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5th Floor, Hunt Library
Carnegie Mellon University
4909 Frew Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890
Telephone: 412-268-2434
Email: huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu
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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.



CHARTERED 1693

THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY IN VIRGINIA
Department of Government
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

January 18, 1973

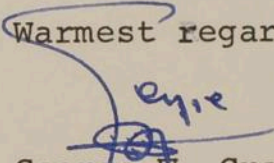
Professor Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Bernard:

Many thanks for your fine piece on "Mushroom
Symbolism in Maya Codices."

We should develop an interdisciplinary course on
Biology and Political Science.

Warmest regards,


George W. Grayson
Associate Professor

/pm



C.S.I.C.
INSTITUTO DE BIOLOGIA CELULAR
DEPARTAMENTO DE CITOLOGIA

VELAZQUEZ, 144
MADRID-6

Madrid, 23 Diciembre, 1975

Dr. B. LOWY
Botany Department, L.S.U.
Baton Rouge, La., 70803
USA

Querido Bernardo :

Recibí tu tarjeta desde Córdoba y posteriormente mi señora las letras que le envié tu mujer. Hoy he recibido tu felicitación por Navidad a la cual inmediatamente contesto a fin de que no se me pase como otras veces.

En primer término me alegro infinito de que tu visita a España te agradase tanto y conociendo Toledo y Córdoba comprendas perfectamente lo que España ha sido y es. Para mi fué una gran alegría el volverte a ver después de seis años y pensar que la buena amistad que hicimos en Lima persiste a pesar del mucho tiempo y de la mucha distancia.

Deseamos de todo corazón, mi señora y yo, infinitas felicidades a vosotros por estas Navidades y por el año que viene que deseo de muchos éxitos para ti.

Muy cordialmente,

Gonzalo Giménez Martín

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

August 27, 1975

Margene Griggs
Institute of Forest Genetics
P.O.Box 2008 - Evergreen Station
Gulfport, Miss. 39501

Dear Miss Griggs:

Please excuse the long delay in responding to your inquiry dated May 6. By the time it was forwarded to me I had left for Europe and have only recently returned.

Concerning Multiclavula viscida, I have not checked to determine whether or not the range has previously been reported as far south as La. My guess is that it has not. Range extensions are useful but speaking as a member of the editorial board of Mycologia, I would not consider this information worthy of publication by itself. Including it along with other pertinent data in a paper would be more useful.

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy

B. Lowy

Professor of Botany

June 1, 1975

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Dr. Shirley Tucker has told me (see enclosed xeroxed letter) that you have collected the lichen, Multiclavula mucida. I have collected similar material about 20 miles north of Gulfport, Mississippi. According to Dr. Ron Petersen at Tennessee (who verified the material) this may be a range extension. He wasn't 100% sure, but he has never seen it south of Tennessee. Has anyone ever published this range extension, and do you think it is worthy of being published?

Thank you very much for your help and I will look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Margene Griggs

Margene Griggs
Biological Technician
Institute of Forest Genetics
P.O. Box 2008 - Evergreen Station
Gulfport, Mississippi 39501

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Margene M. Griggs
Institute of Forest Genetics
P.O. Box 2008 - Evergreen Station
Gulfport, Miss. 39501

May 6, 1975

Dear Ms. Griggs,

I was very interested in your letter about collecting lichenized Multiclavula mucida. I've not collected it, although I do have a fairly comprehensive collection of lichens from southern Louisiana. I checked with Dr. Bernard Lowy, the mycologist at LSU, who has been collecting fungi here for many years. He has several collections from Louisiana: two from Baton Rouge (which would be south of your station, I believe), two from the Tunica Hills north of Baton Rouge, and one from Independence, La. He has not published these records. I think Dr. Peterson would best know the range, as he specializes in this group. If you want to publish your collection record, it certainly seems to be a range extension as far as can be determined short of asking Dr. Peterson for his opinion. You might want to correspond with Dr. Lowy about including his collections as well.

If you can spare some of the collection you made, I would appreciate having a sample of the material you collected for the lichen collection.

With best wishes,

Shirley Tucker

Dr. Shirley Tucker
Associate Professor of Botany

512 North High St., Apartment E,
Lancaster, Ohio 43130

December 7, 1975

Dr. B. Lowy,
Mycology Herbarium,
Botany Department,
Louisiana State University,
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

Dear Doctor Lowy:

Thanks very much for the reprints that you sent me recently. I hope that you will continue to send me reprints as your papers appear.

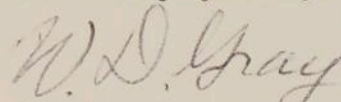
I retired from active teaching in 1972 and now devote myself to writing, a bit of consulting and the occasional guest lecture. I would get your reprints a bit faster if you would change my address to the Lancaster address above.

This is fascinating work that you are doing and I hope that you continue. Too bad that it wasn't done years ago so that I would have had something more substantial to record in my 1959 book. However, at that time, information on hallucinogenic fungi had really just started to accumulate.

I don't know if you are interested in exploring this further; in fact I don't know if it could be explored further. However, in March of 1974, while I was at Auburn University to give a lecture on mushroom poisoning and poisonous mushrooms, I learned that a group of students were using a small hallucinogenic mushroom that occurred in the vicinity. Whether or not this developed to the place where it developed into a cult status I don't know, but you might wish to pursue it a bit further.

I am enclosing a brief encyclopedia paper on the use of fungi as food. Papers on the nutrition of myxomycetes and some questions regarding this group should appear sometime this next year.

Sincerely yours,



William D. Gray,
Adjunct Professor,
Northern Illinois Univ.

quality products. The seedless jams and jellies are being made to a greater extent from concentrated fruit and juices. If properly prepared, concentrates are of excellent quality and can usually be obtained along with the volatile essence that normally would be lost.

Obviously, the preserver will want to exercise finished product quality control. The firmness of jellies and the viscosity of preserves can be checked by objective measurement. A variety of methods are available. Jelly strength can be measured by some sort of penetration test. Preserves can be evaluated by a spread or flow test. What is important is that the manufacturer use these tests as a way of maintaining uniformity in his products.

The USDA does have grade standards for preserves and jellies, and it would be wise to use these as a guide.

Specific help regarding these products is available from all of the major suppliers of pectin, gums, and sweeteners.

Related Products

Mention has been made of fruit butters and marmalades. Fruit butters have a Federal definition which differs from preserves in that 5 parts of fruit must be used to every 2 parts of sweetener. There is no standard for marmalades. However, the product is normally made like a preserve.

A standard does exist for an artificially-sweetened product in which no sugar is permitted. In this case, a gum of some sort may be used or a demethylated pectin which sets in the presence of calcium ion.

Importance of Fruit Preserves and Jellies

These fruit products are widely used in nearly every part of the world. In the United States as well as other countries per capita consumption has slowed, but the overall production of preserves, jellies, and butters still shows a steady increase. The U.S. usage of all items of this type totals about 514,000,000 lb. The usage is about evenly divided between jellies and preserves. Marmalades and butters are not one of the most popular items in the United States and probably account for about 8% of the production. There is, of course, a significant quantity imported (largely marmalades), and this amount would be in addition to the previously quoted figure.

The preference in flavors varies very little from year to year. By far the most popular flavor is grape jelly, which accounts on the average for about 30% of the volume of all the products. Next in popularity is strawberry preserves, followed by apple jelly and other fruit preserves. There is a limited amount of pure jam or jelly used for in-

dustrial purposes (i.e., baking). However, the cost is generally prohibitive except to make very deluxe items. The fillings used for baking purposes are imitation from a legal standpoint and contain no fruit or only a portion of the usual required fruit content. Actually, these products require special characteristics to withstand the usage they receive in filling and processing a pastry item and are specially formulated for this purpose.

Each year many new products appear on retail shelves and represent competition for the traditional fruit spread. Thus, many preservers are looking to related items in an effort to increase the usage of fruit spreads. Preservers have also made great strides in the overall quality of the products until today it is virtually impossible to find a poor quality jam or jelly on the supermarket shelf.

DAVID R. GROSS

FUNGI AS FOOD

In general fungi may be considered to be one of the few remaining relatively unexplored and unexploited sources of food. Although there are several thousand species of fleshy fungi, many of which are quite edible, probably no more than a dozen or so species are collected and eaten in the United States, and these by a very small percentage of the total population. Collecting and eating wild mushrooms is a much more prevalent practice in Europe, and in some countries there a variety of species of wild mushrooms may be offered for sale in the markets.

Man has demonstrated a remarkable lack of initiative in the cultivation of mushrooms for food purposes. Of the several thousands of species of fleshy fungi which are known, only four have been cultivated for food by man to an extent that warrants their being seriously considered as important food items. These are (1) the Common Cultivated Mushroom (*Agaricus bisporus*) of the Occident (and Taiwan since about 1960), (2) the Padi Straw Mushroom (*Volvariella volvacea*) of the Orient, (3) the Shiitake (*Lenzites edodes*) of Japan, and (4) the Truffle (*Tuber melanospermum*) of France.

The Common Cultivated Mushroom was first cultivated by French horticulturalists about 1700, and production of this mushroom has now expanded to a very sizeable industry in the United States and various European countries. Traditionally, *Agaricus bisporus* (Basidiomycetes: Agaricaceae) has been grown on composted horse manure and even today most mushroom compost consists primarily of this waste material. However, recent experimentation in Florida has pointed to

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Lentivirus!

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College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

15-XII-1975

Dear Dr. Gray:

Thanks for your kind letter and for the reprint of your interesting article on fungi as food. Your report about the students at Auburn using hallucinogenic mushrooms could probably be multiplied many times in various parts of the U.S. Students come to me here every year with specimens for identification. It is often quite curious. Most of those whom I have seen are self-styled experts on mushrooms, particularly hallucinogenic ones, and their question is not whether their mushroom can cause hallucinations, because they already know empirically that it does. Their question generally is: "What species of Psilocybe is this?" More often than not, the specimen turns out to be a Panaeolus or a Stropharia and I advise them about the presently unknown physiological effects of these. Whether this practise has reached cultic proportions would be difficult to determine but my guess is that there has probably been no organized effort on the part of individual experimenters to band together. Nonetheless, considering the availability of information for the layman on hallucinogenic mushrooms and other psychotomimetic plants (for example, the excellent recent illustrated book by Schultes and Hofmann) it would be no surprise if a still greater interest would be engendered in self-experimentation with some of the commoner species.

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy

DEMOCRATIC
NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

August 6, 1976

Dr. B. Lowy
Louisiana State University
Dept. of Botany
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
70803

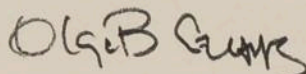
Dear Dr. Lowy:

You should have received your souvenir copy of the Declaration of Independence long before now.

As something must have happened to it, we are sending a duplicate copy today. As it is being mailed third class, please allow a little extra time for delivery.

Thank you for letting us know. We think you will be pleased with it.

Sincerely,



Olga B. Gechas
Coordinator
Direct Mail



512 North High St., Apartment E,
Lancaster, Ohio 43130

November 6, 1977

Dr. Bernard Lowy,
Department of Botany,
Louisiana State University,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Doctor Lowy:

Many thanks for the reprints that you sent me recently, I was especially interested in "Hallucinogenic Mushrooms in Guatemala". I suspect that ultimately you will find an hallucinogenic mushroom cult there. This will be especially interesting in view of the many "mushroom stones" found there.

The field of ethnomycology seems to continue to grow. Has anyone seriously subscribed to the ideas of Allegro based upon his interpretation of the Bible and Dead Sea Scrolls? I am not a philologist, but there seems to be some thought that his ideas are rather far-fetched and his interpretation of a considerable number of words is filled with error.

Thanks again for the reprints.

Sincerely yours,

William D. Gray
William D. Gray

The Cary Arboretum
 Box 609
 Millbrook, NY 12545

Dr. Goodland,

29-17-'77

It was good seeing you in Tampa.
 I associate you so closely with work
 in Amazonas, that I forgot to ask
 you about your interest in Guatemala.
 I am enclosing for you a recent reprint
 of some of my findings there.

With best wishes, B. Lawson

+ reprint 1977 Psibocle mexicana in Guate

THE CARY ARBORETUM
of
THE NEW YORK
BOTANICAL GARDEN



Box AB
Millbrook, New York 12545
Telephone 914-677-5071

Dear Dr. Lowy

Just as you claimed not to have met me
in S. Paulo with the Eitens years ago, I now claim
never to have been in Tampa!

However, thank you for your useful paper.
We may resume environmental work in Guatemala
in connection with the Trans-Guatemala oil pipeline
(to transport Alaskan oil to the Camb. & Atlantic E. seaboard.)
if it comes off (I hope it doesn't). I enclose
a recent report on Guatemala in case you find
any of your special sites threatened. Should you
return to Brazil, please let me know since I have other reports for you.
All best wishes for Christmas and the

New Year - sincerely

Robert Goodland

5 Dec 77

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BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences



LSU
A BICENTENNIAL
UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

13-XII-1977

Dear Dr. Goodland,

Well, I guess that's fair enough! I'm beginning to wonder whether I was ever in São Paulo - or Tampa myself. Anyway, I'm reasonably sure that I now have at hand your fine environmental assessment of Guatemala. What a wealth of useful information! Many thanks for sending me a copy. Your recommendations are eminently reasonable as well as practicable, but I wonder whether the authorities will be wise enough to act on your good advice. It's painful to think of the possible decline - even demise - of L. Atitlán. Will commercial interests (Torres de Atitlán, etc) take the necessary precautions to prevent it?

Just a small footnote regarding your list of

communicable diseases in Table 3. A few mycoses probably also belong there. My colleague, the late Rubén Mayorga, who was a medical mycologist at the Universidad de San Carlos, published on endemic coccidiomycosis and sporotrichosis, ^{mostly} in the Motagua Valley region.

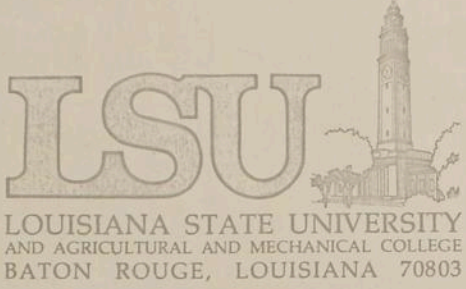
With all best wishes for a happy
New Year,

Cordially,

B. Lowy

PS — Yes, I plan (1979?) to return to Manaus and environs to look for more Tremellales to add to the revision of my monograph for Flore Neotropica.

Leonov stamps



College of Arts and Sciences
Department of Botany

16 January 1978

Mr. Ronald P. Gerwin, Director
The Franklin Philatelic Society
Franklin Center
Pennsylvania 19091

Dear Mr. Gerwin:

Some time in September 1977, I received your brochure and offer for a series of 6 First Day Covers designed by Alexei Leonov commemorating the 20th anniversary of the space age. I set it aside with the expectation of subscribing and of sending you a check for the set. Now I am embarrassed to say that I am not certain whether or not I did this. Unfortunately, my bookkeeping practices leave much to be desired. I would much appreciate your kindness in checking your records concerning it. In the past I have made some small purchases from the Franklin Mint much to my satisfaction. In the event that my check was not received, would it still be possible to accommodate me? I would regret losing the opportunity of acquiring this memento because of a lapsus in my memory.

Sincerely yours,
B. Lowy
Bernard Lowy
Professor of Botany

no answer

8-V-1975

Dear Ed,

You're very kind to have taken the trouble to place the ad for the microscope! Thanks!

On the 27th I leave for Guatemala - via Boston and NY. Our daughter Doris graduates from Brandeis, where we'll be staying for a few days. I'm going on to NY alone and will stay with a sister in New Rochelle briefly, then down to Guat. Sara and Doris are going to Italy at the end of June, meanwhile they'll stay with friends near Boston.

Where will you be travelling this summer?

All best regards,

Bennet

PS - Recent propaganda enclosed.

Camde

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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

13-XII-1977

Dear Ed,

Many thanks for your kindness. The ad
is OK as it stands.

I'm working on a supplement to my
monograph for Flores Neotropicae. There are
more new species to be added, but I want
to get back to Amazonia for more collecting.
Maybe in 1979. Meanwhile I expect to return
to Guatemala next summer for more mycological/
ethnomycological work.

I hope all is well with you. Best
wishes for a happy New Year.

Bernard

12/8/77
Dear Bernard, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

JUST obtained a copy of the
Carnrich Cassified and have
placed the following ad. It is
restricted to 30 words hence

the editing
would equipment

MICROSCOPE, B+S Balpan
Ternocular Head, Aumont Microprojector,
10x, 40x, 100x (oil immersion); 4
element substage condenser, Bi-
intensity illumination, 4 step in
Bose Transformer, iris Leofluor
filter holder & Filters.

If you want to change this for
the following issue just let me
know.

Have a good holiday & happy
New Year. Regards to your wife

Jsl.
GAMSE