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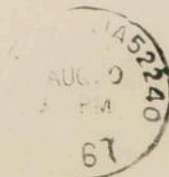
About the Institute

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.

AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO

G. W. MARTIN
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



Professor Bernard Lowy
Botany and Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

HERBARIUM OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA

SHIPPING NOTICE

To: Professor Bernard Lowy
Botany and Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

Date: 6 Sept. 1967

We are sending you, by insured parcel post....., the specimens indicated below. Upon arrival of the shipment kindly verify its contents and *acknowledge receipt by signing and returning the green duplicate copy.*

..... Sheets on exchange Return of specimens sent for determination
..... For determination Gift
..... Return of borrowed specimens

..... Loan No. Return is expected by prepaid express or insured parcel post before Nov. 4, 1967..... When circumstances warrant, this period may be extended. All material of this loan should be returned at the same time. *We shall appreciate having each sheet annotated, preferably by attachment of annotation labels.* Reprints of taxonomic studies will be appreciated.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

4 sheets, 10 specimens

Exidiopsis leveilliana (2)
Tremella auriculina Müll. (1)
Arrhytidia flava (2)
Arrhytidia involuta (5)

The above have been received in good order.

BC

Signed

12-IX-67

Date

This copy may be retained for your records.

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



16 Sept. 1967

Department of Botany

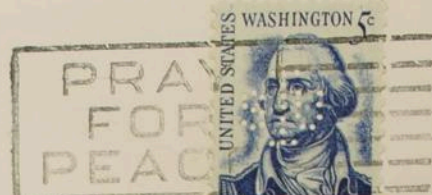
Area 319: 353-5790

Dear Bernie:

We did not miss the note concerning the doctoral thesis in Patouillard's Essai. It has been removed from the title page of my copy, evidently by the printer. I had not consulted the multigraphed copy since I had my copy, but I did this morning - Rosinski has me - and there it is!

Yours
GWM

G. W. MARTIN
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



Professor Bernard Levy
Botany and Plant Pathology
Louisiana State Univ.
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

I wrote Teixeira just before he left
New York saying that since you were
doing all the work on the Tremellales
for INT I could see no sense in
being coordinator for that group and
have just heard from him. He releases
me, and you are in full control,
as you should be. You have
probably heard from him.

GWM

Cordial seasonal greetings
George and Mary Martin

12-XII-1968

2 May 68

Dear Bernie:

As always, it was a great pleasure to hear from you and to know of your plans. I admit to a mild twinge of envy at your new trip to the West Indies, but it was only a twinge, and very mild, as I have become reconciled to the fact that my exploring days are over.

What you say about my acting as coordinator for Myxomycetes and Tremellales in the Flora Neotropica came as a complete surprise. I have had no communication from Maguire on the subject. Teixeira expects to arrive here the 19th and spend a week or ten days on the Myxomycetes. Perhaps I shall learn something from him.

The monograph is complete but much has had to be decided about format, paper and dozens of other details. If all goes well, it will go to the printer next week. Then there will be proof and proof and proof. In the temporary respite, I am attempting a long-overdue revision of the North Central Tremellales. The literature has been neglected while I was so busy with the myxos and the changes have been many and radical but I confess I am

rather glad to be working on the group, if only for
a change.

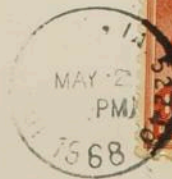
I have made tentative plans to go to Columbus,
but am not sure it is worth the trip. However,
I may decide to go. Like you, I shall be sorry
to miss the Knoxville shindig - and with
Rogers and Donk both there, sparks are likely
to fly.

Best wishes.

Yours

SWM

G. W. MARTIN
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



Professor Bernard Lowy
Botany and Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



Department of Botany
Area 319: 353-5790

July 24, 1968

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

Dear Bernie:

In your letter you did not say how long you will be in the West Indies, so I am sending this to Baton Rouge where it may await your return.

One thing you did not tell me was whether you have the circular documents which are needed by contributors. Since you have been in touch with Teixeira, you may have them. They are Doc. 4/1968 OFN. Information and procedure for prospective monographers of Flora Neotropica.

Doc. 5/1968 OFN. Information sought from prospective monographers of FN.

Doc. 11/1968 OFN. Guidelines and instructions for the preparation of monographs for FN.

As you probably know, Arthur Welden is coordinator for "Thelephoraceae." That may be a real job. At any rate, he has brought up some questions which must be considered. He has asked whether we are to include Ceratobasidium and Cerinomyces in the Tremellales. Ceratobasidium is, of course, close to the borderline, but I think it is clearly close both to Cerinomyces and Tulasnella and I should favor retaining it in the Tremellales. Cerinomyces itself is, I am sure, properly included in the Dacrymycetaceae. I cannot agree at all with Don's views on that subject. He also brings up the matter of the forms in which the cruciate-septate division of the basidia is incomplete, mentioning specifically Metabourdotia and Heteromyces. Some of them are known to occur in the FN areas; others may well be expected. Some look more like clavarioids or thelephores than do most of the recognized members of those groups. Of course that applies to Sebacina in the restricted sense in some degree, and to Tremellodendron even more. Which reminds one to say I hope you will keep Sebacina restricted, and recognize Bourdotia and Exidiopsis.

Yours,

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



6 August 68

Department of Botany
Area 319: 353-5790

Dear Bernie:

Your Taxon paper came this morning. How I ^{had} missed it, I could not imagine, and now that I can explain it, it is still inexcusable. What, I think, happened, is that since I take current literature home to read at night, the issue containing it became buried somewhere in the files of unread material. Your paper gives a complete answer to my question. It will still be necessary to find out what Arthur thinks about your classification and whether you ~~to~~ ^{and} he can agree. If you can't, I see no reason why each of you cannot follow his own ideas, but if that proves to be the case, it may have to be carried up to the highest echelon to obtain a policy decision.

I judge you are now back in Baton Rouge, with ample material to keep you occupied.

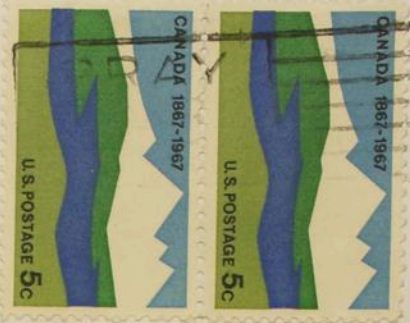
Yours

GDM

G. W. MARTIN
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240

ITY,
AUG 6
PM
68

VIA AIR MAIL



Professor Bernard Levy
Botany and Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

30-VIII-1968

Dear Boss,

I only recently returned from my collecting tour and found your letter of 6 August awaiting me. Reprints of the Taxon paper were sent out during my absence by my student assistant and in any case, there is certainly no reason why you should feel that you have done anything reprehensible! What puzzles me, though, is why it will be "necessary to find out what Arthur thinks" about my classification, and why, should he disapprove, it "may have to be carried up to the highest echelon" for a policy decision. I am frankly at a loss to understand this. My feeling is that anyone so inclined is free either to adopt or reject my classification.

Did you attend the meetings? I have been occupied since my return, mostly with routine matters, but am now back at work on the manuscript.

as ever,

Bernie

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



Department of Botany
Area 319: 353-5790

September 6, 1968

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

Dear Bernie:

My guess was right. In looking over my periodicals taken home to read, I came across not one, but four copies of Taxon, one of which contained your paper. It just shows how I am falling behind in my current reading, but does not excuse it. For that, I fear the blame must be placed on the natural slowing down of age. At any rate, I have been trying to think over what you have said. Your paper does represent an honest attempt to bring needed light into a very murky area. If, at present, I am unable to agree with you, it is not because I know the answers myself, but simply because we are both attempting to place into an orderly framework in accordance with the recognized rules, a group of organisms even now very imperfectly understood. There is much that is defensible in Talbot's suggestion to drop all suborders in the Basidiomycetes because of the convergence of all at what most recognize as the probable hypothetical base. But that may also be interpreted as one of the rare instances where the phyletic sequence is actually preserved, if not completely, at least more so than in comparable groups. It follows that if subclasses are to be recognized, criticism of three is no more valid than criticism of two. I may add that recognition of a fourth class, based on the (Pellicularia)-Ceratobasidium-Cerinomyces-Dacrymyces-Dacryopinax series would be equally defensible.

Your latest note tells me you stayed longer in the West Indies than I had anticipated. When you find time let me know where you went and how you found the collecting. You suggested it was not entirely satisfactory in Puerto Rico.

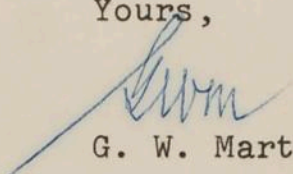
The reference to Weldon's treatment of the thelephores was not meant to suggest any direction of your treatment. But it is desirable to discourage assignment of the same genus

Professor Bernard Lowy
Page 2
September 6, 1968

to different groups by different authors. In most cases, probably in the great majority, this can be adjusted by agreement among the authors concerned. If such agreement cannot be reached, provision for adjustment of the keys must be made and some explanation given in the text. All that I meant by "higher echelons" is that such matters must be considered by those responsible for such things--in this case Teixeira and ultimately Maguire--and are therefore out of my province.

No, I could not attend the meetings this year. I am sorry to have had to miss them, but my manifold infirmities made it out of the question. But by staying home; I have been able to make a little dent on the back work which has been accumulating.

Yours,



G. W. Martin

GWM/js

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240

January 7, 1969



Department of Botany

Area 319: 353-5790

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

Dear Bernie:

Your letter of December 12, with the surprisingly long list of tropical Tremellales, has been awaiting a reply for far too long. I can plead a dose of flu which knocked me out for a while and the effects of which are still apparent. Also this abominable weather makes me long for Louisiana or Florida or points south (but not too far south).

I have been thinking a good deal about your proposed reorganization of the heterobasids, but am not yet ready to comment further. What I should like to do is to write out a preliminary paper for which I have some notes. If I do, I will send you a copy for criticism.

There is nothing I can add to your list, especially as everything of note is in our collection which you have seen. You may have turned up some new things in our material. If so, I shall hear in due time. I am, in my current ms, omitting the Sirobasidiaceae and should merge the species into Tremella. I think Bandoni's treatment is convincing, especially as he shows very similar septations in undoubted Tremellas. Also I have seen, although not commonly, catenulate basidia in the Tulasnellas.

The really tough point is the inclusion of species with the habit of Lachnocladium but with heterobasidiaceous basidia of various sorts. The same thing occurs in Clavaria-like things although these seem to have been observed less frequently. This raises two questions: 1. Is the septate basidium primitive or secondary; if the latter, has it arisen independently in various lines? 2. Are we putting undue stress on basidial character in our present thinking?

I don't know the answers.

Yours,


G. W. Martin

GWM/pk

17-I-1969

Dear Boss,

Within the next couple of weeks I expect to have a typescript ready for *Flora Neotropica*. Dr. Maguire's schedule calls for editing in March and April and delivery to the printer in May. If you are willing to receive it, the paper will be sent to you for editorial review. At the moment I don't know what to do about the taxonomic index. Should this be prepared before page proof is received or is it customary for the editor of the journal to handle this? I must ask Maguire about it but before doing so I would like to have the benefit of your experience in this matter.

On the treatment of the Sirobasidiaceae, including them with the Tremellaceae is certainly defensible but I have retained the family, believing that the basipitally produced, catenate basidia are sufficiently distinctive to justify keeping the family where it is. Bandoni's reinterpretation of the sterigmata in *Sirobasidium* was a brilliant stroke but I think his assertion that the genus is related to the Tulasnellaceae has little foundation. I think it is much closer to the Tremellaceae or even to the Auriculariaceae - as maintained by Lagerheim and Patouillard in their 1892 paper - and remotely if at all related to the Tulasnellaceae.

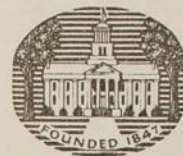
As to the more basic question you raise concerning the primitiveness of the septate basidium, it would be more than pretentious of me to think that I have a definitive answer. The greatest difficulty, as I see it, in arriving at an interpretation that cannot be reversed, is the absence of significant fossil evidence. Any system that we set up must be entirely deductive. I wonder how phylogenies of vascular plants (and other groups) might be altered were there no fossil record. Would it be evident, for example, that woody plants are more primitive than herbaceous? Or that the most primitive of angiosperms are to be found among the Magnoliaceae? Well, far more perspicacious observers than I have tried to find some answers. In any case, I don't want you to feel that I am so enamored of "my" classification that I am beyond considering alternatives. After all, this is what led me to propose another view. Classifications are made to be changed but if they serve to generate interest in further discussion they have served some purpose.

as ever,

BL

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



Department of Botany
Area 319: 353-5790

February 5, 1969

Professor Bernard Lowy
Dept. of Botany and Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

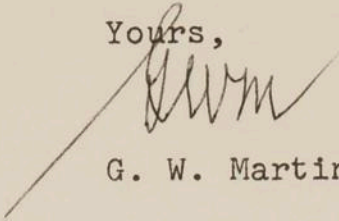
Dear Bernie:

I am as much at loss as you about the taxonomic index matter. If you get light from Dr. Maguire, please deflect a ray in my direction. I have now before me an assignment on the Myxomycetes and shall handle it according to directions. You will probably hear from them in due time.

There can be no quarrel with retaining the Sirobasidiaceae as a distinct family. That is a matter of taxonomic judgement, based on the facts as you know them. The facts are never complete and no judgement by anyone can be more than provisional. In my judgement, as in yours, Sirobasidium is closer to the Tremellaceae than to the Tulasnellaceae. That I prefer to merge Sirobasidium into the Tremellaceae rather than keep it in a distinct family is no more than my present judgement. In the light of additional facts, I find myself harboring serious doubts about the validity of the Ceratobasidiaceae, even though it is my own brain child.

The finding of septate basidia in so many forms which by all other considerations should go into homobasidiomycete groups makes very insistent the question as to whether we have not placed too much emphasis on the basidial character to the exclusion of other things. In any event, I think both you and I have come to the conclusion that the entire arrangement of the basidial groups needs thoughtful reconsideration. You probably have in your library the third volume of Ainsworth and Sussman. On p. 640, note 3, I cited Coulter's old comment on phylogeny. It still makes sense.

Yours,


G. W. Martin

GWM/js

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COMMISSION ON ECUMENICAL MISSION AND RELATIONS
475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10027

April 14, 1969

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Your check No. 231 in the amount of \$1.50 was received several days ago. Since that time we have been making inquiries in the various offices and cannot find anyone who has any information regarding this check. Evidently it was in payment of some material which was sent you but we have been unable to locate the sender. Will you kindly let us know to whom this check should be directed or what material you received so that we may handle it in the proper way.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar B. B. Mathews

Edgar B. B. Mathews
Assistant Treasurer

CE

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Department of Botany

IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240

3 Sept. 69

Dear Bernie:

I appreciated your note and its enclosed tribute to one of my too many weaknesses. I was sorry to miss the Congress but neither Mary nor I felt we could take it. Did I tell you we sold our house last spring? We now have an apartment only two blocks from my office.

Do the Flora Neotropica (Tremblades) turned in yet?

Enclosed card shows status of myxo book.

Yours

SWM

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
Department of Botany
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240

ELM

Professor Bennett Snowy
Botany Department
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803



310 N. Clinton St.

1605 RIDGE ROAD

IOWA CITY, IOWA

5 Sept. 1969

Dear Bernie:

I am writing this from home. Did I tell you that we gave up our house on Ridge Road and have moved to a ground-floor apartment conveniently near our laboratory? Both of us are feeling our more than 80 years and it is bringing a needed element of simplification into our lives.

It is always a great deal of pleasure to hear from you, but your last letter was more than usually encouraging. Let me congratulate you on your completion of the Tremellales for *Flora Neotropica*. Of course you haven't said the last word. Nobody expected you to!

But when you consider the enormous impact of Möller's work in relation to the relatively few species he covered, it will be surprising if your impact isn't greater. It is depressing to think of the way the glorious wildernesses of the world are melting away. This is called improvement and progress, but the world will be the loser when they are gone.

When the myxo book will appear, I do not know. The index has been at the printers for 6 weeks and until it ^{is} corrected it is simply waiting. I hope to live until it appears, but sometimes I wonder.

Another wonder I have wondered is how you could let a summer go by without a visit to Latin America. I see you didn't. The experience at Huantla must have been, as you suggest, out of this world, and perhaps very akin to what Coleridge got from opium. Kubla Khan has always fascinated me and it may be a reflection of an experience I never expect to know. And I do not forget that Coleridge survived to write some very good philosophy, some of which is applicable to our own times.

If and when you find time, I hope you will send back such of the Panamá and Colombia material so I can insert it in our collections. I shall be particularly interested in what you make of that gorgeous yellow "Tremella pulcherrima" which was so abundant in Chiriquí in 1935 and '37.

Yours

~~QWm~~

G. W. MARTIN
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



Professor Bernard Lowy
Dept. of Botany and Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Department of Botany

IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240

29 Oct. 1969

Dear Bernie:

Thank you for the birthday greeting and the fascinating photographs. These have had considerable circulation in the department. I compared your photographs of Maria Sabina with those in the Heim and Wasson book. She had aged - as have we all - but there is no doubt she is the same woman I had hoped the hippies would not ruin her and apparently they haven't, but the dangling electric light bulb suggests some modern innovation.

A few days ago I wrote as strongly a letter as I could supporting your proposed visit to Peru. I do hope it comes through.

Speaking of age, last spring, with great regret, we sold our home on Ridge Road and have moved to

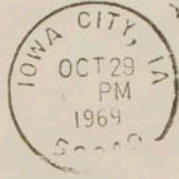
a small ground-floor apartment at
310 N. Clinton Street, only two blocks
from my office. We hated to leave,
but age has made the stairs and
the steep banks impossible for
us and we are now very comfortable
in our restricted but comfortable
quarters.

Best wishes to you and Jane and
the children

Yours

ELW

LWH
THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
Department of Botany
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



Dr. Bernard Lowy
Botany and Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Department of Botany

IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240

16 Dec. '69

Dear Bevins:

That was a most interesting letter from Lima. The educational situation in much of Latin America is apparently in even greater ferment than here. We have plenty of activity but on the whole, interference with "normal", if antiquated, procedures has been less here than in many other schools.

The enclosed card was returned for reasons given on face of envelope. Are you in hiding when in Baton Rouge?

Yours

GWM

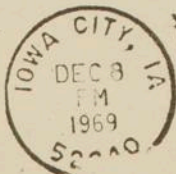
EWM
THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
Department of Botany
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240

[310 N. CLINTON ST.]



Professor Bernard Lowy
Botany and Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

Martin
310 N. Clinton St.
Iowa City, Iowa
52240



Professor and Mrs. Bernard Lowy

Moved, left no address
 No such number

863 Azalea Street

Return to sender if undeliverable
 Address unknown

RETURN TO WRITER
F11



Baton Rouge, La. 70803

Cordial holiday greetings and
best wishes for the New Year.
George and Mary Martin

When does the *Tremelodes* of
neotropical America come out?

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

February 6, 1970.

Dear Boss,

My copy of "The Myxomycetes" arrived a few days ago. It is a beautiful and eminently useful book. In recent years, I have been devoting more attention to the Myxos in the mycology course and now spend about 25% of the first semester's lab time with them.

The past few weeks has been a period of almost constant interruption of our academic routine because we were moving to a new Life Sciences building. Now the job is done and we are back to normal again — Sara has just returned from a visit to Columbia University where she successfully defended her thesis "in partial fulfillment..." etc. of the Ph.D. The children and I plan to attend the commencement ceremonies some time in June and possibly we shall all leave for Mexico directly thereafter. The children's use of Spanish is

fairly good now but I have had almost no success
in introducing them to Hungarian, which they think
is just too "far-fetched" to take very seriously.

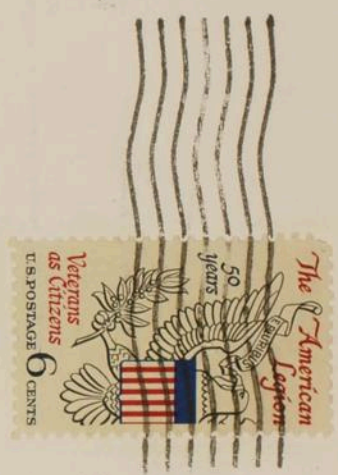
I am thinking of an ethnomycological study in
Mexico and Guatemala this summer. The mushroom stones
interest me deeply and there are a few clues I would
like to follow up regarding the contemporary influence - if
any - that these or other mushroomic artifacts might
still have. — Tentatively, Sara might teach a course
at the University of Mexico, where she has taught
before, and the children could enroll ~~in~~ in one of the
many cultural courses offered by the University.

as ever,

Bernie

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
Department of Botany
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240

Professor Bernard Romy
Botany and Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803



THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240

3 March 1970



Department of Botany

Area 319: 353-5790

Dear Bernice:

It is nearly a month since I received your good letter of the 6th of February. I hope you are now satisfactorily settled in your new quarters and your work is going on. I read with great interest your paper in Taxon and think your comments on Talbot's proposals are well taken. However, I have some reservations about the metabasidiomycetidae and am wondering whether some of your own arguments could not be applied in that case. I have also been looking over Wasson's new book and have read much of it - enough to get a fairly clear estimate of his line of argument. His thesis seems plausible. It will be interesting to see the comments of those better equipped than I am to appraise it. Your proposed summer work in Mexico and Guatemala should give you further background in that field.

I thank heaven the Myxomycetes is out. Both Alex and I were ill and having eye trouble during the proof-reading days (which accounts, I suppose, for the errors that got through) and there were times when I wondered whether it would ever be finished. It is already out of date but that, I suppose, is almost inevitably true of almost any comprehensive treatment.

This has been a rough winter for me. Since late December I have been either in the hospital or confined to the house - heart and complications, quite suitable to my age - but am slowly recovering and, if that continues, I hope to be back at work sometime this month, not, however, before warm weather comes to stay.

Yours

Edwin

I am sure you know we have moved to a downtown first floor apartment. It is less than two blocks to the office, but there are some steep hills - as much as 6 inches to a hundred feet - which make it a major effort for a feeble old codger like myself.

G. W. MARTIN
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240

Professor Bernard Steury
Botany and Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803



VIA AIR MAIL

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



15 May 1970

Department of Botany

Area 319: 353-5790

Dear Bernie:

It is always good to hear from you and I shall answer at once, because I have been meaning to write you for some time and if I put it in my pile there is no telling when I shall get around to ~~it~~ it.

First, congratulations to Sara on completing her graduate work. I hope she will be able to utilize her training in some way so as not to interfere with your strong family bond. I am old-fashioned enough to feel that nothing is better for either a man or a woman than a good marriage.

Also I am glad to know of the status of your contribution to the Flora Neotropica. I shall look forward eagerly to seeing it.

Since student agitation is a commonplace now on most of our campuses, you may not have read of our difficulties here. So far as undergraduate instruction is concerned, we are closed for the remainder of the semester. Graduate instruction, including that of the professional schools is going on about as usual. The paucity of jobs is the chief concern of our graduate students, especially those who are

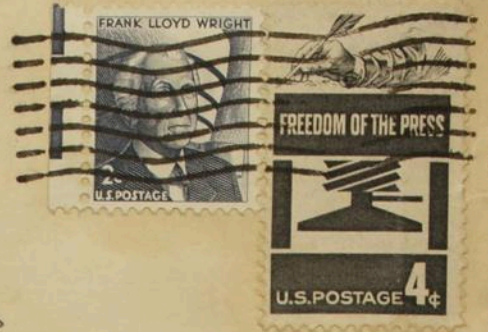
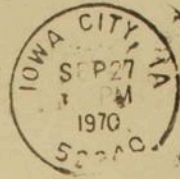
finishing this year, and naturally the professors are as greatly concerned as they are. We may omit all graduate ceremonies this year.

You ask whether I shall be at the meetings. I do not expect to leave Iowa City again until the medical college has finished ^{with} my cadaver and cremates the ashes, which will, probably, be interred in our old family plot in New Jersey. But that seems to me a matter of supreme unimportance. It has been a hard winter. After a severe heart attack in December and a similar one in January, I have spent the winter in the hospital or confined to the house. Neither Mary nor I any longer drive, but I have turned our car over to a student and he drives me to and from the office ~~most~~ ^{most} days, so I am doing what I can to clean up old work. Naturally, I no longer collect, but some of my friends who do collect in various places, from time to time send me dried material which I can put into an incubator and study what develops. As I am sure you recognize, this is a shameless hint. Some rotted palm, the old man said, is what I chiefly need, but weathered wood or ancient bark is very good indeed.

With best wishes,

GWM

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240
G. W. MARTIN



Professor Bernard Lowy
Mycological Herbarium, Botany + Pl. Path-
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240
27 Sept. 1970

Dear Bernie:

It was a great pleasure to have your interesting letters from Guatemala. I did not attempt to answer them because I was not sure of your address, and there have been problems of health which have hampered me a great deal. I judge that you have had a most profitable summer, resulting naturally in more work to do than you will find time to accomplish. At my age, the limitations of time become very apparent. One advantage of having been a very ignorant man was that I was constantly being challenged to explore new avenues of thought, but the avenues constantly increase and, with old age, the capacity to venture into them decreases, which is somewhat frustrating, although I recognize it is an inevitable part of life.

There is one thing about your mushroom stones which has puzzled me. You probably know the answer. Your photographs, and others I have seen, is the apparently ^{consistently} ^{base} tripartite. That is also the case with the funerary pottery of Chiriquí, and it extends, I believe as far as the highlands of central Panama. Is that an extension of the Mayan tradition? (The omission of words, always a fault in my writing, seems to be increasing of late).

After a rough summer, much of it spent by Mary and myself in hospital or care homes, we are back in our apartment and very happy to be there. Mary must not overdo and I must

be cautious, but hope to be able to stick it out at least until spring. By having our evening meals sent in and getting some help with the household chores, we may be able to manage. I manage to be at the laboratory 10-15 hours a week and am trying very hard to get as much as possible done on the collection, particularly those of the Myxomycetes and Tremellales, which are quite good. When you finish with the tropical Tremellales I sent you, I look forward to getting them properly mounted and have been promised some help if it can be arranged, although with our greatly reduced appropriations it may not be possible to manage it. I have no doubt you are faced with similar problems. One of our prominent student leaders has warned us that if our administration does not listen to reason and do as he tells them to do, he may find it necessary to close the university. Another says that the students may organize their own university in the streets. How they are to train physicists, chemists, biologists and engineers, not to mention physicians or dentists under such circumstances is not clear, especially in an Iowa winter.

It is an interesting age, but not a pleasant one, and I am perhaps fortunate that I shall probably not be here to observe the developments. But what of you and your children? Well, the world has survived other difficult times. But the world is now, for the first time, trying to support too many people on too few, and diminishing resources, and that is a new and very critical problem. This sounds gloomy but strangely enough I do not feel gloomy, only interested and concerned.

To G.W. MARTIN

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

October 5, 1970

Dear Boss:

I was very glad to have your good letter and to know that you continue your daily work schedule, though understandably at a more diminished rate than in former years. After all, is there any special virtue in taking stairs 2 or 3 at a time? My activities this past summer differed somewhat from my usual field routine inasmuch as I found it necessary to seek out the owners of private collections (archeological) and to beg their indulgence in helping an itinerant botanist whose only aim in life was to inspect their art treasures, particularly those curious pieces called mushroom stones. Through sheer persistence I had a modicum of success and came away with photographs of these oddities which constituted only a small part of the varied assemblage of Mayan artifacts of stone, pottery and jade among the possessions of some of the wealthy families of Guatemala. The Nottebohm collections, part of which I saw, are formidable. They are rivaled only by the collections in the National Museum and in certain areas, the National Museum comes off second best. It was amusing to be introduced to a glittering collection of precious jewels displayed in polished wood and glass cabinets, all in the most exquisite taste, then to be ushered out to the back of the house where presumably lesser treasures were kept. In what appeared to me to be a small, abandoned tool shed that has seen better days, there on the dirt floor in an untidy corner of that musty place were the objects I had come to see. There were still others that did not have the benefit even of that uncertain roof but were kept in a small cluster in a remote corner of the large garden, entirely exposed to the elements. After dusting them off I brought them out into the brilliant afternoon sunlight, assembled and photographed them, then put them back into the gloom. While carrying them I thought of Fitzgerald's line: "... then one by one, back in the closet lays."

Another of the households I invaded was that of Sr. Jorge Castillo, whose collections are generally considered to be second only to those of Nottebohm. Sr. Castillo is a short, wiry, vigorous, balding man in his late 60's who affects an air of reckless disregard in his manner of dress. On the occasions when I saw him he wore ill-fitting, baggy trousers with a coat to match and in which his immaculate breast-pocket handkerchief seemed decidedly ill at ease. He drives an old Volkswagen and when he pulled into the parking lot of the gigantic Pepsi-Cola plant of which he is the director (= manager), an employee solicitously held the door open while he stepped out. This was my introduction to the Castillo collections, (part of which are kept at the factory) tastefully distributed in a landscaped area surrounding the main building. Here he keeps his larger stone sculptures, some probably weighing half a ton and for which there is no room at the house. After being served a Pepsi - which I normally never drink - I was given a personally conducted tour of the establishment, with no detail omitted. Most of the time, the constant rattling of bottles made conversation impossible but the apparently astronomical numbers of bottles that were filled, capped, boxed and piled high everywhere were impressive. As the bottles seemed to fly past me on the endless beltline, I was offered a statistic or two: "...quinientos por minuto .." Me: "Quinientos por hora ..!" Castillo: "POR MINUTO", above the din. Me: (trying to recover from a bad mistake) "POR MINUTO ! QUE FANTASTICO". Sr. Castillo must have thought little of me for displaying such

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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

October 9, 1970

Dear Ross,

I have just received a note from Alex giving me the very sad news of the sudden death of Mrs. Martin. Sara and I deeply mourn your loss. It is beyond our power to comfort you, but you must know that you have our most heartfelt condolences.

Bernie

gross ignorance of the capacity of his bottling factory. Perhaps subconsciously, *quinientos por minuto* seemed to me almost unfair, for rapidly calculating 500 X 60 X 24 X 10cents (a boast of the operation is that it continues without interruption 24 hours a day), it simply seemed too much! I was glad to get out of there. Back at the Castillo residence in town, I was shown every courtesy. I saw an astonishing number of pots, many of them beautifully decorated and I gained an even greater respect for the Maya craftsmen. Sr. Castillo had specially built, 2-door cabinets about 8 feet high and 2+feet deep in which were deposited his pottery artifacts. I wondered whether he had a cellar where he kept his mushroom stones but they turned out to be in a small patio, kept in some disarray, on the ground. Again I assembled ~~the~~ and photographed them.

This, in part, is the story of my summer in Guatemala. But I have rambled on without touching on some things I wanted to mention and about which you specifically inquired. I have kept your specimens for an excessively long time and should have returned them to you months ago. I have no decent excuse. Not even an indecent one. But I shall return them this week. This statement has all the earmarks of a good resolution. My paper on Tremellales may be in print before the end of the year. The galley-proof is corrected and returned to Clark Rogerson. Now I have mixed feelings about it. Too windy in some places and too brief in others. The maps showing distribution of species may be useful.

The mushroom stones have led me into an argument with Wasson, which he chose to make final. It concerns the interpretation of Sapper's paper in 1898 entitled "Pilzförmige Götzenbilder aus Guatemala und San Salvador". As I see it, I believe it must have been apparent to Sapper that the shape of these stones was not entirely arbitrary but rather meaningful. In other words it must have occurred to him that the stones might actually represent mushrooms. When I suggested this to Wasson in correspondence I received an insulting letter in which he chose to break off correspondence with me. I was stunned. I enclose a copy of his letter and my reply. This summer in Guatemala I put the question to Dr. E.M. Shook, the Harvard archeologist. He agreed with my interpretation. Pope was right. "What mighty contests rise from trivial things."

We could talk at length about this age of violence and other related melancholy subjects, but I wonder to what avail. I remember when Einstein was once asked what he thought the "ultimate weapon" would be that man might use after the atom bomb he replied: "sticks and stones." In recent years, as a means of expressing my dissent, I have written to our lawmakers in Washington and have strongly advocated this simple and direct way to many of my colleagues, who for the most part even more cynical than I, consider my efforts not only useless but quixotic. There is a certain truth in this because Quixote is one of my favorite people. I believe that if representative X received a few thousand letters from his constituency on any given topic he would be forced to take notice and perhaps some action. But for the most part he receives a very modest number of protests (or agreements) and his secretary can handle it all with ease. Men are disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable ... and to do so in silence.

I shall spare you further meandering thoughts but will conclude with a favorite passage of mine from Carlyle. "Thus, like some wild-flaming, wild-thundering train of Heaven's artillery, does this mysterious mankind thunder and flame, in long-drawn, quick-succeeding grandeur, through the unknown deep. Thus, like a God-created, fire-breathing Spirit-host, we emerge from the inane. Earth's mountains are leveled and her seas filled up, in our passage: can the Earth, which is but dead and a vision, resist Spirits which have reality and are alive? On the hardest adamant some footprint of us is stamped in; the last Rear of the host will read traces of the earliest Van. But whence? - O Heaven, whither? Sense knows not; Faith knows not; only that it is through Mystery to Mystery, from God and to God."

Con un abrazo fuerte a los dos,

Arnold

The "Stave in Wasson's
Letter to the late Dr.
Stephen Barhegyi,
Wasson's mentor (and
a good one) in the matter
of mushroom stones.

Lantern Park Care Center
Conelville, Pa. 52240

18 Oct. 1970

Dear Bernie:

Thank you for your note. Mary's sudden death has been a great blow to me, but we both knew it must come soon and I am thankful that it was quick and painless and she was spared a long and painful illness. I suspect I may soon follow her.

I have long accepted death as just as natural as birth and still do. But of course one cannot submerge personal feelings philosophically. I can still treasure the memory of nearly 54 years of the companionship of a noble woman.

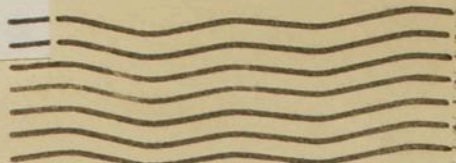
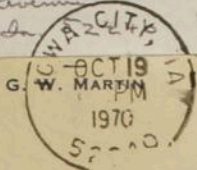
As you see by the heading, it seemed necessary that I move to a retirement home. It is about three miles to the laboratory and I manage to get there most afternoons. Lots of work still to do! What will happen when winter sets in I do not know.

With best wishes to you and Sara,

Most sincerely yours

GWM

Lantern Park Care Center
915 20th Avenue
Covington, La.



Dr. Bernard Lowy
Botany and Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

16 Feb. 1971

Dear Bernie:

As my files of unanswered correspondence mount, I sometimes wonder what would happen if I threw them all into the waste basket and started some new ones. As yet, I can't bring myself to do it. I value too much my remaining contacts with my old friends, and particularly with former students like yourself, in whose progress and achievements I find a deep satisfaction. So do continue to let me hear from you as you find opportunity. At any rate, I have two letters from you which I can remove from the mass.

The first is your letter of last March enclosing a typed copy of your review of "The Myxomycetes" for Economic Botany. I suppose I was waiting for its appearance to comment on it, but if it has appeared, I have not seen it. You are over-generous. I supposed I should have kept it another year to check and correct it, but I might have gone on for a decade and by then I should have to scrap it and begin again. It was then, or never. We do intend, and I hope can achieve, a short volume, including the keys and illustrations, which will supplement it and can be priced reasonably. But my strength is failing and I may not be able to carry it through. If not, I can at least hope to die while at work.

The picture of the mushroom market at Totonicapán is delightful and most interesting, particularly as

illuminated by your comments on the back, that is, the other one. I am posting it on our mycological bulletin board.

You will have gathered that I am becoming feeble. That is unmistakable. To what extent it affects my mental processes is more difficult to say. When, no, before, they fail too much, I don't want to stick around. Meanwhile I find great satisfaction in doing as much as I can. I hope part of it is over winter. But there are already some suggestions of spring in the air.

My last student, Harold Keller, who will have a second paper in the next Mycologia, is very busy completing what will, I think, be a very creditable thesis and comes up for his Ph.D. this spring. He comes over to my room at night and we are spending much time on it. He is also taking me back and forth from the office nearly every afternoon. What I shall do when he leaves I don't know, but I shall face that when I have two. Taxi fare at \$3.60 a round trip is a lot.

Best wishes to you and Sara.

Yours
GWM

slwm
THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
Department of Botany
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



Professor Bernard Lowy
Botany and Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

February 25, 1971

Dear Boss,

I was glad to have your letter and especially to know that you are working at the university whenever weather permits. I feel sure that you will be able to continue in this way as long as you choose to do so. Judging by reports that have reached us here, Iowa has had a very severe winter, but it should be abating somewhat now, which means, I hope, that you will be getting out more frequently.

Yes, I believe that a briefer edition of "The Myxomycetes", along the lines you indicate, would be extremely useful. I wonder why it is that with all our vaunted "knowhow", a publisher of inexpensive textbooks is not to be found. For some years, publishers in Latin America have offered paperback editions that are quite satisfactory and at modest prices. I recall buying Digilio and Wright's translation of Alex's "Introductory Mycology" in Buenos Aires for about \$6. in 1966. Incidentally, I have found the translation very useful and have familiarized myself sufficiently with the technical terminology so that I can lecture fairly knowledgeably in Spanish on mycological matters, as I did in December 1969 on invitation to Lima, Peru and before that in Mexico and Sao Paulo.

The delay of the "Tremellales" monograph for "Flora Neotropica" seems endless. Mr. Lubrecht, the Hafner representative who is in charge in New York, told me last week that the mail strike now in progress in England and Scotland was partly to blame. The printer is in Edinburgh. I should be receiving page proof at any time now. (?) Singer's papers on Omphalinae - Phaeocollybia - Strobilomycetaceae finally appeared and mine should be next. It is two years ago this month that I submitted the manuscript to Maguire.

As I may have told you, I am interested in mushroom stones and related matters, including the mushroomic vocabulary used by contemporary Guatemalan cultures. I have made a very modest start in this direction by gathering words in Tzeltal, ~~and~~ Tzotzil and Quiché, three of the principal indigenous languages of Guatemala, as they relate to mushrooms that I can positively identify. A paper of mine on Guatemalan mushroom stones has just been accepted for publication in *Mycologia*. One of the curiosities that I found last summer was a stone showing a pregnant human effigy. It is the first of its kind that has been reported and may be significant since it links fertility with the mushroom stones for the first time.

I think of you often and as ever, wish you the very best

Yours,
Bernie



EWM
THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
Department of Botany
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



Professor Bernard Lowy
Botany and Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240

16 March 1971



Department of Botany
Area 319: 353-5790

Dear Bernie:

It is always a pleasure to hear from you, and your letter brought me up to date on your activities. Now that the British postal strike is over that may help in getting out your part of the *Flora Neotropica*. I look forward to seeing that as well as your paper on the mushroom stones.

One of my good friends, Vance Bourjaily, is a novelist connected with the writer's workshop here and he recently published a novel "Drill among the ruins" which has attracted some attention. Have you seen it? He gave me a copy which I read with some interest although the modern novel is quite beyond my usual diet. His principal character is a lawyer who gets fed up with modern life and achieves redemption of a sort among the Mexican ruins. A very curious book in many ways and it served to make me realize how outdated I am.

March has been what you may remember as typical of that month in April. We did have one beautiful spring day last week but it was preceded and followed by cold, sleet, hail, snow and high winds. Still, it really looks as though it won't last much longer and I may be able to get more time in the laboratory. I am trying to do what I can to put the collections in order, for my successor - if I have a successor. Our funds are being cut, no financial plan, and a general

slowing down of activities. Very few schools have escaped.
Is yours one of the fortunate few?

Harold Keller, my last student, is getting his Ph.D. this June, and I am wondering what he is going to do with it. I am sure you remember what things were like when you were at that stage. I didn't think they would ever be worse, but they are. Harold is a good student but he couldn't be coming out under worse conditions. You don't happen to have a post-doctoral or something for a good man?

At 84 I have at last realized what old age means. I don't resent it. It is a generous allotment as human life goes. I regret sometimes that I didn't work harder and accomplish more, but I have long felt that death is just as natural as birth. It is a tragedy when it comes to the young, but not to the old. For them, it is a tragedy if life is prolonged beyond capacity to live. That is evident in a place like this.

You may be interested in what I look like now, so I enclose a recent snap-shot taken in the lab.

Yours

SWM

It is interesting to contemplate a tangled bank, clothed with many plants of many kinds, with birds singing on the bushes, with various insects flitting about, and with worms crawling through the damp earth, and to reflect that these elaborately constructed forms, so different from each other, and dependent upon each other in so complex a manner, have all been produced by laws acting around us. These laws, taken in the largest sense, being Growth with Reproduction; Inheritance which is almost implied by reproduction; Variability from the indirect and direct action of the conditions of life, and from use and disuse: a Ratio of Increase so

high as to lead to a Struggle for Life, and as a consequence to Natural Selection, entailing Divergence of Character and the Extinction of less-improved forms. Thus, from the war of nature, from famine and death, the most exalted object which we are capable of conceiving, namely, the production of the higher animals, directly follows. There is grandeur in this view of life, with its several powers, having been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one; and that, whilst this planet has gone cycling on according to the fixed law of gravity, from so simple a beginning endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been, and are being evolved. Darwin. Origin of species.

Rio Negro at Tapucurara,
Amazonas, Brazil.

Dear Boss,

This is the "tangled bank" which, to my everlasting gratitude, you inspired me to investigate and pursue. Bernis.



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE - LOUISIANA - 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

March 22, 1971

Dear Boss:

I was surprised and delighted to find that you enclosed with your letter an excellent photograph of yourself taken at the lab. For many years I have had on my desk an earlier photo of you taken in the herbarium circa 1945. I deeply appreciate your inscription and hope that I may some day be worthy of your sentiments.

Earlier this month I received a letter from a vice-president of Hafner who is in charge of the "Flora Neotropica" publications, in which he offers excuses for the long delay in the handling of my paper. He informed me that "page proofs are ready for shipment". This was on March 5 but they have not yet arrived. Posiblemente mañana; quien sabe ?

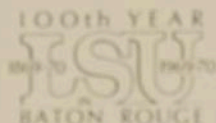
I am not acquainted with Vance Bourjaily's novel, but since it deals with a character who "gets fed up with modern life", I should think it would strike a sympathetic chord among millions of our contemporaries. 'Radix malorum est cupiditas' may have given way to 'radix malorum est humanitas' ... or am I being too cynical ? I recently read a most impressive book by Konrad Lorenz "On aggression". The author is a German biologist and psychologist whose analysis of the roots of human aggression is most convincing. His dim hope for a change in this pattern is through 1) an understanding of the motivations for aggressive behavior; 2) a conscious attempt to redirect our conduct into nonaggressive channels. Perhaps nothing exceptionally new, but his account and analysis of animal and human behavior is brilliant.

The Mycology Guidebook Committee, chaired by Dr. Russell B. Stevens (whom I do not know) is eager to get an edition into print. As one of the minor contributors to it, I was asked for suggestions and criticisms. The enclosed correspondence will more or less bring you up to date on the Guidebook, the preliminary edition of which has 942 pages.

The financial situation at the university is poorer than it has been for several years, so that we share this problem with many institutions throughout the country. A member of our botany faculty retired last year and the vacancy has not been filled because of a lack of funds. It does not seem likely that this will be rectified before 1972! I understand, however, that some graduate and postdoctoral fellowships are available from NSF, the schedule of which is enclosed. If your student, Harold Keller, has not applied for this, it might be worth trying. Also enclosed is a print of the photo I am using as a frontispiece for the "Flora Neotropica" paper.

as well,

Bernie



THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



Department of Botany
Area 319: 353-5790

27 March 1971

Dear Bernie:

Thank you for your prompt reply with suggestions for Harold - prompt on your part; three days for an air-mail letter from H.O. doesn't seem very prompt on the part of the post-office. Maybe they need the SST for the postal service. In any event, Harold was offered early this week a post-doctoral appointment ~~of~~ at Florida with Henry Aldrich. This was over the telephone and official confirmation is not yet here, but I think it will come. At least he is assured of a stipend for next year and the opportunity to do work he wants to do - explore Florida for myxomycetes and, I hope, other things as well.

I can understand how annoying it must be to have the *Flora Neotropica* proof delayed. It may well be due to the British postal strike. Because of my own experience after the 1964 strike, I know how long it takes to handle the accumulated mail. But if you are to handle the proof properly before you leave for the tropics on May 25, you must have it soon.

If, in your peregrinations this summer you happen to come across a fallen and partly decayed palm stem, or something of similar texture, and if you can do so without much trouble, let it air dry, I should appreciate it. If labelled "dried plant material for scientific study", which it is, it usually is passed

throughout without sterilization (which is fatal) and I have come to substitute such cultures for the collections I can no longer make. Some yield nothing - if not sterilized, they may have been dried by artificial heat - but others have been quite productive and, even in the case of common species, have yielded interesting distribution data. And I have secured quite a number of unusual species and some which are, I think, undescribed.

I have heard of Lorenz's book, but am not likely to read it. Reading material piles up more quickly than I can handle it, but I do my best. Our students, at least the more vociferous ones, are loud in their complaints that science is "irrelevant." They want the government to furnish all their needs so they will be free to contribute to the "higher life" which apparently means trashy poetry, jumpy sculpture (searching junk-heaps for bits of trash which can be fastened to a board is only one example) and pretentious, badly written prose. How they would survive without the despised technologists who manage - often credibly I will admit - to keep things going I do not know. Well, other civilizations have fallen, and have eventually been succeeded by new ones. But the intervening years have usually been hard on all concerned.

Your grouchy and disgruntled old pedagogue

DWM

If I send this by regular mail, I'll bet it reaches you by the same day your air-mail letter took.

I like the quotation from Darwin and the frontispiece for the Flora Neotropica. Very appropriate.

BWW
THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
Department of Botany
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240

Professor Bernard Lewis
Botany and Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
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College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

April 27, 1971

Dear Boss:

..."Aprille with his shoures soote ..." has been notably lacking in shoures this season, but we may expect compensation for this next month.

Committee meetings have been a great time waster. Not more than usual, perhaps, but I am becoming more firmly convinced that the services of many committees could easily be dispensed with and the activities of others curtailed, not only without loss to the effective operation of the university, but probably with a positive gain to all concerned. Committees have, quite characteristically I believe, generally yielded more heat than light. What I object to is that committee deliberations rarely seem to result in constructive changes, if any at all. I would be in favor of a faculty senate, with real power to legislate, not simply to advise. This idea has been considered by our Policy Committee, of which I am a member, but the proposal was turned down by a narrow margin. Well, all this is old stuff to you. I am sure that the problem is common throughout the academic community.

Your guess about the mail service was not quite right. The letter that you sent by "regular" mail arrived in 2 days, whereas your "airmail" letters have generally taken 3 days or more to arrive! I shall send this by the regular route to insure its rapid delivery.

The latest news at home is that my daughter Maxine will become a Grinnell College freshman this fall. We are all very pleased with the prospect. Sara has decided to accompany Maxine to the Grinnell campus late in August, where an old friend of hers has been teaching Spanish for many years. They are very eager see you, so don't be too surprised when they call. They shall be staying perhaps for a day, with the Lasanskys, before going on to Grinnell.

as ever,
Bernie

Dr. R. L. Hulbary
THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
Department of Botany
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



Professor Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



Department of Botany

Area 319: 353-5790

September 20, 1971

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Our colleague and friend, George W. Martin, passed away in the early morning hours of Saturday, September 11, 1971. Services were held in Iowa City at Trinity Episcopal Church at 11:00 a.m., Tuesday, September 14.

Dr. Martin had fallen in his room at Lantern Park Care Home on Sunday, September 5. Apparently, he had a dizzy spell. He suffered a cut below one eye. He was taken to the hospital where he seemed to be recovering well. He was up and around on Monday and Tuesday but on Wednesday he had some heart trouble and was put in an intensive care unit. From that point on heart attacks occurred frequently and could not be suppressed. He passed away quietly Saturday morning.

Dr. Martin worked in his laboratory each day for a few hours all summer and up to the last day before his fall which is of course the way he wanted to do.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "R. L. Hulbary".

Robert L. Hulbary
Professor and Chairman

RLH:mrs

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

22-IX-1971

Dear Dr. Hulbary:

Thanks for your kindness in writing to me. I had received the sad news of Dr. Martin's death a few days earlier from my old friend Mauricio Lasansky of the Art Department. Yes, as you say, the fact that Dr. Martin was able to work almost until the last, was surely as he would have wished it. His work will be a lasting monument to his extraordinary, inquiring mind. But I would also like to think that we might establish another memorial to him, perhaps in the form of a scholarship fund in Botany at the university. It would be most appropriate and I am sure that Dr. Martin's students and perhaps many who were not his students but who knew him and his work, would gladly contribute toward founding such a memorial.

In one of the last letters I wrote to Dr. Martin, I told him that he might expect a visit from my daughter Maxine, who has just enrolled in Grinnell College. She has of course been hearing about Iowa and especially a good deal about Dr. Martin for most of her young life and it is a source of much regret to me that she could not know him. I have asked her to stop in at the Department and introduce herself to you whenever she gets to Iowa City. She has no great interest in Botany but Latin American affairs and Spanish and French language and culture seem to attract her.

I hope I may hear from you regarding the possibility of creating a Botany scholarship fund in Dr. Martin's memory.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy

100th YEAR
1869-70 **LSU** 1969-70
IN
BATON ROUGE

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



Department of Botany
Area 319: 353-5790

October 5, 1971

Dr. B. Lowy
Department of Botany & Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy:

It was pleasant to hear from you on September 22. I note in your letter a reference to the possibility that your daughter Maxine might visit the University of Iowa. I certainly hope she will not be dissuaded by Professor Martin's passing. We shall be glad to meet her and show her around should she care to visit the campus.

We are definitely exploring a possibility of creating a scholarship fund in Dr. Martin's memory. I will keep you informed of progress in this direction and when a definite procedure has been clarified, you will hear from me. With sincere best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "R. L. Hulbary".

Robert L. Hulbary
Professor and Chairman

RLH:mrs

Dr. Robert L. Hulbary
THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
Department of Botany
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240



Dr. B. Lowy
Department of Botany & Plant Pathology
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE

MARTIN, PROF. G(EORGE) W(ILLARD), b. Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 27, 86;
m. 16; c. 2. BOTANY. Litt.B, Rutgers, 12, M.S, 15, hon. D.Sc, 63; Ph.D.
(bot), Chicago, 22; Paris, 19. Asst. bot, Rutgers, 12-13, asst. prof, 19-23;
asst. plant path, N.J. Agr. Exp. Sta, 13-15; instr. bot, Mass. Col, 17-18;
asst. prof, IOWA, 23-26, assoc. prof, 26-29, dir. Lakeside Lab, 28-34, prof.
BOT, 29-55, head dept, 53-55, EMER. PROF, 55- Chief biol. lab, Qm.
Corps, 44-45; vis. prof, Illinois, 56-57. U.S.A, 17-19, Lt. Bot. Soc. Mycol.
Soc.(v.pres, 29, pres, 44, ed-in-chief, Mycologia, 51-57); Micros. Soc.
(v.pres, 35); Soc. Plant Taxon. Tropical fungi; myxomycetes; tremel-
laceous fungi; cellulose deterioration; marine ecology. Address: 1685
Ridge Rd, Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

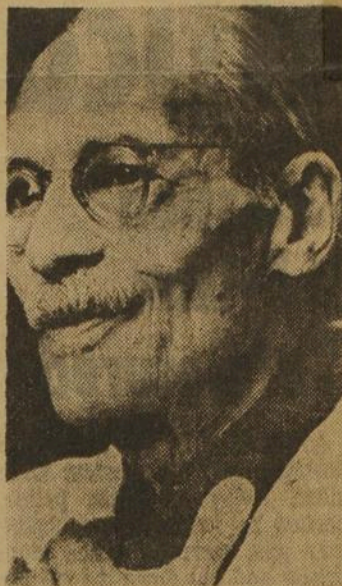
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11-IX-1971

2A—Iowa City Press-Citizen—Monday, September 13, 1971

- Deaths - George W. Martin



GEORGE W. MARTIN

George W. Martin, 84, professor emeritus of the Botany Department at the University of Iowa, died Saturday at Mercy Hospital after a brief illness.

A memorial service will be at 11 a.m. Tuesday at Trinity Church. The body has been donated to UI for medical research. Memorial contributions may be made to the Trinity Church Building Fund.

Prof. Martin, who took his Litt.B and MS degrees at Rutgers and his Ph.D. at Chicago, came to UI in 1923. After retiring as department head in 1956, he continued to do research here. He was co-author of *The Myxomycetes* which was published by the Iowa University Press in 1969.

He was editor of several scientific journals and had received many awards, including the Henry Allan Gleason Award, presented by the New York Botanical Garden. He was a past president of Iowa Academy of Science. He was a vestryman at Trinity Episcopal Church.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Edwin McCollister, Haddonfield, N.J., and Mrs. Richard Edelman, Los Angeles; eight grandchildren, a great-grandchild; and a brother, Mulford of New York. His wife died ear-

★ ★ ★

Received from Emilee
11-IX-71

After a lifetime dedicated to research and teaching in mycology, Dr. George W. Martin, Professor Emeritus of Botany at the University of Iowa, who would have been 85 years old on October 27, 1971, died in Iowa City, Iowa, on September 11, following a brief illness. Dr. Martin passed his entire professional career at the University of Iowa, beginning in 1923, having completed his graduate work at Rutgers University and the University of Chicago. Rutgers awarded him the Honorary D. Sc. degree in 1963. He was best known internationally for his outstanding contributions to our knowledge of the Myxomycetes and the tremellaceous fungi and was the recipient of many honors and awards, the most recent being the Henry Allan Gleason Award conferred by the New York Botanical Garden in 1970. The appearance in 1969 of his world-wide monograph on "Myxomycetes", published jointly with Dr. C.J. Alexopoulos, culminated almost 40 years of continuous interest and meticulous work with that group. He was a renowned authority on Tremellales and his 1952 monograph of the "North Central Tremellales" remains the definitive work on North American species. Dr. Martin was a past Editor-in-Chief of "Mycologia" and a past President of the Mycological Society of America.

Después de haber pasado una vida dedicada a la investigación y la enseñanza en el campo de la micología, el Profesor George W. Martin, Profesor Emérito de Botánica de la Universidad de Iowa, EEUU, falleció en Iowa City, Iowa, el 11 de Septiembre después de una corta enfermedad. Hubiera cumplido los 85 años de edad el 27 de Octubre de 1971. Profesor Martin pasó su entera carrera profesional en la Universidad de Iowa donde comenzó como Profesor Ayudante en 1923, al terminar sus estudios graduados en las Universidades de Rutgers y de Chicago. Era mejor conocido internacionalmente por sus numerosas contribuciones al conocimiento de los mixomicetos y de los hongos tremeláceos y durante su larga e intensivamente activa vida recibió muchos honores y premios, incluso recientemente la medalla "Henry Allan Gleason" conferida en 1970 por el Jardín Botánico de Nueva York en reconocimiento de sus importantes investigaciones micológicas. Por la misma razón, en 1963, su "alma mater", Rutgers, le entregó el Doctorado "honoris causa" en Ciencias Naturales. Con la publicación junto con el Dr. C.J. Alexopoulos en 1969 del trabajo monográfico sobre "Myxomycetes", culminó casi 40 años de continuo interés e investigación en este grupo de hongos. El Profesor Martin era una autoridad célebre reconocida en el campo de los hongos tremeláceos y su monografía de 1952, "North Central Tremellales", es el trabajo definitivo que trata de las especies norteamericanas. Entre los muchos deberes profesionales cumplidos por el Profesor Martin, se puede señalar su puesto de Redactor de la revista "Mycologia" y también la presidencia de la Sociedad Micológica de América.

GEORGE WILLARD MARTIN - 1886 - 1971

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B. Lowy

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge

*Notice prepared for: Boletín de la Sociedad Mexicana de Micología
Boletín de la Sociedad Argentina de Botánica*

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B. Lowy

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge

conciseness and careful planning has served as a model for a number of later Floras.

With the publication in 1926 of the first volume of his *Families of Flowering Plants*, followed by the second volume in 1934, he gave an impetus to the study of plant evolution and phylogeny which caused a ferment of interest in the 1930s and affected all students of phylogeny and systematic botany. His theories, although controversial, were so far reaching in their effects that even now no one can write on the general topic of plant phylogeny without to some extent being under the influence of "Hutch", even if unknowingly.

The Genera of Flowering Plants, started in 1964, was a mammoth undertaking that would have daunted anyone less confident and enthusiastic than Hutchinson. It was no less than a descriptive account of all the genera of flowering plants and was undoubtedly inspired by that great classic, the *Genera Plantarum*, by George Bentham and Sir Joseph Hooker, published in the 19th century. It is worth noting that Hutchinson was one of the few survivors who knew Hooker personally and indeed the first edition of the *Families of the Flowering Plants* bore a dedication to Bentham and Hooker, with a floral tribute from Hutchinson's own pen. Two volumes of *The Genera of Flowering Plants* have appeared and further material is in an advanced stage. As if this were not enough, in 1969 he published a further massive volume on the *Evolution and Phylogeny of Flowering Plants*.

To many people all over the world he represented the embodiment of one of the great traditions of British systematic botany. His kindly, paternal presence seemed part of Kew and not a few visitors counted it as one of the important moments of their visit just to have seen John Hutchinson at work.

GEORGE WILLARD MARTIN 1886-1971

I remember George Martin as a friend to whom any colleague or student could bring a question or comment and be received with gentle, thoughtful good humor. He was generous with his time and sage advice to his numerous students, friends and fellow faculty members. An accomplished scholar and scientist of integrity, Dr. Martin loved a good debate and defended his convictions tenaciously. He was a good listener and respected the views of others. He was quick to admit he had been mistaken, when valid evidence contrary to his views was revealed. He seemed to delight in counting some of his staunchest adversaries among his best friends.

George W. Martin was born in Brooklyn, New York, on October 27, 1886, the son of George Augustus and Sarah Ann (Harned) Martin. He married Mary Gillespie of New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1916. She preceeded him in death by almost one year.

After attending Boys High School in Brooklyn, George Martin worked for seven years in the financial district of New York City. He earned the Litt. B. degree from Rutgers University in 1912 and the M.S. degree in 1915. Later he attended the University of Chicago and studied botany and mycology, receiving the Ph.D. degree in 1922. Rutgers University awarded him an honorary D. Sc. degree in 1963.

Dr. Martin contributed significantly to our society as a teacher and research scholar. He was an instructor at Massachusetts Agriculture College, Amherst, from 1916 to 1917 when he volunteered for service in the U.S. Army. He served in an infantry regiment in France until 1919, and was promoted, in the field, to First Lieutenant. The

strength of his character is demonstrated by the fact that he refused to apply for veteran's benefits stating that he firmly believed a man should serve his country during wartime without the expectation of a veteran's bonus. He taught English and Botany at Rutgers University from 1919-23 and moved with his family to Iowa in 1923, where he began a long and fruitful career in the Department of Botany at the University of Iowa at Iowa City. His skill as a teacher and research scholar is attested by his rapid rise through the academic ranks to Professor in 1929. During the years until his retirement in 1955 and following his retirement, he guided 47 graduate students through the efforts of M.S. and Ph.D. training. Most of these students occupy positions of high responsibility in industry or educational institutions in the U.S. and several other countries. They constitute a viable monument to his ability and unstinting effort as a mentor. Martin was head of the Department of Botany from 1953 to 1956. After his retirement, he served one year on the faculty of the Department of Botany, University of Illinois, returning to the University of Iowa, where he continued his scholarly contributions almost to the day of his death.

His avid interest in literature and music as well as botany was always evident to Dr. Martin's close friends and students in conversation and correspondence with him. For several years he was invited by the English Department to teach an advanced seminar course titled, "Nature and the Nature of Man," dealing with classic writings. His outstanding facility with the English language led Dr. Martin frequently into editorial positions for scientific journals. He was editor-in-chief of *Mycologia* for seven years and editor of the *University of Iowa Studies in Natural History* from 1934 until his death on September 11, 1971.

George W. Martin became internationally respected for his expert knowledge of fungi, especially Slime Molds (Myxomycetes) and Jelly Fungi (Tremellaceae). He was author of two world monographs on Slime Molds; the first in 1934 with T. H. MacBride became a classic work; the second, in 1969 with C. J. Alexopoulos of the University of Texas, is the current authority on this subject. He has published numerous papers on plant pathology, marine ecology, general mycology and the special taxonomy of Myxomycetes and Tremellaceous fungi.* In recognition of the excellence of his contributions to Cryptogamic Botany, Dr. Martin was given the Henry Allan Gleason Award, by the New York Botanical Garden in August 1970.

His students, colleagues and many friends will cherish the memory of George Martin's keen mind, sharp wit, and friendly counsel. He was a man of clearly conceived ideas and carefully considered convictions which he supported honestly and forthrightly with a facile pen and clear, convincing speech. For a half a century students and colleagues have been inspired by Dr. Martin's acumen as a scientist, skill in letters, and boundless enthusiasm for the organisms with which he spent more than half a lifetime in study. In the truest sense he was a gentleman and a scholar.

Robert L. Hulbar
Department of Botany
University of Iowa

Lantz, P. L. and C. R. Benjamin. 1971. George Willard Martin. *Mycopathologia et Mycologia Applicata* 45:4-4VII-XV

Come everybody, gather round; get ready for a treat;
The subject of my discourse is

THE MYXOMYCETE

I grieve to say the history with scandal will be rife,
For every Myxo is compelled to lead a double life.
At first, in piles of rotten leaves, in sodden logs or stumps,
Pretending to be animal, it crawls and creeps and clumps,
Then, ere it shifts to fungous form, it seeks the outer air,
And if your eyes are keen enough you're sure to find it there.
As animal, the shape it takes we call plasmodium (1);
Bacteria and yeasts and spores serve as its pabulum (2);
It eats them all and goes its way and waxes fat and strong,
Nor ever wonders whether such behavior may be wrong.
Its lack of moral scruple is without a doubt complete;
No conscience has been noted in the Myxomycete (3).
Anon its fruiting stage begins. Before our startled eyes
It hastens to transform itself into a fungus guise.
With curious excitement all its veins become suffused,
Its nuclei meiotically divide and are reduced (4).
Into aethalium, sporange, or curved plasmodiocarp
The change is sudden, quick, abrupt, distinct, decisive, sharp (5).
It gleams as iridescent orbs (6) or waves as feathered plumes (7),
Or livens up a bit of bark with particolored blooms (8);
Or turns a dingy fallen leaf into a beauty-spot (9);
But some of them, I must confess, are not so very hot (10).
The firm peridium dries and splits and through each tiny tear
Each passing breeze releases spores by clouds into the air,
Until some capillitial tufts, an empty stalk or two,
Are all that's left to mark the place whereon the slime mold grew.
But now the spores have dropped by scores in humid cul-de-sacs;
There each small cell begins to swell and soon the spore wall cracks;
Out slips a protoplasmic globe which squirms a bit and then
Develops a flagellum and thus swims beyond our ken (11).
It eats, divides, and eats again, but soon there comes a time
When food tastes flat, and life like that seems scarcely worth a dime.
Each lonely little swarm-cell seeks to find a fitting mate,
And round and round they dance in pairs, nor ever hesitate (12).
They closer press, the clasp grows tight, and soon the two are one,
The nuclei fuse, flagella are retracted, and its done (13).
This is the new plasmodium. The cycle now repeats;
It joins with others, crawls around, and eats and grows and eats,
And in its time it fruits again, and so the tale is told
Of this, as every living thing, forever new, though old (14).

The morals of my tale are neither many nor profound,
And since they are the common sort that everywhere abound,
I will not waste your time and mine by trying to expound:—
Just help yourself to what you want and pass the rest around.

1. Cienkowski, L. Jahrb. wiss. Bot. 3: 400-441. 1863. 2. Howard, F. L. Am. J. Bot. 18: 461-477. 1932. 3. Piffenpuffer, A. Morality in lower organisms. N. Y. 1891. 4. Wilson, M. and E. J. Cadman, Trans. R. Soc. Edinb. 55: 555-608. 1928. 5. Fairly so at any rate. 6. Cf. *Lamproderma columbinum* (Pers.) Rost. 7. Cf. *Stemonitis fusca* Roth. 8. Cf. *Badhamia utricularis* (Bull.) Berk. 9. Cf. *Diachea leucopodia* (Bull.) Rost. 10. E. g. *Brefeldia maxima* (Fr.) Rost. which looks like something you may step on in the cow pasture if you don't watch o... The genus was named by Rostafinski to perpetuate his feeling toward Brefeld. 11. Jahn, E. Ber. deutsch. Bot. Ges. 22: 84-92. 1904. 12. Silcox, Ella Leila. Love life in the Protista. Phila. 1895. 13. Wilson and Cadman, l.c. 14. "Dust thou art, to dust thou shalt return."

—G. W. Martin

Come everybody, gather round; get ready for a treat;
The subject of my discourse is

THE MYXOMYCETE

I grieve to say the history with scandal will be rife,
For every Myxo is compelled to lead a double life.
At first, in piles of rotten leaves, in sodden logs or stumps,
Pretending to be animal, it crawls and creeps and clumps,
Then, ere it shifts to fungous form, it seeks the outer air,
And if your eyes are keen enough you're sure to find it there.
As animal, the shape it takes we call plasmodium (1);
Bacteria and yeasts and spores serve as its pabulum (2);
It eats them all and goes its way and waxes fat and strong,
Nor ever wonders whether such behavior may be wrong.
Its lack of moral scruple is without a doubt complete;
No conscience has been noted in the Myxomycete (3).
Anon its fruiting stage begins. Before our startled eyes
It hastens to transform itself into a fungus guise.
With curious excitement all its veins become suffused,
Its nuclei meiotically divide and are reduced (4).
Into aethalium, sporange, or curved plasmodiocarp
The change is sudden, quick, abrupt, distinct, decisive, sharp (5).
It gleams as iridescent orbs (6) or waves as feathered plumes (7),
Or livens up a bit of bark with particolored blooms (8);
Or turns a dingy fallen leaf into a beauty-spot (9);
But some of them, I must confess, are not so very hot (10).
The firm peridium dries and splits and through each tiny tear
Each passing breeze releases spores by clouds into the air,
Until some capillitial tufts, an empty stalk or two,
Are all that's left to mark the place whereon the slime mold grew.
But now the spores have dropped by scores in humid cul-de-sacs;
There each small cell begins to swell and soon the spore wall cracks;
Out slips a protoplasmic globe which squirms a bit and then
Develops a flagellum and thus swims beyond our ken (11).
It eats, divides, and eats again, but soon there comes a time
When food tastes flat, and life like that seems scarcely worth a dime.
Each lonely little swarm-cell seeks to find a fitting mate,
And round and round they dance in pairs, nor ever hesitate (12).
They closer press, the clasp grows tight, and soon the two are one,
The nuclei fuse, flagella are retracted, and its done (13).
This is the new plasmodium. The cycle now repeats;
It joins with others, crawls around, and eats and grows and eats,
And in its time it fruits again, and so the tale is told
Of this, as every living thing, forever new, though old (14).

The morals of my tale are neither many nor profound,
And since they are the common sort that everywhere abound,
I will not waste your time and mine by trying to expound:—
Just help yourself to what you want and pass the rest around.

1. Cienkowski, L. Jahrb. wiss. Bot. 3: 400-441. 1863. 2. Howard, F. L. Am. J. Bot. 18: 461-477. 1932. 3. Piffenpuffer, A. Morality in lower organisms. N. Y. 1891. 4. Wilson, M. and E. J. Cadman, Trans. R. Soc. Edinb. 55: 555-608. 1928. 5. Fairly so at any rate. 6. Cf. *Lamproderma columbinum* (Pers.) Rost. 7. Cf. *Stemonitis fusca* Roth. 8. Cf. *Badhamia utricularis* (Bull.) Berk. 9. Cf. *Diachea leucopodia* (Bull.) Rost. 10. E. g. *Brefeldia maxima* (Fr.) Rost. which looks like something you may step on in the cow pasture if you don't watch out. The genus was named by Rostafinski to perpetuate his feeling toward Brefeld. 11. Jahn, E. Ber. deutsch. Bot. Ges. 22: 84-92. 1904. 12. Silcox, Ella Leila. Love life in the Protista. Phila. 1895. 13. Wilson and Cadman, l.c. 14. "Dust, thou art, to dust thou shalt return."

—G. W. Martin

GEORGE WILLARD MARTIN

1886—1971

by

PAUL L. LENTZ & CHESTER R. BENJAMIN ¹⁾

PROFESSOR GEORGE WILLARD MARTIN epitomized the best traditions of scientific scholarship for almost a half century at the State University of Iowa. At age 84, he was still working with his beloved fungi until a week before his death, which came in the early morning of Saturday, September 11, 1971, in Iowa City.

GEORGE MARTIN was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 27, 1886. He grew up as one of three brothers reared in relatively modest circumstances but all endowed with qualities of intelligence and exceptional character that merit respect.

Despite his eventual prominence as a scientist of outstanding attainment, DR. MARTIN'S intellectual interests were also very nearly those of a classical scholar. His earliest college work was in the liberal arts, and DR. MARTIN graduated from Rutgers University in 1912 with a Bachelor of Literature degree. Even at this time, though, his interest in biology was strong, so, in 1915, he was awarded the degree of Master of Science, also at Rutgers. While engaged in his graduate studies, he also worked at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station during the years 1913—15. He was briefly at Massachusetts College, Amherst, in 1917—18.

Shortly after he received his M. S. degree, DR. MARTIN entered the United States Army, and eventually he was sent to France as a Lieutenant. During his stay in Europe, he was able to study at the Sorbonne for several months. After his military experience, DR. MARTIN returned to Rutgers as an Assistant Professor of Botany in 1919. From Rutgers, he moved to the University of Chicago, where he was granted the Ph. D. degree in 1922, and then to the State University of Iowa at Iowa City in 1923. Thus began his long career that carried him to the rank of Professor, Head of the Department of Botany from 1953 until 1955, and Emeritus Professor, still active at his research investigations when beyond the age of 80.

During the Second World War, wishing to make some contribution

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GEORGE WILLARD MARTIN 1886-1971

I remember George Martin as a friend to whom any colleague or student could bring a question or comment and be received with gentle, thoughtful good humor. He was generous with his time and sage advice to his numerous students, friends and fellow faculty members. An accomplished scholar and scientist of integrity, Dr. Martin loved a good debate and defended his convictions tenaciously. He was a good listener and respected the views of others. He was quick to admit he had been mistaken, when valid evidence contrary to his views was revealed. He seemed to delight in counting some of his staunchest adversaries among his best friends.

George W. Martin was born in Brooklyn, New York, on October 27, 1886, the son of George Augustus and Sarah Ann (Harned) Martin. He married Mary Gillespie of New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1916. She preceeded him in death by almost one year.

After attending Boys High School in Brooklyn, George Martin worked for seven years in the financial district of New York City. He earned the Litt. B. degree from Rutgers University in 1912 and the M.S. degree in 1915. Later he attended the University of Chicago and studied botany and mycology, receiving the Ph.D. degree in 1922. Rutgers University awarded him an honorary D. Sc. degree in 1963.

Dr. Martin contributed significantly to our society as a teacher and research scholar. He was an instructor at Massachusetts Agriculture College, Amherst, from 1916 to 1917 when he volunteered for service in the U.S. Army. He served in an infantry regiment in France until 1919, and was promoted, in the field, to First Lieutenant. The

strength of his character is demonstrated by the fact that he refused to apply for veteran's benefits stating that he firmly believed a man should serve his country during wartime without the expectation of a veteran's bonus. He taught English and Botany at Rutgers University from 1919-23 and moved with his family to Iowa in 1923, where he began a long and fruitful career in the Department of Botany at the University of Iowa at Iowa City. His skill as a teacher and research scholar is attested by his rapid rise through the academic ranks to Professor in 1929. During the years until his retirement in 1955 and following his retirement, he guided 47 graduate students through the efforts of M.S. and Ph.D. training. Most of these students occupy positions of high responsibility in industry or educational institutions in the U.S. and several other countries. They constitute a viable monument to his ability and unstinting effort as a mentor. Martin was head of the Department of Botany from 1953 to 1956. After his retirement, he served one year on the faculty of the Department of Botany, University of Illinois, returning to the University of Iowa, where he continued his scholarly contributions almost to the day of his death.

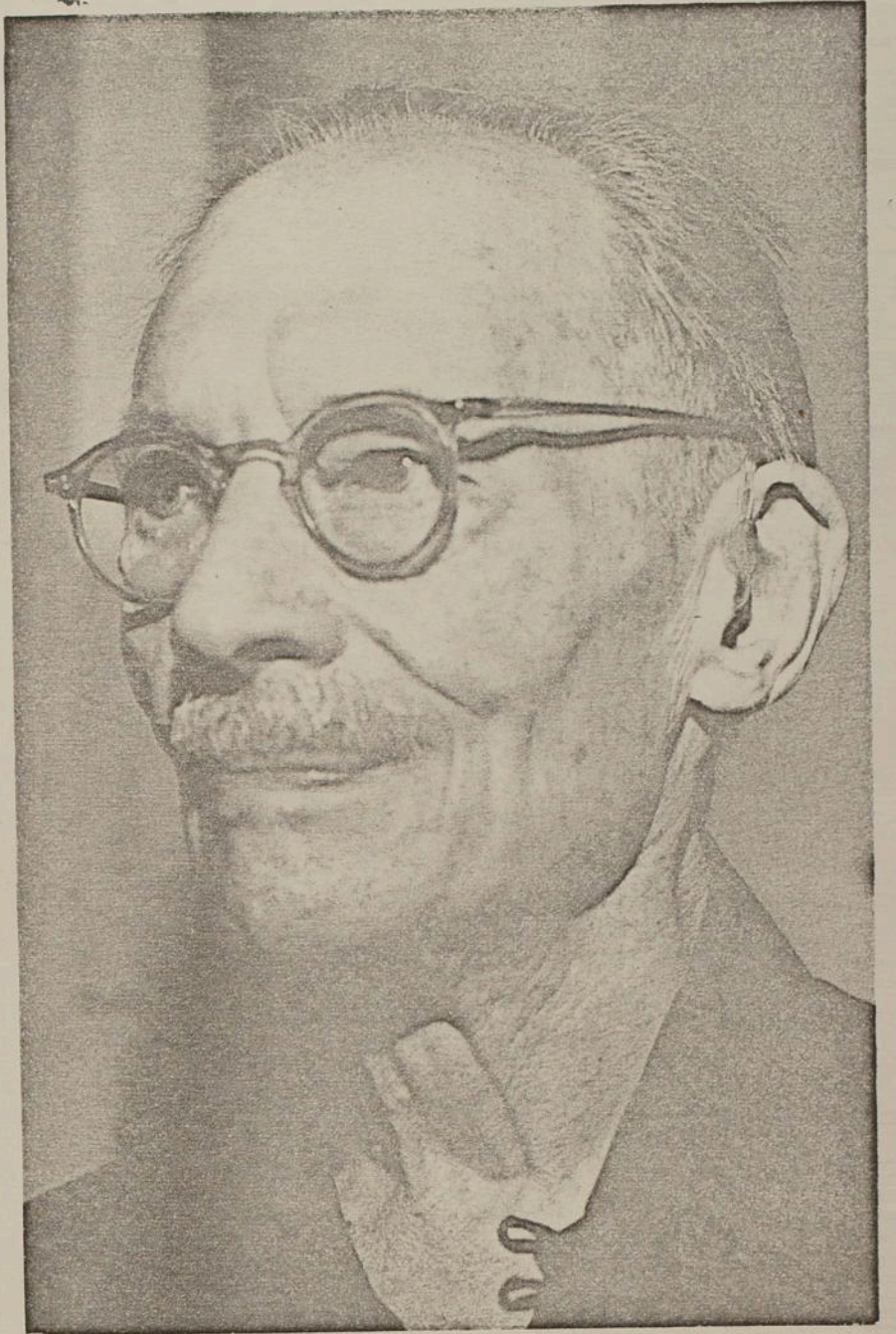
His avid interest in literature and music as well as botany was always evident to Dr. Martin's close friends and students in conversation and correspondence with him. For several years he was invited by the English Department to teach an advanced seminar course titled, "Nature and the Nature of Man," dealing with classic writings. His outstanding facility with the English language led Dr. Martin frequently into editorial positions for scientific journals. He was editor-in-chief of *Mycologia* for seven years and editor of the *University of Iowa Studies in Natural History* from 1934 until his death on September 11, 1971.

George W. Martin became internationally respected for his expert knowledge of fungi, especially Slime Molds (Myxomycetes) and Jelly Fungi (Tremellaceae). He was author of two world monographs on Slime Molds; the first in 1934 with T. H. MacBride became a classic work; the second, in 1969 with C. J. Alexopoulos of the University of Texas, is the current authority on this subject. He has published numerous papers on plant pathology, marine ecology, general mycology and the special taxonomy of Myxomycetes and Tremellaceous fungi.* In recognition of the excellence of his contributions to Cryptogamic Botany, Dr. Martin was given the Henry Allan Gleason Award, by the New York Botanical Garden in August 1970.

His students, colleagues and many friends will cherish the memory of George Martin's keen mind, sharp wit, and friendly counsel. He was a man of clearly conceived ideas and carefully considered convictions which he supported honestly and forthrightly with a facile pen and clear, convincing speech. For a half a century students and colleagues have been inspired by Dr. Martin's acumen as a scientist, skill in letters, and boundless enthusiasm for the organisms with which he spent more than half a lifetime in study. In the truest sense he was a gentleman and a scholar.

*Robert L. Hulbary
Department of Botany
University of Iowa*

Lentz, P. L. and C. R. Benjamin. 1971. George Willard Martin. *Mycopathologia et Mycologia Applicata* 45:3-4.VII-XV.



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GEORGE WILLARD MARTIN

(1886-1971)

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Professor George Willard Martin was born in Brooklyn, New York, on October 27, 1886, the eldest son of George Augustus and Sarah Ann (née Harned) Martin. He passed away on September 11, 1971.

He began his formal education in the public schools of Brooklyn and entered Boys High School in 1899. His high school career was abruptly terminated in his second year by an unfortunate incident in which he was unjustly dealt with by the principal of the school. He was falsely accused by a student monitor of throwing matches on the floor of the assembly hall. Without further investigation, he was confronted by the principal with the ultimatum that he confess and promise not to repeat

¹ We are indebted to Dr. H. L. Dean for the photograph of Professor Martin, to Dr. R. L. Hulbary for information and much assistance, to Mrs. Ann H. Edelman for information, and to Mr. Mulford Martin for his most helpful account of Professor Martin's early life.

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