Growing Pains—from standard bibliography to dynamic web-accessible resource, creating a repository of popular and scientific writing on roses using TEI.

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Available at: http://works.bepress.com/julia_tryon/3/
You may be interested in things such as

Growing Pains:
from standard bibliography to the dynamic web
political cartoons or
horror films but my chosen specialist subject is
roses. I am interested in
rose gardens,
rose gardening,
and rose gardeners. In truth I am interested in
all things roses
but I am most interested in what has been written about roses.
And I am not alone in my love for roses.
4,000 year old tablets from Sumerian royal tombs list rose preparations such as rose water and attar of roses side by side with servants and food as items necessary for the afterlife.
Emperor Nero liked to have rose petals showered down upon his dinner guests and reportedly spent something like a quarter of a million dollars strewing rose petals along a beach.
Empress Josephine amassed a world-renown collection of roses at Malmaison with Napoleon’s help. Napoleon ordered his men to search all seized vessels for roses and send them to Malmaison. Even the British helped out by allowing rose plants and seeds through their naval blockade.
In 1849, the Thomas Rivers Nursery in Sawbridgeworth, England alone sold 8,000 bushes of this rose ‘Géant des Batailles,’ and that was only one of the hundreds of varieties available at the time.
English rose fanciers founded the Royal National Rose Society in 1876 and Americans followed suit with the American Rose Society in 1892.
Although roses have been mentioned in literature and herbals for thousands of years, writing on roses really only took off in the early nineteenth century. At this time there were several things happening that account for this upswing.
First, there was a boom in exploration including expeditions by famous plant hunters such as Lewis and Clark in the American Mid-West and West and Robert Fortune in China who sent back specimens of new roses to nurserymen and their wealthy clients for breeding and propagation.
Secondly, there was the Industrial Revolution and with it a burgeoning middle class with time and money to spend,
and a new suburbia in which to spend it. The new middle class with its newly acquired suburban plots suddenly took to gardening.
Not the mere growing of fruits and vegetables but decorative gardening which had previously only been an option for the rich and famous. Wealthy enough to move out of the cities but not enough to hire armies of professional gardeners, the middle class needed help to establish and maintain gardens that would demonstrate their style, good taste and especially their place in society.
For the Victorians, how your garden grew was very much an indication of your social status.
Authors of books and magazines came out with advice and instructions on plants and garden design. Initially the instruction came from the English who were ahead of Americans in terms of social change and gardening savvy.
But this changed in the mid century with a series of new books and periodicals written especially for Americans and the American climate by well-respected gardeners such as Andrew Jackson Downing.
A well-known classic from 1870 was Frank J. Scott’s ‘The Art of Beautifying Suburban Home Grounds.’ Scott was very aware of a need for explicit instruction for his American readers.
"Of the millions of America's busy men and women," he wrote "a large proportion desire around their homes the greatest amount of beauty which their means will enable them to maintain; and the minimum expense and care that will secure it. It is for these that this work has been prepared. It is not designed for the very wealthy, nor for the poor, but principally for that great class of towns-people whose daily business away from their homes is a necessity, and who appreciate more than the very rich, or the poor, all the heart's cheer, the refined pleasures, and the beauty that should attach to a suburban home. (p.14)"
In any proper garden, there were, of course, roses. David Stuart, in his book ‘The Garden Triumphant,’ explains “…the queen of the garden was the rose; indeed, roses are almost the Victorian flower...Every garden that could...had roses, from the humblest cottages to the very grandest mansions. (p.174)”
Scott would have agreed for he wrote, "We have not previously mentioned the Rose, among flowers and bedding plants, for the reason that, being the queen of flowers, more than ordinary attention is usually considered due to her. Besides, her royal family are so numerous, so varied and interesting in their characters, and have been the subject of so many compliments from poets, and biographical notices from pens of distinguished horticulturists, that it would be presumptive to attempt to describe, in a few brief paragraphs, the peculiar beauties and characteristics of the family; still less of all its thousand members. (p.261)"
Lastly, advances in printing, including chromolithography and the decreasing costs of paper and postage afforded the dramatic increase in the publication of books, magazines and catalogs.
Nurserymen were able to put together huge catalogs of new plants with colored images and send them and their plants all across America.
They took to publishing articles on gardening in their catalogs and then began issuing gardening magazines.
Nursery owners in America wrote key rose books such as Robert Buist and his ‘Rose Manual’ of 1844.
So what's a librarian with a love of roses supposed to do? Back in 1992 when I first started my project on the genus rosa, the typical way for a librarian to share her love and interest in something was to write a bibliography, annotated or otherwise, of books and articles.
At the time, there were, and still are, only two bibliographies on roses extant; a slim volume from 1972 and a larger one from 1984. To be honest, at the time I was unaware of the 1984 work by Stock which was self-published in England. There was obviously, at least in my mind, a need for something current and more comprehensive.
The cutting edge technology for creating bibliographies in the early 1990s was Pro-Cite. I really, really loved Pro-Cite.
This software which came on floppy disks enabled one to input bibliographic data for a wide range of items which could then be used to create a bibliography using any of a vast array of bibliographic styles. I spent over a year collecting data and doing data entry.
I was collecting and researching books, articles, annual reports, pamphlets, and catalogs. I had a bookcase full of books,
a card catalog full of citations,
and a garden full of roses.
Then life intervened. Research came to a halt. Decades passed.
But then 2015 rolled around and with it a new opportunity to do research.
I was back to roses, but things had changed and the printed bibliography is now, quite frankly, a thing of the past. With technology bringing new possibilities, I began to envision something grander and more accessible—in fact, web-accessible. I decided to create an online, fully searchable database of material written about the rose.
And so was born Rosarium. Rosarium will be a collection of articles from popular magazines, well-known journals, renowned scientific annals and, of course, gardening titles.
It will include items such as the article on rose petal recipes in the ‘Woman’s Home Companion,’
an article on roses and how to grow them from 'American Homes and Gardens,'
6. Comparisons between the absorptions of the proteins of human serum reveal similar bands for the serum of newborns, whereas the absorptions are different for the serum of the mother.

7. The optimal properties of the proteins of serum have been investigated with highly satisfactory results.

8. Processes for the separation and purification of the proteins have been elaborated.

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The Coloring Matter of Red Roses,

By Geoffrey Cianco.

(Communicated by Prof. W. Knott, F.R.S. Received August 15, 1921.)

An examination of the petals of the red rose "George Hibbert," has shown that the anthocyanin pigment contained therein is the quinoidal glucoside cyanin. It is present in the petals of about 7% per cent. by weight of the dried petals and exists in the petals as an extractable salt (i.e., in combination with a plant acid). A yellow glucoside epipigment also occurs in the same yellow, but beyond the fact that it has been shown to be capable of producing an anthocyanin by reduction and that it is not a glucoside of the flavonoid series, it has not been further identified on account of the small quantity present. Further work may show it to be a glucoside of quercetin and may reproduce the work of Dr. Livingstone's, as the parev-black wilt, in which it was shown that an anthocyanin ('riadin') and the flavonoid glycoside from which it could be produced, by reduction (glucoside of quercetin), are present, side by side, in the same flower. This would add additional evidence in favor of the hypothesis that "anthocyanins are produced, in nature, by the reduction of flavonoids." It is interesting to note that this rose, grown in Australia, contains the same coloring matter as was isolated by Wilzbach and North, from the rose known as "Bonsai Hallia," grown in Europe, and shows how widely these coloring matters are distributed in nature.

The rose "George Hibbert" was chosen for this investigation on account of its deep red color, which would include a fairly large proportion of the anthocyanin pigment. The flower from which the petals were gathered was grown by Mr. O. Knight, at his nursery, Paramatta Road, Hornsby, and

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The article from the 'Proceedings of the Royal Society of London' on what makes red roses red.
It will also have the full text of books, such as Miss Ellen Willmott's classic, 'The Genus Rosa,'
pamphlets by the USDA on rose pests and diseases,
nursery catalogues and other ephemera such as I can lay my hands on.
Because of the full-text nature of the database and copyright considerations, my initial focus will be materials appearing before 1923. I have also chosen to limit the database to materials written in English and to items of non-fiction.
My initial focus is on articles printed between 1897 and 1922 in popular journals, widely circulated and routinely held by libraries.
To do this I am using the ‘Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature’ as a jumping off point. ‘The Reader's Guide’ is a well-respected journal index.
It uses standardized subject headings which make research easier and results more consistent. Unfortunately, I have discovered that it was not completely rigorous in its indexing of rose articles; but it's a place to start. There are 164 non-fiction articles indexed by the ‘Reader’s Guide’ for the period up to but not including 1923.
I have corralled the citations for these articles as well as other articles and books I have discovered into RefWorks. The number of discrete entries in my RefWorks account is somewhere around 900 thus far.
RefWorks functions very much like Pro-Cite did, except it is web-based and allows for the creation of records from database exports. If I didn't have access to RefWorks, I would probably use something like Zotero to manage my citations.
When I first started with Rosarium, the question I had to answer before I could move along was ‘What did I want people to do with it?’ The answer would determine which route I would take and which software I would use to capture my data. I instantly decided that I wanted to be able to attach, in some way, the full-text of the material to a bibliographic citation. I then decided that, frankly, the full-text mattered more than the citation.
I consulted with the head of our Digital Publishing Services department, Mark Caprio, on how I could go about realizing my vision. Very quickly we determined that Rosarium was best suited to a text-encoding project using the Text Encoding Initiative Consortium’s P5 guidelines or as it is known, TEI.
TEI is a common language in the Digital Humanities for scholarly markup of texts which allows for intricate textual analysis. Marked up texts are machine-readable and manipulable which allows scholars to compare and search large bodies of texts.

Why TEI/XML P5?

• It provides a sharable annotation framework.

• It is an international standard used by a multidisciplinary community.

• It is transformed, rendered and read by other open standards.
The structure of a TEI encoded file provides for both the bibliographic citation data and the full-text of the material in one fully searchable record.
Using TEI allows me to present the transcriptions and standardize spellings while maintaining access to the original text. It also allows me to add value to the transcriptions by adding notes and a glossary, by including images and by linking out to relevant material on the Web.
I transcribe the material in Pages. I happen to like all things Apple, Pages allows me to type diacritic and special characters, and, personally, I consider Microsoft to be an evil empire.
OLD-FASHIONED ROSES

I.

ALMOST forgotten by all but the children who love to gather garlands of their fragrant buds and flowers from old road sides and deserted gardens, the Old Fashioned Roses trace the conscience of the modern gardener with a sense of loss. Every grown man and woman cherishes some memory of the fragrant, unspoilt charm of the Roses of long ago. Even the most unemotional gardener has an uneasy feeling that something precious may have disappeared with the old time Roses, for surely, flowers so beloved a century ago must be worthy of affection and regard, as much as the songs they inspired and the memories they have left.

More and more, that feeling of loss has crept into the consciousness of all who love Roses. Not all the wealth of gorgeous color and the superabundance of bloom produced by modern Roses can overcome an indefinable regret for the disappearance of those happy old Roses which stood so brave and sturdy in disused and behind, and reigned unchallenged queens in quaint old formal gardens.

The movement to bring them back advanced slowly and painfully, because the old Roses seemed irretrievably lost. Propagated from hand to hand, passed on from neighbor to neighbor, their names forgotten or local names substituted for the originals, many of the most beautiful varieties perished and only a remnant remained, difficult to collect, impossible to identify.

But the desire to have them back again would not be defeated. Friends of this form have known for a long time of our interest in Old Fashioned Roses. Patient search through old gardens and records enabled us to collect a few of them which we have advertised in our catalogue, adding from time to time such discoveries as we were able to make. This booklet is impelled by the acquisition of a notable collection of Old Fashioned Roses discovered in France within the past two years. We hasten to make them available to American collectors and lovers of Old Fashioned Roses.

Regardless of the sentimental value attached to these old Roses, they have qualities which command them to the modern grower in no slight degree. The flowers have a brave, refreshing informality of shape, the range of color is clear and honest, and the constitution of the plants is equal to the coldest climate with out coddling or winter protection. Almost all of them are endowed with a sweet and powerful fragrance—the genuine old rose perfume so rare in modern Roses. Euredly, its old-fashioned gardens and mixed borders they may be given a place apart where they may flower among the wallflowers, the darkolhs, and the primroses, blending their fragrance with the

But frankly, Microsoft Word would do just as well for transcription.
Once an item is transcribed, I copy and paste it into an XML editor called Oxygen.
Oxygen allows me to mark-up the transcription using TEI which permits me to tag subjects, names, places, rose varieties, colors, and dates, making them searchable.
When I finish encoding, I upload my XML file to the TAPAS Project to see how my code renders, and then make corrections to the XML as needed.
EXPERIMENTAL EFFORTS TO RETAIN THE FRESHNESS IN CUT ROSE BLOOMS

F. R. Pember

transcribed by Julia R. Tryon

During the spring of 1908 the Rhode Island Station had a large surplus of rose blooms from its experimental beds, and at the suggestion of Dr. H. J. Wheeler, who was then director of the station, the writer carried on over one hundred and fifty tests with solutions of various kinds of chemicals and in various concentrations, to ascertain their effect in promoting the keeping qualities of the cut blooms, whereby the average housewife could with slight trouble and expense prolong materially the period of freshness of the blooms; thus increasing largely the usefulness of the rose as a home decoration.

Most of the tests were made in May, 1908, while the final tests were completed in July, 1913.

To date I’ve completed twenty odd items and have begun work on a personography and a glossary that will allow for hyperlinking from within the text.
As far as expenses and investments go, I've spent about $5,000.00 so far.
The largest outlay was for a 27” iMac with retina 5K display. And it’s worth every penny. I really need a large screen because I am having to refer to information located in a variety of applications constantly. That means a lot of windows open at once.
The license for Oxygen cost only $99.00,
membership to the TEI Consortium which is required in order to use the TAPAS Project is $50.00 per year,
and I've spent $300.00 for an upcoming TEI Workshop at Northeastern.
But the biggest investment in this is time.
I hope that you have found my curation project interesting. I think that my project will prove noteworthy to others who share my love for roses.
In my opinion, as goeth the rose, so goeth the garden and man and so I also believe it could be a resource for those studying American culture with regard to leisure and suburban living.
I believe that there is a place for other TEI projects in American Culture studies. I can easily imagine TEI collections of penny dreadfuls, postcards, and sports journalism. And if you’d like to start one up, I’d be happy to discuss it with you.

Thank you.

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