

5
*Anemone Pano flore Circulato
Phoenicy coloris.*



A Colouring Book by

RHS Libraries

Emanuel Sweerts *Florilegium*
[Frankfurt-am-Main, 1615: 945 Swe]



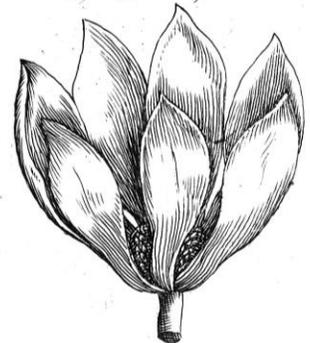
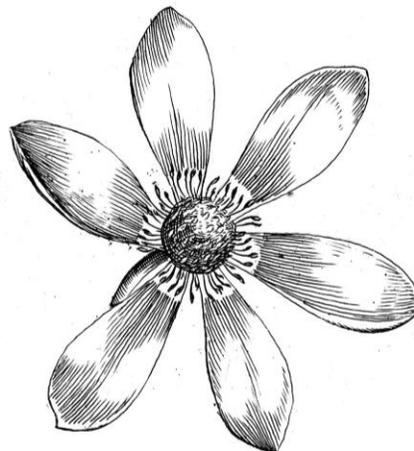
8. *Ane: Orenjiaca elegantf.*

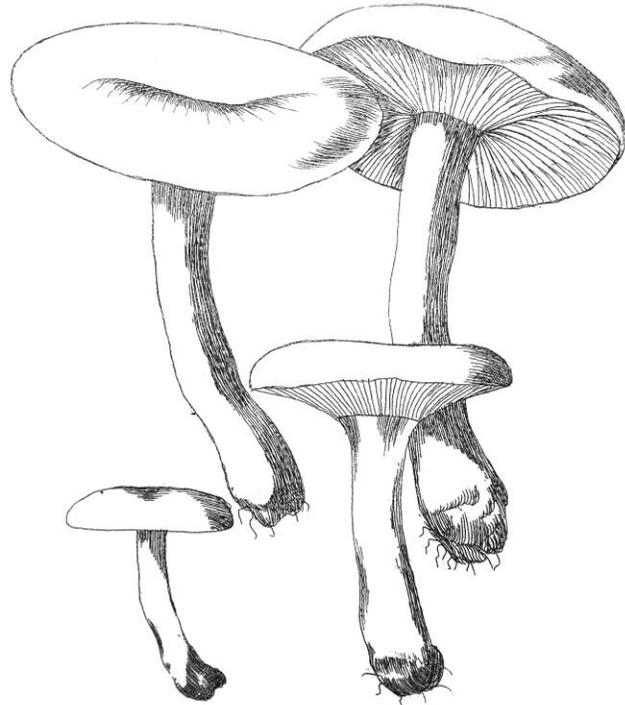
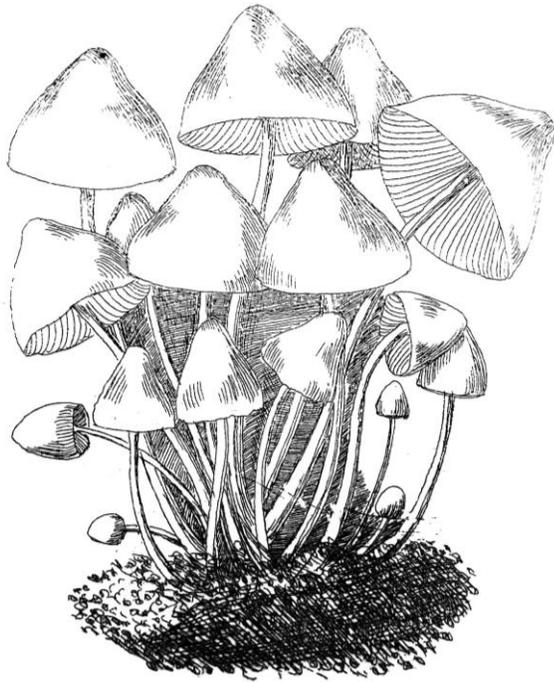


9. *Ane: Carmo. Sina.*

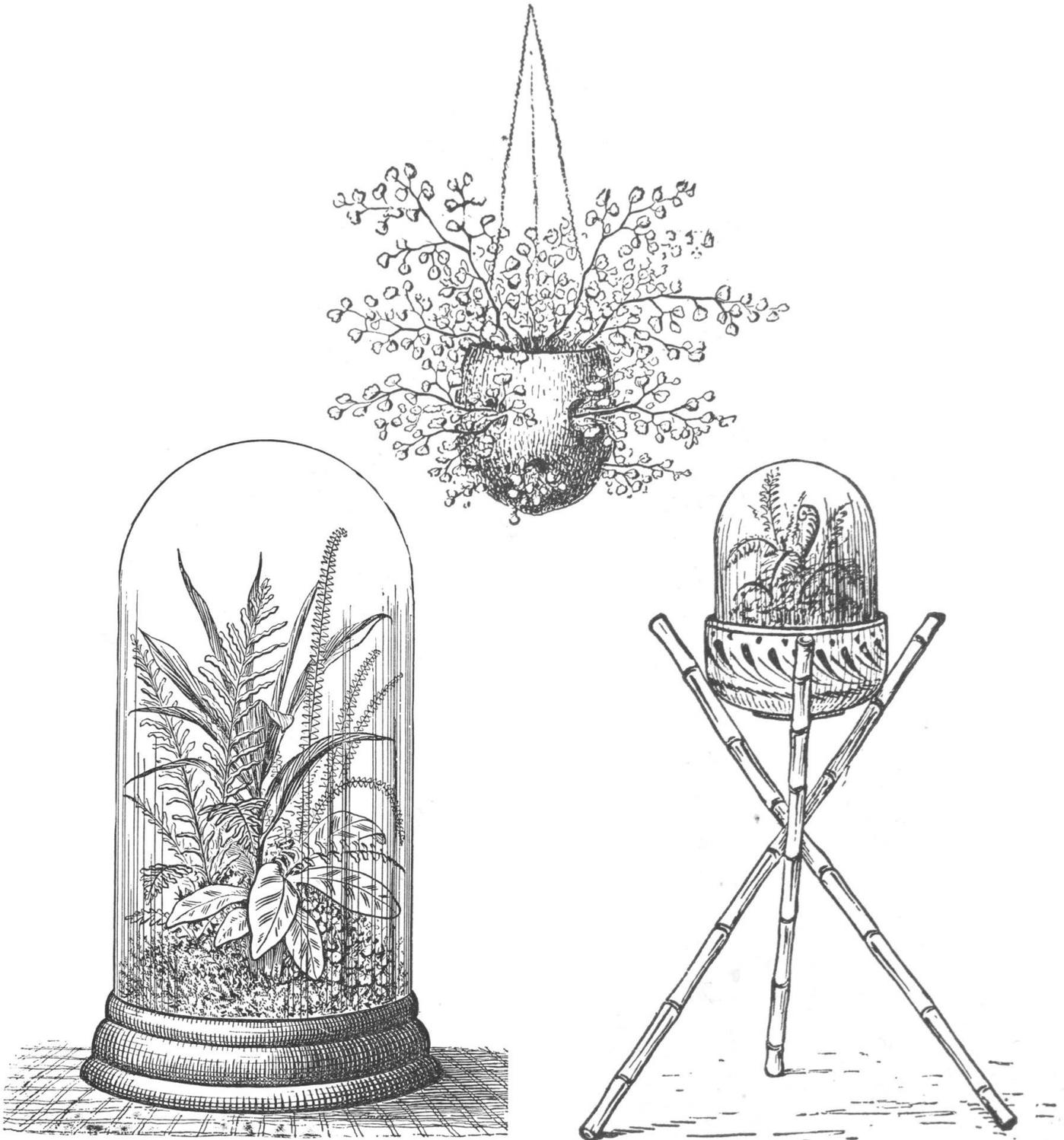


11. *Ane: Carnei Coloris.*

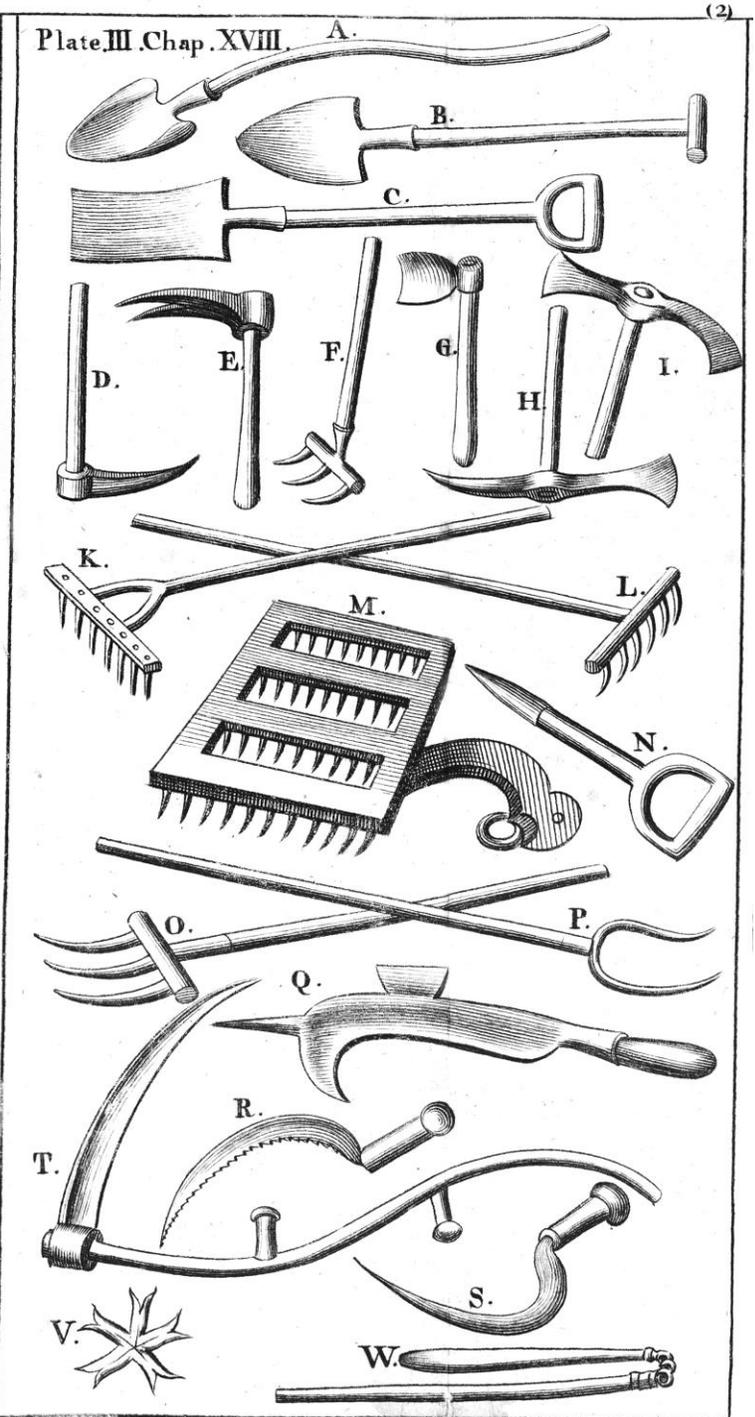
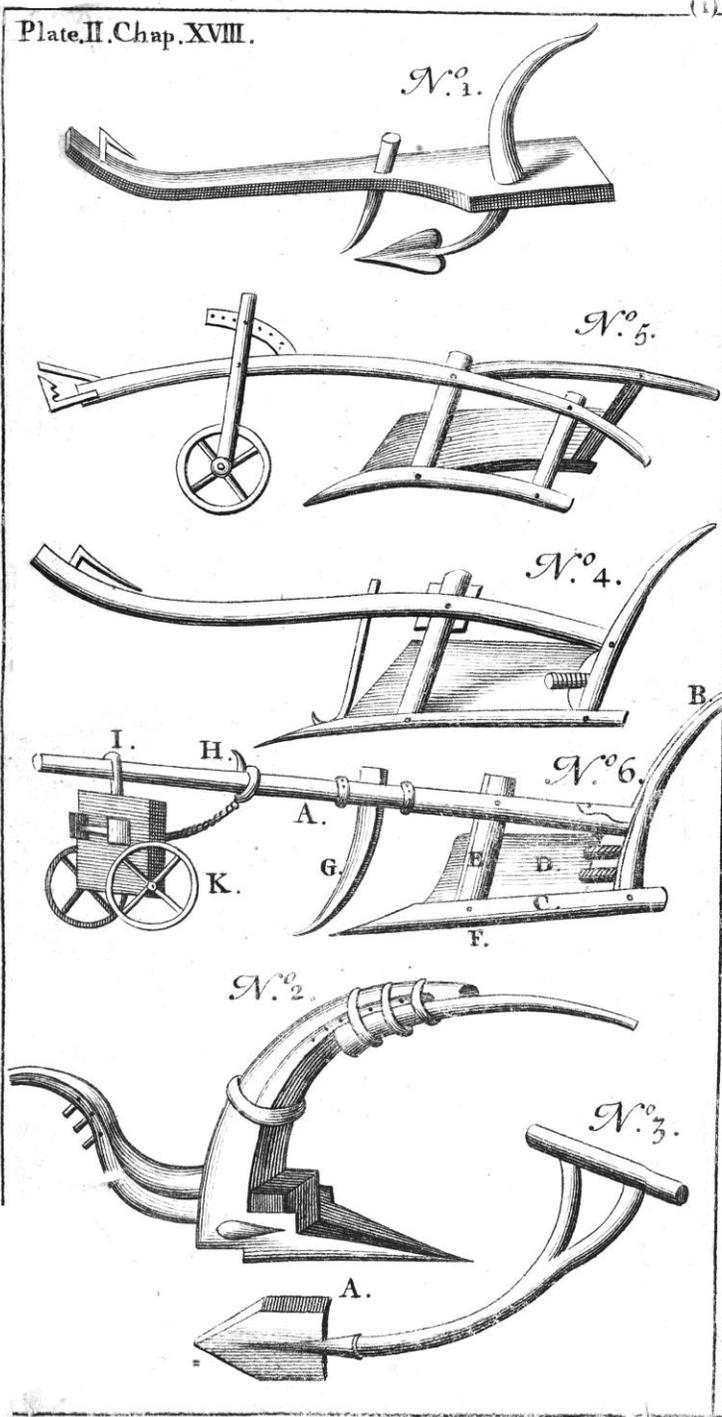




Fungi come in all different shapes, sizes and colours and many of them can be found in the garden during autumn and early winter, often growing on dead or decaying organic matter. Fungi have been a source of fascination for hundreds of years and yet there's still much more to learn about their magical and mysterious world. These images are taken from James Bolton's *An history of fungusses growing about Halifax* [Halifax, c.178-91: **582.28 Bol**] and Pietro Mattioli's *Commentarii, in libros sex Pedacii Dioscoridis Anazarbei, de medica materia* [Venice, 1554: **615.3 MAT**]



You don't need to own a garden to grow and nurture plants – houseplants and windowsill planters are ideal for those without an outdoor space. Ferns make excellent houseplants, and the Victorians were particularly keen on them! Here you can see a number of elaborate ways to display your ferns, including one growing out of a coconut husk! These images are from a book called *Ferns in their homes and ours* by John Robinson [Salem, c.1878: **975.32 Rob**]



Gardening and agricultural tools from Richard Bradley's *A survey of the ancient husbandry and gardening* [London, 1725: 995 Bra]



Maria Sibylla Merian (1647-1717) is now considered to be one of the world's first female ecologists. From a young age she observed and drew insects in her garden, and she was one of the first people to show that butterflies and moths begin life as caterpillars. This image is taken from her work *Der raupen wunderbare verwandlung* [Amsterdam, c.1717: **595.7 Mer**] in which Merian collects together her observations on the life cycles of different caterpillars, moths and butterflies.

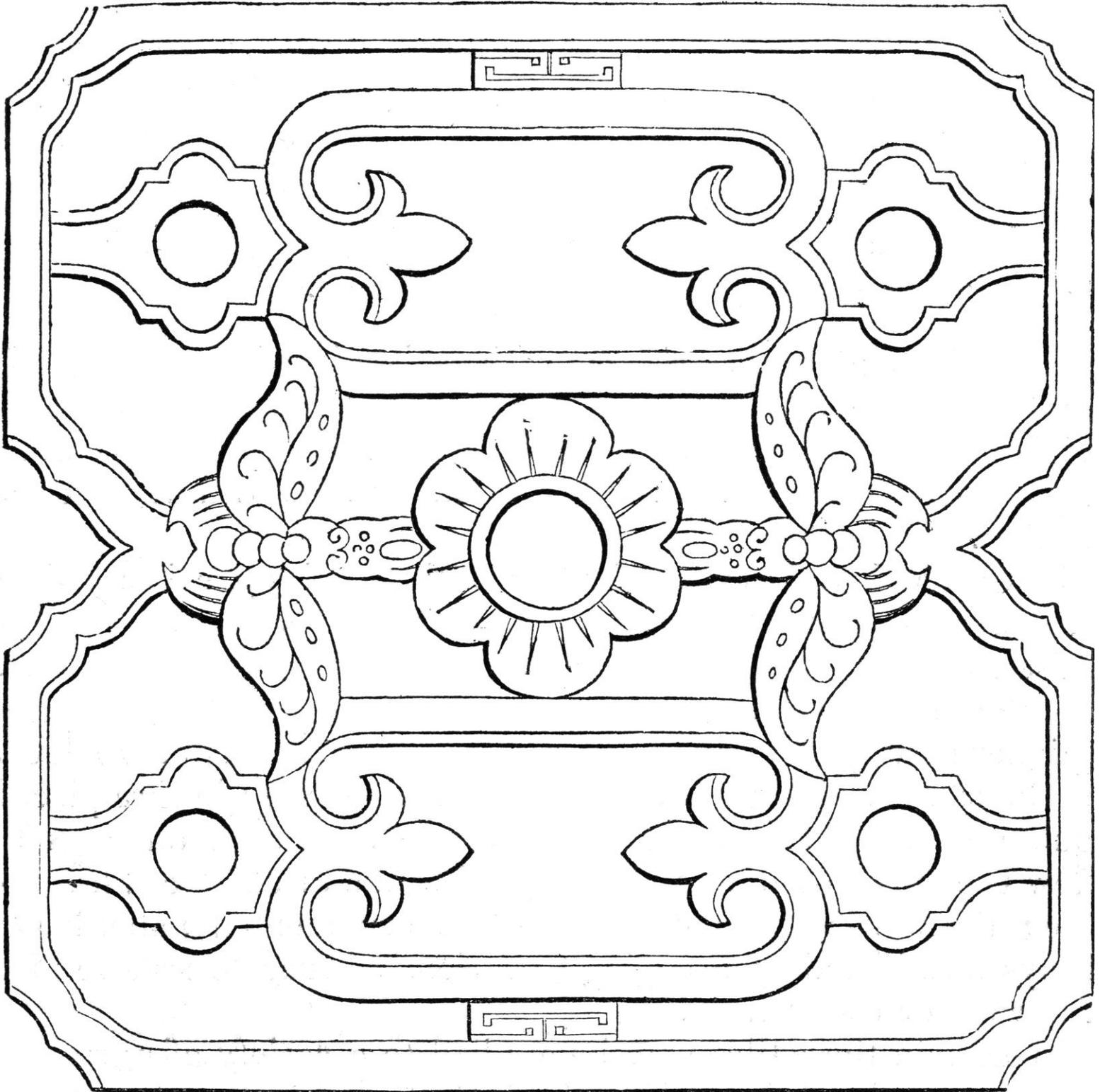
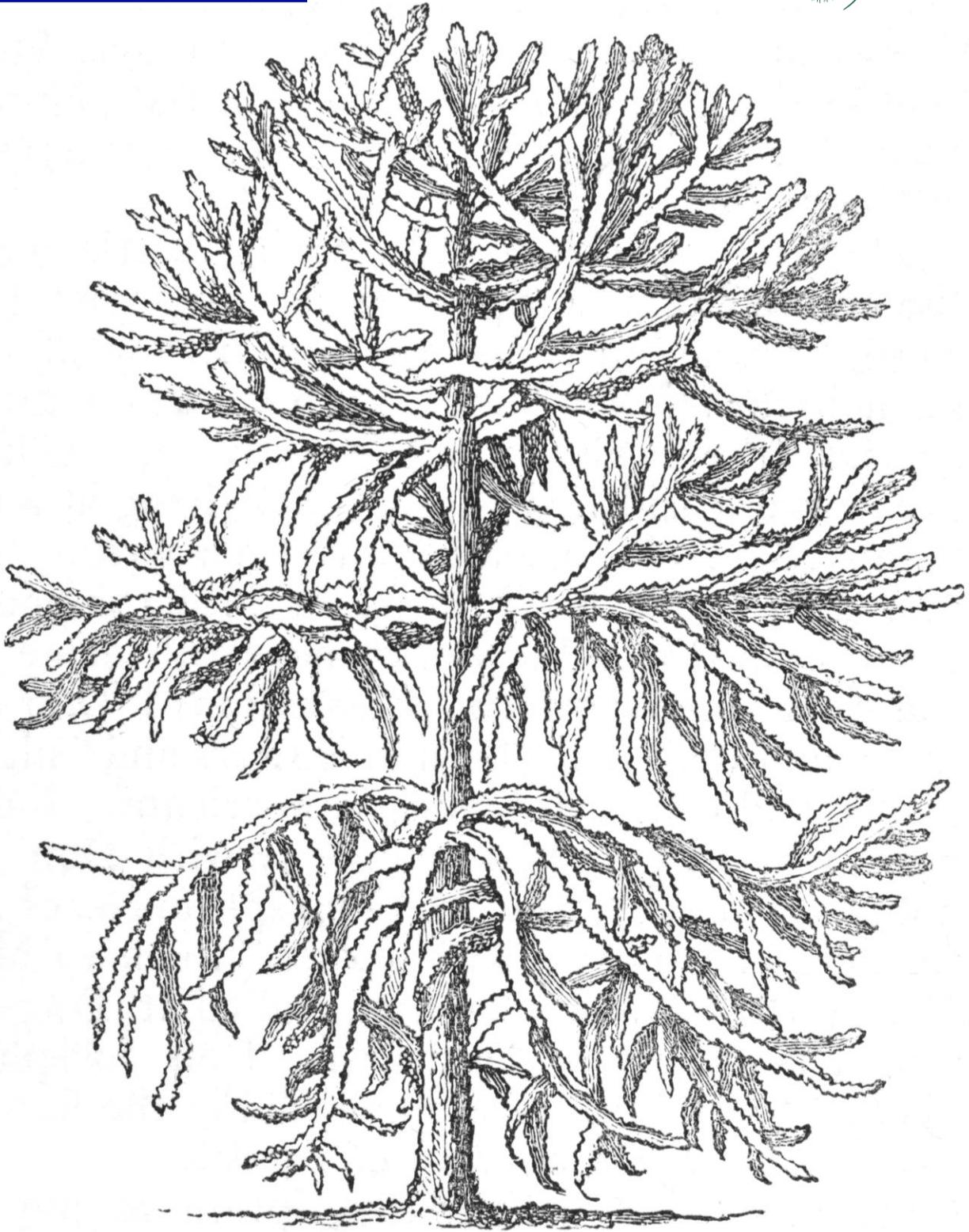
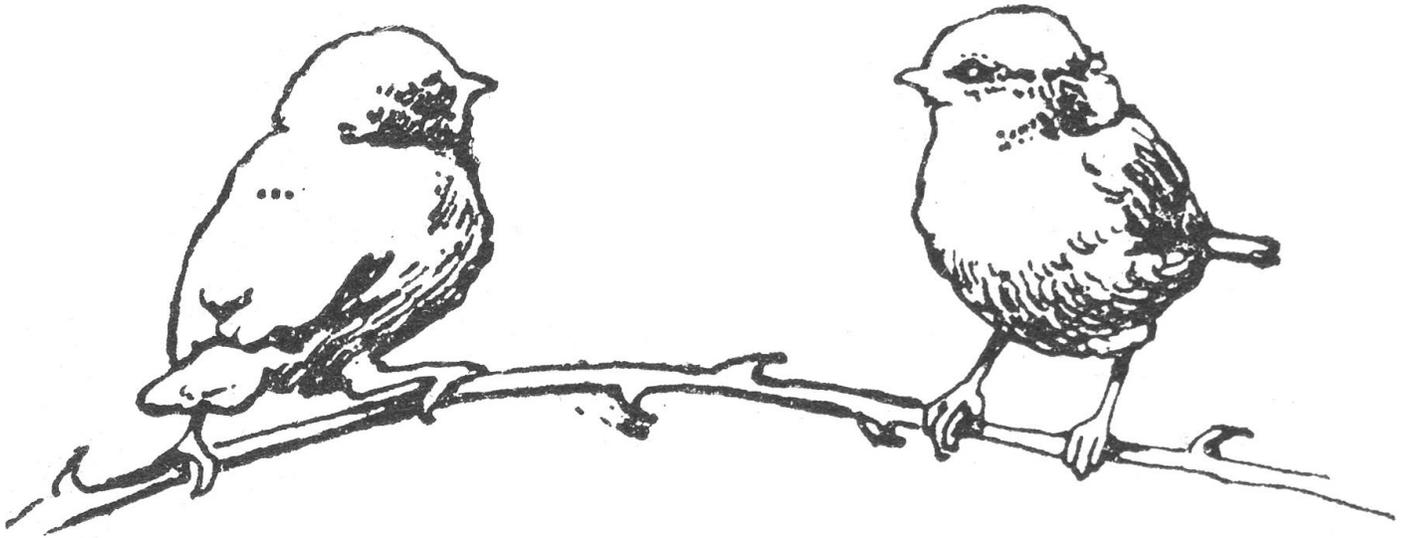


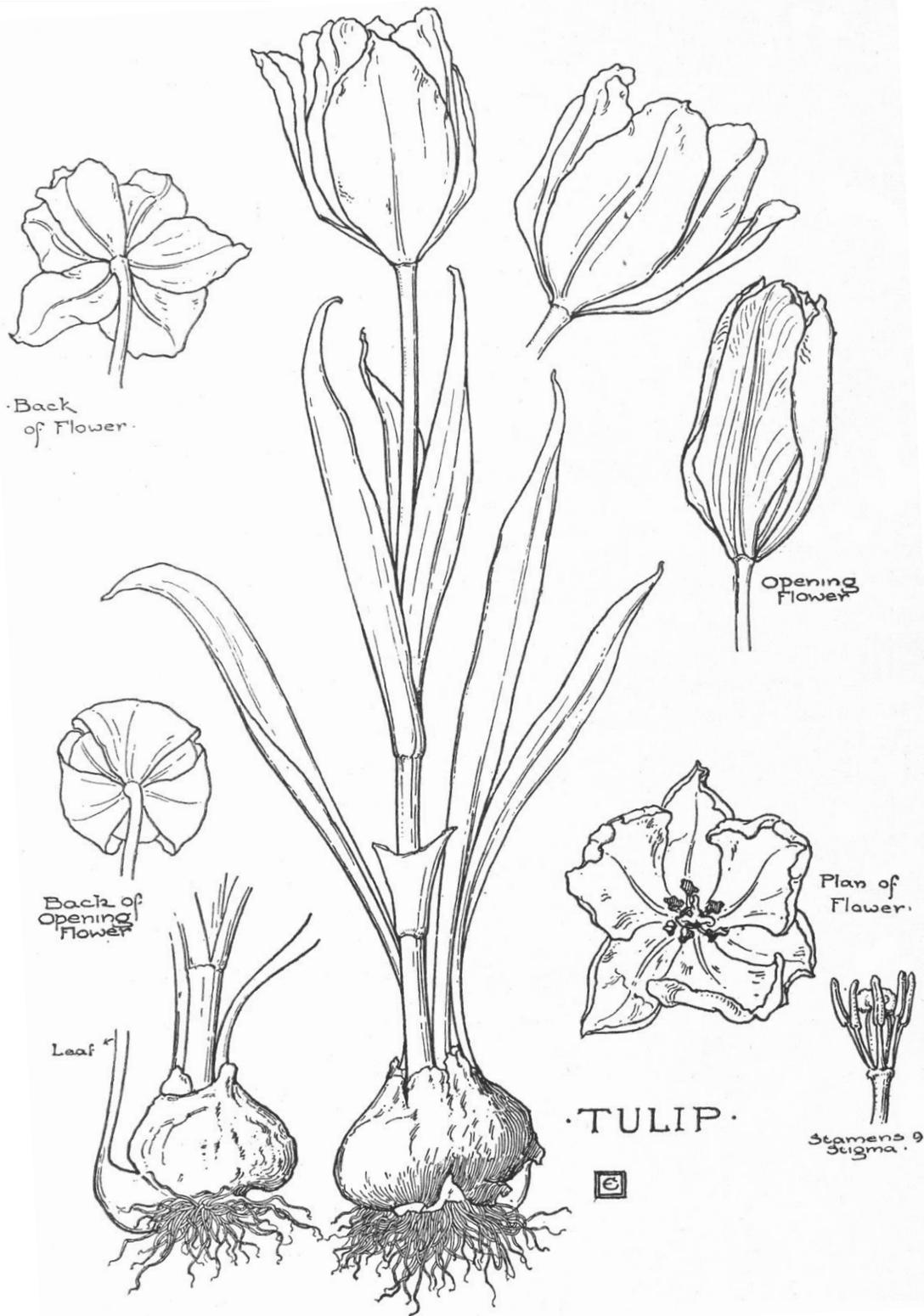
Illustration of a Chinese garden tile from John Claudius Loudon's *The Gardener's Magazine, and Register of Rural & Domestic Improvement*, Vol. 11 [London, 1835: 950 (4A)]



Taken from John Loudon's *Arboretum et fruticetum Britannicum* [London, c.1835-38: **977 Lou**], this is an image of a Monkey Puzzle tree (*Araucaria araucana*) which is native to South America and was introduced into Britain during the 1700's. It gained its funny name thanks to a barrister named Charles Austin. Upon seeing the tree for the first time in the 1800's, he remarked that even a monkey would find it difficult to climb owing to the tree's hard spiny branches. Perhaps you could draw in some puzzled looking monkeys looking up at the tree!



Many different animals visit our gardens over the course of a year, some perhaps more welcome than others! Many animals play an important role in the garden, with birds helping to keep pests under control and insects pollinating flowers and plants. Mice and rabbits are possibly not quite as helpful to your average gardener, but both play an important role in the wider eco-system. These images are from Helen Nussey and Olive J. Cockerell's *A French garden in England* [London, c.1909: **635.019 Nus**]



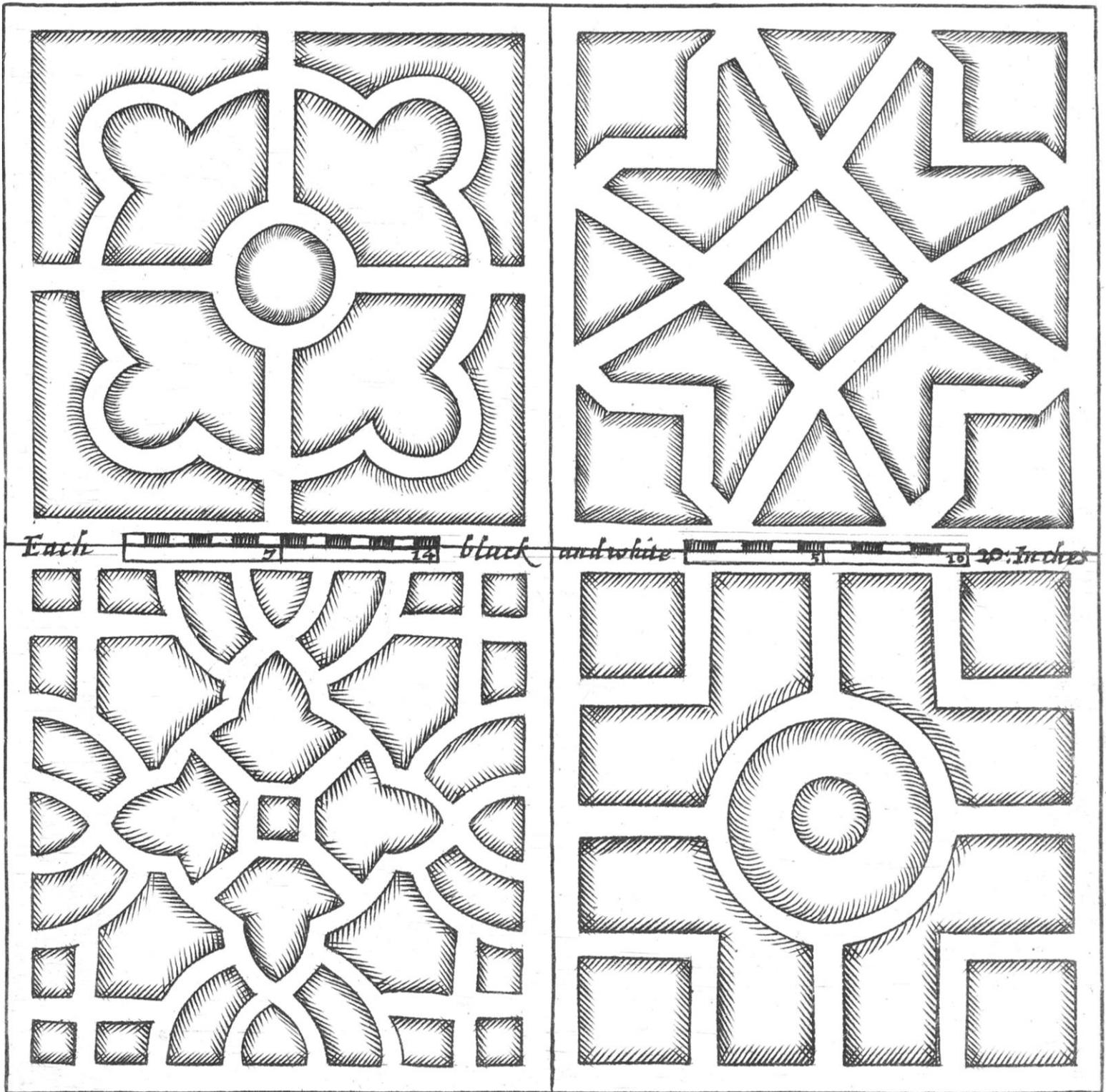
Both this image and the Cowslips on the following page are taken from Ernest Ellis Clark's *A handbook of plant-form for students of design, art schools, teachers & amateurs* [London, c.1909: **581.4 Cla**]. Clark was an artist who taught at Derby College of Art and strongly encouraged his students to observe and draw inspiration from the natural world in order to inform their work. He stated '... it cannot be too frequently urged upon students that the only right way for them is to make their own studies direct from nature.'



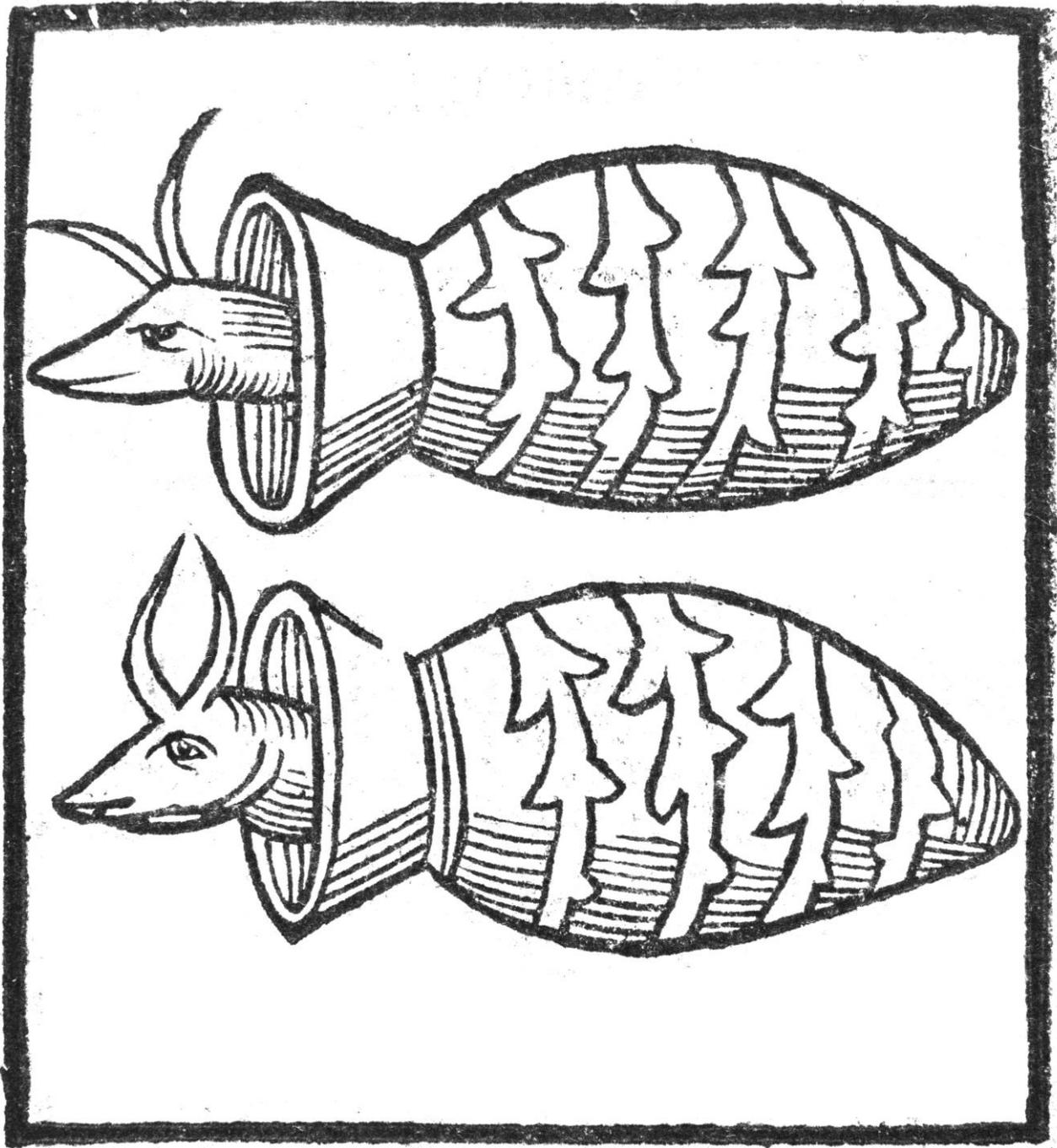
Ernest Ellis Clark's *A handbook of plant-form for students of design, art schools, teachers & amateurs* [London, c.1909: 581.4 Cla]



Here is an image of a sunflower (*Helianthus*) from Claude Duret's *Histoire admirable des plantes et herbes* [Paris, 1605: **502 Dur**]. Sunflowers follow the sun's path across the sky, turning their flower-heads to track the passing of the day. They are important plants for pollinators and many birds enjoy munching on their seeds. Finches are particularly fond of sunflower seeds – perhaps you could draw some fluttering around the head of this sunflower!



This is an image taken from Stephen Blake's *The compleat gardeners practice* [London, 1664: 968 Bla). It shows a design for a garden split into four squares and then into shaped sections, in which Blake suggests flowers and herbs should be planted. Why don't you try your hand at a bit of garden design and draw different flowers in the different sections of this garden?



This is a depiction of snails from Peter Treveris' *The Grete Herball* [London, 1526: **615.3 Gre**] Slugs and snails are often considered to be a gardener's worst enemy! But many of our most beloved wild animals rely on snails as a food source, including thrushes and hedgehogs. Encouraging other wildlife in your garden is a great way to keep slugs and snails in check.

To find out more and to view any of the items mentioned in this colouring book, you are warmly invited to book a research appointment. Please see our website for details:

www.rhs.org.uk/education-learning/libraries-at-rhs

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