeared in:

- *A History of the Birds of New Zealand* (1873, 1888) by Walter Lawry Buller;
- *History of the Birds of Ceylon* (1880) by William Vincent Legge;
- *History of the Birds of Europe* (1871–1896) by Henry Eeles Dresser;
- *Birds of South Africa* (1887) by Edgar Leopold Layard;
- *Monograph of the Bucerotidae* (1887-1892) by Daniel Giraud Elliot;
- *Monograph of the Petrels* (1907-1910) by Frederick Du Cane Godman;
- *Biologia Centrali-Americana* (1879–1904) by Osbert Salvin;
- *Monograph of the Turdidae* (1902) by Henry Seebohm;
- *Avifauna of Laysan* by Walter Rothschild;
- *Extinct Birds* (1907) by Walter Rothschild;
- Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum ([Volume 16](#));
- *Monograph of the Pittidae* by Daniel Giraud Elliot;
- *A Monograph of the Genus Casuarius* (1900);
- *Monograph of the Paradiseidae* (1891–1898) by Richard Bowdler Sharpe....

A complete listing is not practical here, it is estimated that he may have completed more than 4,000 illustrations, perhaps as many as 5,000.

Keulemans is the original describer for the Cape Verde Swamp-warbler, *Calamodyta brevipennis* - now *Acrocephalus brevipennis*.



Keulemans, younger above, older below.



Cape Verdean 1992 1000CVE note - front, featuring the Cape Verde Swamp-warbler. From Will's Online World Paper Money Gallery - <http://www.worldpapermoney.org/capeverde.htm>

**Pauline Knip - born Antoinette  
Pauline Jacqueline Rifer de  
Courcelles  
1781-1851**

“Pauline Knip, born Antoinette Pauline Jacqueline Rifer de Courcelles (1781-1851) was a pupil of Jacques Barraband, where she met her future husband, the Dutch painter Joseph Knip (1777-1847). A "very skilful painter of natural history, whose distinguished talents are attested by all her works in this genre" (Temminck, *Histoire naturelle générale des Pigeons*, p.640-644), she exhibited magnificent watercolours and a few pen-and-ink drawings at the Salons of 1808, 1810 (where she won a gold medal), 1812 and 1814. Her figures of birds illustrating the *Histoire Naturelle des Tangaras* and the *Histoire Naturelle Générale des Pigeons*, of which she retouched all the copies, are among the most beautiful. . . . A talented and renowned painter, she was the protégé of the empress and queen Marie-Louise. Her fame is mainly due to her illustrations of pigeons, which are "among the most beautiful of all bird plates" (Fine Bird Books, p. 86). (René Ronsil, *Madame Knip, Née Pauline de Courcelles, Et Son Œuvre Ornithologique*, p. 207)

Knip was a talented artist but apparently lacked scruples. Her piracy of Temminck's work has led to significant confusion in determining priority of various taxonomic descriptions. Knip was a friend of the wife of Napoleon Bonaparte and was apparently legally untouchable. Temminck discovered her actions in 1812 and noted the incident at the end of the last volume of *Histoire naturelle générale des pigeons et des gallinacés*.

Our focus is on the illustrations produced by the various artists.



**Madame Knip / Pauline Rifer de Courcelles' from Cliche Bibliotheque Nationale by Joseph August Knip.**



