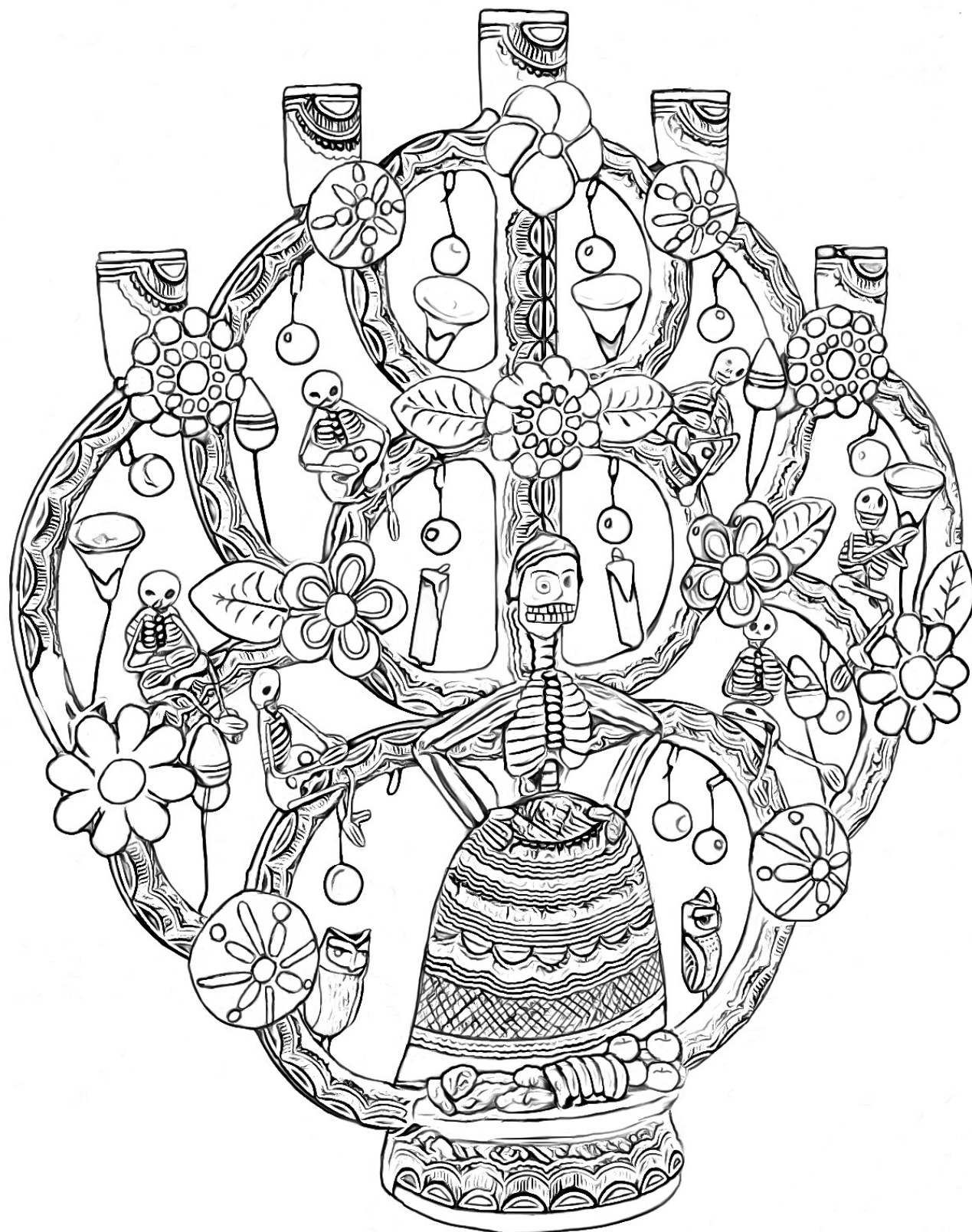


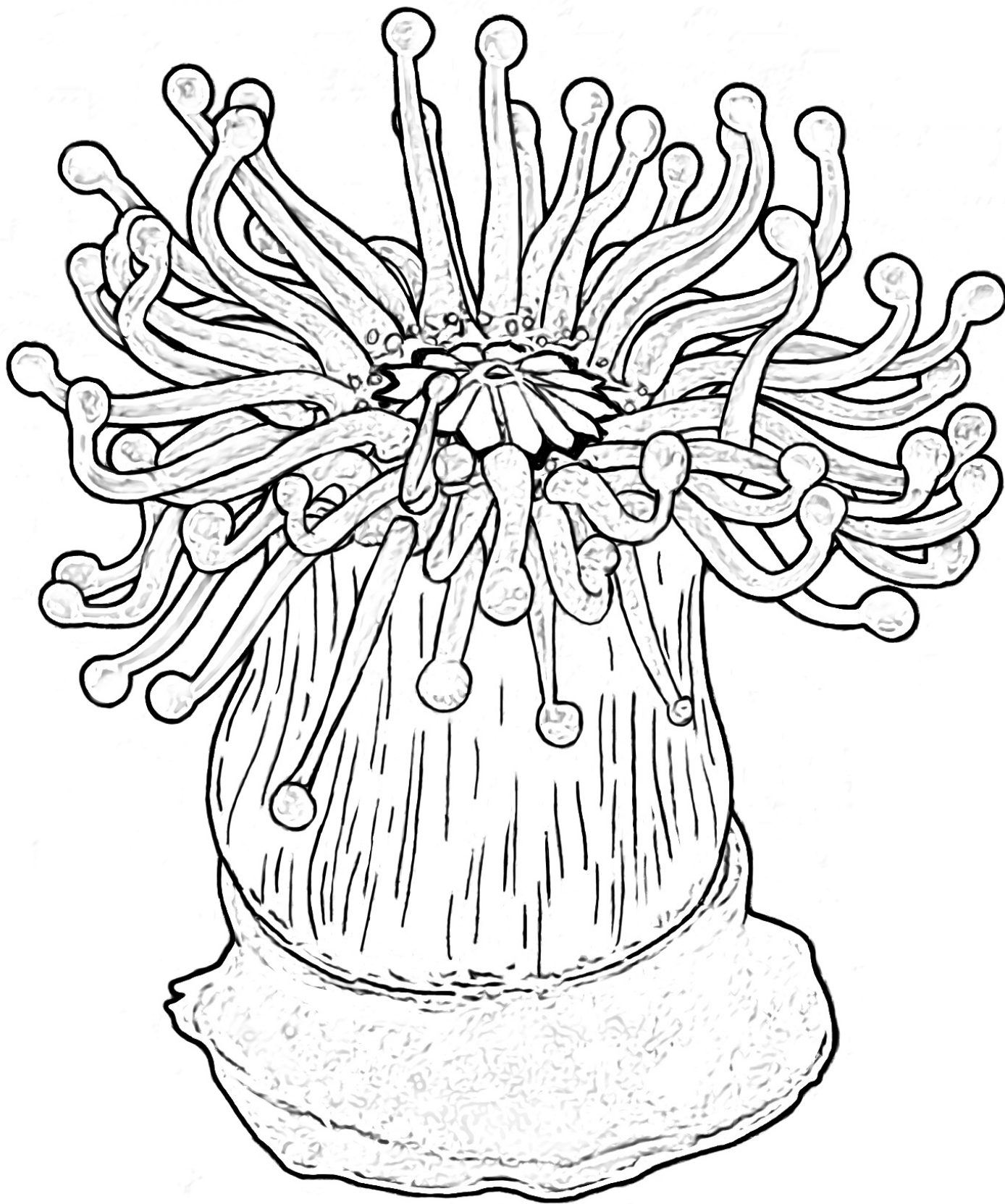
Drawing Upon The Collections:

Coloring Pages from the Harvard
Museums of Science & Culture

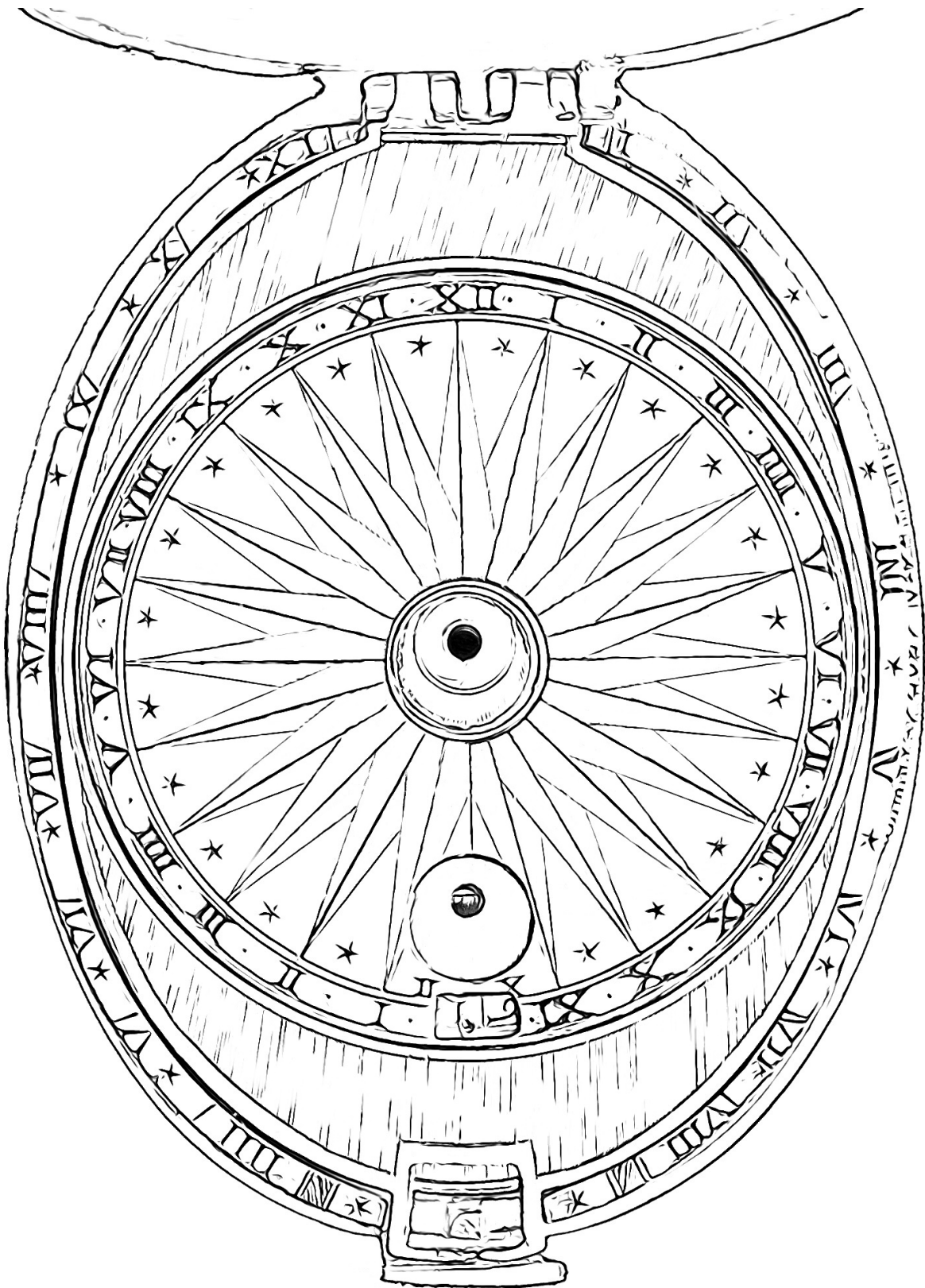




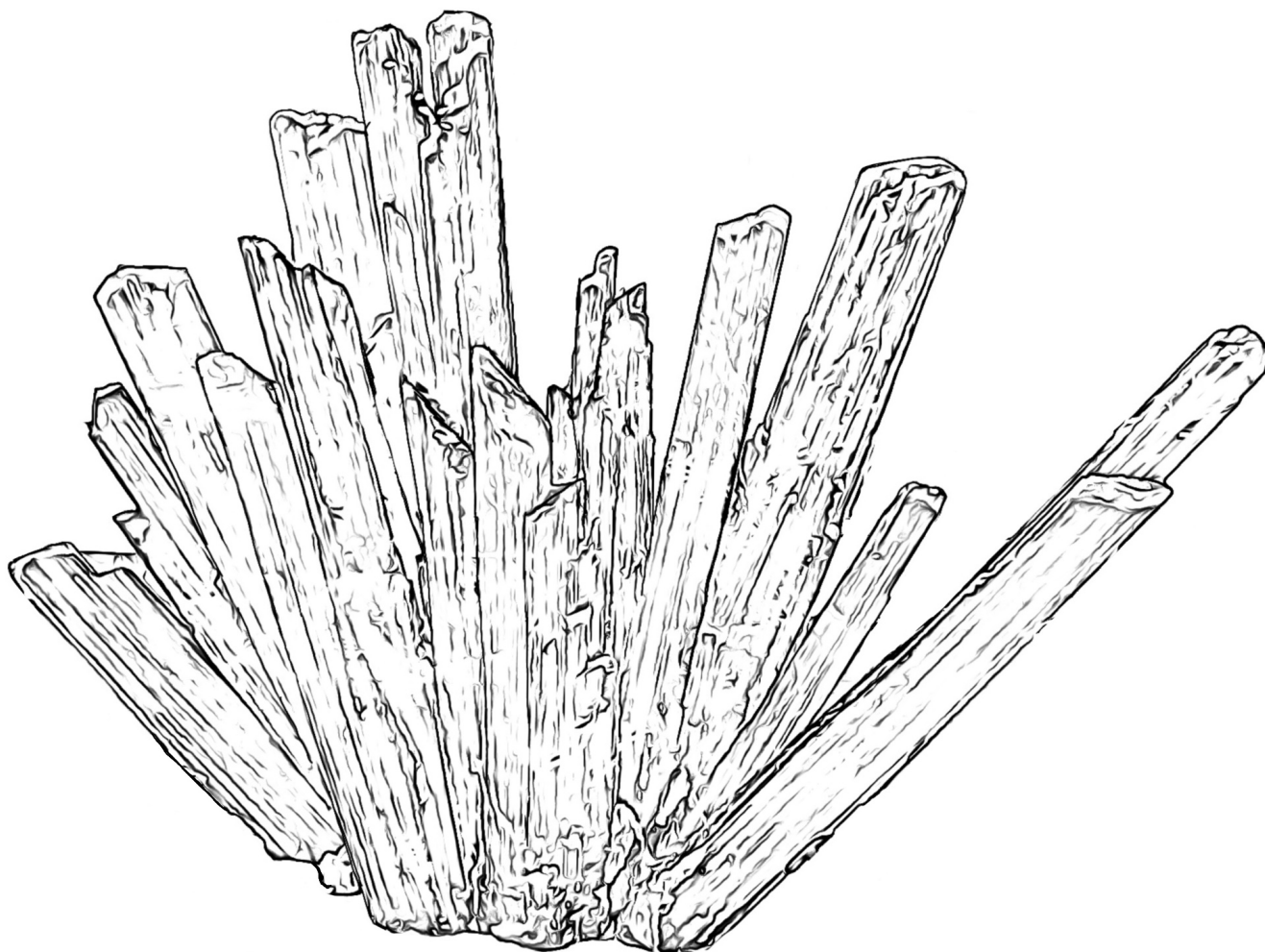
Day of the Dead candelabra, Peabody Museum of Archaeology & Ethnology. Izucar de Matamoras, Puebla, Mexico. Alfonso Castillo Orta, ca. 1980-1989. PM 993-24-20/27396



Devonshire cup coral, *Caryophyllia smithii*. Museum of Comparative Zoology SC 72.



Astronomical Compendium, Collection of Historical Scientific Instruments, Inventory Number: 7377.
Roch Pacquellet, Laon, France, ca. 1567.



Gypsum, oversized crystal, Mineralogical & Geological Museum at Harvard. Naica, State of Chihuahua, Mexico. Collected through the courtesy of the Penõles Company of Mexico. MGMH #117966



Coffin of Ankh-khonsu, painted wood. Harvard Museum of the Ancient Near East, HMANE 1902.50.9
Dynasty 22, 945–712 BC, Egypt (Thebes), Gift of Theodore M. Davis.



Glass Flowers Bouquet, Harvard University Herbaria. Leopold and Rudolf Blaschka, 1889. The Archives of Rudolf and Leopold Blaschka and the Ware Collection of Blaschka Glass Models of Plants.

Drawing Upon the Collections: Coloring Pages from the Harvard Museums of Science & Culture

Peabody Museum of Archaeology & Ethnology



Day of the Dead candelabra, Alfonso Castillo Orta, ca. 1980-1989. Izucar de Matamoros, Puebla, Mexico. PM 993-24-20/27396.

Puebla artist Alfonso Castillo Orta (1944–2009) created this colorful *Árbol de la Vida* (Tree of Life)

candelabra, which features *Día de los Muertos* (Day of the Dead) skeletal figures, including a *Catrina*, as well as bird and floral elements. Orta was best known for his elaborate candelabras, which were formed by hand and painted using natural pigments. Today, Orta's family continues to produce work in the style that he created.

Gift of Alice B. Melvin, in celebration of donor's father and mother, Professor A. Gordon Melvin and Lorna Strong Melvin, donor's sister, Mary Melvin Petronella, family friend, Luis Hererra Garcia, friend, Richard Paul Baydin, and donor's cats, Miss Amiga, Sir Minky, and Pyewackett.

Image © President and Fellows of Harvard College, Peabody Museum of Archaeology & Ethnology.

On display in the [Encounters with the Americas](#) gallery.

Harvard Museum of Natural History Museum of Comparative Zoology



Devonshire cup coral, *Caryophyllia smithii*. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Leopold and Rudolf Blaschka. MCZ SC 72.

Before they were commissioned to make the Glass Flowers for Harvard University, father and son artists Leopold and Rudolf Blaschka were making meticulously crafted glass marine animals that were sold in scientific catalogues. During the late 1800s, the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology purchased more than 400 models for the museum, amassing what is now one of the world's largest surviving collections. This model could be purchased for \$1.00 in the 1878 H.A. Ward's *Catalogue of Glass Models of Invertebrate Animals*.

Caryophyllia smithii is a solitary species of coral that is characterized by a cup-shaped stony skeleton with an elliptical base and a diameter of up to one inch. It is native to the northeastern Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea.

On display at the Harvard Museum of Natural History in the exhibit, [Sea Creatures in Glass](#).

Collection of Historical Scientific Instruments



Astronomical Compendium, Collection of Historical Scientific Instruments Inventory Number: 7377. Roch Pacquellet, Laon, France, ca. 1567.

This oval astronomical compendium with sundial detail is made of gilt brass, steel and glass. It has five

leaves held together with a clasp and eyelet suspension ring.

The pocket-sized astronomical compendium instrument was the Renaissance equivalent of the smartphone. It has devices for finding time by the sun, moon, and stars; for knowing the phases of the moon, tides, compass direction, and weather forecast; as well as a surveying quadrant, gazetteer, and perpetual calendars.

On display in the exhibit, [Time, Life & Matter](#).

Harvard Museum of Natural History Mineralogical & Geological Museum at Harvard



Gypsum, oversized crystal, Mineralogical & Geological Museum at Harvard. Naica, State of Chihuahua, Mexico. MGMH #117966.

This group of crystals formed part of the lining of a large Limestone Cave found at a depth of about 800 feet in the Maravilla Lead Mine. The group was known to the miners as the Maguey or Century Plant. It was removed in parts and is here mounted essentially in its original form. The smaller crystals represent the average character of the gypsum which lined the whole cave.

Collected through the courtesy of the Penóles Company of Mexico.

On display at the Harvard Museum of Natural History in the [Earth & Planetary Sciences Gallery](#).

Harvard Museum of the Ancient Near East



Coffin of Ankh-khonsu, Painted wood. Harvard Museum of the Ancient Near East 1902.50.9. Dynasty 22, 945–712 BC, Egypt (Thebes). Gift of Theodore M. Davis.

Ankh-khonsu was a doorkeeper in the Temple of Amun-Re at Karnak. He inherited his position from his father Ankh-en-amun. His brightly painted coffin lid is covered with images of protective deities. Particularly prominent are winged scarab (dung) beetles, symbols of rebirth. One sits on Ankh-khonsu's head and encircles his face with its wings. A second scarab covers his chest. Both scarabs hold a shen hieroglyph, symbol of eternity, with their hind legs in place of a dung ball. Offering spells including Ankh-khonsu's name are written on the outside of his coffin. Traces of resins (now black) and water poured over it during his funeral are visible on the top and sides of the coffin.

On display in the exhibit, [From the Nile to the Euphrates: Creating the Harvard Semitic Museum](#).

Harvard Museum of Natural History Harvard University Herbaria



Glass Flowers Bouquet, Leopold and Rudolf Blaschka, 1889. The Archives of Rudolf and Leopold Blaschka and the Ware Collection of Blaschka Glass Models of Plants, Harvard University Herbaria.

This bouquet of glass flowers was made by Leopold and Rudolf Blaschka in 1889 as a gift for Elizabeth C. Ware and her daughter, Mary Lee Ware. It includes forget-me-nots, lobelia, phlox, flax and mignonette, and a glass ribbon around the stems reads "*Dedicated to Mrs. and Miss Ware / L. & R. Blaschka.*"

The Ware Collection of Blaschka Glass Models of Plants, better known as the *Glass Flowers*, is named in honor of this family. Early supporters of the collection, Elizabeth and Mary provided funding to order more glass models. In 1890, the collection was presented to Harvard University as a gift in memory of Elizabeth's husband and Mary's father, Dr. Charles Eliot Ware (Harvard class of 1834).

On display at the Harvard Museum of Natural History in the exhibit, [Glass Flowers: The Ware Collection of Blaschka Glass Models of Plants](#).

Harvard Museums of Science & Culture (HMSC) is a partnership of four Harvard museums that present captivating programming for all ages and a dynamic array of permanent and changing exhibits. HMSC invites you to connect with Harvard University's distinctive collections and vital research on human civilizations, biodiversity, and the history of Earth and science.

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