

PLANTS IN CONTEXT

Special Collections

The following collections have been contributed to the Global Plants database (plants.jstor.org) by Global Plants Initiative partners. By accessing plant type specimens in context with other types of materials, plant scientists, scientific historians, students, and researchers will enjoy a comprehensive research experience, and be able to explore the diverse flora of Africa, Latin America, Europe, and North America through a variety of media.

PARTNER	COLLECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Botanic Gardens and Herbarium Heidelberg	Rauh Field Books	Curated collection of Dr. Werner Rauh's field books from 1950–1960s. A world-renown botanist, these field books document his work in Peru and Madagascar. He was a respected scientist of systematics, morphology, and geography succulent plants of the Americas and South Africa as well as the bromeliads of the South American rain forests and the fascinating plant world of the tropical high mountain regions.
Cambridge University Herbarium	Botanical Register	Collection selected by Cambridge University Herbarium of articles and prints published in <i>The Botanical Register</i> , an illustrated horticultural magazine, covering 1816–1847. The magazine, started by the illustrator Sydenham Edwards, was subsequently known as <i>Edwards's Botanical Register</i> .
Institut Botànic de Barcelona	Cuatrecasas Manuscripts	Letters and manuscripts of pioneering botanist José Cuatrecasas (1903–1996), widely considered to be one of the great botanical explorers of the high-elevation páramo and sub-páramo regions of the Andes Mountains in South America. His research was focused on the flowering plant families Asteraceae and Malpighiaceae.
Instituto de Botánica Darwinion de Buenos Aires	Darwinion Institute Art Collection	Drawings contributed by partner Instituto de Botánica Darwinion de Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical	Field Books	Manuscripts, maps, and transcripts from important field books held by the Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical, Herbário, Biblioteca in Portugal. Materials cover expeditions in Angola, Cape Verde, Guiné-Bissau, Mozambique, and São Tomé & Príncipe.
Linnean Society of London	Linnean Annotated Books Collection	A rich collection of original published books (1736–1747) in Latin with handwritten annotations by the author himself, Swedish botanist and zoologist Carl Linnaeus. He copiously annotated several copies of his works. These original materials come from his personal library, which is now held at Linnean Society of London. Highlights include <i>Species Plantarum</i> , <i>Systema Naturae</i> , and <i>Flora Palaestina</i> .
Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle	Plants of Mascareignes	More than 5,000 stunning photographs of plants from the Mascareignes Islands, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean east of Madagascar comprising Mauritius, Réunion, Rodrigues, Agaléga, Cargados Carajos shoals, plus the former islands of the Saya de Malha, Nazareth and Soudan banks. Includes images of plants ranging from Acacia to Zornia, photographed by important collectors and botanists such as J.N. Labat, M. Bardot-Vaucoulon, O. Poncy, D.J. Du Puy, and S. Brionnaud.
The Natural History Museum	Watercolour drawings of Plants from South Africa, Canaries, Azores, West Indies, Francis Masson Collection	Drawings by Francis Masson (1741–1805), a Scottish botanist and gardener. Masson was the first plant collector at Kew Gardens to be sent abroad by the newly appointed director Sir Joseph Banks; he sailed with James Cook on HMS Resolution to South Africa, landing in October 1772. Masson stayed until 1775, during which time he sent back to England more than 500 species of plants.
	Watercolour Drawings and Pencil Sketches of Nigerian Plants 1909–1912, Talbot Collection	Range of artwork from Percy Amaury Talbot (1877–1945), a British official of many interests; he was a botanist, anthropologist, and explorer. He traveled extensively in the Oban District of Southern Nigeria and part of Cameroon.
	Collection of Drawings of South African Plants, Holland Collection	Dating from between 1856 and 1859, this collection contains watercolors of South African wildflowers painted by plant collector Maria Elizabeth Holland (1836–1878). Each illustration is scientifically identified and dated.

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The Natural History Museum <i>continued</i>	Cook's Voyages to the South Seas: Cook's First Voyage	Artwork from Cook's first expedition on the HMS Endeavour from Plymouth harbor in August 1768. He was joined by the naturalist Joseph Banks (1743–1820) and his civilian entourage. As the Endeavour followed its westward route around the globe, Banks and Daniel Solander (1733–1782), a botanist and pupil of Carl Linnaeus, collected animal and plant specimens, which were illustrated by Sydney Parkinson (c. 1745–1771), the resident artist. In April 1770, the Endeavour reached the eastern coast of Australia; the initial landing site was named Botany Bay (present day Sydney) for the abundance of new plant discoveries. Cook's first voyage is represented by approximately 960 images of botanical and zoological illustrations, both those executed by Parkinson during the expedition and those watercolors later completed from his initial sketches by artists in Banks's employ (Frederick Polydor Nodder, John Frederick Miller, and John Cleveley II).
	Cook's Voyages to the South Seas: Cook's Second Voyage	In July 1772, Cook set sail with a new team of scientists and artists. The scholar Johann Reinhold Forster (1729–1798) was accompanied by his son, Johann Georg Adam Forster (1754–1794), an illustrator, as well as another artist, William Hodges (1744–1797). In January 1773, the Resolution and Adventure became the first European vessels to cross the Antarctic Circle. Unfortunately, they missed landfall on the Antarctic continent by a mere 75 miles (121 km) and fog separated the two ships. The Resolution, commanded by Cook, continued to explore and chart the South Pacific (Tahiti, the Friendly Islands, Easter Island, Norfolk Island, New Caledonia, and Vanuatu), before returning to England and finally laying the myth of terra australis to rest. Cook's second voyage is represented by approximately 570 drawings and watercolors by Johann Georg Adam Forster of plant and animal specimens collected throughout the South Seas by his father, Johann Reinhold Forster.
	Cook's Voyages to the South Seas: Cook's Third Voyage	Cook agreed to embark on a third and final voyage, whose purpose was to find the Northwest Passage, a hypothetical trade route linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. While there was no official naturalist attached to the expedition, there were two artists, John Webber (1751–1793) and William Wade Ellis (c. 1756–1785). Webber, the official artist, specialized in landscapes and ethnographic illustrations; Ellis, a surgeon's assistant on the Discovery, doubled as the natural history illustrator. En route to the North American coast, Cook first encountered the Hawaiian Islands, which he named the Sandwich Islands after the Earl of Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty, before heading north to chart the coastline of the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. Cook crossed into the Arctic Ocean and noted the freezing conditions that persisted even during the summer months, which would hamper any potential trade route. Unfortunately, upon returning to the Hawaiian Islands for repairs, Cook was killed on February 14, 1779 before he could complete the expedition. Cook's ill-fated third voyage is represented by approximately 100 drawings by Ellis depicting animals and plants collected throughout the journey.
	Rariorum Africanum Plantarum, Burmman	Johannes Burmann (1707–1779) was a Dutch physicist and botanist. His work is one of the earliest records of Cape flora and his copper plates, included in this collection, were a major influence for Linnaeus, who often cited Burmann's work in his studies.
	Sketches of plants growing about Plettenburg Bay on the coast of Africa, Wehdmann collection	Manuscripts and paintings from Clemenz Heinrich Wehdmann (1762–1835). Born in Germany, Wehdmann joined the army of the Dutch East India Company at the age of 22. He was sent to the Cape Colony and developed a strong interest in natural history. When the colony became British he found himself unemployed and began to paint a variety of plants and trees as well as collect botanical specimens.
New York Botanical Garden	The LuEsther T. Mertz Library and Archives Collection	Watercolors, field notes and books from New York Botanical Garden's library and archive collection about the flora of Puerto Rico, Cuba, Jamaica, Brazil, and other parts of the Caribbean. Highlights include water colors by Frances Worth Horne, <i>Plants of Cuba</i> field book collected by H. A. Van Hermann, and <i>A Provisional List of the Indigenous and Naturalised Flowering Plants of Jamaica</i> .
Oak Spring Garden Library	Oak Spring Garden Library: Collection of Rachel Lambert Mellon	This collection contains selected works from the Oak Spring Garden Library in Virginia. The library comprises Rachel Lambert Mellon's celebrated collection of rare books, manuscripts, works of art and artifacts relating to gardening, landscape design, horticulture, botany, natural history, and travels.

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Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	Curtis's Botanical Magazine, original illustrations and published plates	<i>Curtis's Botanical Magazine</i> has been published on a quarterly basis since 1787, making it the longest-running horticultural journal in the world. Founded by Samuel Curtis, it is dedicated to the art of botanical illustration. This collection, held by Kew Gardens, contains original artworks and drawings from the past 200 years.
	Economic Botany Collection, Kew	The Economic Botany Collection from Kew illustrates the extent of human use of plants around the world. The huge variety of objects ranges from artifacts made from plants to raw plant materials, including a large collection of wood samples. Uses of these materials range from food, medicine, and utensils to social activities and clothing.
	Flora of West Tropical Africa, original illustrations	This collection contains drawings of plants from the published work <i>Flora of West Tropical Africa</i> by J. Hutchinson, J.M. Dalziel & R.W.J. Reay. Prepared and revised at Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew under the supervision of the director and published on behalf of the Governments of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Gambia.
	Francis Masson, original illustrations	These watercolors were painted between 1772 and 1795 by Francis Masson, a Scottish botanist and one of Kew Gardens' first plant hunters. The primary focus is on South African plants, though specimens from the Canary Islands and Azores are also featured.
	Franz Bauer, original illustrations	Select drawings from Franz (Francis) Andreas Bauer (1758–1840) who was one of the first artists to draw detailed plant dissections for recording purposes at Kew. Despite being overshadowed by the artworks of his renowned and much-travelled brother Ferdinand, Franz Bauer's images have much scientific value. His drawings are also a historic record of the development of Kew Gardens.
	Herbarium Illustration and Slide Collections, Kew	A variety of stunning photographs of plants in the field taken by various staff in 1980s-1990s. Majority of the photographs were taken in Madagascar, Malawi, Cameroon, Tanzania, and South Africa.
	Library Collections: Baines, Thomas	Paintings from 1861–1867 by Thomas Baines, an English artist and explorer of British colonial southern Africa and Australia. Baines, who joined David Livingstone along the Zambezi, is today best known for his detailed paintings and sketches which give a unique insight into colonial life.
	Marianne North Collection	In 1871 Marianne North, at the age of 40, began a remarkable series of trips around the world to view and paint exotic flora. Between 1871 and 1885 North visited America, Canada, Jamaica, Brazil, Tenerife, Japan, Singapore, Sarawak, Java, Sri Lanka, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Seychelles, and Chile.
	Olive Coates Palgrave, original illustrations from <i>Trees of Central Africa</i>	Contains beautiful original illustrations from the comprehensive 1956 guide <i>Trees of Central Africa</i> . Illustrated by artist Olive Coates Palgrave, includes study of the trees of Central Africa (which was then Rhodesia and Nyasaland) such as Acacia, Adansonia, Cassia, Strychnos, and Widdringtonia.
	Plant Determination Lists	Written by Sir John Kirk and Dr. David Livingstone, these hand-written letters, notes, and lists detail the findings of their late-nineteenth century expeditions to the Zambezi region of Africa.
	Directors' Correspondence, Kew	This collection contains letters, news clippings, specimen lists, and notes from various botanists of the latter half of the nineteenth century relating to expeditions and their findings. Authors include Thomas Baines, Sir William Hooker, H. H. Johnston, David Livingstone, and Cornelius Alfred Moloney.
	South Eastern Africa Expedition Photos, Kew	Beautiful images from photographer Andrew McRobb of plants in the field across Africa. These photos of plants in Mali, South Africa, Madagascar, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, and Tunisia, are all accompanied by plant part, scientific name, location, and date.
South African National Biodiversity Institute	Illustrations of Southern Africa flora	This collection features watercolors, painted by a diverse group of artists, of Southern African flora. The majority of the specimens come from Southern Africa—Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and South Africa—but there are a few illustrations of plants cultivated in North America.

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South African National Biodiversity Institute <i>continued</i>	Photographic images of Southern Africa flora	More than 2,500 photographs of live plants taken by staff of South African National Biodiversity Institute, Compton Herbarium, Cape Town in KwaZulu-Natal. Plants are mostly in South Africa, but some are in Malawi, Lesotho, and Namibia as well.
	SANBI, Pretoria National Herbarium (Slides)	More than 3,000 images of plants in the wild across South Africa taken by members of the South African National Biodiversity Institute. Each plant is scientifically identified by SANBI botanists and scientists.
South African National Biodiversity Institute KwaZulu-Natal Herbarium	Von Fintel Collection	More than 800 photographs of live plants across Southern Africa contributed by Martin von Fintel from the South African National Biodiversity Institute, KwaZulu-Natal Herbarium, Durban. The KwaZulu-Natal Herbarium was founded in 1882 by John Medley Wood when he organized the storage of more than 1,500 specimens in a wood and corrugated iron hut.