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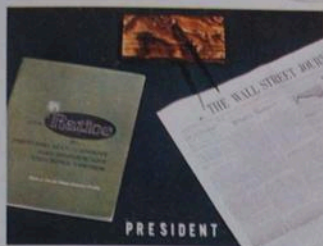
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#### *About the Institute*

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

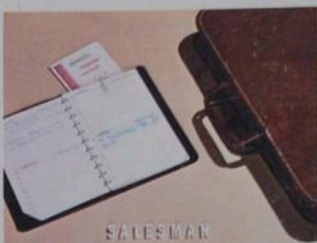
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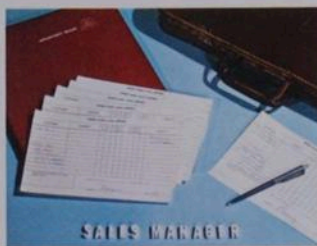
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## CURRICULUM VITAE

Hugh H. Iltis, born April 7, 1925 in Brno, Czechoslovakia; emigrated to the United States January 1939; American citizen 1944; U. S. Army, 1944-46 (Europe): A.B., University of Tennessee, 1948; M.A., Washington University, St. Louis, 1950; Ph.D., Washington University and Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, 1952; Research Assistant to Dr. R. E. Woodson, Jr., Missouri Botanical Garden, 1948-51; Research Fellow, Missouri Botanical Garden, 1951-52; Instructor, 1952-54 and Assistant Professor Botany, 1954-55, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Assistant Professor of Botany and Curator of the Herbarium, University of Wisconsin, 1955-58; Associate Professor of Botany 1960-1967; Professor and Director of the Herbarium, 1967- ; Assistant Professor, University of Virginia, Mountain Lake Biological Station, summer 1958; Missouri Botanical Garden Expedition to Costa Rica, 1949; Table Rock Dam (Missouri) Botanical Survey, 1953; State College of Washington Field Expedition, 1948; University of Wisconsin Expedition to Southern Mexico, summer 1960; University of Wisconsin - N.S.F.-sponsored exploration for tuberous Solanum in Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia (with Don Ugent), winter 1962-63; Field work in Hawaii, summer 1967. Ancestor of Maize Expedition (George Beadle) Mexico, 1971.

Scientific interests center on taxonomy and evolution of Capparidaceae; origin and taxonomy of Maize (Zea), floristics of the central U. S. and especially the writing of a Flora of Wisconsin; biogeography of North America, especially of the western elements in the glaciated eastern North Americas, and of intercontinental disjunctions and their eco-geographic historical implications (esp. Africa-South America and S.E. North America-S.E. Asia); the preservation of biotic diversity of wild and cultivated plants and the meaning of the evolutionary environment to modern man.

Professional Societies: Botanical Society of America; Ecological Society of America; Sociedad Botanica de Mexico; Torrey Botanical Club; American Society of Plant Taxonomists; International Society of Plant Taxonomy; Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters; Wisconsin Botanical Club; Southwestern Association of Naturalists; Society for the Study of Evolution; American Association for the Advancement of Science (Council Representative of the A.S.P.T. 1970-74); Nature Conservancy; Sierra Club; Wilderness Society; Ozark Society; National Parks Association; Friends of the Earth; International Union for the Protection of Nature; Society for Social Responsibility in Science; Sigma Xi (Washington University); Phi Kappa Phi (University of Tennessee: Biologia Award 1948).

FROM FLOWERS TO HUMAN ECOLOGY -

The Genesis of an Environmental Concern

Hugh H. Iltis --- March 29, 1973  
Department of Botany, University of Wisconsin  
Madison, 53706

Why do I get an irrepressible urge to defend what I love, the beauty and diversity of Nature, and, especially, the utter devastating loveliness of its flowers? A peculiarly circuitous route led me to this, and to a critical interest in what one might call the "foundations" of a science of landscape architecture. And since your editor wanted personal views of the genesis of these ideas and convictions, I am pleased to present them.

One of my earliest recollections was joyfully picking huge and wildly disorganized bouquets of flowers on a Moravian mountain meadow, Scabiosas, Campanulas, daisies, and then lying in tall, tall grass watching the bees and the clouds. Ever since, I have been an addicted botanist, "half-plant", as an old friend of mine used to describe me. When I was five, I had a small rock garden behind our house, and from every field trip my family went on, we brought back <sup>plants</sup> of Adonis vernalis, Iris pumila, and a host of other prairie plants. We were fortunate --- for even while the insane clouds of Nazism cast a shadow on my native Czechoslovakia, our summers were spent in the Bohemian Woods helping farmers bring in the rye on big horse-drawn wagons, catching fish by hand, cooking crayfish, but especially walking over heath and moor, looking for rare flowers and butterflies. By the time we landed in Virginia in 1939 (only six weeks ahead of Hitler's invasion of Czechoslovakia), I knew my plants well and loved them even better.

Now, to be a refugee was no fun: to learn a new language - and