



Herbarium

Page 4:

Helianthus annuus

Sunflower

Compositae

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Publisher's note: The plates printed here come from the *Hortus Eystettensis* of Basilius Besler published for the first time in 1613.

Herbarium



Flos Solis¹ maior.

Biography

- 1561: Birth of Basilius Besler, son of Michael Besler, in Nuremberg on the 13th February.
- 1586: Besler marries Rosine Flock.
- 1596: Second marriage to Susanne Schmidt. From his two marriages, Besler would have sixteen children altogether.
- 1589-1629: Besler manages the apothecary shop *Zum Marienbild* in Nuremberg. There he creates and maintains a botanical garden as well as a collection of curiosities (*Naturalienkabinett*).
- 1597: The bishop of Eichstatt commissions Besler to create a botanical garden at Willibaldsburg. He designs a garden of one hectare comprising eight terraces. To realise this, Besler turns to the botanists Charles de l'Écluse, Joachim Camerarius le Jeune and Ludwig Jungermann for help. Following this, Besler undertakes an inventory of the rare and little-known plants of the time.

In Icona affabrè effictam clariff. Pharmacopœci
NORIM. DN. BASILII BESLERI



BESLERVM glyptes BASILEION imaginè pulcrâ,
 Quifquis es, ô Hofpos, reddidit, ecce, tibi,
 Nempe viri vultus dedit heic, atq; ora tueri:
 Cernere vis mentis dona fugacis! age,
 HERBARVM magnum hoc PLANTARVMq; Amphitheatron.
 Infpice, quas dotes AREATINVS habet.
 Divitiâsq; HORTVS: Paradifon dixeris iplum:
 Condidit immortale hoc BASILEIVS OPVS.

GEORG. REMVS, P. æ. J. C. m.

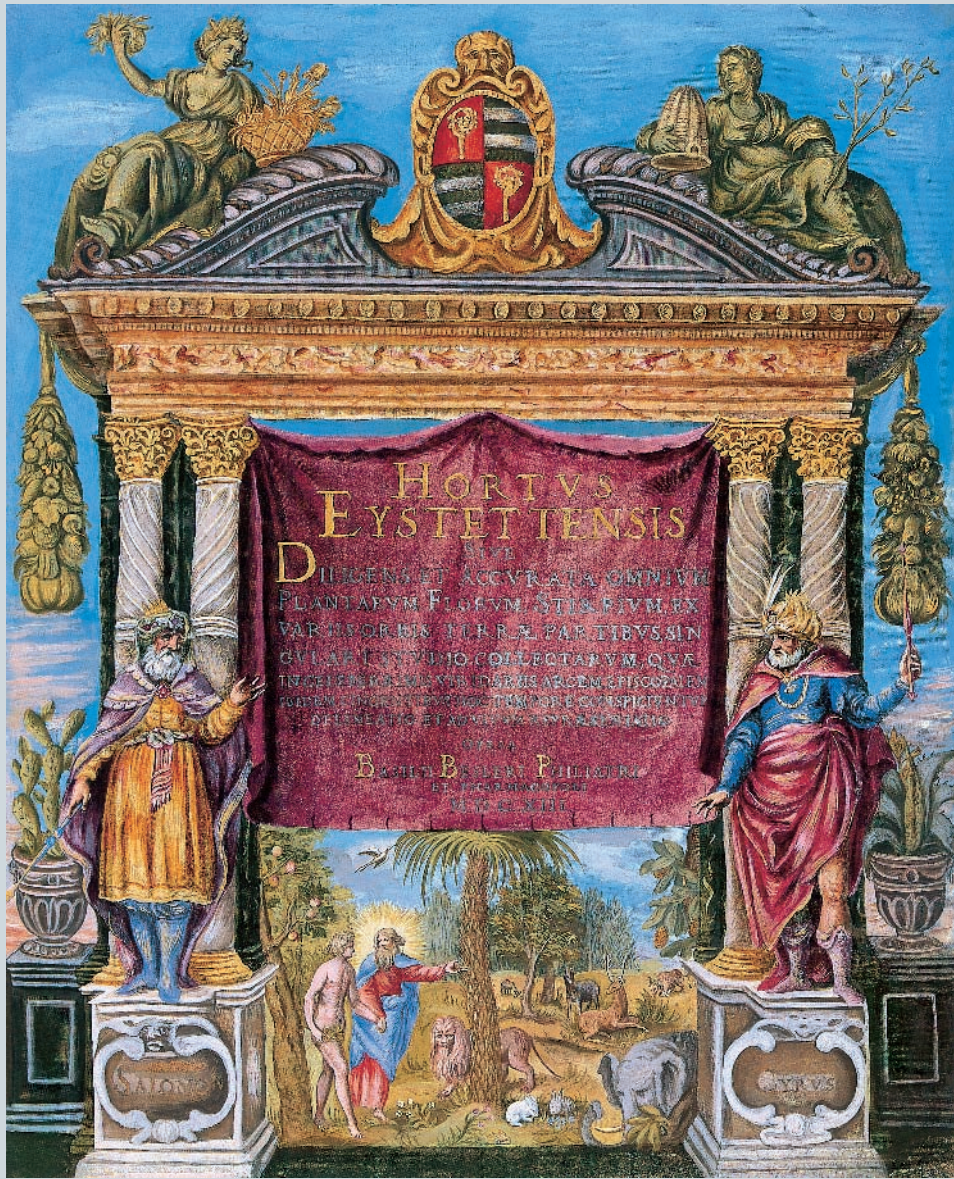
Introductory plate: Portrait of Basilius Besler

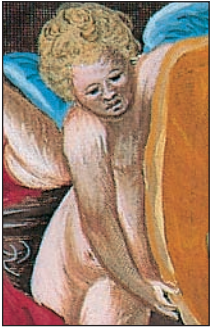
- 1607: Birth of his nephew Michel-Basile Besler.
- 1613: Besler publishes his *Hortus Eystettensis* in Eichstatt and Nuremberg. The work brings together 1,084 species of plants, classed in order of appearance according to the seasons, comprising 367 plates engraved using intaglio techniques, principally by Wolfgang Kilian. Printed in black and white, the herbarium was coloured by painters engaged by the richest buyers of the work.
- 1616: Publication of engravings of the rarest “products” of nature, which he had brought together in his collection of curiosities.
- 1627: Hieronymus Besler, Basilius’ brother, prints a new edition of the *Hortus Eystettensis*, a less lavish version with just 96 plates.
- 1629: Basilius Besler dies on the 13th March in Nuremberg.
- 1646-1648: Michel-Basile Besler publishes *Mantissa ad Viretum stirpium Eystettense*, as a complement and homage to his uncle’s *Hortus Eystettensis*.



A herbarium, or Hortus Siccus, is a collection of plants that have been dried and preserved so as to illustrate as far as possible their different characters. Since the same plant, owing to peculiarities of climate, soil and situation, degree of exposure to light and other influences may vary greatly according to the locality in which it occurs,

Introductory plate: Hortus Eystettensis





it is only by gathering together, for comparison and study, a large series of examples of each species that the flora of different regions can be satisfactorily represented. Even in the best-equipped botanical garden it is almost impossible to have more than a very small percentage of the representatives of the flora of any given region or large group of plants.



PLANTARUM HORTI EYSTÆT
TENSIS
Claffis Verna
Introductory plate: Spring

The image is a highly detailed and colorful title page for a botanical work. At the center is a large, vertically oriented oval frame with a thick, green, textured border. Inside this frame, the title is written in a classic, brown, serif font. The text is arranged in four lines: 'PLANTARVM' at the top, 'HORTI EYSTATENSIS.' in the middle, and 'Classis Verna.' at the bottom. The background of the page is a rich, dark blue. On either side of the central oval are two classical columns, painted in a light blue color. The left column is decorated with golden wheat stalks, while the right column features golden pinecones and leafy branches. At the top of the page, two figures are seated on a ledge. The figure on the left wears a vibrant red robe and holds a small green plant. The figure on the right wears a bright blue robe and holds a large, ornate brown pot overflowing with various flowers. Between them are two cherubs (putti) with wings, one on each side. Above the figures is a shield-shaped crest containing a scene with a figure in a landscape. The bottom of the page is filled with various objects: a large orange earthenware jar on the left, a small wooden table with a white pitcher on the right, and a central arrangement of many small, colorful glass bottles or vials, some containing liquids of different colors. The overall style is characteristic of 17th-century Dutch book illustrations, with fine detail and a vibrant color palette.

PLANTARVM

HORTI EYSTATENSIS.

Classis Verna.



Hence, a good herbarium forms an indispensable part of a botanical museum or institution. There are large herbaria at the British Museum and at the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, and smaller collections at



I. *Ruscus aculeatus*
Butcher's Broom
Liliaceae-Asparagales



II. *Philadelphus coronarius*
Double-flowered Mock-orange
Hydrangeaceae

III. *Philadelphus coronarius*
Single-flowered Mock-orange
Hydrangeaceae



*Syringa Italica flor. albo
plens.*

Ruscus.

Syringa glabra albo simplici



the botanical institutions at the principal British universities. Linnaeus' original herbarium is in the possession of the Linnaen Society of London. It was purchased from the widow of Linnaeus by Dr. (later Sir) J. E. Smith,



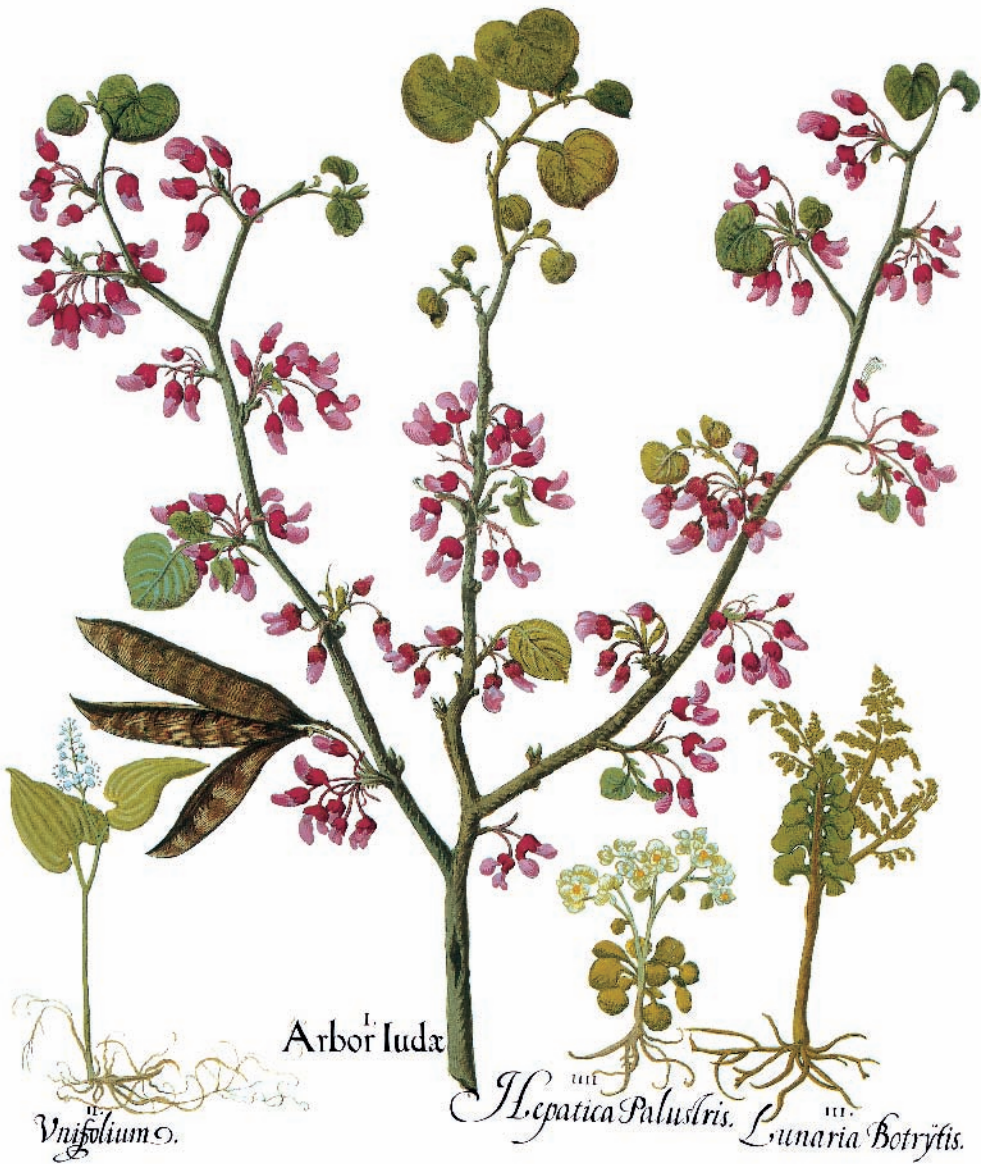
I. *Cercis siliquastrum*
Judas Tree
Leguminosae-Caesalpinia

II. *Maianthemum bifolium*
False Lily of the Valley
Liliaceae



III. *Botrychium lunaria*
Moonwort
Ophioglossales-Pteridophyta

IV. *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*
Golden Saxifrage
Saxifragaceae



Arbor^I Iuda

^{II}
Vnifolium.

^{III}
Hepatica Palustris. ^{III}
Lunaria Botrytis.



one of the founders of the Linnaen Society, and after his death was bought by the society. Herbaria are also associated with the more important botanical gardens and museums in other countries.



I. *Prunus specie*
Double-flowered Cherry
Rosaceae

II. *Prunus padus*
Bird Cherry
Rosaceae

III. *Picea abies*
Branch and cones of the Norway Spruce
Conifer





^r
Cerasus flore pleno.

ⁱⁱⁱ
Summitates Piccæ.

ⁱⁱ
Cerasus micromosa sylvestris.



The value of a herbarium is much enhanced by the possession of "types", that is, the original specimens on which the study of a species was founded. Thus the herbarium at the British Museum,



I. *Malus specie*
Double-flowered Apple
Rosaceae



II. *Lychnis viscaria*
Sticky Catchfly
Caryophyllaceae

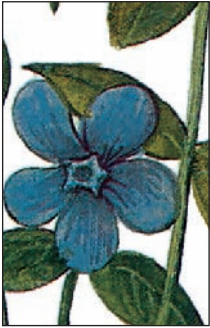
III. *Campanula patula*
Spreading Bellflower
Campanulaceae



Lychnis viscaria ¹¹*Sylvestris flore*
meumato

Rosa flore ¹¹*multiplici.*

Papunculus ¹¹*Sylvestris minor*



which is especially rich in the earlier collections made in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, contains the types of many species founded by the earlier workers in botany. It is also rich in types of Australian plants from the collections of Sir Joseph Banks and Robert Brown, and contains in addition many valuable modern collections.

I. *Staphylea pinnata*
Bladdernut
Staphyleaceae

II. *Vinca minor*
White-flowered Lesser
Periwinkle
Apocynaceae

III. *Vinca minor*
Lesser Periwinkle
Apocynaceae

IV. *Vinca minor*
Mauve-flowered Lesser
Periwinkle
Apocynaceae

V. *Vinca minor*
Double-flowered Lesser
Periwinkle
Apocynaceae



^{III}
Clematis Daphnoides.
flor. caeruleo.

^{II}
Clematis Daphnoides
flor. albo.

^I
Staphylodendron.

^V
Clematis Daphnoides
flor. purpureo pleno.

^{III}
Clematis Daphnoides
flor. purpureo.



The Kew herbarium, founded by Sir William Hooker and greatly developed by his son Sir Joseph Hooker, also contains many types, especially those of plants described in the *Flora of British India* and various colonial floras.

I. *Laburnum anagyroides*
Common Laburnum
Papilionaceae

II. *Laburnum alpinum*
Alpine Laburnum
Papilionaceae



*Anagyris*¹¹ *latifolia*.

*Anagyris*¹ *angustifolia*.



The collection of Dillenius is deposited at Oxford, and that of Professor W. H. Harvey at Trinity College, Dublin. The collections of Antoine Laurent de Jussieu,



I. *Viburnum opulus*
Snowball Bush [Guelder-rose]
Caprifoliaceae



II. *Cytisus sessilifolius*
Stalkless-leaved Laburnum
Papilionaceae

III. *Cytisus ciliatus*
Small Alpine Laburnum
Papilionaceae



1.
Sambucus arboricola.

2.
Trifolium arborescens.

3.
Cytisus V. Clusij.



his son Adrien and August de St. Hilaire are included in the large herbarium of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. In the same city is the extensive private collection of Dr. Ernest Cosson. In Geneva are three large collections – Augustin Pyramede Candolle's,



I. *Dorycnium hirsutum*
Hairy Canary Clover
Papilionaceae

II. *Cytisus supinus* / *Cytisus hirsutus*
Clustered Broom [Hairy Broom]
Papilionaceae



III. *Cytisus scoparius*
Common Broom
Papilionaceae

IV. *Jasminum fruticans*
Shrubby Jasmine
Oleaceae