

Not Just Trees:

*Exploring the Forest
History Society's
rich botanical and
horticultural resources*

By Michele A. Justice

The Forest History Society (FHS) is a nonprofit historical society dedicated to advancing the historical study of human interaction with forested environments. Through its programs of archival and library collecting, publication, research and service, FHS promotes inquiry into the legacy of forest history.

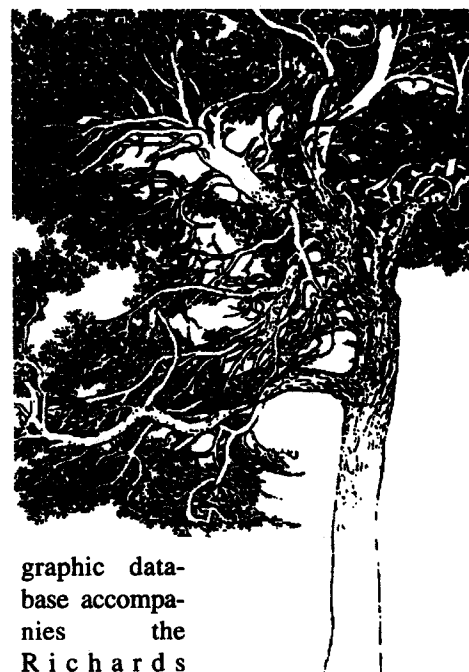
In pursuing its ambition of documenting the history of North American forestry, the society's early focus was on the logging and forest products industries. Over the years, however, the scope of the society's interest has slowly broadened to include the historical study of a wide range of related subjects.

At the present time such topics as arboriculture, biological diversity, environmental change, environmental ethics, horticulture, human ecology, land use, landscape architecture, medicinal plants, national parks management, natural history, natural resources management, nature writing, and wildlife management are all represented in the society's programs. Under the successive leadership of executive directors Rodney C. Loehr, Elwood R. Maunder, and Harold K. Steen, the society has made seminal contributions to forest and conservation history, helping the field achieve the scholarly status that the founders of the Forest History Society envisioned.

The Archives and Library

The society's archives and library support all of its activities, serving as the central program of the organization. The specialized resources of the archives and library serve the general public, scholars, and students, as well as FHS members and staff.

The archives houses the organizational records of a number of forestry associations, industry organizations, and conservation groups, the most significant of which are the American Forest Council, American Forestry Association, National Forest Products Association, Society of American Foresters, and the Western Timber Association. In addition to the larger record groups, the archives holds a small number of collections, papers, and records associated with persons or groups that have made significant contributions to natural resource use and management in the United States and throughout the world. Additionally, an extensive collection of iconographic materials, consisting primarily of photographs indexed by subject, serves to visually document twentieth-century forest and conservation history. One of the archives' most recent accessions is a vast collection of published articles pertaining to the forest and ecological history of Southeast Asia, amassed by John Richards, a professor of history at Duke University. A computerized biblio-



graphic database accompanies the Richards Collection, but

it may only be accessed at the Forest History Society headquarters.

The library holds close to 6,000 books specializing in forest and conservation history. They are complemented by more than 150 serial publications, as well as annual reports, newsletters and news releases from a multitude of agencies, companies, organizations, and societies. The map collection fills three file drawers and depicts land holdings, forest cover, ecological relationships, and land use throughout North America. In addition to these resources, collections of oral history interviews, manuscripts and U.S. Forest Service newspaper clippings dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries greatly enhance the rich diversity of the library's holdings. FHS members and staff as well as numerous students, scholars and laypersons with specialized interests visit the society each year to conduct

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CBHL Newsletter

Number 60, Spring 1995

Special Double Issue

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Letters

Dear CBHLers,

By this time, you've undoubtedly noticed that your newsletter looks a little different! The first "rustic" improvements to last issue's graphic design were given a complete sow's ear to silk purse "makeover" by Theresa Filardo, an art student at the State University of New York, Purchase. I hope you'll be delighted with the changes. . . . I'm ecstatic. Terry not only revamped this issue, but has created a sophisticated template on the computer so that even a bumbler like me can recreate her magic in succeeding issues. Thank you Theresa, for all of your hard work! Less obvious" the content has also evolved. More columns. More feature articles. . . and. . . . You asked for it! This issue is primarily devoted to the Internet... and there should be something for everyone. There's a botanical "grand tour" of the World Wide Web by Stanley Johnston; a column on Internet basics by Anne Rumsey; a column by Bernadette Callery on hypertext applications; and a report by Janet Evans on the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's foray into answering plant questions via E-Mail with additional comments by Jane Cole on a similar service offered by the U.S. Geological Survey. Because they are all related, it seemed like a good idea to run all of the Internet material together in the same issue. I hope this will fuel a continuing dialog on the subject both in these pages and at the annual meeting in May.

Public interest in the Internet seems incredibly high lately. Over the past few months, several people have called or written asking me what kinds of material (especially bibliographies) Brooklyn Botanic Garden might have available on the Internet (unfortunately, not much). But the point is, last year, not a single soul asked about our Internet services. What a difference a year makes!

This issue also explores two areas of vital interest to our members: new reference resources and how to promote our libraries more effectively. If you thought



that the Forest History Society was just about forestry, check into Michelle Justice's article on the society's rich botanical and horticultural resources. And if you're looking for new ways to keep your library "front and center" on your institution's list of valued divisions, Agnes Wolff will show you the way with her 10 point plan.

In the future, I hope we'll be hearing more from our international community of members (please send us your news too!) and more about our botanical and horticultural treasures special collections, important or unusual individual works

and interesting research. Comments and contributions are welcome. Call, write, fax or yes, even E-mail (bbglib1@met-gate.metro.org)!

To everyone who sent letters and faxes of encouragement and support for the "new" newsletter, THANKS! About the time that I have to launch into a new issue again (what? so soon?!) I'll need to take another look at them!

Barbara Emerson

Sadly, we must report that former CBHL President Barbara Emerson passed away on January 22, 1995, at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. She made many friends and touched many lives during her long careers as weed scientist specialist, writer and library advocate. A tribute to Barbara will be published in the next CBHL Newsletter.

-Victoria Jahn, Editor

(Continued on p. 4)

About CBHL

The Council on Botanical and Horticultural Libraries, Inc. is an international organization of individuals, organizations and institutions concerned with the development, maintenance and use of libraries of botanical and horticultural literature. The purpose of CBHL is to initiate and improve communication and coordinate activities and programs of mutual interest and benefit to its membership.

All interested institutions and individuals are encouraged to join.

• Individual memberships (\$30 a year) are available to librarians and interested persons from the horticultural and botanical professions and community.

• Institutional membership (\$75 a year) is open to botanical and horticultural libraries or organizations of any size, public or private.

• Student/Retiree membership (\$20 a year)
(Checks made out to CBHL)

To apply for CBHL membership, send your name, address and institutional affiliation to:

John F. Reed, Treasurer
CBHL
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, NY 10458

(Continued from p. 3)

WE GET LETTERS!

[This one arrived via John Reed,
CBHL Treasurer.]

John,

CBHL Newsletter editor, Victoria Jahn, is apparently not on e-mail, so I'll comment to you. The new newsletter is terrific. What a nice format. Lots of interesting items. It is especially nice to know some of the contributors and personalities mentioned from my visits to botanical libraries, especially NYBG. I am very interested in and anxious to know more about on-line service, since that is such a cheap way for me to gain access to libraries. I feel an outsider in the CBHL world, but I do love, collect, and use books. My research is dependent upon them. What I see in the contents of the Newsletter is evidence of librarians out there working hard at making it easier for me (self-centered isn't it!), way off here in Alaska, to reach out and into the greatest sources of botanical information. Soon the collective resource available to my computer screen will be staggering, and I will use it and depend upon these catalogues as I would any research tool.

This does not mean I do not prefer visits to the real thing, but those trips have to be limited. Nevertheless, I have and will continue to work with specimens at herbaria where there are also great libraries. At several, NYBG being one of them I have been allowed to prowl the stacks, which has always been a real treat. I learn so much serendipitously, foraging for goodies up one aisle and down the other. The other consequence is that I turn green with envy at the breadth and depth I see. So, I am glad there is a CBHL and my thanks to all of you....

-Dave Murray

Letter

from the president

Ready, Set... Let's Go to the Annual Meeting!

20 January 1995

Dear CBHL Member:

Other organizations are sometimes startled to find out that over 75% of the CBHL members attend the Annual Meeting at least twice in a five year period. The truth is, many of our members never miss an annual meeting. If their organization doesn't pay their way, they take their own vacation time and plan a trip around the CBHL Annual Meeting.

We aren't wealthy, but we're determined.

This year, the CBHL Annual Meeting in Chicago is especially poignant for me since the 1984 meeting in Chicago was held the first year I belonged.

Here is what I remember from 1984:

- Everyone was warm and friendly, but the Board of Directors were very formal.
- Chicago Botanic Garden had just installed an "Illinois Prairie" exhibit, which we tramped out to see and I ruined a good pair of shoes.
- The Chicago Botanic Garden Library had files on every botanic garden, scien-



tific institution and museum in the world in a room full of filing cabinets.

- The Newberry Library in Chicago had a 'state of the art' security system.
- The Morton Arboretum was fighting the State of Illinois Department of Transportation's attempt to build a highway through the Arboretum.
- The Sterling Morton Library had a walled, outdoor readers' garden which I went home determined to copy.
- The lilacs in bloom, the ducks on the lake and the food at the final banquet were superb.

I've been to almost every Annual Meeting since then.

The CBHL 1995 Annual Meeting will be Wednesday through Friday, May 17-19 followed by field trips to Chicago museums and the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore on Saturday and Sunday, May 20 and 21.

I hope you will all be there. I look forward to seeing you. We have a lot of CBHL business but we also have time to share our good ideas with each other.

-Jane

Jane Cole is President of CBHL and Librarian of Desert Botanical Garden's Richter Library.

Books noted

By Victoria Jahn

Indoor Gardening, by Kate Jerome, Meegan McCarthy-Bilow and Wanda Supanich. (1995, Pantheon Books, New York) ISBN 0-679-75828-3. \$25.00

Finally, a book that covers some of the newer houseplants!

This volume is part of Pantheon Books' The American Garden Guides series, and it sets very high standards for itself. The series involves 30 botanical gardens and attempts to bring their combined expertise to a gardening public that wants to know "Why won't that plant grow that way for me?"

It's an ambitious and laudable goal. The authors are not afraid to handle a variety of plants not usually found elsewhere—including some, such as homalomena, which have been recently introduced. Descriptions are generally good and there are suggestions on how best to choose and use these plants. A nice feature—the "viewpoint" sidebars sprinkled throughout, offer a forum of professional opinions on a given plant or technique.

Most plant entries are very good and have information you aren't likely to find in similar books: gardenias, for instance, become chlorotic when grown in temperatures cooler than 55 degrees; anthuriums do best in a 70% bark potting medium.

But the depth of coverage can be uneven. Some entries—such as the one on begonias—disappoint. Rex, tuberous and cane begonias all need different handling, but their culture is lumped together here. General instructions such as keep "evenly moist at all times" will certainly result in winter disaster for some rex begonias I know!

The book's strongest suit is its treatment of houseplant light requirements—often a neglected area in similar works. The plants are arranged by light needs and there is an excellent guide to gardening under lights, specifying wattage and distance from plants for low, medium and high light requirements. Unfortunately the section on soil—and here we can all agree with the authors that it is "a critical

factor in plant growth"—is all too brief and too general to be useful for either novice or expert. Sample mix recipes could have provided helpful guidance, along with more information on various amendments and the properties of commercial mixes.

Use this book to garner additional information on plants that may be tricky to grow; to provide information on the newer sorts now available; or to choose appropriate specimens for windowsill, foyer or light garden. A more uniformly comprehensive treatment is needed, however, to ensure botanic garden results.

Taylor's Master Guide to Gardening. Editor-in-chief, Frances Tannenbaum; editors, Rita Buchanan and Roger Holmes; illustrator, Steve Buchanan. (1994, Houghton Mifflin Co., New York) ISBN 0-395-64995-1 \$60.00

My first serious gardening book was an old 1942 edition of Taylor's Practical Encyclopedia of Gardening, acquired at the age of 12. Although it didn't have many pictures and didn't cover every plant or practice, the text was succinct, peppered with nuggets of information drawn from hands-on experience and organized by a librarian's hand.

Gardening has changed some since then, but the one-volume gardening encyclopedia is still a must-have for beginning gardeners and Taylor's has long been due for an overhaul. Although this is not a revision of the 1942 work, Taylor's Master Guide to Gardening has been crafted in the spirit of the original and is dedicated to the memory of Norman Taylor. I think he would approve.

Fundamentally, the new work includes all kinds of ornamental plants—annuals, perennials, trees, shrubs, ferns, palms and grasses. There are special subjects like the original—but there the similarity ends.

This new Taylor's is colorful (it has pictures of some 3,000 plants) where the old Taylor's was drab. It's organized differently. The lavish color photos include an illustrated section on garden design (brief but helpful) plus 3,000 plant portraits with description, hardiness and site information (sun, shade, wet, etc.). There is a plant encyclopedia with additional information (mostly text), followed by an illustrated section on growing techniques,

glossary and even a good bibliography for enthusiasts who want to know more about a subject.

While all the expected basic information is here, there are also some good bits that you don't expect. The entry for senecio, for example, tells us that overwintered dusty miller will have small yellow flowers on 2-foot stalks in spring. The one for Cornus Florida discusses pest and disease problems and includes current information on anthracnose—a serious disease in the Northeast.

I wish more plants were included. Although a great many plants are covered, there are curious gaps (I searched in vain for browallia and New Guinea impatiens). But this would probably have pushed the \$60.00 price tag to a range well beyond the average gardener's pocket.

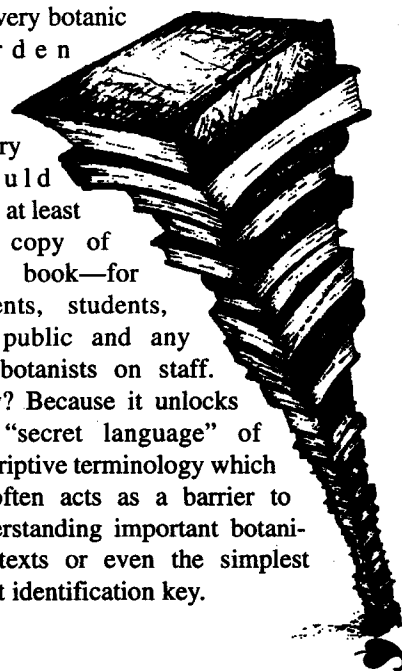
Beginners will appreciate the sections on basic techniques and diagnosing problems. Given the space allotted, these are unusually thorough and well-illustrated and generally tell why-to as well as how-to. I was surprised to see that containerized plants were omitted from the planting and transplanting section, since these are so widely available in nurseries and require special handling. Perhaps they will be added to a future revised edition.

Yes, a future edition (bigger?) would be nice

Plant Identification Terminology by James G. Harris and Melinda Woolf Harris. (1994, Spring Lake Publishing, Spring Lake, VT) isbn 0-9640221-5-X

Every botanic
garden

library
should
have at least
one copy of
this book—for
docents, students,
the public and any
non-botanists on staff.
Why? Because it unlocks
the "secret language" of
descriptive terminology which
so often acts as a barrier to
understanding important botani-
cal texts or even the simplest
plant identification key.



🌱 Books Noted 🌱

Yes, there are textbooks that do the job. But most rely on descriptive text that itself can be daunting and tedious for the non-scientist.

At last, there is a book that uses clear line drawings to illustrate this terminology, especially useful for terms that refer to more complex or obscure plant parts such as pappus, perygnium or palea.

While the authors don't try to provide the "last word" on the interpretation of some descriptive terminology, they have tried to include as many terms and interpretations as possible, so that both older and newer plant descriptions will be equally accessible.

This is a book that is long overdue. Hopefully, it will be in print for a long time.

Color Encyclopedia of Garden Plants and Habitats, by Fritz Hohlein and Peter Menzel. (1994, Timber Press, Portland, OR) ISBN 0-88192-298-6 \$49.95

The basic idea for this book is a good one—provide an encyclopedia of herbaceous garden plants and underscore the kinds of environments each plant requires. In this way, the gardener can

look up his plant. . . say, turtlehead (*Chelone obliqua*). . . and determine that it would do best in any of three habitats—perennial border, wildflower meadow or lush, fertile, wet site. Information on hardiness, flowering, etc. and a good, clear color photo of each plant is also provided.

Trouble is, if one is already blessed with a particular habitat such as a shady woodland margin (one of the 40 habitats discussed), there's no way to look up all the plants which are suitable. One must start with a plant and then learn its habitat!

This is otherwise an excellent book. I only wish it had gone one step further in organizing the information. Complete

plant lists for each of the 40 habitats or a computerized index that could be sorted by habitat would have been helpful.

I have an ugly view that needs a quick summer screen. It would have been very nice indeed if I could have checked through a listing of annual vines (another of the "habitats") for any I might not have thought of. It's a pity more thought didn't go into how this book could be used.

Victoria Jahn is Editor of the CBHL Newsletter and plant information specialist and reference librarian at Brooklyn Botanic Garden.



Abstracts

Collecting Rare Plants

John Simmons, Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, poses some searching questions about the conflict between plant collecting and conservation in botanic gardens. Simmons promotes introducing plants predominantly by seed and collecting to strategically increase the range, variability and accessibility of species in cultivation, noting that rare plants are no longer normally collected by Kew. He suggests that field work should be carried out in association with counterpart organizations of the host coun-

try, with encouragement given to local preservation initiatives and sustainable use for the local economy. As gardens focus increasingly on wild plants for scientific study, these and other ethical issues need to be considered, ranging in focus from ownership of genetic resources to the continuing loss of species and habitats. Simmons, John. "Should We Still Collect?" *The Garden* 120(2): 78-79, February 1995.

-Chuck Tancin

Curtis's Botanical Magazine

Confused about all of Curtis's incarnations over the past 200 odd years? Ponder no longer. The folks at Curtis's have published a handy list giving us the title, series and plate numbering variations from 1787 to the present.

"The Six Confusing Series of Botanical Magazine" *Botanical Magazine*, 12:1, pp.3-4.



CBHL

Board News

By Charlotte Tancin

The Board met on February 6, 1995 via conference call. Present were: Jane Cole, President; John Reed, Treasurer; Pamela MacKenzie, Chair—Nominating Committee; Janet Evans, 1st Vice-President; Charlotte Tancin, 2nd Vice-President; Jane Gates, Secretary.

Member Survey/ CBHL Self-Study

Stanley Johnston has made a copy of the survey questionnaire available on disk to John Reed, who is in the process of revising it to reflect discussion at the November Board meeting. There should be more information available on this at the annual meeting, if not before then.

Finances

CBHL's finances, unlike those of the U.S. government, are in good order with no deficit. John Reed reported a balance on February 6th of \$1,252.90.

By-laws

A few final suggestions have been received and changes to the draft were made accordingly after Board discussion. The proposed by-laws will be distributed prior to the annual meeting for member review.

Nominations

The Nominating Committee consisting of Pamela MacKenzie, Bill Burk and Solange Gignac has been at work seeking candidates for office in the upcoming election. Nadia Aufderheide and Virginia Gardner have agreed to run, and ballots will be mailed in the near future so that voting can take place prior to the annual meeting.

1995 Annual Meeting

The mailing advertising the annual meeting was sent in February, so by the time you read this many of you will already have registered. If you are among those who have not done so, please consider registering for what promises to be the event of the year. Co-hosts Michael

Stieber, Rita Hassert and Ginger Henrichs have been working with Janet Evans to line up a rich assortment of programs, parties and tours for our edification and entertainment.

GAC Brochure

A revised brochure advertising the GAC is in process and should be ready in time for the annual meeting. Because new responsibilities are making increased demands on Joanna Bristol's time, Nadia Aufderheide will be the CBHL contact for information about the GAC, with Ron Gardner remaining our contact at OCLC. As a point of clarification, we are not currently using the GAC for union listing, although that is an option for future consideration.

Membership

Chuck Tancin recently mailed introductory letters and CBHL brochures to 65 non-member botanical and horticultural libraries in an effort to increase membership. The letter included some information on the upcoming Chicago meeting, so perhaps we'll see some new faces there. Also, Jane Cole has begun sending a welcome letter from the current President to new members, welcoming them to CBHL and encouraging their participation in our activities, especially the annual meeting.

Publications

Editor Victoria Jahn has been hard at work, as evidenced by the past two issues of the Newsletter, which has a number of new features. The regional editors, Barbara Pitschel and Judy Warnement, are also doing a great job of letting us all know what each other is up to. Viki will give a short presentation on her work on the Newsletter and her vision for its future at our business meeting in Chicago. In the meantime, she is interested in receiving any feedback you care to send her way. Regarding the Plant Bibliography Series, there are several bibliographies in process or on the drawing board, but we are looking for additional people interested in compiling topical bibliographies to be published in this series. This is an opportunity to bring together your knowledge on a particular subject and to share it with

others. Interested persons should contact Walter Punch, the editor of the series.

CBHL Internet Bulletin Board

After a long and frustrating effort to set up a bulletin board (bboard) for CBHL on the Internet through the International Internet Association (IIA), Jane Gates reported that due to the fact that their service is free, IIA simply seems to have too many people in the queue to make it likely that they'll get around to us any time in the near future. They have also communicated some new requirements regarding organizational commitment. Therefore Jane and the rest of the Board are looking for another way to set up a CBHL bboard on the Internet. If you have any ideas, please contact Jane Gates.

Follow-up on the November 4-5 CBHL Board Meeting:

Audit Committee

An audit committee has been appointed by Jane Cole to serve for one year (December 1, 1994—November 30, 1995). The committee members are Katherine Powis of the Horticultural Society of New York Library and Donna Friend of The New York Botanical Garden Library.

CBHL 1994-1995 Membership Directory

New member:

Barney Lipscomb
Botanical Research Institute of Texas
509 Pecan Street
Fort Worth, TX 76102-4060
(817) 332-4441; FAX (817) 332-4112

1998 Annual Meeting

The 1998 meeting will be co-hosted by Judith Warnement and Walter Punch at their institutions: Harvard University Botany Libraries, Cambridge and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston.

—Chuck Tancin, CBHL Second Vice President is Librarian at the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



Marketing Information Services

Educating the Parent Organization About the Library

by Agnes Wolff

Introduction

With budgetary cuts and fiscal constraints being the order of the day, any department which cannot show it provides a value-added function to its parent structure, risks downsizing. Also at risk is the loss of potency to contribute to the achievement of organizational goals and objectives. In-house information service providers are particularly challenged to find creative ways to show their self-worth and validity. This must include communicating within the hierarchy and the educating the parent organization.

A search of the literature reveals that in attempting to educate clientele about the services and resources of the library, the emphasis most often focusses on marketing (Cronin 1992).

In the 1980s, librarians became accustomed to the proliferation of marketing books that were initially within the domain of business. However, although the focus was business, there was something to be learned from the conceptual frame-work that evolved from mainstream marketing theory: The techniques of marketing so prevalent in the corporate world could be adapted to the field of librarianship (Murphy 1991).

Marketing, as the term is commonly understood today, developed initially in connection with the selling of consumer packaged and industrial goods. Service marketing (Gorchels 1995) differs from product marketing in that services are intangible and typically require personal interaction with the customer. Generally, it is this service marketing aspect that library environments can employ within their community's culture. But because the community is often unaware of the

range of services available, education often becomes part of the marketing effort.

What then are some of the dynamics involved in educating the parent organization about the services and resources of library and information centers? In the first place we must stress it is crucial to have good communication and dialog within the organizational structure. Communication is the key to having an enlightened audience.

Some of the on-going activities routinely done within the library environment can be parlayed into an educational experience for administrators. Such functions as *Collection Development*, *Selective Dissemination of Information*, (SDI), *Interlibrary Loan* (ILL), and even *Circulation* can be worked into a marketing strategy in terms of making the administration knowledgeable about the information facility.

Collection Development

Acquisitions and collection management are essential functions performed within libraries to develop collections. An effective marketing technique can be utilized here to project the library's image and to create a dynamic process of information exchange. Specifically, the following approach can be applied: ° A copy of the collection development policy can be shared with the administration so they can become familiar with the parameters, scope and depth of materials which the library seeks to collect. This depth and breadth will also provide some insight about budgetary needs. Let us take the scenario of a library which is acquiring large-ticketed rare books that are expensive and not easily accessible. The admin-

istration will have a greater level of comprehension when an increased allocation is requested if they have been fully enlightened about the collection development policy.

° Keep the policy up-to-date and always provide a newly revised copy to the administration immediately. Thus, no one will be put in an embarrassing position of disseminating outdated or erroneous information.

° Another way in which education of the administration can

occur is to have its members participate in the acquisition process. Encourage them to recommend titles for purchase.

° Once a particular title of interest is received, notify the administrator(s) immediately of its arrival. Shortly thereafter, communicate with the administrator and ascertain the relevance of the source in meeting that information need.

Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)

This particular service has been offered to clients in some form for many years. Initially, it was done manually. The information professional learned the research interest, subject discipline and reading preferences of individuals. Then, all relevant materials in any format—but predominantly in journals and monographs—were routinely perused by the information professional and then routed to clients. This enabled clients to keep abreast of newly published research developments in their fields.

This same principle is being applied today in terms of educating the administration about services and resources accessible to them. However, in this technological age of search services, SDI is now done via computer. The information provider can invite the administrator to observe and participate in an interactive online search. Seeking information on a subject known to be of interest to a participant will doubtless make it more interesting for that person. Once the value of a computer search is established, the professional research interest of administrators can be profiled and entered into relevant databases.

Retrieval of this pertinent literature in their field can be obtained monthly or



● Marketing Information Services ●

more often if desired, but on a regular basis and forwarded to them. This enables individuals to keep abreast of research findings and focusses current awareness on the library. When this valuable service is made available to the administration, it also becomes a very worthwhile promotional activity and marketing tool. Moreover, it gives administrators a better understanding of what we do as information professionals and our competencies in the area of computer technology.

about and promote library services. With the advent of computers within the library circulation can be done online. Library identification cards containing bar codes enable a scanning wand to be used to check out books. Let the parent group know of this service by sending them an announcement explaining the procedure. Also invite them into the library for a demonstration of new information technologies you might have.

Library staff must also be accommo-

Online retrieval of information has been around for over two decades. Initially this was an excellent marketing feature to enlighten the administration about because it was new, innovative, and interactive. Complimentary searching could be done by the information professional who was the intermediary in the search process. This individual was a great asset to the organization in making that connection to the information link because of the skills mastered in using search systems.



Interlibrary Loan (ILL)

With the high and rising cost of journals, monographs and library materials in general, not one library or information center has unlimited monetary means to acquire everything. It is therefore incumbent upon information professionals to develop networks for exchanging and sharing resources. Does your administration know about ILL, the process involved and the time frame for receipt of materials?

Prior to the technological development of FAX machines this process could take 3-6 weeks. However, it is quite heart warming to know that because of this technology, materials can be forwarded across the country by FAX and arrive within hours of the initial request. This in itself is quite an experience for the administrator to know that we can borrow an item or get photocopied articles sent from anywhere in the world—quickly. The interlibrary loan process (ILL) can involve the administrator from the beginning of the request to the end.

Circulation

Here is another opportunity to educate

dating and make it convenient for the administration by checking out the desired sources and providing a document delivery service from time to time. While we encourage everyone in the administration to visit the library or information center to see first hand the day-to-day operation, we realize there are times when this is not feasible because of busy schedules. Good planning in advance with much publicity can help when promoting new services.

Technological Developments

OPACs

Over the past two decades there have been phenomenal strides made in the development of new information technologies. We now have online catalogs referred to as OPACs (Online Public Access Catalogs). All aspects of the library have been computerized with online modules for acquisitions, circulation, serials and monographic cataloging. With all of this new automation, libraries now have new hi-tech equipment which makes it easier for "show and tell".

Online Searching

After a search was completed, one could add value to the search results by highlighting four to five most important points about the citations retrieved. The information professional could also suggest follow-up queries and solicit feedback from the administrator to determine precision and recall from the search results. However, as computer technology became more commonplace, end-user searching has become more prevalent. Individuals can now search using their own home and office computers. Nevertheless, because of their knowledge base and information edge, library professionals can serve as consultants to patrons who wish to improve their search results.

CD-ROM Technology

This is just another format for retrieving information but the library can transform the way upper management perceives its role. In this day of technological developments, information centers can be in the forefront in providing access to the literature. Therefore, information professionals should prepare to become experts in their fields so as to take a leadership role. The process of strategic marketing planning in special libraries requires a concentrated

effort especially as organizations and corporations endure economic streamlining.

Internet

With Vice President Gore's promotion of a "National Information Infrastructure" more commonly referred to as the "Information Highway", every organization and everyone wants to become a part of that super information node. Through Internet—the world's largest computer network—this enormous community of people all over the world can use computers to interact with one another. What will be the role of the information professional to Internet and the parent organization?

If your library does not yet have access to this network, the information professional can initiate a team and identify issues involved with implementing the service within the institution. Committee members can be identified wherein brainstorming sessions, issues and strategic planning can begin.

The information professional must become knowledgeable and skilled in manipulating and interacting with the system. After training, these individuals can serve as mentors and design a course of study to teach others within the parent structure to learn to navigate the "net". Here again, is an opportunity for the librarian to take on a leadership role within the organization and because of this vision and action, the parent organization will automatically be apprised of the work of library personnel.

Professional Activities/Presentations

There are many talented individuals in the library with different areas of expertise. Participation in conferences, presentation of a paper, teaching a workshop,



writing an article, editing a newsletter or giving a lecture are all scholarly activities. These kinds of professional activities that staffers do also give greater visibility to the parent institution. As a representative of the organization, inform the administration about your work by sending them an announcement, brochure or a copy of the published conference proceedings. Offer to give lectures and slide presentations in-house as part of the overall staff development and training program.

Also advise the public relations department of your activities because in addition to the internal communication they provide, they have external communication responsibilities as well. The administration will be made aware that not only can you provide them with access to information, but as a professional you can retrieve, absorb and synthesize information for a formal presentation to represent the institution. Perhaps a brief synopsis noting your impressions about a confer-

ence or workshop can be sent to the administration. If you feel this particular professional association is consistent in putting on relevant and informative workshops that others from the library should attend, verbalize this to the administration.

Info-Promotion and Publicity

We are all familiar with the television info-commercials espousing the virtues of their products to the extent of mega-marketing. While library and information centers may not want to go to that extreme, there are some "promotional priorities" that can be utilized. These are referred to as AWolff's 10 point plan for keeping the library in the spotlight, and for educating the administration about services and resources:

Provide library guides to the literature in various subjects. Make sure to keep them up-to-date so that as newer editions of books or items are acquired, changes are made to reflect that.

2. Keep the collection in good physical condition. This includes keeping it as dust free as possible; weeded and shelved correctly. Aesthetically pleasing environments can also promote the library.

3. Give visibility to library staff. This can be problematic for libraries that are very short staffed with only one or two persons.

4. Do displays and exhibits. This draws attention to noteworthy items in your collection—perhaps rare books, portraits, etc.

5. Provide a friendly atmosphere in the library. Good staff relationships with a conducive, stimulating atmosphere will make the library a place to which users will want to come.

6. Provide library orientation and user

education. Design self-guided tours; teach subject specific classes in library usage.

7. Have an annual open house. Showcase at least one significant process that underwent improvement over the past 12 months. For instance, if you have recently become a member of a network or earned membership in a database system, publicize this and give demonstrations. Moreover, elucidate how this newly acquired service will bring about a more efficient work flow.

8. Serve on non-library teams. This lets the administration know you would like a chance to help with issues other than the library.

9. Highlight and publicize the value of what you do. This can be done through the quarterly and annual reports. Describe major projects you have implemented and how they were cost-effective, with dollar value to the organization. In those libraries and information centers where there is a well-established public relations department, seek their assistance with publicity. Utilize their services in addition to your own communication and marketing efforts.

10. Change the status quo. Always seek to improve existing relationships by going a step further to promote and expand library services. Where possible, bring in an additional resource such as a video collection.

Conclusion

Interestingly, though marketing can be a strategy for survival, in reality it is far more than that. What we are talking about here is educating our clients so they understand how to take advantage of information and research services to effectively advance their goals. We have a professional responsibility to let our parent organizations know about our unique services and abilities.

Although information professionals may see intrinsic value in their services and abhor spending time to promote themselves, current literature suggests that like it or not, there is a need and it is important for information providers to market their services. Marketing plans in special libraries should integrate library

goals and objectives, as well as be consistent with the overall goals and mission of the organization (Powers 1995).

Finally, with much publicity, a vision for the future and creative problem solving strategies, libraries and information centers will not only survive but will thrive. By communicating with the parent organization and using continual marketing tactics, it will become easier to educate our parent organizations about the services and resources we can make available to them to meet information and research needs.

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Agnes Wolff is Director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden Library, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11225-1099.

Abstracts

"Permanent" Collections

Although this article is 6 years old, I just encountered it recently and would like to share it with others. O'Toole traces the changing meaning of the concept of permanence as used by archivist [and librarians], conservators and preservationists. He argues that we have been lulled into a false sense of security by thinking of "permanent value" in absolute terms, when in reality there is no permanence. He discusses the shift from thinking about preserving selected collection items forever to extending their usable lifetime, and differentiates three types of preservation: collecting original materials, conserving or restoring their physical condition, and preserving their information in another format, such as microfilm. As newer means of recording information tend to be less permanent than older ones, the article ends with philosophical questions about the possibilities of preservation and the purposes of our collections. This is an interesting exercise in balancing theory against practice.

O'Toole, James. "On the Idea of Permanence." *American Archivist* 52:10-25, Winter 1989.

-Chuck Tancin

"Permanent" Digital Works

In a related article, Jeff Rothenberg explores questions about the longevity of digital documents. Although digital information, in theory, can last indefinitely, CDs, diskettes and tape have a short lifespan. And with the rapid obsolescence of hardware and software, our ability to read "ancient" digital information may also be in peril. Bibliography included. Rothenberg, Jeff. "Ensuring the Longevity of Digital Documents." *Scientific American* 272(1): 42-47.

Using E-Mail to Answer Gardening Questions: the PHS Experience

By Janet Evans

Since 1978, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society (PHS) has offered the Horticultural Hotline—a telephone service for quick answers to gardening questions. This service began with one volunteer and has grown to 20 expert gardeners. They answer telephone questions five days a week, 2.5 hours per day and in 1994, answered over 3,500 questions.

In April 1994, we expanded the telephone service by giving callers the option of faxing their questions to us or by E-mailing questions through the Internet. We advertised this change by announcements in PHS's newsletter which reaches our membership of over 8,000. We also sent a press release to horticultural organizations and sent a postcard advertising the Horticultural Hotline to approximately 200 local libraries.

As of the end of February, we've received 55 horticultural questions through our E-mail address. In addition to gardening questions, E-mail users also requested books or videos from the library and asked about library use, hours, services, etc. We have not found the volume of activity to be at all taxing to staff or hotliners. In general, the questions came from PHS members. The inquiries tended to be short, single questions (in contrast to

the phone calls, where callers often present a laundry list of questions).

Answers to the E-mail questions are written by hotline volunteers. Library staff then updates the E-mail with a reply.

Some advantages to E-mail and fax inquiries

- They are convenient. A hotliner can answer questions during a lull. An enquirer can pose questions when his or her schedule allows.
- A hotliner can provide citations from the library and thus be more thorough in answering the question.

Some disadvantages

- E-mail and fax inquiries are less interactive than a telephone call. It is possible to misunderstand or misdiagnose the plant problem because the enquirer didn't provide enough information, etc.
- Presently, library staff must key the answers into the E-mail system because volunteers are not trained to use the computer. This will change in the future, as more hotliners learn to use a computer.

The future

Our recent experience indicates that Internet access will not replace the telephone information service. Rather, it will be an enhancement to the present system. In the future, we hope to make available through E-mail many of our library handouts, such as lists of landscape design consultants, videos, speakers on horticultural and related topics and available slide sets. Other departments at PHS have expressed interest in making information available to those with Internet access.

We are planning to join a local "free net" in which our organization will have a "home page" on the World Wide Web. When that happens, we may have the gardening questions available as a public bulletin board, rather than posted through E-mail.

Internet access to PHS is one of several alternatives available to our members and the general public. As more individuals obtain Internet accounts, we expect to see more interaction through this medium.

Geology Questions Answered via E-Mail

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) in Menlo Park, California has worked out a way of communicating with the public through an E-mail/Internet service. Each geologist agrees to take one day a month to answer questions and communicate with the public through this service. They get questions from other geologists, school children, docents in museums and the general public. If you want to try the USGS service, you can call through your own E-mail/Internet provider to: **ASK-A-GEOLOGIST@octopus.wr.usgs.gov**.

I know about it because my daughter, Frances, is a geologist on the USGS staff in Menlo Park and she has been impressed with the intelligence of the school children who call in and also finds it a non-stress sort of education endeavor (she is not a professor and usually doesn't want to interrupt her research for dumb questions, but finds this project works out well).

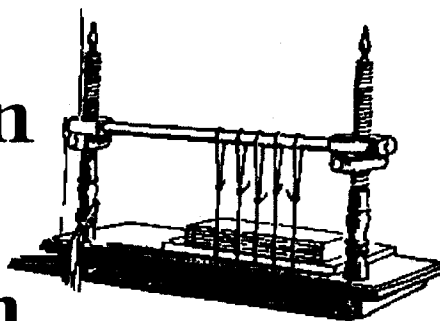
This service seems like one we might want to emulate at CBHL. How about: **ASK-A-BOTANY-LIBRARIAN@whatever.cbhl.tnybg?**

—Jane Cole

Janet Evans is Librarian at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, 325 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2777. Phone: (215) 625-8261. Fax: (215) 625-8288. E-mail: jevans@hslc.org



Conservation and Preservation



by Judith Reed

Tips

The Stanley Bostitch staple remover is the safest easy-to-use staple remover I've seen. It should be carried by almost any office supply or hardware store. However, a word of **CAUTION**: No staple removers (even the Stanley Bostitch) should be used on rare, brittle, and/or fragile materials. For such materials, you must still resort to a thin lifting knife with a piece of polyester film between the knife and the paper. When in doubt, leave the staple there. It may cause less damage than careless removal.

DUST BUNNIESTM are great dust cloths. Unlike the One-Wipe cloths, Dust Bunnies have no additives, so they are quite safe to use (for you and your collections). Although they are somewhat costly, they can be washed indefinitely and the static electricity reintroduced, after washing, by drying in an electric dryer. Dust BunniesTM can be purchased from Gaylord Bros. (1-800-448-6160). Light Impressions (1-800-828-6216) carries a similar dust cloth, called DUST MAGNETTM, for a slightly higher price. Although Dust BunniesTM are not nearly as cute as their name implies, they will help you to keep from spreading dust around in your library.

References

Wilhelm, Henry Gilmer, *The Permanence and Care of Color Photographs: traditional and digital color prints, color negatives, slides, and motion pictures*. Grinnell, Iowa: Preservation Publishing Co., 1993.

Although this is a lengthy and expen-

sive tome, it contains a wealth of useful information, is well organized and is understandable to the layman. Should you find yourself needing information on caring for and storing photographic materials, you might want to request this book on ILL.

Questions

Jane Cole of the Desert Botanical Garden is interested in alternatives to binding journals. She has run into the problem of trying to photocopy information from tightly bound journals without damaging the bindings.

Although there are alternatives, many of them would not be practical, appealing, or even possible in some cases. Many journals are, of course, available in microform—although our experience with microfilm printers at the New York Botanical Garden has been less than satisfactory. Princeton files (or variations) serve to keep loose journals together on the shelves. However, as Jane pointed out, they also use up considerable space and allow journals to flop over unless the file is filled. Several suppliers market manuscript folders but these require that you adhere your journals to them with adhesive or by sewing. The folders also come with inner envelopes to slip the journal into. This seems an impractical, not to say costly, solution. Of course, digitized journals are just around the corner!

If any of you have other successful solutions to this problem, let me know and we'll write them up for future issues.

Questions and tips can be addressed to: Judith Reed, Conservation Librarian, The New York Botanical Garden Library, Bronx, New York 10548.

SEND US YOUR NEWS!

Take a minute to keep in touch with fellow CBHL members by sharing current news about you, your library and/or institution or company.

Send Your news to the appropriate regional editor (Judith Warnement or Barbara Pitschel) listed below.

News to share might include:

◆ *Personal milestones (marriages, births, elections to office, conferences attended, papers published or presented, etc.)*

◆ *Staff changes (new, retired, promoted, etc.)*

◆ *Library or organization milestones (new projects, cataloging, outreach, automation, awards, honors, grants, etc.)*

◆ *Special Events, meetings, conferences, exhibitions either hosted, attended or simply of interest*

Naturally, not all news falls into these categories. But if you think it's interesting, chances are, someone else will too. So, we encourage you to send in your news!

Frankly, we'd rather have too much than too little. Once you've gathered together your news, please send it with your name, address, and phone number. This makes it easier for the regional editors who have a lot of other stuff on their desks! It also ensures that we know who sent what item. Then, if we have a question or need a bit more information, we know who to contact!

Members EAST of the Mississippi (and Africa, Europe, etc.) should send news to:

CBHL Newsletter, attn: Judith Warnement
Harvard University
Botany Libraries
Cambridge, MA 02138
Phone: (617) 495-2365
E-mail: warnemen@huh.harvard.edu

Members WEST of the Mississippi (and Australia, Asia, etc.) should send news to:

CBHL Newsletter, attn: Barbara Pitschel
Helen Crocker Russell Library
Strybing Arboretum Society
9th Avenue at Lincoln Way
San Francisco, CA 94122
Phone: (415) 661-1514
Fax: (415) 661-7427

**DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE
(#61, SUMMER 1995) IS JUNE 30, 1995.**

News

Compiled by Barbara Pitschel and
Judy Warnement

Many thanks to everyone who contributed news items to this issue and especially: Connie Wolf, Jane Cole, Valerie Easton, Joan DeFato, Janice Dodd, Joan Cargill, Janet Evans, Pamela Pirio, Charlotte Tancin, Suzanne Wilson, and John Flanagan.

People wishing to send west-of-the-Mississippi members' news to Barbara Pitschel may now fax it to her attention at (415) 661-7427. She hopes to be able to publish an E-mail address by the next issue.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Missouri Botanical Garden's listings of new books, as well as listings of duplicate journals and monographs, are now available through the worldwide web (<http://straylight.tamu.edu/MoBot/welcome.html>) and gopher (mobot.mobot.org). For additional information concerning MBG Internet resources, E-mail your request for *Guide to MBG Internet Resources* to **Connie Wolf** (sysadmin@mobot.org). Connie is hoping to add the library's public access



catalog to the list of Internet resources by summer!

The New York Botanical Garden reports that the number of users who consult CATALPA, the Library's online catalog,

from systems outside the Garden generally falls between 750 and 900 a month. To reach CATALPA, telnet to librisc.nybg.org; login as 'library.'

LIBRARY EVENTS

Janet Evans, Librarian at the **Pennsylvania Horticultural Society** in Philadelphia, reports that the Society's Friends of the Library annual meeting on November 10, 1994, was a great success due in part to the fascinating presentation made by **David Andrews**, New York Botanical Garden's Trustee and Library Committee Chair. His lecture, "Collecting Botanical and Horticultural Literature," consisted of a slide presentation and entertaining commentary highlighting his personal collection of over 3,000 books which include American botanical history from its inception to 1900. Library staff members Jane Alling and Julie Snell staged an accompanying exhibit of some of PHS's rarest books.

EXHIBITS

Now on display at **The New York Botanical Garden** is the exhibit "*Choice & Change: the evolution of a conservatory*," documenting the history of the Garden's glass conservatory. The exhibition draws heavily upon part of the Library's special collections and the archival records of the Lord & Burnham corporation. Lord & Burnham was the architectural firm responsible for many of this country's great glass houses. The exhibit was curated by Page Cowley and Billie Britz, architectural historians who have been working with the Lord & Burnham collection of architectural plans and records over the last two years.

STAFF CHANGES

Douglas Holland joined the Missouri Botanical Garden Library staff as processing archivist for a project to process the Joseph Ewan Papers. (For more informa-

tion concerning the Ewan Collection, see page 12 of the Fall 1994 CBHL Newsletter, number 59). This project is also being funded by NHPRC.

Janice Dodd has been promoted to the position of assistant director of **Berry Botanic Garden**. Her new position is full time. Along with her new responsibilities, she still carries her former duties as librarian and volunteer manager.

Susan C. Eubank has left her position as associate librarian at Denver Botanic Garden's Helen Fowler Library to accept an appointment as librarian for the American Alpine Society in Golden, Colorado. The Society's collection has recently been moved from its former home in New York to new headquarters at the base of the Rocky Mountains. Susan has undertaken the exciting task of creating a library from a collection of 17,000 volumes packed in crates. We can be sure of an excellent collection on alpine flora!

Anne Rumsey will be leaving her position as reference librarian at the **New York Botanical Garden** in mid-April, to join her fiancé in Berkeley, California. She looks forward to gardening out west, but wishes her present job lent itself more readily to transplanting.

Daragh O'Connor became Brooklyn Botanic Garden's new cataloger in February. He'll be tackling the backlog of materials which accumulated during the years when no cataloger was in place and assisting with retrospective conversion of the entire catalog to LC. Originally from Ireland, Mr. O'Connor earned a Masters in library and information science and a Masters in history at University College, Dublin. He was a cataloger for H.W. Wilson for three years before joining BBG.

Although **Brenda Weisman** officially retired as director of BBG's library last year, she is still working as a volunteer with BBG's rare books one or two days a



News

week. The rest of the time, she maintains an active schedule of tennis, drawing, travelling...and, oh yes, adoring a grandchild.

At the end of October 1994, **Pamela Pirio** left the Missouri Botanical Garden, where she worked for eight years as education librarian in the Stupp Teacher Resource Center, to accept the position of director of education at Earth Ways, an environmental organization in St. Louis which demonstrates sustainable living. Earth Ways occupies an 1880s house which has been gutted and rebuilt from the inside out to incorporate the most up-to-date energy-efficient and environmentally sound features available. The garden has been planted by Dr. Steve Cline of MBG to highlight native Missouri plants, composting, and other features. In addition to establishing educational programs, part of Pamela's job is to establish a library. Inside the house there is a nascent library waiting to be automated so it can provide information on how to accomplish sustainable living for students, architects, homeowners and the general public. Pamela plans to share one of her educational programs at a conference in Sweden in May. The program, geared to children from preschool through kindergarten, is called "The Amazing Sunflower: Flower Princess of the Prairies."

Rebecca Eldridge, who did such a splendid job of co-hosting our 1994 annual meeting, has left the **Santa Barbara Botanic Garden** to return to her previous position at the University of California, Santa Barbara, where she is working in interlibrary loan. The move gives her a full-time job, as well as a good benefits package and the opportunity to pick up retirement pension credits she had accumulated there in the past.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Mitchel Beauchamp was elected to a

four-year term on the National City, California, city council. Mitch is the author of *A Flora of San Diego County*.

Charlotte Tancin, Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation in Pittsburgh, recently participated in an evaluation team commissioned by the Library of Congress to study Preservation Technologies, Inc.'s "Bookkeeper" deacidification process. The resulting report, "An Evaluation of the Bookkeeper Mass Deacidification Process," is available from LC's Preservation Directorate office.

Chuck also co-wrote a grant proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) for a preservation planning project for the state of Pennsylvania has been funded and is underway. Chuck is a member of the steering committee for the 18-month project.

Virginia Gardner took a 23-day trip to New Zealand in the fall, which may mean discoveries of new books on the New Zealand flora.

Barb Pitschel writes: Since not too many members sent us news, I guess we can fill in by talking about the weather! The recent California rains and floods have inspired the State to declare an official end to the drought. Flooding at their hillside estate forced Virginia Gardner and her husband to evacuate to their bookstore/house in the Santa Barbara flatlands. **Strybing Arboretum and Botanical Gardens** in San Francisco was closed for one and a half days because of the danger of trees being blown down by the storm. Several old overstory eucalyptus and pine trees came down, but they somehow avoided hitting most of the specimen plants in the collections. All over Golden Gate Park, tree crews worked day and night to remove hazards and clear away fallen trees. According to **Joan DeFato**, the Arboretum of Los Angeles County did not close, but on the worst day of the

storm there was not one single paid admission. [And this was submitted before the second round of floods which hit in March!—Ed.]

Beatrice Beck has recently returned to work at the library of **Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden**, Claremont, California, after recovering from spinal surgery. To celebrate her regained health, Bea is taking a trip to Scotland to pursue her avid interest in genealogy and, hopefully, to track down some more elusive ancestors. The new director of RSABG, **Dr. Roy Taylor**, began his work there on November 1.



Eileen Herring, Hawaii Medical Center, reports that she is currently working as a medical reference librarian, but she is still putting the horticultural talents she honed for ten years in California to good use. Last year she researched and designed a Hawaiian medicinal plant garden for the library courtyard. The garden, called "Malu La'au", was installed in April and blessed by kahuna lapa'au, Henry A. Auwae, in July. Eileen has been busy maintaining the garden ever since. She reports less trouble than she imagined in spite of the constraints imposed by the site; radically different sun patterns in summer and winter ("the worst possible, sunny in summer, shady in winter") and very little air circulation. Also, because of Eileen's personal inclination and in the expectation that the products will be used for local kahuna, she is using strictly organic pest control methods. All of the plant materials have pre-contact medicinal uses and traditional Hawaiian cultivars have been planted when possible. Eileen has created a brochure which she will send on request. Contact: Eileen Herring, Hawaii Medical Library, 1221



News

Punchbowl St., Honolulu, HI 96813. Her E-mail address is: eherring@uhunix.uhcc.hawaii.edu

The **Historic Landscape Committee of the John Hay National Wildlife Refuge** in Newbury, New Hampshire, under the Chairmanship of CBHL member, **Kristian Fenderson**, has begun plans to establish a library at the refuge which will focus on alpine plants, garden design, garden history, and botany. The property, the former summer estate of American Statesman and writer, John Milton Hay, was well known for its extensive gardens developed in the 1920's and 1930's. The Gardens at the refuge are being restored with the help of the Garden Conservancy of Cold Spring, New York. It is hoped that they will become the horticultural center of New Hampshire. The gardens are open to the public during the summer months and CBHL members who might be visiting the Lake Sunapee area of New Hampshire are encouraged to visit them. For further information call or write the Historic Landscape Committee, Hay Estate, P.O. Box 276, Newbury, New Hampshire 03255 (603)763-4789.

REFERENCE "DOOZIES"

Jean Cargill, Reference/Archives Librarian for the **Harvard Botany Libraries** submits these two reference questions as recent favorites.

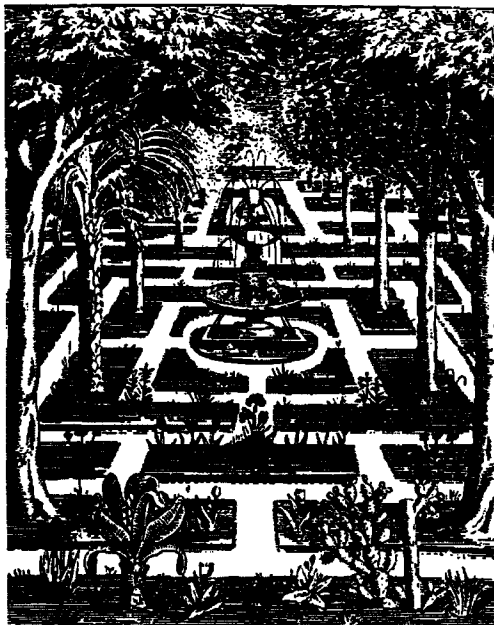
Q: Is baby corn, as seen in Chinese food, a different species?

A: No, it is *Zea mays* L. like the other corn that we eat. However, it is a variety that is bred to be picked early in the development of the corn. Ref.: *Facciola, Stephen. 1990. Cornucopia: A source book of edible plants. Kampong Publications, Vista, CA.*

Q: R. Gordon Wasson visited our area [Madhya Pradesh, India] during the late 1960's and took photographs of the mushroom motifs on the ceiling of one of the Bagh Caves. Since the cave has not crum-

bled, the color photographs are the only record of some of the paintings on the ceiling. Can you locate those photographs?

A. About thirty photographs of the mushroom motifs on the ceiling of one of the



Bagh Caves are located in Botany Libraries' R. Gordon Wasson Archives. Ref.: *Unpublished finding aid to the R. Gordon Wasson Archives created in August, 1993.*

GRANTS AND AWARDS

For the third year in a row, Strybing Arboretum Society's **Helen Crocker Russell Library** has received a grant from the San Francisco Orchid Society for purchase of library materials on orchids. This year's gift of \$1438 exceeded previous donations of \$1100 in 1993 and \$700 in 1992. The grant will enable the library to purchase the orchid books on its desiderata list and to renew and bind the collection's orchid periodicals.

The **Miller Horticultural Library** has been awarded a grant of \$10,000 from the Northwest Horticultural Society to continue for 1995 such popular public services

as telephone reference and the weekly Washington Garden Clinic.

The Miller Library at the Center for Urban Horticulture, University of Washington, celebrates its 10th anniversary in 1995. The library has applied for a grant from the Miller Foundation to fund several celebratory events, including an Elisabeth C. Miller Memorial Lecture, reception, and anniversary party. Detailed information will be forthcoming when funding is finalized and events are scheduled. Librarians Laura Lipton and Valerie Easton are amazed that it has already been ten years since they were unpacking boxes of dusty books and first opening the doors to the public!

ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The **Missouri Botanical Garden** recently completed a project funded by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) to develop an archives and records management program. As part of this project, a *Guide to the Archives and Manuscripts of the Missouri Botanical Garden* has been compiled. Details for obtaining access to this guide will be available in the next issue of the CBHL Newsletter.

Barney Lipscomb reports that the personal library of Mary Sue Taylor was donated to the **Botanical Research Institute of Texas** in late December 1994. The collection consists of 1,949 books, pamphlets, reprints and photocopies covering flowering and non-flowering plants from all regions of the world. The collection is especially rich in material on economic botany. CBHL members can look forward to visiting the Institute and Barney's library when they host our 1996 Annual Meeting. More information about this organization will appear in future newsletters.

Pamela MacKenzie, Librarian at the Civic Garden Centre in North York, Ontario, is looking for a good home for letters written to and from Louise Beebe



News

Wilder. Pamela found the letters tucked inside Mrs. Wilder's copy of *Colour in My Garden* (Doubleday, 1930). Since Pamela does not maintain an archive in her library, she would like to contribute these letters to a deserving collection. Please contact Pamela MacKenzie at the Civic Garden Centre Library, 777 Lawrence Ave., North York, Ont. M3C 1P2, CAN.

Strybing Arboretum Society is fortunate to have two volunteer conservators working to restore and maintain its library rare book collection. Margaret Johnson, editor of *The Guild of Book Workers Newsletter*, and Jane Aaron have both come to San Francisco from careers in libraries and book conservation on the east coast.

Barbara Pitschel also writes that Strybing's Library has an excellent collection of approximately 500 children's books on all aspects of plants and nature. The children's collection is housed in a lovely alcove below tall windows overlooking the main lawn of the botanical gardens. Low shelves, a low table, and brightly-colored cushions (that look like large M & M candies) make the children's area a cozy and inviting place. In the past, the collection has been used in connection with children's programs conducted by the education department, as well as teachers' workshops jointly sponsored with the library. More recently, it was being used only by drop-in visitors. In October 1994, the library inaugurated a children's story time, conducted by Valarie Revels, long a Sunday library volunteer. Valarie, who has taught children about plants and gardening in schools, inner-city programs, libraries, 4-H clubs, and other venues, is a master gardener with special knowledge about children's garden literature. She now reads stories from the library's collection on two Sunday mornings a month. Reading begins at 10:30 a.m., lasts about a half hour, and is especially suited to four- to eight-year-olds. The program got off to a slow start, with one, two, or five children, advertised only by flyers and a sign out-

side the library. After receiving publicity in local newspapers, parents' literature, and the Strybing members' calendar, attendance has soared. January programs drew 16 children and 11 adults, and 14 children and 16 adults (including some returnees), respectively, which fills the area to capacity. Each month features a special topic, and Valarie has gotten ever more creative with her subjects! The program began with "Stories of Autumn" (October), "It's a Jungle Out There: Stories of Rainforests" (November), "Season of Joy" (December), and continues with "Bugs: Stories that Creep" (January), "Garden Madness: Stories that Cultivate" (February), "Tall Trunk Tales: Stories about Trees" (March), "Bustin' Out: Stories about Flowers" (April), and "Critter Capers: Stories about Animals" (May). The program is proving to be a wonderful public service set in motion with relatively little work on the part of library staff, and a great deal of satisfaction on the part of the volunteer who makes magic happen.

NEW FACILITIES

The **Desert Botanical Garden's Richter Library** book stack space will be increased by 80 percent due to a \$53,111 Garden project, the third step to be implemented in the Garden's long-range general conservation plan, which was developed in 1989. The project is partially supported by a federal grant from the Institute of Museum Services (IMS), which totals \$25,526 and will be used to fund environmental improvements to the library. Phase I of the library collection conservation plan involves the installation of six mobile track compact shelves in the reading room to better conserve, accommodate, and provide access to library materials. Phase II will perform a conservation assessment of the library's collection, prioritize materials for treatment, and train staff in strategies and techniques. The final phase will be the actual conservation treatment of old, fragile, and valuable

materials. The Richter Library houses 10,000 volumes, many unique, with an extensive collection of rare books and botanical art. Additional support for this project is provided by individual donors, members, corporate gifts, and memorials.

PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

Carolyn Dodson, University of New Mexico librarian and botanist, was the featured speaker at the **June 1994 meeting of the Albuquerque Chapter of the New Mexico Native Plant Society**. Her slide presentation on plant identification in the many different life zones of New Mexico addressed the fascinating and diverse flora of desert, pinyon/juniper, ponderosa pine, spruce, spruce/fir, and alpine plant communities.

John Flanagan, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, alerts us to an article written by friend and colleague, **Ian MacPhail**. The article is "**The Art of Edward Julius Detmold**" and appears in the Autumn, 1994 issue of *Folio*. Ian has been researching the life and work of the Detmold twins for more than twenty years. Their credits include classic editions of *The Jungle Book*, *The Arabian Nights*, *Fabre's Book of Insects*. According to the article, Ian is currently working on a catalogue raisonnee of the Detmolds' output and will welcome any further information about their work.

John also points out that **Beth Clewis**, Collection Specialist at the Prince William Public Library in Prince William, Virginia, has published a handy reference guide: *The Gardener's Index: Where to Find Information about Gardens and Garden Plants*, published by Neal-Schuman. The index covers 105 works on gardening published in the 1980's and



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1990's. It identifies the books and specific pages containing entries for approximately 10,000 different ornamental and edible plants. The index is arranged alphabetically by botanical name and is cross-referenced.

Keith Crotz, of the American Botanist Booksellers, announces the availability of the reprinted edition of *The Field and Garden Vegetables of American*, by **Fearing Burr, Jr.** This book, originally published in the 1860's, was the first to provide complete and accurate descriptions of vegetable cultivars grown in America. Many of the cultivars described by Burr and beautifully illustrated by Isaac Sargent are extinct today. Yet for old vegetable cultivars, the tragedy is not total; some have managed to escape the tyranny of "new and improved" as heirlooms, passed down from generation to generation. Burr's descriptions are invaluable for "keying out" heirloom cultivars, and for ascertaining their purity. For more information, contact Keith Crotz, The American Botanist Booksellers, P.O. Box 532 1103 W. Truitt Ave., Chillicothe, IL 61523 (309)274-5254.

Judy Reed, New York Botanical Garden, **Erin Vigneau**, conservation technician, and the library's former conservation intern, **Eleanore Kissel**, will present a paper to the **Book and Paper Group of the American Institute for Conservation** at its next annual meeting in June of this year. The subject is the identification of photo-reproductive processes in architectural drawing collections. The paper is an

outgrowth of observation and research carried out during last year's project of rehousing the library's Lord & Burnham collection.

Cultural resource training Directory, Jan-Dec. 1995, a publication of the **National Park Service**, is available free of charge while supplies last. Compiled by **Emogene A. Bevitt and Dahlia V. Hernandez**, the 68-page directory provides information on 270 workshops or courses in the area of preserving and managing cultural resources. Subject areas include 'historic building related specialties,' with 74 course offerings; 'landscape preservation' (9 courses); and 'museum related specialties' (70 courses). Copies of the directory may be obtained by (202) 243-9561 or by writing: Ms. Bevitt, National Park Service (424), PO Box 37127, Washington DC 20013-7127.

SEEKING MISSING MANUSCRIPT AND PLATES

It's a bit of a mystery. Most of an unpublished Ozark wildflower manuscript, *Rainbow in the Grass* by **S. Fred Prince (1857-1949)**, is "missing." Suzanne Wilson is writing an article about the artist for the *Missouri Conservationist* and hopes to locate pages which may be scattered in numerous collections. The manuscript may be subtitled "Wildflowers of the Marvel Cave Ozarks, Stone County, that portion between Reeds Spring and the White River, Indian Creek and Roark Creek." The manuscript originally included 333 numbered watercolors and although 30 pages or so were seen in

Dumbarton Oaks has 20, plus a manuscript on ferns.

Somewhere there may be 310 wildflower plates, 11 x 15, each with scientific name, common name, blooming period and location. Pages of text may also exist. Also at large are an unpublished monograph, "The Violets of the Missouri Ozarks," and a butterfly and insect manuscript.

Mr. Prince worked as a departmental illustrator for three midwestern universities. Starting around 1890, his own investigation of wildflowers spanned 50 years in a 25-square-mile area. (Today this area is a destination for tourists attracted by Silver Dollar City theme park and Branson's music theaters.) In the 1930s, his daughter, Alice Prince Moreland (later Shafer), took his work east to sell it for him. After his death, her sales continued into the 1960s.

Knowledge of S. Fred Prince's historical documentation of wildflowers would be valuable to Missourians and to botanists studying the Ozark region. If you know of the location of any of Mr. Prince's work or have clues to the mystery, please contact Suzanne Wilson, 417-781-4083, or FAX 417-781-4501. Your assistance is appreciated.

DIRECTORY UPDATES

E-Mail:

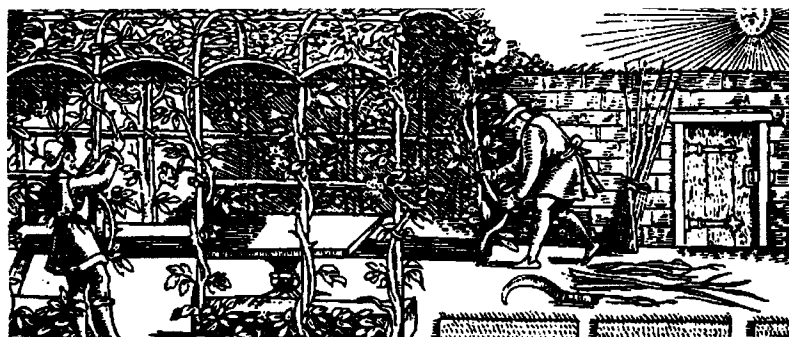
Barbara Pitschel now has an E-mail address: bphcrl@netcom.com

Victoria Jahn now has an E-mail address: bbglib1@metgate.metro.org

E-mail addresses for CBHL members at Harvard have changed. Please note the new addresses:

Judy Warnement (warnemen@oeb.harvard.edu) Please note that there is no "t" in the address!

Jean Cargill (jean_cargill@oeb.harvard.edu) Jill Thomas (jill_thomas@oeb.harvard.edu)



southern Missouri a few years ago, those have disappeared.

Three plates are at Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation.

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Also, Judy Warnement's telephone number is given incorrectly in the directory. It should be (617) 496-1025.

Addresses:

Bernadette Callery, 610 Kirtland St., Pittsburgh, PA 15208. (412) 243-8492 E-mail: bcallery@flounder.com

Susan C. Eubank, American Alpine Library, 710 10th St., Suite 15, Golden, Co 80401. (303) 384-0112 FAX (303) 384-9113.

Pamela Pirio, Earth Ways, 3617 Grandel Sq., St. Louis, MO 63108. (314) 531-1996 FAX (314) 531-6173.

MEETINGS & SYMPOSIA

6th Annual National Museum Publishing Seminar, May 3-6, 1995 at The Huntington Library, Art Collections and Botanical Gardens, Pasadena, California. For information: Peggy Park Bernal, (818) 405-2138, FAX (818) 405-0225.

CBHL Annual Meeting, May 17-19, 1995 at The Morton Arboretum and Chicago Botanic Garden, Lisle Hilton, Lisle, Illinois (708) 719-2433.

Desert Research Symposium, May 19-22, 1995 at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, CA. (909) 798-8570, FAX (909) 798-8585.

Dumbarton Oaks Center for Studies in Landscape Architecture Symposium, "Places of Commemoration, Search for Identity and Landscape Design", May 19-20, 1995. For Information: Studies in Landscape Architecture, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd Street NW, Washington, DC 20007.

National Association of Environmental Planners (NAEP) Annual Conference, June 10-13, 1995 at the Omni Shoreham Hotel, Washington, DC. FAX (202) 966-1977.

Society for Conservation Biology Ninth Annual Meeting, June 7-11, 1995, Lory

Student Center, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado. (303) 491-7501.

Cactus and Succulent Society of America 26th Biennial Convention, June 18-23, 1995, Doubletree Hotel, Tucson, Arizona (800) 222-TREE, FAX (602) 323-5255.

Association of Systematics Collections 1995 Annual Meeting, June 30-July 3, 1995, University of California, Berkeley and California Academy of Sciences, Hotel Durant, 2600 Durant Avenue, Berkeley, CA (800) 238-7268.

AIBS Annual Meeting, San Diego, August 6-10, 1995.

International Symposium on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, August 27-30, 1995. University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA. Contact: Prof. Lyle E. Craker, Dept. of Plant and Soil Sciences, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003. (413) 545-2347, FAX (413) 545-1242.

International Organization for Succulent Plants (IOS) Inter Congress, September 11-17, 1995, San Miguel De Allende, Guanajuato, Mexico, (415) 229 90, FAX (415) 240 15.

DUPLICATES

Quarterly Record of the Royal Botanic Society of London. The library at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, has recently acquired various spare issues of this serial from a descendant of the Sowerby family. We have completed our own set and those of the Royal Horticultural Society and the City of Westminster Archives Centre. There are no complete sets remaining but if you want individual issues to fill gaps or as near a set as can be assembled, please let me know: John Flanagan, Deputy Librarian, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. E-Mail: J.Flanagan@rbgkew.org.uk

SEND US YOUR NEWS!

Take a minute to keep in touch with fellow CBHL members by sharing current news about you, your library and/or institution or company.

Send Your news to the appropriate regional editor (Judith Warnement or Barbara Pitschel) listed below.

News to share might include:

• *Personal milestones (marriages, births, elections to office, conferences attended, papers published or presented, etc.)*

• *Staff changes (new, retired, promoted, etc.)*

• *Library or organization milestones (new projects, cataloging, outreach, automation, awards, honors, grants, etc.)*

• *Special Events, meetings, conferences, exhibitions either hosted, attended or simply of interest*

Naturally, not all news falls into these categories. But if you think it's interesting, chances are, someone else will too. So, we encourage you to send in your news!

Frankly, we'd rather have too much than too little. Once you've gathered together your news, please send it with your name, address, and phone number. This makes it easier for the regional editors who have a lot of other stuff on their desks! It also ensures that we know who sent what item. Then, if we have a question or need a bit more information, we know who to contact!

Members EAST of the Mississippi (and Africa, Europe, etc.) should send news to:

CBHL Newsletter, attn: Judith Warnement
Harvard University
Botany Libraries
Cambridge, MA 02138
Phone: (617) 495-2365

E-mail: warnemen@huh.harvard.edu

Members WEST of the Mississippi (and Australia, Asia, etc.) should send news to:

CBHL Newsletter, attn: Barbara Pitschel
Helen Crocker Russell Library
Strybing Arboretum Society
9th Avenue at Lincoln Way
San Francisco, CA 94122
Phone: (415) 661-1514
Fax: (415) 661-7427

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE (#61, SUMMER 1995) IS JUNE 30, 1995.

Botanical and Horticultural Web "Sights" on the Internet

by Stanley H. Johnston Jr.

As shown by the attendance at the discussion group at last year's CBHL annual meeting in Santa Barbara, there is a high interest on the part of our members in accessing the Internet and the wealth of information on it.

A good starting point for the discussion of horticultural and botanical information on the Internet is John Barr's article "The Greening of Cyberspace: Horticultural Resources on the Internet" (*The Public Garden*, January 1995, pp. 30-34). As he notes, the first thing one has to do is gain access to an Internet provider.

Internet connections vary by location in terms of expense and availability. There is also considerable variance in the services offered by individual providers. Institutions and individuals with a university or government affiliation are often at a distinct advantage in that they can often obtain a reasonably complete set of Internet services through these affiliations at minimal cost. The rest of us can obtain access through local or national Internet providers (most countries have one or both of these) or through commercial online services such as Prodigy™, Delphi™, or America Online™. One should note that the Internet is still an experimental environment and that on any given day a site may be shut down for maintenance, moved or simply terminated abruptly. By the same token, a site that one day may offer a very fast connection, may at a different time prove to be super slow due to

the amount of traffic to the site or to various connection problems (either at your end or at some other location on the Internet). So, patience and persistence pay off.

Accessing the WWW

Since the bounty of horticultural and botanical information on the Internet is so voluminous, we'll be exploring only World Wide Web (WWW) sites in this article. [*Future Newsletters will explore gophers, etc.—Ed.*]

The Web is but one of many components

"My own favorite among the general indices is Yahoo, which has a wonderful search engine"

of the Internet. The Internet proper also includes gophers which search for files, usenet news groups, E-mail, and ftp (file transfer protocol) sites from which files can be downloaded and telnet connections which allow your computer to act as if it were a terminal on a remote computer system. The Web is composed of documents often with graphic elements (which may or may not be visible depending on your Web browser and the mode you use it in) written in hypertext markup language (abbreviated html) in which various entries, words or phrases—usually under-

lined, numbered or colored—are links to other pages or documents which may be on the same computer or on another computer anywhere else in the world. By double clicking on one of these words, you are transferred to the next document. Depending on your Web browser and its capabilities and the limitations of your Internet access provider, you may be able to use gophers, ftp, telnet and even fill in electronic forms and send E-mail on the Web. Larger, faster servers at some universities can apparently even listen to audio files and view online mpeg movies, but these are way beyond the budgets of most of us.

Unfortunately, Web browsers vary markedly in their capabilities. NetCruiser™ (provided by Netcom, one of the national Internet service providers) does not provide telnet access or a means of copying html documents to your printer, nor does it apparently support WAIS (wide area information searches) in all cases—preventing you, for example, from getting any of the current legislation from THOMAS, the new server set up by the Library of Congress to provide copies of current legislation. The Web browser on Prodigy™, on the other hand, will print html documents complete with the inline graphics, does support WAIS and will even convert Sun Microsystems' .au sound files to .wav files so that you can download them and play them later on your own PC. Unfortunately, Prodigy™ has made this a "plus service", meaning that there is an hourly fee involved, while Netcom provides 40 hours of prime access and unlimited weekend access and non-prime access for a set monthly fee. Delphi, another online service, currently provides a shell rather than direct connection, meaning you can do almost anything on the Internet and the Web, except view any of the graphics. [*If you're a novice and your eyes are beginning to cross at all this Internet terminology, head for Anne Rumsey's column on the Electronic Library elsewhere in this issue. It's a perfect Internet primer. The rest of you, please read on!—Ed.*]

General Indexes to the WWW

Let us begin by noting some good start-



Web Sights on the Internet

ing points for finding botanical Web sites—namely some of the general subject indices on the Web. The granddaddy of them all is the **Virtual Library** currently assembled by various sites around the world for CERN, the Switzerland-based particle physics laboratory which created the World Wide Web. To get to this general index you would type the address: <http://info.cern.ch/hypertext/DataSurvey/bySubject/overview.html> into your Web browser and send it. From there you can go to individual subject areas which interest you. My own favorite among the general indices is **Yahoo** (<http://www.yahoo.com/>) out of Stanford University (do not key in the parentheses which bracket Web addresses) which also has a wonderful search engine allowing you to conduct boolean searches of sites by names or even parts of names in the site and its description. Both of these deal mainly in Web sites, although Yahoo also includes numerous gophers, ftp sites, and usenet newsgroups. For those devoted to the LC system of classification, there is also a subset of another index called **QK Botany** (<http://info.anu.edu.au:7011/library/lc/q/qk/>) which seems to be more gopher oriented, but which also includes Web sites. Also of note is the **Biodiversity and Biological Collections Web Server** run by Cornell University (<http://muse.bio.cornell.edu>). There are numerous other indices, but these seem to me to be the best of the general ones for CBHL interests.

A Tour of Web Sites

Let us begin our exploration with the various online botanical gardens. The **Brooklyn Botanic Garden** (<http://www.primenet.com/artrom/museumweb/brkbotg>) has a relatively modest page consisting of its hours of operation, mission statement and five images of some of its main areas—all of which are downloadable.

In terms of original input, the experimental Web page of the **Royal Botanic Gardens Kew** (<http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/>) is even more modest: mission statement and a picture of the Palm House. It is a treasure trove, however, in the collection of links that have been assembled to

other botanical and horticultural sites. You can go directly from the Kew page to read the hypertext *Natural Toxins and Poisonous Plants Found in Singapore*; search the Gray Herbarium gopher; telnet to CATALPA, the on-line catalogue of The New York Botanical Garden Library (if your browser supports telnet); visit the Web site of the Missouri Botanical Garden or one of many other sites.

“RBG Kew is a treasure trove of links to other sites”

It should be noted that I found a link to the Kew Web site in an individual's home Web site, who was puzzled as to what KEW was an acronym for. I dutifully E-mailed him that it is a place name.

The **University of Delaware Botanic Garden** (<http://indri.cus.udel.edu/udgarden.html>) features a clickable map of the garden which will take you to any of its five main areas. The Herbaceous Garden and Meadow Garden are represented by minimal text and single large photos which, while lovely to look at, take a long time to load even with a modem speed of 14400 bauds. The Townshend Hall Collection, Emily B. Clark Garden, and the Worrlow Hall areas lead to hypertext lists of plants featured in those gardens. Clicking on any of these names will lead you to a detailed description of the plant and an inline picture of it (or a notice that it is an empty gopher since nothing is there as yet).

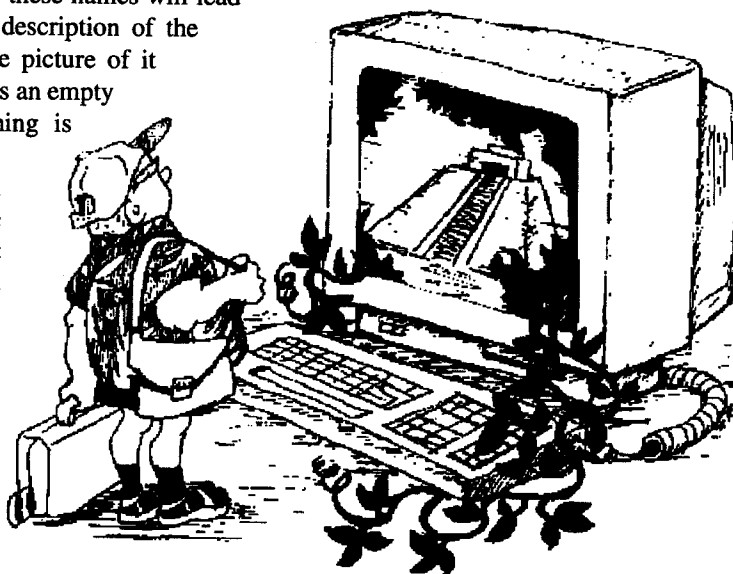
The **Australian National Botanic Garden** at **Canberra**

(<http://155.187.10.12/anbg/anbg.html>) provides information about its various gardens including a weekly updated list of what is currently in bloom. It also features several online texts including Bob Makinson's *Bibliography of Plant Identification* and the guides to vascular plants known as the *Flora of Australia* and *Flora of New South Wales*. There are also numerous links to Australian and New Zealand biological sites and natural areas.

Also in the same general geographical area is the **Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust** (<http://pluto.taranaki.ac.nz/pukeiti/welcome.html>) with sumptuous, if somewhat slow to download pages which detail the history of the garden and show various vistas and individual plants. Unfortunately, there appears to be some sort of problem with this site since I have been unable to connect with it recently.

To go from one extreme to another, one can then go to Alaska to visit the **Georgeson Botanical Garden** (<http://www.lter.alaska.edu/html/gbg.html>). The home page contains a general introduction, a downloadable soundbyte and some pictures. The hypertext links lead to information on the garden's history, current happenings, publications, tours of the institution and membership. There is also a section on Alaskan gardening trivia.

The most ambitious Web site of a garden is undoubtedly that of the Missouri



Botanical Garden (<http://straylight.tamu.edu/MoBot/welcome.html>). Here again, one can read about the garden's history, take a brief pictorial tour of its highlights and learn what is currently in bloom. What sets it apart, however, is the large number of online texts and databases made available. Unfortunately, most of these are in their infancy and the information currently available is severely limited. *The Flora of China Project*, for example, is currently limited to descriptions and images of 10 Chinese hypericum and the "Flora of China Checklist", the latter of which was unsearchable using the browser I had at the time. *The Flora Meso-America Project* includes an online version of Volume 6 via a link to the Museum of Natural History in London, the *TROPICOS* database currently covers ferns, gymnosperms, angiosperm monocots and angiosperm dicots, while the *Flora of North America* is currently limited to information on mosses and lichens. Missouri should certainly be praised for the wealth of material they intend to make available, but for the moment one needs to be aware of the limitations of the current offerings. This is particularly true of the library gopher which includes a list of new books, although the most recent offering dates from May 1994. The full catalog will be available online later this year. [For more information on the full catalog, see the News column in this issue.—Ed.]

Our final garden site is the **University of Washington Medicinal Herb Garden** at Seattle (<http://www.unl.m.nih.gov/pur/uwmhg/index.html>) where you can take a tour of the garden through a series of overly large images which take forever to load. More efficient and very handy are their two hypertext indices to the herbs in the garden by Latin and common names. Clicking on any of these takes you to an informative discussion on the plant and an image of it.

Other Web Sites

While on the subject of herbs, one can also take a look at some leaves from various early botanical books, manuscripts and herbals from the **Vatican Library** in an online exhibit provided with the aid of

the **Library of Congress** (<http://sunsite.unc.edu/expo/vatican.exhibit/g-nature/Botany.html>) which provides images of leaves from Galen, Pliny and Serapion, as well as from a fourteenth or fifteenth century Italian manuscript herbal. If you choose to go on to the next room in the exhibit, you can also see some leaves from an edition of Theophrastus.

Also occupying a Web site of its own is the **U.S. National Herbarium** (<http://nrmnhwww.si.edu/usherbarium/ushome.html>). Here you can search numerous databases by gopher including their *Register of Type Specimens*, *Gesneriaceae Bibliography*, and *Historical Collections in the United States*.

Another online herbarium is that of the **University of Florida** (<http://nabaln.flas.ufl.edu/flashome>) which currently

The Internet is still an experimental environment. Sites can blossom, change and wither without warning.

only offers access to its collection by types, but will eventually offer access by genus and collector. It also has links to a paleobotany collection and to an online bibliography of literature useful to the study of Florida plants.

Paleobotany is also the subject of the pages of the **International Organization of Palaeobotany (IOP)** (<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/palaeo/>) which provides a searchable database of fossil plants as well as an on-line version of the *IOP Newsletter*.

Information on carnivorous plants is available via the **Carnivorous Plants Database Browser** (<http://www.hpl.hp.com/bot/cp.home>).

There are many departments of botany and horticulture (as well as forestry and agriculture) on the Web, most of these simply provide information on their programs, faculty, etc. Because of their proliferation, it is impossible to do more in this brief survey than to look at a few of the more interesting sites.

Ohio State University has a page with the impressive title of *Horticulture in*

Virtual Perspective (<http://hortwww-2.ag.ohio-state.edu/HVP1.html>) which offers the standard fare plus an online *Dictionary of Plants*, which, like most of these projects is still very much under construction and is currently pretty sparse in the information provided. The **Department of Plant Physiology at Texas A & M University** (<http://cygnus.tamu.edu>) includes the online text of C. Wendel House's 1988 *Texas Plant Disease Handbook* and an online article by Jerral Johnson and David Appel on an "Eight Step Program to Oak Wilt Management" complete with downloadable images. **Botany at Georgia** (<http://dogwood.botany.uga.edu>) includes a section on research being done in its greenhouses with downloadable images and also a list of the most recent research being done by its staff members.

Finally, mention should be made of the page of the **Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the University of Connecticut** (<http://florawww.eeb.uconn.edu/homepage.html>) which includes a database featuring up-to-date access to the inventory of the plants in their greenhouse and an online version of the detailed angiosperm descriptions from L. Watson and M. J. Dallwitz's *Families of Flowering Plants*. Their list of weekly features in the greenhouse is less useful however, since as of mid-March, their last entry was for December 1994.

Plant diseases provide the focus for **APS Net** (<http://www.scisoc.org>) the Web site of the **American Phytopathological Association**. It provides information concerning the organization including the online brochure "What is a Plant Pathologist?" and tables of contents to the 1994 and 1995 issues to date of their publications *Molecular Plant Microbe Interactive*, *Phytopathology*, and *Plant Disease* as well as lists of currently accepted articles for future issues (full text online publication seems to be contemplated for the future). It also contains a list of their publications which includes an online version of their *Common Names for Plant Diseases*.

The richest site for gardening on the Web is **The Garden Gate at PrairieNet** (<http://www.prairienet.org/ag/garden/ho>)



Web Sights on the Internet

mepage.html). This features a large number of links assembled and annotated by Karen Fletcher including mail order catalogues for plants and gardening supplies, an on-line glossary of roots of botanical names, the butterfly garden plant list provided by the University of Illinois, the list of plants for special situations provided by the Virginia Cooperative Extension, and even an electronic review of a piece of gardening software. On the whole this is probably the most worthwhile Web site to visit for those interested in gardening.

It also provides a link to **GardenNet** (<http://www.olympus.net/gardens/welcome.html>), a series of guides compiled by Cheryl M. Trine composed of a *Guide to Gardens of the USA*, *Guide to Garden Associations*, *Guide to Garden Catalogs*, and a *Guide to Garden Publications*. Like many Web sites, GardenNet is very much a work in progress. The guide to gardens is searchable by state location and type of garden but so far provides only name, address, phone and sometimes admission price for most current entries; the guide to garden associations is arranged alphabetically and is pretty sparse in the number of organizations listed; the guide to garden catalogues is arranged alphabetically without an alternative means of access by subject; and the last guide is currently just a placeholder with no entries. GardenNet does feature an online catalogue for Roseara at Byfields (no illustrations) and a Web site for the Rhododendron Species Botanical Garden but much of the site remains intent rather than realization. The "Calendar of Events" is composed of empty gophers and the equally empty "Writer's Corner" invites individuals to send in their brief stories of gardening experiences for online publication. [Cheryl Trine called in late March to say that she had roughly 200 additional entries waiting to be input, so it will be interesting to see what develops at a site which she intends to construct for "real gardeners".—Ed.]

Finally, notice must be made of one commercial site, **Time Life Book's Time Life Complete Gardener** (http://www.timeinc.com/rg/TimeLife/CG/rg_search.html), a wonderful encyclopedic database searchable by plant genus

as well as by any combination of growing zone, light demands, drainage, soil type, height, color and blooming season. Although still under construction, the database produces detailed articles on individual plants complete with illustrations. It is one of several items currently offered for free to gardeners on the Web by Time Life, although at least one source indicates that there may be a subscription charge in the future.

This sampling of Web sites has not attempted to even begin to look at all the relevant sites. I have not touched on the offerings geared towards agriculture, forestry, genetics or landscape architecture, but this will hopefully give you some idea of the range of material out there and encourage you to try Web surfing on your own. The Web is also only one small part of the Internet. There is much more material available via gopher and ftp sites

which I have not had the time to explore.

What you basically need to get on the Internet is a reasonably powerful computer with at least 4 megabytes of RAM (8 megabytes is better if you want to explore the graphic side of the Web), a 9600 baud or faster modem, the necessary software and an Internet provider. If you need help finding the latter for your area, there are lists online, which I would be happy to check for you if you drop me a line at The Holden Arboretum.

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E-Mail: Stanley177@aol.com

A QUICK GUIDE TO WEB SITES

General Web Indexes:

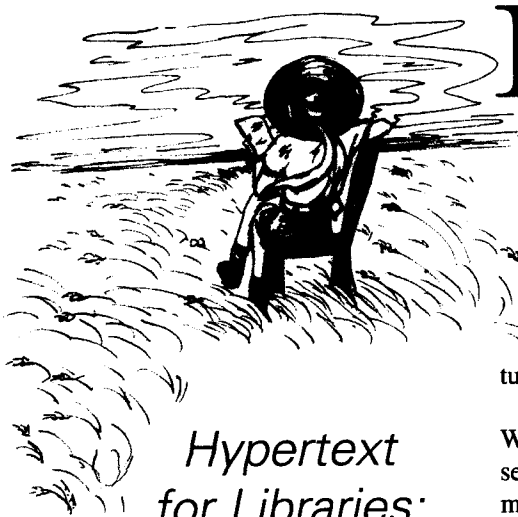
Virtual Library/CERN (<http://info.cern.ch/hypertext/DataSurvey/bySubject/overview.html>)
Yahoo/Stanford University (<http://www.yahoo.com>)
QK Botany (<http://info.anu.edu.au:70/11library/lc/q/qk>)
Biodiversity and Biological Collections Web Server (<http://muse.bio.cornell.edu>)

Garden Web Sites:

Brooklyn Botanic Garden (<http://www.primenet.com/art-rom/museumweb/brkbotg>)
Royal Botanic Gardens Kew (<http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/>)
University of Delaware Botanic Garden (<http://indri.cus.udel.edu/udgarden.html>)
Australian National Botanic Garden at Canberra (<http://155.187.10.12/anbg/anbg.html>)
Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust (Australia) (<http://pluto.taranaki.ac.n2/pukeiti/welcome.html>)
Georgeson Botanical Garden (Alaska) (<http://www.lter.alaska.edu/html/gbg.html>)
Missouri Botanical Garden (<http://straylight.tamu.edu/MoBot/welcome.html>)
University of Washington Medicinal Herb Garden (<http://www.unlm.nih.gov/pur/uwmhg/index.html>)

Other Web Sites of Interest:

Vatican Library (exhibit via Library of Congress) (<http://sunsite.unc.edu/expo/vatican.exhibit/g-nature/Botany.html>)
U.S. National Herbarium (<http://nmnhwww.si.edu/usherbarium/ushome.html>)
University of Florida (<http://nabaln.flas.ufl.edu/flashome>)
International Organisation of Palaeobotany (<http://www.hpl.hp.com/bot/cp.home>)
Carnivorous Plants Database Browser (<http://www.hpl.hp.com/bot/cp.home>)
Ohio State University/Horticulture in Virtual Perspective (<http://hortwww-2.ag.ohio-state.edu/HVP1.html>)
Department of Plant Physiology at Texas A&M University (<http://cygnus.tamu.edu>)
Botany at Georgia (<http://dogwood.botany.uga.edu>)
Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the University of Connecticut (<http://florawww.eeb.uconn.edu/homepage.html>)
American Phytopathological Association/APS Net (<http://www.scisoc.org>)
The Garden Gate at Prairienet (<http://www.prairienet.org/ag/garden/homepage.html>)
GardenNet (<http://www.olympus.net/gardens/welcome.html>)
Time Life Complete Gardener (<http://www.timeinc.com/rg/TimeLife/CG/rg-search.html>)



Hypertext for Libraries: Snake Oil or Elixir?

By Bernadette Callery

You've seen the recruitment poster, "Achieve immortality— Become a cataloger!" Whether it is the card catalog or the virtual reality of the online library catalog, library catalogers command the technology that enables them to communicate with users remote from them in time and place.

Bibliographic description, determination of authorship and assignment of subject headings are the links that connect a given work with the mind of the cataloger, the collection to which it belongs and the users for whom it is intended. With their MARC records, preserved inviolate against time, catalogers have the means to leave a record of the connections they saw between works.

For many of the rest of us, the options for a continuing intellectual presence to an unspecified audience are more limited. We might maintain a copious reference correspondence, a vertical file or contribute to electronic forums. But these are ephemeral realities that must be maintained by the continued presence of an individual in a particular situation. At the departure of that individual, his or her assembled knowledge about the relationships of items and information in the collection, like Prospero's revels, "shall dissolve and like this insubstantial pageant

Beyond the Library Walls

faded, leave not a rack behind."

However, there is a technology that is increasingly available to many of us that will allow non-catalogers to create links between documents and create an information structure that could outlast a given individual.

The enabling principle of the World Wide Web, a publishing technology that serves as a graphical interface to the information resources of the Internet, is hypertext, "the technology of non-sequential reading and writing."

Hypertext allows the creator of a document to establish links from the document in hand to one or more other documents. These documents can have machine-readable text, visual images, both moving and still, sound—and given appropriate hardware—an experience of virtual reality with its *own* alternate environment of vision, sound and movement. Additional links within these documents to *other* documents allow the reader to move forward, sideways, follow other threads of thought or move back through the branching links to where they began.

Readers of hypertext are thus free to move through a document in a non-sequential fashion, rather than beginning at the beginning and reading through to the end.

What may initially appear as a single document to the reader is really a series of related documents, with hypertext links inserted by the author to provide the ability to peruse related ideas, look up unfamiliar terms or change to another media to take advantage of its particular approach to the information.

An example of a simple hypertext document would be a field guide to North American birds, which could be read by beginning with the written text displayed on the screen, then following a link to an illustration of a particular bird or following a link to the recorded sound of that bird's call. Another: Being able to substantiate a particular point in music theory with examples of Wanda Landowska's

performance of a Bach partita, a visual display of the score and links to further audio-enhanced documents describing the history of the harpsichord. Yes, this is the sort of multi-media presentation that a memorable music teacher can provide without current hypertext technology, but it is an ephemeral event, seldom available again without the aid of a vivid memory—and even then not completely transferrable to others. The value of a well-designed hypertext document is not to recreate such an experience as it happened, but to allow others to have access to the complex web of related information assembled by the author, unrestricted by the linear medium of print, which permits only one thought to develop after another.

We have all experienced a type of hypertext in the footnote, a device that presents related information visually separate from the main body of the work. By embedding a related thought in a footnote, the creator of the document invites the reader to follow a link to other information, to which he provides a bibliographic citation and sometimes an annotation. In hypertext documents available on the World Wide Web, the reader who chooses to follow the link indicated by the equivalent of a footnote will find himself presented with the cited document itself. Thus, Hypertext allows an immediacy of access that satisfies where footnotes only tantalize.

This ability to create links is not limited to the author, but is extended to the reader as well. The reader too can create his own links to documents, assembling and even saving a private resource from the wealth of electronic documents available. In the creation of this resource, the reader will usually construct a series of pointers to these resources, rather than download copies of the resources themselves to his personal computer. (As in all forms of electronically transmitted information, there are unresolved problems concerning access and ownership, but they will not be discussed here.)

The concept of a retrieval engine that operates by association, i.e., by following relational links, was proposed in 1945 by Vannevar Bush, in his essay, "As We May Think". Bush, appointed in 1941 as the

first director of the U.S. Office of Scientific Research and thus responsible for the co-ordination of federally funded defense research, was concerned about the inability to retrieve and transmit scientific information. In this speculative essay he discusses the "memex" a device in which "an individual stores his books, records, and communications, and which is mechanized so that it may be consulted with exceeding speed and flexibility."

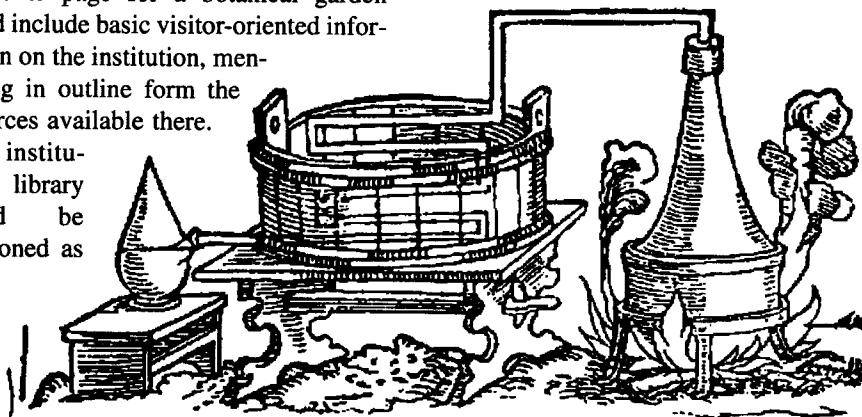
Serving as "a sort of mechanized private file and library", Bush's hypothetical memex provides a number of storage and retrieval functions available with today's personal computers. Although the word "hypertext" was not used until 1965 by Ted Nelson, Bush's discussion of the memex's ability to annotate trails or links, the ability to export all or part of a linked structure for inclusion in another's memex, the availability of predetermined trails or links for inclusion in one's memex such as encyclopedias, logarithmic tables and other reference tools, are all built on the hypertext concept. And now that technology can deliver on the concept, the implications for libraries are exhilarating.

Consider the present application of hypertext documents—specifically the publishing convention of the World Wide Web home page—for library reference service. As presently implemented on the World Wide Web, a "home page" is a hypertext document that serves as the starting point of a series of hypertext documents that describe an institution, individual or a service. The initial page of the series of links is equivalent to a descriptive brochure, intended to present introductory information about your organization. However, unlike most such descriptive publications, it is not limited in size or pitched to a specific audience. Practically speaking, the "first" page of a home page is typically no more than will fit on a standard computer screen or two and is directed to the general audience. The power of hypertext is in the links that direct the user to further detailed information.

While an institution may already offer such services as access to its online library catalog or use of its machine-read-

able files or research databases, use of the hypertext technology as implemented in the World Wide Web home page allows the user to avoid the often arcane nuances of the command line approach to telnet or ftp. The information about the institution and access to these resources is "packaged" in a single place; possible connections are predetermined and buried "under the floor" of the application. Once the user has found his way to the institutional home page, he does not need to know further details of file structure or telnet addresses in order to arrive at the specific resources or documents.

To take an obviously biased example, the home page for a botanical garden would include basic visitor-oriented information on the institution, mentioning in outline form the resources available there. The institution's library would be mentioned as



one of those resources and a link for further information would be indicated. In many of the graphical Web browsers or viewers available today, a link is indicated by highlighting the link text in another color on the screen. By clicking on the highlighted text a viewer could open the library's own home page—which would note, again in outline form, *its* resources and services. Each of those could be linked to further more detailed documents, including such items as a description of the library's reference and interlibrary loan practices and fees, overviews of collections not accessible through the on-line catalog and capsule biographies of library staff, noting their areas of expertise, complete with photographs and @i(their) personal links to documents they have produced or that they have found of interest.

Hypertext links need not be limited to other documents, but may provide access to other site's home pages, with their underlying structure of links, or other

information sources available at one's own institution or elsewhere. Within the botanical garden's home page described above, one of the links in the library's home page would be to the online catalog. A user, choosing that link, would find himself at the introductory screen of the catalog, without having to know how to establish the telnet connection necessary to access the specific computer on which the catalog is mounted.

Direct Applications for Library Reference Service

In addition to providing a general introduction to your library and its collection

and services, you can use the hypertext links of a home page to present your users with specialized documents. Many libraries have already prepared—as paper handouts—subject guides to literature of special interest such as the rain forests, deer resistant plants or horticultural software. These handouts could form the text of hypertext documents linked to the library's home page. Graphical images such as photographs of plants, hardiness zone maps or illustrations of the damage caused by various plant pests could also be presented to the user as additional information. The availability of these documents could be noted on the page dealing with reference services. When the user selects a particular document from a list, usually by clicking on the text identifying the document, such as "deer resistant plants", the hypertext link is activated and the user next sees the document itself, including any attached images. Depending on the World Wide Web viewer being used, the user could then down-

The truth about your vertical files....

Is it the reference department's secret weapon?

Has it taken over shelf space the way the Blob took over Manhattan?

Has it shaken bright young library school interns from their chosen career path?

Does anyone know what mysteries lurk within it?

Where do manila folders fit in the library of the future?

The newsletter staff would like to uncover secrets of the care and management of vertical files, but we need your help. Please send observations, anecdotes and advice from your library's experience with clipping files. We're interested in:

◆ The nature of vertical files at CBHL libraries: size, scope, organization, formats of materials included, their origins and evolution over time.

◆ Collection policies or rationales for files.

◆ Use: Who uses it? How often? For what purposes?

◆ Cataloging of files: What methods are used? Are files cataloged on cards, stand-alone databases? Types of subject headings applied—LC, other controlled vocabulary, homegrown?

◆ Maintenance of files: Is maintenance ongoing? Who's responsible? How much labor is involved? Are files weeded?

◆ Circulation policies for files.

◆ Conservation of files: Are special steps taken for fragile items?

Please send your contributions to:

Victoria Jahn

CBHL Newsletter

Brooklyn Botanic Garden

1000 Washington Avenue

Brooklyn, NY 11225

E-Mail: bbglib1@metgate.metro.org

load or print that document, making it all the more important to embed both date and bibliographic information in the document.

With the availability of hypertext technology as used in the World Wide Web's home page publishing concept, the enviable ability to leave a trail of intellectual links that guide users of a collection from one item to another is now available to non-catalogers as well as catalogers. With this new technology in mind, you might begin to review and revise your existing introductory guides to special topics, procedural documents and collection overviews, planning links that will record the relationships that you, as curators of those collections, hold in your minds.

Creating your own home page: A brief outline

Once you have the text, graphics and a good idea of the physical layout of the final document, you can construct a Web home page in under an hour. As always in graphic design, the real work is in composing the text and deciding how those words and images will look on the page. Given the added dimension of the hypertext links, organization of the link text and the linked documents requires 3-D editing skills. You can use any text editor that will output ASCII text (text without the internal control codes embedded by most word processors) to input the html (hypertext markup language) tags and the text. Graphics at present should be in an appropriate .gif (pronounced "jiff") format to be able to be read by most Web browsers, although other standards are emerging.

In order to see what you have wrought, you must have a Web browser or viewer, such as Mosaic, Netscape or any of the NSCA (National Center for Supercomputer Activities) Mosaic-based browsers available to you on your own computer or available to you across your local area network. With the ability to flip back and forth between the viewer and your ASCII text which describes the document, you can alter the home page(s) to suit. In order to make all this linked information available to your potential (and largely unknown) users, you must be able

to mount the home page files, including all document and image files, on a publicly available portion of your computer. Proper consideration must be given to insure adequate security for both the documents and the resources they link to, to say nothing of the other machine-readable records that may also reside on that computer.

Further Reading

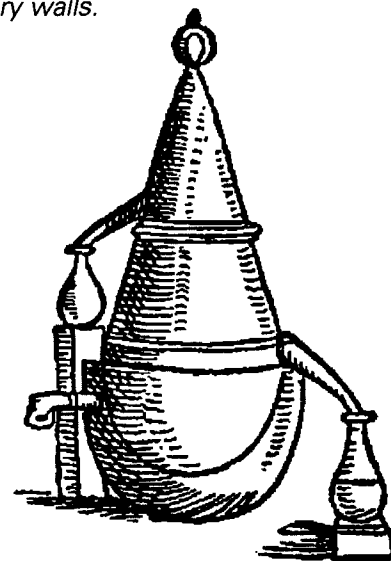
Aronson, Larry. *HTML Manual of Style*. Emeryville: Ziff-Davis Press, 1994.

Ayre, R. and Reichard, Kevin. "Web Browsers: The Web Untangled", *PC Magazine*, 14(3):173-196, February 7, 1995.

Bush, Vannevar. "As We May Think", *CD-Rom: The New Papyrus* edited by S. Lambert and S. Ropiequet. Redmond, WA: Microsoft Press, 1986. (First published in *@i(The Atlantic Monthly)*, July, 1945 and widely republished.)

McArthur, Douglas C. 1994. "World Wide Web and HTML", *Dr. Dobb's Journal*, 19(15): 18-26, December 1994.

Bernadette Callery was formerly Reference Librarian at the New York Botanical Garden and is currently pursuing advanced studies in Pittsburgh. This is her first column with a unique perspective of botanical and horticultural libraries—from beyond the library walls.



Board

Minutes

MINUTES OF THE 1994-1995 CBHL
BOARD 3rd* MEETING: NOVEMBER
4-5, 1994

The Board of Directors of the Council on Botanical and Horticultural Libraries (CBHL) held its annual mid-year meeting at the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois, on Saturday, November 5, 1994. Present were President Jane Cole, 1st Vice-President Janet Evans, 2nd Vice-President Chuck Tancin, Treasurer John Reed and Secretary Jane Gates. Past President Gerry McKiernan was unable to attend, but sent his regrets.

Report: Co-Chairs for the Annual Meeting, Chicago, May 17-19, 1995.

During the morning session, Dr. Michael T. Stieber, Administrative and Reference Librarian, Morton Arboretum joined Rita Hassert, Sterling Morton Library and Virginia Henrichs, Chicago Botanic Garden Library in presenting plans for the 1995 Annual Meeting. Later in the day, Dr. Stieber handed President Cole a formal written invitation on behalf of the Directors of The Chicago Botanic Garden and The Morton Arboretum "to hold the annual meeting of the CBHL, 17-20 May 1995, at our institutions." The letter went on to say that "we are happy to be co-hosts for this event and hope that all will feel 'at home' with us during this beautiful time of the year."

The theme for the 1995 Annual Meeting is "Getting Back to Our Roots: Botanical and Horticultural History and Collections." The tentative schedule included a flyer announcing the meeting and calling for papers, to be sent as soon as possible and a first-class mailing of registration packets in January 1995. Registration cutoff date is March 31, with late registration accepted until April 14. Discussion included pre-conference plans for a workshop on copyright and possible post-conference trips to Chicago and the Indiana Dunes. Final plans will be given in the January mailing.

Report: By-Laws Committee

Prior to discussion of the 1995 Annual Meeting, the Board reviewed the latest draft of the new by-laws, which reflected the suggestions made by Arthur I. Lee, Attorney (Law Offices Alfred Sklaver, Yorktown Heights NY). Additional changes made by the Board will be incorporated in the final draft to be sent in hard-copy to John Reed for mailing to the membership by December 1, 1994. Members will be asked to submit comments to President Cole by January 15, 1995, with a final draft mailed to all members by February 15, 1995. The Board expressed appreciation for all the work done by Chair Virginia Henrichs and By-laws Committee Members.

Report: Co-Chairs for the Annual Meeting, Santa Barbara April 13-15, 1994

Consideration of the report of the 1994 Annual Meeting was postponed to allow time for further clarification. Treasurer John Reed will submit a final report after the questions are resolved.

Review: Schedule for Future Meetings
1995 — May 17-19, Lisle IL/Chicago IL
1996 — May/June, Fort Worth TX
1997 — Montreal, Quebec, Canada
1998 — Boston, MA/Cambridge, MA (change from Iowa)
1999 — Open
2000 — Possibly New York City

Treasurer's Report: Audit Committee
John Reed submitted an "Interim Financial Report" for the period January 1, 1994 - August 31, 1994. The Board authorized an initial payment of \$1,500 to the New York Botanical Garden as partial compensation for the organization of CBHL Archives, as voted by the membership at the 1994 Annual Meeting. As requested by John at the Annual Meeting, an audit committee will be appointed by the President to be given the charge of examining the CBHL books informally but in such a way

that the committee is enabled to sign a statement to the effect that "the books and Treasurer's report of the CBHL Treasurer have been examined for the period (from and to) and (itemized or no) discrepancies were found."

Secretary's Report: IIA Bulletin Board Progress

Jane Gates reported that the International Internet Association (IIA) pilot program was alive and well, with 37 members signed up to date. Progress has been delayed because of several different factors but the Board decided that Jane should proceed with setting up the bulletin board rather than ask someone else to take over the project at this time.

Nominating Committee

Gerry McKiernan sent a communication to President Cole stating that two members of the Nominating Committee would be named by the end of November. If no names have been received by that time, the President will assume the responsibility.



● Board Minutes ●

ities of the Nominating Committee Chair. A list of suggested nominees from prior years will be sent by Jane Gates to Gerry and Jane Cole.

CBHL Membership Recruitment Brochure

A limited printing of the new CBHL brochure had been ordered by President Cole for interim distribution. Copies from the major printing were received from Gerry after the meeting had ended, but were distributed by Jane before Board members departed. Copies will be sent to all CBHL members.

CBHL 1994-1995 Membership Directory

The new membership directory was distributed. John reported the following summary of membership: 1994 Individual Members — 134; Institutional Members — 67; 1995 Individuals paid — 5; 1995 Institutions paid — 3; individuals not renewing in 1994 — 25; institutions not renewing in 1994 — 10. Discussion occurred concern-

ing possible incentives for institutional memberships and comparison of benefits and costs of two individual memberships vis-a-vis an institutional membership. In a related discussion later in the meeting, the Board decided to change the date of renewal notices from January to November, which will enable the Treasurer to manage the process in a more timely manner.

CBHL Consortium (OCLC GAC) Report

Janet Evans reported on the OCLC Group Access Capability (GAC), and presented a draft of a brochure. The Board asked that a final draft be made available for examination by the Board by February 1, 1995, so that it could be presented to the membership at the meeting in May.

Publications Committee

Chuck Tancin reported on CBHL publications. The next newsletter has been delayed because of illness and other reasons but is almost ready for printing. Two subjects are under consideration for bibli-

ographies: "horticultural history resources for England and America" and "Victorian gardens." No decision has been made.

Member Survey Form/Issues

The Board devoted considerable time to going over the draft of the survey submitted by Stanley Johnston. It was felt that it should more appropriately be called a "self-study evaluation". John Reed will discuss suggested changes with Stanley.

***1994-1995 Board Meetings (To Date)**

1. April 15, 1994, Santa Barbara CA
2. May 23, 1994, Teleconference, Phoenix AZ (9:00 a.m.)
3. November 4-5, Lisle IL

Scheduled, not yet held:

4. February 6, 1995, Teleconference, Washington DC (1:00 p.m.)
—Jane Gates, Secretary, CBHL
November 25, 1995

Standing Committees

Nominating Committee 1994-95

Chair: Pamela MacKenzie
Members: Bill Burk, Solange Gignac

Charles R. Long Award Committee 1994-95

Chair: Joan DeFato
Members: Anita Karg, Jane Cole, Jane Gates

Founders' Fund Travel Fellowship Award Committee 1994-95

Chair: Current President -Jane Cole
Members: Current Board
Members - Janet Evans,
Charlotte Tancin, Gerard McKiernan, Jane Gates, John Reed

Computer Consortium Committee 1994-95

Co-Chairs: Joanna Bristol,
Nadia Aufderheide
Members: Janet Evans, Jane Cole, John Reed, Susan Eubank, and current GAC members on the mailing list

Membership and Brochure Committee 1994-95

Chair: Gerard McKiernan
Members: Janet Evans, Jane Cole, Charlotte Tancin, Anita Karg, Pamela MacKenzie, Jane Gates, John Reed

Publications Committee 1994-95

Chair: 2nd Vice President -
Charlotte Tancin

Members: Victoria Jahn,
Walter Punch, Ann Rumsey,
Barbara Pitschel, Valerie Easton, Judith Warnement,
John Reed

Annual Meeting Committee for Chicago Meeting on May 17-20 1995

Chair: 1st Vice President -
Janet Evans

Members: Rita Hassert,
Ginger Henrichs and the
Board

By-Laws Committee 1994- 95

Chair: Ginger Henrichs
Members: John Reed, Jane Gates.



The Electronic Library

Internet ABC's

by Ann Rumsey

This issue's column, an introductory look at the Internet and its three primary capabilities, offers no surprises for 'Net surfers. Our thanks for your patience...and if you *have* set up your very own SLIP connection, we look forward to running your write-up.

What is the Internet?

The Internet is an international amalgam of networks of computers that rely on a particular set of underlying standards or "protocols", about how information is conveyed. The common language for the Internet is transmission control protocol/Internet protocol, usually shortened to TCP/IP. The shared protocols on the Internet enable computer-to-computer communication of various types.

There are networks similar to the Internet around the world, such as the United Kingdom's Janet but the Internet is both the largest network and the one newsletter readers are most likely to use. Increasingly, large networks based on other protocols are becoming connected to the Internet if those links are not already in place.

Individuals usually connect to the Internet in one of two ways—direct or dial-up. In a direct or dedicated-line connection, an individual has access to a computer connected directly to the Internet. That computer has a network card with a network cable running to a local area network which is in turn connected to the Internet. In the more common dial-up connection an individual needs an account on a computer with a direct Internet connection, a personal

computer, telecommunications software and a modem to call the computer on which the account exists.

The TCP/IP protocol of the Internet is "open". This means that the Internet can be accessed from a variety of computer platforms, or operating standards, such as Windows, McIntosh, Unix, and DOS. The platform of your terminal or personal computer affects the way the Internet appears to you. The capacities of your workstation—the presence or absence of speakers, the type of monitor and video card—affect your ability to access different types of Internet resources such as sound or graphics files. If you have a dial-up connection, the speed with which you can receive and send information via the Internet is determined mainly by the transmission speed of your modem. Modem speed is usually measured in bits per second, or bps. Although 28800 bps modems are commercially available, 14.4K (14400 bps) or 9.6K modems are more common.

Useful terms

ACCESS PROVIDER. A service which grants accounts on a computer on the Internet.

ACCOUNT. An area set aside for a user of a particular computer on the Internet. Account holders typically select or receive a login name associated with the account and use a password to verify that they are legitimate users on this account.

BANDWIDTH. A measure of speed and capacity of the links between networked computers. Units used include kilobits per second (Kbps) and megabits per second (Mbps).

TCP/IP. Transmission control protocol/Internet protocol, the set of

telecommunications standards held in common by computers on the Internet.

What can the Internet do?

The Internet can do only three things: electronic mail, file exchange (file transfer protocol or FTP) and remote login (telnet). All activities on the Internet are some variation on, or combination of, those three basic capabilities.

Some popular Internet tools which combine functions into a seemingly seamless process are based on client-server archi-

About this Column

The intent of this column is to demystify electronic resources for libraries with a botanical bent and to share ideas about using them effectively. Its wildly ambitious scope encompasses the Internet and all forms of electronic storage and retrieval of information as they may relate to botany and horticulture. These forms include CD-ROMs, online information services (databases such as OCLC's FirstSearch), local databases and pc software. The emphasis will be on their practical use in library settings, rather than policy issues.

Although CBHL members indicated a high level of interest in electronic resources in last year's newsletter surveys, most of us are just beginning to explore their possibilities. For that reason, this column won't assume extensive experience on the part of readers until they indicate different needs. Contributions, complaints and questions are encouraged and we'll be relying on these to keep the column on track with the interests of members. Resources and reading recommendations will be included. Again, your nominations are welcome.

ture. Client-server architecture requires the cooperation of software program (the client) with one or more repositories of information (the server, which may be a program or a computer). The user's client software controls the user interface—what you can access and how you can access it. "Gopher" is one example of a tool based on client/server architecture.

Electronic Mail

The electronic mail transfer protocol enables you to send messages to another user or group of users connected to the Internet. E-mail is the most popular of the three major Internet applications. There are many different software programs available for sending, receiving and managing mail. Although the interfaces and features of these programs or mail 'readers' vary widely, all rely on the same underlying mail protocol.

Mail messages and other kinds of Internet traffic are routed according to addresses. Addresses can serve to identify people or computers. All Internet addresses are formed according to standard rules.

Every machine on the Internet is assigned a unique Internet protocol (IP) address composed of numeric parts separated by periods. For example, the IP address of a certain machine at Harvard is 128.103.108.163. Fortunately, each of these numeric names is associated with a textual domain name. For example, that Harvard machine's domain name is oeb.harvard.edu. Domain names are hierarchical, moving left to right from the most specific identifier to the more general. The rightmost piece describes the nature of the broadest network category to which this machine belongs. ".edu" is educational; ".com" is commercial; ".gov" is governmental, etc. A middle piece identifies the sponsoring organization for the computer, and the leftmost piece represents a specific machine. (If this keeps you up at night, the ultimate registration authority for the assignment of IP addresses is the Institute for Scientific Information, and yes, all IP addresses are mapped to physical locations.)

Account-holders on a particular machine on the Internet are "at" that

machine just as many members of a family may be at a particular street address. An E-mail address for a person is composed of the login that person uses on the machine, followed by the @ symbol and the machine's domain name. To pursue our example, the mail address for CBHL member, Judy Warnement, who holds an account on that machine at Harvard, is jwarnemen@oeb.harvard.edu.

One application of electronic mail is the electronic conference, in which messages sent by individuals are distributed to the electronic mailboxes of all conference participants. Like their physical equivalents, electronic conferences are generally organized by topic, and vary in the degree of formality and the type of discourse in which participants engage. Conferences exist on an astonishing array of topics, from orchids to interlibrary loan.

The names 'lists' or 'listservs' are often used as shorthand for these ongoing conferences, as most rely on Listserv software for their automatic message distribution capacities and other administrative functions such as adding new subscribers to the list.

Useful terms

HEADER. The banner displayed at the beginning of every mail message. It includes the address of the sender, the recipient, date and time sent, the size of the message and a space where any subject the sender may have specified for the message appears.

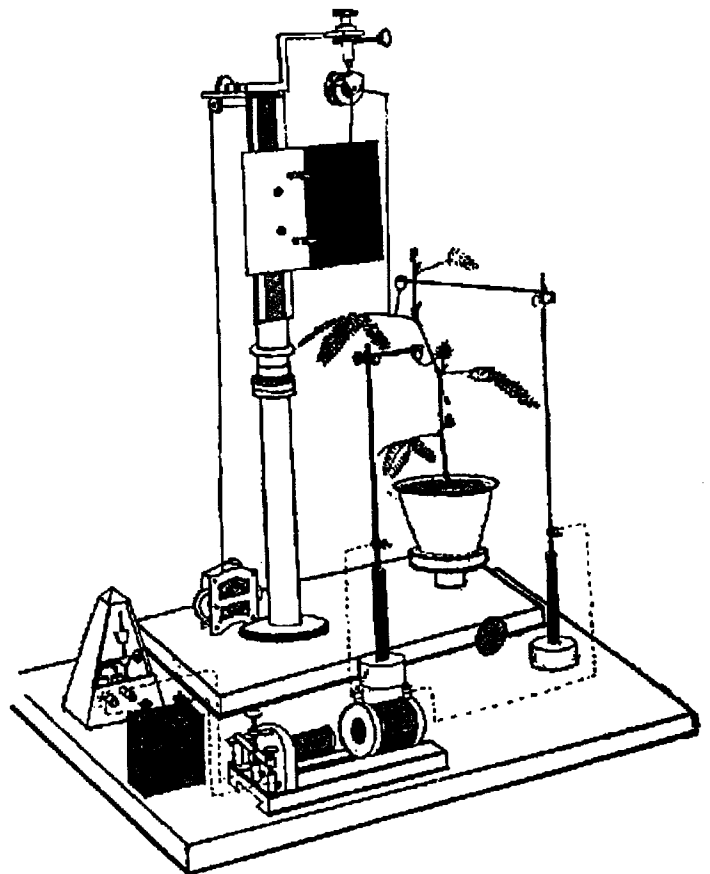
USENET. A Unix-based network that supports the distribution of messages. Different from the distribution of group messages under Listserv software, although often the same set of messages can be accessed

using either method. "Newsgroups" operate under Usenet.

File Transfer

File transfer protocol makes possible the exchange of files between Internet-connected computers.

File transfer does not require that you have a pre-established account on the remote host, where the files of interest to you reside. Instead, in an ftp transaction you and everyone else moving copies of files to or from this site make anonymous use of an area on the remote computer which has been set aside for the distribution of files and documents. The area set aside is often only a small part of the computing resources of the host and those "entering" it will generally be blocked from directories and files stored in other areas. If you encounter a login prompt, enter "anonymous"; when a password prompt appears, you generally enter your E-mail address or the word "guest". The process is sometimes called "anonymous ftp".



Typically, what you see on the screen after connecting to a remote host for file transfer is a hierarchical directory of files available. Depending upon the size of the archive, there may be many nested levels of subdirectories. These will be organized as the system administrator has seen fit, and explanatory and index files may not always be present.

The use of basic ftp requires a knowledge of what file you want and where a copy resides, as well as familiarity with its command syntax. File transfers are thus best used for what librarians might describe as 'known-item' searches, or placement of one of your own files into a known destination. (Almost any recently-published guide to the Internet will provide some addresses to sites for file transfer and remote-login, which you can use as starting points for your explorations.) The good news is that many software programs have been developed to relieve the user of the burden of knowing the exact name and location of the wanted item, and of following the sometimes tricky requirements of commands for navigating through directories and copying items in the desired format. File transfer is one of the processes that can run underneath many popular tools such as Web browsers.

The types of files that can be transferred include software programs, graphics and sound, as well as straight text files. File format is often indicated by the extension following the filename. For example, the extension "txt" on the file *readme.txt* indicates a text file; the "gif" on *flower.gif* is a graphic image file.

Useful terms

ASCII. A widely-recognized and employed standard for encoding files; sort of a digital lowest common denominator. Text files are usually ASCII. ASCII stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange.

BINARY FILE. Any non-text file.

DOWNLOAD. To move a file from your account on a computer directly connected to the Internet to your personal computer (UPLOAD in reverse).

TRANSLATE. To transform an electronic file from one format to another in order to facilitate its storage, transmission or use. An example is the use of an "unpacking" utility to decompress a file that has been stored in squashed form for efficiency's sake.

Remote Login

Remote login allows you to connect to a remote computer and interact with it as though you were directly attached. Your own workstation becomes a 'dumb terminal' of the remote host. To use remote login, you need access to a computer running the telnet utility and the full domain name or IP address of the computer whose resources you wish to explore.

There are two varieties of remote login—pre-defined and public access—and it's helpful to keep them distinct. In login with predefined access you have prior permission to use a remote machine, by virtue of an established account. Use of a remote system for which you have a personal login and password falls into this category. Examples are DIALOG and OCLC.

In public access login, a given computer has been set up to enable networked users to login and examine some or all of its information resources. Sometimes you need to type in a public login to initiate a telnet session; sometimes the session opens automatically once you've established the connection with the 'telnet' command. Information resources you might reach through public access remote login include library catalogs, campus-wide information systems (CWIS), or other databases mounted on that machine.

Some remote systems can interact with a wide range of terminal types. Others require that your computer "act like" a certain terminal type. Terminal emulation determines what value particular keys on your keyboard will be understood to have by the remote system. Often you will be prompted to identify the terminal emulation you are using, after you log in to a remote host. VT100 is an emulation supported by most systems.

Useful terms

LOGOUT. The input from you that ends your telnet session. Although many systems use the word "logout", there is no universal agreement. Among the commands recognized by different systems are "quit", "end", "exit", "logoff", "stop" and "bye". When stuck, experiment.

REMOTE HOST or REMOTE SITE. A computer on the Internet which has been set up to permit use by people distant from it; the destination of a telnet session.

VT100. A standard terminal type, which many terminals or computers can successfully emulate.

Wired reading:

Barr, John. "The Greening of cyberspace: horticultural resources on the Internet." *Public Garden*, January 1995, 10(1):30-34.

URL of the issue:

gopher to: `//is.internic.net:70/1`

OR telnet to: `is.internic.net` and login as 'gopher'

OR send E-mail to: `info@internic.net`

OR Fax questions to: InterNic at (619) 455-4640

The InterNIC (Internet Network Information Services Center) Reference Desk responds to requests for information about the Internet and can provide listings of access providers for your area and information on network tools and resources. The Reference Desk is only one part of the NSF-sponsored InterNic project, which supplies directory and registration services.

—Anne Rumsey is former Reference Librarian at The New York Botanical Garden. Until she's settled into her new home in California, please address all correspondence for Anne c/o V. Jahn, Editor, CBHL Newsletter, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11225. Your comments will be forwarded along.



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research in the archives and library and hundreds more are served from a distance by the library's computerized guides to published and unpublished source materials in the field.

To encourage use of the society's special collections, the society awards a number of Alfred D. Bell, Jr., travel grants each year to persons interested in conducting research in the society's archives and library, with priority given to young scholars and graduate students. There is no deadline for applying for the Bell fellowships, as they are awarded year-round based on need and relevance of research to the society's archival and library holdings. Applications may be obtained by writing or calling FHS.

The FHS Bibliography and Archival Guide

In 1973 the Forest History Society received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to support a combined bibliographical and archival guide project. Ronald J. Fahl compiled close to 8,000 bibliographic citations, which were published in the 1977 reference work *North American Forest and Conservation History: A Bibliography*. Richard C. Davis gathered the extensive information that comprised *North American Forest History: A Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States and Canada*, also published in 1977. A decade later, FHS staff began to convert the information contained in these two publications into computerized databases.

Using Advanced Revelation™ software, the society developed a comprehensive bibliographic database that includes annotated citations to articles, books, master's theses, doctoral dissertations, manuscripts, oral history interviews and government reports written in the fields of forest and conservation history. The computerized archival guide contains detailed citations to record groups housed in institutions all over North America. Currently, the bibliography and archival guides contain approximately 19,000 and 6,000 entries respectively, although new entries are added almost daily. The library/archives

staff regularly scans bibliographies, newsletters, publishers' catalogs and library catalogs on the Internet for new items to enter in the two databases. Additionally, Duke graduate assistants track down sources in the Duke Libraries and request materials through the university's interlibrary loan office. The society's membership also plays a significant role in keeping the library/archives staff informed about new scholarship that should be included in the library's information banks.

In order to high-



light recently published materials and new archival acquisitions, the society's quarterly journal publishes excerpts from the bibliography and archival guide in every issue. *Forest & Conservation History* explores the history of human interaction with forested environments through peer-reviewed articles, timely book reviews and news items. *Biblioscope*, one of the journal's most popular sections, is a compilation of new articles, books, master's theses, and doctoral dissertations downloaded from the library's bibliographic databank. Information on new archival acquisitions, accessionings and openings is also listed in an "Archival News" section. Although only the most recent information appears in the journal due to space constraints, the

library/archives staff regularly responds to reference queries on a multitude of topics and often sends to researchers around the world full bibliographies or lists of archival collections printed from the computerized bibliography and archival guide. The library/archives staff also welcomes reference queries by telephone, mail or E-mail, but recommends that appointments be scheduled for any in-person visits.

Last year, the society's bibliography became available for the first time on the Internet. Housed on Duke University's library gopher, this information source can be easily accessed by gophering (iliad.lib.duke.edu) and choosing from the menu options: *Other Duke Resources*, *Forest History Society* or *Forest History Bibliography*.

The WAIS search software used on the gopher unfortunately returns only 40 citations per search, with records weighted for relevance. Therefore, in order to conduct a thorough search of the bibliography, one should contact the Forest History Society library.

Excerpts from the FHS Computerized Bibliography

Publications entered in the society's bibliographic databank cover a wide range of subjects indexed by topic, chronological period and geographical area. Although the majority of entries pertain to forest history and the history of forest industries, a large percentage examines the history of arboriculture, botanical exploration, herbal medicine, horticulture, landscape architecture, landscape change, natural history, urban forestry and other related fields of study. The following represents the breadth and range of subjects likely be of interest to members of CBHL.

Andersen, Phyllis. "Mon cher ami: The Letters of Edouard André to Charles Sprague Sargent." *Arnoldia* 54 (Summer 1994): 11-19. Correspondence from French landscape architect Edouard André (1840-1911) to the founding director of Harvard University's Arnold Arboretum, Charles Sprague Sargent.

Armstrong, Wayne P. "Botanical Jewelry." *HerbalGram* 29 (Spring/Summer 1993): 26-33. On the use of decorative seeds as ornamental pieces worn for personal adornment. Includes some history.

Bernhardt, Peter. *Natural Affairs: A Botanist Looks at the Attachments Between Plants and People*. New York: Villard Books, 1993. xiv + 225 pp. Illustrations, annotated bibliography, index. Author relates the botanical history and plant lore of Australia and Central, North, and South America.

Blair, Donald F. "Arboriculture in the United States: An Historical Perspective—As Presented at the 1993 ISA European Congress." *Arborist News* 2 (August 1993): 9-12. Brief history of the development of the industry since the late nineteenth century. Includes discussion of standard practices.

Booth, Annie Louise. "Learning to Walk in Beauty: Critical Comparisons in Ecophilosophy Focusing on Bioregionalism, Deep Ecology, Ecological Feminism and Native American Ecological Consciousness," Ph.D. dissertation (Environmental Sciences), University of Wisconsin - Madison, 1992. UMI #AAC9221899. Critical analysis of the history, development, and characteristics of these philosophies of nature.

Borland, Hal. "The Memorable Bartrams." *American Heritage* 26 (No. 3, 1975): 66-72. John and William Bartram, father and son, were naturalists, botanical explorers and founders of American natural history.

Brown, John Croumbie. *Introduction to the Study of Modern Forest Economy*. Edinburgh, Scotland: Oliver and Boyd, Teeddale Court, 1884. xii + 228 pp. Notes, references. Discussion of the deforestation of Europe's ancient forests during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and recommendations for conservation measures in the future.

Brown, John P. *Practical Arboriculture*:

How Forests Influence Climate, Control the Winds, Prevent Floods, Sustain National Prosperity. Connersville, Indiana: Privately published, 1906. 460 pp. Illustrations, index. Contains some historical references to forest influences, tree planting, and forest conservation.

Casey, Juanita, et al. *The New Forest*. London, England: Phoenix House, 1966. x + 201 pp. Illustrations, notes. History of England's New Forest since ancient times. Includes discussion of local flora and fauna, botany, silviculture and cultural history.

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Cittadino, Eugene. *Nature as the Laboratory: Darwinian Plant Ecology in the German Empire, 1880-1900*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990. xi + 199 pp. Illustrations, notes, select bibliography, index. \$44.50.

Cointat, M. "Forêt et horticulture." *Revue forestière française* 46 (No. 2, 1994): 101-111. Forestry and horticulture in France, since the fifteenth century.

Connor, Sheila. *New England Natives: A Celebration of People and Trees*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1994. xi + 274 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. Cultural and regional history of New England since colonial times, with an emphasis on natural history, human ecology, forestry, botany and horticulture.

De Roulet, Daniel Nixon. "Through a Glass, Darkening: Closing the Book of Nature in Eighteenth-Century England," Ph.D. dissertation (English Literature), University of California, Irvine, 1992. UMI #AAC9304088. Author examines the representation of nature in English writings from the eighteenth century.

DeWilde, W.J.J.O., and B.E.E. Duyfjes. "Brief History of the Botanical

A Brief History of the FHS

In 1946 a small group of forest industry executives and historians founded the Forest Products History Foundation of the Minnesota Historical Society for the purpose of preserving the documentary forest heritage of North America. Identifying and collecting archival source materials, assembling a comprehensive bibliography, and publishing books in the field of forest history were among its core programs. The foundation functioned as an activity of the Minnesota Historical Society for almost ten years before it severed its ties with the state historical agency in 1955 to become an independent nonprofit organization incorporated under the name Forest History Foundation. Four years later the foundation became the Forest History Society.

In the 1950s, FHS began two key programs—publications of its journal and the compilation of oral histories. In 1953 FHS executive director Elwood Maunder, a trained journalist and former war correspondent, began the first of what now numbers 250 oral history interviews with foresters, lumbermen and timber executives. In 1957, the society began publishing the journal *Forest History*—its articles exploring logging history, lumberjack folklore and past forest management techniques. Published as the *Journal of Forest History* from 1975 to 1989 and since then as *Forest & Conservation History*, the society's quarterly was one of the first journals to focus specifically on the historical study of forests and conservation.

In the early 1960s the board of directors decided that sharing intellectual and financial resources with a respected research institution would allow FHS to pursue additional activities while still maintaining the society's status as an individual, nonprofit organization. Over the succeeding years, FHS has been affiliated with Yale University's forestry and library schools (1964-1969); the University of California at Santa Cruz (1969-1984) and finally, with Duke University in Durham, North Carolina, where the society is presently located.

Today, the Forest History Society enjoys a symbiotic relationship with Duke's Canadian Studies Center, History Department, Institute of Public Policy, Organization for Tropical Studies, and School of the Environment. Additionally, the society's close proximity to the forestry school and public history program at North Carolina State University, the library school at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and the USDA Forest Service Southeastern Forest Experiment Station in Research Triangle Park allows for numerous research opportunities.



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Dupree, A. Hunter. *Asa Gray, 1810-1888*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1959. x + 505 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. Biography of an eminent botanist and taxonomist who helped promote forestry as a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in the 1870s.

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erences, index. On the discovery of North American wildlife in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by such naturalists as John James Audubon, William Bartram, Thomas Nuttall, John Torrey, and others.

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Gould, Stephen Jay. "The Sexual Politics of Classification." *Natural History* 102 (November 1993): 20, 22, 24-26, 28-29. On the botanical classification theories of Erasmus Darwin, Charles Darwin, Linnaeus and others.

Gunther, Erna. *Ethnobotany of Western Washington*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1945. 61pp. Map, bibliography, index. On the knowledge and use of indigenous plants by Native Americans.

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Membership and Programs of the FHS

The annual generosity of FHS members helps the society maintain and expand existing programs as well as develop new ones. The society's newest activity, a series of booklets examining the history and significance of timely natural resource issues, has proven very successful in its early stages. Two booklets on American forests and the Canadian newsprint industry have already been published, and a third on medicinal plants is scheduled for publication this year. Membership in the society begins at \$30.00, and benefits include subscriptions to *Forest & Conservation History* and the society's newsletter, *The Cruiser*, discounts on FHS publications, and use of FHS research facilities. Reference and referral services are available to anyone. For more information about the society and its programs, contact the Forest History Society at 701 Vickers Avenue, Durham, NC 27701. Phone: (919) 682-9319.





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Stover, Stephen L. "Silviculture and Grazing in the New Forest: Rival Land Uses Over Nine Centuries." *Journal of Forest History* 29 (January 1985): 32-42. Southern England, 1079-1979.

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