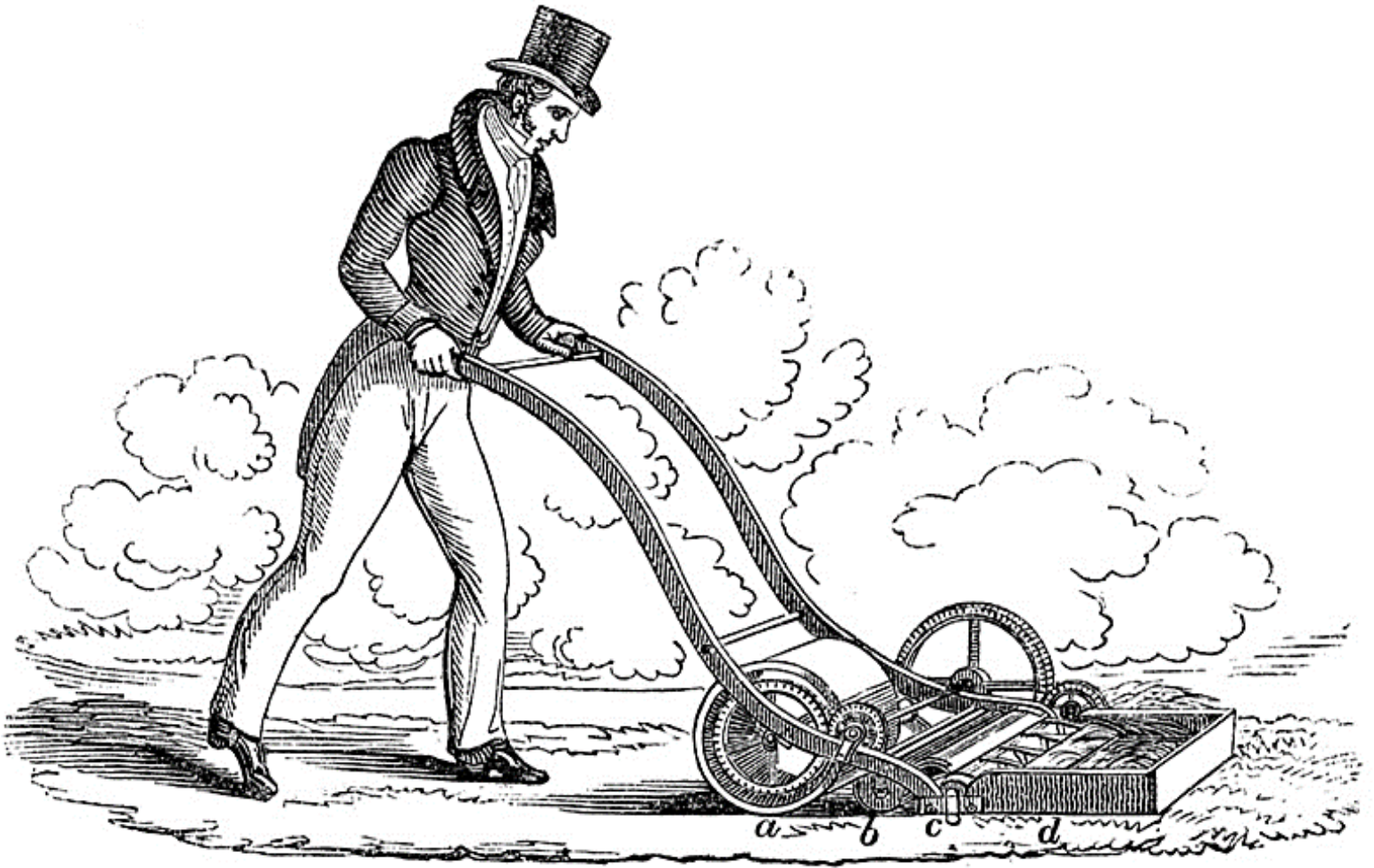
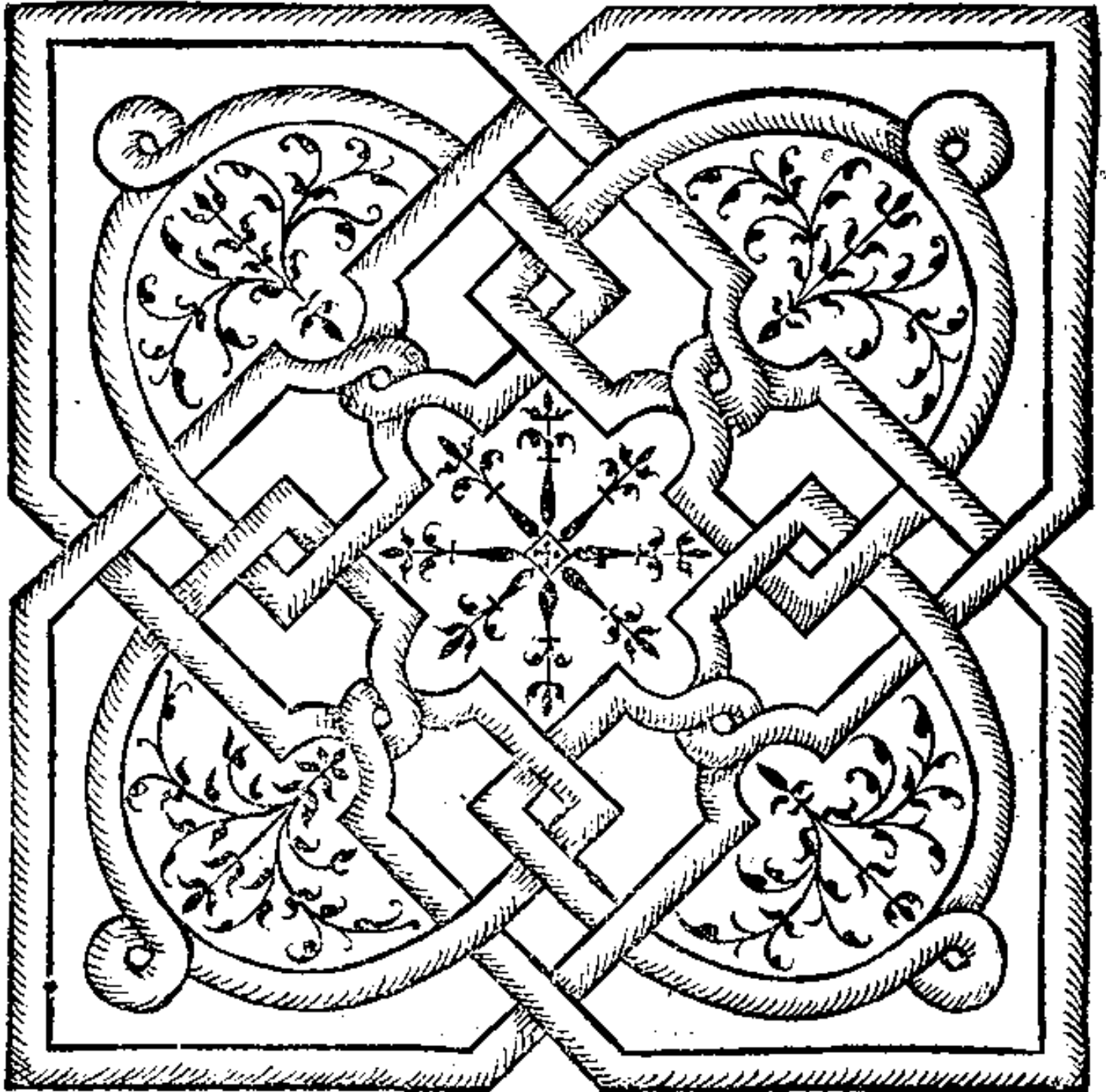




There are always plenty of jobs to be done in the garden, from digging to watering and more besides. In 1909 *A French garden in England* was produced by Helen Nussey and Olive Cockerell in which the two intrepid young women chronicled their experience of creating a small market garden from scratch, outlining all the varied jobs that they undertook to get under cultivation. "We are two women, not very robust but accustomed to hard work, who started a French market-garden a year ago with a small capital, two acres of raw field and a year's training in French gardening, but up to then no horticultural experience whatever, and this little book is a record of our experiences, of the mistakes we made and the difficulties we had, no less than the successes we achieved and the help we received" [London, 1909: 635.019 Nus].



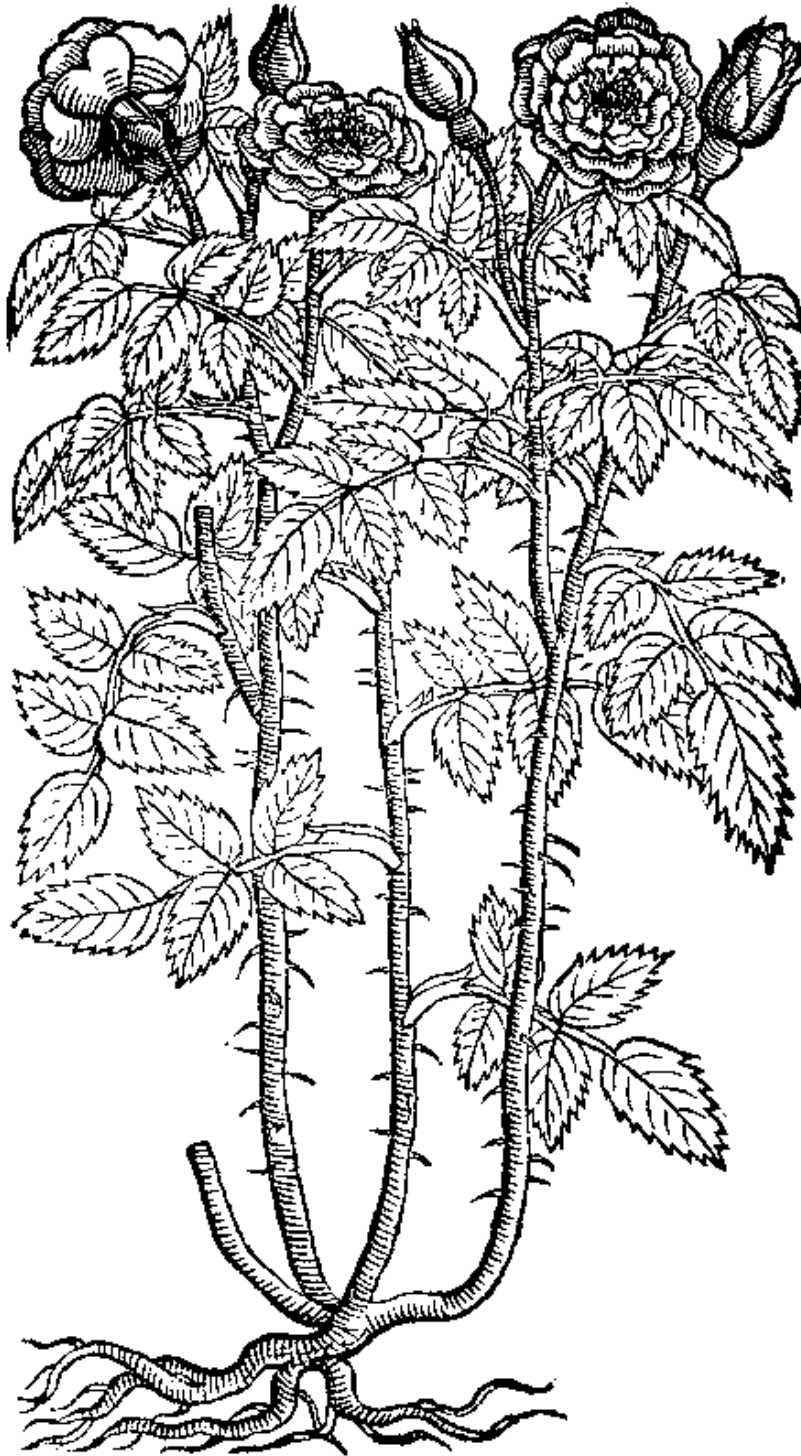
A regular job in the garden is mowing the lawn, but how many of us dress in quite such dapper clothes to do it? Top hat and tails might not be your chosen gardening garb, but the equipment being used is still quite familiar. [From *The Gardener's Magazine; and Register of Rural & Domestic Improvement*, 1832, vol. 8, p. 35].



A knotty problem? This is a woodcut illustration depicting a knot garden – a form of garden design popularised in the Tudor period. Designed with intricate interconnecting sections, the borders would usually be composed of clipped Box hedges (*Buxus sempervirens*) and the blank beds between filled with aromatic and colourful flowers – a little like the floral equivalent of colouring in! This is one of a number of designs featured in a book printed by Adam Islip in London in 1602 called *The orchard and the garden* [London, 1602: 950 Orc].

ROSA SATIVA.

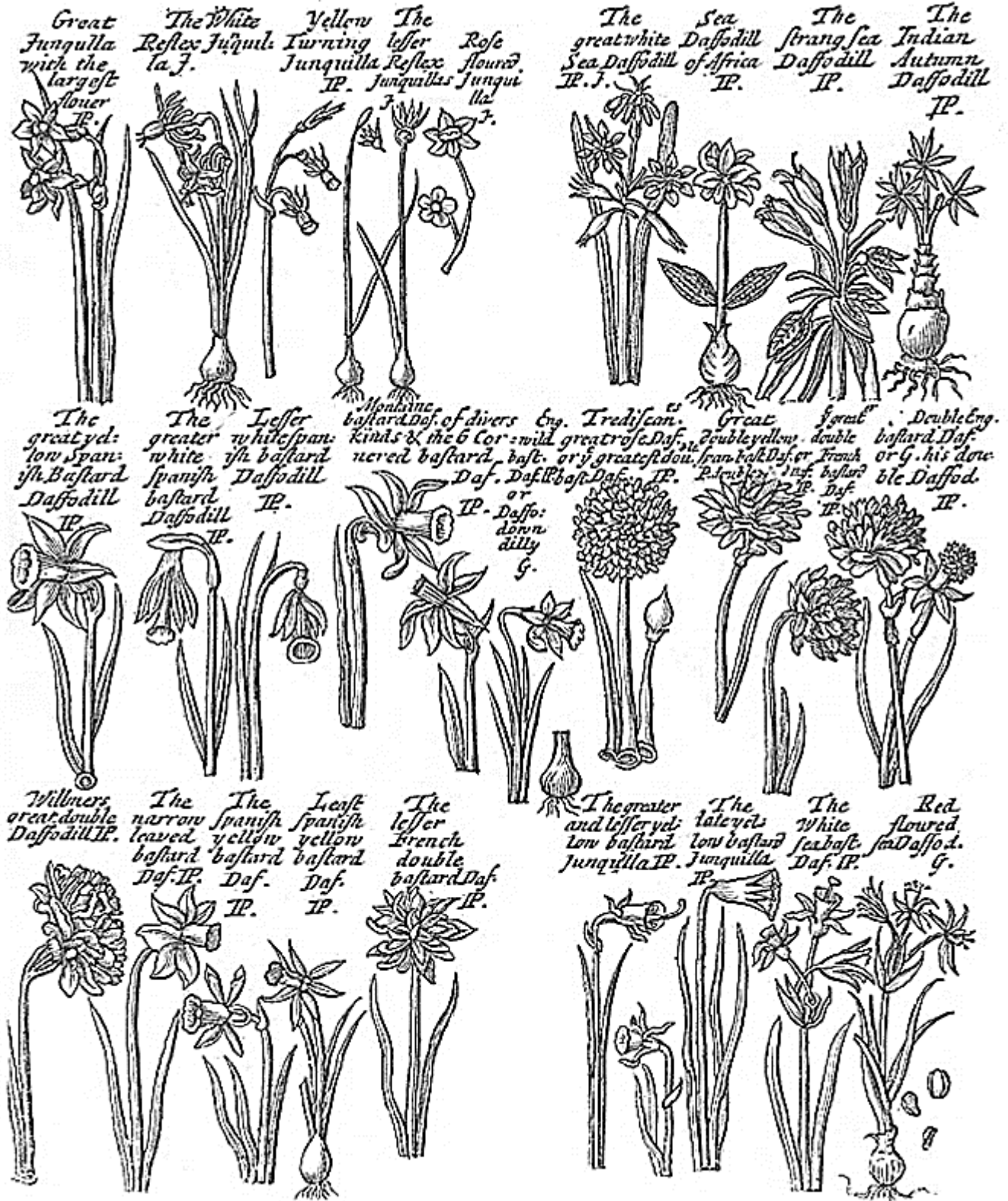
95



“Roses are red ...” or any colour you choose while you have your colouring pencils to hand! This rosy specimen is depicted in a book by the Flemish botanist Rembert Doedens (1518-1585) called *Florum, et coroniarum odoratarumque nonnullarum herbarum historia*. Doedens’ work looks at ornamental plants, particularly those that were used in the 16th & 17th century to create decorative garlands and wreaths [Antwerp, 1569: **615.3 Dod**].



“A rose by any other name would smell as sweet”. A different approach has been taken to illustrating a rose in this image from an 1810 publication called *A practical essay on flower painting in water colours* by Edward Pretty (1792-1865). The book gives instructions to readers, including technical notes and advice on the use of pigments, to help them create their own artistic images. The first stage in the process was to draw a basic outline just like the rose show here, which was an example that the would-be artist could copy if they wanted to practice their skills [London, 1810: 700.043 Prej].



"A host, of golden daffodils ..." or in this case, a set of illustrations of Narcissus characteristics from James Newton's *A compleat herbal* [London, 1752: 945 New].

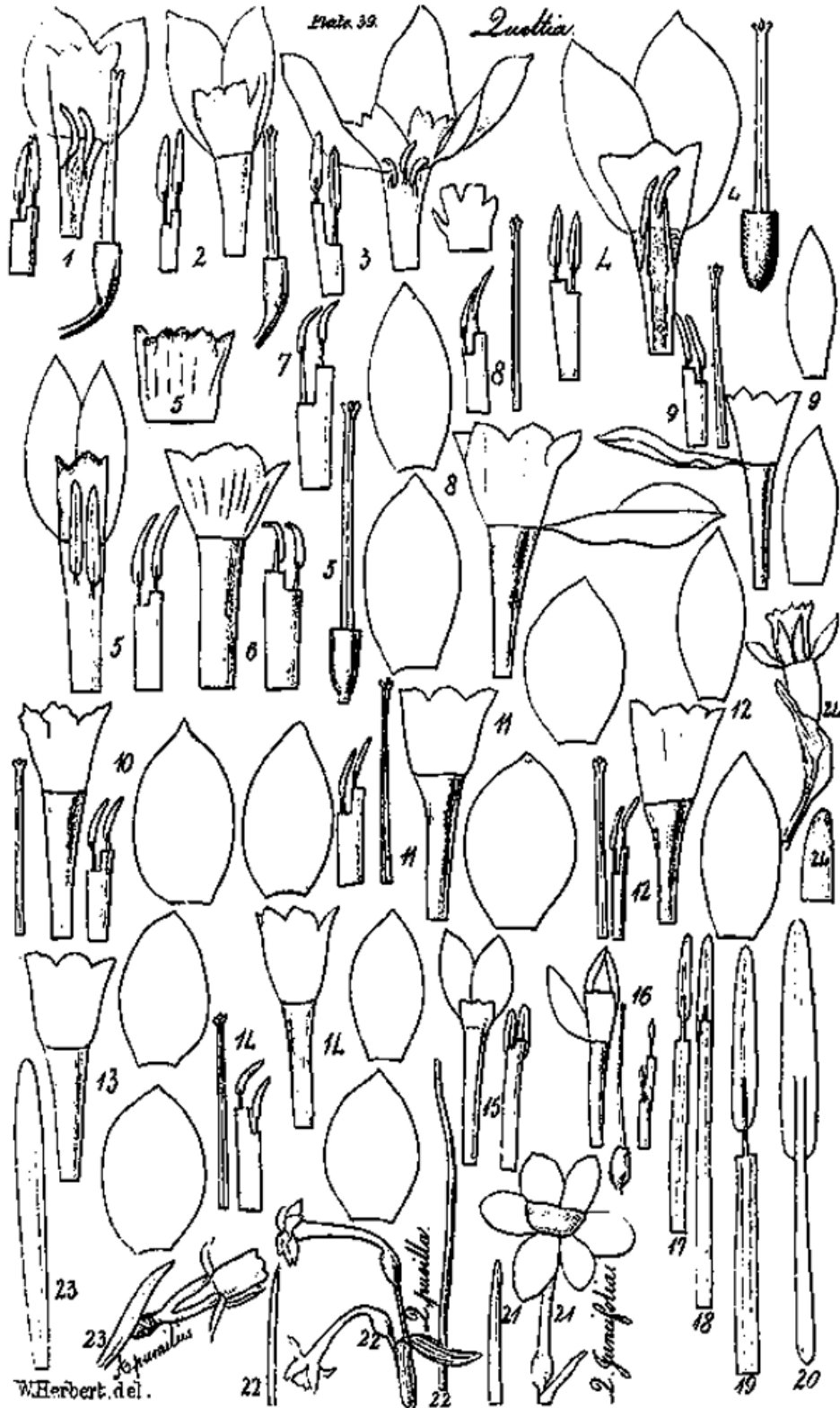
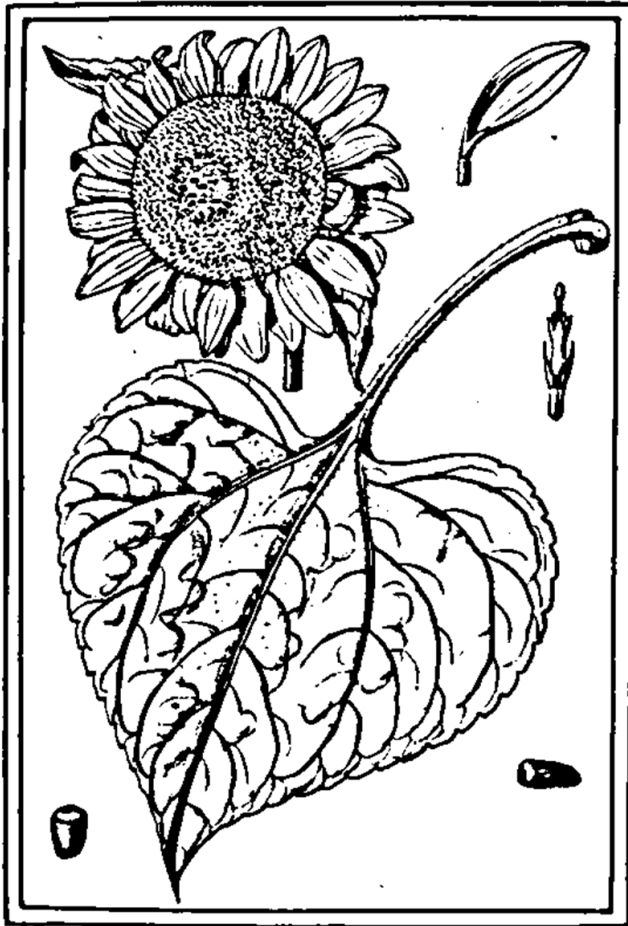


Illustration of forms and cultivars of *Narcissus incomparabilis*, engraved after an original by William Herbert (1778-1847) in his 1837 work *Amaryllidaceae*. The cross sections drawn by Herbert give an interesting insight into the structure and composition of the flowers [London, 1837: 930 AMA Her].



Sunny side up! Two images of sunflowers (*Helianthus*). The image on the left is a pen and ink wash on paper by the artist Claude Aubriet (1665-1742) which dates to around 1700. It forms part of a collection of drawings that were originally created to feature in a book by the French naturalist Antoine Jussieu (1686-1758) which did not reach publication [38036-1001]. The picture on the right is a woodcut from Claude Duret's (-1611) *Histoire admirable des plantes et herbes* [Paris, 1605: 502 Dur].

145 *Brassica crispa, apifolia.*
Krausz 251.



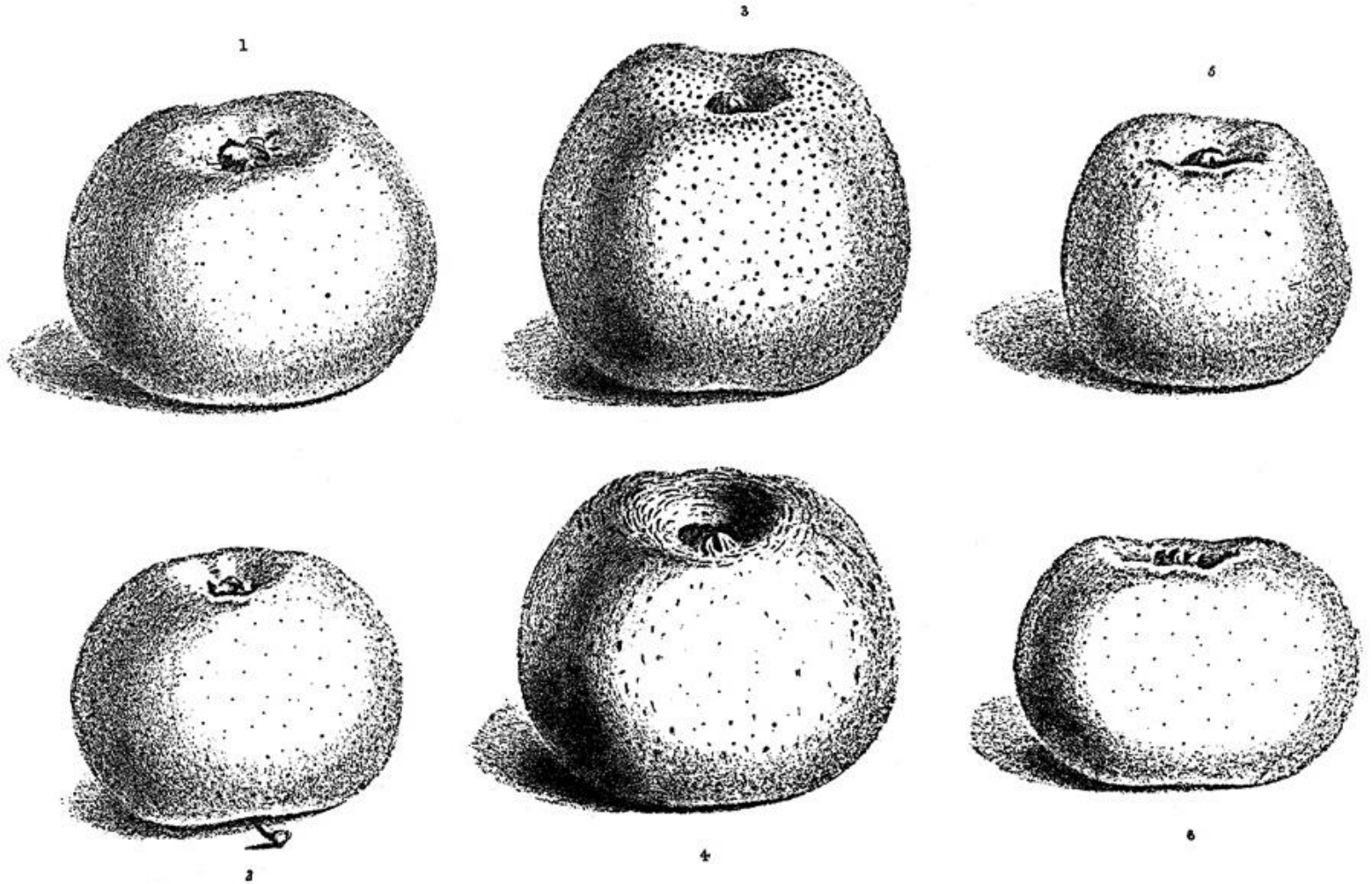
Crambe. 251.



Brassica fessilis.
Capehaupt.



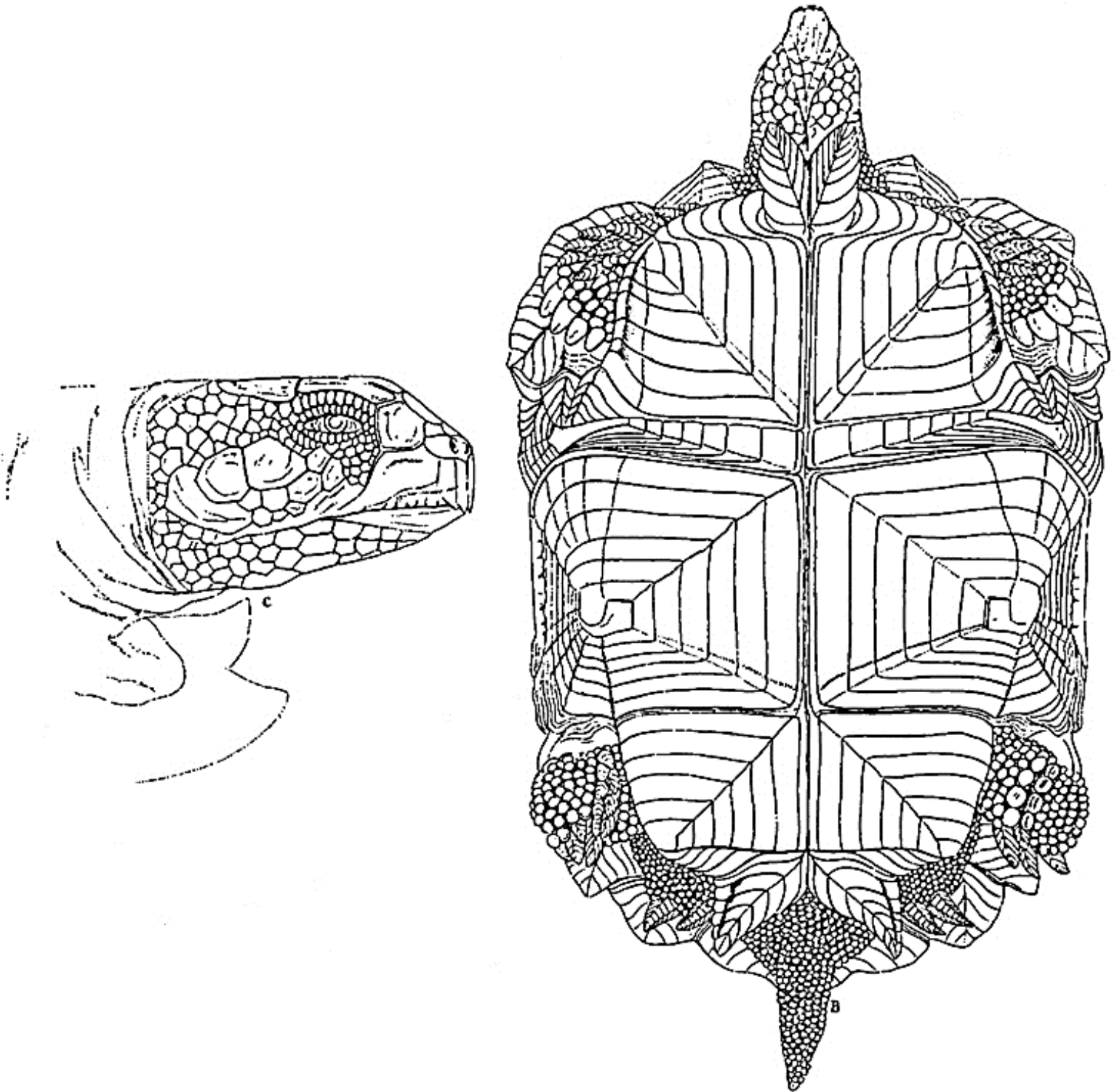
Cabbage patch. A selection of woodcuts showing plants from the Brassicaceae family – a family which includes plants such as cabbages, broccoli and cauliflower which are all familiar favourites in the vegetable garden. *Herbarum, arborum, fruticum, frumentorum ac leguminum* [Frankfurt am Main, 1546: 945 Her].



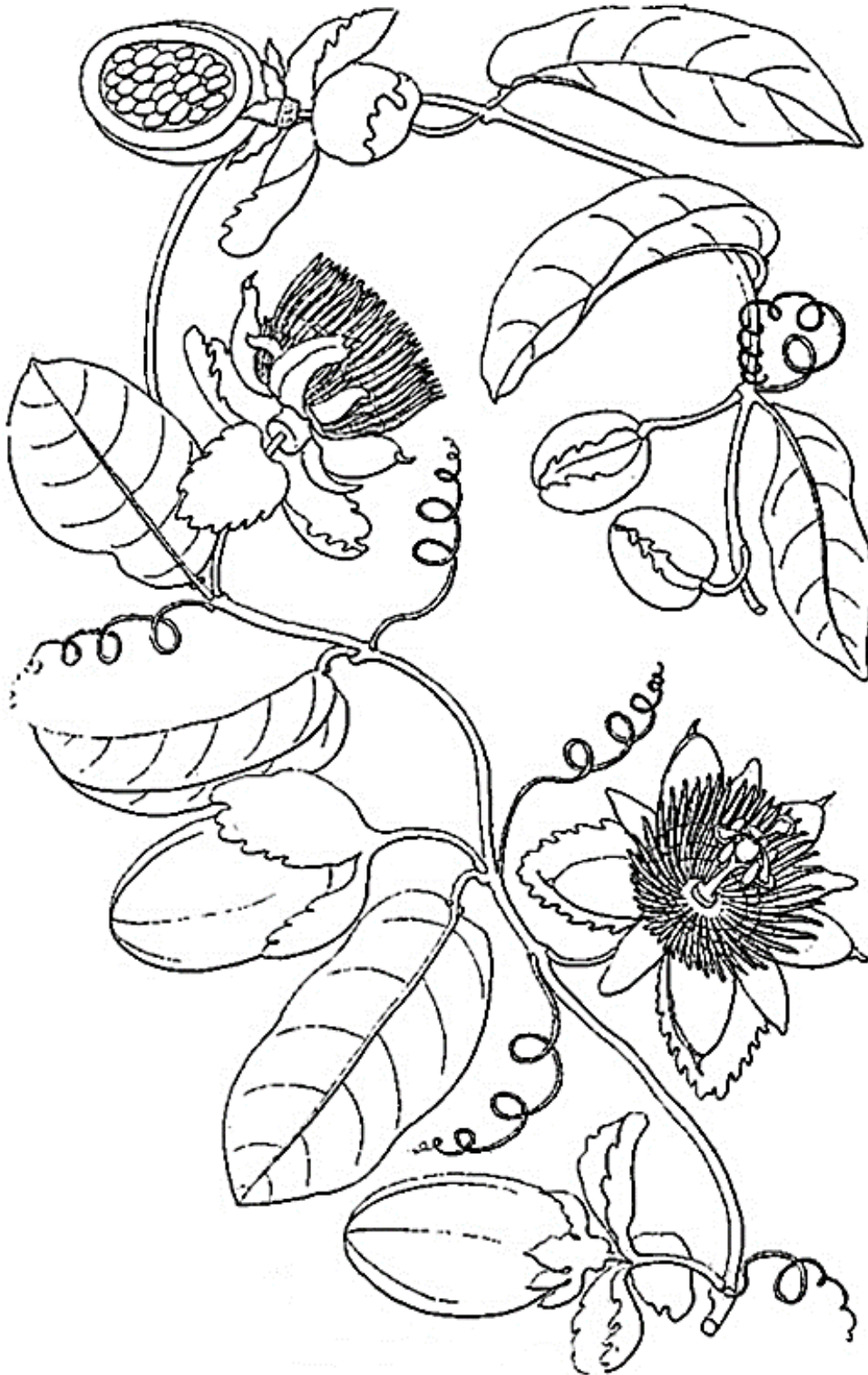
GOLDEN PIPPINS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| N ^o . 1. Dobbs's Kernel. | N ^o . 4. Hughes's. |
| 2. Autumn. | 5. Golden Pippin. |
| 3. Franklin's. | 6. Dredge's |

A pomological plate! This is an uncoloured lithographic illustration of the apple varieties 'Dobbs's Kernel Golden Pippin', 'Autumn Golden Pippin', 'Franklin's Golden Pippin', 'Hughes's Golden Pippin', 'Golden Pippin' and 'Dredge's Golden Pippin' from Hugh Ronalds' (1759-1833) *Pyrus malus Brentfordiensis* [London, 1831: 634.11 Ron].



You might be forgiven for thinking that perhaps the RHS would not have many images of animals in its collections, but actually there are lots of books in RHS Libraries that include wonderful illustrations of creatures great and small. Explorers and travellers would document the countries that they visited along with the flora and fauna they encountered or authors would seek to introduce their readership to new and exotic species. *Cimelia physica* (1796) includes illustrations by John Frederick Miller (1759-1796) and descriptions by George Shaw (1751-1813) “of rare and curious quadrupeds, birds, &c. together with several of the most elegant plants” [London, 1796: **502 Sha**].



Engraved after an original by Charles Plumier (1646-1704), this is an illustration entitled *Clematitis indica fructu citriformi, foliis, oblongis* which is most likely identifiable as *Passiflora laurifolia* (commonly known as a water lemon or Jamaican honeysuckle). Plumier was considered one of the foremost botanical explorers of his age, undertaking plant collecting trips alongside figures such as Joseph Donat Surian (-1691) and Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656-1708). *Description des plantes de l'Amerique avec leurs figures* [Paris, 1693: 581.9 (7V) Plu].



Exotic blooms. *Dillenia suffruticosa* (*Wormia suffruticosa*) lithographically illustrated in William Griffith's (1810-1845) *Icones plantarum Asiaticarum* (1847-1854). This is the national flower of Brunei and is native to South East Asia. However, with bright blooms, large leaves and pink fruit it is an attractive plant which can be cultivated in more tropical gardens [London, 1847-1854: **581.9 (5H) Gri**].