Unless otherwise noted, the following summaries were submitted by Judy Warnement with corrections from the speakers.

Wednesday, June 27

Welcome to Montréal Botanical Garden
Gilles Vincent, Ph.D.,
Director of the Montréal Botanical Garden

Dr. Vincent has been associated with the Montréal Botanic Garden almost continuously since 1982 and served in many capacities prior to being named as director in 1997 and again in 2003 after a brief foray in the private sector. He welcomed CBHL members to the nearly new Biodiversity Centre, a research facility built by the University of Montréal as another example of the long collaboration with the Garden established in 1937.

Dr. Vincent presented a brief history of the Garden and emphasized the social role the Garden serves to support education, conservation, and research. There is a need to address society’s “nature deficit” through a well-planned visitor experience. Henry Teuscher designed the original garden and his work is still apparent and taken into consideration when new gardens and programs are introduced. Dr. Vincent highlighted the Garden’s special collections that include bonsai, orchids, and tropical plants, and gardens that include the Chinese, Japanese, and First Nations gardens. He described the many special programs that attract nearly one million visitors to the garden each year noting that even “blockbuster” themes are designed to focus on education and appeal to all ages.

Popular annual events include a Halloween celebration, and the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony. Future plans include a new “phytotechnology” garden that will include a green roof, and irrigation and wastewater treatment systems, and the Garden will host the International Mosaiculture Competition in 2013, a 100-day event with more than one million visitors expected.

Innovation in a Gardening Library: Developing a PHS Knowledge Base
Janet Evans, Archives and Library Manager, McLean Library, Pennsylvania Horticultural Society

Janet referred to her presentation as continuation of her LibGuide presentation from last year. The role of the librarian is to connect users to information in any form. Janet is extending the library’s role in information delivery by building a database of questions and answers handled by the McLean Library and the PHS Garden Q&A service. She demonstrated the welcome page, search and browse features, and sorted questions into categories like most popular, most recent, and past themes of flower shows. The database expedites the ability to answer questions and allows staff other than the experts to answer questions. Janet noted that many PHS staff members are enthusiastically supportive while others are more reluctant to contribute content. LibAnswers also offers administrative functions that include statistics, cross tab reports, “spy” features, and visitor usage. Members can learn more about the product at <http://www.springshare.com/libanswers>. To see PHS’s knowledge-base, go to <http://pennhort.libanswers.com>.

Bring Out Your “Dead” (and Bring Your Library to Life)
Kathy Allen, Head of the Andersen Horticultural Library, University of Minnesota

Reported by Charlotte “Chuck” Tancin

Andersen Horticultural Library’s Kathy Allen gave a great slide talk on bringing rare materials from the library’s collections into the light by using them for talks, displays, physical and online exhibits, as well as making them available to artists, poets and others as inspiration and source material for creative works. Kathy’s examples continued on Page 3
As I Gaze Upon the Group . . .

We have been commissioning group pictures of the Annual Meeting participants for several years now. As newsletter editor, Facebook administrator, and now president I have gazed fondly on those pictures for as many years. What I see in those pictures is our power, our openness and our willingness to share. We are proud and giving. You can see that in our collective stance. Imagine this collective body standing in front of someone who wants to shut the doors of a library, or who wants to suggest that the public doesn’t need what is within our walls, or that we should present the materials in a way that isn’t technologically feasible yet. Those acts sound very dramatic, but as librarians we face decisions every day that affect how the public has access to the knowledge. And think of that knowledge that we are managing and making accessible. We concentrate on knowledge about plants. What could be more basic to humankind? Not much besides, maybe oxygen and water. Oh right, plants make oxygen possible too. Imagine this group standing beside you when you need help with your job.

Back to gazing on the group . . .

The CBHL Annual Meeting is also a powerful manifestation of our collective wisdom and the best professional development available for us. This issue of the newsletter will give those who were unable to attend a summary of that collective wisdom. Professional development and advocacy are the two primary activities of CBHL that I most appreciate. These technical words are made real by us through this newsletter, the listserv, the annual meeting, the committees, our website, Flickr page, Facebook page, tweets, the membership directory, our phone calls and emails to each other for advice and support and our embraces when we meet in person. I encourage all members to take advantage and take strength from all of the above. The plants and our human customers need all the help we can give them.

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of using these materials actively, rather than just having them stored passively in case they’re called for, gave her audience many good ideas for doing something similar in their own libraries.

Kathy’s well-illustrated PowerPoint talk highlighted a number of different approaches to making rare items accessible and for generating interest for the library and its collections in the process. She mentioned two lecture series that include rare book displays, one aimed at high-level donors. One example she showed was a talk on wildflowers that showcased three nondescript looking portfolios that turned out to contain several hundred botanical watercolors by Agnes Williams. She later repeated the talk for the local chapter of the American Society of Botanical Artists (ASBA), and several of those artists have now offered to help organize, scan and catalog the artworks. Her comment about doing these projects is that it forces her to set aside time to get more familiar with her collection, something we all wish we had more time to do. She sometimes does displays in connection with some of the Arboretum’s plant shows, as well.

Kathy also talked about another way that she brings rare books, artworks and archival materials out into the open, by bringing them to the attention of individuals who have come to the library hoping for ideas for their own artworks, poetry, and other creative work. And she talked about digitization projects that produce images for on-site and online exhibits, such as those that have been created to highlight seed and nursery catalogs in the library’s collections. Many great ideas were shared during this talk, reminding us that the rare material in our collections isn’t dead, but only sleeping.

Data Convergence: Can We All Get Along?
Janet Woody, Librarian
Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden, Richmond, Virginia

When Janet was appointed the Garden’s librarian in 2010 she was asked to manage a large collection of photographs amassed over many years. Her first priority was to evaluate and weed the collection. She consulted with former librarian, Maggie Southwick about the possibility of using the Inmagic system for photographs as well as plant records, then kept in an MS-Access® database. After evaluating several options, the Garden decided to purchase InMagic’s new Presto product <http://www.inmagic.com/sociallibraries>, which integrates with the older Genie library catalog product. The plant records were loaded first, followed by the images, and then a herbarium database. The result is a comprehensive database that allows federated searches across all formats and delivers complete results. Janet demonstrated the system and displayed search results that included library books, photographs, taxon records, documents, and herbarium records. She highlighted collections, including rare books and medicinal plants, to demonstrate how unique collections can be identified. She is still analyzing the fields and adding them as needed while dropping others that aren’t useful. The system is currently available for staff use only but may be opened to the public in the future.

Lisa Pearson, Interim Head, Arnold Arboretum
Library of Harvard University, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts

Trapped in a Filing Cabinet, or How We Freed Our Historic Photographs & Manuscripts

Lisa began her presentation with a dedication to Sheila Connor, Horticultural Research Archivist who, as Lisa explained, was the “driving force” for the Library and Archives’ participation in the digitizing projects. For nearly a century, images of long-ago expeditions were confined to file drawers in the Arboretum library. Since the late 1990s, Harvard’s Library Digital Initiative, several digitization grants, and the work of staff and volunteers have lifted valuable images out of their drawers and placed them on exhibit for all to view online! Lisa treated us to a sampling of images from Ernest Wilson’s expedition to China 1907-1911, Joseph Rock’s eastern Asian expedition 1924-1927, early historical views of the Arboretum grounds, Japanese traditional practices photographed in 1905 by John George Jack, and Frank Meyer’s photos of East Asian culinary delights captured from 1905-1918.

While it was valuable to make botanical information available, Lisa explained that it was also exciting to finally make accessible non-botanical images featuring past societies and their traditions. Now the collections...
are being used by scholars (botanical and ethnographic), publishers, filmmakers and museums, among others. Another exciting initiative, the Harvard Open Collections Program, has made possible the digitization of Ernest Wilson’s unpublished archival collection, including his diaries and collection notebooks. A new project is in the works to digitize fragile gelatin silver prints from Susan Delano McKelvey’s botanizing trips through the American Southwest.

New Direction, New Library Plan at the Holden Arboretum
Susan Swisher, Librarian
Holden Arboretum, Kirtland, Ohio

The Holden Arboretum embarked on a new master plan in 2009. When the plan and the new mission statement were approved, all of the Arboretum’s departments were reviewed and realigned to be in accord. The library worked on a new collection development plan, a rare book collection development plan, library accessibility, library content on the Arboretum’s web site, the library as a tree information center, and the concept of the library beyond walls. Sue reworked the collection policy to focus on trees and woody plants, and has weeded the collection of out-of-scope materials. New initiatives include a “Tree Tales” program for children, borrowing privileges for members, a new online catalog, “show and tell” rare book tours, collaborations with local public libraries, and a reformulated book group. The library is being renovated to be more inviting to the public and to showcase the collection. <http://www.holdenarb.org/resources/LibraryAtTheHoldenArboretum.asp>

Holden Arboretum’s Special Collection in Dendrology and Silviculture
Clem Hamilton, President & CEO
Holden Arboretum, Kirtland, Ohio

Clem presented his two-year curatorial analysis of The Holden Arboretum’s rare books and art, to help determine how to maximize its significance to the mission of the institution. He described Holden’s holdings as including 792 elements whose strengths include monographs, herbals and medical botany, horticulture and gardening, florals, and botanical art and illustration. The collection is well documented in Stanley Johnston’s two books, The Cleveland Herbal, Botanical, and Horticultural Collections (1992) and Cleveland’s Treasures from the World of Botanical Literature (1998). To compare Holden’s collection to a hypothetical core collection of historically significant pre-1830 books broadly representative of fields within dendrology and silviculture, he selected 312 titles from Alfred Rehder’s The Bradley Bibliography: a Guide to the Literature of the Woody Plants of the World (1911-1918). He visited six major U.S. collections to review their holdings, and consequently distilled the list to 138 titles as comprising a sample core collection of especially noteworthy pre-1830 books on tree-related subjects. He also noted how each library provides service and handling of their special collections, and is adopting some improved practices at Holden. Clem reported that Holden owns 39 of the 138, and that most of Holden’s titles are widespread among the six libraries, except one unique title, W.J. Dumler’s Erneuerter und vermehrter Baum- und Obstgarten (1661). Harvard’s collections (primarily in Botany and at the Arnold Arboretum) are practically comprehensive within the sample, holding 130 of the 138, making it an epicenter for scholarly work in all areas of history of dendrology and silviculture. He concluded
that Holden’s best niche for its special collections should be engaging the public, using books characterized by both highly relevant subjects and attractive appearance. Holden presently owns 200 especially significant titles on woody plants, which he hopes to augment with future additions to maximize the collection’s canonic and synoptic strength. Clem also is exploring the possibility of exchanging or selling duplicates and/or titles he considers out of the arboretum’s scope as an outdoor living museum of woody plants, to enable acquisition of items on his desiderata list, which numbers 100 titles and growing.

Insectarium Tour, Montréal Botanical Garden

Reported by Rita Hassert, Library Collections Manager
Sterling Morton Arboretum, Lisle, IL

Insectarium de Montréal, or, Beetles and honeybees and walking sticks, oh my!

The afternoon spent touring the Montréal Botanical Garden would be an experience relished by any gardener! Knowledgeable and informative, our tour guide shepherded us through the plant collections, gardens, grounds and conservatories. When I mentioned that I had signed up to write a brief description of our visit to the Insectarium de Montréal, my guide tried to dissuade me with offers of a tantalizing tour of the conservatories. As a gardener, I am weak! To my mind, I had two options: View magnificent plants flourishing within the conservatory . . . or view pesky bugs stuck on a stick in a case. Quite the moral dilemma, I mean what kind of contest was this for an earnest gardener? While sauntering through the lush conservatories, thoughts of my CBHL Publications Committee responsibilities started to pinch and sting me. I decided to leave my garden cocoon—and fly over to the Insectarium.

How would I describe the Insectarium? It was a hive of activity! A swarm of engagement! A veritable colony of all-things-Insecta! The living and not-so-living insect collections aside, I found the staff to be profoundly enthusiastic. Engaging, interested and adept at welcoming the recalcitrant gardener into their lair, the staff was simply abuzz with information and ideas. Boasting over 225,000 live and mounted specimens, I had almost squashed the opportunity to visit the largest museum in North America devoted entirely to insects! Combining live along with mounted specimens, it was a fascinating experience even for the most dubious of visitors. As compelling as the Insectarium’s exhibits were, I found that watching other visitors’ reactions to the displays was of equal interest. Cautious, delighted, surprised and intrigued, the range of emotion was easily evident as visitors viewed the vivarium and studied the mounted specimens held within this space. Additionally, the Insectarium also provides an Entomological Information Service to answer insect and other arthropod related questions. Extraordinary insects! Shocking beauty! The Insectarium de Montréal provides a dramatic window into a world that is not to be missed!

Montréal Botanical Garden Library & Cocktail Party

After a delightful day of touring the beautiful gardens, CBHL members retired to the Garden Library to enjoy an exhibit of some of the treasures, browse the stacks, and study the Annual Literature Award nominees on display. This feast for the eyes was supplemented by sangria, sushi, and sweets and much socializing. The group assembled in the courtyard for the highlight of the evening, the announcement of the Annual Literature Award winners.

Thursday, June 28

Grande Bibliothèque Welcome
Helene Roussel, Director General, Grande Bibliothèque

Ms. Roussel welcomed CBHL members to Montréal’s public library, the Grande Bibliothèque, which was conveniently located across the street from the conference hotel. She explained that the library is part of Québec’s national library, the Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (BAnQ). The joint venture was formed in 2005 and symbolized by the magnificent building designed by Patkau Architects of Vancouver and Croft-Pelletier/Gilles Guité of Quebec City. The library averages 9,000 users each day, circulates five million items per year, and offers distance services to outlying areas. Library staff offered tours of the impressive collections that include an array of media in many languages, a variety of quiet and group spaces, and “The Collection nationale,” which is the Québec heritage collection, with about one million works. It includes deposit copies of all works given to the BNQ since 1968 and the Saint-Sulpice collection that includes 78,000 works, some dating back to the 1760s. CBHLers were treated to two outstanding exhibits, one on the Japanese Manga, and the other entitled “60 years of Québec women’s fashion at the Grande Bibliothèque,” which included a parade of women’s clothing fashioned from paper supplemented by glass, display counters from haberdashery shops of days gone by. <http://www.banq.qc.ca/accueil>

BAnQ’s Montréal Archives Centre

Thursday morning CBHLers met at Montréal’s Archives Centre for a tour of another amazing collection. It is one of many regional centers that collect written documents, maps, plans and aerial photographs, photographs, prints and drawings, film, video and sound recordings on the history of Québec and its population over the last four centuries. The collections are used for historical and genealogical research. The building has been beautifully renovated to blend the old with the new and the staff members who provided tours were very engaging.
Putting Together a Preservation Fair to the Public
Charlotte “Chuck” Tancin, Librarian, Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie Mellon University

The Preservation Working Group of the now defunct Oakland Library Consortium (Pitt, CMU, and The Carnegie) initiated a preservation fair in 1999 inspired by a program sponsored by the Library of Congress. The fair was co-sponsored by the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, which provided the venue. The goal of the fair is to connect the general public with conservation and preservation information and specialists. The first was such a success that the fifth fair was held this year. Chuck opened her talk by sharing the handout and the official fair T-shirt that easily identified the volunteer staff to fair attendees. She then outlined how the Pittsburgh community produces their events. A planning committee with representatives from participating organizations is formed to agree on a location that offers room for welcoming attendees, space for exhibitors, and classrooms for speakers and demonstrations. The committee drafts a letter of invitation to potential local and regional exhibitors and local experts with all of the details and deadlines required for participation. Invited are invited to show their wares, demonstrate their skills, or lecture on particular topics that range from taxidermy to paper making. The group also prepares a budget that includes costs for the venue, speakers, equipment rental, table and linen rentals, signage, supplies, T-shirts and refreshments for the volunteer staff, and other essentials. The $4,000 budget for the 2011 fair was easily raised through sponsors and other donations.

The committee also plans all of the publicity for the event months in advance. All media outlets and local organizations are tapped to promote the event, a dedicated website is created (<http://wwwasis.pitt.edu/~presfair>), and posters, fliers, bookmarks, and a fair program are prepared for the event. As the date approaches, the work of the logistics team moves forward. Members of the team share cell phone numbers and each volunteer has clearly defined duties and a schedule. Some members help with rental deliveries, set up equipment and furniture, count visitors and answer their questions at an anchor information desk, while others serve as runners to make extra photocopies or fill in as needed.

The committee holds a wrap-up meeting shortly after the event to evaluate the process, send thank you notes to contributors and participants, finalize all financial transactions, and make notes for future events. Chuck closed by dedicating her talk to Bernadette Cal- lery for inspiring an entire community to work together and share success.

Out of the Archives and Onto Land:
The UC Natural Reserve System Archive Project
Laurie Hannah, Librarian, Archivist, and Digital Resources Coordinator, Cheadle Center for Biodiversity and Ecological Restoration, University of California, Santa Barbara

Laurie introduced a major project that is a collaboration of the USCB Cheadle Center for Biodiversity and Ecological Restoration (CCBER) and a faculty member from the department of Environmental Studies and Public History. The project is to inventory and describe the thousands of documents, maps, photographs, and other primary source materials that trace the cultural, administrative, and scientific histories of the UC Natural Reserve System (<http://nrs.ucop.edu>). The system was established in 1937 and has thirty-seven sites administered by nine campuses covering 135,000 acres. The facilities vary from rustic and unimproved to buildings with labs, libraries, etc., so the project is complex. The project is in the “resource discovery” phase and Laurie referred to it as “a work in progress.” Each site is being surveyed, and the inventories are summarized and entered into a clearinghouse database. The types of materials identified to date are typical of all archival collections and include correspondence, records, programs, datasets, and audio-visual and graphic materials.

Laurie has been looking for collections survey models that can be refined for the UC Natural Reserve System survey which is being conducted with the help of graduate and undergraduate students. The challenge is to learn how to look at all of the contents of an office, a closet, a cabinet, or a box, briefly identify, categorize and quantify the contents and range of materials, and database the summary in an efficient manner. The final report for each site summarizes the archival components and includes recommendations for future actions. For example, the report might recommend that files be transferred, or recommend appropriate storage and treatment if kept on site. CCBER will accept any orphaned collections.

Laurie demonstrated the process by showing a preliminary survey for the Stunt Ranch Santa Monica Mountains Reserve (<http://stuntranch.ucnrs.org>). She referred to it as a “first pass” survey that included a brief description, size, formats, and types of materials. The resulting lists of materials are synthesized using Archivists Toolkit and the program’s report functions. The record is expanded to include dates, size, scope and contents notes, languages, subjects, and series and is then copied to an MS-Access® database using Dublin Core fields. She plans to promote the collection by using open source products like OMEKA (<http://omeka.org>) ViewShare (<http://viewshare.org>) and Zotero (<http://www.zotero.org>). Laurie will continue to simplify workflows and call upon her collection management skills to build the UC Natural Reserve System archive.
Out of Their Boxes: Shipping and Insuring Fine Art Objects – A Beginner’s Guide Kathy Crosby, Head Librarian Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, New York

Kathy introduced the audience to essential elements to consider when special materials are sent off to other institutions as loans, since this is not part of our daily routine. Those new to the loan process can learn from other organizations like the International Council of Museums (<http://icom.museum>), reviewing other institutions’ loan forms, and consulting with colleagues. Each element of the loan agreement should be carefully reviewed and questions listed for discussion and negotiation prior to signing. Negotiation points include borrower and lender responsibility for expenses, packing and shipping considerations, exhibition facility environment requirements, the format and content of condition reports, and insurance coverage during transport and while at the borrowing institution. Insurance issues to consider are the chain of custody when transported either in a private vehicle, by a fine art shipper, multi-shipper shuttle transport, arrangements wherein the borrower does not own the facility, and complexities associated with government-owned sites. Kathy mentioned that insurance values are sometimes calculated by considering market value plus risk factors; alternatively market value alone is the basis for calculating the cost of insuring an item or items by an institution. She recommended the guide, Art In Transit (<http://si-pddr.si.edu/jspui/bitstream/10088/8127/1/mci_Art_in_Transit_Handbook_for_Packing_and_Transporting_Paintings.pdf>), even though somewhat dated, as an excellent introduction to detailed issues associated with shipping fine art objects. Kathy raised the issue of climate control during transportation, at relay stations used during transit, and on arrival at the exhibit venue. She concluded by discussing packing options that ranged from custom-built big wooden crates and/or boxes made from foamcore, and diverged on a history of foamcore and its many uses. She concluded her presentation by showing an example of a foamcore container made for an item that she shipped to the Hunt Institute.

Canadian Centre for Architecture (CCA)

The Canadian Centre for Architecture (CCA) (<http://www.cca.qc.ca/en>) is an international research center and museum founded by Phyllis Lambert in 1979 on the conviction that architecture is a public concern. The CCA’s extensive collection, exhibitions, programs, and research opportunities make it an outstanding resource for advancing knowledge, promoting public understanding, and widening thought and debate on architecture, its history, theory, practice, and role in society. The collection comprises over half a million items and attendees were treated to an exhibit of some of the Centre’s early horticulture books, garden drawings, and a plan for a playground. The group toured the buildings which include a historic mansion, the Shaughnessy House (1874) designed by William T. Thomas, which is beautifully integrated with a new building designed by Peter Rose with Phyllis Lambert, consulting architect, and Erol Argun, associate architect. The new building houses galleries, the magnificent Paul Desmarais Theatre, the bookstore, library, and study center, and conservation and collection facilities and curatorial offices. The renovated Shaughnessy House has spacious reception rooms and a richly paneled sitting room with an attached conservatory.

After a brief tour of the grounds, the group crossed the street to enjoy the CCA Garden which lies at the edge of an escarpment that overlooks a busy highway. The garden was designed by Montréal artist-architect Melvin Charney and the imposing front wall reflects the design of the Shaughnessy House. Beyond the wall is a series of columns and sculptures laid out as a series of narrative episodes that evoke the history of architecture and the history of the city (<http://www.cca.qc.ca/en/collection/300-cca-garden>).

The Mount Royal Cemetery

Reported by Laurie Hannah

At the end of a very long day, we took a bus and climbed high up to our last destination, the 160-year-old cemetery and arboretum that overlooks the city of Montréal. Located on Mont Royal and designed as an arboretum as well as a burial ground, it is intended to be “a city of the dead overlooking a city of the living.” Over 100 tree species are planted on the cemetery grounds which are filled with beautifully landscaped hills and valleys, as well as a wide variety of monuments. Many famous Canadians, including brewery owner John Molson, author Mordecai Richler, and electric razor inventor Jacob Schick, are buried there.

So, what made this a special stop for us on our library- and archive-filled day? Something only a botanist or botanical librarian could love—we made a group pilgrimage to the grave of plant hunter Ernest Henry “Chinese” Wilson (1876-1930). Nested under large beeches, maples, and pines lie Wilson and his wife, who both suffered an untimely death from a car accident. A dawn redwood, raised from one of the first Metasequoia seeds sent back from China in the late 1940s, thrives...
alongside. Next to Wilson’s grave is that of the Montréal Botanical Garden’s original designer, landscape architect Henry Teuscher, who died in 1984.

Friday, June 29

The Biodiversity Centre & the Role of Information in the Future of Scientific Research & Conservation
Anne Bruneau, Ph.D., Dept. of Biological Sciences, University of Montréal

Reported by Fiona Ainsworth, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Anne began by explaining the role of the Biodiversity Centre, which is 1 year old and is part of the Institut de recherche en biologie végétale (IRBV), itself part of the University of Montréal and partly funded by the City of Montréal. Its role is to provide research, training, and public education. The Institut has 280 employees and its research is divided into three themes: Cell and molecular biology; Biodiversity and evolution; Ecology and management of ecosystems.

There are three research objectives:
1.) Conservation of the research collections (herbarium, fungarium and entomological collections).
2.) Accelerating rate of biodiversity discovery (using high throughput laboratories and the characterization of species genetically) of plants, insects and fungi. For example, fungi represent an estimated 30% of all species but are the least known and studied. The Institut is also interested in interactions between the three groups.
3.) Developing cyber-infrastructure for biodiversity (using new technology such as lab techniques and bio-informatics).

Project Canadensys <http://www.canadensys.net> is one such project. This is a network of people and collections from eleven universities, five botanic gardens and two museums, or thirty collections comprising thirteen million specimens. The project mobilizes three million specimens (or c. 20%)—why? Because specimen data provides the primary data, the what, where, when and who of a species. Anne used the genus Butomus as an example. This plant is invasive in Canada and its spread is one such project. This is a network of people and collections from eleven universities, five botanic gardens and two museums, or thirty collections comprising thirteen million specimens. The project mobilizes three million specimens (or c. 20%)—why? Because specimen data provides the primary data, the what, where, when and who of a species. Anne used the genus Butomus as an example. This plant is invasive in Canada and its spread can be plotted and tracked over time, using data from the collections, to assess its impact. Previously, it would have taken time to analyze the data so the project speeds up the process.

Canadensys makes use of other resources and is compatible with GBIF, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility <http://www.gbif.org>. Getting the data is a complicated workflow: collecting, preparing, digitizing, standardizing, publishing, and making available. Standardization is important, as the data comes from 30 disparate collections. The project uses Darwin Core and provides help with data mapping. Once mapped, the datasets are published using the GBIF Integrated Publishing Toolkit. Datasets are made available via the Canadensys website for repurposing under an open Creative Commons license. Collection holders must register with GBIF to get credit for their datasets and collections are then integrated into Canadensys. Datasets can be emailed or downloaded, for example into table format, but cannot be altered. Once datasets are created, researchers are encouraged to use them but it is very important to be able to cite datasets, thus ensuring the home institution gets proper recognition for their collections.

As the project has developed, other features have been added, such as the explorer tool. This allows the researcher to refine a search down to a specific specimen and, by switching to Google Street View, it is possible to see the actual specimen location too! Canadensys also has checklist capability—Vascan, the Vascular Plants of Canada is available on the Canadensys website <http://data.canadensys.net/vascan/search>—and, again, researchers can re-use the data to build their own checklists by selecting which data they want.

In response to a question, Anne said that it is possible to “blur” data to hide the location of an endangered species; furthermore, collection holders decide how much data to release.

Canadensys is a great example of how the Biodiversity Centre fulfils its remit of carrying out research and training and furthering conservation and public education.

Image Indexing, Use & Conservation at the Montréal Botanical Garden
Céline Arseneault, Botanist & Librarian, and Lise Servant, Image Library Curator, Montréal Botanical Garden Library

Reported by Tracy Mehlin, Elisabeth C. Miller Library, University of Washington Botanic Gardens

Céline started off the presentation by giving a history of the MBG image collection, which dates back to the 1950s and by the mid 1980s included over 170,000 slides. The software DataEase was used to catalog the slides thematically. In the mid 1990s digital images began to be acquired and were indexed in a parallel system. By 2005, with the exponential growth of the digital image collection stored in the Windows File System and on CD-ROMs, they paused the indexing and decided to research a better solution. Céline and her team decided that an integrated system for both slides and digital images with a visual searching interface was needed and the Norway based company Fotoware could provide the software. The products they choose to implement were FotoStation for cataloging, Index Manager for searching and more recently FotoWeb for user access. Plus, they have a server to store the digital images. Migration of the digital images plus metadata and the slide metadata happened with the help of interns. Slides are represented in the system with a “dummy image” that explains “ils’agît d’un diapositive” (“this is a slide”). The Darwin Core
standard is used to describe plant images. 

Lise followed Céline’s history presentation with an overview of the management process and a tour of the staff/manager and the user interfaces of the FotoStation and FotoWeb program. The two major indexes used are for plants and non-living + people. They can now do batch cataloging from a CD-ROM of images acquired from garden staff or professional photographers. Currently only library staff add new images, but soon approved users will also be able to add new images. Generally, most files are JPEG format. The Garden pays an annual license and also has a support contract.

The Biodiversity Heritage Library: Bigger, Better, and More Global Than Ever!
Susan Fraser, Director
The LuEsther T. Mertz Library,
The New York Botanical Garden,
Doug Holland, Director
Peter Raven Library, Missouri Botanical Garden
Judy Warnement, Director
Botany Libraries of Harvard University

Susan opened the session by highlighting BHL’s achievements in recent months. The Darwin Collection <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/collection/darwinlibrary> was launched in June of 2011, selected collections of BHL content were made available on the new iTunes U in February <http://itunes.apple.com/us/institution/biodiversity-heritage-library/id467689660>, the Flickr Photostream is growing in content and popularity <http://www.flickr.com/photos/biodivlibrary>, and the BHL welcome screen has been redesigned to include a search feature and Flickr images <http://biodiversitylibrary.org>. In addition to enhancing electronic access to BHL resources, the group sponsored an international program, Life and Literature <http://www.lifeandliterature.org>, at the Field Museum in Chicago in November 2011. The goal was to convene librarians, biologists, computer scientists, publishers, students, and other stakeholders to set the agenda for biodiversity literature digitizing and its networked environment for the next four to five years.

The BHL administrative structure was revamped early in 2012 to include two levels of participation. Institutional members sign Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) and pay annual dues of $10,000 and each library director serves on the Steering Committee. Members on the Institutional Council sign participation agreements and offer content and/or services. Both groups meet via conference calls and an annual meeting. Cornell University and the U.S. Geological Survey Library (USGS) joined the Institutional Council early in 2012.

Doug continued by focusing on the affiliated BHL’s that have developed around the world: BHL-Europe, BHL-China, BHL-Australia, BHL-SciELO (Brazil), BHL Alexandria (Egypt), and the newest, BHL-Africa. Doug just returned from an organizational meeting of BHL-Africa hosted by the Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden in South Africa <http://blog.biodiversitylibrary.org/2012/07/building-bhl-africa.html>. He conveyed the enthusiasm and cooperative spirit shared by the librarians he met and noted that BHL never sleeps not that it crosses every time zone.

Judy reviewed several BHL associated projects. The paper, “Retooling Special Collections Digitisation in the Age of Mass Scanning” was published in Ariadne <http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue67/rinaldo-et-al> to summarize the findings of an IMLS grant. Several BHL partners are currently working on companion IMLS grants to scan field notes that will be added the Smithsonian’s Field Book Registry, and the Missouri Botanical Garden has received a grant to fund “Art of Life” from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) <http://biodivlib.wikispaces.com/Art+of+Life> to data mine BHL for images.

The Smithsonian Institution Libraries is developing a new tool called Macaw <http://www.si.edu/Galaxy.cfm?id=2.174> to perform three major tasks in the scanning process. First, it will allow for the import and management of the images from a scanner or camera, second, it will collect page-level metadata that describes the physical aspects of the page, and third, it will allow post-processing and exporting/uploading of a digital book to other systems. The result will be a complete digital version of an item that can be shared with external systems like the BHL and the Internet Archive, thus creating new opportunities for other partnerships.

Connecting Content: The Field Book Project at the Smithsonian and at the California Academy of Sciences
Carolyn Sheffield, Project Manager
Field Book Project, Smithsonian Institution

Reported by Kathy Allen, Head of the Andersen Horticultural Library, University of Minnesota

Carolyn Sheffield gave a presentation on two exciting projects: the Smithsonian Field Book Project (SFBP), of which Carolyn is Project Manager, and Connecting Content: A Collaboration to Link Field Notes to Specimens and Published Literature (CC), led by the California Academy of Sciences.

The Field Book Project is an initiative led by the Smithsonian Institution to create one online location for access to biodiversity field books and other field research materials, a rich primary source. The goal is to do this through cataloging, conservation, and digitization of these unique materials. After surveying cataloging practices as well as the information needs of curators and researchers, several standards were adopted for the project. As of the end of June, more than 5,200 field book item records had been created.

The primary goal of the Connecting Content project is to enable links between field books, specimens <http://cbhl.net>
Botanists from around the world assemble every six years at the International Botanical Congress (IBC) at a location rotating between different continents. The IBC has the authority to determine rules of nomenclature for the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN). Robin represented the Smithsonian Institution Libraries and reported on plant databases, changes to publication rules for botanical nomenclature, and the introduction of the Smithsonian's new electronic version of the complete Taxonomic Literature (TL-II) <http://www.sil.si.edu/digitallibraries/tl-2/>. She also visited with the librarians at the Royal Botanic Gardens at Melbourne <http://www.rb.g.vic.gov.au/science/information-and-resources/library> and Sydney <http://www.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/science/Herbarium_and_resources/library/>

University de Montréal Biodiversity Centre
Luc Brouillet, Ph.D., Department of Biological Sciences, University of Montréal

The Institut de recherche en biologie végétale (IRBV) and its Biodiversity Centre <http://www.irbv.umontreal.ca> are located within the Montréal Botanical Garden and represent a unique partnership between the Université de Montréal and the City of Montréal. The mission of the IRBV is research and teaching of plant biology. The Biodiversity Centre builds on this relationship through research and education with the goal of raising public awareness of the importance of preserving and better understanding biodiversity. The mission of the IRBV is to promote the ongoing development of a center of excellence in plant biology and biodiversity, both in fundamental research and its applications; to ensure the conservation of research collections in plant biology, entomology, and mycology; to train students in plant biology and biodiversity at the master’s, doctoral, and post-doctoral levels; to promote the continuing education of its researchers and technical personnel; and to facilitate the technological transfer of its scientific research results to the community. The Biodiversity Centre facilities include well-equipped laboratories for teaching and research, classrooms, a herbarium and exhibition space. All are equipped with state-of-the-art technology and the setting at the edge of the garden is beautiful.

Community Supported Agriculture at Brookside Gardens
Jared Ashling, Volunteer Coordinator
Brookside Gardens, Montgomery Parks, M-NCPPC

Jared described Brookside Gardens as forty-two years old with thirty-two cultivated acres on a fifty-four acre site. The gardens are managed by a full-time staff of twenty-nine, supplemented by fifty seasonal staff and 1,000 volunteers. The Gardens launched a three-year program to feature plants as food so the library’s support of the Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) distribution program was a stroke of genius! It is also an excellent way to contribute to the theme and draw new users to the Brookside Gardens Library <http://www.montgomeryparks.org/brookside/library_services.shtml>. The library has 6,000 volumes with 87 current periodicals to support nearly 5,000 visits each year from staff, attendees of the Master Gardener plant clinics, and the general public.

Jared explained that the CSA program pays farmers in advance with funds from subscribers who receive weekly shares of seasonal produce. The shares are large and often include local fruit and food products to supplement the produce. The produce is fresh, organic, environmentally friendly, and healthy. The program connects people to nature through the plants and by visiting participating farms, and builds a strong sense of community. The library benefits from sponsoring a popular program, attracting new people to the Gardens and the library, and by stimulating conversations within the community about food, nutrition, and growing plants.

Brookside Gardens is situated in an urban/suburban setting with a variety of housing; other sources of organic food or farmers’ markets are not in close proximity. The CSA program is publicized through local media, social media, and by distributing fliers and hosting table events at neighborhood schools and community centers. The weekly shares include ten to twelve seasonal vegetables grown over a 25-week period. Annual shares cost $768 ($30.72 per week). Fruit, egg, and flower shares are also offered but are less popular. On distribution day a team of volunteers takes delivery and verifies all of the shares, assembles them for distribution, staffs a sign-in station, and then cleans up. Jared noted that every sixty shares earns two free boxes of produce which he makes available to the staff and volunteers who help with the delivery.

Plans for the future include cooking demonstrations and classes, handouts with produce-related information and bibliographies, and organized farm visits. You can learn more about the CSA program at Local Harvest <http://www.localharvest.org/csa> and Just Food NYC <http://www.justfood.org>.
Welcome Neighbors: Connecting with Local Public Libraries
Leora Siegel, Director
Lenhardt Library, Chicago Botanic Garden
Glencoe, Illinois

The Lenhardt Library is open seven days per week to serve the Garden’s educational programs to the public. This year marks the Chicago Botanic Garden’s 40th anniversary and the Garden expects one million visitors this year. This summer Leora launched “Public Library Days” to strengthen ties with the community and to attract new visitors, with six libraries accepting the invitation. Leora refers to her new program as “friend raising” that could potentially lead to “fund raising” opportunities in addition to marketing the library to a broader public and attracting new “garden people” to CBG. Prior to launching the program, Leora identified and contacted local public library directors to offer the event, including admission to the Garden. The schedule for each event had to be negotiated with each participating library.

Leora then described each step in organizing the events starting with a sample invitation, a schedule template, and a byline about the library. She also noted the special considerations for each library (e.g., a children’s program, a rare book program). Participating libraries were required to provide a list of up to forty guests and each participant was asked to present a valid library card on admission. Leora stressed the importance of communicating with all of the appropriated Garden staff to ensure the success of the program. For example, she worked closely with the Garden’s gatehouse and security force by providing them with registration lists.

On the day of the event, Leora prepares custom signage to welcome each group and takes photos to document the event. The local press has promoted the program and the Garden’s administration is very pleased with this new path to community outreach. The impact is being evaluated by tracking new memberships. Leora follows up each event with a thank you note and attendance information, and asks for feedback.

Renewing the Library of the VanDusen Botanical Gardens
Marina Princz, Librarian
Yosef Wosk Library and Resource Center
VanDusen Botanical Gardens, Vancouver, BC

Marina subtitled her talk, “The successes and challenges of the wild ride to the 21st century for the VanDusen’s Yosef Wosk Library and Resource Center” <http://vancouver.ca/parks/news/download/vandusen.htm>. Between the springs of 2010 and 2012, Vancouver’s VanDusen Botanical Garden’s newly moved and renamed library was a very busy place. The garden opened a stunning new $22 million visitor center incorporating advanced technology, a green roof, and a unique orchid-inspired design <http://vancouver.ca/parks/news/download/vandusen.htm>. Although the library staff ebbed and flowed in size through the duration of these major projects, staff, with the help of volunteers, managed to automate the 6,000-volume collection as well as plan for and organize the move to the new facility. Marina reviewed the challenges of working with a planning committee and architects, and focused on organizing the move with a team of volunteers. Her key to success was planning ahead and having volunteers take leadership roles. She invited her daughter’s friends to help and was pleased by the camaraderie that developed among the multi-generational teams during the two-day move. She also stressed the importance of having plenty of food and drinks on hand, and making sure that everyone was having a good balance of fun and work. The Yosef Wosk Library and Resource Center opened in March of 2012 and while the building is beautiful, there remain a few form-versus-function issues to iron out. The lack of proper lighting in the stack areas was the most serious issue, and extra money had to be raised to rectify the problem.

Despite some challenges, the library now enjoys a more prominent presence in the Garden, is fully automated, is attracting new patrons, and is well positioned to serve VanDusen Botanical Gardens for many years to come.

The Art of Entertaining
Montréal Style on the Bateau-Mouche.

Reported by Susan Eubank, Arboretum Librarian, Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanic Garden

I always choose to write about the banquet. This hearkens back to a magical evening with Stephen A. Spongberg and sitting directly next to Ernest H. Wilson’s lantern slides in a lantern slide projector in an incredible room at Harvard University somewhere. That time I was wowed by the show. Magic appeared before my eyes. We routinely have magic of all kinds at the banquet. Towers with revolving restaurants; beef at the stockyards; an idol (Mark Blumenthal, the founder of the American Botanical Council and Herbalgram); telling his story; a large thunderstorm rolling across Lake Michigan; a Midwestern feast featuring several kinds of meats and gregarious bookseller Keith Crotz; mosquitoes and my 1 ½-year-old daughter at the Denver banquet; and now, a couple of boats gently cruising on rivers.

I’m older now, have lost several loved ones and am raising a child on the precarious edge of her teenage years. The magic now is the time spent in the presence of great librarians who have become great friends. In the
middle of the night I wanted to call this article “Cementing Friendships.” But the analogy I think of in the bright L.A. morning is a dried laid stone wall. By banquet time we have seen all the presentations, gardens, libraries and, hopefully, have at least greeted all the first-time attendees. By then, probably, the first time attendees have already shared freely of themselves and their libraries. The banquet is where we can explore how we all fit together as colleagues and friends—how the pieces fit in the dried laid stone wall or in one of Jeffrey Bale’s stone mosaics <http://jeffreygardens.blogspot.com>. As we fit those pieces together the end result allows us to go home with renewed enthusiasm for our profession despite, sometimes, insurmountable challenges. The cumulative knowledge that is shared through presentations, idle (or not so idle) lunchtime conversation and at the banquet always yields several ideas that I add to my work to help the plants and information flow together out to my customers.

The even more precious time at the banquet is my being able to observe and understand our relationships with each other. Sometimes passion leads to intensity that can be perceived as anger. As my mother quoted Benjamin Franklin, “guests, like fish, begin to smell after three days.” After we have been together for the intensity of the conference, the banquet deliberately brings us together again, this time to the gently rocking water of the St. Lawrence River. That gently rocking water reminds us to be gentle with each other. Our time together is so precious. For the plants and the libraries and the information: passion, steely determination and gentleness with all our relationships were my banquet lessons this year.

Saturday, June 30

Post-conference Study-Tour.

Reported by David Lane, Biological Sciences Librarian, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire

On the Saturday after the conference we boarded a van and drove for miles through peaceful farmland to visit three very different gardens located between Montréal and Quebec City.

The first was the Parc Marie-Victorin at Kingsley Falls <http://www.parc-marievictorin.com/defaultEn.aspx>. The garden, which is an award-winning center for environmental horticulture and education, is famous for its mosaiculture statues. The photo shows us gathered around the statue of Brother Marie-Victorin, the founder of the Montréal Botanical Garden. We also saw amazing insect statues made from scrap metal as well as a caterpillar, a frog, puffins, and other creatures. Throughout the day there was a sometimes humorous discussion, mostly in French, of how to translate what our guides said into English.

The second garden we visited was the Daniel A. Sequin Garden at Saint-Hyacinthe <http://www.itasth.qc.ca/jardindas>. This park is a teaching garden for the ITA (Agricultural and Technological Institute) which trained many of the horticulturalists who work for the Montréal Botanical Garden. Lise Servant is an alumna. There was a great variety of experimental gardens including the one in the photo. One garden featured rows of popular bedding plants that we voted our preferences for with white flags.

The final private garden was Le Jardin des Curiosités in Saint-Ours along the Richelieu River <http://www.lejardindescuriosites.com>. Here Suzanne Puech and her partner Alain Émond (in the company of several cats) have built a diverse series of gardens that serve as a nursery for over a thousand varieties of ornamentals, vegetables, and fruits. The area was developed over fifteen years from a former mink farm. You can see one of the long buildings in the photo. After a brief downpour we celebrated the day’s trip with champagne.
Making Connections Locally and Globally

Jared Ashling
Volunteer Coordinator,
Library Horticulturist
Brookside Gardens,
Montgomery Parks, M-NCPPC

Making Connections Locally and Globally in Montréal was my first CBHL Annual Meeting, and it was awesome! As a Horticulturist managing a library collection at a botanic garden, the opportunity to attend this meeting, thanks to the Founders’ Fund Travel Fellowship and the support of my institution, has provided me with resources and professional networking connections that will be tremendous resources to our library. These professional connections were in fact both local and global, as suggested in the meeting name, and are easily accessible through the CBHL listserv and newsletter.

The Founders’ Fund Travel Fellowship, created in honor of deceased CBHL members, provides a one-time award of 500 dollars and waived meeting registration fees. With tight financial times and limited funding for conference travel, the travel fellowship made it possible for me to be in attendance at this years meeting.

The meeting consisted of a good mix of sessions and garden tours, however I could have spent many more hours (days even!) exploring the beautiful Montréal Botanic Garden. The fifteen-minute session format provided insight to a great variety of library programs, resources, initiatives, from the small-scale tangible projects applicable to our small library and to inspiring accomplishments requiring multi-institutional coordination.

I came away from the conference not only with great ideas and a network of professional colleagues, I also brought back books, lots and lots of books! The Annual Literature Award Committee raffles off books donated to be reviewed for awards, these are all books nominated by CBHL members. Between myself and my “picker” we brought back eight wonderful books to add to our library’s collection. In addition, I was the lucky winner of another raffle for those who attended both CBHL business meetings. These meetings revealed the inner workings of CBHL and were very productive for me as I walked away with NHBS gift certificates for 75 pounds!

After the conference I took advantage of the opportunity to get out of Montréal and see some of the beautiful countryside gardens of Quebec through the Post Conference tour. This provided further networking opportunities and plenty of garden inspiration.

I’d like to thank CBHL, the Founders Fund, and Brookside Gardens for the opportunity to attend this year’s annual meeting. I’d like to thank all of the CBHL members I met for your friendliness, hospitality, support, and for all that I will be calling on you for in the future!
Welcome and Official Commencement of the 2012 Business Meeting

Thursday, June 28, 2012 at the Montréal Botanical Garden, Jardin Botanique de Montréal

President Robin Everly brought the first session of the meeting to order at 1:00 p.m.

The Board introduced themselves:
— President Robin Everly (Botany-Horticulture Library, Smithsonian Institution Libraries),
— 1st Vice-President Susan Eubank (Arboretum Library, Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanic Garden),
— 2nd Vice-President Tracy Mehlin (Elisabeth C. Miller Library, University of Washington),
— Past President Stanley Johnston (Mentor, OH),
— Treasurer Brian Thompson (Elisabeth C. Miller Library, University of Washington), and
— Secretary Stacy Stoldt (Lenhardt Library, Chicago Botanic Garden).

First-time attendees were introduced and welcomed.
Robin noted the CBHL business meetings are conducted according to Robert’s Rules of Order and Suzi Teghtmeyer, Michigan State University, agreed to serve as parliamentarian.

The quorum of fifteen members at a minimum was met as forty-seven members were in attendance and four proxies were in the hands of attendees.

No corrections being offered, the minutes of the 2011 Annual Meeting in Chicago, IL, as printed in issue 122 of the CBHL Newsletter in August 2011, were approved by a vote of the membership.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

Annual Award for Significant Work in Botanical or Horticultural Literature
Gretchen Wade, Chair

The winners of the 2012 Annual Awards for Significant Work in Botanical and Horticultural Literature were announced Wednesday evening at the Montréal Botanical Garden library in the Courtyard of the Senses. The winner for the general category is In the Footsteps of Henry Augustine and his Chinese Plant Collectors, by Seamus O’Brien (author), Woodbridge, Suffolk: Garden Art Press, 2011. The winner in the technical category is The Ambonese Herbal, Volumes 1-6, by Georgius Everhardus Rumphius (author), E.M. Beekman (translator) and published by Yale University Press in 2011.

The committee discussed an unusual number of nominated titles (45) this year and made decisions on several points. English translations of works originally created in a different language will be eligible for judging, as long as the translation’s publication date is valid for judging. The publication date of the original will not be considered. In the case of ties/near ties, we will use...
“instant runoff” voting to choose the winner. Runoff voting will be triggered if the top titles are within five points of each other. We plan on using the CBHL wiki to keep track of discussions and timelines during the judging period. We also plan to investigate designing and distributing an adhesive medallion to place on winning titles.

Archives
Susan Fraser, Chair

The committee discussed the confusion about how the recommended bylaws change was not the true intention of how the archives committee should move forward. The original intention of the bylaws change was to separate the archivist position from the chair of the archives committee.

The language for the bylaws change was never shared with the Archives Committee in advance of it being put forward for a vote. The committee agreed to maintain an archives committee but revised the membership of the committee to include the CBHL Archivist, Secretary, Treasurer, Steering Committee Chair, and members at large.

The committee made a motion to the board asking that they retract the bylaws change. The committee revised the text of the proposed bylaw change and submitted it to the board. The membership will vote on the change at next year’s annual meeting.

Proposed revised bylaw:

The Archives Committee shall assist the CBHL Archivist in soliciting and obtaining the records and memorabilia, printed and electronic, pertaining to the operation and activities of CBHL, its members, Board of Directors, committees and “volunteer staff”. The committee shall consist of a Chair, selected by the committee, the CBHL Archivist, Secretary, Treasurer, Steering Committee Chair, and members at large.

The committee agreed to create a schedule for the membership, board and other committee chairs to transmit materials to the archives. The meeting was not officially adjourned because a fire alarm went off in the hotel and we had to evacuate. Sheila Connor agreed to serve as co-chair.

Audit
Robin Everly, Chair

Robin Everly announced that the Audit Committee did not meet.

Charles Robert Long Award of Merit
Laurie Hannah, Chair

Laurie began by announcing that nobody or group was selected to receive the award this year.

The committee discussed soliciting nominees for the award and how to come up with possible awardees. It decided to make the nomination process more competitive and similar to awards in other organizations. The reason behind this was to increase transparency on how awardees are selected, and also to generate more suggestions for nominees. Therefore, the committee will issue a call for nominations in October and it will create an application for members to fill out. The committee members will also be able to submit applications. After the deadline for submission has passed (November), committee members will begin their work of discussing the nominees after the start of the new year.

Electronic Communications (ECC)
Venice Bayrd, Chair

The e-list under Leora Siegel’s management has more traffic from June 2011 through May 2012: 724 messages, compared to 635 in 2011, and 586 in 2010. The list was averaging 49 messages per month in 2010, 53 in 2011, and 60 in 2012.

Venice reported that we need to revise and update the visibility of our commercial members on the site and will work with the Membership Committee on that. Gayle Bradbeer has volunteered to be wiki manager and will also serve on the Steering Committee. This appointment was approved by the Board. It was suggested today that we recommend that this be created as a new permanent manager position. ECC discussed how the wiki can be used more widely, and other committees were also asked to ask the question at their meetings today: How can our committee use the wiki to improve our work? There had been some discussion in the past year about offering remote access to committee meetings this year, but no one expressed interest, so we didn’t offer it. Venice reported she will write up a timeline and a list of equipment needed, and will post it on the wiki.

ECC and the Publications Committee discussed removing the wall from the current issue of the newsletter and then posting parts of the content elsewhere, with link and page numbers, so that anyone interested could go to the full issue to read more. ECC approved a motion, presented by Judy Warnement “to make all CBHL newsletters, including the latest issue, freely available on the website to members and to a worldwide audience.” Also, Venice announced that she is stepping down as chair and ECC will need a new one.

Founders’ Fund Travel Fellowship Award
Robin Everly, Chair

The committee was pleased to be able to award four Founders’ Fund Travel Fellowships for 2012. The recipients—Jared Ashling, Laurie Hannah, Joshua Meyer and Marina Princz were asked to come to the front and each
New 2nd Vice-President, serving from 2012 to 2016. Announced Suzi won this year’s election and will be our new 2nd Vice-President, serving from 2012 to 2016.

Membership
Susan Swisher, Chair

CBHL has had twenty-two new members this year and a total membership of 230 so far for 2012. It was decided that the Board would call people who had not renewed their membership and didn’t notify ahead of time with a reason. The committee will be adding information about the Grant Collaboration Program to the new member packet. There was discussion of creating the ability to register and renew your membership online.

Nominating
Stan Johnston, Chair

Stan mentioned that the 2011-12 nominating committee consisted of himself, Ann McIntire and Brandy Kuhl. Two candidates ran for the office of 2nd Vice-President: Suzi Teghtmeyer, Michigan State University Library and Stephen Sinon, New York Botanical Garden. Stan announced Suzi won this year’s election and will be our new 2nd Vice-President, serving from 2012 to 2016.

Preservation and Access
Kathy Crosby, Chair

The committee discussed the Core Periodical Literature Project intended to complement Cornell’s Core Literature Project. The latter lists essential book titles in the field of agriculture.

The Committee concluded that the spreadsheet should be sent out to the membership. Membership kan then decide whether the project should go forward or elect to just use the list as the institution sees fit. The non-book database is still active—though most people only sign on when reminder messages with the user handbook go out in response to the e-list. Another topic of discussion was the shuttering of websites like the National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII), the EPA, and issues with NAL. Since the term “shuttering” was not familiar to everyone, it was discussed at the meeting—metaphorically “closing the shutters” to actually inhibit access to entry, information, etc. Kathy plans to monitor the issue as the Canadian government has also now announced funding cuts that will shutter some of its website information. The last topic of discussion was the issue of CBHL’s role in protecting special collections and keeping them intact. In general, while the Committee felt collection changes are the decision of an organization’s Library and Board, we would like to develop guidelines and recommendations for member organizations regarding appropriate management of their collections. Doug Holland, Robin Everly, and Kathy Crosby will work on this over the next year. We also feel that advocacy letters—while they may be written at the Committee level—should be issued through the Board if possible. Kathy mentioned her term has expired and no one volunteered at the time of the committee meeting.

Public Relations
Rita Hassert, Chair

The committee discussed the following initiatives: 1.) Press releases created/distributed announcing the Annual Meeting as well as the Annual Literature and Long awards, 2.) social media including Facebook and Twitter, and 3.) CBHL market study.

Rita announced that committee also needs a new Chair.

Publications
Judy Warnement, Chair

The committee discussed the online and print membership directory. It was decided that next year the deadline for inclusion in the 2013 edition will be fixed because Suzi (membership manager) will be busy planning the 2013 annual meeting. It is suggested that the online edition be updated every six months to include members who join after the February deadline. It was noted that memberships follow the calendar year (Jan.-Dec.). The committee discussed members’ interest in repurposing newsletter articles for local blogs and/or RSS feeds but the limited access to the current issue inhibits such use. Laurie asked if there were any copyright issues. The committee unanimously agreed to propose at the business meeting that the current issue be made available in the same manner as the other issues. Laurie Hannah and Pat Jonas agreed to draft a set of guidelines for proofreaders with Larissa’s help. It will be in the memory of Barbara Pitschel, a long-time CBHL proof reader. Social media was discussed. Tracy attempted to promote the blog and Céline parsed one issue of the newsletter for RSS feeds, but neither venue has been widely adopted by the membership. It was agreed that the newsletter will continue in the current format until members come forward to adapt the content to new vehicles.

Judy mentioned that the deadline for the current issue of the newsletter is July 31 to incorporate annual meeting proceedings. They will also delay the fall issue by 2-3 weeks and then return to the normal schedule in 2013. The committee also discussed making the latest issue freely available on the website to members and to a worldwide audience. Judy mentioned her term has ended and she is looking for a new Chair to lead this committee.

Robin adjourned the first session of the business meeting at 2 pm and called the second session to order at 1:45 pm on Friday, June 29.

Robin Everly was asked by the Parliamentarian,
Suzi Teghtmeyer, to mention only CBHL members can vote when a voice vote is called. It was brought to her attention that attendees to the conference who are not CBHL members were voting during the first session of the business meeting.

Steering Committee Report for CBHL
Charlotte “Chuck” Tancin, Chair

Chuck explained that the Steering Committee is made up of the Board, the committee chairs, and the managers: Newsletter editor, webmaster, electronic distribution list manager, membership manager, archivist, non-book collections database manager, wiki manager, and historian. It’s a way for these people to share information about what they’re doing and talking about regarding CBHL. She discussed the use of the wiki. Last year we began discussing the idea of transforming the wiki to one more accessible to the whole membership. It’s currently used to keep track of committee member lists, for discussions by a few committees, and to post meeting minutes by a few committees. She asked all committees to add this question to their meeting agendas this week: “How can your committee make better use of the wiki, or how could the wiki help your committee?” She mentioned answers she received such as post committee lists, meeting notes, project updates, calendars and deadlines, discussions (including relevant email discussions, because if you’re not part of the original email chain, you don’t know what’s being discussed), style sheets and guidelines for newsletter authors, draft core literature list spreadsheet, and links to information on the web relating to topics being discussed. On a different but related front, it was also suggested to use part of the wiki as a resource center for sharing member libraries’ policy documents. Those committees needing privacy for their online discussions can use password protection to restrict access, as the Board does now.

She mentioned one idea behind transforming the wiki is that we’d like the general membership to have more access to the work being done in committees and the topics being discussed throughout the year. We hope that this might lead to more people getting involved in the work of CBHL, and also we hope that it would provide greater transparency. In general we hope that it will help all of us to work together better. She mentioned our need for new Chairs of several committees and the decision made in the Steering Committee to have co-chairs, so that’s another way to possibly make the idea of chairing less intimidating. It was noted that we should have staggered terms so that we don’t have so many chairs turning over at once but Chuck noted that we did have them staggered for awhile, but somehow over the years, circumstances with several chairs changed so that there came to be less staggering and more lining up together. Chuck also noted that the Steering Committee is looking for a new Chair and the Chair according to our bylaws must be a former Board member.

Stacy asked that the committee chairs send their reports to her for the Business Meeting Minutes before the Newsletter deadline of July 31.

FUTURE ANNUAL MEETINGS
2013 Michigan State University

Suzi Teghtmeyer has graciously moved her hosting year from 2014 to 2013. The May 2013, 45th annual meeting will be held on the beautiful park-like campus of Michigan State University in East Lansing, Michigan. The theme “A Study in Green” will focus on the teaching and dissemination of horticultural and botanical information to different patron types, including students, researchers, and the public. This conference will also highlight us with numerous contributed paper sessions so that we may learn from each other. The MSU campus hosts many botanical and horticultural gardens, an arboretum, a pinetum, and a herbarium, many of which we will tour. The MSU Library will host most of the organized meetings of the conference, and will have on display numerous exhibits showcasing horticultural aspects of the collection.

Robin mentioned there are no meetings for 2014 and 2015 scheduled to date, but Gary Esmonde from Cleveland Botanical Garden has offered to host the 2016 Annual Meeting. She read from the email he submitted to her.

2016 Cleveland Botanical Garden

The Eleanor Squire Library of Cleveland Botanical Garden is proud to host the 2016 Council of Botanical and Horticultural Libraries’ national convention in University Circle, Cleveland.

Centered in the cultural hub of the city, the library will be celebrating its 100 year anniversary of Mrs. Squire’s generous gift of gardening books that sparked the creation of the Garden. Cleveland Botanical Garden is the oldest urban garden center in the United States and the library includes some of the first circulating gardening books as well as a historically significant rare book collection. Please join us in 2016 in Cleveland, home of the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and the Cleveland Indians!

A motion was made to approve Cleveland Botanical Garden hosting CBHL in 2016. It was approved unanimously by a voice vote.

Exploratory Ad Hoc Committee Formed

There was a call from the floor by Laurie Hannah if the Board was concerned that CBHL did not have meeting hosts lined up for 2014 and 2015. Robin Everly, representing the Board did say the Board was concerned and trying to come to a consensus on how to handle the matter. This
led to much discussion from the membership on how best get host sites for these years and years to come. The discussion and comments led to a motion to create an Exploratory Ad Hoc Committee. The charge for the committee is to draft a report and make recommendations on finding institutions with interest in hosting future CBHL meeting and providing a type of cost analysis with regard to identifying future meeting venues. This Ad Hoc committee will present a report to the Board within six months of its formation and be in existence for one year.

The following members volunteered to serve on this committee: Céline Arsenault, Sheila Connor, Janet Evans, Pat Jonas, John Reed, Stephen Sinon, David Sleasman, and Janet Woody. Stacy Stoldt as Board Secretary will serve as the Board Liaison to this committee.

A motion was made to create this committee and Robin called for a vote. The membership was unanimously in favor of forming the Exploratory Ad Hoc Committee.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Susan Eubank presented on the Conference Collaboration Grant Program, a new benefit to members enacted by the Board this year. Leora Siegel is our first recipient of this program. CBHL paid her registration fee to attend the “Archives 360” conference by the Society of American Archives (SAA) in Chicago, Illinois.

Robin announced that Members News is being presented on the Conference Collaboration Grant Program, a new benefit to members enacted by the Board this year. Leora Siegel is our first recipient of this program. CBHL paid her registration fee to attend the “Archives 360” conference by the Society of American Archives (SAA) in Chicago, Illinois.

Fiona Ainsworth did a lovely and informative presentation on the EBHL meeting held in Leiden, the Netherlands in April 2012.

Tracy Mehlin announced the 2012 Annual meeting survey will be sent out to members over the e-list.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Vote on proposed amendments to Bylaws. Only one of the bylaws mailed out to the membership was voted on. The second bylaw, according to the Archives Committee, was rescinded by the Board. Brian talked about the fact that Brad Lyon, past Audit Committee Chair, had requested that the Audit Committee be dissolved or re-named and change its name to the Financial Advisory Committee. John Reed pointed out a change needed for the bylaw to be voted on at the Annual meeting so that the Treasurer could not also serve as Chair of the Financial Advisory Committee. So the bylaw approved by the membership was amended to read as follows: “The committee selects its own Chair annually, exclusive of the Treasurer.”

CBHL Bylaws Change 1 passed June 29, 2012

Article VI.B.4. AUDIT COMMITTEE. – The Audit Committee shall, at the close of the fiscal year, audit the financial records, statements, and transactions of CBHL and reconcile these with the accounting records maintained by the Treasurer. The committee will report to the membership at the annual meeting following the close of the fiscal year. Three members shall be appointed by the President, at, or immediately following, the annual meeting. The committee selects its own chair annually.

Below are the proposed changes (with affected text in italics):

Article VI.B.4. FINANCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE. – The Financial Advisory Committee shall review the Treasurer’s Report submitted at the Annual Meeting and advise and consult with the Treasurer as needed regarding CBHL finances or accounting practices. The committee membership includes the Treasurer, and at least two additional members appointed by the President. The committee selects its own chair annually, exclusive of the Treasurer.

Proposed CBHL Bylaws Change 2 – RESCINDED by Board

ARTICLE VI.B.5. ARCHIVES COMMITTEE. – The Archives Committee shall assist the CBHL archivist in soliciting and obtaining the records and memorabilia, printed and electronic, pertaining to the operation and activities of CBHL, its members, Board of Directors, committees, and “volunteer staff”. The committee shall be chaired by the CBHL Archivist. The committee shall consist of the Secretary, Treasurer, Past President, Steering Committee chair, Membership Manager, and one member at large.

The proposed change would eliminate the above paragraph, and re-number the current paragraphs of ARTICLE VI.B.6-11 to ARTICLE VI.B.5-10.

NEW BUSINESS

Robin brought up the recommendation of both the Publications Committee and the Electronic Communications Committee to make the latest issue of the newsletter freely available on the website. Charlotte “Chuck” Tancin made the following motion from the floor. She said, “make all CBHL newsletters, including the latest issue, freely available on the website to members and a worldwide audience.” The motion was seconded and approved unanimously by the membership.

Stephen Sinon asked the Board about increasing the stipend to attend the EBHL annual meeting which is now $500.00 to cover travel expenses. Robin Everly explained that three people requested to be considered for the recent Leiden meeting but withdrew when they looked at the difference between what the stipend covered and EBHL registration, hotel and plane fees. Brian offered as Treasurer to research how much CBHL could afford and provide a financial report before next year’s EBHL meeting.
CLOSING OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

Thanks and Presentation to 2012 Annual Hosts

Robin Everly presented an award to our most excellent annual meeting host, Céline Arsenault, and her staff of the Montréal Botanical Garden.

Recognition of Outgoing and Incoming Officers and Transfer of Presidency

An award was given to Stanley Johnston from his fellow Board Members thanking him for his service to CBHL. Suzi Teghtmeyer, 2nd Vice President, was then invited to join the Board.

Passing of the Gavel to Susan Eubank
President 2012-2013

Robin Everly willingly passed the gavel to Susan Eubank, CBHL President for the 2012-2013 year.

Vote for Adjournment

It was moved and seconded that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was passed and the meeting was adjourned by Susan Eubank at 3:15 p.m., June 29th, 2012.

CBHL Welcomes New Members!

Mia D’Avanza

Mia D’Avanza is the Reference Librarian/Exhibitions Coordinator for The LuEsther T. Mertz Library at The New York Botanical Garden. She is responsible for developing, planning, and organizing most facets of the Library’s ongoing exhibitions program, and also provides bibliographic instruction, prepares reference and instructional materials, and assists with research inquiries received by the Library from both the staff and public users. Most recently, Mia worked on the Monet’s Garden exhibition, currently on view through October 21st.

Prior to joining the Garden, Mia served as a Kress Fellow in Art Librarianship at Yale University’s Haas Arts Library and the Yale Center for British Art, where she provided specialized reference services and also developed and installed exhibitions highlighting the resources of the Arts Library Special Collections. Mia holds a BFA from the University of Florida and a MLS from the University of South Florida. Members can contact Mia at < md’avanza@nybg.org >.

Zachary Osborne
Head Librarian
Toronto Botanical Garden

Background:

I began working in libraries as undergraduate student at Acadia University, where I worked part-time at the circulation desk of the university’s main library. Additionally, I worked as a summer gardener at the Harriet Irving Botanical Gardens, also at Acadia University. In 2009, I graduated from the University of Toronto’s iSchool with a Master of Information Studies in Library and Information Science. While earning my masters, I worked part-time on the reference desk at several campus libraries including the humanities and social sciences library, the data, map, and government information centre, as well as the Royal Ontario Museum library and archives. After convocation I took the position of Collections Librarian with a think tank called the Centre for International Governance Innovation. I later became their Research Librarian, but then in January 2012, I accepted the position of Head Librarian at the Toronto Botanical Garden’s Weston Family Library. I’m thrilled to be working with the TBG, and am so excited to develop new programs, perform outreach, and promote the collections and services.

Goals for new position:

Some of the goals I’ve made for 2012 have included increasing library programming. An example of this has been the creation of digital- and web-literacy courses, called “Gardening on the Web.” Like many other botanical gardens, a majority of our membership base is an older demographic, and these courses are aimed at individuals who want to learn more about the Internet, searching, online resources, evaluating information, bookmarking, and blogs. These courses have taken the form of small workshops in the library, where students learn hands-on skills for using the web to locate information on gardening and horticulture. Other goals have included creating a space in the library to house the TBG’s art gallery, and improving procedures literature for library volunteers. The main goal for 2012 has been to migrate the TBG’s integrated library system from InMagic DB/Textworks to a new open source software platform, Koha. I started this initiative shortly after arriving at the TBG, and we are planning to go live with Koha in late September. It has been a lot of hard work, so please, wish us luck.

< librarian@torontobotanicalgarden.ca >

Other new members include Maureen McCadden, Visual Resource Specialist at Longwood Gardens, < mmccadden@longwoodgardens.org > and Diane Wilson, a student at Emporia State University in the School of Library and Information Management, < dilwilson@sbcglobal.net >.

< http://cbhl.net >
The Council on Botanical and Horticultural Libraries (CBHL) already has a wonderful reciprocal relationship with the European Botanical and Horticultural Libraries Group (EBHL). CBHL would like to expand collaborations and is offering a grant program to encourage CBHL member participation in other like-minded organizations’ conferences.

CBHL will pay $500 towards conference fees for an individual to go to the conferences of Garden Writers Association, American Public Gardens Association, Special Libraries Association, Internet Librarian, etc.

The grantee would receive the $500 after they have presented a report to CBHL. The report can be written for the CBHL Newsletter (800 words) or presented as a program (15 minutes) at the CBHL Annual Meeting. The report should include useful aspects of the conference that will help other CBHL members. The report is intended as continuing education for CBHL member librarians and commercial vendors. The grantee is also intended to serve as a CBHL ambassador to the conference and is required to register as the CBHL representative.

To receive the grant, the prospective grantee needs to submit a letter addressed to:

CBHL Secretary, Stacy Stoldt at <sstoldt@chicagobotanic.org> or

Stacy Stoldt
Reference Librarian
Lenhardt Library
Chicago Botanic Garden
1000 Lake Cook Road
Glencoe, IL 60022

In the letter include:
name of conference, date of conference, reason for choosing the conference, including the benefit to CBHL, and the date when you will submit your report about the conference to either the CBHL Newsletter or as a talk at the CBHL Annual Meeting.

Please give the Board one month prior to the registration deadline for the conference to make a decision about the grant. Funding will be awarded based on the amount of funds made available by the Board during that particular fiscal year and the relevancy of the conference content to CBHL members.
Changes to the Botany-Horticulture Library

Many of you have seen the photos of the damage to the book stacks in the Botany-Horticulture Library from the August 2011 5.8 earthquake. If not, check out this blog post: <http://blog.library.si.edu/2011/10/east-coast-earthquake-affects-botany-horticulture-library-at-smithsonian/>.

Because of the earthquake, a library consolidation project has been developed. It’s taking place in three phases (or aftershocks to use earthquake terminology). By November 2012, the library should be organized similar to how other major U.S. and European botanical libraries are arranged: two major sections in call number order, one for the journals and the other for books and floras.

In January 2012, Phase 1 took place which was primarily rebuilding the damaged shelving and bringing 18,000 books and journals impacted by the shelving collapse back to library. These books were temporarily stored in the Natural History Library basement stacks.

Six months later, in early June, a few weeks before the CBHL Annual Meeting, Phase 2 was scheduled and completed. This phase brought 2,000 books on ferns, lichens, and algae that had been housed for years in Botany Department Offices back to the library stacks. In order to accomplish this phase, major shifting had to be done by hiring contract library movers and some horticultural journals were sent to our off site facility in Landover, Maryland. We are also considering some titles for deaccessioning.

Since I have gotten back from the CBHL meeting, planning and further evaluation of the collection is taking place for Phase 3. Phase 3 is going to be our biggest move and shift by far because we will be integrating the horticultural journals and books with the botany journals and books. Several additional staff are involved to make things go as smoothly as possible.

Lectures on Mark Catesby’s Art and Science

The Smithsonian Libraries, in conjunction with the National Museum of Natural History, will host a series of lectures on both Mark Catesby’s art and science on November 6. This gathering celebrates the 300th anniversary of Englishman Catesby’s arrival in North America. The visit to the Smithsonian is part of a six-day, three-city symposium that will include lectures from more than twenty presenters from various disciplines that include art, wildlife, natural history, conservation and economics. Organized by the Catesby Commemorative Trust, the symposium/tour is open to all Catesby lovers. Go to <http://www.catesbytrust.org/> for information about how to join the tour!

Beth Wohlgemuth, Librarian
Illinois Natural History Survey
Champaign, Illinois

In June I had the opportunity to visit the Inhotim Institute and would like to share my experience. Inhotim is a botanical garden, art museum, nature preserve, and research center situated on over 12,000 acres in Brumadinho, Brazil. Brazilian industrialist Bernardo Paz purchased the property in the early 1980s and over the years has transformed it into a unique and stunning park which now attracts over 250,000 visitors worldwide each year.

The gardens cover 600 acres and the landscape design was guided by the famous landscape architect, Roberto Burle Marx. The botanical collection has 4,710 accessions representing 181 families and 4,300 species of vascular plants, the majority of these being native to Brazil. It has one of the largest palm collections in the world and 350 species of orchids.

The art collection is equally impressive with over 500 pieces from 100 artists representing thirty different nationalities. The contemporary artwork is displayed outdoors and in galleries. The program on the website <http://www.inhotim.org.br/index.php> lists the performance times for theatre, films, dance, and other musical venues. Restaurants, eateries and a cafe are located throughout the grounds offering visitors an assortment of beverages and food choices.

The Institute is very active in community education and ecological research. Area teachers collaborate with Inhotim educators and numerous environmental and art classes are held at the Institute’s educational facilities. Also the Institute has a large nature preserve, primarily Atlantic Forest, and a research center complex that supports research, propagation of endangered plant species, and biodiversity studies.
Inhotim is a wonderful place to visit. Ideally one would need a few days to fully appreciate all it has to offer. To view a collection of pictures I took while visiting Inhotim please go to: <https://picasaweb.google.com/bwohl-gemu/Inhotim_CBHL?authuser=0&feat=directlink>

Charlotte “Chuck” Tancin, Librarian
Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
Carnegie Mellon University
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Hunt Institute presents Portraits of a Garden, Brooklyn Botanic Garden Florilegium
September 21–December 16, 2012

This exhibition showcases forty-eight American botanical artists who are revitalizing the centuries-old tradition of the florilegium by creating a lasting archive of watercolors and drawings of the plants growing at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden (BBG). This selection of original artwork, on loan from the BBG’s permanent collection, will be displayed with a sampling of historical printed volumes from the Hunt Institute’s Library collection, representing the florilegium tradition.

By the 17th century, the introduction of rare and exotic plants through voyages of exploration created an interest in cultivating these new plants for the garden. This was accompanied by the development of many new varieties of common garden plants. Botanical gardens, initially developed in the 16th century to supply plants for medicinal use and to educate physicians, apothecaries and botanists, expanded their collections to include these plant introductions for scientific and horticultural study. Royalty and the landed gentry also desired these new plants for inclusion in their extensive estate gardens. Often, artists were commissioned to paint or draw a visual record, or florilegium, of a plant collection from an expedition or a specific garden. Some of these artworks were part of an owner’s cabinet of curiosities, incorporated into the collections of natural history museums and herbaria or published as hand-colored engravings. The garden flower-book, often arranged by the flowering season and with little accompanying text, became a popular genre in literature that continued through the early 19th century.

In the late 20th century, there was a resurgence of interest in the florilegium tradition by botanical artists, botanical and horticultural librarians, and horticulturists at botanical and country estate gardens in England, the United States, and Australia. As the numbers of some plant species dwindle around the world, it becomes imperative to create a scientific and historical record of the plants of our time. These paintings are used for scientific study and for exhibitions that introduce the public to the importance of botanical art, gardens, and herbaria.

The Brooklyn Botanic Garden (BBG) Florilegium, established in 2000, was modeled after the florilegium formed five years earlier at Chelsea Physic Garden, London. Talented botanical artists are invited to join the Brooklyn Botanic Garden Florilegium Society and produce a determined number of paintings of plants from the garden for the archive. The society artists are revitalizing the popular 17th–19th-century tradition of illustrating the plants available at a specific time and growing in a specific place. Many of today’s notable American botanical artists are creating a record of the BBG collections, including native, tropical, and horticultural plants that are grown in the themed gardens and conservatory. The curators assist the society’s collectors with cuttings, and the collectors then arrange for the shipment of the plant and communication of important plant information. In addition, a dried specimen of the same plant is collected and catalogued as part of the BBG’s 250,000+ herbarium collection. Selections from the Brooklyn Botanic Garden Florilegium collection have been exhibited biennially at the garden and also at the Shirley Sherwood Gallery, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and the Botanic Garden and Botanical Museum Berlin-Dahlem.

Several artist demonstrations will also be held during this exhibition. For more information, visit <http://huntbot.andrew.cmu.edu/HIBD/Exhibitions/Exhibitions.shtml>, or contact the Hunt Institute at (412) 268-2434 or <huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu>.

Staci L. Catron
Cherokee Garden Library Director
Kenan Research Center
Atlanta History Center | Margaret Mitchell House
Atlanta, Georgia

Cherokee Garden Library Lecture:
Peter Hatch: “A Rich Spot of Earth:”
Thomas Jefferson’s Revolutionary Garden at Monticello
Thursday, September 13, 2012, 7:00 PM

Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and third president of the United States of America,
was a revolutionary gardener. Today, the vegetables and herbs Jefferson favored are thriving in the 1,000-foot terraced vegetable garden at his home, Monticello. Extensively and painstakingly restored under Peter J. Hatch’s brilliant direction, Jefferson’s unique vegetable garden now boasts the same medley of plants he enthusiastically cultivated in the early nineteenth century. The garden is a living expression of Jefferson’s genius and his distinctly American attitudes. Its impact on the culinary, garden, and landscape history of the United States continues to the present day.

Since 1977, Hatch has played an essential role in the maintenance, interpretation, and restoration of Monticello’s 2,400-acre landscape. He has written several previous books on Jefferson’s gardens and is an advisor for First Lady Michelle Obama’s White House kitchen garden. He lives in Charlottesville, VA.

This special evening is a fundraising event for the Cherokee Garden Library endowment. Individual ticket, $25; patron levels are $250, $500, and $1,000. Call (404) 814-4046 or <http://www.atlantahistorycenter.com/cherokeegardenlibrary>

Maggie Heran, Executive Director
Lloyd Library & Museum
Cincinnati, Ohio

Lloyd Library and Museum (LLM) Acquires Lloyd Extractor—An Artifact Important to the History of Pharmacy and Business in Cincinnati

LLM has recently acquired a significant piece of history—an extractor patented by its founder John Uri Lloyd. It was donated to LLM by AYSL Corporation through Albert Y. Leung, Ph.D. This particular unit has not only a long and interesting history, but also significantly touches upon the history of pharmacy, Cincinnati business, the University of Michigan, and Lloyd Brothers Pharmacists, Inc.

In 1904, John Uri Lloyd (JUL) filed his first patent on (what he named) Concentrator for Solutions, the device that has since come to be known as Lloyd’s Cold Still or Lloyd’s Extractor. Pharmacists had long recognized that when heat was applied to plant extracts the efficacy of the products was diminished. In developing his concentrator and extractor, JUL adopted the then-novel principle of applying heat to the surface, rather than the bottom, of the liquid. Although methods for manufacturing drugs have changed throughout the years, contemporary herbalists often use JUL’s method because it produces more effective products.

The Lloyd Extractor now on display at LLM has identifying copper plates that read: “Lloyd’s Patent Extracting Apparatus patented March 9, 1920—number 1332908—M[anufactured] by Brighton Copperworks, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, Coppersmiths & Engineers to the Chemical Industry.” JUL’s Extractor was first manufactured by F.C. Deckerbach & Sons Company of Cincinnati, which was purchased by Brighton around 1934. In 1986, Brighton was sold to Trinity Industries, Inc; and, in 2002, Enerfab, located at 4955 Spring Grove Ave, Cincinnati, acquired Trinity. Today, Enerfab makes containers and related products for the food and beverage industries, as well as the chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

The Lloyd Extractor has found a most appropriate home at LLM—an artifact relevant to Cincinnati’s pharmacy and business history. There is, however, another story about this particular extractor that integrates even more pharmacy history, as well as connections to the University of Michigan (U of M).

In 1914, Henry Kraemer, graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, left his position of Professor of Botany and Pharmacognosy at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy (Kraemer corresponded with JUL—LLM archives holds letters from his Philadelphia years, 1879-1909) for another at U of M. During World War I, under the direction of Kraemer, practical work in pharmacognosy was expanded; it was around this time that the Lloyd extractor, now at LLM, was purchased for use in U of M’s pharmacy and pharmacognosy department. The extractor remained on U of M’s campus for a number of years.

In 1962, Albert Y. Leung became a student at U of M and received both an M.S. and Ph.D. in Pharmacognosy. He went on to have an active career in natural products, working or consulting with many institutes and companies. From the National Cancer Institute to Bristol-Myers, Leung lent his expertise in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) and producing genuine high-quality traditional extracts using modern technology. A few years ago, LLM learned that Leung held this particular Lloyd Extractor. He had used it as a student at U of M and later in his pharmacognostic work with botanical raw materials. LLM and Leung began discussing a loan of the extractor until the end of 2011 when he donated it outright—the same year he received the 2011 Alumni
Distinguished Lifetime Achievement Award from the College of Pharmacy, the University of Michigan, for his contributions to the advancement of herbal medicine, especially in TCM. Leung has now made a major contribution to the history of pharmacy through his donation of the Lloyd Extractor. Plans are underway to develop a permanent educational exhibit at LLM titled "The History of Pharmaceutical Chemistry," which will display the Lloyd Extractor. Now located in the Reading Room, it is presently a source of curiosity, drawing comments and questions from visitors. In addition, the permanent exhibit will feature the Soxhlet Extractor, a donation from Research Triangle Institute of North Carolina, used by scientists in the 1960s to test and produce cancer-fighting agents from the Pacific Yew, Taxus brevifolia, which led to today’s important anti-cancer medicine Taxol®. Along with these two important extractors, the exhibit will include other pharmaceutical equipment from Lloyd Brothers, Pharmacists, Inc. and Benet’s Pharmacy, a long-time Cincinnati establishment and compounding pharmacy that recently closed its business near Piatt Park and made a significant donation of artifacts and other materials to LLM from the pharmacy. The exhibit will culminate with the George Rieveschl, Jr. Research Center featuring books and artifacts once belonging to Rieveschl; as well as his research papers on the development of Benadryl® from LLM’s George Rieveschl, Jr. Papers.

The Lloyd Library and Museum, located at 917 Plum Street, downtown Cincinnati, is a local and regional cultural treasure. The library was developed in the nineteenth century by the Lloyd brothers—John Uri, Curtis Gates, and Nelson Ashley—to provide reference sources for Lloyd Brothers Pharmacists, Inc., one of the leading pharmaceutical companies of the period. Today the library is recognized worldwide by the scientific community as a vital research center. The library holds, acquires, and provides access to both historic and current materials on the subjects of pharmacy, botany, horticulture, herbal and alternative medicine, pharmacognosy, and related topics. Although our collections have a scientific focus, they also have relevance to humanities topics, such as visual arts and foreign languages through resources that feature botanical and natural history illustrations, original artworks, and travel literature, thereby revealing the convergence of science and art. The Lloyd is open to anyone with an interest in these topics. Free parking is available for patrons and visitors behind the library building. For more information, visit the Lloyd website at <http://www.lloydlibrary.org>.

Stephen Sinon
Head of Information Services and Archives
LuEsther T. Mertz Library
New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, New York

Mario Batali and Manolo Valdés at NYBG

Visitors to The New York Botanical Garden this summer and fall can feast on a number of exhibitions which will run concurrently. These include not only the wildly popular Monet’s Garden, which opened in May of this year and will run through October, but also The Garden’s annual summer exhibit. Entitled The Edible Garden, it will feature celebrity chef Mario Batali and an outdoor installation of the work of Spanish sculptor Manolo Valdés, and will run from September 2012 through May 2013.

As a Garden friend and chef extraordinaire, Mario Batali will have a featured role in this year’s Edible Garden exhibit. Visitors can tour his Kitchen Gardens, an interactive space filled with beds of vegetables and herbs where you can pick up recipes for some of Mario’s most popular dishes and learn to prepare fresh, seasonal meals. An audio tour and Mario’s Menu Mystery game will help visitors of all ages to enjoy all nine of the Kitchen Gardens, which are each themed on one of Mario’s restaurants. Four family dinner events are planned whereby visitors can view cooking demonstrations in the Whole Foods Market Family Garden Kitchen, afterwards dining al fresco on meals created by Mario’s team, who will then join guests at each table. The fun culminates in September when the big man himself will make an appearance to wrap up the festival weekend.

From September 22, 2012 through May 26, 2013, The New York Botanical Garden in collaboration with the Marlborough Gallery will present an outdoor exhibit of monumental sculptures by Spanish artist Manolo Valdés. During the exhibit, seven sculptures will be situated within the Garden’s landscape. Most of the sculptures will be specially created for this exhibit in Spain before being shipped to New York. A bilingual audio tour will be offered.
Members’ News West

Compiled by Beth Brand Librarian, Schilling Library
Desert Botanical Garden
Phoenix, Arizona

Tracy Mehlin
IT Librarian, Elisabeth C. Miller Library
University of Washington Botanic Gardens
Seattle, Washington

Miller Library Migrating to Koha Integrated Library System

On May 1st, 2012 the Elisabeth C. Miller Library signed a contract with Equinox Software, Inc. to host and support the Koha ILS. Migration started in June, with the “Go Live” date expected to be in mid-August. The open source library system project was born in New Zealand in 1999 and developed by the Horowhenua Library Trust. International interest grew and by 2005 Koha was presented to the American Library Association conference by one of the support vendors, LibLime.

Currently we rent a scope in the University of Washington Libraries Innovative Interfaces ILS that grants us access to the catalog and OPAC, but not circulation. We circulate books manually with a date stamp and lending cards. In 2011 we learned the University of Washington Libraries was joining with the Orbis Cascade Alliance consortia to purchase a shared ILS. UW couldn’t guarantee we would be able to participate in the consortia ILS at a price we could afford. We decided the time had finally come to purchase our own system with automated circulation and a web-based ILS.

In Washington State, state agencies must offer a Request for Proposal to vendors for software system contracts that cost more than $10,000. While we suspected some systems would cost less than that, we went ahead with the RFP. Unfortunately that meant we had to wait for vendors to bid on the RFP. So while many vendors were invited to bid only four did so: Sirsi-Dynix, EOS, Insignia and Equinox/Koha. We used a scoring system that awarded points for cost, technical specifications, vendor qualifications, and system specifications. All the vendors fulfilled our technical, system, and vendor requirements, but the cost quickly placed Sirsi-Dynix out of reach. After sales representative demonstrations our staff spent weeks trying the remaining three systems’ OPACs and staff interface of Koha and Insignia. Koha won out in the end because of the smooth, clean, and modern interface of both the OPAC and staff interface; the capability to export lists in multiple formats from the OPAC; the absence of pop-ups; the international community associated with the open source project; and finally, the fact that multiple vendors support Koha.

Once we’ve migrated and gone live I’ll report back in the next newsletter on the process, including barcoding all items while we continue to circulate to patrons. I hope it’s uneventful! <http://koha-community.org> and <http://www.esilibrary.com>.

Joan DeFato
Plant Science Librarian, Retired
Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanic Garden
Burbank, California

Travels to Egypt

I took a wonderful trip to Egypt beginning last December 26. We covered the area from Cairo to Abu-Simbel. Because of the unrest in Egypt, their tourism is in bad shape. That turned out to be an advantage for me because our group consisted of five travelers and a guide—practically a private trip—and it seemed to be a perfect time to go.

Barney Lipscomb
Leonhardt Chair of Texas Botany
Botanical Research Institute of Texas
Fort Worth, Texas

New Book from BRIT

The BRIT Press released on June 30, 2012 a new book, Manual of Montana Vascular Plants. The book was written by long-time Montana botanist Peter Lesica with contributions by Matt Lavin and Peter F. Stickney. Illustrations are by Debbie McNiel, Rich Adams, and Claire Emery. The manual is a comprehensive field guide to the more than 2,500 species of Montana’s vascular plants. It contains descriptions as well as habitat and distribution information based on specimens housed at the state’s two major herbaria. Portraits or illustrations of diagnostic structures are provided for nearly one-third of the species. For more information on this title please visit <http://www.brit.org/brit-press/books/montana>.
Edited by Amy R.W. Meyers, with the assistance of Lisa L. Ford.
New Haven: Yale University Press, c2011. 432 p., 325 ill. (chiefly color), maps. ISBN 978-0-300-11104-0. $65.00 (hardcover)

Review by Patricia Jonas

When I signed up to attend “Curious in our Way”: The Culture of Nature in Philadelphia, 1740 to 1840, a twoday symposium held in Philadelphia in November 2004, I expected something exceptional from the sparkling lineup of scholars presenting papers and I wasn’t disappointed. The sessions were among the best I have ever attended and, finally, all the papers (plus an additional one) have been published as Knowing Nature: Art and Science in Philadelphia, 1740-1840. It has been worth the wait and belongs in every CBHL library with materials on natural history, landscape and garden history, and botanical art.

Amy R. W. Meyers, director of the Yale Center for British Art, organized the conference and is editor with Lisa Ford (also at the Yale Center for British Art) of Knowing Nature. The fourteen essays that comprise the work are stimulatingly wide-ranging: from maps to textiles to gardens and landscapes, these essays examine how the making of useful things in the Quaker culture of Philadelphia advanced scientific practice in America. As Meyers writes in her introduction:

These essays elucidate a multiplicity of ways in which a pervasive interest in nature—fostered in Philadelphia for spiritual, aesthetic, economic, and political ends—affected not only those processes of making traditionally associated with scientific practice of the day, such as the crafting of cabinets of curiosity, menageries, botanic gardens, and images of natural productions, but also those activities not ordinarily linked to science, from the design and production of textiles and garments, decorative arts objects, domestic and institutional interiors, and architectural structures to the mapping of land and the reshaping of its contours through agricultural production . . . The many ways in which the process of coming to know nature was essentially reversed—in which artistic and artisanal culture informed scientific interpretations of the natural world—might be considered a central theme of this book.

While art historians dominate the list of contributors (Kenneth Haltman, Alexander Nemerov, Janice L. Neri, Margaret Pritchard and Alicia Weisberg-Roberts, in addition to Meyers and Ford), there are also: naturalist and historian, Robert McCracken Peck (The Academy of Natural Sciences); garden archaeologist, Joel Fry (Bartram’s Garden); landscape and garden historians, Mark Laird (author of The Flowering of the Landscape Garden: English Pleasure Grounds, 1720-1800) and Therese O’Malley (recipient of the annual CBHL Literature Award in 2011 for Keywords in American Landscape Design); and librarians and archivists Robert S. Cox (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) and James N. Green (The Library Company of Philadelphia).

Many familiar historical figures appear in the essays including Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Charles Wilson Peale (the famous painting of him lifting a curtain to reveal his museum is reproduced twice), John James Audubon, Benjamin Smith Barton, Thomas Say, Mark Catesby, Peter Collinson, André Michaux and François-André Michaux, and others, but two figures dominate the narrative and are woven throughout: John and William Bartram.

Two of the longest essays take the Bartrams as their central subject: “America’s ‘Ancient Garden’: The Bartram Botanic Garden, 1728-1850” by Joel Fry and “From Nature and Memory: William Bartram’s Drawings of North American Flora and Fauna” by Amy Meyers. Both scholars have been studying the Bartrams for decades and have published important work on them, but there are new insights, new archival discoveries and new connections based on work of colleagues acknowledged in the footnotes. (In fact, footnotes throughout the book give a better sense than is typical of how scholarship
across disciplines can deepen understanding.)

Fry covers what is known about the Bartram garden from its earliest days to its sale to an industrialist in the mid-nineteenth century. As are all of the essays in this handsomely produced book, it is very well illustrated. Fry’s essay begins with a full page reproduction of the familiar 1758 drawing of the Bartram house and garden from the Schuylkill, includes reproductions of handwritten seed and plant lists, and engravings after William’s drawings, and ends with an 1870 photograph of the house.

Meyers focuses on William Bartram after his major travels and as he became “an example for a new generation of Philadelphia naturalists who quickly came to venerate his life and work as a heroic model for scientific practice in the young republic.” These naturalists include Benjamin Smith Barton, and Alexander Wilson, Thomas Say, among others, but it is Bartram’s relationship with Barton that Meyers explores in depth (“To know nature truly was impossible but to study it was infinitely satisfying, providing an ever more gratifying basis for human dialogue. The picture of Creation one might produce, whether through the written word, the drawn image, the form of the garden or the shape of a collection, might be as much the product of mental association, memory, and imagination, as of nature.”)

Peck documents how naturalists associated with the American Philosophical Society and the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia understood the importance of lithography for “promoting useful knowledge” (their mission) and were early adopters of the new technology in America. This is followed by Green’s study of hand-coloring and color printing in Philadelphia, which was the center of publishing and printing in the nineteenth century. Therese O’Malley’s essay examines the gardens of the intellectual elite of Philadelphia as scientific gardens and as spaces of sociability (“The garden was the place where not only the socially prominent but also the artistic and scientific leadership of the time gathered to exchange, study, and document the fruits of their shared labors through collections of plants drawings, and books.”) After reading Janice Neri’s provocative essay on chinoiserie in Philadelphia (“Bartram’s drawings of North American birds display a similar mix of closely observed form and rococo design sensibilities, as well as Chinese and chinoiserie elements”), it occurred to me that the spaces of sociability O’Malley described were like those of the Chinese garden, famously depicted in the fifteenth century painting in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, “Elegant Gathering in the Apricot Garden.”

There is an excellent bibliography and a useful concordance of historical and modern names for flora and fauna. Although there is occasional squishy use of botanical terms, there are few major errors. However, there are instances when a thesis seems based on a shaky foundation. For example, Bartram’s 1796 drawing Arethusa dividedata (reproduced in two essays) is described by Amy Meyers as a “composite creation” and by Robert Cox as a middle landscape, “not the wild community of plants it pretends, but an assemblage that was possible only in the cultivated space of a botanical garden.” He then goes on to write that art historian Michael Gaudio has suggested that “the unlikely grouping . . . recalls the scene of the wolf lying down with the lamb that would become the prevalent theme for Edward Hicks a half-century later.” The problem with this interpretation is that like the sundews and flytrap with which Bartram has depicted it, this orchid (now Cleistes dividedata) requires very acid soils and can occupy either wet or dry sites. While I have not seen them growing together, it is very likely that they can inhabit the same ecological niche. Bartram identifies his orchid as native to Pennsylvania (although Flora of North America does not list Pennsylvania, it does include Delaware). I’d love to hear from David Lane, our CBHL expert on carnivorous plants, and others who might have field experience. Here is a link to the drawing in the American Philosophical Society’s digital collection: <http://cdm.amphilso.org/u?/nathist,45>

I like to think Bartram’s drawings with their foreground plants and background vignettes compare better to those of Renaissance naturalist, Gherardo Cibo. But that’s another story.

Review by Charlotte “Chuck” Tancin, Librarian

Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA

Garden and Design landscape historian John Dixon Hunt has written a wide-ranging and deep thinking book about what gardens mean to human beings, reflecting on the way in which similar garden experiences can be found in many times and places. His longstanding and widely recognized expertise in this area makes him an excellent guide on this journey. He writes that, regardless of the type or style of garden, a historical view should be in part a cultural perspective, asking why particular gardens “came into being, what advantages and pleasures (including the visual, to be sure) accrue from them, and how and why they have survived, changed or vanished.”

This is not a conventional garden history. Over twenty chapters Hunt looks at how gardens vary from place to place, not only by style but also based on local culture and geography. He shows how certain types and uses of gardens show up again and again in various contexts, shaped by those contexts to express locality, and writes about how gardens manifest as well as shape basic human concerns.

Hunt examines not only private and public gardens, but also parks and public spaces, writing about sacred landscapes, hunting parks and amusement parks, ancient Roman, Islamic and Mughal gardens, medieval and Renaissance gardens in Europe, botanical gardens, gardens as theatre, several chapters in the history of landscape design, Chinese and Japanese gardens, public parks, national parks, Arts and Crafts gardens, and modern landscape architecture. The text is well illustrated with over 250 photographs of garden views, paintings and plans, and these are not the same images that we are used to seeing in garden history after garden history. In a final chapter he ponders “The Once and Future Garden,” thinking of what a philosophy of gardens would encompass and what we might see in gardens as we move ahead in the twenty-first century. He writes of the widening gap between professional and amateur garden designers, of the importance of improving the basic infrastructure of modern life, and of the roles that ecological influences and criticisms play in the creation of gardens. He ends the book with the poetic observation that the language of gardens is curious and stimulating, large and ancient. It’s a fitting ending to a study that touches all of those qualities.

The book includes thirteen pages of references and an index. *A World of Gardens* is a thought provoking and eye opening trip through time and space, looking at and musing upon many kinds of gardens, how they came about, and what they would have provided to the humans who were fortunate enough to spend time in them. It’s a highly recommended exercise in interpretation from a well-respected expert in the field.
On the Web: Dirty Books, Women in the Dirt, Black Squirrels and a Cleansing Montréal Boat Ride

Stan Johnston
Mentor, Ohio

Dirty Books: Quantifying Patterns of Use in Mediaeval Manuscripts Using a Densitometer <http://www.jhna.org/index.php/past-issues/volume-2-issue-1-2/129-dirty-books> is an article by Kathryn M. Rudy from the Journal of Historians of Netherlandish Art which basically posits that the dirtiest pages in a manuscript or book are the most used or read passages.

Women in the Dirt <http://womeninthedirt.com/> is a site devoted to a documentary on seven contemporary women landscape architects: Cheryl Barton, Andrea Cochran, Isabelle Greene, Mia Lehrer, Lauren Melendrez, Pamela Palmer, and Katherine Spitz, and their influence.

Suzi Teghtmeyer began her slide show of what will greet us at next year’s annual meeting with an image of a Black Squirrel <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_squirrel> the peregrinations of which are detailed in this article from the Wikipedia. A mutation of the grey squirrel, they could serve as ambassadors between our last and next annual meeting since they are common to both places.

For those of you who missed the annual meeting, here is a brief video of the boat ride on the Bateau-Mouche de Montréal <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yHd2Fx5MMM> which was where our concluding banquet took place.

As I send in this column the Olympics have just begun on television, so I thought it would be appropriate to include a link to The History of Laurel Wreath <http://www.liza-kliko.com/laurel-wreath/> with which the Olympic champions used to be crowned as well as a site on Bay Laurel, the Sacred Tree: A Rich History of an Evergreen Perennial Herb <http://suite101.com/article/bay-laurel-the-sacred-tree-a37784> by Judith Vines. Surprisingly, while some mention has been made of the architecture of the 2012 Olympics in London and environs in the United States television coverage, little mention has been made of The London Olympic Park 2012 Gardens <http://www.nigeldunnett.info/Londonolympicpark/styled-2/2012gardens.html> which are described and shown on this site put up by Professor Nigel Dunnett.

Shorpy Historical Photo Archive <http://www.shorpy.com/> is one of the more recent archives on the web, but it does not appear to have much in the way of plant or garden illustrations apart from some leggy ladies posing for a fig ball.

The Catesby Commemorative Trust <http://www.catesbytrust.org/> features information on the early British illustrator of American plants and animals as well as information on the exciting Mark Catesby’s Third Centennial in America celebration in a movable feast from November 4-9 in Richmond, VA, Washington, DC, and Charleston, SC, which is unfortunately priced far beyond the means of most botanical and horticultural librarians and historians.

Fortunately more reasonably priced are the offerings highlighted by Smithsonian Gardens <http://smithsoniangardens.wordpress.com/> the new historical and horticultural blog put out by the Smithsonian Institution.

Whiki <http://whitneyannetrettien.com/whiki/index.php?title=Main_Page> is an online commonplace book assembled by Whitney Trettien and made freely available to the public. It contains extensive bibliographies on various topics related to bibliography and the history of the book and some odd notes of interest on Nehemiah Grew, including an abstract of an article she is working on to expand on Grew’s statement: “So that a Plant is, as it were, an Animal in Quires; as an Animal is a Plant, or rather several Plants bound up into one Volume.” And some other notes on the reference to “plant animals” such as the barnacle goose.

Five Free Apps for Gardening Geeks <http://www.makeuseof.com/tag/5-free-gardening-apps-green-fingered-geeks-ios/> is a late 2011 article by Tim Brookes on apps for Androids and iPhones. The apps are The Official Kew Gardens App providing an interactive garden map and information source for the garden; Landshare by River Cottage links to Landshare in Great Britain, Australia, and Canada which connects people who want to grow plants with people owning land they would like plants grown on; Get Growing shows how much money you could save by growing your own fruits and vegetables (in British pounds); Pocket Garden provides instructions in plain English for growing vegetables from seeds; finally Google Goggles, a subset of Google Search, can be used to identify a plant from an image input from your iPhone or Android (unfortunately, Carol’s iPhone indicated it was unsupported on that model since iOS 4.0 is required).
We conclude with a few botanical garden websites. First is that of a non-member of CBHL that I stumbled upon in reference to a sweepstakes prize—Wellfield Botanic Gardens <http://www.wellfieldgardens.org/> , a thirty-six acre site in Elkhart, IN being developed on land used to provide the city’s drinking water from thirteen wells, will eventually feature a visitors center and twenty-four gardens which will serve to educate the visitors about the importance of fresh water, native habitat, conservation, and the sustainability of our environment.

Turning to member libraries and institutions, The Alice and Rolla Tryon Pteridophyte Library, University of Vermont <http://www.uvm.edu/~plantbio/pringle/tryonlibrary.html > sounds fascinating, but only features two photos of the founders and has apparently sat as a placeholder for more substantial information since April, 2008.

Green Spring Gardens <http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/greenspring/> is located on 27 acres just outside Washington, DC, in Fairfax, VA. It includes a brick house dating back to 1784 and a horticultural library which is among our member libraries.

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

compiled by Rita M. Hassert

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<tr>
<th>Event Date</th>
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<td>October 9-12, 2012</td>
<td>Tallahassee.</td>
<td>39th Annual Natural Areas Conference. “Keeping Natural Areas Relevant and Resilient” <a href="http://www.naturalarea.org">http://www.naturalarea.org</a></td>
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How many of you remember this “classic” work from the seventies? First published as an article in *Harper’s Magazine* in 1972, the title went on in 1973 to become a 400-page hardcover book (Tompkins, Peter and Christopher Bird. *The Secret Life of Plants*. New York: Harper and Row, 1973.). I wondered if it had ever been mentioned in our newsletter and, since the full text of past issues can be searched in Google, I tried to find it but I never did.

With a 10-page index and 17-page bibliography, the book is a unique resource or gateway to the literature on plants and ESP, outer space, Soviet scientists, George Washington Carver, music, human auras, alchemy, dowsing, radionic pesticides, the Garden of Eden, and many other fascinating topics. The introduction rightly points out that, “All the food, drink, intoxicants, drugs, and medicines that keep man alive and, if properly used, radiantly healthy are ours through the sweetness of photosynthesis.” Beyond that, however, the book states that “Evidence now supports the vision of the poet and the philosopher that plants are living, breathing, communicating creatures, endowed with personality and the attributes of soul.”

Amazon has 76 user reviews of the book ranging from: “This will forever change how you view your houseplants” to “This book is bad. It has small nuggets of truth here and there, mixed with a whole bunch of crap.” Editorial reviews quoted by Amazon include: from Newsweek: “Plenty of hard facts and astounding scientific and practical lore” and from The Washington Post: “This fascinating book roams ... over that marvelous no man’s land of mystical glimmerings into the nature of science and life itself.” The Wikipedia writes that the book “is generally regarded as a pseudoscientific work.” I can hardly wait until the documentary comes out.

Would you have this book in your collection? Please feel free to send feedback in any format to me at: <david.lane@unh.edu>.

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The Council on Botanical and Horticultural Libraries, Inc., Newsletter is an official publication of CBHL, an international organization of botany and horticulture libraries and others supportive of CBHL’s goals. ISSN 1543-2653 (print version); ISSN 1545-5734 (electronic version); published on the Council’s Website: < http://cbhl.net >

The quarterly Newsletter is sent by mail to all current members of CBHL. Submissions are welcome according to the following schedule: February issue (copy due 12/15), May issue (copy due 3/15), August issue (copy due 6/15), and November issue (copy due 9/15). Publications Committee Chair and Newsletter Editor, Judith Warnement < warnemen@oeb.harvard.edu > Layout and Design, Larissa Glasser < larissa_glasser@harvard.edu >.

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