
Gary Esmonde, Librarian Cleveland Botanical Garden

Hi everyone,

As we get close to two months out, I keep asking myself when I raised my hand at the Chicago conference . . . what was I thinking! Oddly, with all the preparations and planning, the most daunting and special detail is the fact that attendees will be able to enjoy two sites instead of one! The Holden Arboretum and Cleveland Botanical Garden merged in September 2014 and the conference will be held the first three days at the Garden (located in University Circle with the metropolitan area of Cleveland) and then the last day 40 miles east, out in the country at Holden Arboretum. Overnight accommodations have been arranged within Case Western Reserve University, Glidden House (a beautiful bed and breakfast) < http://www.gliddenhouse.com >, and Courtyard Marriot < http://www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/clece-courtyard-cleveland-university-circle >. All three are within walking distance of the Garden, so there should be plenty of rooms and choices.

The opening reception on Tuesday night, May 24th, will be held at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History from 6:30-8:30pm. What better way to catch up with old friends and colleagues than walking around with a drink in your hand and looking at dinosaurs!

Again, The Museum is a short walk from the Garden and so within walking distance of your lodgings.

There is so much to see in Cleveland, I suspect everyone will check out all the things to do. Within the three days the conference will be held at the Garden, we will make visits to the West Side Market (Cleveland’s oldest continuously operating municipally owned market), the Great Lakes Science Center, and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. As mentioned, the Garden is in University Circle which is not only home of a major university (Case Western), but two other colleges and five cultural institutions and museums. We will visit the Cleveland Museum of Natural History again to see some of their rare botanical books as well as the Dittrick Medical History Center, whose holdings reflect the medical heritage of greater Cleveland and northeast Ohio and include major collections of Charles Darwin and herbals. There will be plenty of time to explore numerous historical and cultural sites, playhouses, and excellent restaurants. Downtown Cleveland is 4.5 miles from the center of University Circle. On Friday, we will travel out to Holden Arboretum and spend the day there, but first stop at the national headquarters of the Herb Society of America.

Finally, an optional tour has been organized for Saturday, May 28th, to visit Stan Hywet Hall and Gardens < http://www.stanhywet.org >, a notable country estate, with gardens and 70 acres. The estate was built between 1912 and 1915 for F. A. Seiberling, founder of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, and is recognized as one of the largest homes in the United States.

The theme is Growing Together: Connecting Pages, People, and Plants. With that in mind, we have assembled speakers that hopefully will get us to think how books engage gardeners, botanists, and horticulturists. Here are the four speakers with the title of their talk and a brief bio:

Presenter: Denny McKeown
Title: “Playing Match Maker: Connecting the Right Plant with its Best Home”
Bio: In 1985, Denny published his first book Denny McKeown’s Complete Guide to Midwest Gardening from Taylor Publishing Company. Since then Denny has written five more garden books, all published by Cool Springs Press with the
Having experienced a lot of strategic planning in my time, and being more or less aware of the military roots of the concept, I wondered how the model became rooted in non-military organizations. The credit for that goes to [Harvard Business School](http://www.bhbs.edu) which developed what is called the [Harvard Policy Model](http://www.blackerbyassoc.com/history.html) in the 1920s (Blackerby Associates, Bryson). Since I’m under a deadline and had only a little more time to come up with the actual “Harvard Policy Model” to read on my own, I waded through yet another set of Google hits and also tried the [Hollis](http://www.hollis.com) catalog one more time, but did not meet with success. Hmm, why isn’t this document online in Hollis? I promise I’ll hunt it down by Cleveland. In addition to the Blackerby piece, I read a number of other summaries on Google outlining how the model was intended to help organizations, primarily for-profit companies, improve their economic performance through better understanding of how the companies “fit” their environments—resource and market-wise, for instance.

My favorite line from Blackerby was “a strategy is a common thread or underlying logic that holds a business together.” I like thinking about CBHL and its common thread or underlying logic. Over the years, according to Blackerby, the Harvard Policy Model developed more and more into a risk management model and then into a model that could be used to analyze competitive power relationships. The public sector now employs the model, and as many of us have experienced, so does the world of non-profit organizations. By Cleveland, I hope to have read a few more authoritative sources as opposed to the Google dabble I have managed above, but we are all certainly faced with risk management and competition.

Moving from the infrastructure of strategic planning to the infrastructure of meetings, I also began to wonder about the history of “Robert’s Rules of Order.” Written by Brig. Gen. Henry Robert in 1876, after he was asked to lead a church meeting he felt did not go well, the original set of rules is now controlled by Robert’s descendants, bringing in between $80,000 and $100,000 in royalties (Donadio). Robert based his rules on Jefferson’s “A Manual of Parliamentary Procedure,” 1812. There is a four member authorship committee of parliamentarians—some family and some outside experts (Donadio). The title, in the public domain, has generated, like Gucci, a series of knockoffs.

There are a host of online full-text editions of Robert’s Rules and some earlier editions to be had from [AbeBooks](http://www.abebooks.com) and [Bookfinder](http://www.bookfinder.com). I tried to purchase a few of the signed copies from booksellers, but the ones I was interested in were from Canada, and I had trouble with the online purchases. A little disappointing in some of the online versions in our catalogs, is that the markings on the artifact are frequently not accessible. I thought it might be fun to track down some of the past owners and see what they might have been doing with Robert’s Rules. I might still try to get the leather bound copy with the gilt edging ….

And speaking of Robert’s Rules, please find in the newsletter, the copy of the amendments to the CBHL bylaws we will be discussing and voting on at the [2016 Annual Meeting](http://www.blackerbyassoc.com/history.html) in Cleveland. Please take time to read them ahead of time, feel free to bring your questions to my attention at <kcrosby@bbg.org>.

I really look forward to seeing everyone in Cleveland!

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**WORKS CITED**

Blackerby, Phillip. “History of Strategic Planning.” 2003. (Mr. Blackerby advertises himself as a friend to small business and is, however Dickensian his name sounds, from, I believe, Texas.) <http://www.blackerbyassoc.com/history.html>

Bryson, J.M. “Strategic Planning Options for the Public Sector.” (Bryson is the McKnight Presidential Professor at the Humphrey School of Public Affairs, the University of Minnesota. Perhaps we can talk strategic planning with him next year in Minneapolis. <https://www.hhh.umn.edu/directory/john-bryson> ) [PDF : <https://oncourse.iu.edu/access/content/group/1cb65ecbf7d7-45ed-98e2-a0db29e70004/Readings/Bryson _ Roering - Strategic Planning Options for the Public Sector.pdf> ].


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Revised Ohio Gardening Book released in 2005 and his newest Month-by-Month Gardening in Ohio, which was released in January 2006 and co-authored with Thomas L. Smith. Denny McKeown has been in the nursery business for 51 years and involved with radio with garden programs for 30 years. He is also past National President of The Garden Centers of America where he served on the board of directors for seven years.

Presenter: David Slawson
Title: “With Heart and Soul: How the Art of Japanese Gardens is Learned”
Bio: David Slawson apprenticed in Kyoto in 1971-72 under Kinsaku Nakane, one of Japan’s foremost 20th-century garden makers. Slawson designed the Japanese Garden at Cleveland Botanical Garden in 1974. He also designed the Japanese gardens at Carleton College in Northfield, MN, and Garvan Woodland Gardens in Hot Springs, AR. His book, Secret Teachings in the Art of Japanese Gardens: Design Principles, Aesthetic Values is regarded as a classic for its presentation of landscape design principles.

Presenter: Clem Hamilton, Ph.D., President and CEO of Cleveland Botanical Garden and Holden Arboretum
Title: “Discovering Rhododendrons in Holden’s Library Special Collections”
Bio: Dr. Hamilton grew up in Ohio and Wisconsin, where he developed his three primary passions for Nature, baseball, and music. He earned a B.S. in Geology at Harvard, and a Ph.D. in Ecology & Evolutionary Biology at Washington University in St. Louis. Clem was a professor of horticulture and plant systematics for 19 years, at the University of Washington and Claremont Graduate University, and has run public gardens in Seattle, Los Angeles, and Chicago prior to becoming President & CEO of The Holden Arboretum in 2008. He has conducted botanical research and fieldwork in Thailand, Panama, and Chile, as well as the U.S.

Presenter: Debra Knapke (keynote speaker)
Title: “Books, Botany, and Horticulture: A Beautiful Combination”
Bio: There is nothing Debra loves more than inspiring people to get out and garden. Known as “The Garden Sage,” Debra is a popular speaker at professional symposia as well as gardening events throughout the Midwest. She is very active with several professional organizations and has been appointed as the Honorary President of the Herb Society of America for 2014-2016. Debra has written five books and numerous articles, has been teaching horticulture courses at Columbus State for 21 years, provides garden design consulting in her spare time, and has crammed an amazing variety of perennials, trees, shrubs, and edibles onto the 2/3-acre lot surrounding her home.

I hope to see every CBHler in Cleveland! Please join us in May!

Cleveland Eats: a preview of dining options for the Annual Meeting

Amy Kasameyer, Archivist
University and Jepson Herbaria
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, CA

On Wednesday we’ll visit the historic West Side Market for lunch in the Ohio City neighborhood. The West Side Market opened in 1912 and has over 100 vendors selling produce, meats, cheeses, bread, prepared foods, and sweet treats. Lunch options include bratwurst, falafel, crepes, Cambodian, and many other choices. You can eat while sitting in the balcony (where you can watch the hustle and bustle of the market) or in the park across the street. There is also a sit-down café at the market, the West Side Market Café.

Wednesday evening there is no planned dinner, so we’ll have the opportunity to explore the wide variety of restaurants in the University Circle neighborhood.

If you’re in the mood for upscale French food, try L’Albatros (11401 Bellflower Road), a few blocks from Glidden House.

Within walking distance of either hotel, there is an abundance of casual restaurants along Euclid Avenue. If you’re looking for Falafel, Chinese, Indian, American, Pizza, Greek, Asian Fusion, etc., you will find it here.

If you don’t mind a 10-15 minute walk or have a car, head to Little Italy on Mayfield Road, home to several very good Italian restaurants and two Italian bakeries (Presti’s at 12101 Mayfield Road and Corbo’s Bakery at 12200 Mayfield Road).

If you didn’t fill up on cannoli in Little Italy, you can sample French pastries at Coquette Patisserie (11607 Euclid Avenue).

Ice cream fans will want to visit Mitchell’s Ice Cream (11444 Uptown Avenue), a Cleveland institution. Mitchell’s offers more than a dozen flavors of homemade ice cream, including vegan nut-based flavors.

If you need a caffeine fix, there is a Starbucks at 11302 Euclid Avenue. Next door to Glidden House is The Coffee House at 11300 Juniper Road, a homey student oriented coffee shop with a wide variety of loose teas as well as coffee.

And finally, if you need some snacks for your hotel room, there is a small upscale grocery store, Constantino’s Market, at 11473 Euclid Avenue, a few blocks from either hotel.
Growing “things” under glass has been part of the Adelaide Botanic Garden’s history since its inception. Some of the Botanic Garden’s first exotic plants arrived in transportable glass boxes—Wardian cases—the only way plants could survive the long difficult journey. Once the plants were located in their garden beds, the Wardian cases were placed along the main walk and used for specimens that required protection.

The story of glass in the Adelaide Botanic Garden spans three centuries and is told through the Palm House (19th Century), Bicentennial Conservatory (20th Century) and Amazon Waterlily Pavilion (21st Century). And now, Tom Moore tells us an important story with glass, in glass, and through glass.

The link between glass and botanic gardens takes us to the same time and place—Renaissance Italy. The first botanic gardens were those of Pisa, Padua, and Florence. Padua is the oldest botanic garden (on its original site), established in 1545 by the Most Serene Republic of Venice.

The story begins in Veneto…

During the late Middle Ages and Renaissance, the glassmakers of Venice discovered that plant ash (primarily that of the coastal plant species Salsoa and Salicornia) produced the clearest glass. Clear, transparent glass was so desirable that the Venetian authorities outlawed the use of any other plants in glassmaking. Fittingly these species are now referred to as glassworts.

This inconspicuous advance in glassmaking had huge ramifications on science and technology. Based on the quality of Venetian glass Galileo Galilei (1564 - 1642) insisted on Murano glassmakers creating and grinding the lens of his telescope. On August 25, 1609, Galileo showcased his invention to the Venetian senate in the Plaza San Marco. Galileo looked at the stars and a scientific revolution was born.

A much smaller lens, in the form of reading glasses, had earlier drastically changed the world and its appetite for books and learning—with the associated surge of literacy it’s of no surprise that the Renaissance was born in Italy. Similarly another manifestation of this clear glass was the Venetian perfection of the “looking glass” or mirror. While mirrors of sorts have been in use since ancient times they became so common that one wonders of the impact on the collective psychology of identity—from that of community to that of individuality.

During the 19th Century Joseph Paxton, inspired by the architecture of the giant Amazon waterlily, created the magnificent Crystal Palace—home of the 1851 Great Exhibition. The massive glasshouse (well over 500 metres in length) was erected in Hyde Park, London, and at the close of the exhibition was dismantled and re-erected in Sydenham, South London. This building is the precursor to the glass and steel architecture of our modern cities.

Between 1887 and 1936 Leopold and Rudolf Blaschka (father and son) spent nearly half a century producing the most detailed and accurate glass models of plants and flowers for Harvard University’s Botanical Museum. The Blaschkas produced more than four thousand models and the Harvard Glass Flowers are now famous. It is less known that the Blaschka’s original business was the manufacture of glass eyes and their first foray into natural history was not flowers but models of marine invertebrates.

In more recent times glass is used in fibre optics and has had a huge impact on current communication technology.
It is not high tech satellites but fibre optic cables lying on the ocean floor that deliver most of our internet data.

In this digital age, Moore’s methods are something of an anachronism. Paying homage to Venetian and Ancient Roman glassblowing traditions, he says,

“Many of these techniques were taught only recently outside of Venice by Muranese Maestros who believe that the only way the processes will survive and grow is if they are shared.”

While Moore has developed some innovative variations, he is now part of an ancient lineage that represents a history of innovation.

The Santos Museum of Economic Botany in the Adelaide Botanic Garden is the perfect place to examine the plant world through the artist’s lens. While Galileo looked outward at the world and the stars, we started looking inward at ourselves—the results speak for themselves. Tom Moore looks at and creates another world, one that ignores scientific classification and taxonomy. His world is at once playful, humorous and enjoyable but also alarming and prophetic of the radical human change to this planet.

“Human activity is making life impossible for many species and may well lead to conditions that are inhospitable for ourselves, however … it will go on turning and creatures will continue to evolve.”

Moore’s world is a place of evolutionary chaos—what might the world be like once the people are gone—a nonsensical plant-animal-machine population which is beautiful and fun but on further contemplation may incite bleaker thoughts. What do these freaky illogical creatures eat? Do they eat each other?

When we look at Tom Moore’s work, the title of this exhibition watching glass grow also seems absurd. It is only Moore and his assistants (and other glass blowers) who witness anything close to resembling growth during the process of making and creating his creatures.

With watching glass grow, Moore looks at the world, creates an alternate civilisation of plant-animal-machines that tells us a story that is both cautionary and optimistic. People have damaged the planet. Nature has the answers. When we question what we see in watching glass grow, we don’t need our eyes checked—Tom Moore has 20/20 vision.
Connecting Libraries with Wikipedia

Laura Soito
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM

Reaching its 15-year milestone in January, Wikipedia has become an information source for people around the world. From simple efforts like adding citations or illustrating articles to engaging their communities in edit-a-thons, CBHL members are natural partners for improving access to reliable plant information through Wikipedia.

Get started

- Create a Wikipedia account. Creating an account is optional, but allows you to track your work, create a user page, engage with other editors on your talk page, and take advantage of advanced editing tools.

- Review Wikipedia’s core policies. Wikipedia contributions should maintain a neutral point of view and cite reliable, published sources.

- Also see the Wikipedia Tutorial: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Tutorial>

Contributions beyond new articles

- Search for needed citations. <https://tools.wmflabs.org/citationhunt>


- Connect articles to sister projects like WikiData <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Introduction>

  (Wikipedia account needed)

- Translate articles to one of almost 300 other languages. <https://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/Content_translation>
  (Wikipedia account needed)


More inspiration


CBHL New Member Profile

My name is Nicki Kirchoff and I am the newest member of the CBHL organization. I grew up on a small lake in northeastern Indiana and spent most of my youth outside swimming, helping my mother in the garden or reading.

I graduated Ball State University in 1998 (and got married) with a bachelor’s degree in K-12 education (license emphasis of library media services) and have spent the last 16 years in both a middle and high school setting.

I obtained my MLS from Indiana University, Purdue University, Indianapolis in 2006 and in 2010 was awarded a Lilly Teacher Creativity Grant. It allowed me to attend the annual Seed Savers Convention in Decorah, Iowa, with our then 10-year-old son in tow. We both loved it! Since then, I’ve served on the Association of Indiana School Library Educators (AISLE) and presented at our annual conference. Currently, I am the District 8 representative for the association.
In January of 2016, the LuEsther T. Mertz Library at the New York Botanical Garden was approached by the New York Academy of Medicine (NYAM) and asked to be involved in an event dubbed #ColorOurCollections. #ColorOurCollections was the brain child of NYAM and was an event that ran from February 1st through 5th, primarily on social media. Over 50 institutions participated, including the Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL), who inspired the event idea during a twitter exchange with NYAM.

Participating institutions were encouraged to share “coloring sheets” of items in their collections over social media. The Mertz Library went a step further, creating a coloring book with the help of our in-house Creative Services Department. The coloring book can be viewed and downloaded here <https://goo.gl/PoUKLP>. One hundred copies were printed and offered to participants. These coloring books feature some of the many beautiful illustrations seen in our collections. Keen readers of Flora Illustrata: Great Works from the LuEsther T. Mertz Library of The New York Botanical Garden (published in 2014 by Yale University Press <http://yalebooks.com/book/9780300196627/flora-illustrata>), spotted some of the images featured in that work, as well as images from the library’s seed and nursery catalog collection, much of which was recently digitized and made available through the Biodiversity Heritage Library <http://biodiversitylibrary.org/>.

During the two day event, a variety of coloring materials and a welcoming space were provided for those who came to color. The first day, Wednesday, February 3rd, had a wonderful turnout with approximately 25 people in attendance, in spite of the rain. Most of the participants on this day were volunteers at NYBG. Their enthusiasm in sharing the details for the event led to increased participation on the second day. On Friday, February 5th, NYBG staff, members, and non-member visitors colored our collection with zeal! Participants were eager to share their creations with us and took to social media, using the hashtag #ColorOurCollections <https://twitter.com/search?q=%23colorourcollections> to show off their work.

The images used for the coloring book enticed participants to inquire about their origins and the library’s special collections. During the two days there was an increased curiosity amongst staff and visitors alike to learn more about the botanical art in our collection. The event also sparked interest in future library programming related to special collections. The library staff is now working with the Education Department to develop further coloring materials for future NYBG events. Overall #ColorOurCollections was a great success and brought new users to the library!

Joyce Connolly, Museum Specialist
Smithsonian Institution,
Archives of American Gardens
Washington, DC

Historic images from J. Horace McFarland’s Mount Pleasant Press available online

Thousands of garden images from the early 20th century in the J. Horace McFarland Company Collection housed at the Archives of American Gardens (AAG) are now available online at <http://www.siris.si.edu>. These images were produced by McFarland’s publishing firm, which specialized in printing horticultural publications, including such monumental works as L. H. Bailey’s The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture.
J. Horace McFarland (1859-1948) of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was a civic leader, publisher, author, lecturer, horticulturist, and rosarian. In addition to running Mount Pleasant Press, a publishing firm that specialized in seed and nursery trade catalogs during the first half of the 20th century, McFarland wrote and lectured extensively on civic planning and improvement, gardening, roses, and the publishing trade. He authored several editions of Modern Roses, edited ARS’s American Rose Annual for close to 30 years, had roses named after him, and grew hundreds of varieties in the gardens at his 2.5-acre property, Breeze Hill. Trial gardens at Breeze Hill were used to test plants for commercial growers and the USDA. In addition to being opened up to the public, the gardens there were used as backdrops for staged photo shoots conducted by Mount Pleasant Press.

The J. Horace McFarland Company Collection at AAG includes over 3,000 of his firm’s images, many of which were published in books, catalogs, newspapers, and journals. The images document hundreds of American gardens dating from the 1900s to the 1960s and capture historic trends and events including World War II’s victory gardens and post-war neighborhood development.

This digitization project, made possible through a grant from the Smithsonian's Collections Care and Preservation Fund, was timely since the photographs—which had been pasted onto brittle cardboard mounts—are fragile and subject to continued deterioration. The photographic prints and their mounts were digitally captured to meet the Federal Agencies Digitization Guidelines Initiative (FADGI) 4-star compliance standards for still images. Thanks to this preservation digitization project, high resolution digital surrogates of the photographs are now readily available for online research and the need to handle the originals has been significantly reduced. Visit <http://aag.si.edu> for more information about the Archives of American Gardens and the documentation on historic and contemporary gardens that it maintains.

Tim Boland, Executive Director
Polly Hill Arboretum
West Tisbury, MA

The Polly Hill Arboretum plans a July opening of their new education center and botany lab. Thanks to a generous matching grant from the Cedar Tree Foundation, Boston, MA, the Massachusetts Cultural Council, and contributions from members, the construction of this wonderful new facility is well underway. This science facility embodies our mission to the fullest extent. The building will provide the space and equipment to advance our plant science initiatives and enable our educational program to expand into the middle and high school grades. Completing the building also honors the spirit of Polly Hill and David Smith, both who sought to share knowledge about plants through education, research, and plant conservation.
Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden Library was recently awarded funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities through the Preservation Assistance for Smaller Institutions Grant program. The name of our project is Improving Environmental Conditions and Care for Archives and Special Collections.

The primary mission of the Library at Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden (RSABG) is to support research in the plant sciences by staff, graduate students, and visitors. However, two important collections that are part of the Library are of as great interest to scholars in the humanities as to those in the natural sciences. These are the Special Collections and Archives; both housed in a secured area of the Library. The Special Collections holds 2,200 rare herbals, historic scientific literature, and illustrated botanical books, while the Archives houses 242 linear feet of institutional records, original manuscripts, botanical field notes, original botanical illustrations, glass slides, and photographs. Notable items include the Historia Mundi, a 1525 natural history recorded by Pliny the Elder; herbals spanning several centuries; the field notes, diaries, glass negatives, and photographs of Marcus E. Jones, a major Western botanist who recorded discoveries throughout the Southwest and Mexico; and 500 hand-tinted glass slides and photographs of wildflowers and landscapes from 1920s Los Angeles. The collections are frequently used by educators, researchers, and authors for the history of Southern California, Mexico, and the West.


We are pleased to welcome back San Francisco artist Margo Bors with a new exhibition, Reflections: The Art & Photography of Margo Bors. The prints, watercolors, and photographs included in this exhibit reflect Margo’s lifelong love of the natural world. Her subject matter is primarily botanical, and detailed with a strong sense of line and color, which she attributes to a deep appreciation of both Mexican and Chinese cultures. In this retrospective exhibition, Bors includes artwork from the last 25 years as well as new art in several media.

Bors’ passion for the flora and fauna of San Francisco is seen in her artwork, which often features the close relationship between native plants and pollinators. “Insects,” Bors says, “are like tiny living jewels who find the beautiful designs and colors of flowers irresistible, a ploy of nature to insure pollination and survival.” Native plants and insects in this exhibit include the Field Crescent butterfly and its host plant California aster, and shield bug and lupine.
Notice from the CBHL Board concerning proposed changes to the CBHL Bylaws

February 29, 2016

Dear CBHL Members:

The CBHL Board is proposing two changes to the CBHL Bylaws to improve the efficiency of running the organization. The changes are 1) removing the constraint of amending the bylaws through a vote that must, as it presently defined, be held at any regular business meeting (of which we only have essentially one) and 2) reducing the number of standing committees that are subject to constraints of the bylaws and redefining some committees as special committees that are not subject to the bylaws and could therefore operate with more efficiency and more flexibility.

The changes will be voted on at the 2016 annual meeting in Cleveland. Per the Bylaws, a proposed amendment must be submitted in writing not less than sixty days prior to any regular business meeting and can be passed by a two-thirds vote at that meeting.

The current version of the CBHL Bylaws may be found at <http://lgdata.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/docs/3629/1389465/CBHL-Bylaws-2014.pdf>.

Proposed CBHL Bylaws Change 1.

Currently, the Bylaws restrict voting on amendments to the bylaws at any regular business meeting. This requires an announcement that is made to the membership to that effect sixty days ahead of the date of the meeting. While we may not need to hold a vote regarding a change to the bylaws outside of the annual meeting, the Board would like to lay the foundation for being able to do so. The new wording for article VIII preserves the procedure of announcing the change and allowing for discussion.

Looking to the future, the length of time of sixty days, might be able to be modified to something like forty-five days. Implementing electronic voting software, like that provided by Survey Monkey, would allow us to e-vote while preserving anonymity and restricting each participant to one vote. The Board plans to have the Electronic Communications Committee assist with evaluating available electronic voting software. Except for those who might not have access to the Internet, such software would also reduce the need for proxy votes. This amendment is a first step in implementing future changes.

Below is the Bylaws text as it stands (with affected text in italics):

Article VIII. Amendments. - These Bylaws may be amended at any regular business meeting of CBHL by a two-thirds vote, provided that the proposed amendment or amendments have been submitted to the membership in a written format distributed by any standard mode of communication not less than sixty days prior to the date of the meeting.

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

Article VIII. Amendments. - These Bylaws may be amended at any time by two-thirds of those voting, provided that the proposed amendment or amendments have been submitted to the membership in a written format distributed by any standard mode of communication for review, comment, and discussion not less than sixty days prior to the date of the vote.

The phrase that has been extracted is “at any regular business meeting of CBHL.” It is assumed, within the framework of Robert’s Rules that the phrase “two-thirds vote” refers to the CBHL membership.

Proposed CBHL Bylaws Change 2.

Changing the status of some committees from Standing Committees to Special Committees allows for more efficiency and flexibility in their operation. A change in their activities or conjoining of activities with another committee would, for instance, not have to be reflected or implemented by amending the bylaws. Some oversight and paths of communication would remain in place under the leadership of the Steering Committee. This change involves several changes to Article 6 : Committees. B. Standing Committees & Article 6 : Committees. C. Ad Hoc Committees.

Below is the Bylaws text as it stands (with affected text in italics):

Article 6 : Committees. B. Standing Committees – 1 Steering Committee. 2 Nominating Committee. 3 Membership Committee. 4 Financial Advisory Committee. 5 Archives Committee. 6 Public Relations Committee. 7 Publications Committee. 8 Electronic Communications Committee. 9 Charles Robert Long Award of Merit Committee. 10 Founders Fund Travel Fellowship Award Committee. 11 Annual Literature Award Committee. 12 Preservation and Access Committee.

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

Article 6 : Committees. B. Standing Committees - 1 Steering Committee. 2 Nominating Committee. 3 Membership Committee. 4 Financial Advisory Committee. 5 Charles Robert Long Award of Merit Committee. 6 Annual Literature Award Committee. 7. Founders Fund Travel Fellowship Award Committee.
Below is the Bylaws text as it stands (with affected text in italics):

**Article 6 : Committees. C. Ad hoc Committees.** - The Board of Directors may authorize special or ad hoc committees when necessary. The President, with approval of the Board of Directors, shall appoint the Chairs of such committees. The Board of Directors shall annually review the need for each special committee and may authorize its continuance or dissolution.

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

**Article 6 : Committees. C. Special Committees.** The Board of Directors may authorize special or ad hoc committees when necessary. The Board of Directors shall annually review the need for each special committee and may authorize its continuance or dissolution.

Respectfully submitted,
CBHL 2015-2016 Board
Kathy Crosby, President

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**CBHL Strategic Plan**

**Dear CBHL members,**

Please read through the draft of the Strategic Plan before coming to the 2016 annual meeting. If you wish to send comments prior to the 2016 annual meeting, please send to <krosby@bbg.org>.

Sincerely yours,
Kathy Crosby, CBHL President
Donna Herendeen, Co-Chair
John Reed, Co-Chair

**Members of the Strategic Planning Committee**

Suzi Teghtmeyer
Gayle Bradbeer
Chuck Tancin
Laurie Hannah
Susan Eubank

**January 2016 Draft of the New Strategic Plan**

**Core Values :**
The Council on Botanical and Horticultural Libraries believes in the critical importance of information services relating to plants and their cultural, aesthetic and scientific value for present and future generations. The Council is committed to:

- Collaboration
- Leadership
- Collections
- Stewardship

**Vision :**
The Council on Botanical and Horticultural Libraries empowers its members to lead in botanical and horticultural information services.

**Mission :**
The Council on Botanical and Horticultural Libraries strengthens its member libraries by addressing emerging issues and providing expertise and value to our respective organizations.

**Goal 1 : Promote, encourage, and facilitate sharing of existing resources and collaborative efforts to build new resources.**

- Strategy 1: Maintain effective communication
- Strategy 2: Maintain and create collaborative information resources
- Strategy 3: Utilize and identify expertise to train members in new skills
- Strategy 4: Encourage knowledge sharing with other organizations

**Goal 2 : Advocate, educate and coordinate long-term preservation of botanical and horticultural library collections.**

- Strategy 1: Communicate and collaborate with national, regional and local preservation initiatives
- Strategy 2: Educate our members on preservation issues and skills
- Strategy 3: Educate and empower our members to talk with their administrators
- Strategy 4: Promote the creation of institutional record retention programs and institutional archives

**Goal 3 : Provide open access to information resources.**

- Strategy 1: Identify and advertise free content [Open access content]
- Strategy 2: Explore consortial purchases for the CBHL members.

**Goal 4 : Advance the professional development of members**

- Strategy 1: Inform CBHL members of emerging issues and trends
- Strategy 2: Expand professional development opportunities
- Strategy 3: Develop service models for botanical and horticultural librarians
- Strategy 4: Utilize current and new technology to support this goal.

**Goal 5 : Enhance and support the effectiveness and the functioning of CBHL**

- Strategy 1: Reconfigure structure of CBHL to efficiently meet member needs
- Strategy 2: Support member participation and democratic representation within CBHL
- Strategy 3: Increase the size and diversity of membership
Book Reviews

Patricia Jonas, Book Review Editor
New York, NY


What a terrible winter. And, remarkably, it wasn’t the weather. For distracted days and long nights, I couldn’t stop binge watching “House of Cards” and couldn’t look away from the crackup that is this shocking election season. Egregious misdeeds, shameful manipulation and blatant lies multiplied and I kept anticipating the fall of the fictive “House of Cards” and its real world double. Both narratives are unhinged, but the sly humor of “House of Cards” is certainly funnier and I’ve watched the entire season. Now what?

All the Presidents’ Gardens provides an entertaining hair-of-the-dog cure for hangovers from too much presidential politics, and an interesting twist on presidential histories from an author who has previously chosen literary women as subjects for her books (Beatrix Potter’s Gardening Life, 2013 and Emily Dickinson’s Gardens, 2005).

McDowell has organized her material chronologically, by administration, and has included something on every president except Zachary Taylor, since “neither he nor his wife were involved in the White House gardens.” Her clever title perhaps obligated her to include too many presidents with little interest in shaping the landscape. McDowell writes, for example, about Andrew Johnson only that he replaced a Buchanan greenhouse after a flu burst “with a bigger, better structure of glass and iron.” And McDowell has more to say about Grant’s visit to Philadelphia to open the Centennial Exposition than about a White House greenhouse he wanted for a grapery. Many occupants were more like most homeowners who just want the outdoor spaces to work for them. Their interests were in quiet places for leisure (Mrs. [Lou Henry] Hoover’s bluestone patio installed under the Jackson Magnolia and [Harry S.] Truman’s “outside breathing space”—a porch inserted behind the columns of the South Portico) or active recreation (Teddy Roosevelt’s tennis court, [Dwight D.] Eisenhower’s putting green, [Richard M.] Nixon’s outdoor pool). There was also the need to accommodate pets and provide play areas for children.

In other words, McDowell’s book demonstrates how few of our presidents engaged deeply with the landscape around their house. Even [Thomas S.] Jefferson, the author notes, “during his eight years in the president’s house, given his usual horticultural enthusiasms, his gardening output was small.” She attributes this to Jefferson’s concerns about small government and American fears of monarchs, but Jefferson did have a lasting impact on the landscape as McDowell also writes: “He cut off seventy-plus acres that L’Enfant had designated for the presidential palace, designating it as a more democratic public common. That left five acres to constitute the grounds of the house (which later expanded to eighteen acres). On one side Jefferson’s fence defined a private space for the country’s chief executive—what is the South Lawn today. On the other side he established an entryway, a public face to the residence. In effect, Thomas Jefferson created the president’s front and back yards as we know them today.”

I found that I wanted more from McDowell about presidents and first ladies who did contribute significantly to the form of the landscape, especially since the author dug so deeply in the National Archives and in other primary source material. There is more to be said, for example, about Ellen Axson Wilson’s ideas for the east garden and, in the realization of her ideas, the clash of wills and styles between Beatrix Jones Farrand (“the reason I study, teach, and write about garden history” the author confesses) and Colonel Spencer Cosby, the engineer responsible for the White House, at the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. Like most of the book, the pages about the Wilson period in the chapter “Home Front” are very well illustrated with an engaging mix of photographs, plans, advertising, etc., and include Farrand’s beautiful 1913 watercolor rendering of her Italianate design and her revised presentation plan. There is also a 1921 photograph of the garden by Frances Benjamin Johnston opposite the book’s title page. It was a classic, elegant design that deftly incorporated the east wing architecture so one wonders why it wasn’t preserved almost fifty years later by the Kennedys.

In 1928, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. wrote that “Any-one of taste would have to rate the White House grounds as distinctly disappointing”—President Kennedy’s opinion of the White House gardens exactly. He hired Rachel Lambert Mellon, who had leapt at the opportunity to install a new west
wing rose garden. In addition to roses, Kennedy, who had been reading Jefferson’s garden notes, wanted “plants that would reflect Jefferson’s tastes.” The new rose garden was a success and Kennedy asked Mellon for a re-do of the Farrand garden as well. That design had lasted longer than many others, including the one it replaced—Edith Roosevelt’s 1903 Colonial Revival-style garden—but from the beginning the White House grounds and gardens were a reflection of the horticultural fashions of the times and the tastes of its temporary occupants.

McDowell writes that White House head gardener Irvin Williams, who served nine administrations (1962-2008), quipped to an Associated Press reporter, “What’s great about the job is that our trees, our plants, our shrubs, know nothing about politics.” There have been 44 presidents but only fourteen White House head gardeners and it is fascinating to read about them even when the biographical record is sketchy. “Perhaps this league of extraordinary gardeners,” as McDowell suggests, “simply preferred the trowel to the pen.” Several, like Williams and Henry Pfister (served 1877–1902) influenced American horticulture as well as reflected it in White House horticulture. Tantalizing, but all-too-brief biographies are collected in the section “First Gardeners” at the back of the book.

There is also an exceptionally useful and well organized woody plant list—“All the Presidents’ Plants”—that compares plants in 1809, 1900 and 2008. From 46 species inventoried in 1809, it jumps to 169 species in 1900, and then back down to 102 species in 2008 (with one quarter planted prior to 1900 and some invasive species eliminated). This section should be of great value to period gardeners and historians.

Finally, McDowell’s approach to “Sources and Citations” encourages readers to use some of the same tools, particularly the digital ones, to further explore some of the subjects she has in this book. The number of documents accessible online is a dramatic and spectacular change for researchers, and while McDowell has taken full advantage of the digital universe, she also reminds readers, “In addition to databases and special collections, there are, of course, books.” Many of those books (at least the ones that are not purely presidential biographies, letters, and histories) are in our collections, as McDowell’s latest deserves to be.

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**CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS**

Compiled by Rita M. Hassert, Library Collections Manager
Sterling Morton Library, The Morton Arboretum

- **May 23-28, 2016**
  Cleveland. CBHL 48th Annual Meeting.
  “Coming Together: Connecting Pages, Plants, and People”
  [http://www.cbhl.net](http://www.cbhl.net)

- **May 26-29, 2016**
  [http://www.aam-us.org/events/annual-meeting](http://www.aam-us.org/events/annual-meeting)

- **June 6-10, 2016**
  Miami. APGA 2016 Conference.
  “Changing Perspectives: Planting for the Future”
  [http://www.publicgardens.org](http://www.publicgardens.org)

- **June 12-14, 2016**
  Philadelphia. SLA 2016 Annual Conference.
  [http://www.sla.org](http://www.sla.org)

- **June 23-28, 2016**
  Orlando. ALA Annual Meeting.
  “Transforming Our Libraries, Ourselves”
  [http://www.ala.org](http://www.ala.org)

- **July 3-9, 2016**
  [http://www.gnsi.org](http://www.gnsi.org)

- **July 13-16, 2016**
  Columbia, SC. National Children & Youth Garden Symposium.

- **July 30-August 3, 2016**
  “Celebrating our History, Conserving our Future”
  [http://www.botanyconference.org](http://www.botanyconference.org)

- **July 31-August 6, 2016**
  [http://www.archivists.org](http://www.archivists.org)
CBHL Conference Collaboration Grant Program

During the 2010 mid-winter CBHL Board Meeting, the Board established a grant program to encourage your participation in other like-minded organizations’ conferences. Currently there is already a wonderful reciprocal relationship with the European Botanical and Horticultural Libraries Group (EBHL). To expand collaboration, this “CBHL Conference Collaboration Grant” will pay up to $500 towards conference fees (not including accommodations, travel expenses, or meals) for a CBHL member to go to the conferences of Garden Writers Association, American Public Garden Association, Special Libraries Association, Internet Librarian, or similar organization. The grantee would receive the funds before the meeting (up to $500) with the agreement he/she would present a report to CBHL (either through the CBHL Newsletter or as a presentation at the 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 the CBHL members. 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 the CBHL Secretary and include:

-- Name of conference
-- Date of conference
-- Amount of grant request
-- URL to the conference website
-- Reason for choosing the conference, including the benefit to CBHL
-- 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.

Submission address and/or email:

CBHL Secretary, Stacy Stoldt, sstoldt@chicagobotanic.org or Lenhardt Library, Chicago Botanic Garden, 1000 Lake Cook Road, Glencoe, IL 60022
On the Web

Cleveland Addenda and Miscellaneous Sites

Stanley Johnston, Mentor, OH

Unfortunately omitted from my previous column was The Herb Society of America (<http://www.herbsociety.org>), one of CBHL’s long-term members, whose national headquarters is in Kirtland, Ohio, whose rare books are housed at Holden, and which has an herb garden at the Cleveland Botanical Garden, where it has been maintained for many years by members of the Western Reserve chapter.

Also omitted was one other major piece of public art downtown, the Fountain of Eternal Life (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fountain_of_Eternal_Life>), a statue and fountain by Marshall Fredericks depicting the spirit of mankind rising above the flames of war in this war memorial.

As previously mentioned, Cleveland has long been known as the forest city, however, owing to poor pruning, lack of maintenance, and invasive parasites such as the emerald ash borer, the tree canopy has fallen to 19% as discussed in Stephen Litt’s article, “Planning Commission approves a Tree Plan to make Cleveland ‘The Forest City’ once again” (<http://www.cleveland.com/architecture/index.ssf/2016/03/planning_commission_approves_a.html>). It notes Cleveland’s commitment to rebuild the canopy through tree planting and maintenance.

The Cleveland Horseshoe Casino, by the time you arrive, will no longer be affiliated with Caesars Entertainment but will be known as the JACK Cleveland Casino, a move discussed in Jack Tuttle’s article, “This Might Be the Weirdest Thing Yet Casinos Have Done to Attract Millennials” (<http://time.com/money/4237480/jack-casino-rebranding-millennials>). Thistledown Racino has already transitioned to JACK ThistleDown Racing (<http://www.jackentertainment.com/thistledown>). The Hard Rock Rocksino Northfield Park (<http://www.hrrocksinonorthfieldpark.com>) features slots and harness racing, but also has extensive rock memorabilia, a theater specializing in rock headliners, a comedy club, a Hard Rock Café, and an excellent steakhouse named Kosar’s after the former Cleveland Browns quarterback. Unfortunately, neither it nor Thistledown is reachable by public transportation.

While everyone is aware of the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, few people realize that just to the east of Cleveland, in the suburb of Euclid, is the National Cleveland-Style Polka Hall of Fame (<http://www.clevelandstyle.com>) celebrating the Slovenian influenced work of artists such as Frankie Yankovic, Johnny Pecon, and Johnny Vadnal.

Well outside of Cleveland, and not accessible by public transit, in Cuyahoga Falls is Blossom Music Center (<http://center-oh.net>), the outdoor summer home of the Cleveland Orchestra and various rock and country headliners.

Also outside of Cleveland proper, in the suburb of Brookpark, is the Cleveland Metroparks Zoo (<http://www.clevelandmetroparks.com/Zoo/Zoo.aspx>) featuring an indoor rainforest exhibit requiring a separate admission and including both flora and fauna. Although it takes awhile, this can be reached by public transportation.

For those of you coming to Cleveland without a car, the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority (<http://www.riderta.com>) site might be a handy location to bookmark on your phone since it allows you to type in your location and destination to find the best bus and rapid transit routes to reach it.

For information on what is going on during your stay, you can consult Cleveland (<http://www.thisiscleveland.com/events>) now for the specific week you will be here or Cleveland Visitor (<http://www.cityvisitor.com/Cleveland/events>) about two weeks before the meeting for a more detailed and updated list.

A couple of items squeezed out of the last column for lack of space include In Sweden an E-Rose Blooms (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/home/science/In-Sweden-an-e-rose-blooms/articleshow/49887591.cms>), dealing with using the vascular system of living roses to build key components of electronic circuits, and the now belated National Poinsettia Day (<http://blog.library.si.edu/2011/12/national-poinsettia-day>) written by our own Robin Everly and Erin Rushing.

More recently, Allaina Wallace notified the e-list of the new library pages for the Denver Botanic Gardens (<http://www.botanicgardens.org/york-street/helen-fowler-library>). Donna Herendeen posted to the list a source of a large number of reference sites in the form of an online pdf of the Fall 2013 edition of the Botanical Society of America Plant Science Bulletin (<http://botany.org/PlantScienceBulletin/PSB-2013-59-3.pdf>) which is interesting in that the links are clickable (although some are already dead) and frustrating in that every time you come back from a clicked site you return to the start of the journal and have to scroll down to find where you were at. The following three sites are a sampling of some listed in the issue.

Inside Wood (<http://insidewood.lib.ncsu.edu/welcome>) is a searchable database of wood anatomy covering over 200 plant families of hardwoods and featuring over 40,000 images put on-line by the North Carolina State University. Lichenicolous.net (<http://www/lichenicolous.net>) contains a systematic listing of all known genera and species of lichenicolous fungi (fungi that live on lichens), known hosts, isolated strains known in major culture collections, and published sequences, and was put on-line by George Mason University. Morphbank on Sky (<http://www.morphbank.net>) is a project for gathering and making freely available biological images which currently contains over 216,000 images covering over 4,500 different species.

Our final observation is Francis Thackeray’s “How a Centuries-old Poem Hints at Shakespeare’s Herbal ‘Muse’” (<http://www.huffingtonpost.com/the-conversation-africa/how-a-centuries-old-poem_b_9129270.html>), arguing that hemp was not only the source of the paper on which Shakespeare’s works were printed, but also his inspiration, based on a poem by John Taylor.
Have you renewed your CBHL membership?

Renew online at <https://cbhl.wufoo.com/forms/cbhl-membership-form-2016/> or use the form printed on the back cover of this newsletter.
Current memberships can be seen at <http://cbhl.libguides.com/2016>

Questions? Contact Laura Soito, CBHL Membership Manager
<lsito@unm.edu>

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Questions?
Contact Laura Soito, CBHL Membership Manager
<lsito@unm.edu>

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