



# GIUSEPPE RADDI

(Florence, 9 July 1770  
Rhodes, 7 September 1829)

## A botanist in Egypt



*Giuseppe Angelelli, The Franco-Tuscan Expedition to Egypt Commanded by Jean-François Champollion and Ippolito Rossellini, circa 1830-1836, measurement 3,80 x 2,40 m - Archaeological Museum of Firenze (Egyptian Museum)*



## A botanist in Egypt



(© 2021. A. Dagli Orti/Scala, Florence)

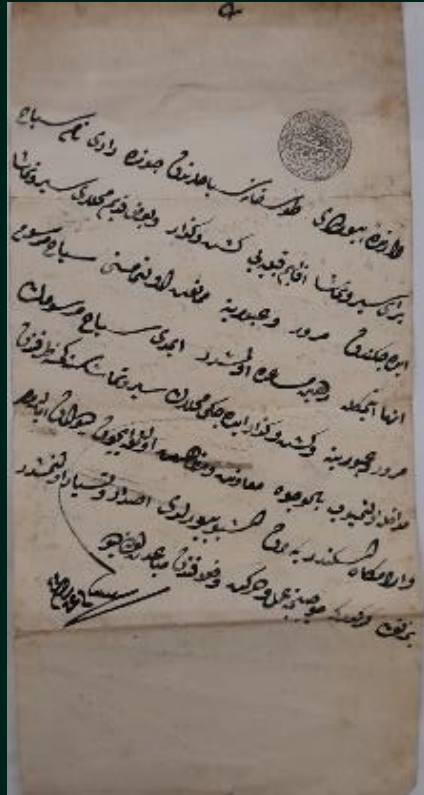
*Detail of the work shows older Giuseppe Raddi*

In 1827, thanks to the interest of Grand Duke Leopold II, a group of Tuscan scientists became part of the scientific-literary expedition Egypt that the French were preparing under the leadership of Jean-François Champollion; in the Tuscan group led by Ippolito Rosellini (1800-1843), professor of oriental languages at the University of Pisa, Giuseppe Raddi was chosen as naturalist.

The expedition left in July 1828 and arrived in Alexandria on 18 August. After the French presence, the viceroy of Egypt Mohamed Ali opened the doors to Europeans, not excluding Italians; it is from here that the flow of personalities began who, from our country, went to occupy various key positions in the Egyptian administration; among them many were naturalists (Tomei, Amadei 2008)

## A botanist in Egypt

"During the Franco-Tuscan mission, Raddi broke away from the other membri of the expedition, began his research by exploring the environs of Alexandria and Rosetta, reached the first cataract of the Nile, and later returned to Lower Egypt. His wanderings around the country were made possible by the disponibilit  de un salvoconducto Kediviale.



Copyright 2012-2023 Universit  degli Studi di Firenze UNIFI - Photo: J.L.R.Raddi

Salvo conducted to Giuseppe Raddi to all the provinces of Chibbilia. Alexandria 1244 Turkish year, 19 September 1828 SBA - Athenaeum Library System



Detail: Alexanderschlacht (Battle of Issus), 1529 ALBRECHT ALTDORFER 158.4 x 120.3 cm - Old Munich Picture Gallery

Alte Pinakothek M nchen - Germany Provenance Ducal Kunstkammer in M nchen Inv. Nr. 688

## Expedition challenges

Due to the existence of the laissez-passer Giuseppe Raddi was in charge of managing and executing the accounting of all his expenses undertaken in Egypt (from the Delta along the Nile). La nota di tutte le spese giornaliere effettuate dalla commissione toscana durante la spedizione scientifico-letteraria nell'Egitto e nella Nubia in questo registro compilato dal naturalista fiorentino consta di 24 pagine, dove Raddi tiene la contabilità dal giorno 21 di agosto 1828 al 31 luglio 1829.

In this inventory you can find both fish and animals (e.g. rabbits, hogs, mammals, fish), sometimes also distinguished by their scientific name (genera and species), as well as the shells and minerals that were bought during the trip. It also includes the various items that were used for inland excursions and for the preparation of animals and plants. , Raddi Manuscripts III, insert entitled "Egypt," Note of daily expenses during the trip to Egypt: "August 23, 1828 - Import of various bulbs, fruits and seeds bought at the market. August 24, 1828 - For No. 3 snakes; Some shells with their respective inhabitants bought at the market; For No. 5 small fish, likewise bought at the market. August 29, 1828 - small lizard (Tupinambis). April 23, 1829 - Currency of a fossil shell.



Satellite image of the expedition site by Giuseppe Raddi

© Reuters - Source : 2023 Deutsche Welle

*Uscita*

*Nota delle spese giornaliere durante il viaggio d'Egitto*

*Contro libro Paris*

1828

21. Agosto	Valute d'una Spina parte pecunia comprata in Alessandria e di prof. d'and. d'otto indietri d'offe in via d'Atene	19. 20
22. "	Valute d. 7. 6. Botteghe d'acqua di vino	3. 12. 20
	di 7. 7. 6. d'acqua d'Atene	1. 11. -
23. "	di 4. 7. 6. d'Atene	3. 20
	con d'Atene e d'Atene	3. -
24. "	Proprietà di vari bulbi, frutta e vami comprati al Mercato	5. 10
	di 3. d'Atene	10. 20
	Alcune d'Atene: con d'Atene	2. -
	Alcune d'Atene: con d'Atene	1. -
	di 5. d'Atene	1. -
27. "	Valute di 7. 2. d'Atene	8. -
	di 7. 2. d'Atene	1. -
	Spese nell'aver fatto d'Atene	1. -
	di 4. d'Atene	1. 10
	Valute di due d'Atene	1. 20
	Per d'Atene	2. 4. 20
29. "	Due d'Atene vivi	2. 10
	di 12. d'Atene	4. -
30. "	Assolutura di alcune d'Atene	2. 20
	Lomina	2. 10

*Conto 14.*

The document prepared by Raddi describes the accounting of the expenses of his participation in the expedition

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## A botanist in Egypt



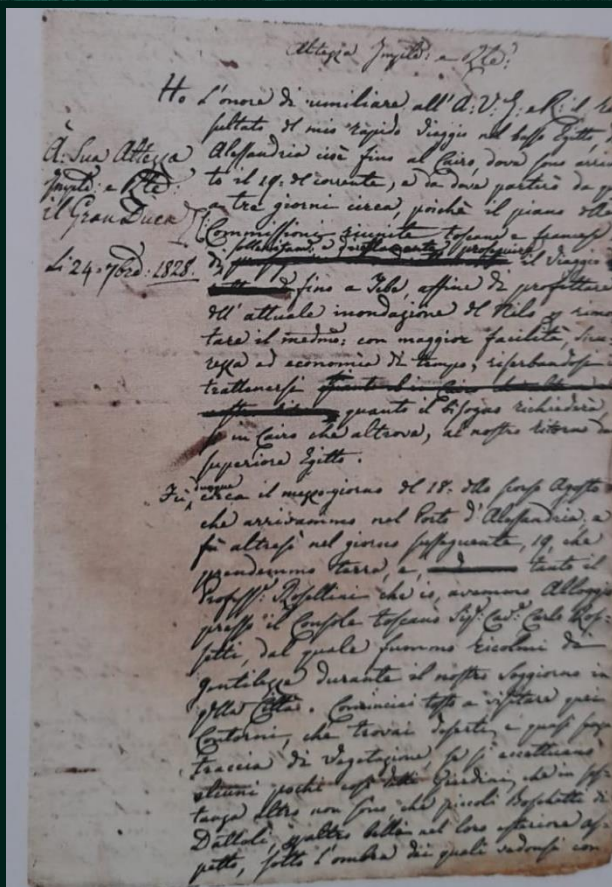
Archivio di Stato, Firenzeimperiale e Reale Corte Loreneseff. 5359.

Archive containing documentation, letters and manuscripts proving the expedition carried out

State Archive, Florence

- Imperiale e Reale Corte Loreneseff. Segreteria e Ministero degli Esteriff. 2511, 2558.
- Segreteria di Finanze. Affari prima del 1788ff. 479, 480, 434.
- Segreteria di Stato (1765-1808)f. 119.
- Scrittoio delle Fortezze e Fabbriche Loreneseff. 207.
- Bardi. I Serieff. 428, 429, 547.
- Fabbronif. 12 (ins. 148, 149, 151).

## A botanist in Egypt



Opening page of the letter from Giuseppe Raddi to the Duke of Tuscany. La lettera completa comprende un foglio di cm 41,2 x 29,3 ripiegato a metà e scritto sulle quattro facciate; Museo botanico di Pisa. Sezione manoscritti.

Source: Publication of the Exhibition Catalogue - Lungo il Nilo ; Mariolina Bertrò, Pisa 2010 Giunti Arte Mostre Musei S.R.L. Photo: J.L.R. Raddi



*Coronopus raddi*, Savi, Egypt type specimen, 1828-1829  
Giuseppe Raddi collected the specimen, The specimen is pinned to a sheet of paper measuring 40.07 x 26.9 cm.  
Botanical Museum of Pisa. General Herbarium PI - 2884  
*Coropus raddii* Savi,

Source: Publication of the Exhibition Catalogue - Lungo il Nilo ; Mariolina Bertrò, Pisa 2010 Giunti Arte Mostre Musei S.R.L. Photo: J.L.R. Raddi

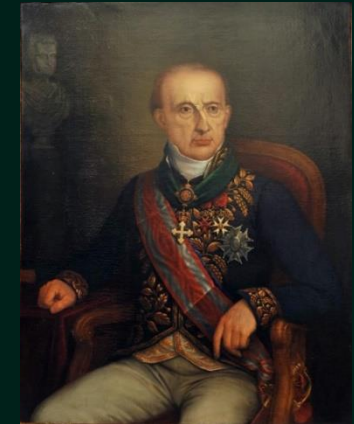
Lettera di Giuseppe Raddi - Cairo , 24 September 1828 with which he describes his first contact with the land of the Nile; the journey from Alexandria to Cairo, the animals and the stones found, the welcome received, etc. Nella pagina iniziale, Giuseppe Raddi descrive il suo primo contatto con la terra del Nilo.

.....- "So it was about noon on the 18th of last August that we arrived in the port of Alexandria, and it was also on the following day, the 19th, that we put ashore, and both Professor Rosellini and I were lodged with the Tuscan Consul, Mr. Carlos Rossetti, from whom we were showered with kindnesses during our stay in that city. I began to visit the churches, which you will find deserted E quasi without tracia of vegetation, if you sostamnza nothing but small Dattoli Boschetti ,....."-



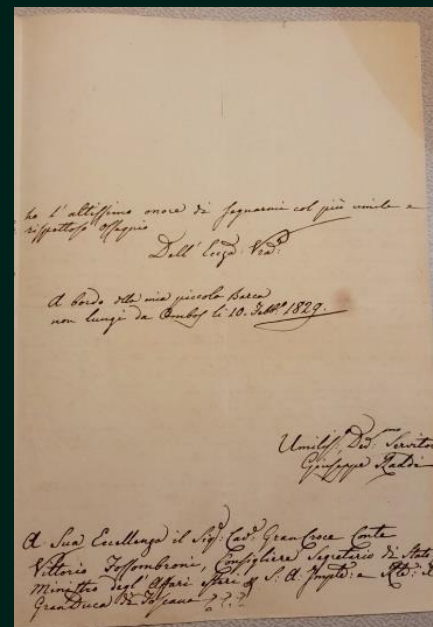
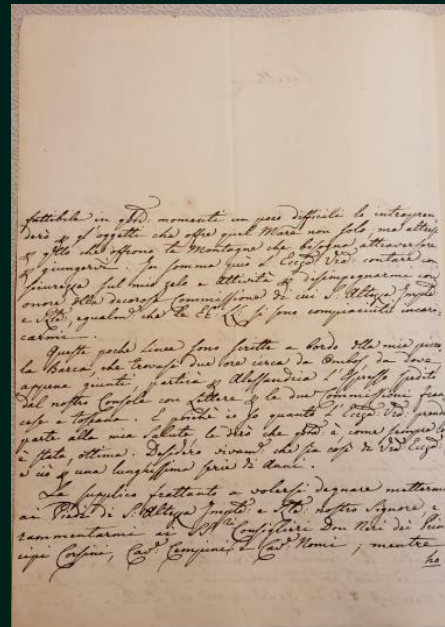
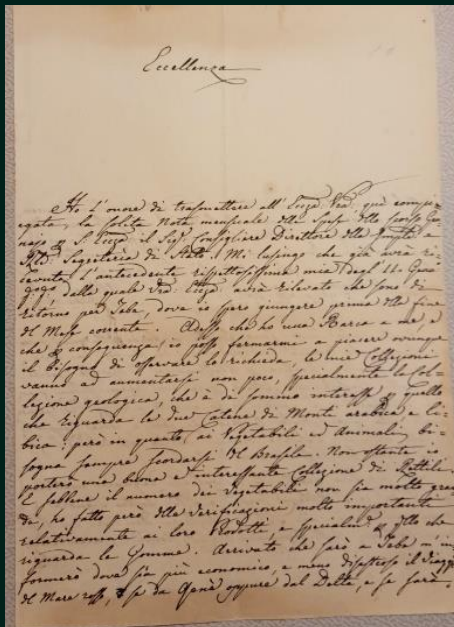
## A botanist in Egypt

During this return trip to Thebes, Raddi was able to collect more abundantly and freely, as he himself reported to Count Vittorio Fossombroni, giving some details about the increase of his naturalist collections: ..... "Although I will bring a good and interesting collection of reptiles. And although the number of vegetables is not very big, nevertheless, I made some very important checks on your products,..... In short, the E.V. can safely rely on my zeal and activity to undertake the honourable Commission which S.A.I. and R., just as the EE. LL. have been pleased to entrust me with."



Source: Fraternita del Lalci - Palazzo della Fraternita - Arezzo

Luigi Zoppi  
(notes. 1838-1845)  
PORTRAIT OF VITTORIO  
FOSSOMBRONI 1845  
Oil on canvas, 127x104 cm



Letter to Vittorio Fossombroni regarding Giuseppe Raddi's trip to Egypt

Source: Archivio di Stato, Firenze Fabbroni. 12 (ms. 148, 149, 151).

## The return trip and his death

In mid-July an improvement in his condition gave hope of an imminent recovery, but on the 24th of the same month his illness worsened so much that later, confident that he could be better treated at home, he decided to embark for Italy. When his ship arrived near Rhodes on 6 September, his health conditions were so desperate that he had to be hurriedly landed on the island, where he died the next day, 7 September 1829.

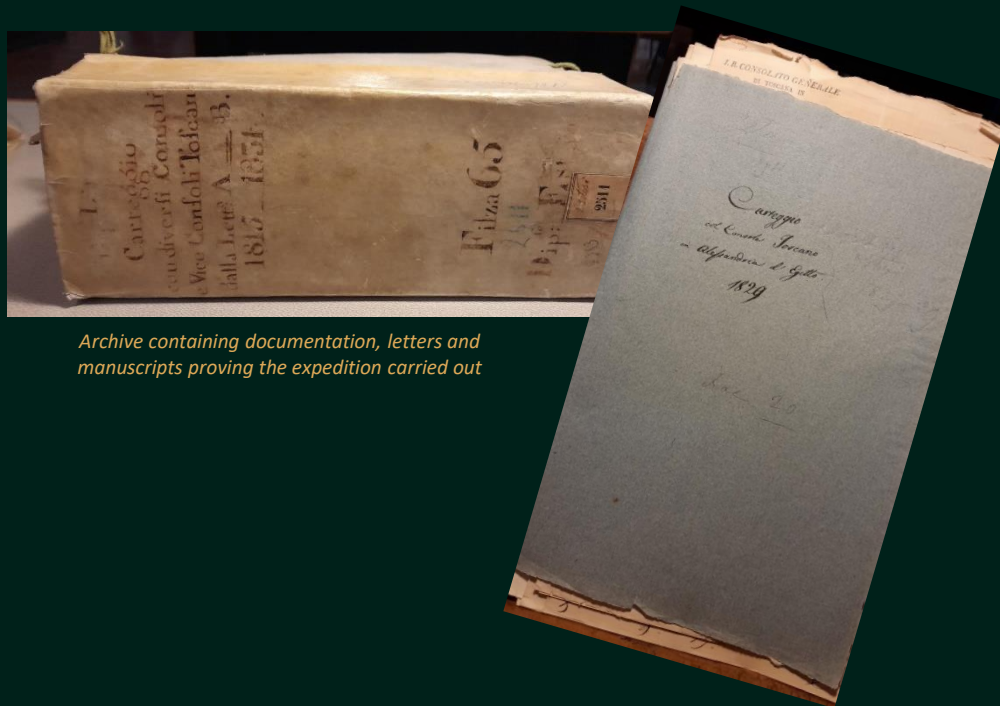


Death of Giuseppe Raddi

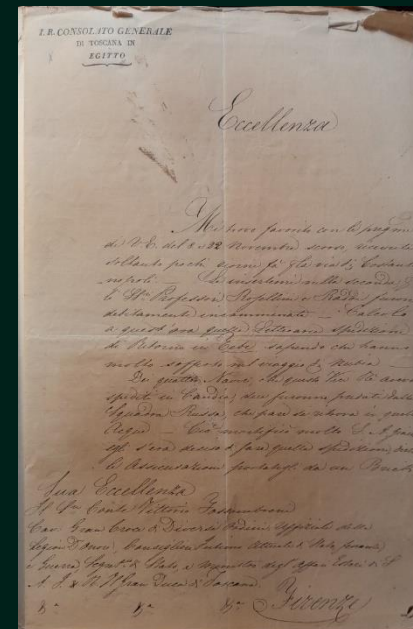


## A botanist and his legacy

Ippolito Rosellini in novembre 1829, in a letter from Livorno to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tuscany - Vittorio Fossombroni, scriveva among other things: "The satisfaction of the terminated Journey and the richness of our results, has been too much embittered by the painful loss of our indefatigable companion Prof. Toscani and French. Raddi Toscani e francesi, we were filled with sadness of it so that no Gioconda idea há could from that announcement onward cheer our spirits. So many the egrégio gifts of this great Man had earned him the hearts of all."



Archive containing documentation, letters and manuscripts proving the expedition carried out



Archivio di Stato, Firenze Imperiale e Reale Corte Lorenese, 5359.

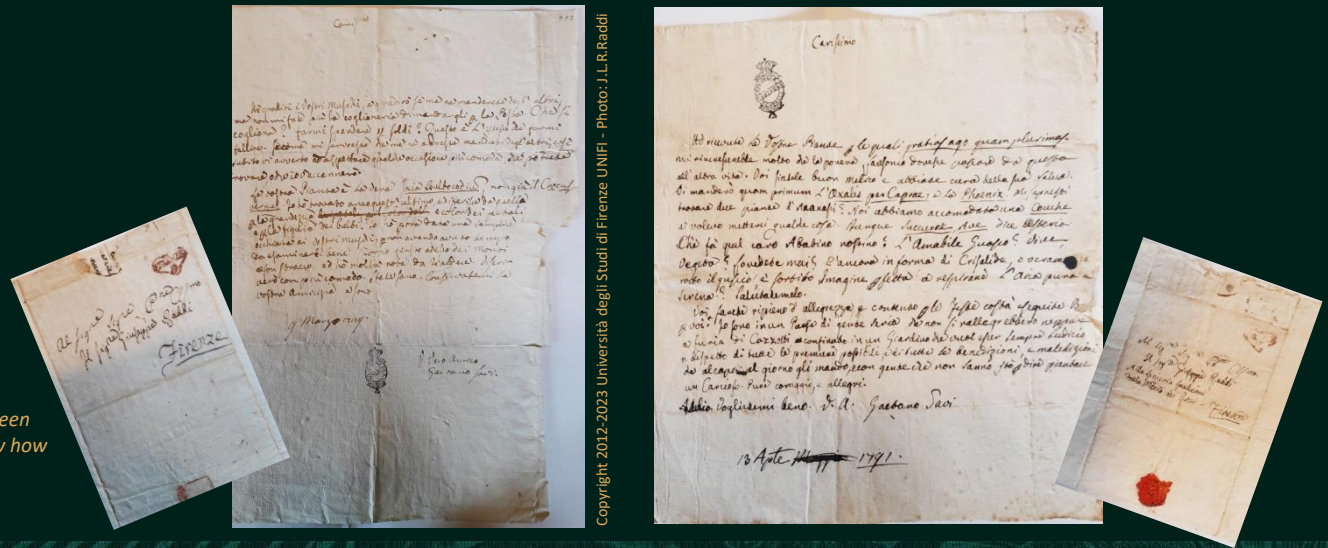
## The value of a friendship



Della società italiana delle scienze residente in Modena. modenadati tipi della r. d. camera. 1. 3 a 3.

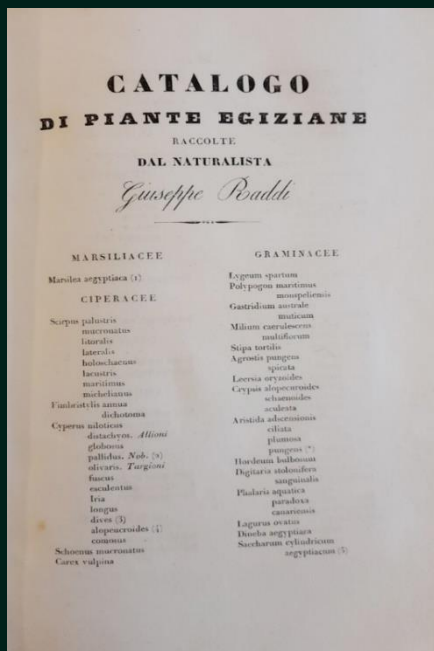
In the photo above Gaetano Savi met Giuseppe Raddi when he was fifteen years old and since then the friendship has solidified and has generated a lot of trust. After his death this friend continued to spread his studies.

Savi was the son of Gaspero Savi and Maria Rogai. After initially beginning to study literature in Florence, he received a grant from the Grand Duke of Tuscany Ferdinand III. That enabled him to undertake scientific studies at the University of Pisa, including with Giorgio Santi (1746-1822) and Adolfo Targioni Tozzetti (1823-1902). In 1795 he obtained his doctorate in medicine. At the same time, he also pursued his interests in chemistry, physics and natural history. From 1801 he taught himself experimental physics in Pisa, which gave him the opportunity to renovate the institute's outdated facilities. In 1809 he was appointed to the chair of botany.

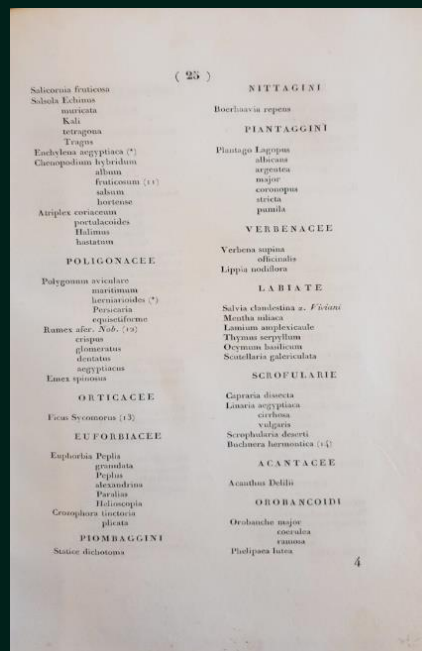


Images of correspondence sent between Giuseppe Raddi and Gaetano Savi show how deep their friendship went.

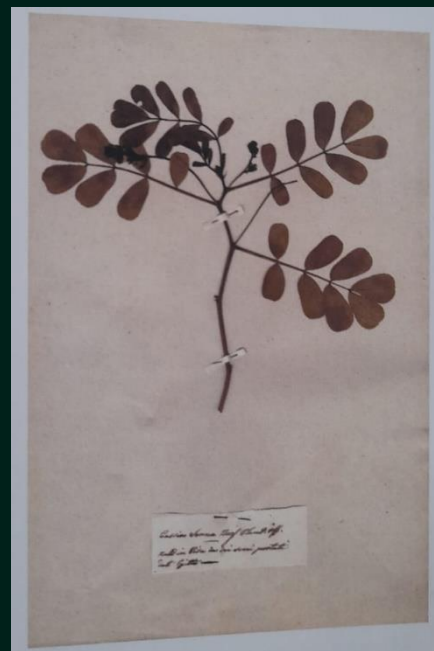
In 1814 he was also appointed director of the botanical garden. In this position he managed to acquire the botanical collections that Giuseppe Raddi, his childhood friend, had assembled in Brazil and Egypt in 1829/1830. In 1816 he was elected member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. In 1839 he was president of the biological section of the first scientific congress in Pisa.



Source:



National Central Library, Florence



## Some highlights of the botanist's study in Egypt

**Rutaceae**  
(atualmente *Haplophyllum tuberculatum*  
[Forssk.] A.Juss)

**Popular name: Shajarah (coastal region of the western Mediterranean) and Dharret rich or um-jeneinah (northern Sinai)**

**Uses: It has antimalarial, antifungal, cicatrizing, antiseptic, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and antispasmodic actions. It is used against intestinal parasites, gastrointestinal gastro-intestinal, hepatic and gynecological, treatment of asthma, fevers, ulcers, menstrual cramps, ear infections allergic rhinitis, rheumatism, hypertension.**



*Haplophyllum tuberculatum* (local name *Meseika*) in desert near industrial zone of Ras Laffan, north from Doha. Qatar, March 23, 2013 Location on maps Unnamed Road, Ad-Dahirah, Qatar

ResearchGate




See discussion, notes, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/322366340>

### Haplophyllum tuberculatum: An overview

Article in *Journal of Hermed Pharmacology* · October 2016

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*Haplophyllum tuberculatum* (local name *Meseika*) on a periphery of Green Circles (centre-pivot irrigation) in Irkhaya (Irkaya) Farms. Qatar,

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/322366340> 

## Some highlights of the botanist's study in Egypt

Acacia seyal - Fabaceal  
(atualmente Vachellia seyal [Delile]  
P.J.H.Hurter)

Popular name: Red acacia, shit tah tree, shit t im wood

Uses: has antibacterial, antimalarial, antifungal, anticancer, hypoglycemic, antidiabetic, antioxidant, immunomodulatory, anti-ulcer, prebiotic. It is used for treating pneumonia, malaria, hemorrhages, rheumatic arthritis, diarrhoea, necrosis, eye and respiratory tract infection, gastric ulcers.



Photo divulgação




Review  
**A Review on the Main Phytoconstituents, Traditional Uses, Inventions, and Patent Literature of Gum Arabic Emphasizing *Acacia seyal***

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<sup>6</sup> Department of Pharmaceutics, College of Pharmacy, King Saud University, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia; salshehri@ksu.edu.sa  
<sup>7</sup> Correspondence: imran.p.j.h@hotmail.com (M.I.); fatyazshakel@gmail.com (F.S.)

**Abstract:** *Acacia seyal* is an important source of gum Arabic. The availability, traditional, medicinal, pharmaceutical, nutritional, and cosmetic applications of gum acacia have pronounced its high economic value and attracted global attention. In addition to summarizing the inventions/patent applications related to gum *A. seyal*, the present review highlights recent updates regarding its phytoconstituents, Traditional, cosmetic, pharmaceutical, and medicinal use with the possible mechanism of actions have been also reviewed. The patent search revealed the identification of 30 patents/patent applications of *A. seyal*. The first patent related to *A. seyal* was published in 1892, which was related to its use in the prophylaxis/treatment of kidney and bladder ailments. The use of *A. seyal* to treat cancer and osteoporosis has also been patented. Some inventions provided compositions and formulations containing *A. seyal* or its ingredients for pharmaceutical and medical applications. The inventions related to agricultural applications, food industry, cosmetics, quality control of gum Arabic, and isolation of some chemical constituents (L-rhamnose and arabinose) from *A. seyal* have also been summarized. The identification of only 30 patents/patent applications from 1892 to 15 November 2022 indicates a steadily growing interest and encourages developing more inventions related to *A. seyal*. The authors recommend exploring these opportunities for the benefit of society.

**Keywords:** gum Arabic; *Acacia seyal*; Arabic gum; invention; patent



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<https://www.mdpi.com/1420-3049/27/4/1171>



## Some highlights of the botanist's study in Egypt

### Ziziphus lotus Lam. - Rhamnaceae

Popular name: Jujube

Uses: has antioxidant, litholytic, antidiabetic, dermatological, gastro- and hepatoprotective, antispasmodic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antiulcerogenic, antimicrobial, antitumor. It is used in the treatment of bronchitis, diarrhoea, abscesses, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal and hepatic problems, urinary and dermatological infections, insomnia, and diabetes.



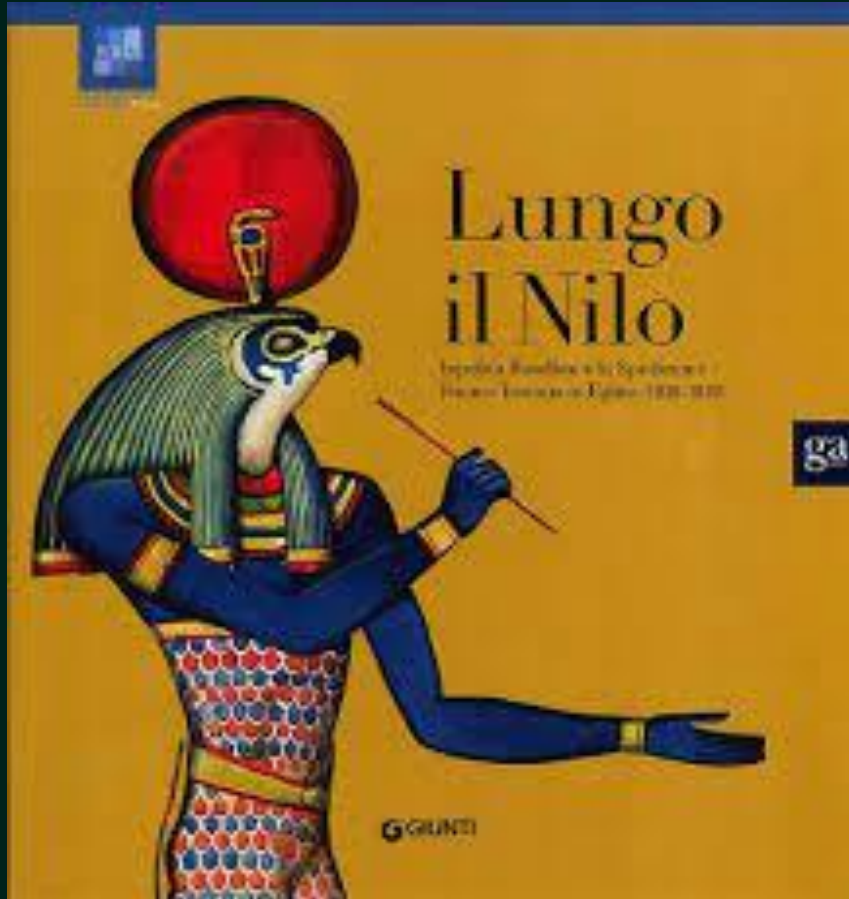
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## Homage to Giuseppe Raddi



1- Kingfisher and heron with lotus flower - Beni Hasan, tomb of Khnumhotep III (tomb no. 3) October 1828 - Giuseppe Angelelli, copy from L'Hôte, Watercolour, w. cm 22.8; hcm 29.7, University Library of Pisa, Rosellini Fund. Ms. 272, f.31, c. 143



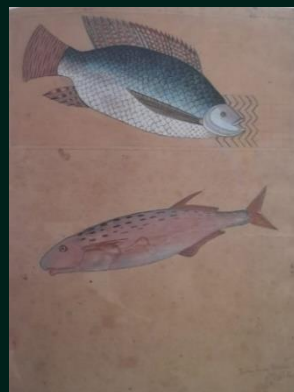
3 - Beni Hasan, tomb of Khnumhotep III (tomb no. 3) October 1828 - Giuseppe Angelelli, copy from L'Hôte., Watercolour, 22 cm wide; 29.5 cm, Pisa University Library, Rosellini Fund, Ms 272, f.28, c.129



5-Sacred Ibis - Beni Hasan, tomb of Khnumhotep III (tomb no. 3) October 1828 - Salvador Cherubini, Watercolour, larg cm 23.1; h cm 30.6, University Library of Pisa, Rosellini Fund, Ms 272, f.33, c.151



7-Pellicani -Thebes, heikh Abd el Gurnah, "tomb no. 4 (TT 78) June-July 1829 - Giuseppe Angelelli, Acquarelo, w 22.4cm; h 29.8 cm, University Library of Pisa, Rosellini Fund, Ms. 272, f.34, c 157



2- Two fishes - Beni Hasan, tomb of Khnumhotep III (tomb no. 3) October 1828 Watercolour, 23 cm wide; 31.1 cm, Pisa University Library, Rosellini Fund, Ms 272, f.44, c.218



4-Ter pesci -Beni Hasan, tomb of Khnumhotep III (tomb no. 3) 30 October 1828 - Giuseppe Angelelli, Watercolour, w 22.6 cm; h 29.1 cm, Biblioteca Universitaria di Pisa, Fondo Rosellini, Ms. 272, f.40, c.220



6-The Hunting of the Birds - Beni Hasan, Watercolour, w 58.2 cm; h 43.1 cm, University Library of Pisa, Rosellini Fund, Ms 300, f.3, c.6



## Homage to Giuseppe Raddi



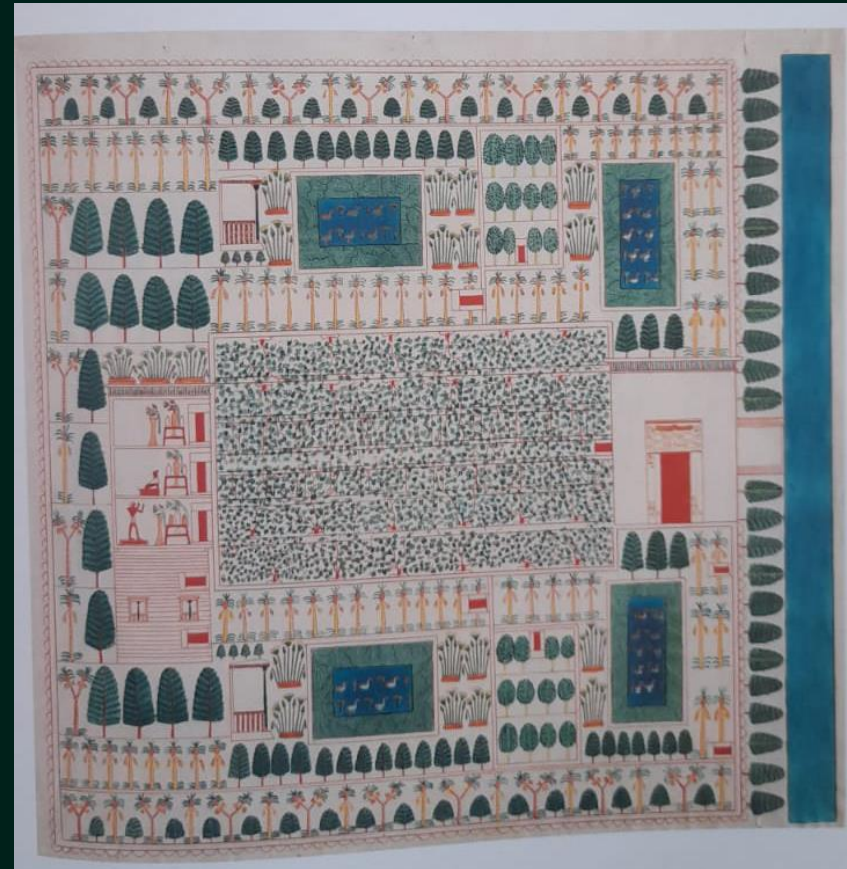
8-L'irrigazione die campi con lo shaduf - Tebe, necropoli di el-Khokha, Alessandro Ricci, Watercolour, w30.4 cm; h23.3, Biblioteca Universitaria di Pisa, Fondo Rosellini, Ms 272, f.59, c. 291



9-Zibetto Beni Hasan, tomb of Khnunhotep III (tomb no. 3) October 1828 - Giuseppe Angelelli, kargh cm 22.7; h cm 31.1, University Library of Pisa, Rossellini Fund, Ms. 272, f. 39, c 189



10-From the Image; Talk by Prof. Kim H. Veltman - Towards a New History of Culture: The Palm - given in Paris - European University of Culture September 2005

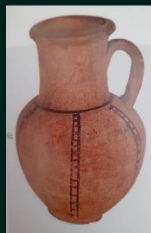


11- The Gardens of Sennefer Thebes, neropolis of Sheih Abd el-Gurnah, tomb of Sennefer (TT 96), 1829. Allesandro Ricci, Watercolour, w 59 cm; h 45.2 cm, Biblioteca. Universitaria di Pisa, Rossellini Fund, Ms. 300-4, f.34,c.137

# Homage to Giuseppe Raddi



12-Vase - Coptic Epoch Red terracotta, h 23.8 cm. Egyptian Museum of Florence Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-29



13-New Kingdom, 18th dynasty - Red terracotta, black decoration on whitish glaze, h 25.4 cm. Egyptian Museum, Florence Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-29



14-Vase for Kohl with lid - Middle Kingdom Light grey alabaster, lid diam. cm 3.6; h cm 2.9. Egyptian Museum of Florence Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-29



15-Vasetto - Meroitic period, 2nd century BC - 3rd century AD Light brown terracotta, red glaze, h 5.1 cm, Egyptian Museum, Florence Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-29.



16-Jewel with three handles, Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-1829 Ptolemaic period, H.: 56.6 cm.



17-Wood, Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-1829, Coptic period? L.: 22.7 cm W.: 9 cm D.: 3.7



18-Amulet in the form of a snake - Date unspecified, Bronze, gold leaf, h cm 1.5, Egyptian Museum Florence Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-29



19-Amulet in the shape of a vulture - Dated no precibical, gold leaf, h cm 1.6, Egyptian Museum Florence Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-29



20-Ring - New Kingdom, blue Faience, diam. 2.2 cm, Egyptian Museum, Florence Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-29



21-Pendant in the form of a lioness's head - New Kingdom-Late Era. Gold, h cm 1.8, Florence Egyptian Museum, Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-29



22-Collar necklace - dating no precisable, whitish stone enameled green dia., 2.5, Museo Egizio di Firenze Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-29



23-Necklace, New Kingdom (?) Coloured glass paste and semi-precious stones, element length 0.5 cm to 4.4 cm, Egyptian Museum, Florence Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-29



24-New Kingdom Necklace - Late Epoch, Coloured vitreous paste. H elements from cm 0.5cm to cm 4.4, Egyptian Museum Florence Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-29



25-Ring - New Kingdom (prob.) Purple and white Faience, diam. cm 2.4, Egyptian Museum, Florence Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-29



26-Angel com scarab - New Kingdom (?) - Bronze, gold foil, whitish stone enameled green dia., 2.5, Museo Egizio di Firenze Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-29

# Homage to Giuseppe Raddi



27-Chicchi grapes, Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-1829



31-Fragment colossus small Ramesee, Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-1829, L.: 25 cm W.: 14 cm D.: 11 cm, New Kingdom - Rameses II



35-Tubetti Kohl, Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-1829, H: 5,9 cm, New Kingdom



38-Cassette ushabti with 28 ushabti - wood and raw earth, Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-1829, H: 16, 5 cm Length: 21 cm, Ushabti: 5 cm, Late Period



42-Ushabti - limestone, Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-1829, H.: 23,2 cm W.: 7,7 cm D.: 3,8 cm, New Kingdom



28-Aplique in the shape of a bunch of grapes - faience, Franco-Tuscan consignment 1828-1829 H: 2 cm W: 2,5 cm D: 1,3 cm, New Kingdom



32-Scarabbeus of Amenhotep III, Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-1829, L.: 3.6 cm W.: 2.5 cm, New Kingdom - 18th Din.



36-Pyramidion, Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-1829, H: 35 cm base: 14x15.5 cm, New Kingdom - 19th dynasty



39-Canopic Box - stuccoed and painted wood, Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-1829, H: 36 cm Length: 54.7 cm, W: 36.4 cm Lid: 55x35.5 cm, Late Period



43-Sarcophagus of Paugimaiu - Thebes, Third Intermediate Period, XXI.XXII Dynasty Wood and stuccoed and painted canvas, lumnghi cm 180; largh cm 50, Museo Egizio di Firenze Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-29



29-Unknown basket D: 37 cm, New Kingdom (prob.) Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-1829



33-Volto female statuette - wood, Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-1829, H: 6.8 cm, Late Period



40-Winged scarab - faience, Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-1829, L.: 4 cm W.: 13 cm D.: 0,4 cm, Late Period



30-Hathoric chapel - limestone, Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-1829, H.: 54 cm, New Kingdom.



34-Mirror - bronze, wood and ivory, Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-1829, H: 24 cm Ddisc: 14 cm, New Kingdom



37-Ushabti - wood, Franco-Tuscan consignment 1828-1829, H.: 19,8 cm W.: 5,3 cm D.: 2,5 cm, New Kingdom



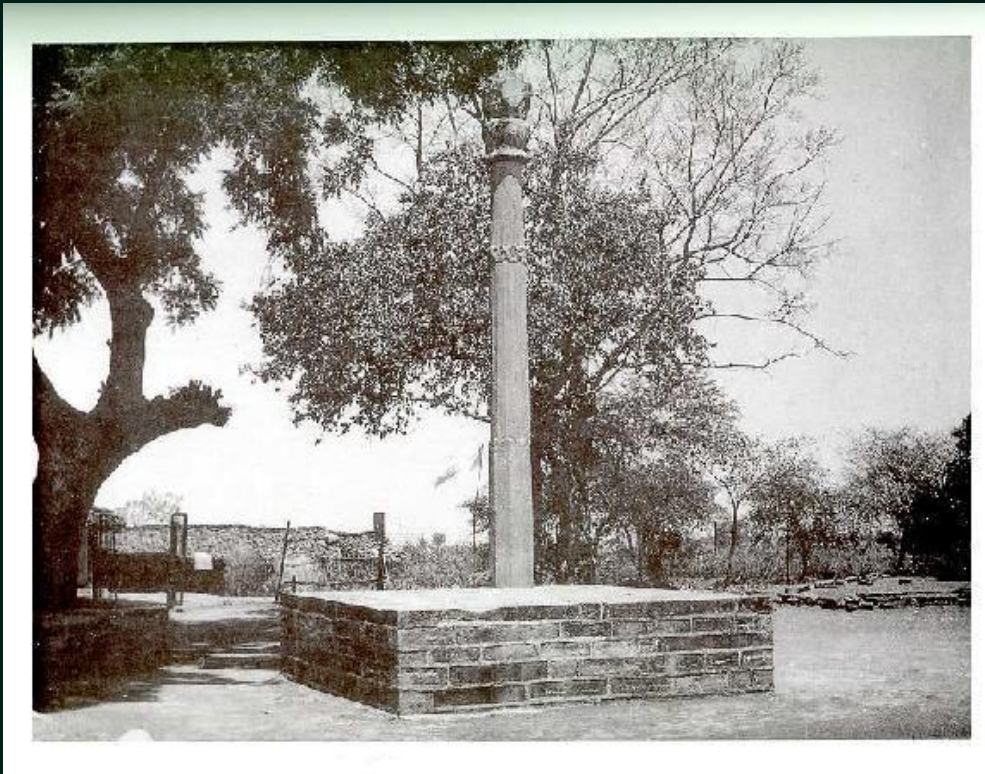
41-Sokari-tattoo-wood, Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-1829, H: 10.5 cm long: 16.4 cm, Late Period



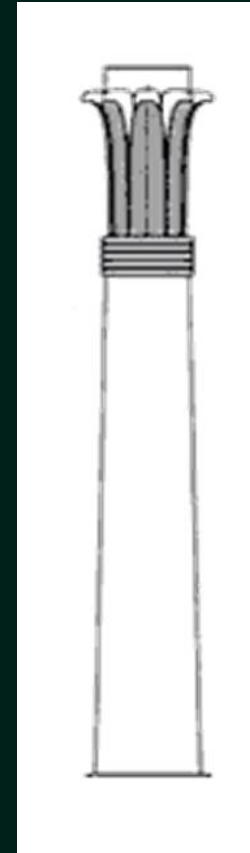
44-Counter of sarcophagus, Franco-Tuscan Expedition 1828-1829, H.: 167 cm, W.: 40 cm, Third Intermediate Period

## Homage to Giuseppe Raddi

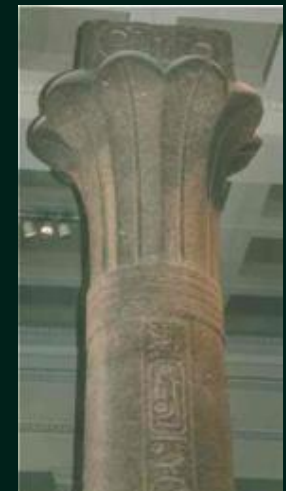
Nature inspires man to express and evolve his thoughts, transforming all this inspiration into artistic and architectural achievements



*Tree of Life as Palm Column: Heliodorus Pillar or Khamba Baba - The Pillar Is Dedicated to God Vasudeva*



*Coluna egípcia palmiform*



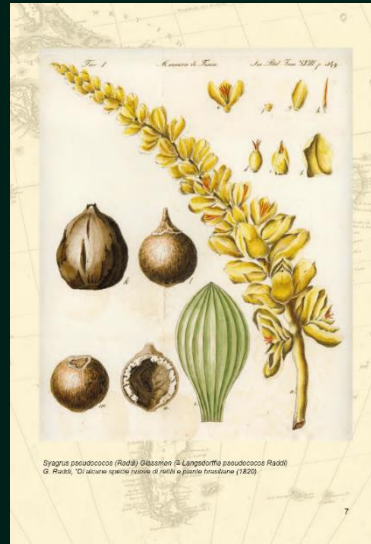
*Templo Taharqa em  
Kawa na Núbia Superior*

## Homage to Giuseppe Raddi



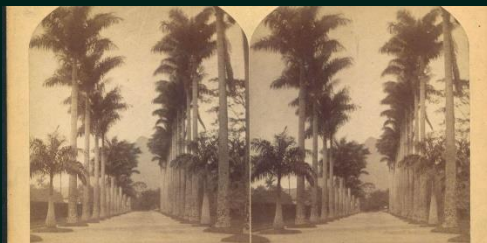
Photo: Eurico Zimbres - Palmeiras Imperiais, 1 de maio de 2007

The palm grove (landscape allée) *Roystonea oleracea*.  
Along the main walkway of the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden.



*Syagrus pseudococos* (Raddi) Glassman et Langsdorffia pseudococos Raddi  
G. Raddi, "Di alcune specie nuove di rellili e piante brasiliane (1820).

*Syagrus pseudococos* (Raddi) Glassman  
(Langsdorffia pseudococos Raddi)  
G. Raddi, "Di alcune specie nuove di rellili  
e piante brasiliane (1820).



Stereography of the Imperial Botanical Garden of Rio de Janeiro (William Bell, 1882)



The concept of Giuseppe Raddi's Alameda das Palmeiras in the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden, based on the bilateralism of the Bomboli Gardens, was dedicated to his friend and first Brazilian botanist: Friar Lei Leandro do Sacramento, out of admiration and gratitude. In view area the Alameda takes the shape of the letter "L" of Leandro.

