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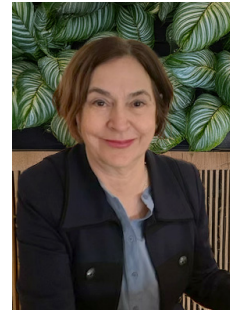
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Message from the Executive Director



From the late 1890s to early 1900s, Lloyd co-founder Curtis Gates Lloyd journeyed more than 47,000 miles collecting books and specimens. Traveling mostly by ship, he had the wind at his back — thanks to a clear vision, a global network, and the resources to succeed. His unstoppable efforts established the Lloyd Library & Museum as a premiere research institution with an enduring impact. A new Lloyd Library, built in 1904, would house the collection for more than fifty years.

We feel that same drive today. Our vision is to catalyze nature-based knowledge, spark innovation, and enhance communities. Our collections, resources, and network continue to grow. In September 2025, we experienced the busiest weekend in our history, welcoming more visitors than in six months in the early 2000s; overall, compared to two decades ago, program participation has increased several thousandfold. We now partner with more than fifty organizations annually. Library researchers have doubled in a single year, more than 33,000 viewers have attended our YouTube webinars, and 13,000 followers interact with our collections regularly through Instagram.

In 2025, we completed a crucial step toward our vision: the Design Development phase for a renovated and expanded building. Another important milestone was the establishment of the Lloyd Library & Museum Foundation, expanding our fundraising capacity amidst a growing culture of giving at the Lloyd. Donations have tripled in just three years, and more members are joining every day. With the spirit and momentum to match that of Curtis Gates Lloyd, we can extend our shared journey into the next century.

Patricia Van Skaik, Executive Director
Lloyd Library & Museum

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‘Hidden Gem’ No More

This year, the Lloyd Library & Museum embarks on several exciting developments: a new catalog, rebranding, and a website transformation. We are shedding our long-held “Hidden Gem” status and emerging as a highly visible treasure, welcoming and accessible to all. That means establishing a brand that clearly identifies who we are — easier said than done, since The Lloyd is many things to many different people — while conveying our ever-widening impact.

As we developed our elevator pitch, “Who uses The Lloyd?” proved to be a challenging question. Few of our visitors could be pigeonholed into one category; a single user might simultaneously be a scientist, gardener, and artist. We found ourselves answering with “anyone who loves plants and nature for any reason,” or providing long lists of the myriad interests and needs that draw people here. To get to our core, our branding consultants delved into Lloyd materials and messaging, current and historical. They interviewed our Board, staff, and many of you. The Lloyd community described us as “a place for the curious,”

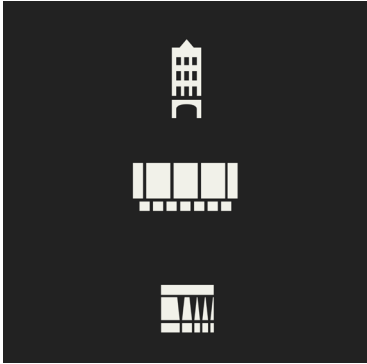
Our Mission: We are a knowledge bridge, uniting our rich historical and contemporary nature-based collections with global and local learners.

Our Vision: To catalyze nature-based knowledge, inspire innovation, and enhance communities.

“globally respected,” “interdisciplinary,” and “steeped in history, with an eye toward the future.”

To visually capture our one-of-a-kind backstory, our diversity, and our aspirations for what’s next, we looked to our past. The Lloyd brothers were pioneers in many respects, and their branding was no exception. The typography and illustrations on their products strike our own eyes as both classical and modern—timeless, just like The Lloyd. Drawing from this legacy, we developed iconography that would reflect our past, present, and future, and a representation of the word “Lloyd” suited to our soon-to-be-renovated building.

For any library today, a state-of-the-art catalog and expanded digital access are essential. In late 2025, we migrated to a new bibliographic service platform, Alma/Primo, and customized our homepage to provide better access. Hosted by the University of Cincinnati, this new catalog, also known as a library management system, offers more intuitive search functions (similar to Google), along with one-click access to archival discovery aids and digital collections.



And that’s just the beginning. Later in 2026 we roll out a reimagined website, keyed to our brand, better integrated with our catalog, and enhanced with digital and video content. Prototypes of the new site are striking and engaging with navigation making it easy to explore our collections, register for programs, see what’s new, or offer support.

With each advance, we go beyond preserving what has been, taking bold steps to ensure The Lloyd’s future. We are honored to continue the Lloyd brothers’ legacy of curiosity, innovation, and public service, and we invite you to be part of the journey. Knowledge Grows Here.



A New Rx for Humanity

Treating All Creatures with Care

by Brad Bolman

We humans owe our health to other animals. For the majority of Americans who consume meat, eggs, and dairy, animal products are a foundation of the contemporary diet. But animals also shape our well-being in more far-reaching ways. Companion animals live in our homes, enriching our social and emotional worlds. Assistance animals help the visually impaired navigate their environments, sound the alarm for those suffering seizures or strokes, or bring comfort to veterans and other survivors of trauma. The apparatus of modern medicine, too, rests on animal studies and animal materials.

Take modern heart surgery: A few years ago, my father had a dysfunctional heart valve replaced with a “biological tissue valve” made of material harvested from a pig. The first aortic valve replacement like this occurred in France in 1965, with dozens following over the next few years. These early porcine “xenografts” typically failed within six months, but today they can last ten to twenty years. Thousands of such valves, constructed from pig, cow, or donor human tissue, are transplanted every year. Here, the worlds of food and medicine converge: many pig and cow valves are taken from animals otherwise destined for the butcher’s counter.

Or consider diabetes treatment: In one of the most famous and transformative discoveries of twentieth-century medical research, Frederick Banting and Charles Best identified insulin as the essential factor in how our bodies use and store sugar. By giving insulin to diabetic patients, Banting and Best helped extend lives for thousands of people by many decades. But as Bowdoin

College historian Matthew Klinge has pointed out, the discovery would have been impossible without the hundreds of Toronto dogs used by Banting and Best in their research.

Historically, scientists tended to describe the death of dogs and other animals in research as “sacrifice.” As I note in my book *Lab Dog: What Global Science Owes American Beagles*, this way of speaking has a long history, extending back to the late-eighteenth century, and an inherent ambiguity. Did Banting and Best’s dogs “sacrifice” themselves for our benefit, as livestock guard dogs might do to protect their flocks? Or were the dogs “sacrificed” by human beings? If “sacrifice” implies giving up something of value to receive something equally or more important, has every health advance been worth the cost in nonhuman life?

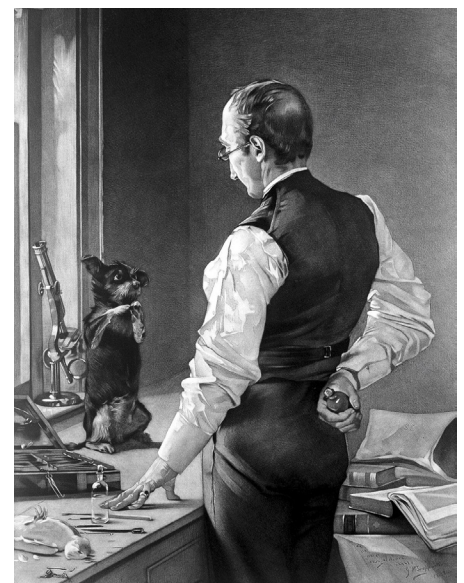
What would medicine look like without the sacrifice of other animals? The question is



Die Vivisektion des Menschen.
Professor Karnickulus: Nur keine falsche Sentimentalität! Das Prinzip der freien Forschung verlangt es, daß ich diesen Menschen viviseziere zum Heile der gesamten Tierwelt!

[Above] Animals dressed as doctors are about to vivisect a man in an operating theatre or anatomy theatre. Color lithograph, ca. 1910. Wellcome Collection.

[Below] A dog on a laboratory bench sits up and begs the prospective vivisector for mercy. Engraving by C.J. Tomkins, 1883, after a painting by J. McClure Hamilton. Wellcome Collection.



More-Than-Human Medicine

More-Than-Human Medicine (Spring-Summer 2026) invites audiences to reconsider health as a shared story between humans and the living world that sustains us. The exhibition and program series bring together botanical illustrations dating back to the eighteenth century with original work by 2025 Lloyd Artist-in-Residence Sara Torgison, weaving historical knowledge and contemporary practice into a single narrative. With support from the Carol Ann and Ralph V. Haile, Jr. Foundation, *More-Than-Human Medicine* honors the often-overlooked plants and animals whose quiet labor has shaped healing, survival, and care across centuries.

See p. 11 for more on Sara Torgison's work.



difficult to answer, both because the history of medicine has been so profoundly shaped by nonhuman beings and also because there have been only limited efforts toward an alternative. In testimony before Congress last February, Johns Hopkins scientist Paul A. Locke argued that the future of biomedical research could indeed see a transformative shift away from animal models. But such a departure, he insisted, would require significant government support and regulatory changes—neither of which has yet taken place at the scale Locke and others deem necessary.

Perhaps we need to step back and give the question a larger frame. Since the early 2000s, international scientists have increasingly focused on a “One Health” paradigm, a way of thinking about global well-being that draws fewer boundaries between our human medicine and the health of other creatures. Zoonotic diseases such

as SARS were the initial inspiration, and the COVID-19 pandemic—a devastating disease originating in cave bats—only seemed to confirm the necessity for this way of thinking. On the other hand, “Planetary Health,” a related concept, suggests that human populations depend fundamentally on the condition of the larger biosphere. In a warming world, with increasingly destructive wildfires, hurricanes, species loss, and more, “our” health is more and more entangled with the health of every living being.

Scholars have raised important criticisms about these approaches. Historian Abigail Woods has argued, for instance, that contemporary “One Health” advocates frequently underestimate just how creative and species-crossing the medical practice of British physicians was in the nineteenth century. We are not nearly as enlightened, compared with practitioners of the past, as we sometimes imagine, Woods reminds us.

But taken together, these approaches encourage us to recognize medicine as an inherently “more-than-human” undertaking. Today, our global economic system ties the health of countless living beings together in unexpected ways. The hugely profitable international wildlife trade is the likely cause of a devastating illness known as amphibian chytrid fungus that threatens vast numbers of frogs with extinction. Toxic “forever chemicals” used in Teflon™ goods and produced in American factories have now been detected in fish in faraway marine ecosystems. We can no longer afford to think about the health of our individual bodies without considering the health of the world around us. The medical breakthroughs of the past, reliant as they were on nonhuman animals, have given many a miraculous future they never expected. But if we aren't careful, that future could become more and more dangerous for every living thing.



A dog, dressed as a scientist, performing an experiment on a human being; representing vivisection. Reproduction of a drawing after OBC(?). Wellcome Collection.



Brad Bolman is Assistant Professor of History and Environmental Studies at Tulane University. His first book, *Lab Dog: What Global Science Owes American Beagles*, was released by University of Chicago Press in 2025. He is working on his next book, *Rotten Beauty: A Fungal History of the World*.

The House of Lloyd

Bottled History, Branded Legacy

by Christine Jankowski, Archivist



In the archives of The Lloyd, there are more than just papers. Our collection contains numerous museum objects, including bottles and jars of curative products once sold by Lloyd Brothers Pharmacists, Inc. Let's reach way back into the medicine chest, pull out some vintage merchandise, and see what the labels reveal.

The brand originated at William S. Merrell's drugstore, which opened in Cincinnati in 1845. John Uri Lloyd first worked for Merrell as a teenage apprentice. By 1877, John purchased a share of the apothecary and shifted focus to drug production rather than retail sales. With a renaming in 1886 and brothers Nelson and Curtis joining the venture, the Lloyd Brothers brand would last until John's death in 1936. The brand was purchased in 1938 by S.B. Pennick, who used the Lloyd name until the 1960s.

The growth of the Lloyd Brothers brand was due to John's decision to work with Eclectic physicians and produce medicines found in *American Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacognosy*, a publication that greatly influenced their Specific Medicines line. Manufactured

in Cincinnati, the products contained large amounts of natural extracts derived directly from native plants like echinacea and goldenseal. In the early 1900s, the Lloyd brand was the largest in the ethical drug market, supplying drugs to Eclectic, allopathic, and homeopathic physicians across the nation. Advertisements appeared in trade magazines and journals such as *The Pharmaceutical Record*; branded mailers, catalogs, and postcards were sent to physicians and pharmacists, widening their reach.

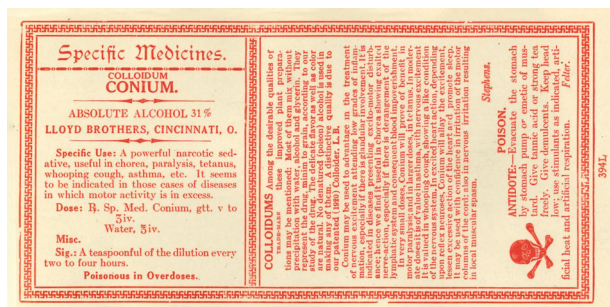
We can tell approximately when a Lloyd Brothers product came out based on the packaging, which followed the design trends of the era. For example, Lloyd branding from the 1880s to 1910s featured Gothic illustrations and serified fonts, whereas the look from the 1930s to the 1960s was sleek, bold, and minimal, with sans-serif text. The late 1930s to 1950s also introduced a Lloyd Brothers squared logo for branding products and advertising materials.

One constant throughout the brand's lifetime was that most product packaging featured in-depth information on ingredients and

A collection of Lloyd Brothers products, ranging ninety years and showcasing the different versions of Lloyd Brothers branding.

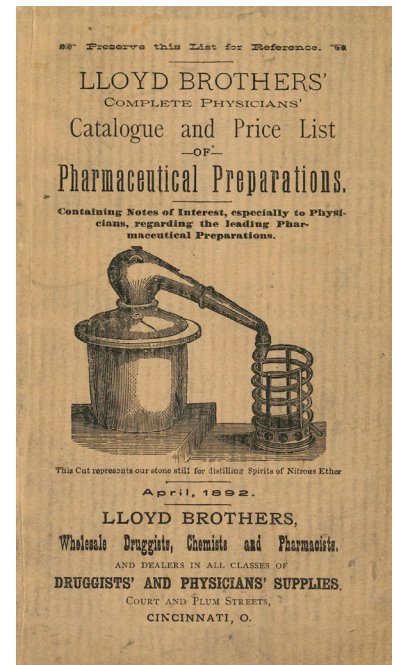
dosing. Mainstay products like Hydrastia and Libradol were capitalized and bolded for better identification, with the brand name spelled out lower on the product. Additionally, labels printed in red indicated a higher chance of poisoning if an overdose occurred, and included a remedy next to an image of a skull and crossbones.

Today, these products serve as a tangible reminder of the Lloyd Brothers' history and legacy.



[Left] A closer look at the Lloyds' Colloidum Conium from their Specific Medicines line. Note that the use of red on their product labels indicated it was considered poisonous in larger doses.

[Right] An example from 1892 of a Lloyd Brothers branded catalogue and price list for physicians and pharmacists.



Inspired by The Lloyd

Lloyd Executive Director Patricia Van Skaik sits down with Ed Smith, a renowned herbalist and founder of Herb Pharm.



Ed Smith (a.k.a. Herbal Ed) is a medical herbalist who co-founded the herbal-medicines company, Herb Pharm; the American Herbal Products Association; the American Herbalist Guild; and the wild medicinal-plants conservation organization, United Plant Savers. In 2004 Ed was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by the National College of Naturopathic Medicine for his lifetime achievements in botanical medicine and wild-herbs conservation.

Patricia Van Skaik: Tell us about your journey acquiring herbal knowledge.

Ed Smith: When I first traveled to India in 1968, I met an American guy studying herbs, Ayurveda medicine. It touched something inside of me. It planted a seed in my mind. A couple of years later, I was in South America. I picked up a couple of hitchhikers and asked, "What do you have to read in English?" I didn't care what it was, just something to read in English. These hitchhikers were into yoga and had a book called *Back to Eden*. That was the day I took my first step on the herbal highway.

I was living in Colombia and read as many herb books as I could find. They were in Spanish. A lot of my early Spanish, I learned was from reading these herb books, along with a good Spanish-English dictionary. And then going to the markets and talking to old women who sold herbs. When I went back to the States, I kept reading herb books, especially more technical ones that I found in libraries. I was accumulating a small body of knowledge about herbs.

PVS: How did you discover the Eclectics?

ES: I had to go halfway around the world to discover the Eclectics. I was in the British Museum and came across a door with a sign "The British Museum Herbarium." After looking around, I saw a door to another library. It wasn't a huge library, but a beautiful library with one of those rolling ladders, and thousands of books. I scampered up the ladder and grabbed a book, *King's American*

Dispensatory. It was like I had discovered the Holy Grail. Incredible medical text, very thick with detail on how herbs were used, and for what types of conditions.

PVS: Tell us about finding your way to The Lloyd.

ES: I was finding more books on the Eclectics and meeting people who knew about them. I discovered *The Eclectic Medical Journal*. I heard about John Uri Lloyd and learned about the Lloyd Library. It became my herbal mecca.

PVS: What else can you share about your trips to The Lloyd?

ES: The first time I went (late 1980s) I didn't know anybody there, but the staff were very helpful. The second time, a couple of years later, the director gave me a special behind-the-scenes tour. I started spreading the word about the Lloyd Library & Museum. In 1990, at my suggestion, the American Herbalist Guild, of which I am a founding member, held their annual symposium in Cincinnati.

The Lloyd helped me grow immensely. When people asked, "How can I become an herbalist?" I told them to read hundreds of herb books and dispensaries, and I would always talk about this library. You're not an herbalist until you've been to The Lloyd!

PVS: Thank you for your help spreading the word about The Lloyd, and for the many contributions you have made to the advancement of herbal medicine.

Another Laurel for The Lloyd

The Lloyd is the proud recipient of the American Herbal Products Association's (APHA) 2026 Service to Herbal Knowledge Award, recognizing "the incredible work of The Lloyd team to preserve herbal knowledge and support herbal research." The national trade association of the herbal products industry, AHPA's mission is to promote the responsible and sustainable commerce of herbal products to ensure that consumers have informed access to a wide variety of safe herbal goods.



From Pharmacy to Fountain

Medicine, Mixers, and the Birth of Soft Drinks

by Patrick Ford, Reference & Cataloging Librarian



Cover of John Uri Lloyd, *Elixirs: Their History, Formulae, and Methods of Preparation* (1892).

In the American imagination, the soda fountain evokes a simpler age of marble counters and frothy treats. Yet its origins lie firmly in medicine. The link between beverages and healing is ancient, from Chinese herbal decoctions to the tonics sold by American pharmacists that evolved into some of today's most popular—and least medicinal—soft drinks.

By the mid-nineteenth century, American pharmacists were experimenting with carbonated water, first artificially produced by Joseph Priestley in the late-eighteenth century and widely believed to have health benefits. Mixed with flavored syrups and botanical extracts, these effervescent drinks were marketed to treat indigestion, fatigue, headaches, and “nervousness.” This was the moment soft drinks were born. Coca-Cola, Pepsi, Dr Pepper, 7-Up, Vernor's, Moxie, and Hires Root Beer all began in pharmacies, served at soda fountains as medicinal beverages. Soda fountains expanded their social role during Prohibition, when some pharmacies discreetly sold alcohol.

Cola's story begins far from the American drugstore. Native to the rainforests of West and Central Africa, the kola nut (from *Cola acuminata* and *Cola nitida*) is valued for its caffeine and aromatic oils. Kola fueled trans-Saharan trade and entered the Atlantic slave trade, as enslaved people used it to mask foul water during the Middle Passage.

In the Caribbean, kola became part of plantation societies as “bissy tea,” a decoction still popular in Jamaica as a stimulant, digestive aid, and household remedy. By the late nineteenth century, pharmacists in Europe and the United States harnessed its stimulating properties in industrial food culture, combining its extracts with coca leaf, sugar, or flavored syrups to produce curative tonics. Coca-

Cola, the most famous, relied on both kola and coca leaf for flavoring, branding, and therapeutic identity. Pepsi followed a similar path, marketing itself as a cure for dyspepsia. Over the twentieth century, Coca-Cola progressively altered its formula, using decocainized coca leaf extract in 1903, eliminating pharmacologically active cocaine by 1929, and gradually replacing natural kola with standardized caffeine and flavorings. By 2016, no genuine kola nut remained in “the Real Thing.”

Root beer is rooted in regional botanical traditions. Native to the temperate forests of eastern North America, *Sassafras albidum* supplied the aromatic root bark that flavored early “root teas.” Brewed alongside sarsaparilla, birch, and wintergreen, these herbal mixtures drew on Indigenous and settler folk medicine, where sassafras teas were used to treat fevers, rheumatism, and digestive issues. Its earliest forms circulated as household tonics, lightly fermented or simply boiled and sweetened.

Hires Root Beer debuted at the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, helping usher homemade herbal brews into the age of mass-produced, carbonated sodas. It became especially popular in



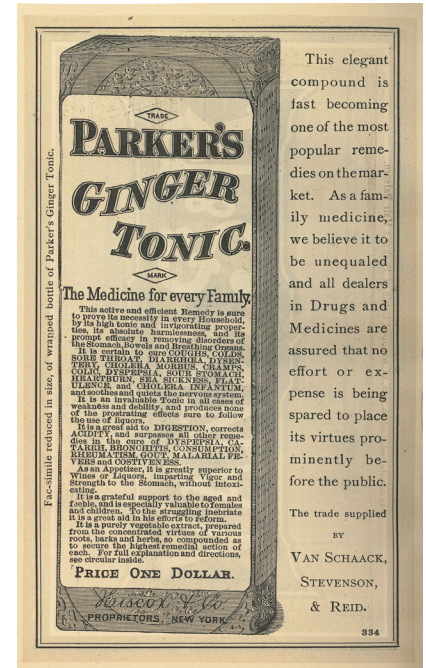
Sassafras albidum (formerly *Laurus sassafras*) supplied the aromatic root bark. Jacob Bigelow, *American Medical Botany* (1817-1821).

the United States, where its nonalcoholic profile appealed in regions such as Utah. It soon defined soda-fountain culture, most iconically with the root beer float. In 1960, the FDA banned safrole, a carcinogenic compound found in sassafras oil, effectively ending root beer’s connection to its medicinal origins.

Ginger ale offers perhaps the clearest throughline from ancient remedy to pharmacy refreshment. Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) has flavored medicinal drinks for more than two thousand years, from Asian infusions to Caribbean ginger beers. A time-tested remedy across medical traditions, it is now supported by modern clinical studies showing it can relieve nausea, improve digestion, and reduce inflammation. Traditional preparations rely on infusion or decoction, while ginger beer developed as a lightly fermented drink.

Ginger beer appeared in England by the mid-1700s, and the golden, Irish-style ginger ale followed around 1851, developed by a Belfast apothecary. In the United States, Detroit pharmacist James Vernor launched Vernor’s Ginger Ale in 1866, after aging his formula in oak barrels and selling it as a stomach tonic. However, as ginger became a flavoring in commercially produced sodas, its medicinal role diminished. Modern ginger ales offer more comfort than cure, but their therapeutic reputation persists.

John Uri Lloyd, founder of The Lloyd, understood he was living in a time when drinks blurred the line between medicine



Patent medicine Parker’s Ginger Tonic touted its use as both medicine and “appetizer, greatly superior to wines or liquors.” Peter Van Schaack & Sons, *Price Current & Illustrated Catalogue* (c. 1875-1900).

and recreation. As he was establishing his pharmacy company and this library, elixirs—medicinal syrups—were hotly debated, caught between emerging scientific research and commercial or experimental remedies. In his 1883 book *Elixirs*, Lloyd takes a middle path, making medically reliable recipes accessible to those without his scholarly resources. Despite his ambivalence about entering the elixir dispute, the book’s colorful cover captures the lively spirit of the early soda-fountain era.



Today, the Lloyd Library & Museum preserves the sources Lloyd used, as well as drugstore and soda-fountain supply catalogs and early industry journals that document this intersection of natural medicine, commerce, and community—a theme explored in *The Botany of Beverages*, the Library’s Winter 2025–2026 exhibition.

2026 Artists & Fellows



The Lloyd Library & Museum welcomes the 2026 recipients of the Curtis Gates Lloyd Fellowship and Artist-in-Residence, programs that support innovative research into the history and uses of plants and the natural world.

Artists



Alyssa Davis holds an MFA in Printmaking from Indiana University and a BFA in Printmaking and Book Arts from the University of Georgia. Her work uses anthropomorphic forms to explore the reciprocal relationship between body and emotion, drawing on humor, absurdity, and discomfort to engage the uncanny. In her project, *Severed From What Was*, Davis will examine how generational trauma shapes physical and emotional experience over time, drawing on rare medical texts, including J. A. Jeançon's *Diseases of the Sexual Organs* (Cincinnati, 1887), and modern medical illustrations from the Vesalius Trust Collection.



Interdisciplinary artist Jeshua Schuster works in drawing, painting, and sculpture to question perception and the nature of sight. He recently received his MFA from the University of Cincinnati's College of Design, Architecture, Art, and Planning and teaches at UC and Northern Kentucky University. He's led public art projects with ArtWorks and the Toledo Arts Commission's Young Artists at Work program. His project, *Duck Ponds*, will investigate decoy duck ponds, exploring themes of entrapment, deception, and vulnerability. Drawing on The Lloyd's collections, he will deepen this research on camouflage and concealment in the natural world, pond ecology, and the historical manipulation of landscapes.

Fellows



Kelly A. Dobos is a cosmetic chemist, educator, and historian with nearly twenty-five years of experience in cosmetic and personal care product formulation. She holds an MS in Pharmaceutical Sciences (Cosmetic Science) from the University of Cincinnati and has an extensive record of scientific research and authorship. In her project, *From Potions to Policy: Tracing the Evolution of Cosmetic Regulation and Industry Practice in the United States, 1900–1950*, Dobos will examine the *Drug and Cosmetic Industry* journal from that era, as well as pharmaceutical drug price lists and books donated to The Lloyd by herbalism pioneer Jeanne Rose.



Elizabeth Fairhead is an interdisciplinary teacher and scholar in Environmental Humanities and American Studies. Based in Louisville, Kentucky, she recently completed a Fulbright Scholar Award in American Literature and Culture at the University of Bergen in Norway. Her research spans U.S. Early National intellectual and science history, Enlightenment and Romantic thought, gardens as institutions, and nature writing. Her project, *Rare Plants, Storytelling and Conservation*, will focus on uncommon flora, particularly *Franklinia alatamaha*, exploring cultural frameworks of the natural world and the environmental ethics embedded in those stories.



The natural history of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands by Mark Catesby.

A Harvest of Hues

Dyes derived from plants and animals are the foundation of color in our fabrics, from Little Red's riding hood (madder root or cochineal) to the first American blue jeans (indigo). While manufacturers today rely on synthetic compounds, first developed in the 1850s, to color their products, here in the Cincinnati region we are surrounded by an abundance of plants bearing pigments for paints and dyes.

Goldenrod, seen every fall waving from the fringes of highways and parking lots, is a versatile medicinal plant long prized as a source of brilliant yellow dye. Black walnuts, an autumn bounty for squirrels (and some enterprising humans), yield a rich brown pigment, easily extracted from the bright green hulls to color fabrics or to distill into ink or paint.

The potential rainbow in our own backyard includes native and cultivated plants alike. One need only step outdoors to enjoy the spectrum of naturally produced pigments all around us.

By Sara Torgison, 2025 Artist-in-Residence

Board Spotlight

From an early age, Rick Conner learned not just to love nature and the outdoors, but to protect them.

Born in Ohio but growing up mostly in South Florida, he says, "I watched the destruction of natural resources, saw the Everglades disappear before my own eyes, because of development." On family visits to his native Ohio, meanwhile, Conner played in the woods and waterways, filling sketchbooks and camera rolls (he was always an artistic kid) with all the little miracles he spotted, every change of season: "It fueled a passion in me for conservation."

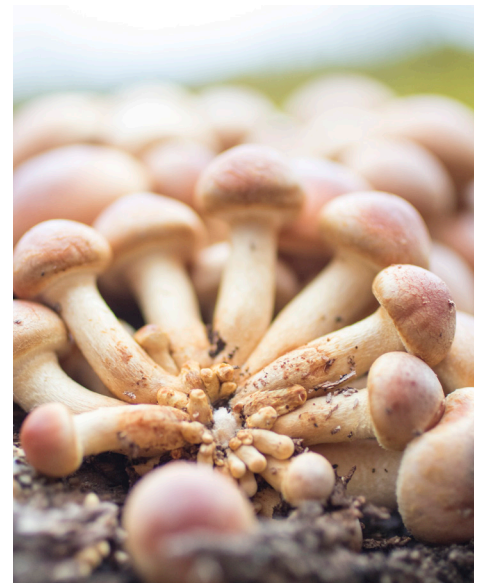
He recently retired as Director of Creative Services at Post Consumer Brands, having built a career in strategic design with companies like LPK, Procter & Gamble, Kroger, and JM Smucker. Over those same decades, Conner lent his talents to ecological causes; he serves as a Lifetime Trustee on the Ohio Board of Trustees for The Nature Conservancy and has

supported the Sierra Club, Cincinnati Nature Center, and the Kennebec Land Trust.



Conner's relationship with The Lloyd developed in 2018, when they hosted *A Year on the Edge*, his photographic collaboration with T.J. Vissing honoring Ohio's Edge of Appalachia preserve. A second exhibition followed in 2021-22, with Conner's PR and marketing savvy helping both shows draw big crowds. He joined the Board of Directors in December 2025.

"The deeper I dug into The Lloyd, the more I realized how special it was," Conner says. With the rebranding and planned renovation, he adds, "I hope it becomes a place to be celebrated, and that more people can feel the way I do about The Lloyd."

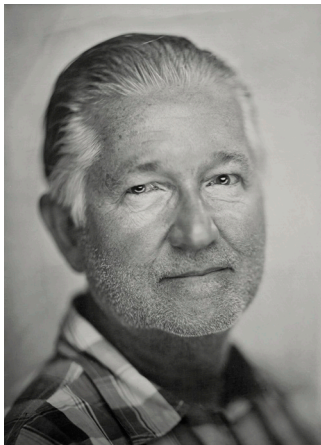


Photos by Rick Conner

Portraits Rooted in Place & Time

by Christine Jankowski, Archivist

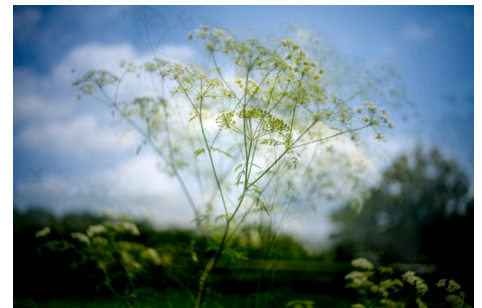
The Lloyd invites you to Kent Krugh: *Beyond the Gate*. Photographer Kent Krugh expands on themes of his acclaimed work, *Inside the Gate*, a photo montage of tree portraits from around the world, with *Beyond the Gate*. Here, he superimposes moments of time at locations that have deep roots in Greater Cincinnati. From paying homage to Cincinnati's Spring Grove Cemetery and Arboretum, to channeling the spirit of Lloyd Library & Museum co-founder Curtis Gates Lloyd in the woods of Crittenden, Kentucky and Ithaca, New York, Krugh conveys reflection, patience, and calm perspectives with his organic imagery.



This project engages with the FotoFocus 2026 theme *The Long View* by using trees as both subject and metaphor. Each image, constructed from multiple exposures over time, traces the layered and temporal nature of both seeing and being. Through this process, time is compressed and expanded, evoking distance and memory.

Additionally, this series aligns with the mission and legacy of The Lloyd Library & Museum. Founded on a dedication to the natural sciences, botany, and historical inquiry, The Lloyd is a guardian of long views: preserving knowledge across generations to inform the future.

Kent Krugh is a fine art photographer living and working in Cincinnati. His work has been featured in numerous national and international exhibitions and major festivals including FotoFest (Houston) and the Festival de la Luz (Buenos Aires), and is held in various collections including the Cleveland Museum of Art, Portland Art Museum, Cincinnati Art Museum, and Northern Kentucky University.



FOTOFOCUS

Beyond the Gate is part of the 2026 FotoFocus Biennial: *The Long View*. Now in its eighth iteration, the Biennial activates over 70 exhibitions at museums, galleries, universities, and public spaces throughout Greater Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, and Northern Kentucky in October 2026.



Photos by Kent Krugh

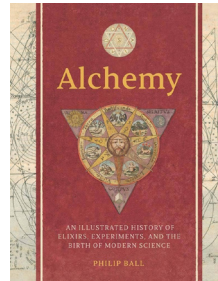
Book Notes



Fungi Decoded: Adventures in the Mycosphere — Encounters with Thirty Fungi

By Britt A. Bunyard

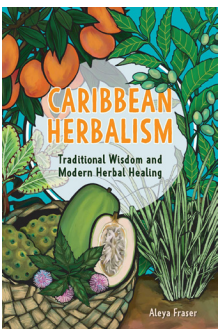
It's not every day you unearth a mycology text with a secret decoder ring built into the front cover. Before turning the first page of this amazing work, readers can dial in examples of fungi with a quick look at their form, growing medium, toxicity, and name. Bunyard, founder and editor-in-chief of the journal *Fungi*, combines an accessible approach with beautifully detailed illustrations, from morels to elf cups and even zombie fungi (!). Recommended for anyone looking to put the “fun” in fungi.



Alchemy: An Illustrated History of Elixirs, Experiments, and the Birth of Modern Science

By Philip Ball

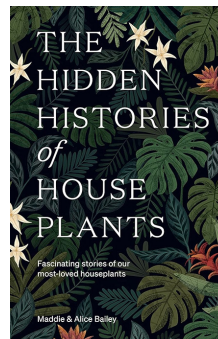
Perhaps the most mysterious and intriguing of the early sciences, alchemy retains its allure into the modern age through the Harry Potter books and beyond. This recent work is a densely illustrated, spellbinding introduction to a complex discipline often reduced to simply proto-chemistry, but which encompassed elements of spirituality, astrology, medicine, and more. Practiced across Europe and the Islamic world to India and China, alchemy embodied humankind's wish to bridge the known and the unknown, attracting the interest of such scientific titans as Sir Isaac Newton while leaving its indelible mark on centuries of visual art and popular culture.



Caribbean Herbalism: Traditional Wisdom and Modern Herbal Healing

By Aleya Fraser

With inhabitants from four continents arriving over thousands of years, the islands of the Caribbean are rich not only in traditional plant knowledge, but in the diversity of the plants themselves. This compact work lists Caribbean medicinal plants along with instructional material, reflecting both personal and historical perspectives from Fraser, an ethnobotanist with a farming background in the Caribbean and United States. Coming full circle to the present, Fraser includes her own interviews with elders to illustrate insights passed down through time.



The Hidden Histories of Houseplants: Fascinating Stories of Our Most-Loved Houseplants

by Maddie & Alice Bailey

Why do some flowers bloom at night? Where did our houseplants originally come from? How did certain plants develop a taste for insects? Maddie and Alice Bailey answer these questions and more in this collection of truly fascinating tales behind many favorite houseplants. Alongside the sisters' engaging writing, many unique color illustrations bring a touch of old-world magic to this modern publication. With equal parts science and lore, *Hidden Histories* will surprise and enlighten nearly any reader—even those who have never wielded a watering can.

Staff Spotlight



Marta Hewett
Executive Assistant

After running her high-profile contemporary art gallery for thirty years, Marta Hewett needed more than a career reset. She needed repotting.

Satisfying as the work was, connecting creators with collectors while managing an historic building in Over-the-Rhine, “It was 24/7, and it was very demanding,” Hewett recalls. Since joining the Lloyd Library & Museum in September 2023 as Executive Assistant, she's experienced a lot less pressure — and a lot more growth.

“It's a really exciting place to work. I literally learn at least one new thing every day,” Hewett says. “I've always been interested in natural medicine, since I was a kid,” she adds, and now she's surrounded by

experts, to say nothing of the exquisite art that graces her new professional digs. Though she's traveled to museums all over the world, the treasures of The Lloyd still take her breath away.

Hewett, in turn, brings her aesthetic eye, her business acumen and off-the-charts organizational skills to all kinds of tasks critical to The Lloyd's success: internal communications, planning meetings and events, maintaining grant budgets, assisting in the selection of artists-in-residence, collaborating on exhibitions, and more.

“Everybody here has very different talents, and it all works so well,” she says. “It's just a joy.”

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 Card game "Go Grow" from Margaret Bloomquist
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Cincinnati Seedsmen, researched and written by Christopher F. Janowak, MD
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 Eclectic Medical Institute diploma and class portraits from John E. Cutler
Following the Herbal Harvest written and donated by Ann Armbrrecht
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Soma by R. Gordon Wasson from Patrick Welage
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2026 Exhibitions

The Botany of Beverages

An exploration of plants used in making beverages, their properties, and how they contribute to the final product's flavor, aroma, and health benefits (pg 8-9)

Winter

More-Than-Human Medicine

A study of the interdependence between humans and the plants and animals that have shaped healing across centuries (pg 4-5)

Spring / Summer

Kent Krugh: Beyond the Gate

See trees in a new light. A journey through forests and through time. *Beyond the Gate* is part of the 2026 FotoFocus Biennial: *The Long View* (pg 12)

Fall

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