



Newsletter of the **FRIENDS**
OF THE
FARLOW

Number 56

Fall 2010

K. Griffith, Editor

Asa Gray's Last Collecting Trip

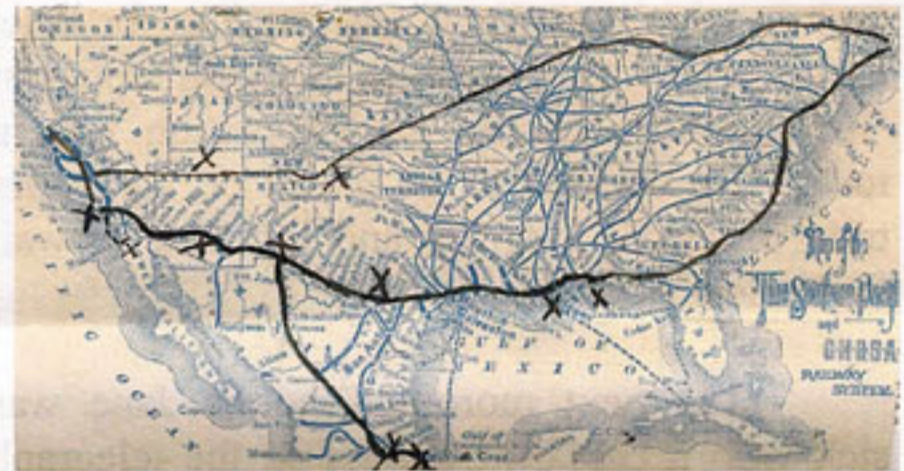
Lisa DeCesare

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To celebrate the bicentennial of Asa Gray's birth and to commemorate his close working relationship with William Gilson Farlow, this article examines one of the last collaborations between the two men, a three month collecting trip they made together.

In 1885 Asa Gray (1810-1888), his wife Jane Loring Gray (1821-1909), and William Gilson Farlow (1844-1919) began the trip in Alabama and ended it in California. It was the Grays' penultimate trip; Asa was 75 and this was to be the last true field work of his life. It is unclear if any specific event motivated this journey. Gray wrote to Joseph Dalton Hooker (1817-1911) in January of 1885 that they were thinking of "getting off for the later part of winter" and that, although they had no definite plans, were leaning toward visiting Arizona and California.

Certainly many West Coast botanists were encouraging the Grays to visit them. William Scrugham Lyon (1852-1916), the author of *Gardening in California*, wrote to Jane that the winter weather in California would be beneficial to Asa's health.



Map of the United States with the collecting route drawn in by Farlow. Archives of the Farlow Herbarium.

In the letter Lyon said that he was "...wishing I were his medical advisor and I would promptly insist on California climate ad lib."¹

Farlow was also encouraged to come west by many of his contemporaries. Consequently an itinerary was quickly planned. In a letter to Jean-Baptiste Édouard Bornet (1828-1911) Farlow writes that he is leaving the next day to join the Grays. He was tired and had not finished his work on the *Uredineae* as of yet. He closes the letter with "Even though I don't have a notebook for impressions of the voyage like M. Perichon* [sic], I will give you my news."²

* The main character in a 1860 farce titled *Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon*.

On Tuesday, February 3, 1885, the Grays left Cambridge and, according to Jane's diary**, this first leg of the journey was not without incident. The snow detained them in Detroit and they missed their first connection. The train to Alabama was very crowded with passengers all heading to the World's Fair in New Orleans (also known as the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition). The Grays reached Alabama on February eighth expecting to meet Farlow the next day.

Unfortunately, Farlow experienced many of the same problems and missed his connecting train because of bad weather. He sent a telegram to the Grays to let them know that he was delayed a half day or more. Asa was on edge because all his requests for hotel rooms in New Orleans were met with replies of "impossible!" because the Exposition was in town.³ He decided to go ahead on an earlier train to secure lodgings and left Jane to wait for Farlow.

The next morning, though Jane was sick with a cold, she headed to the telegraph office only to discover that there was no word from Farlow. She left a note for him with the clerk, explaining the situation and asking him to meet her at the hotel. She then returned to the hotel, packed, rested, and finally checked out at 4:00 p.m., still with no word from Farlow.

When Jane went back to the telegraph office she found a telegram waiting from Asa. He sent the good news that he had found a

** Jane kept a small diary with brief descriptions of their activities each day. However most of the information about this trip comes from Jane's journal sendings. She would send letters to her sister Susan Loring Jackson or niece Alice Gray that described in detail where they were each day and what they did. These letters were returned to her once the Grays were back in Cambridge and she organized them to form a more detailed recounting of their trip.

hotel and would wait for them at the train station. Alas, there had been no word from Farlow, so Jane asked the clerk to hold a card for him that gave the name of the New Orleans hotel. Then she "...went to the coming train, it came in two sections, I looked thro' the passengers getting out on the first, & in the Battle House omnibus, no Dr. F. The Woodbridges [a couple she had met at the hotel] were getting into an empty car, so I thought it best to join them rather than go alone - If I had only waited for the second section in which Dr. F. was! - and that clerk gave him my note & never the card, & he did not know how to find us!"⁴

It took another two days for the party to be reunited. Farlow was in Mobile with no idea where the Grays were while Gray was in New Orleans "bothered and worried" but not able to reach Farlow. Finally Farlow took a train to New Orleans and contacted their mutual botanist friend John Gill Lemmon (1832-1908) to explain that he was staying at the Hotel Royale; he was ill and going to head home. He wondered if Lemmon would be kind enough to tell him where the Grays were staying. Lemmon sent word to Gray and, as Jane writes in her diary, Asa rushed out to meet him. "It seemed despairing on both sides of finding each other - But after that was a happy ending & I think now we shall be shy of separation."⁵

Dr. Farlow had a surprise for the Grays when they were finally reunited. He was given free passes for the Mexican Central Railroad from El Paso, Texas, to Mexico City and back to El Paso (the junction with the road to California). They only had to pay for their berths and seats in the Pullman car and Gray "could not resist the temptation."⁶ The Grays and Farlow rode many trains during their three month journey. The party traveled on both the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and the Mexican Central Railroad, which were both newer lines. In fact, the Mexican Central Railroad had been



Interior of a first class Pullman sleeper, 1893. Archives of the Penn. Railroad Museum.

running for less than a year, which might be why they were offered free passes.

Train travel during the 1800s was very different than it is today. The third class, or lowest fare, allowed a passenger access to an open car with a hard wooden seat. There was no dining facility, so travelers packed their own food and the men and women shared a single washroom. Second class travelers enjoyed an enclosed car with padded seats and separate "facilities." First class passengers luxuriated in an enclosed car with leather upholstered seats and a first class dining car or the buffet car. The washrooms were segregated and located at different ends of the car to ensure privacy. Some early first class cars had wooden bunks, but it was not until the introduction of the Pullman sleeping car in the late 1850s that long distance train travel became comfortable for those who could afford the fare.

The Pullman cars had padded velvet seats that unfolded into plush beds. Other styles pulled down from the ceiling and had privacy curtains. The cars were often made from fine woods like mahogany, black walnut, or oak, and had etched glass doors, and beautiful chandeliers to light the space. The

men had a salon equipped with a wash room and lavatory with hot running water, while the ladies enjoyed similar luxuries and a dressing room at the opposite end of the car.

By the early 1880s when the Grays and Farlow were on their West Coast adventure, Pullman cars were on nearly two-thirds of the nation's tracks. According to Jane, the majority of their travel was spent in these comfortable Pullman cars. After they left Mississippi for San Antonio on the way to Mexico, they had to change to a Silver Palace Sleeper and it was not the same. She writes "Silver Palace don't believe in Lady's room or brushing teeth!"⁷

The cold that Gray had caught at the beginning of the trip continued to worsen. When they arrived in San Antonio he took to his bed while Farlow and Jane strolled about town. On February seventeenth he was well enough for them to continue their journey. The party reached Mexico City at 9:00 a.m. on Saturday, February 21, 1885. By then both Asa and Jane were very sick, their colds were much worse and the altitude made it even more difficult to breathe.

"Farlow and I have looked about somewhat, though I am still suffering from catarrh and cough; Mrs. Gray laid up with hers. This afternoon an [*sic*] Mexican gentleman to whom we took letters called and drove Farlow and me out to Chapultepec, whence a most magnificent view of the whole Valley of Mexico and the surrounding mountains, including Popocatapetl and its more broadly snowy companion, - with its more difficult name, meaning White Lady, - at this season always with cloudless tops. The cypress of Chapultepec are glorious trees, plenty of

them, full of character, and of a port [sic] which should help to distinguish the Mexican species from the North American. I wish you could see them. And such old trees of *Schinus molle*, the handsomest of trees either old or young, the old trunks wonderfully bossed. Is it a native of Mexico? I thought only of Chili? [sic] But it is well at home here. Such yucca trees as we have seen on the way here, with trunks at base two or three feet in diameter, weirdly branched, looking like doum palms. *Opuntias* of two or three arborescent species, some huge, and other cacti not a few.⁸



View of Popocatepetel from Amecameca, Mexico. Archives of the Farlow Herbarium.

According to Jane "Dr Farlow had some idea of ascending Popocatepetel, & there were sundry interviews - But the excursion fell into the hands of a curious, cranky man whom it did not seem safe to trust, so he gave it up."⁹

The Grays' health did not improve, so a physician was consulted. He told them that it would be the best thing to leave Mexico City (the altitude was about 8000 feet) for Orizaba (approximately 4000 feet lower). As Asa wrote, "Farlow and I have been mousing about

the city of Mexico, I coughing most of the time, in a clear, dry air and nearly cloudless sky, weather which should be most delightful, but somehow it is bad for the throat (for the natives as well as for us), and the rarefied air puts one out of breath at a little exertion."¹⁰

The party took the doctor's advice and traveled down to Orizaba. The hotel they found was a bit strange. "It was a queer, rambling house, rooms opening any where, no galleries or passages except from the entrance stairs, & all above the ground floor—We had to take a room inside Dr. Farlow's, but large and comfortable tho!"¹¹

They thoroughly enjoyed Orizaba. The climate was much better for their health and the local food was much to their liking. Jane wrote that the oranges were plentiful and among the best she had ever eaten. Gray was even more impressed and wrote to Richard Church that all the fruit there was the best that he had ever tasted.¹² The collecting was plentiful and the vegetation beautiful as well.

"Dr Gray and Farlow were off after coffee & found a Frenchman with a pretty garden, where Dr. G stayed to see the things, Dr. F. continuing to wilder places...I saw real papaya trees which look like great *Euphorbias* 20 or 30 ft high, & big rough eggplants growing below the tufts of leaves on top - He gave us a black sapote [*Diospyros digyna* called chocolate pudding fruit or black persimmon] which I tho't very tasteless - And as Dr. F. said, "why would anyone grow zinnias & larkspur & such things when such lovely things were to be found on all sides?"¹³

After three and a half days in Orizaba the party descended an additional 2000 feet by a "wonderful piece of railway" to Cordoba. The accommodations were very primitive, especially for Farlow; "he had nothing but the door for air or flight & was next to the

stables!¹⁴ The men went out to botanize and stumbled across a hornet nest along a river bank. The insects attacked and Gray's spectacles dropped into the water as they attempted their escape. Farlow stopped to fish them out and both men were badly stung.



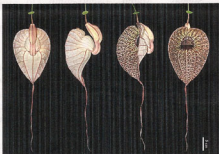
Orizaba, Mexico. Archives of the Farlow Herbarium

However, their time in Cordoba was not all bad. "Mrs. Dock & her son returned about 2 pm from a walk with Dr. Russell, & brought Dr. G. such an *Aristolochia* blossom, half a foot in diameter certainly & a foot long! How beautiful the velvety inside was! Dr. G. tried to preserve it, but had to give it up. - It spoiled everything..."¹⁵

After two days the party returned to Mexico City. They remained there until the morning of March fifth, when they boarded a train headed to El Paso, Texas. The train ride back into the States was picturesque but very crowded. Unlike their trip into Mexico where they were the only passengers all the way from Texas to Mexico City, the return train was packed. Every section was full and for every person that got off, another was waiting to fill his or her place.

The party reached Santa Monica, California on March fifteenth and the local papers announced their arrival. A representative of the *Los Angeles Daily Times* called on the party soon after their arrival in California. He had a definite flair for

description and wrote of Dr. Farlow: "Professor Farlow, who accompanies the Doctor, is an instructor in Botany at Harvard, and has already achieved a wide reputation for brilliant, original work in his favorite department of cryptogams. He is of extremely short stature and has a cynical face which belies the earnest purpose and warm heart behind it, and which used at first acquaintance to bulldoze the undergraduates into the belief that they had found a Tartar - a belief soon superseded by warm admiration and liking. It quickly became notorious that 'little Farlow' could walk the legs off any member of his class in the long spring tramps for botanical field-work; and his thorough scholarship and capacity for instruction, along with a fund of dry humor, became even sooner appreciated. He is regarded at the great university as one of the coming men in leading scientific circles, and bids fair to realize the most complimentary prophesies concerning him"¹⁶



Aristolochia grandiflora. Collection of Doug Goldman.

They stayed in Santa Monica for two days and then split up. Farlow took the quicker method, a boat to San Diego, and the Grays continued on by train because Jane was not comfortable sailing. Unfortunately, Asa had begun to feel poorly again, so once they arrived, Gray rested. Farlow went out collecting. It was a chilly and windy day and Farlow returned to the hotel with a headache.

Saturday, March twenty-first was spent indoors, recuperating and receiving visitors. Jane tried in vain to keep Asa resting but he could not stop talking about botany with Farlow and two other local botanists, Charles Russell Orcutt (1864-1929) and Daniel Cleveland (1838-1929), who were working with them on area plants.

Daniel Cleveland drove Farlow to Point Loma so that he could make arrangements to stay at the light house for a few days and collect. Farlow gathered his things the next day to get ready for this brief side trip. "Dr. Farlow was very busy getting ready to go to the light house on Point Loma where he was to be taken in for a few days while searching for algae - Tin pans, a pail, etc. etc. it takes such a quantity of things to prepare algae!"¹⁷

The party left San Bernadino on March twenty-sixth and arrived in Santa Barbara on Sunday, March twenty-ninth to some unexpected fanfare. Santa Barbara's mayor, George W. Coffin, was awaiting their arrival and took them by carriage to their hotel.

"Then we were usher [*sic*] to our rooms, which adjoined each other, pleasant, good sized rooms, the beds in adjoining rooms like alcoves, and found there bowers of flowers! There were ten bunches of the most lovely roses & other flowers, & a large bouquet of wild flowers - The richest of *Bougainvillea*, cape bulbs, etc - On my bureau in one glass were 14 buds of the most exquisite & enormous Marechal Niel [a type of tea noisette rose] & a long wreath of Banksia roses - You may be sure it was quite enchanting! And was it not kind?"¹⁸ Gray later told Hooker that "Mrs. Gray was fairly taken off her feet."¹⁹

Soon after their arrival Gray and Farlow were invited to a meeting of the local Natural History Society and Farlow was asked to address the membership. His talk on the

fungus diseases of plants was very well received. Santa Barbara pleased all of them; the weather was warm but not hot, the scenery was beautiful, there were many friends to visit with, and many plants to collect. Gray described it as "the most delicious part of California."²⁰

Marine Algae.
Gelidium Catliniae. Gray Santa Barbara
 & Santa Cruz.
Callithamnion P. lemaneum Harvey
 Santa Cruz.
Meofovia Andersonii.
 Santa Cruz & Santa Barbara
Centroceras Eatonianum.
Neurospora Andersonianum
Callithamnion dasycarum.
 Santa Cruz.
Ampliceramium *Chilidactylus*
Mitella phylloidea violaceum.
Microcladia borealis
Physiphonia Woodii.
Chondaria chertoni Rupr.
Melobesia *Hypodermis*
Gracilaria confervoides

From Farlow's field notes. Marine Algae. Archives of the Farlow Herbarium.

Farlow was able to reconnect with an old correspondent, Sarah B. Cooper, who was interested in ferns and algae. He spent quite a bit of time collecting with Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and Henry C. Ford. The Grays joined them for one of the days.

"When the road & valley became too rough, we left the wagon and walked on - The rocks each side rise some 100 feet or more - Dr. Gray was finding plants & flowers, Dr. Farlow lichens & fungi - He found in the garden on the hollyhocks a fungus which has been a great pest in Europe, but never know

[sic] before in the United States, and he found some on a mallow in the canyon.¹²¹

On April fifth Farlow went off on his own again to Carpinteria, a community nestled in a valley on the Pacific Coast just south of Santa Barbara. Jane wrote "I ought to have said that Dr. Farlow went off Sunday aft. to



Mr. Ford, Santa Barbara, California.
Archives of the Farlow Herbarium.

Carpinteria with Mr. Ford & some others to be ready for the tide on [M o n d a y ?] morning - at 8 a.m. - He returned Monday afternoon and spent Tuesday, soaking out & arranging - What a mess his room was in, how hard he worked, & how seaweedy we all smelt! Algae are much more troublesome than

Dr. G's plants - Damp to get, damp to prepare, & the lichens & fungi bulky to pack!¹²²

The Grays and Farlow took a break from collecting to attend the Santa Barbara Flower Show on both April seventh and eighth. Gray was asked to give an address and felt well enough to do so. He spoke on nature and art and the wonders of California. On the tenth they traveled to Santa Paula and then on the twelfth to San Francisco, their penultimate stop in California. The day after their arrival they slept in and had a late breakfast, "We had a little earth-quake at Newhall (?), that Dr. Farlow might complete his California experiences! I wondered what they were doing down stairs to shake the wall so, & as it came again thought 'an earthquake!' And as I looked up met Dr. F.'s cry 'an earthquake!' Dr. Gray

was more in the middle of the room & reading did not notice it - It was quite severe in some places."¹²³

That evening Farlow's classmates Dr. Brigham and Mr. Taylor invited them to stay for the Thursday evening dinner of the Harvard Club. Jane thoroughly enjoyed San Francisco. She writes, "The street cars in San F. are quite wonderful, many of them, all up the steep hills, & very steep they are, like climbing a house roof, going by underground cable, so you seem to move by magic. A closed car, & open car in front like an Irish jaunting car."¹²⁴

The party traveled to Berkeley and there separated. Farlow traveled to Cypress Point to collect but soon rejoined them. He reported, however, that he had found so many specimens that he felt he must return. On Friday April twenty-fourth they said their final goodbyes. Farlow headed to Santa Cruz, where he would stay for nearly another month and have some good luck collecting. The Grays traveled to Sacramento. By late May everyone was back at Harvard.

The trip was judged a success. In the course of ninety-four days they had visited seven states, worked with many West Coast botanists, met many new people, and collected a goodly number of plants. They had hoped the collecting would expand their knowledge as well as their herbaria - a clear goal which by the end of the trip they had achieved. The strength of the travelers lay not in their health but in their tolerance for discomfort and their zeal for discovery. The world of botany at large is their beneficiary.

*** The Irish form of the sprung cart, called a jaunting car or jaunty car, was a light, horse-drawn, two-wheeled open vehicle with seats placed lengthwise, either face to face or back to back.



Specimen of *Grateloupia cutlerii* collected in Santa Cruz, California May 1885. Courtesy of the Farlow Herbarium of Cryptogamic Botany.

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⁸ Gray to J. D. Hooker, 22 February 1885, in *Letters of Asa Gray*, ed. Jane Loring Gray (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1894), 761. Library of the Gray Herbarium.

⁹ Gray, Jane, journal sending undated. Archives of the Gray Herbarium.

¹⁰ Gray to J. D. Hooker, 27 February 1885, in *Letters of Asa Gray*, ed. Jane Loring Gray (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1894), 763. Library of the Gray Herbarium.

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¹² Gray, Asa, letter to Richard Church, 30 March 1885. Archives of the Gray Herbarium.

¹³ Gray, Jane, journal, 28 February 1885. Archives of the Gray Herbarium.

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¹⁵ Gray, Jane, journal, 2 March 1885. Archives of the Gray Herbarium.

¹⁶ "The Great Botanist" *Los Angeles Daily Times*, 13 March 1885. Archives of the Gray Herbarium.

¹⁷ Gray, Jane, journal sending 23 March 1885. Archives of the Gray Herbarium.

¹⁸ Gray, Jane, journal sending 29 March 1885. Archives of the Gray Herbarium.

¹⁹ Gray to J. D. Hooker, 1 May 1885, in *Letters of Asa Gray*, ed. Jane Loring Gray (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1894), 767. Library of the Gray Herbarium.

²⁰ Gray, Asa, letter to Richard Church, 30 March 1885. Archives of the Gray Herbarium.

²¹ Gray, Jane, journal sending 29 March 1885. Archives of the Gray Herbarium.

²² Gray, Jane, journal sending 5 April 1885. Archives of the Gray Herbarium.

²³ Gray, Jane, journal sending 13 April 1885. Archives of the Gray Herbarium.

²⁴ Gray, Jane, journal sending 15 April 1885. Archives of the Gray Herbarium.

Asa Gray, Donald Pfister and Harvard Summer School



Asa Gray, 1868. Photo courtesy of the Archives of the Gray Herbarium.

It is well known that Asa Gray was one of the most significant botanists of the nineteenth century. But hardly anyone knows that Harvard's Summer School grew out of one of Asa Gray's initiatives: a course of summer study for students at Harvard's Botanic Garden.

In 1871 Asa Gray began encouraging Harvard and non-Harvard students to study advanced botany under his direction during summer months when regular classes were not in session. This was something new at Harvard. What was also new was that he admitted women to his program - far before Harvard admitted them. Gray's classes attracted students from all over the country, many of whom would go on to be influential in botanical research and teaching.

Over the years summer offerings continued to expand exponentially, both in size and in the diversity of subjects taught. Today approximately 6,000 students take part and more than 300 subjects are offered. For the last few years an important aspect of the school harkens back to its origins: the dean of the Summer School is the Asa Gray Professor of Systematic Botany - Donald Pfister. A cycle has been completed. Harvard botanists continue to be committed educators.



Professor Donald Pfister.
www.huh.harvard.edu

Asa Gray Honored with Stamp

The United States Post Office will honor Asa Gray with a stamp in 2011. The stamp is part of a set of four stamps featuring important American scientists. The Botany Libraries staff worked with a team associated with the United States Postal Service for two years on the design and composition of the stamp. They were also consulted on a short biographical note that will appear on the back of the stamp and be used as a press release.



Aesculus discolor.
Image courtesy of the Library of the Gray Herbarium.

The artwork is composed of an image of Gray taken in 1860, his signature, and an image of *Aesculus discolor* from *Plates Prepared Between the Years 1849 and 1859, to Accompany a Report on the Forest Trees of North America* (Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1891).

Another element featured on the stamp is an image of *Shortia galacifolia* drawn by Isaac Sprague for George Lincoln Goodale's *Wild Flowers of America* (Boston: Cassino 1882). Asa Gray searched for this plant for nearly forty years and it became a kind of holy grail for botanists. The story of *Shortia galacifolia* can be found on the Web at:



Shortia galacifolia. Image courtesy of the Library of the Gray Herbarium.

http://www.huh.harvard.edu/libraries/Gray_Bicent/shortia_galacifolia.html.

News from the Farlow



Troy McMullan and Jose Maloles. Photo by Brian Franzone.

The Friends of the Farlow provided a graduate fellowship to **Troy McMullan** and **Jose Maloles** from University of Guelph. Troy spent time here in June and worked on lichens from the Gaspé Peninsula and Prince Edward Island. He made use not only of the collections but also archive materials related to Harvard expeditions to the Gaspé in the 1920s.

Larissa Vasilyeva from the Institute of Biology and Soil Science in Vladivostok, Russia came in September for two weeks to work on fungi. She annotated many specimens of pyrenomycetes and identified a number of collections that had been languishing as undetermined specimens. In order to work with her, Santiago Chacón of the Instituto de Ecología, Xalapa, visited for eight days in September.

Scott LaGrecia, formerly on the Farlow staff and now at the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was here in November to work on lichens.

The students of **Donald Pfister** and **Anne Pringle** in Biology of Fungi, OEB 59, used the lichen herbaria again for a special project.

This year's FoF Annual Meeting speaker, **Matthew E. Smith**, a former post-doc in the Farlow, gave a wonderful view of his current work on the mycorrhizae on trees of the bean family in Guiana. Not only did we learn about these important interactions but also about the rigors of field work in these out of the way places.

We were saddened to hear, late in the summer, that FoF member **Doug Greene** had died suddenly. Over the years he had participated in many Farlow activities and had been responsible for several years for generating the detailed species lists for the Clara Cummings walks.

Our current post-doc from Korea, **Young-Jun Choi**, returned home to Korea for the birth of his first child. He will return for several months. He continues to work on a molecular phylogenetic survey of the genus *Scutellinia*.

Kris Peterson's two articles on *Cytarria* dominate the current issue of *Mycologia*, including the cover. They can be accessed at <http://www.mycologia.org/current.shtml>. Kris was a graduate student with Donald Pfister.



Some FoF members at this year's Clara Cummings walk at Wellesley College.

Elizabeth Kneiper Steps Down as FoF President

by Donald Pfister

At the FoF Annual Meeting on November sixth the presidency passed to George Davis from Elizabeth Kneiper. Elizabeth has served us well. She has been president twice and in this last term served for many years. I first met Elizabeth sometime in the late 1980s when she took a course with me at the Harvard Extension School. She was then teaching biology at the



Windsor School in Boston. She developed an interest in lichens and her studies earned her a certificate and then an ALM in biology from the Extension School. I was fortunate that she chose me to be her thesis supervisor.

Her interest in lichens has continued to develop over the years. Through field trips, workshops, and field research projects, her knowledge of lichens has deepened. She has taught many short courses on lichen identification and has helped to develop a crew of volunteers who are currently processing the New England Botanical Club lichen specimens for inclusion in the herbarium. For the Friends of the Farlow she has done many things, but a lasting contribution was her establishment of the Clara Cummings Walk – a spring excursion to celebrate the career of its namesake.

In all of her undertakings she shares her enthusiasm, determination, and, not least of all, her good humor. Although she is stepping out of the presidency we know that she will continue to be a force around the Farlow - a force we all very much welcome.

New FoF Board Members

At the Annual Meeting a vote was taken approving the nomination of **George Davis** for FoF president and **Michaela Schnull** for FoF secretary.

George is a familiar face these days at the Farlow, working out the chemical analyses of various specimens, and helping with the collections in numerous ways. His undergraduate degree is from Harvard. He has had for many years a serious interest in fungi, and served a long term as president of the Boston Mycological Club.

Michaela Schnull is a Farlow Research and Curatorial Associate who has now been at the Farlow for four years, during which time she has become an invaluable resource. The FoF welcomes these Board members with gratitude for their willingness to serve.

FoF 2010 Book Sale

The FoF held another successful book sale this summer, thanks to the hard work of Judy Warnement, Ingrid McDonough, Genevieve Lewis-Gentry and Elizabeth Kneiper. The FoF is grateful for all donations of books. The book sale continues to be a viable source of income for the FoF and we hear from members that they look forward to it every year.



Join us!

Receive the FOF Newsletter, notification of the annual book sale, discount on Farlow publications and services, invitations to the annual meeting and other events, and a special welcome when visiting the Farlow.

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