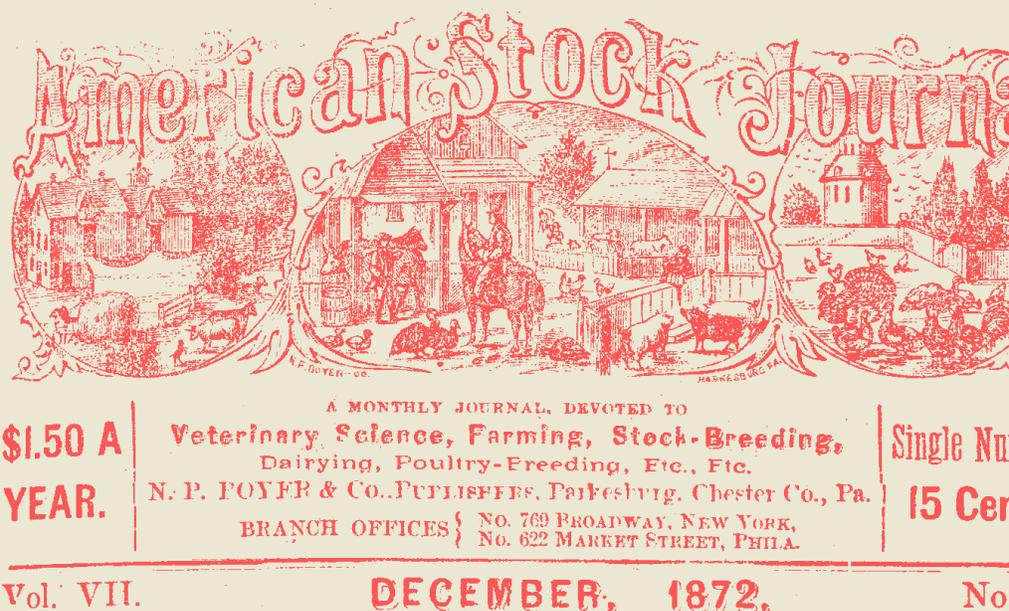


FOCUS on Global Resources

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RESOURCES in AGRICULTURE

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Masthead from the *American Stock Journal* (December 1872). From *American Periodicals from the Center for Research Libraries*.

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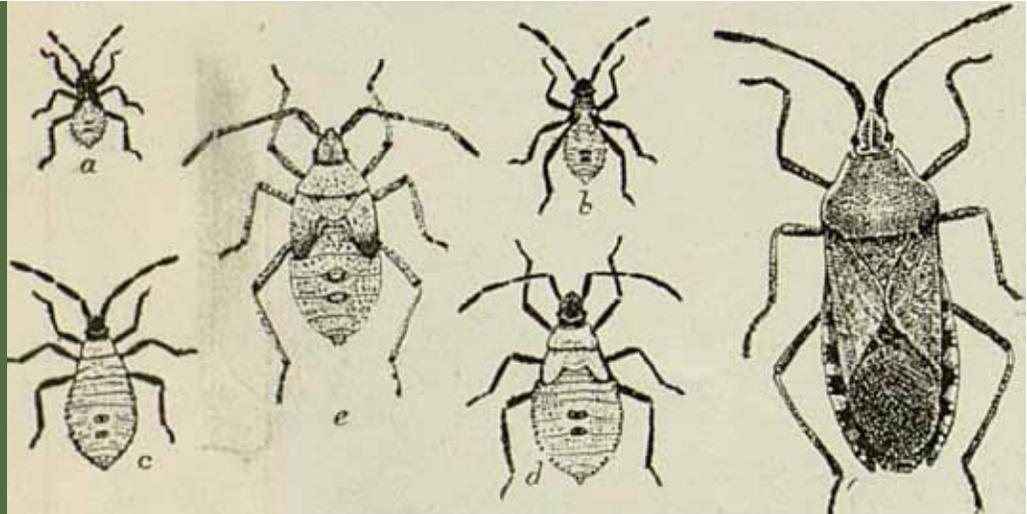
The topic of this issue, Agriculture, in particular its history and economics, is a major area of CRL collecting strength. CRL holdings are extensive and in many instances not widely held even by major academic research libraries.

Many of the historical collections on this subject are currently at risk. Agriculture libraries at many U.S. land-grant universities are under intense pressure to divest of little-used back files of agricultural journals and government publications, as these specialized library custodians embrace digital collections and databases more rapidly than many other academic libraries. Unfortunately, at the same time, historical publications in this domain are becoming newly important to humanities and social science research. Longitudinal studies of economic systems are gaining new attention in the fields of History, Sociology, Economics, and Political Science. Witness recent high-impact works like Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff's *This Time is Different: Eight Centuries of Financial Folly*, which culls historical data on crop yields, food prices, and other agricultural matters from central bank, NGO, and government publications, and gazettes from dozens of countries.

This issue of *FOCUS* features articles on the archiving of agricultural print collections, historical journals digitized by CRL and ProQuest, and CRL holdings of agricultural census data. We hope that this information provides useful insights on the state of collections in this important field.

—Bernard F. Reilly, Jr.
President

Cooperative Archiving of Agricultural Collections



Amy Wood

Director of Technical Services
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Detail from "The Squash Bug and its Story: A Repulsive Pest," *American Gardening* (Jul 30, 1904). From *American Periodicals from the Center for Research Libraries*.

Project Overview

In 2010, CRL was awarded a two-year Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) National Leadership program grant to establish a model for cooperative, coordinated management of physical collections in two major fields of research: Agriculture and Law. With this support, CRL is devising a sustainable and scalable plan for cooperative management of legacy print materials at the local, state, regional, and national levels.

Partners

In the field of agriculture, CRL is collaborating with the [United States Agricultural Information Network](#) (USAIN) to identify archiving priorities, recruit partners, and set standards. USAIN has a long and successful history of working on a national level to preserve and provide access to American agricultural collections.

CRL has also begun working with the [Agriculture Network Information Center](#) (AgNIC) to increase support for digitization of collections and to ensure that the source material for the digitization is preserved. AgNIC is a leader in implementing national standards for the digitization of local agriculture collections. It coordinates the education and training of its members to digitize in efficient, cost-effective ways. CRL's partnership with AgNIC will ensure that this material is also preserved according to national standards.

Expected Outcomes

- **Assemble a Supporting Information Base.** Provide holdings information adequate for archives "validation" in a centralized databases and web resource.
- **Document Baseline Archiving Conditions and Services.** Record and make available information on the conditions under which the source materials for USAIN microfilming and digitization programs are archived, and the levels of access provided by the archiving institutions.
- **Create Consensus on Expanding the Archives and Services.** Bring together representatives of the major U.S. research libraries to establish a plan and five-year timetable for expanding the current print-archiving content and services.
- **Develop and Implement Expanded Archiving Agreements.** Formalize the commitments of the participating institutions to provide and support services and activities.

To date, more than 7,500 records have been added to the Print Archives Preservation Registry (PAPR).

Progress to Date

Information Base: PAPR

Since January 2011, CRL has been working with [California Digital Libraries](#) (CDL) to develop an information base called PAPR (Print Archives Preservation Registry) to aggregate and expose information about print archives programs, related organizations, and holdings being archived. PAPR also includes a data-analysis system for comparing the holdings of libraries or repositories and reporting functions for downloading lists of titles, holdings, and associated information.

To date, more than 7,500 records have been added to PAPR. These include records from the [Core Historical Literature of Agriculture project](#) as well as CRL's JSTOR archives and [Western Regional Storage Trust](#) (WEST), a distributed retrospective print journal repository program.

PAPR's first phase of development ended in June 2012 and the system will go live in July. CRL has begun planning for the next major phase of the registry's development and the addition of more records.

Document Baseline Archiving Conditions and Services

Between January and April 2012, CRL project staff made site visits to the University of Wisconsin, Texas A&M, Penn State, and North Carolina State to view agriculture holdings and to discuss digitization and preservation projects by those universities.

In response to followup discussions, a newly developed USAIN/AgNIC committee will undertake a survey of past digitization and preservation efforts by its members on the material being addressed by this project. This survey will set the groundwork for developing further efforts under the project guidelines.

Create Consensus on Expanding the Archives and Services

In April 2012, CRL attended the 13th Biennial USAIN conference, the major forum for this group's discussions of topics related to food and agriculture research and education. CRL met with the USAIN preservation committee and gave an overview of the project to the overall membership during the regularly scheduled preservation update session. After these meetings, a subcommittee within the USAIN preservation committee was formed to work with CRL on this project. Thirty-five people then volunteered to participate in the subcommittee. CRL has submitted a draft of a formal charge for this group to the chair.

Develop and Implement Expanded Archiving Agreements

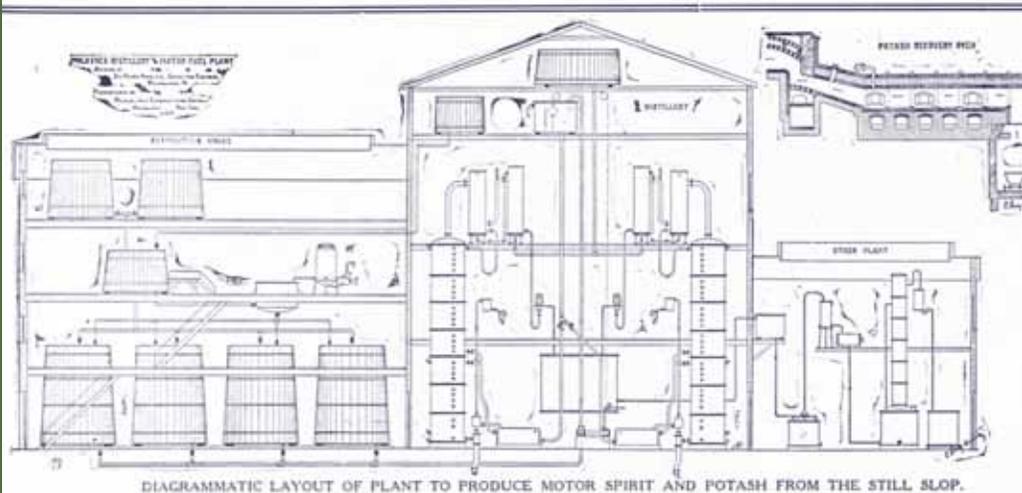
Work on this outcome is expected to begin in fall 2012. ❖

For more information, please contact Amy Wood at awood@crl.edu or visit the project web page: <http://www.crl.edu/archiving-preservation/print-archives/imls>.

American Periodicals from CRL: Titles in Agriculture

Patricia J. Finney

Head, Stack Management Department
Center for Research Libraries



Advertisement from *The Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer* (August 19, 1922).
From *American Periodicals from the Center for Research Libraries*.

CRL and ProQuest have worked together to digitize, provide access to, and physically archive a select group of U.S. serials that are representative of the substantial and eclectic collection of historical American journals held by CRL. From August 2008 to 2011, 375 titles, consisting of a bit more than 3,000,000 pages, were digitized. Content is artfully presented in full color, with full text. The University of Pennsylvania contributed several additional titles not held by CRL, and some holdings that filled gaps in the CRL collection.

CRL and ProQuest coordinated the selection of titles for digitization; titles chosen were of many disciplines, but shared characteristic high use by CRL members, and had not been previously digitized. The titles are primarily general interest magazines and trade journals of the period 1850–1920, with decorative arts, technology, literature, and medicine strongly represented.

CRL undertook the *American Periodicals* digitization project to provide electronic access to materials that have seen increasing use in recent years, while protecting the originals from harm or loss. All of the [journals digitized](#) are available, on a volume-by-volume basis in digital format, through interlibrary loan requests for CRL libraries.

Serials within the Library of Congress classification of Agriculture were included in this project. These titles represent only a small portion of materials within the class that are held by CRL; titles were selected for inclusion based upon the criteria cited above. The following list cites titles and dates of publication included in the project:

Agriculture General

- *Country Gentleman* (Albany, NY). 1853–1865
- *Cultivator & Country Gentleman*. 1866–1897
- *Field, Turf, Farm*. [1865]
- *Hearth and Home* (New York, NY). [1869]–1871
- *Illinois Farmer* (Chicago, IL). [1927]–1930
- *Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer*. 1890–1924
- *National Stockman and Farmer*. [1885]–[1921]
- *Orange Judd Farmer*. [1915]–[1924]
- *Orange Judd Illinois Farmer*. [1924]–[1927]
- *Planter and Sugar Manufacturer*. 1925–[1929]
- *Turf, Field and Farm*. [1865]–1892



Detail from *Flower Garden* (January 1, 1873). From *American Periodicals at the Center for Research Libraries*.

Animal Culture

- *American Stock Journal, and Farmers and Stock Breeders Advertiser*. 1867–1872
- *Dunton's Spirit of the Turf*. [1887]

Forestry

- *Lumberman* (Chicago, IL). 1886
- *Lumberman's Gazette*. [1873–1885]
- *Timberman* (Chicago, IL). [1886–1896]

Gardening

- *American Garden: A Monthly Illustrated Journal Devoted to Garden Art*. 1886–1891
- *American Gardening*. 1892–[1904]
- *Flower Garden* (Brooklyn, NY). [1873]

Landscape Gardening

- *American Homes and Gardens*. [1905]–[1915]
- *Indoors and Out; the Homebuilders Magazine*. [1905]–1907
- *Modern Cemetery* (1891). [1891]–[1893]
- *Park and Cemetery* (1895). [1895]–[1900]
- *Park and Cemetery* (1932). [1932]
- *Park and Cemetery and Landscape Gardening*. [1900]–1931

Related Topics

- *Chicago Vegetarian*. [1897–1899]
- *Vegetarian and Fruitarian*. [1926–1933]
- *Vegetarian and Our Fellow Creatures*. [1901–1903]
- *Vegetarian Magazine* (1899). [1899–1900]
- *Vegetarian Magazine* (1903). [1903], [1907–1913], [1919–1925]
- *Vegetarian Magazine and Fruitarian*. [1925–1926] ❖

Landscape Architecture and the “Rural” Cemetery Movement



Patricia J. Finney

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Center for Research Libraries

Image from *The Cemetery Hand Book: A Manual of Useful Information on Cemetery Development and Management* (Chicago: Allied Arts Pub. Co., [1921]). From CRL collections.

Formal burial in the United States, prior to 1860, was primarily restricted to interment of the body on the grounds of a church or meetinghouse, or occasionally within the church itself. The bell of the church was rung during the last hours of life, and after death, in an effort to keep evil spirits at bay, and to give the departing soul some advantage upon its way. The body was, in English tradition, placed in a casket. Graves were laid facing east and west, with the head to the west; all available space was used, with burials very close together, and at times on top of each other. As burial was within the church yard, tombstones were commonly seen on meeting day, reminding the congregation of the dead, and again, of death's inevitability. Headstones were, if afforded, carved with representations such as death's head or Father Time extinguishing the candle of life; and also carried verbal warnings of mortality, and of the necessity for virtue, such as: “Fugit hora” (time flies) and “Memento mori” (remember that you must die). Cemeteries were dreary places affording little room or light for vegetation, and thereby not encouraging the passerby to linger and to appreciate.

As the 19th century progressed, towns grew to cities, and population increased proportionally. For reasons of public health and overcrowding, burial grounds began to be located outside of population centers, no longer on church ground. These cemeteries spawned the “Rural” Cemetery Movement, beginning in 1831 with Mount Auburn, Boston; Laurel Hill, Philadelphia (1836); Greenwood, N.Y. (1838); Lowell, Mass. (1841); Evergreen, Portland, Maine (1855); Forest Hill, Madison, Wisc. (1858); and countless others as the country and movement expanded.

The rural cemetery was designed with romantic vision, based upon English landscape gardening. Nature, in contrast to an increasingly urban setting, was idealized and sought out; cemeteries, located close to the city, were consciously designed to provide sanctuary, solitude, quiet, adornment, and beauty. It was common, especially on Sundays, for full families to picnic in cemeteries “taking long walks in the peaceful setting, thinking about the past and the future, and keeping a little bit of history alive for themselves.”¹

The development of Forest Hill Cemetery in Madison, Wisc., is illustrative of the movement. The city purchased the property in 1857 and appointed a Cemetery Commission; Forest Hill was considered a source of civic pride and tasks dedicated to beautification were undertaken. From 1858 to 1890, a gate and fence were built; trees were planted; a receiving vault, well, windmill, chapel and streetcar waiting station were added. The *Wisconsin State Journal* of October 30, 1906, as a new campaign to gather money for improvements to the cemetery was initiated, stated:

¹ Forest Hill Cemetery Committee of Historic Madison, Inc. *A Biographical Guide to Forest Hill Cemetery: Madison, Wisconsin* (Madison, Wisc.: Historic Madison, Inc., 1996), vii.

*Forest Hill Cemetery, the resting place of Madison's dead, is to receive the serious attention of skilled landscape gardeners and architects, and to be made into a place of beauty, like the cemeteries of most of our larger cities. The transforming touch which has so admirably cooperated with nature in creating a Madison beautiful is now to fall upon God's acre and set it in order according to the latest and most approved methods of cemetery keeping. . . . The improvements contemplate a handsome iron fence along the front, a deeply recessed entrance, macadamized roads, planting of more flowers and shrubbery to give greater beauty and privacy, in fact a general rehabilitation of these grounds.*²

As early as 1857 the agricultural magazine *The Country Gentleman* addressed the specific planting requirements for the new style of cemetery: "cemeteries are not to be left naked and desolate, as were most of the old-fashioned burying yards . . . we conclude that a cemetery [sic] should be a pleasant, cultivated scene . . . the grounds should be substantially enclosed with fences or hedges and belts of trees, to give them an air of security and seclusion . . . and to make them appear to be a suitable resting-place and home for the dead."³

Extensive discussion of landscape development for such cemeteries has cited the need for green grass, flowers, shrubs, and trees to form "a harmonious effect, pleasing to the eye."⁴ The cemetery entrance with its hardware and plantings "should be so pleasing that visitors will wish to be buried therein." Trees were a necessity, including evergreens: spruce and pines, and deciduous varieties: excepting those which are messy, rapid growers, or unsuitable to the area; "avoid the Weeping Mulberry, for a cemetery contains enough things to suggest sorrow without enhancing this feature in the landscape." Flowering shrubs, massed, were highly recommended including: lilac, snowberry, hydrangea, forsythias, honeysuckle, dogwood, and verbena among the many. Flowers: perennial, annual, and even ornamental grasses, again massed, were desirable with varieties such as phlox, hollyhock, poppy, geranium, salvia, and roses leading the lists.

It has been argued that the rural cemetery, serving as an oasis within the expanding urban and industrial landscape of the country, actually became the foundation of the American park movement.⁵ Leaving the city and seeking rural beauty had its merits, but was not available to all, while a public mall or promenade, centrally located in the city itself, would serve more of the citizenry. By the end of the 19th century, the role of the cemetery as a place of escape from the city had been supplanted by the establishment of parks, and by the blurring of city and country as suburbia evolved. Natural sanctuary became rare as "sprawl" increased and landscape homogenized. Again, lost was the place of beauty in which ease of tensions could be found; again, a new movement evolved; this time, the wilderness movement.

Several works in CRL's collection offer further information on this subject, including the following monographs (all available online):

- *The Cemetery Handbook: A Manual of Useful Information on Cemetery Development & Management*. Chicago: Allied Arts Pub. Co., [1921?].
- Cleaveland, Nehemiah. *Green-Wood Illustrated, In Highly Finished Line Engraving, From Drawings Taken on the Spot*. New York: R. Martin, 1847.
- Smith, John Jay. *Designs for Monuments and Mural Tablets: Adapted to Rural Cemeteries, Church Yards, Churches, and Chapels*. New York: Bartlett & Wel-ford, 1846.
- Weed, Howard Evarts. *Modern Park Cemeteries*. Chicago: R. J. Haight, 1912.

² Ibid.

³ *The Country Gentleman*, November 1857: 10, 19. From *American Periodicals from the Center for Research Libraries*.

⁴ Howard Evarts Weed, *Modern Park Cemeteries* (Chicago: R. J. Haight, 1912), 71–83.

⁵ Thomas Bender, "The "Rural" Cemetery Movement: Urban Travail and the Appeal of Nature," *New England Quarterly*, Vol. 47, No. 2 (June 1974): 206–11.

Advertisement from *Modern Cemetery* (March 1, 1891). From *American Periodicals from the Center for Research Libraries*.



The following serials from CRL's collection, dedicated to cemetery landscaping, are available online in *American Periodicals from the Center for Research Libraries* (APCRL, see p. 4):

- *Modern Cemetery* (1891). [1891]–[1893]
- *Park and Cemetery* (1895). [1895]–[1900]
- *Park and Cemetery* (1932). [1932]
- *Park and Cemetery and Landscape Gardening*. [1900]–1931 ❖

SOURCES

Bender, Thomas. "The "Rural" Cemetery Movement: Urban Travail and the Appeal of Nature." *New England Quarterly*. Vol. 47, No. 2 (June 1974): 196–211.

Forest Hill Cemetery Committee of Historic Madison, Inc. *A Biographical Guide to Forest Hill Cemetery: Madison, WI*. Madison, Wisc.: Historic Madison, 1996.

Weed, Howard Evarts. *Modern Park Cemeteries*. Chicago: R. J. Haight, 1912.

- Original Schedules Returned by Census Enumerators for Montana Territory, 1870, 1880: Mortality, Agricultural Products, Industrial Products, Social Statistics
- Census of Florida, 1870: Productions of Agriculture, Alachua-Washington.
- Census Schedules for Agriculture, Industry & Social Statistics. Maine. [1870]
- Census Schedules of the 9th Census of the United States, 1870. Kentucky: Agriculture, Recapitulation, Allen-Woodford Counties
- Ninth Decennial Census, 1870, Washington Territory. Schedule 3, Productions of Agriculture
- Tenth Census, Agriculture, Illinois
- U.S. Census, 1870. Agriculture. New York State.
- Census of Florida, 1880; Agriculture, Alachua-Washington.
- Census Schedules for Agriculture, Industry & Social Statistics. Maine. [1880]
- Non-Population Census Schedules. Nevada.
- Tenth Census, Agriculture, 1880, Georgia
- Tenth Decennial Census, 1880, Washington Territory. Schedule 2, Productions of Agriculture
- U.S. Census, 1880. Agriculture Counties. [New York State]
- Mechanical Tabulation of the Statistics of Agriculture in the Twelfth Census of the United States ❖

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