A New Addition to the Landscape

On September 22, 2001 a dedication ceremony for the new Mary Maples Dunn Hillside Garden took place on Burton lawn. It was attended by over eighty friends, including many staff members who had worked with Mary during her tenure as the eighth president of Smith College, from 1985 until 1995. This special garden was made possible by generous gifts from members of the faculty and staff of the College, and it was planned and planted by Smith’s Botanic Garden and Physical Plant. The garden contains a diverse grouping of plants and aims to provide interest throughout the seasons, including the long New England winters. It is befitting to honor Mary with a garden since she was a key figure in the establishment of the Landscape Master Plan.

The Mary Maples Dunn Hillside Garden joins Wright Hall to Burton lawn. In 2001, the hillside was chosen as the site for the garden. Heaths, heathers, and some older specimens of rhododendron and mountain laurel remain on the site, survivors from the original planting, which had suffered greatly during the storm of 1997. The storm damaged many trees and reduced the amount of shade, which is a necessity for many of the plants in the rhododendron family. The droughts that followed killed many of the rhododendrons and mountain laurels, leaving the hill sparse and unappealing. The addition of 19 new species has created a diverse garden and the installation of an irrigation system ensures that it will continue to flourish. The garden is designed for beauty in all four seasons: spring flowers, summer foliage textures and hues, bright autumn colors, and ornamental twigs and bark in winter. Flowering bulbs and small annuals will provide additional floral displays throughout the year.

Atop the hill on the left, five Chamaecyparis nootkatensis ‘Pendula’ (weeping Alaska cedar) form a tall backdrop for a grouping of Cornus sericea ‘Winter Flame’ (red osier dogwood), branching shrubs with bright yellow and red stems in the winter. Salix ‘Flame’ (Flame shrub willow), to the right of the cedars, also has bright yellow to orange twigs all winter. An existing Laburnum × watereri ‘Vossii’ (golden chain tree) will provide pendulous yellow flowers each spring. To the right of the cedars in the background are several Rhus typhina ‘Laciniata’ (cutleaf staghorn sumac). In October, their fernlike leaves turn scarlet. Nearby, two Juniperus scopulorum ‘Wichita Blue’ (Rocky Mountain juniper) mirror the blue sky and add year-round color to the garden. The middle of the hill is planted with large clusters of Panicum virgatum ‘Heavy Metal’ (switch grass), which adds a vertical yet soft element as it waves its steely blue-green leaves in the breeze. Both below

(Continued on page 4)
I type this from our temporary headquarters on Green Street. Yes, we were evicted and the sledgehammers have turned our offices into a pile of debris. The entryway to Lyman and our former offices constitute one big hole waiting to accept the new exhibition hall. The “little dig” on the north side of the Lyman complex is still one deep cavity but the cement trucks will soon pour a foundation and walls for the new underground building addition. This will house our potting room, a bulb cooler, rest rooms, my lab, an employee shower, our conservatory manager’s office, and our storage space.

Construction of our new offices, which will be situated on the front of the building west of the corridor leading to the new underground addition, has not yet begun. We are behind schedule and a bit over budget, but we are handling that in an intelligent manner. The director’s whirlpool bath, bar and grill, and the gardeners’ racquetball courts have been dropped from the program in favor of office lighting and trash receptacles (I joke here—there never was a plan for gardeners’ racquetball courts).

As planned, renovations on three greenhouses have begun. Two of them, Warm Genetics and Cool Genetics, were never open to the public, so the renovations have little impact on visitors. Lead and asbestos abatement took quite some time but now renovations can begin. Cool Temperate (the large volume house in the rear of the complex) will have its glass replaced with safer glass very soon, but it should only be closed for about a month. We continue to remain open but visitors must enter through the side entrance from the garden. The path through the open greenhouses is not as logical as it was in the past, as if traversing through our patchwork of greenhouses was ever logical!

We do not have any firm answers regarding the schedule but we are assuming that we will remain 4 months behind schedule. Our best guess (and I emphasize guess) is that we will return to our new offices around July or August of 2002 and that the exhibition area will be open soon thereafter. The greenhouse renovations will continue for at least one year after that.

Because we are without the bulb cooler and cannot accept large numbers of visitors, there will be no mum show this fall and no bulb show next spring. However, the glasshouses (with their expanded orchid collection, see article on page 7) remain open and the outdoor gardens are unaffected by the renovations.

We will keep you posted with each newsletter. Feel free to contact us if you have questions.
Plant Highlights — Pinus bungeana

In the previous issue of the Friends newsletter I touted the attributes of one of my favorite vines, Actinidia kolomikta, the arctic kiwi. With its leaf tips “dipped in milk” the unusual variegation pattern is attractive but not overly flashy. In this issue, I am recommending another uniquely variegated plant, the lacebark pine, Pinus bungeana.

From a botanical standpoint the conifers (cone bearing plants) are an impressive lot. The largest of them, the redwood (Sequoia sempervirens), can attain heights of 360 feet and diameters of 33 feet, making them the largest vascular plants on the planet. Conifers arose around 300 million years ago and are survivors of numerous changes in the Earth’s climate. More primitive than flowering plants, they are nonetheless an important economic group, providing lumber, fuel, and ornament. The pines (Pinus spp.) are the most familiar group of conifers, dominating huge tracts of land in North America and Eurasia, and are widely cultivated even in the southern hemisphere.

From an ornamental standpoint, pines are frequently thought of as “filler plants” or “screens” but there are a few, such as the lacebark pine, that deserve use as landscape specimens. The feature that sets apart the lacebark pine from all others is its amazing multicolored bark. As the tree matures the bark begins to exfoliate in puzzle-like plates, creating an interesting mosaic of creamy yellow, steel blue gray, and brown. When fully grown, the tree’s bark is a mottled chalky white. I have never seen a very old lacebark pine but they are reported to live hundreds of years. In youth or adulthood, its bark cannot be mistaken for any other conifer.

Lacebark pine is a native of northwest China. The Chinese thought much of this species, and it was often planted in sacred places or in the courtyards of the wealthy. Westerners were unaware of the species until Dr. Aleksandr von Bunge observed it in 1831 as a specimen cultivated in a temple garden. It was collected and introduced into Europe shortly thereafter. Yet, to this day it remains fairly uncommon in cultivation, with the exception of arboretum and public garden plantings. In the wild the tree can reach 70 feet but in cultivation 40 to 60 feet is more common. Lacebark pines growing in forests generally have a single dominant trunk. In cultivation it is more common to see multitrunked specimens, either because they were pruned that way in youth or from lack of competition when growing in the open. Multitrunked specimens are desirable because of the increased amount of bark on display. The most beautiful specimens have been carefully pruned to remove many of the lower limbs early in the tree’s life. The scars heal and eventually the trunk is more exposed. This pine is easy to grow, does well in any well-drained soil, and is cold hardy to Zone 4 in the United States. It prefers full sun. A few new cultivars are available. Some are extreme dwarfs with yet unknown bark characteristics, but one cultivar, ‘Rowe Arboretum,’ selected for its more compact and uniform outline, appears to maintain the great bark typical of the species. This one may be worth pursuing.

If this all sounds too good, I’ll give you the bad news. It takes many years for the attractive bark to develop and the tree is slow growing. In youth, it grows at a snail’s pace, sometimes only a few inches a year. Growth speeds up with age, but even so it takes many years for the trunk to be large enough to begin exfoliating. Larger specimens are in demand and command high prices as most of the American public demand instant landscapes. This tree, a real gem, is to be planted for the future.

Smith has two specimens of Pinus bungeana behind Baldwin House. Each has a single trunk and their bark is not that impressive. We are attempting to find a specimen to be planted near the new campus center. In my opinion, the most colorful specimens on the east coast are at the National Arboretum in Washington, D.C. (see photo).

For more extensive information on the lacebark pine, search out Rob Nicholson’s 1988 paper in Arnoldia (Volume 48 No. 2, pp. 32-37). You’ll find some wonderful photographs from the Arnold Arboretum archives and a more detailed discussion of the natural history of this marvelous tree.
the grasses and beneath the golden chain tree are several soft Juniperus ‘Grey Owl’ (Grey Owl juniper), which in time will spread horizontally, forming layers of grey-green evergreen boughs. A single Cotinus coggygria ‘Royal Purple’ (purple smoke bush) will eventually peer above the switch grass. When it gets too large it will be cut back hard, and the vigorous new shoots will act as a color accent. The large white flower clusters of Hydrangea arborescens ‘Annabelle’ (smooth hydrangea) at the base of the hill turn first to green and then to straw color in fall, extending the show into the winter. They were combined with existing Calluna vulgaris (Scotch heather) and Erica carnea (spring heath) as well as other seasonal plantings. To the right along the path are large Comptonia perigrina (sweet fern). These woody shrubs are actually not ferns. They are an underutilized native species that provides fine foliage texture and an intoxicating fragrance emanating from touched foliage.

A new sitting garden is situated at the top of the hill, with a memorial bench dedicated to Rebecca Brett Hobbie ’87. A mass of deciduous azaleas will eventually be planted near the bench, shaded by the three clumps of Betula nigra ‘Heritage’ (river birch) with auburn exfoliating bark, two Amerasian flowering dogwoods (Cornus × ‘Rutcan’ and C. × ‘Rutban’), a Prunus sargentii ‘Columnaris’ (Sargent cherry), and a native Abies fraseri (Fraser fir). To the far right, near the base of the hill, a rather impressive specimen of Metasequoia glyptostroboides (dawn redwood) is dwarfed by its giant mother on Burton lawn.

Centered on the hill are three large Parrotia persica (Persian parrotia), spreading multistem trees, which, with age, develop beautiful bark to complement their yellow-orange to red fall color. Remarkably, these substantial trees were moved from the small triangle at the base of the Public Safety tunnel, where they have been since they were moved to make room for the temporary Engineering Building. Smith College needs to develop a “Plants on Wheels” program!!! Below the parrotia, two cultivars of Japanese snowball viburnums (Viburnum plicatum tomentosum ‘Shasta’ and ‘Watanabe’) were planted. We are already impressed with ‘Watanabe,’ which unlike ‘Shasta’ has rebloomed again and again, making its claim to fame a reality.

Above the honorial plaque, which is mounted on a stone in the hillside, are Rosa glauca (redleaf rose) known for their smoky blue-purple foliage and small pink flowers. In fall, orange rose hips hang from the tips of their branches. To the right, shading the azaleas below, stands a lone Ulmus parvifolia (Chinese elm) with small, glossy leaves and a delicate branching habit. Eventually, its bark will exfoliate into small, multicolored patches. Over the next few years, as the level of shade increases, some select small rhododendrons and other members of the Ericaceae family will be reintroduced in the shady areas.

We invite you to explore this new garden area on campus.

Photos by Amanda Merullo
Plant and Seed Swapping: Ethical and Legal Dilemmas

In the most recent issue of its newsletter, the New York Botanical Garden characterizes itself as “an advocate for the plant kingdom.” This is an apt description of the role of every botanic garden. Our traditional functions include collecting plants, exhibiting and displaying those collections, providing education and interpretation for the general public as well as specialized audiences, conducting scientific research, and working on conservation, both ex situ and in situ.

The long history of botanic gardens exchanging plant material has resulted in highly diverse plant collections in gardens the world over. It enables gardens to readily add to their collections; provides plants for educational, scientific, and display purposes; and promotes ex situ conservation of endangered species. Seed, in particular, are an excellent means of exchange since they are so easy to ship and are less likely than green material to introduce exotic plant diseases and pests. A formal system has evolved whereby participating gardens produce an Index Seminum (Latin for seed list) with their seed offerings, facilitating this free exchange between collaborating institutions. New gardens and those having experienced natural disasters have found it to be a useful tool in building up their collections.

Since its inception, the Botanic Garden of Smith College has participated in exchanges with other botanic gardens and arboreta, colleges and universities, and botanists engaged in scientific research. Early on we received material from such places as the Missouri Botanical Gardens, Massachusetts Agricultural College, the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, and the Royal Botanical Garden at Buitenzorg in Indonesia. In 1895 the Botanic Garden produced its first Index Seminum, which was sent to 100 different institutions. This project was initiated by William Ganong, the first director of the Botanic Garden, to reciprocate and facilitate future exchanges. Our Index Seminum has grown markedly since then. This past year we sent our list to 321 gardens located everywhere from Argentina to Zimbabwe. In analyzing our current collection, we have estimated that approximately 70% of our Conservatory collection and 20% of our outdoor collection has its origins in material that we have received through exchanges with other botanical institutions.

The time period during which the Botanic Garden of Smith College was established was marked by the widespread introduction of Japanese, Korean, and Chinese plants into cultivation. The results are quite visible on campus today. In the systematics garden, the large Ginkgo biloba and the Sciadopitys verticillata (Japanese umbrella pine) date from that period, and elsewhere on campus one can find Chinese species of dogwood, redbud, rhododendron, and cherry as well as other choice ornamental Asian species. One of the most significant introductions from eastern Asia is Metasequoia glyptostroboides, the dawn redwood. Known from the fossil record, it was thought to be extinct until 1941, when trees were found growing in remote regions of China. We received seed collected from the original discovery through a distribution program of the Arnold Arboretum, resulting in the large specimen on Burton lawn.

Recently, we came across post cards from 1975 announcing that the Botanic Garden was selling rooted cuttings from that tree for $4.00! Until recently seed exchange was considered an unquestionable good. It is what botanic gardens do. Gardens around the world are able to acquire species to which they would otherwise not have access. Visitors to gardens all over the globe are enjoying the delights of seeing exotic blooms of plants that originated in faraway places, scientists are conducting studies of materials that, although native to other countries, are growing on their own soil, and there are cases of plants in cultivation that are now extinct in the wild. Our Franklinia in the Rock Garden, a Georgia native, is an example. So what could possibly be wrong with the sharing of plant genetic resources?

Overcollection and the disruption of habitats have resulted in the extinction of many plant species and many species becoming endangered and threatened. This problem is being addressed through the 1975 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES). CITES provides a legal framework for the regulation of trade in endangered species that are exploited commercially. It operates through the issue and control of permits for a specified list of protected species. Botanic gardens sometimes provide safe storage for materials seized by customs and legal authorities. After litigation, these plants frequently become part of the gardens’ permanent collections. The Botanic Garden at Smith serves as such a site and we recently received a shipment of moth orchids (Phalaenopsis cultivars) under such circumstances.

Another serious problem is the proliferation of exotic invasives that are damaging ecosystems in all parts of the world. It has become the responsibility of botanic gardens to educate the public about this issue as well.

(Continued on page 6)
Plant and Seed Swapping

(Continued from page 5)

as to restrict distribution of known invasive materials and to monitor introduced plants for their potential to escape cultivation and become invasive, as is the case with *Lythrum salicaria* (purple loosestrife). Guidelines for evaluating a particular plant’s potential invasiveness are being developed, but it is difficult to predict a plant’s behavior outside its native environment.

In 1992 world leaders gathered in Rio de Janeiro for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and devised a strategy for sustainable development, to ensure a healthy and viable world for future generations. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was one of the key agreements. It established the goals of:

1) conservation of biological diversity,
2) sustainable use of that biodiversity, and
3) fair and equitable sharing of any benefits from the use of genetic resources with the countries of origin of those resources.

Although developing countries may be rich in biodiversity, they may not have the resources to develop commercially profitable products. If others are able to derive financial rewards from that germplasm, the CBD calls for those rewards to be shared with the countries of origin. Although the United States is not a signatory to the CBD, most U.S. botanic gardens would like to follow the spirit of the agreement. It is the third goal of fair and equitable sharing of any resulting benefits that has created concerns over how to deal with exchanges of plant material between gardens. Since the CBD’s inception, these issues have been the topic of many discussions at meetings of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta (AABGA).

The world has moved from viewing plant germplasm as the domain of all humanity, to it belonging to anyone with the resources to profit from it, to it being the legal property of the nation-states where the plant originates. Although the CBD legally refers only to material obtained after 1993, there is a call to apply the standard to material acquired before then as well. Does that mean we should be paying royalties to Peru and other South American countries every time someone buys a potato? Actually, agricultural crops were recently excluded as the common heritage of all people, but what about all those tulips sold this fall? What constitutes an agricultural, medicinal, or horticultural crop? At the June 2001 AABGA meeting Yulia Kuzovkina-Eischen, a Russian graduate student at Ohio State University, mentioned that Colorado blue spruce is a very popular landscape tree sold by Russian nurseries. Should the United States be getting royalties? There are many such taxa that were introduced long ago. On the other hand, should businesses be allowed to patent germplasm without proper remuneration of the cultures where it arose? Is the conservation of biodiversity better served through the distribution of germplasm or through restrictions on distribution? If we grow plants from seed we received from a garden in India and we only need one for our collection, under the CBD we could not distribute any extras to a third party without getting permission from the government of India. Wouldn’t it better for conservation of biodiversity to facilitate easy sharing of the germplasm with other noncommercial institutions? A compounding factor is that often the same germplasm being restricted by some botanic gardens is readily available through commercial nurseries and seed companies. With the growth of the Internet, the international exchange of germplasm is exploding. The flip side of the CBD is that bureaucratic delays or prohibitions may cost many thousands of people their lives due to delays in the development of new medicines.

The CBD may have been a response to large corporations exploiting the natural resources of developing nations, but botanic gardens have gotten caught in the middle. Certainly programs of *ex situ* conservation forward the goals of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, yet botanic gardens are generally not reaping fortunes from the exchange of germplasm. Many of the *Indices Semina* now include “Material Transfer Agreements” that specifically state how the seed can be used and/or distributed. However, many of those conditions vary from garden to garden, depending on their interpretation of the CBD. Gardens must now keep records of pre- and post-CBD material, as well as the exact provenance of the material, so that we do not inadvertently distribute material that is restricted. The CBD states that agreements must be worked out between a party receiving seed and the government of the country where the species originates. But not all plants restrict themselves to a single country and many signatory states do not have governmental systems in place to implement the treaty. What about agreements that have been made with governments that no longer exist?

While the aims of the CBD are to pave the way for ethical action, the implementation is not simple and straightforward. Obviously, many practicalities still need to be worked out and many questions still need to be resolved, not to mention the complex issues raised by the pharmaceutical industries and new genetic engineering technologies. Perhaps we need to ask ourselves how we measure the value of each plant. Does that value reside only in a plant’s use or potential for financial rewards? At the Botanic Garden at Smith (as at other institutions) we are involved in an ongoing process of examining our practices and developing policy. The challenge, on a practical level, is how to follow ethical practices and legal standards while still fulfilling our mission as a botanic garden.
Orchids: Cause for Obsession

The orchid family, the Orchidaceae, is one of the most diverse and storied families of plants known to botany and has recently been celebrated in the popular books, *Orchid Fever* by Eric Hansen and *The Orchid Thief* by Susan Orlean. Renowned scientists such as Charles Darwin puzzled over orchid pollinators and even today, a hundred and fifty years later, the pollination biology and population dynamics of orchid species remain current topics for research. The conservation of wild orchid populations, owing to their enormous horticultural popularity and their slow reproductive rates, is also a botanical and horticultural hot-button issue.

Smith’s connection to the world of orchids has been ongoing for over a hundred years. Blanche Ames Ames (Smith class of 1899) was married to the preeminent Harvard orchidologist Oakes Ames. Her pen and ink renderings are respected for their graceful style and accuracy of detail. Upon her death in 1969, Richard Evans Schultes of Harvard stated, “Truly a great lady and an outstanding artist, Blanche Ames’ influence will long be felt in botany, for she spent a great part of her life interpreting the beauty of plants for others.”

The Lyman Plant House has included orchids in its collections for as long as anyone can remember. Conservatory collections can grow by a selective and judicious process but often serendipity enters into the equation. This year our orchids were transformed into a spectacular collection with the donation of plants from three disparate sources.

In 1999 the Smith College Botanic Garden registered with the U.S. Department of Agriculture as a “rescue center.” This means that we are on the list of botanic gardens that may be contacted when illegally smuggled plants or those plants with improper documentation are confiscated at the nation’s airports. Often these plants may be wild collected and bear no identification. Thus they present us with a long term taxonomic challenge, as until they flower they cannot be properly identified. This year we have received orchids from Thailand, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Vietnam. The largest shipment to us was 300 *Phalaenopsis* plants (moth orchids) many of which were in full flower to greet the incoming class of 2005 when they came to pick up their ivy plants.

The Mt. Cuba Center for the Study of Piedmont Flora, formerly the residence of Pamela Cunningham Copeland, is located in Greenville, Delaware. It is a horticultural treasure ground nestled into the rolling hills of the northern portion of the state. With the recent passing of Mrs. Copeland, her estate is being transformed into a public garden as per the terms of her will. With a shift in the focus of the gardens and greenhouse ranges, her orchid collection was offered to a few select botanic gardens on the eastern seaboard, the Smith Botanic Garden among them. We visited the grounds of the Mt. Cuba Center one hot July afternoon and in short order had a full load of 71 rarities to bring back to the Smith campus. A number of the plants were of specimen size, the largest being the leopard orchid from Africa, *Ansellia africana*, standing two and a half feet high and filling a pot 15 inches across. The blossoms are a canary yellow speckled with chocolate brown, up to thirty 2 ½” blooms held aloft on a spike. A dozen choice cymbidium cultivars will help to grace our Camellia Corridor with their sprays of corsage orchids, while in the Stove House we hung a specimen of *Stanhopea oculata*, whose hanging blossoms have already perfumed the air with an intensely fragrant chocolate aroma.

The most diverse and outstanding collection of new orchids came to us from retired surgeon Dr. Wilford Neptune of Newton, Massachusetts. An avid orchid collector for over 30 years, Dr. Neptune is a skilled grower with a discriminating eye for beautiful and unusual orchids. In his two small greenhouses he cultivated many hundreds of orchids. Each time we visited, newly blooming orchids would amaze us, rarities we had never heard of or seen before.

A total of 289 plants representing 74 genera were brought to the Lyman Conservatory and transformed our orchid collection seemingly overnight. Not a week goes by without a new blossom presenting itself to the amazed eyes of our students and visitors.

Perhaps the *Paphiopedilum* species, terrestrial tropical slipper orchids, are the best portion of the collection, with 60 plants representing 14 species orchids and 46 choice hybrids and cultivars. These spectacular orchids have already begun to bloom for us and promise years of satisfying displays.

*Catasetum* is a genus of orchids native to the New World that was often the subject of paintings by the late Margaret Mee, the British botanical artist who roamed the Amazon. Charles Darwin also wrote extensively about the genus and its rapidly firing pollen dispersal mechanism. He considered them “the most fascinating of all the orchids.” The Neptune Collection includes 14 catasetums including the spectacular species *C. fimbriatum* and *C. macrocarpum*.

(Continued on page 15)
Bulbs for Limbe

Partnerships Within and Beyond the Garden was the theme of the World Botanic Garden Congress attended by Smith Botanic Garden staff in June of 2000. “Twinning” became a buzzword for this process of sharing expertise, technology and other resources. Under the aegis of Botanic Gardens Conservation International many botanists and botanic garden staff from resource poor nations were able to attend the conference. In the flurry of business cards, many contacts were made, fostering international cooperation between botanic gardens in the developing world and less developed nations.

One of the most telling facts about botanic gardens is their skewed distribution worldwide. For example, Europe boasts 450 gardens while Africa, so much larger and botanically diverse, numbers only 40 gardens. If forest conservation is to be supported and environmental education of future generations pursued, then support of these gardens in less developed nations is crucial.

The Smith College Botanic Garden, in a small way, has begun to assist. The Limbe Botanic Garden of the nation of Cameroon is located in the coastal city of Limbe and was founded by German colonialists in 1892. Nearby is one of the more amazing mountains on the planet, Mount Cameroon. The 13,435 foot high giant features unbroken virgin rainforest from sea level to the upper portion of the mountain, while the peak is cloaked in montane grassland.

It is a hotspot of biodiversity in this region of the world, and the Limbe Botanic Garden is the base for The Mount Cameroon Project, which seeks to maintain the biodiversity of this forest in cooperation with local peoples. Over 200 species of birds flit through the forest, and to date, forty-nine plant species have been found that occur nowhere else in Africa.

While tens of thousands of people enjoy our annual Spring Bulb Show, few suspected that the show would, in an odd twist of events, help fund conservation efforts in Cameroon. At the conclusion of this year’s show we decided to give away all pots of bulbs that were forced into bloom for the show. A donation box was set up with a statement explaining that all funds collected would be sent to the Limbe Botanic Garden. We had no idea how well the “giveaway” would proceed. As hundreds of pots of bulbs exited out the greenhouse doors, hundreds of dollars flowed into the box, and a final tally revealed we had raised $900 for Limbe. The North Carolina Zoological Society and its Curator of Horticulture, Virginia Wall, have a preexisting financial arrangement with the staff of Limbe, so they kindly arranged the money transfer through their channels. We asked that the funds be utilized for conservation efforts and environmental education.

Though the Bulb Show will be on hiatus for a year or two because of the Conservatory renovations, upon completion we plan to resume our post-show dispersal of bulbs and continue funding Limbe and/or other gardens in need.

By increasing the horticultural diversity of our local gardens, we will in some small way help to preserve biodiversity on this peak of wonders far across the Atlantic.
**News in Brief**

**New Chair of the Friends of the Botanic Garden**

We are delighted to announce that Clara Couric Batchelor ’72 has agreed to serve as the chair of the Friends Advisory Committee. Since establishing her firm, CBA Landscape Architects, in 1984 in Brookline, Massachusetts, Ms. Batchelor has designed hundreds of landscapes ranging from inner city parks to coastal art museums. Her work is highly contextual, responding to the surrounding architecture, neighborhood fabric, and natural features. Ms. Batchelor’s projects have been published in *Garden Design; People, Places, Plants*; and noted in the *New York Times*.

Although an ardent admirer of the Botanic Garden throughout her years at Smith, Clara did not hear the words landscape architecture until after graduation. As a geology major she knew that all rocks eventually become soil. She decided to pursue a degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Design, graduating with a Masters in Landscape Architecture in 1976.

Clara’s goals for the Friends of the Botanic Garden Committee are to establish more internships in a variety of related fields such as botany, urban gardening, and landscape architecture, sponsor lectures relative to these fields, promote the botanic garden as a significant resource for students, and ensure a strong endowment for the Smith Botanic Garden.

**Museum Assessment Program Grant**

In April of this year the Botanic Garden was awarded a Collections Management Assessment Grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services. This program, administered by the Department of Museum Advancement and Excellence at the American Association of Museums, is designed to help us improve all aspects of how we manage our plant collections and help us build a stronger organization. This summer we completed a self-study, which allowed us to step back from the day-to-day work of the Botanic Garden, take an in-depth view of our mission, goals, use of resources, and operations, and to focus on collections planning, policy, and procedure. One thing that became quite clear is our need for a single staff person to oversee the management of our collections. We are hoping to be able to add a new position and hire someone in the next year. We are now awaiting a peer reviewer who will conduct a site visit, examining our operations in light of current standards and best practices, and provide a fresh and objective perspective. Bringing their expertise to the Garden, the surveyor will produce an assessment report that will share models and resources for recommended changes, and help us to prioritize necessary changes, all of which should be very helpful.

**Kew Interns**

Two Smith students, Chloe Diamond ’02 and Mary Mohrin ’02, successfully completed a summer internship in molecular biology and conservation genetics at the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew in England. This semester Chloe is doing a special studies project on the ultraviolet effects on coral reefs and, in particular, heat shock proteins. After graduation she plans to go on to graduate school for molecular biology or general biology. This semester Mary is in Australia, through the School for Field Studies, investigating ways to preserve the rainforests.

**The Loss of an Old Giant**

On Saturday September 8, a loud crash and splash announced the demise of a venerable old red oak, *Quercus rubra*, that had been overlooking the Paradise Pond for well over a hundred years. The tree was a least 4 ½ feet in diameter at the base. It had looked perfectly healthy and showed no outward signs of disease or stress, but the base of the trunk was almost completely hollow and thus could no longer support the weight of so large a tree. It fell into the pond, leaving only a small channel for boaters and making removal unusually difficult. It took a crew with a winch and a crane several hours to lift the heavy, large mass from the pond and cut it into trunk length pieces to haul away.

If a tree dies, plant another in its place.

Linnaeus
We wish to acknowledge the many, many hours our dedicated volunteers have given to the Botanic Garden this past year. It is through their efforts that we are able to do as much as we do for the public. A heartfelt thank you goes out to:

Anne Beach
Carl Beach
Hut Beall
Anne Bialek
Janet Bissell
Diane Bowman
Kathie Bredin
Cathryn Brubaker
Betty Conway
Ryan Crowell
Susan Dorais
Jean Duncan
Pearl Edwards
Lisa Ferree
Mary Friel
Anne Gannon
Kelly Gay
Jay Girard
Ellice Gonzalez
Mina Harrison
Mary Ann Hoyt
Anne Keppler
Joyce Ketcham
Cheryl Jones
Gloria LaFlamme
Carolyn Lawry
Mary Lunt
Susette Lyons
Joanna Mann
Sigi Marrocco
Joan Martin
Irene Montague
Tom Morse
Louis Musante
Dee Dee Niswonger
Kate O'Connor
Connie Parks
Pam Parsons
Virginia Rechtschaffen
William Rice
Robin Silva
Barbara Smith
Diana Souza
Judith St. James
Ginny Sullivan
Elizabeth Terp
Elsa Vitols
Kester Warlow-Harry
Eva Weber
Lisa Westervelt

As a staff person who helps to coordinate volunteers at the Botanic Garden, I took note when I heard Patrick Dougherty, “The Twig Man,” was coming to Smith. He was going to build an outdoor sculpture on Burton lawn with the assistance of lots of volunteers. I had enjoyed seeing his 1991 sculpture at the Smith College Museum of Art when I was an Ada Comstock Scholar. But it wasn’t until I met Patrick and saw his presentation that I actually signed up to help with the project. I recognized a kindred spirit, having designed and built a house in the woods myself. I spent years constructing cedar canoes and turning functional forms on a wood lathe and was intrigued by Patrick’s slides of his wood sculptures. They just looked so whimsical and fun to build. How could I not help?

I was impressed by how Patrick drew people into the project and then, having given a few instructions and a very brief demonstration, let them teach other new recruits when he was busy talking to reporters and posing for pictures with his sculpture. He had an amazing talent for making you feel as if you were doing a great job, hence, you would be back again to help out another day. I’m sure I’m not the only one who felt this way. He couldn’t have made this sculpture in three weeks without an enormous amount of help from volunteers. Patrick has a knack for encouraging people’s desire to help with his sculpture.

He seemed surprisingly calm and relaxed two days before the opening reception. He chatted with photographers and school groups that came by as if he had all the time in the world, while it appeared to me that the sculpture was a long way from being finished. Amazingly he got it finished an hour before the reception with the help of the dedicated volunteers.

Most of all, I enjoyed seeing young children running through the rooms gleefully with their class and then sitting down afterwards patiently to draw in sketchbooks. It was also fun to be drawn into conversations with strangers while walking by after the project was completed and explaining how it was built. I loved working on Paradise Gate!
Donors

Foundation, Corporate and Organization Donors

Arthur and Alice Kramer Foundation
Baystate Perennial Farm
BF Foundation
Bob and Barbara Wolfe Charitable Fund
Brunnfield Studios, Inc.
C.L. Frank & Company
Community Foundation of Louisville Depository, Inc.
Corash & Zurn
Cortes Associates
Delman Trust
Elizabeth C. Weiss and Ellen H. Cahn Foundation
Foster Family Foundation
From the Ground Up
H.O. Peet Foundation
Harriet Ford Dickenson Foundation
Harriet Marple Plehn Trust
Jere N. & Elise B. Sullivan 1974 Trust
John W. Sweetland Trust
Leo Wasserman Foundation
Local 263 of the S.E.I.U.
Malfer Foundation
Margaret W. Casey Fund
Marvin S. Traub Trust
Marvin and Ann K. Collier Fund
The Pfizer Foundation, Inc.
Paul L. and Eleanor Troast Foundation
Second Mile, Inc.
Sidney and Sadie Cohen Foundation
Triple T. Foundation
Woodcock Charitable Fund

Matching Gifts

AES Corporation
Ford Motor Company
GE Fund
ITT Hartford Insurance Group
J.P. Morgan Charitable Trust
Johnson & Johnson
State Street Corporation
William Penn Foundation

Memorial Gifts

In Memory of Margaret Addis ’46
Kathleen B. Hilfinger
In Memory of Eva Morris Baker ’05
Mrs. Samuel K. Scovil, II
In Memory of Rosalind Labetsky Bressler ’56
and Ann Hill Hagenstein ’56
Ann L. Andrews
Alice T. Bennet
Joan E. Bragen
Martin Bressler
Barbara S. Chase
Lois F. Frankenberg
Perry R. Hagenstein
Janet F. Marks
Diana H. Melvin
Barbara Rafel Price
Beverly G. Rubenstein
Helen Saffier
Alice L. Saidel
Marilyn Statland
In Memory of Carol Brown ’11
Julianne and Jules Hirsh
In Memory of Amy and Dugald Burns
Susan Burns Maltz
In Memory of Katharine Coe Butzer ’18
Betty Butzer Brown
In Memory of Bill Campbell
Anonymous
Maryjane and Carl Beach
Lois E. Berrill
Robert L. Carey
Nancy Sproul Collins
Mrs. Arthur B. Du Bois
Ann and Roger Graves
Susan J. Hickenlooper
Alma I. Hix
Miss B. Elizabeth Horner
Julie Cavanagh Kaneta
Joanna B. Melone
Cornelia B. Mendenhall
Jane Ross Moore
Richard H. Munson
Cornelia Hahn Oberlander
Robert L. O’dea
Betty Baen Payton
Mrs. J. Duncan Pitney
Robert S. Reed
Elizabeth Robinbton
Eleanor Rothman
Roy and Arlene Seely
Mrs. Thomas K. Sisson
Mrs. R. M. Smith
Emma-Marie Snedeker
Molly R. Symons
The children of Mary Mattison van Schaik
Amanda A. and John Vesce III
Anne Van Vleck Webb
In Memory of Margaret Williams Case ’29
Mrs. William F. Hartfiel, Jr.
In Memory of Eleanor Bradford Church ’32
Her family

Memorial Gifts continued

In Memory of Ruth Pierson Churchill ’19
Ron and Martha Subber
In Memory of Lyn Judge Corbet ’74
Nancy Judge Wood
In Memory of Helen Hopkins Damiano ’32
Wesley and Mary Pinney
In Memory of Fannie Delman
Madeleine Delman
In Memory of Louise Twyford Wilcox Eames ’28
Nancy W. Smith
In Memory of Josephine L. Eicher ’24
R. B. Humphrey
In Memory of Helen Christine Whitney Gilger ’21
Boysen
In Memory of Martha Gray ’17
Florence Bryant Fowlkes
In Memory of Janet Weakly Haskins ’44
Carolyn S. Dejanikus
In Memory of Marian Hall Heston ’49
Joanne Dunne Murphy
In Memory of Louise Keller Horton 1896
Rosamond Horton Lownes
In Memory of Rosamund Stinar Hyman ’12
Nancy Hertz Ellis
In Memory of Helen Wild Jennings ’34
Peter P. Jennings
Stephen O. Jennings
In Memory of Ruth W. Miller ’35
Corky Miller
In Memory of Frances M. Miner ’27
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miner
In Memory of Joseph M. Murawski
John J. Murawski
In Memory of William Allan Neilson
Mr. & Mrs. David L. Chalmers
In Memory of Anne Drumme O’Callaghan ’54
Geraldine Krauss
In Memory of Katharine Wilson Rahn ’37
Katharine B. Rahn
In Memory of Gertrude D. and William H. Schofield
Marcia Schofield
In Memory of Larry C. Selgield
Loretta M. Selgield
In Memory of Estelle Spadone ’47
Frances Heyburn
In Memory of Susan Mitchell Spence ’67
Judith L. Rameoir
In Memory of Elizabeth Spetnagel ’28
Pamela P. Tisza

Memorial Gifts continued

In Memory of Judith Stanley Stacy ’71
Susan Burns Maltz
In Memory of Mattison van Shaik ’31
Bill Fleming and Ann Colangelo
In Memory of Raye Ann Simon Weenick ’59
Myra G. Whrubel
In Memory of Leo Weinstein
Mrs. Marion Mendelson
In Memory of Cecile Dunlap Whitmyer ’36
Elizabeth F. Hurley
In Memory of Ed Wing
Edith W. Burpee
Lois and Sandy Goldstone
Residents at Hampshire Care
Dorothy S. Hines
Local 263 of the S.E.I.U., AFL/CIO
Doris and Eric Madsen
Daniel C. Maguire
Dr. John L. Pool
Amy W. Quigley
Nancy D. and Peter W. Quigley
Nina B. Quigley
Amy Q. Riley
George L. Selden
Alice Dodge Wallace
Athena Warren
Ann and Tom Wing
Claire S. Wing
Joan and Jack Wing
Susan E. Wing

Honorial Gifts

In Honor of Olivia Areizaga ’00 and Nina Rohlich ’00
Liana M. Charter
In Honor of Gladys L. Beenstock ’28
Barbara B. Mann
In Honor of Louise Bloomberg ’52
Myron and Penina Glazer
Miriam and Paul Slater
In Honor of Joan Brown
Jessica A. Brown
In Honor of Karin George ’86
Carole J. Fuller
In Honor of Dorothy Hyman Hertz ’41
Nancy Hertz Ellis
In Honor of Ann C. Hubbard ’55
Eliot Chace Nolen ’54
Janice Carlson Oresman
In Honor of Patricia Meravy ’81
Janice A. Julian
In Honor of Richard Munson
Judy Shindel
In Honor of Mariel Pokross ’34
Smith College Club of Belmont
In Honor of Alfreda Robertson
Sarah McCoy
In Honor of Marietta Seacord
Diana Seacord

The Botanic Garden of Smith College is grateful to our supporters who help make our work possible. We wish to express our sincerest thanks to the following contributors who have given so generously in the last fiscal year, from July 1, 2000, through June 30, 2001.
Many thanks to the many anonymous donors and all those who placed their contributions in the donations box.

Donors (continued)

Lyman Conservatory Renovation Fund
Sarah Boasberg
Barbara Boyesen
Mrs. Margaret W. Casey
The Family of Eleanor Bradford Church
Whitney Clay
Georgianna Bray Erskine
Carole J. Fuller
Mrs. Walter L. Hiersteiner
Sarah Knight Hindle
Anne A. Hubbard
R. B. Humphrey
Edith T. Loening
Christine McCarthy
Cornelia Hahn Oberlander
The Pfizer Foundation, Inc.
Katharine B. Rahn
Virginia S. Risley-deCourcy
Sheafe Satterthwaite
Marcia Schofield
Mrs. Andrew P. Steffan
Ms. Ellen C. Wells
Mrs. Andrew P. Steffan
Dorothy M. Woodcock

Murriel Kohn Pokross ’34 Fellowship in Botanical and Horticultural Studies
Joan Pokross Curhan
Mr. & Mrs. David R. Pokross

Cary MacRae McDaniel ’69 Internship Fund
Ann Coulter Wiss
Ms. Barbara Burgess Wolfe
Rosalyn S. Zakheim

Gift-in-Kind Donations
Donald N. Keirstead

Members of the Friends of the Botanic Garden

Patrons
Mary Beck
Edith M. Bickley
Sarah Boasberg
Sue Andreau Brown
Mrs. Margaret W. Casey
Whitney Clay
Mrs. John A. Coleman
Georgianna Bray Erskine
Mrs. Bruce M. Forrester
Marguerite Peet Foster
Helen C. Gabriel
Mrs. Walter L. Hiersteiner
Sarah Knight Hindle
Anne A. Hubbard
Mrs. Theodore T. Jones
Christine McCarthy
Betsy Michel
Cornelia Hahn Oberlander
Virginia S. Risley-deCourcy
Nancy K. Shepard
Mrs. Andrew P. Steffan
Mrs. Jack H. Vernon
Dorothy M. Woodcock

Benefactors
Ms. Antonia Jean Barnes
Sarah M. and Joseph L. Bolster Jr.
Mrs. Marvin A. Collier
Susan R. Deland
Christopher L. Frank
Lile R. Gibbons
Marilynn L. Grasse
Jane G. Henderson
Mrs. Nancy B. Kelly
Barbara E. Judge
Edith T. Loening
Ms. Martha E. Martin
Elizabeth Cooley Pinto
Ann and Frank Reed
Dr. Christy Saller
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Scordato
Christy Walters

Sustaining Members
Ms. Susan B. Bassin
Jayne and Stephen Baumgarten
Linda Ward Beech
William Brandt
Susan Konroff Cohen
Alexandra Metaksa Daughters
Paula Deitz
Nancy B. Fessenden
Diane Foley
Julia W. Frock
Kendra Hatfield-Timajchy
Ms. Gwen Hanlon Howard
Alice B. Kramer
Mrs. Fred R. Lumnis, Jr.
Mary P. McPherson
Rita Seplowitz Saltz
Sarah Chase Shaw
Emma-Marie Sneudeler

Sustaining Members
Mr. & Mrs. Morton Sosland
Carlyn J. Steiner
Mrs. Janet M. Ward
Noreen P. White

Contributing Members
Alice M. Abbott
Susanna Adams
Jennifer M. Armstrong
Adrienne Auerswald
James H. Averill, M.D.
Julia Gibson Axtell
Lisa Morrison Baird
Mrs. Malcolm Baldridge
Linda J. L. Becker
Barbara Bliss Beebe
Lucy Wilson Benson
Edith S. Bingham
Ms. Katherine K. Bolger
Ann Boermeester Borelli
Mrs. Martin Bowne
Mrs. Edward G. Bradley
Anne C. Brower, M.D.
Katie Brown
Ms. Amy V. Bunting
Caroline S. Carbaugh
Ms. Louanna O. Carlin and Mr. John C. McDonald
Mrs. Elfrida Chappell, MBE
Dr. Karen L. Collins
Pamela Kekich Cook
Emily M. Corry
Paula V. Cortes
Libby Cryer
Margaret Flanders Darby
Liese S. Diamond, M.D.
Tanya Dobash
Donna K. Donaghy
Margaret Myers Dunn
Priscilla A. Eastman
Elizabeth B. Eustis
Dr. Wilma M. Evans
Lila Fendrick
Ms. Barbara Jaeger Ferrell
Dana Rees Folley
Mrs. Byron T. Foster
Charlotte M. Friese
Helen-Louise Crippen Fullman
Joan M. Gamble
VLT Gardner
Anne T. Gartner
Erin M. Glasheen
Janet and Raymond Gorski
Melanie Grant
Mrs. Charles R. Greene, Jr.
Mrs. Henry M. Greenleaf
Ms. Linda Lucille Griggs
Mary Anne Guitar
Ms. Jane Gwyn
Gabrielle H. Hall
Priscilla Hansen
Mrs. Pembroke J. Hart
Suzanne Hartford
Mrs. Gordon T. Heald

Benefactors
Dorothy M. Woodcock
Virginia S. Risley-deCourcy
Cornelia Hahn Oberlander
Betsy Michel
Christine McCarthy
Mrs. Theodore A. McGraw
Anne A. Hubbard
Sarah Knight Hindle
Mrs. Walter L. Hiersteiner
Mrs. Bruce M. Forrester
Georgianna Bray Erskine
Whitney Clay
Mrs. Margaret W. Casey
Sue Andreau Brown

Contributing Members
Ingrid H. Hetfield
Mrs. Ian J. Hetherington
Mary L. Hidden
Margaret P. High
Mr. & Mrs. Stephen A. Hinds
Marjorie Holland
Anne Hornung-Soukup
Ms. Lynne Ellen Hoxie
Robin Roy Katz
Belinda Kaye
Jane Spivy Keough
Shirley Mah Kooyman
Pamela Knowles Lawson
Ms. Jane A. Majeski
Mrs. Theodore A. McGraw
Mrs. Ann Leslie Moore
Mary K. Morrison
Nancy B. Mott
Ms. Katherine T. Murray
Pamela S. Niner
Marica L. Osborn
Richard Alcott Parks
Susanne Phippen
Susan H. Pollack
Arele H. Pollack
Susan E. Porth
Marguerite S. Raifer
Emily W. Rankin
Ms. Karen M. Rohan
Nancy Ross
Dr. Sally Roth
Betty Kixmiller Russell
Sheafe Satterthwaite
Mrs. John C. Schroeder
Mrs. Ben Selling
Ms. Phyllis Ann Shapiro
Theodora & William Shepherd
Kathleen C. Sherer
Mrs. Thomas W. Shulman
Ms. Marilyn Ray Smith
Mrs. William J. Smythe
Ann W. Solomon
Emily B. Sonnenblick, MD
Mrs. Euphemia Stetfey
Barbara Palmer Stern
Elizabeth A. Straus
Mary Daley Sullivan
Sara Leslie Swain
Elizabeth Tagge
Mary A. Tanona
Joan J. Thompson
Mae Z. and Robert F. Thorne
Anna Danzer Tilghman
Lucy Keith Tittmann
Shavaun R. Towers
Lee L. Traub
Elizabeth G. Vestner
Wendy Markus Webb
Elizabeth Cahn Weiss
Ms. Ellen C. Wells
Ms. Daphne M. White
Dr. and Mrs. Peter White
Patricia Conary Williams
Ms. Jane Yolen
Sue Andreae Brown
Sarah Boasberg
Edith M. Bickley
Mary Beck
Whitney Clay
Mrs. John A. Coleman
Georgianna Bray Erskine
Marguerite Peet Foster
Helen C. Gabriel
Sarah Knight Hindle
Anne A. Hubbard
Mrs. Theodore T. Jones
Christine McCarthy
Barbara Bliss Beebe
Lucy Wilson Benson
Edith S. Bingham
Ms. Katherine K. Bolger
Ann Boermeester Borelli
Mrs. Martin Bowne
Mrs. Edward G. Bradley
Anne C. Brower, M.D.
Katie Brown
Ms. Amy V. Bunting
Caroline S. Carbaugh
Ms. Louanna O. Carlin and Mr. John C. McDonald
Mrs. Elfrida Chappell, MBE
Dr. Karen L. Collins
Pamela Kekich Cook
Emily M. Corry
Paula V. Cortes
Libby Cryer
Margaret Flanders Darby
Liese S. Diamond, M.D.
Tanya Dobash
Donna K. Donaghy
Margaret Myers Dunn
Priscilla A. Eastman
Elizabeth B. Eustis
Dr. Wilma M. Evans
Lila Fendrick
Ms. Barbara Jaeger Ferrell
Dana Rees Folley
Mrs. Byron T. Foster
Charlotte M. Friese
Helen-Louise Crippen Fullman
Joan M. Gamble
VLT Gardner
Anne T. Gartner
Erin M. Glasheen
Janet and Raymond Gorski
Melanie Grant
Mrs. Charles R. Greene, Jr.
Mrs. Henry M. Greenleaf
Ms. Linda Lucille Griggs
Mary Anne Guitar
Ms. Jane Gwyn
Gabrielle H. Hall
Priscilla Hansen
Mrs. Pembroke J. Hart
Suzanne Hartford
Mrs. Gordon T. Heald

Contribution to the Botanic Garden News
Donors (continued)

Members of the Friends of the Botanic Garden continued

Individual & Dual Members

Anonymous
Stacey J. Ackerman
Andy Adams
Geraldine K. Adams
Mary Albro
Jean R. Allen
Elizabeth Tygert Anderson
Ms. Ann L. Armstrong
Pamela Ashmead
Patricia A. Atkins
Larysa Bachinsky
Helen C. Badoyannis
Ms. Jane H. Bainter
Mr. and Mrs. Michael D. Baker
Ilse Barron
Rachael M. Bartels
Ms. Clara Couric Batchelor
Cat Batson
Hut Beall
Rick Bean
Wendy K. Beaubien
Ms. Kathleen Bell
Mrs. William E. Benjamin
Lyne F. Bennett
Elizabeth A. Bicknell
Mrs. John Biggs, III
Mary Ellen Birkett
Ms. Susan L. Brundage
Deborah Brumfield
Ms. Linda Morris Brown
Anne B. Brown
JoAnne Brown
Anne A. Brown
Dorothy L. Marks Brown
Ms. Linda Morris Brown
Deborah Brumfield
Ms. Susan L. Brundage
Jane Bryden
Christine Buchholz
Veda Bucko
Robert and Ann Burger
Penny Burke
Mrs. William Burmeister
Frances Burnham
Mirabai Bush and E.J. Lynch
Mrs. Frederick A. Busi
Mrs. Robert E. Butt
Marie Stella Byrnes
Carrie S. Cadwell
Colleen Callahan
Bruce Callahan and Tom Gagnon
Ms. Mary K. Callaway
Anne Cann
Alison D. Cannon

Susan Ayres Cannon
Kathleen H. Carr
Mrs. Mark S. Carroll
Elizabeth Catelli
Mrs. Peter Cheng
Clara-Mae L. Chittum
Mrs. John C. Christie, Jr.
Miss Pamela Jean Coburn
Ms. Nancy Cole
Carol R. Collier
Mr. and Mrs. Rudygol Colter
Elesa Commerse
Ms. Lucy Conley
Mrs. Lawrence M. Connell
Ms. Jane A. Connor
Susan Turner Cook
Minette Switzer Cooper
Ms. Karen B. Cooper
Joan Brosius Corbett
Kathy Coughlin
Elizabeth Cowie
Katherine E. Cowles
Meg Crawford
Hilary H. Creighton
Mrs. Bigelow Crocker
Jacqueline Bowers Cross
Kristin A. Cullwitz
Mrs. John D. Dale
Lynn W. Davenport
Drs. Regina Day and Yuichiro
Suzuki
Ms. Sarah de Besche
Donna M. De Sousa
Mrs. Gardiner G. DeMallie
Jean and David Dempsey
Janet Demuth
Karen Denno
Katherine Weiss Di Sabito
Mary Zeile Dill, M.D.
Laba Djurdjnovic
Ruth Dodds
Karen Doherty
Ainsley Gould Griggs
Deirdre E. Donnelly
Ruah Donnelly
Karen L. Dorhammer-Fadden
Mrs. Nancy Freeman Dow
Martha Drake
Cynthia B. Driscoll
Barbara Drollette
Mrs. Elizabeth Duboff
Anne M. Duzinksi
Virginia Dyer
Sydney Eddison
Ellen Eddy
Ms. Amy L. Edwards, Esq.
Gloria Eisinger
Anne Ekstrom
Mrs. H. N. Elderidge
Christina J. Elderidge
Milly Ellis
Norma Ellison
Jean Ely
Mollie C. Fair
Nancy W. Fass
Joan A. Faust
Caroline White Fenn

Jillian Fenton
Margaret Jane Ferguson
Mrs. Gail P. Ferris
Ellen B. Fey
Barbara Newman Findlay
Marjorie G. Fine
Linda Selcer Fisher
Mrs. Natalie W. Fisher
Deborah Fitts
Miss H. Gay Flood
Dean Flower
Bay State Perennial Farm
Mrs. John T. Fogarty
Mrs. Dudley C. Fort, Jr.
Molly Rulon-Miller Fowler
Mr. and Mrs. Savage C. Frieze
Mrs. William B. Funnell
Lisa Sullivan Gaquin
Lauren Garner
Susan E. Garrett
Ms. Aida Abboud Gennis
Audrey E. George
Barbara Nagy Gerson
Dale Claire Gribb
Copper Gilopher
Eileen Gisser Gold
Mrs. James H. Goodenough
Ellen and George Goodwin
Mrs. Gardner S. Gould
Muriel A. Goulet
Kathleen Anthony Horne Graff
Elizabeth and George Graham
Judith Alper Greene
Ms. Paulette Castillo Griggs
Mrs. Mark M. Grubbs, Jr.
Jane P. Giuliano
Dorothy Lobrano Guth
Ann W. Hackl
Joy Hakim
Helen Hall
Sarah Halper
Anne Halverson
Mrs. Nancy L. Hamilton
Mary E. Harvey
Lois Hatch
Mrs. Edward H. Hatton
Lesley Heathcote
Gail Solomon Hecht, M.D.
Dorothy Heise Helreich
Sidsele Heney
Jean S. Henning
Esther T. Henrickson
Pamela Henriksen
Joanne C. Herring
Ms. Lother Herrmann
Miss Joan A. Hersh
Marian Herz
Susan B. Hewitt
Ann Wellmeier Hilliard
Mrs. Clyde D. Himman
Mary T. Hoagland
Dr. Mary Beth Hodge
Mary Crocker Hogg
Ellen C. Holch and Arthur Holch
Paul G. Hopkins
Carol Horgan
Mrs. Carolyn Housman

Ms. Linda Lee Howell
Nancy L. Howland
Sally A. Hulsman
Ms. Marcia J. Hunks
Anne W. Hunscher
Kim and Tim Hurley
Nicole Hunse
Ms. Diane Foster-Igleheart
Gaby Immerman
Anne E. Impellizeri
Roxane W. Isbey
Nina James-Fowler
Jeanne Jang
Mrs. Christopher P. Jones
Mrs. Emily Ostheimer Jones
Ms. Deborah Slavitt Joost
Joanne Jordan
Gigi Kaeser
Bobette Reed Kahn
Alfred J. Kaiser
Page Kalkowski
Ms. Marguerite Kaplan
Dr. and Mrs. Panos Papageorgiou
Ms. Sally L. Kauder
Julia Q. Keggi
Mrs. Robert B. Keplinger, Jr.
Mrs. Ruth E. Kern
Helga Kessler Aurisch
Judith S. King
Ms. Katherine Kingsley
Maribeth Klobuchar
Lynne B. Klopf
Prof. Marianne H. Knowlton
Mrs. James E. Koegel
Ms. Victoria Kohler
Linda Kopf
Anna M. Korn
Robertta Y. Krakoff
Mark L. Kramer
Mrs. Carl C. Krogh
Antoinette Mendlow
Kuzminski
Linda LaFlam
Ms. Margo Lamb
Avril Mary Lamb
John Lancaster and Daria
D’Arienzo
Ben Land
Elizabeth C. Land
Mrs. James B. Landreth
Mary H. Laprade
Mrs. Marvin Lapuk
Mrs. John M. Larson
Constance Latson
Marian Lauterbach
Ms. Eleanor Lazarus
Ellen Leahy-Pile
Mrs. Gail M. Lefferts
Ann Leone
Bob Lesko
Dr. and Mrs. Arnold Levinson
Frances A. Cote Lewis
Cheryl W. Lewy
Ms. Margaret Lieb
Deborah Wolfe Lievens

(Continued on page 14)
Dr. Neptune’s musings about orchids sum up their appeal for many people: “Looking back, I cannot imagine a more gratifying hobby than growing orchids. During my professional life, long hours of dedicated responsibility were required, and orchids served as a welcome period of relaxation. In retirement, they have maintained my interest, and offered a substitute for my previous obsession with attention to detail. In addition to growing, attending society and judging meetings, exhibiting in shows, and writing and talking about orchids, I have been privileged to meet people with similar interests, both locally and around the world through the Internet. I cannot envision any other activity that could have afforded me so much pleasure.”

While a collection of orchids is always a visual feast for our many visitors, they also remain as a source of inspiration and research material for the future Blanche Ames Ameses and Charles Darwins that pass through our doors.
You are invited to join

The Friends of the Botanic Garden of Smith College

All members receive:

- A complimentary copy of Celebrating a Century: The Botanic Garden of Smith College, by C. John Burk
- Botanic Garden News and a calendar of events, twice a year
- Invitations to plant show preview parties and receptions

You may join the Friends using our printer friendly form at http://www.smith.edu/garden/friends/memberform.html

OR renew your membership online at http://www.smith.edu/friends.

This secure Web page is finally operational!