



Bulletin

of the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Carnegie Mellon
University,
Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania

Vol. 21, No. 1
Spring 2009

Inside

-  *Wings of Paradise*
-  Prince family nurseries
-  Epistolae lectoris
-  Bridson's *The History of Natural History*
-  Open House 2009



Polythysana apollina, transparent watercolor on Arches cold-press paper by John Cody, 1992. The larger moth is the female. They are native to northern Chile, found in a valley between mountain ranges. The larvae feed on avocado, sweetgum and *Cryptocarya rubra*. Not only do the sexes not look alike, but also they fly at different times. The male is a day flyer; the female flies at midnight and after.

Current and upcoming exhibits

Wings of Paradise: Watercolors of Silkmoths by John Cody opens

The Hunt Institute was pleased that the artist John Cody traveled from Hays, Kansas, to join us for the opening celebration of this exhibition. One of Dr. Cody's paintings was included in the Hunt Institute's *9th International Exhibition of Botanical Art & Illustration* (1998), so we were thrilled to have an opportunity to display a larger selection of his paintings. Our exhibit, on display through 30 June 2009, includes 49 of his colorful, large-format watercolors, spanning the years 1950–2008, of a variety of tropical and North American silkmoths on plants. John Cody's watercolors have been included in numerous exhibitions, including the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Many of his paintings are illustrated in his book *Wings of Paradise: The Great Saturniid Moths* (1996), which is available from many booksellers.

Seeing a *Cecropia* Moth at the age of five in his Brooklyn neighborhood made a lasting impression on Dr. Cody. His first childlike attempts to capture this moth in crayon from memory led to detailed drawings and paintings from specimens he has made over the last seven decades. He always paints from specimens that he has reared or collected or has received from noted entomologists. His observational skills and technique developed as a college student studying medical illustration at Johns Hopkins University. Unable to make a living from painting, he pursued a medical degree and practiced psychiatry in Kansas, but he found time to paint on weekends. He also has written biographies of Emily Dickinson and Richard Wagner and co-authored books about anatomical illustration and the medical illustrator Max Brödel. Dr. Cody made several trips with his family to New Guinea, Peru, Madagascar, Ecuador, Borneo and China where he studied these moths in their native habitats and developed a concern for conservation. Since his retirement he has devoted himself to painting, exhibiting and holding workshops on his painting techniques. After he carefully paints the specific moth within his composition, he masks that part of the painting. He then uses a variety of techniques to create the dramatic backgrounds in a more spontaneous manner. He sometimes puddles different colors of pigment, tilts the paper to move the color and then dusts the areas with salt. The salt concentrates the colors in some areas and pushes it away in others to create interesting patterns in the negative space. He also may blot the wet background color with different materials, such as plastic wrap, to make other visual textures.

There are over 1,500 species of the saturniid moths or silkmoths. The majority are found in the tropics, but close to 100 species are found in the American hardwood and coniferous forests and southwestern deserts with a few even thriving in urban areas. These moths have short, thick, furry legs and plump, furred bodies. Some species have defined spots on their wings, and their antennae are plume-like with side branchings. Just as flowers are beautiful and short-lived, the main purpose of these moths is to perpetuate the species.



John Cody in front of his favorite watercolor painting of a Malaysian Moon Moth, *Actias maenas* (male profile, much enlarged), 1989. Photo by Mark Klingler.

Once they emerge from their chambers, from which they have stored enough energy to survive no more than a week on earth, these moths do not eat or drink. The male uses all of its energy to find a mate. Once the female's eggs are fertilized, she attaches them to a suitable food plant that will provide the necessary nutrition to sustain the life cycle from caterpillar—to pupa—to moth. Some of the saturniid larvae produce a tuft-like silk in their cocoons. These tufts of silk can be carded, spun and woven into a raw silk (unlike the silk produced in a continuous thread by the *Bombyx mori*). The saturniid moths also provide food for mice, shrews and squirrels, and the caterpillar is instrumental in pruning trees. Many of these moths are endangered—from the loss of their tropical habitats through deforestation, to the damaging effects of man-made light, to pollution and to pesticides.

Many people may be unfamiliar with the saturniid moths, so we thought it would be interesting to include in the exhibition specimens that you might find in your own backyard. Mark Klingler, Scientific Illustrator/Designer, Section of Vertebrate Paleontology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, graciously lent a selection of North American saturniid moth and cocoon specimens from his private collection. He collected all of these specimens in western Pennsylvania at the egg, pupa or adult stage. Mark keeps a small number for his collection, but the majority of the saturniid moths that he rears are released into the area. Those displayed include cocoons and female and/or male adults of the *Cecropia* Moth, *Hyalophora cecropia*; *Promethia* Moth, *Callosamia promethea*; Tulip Tree Moth, *Callosamia angulifera*; Polyphemus Moth, *Antheraea polyphemus*; and Luna Moth, *Actias luna*. He also provided an illustrated handout of the Life Cycle of the *Polyphemus* Moth that added another educational dimension to the exhibit.



Mark Klingler installing in the gallery his private collection of North American saturniid moth specimens. Photo by James J. White.



Angella Bradick (left) and Sue Wyble (right), donors to the Adopt-a-Moth Program, admiring the moth specimens exhibited along with John Cody's paintings. Photo by Mark Klingler.

Through the generous support of numerous individuals to our Adopt-a-Moth Program the funds for most of the cost were donated for packing and transporting Dr. Cody's exhibition. A special reception was held on 23 March, the evening before the preview, to thank the donors. They were given a sneak peak of the exhibition and a quieter opportunity to converse with John Cody about his work. Many took photos in front of the moth paintings they had adopted. Dr. Cody immensely enjoyed meeting so many admirers and entertained us all with his interesting observations about the moths he has seen in his travels.

Please remember to join us, and bring your friends, for our Open House on 14 and 15 June where I will be giving special tours of the Cody exhibition (*see p. 11*).

Although Dr. Cody's original watercolors are not available for sale, giclée prints of over a dozen of his paintings are on display at the Welcome Center (21 March–14 May) and at the Special Events Hall (16 May–30 June 2009), Phipps Conservatory and Botanical Gardens, Schenley Drive. These archival giclée prints can be ordered through the Phipps gift shop.

Fall 2009

Botanicals: Environmental Expressions in Art, The Alisa and Isaac M. Sutton Collection will be on display 23 October 2009–29 January 2010. Since 1998 Mr. Sutton has developed the finest North American collection of contemporary botanical art. Long concerned with environmental issues, he feels that this selection of 54 artworks by artists across the globe is a reminder of not only the beauty found in nature but also our responsibility toward sustaining the biodiversity of our planet.

—Lugene Bruno, Assistant Curator of Art



The Sutton Dogwood, gouache on paper by Katie Lee, 2001, will be included in the fall 2009 exhibition at the Hunt Institute.

Back Shelf

Tales from the Archives

Prince family nurseries (ca.1737–post-1851)

The Prince family established what is believed to be the first commercial nursery in North America and maintained it for several generations. Robert Prince, who began the nursery, was most likely born towards the end of the 17th century in Massachusetts. He started the nursery around 1737 in Flushing, New York. This ideal location was only about ten miles from New York City near Flushing Creek, which allowed the nursery to receive shipments from Flushing Bay. In this eight-acre nursery, Robert grew trees and shrubs for his personal use. He was married to Mary Burgess, with whom he had six children: Margaret, William, Elizabeth, Samuel, Robert and Susannah. His son William eventually took over the nursery and began selling seedlings commercially around 1765. One of the nursery's first recorded advertisements, dated 1767, featured the transatlantic sales of apple trees to England while a 1798 advertisement promoted the nursery's large collection of trees. Before William died, he passed the business to his sons, Benjamin and William Jr. The original land of the nursery was maintained by Benjamin while William Jr. started his own nursery on adjacent land. Eventually, Benjamin sold a large portion of his land for building lots, but William Jr. bought what was left and merged it with his nursery. This now larger nursery was passed down to William Jr.'s son, William Robert, around 1835 and eventually expanded to 113 acres. William Robert's sons sold the nursery shortly after the Civil War ended.

Due to the popularity of the Princes and their nursery, several notable and high ranking individuals visited them. During William Sr.'s tenure with the nursery, William Henry (1765–1837), duke of Clarence, a son of England's King George the Third, visited in order to thank and congratulate William on his studies of the plum. The plum was considered significant for its ability to be dried and kept for long periods of time. William Sr.'s introduction and acclimation of the green-gage plum

TO BE SOLD, BY

WILLIAM PRINCE,

At FLUSHING-LANDING, 1771

On LONG-ISLAND, near NEW-YORK,

A large Collection of Fruit Trees, as follows,

English Cherries. MAY DUKES. White hearts, Carnations, Bleeding hearts, Or hearts, Amber, Red hearts, Duke cherry, Double blossom cherry, Clutter cherry, Spanish hearts, Jew hearts, Harrison's hearts, Honey cherry, Kenneth cherry, Mazzini cherry, Moretto cherry. Plumbs. Green gage plumb, Yellow egg do. as big as an hen's egg, White sweet diano, bigger than a hen's egg, Orleans do. very large and fine, Imperatrice do. Red imperial do. Catharine plumb, Cherry plumb, Marbled do. Large pear plumb, White imperial do. Drab d'Ore do. Royal do. Apricot do. White bonum magnum do. Violet perignon do. Red disper do. Whiston do. Jean haine do. Precious de tour do. Fotheringham do. Damask violet do. Red perignon do. White perignon do. Le Prime valier do. Brignole do. Calise do. White damson do. Large red sweet do. Large Holland do. Early sweet damson do. Late do. Red bonum magnum do. Apricots. Large early apricot, Large French brutelle do. Orange do. Makuline do. Blouch do. Alger do. Roman do. Turkey do. Small sweet do. Nectarines. Fairchild's early nectarine, Large green clingstone do. Yellow do. Red Roman do. Yellow Roman do.	Elrugo do. Temple's do. Italian or brugnon do. Buisson tardive do. Newington do. Genoa do. 15 Binyon do. Peaches. The scarlet nutmeg peach, The green nutmeg or early ash, ripe in July, The rare ripe peach, Old newington do. New newington do. Large early clingstone do. Large early do. Large red clingstone, weighs from 11 to 15 oz. Yellow clingstone call'd the Carolina Canada, weighs a pound, Fine large French peach call'd muskeing, Fine red clingstone, equal to a pine apple for goodness, English leach peach, Large redstone do. weighs from 10 to 15 oz. Large yellow clingstone, weighs 10 or 12 oz. ripe Octo. 15th, Large white clingstone, weighs 14 oz. Large kemmon clingstone, English double roit peach, Large winter clingstone do. Large yellow malagaune do. Large yellow white clingstone do. Large white stone do. White winter clingstone do. Blood peach, Carolina clingstone do. Weller newington do. Barcelona yellow clingstone do. Elizabeth peach, Yellow catharine do. 29 Red cheek malagaune do. Pears. Brignot pear, Catharine do. Yergalain do. July do. Monier Jean do. Trom valier do. French primitive do. Winter bon cretan do. Effer bergamot do. Amber do. Chaumonelle do. Rufflet do. Early figger do. Baure west do. Baure de roy do. Green chaffel do. Swan's egg do. Colmar do. Creffon do. Spanish bon cretan do. Large bell pear, Citron de camur do. Summer bergamot do. Autumn bergamot do. Amozelle do. Least St. Germain do.	Bocous bergamot do. Winter bergamot do. Jargonelle do. Roufflet do. Cullismaden do. Green catharine do. La Chaffelle do. Hampton's bergamot do. Doctor Uvedale's St. Germain do. Large wianm do. weighs near two pounds. Pear warden, Empress pear, Large summer baking do. The black pear of Worcester or Parkinson's warden. 41 The kinlet do. Apples. Newtown pippin, Elopous spitzberg, Pear maine, Vandevils, Large pippin, weighs a pound or more, Large red and green sweet apple, ripe at midsummer, weighs a pound or more, Large early apple, two or three weeks earlier than either just-ripe or bow apple. English codlin, Early bow apple, Early juntings, Red streaks, Newtown spitzberg, Jersey greens, Golden pippin, Golden rennet, Ruffings, Lady apple, Loonparis, Lodington, Rhode Island greenings, Swaz apple, Large white sweeting, Bell flowers, 24 White pippin. Mulberries. Large black English, Black American mulberry. Fig Trees. Large red currents, 1/6 each, Large black do. 1/6 Large white do. 1/6 Quince Trees. Madeira Nut Trees, 1/6 Black Walnut Trees, 1/6 Grapes, 1/6 each vine. Goose-berries. Great amber goose-berry, 1/6 Large yellow oval do. 1/6 Green goose-berry, 1/6	Rasberries. White raspberry, English red raspberry, 1/6 American do. 1/6 Strawberries. Large hartboys strawberries, The chili do. The redwood do. The hartboy and chili strawberry roots 1/6 per dozen, The wood strawberry 1/4 per doz. Ever-green Trees and Shrubs. Red Virginia cedar, 1/6 each. Weymouth's pine, 1/6 Pitch pine, 1/6 Jersey pine, 1/6 Black spruce fir, 1/6 Hemlock spruce fir, 1/6 Large silver fir, 1/6 Silverleaf decid'd holly, 1/6 Common laurel, 1/6 Virginia laurel, 1/6 Timber Trees and flowering Shrubs. American white oak, 1/6 each. American black oak, 1/6 Scrubby white oak, 1/6 Scarlet oak, 1/6 Barford black oak, 1/6 Black oak of the mountains, 1/6 Swamp chestnut oak, 1/6 Mountain chestnut oak, 1/6 American white thorn, 1/6 Scarlet maple, 1/6 Common maple, 1/6 Sugar maple, 1/6 Common ash, 1/6 White ash, 1/6 Black ash, 1/6 Sweet almonds, 1/6 Bitter almonds, 1/6 Catalpa, 1/6 Broad leav'd dog wood, 1/6 White dog wood, 1/6 Magnolia, 1/6 Tulip tree, 1/6 Snow ball tree, 1/6 Ballard camessine tree, 1/6 Locust tree, 1/6 Button tree of Virginia, 1/6 Sweet fern, 1/6 Blue lilac, 1/6 White lilac, 1/6 Syringa, 1/6 Standing American ho-ney suckle, 1/6 Candle berry myrtle, 1/6 Poplar, 1/6 Benjamin tree, 1/6 Sugar birch, 1/6 Black birch, 1/6 Sassafras, 1/6 American alder, 1/6 Carolina bird cherry, 1/6 Dwarf elder, 1/6 Filberts, 1/6
---	--	--	---

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above mentioned trees, there is many thousands of a proper fire; if any of the above trees should be wanted to send over sea, the purchaser may depend upon having them safely put up in either mats, casks, or boxes, without any other cost except the freight cost of said mats, casks or boxes.

The price of the fruit trees is 1/6 each, except the fig trees 1/6, the mazzini cherry 1/6, the quince trees 1/6.

Any person having a mind for any of the above trees, and choose to have them sent to New-York, they can have them sent on Tuesday and Friday of every week, as there is a boat that constantly goes from Flushing to New-York on those days, and may commonly be found at Burling's Slip, (John Yates, master.)

If any person should want to send their orders for trees, and the boat should not be there, they are desired to leave them with Mr. William Ford, merchant, at the head of Burling's Slip, in New-York. If any of the kind of the above timber trees, ever-green shrubs, or flower trees, should be wanted, the person may be supplied by applying to said William Prince.

NEW-YORK: Printed by H. GAINE, in HANOVER-SQUARE.

William Prince Sr.'s broadside for the nursery (New York, H. Gaine, 1771), HI Library call no. EL5 P9553L 771.

and the development of the red-gage plum, the white-gage plum and the Prince-gage plum proved to be quite noteworthy in America. Soon after his inauguration as president, George Washington (1732–1799), along with future president John Adams (1735–1826) and Continental Congress president John Jay (1745–1829), also visited the Flushing gardens in anticipation of viewing the renowned nursery. Unfortunately Washington was disappointed that the gardens

did not answer his expectations. This may have been because he visited the nursery during the winter when it would not have been as impressive. Luckily for the Princes, not all of America's presidents felt this way. In 1791 Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826) visited the nursery and was enamored. Jefferson frequently did business at the nursery and ordered several sugar maple trees and many rose plants. In addition, although they did not physically visit the nursery, explorers Meriwether

TO BE SOLD,
By **WILLIAM PRINCE,**
At *Flushing Landing, on LONG-ISLAND, near New-York,*
A large Collection, as follow, of

Fruit Trees and Shrubs.

English Cherries.
MAY Dukes,
White Swallow,
Carnations,
Bleeding hearts,
Os harts,
Amber,
Red heart,
Duke cherry,
Clutter cherry,
Double blossom cherry,
Spanish heart,
Honey cherry,
Kensington cherry,
Mazzoni cherry,
Black cherry.

Plumbs.
Green gage plumb,
Yellow egg plumb, as big as a hen's egg,
White sweet plumb, bigger than a hen's egg,
Oulans plumb, very large and fine,
Red Imperial plumb,
The wild Allegany plumb, and red and yellow, two sorts,
Catherine plumb,
Cherry plumb,
Mottled plumb,
Large pear plumb,
White Imperial plumb,
Dish of d'or plumb,
Apricot plumb,
White bonum magnum plumb,
Whitton plumb,
Tendative plumb,
Precious deavour plumb,
Fuchsia plumb,
Red prodigious,
Brigade plumb,
White dandelion plumb,
Large red sweet plumb,
Early sweet dandelion plumb,
Red bonum magnum plumb,
Winter dandelion plumb.

Apricots.
Large early apricot,
Large French Bruffels apricot,
Orange apricot,
Muscovine apricot,
Blanche apricot,
Eggs apricot,
Roman apricot,
Turky apricot,
Small sweet apricot,
Large moor park or peach apricot.

Nectarine.
Fairchild's early nectarine,
Large green clingstone nectarine,
Yellow nectarine,
Red Roman nectarine,
Yellow Roman nectarine,
Large nectarine,
Temple's nectarine,
Italian or Bruggon nectarine,
Newington nectarine,
Grosu nectarine,
Brugnon nectarine.

Peaches.
The scarlet nutmeg peach,
White nutmeg peach,
Green nutmeg or early nutmeg, ripe in July,
The rare ripe peach,
Old newington peach,
New newington peach,
Large early clingstone peach.

Large early peach,
Large red clingstone, weighs from 11 to 12 ounces,
Canada, weighs a pound,
The white blossom peach,
Fine large French peach called marketony,
Fine red clingstone, equal to a pine apple for goodness,
English peach peach,
Large red clove peach, weighs from 10 to 14 ounces,
Large yellow clingstone, weighs 10 or 12 ounces, ripe October 15th,
Large white clingstone, weighs 14 ounces,
Large lemon clingstone,
Lemon peach,
Peach blossom blossom peach,
Large winter clingstone peach,
Large yellow malagutone peach,
Large yellow clingstone peach,
Large white flower peach,
White winter clingstone peach,
Blood peach,
Carolina clingstone peach,
Western newington peach,
Barcelona yellow clingstone,
Elizabeth peach,
Yellow Catherine peach,
Red cheek malagutone peach,
Red blood clingstone peach,
Large peach peach,
Green Catherine peach.

Pears.
Bergamot pear,
Catherine pear,
Verga pear,
July pear,
Monique pear pear,
Amber pear,
French primitive pear,
Winter bonum cretione pear,
Carolina pear,
Choumottelle pear,
Rufflet pear,
Early figar pear,
Bourz vert pear,
Bourz de roy pear,
Culmer pear,
Swan's egg pear,
Crispin pear,
Spanish bonum cretione pear,
Large bell pear,
Citron de canis pear,
Summer bergamot pear,
Autumn bergamot pear,
Lent St. Germaine pear,
Broucau bergamot pear,
Winter bergamot pear,
Jargonelle pear,
Roufflet pear,
Cuisse-madam pear,
Yellow Catherine pear,
Dr. Avedale's St. German pear,
Large winter pear, weighs near 3 pounds,
Pear warden,
Large summer baking pear,
The black pear of Worcester, or Parkinson's warden,
The flunkie pear.

Apples.
Newtown pippin,
Jargon pippin,
Vanderbil,
Large pippin, weigh a pound or more,
Large red and green sweet apple, ripe at Nantamers, weighs a pound or more.

Large early apple, two or three weeks earlier than either junating or bow apple,
English codlin,
Early bow apple,
Early junating,
Newtown spruceberg,
Jersey greening,
Golden pippin,
Ruffetings,
Lacy junating,
Lacy apple,
Nonpareil,
Yellow bell flower,
Swaz apple,
Rhode Island greening,
Large white sweetening,
Bell flower,
White pippin,
Late bow apple,
Seek no farther apple,
Virginia crab apple,
Holland pippin apple,
Quince China, 2s. each,
Everlasting apple,
Newark pippin apple.

Mulberries.
Large black English, 2s.
Black American mulberry, 1s. 6d.
White mulberry, 1s. 6d.

Fig Trees, 2s. each.
Currants, 6d. each.
Large red currant,
Large black currant,
Large white currant.

Quince Trees.
Nassella and Liban grapes, 1s. each vine,
Large Syrian grape, 2s.
American wild grapes, many sorts, 1s. each.

Gooseberries.
Great amber,
Large yellow oval,
Green gooseberry, 9d. each.

Railberries.
White railberries,
English red railberries,
American railberries, 3d. each,
Large Canada railberries, 6d.

Strawberries.
Large hauboy strawberries, 1s. per doz.
Child strawberries, 1s. do. doz.
Red wood strawberries, 3d. do.
Hudson strawberry, very large, fine flavoured, and great bearers, 2s. per doz.

Roses.
Moss Provence rose, 3s.
Yellow rose, 1s. 6d.
Rosa Mundi, 2s.
Large Provence rose, 1s. 6d.
The monthly rose, 2s.
The red damask rose, 1s.
The white damask rose, 1s.
Printed, 1s.
Milk rose, 1s.
Cinnamon rose, 1s.
Thornless rose, 1s.
American wild rose, many sorts, 6d.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs.
Red Virginia cedar, 1s. 6d.
Weymouth's pine, 1s. 6d.
Black spruce fir, 1s. 6d.

Hemlock spruce fir, 1s. 6d.
The Kingbridge laurel, 1s.
Large silver fir, 1s. 6d.
Pine pine, 1s. 6d.
Pine pine, 1s. 6d.
Virginia pine, 1s. 6d. each.

Timber Trees and flowering Shrubs.
American white oak, 1s.
American black oak, 1s.
Large New-England white oak, 1s.
Pin oak, 1s.
Scrub oak, 1s.
English passion flower, 2s.
American passion flower, 1s. 6d.
Oleander, with red flowers, 2s.
American white thorn, 6d.
Scarlet maple, 1s.
Sugar maple, 1s. 6d.
Pringle tree, or Venetian sumach, 2s.
Snow-drop tree, 1s. 6d.
Pride of China, 1s. 6d.
Scarlet flowering horse chestnut tree, 2s.
Andromeda, 1s. 6d.
Dwarf cypress, 2s.
Lambardy or Italian poplar, 1s.
Bladder Sena,
Monthly honey-suckle, 6d.
Large white American honey-suckle, 1s. 6d.
Dwarf a cacia with red flowers, 2s.
Carolina kidney bean tree, with purple flowers, 2s.
The thornless cacia, with white flowers, 1s.
Lemonum, with yellow flowers, 1s. 6d.
The tender bone, or lime tree, 1s. 6d.
Liquid amber tree, 1s. 6d.
American medlar, 1s. 6d.
Weeping willow, 1s. 6d.
The sweet-scented shrub from Carolina, 1s. 6d.
The alpe tree, 1s. 6d.
Carla's flower tree, 1s. 6d.
Broad leaf'd dog-wood, 1s. 6d.
White dog-wood, 1s. 6d.
Hard shell almonds, 1s. 6d.
Sweet almonds, 1s. 6d. each.
Mandarin, 1s. 6d.
Tulip tree, 2s.
Snow-ball tree, 1s.
Ballard tamarind tree, 1s.
Locust tree, 6d.
Button tree of Virginia, 1s.
Blue lilac, 1s.
The balloon Peru, 1s. 6d.
White lilac, 1s. 6d.
Syringae, 1s. 6d.
Standing American honey-suckle, 1s. 6d.
Candle-berry myrtle, 3d.
Sugar birch, 1s.
Sassafras, 1s.
Poplar, 1s.
Carolina bird cherry, 1s.
Yellow willow, 9d.
Double-flowering almond, 2s.
Carolina allspice, 1s. 6d.
Rhododendron, 1s.
The balsam willow, 1s. 6d.
Maiden nut, 1s.
Long black walnut, 2s.
Round black walnuts, 1s.
White walnuts, many sorts, 1s. 6d.
American hazel nut trees, 1s.
Barcelona nuts, 1s. 6d.
White albia frutca, 1s.
Purple albia frutca, 1s.
Double robe robe roots, 1s.

ALL the above are imported and grafted from trees and will bear well upon the mountain or highlands in the West-Indies. They are put up with each variety about three or four in an hundred. I have first them as the West-Indies these twenty years, and they thrive and bear well; the apples grow very large and fast; the peaches, apricots and nectarines, grow so large and fine as they do in any part of America; the plums, red and white, bear well, and many other sorts of fruit trees, and if wanted at small rates, will be sent put up in barrels, and if wanted at small rates, will be sent put up in barrels, and if wanted at small rates, will be sent put up in barrels.

The Price of the Fruit Trees is One Shilling and Six Pence each.

NEW-YORK, October, 1790. Printed by HUGH GAINE, at the Bible, in Hanover-Square.

William Prince Sr.'s broadside for the nursery (New York, Hugh Gaine, 1790), HI Library call no. EL5 P9553L 771(2).

Lewis (1774–1809) and William Clark (1770–1838) sent many specimens collected in their exploration of the American frontier.

The Prince family

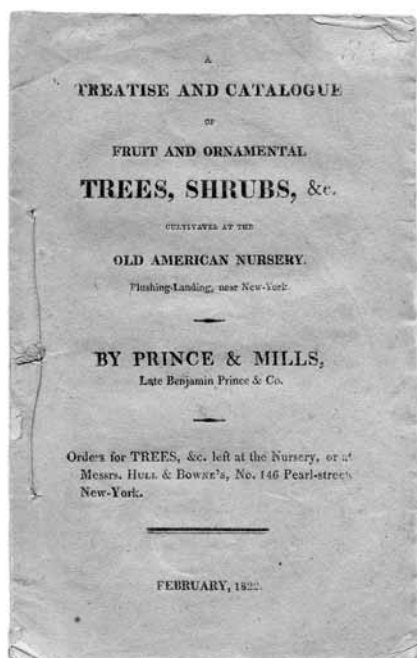
William Prince Sr. (1725–1802) lived in Flushing, New York. He married Ann Thorne, and they had 13 children. William Sr. was the first to achieve commercial success with the family's nursery. He imported a wide variety of European trees, shrubs and other

plants in addition to growing American ornamental and fruit trees. He even sold several species of oriental plants, which he obtained through growers in Europe. William Sr. is thought to be one of the first people in America to sell budded or grafted plants and to develop new varieties. Through his breeding endeavors, he created the Washington plum. He also gained recognition for being the first person to grow and sell the native pecan. From 1771 to 1850, William Sr. and his sons created the

first detailed nursery catalogues in America, which helped to create larger American and European audiences. During the British occupation of New York, General William Howe (1729–1814) considered the Prince nursery important enough to enjoy British protection. Appreciative of their protection, William Sr. supposedly offered 30,000 cherry trees for sale for military uses. He reportedly rejoiced over the large sum of English sovereigns but became distraught over the loss of his young trees. Business with the English continued with many of the British soldiers who had fought in the war sending American plants from the nursery back to Europe. William Sr. retired around 1793 and passed the majority control of the nursery to his eldest son, Benjamin, and minority control to William Jr.

William Prince Jr. (10 November 1766–9 April 1842), born in Flushing, New York, married Mary Stratton, and they had four children. William Jr. was known to be not only a leading resident of Flushing but also a member of many learned societies. Before the death of his father, he bought a piece of land next to the nursery and started the Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries, the original name given to a previous garden on this land. His brother Benjamin (no dates) renamed the original nursery The Old American Nursery. Much of Benjamin's property was later sold for the construction of buildings. The remainder of his nursery was eventually bought by William Jr. and merged with his Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries. Among other things, William Jr. added many plants from Australia to the nursery. In 1828 he published a book titled *A Short Treatise on Horticulture* (New York, T&J Swords; HI Library call no. EA3 P955s). This informational guide, intended to be a supplement to the nursery's catalogues, focused on describing several varieties of fruits, ornamental trees and shrubs. William Jr. is also considered to be responsible for introducing the Isabella grape and for standardizing the name of the Bartlett pear. He passed the business to his son around 1835.

William Robert Prince (6 November 1795–28 March 1869), son of William



Catalogue for Benjamin Prince's Old American Nursery (New York, 1822), HI Library call no. EL5 P9554T 822.

Jr., was born in Flushing, New York. He married Charlotte Goodwin Collins (ca.1800–1869), the daughter of Governor John Collins (1717–1795) of Rhode Island, on 2 October 1826, and they had four children. William Robert attended Jamaica Academy in Boucherville, Canada, and gained substantial botanical expertise by participating in botanical expeditions with John Torrey (1796–1873) and Thomas Nuttall (1786–1859). Afterwards, he worked at the family's nursery. With the help of his father, William Robert wrote two books: *A Treatise on the Vine* (New York, T&J Swords; HI Library call no. EH155 P957t) in 1830, which provided a history on the grape and viticulture as well as a catalogue of the varieties grown at the Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries, and *The Pomological Manual, or A Treatise on Fruits: Containing Descriptions of a Great Number of the Most Valuable Varieties for the Orchard and Garden* in 1831 (New York, T&J Swords; HI Library call no. EH85 P957p), which included a catalogue of several varieties of fruits. In 1846 William Robert also published *Prince's Manual of Roses* (New York, Published by the author and Clark & Austin, Saxton & Miles, Wiley & Putnam and Stanford & Swords; HI Library call

no. DT100 134 P957m), which was intended to provide all the information found in Thomas Rivers' 1837 *The Rose Amateur's Guide*, additional current information available on roses and a catalogue of the nursery's collection of over 1,600 varieties of roses.

In 1837 William Robert, in response to the increasing interest in silk, participated in the "mulberry craze" by importing *Morus mulicaulis* mulberries and building a cocoonery. Unfortunately, this gamble did not pay off for William Robert, resulting in the loss of his fortune and the already mortgaged Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries, which ended up under the control of Gabriel Winter, William Jr.'s brother-in-law. In an attempt to regain the nursery's fame, William Robert traveled westward in 1849 and to Mexico in 1851 in pursuit of new species. Eventually he did regain control of the nursery, which he transmitted to his sons, William and LeBaron Bradford, whose careers ultimately distanced them from the nursery business.

William Prince (9 July 1833–December 1880) and LeBaron Bradford Prince (3 July 1840–8 December 1922), the last Princes to own and run the nursery, renamed it the Prince & Company Nurseries. During the American Civil War, William became a captain in the Union army. Receiving a commission after the war, he opted to remain in the army and sold the nursery. LeBaron Bradford, William's younger brother, also worked at the family nursery as a young man. After it was sold, he went on to study law at Columbia University. He had a successful political career and sat in the New York State Senate (1876–1877). His first marriage was to Hattie E. Childs on 1 December 1879. After her untimely death, he remarried on 17 November 1881 to Mary C. Beardsley, with whom he had one son. In 1883 LeBaron Bradford became the president of the New Mexico Historical Society and in 1889 the governor of New Mexico, serving until 1893. He was also responsible for the founding of the New Mexico Horticultural Society and the Society for the Preservation of Antiquities. A prolific author, LeBaron Bradford

helped to preserve his family's history by writing the entry for William Prince, covering several generations of the family, in the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* (1906). He remained the president of the New Mexico Historical Society until his death.

In addition to the Prince publications listed above, the Hunt Institute Library holds two early broadsides from the Prince nurseries (1771, 1790), and the Archives holds four collections related to the family, consisting of microfilm, original and photocopied letters of correspondence, deeds, receipts, indentures and other documents.

Scope and content note

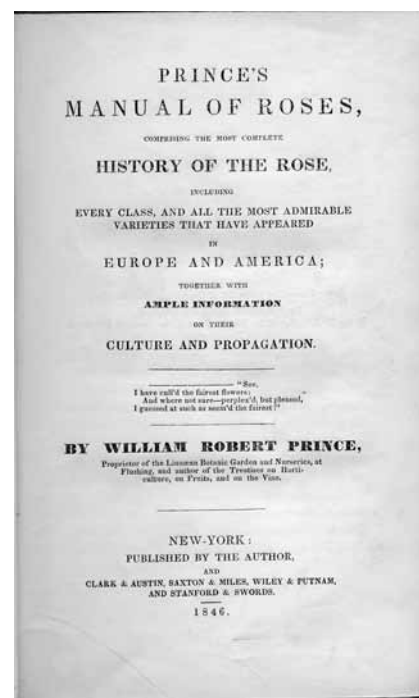
HI Archives collection no. 117 consists of photocopies of correspondence between William Robert Prince (1795–1869) and Virginia congressman William Lucas (1800–1877). The letters were written in July 1855 and relate primarily to an important order made by Lucas. The original documents are privately held. HI Archives collection no. 193 consists of four reels of microfilm of letters, books, catalogues, photographs, letter books, bills, printed clippings, account books, day books and other documents. Reel one contains miscellaneous letters and documents and books. Reel two consists of horticultural catalogues from several different authors, photographs, letter books, bills, miscellaneous printed clippings including writing by William Robert Prince, nursery catalogues, account books and other miscellaneous documents. Reel three contains account books. Reel four contains an index of various plants belonging to LeBaron Bradford Prince, an illustrated journal of American fruits and miscellaneous documents including a few day books and letters. The original documents are at the National Agricultural Library in the Prince Manuscript Collection. HI Archives collection no. 208 contains four folders of photocopies. The first folder includes a sales book of William R. Prince & Co. (1850–1851). The other folders contain correspondence and other records (1849–1954). Original documents are at the Huntington Library from which permission to cite the letters must be obtained. HI Archives collection no.

211 consists of original documents including correspondence to and from the Princes and their relatives and several miscellaneous documents (oversized indentures, mortgages, quit claims, deeds, receipts, articles of agreement, etc.) pertaining to the Prince family. Each document has been scanned and will be available on our Web site in the coming months.

Annotated bibliography

- Anonymous. 1968. The Prince Family Papers: Catalogue of the collection of manuscripts, maps and other material at the Queensborough Public Library, Long Island Division. [Contains short biographies of several family members.] HI Library call no. LB P955C 968
- Anonymous. 1975. Notes and queries. *Gard. Hist.* 3(2): 7–8. JSTOR (6 July 2007). [Contains text of notes from Dorothy S. Manks regarding the Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries and the Princes.]
- Brown, B. I. 1948. The Ellwanger and Barry Library. *Univ. Rochester Libr. Bull.* 3(3): 41–49. [Describes Prince books in the library: *A Short Treatise on Horticulture* (1828), *A Treatise on the Vine* (1830), *The Pomological Manual* (1831) and the *Prince's Manual of Roses* (1837).] HI Library call no. D4 E47C
- Burroughs, F. E. 1914. Early history of the nursery business. *Amer. Florist* (Chicago, 1885–1931) 2 May. [Includes a short description of the Princes' contributions to the nursery business in America from Burroughs' 25 February 1914 address to the New England Nurserymen's Association.]
- Butterfield, H. M. 1966. Early nurseries in the eastern United States. *J. Calif. Hort. Soc.* 27(2): 42–56. [Mentions nursery's claim: "designed to contain every known tree, shrub, vine, and plant known to England and America that possessed any horticultural merit," and that the Princes' nursery catalogs became standard for the United States from 1815 to 1850.]
- Cornett, P. 2004. Encounters with America's premier nursery and botanic garden. Twinleaf. <http://www.twinleaf.org/pdfs/2004/nursery.pdf> (6 July 2007). [Contains biographical information on the Princes and their nursery and describes Thomas Jefferson's business with them.]
- Dewan, G. 2007. The blooming of Flushing: America's first commercial nursery was visited by President George Washington. *Newsday*. <http://www.newsday.com/community/guide/lihistory/ny-history-hs329a,0,6961092.story> (6 July 2007). [Contains a brief overview of the nursery's history and the sequence of inheritance.]
- Duruz, W. P. 1941. Notes on the early history of horticulture in Oregon: With special reference to fruit-tree nurseries. *Agric. Hist.* 15(2): 84–97. JSTOR (6 July 2007). [Mentions that the British and American

- armies are said to have protected the Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries during the American Revolution.]
- Garraty, J. A. and M. C. Carnes, eds. 1999. *American National Biography*. 24 vols. New York: Oxford University Press. Vol. 17. Pp. 882–883. [Contains biographical material on William Sr.]
- Glazer, S. 1944. The early silk industry in Michigan. *Agric. Hist.* 18(2): 92–96. JSTOR (6 July 2007). [Mentions William Robert's advertisement of 100,000 mulberry trees.]
- Hovey, C. M. 1835. Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nursery. *Amer. Gard. Mag.* 1(8): 285–287. [Gives an extensive overview of the various plants on the grounds of the nursery as seen during Hovey's visit.]
- Hovey, C. M. 1842. The Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries. *Mag. Hort. Bot.* 8(1): 10; 8(3): 109–110; 8(4): 153–154. [Speaks of incident where a G. R. Garretson pretended to work for the nursery and committed fraud under that guise.]
- Lawlor, M. R. 1936. Olde Flushing: The Prince Family. *North Shore Daily Journal* 12 February–29 April. [Gives an in-depth description of the Princes and their nursery.]
- Malone, D., ed. 1935. *Dictionary of American Biography*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Vol. 15. Pp. 229–230, 233–235. [Contains biographical information on William Sr., William Jr., William Robert and LeBaron Bradford Prince.]
- McGrew, J. R. 1976. The 'Alexander' grape. *American Wine Society Journal* 8(2): 19–21. [Mentions William Robert's maintaining of the distinction between the 'Alexander' and 'Schuylkill muscadell' varieties of grape.]
- McGrew, J. R. 1976. A historical view of early-day winemaking. *Wines and Vines* 57(7): 26, 28, 43. [Mentions the significance of Robert Prince's founding of the nursery and William Robert's *A Treatise on the Vine*, with which his father, William Jr., assisted, and William Robert's enthusiasm toward viticulture such that Linnaeus Bolling transcribed for him a nearly complete manuscript of Robert Bolling's *A Sketch of Vine Culture*.]
- Meehan, T., ed. 1869. Prince, Wm. R. *Biography. Gard. Monthly & Hort. Advertiser* P. 141. [Describes William Robert's controversial character and mentions his death.]
- Prince, L. B. 1906. Prince, William. In: L. H. Bailey, ed. 1906. *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, ed. 4. 6 vols. New York: Doubleday, Page & Company. Vol. 5. Pp. 1435–1437. [Gives a history of the nursery and information on the Prince family with an illustration of William Robert.]
- Rehder, A. 1991. On the history of the introduction of woody plants into North America. *Arnoldia* 51(4): 24. [Mentions Robert Prince's founding of nursery and describes management adding ornamental trees and shrubs over five family generations.]



William Robert Prince's book *Prince's Manual of Roses* (New York, 1846), HI Library call no. DT100 134 P957m.

- Reichard, S. H. and P. White. 2001. Horticulture as a pathway of invasive plant introductions in the United States: Global movement of invasive plants and fungi. *BioScience* 15(2): 103–113. JSTOR (6 July 2007). [Mentions William Robert and the different types of plants owned by the nursery.]
- Shulman, D. 1954. Apples in America. *American Speech* 29(1): 77–79. JSTOR (6 July 2007). [Mentions the British troop occupation at the nursery during the American Revolution.]
- Stevens, N. E. 1934. Plant pathology in the penultimate century. *Isis* 21(1): 98–122. JSTOR (6 July 2007). [Describes William Jr.'s evidence on the nature of the tree disease, Peach Yellows, and his advice on containment.]
- Strong, W. C. et al. 1880. History of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1829–1878. Boston, Mass.: Printed for the Society. Pp. 28–29. <http://www.archive.org/details/historyofmassach00massrich> (6 July 2007). [Gives an overview of the types of plants in the Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries, explains that this nursery attempted some of the earliest trials in America to produce improved varieties of fruit from their seed and mentions William Robert's books.]
- Vos, F. de. 1968. Early plant introductions from China and Japan. *Pl. & Gard.* 23(3): 46–49. [Mentions Robert Prince introducing ornamental plants in early 1700's, including some from China.]

—Abigail Jacobsen & J. Dustin Williams, Archival Interns, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, summer 2007

Epistolae lectoris

The year following the inaugural issue of the *Bulletin of the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation* (1979), we initiated a regular feature titled “Delectus Huntiani” about items deemed worthy of notice by the Art Department, Archives and Library. My predecessor John Brindle wrote “Delectus Huntiani 1” in 1980 about an engraving of muskmelon by Nicholas Robert, and I wrote “Delectus Huntiani 4” on the Pennsylvania artist Warren Mack’s wood engraving “Cabbages.” Our respective departments have reaped various benefits from these Delecti. Here are a few of the more interesting stories.

The onion painting (Fig. 1) reproduced in “Delectus Huntiani 22” about Barbara Dietzsch (Bull. Hunt Inst. Bot. Doc., 1999, 11(2): 10) prompted a letter from Dr. Heidrun Ludwig of Darmstadt, Germany, who for many years has been researching the artist. Ludwig is the author of *Nürnberger naturgeschichtliche Malerei im 17. Und 18. Jahrhundert* (Marburg, 1998). We reported his near certainty that the artist is Barbara Regina’s brother Johann Siegmund Dietzsch (1707–1779) and that three other of

Johann’s paintings have been recorded. We added a note to this effect in the *Bulletin* (2000, 12(2): 10) and to the *Catalogue of the Botanical Art Collection at the Hunt Institute* database (<http://huntbot.andrew.cmu.edu/HIBD/Departments/Databases.shtml>).

My “Delectus Huntiana 30” (Bull. Hunt Inst. Bot. Doc., 2002, 14(2): 4) about Lady Cockerell caught the attention of Sir Christopher Cockerell’s authorized biographer, John French, who is researching information on Cockerell’s mother, the artist Florence Kate Kingsford (1871?–1949), later Lady Cockerell. He asked to see some images of our artworks (Fig. 2), which he did not think were by her but were from an earlier period, and forwarded our correspondence to Frances Cockerell, who is Lady Cockerell’s granddaughter, and to her husband, an architect and art scholar. Also associated with our “Cockerell” album of watercolors are two odd bookplates—one for Sir Charles Cockerell (no relation as far as is known to Kingsford) and the other for Gerald Ponsonby (1829–1908). My description of Sir Charles Cockerell inadvertently was that of the architect Charles Robert



Figure 6. Unpublished Asa Gray woodblock of *Clerodendrum thomsoniae* Balfour, a native of tropical western Africa, with white calyces and a dark red corolla.

Cockerell (1788–1863), who was the nephew of Sir Charles. French added that Sir Charles was “a nabob who retired from the East India Company, demolished the old house at Sezincote and commissioned another brother, Samuel Pepys Cockerell (1754–1840, father of Charles Robert), to design him a new house in the Indian Moghul style. In 1809, Charles was created a baronet, making *him* the Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. of the bookplate in the Hunt Institute collection.” A diligent search of Rachel McMasters Miller



Figure 1. *Allium cepa* L., gouache believed to be by Johann Siegmund Dietzsch (1707–1779), HI Art accession no. 0469.



Figure 2. Horse Chestnut [*Aesculus* L.], watercolor formerly attributed to Florence Kate Kingsford (1871?–1949), HI Art accession no. 0848.07.

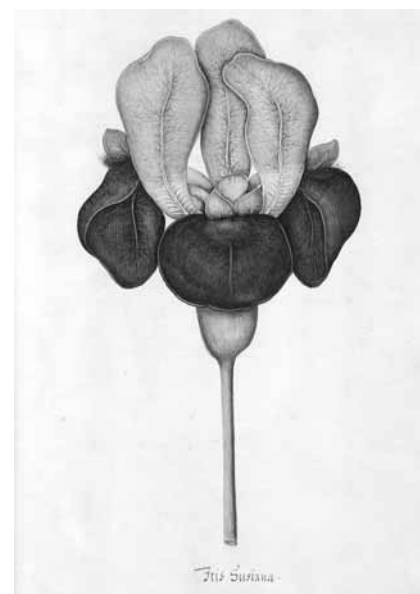


Figure 4. *Iris Susiana*, watercolor after Magdalena Rosina Funck, 1762, HI Art accession no. 0877.116.

Hunt's correspondence did not reveal any invoices for these works by a "Lady Cockerell."

My "Delectus Huntiana 38" about Josiah Galleymore (Bull. Hunt Inst. Bot. Doc., 2005, 17(2): 4) attracted two descendants, neither of whom were acquainted! As a result, important biographical data was added to our files. An update was published in the *Bulletin* (2007, 19(1): 9). (See Fig. 3.)

Noticing my "Delectus Huntiana 35" about an 18th-century German album of watercolors (Bull. Hunt Inst. Bot. Doc., 2004, 16(1): 5), Linda Lott of the Rare Book Library at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., recognized that they had a similar manuscript attributed to Magdalena Rosina Funck, who was from a well-known Swiss family of artists. We traded additional images, both sets strikingly similar. Each contains a title page—Dumbarton Oaks' dated 1692 and the Hunt Institute's less ornate one 1762! Apparently ours is a faithful copy, and, as a result, we have changed "anonymous" to "Funck, Magdalena Rosina (after)" in our Art Catalogue database. In February 2009 I received a flyer of master drawings from a prominent gallery, featuring "Iris Susiana" (\$13,000), which I suspected to be a match with one from our album. Indeed our HI Art accession no. 0877.116 (Fig. 4) was a match. The proprietor reports that his work was incised with a stylus, indicating the images were transferred, perhaps meeting the demand for images for nurserymen.

My "Delectus Huntiana 19" about the late-19th- and early-20th-century instructional wall charts (Bull. Hunt Inst. Bot. Doc., 1999, 11(1): 10) and its follow-up article about our subsequent inclusion of them in our Art Catalogue database (Bull. Hunt Inst. Bot. Doc., 2004, 16(1): 11) produced a small flurry of activity. Especially welcome were photocopies of explanations of our charts sent by Babke Aarts at the University Museum of Utrecht. We also heard from at least five universities and a donor who delivered his charts—some duplicates of those we owned, some in better condition, and some that we did not own. A response also arrived from William Burk of the Biology Library, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, who later wrote about our *Prof. Henslow's Botanical Diagrams* by artist Walter Fitch (Fig. 5) for the *Bulletin* (2005, 17(1): 4–6).

Other examples of unforeseen benefits include a gift of woodblocks for Asa Gray's botanical textbooks (Fig. 6) described in "Delectus Huntiani 21" (Bull. Hunt Inst. Bot. Doc., 1999, 11(2): 8). Obviously, our series of Delecti in the *Bulletin* are being noticed. Publishing the information that we know, or think we know, encourages readers to either contribute corrections or fill in the gaps, and we appreciate the responses. For more information about the Delecti series, please visit our Web site, where titles for all *Bulletin* articles are listed and PDFs are available for each issue from volume 10 to the present (<http://huntbot.andrew.cmu.edu/HIBD/Publications/HI-Pubs/Pub-Bulletin.shtml>).

—James J. White, Curator of Art

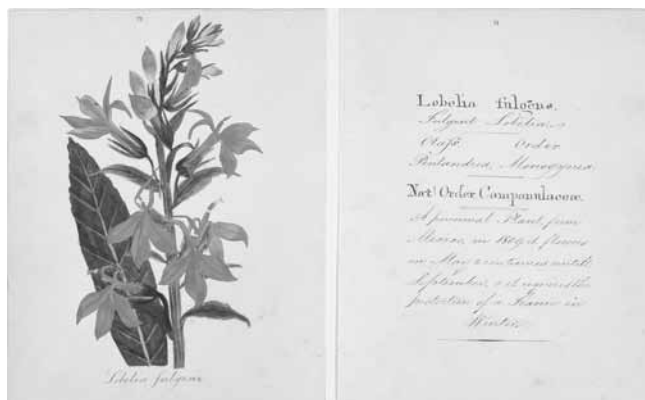


Figure 3. *Lobelia fulgens*, Fulgent Lobelia, watercolor by Josiah Galleymore (1801–1868), HI Art accession no. 2676.021.



Figure 5. Sheet 1. Class 1. Dicotyledons. Division I. Angiospermous. I. Order Ranunculaceae. (1.) Bulbous Ranunculus. *Ranunculus bulbosus*. (2.) Water Ranunculus. *Ranunculus aquatilis*. II. Order Brassicaceae or Cruciferae. (1.) Common wallflower. *Cheiranthus cheiri*. (2.) Common shepherd's-purse. *Capsella bursa-pastoris*. (3.) Annual honesty. *Lunaria biennis*. (4.) Garden radish. *Raphanus sativus*. (5.) Field pepperwort. *Lepidium campestre*. (6.) Oriental Bunias. *Bunias orientalis*. (7.) Samphire-leaved *Heliophila*. *Heliophila erithimifolia*. III. Order Malvaceae. Common mallow. *Malva sylvestris*. IV. Order Hypericaceae. Perforated St.-John's-wort. *Hypericum perforatum*, color lithograph wallchart from a drawing by Walter Hood Fitch (1817–1892) for *Prof. Henslow's Botanical Diagrams* (Day & Son, 1857), HI Art accession no. 6866.1.

Correction

In the 20(2) issue of the *Bulletin*, we incorrectly listed the engraver of Gerard van Spaendonck's *Lavatera a grandes fleurs*, *Lavatera trimestris* L., as P. F. Le Grand on page 3. Louis Charles Ruotte (French, 1754–ca.1806) engraved the image. Also, on page 7 we incorrectly named William Corning as the Cleveland philanthropist instead of Warren Corning. We regret the errors.

Bridson's *The History of Natural History* presented to wife

On 12 November 2008 Assistant Director Terry Jacobsen, Graphics Manager Frank Reynolds and I visited Marlene Bridson, widow of our late bibliographer, Gavin Bridson. It was a beautiful, sunny, fall day as we walked into Marlene's lovely and comfortable apartment, a cozy nest filled with plants, books, paintings and music. We were visiting her in order to give her a special gift from the Linnean Society of London, a presentation copy of a book that Gavin had been working on in the last months of his life. This was the second edition of his *The History of Natural History: An Annotated Bibliography*, published by the Linnean Society in the fall of 2008. Also a fellow of the Linnean Society, I had recently been in London for a Linnaeus Link meeting and had been asked by the society's treasurer, Gren Lucas, to take the specially inscribed presentation copy of the book back to Pittsburgh and present it to Marlene on behalf of the Linnean Society.

Gavin, with his vast bibliographic expertise, was exceedingly interested in and knowledgeable about natural history, and he was not only a fellow of the Linnean Society but also had served as their librarian and archivist (1969–1981) before he came to work at Hunt Institute in 1982. Thus he had strong ties to the Linnean Society, which made it a natural organization for him to contact about the publication of this revised bibliography. Having done much of the revision in recent years, he traveled again to London in late 2007 to spend several weeks working on the bibliography at the society's library with Special Publications and Education Manager Leonie Berwick, who edited the book and oversaw the publication after his death in January 2008. The book substantially updates the first edition of 1994, including more than 5,000 new references covering all aspects of natural history in more than 1,100 pages, with the addition of three indexes and 40 pages of color

illustrations featuring many highlights from the Linnean Society's collections. Coverage includes collected biographies of naturalists and natural history artists; important library resources and catalogues; core bibliographies for the history of natural history, exploration, voyages and travel; resources for the history of botany and zoology; and references for natural history illustrations, cabinets and museums.

Marlene was very moved to hold the finished work in her hands and to see Gavin's name on the cover, knowing how much of his personal time he had spent on the research and production of the book. She talked about how much she appreciated all the work that was done by the Linnean Society

in publishing this work and especially expressed gratitude for the work that Leonie did with Gavin in editing the book after his death. She smiled as she read the inscribed pages from representatives of the Linnean Society and from attendees of the 2008 Linnaeus Link meeting, the latter invited to sign it to represent future users of the bibliography. She noted that she loves how tangible this published result is, how real it is to be able to hold the book, look at it and know that so much of Gavin



Marlene Bridson (left) and Librarian Charlotte Tancin with presentation copy from the Linnean Society of London of Gavin Bridson's *The History of Natural History* at Bridson's apartment, 12 November 2008. Photo by Frank A. Reynolds.

is reflected in it. Terry, Frank and I were happy to be able to share this moment with her, and Frank took some photographs to commemorate the occasion, which we shared later with the Linnean Society. We agreed after the visit that the Linnean Society has done a really good thing in publishing this important natural history bibliography by Gavin, not only for the scientific and scholarly world but also for Marlene and for Gavin's memory.

More information about *The History of Natural History* is available on the Linnean Society's Web site (www.linnean.org).

—Charlotte Tancin, Librarian

Open House

14 and 15 June 2009

This year's Open House will be held in conjunction with our spring exhibition, *Wings of Paradise: Watercolors of Silkmoths* by John Cody. Librarian Charlotte Tancin and Archivist Angela Todd will offer talks and displays about Maria Sibylla Merian (1647–1717), whose work included beautifully illustrated folios on the insects of Surinam, and Mary Agnes Chase (1869–1963) and Anne Ophelia Todd Dowden (1907–2007), two pioneering female botanical artists of the 20th century. Assistant Curator of Art Lugene Bruno will give guided tours of the exhibition. We will also offer tours of our departments and reading room. Curators will be available for individual appointments to answer questions.

It is indeed an *open* house, so everyone is invited. If you are interested in botanical history or curious about what we do at the Hunt Institute, please stop by for a tour or a talk or spend an afternoon with us. We hope to see you here. Information about nearby restaurants, hotels, and things to do in Pittsburgh are available on our Web site (huntbot.andrew.cmu.edu/HIBD/Services/OpenHouse.shtml). There is no need to RSVP for the Open House this year. However, if you have any questions or would like to make an appointment with a curator to ask a question or to see a specific collection, please contact us at 412-268-2434 or huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu.

—Scarlett T. Townsend, Editor

Schedule of events

Sunday (14 June)

12:30	Registration (continues all afternoon)
12:45–1:00	Welcome and Introduction to the Hunt Institute in Reading Room by Librarian Charlotte Tancin
1:00–1:30	Exhibition tour by Assistant Curator of Art Lugene Bruno or Reading Room history talk by Editor Scarlett Townsend
1:45–2:15	Exhibition tour by Assistant Curator of Art Lugene Bruno or Reading Room history talk by Editor Scarlett Townsend
2:30–3:30	Curators' talks (See Monday's schedule for talk titles)
3:45–4:40	Tour of Institute Departments (presentations in Reading Room)

Monday (15 June)

1:00	Registration (continues all afternoon)
1:00–1:15	Welcome and Introduction to the Hunt Institute in Reading Room by Librarian Charlotte Tancin
1:15–1:45	Exhibition tour by Assistant Curator of Art Lugene Bruno
2:00–2:30	Walking tour of Reading Room furniture by Editor Scarlett Townsend
2:45–3:45	Curators' talks “Insects and Flowers: The Life and Work of Maria Sibylla Merian” by Librarian Charlotte Tancin “In the Wake of Merian: Mary Agnes Chase and Anne Ophelia Todd Dowden” by Archivist Angela Todd
4:00–5:00	Walking tour of Institute Departments



The Hunt Library building where the Institute has offices on the third and fifth floors as seen from Frew Street (*left*) and from The Cut (*right*), spring 2004. Photos by Frank A. Reynolds.

Hunt Institute staff

Director's Office

Dr. Robert W. Kiger
Director & Principal Research Scientist
Distinguished Service Professor of Botany
Adjunct Professor of History of Science

Dr. T. D. Jacobsen
Assistant Director & Principal Research Scientist
Adjunct Professor of Biological Sciences

Mrs. Donna M. Connelly
Senior Administrative Associate

Ms. Tina A. Cooke
Office Assistant

Archives

Ms. Angela L. Todd
Archivist & Research Scholar

Ms. Jamie Shriver
Assistant Archivist

Art

Mr. James J. White
Curator of Art & Principal Research Scholar

Ms. Lugene B. Bruno
Assistant Curator of Art & Research Scholar

Mr. Kazunori Kurokawa (Tokyo)
Honorary Curator Emeritus

Sr. Jaime Torner Pannochia (Barcelona)
Honorary Curator

Sr. Luis Torner Pannochia (Barcelona)
Honorary Curator

Bibliography

Mr. Donald W. Brown
Assistant Librarian & Assistant Bibliographer

Library

Ms. Charlotte A. Tancin
Librarian & Senior Research Scholar

Mr. Donald W. Brown
Assistant Librarian & Assistant Bibliographer

Flora of North America (FNA) Project

Ms. Mary Ann E. Schmidt
Senior Technical Editor, Flora of North America

Dr. Frederick H. Utech
Principal Research Scientist, Flora of North America
Adjunct Professor of Biological Sciences

Operations and General Program

Mr. Gary Boardman
Operations Coordinator

Ms. Bernice Poellnitz
Housekeeper

Mr. Frank A. Reynolds
Graphics Manager

Ms. Scarlett T. Townsend
Editor

Adjunct and Emeritus

Dr. Bernadette G. Callery
Adjunct Research Scholar

Dr. Gilbert S. Daniels
Adjunct Research Scientist

Dr. Susan A. Henry
Adjunct Principal Research Scientist

Ms. Bonnie L. Isaac
Adjunct Research Scientist

Mrs. Anita L. Karg
Archivist & Senior Research Scholar, Emerita

Dr. James E. King
Adjunct Research Scientist

Dr. Edward P. Krenzelok
Adjunct Research Scientist

Dr. Rogers McVaugh
Adjunct Research Scientist

Dr. Cynthia M. Morton
Adjunct Research Scientist
Adjunct Associate Professor of Biological Sciences

Dr. Masashi Ohara
Adjunct Research Scientist

Dr. Paul L. Schiff, Jr.
Adjunct Research Scientist

Dr. Michael T. Stieber
Adjunct Research Scientist

Dr. Ronald L. Stuckey
Adjunct Research Scientist

Dr. Sue A. Thompson
Adjunct Research Scientist

Dr. Alain Touwaide
Adjunct Research Scholar

Bulletin

of the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Carnegie Mellon University
5000 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213-3890
Telephone: 412-268-2434
Fax: 412-268-5677
Email: huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu
Web site: huntbot.andrew.cmu.edu

Editor and layout: Scarlett T. Townsend
Design consultant: Lugene B. Bruno
Photographer: Frank A. Reynolds

Published biannually by the Institute. Subscription rates per volume:
U.S. \$4.00; outside the U.S. \$5.00 plus \$6.00 for airmail. Hunt
Institute Associates receive the *Bulletin* as a membership benefit. All
correspondence regarding subscriptions and missing issues should be
directed to the Institute's Administrative Office.

© 2009 by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
All rights reserved. ISSN 0192-3641