iDigBio and the Digital Humanities

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Herbaria

- History
- Science
- Technology

The Audience

- Historians
- Biologists
- Teachers
- Gardeners
- Environmentalists
- Inquiring minds

What Needs to Be Linked?

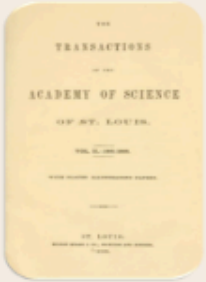
- Specimens
- Field notes
- Publications
- Botanical art
- Maps
- Letters and other manuscripts

Challenges

- Most effective approach
- Locating relevant sources
- Heterogeneous data
- Deciding on the audience
- Creating a useable and attractive portal
- Maintenance


About


Herbarium



References


Papers

The George Engelmann Papers

Missouri Botanical Garden Archives
1831-1914 (39 linear feet)

Abstract:

The personal papers of the botanist George Engelmann include almost 5,000 letters from about 550 leading and amateur scientists in the United States and Europe in the middle decades of the 19th century. The collection also includes the various scientific notes and written works composed by Engelmann during his life as a medical doctor living in St. Louis, Missouri.

Biographical Note:

George Engelmann (1809-1884) was a German doctor who immigrated with his family to Belleville, Illinois in the early 1830s. From there he moved to St. Louis and established a medical practice with his fellow expatriate Friedrich Adolph Wislizenus and led the creation of the Western Academy of Natural Sciences and later the Academy of Science of St. Louis. In the

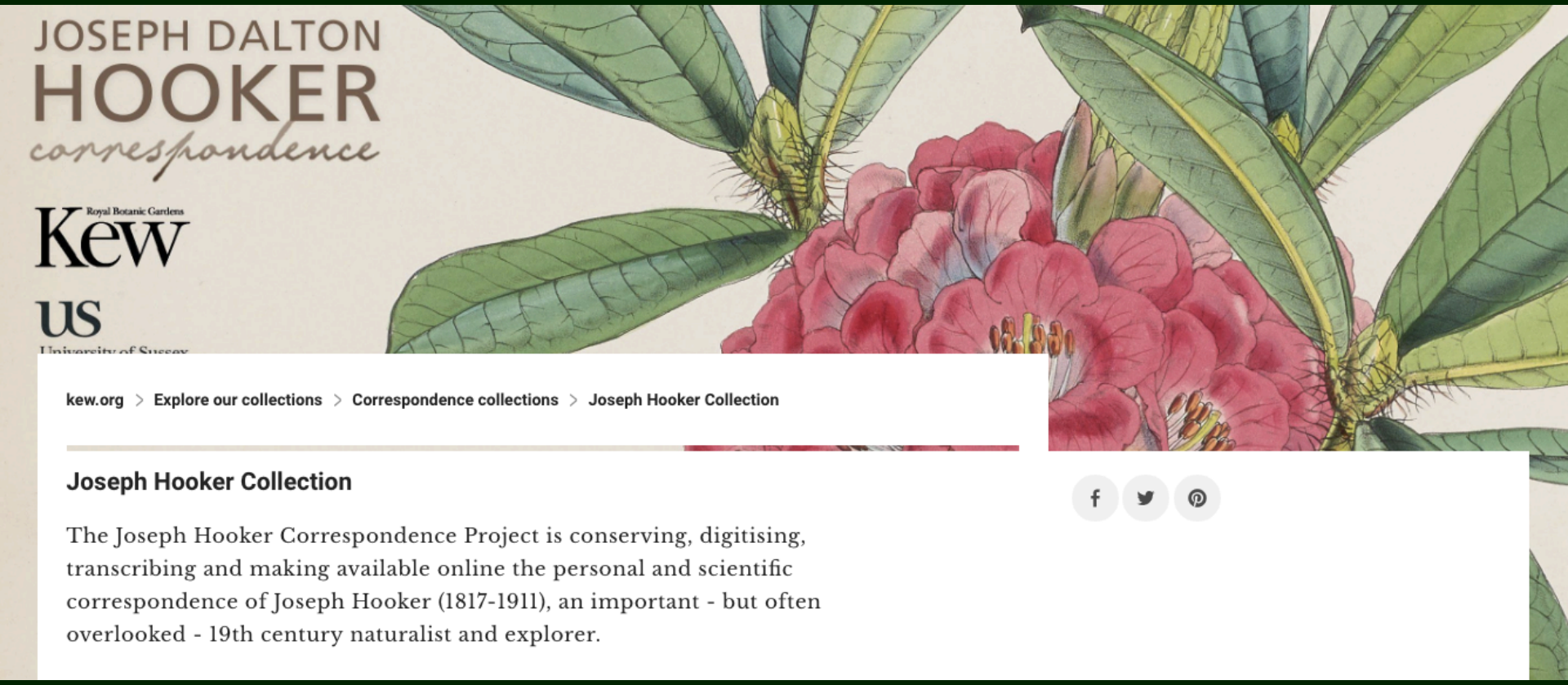
http://home.ancestry.com/

Home Barneby The Monographs Species Pages Specimens Images Links Correspondence

The Barneby Legume Catalogue

The Barneby Catalogue

The Barneby Legume Catalogue holds data from the subset of the legume collection that includes specimens of the 33 genera (see List on this page) that were

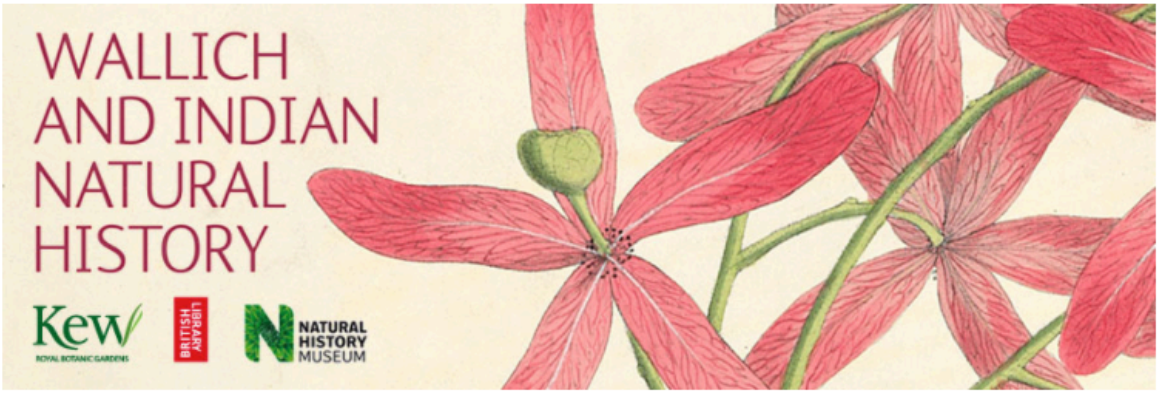


Joseph Hooker Collection

The Joseph Hooker Correspondence Project is conserving, digitising, transcribing and making available online the personal and scientific correspondence of Joseph Hooker (1817-1911), an important - but often overlooked - 19th century naturalist and explorer.

Nathaniel Wallich Collection

Reuniting collections through research and digitisation



As part of the Wallich and Indian Natural History project, the plant drawings, specimens and correspondence are being reunited online in a collaboration between the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, The Natural History Museum, London and The British Library, with additional input from the Indian Botanic Gardens, Kolkata, and the National Archives of India.

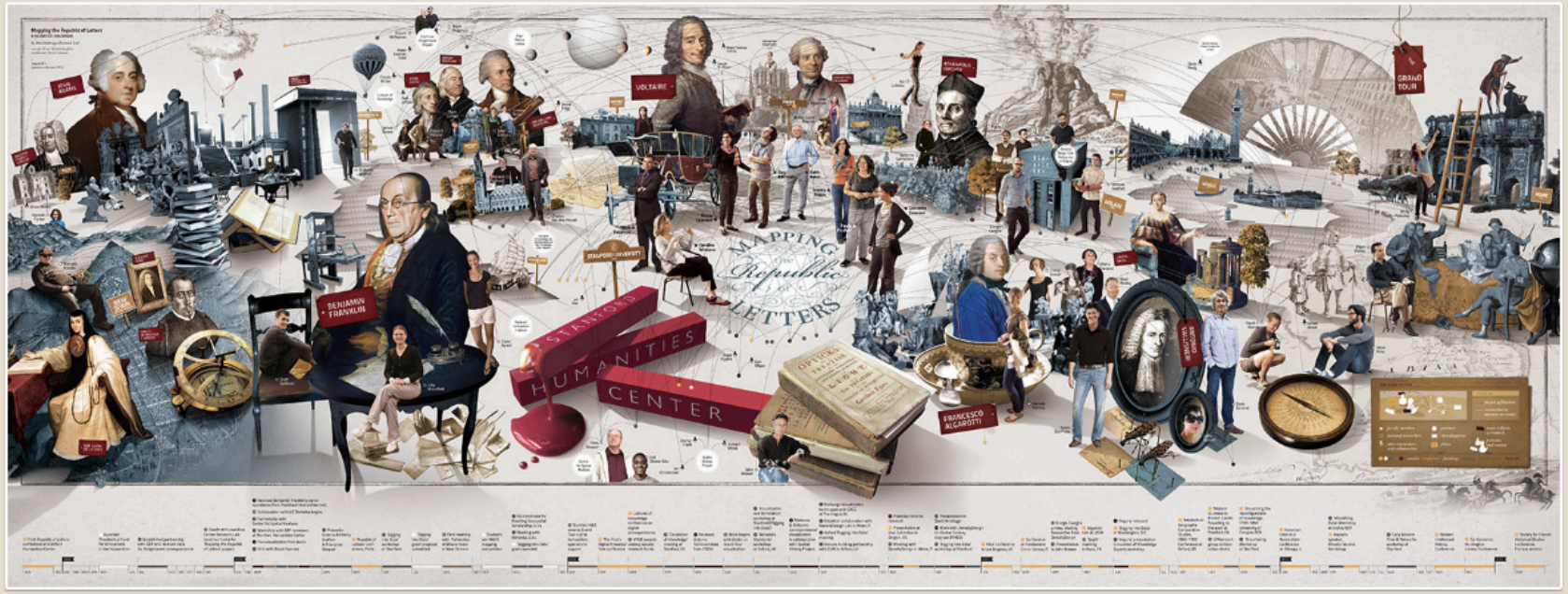
About Nathaniel Wallich

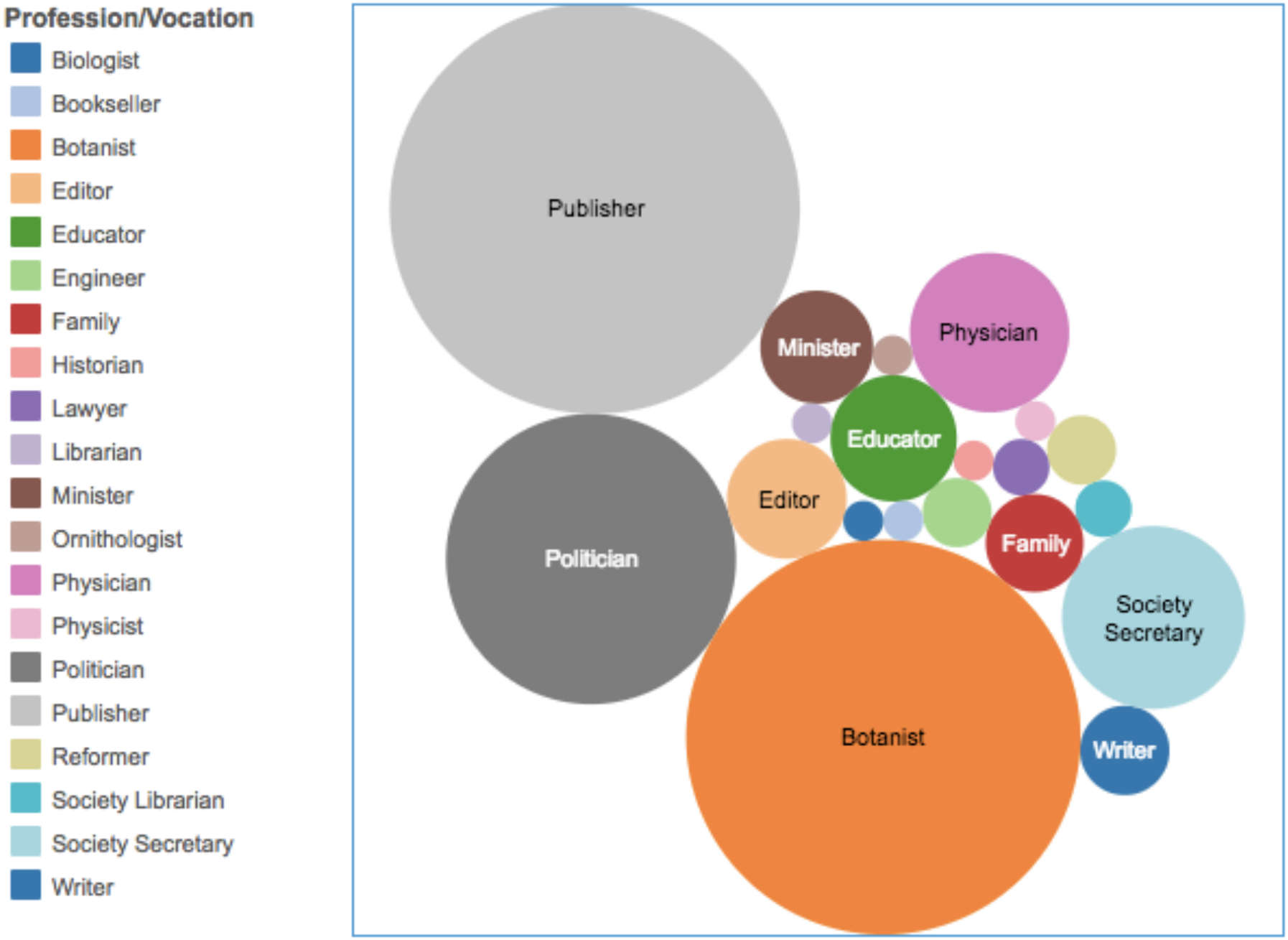
Explore the collection

Stanford University

MAPPING
THE REPUBLIC
OF LETTERS

Home Case Studies Publications Contact




Profession/Vocation
Biologist
Bookseller
Botanist
Editor
Educator
Engineer
Family
Historian
Lawyer
Librarian
Minister
Ornithologist
Physician
Physicist
Politician
Publisher
Reformer
Society Librarian
Society Secretary
Writer
Publisher
Minister
Physician
Educator
Editor
Politician
Family
Society Secretary
Botanist
Writer

BotanicaCaroliniana

Collaborative Research in the Liberal Arts

Summary: An evolving digital library focused on the botanical history of the Carolinas. Focuses of research are digital imagery of botanical specimens from the Sloane Herbarium in London, with associated electronic texts, data collections, and indices. This project uses the CITE Infrastructure, developed by the Homer Multitext (C. Dué & M. Ebbott, editors).

Botanica Caroliniana is an inter-institutional, inter-disciplinary collaborative project in research, teaching, and publication, that focuses on the botany of the Carolinas from their earliest exploration by Europeans to living plants under curation and in the wild today. This work addresses modern botanical science in its own terms, but also as a legacy of (and actor in) intellectual, economic, and political history going back to ancient scientists and works of natural history in Greek and Latin. This project invites collaboration among professional scholars, graduate students, and particularly undergradutes in the disciplines of Botany, Environmental Science, American History, Classics, and Computer Science.

The project's deliverables will be traditional scholarly articles on historical, linguistic, and scientific topics, but its true aims are (a) to provide educational experiences to students at two institutions enriched by focused work toward meangingful contributions to knowledge, and (b) an expanding body of well-documented data in open formats and under open-content licenses, available for use, integration, and re-purposing through a flexible and ontologically rigorous digital library architecture.

Announcements

New Publication: McMillan, P.; Hackney Blackwell, A, "(2359) Proposal to conserve the name Clethra alnifolia (Clethraceae) with a conserved type", *Taxon* Volume 64, Number 3, 25 June 2015, pp. 637-638(2). http://dx.doi.org/10.12705/643.17.

Links

- *Project Blog*
- *Web Interface to Project Data (images, texts, and data collections)*
- *Experimental Specimens (& Images) by Family and Genus*
- *CITE Architecture for Digital Libraries*

Data

- *Alignment of Catesby Hortus Siccus and Natural History*
- *Github Site for Data*
- *Image Archive*

Images

- *New Images: Jardin des Plantes, Sloane*
- *Franklin Specimens*

H.S. 232 folio 32

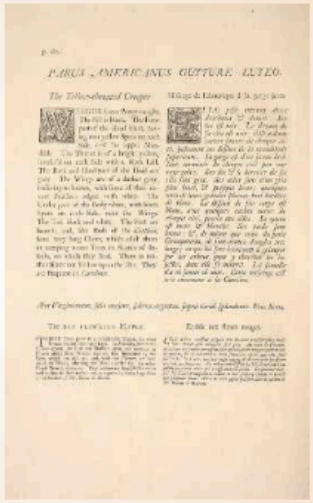
Acer rubrum L. var. *rubrum*

red maple

H.S. 232 folio 32

urn:cite:fufolioimg:BotCarCatesbyHS.Catesby_HS232_032_corr

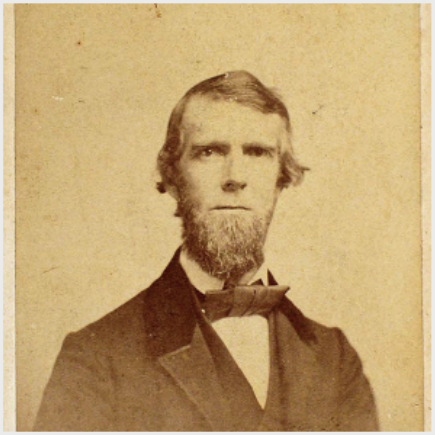
N.H. 1.62t



N.H. 1.62

Catesby's comments: 'The Red Flow'ring Maple. These Trees grow to a considerable Height; but their Truncs are not often very large. In February, before the Leaves appear, the little red Blossoms open, and continue in Flower about three Weeks; and are then succeeded by the Keys, which are also red, and, with the Flowers, continue about six Weeks, adorning the Woods earlier than any other Forest-Trees in Carolina. They endure our English Climate as well as they do their native one; as appears by many large Ones in the Garden of Mr. Bacon at Hoxton.'

Plants & Planter



Henry William Ravenel

Henry William Ravenel (1814-1887), a botanist, planter, and author documented over 6,200 botanical specimens and wrote over 3,000 pages of field journals and correspondence. For the first time, Ravenel's botanical collection, thirteen journals (1859-1887), and over 400 letters between him and other renowned naturalists and family members across the country and world have been digitized and can be read and searched together in one place.

Learn More About Henry William Ravenel

Search

Search through three different databases that house information about Ravenel's experiences and findings.

Browse

Browse through keywords of Ravenel's journals that involve the date, people, places, and plants he mentioned.

Viewer

Have a side-by-side view of an original journal entry and the text transcription or a specimen and its attributes.

Map

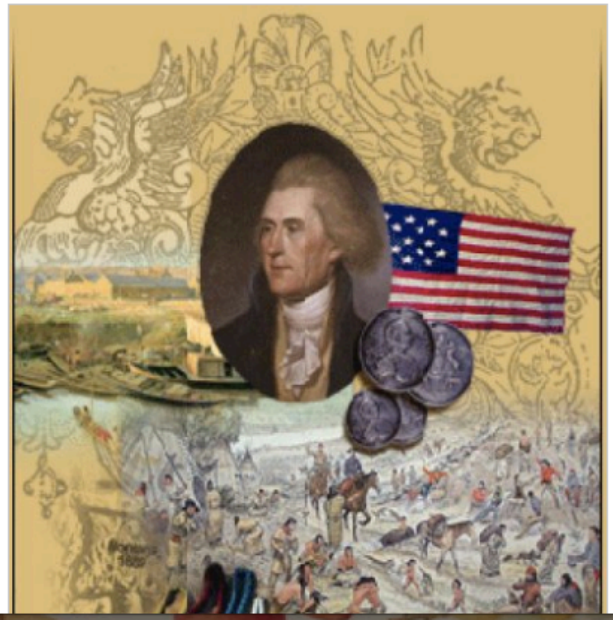
View where Ravenel wrote to colleagues and friends, collected plants, and how he traveled 5,000 miles in 2 months.

DISCOVERY PATHS

- America in 1803
- Preparations
- Overviews
- Corps Members
- Down the Ohio
- Up the Missouri
- Mandan Winter
- To the Great Falls
- Over the Rockies
- Down the Columbia

Home

America in 1803



What history led to the Expedition?

plant biology

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

Portraits courtesy of Independence National Historical Park

The Lewis and Clark Herbarium

The Lewis and Clark Herbarium

Presented by the University of Maryland and
The Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia
in cooperation with Cornell University

Mentzelia decapetala (Pursh) Urb. & Gilg ex Gilg

Introduction

The Lewis and Clark Herbarium is located in the Botany Department at The Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. The herbarium consists of some 239 carefully preserved herbarium sheets most of which were obtained by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on their 1804-1806 trans-continental expedition across the North American continent. The plant specimens that survived were obtained mainly in 1804 and 1806; the majority of those gathered in 1805 were destroyed in buried caches during spring floods of 1806.

PH-LC 1. *Acer circinatum* Pursh - duplicate of the lectotype
PH-LC 2. *Acer circinatum* Pursh - lectotype
PH-LC 3. *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh - duplicate of the lectotype
PH-LC 4. *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh - lectotype
PH-LC 5. *Achillea millefolium* L. var. *langulosa* (Nutt.)

HerbariumWorld.Wordpress.com

Thank you to New York Botanical Garden and to the other institutions where I have learned so much about herbaria