



Newsletter of the **FRIENDS**
OF THE
FARLOW

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K. Griffith, Editor

**The Harvard-Google Project --
"Libraries, Books, Equality and Google"**

Judy Warnement, Director of Harvard University Botany Libraries

Late in 2004 Harvard University announced that it would collaborate with Google to digitize a substantial portion of the University's 15.8 million volumes and make them accessible over the internet. According to Sidney Verba, Carl H. Pforzheimer University Professor and former Director of the University Library, "The Harvard-Google Project links the search power of the Internet to the depth of knowledge in Harvard's world-renowned libraries. Harvard has been collecting books for nearly four centuries. Among our out-of-copyright books are countless unique copies, unusual editions, and neglected or forgotten works. Our efforts with Google will bring about the broad dissemination of the knowledge contained in those books and, with it, significant information about the world views that those books represent."

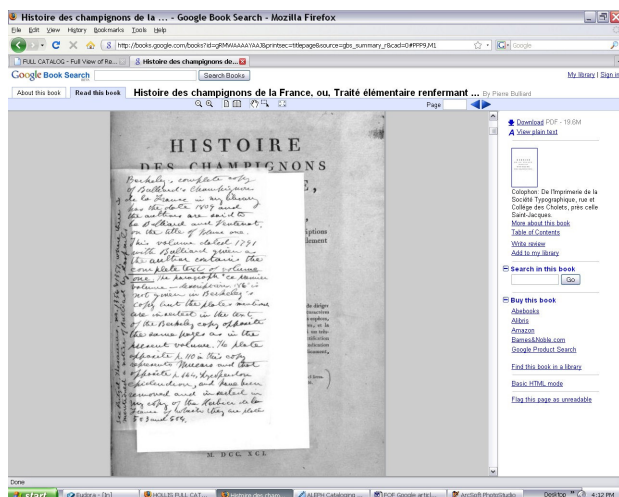
Google recruited nearly thirty academic research libraries in the United States, Europe, and Japan to contribute content from their collections for Google Book Search [<http://books.google.com/>].

Google also entered into partnerships with publishers. The internet giant assured all of the contributors that copyright and intellectual property rights would be honored by delivering the content at multiple levels depending on the copyright status of the book. This collaboration would increase access to the public-domain holdings, enable keyword searching for a specific title or within a title, allow users to read out-of-copyright books online or download and print them, and direct readers to local libraries or booksellers to access the material.



Google team in the Farlow reading room. Photo by Lisa DeCesare.

FoF Annual Meeting
Saturday, November 1. See page 11.



Google results displaying Farlow's note in Pierre Bulliard's *Histoire des Champignons de la France*.

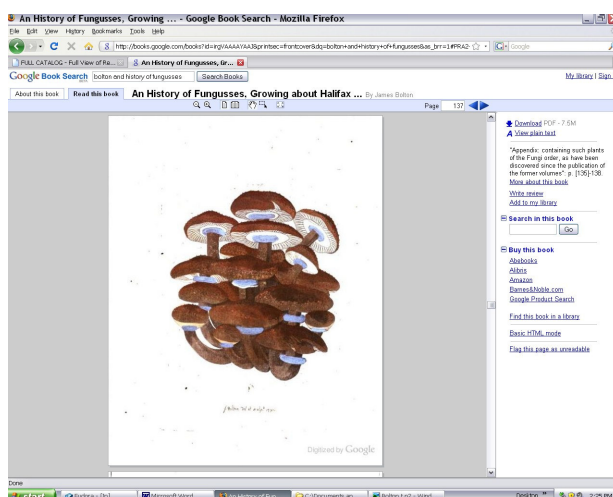
Harvard's 80-plus libraries were invited to participate in the project administered by the University Library's Office of Information Systems (OIS). The OIS staff created an infrastructure to manage the massive effort. They generated reports of age-appropriate titles from HOLLIS, Harvard's online catalog, for every library, created an automated system to manage the flow of metadata between Harvard's system and Google's, formed teams of contracted staff members to fetch, barcode, and shelve books, and hired a moving company to oversee the move of thousands of books to Google's "secret" scanning center.

Harvard's natural history collections were particularly attractive subjects because of the depth and breadth of historic holdings. The Botany Libraries staff met with the project coordinators several times, but planning began in earnest during the summer of 2007. OIS sent "pick" lists of titles held in the five collections (Farlow, Arnold, Gray, Economic Botany, and Orchid) that represented U.S. imprints published prior to 1923 or foreign imprints published prior to 1909. These cut-off dates ensured compliance with copyright restrictions. The library staff invested many hours in sorting and editing the lists so the

process would run smoothly when the Google team arrived in January of 2008. The Google team worked in the Botany Libraries continuously through mid-June, sending nearly 20,000 volumes to the scanning facility. Nearly 3,000 volumes came from the Farlow collection.

So how can a Friend of the Farlow pay a virtual visit to the library? Just visit <http://books.google.com/> and search for your favorite older titles. You will be amazed at the results, and you will immediately see the various "view" levels: no view, snippet view, limited preview, and full view. While you cannot search for books from a particular library, you can limit search results to "full text" and this will improve your chances in finding a Farlow-scanned title.

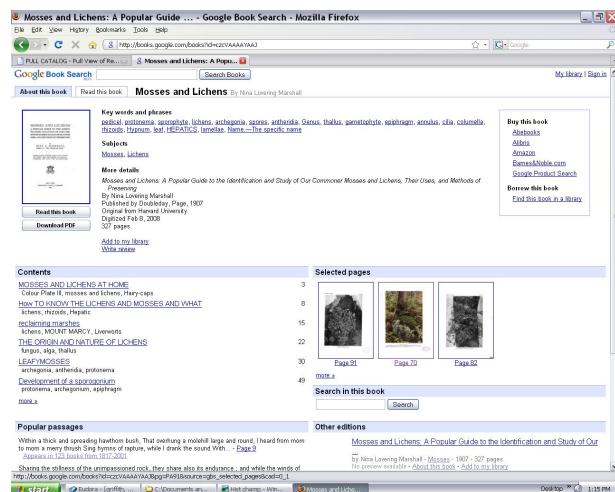
Every full view title that you select will display an opening page that includes the basic bibliographic information and source of the copy. You will also often find sample illustrations, popular passages, and links to other web pages related to the book. You can opt to read or download the book. When you select the read option, the entire book will load and you will find a search box that allows you



A Google search returned this "Congregated Agaric" plate in James Bolton's *An History on Fungusses [sic], Growing about Halifax*, 1788-1791.

to find words or phrases in the text. You will also see a link to other related volumes if they have been scanned.

A sample of Farlow books that you can read includes George Francis Atkinson's *Studies of American Fungi* (1900), Nina Lovering Marshall's *Mosses and Lichens* (1907), Albrecht Wilhelm Roth's *Bemerkungen über das Studium der Cryptogamischen Wassergewächse* (1797), and Pierre Bulliard's *Histoire des Champignons de la France* (1791). The Bulliard title includes Farlow's note (inserted before the title page) that compares this copy to his own.



An example of a screen shot of *Mosses and Lichens: a Popular Guide to the Identification and Study ...* by Nina L. Marshall, c1907.

As you explore Google Books you will realize that you can sit at home and read books that you will only find in rare book rooms and could never borrow to read at home. You can even create your own electronic library of favorite titles. You can “find in a local library” and Google will link to WorldCat, OCLC’s public interface. WorldCat displays a list of libraries that have the book in order of proximity to your home and even tells you how many miles away you are from each library.

You will be dazzled to find so much at your fingertips, but there are drawbacks. Even though Google scans journals, not every volume was scanned if the originals were in poor condition. There is an assumption that scanning duplicate titles in so many libraries will eventually lead to full sets of materials, but there is no concerted effort to offer complete copies of particular titles.

You will be disappointed if you want to see a folded plate or map. Why? Google’s scanning protocol does not allow folded pages to be opened. There are good reasons for this policy, but readers do complain!

You will not find your favorite large folios because volumes over 18 inches high are too big for the scanning cradles.

You can not print one page or a selection of pages, but you can do a screen print or download the entire text and print the pages you want on your desktop. Quality control is an issue so you should feel free to mark blurry or skewed pages as unreadable and report them to Google.

At this point we know how many books were scanned from our collections, but we do not know when, or even if, they will all appear in Google Books. Google processes and uploads data in large batches on no particular schedule. We often find titles in Google labeled with “no preview available” that we think are our books. We suspect that this is a precursor to the uploading of the content -- but no one can tell us for sure. If you use HOLLIS, the online Catalog of the Harvard University Libraries, on a regular basis, you will find links from the records to digital copies in Google Books and other sources. This might be a more focused way to find the titles that you are interested in.

We encourage you try Google Book Search so you can bring the Farlow Library to your desktop.

News from the Farlow

In August the MSA (the Mycological Society of America), an organization of professional mycologists, presented its **Weston**



Don collecting in Chile. Photo by Matthew Smith.

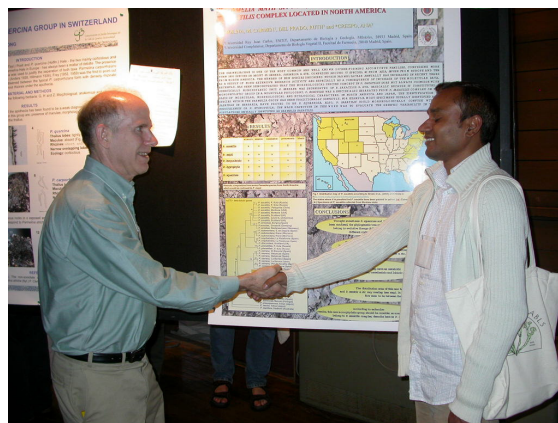
Award for Teaching Excellence to Don Pfister.

At the presentation one of Don's students was quoted describing Don as "The very best - able to talk at any level to keep all students learning. It was a privilege to have Don as an instructor." Those of us at the Farlow

know how true those words are and how well deserved this recognition is.

William H. Weston (1890-1978) was a Professor at Harvard in the Biology department for most of his career. A mycologist of note, he worked in several areas, particularly in the downy mildews on sorghum and other crops. During World War II he and the other Harvard mycologists were involved in work with the Quartermaster Corps investigating tropical deterioration to military supplies caused by fungi. Weston trained more than 50 graduate students, taught a popular undergraduate course and served as acting director of the Farlow Library and Herbarium on two occasions. He was a Ph.D. graduate of Harvard, had met William G. Farlow and had worked with Roland Thaxter. He was famous for a talk he gave to generations of colleagues and students on how to present a scientific paper. We recently recovered audio tapes of the talk and we hope it can be rescued so that future generations will be able to appreciate his wit and humor.

We were thrilled to learn that a new northeastern lichen, *Parmelia mayi*, is being named for **Philip May**, Treasurer of the Friends of the Farlow. Phil provided collections of *Parmelia saxatilis* from the northeast for Carmen Molina and his colleagues Ruth Del Prado and Ana Crespo for their work on the molecular genetics and distribution of species in the *Parmelia saxatilis* complex. Their results suggest that the familiar *Parmelia saxatilis* s. str. belongs to a western clade and that northeastern collections should be considered a new species, *Parmelia mayi*, in the complex.



Pradeep K Divakar (Universidad Complutense de Madrid) greeting Phil May in front of the poster "*Parmelia mayi* sp. nov., a new species in the *Parmelia saxatilis* complex located in North America."

Photo by Elizabeth Kneiper.

Greg Bonito, a Friends of the Farlow Graduate Student Fellow, worked in the Farlow from April 30th to May 9th, curating and studying the North American Eurasian truffles in the genus *Tuber*. He is a Ph.D. student at Duke.

Zai Wei Ge arrived in the middle of September from the Kunming Institute of Botany in China to spend a year with us on a Farlow fellowship. While here he will undertake phylogenetic studies in the Agaricales. He had previously visited the herbarium for 3 months back in 2006.

Brandon Seah, a Harvard undergraduate from Singapore, is assisting us in the Farlow again this year sorting and identifying specimens in the bryophyte collection. Brandon first started working on bryophytes in Singapore with former Farlow Research Associate Benito Tan, who is now Keeper of the Herbarium and Botanical library at the Singapore Botanical Garden.

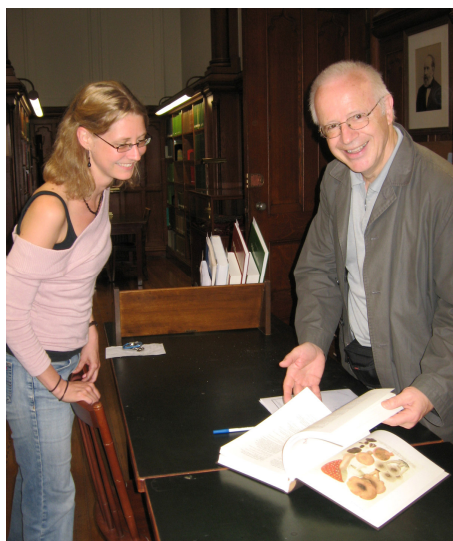
Genevieve Lewis-Gentry, our trusted curatorial assistant, attended Nancy Slack and Paul Davison's Eagle Hill Seminar entitled Ecology of Liverworts and Mosses in August. Since Gen handles loans from the bryophyte collections this was a particularly appropriate choice to allow her to better understand these organisms. The Friends of the Farlow supported, in part, her time at Eagle Hill. Gen was also invited to speak at the 2008 Boston Harbor Islands Science Symposium. Her talk, "Slime Molds of the Harbor Islands" was in part about a project she headed up last summer surveying the Boston Harbor Islands for slime molds. The results of her survey contributed to the PBI project (Planetary Biodiversity Inventories).

Eric Harris, a recent Ph.D. graduate from the University of California, Berkeley, has joined the Osher Research Center at Harvard Medical School. Eric studied bryophytes with Brent Mishler (Harvard Ph.D. Biology and the Farlow Herbarium). Eric undertook an ethnobotanical project using the moss genus *Tortula* Hedw. (Musci: Pottiaceae). Eric will be spending some of his time in the Farlow Herbarium and laboratory while working on a Chinese medicinal plants project.

Teresa Iturriaga, from Universidad Simón Bolívar in Caracas, Venezuela, visited for one week. She used our herbarium materials to support her work on *Lachnellula*, a discomycete pathogen of conifers.

Christian Volbracht paid a surprise visit to the Farlow Library on August 8, 2008. Volbracht compiled and published an extensive bibliography of books and prints on fungi entitled *MykoLibri: die Bibliothek der Pilzbücher*. This lavishly illustrated book lists detailed descriptions of 3,000 titles published between 1481 and 1959 in Volbracht's personal library. According to Volbracht, it is a limited edition of 750 copies, numbered and signed by him in *Coprinus* ink (!) after the recipe by Pierre Bulliard (1792).

We are delighted to add that Christian joined the Friends of the Farlow and added a



Christian Volbracht showing a signed copy of his book to Michaela Schull. Photo by Lisa DeCesare.

personal note to the Farlow copy of *MykoLibri* that is kept in the reading room reference collection. You can learn more about our new friend and his remarkable library, and

perhaps order a copy of *MykoLibri* for yourself, by visiting his internet web site at: <http://www.mykolibri.de/index.html>.

Michel Navarro Benatti, Adriano Spielmann and **Luciana Canêz**, from Seção de Micologia e Liquenologia, Instituto de Botânica, São Paulo, Brazil, spent 14 days, from July 22 to August 4, at the Farlow studying specimens of lichens and fungi, with a focus on those in the lichen family Parmeliaceae.

More News from the Farlow



Don shows some morels from the Farlow's flowerbeds to Henry Kesner and Melinda Peters. Photo by Lisa DeCesare.

The Farlow Herbarium was well represented at the joint meeting of the International Association of Lichenology and the Annual ABLs Meeting held in Asilomar, Pacific Grove, CA this past July. **Michaela Schmull's** poster "The lichen genus *Lecidea* s. lat. (sensu Zahlbruckner): How widely are species of this heterogeneous group distributed within the Lecanoromycetes?" interested everyone doing molecular work on the phylogeny of lichens and forced those of us who are not to rethink our views of the problematic genus *Lecidea*. As a result of discussions about her work with Francois Lutzoni, Michaela will join the Lutzoni laboratory at Duke University for a couple of weeks this fall to expand her work on *Lecidea*.



Ernie Brodo and Hal Schaefer collecting lichens on Mt Washington. Photo by Fred Olday.

Alan Fryday, Assistant Curator and Research Associate at the Michigan State University Herbarium, came to the Farlow this summer on a Harvey Pofcher Visiting Scholars Fellowship to work on the subantarctic lichen collections of C. W. Dodge.



Elisabeth Lay, Hal Schaefer, Alan Fryday, Michaela Schmull and Doug Greene at the Lichen Workshop. Photo by Elizabeth Kneiper.

While at the Farlow Alan ran an evening workshop for local members interested in New England alpine lichens. Participants were challenged by the diversity of his collections from his work on Mt. Katahdin in Maine. On a glorious day in August Alan led a group walk from the summit of Mt. Washington to the Lake of the Clouds. The preliminary list of 50 species from the walk may include a couple of new species records for North America. Not bad for a walk in the park!



Alan Fryday and Kay Fairweather peering at the rubble near the summit of Mt. Washington. Photo by Fred Olday.

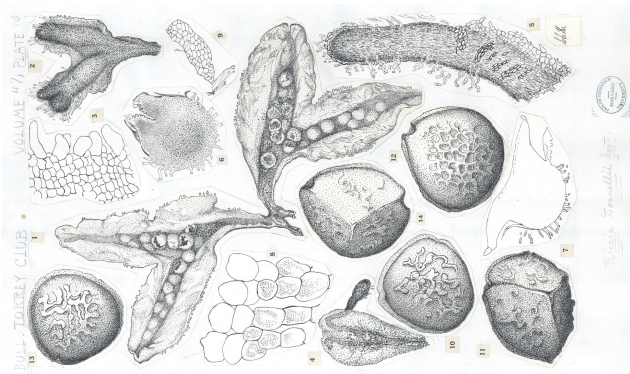
Caroline Coventry Haynes

Genevieve Lewis-Gentry



Caroline Coventry Haynes in 1915.

While I was doing some curatorial work in the hepatic collections of the Farlow I stumbled upon an unusual find. There, interfiled with sheets of specimens, was a hand-drawn illustration. Though it is not uncommon to find illustrations accompanying specimens throughout the Farlow collections, especially with type specimens, this was different. This turned out to be the original illustration used for making plates for a paper published in the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*.

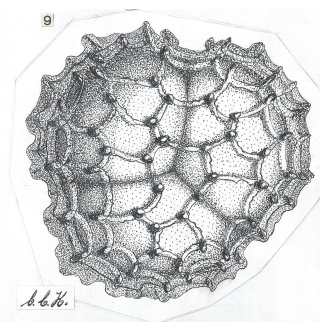


Caroline Haynes's drawing of *Riccia downnellii* Aust.

After a bit of extra looking, I found a whole group of these illustrations. Since they did not correspond to any specimens in the Farlow collections I brought them up to the library for some archival detective work and discovered that the artist of the unusual plates was Caroline Coventry Haynes (1858 -1951),

a hepaticologist prominent in the early 20th century and a well-considered artist also. Haynes made this series of illustrations for two different papers of hers: The *Riccia* illustrations for "Illustrations of Six Species of *Riccia*, with the Original Descriptions" from 47(7): 279-287, 1920 and the *Sphaerocarpos* illustrations for "*Sphaerocarpos hians* sp. nov., with a Revision of the Genus and Illustrations of the Species" from 37(5): 215-230, 1910 (both articles from *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*).

Haynes, an acquaintance of Celia Thaxter (mother of Roland Thaxter and a writer and artist), was an accomplished artist. She studied art in Paris with Alfred Stevens, William



Sphaerocarpos texanus Aust.

Adolphe Bouguereau, and, it has been said, Claude Monet. When she returned to this country she studied hepaticology with M. A. Howe at the New York Botanical Garden, founded the Hepatic Department of the Sullivant Moss Society, and was a great financial sponsor of bryological research. A short biography of C. C. Haynes can be found in *Bryologist* 58(2): 149-152, 1955 written by A. J. Sharp. In 1942 C. C. Haynes's bryophyte collections were donated to the Farlow Herbarium. When I spend any time working with the hepatic collection it is impossible to miss her distinctive packets and handwriting. If you google Haynes, you'll see her paintings.

These Haynes illustrations are just one more example of exciting finds that are still hidden away in the collections of the Farlow Herbarium. Bob Edgar is certainly right about treasures found in the "catacombs" of the Farlow. These illustrations have been put into the Farlow Library Archives for safe keeping.

The History of the Farlow Part II

The Beginnings of the Herbarium

Lisa DeCesare, Botany Libraries Archivist



Farlow Reading Room ceiling. Photo by Tessa Updike.

While Farlow was in Europe in 1872, he discussed the purchase of the fungi portion of M. A. Curtis's herbarium. He was very interested in it and Gray wrote to him on October 16, 1872, that Mrs. Curtis was ready to divide the fungi from the remainder of the collection and sell it for \$1,000. He writes, "So, if you are still very fungously inclined, and want to be set up in this department, I am out of the way, and you can buy the collection if you will. What say you? If you decline, I shall offer it to the British Museum."

Farlow quickly responded to Gray on November 1, 1872:

As to the Fungi, I have concluded to take them. The price seems to me to be a fair one and, although I know nothing of the fungi now, I hope to some time hereafter. The collection is unique and certainly should not leave America. I think it will be

worth a thousand dollars to me as a recommendation in securing a position when I return. It is something to possess the finest collection of fungi in America and I hope, before long, to have a good collection of algae, certainly the best in America...I will write at once to my father about paying you for the Fungi and will ask my brother to call and see you about the payment. What shall be done with the collection? Had I better have it sent to my father's house? How can it be forwarded to Boston?

In the summer of 1873, Farlow traveled to Geneva to study with Dr. Jean Müller. While there, he journeyed further to Jura and collected quite a few of the smaller fungi and a large number of what he considered to be valuable lichens. He writes to Gray, "Although perhaps, having studied lichens under the most favorable and agreeable circumstances, I must confess that I think they are the stupidest and, at the same time, the most difficult plants I have ever studied."

Farlow also collected cryptogamic exsiccatae. According to Frans Stafleu, in his 1972 review of Geneva Sayre's "Cryptogamic Exsiccatae," in order for a set of plant specimens to be called exsiccatae they must meet the following conditions: "The series must exist in several identical sets, should have a serial numbering and a title; its labels and accompanying material should be effectively published in the sense of the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*; there should be one or more persons (authors) responsible for its publication, and the various instalments [sic] of the series should be dated."

Farlow, quite early in his career, saw the value of these sets and began collecting them. Because of his diligence and discerning eye, the Farlow Herbarium has the best collection of cryptogamic exsiccatae in the country.

In 1874, Farlow returned to Harvard. The use of his specimen collections was an essential part of his teaching. The 1877-1878 Annual Report submitted by The Bussey Institution states:

...a course in phaenogamic botany and vegetable physiology will be given by Professor Goodale at the Bussey Institution during one-half of the academic year, and a course in cryptogamic botany, by Professor Farlow, during the other half-year. By this arrangement, one of the two botanical professors will teach at the Bussey Institution during the time when his colleague has charge of classes in the undergraduate department at Cambridge...the result of the new arrangement has been that the valuable private cryptogamic collections of Professor Farlow, which include the well-known Curtis collection of fungi, have been removed to Cambridge, together with one of the large cases which was constructed several years since, at the cost of the Bussey Institution, for the reception of these collections. While the facilities offered by the University for the systematic study of fungi and algae will undoubtedly be increased by this transference of collections, it is not

intended that the interests of the Bussey Institution shall suffer. Professor Farlow's collections will still be used for purposes of instruction at the Bussey Institution, and will be accessible as heretofore to special students of the subjects to which they relate. Moreover, Professor Farlow has already presented to our museum a special collection of fungi and algae, proper to meet the immediate needs of the School.



Library stacks in the Farlow.
Photo by Tessa Updike.

In March 1879, Farlow was appointed Professor of Cryptogamic Botany at Harvard University. His salary was very low and he was not provided with lab or research space by the University. In spite of this, the University requested that Farlow turn over his collection of specimens to them.

Farlow was rightfully uncomfortable doing that until he could be assured that the University would allot money for the care and upkeep of the specimens.

The University was not forthcoming with funding so Farlow balked at turning over his collections. He wrote to his father John S. Farlow and to his mentor Professor Asa Gray. Unfortunately many of the letters from this time were not kept and but letters that remain do offer insight into what must have been interesting negotiations.



Bust of Robert Brown.
Photo by Tessa Updike.

When Farlow contacted Gray, he expressed his displeasure with the University's offer. Gray proposed a solution he believed Farlow would approve of in which the University would offer financial support. It appears Farlow was less reluctant with Gray's suggestion but contacted Gray again when he learned there would still be no money offered by Harvard. Gray contacted President Eliot for more information and wrote to Farlow on March 28, 1879.

It would appear that I was under a misapprehension when I supposed that if your Herbarium was acquired in the way I proposed the President would recommend to the Corporation to appropriate something to its support at this time. I can only hope therefore that he will accept the view taken in the paper which you conditionally approved.

While Farlow was soliciting Gray's help he was also asking his father's advice. John S. Farlow was a millionaire with holdings in the railroads and interests in the India and China trades. In a letter dated March 28, 1879, he wrote to his son:

I have just got your letter of 26th and note carefully all you say there; I do not think at all favorably of this proposition made you by Pres't Eliot, either in the original or as in the proposed modification

suggested by Prof. Gray. I still think it would not be wise on your part to encumber your collections with stipulations for the future based on a salary of only \$1,500 for a certainty. Rather than do this I would accept the proposition offered you by this "John Hopkins" [sic].

A deficiency of salary for a few years I could make up to you, but I could not the loss of such collections as you have. If Harvard really desires to retain you at the reduced salary it can now only afford to pay, it ought not to press on you a seemingly enforced sale of your collection; I now hope to be home Monday and hope nothing will be done before I return.

While the University realized that the salary they were offering Farlow was not what it should be, they were still hoping to obtain his collection. Finally, on April 4, 1879, an agreement was reached. The Harvard Corporation agree to pay "a sum not less than three hundred and fifty dollars annually" for the maintenance and increase of the Cryptogamic Herbarium. The collections that Farlow had carefully cultivated were now part of Harvard University.

A note about photographer Tessa Updike

Tessa Updike studied visual art as an undergraduate. She concentrated in photography, spending long days and nights working in darkrooms. For a year after graduation she rented a studio in Jamaica Plain, MA and worked as a stock and studio photographer. Now that she has begun her master's degree at Simmons College, the Farlow is lucky enough to have her as an intern and delighted that she is willing to contribute this extra skill to the library and archive work she is helping with.

FoF Annual Meeting

The FoF Annual Meeting will be held on **Saturday, November 1** beginning at 3:45 p.m. with a business meeting.



Professor Tim Baroni.
Photo by Don Pfister.

At 4 p.m. our speaker, **Tim Baroni**, Distinguished Professor from the Department of Biological Sciences at the State University of New York, College at Cortland, will deliver a talk entitled “**Adventures of a Mycologist.**” According to Tim this will focus on his recent work in the Maya

Mountains of Belize and will include images of animals, plants, and people as well as lots of fungi, some new to science.

This lecture is sure to include something to interest everyone. Please come and think of bringing a friend. Everyone is welcome.

At the reception that will take place in the Farlow Reading Room following Professor Baroni’s lecture you will have an opportunity to view the new Botany Libraries exhibit **The Architecture of the Farlow Herbarium of Cryptogamic Botany.** This exhibit was created by Farlow archivist Lisa DeCesare, with many splendid photographs taken by Tessa Updike.

In the late 1800s, Peabody & Stearns was considered Boston’s leading architectural design firm. They designed seven buildings for Harvard, including the building that houses



the Farlow. Many of the details of this Beaux Arts building, ones that we may miss unless we are looking for them, are highlighted

for us in the exhibit, with photographs focusing on the entablatures, tracteries, transom windows, clustered columns, beams topped with dentil moldings, wire doors, and many other exceptional features. Come and see how many of these features you can find.

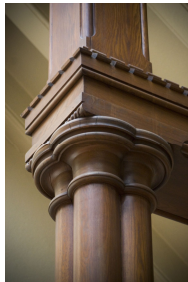


Parking for Annual Meeting

If you plan to park in the 52 Oxford Street Garage for the Annual Meeting, and you need assistance in obtaining a one-day Visitor Parking Permit, email Ingrid McDonough at imcdonou@oeb.harvard.edu or call her at 617-496-3023. She will walk you through the procedure you’ll need to follow to get one.

Walking Directions to the Herbaria from Harvard Square

Walk into Harvard Yard through Johnson Gate (as you do so you will be facing the statue of John Harvard directly across the quad) and take the walkway that goes off diagonally to your left. Follow this walkway to another gate at the north end of the yard. As you go through this gate you will be facing the Science Center; Memorial Hall will be to your right. Look beyond Memorial Hall for a tall, white building at the corner of Divinity Avenue and Kirkland Street. Walk up Divinity Avenue to the end. The Herbaria will be facing you. Walking time from the subway is about 10 minutes.



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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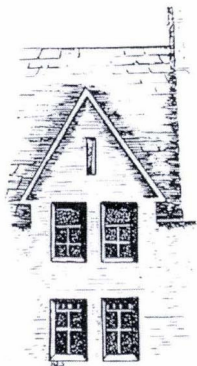
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Please make checks payable to: Friends of the Farlow
Applications should be sent to: Friends of the Farlow, Harvard University Herbaria
22 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138 USA

Visit the Friends of the Farlow Website today!
www.huh.harvard.edu/collections/fof/fof.html

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