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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.

October 2, 1934

Dr. H.M. Jennison,  
University of Tennessee,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Dr. Jennison,

Having learned from my friend, Mr. C.A. Weatherby, of the courageous efforts which you are making to build up again your herbarium, I am writing to inquire whether you would be interested in arrangement for an exchange agreement between the University of Tennessee and this University.

We are very desirous of strengthening our herbarium in its representation of material from the southeastern states and would gladly welcome any duplicates from your area which you may be able to spare.

In return, I can offer you plants from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. We also have considerable material from New England but it may be that you would rather receive specimens from a region closer to your own center of activities.

I should be glad to learn whether this suggestion appeals to you and, if it does, what type of material you would prefer to have. I could then send you a sample lot of, say, 50 or 100 sheets and you could decide whether you considered them sufficiently satisfactory to warrant entering upon an exchange policy.

Sincerely yours,

John M. Fogg, Jr.  
Asst. Prof. of Botany  
Curator of the Herbarium

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE  
KNOXVILLE

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

October 10, 1934

Professor John M. Fogg, Jr.  
Botanical Laboratory  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

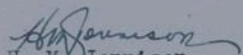
Dear Professor Fogg:

My answer to yours of the 2nd instance has been delayed a few days on account of the pressure of other duties coming <sup>down</sup> the opening of the academic year. Please be assured however that I am interested in what you have suggested and I trust that we may enter into an exchange agreement.

During the past four or five months we have accumulated a large number of nice specimens; some through collection and some through exchange. Even though we are rather heavily obligated at the present time in the matter of exchange, I believe we have sufficient material so that it will be proper and safe for us to enter into an exchange with you. Just how far we can continue this arrangement may not be predicted just now but I am sure we can send you 100 or 200 specimens in return for an equal number of your New Jersey and Pennsylvania plants. It is understood that we are primarily interested in specimens of the seed plants and ferns. If you have in mind the desirability of trading liverworts, mosses, lichen, fungi, etc., you might let me know and I will take the matter up with Dr. Hesler and Mr. Sharp. My preference would be to exchange unmounted and fully identified specimens with original labels. As indicated above, we would prefer to have New Jersey and Pennsylvania plants and in particular, I might add that we would like plants from the mountainous parts of Pennsylvania. However, plants from the coastal plain region and even from the New England states would be accepted. Such things as ubiquitous weeds would be the least acceptable of all.

Thanking you for your interest and suggestion, I am,

Sincerely yours,

  
H. M. Jennison  
Professor of Botany

HMJ:B

November 10, 1934.

Professor H.M. Jennison,  
University of Tennessee,  
Knoxville, Tennessee.

Dear Professor Jennison:

In response to your letter of October 10th, I forwarded to you a package containing three hundred (300) herbarium specimens by parcel post under date of November 8th. This lot, which contains duplicates of my own collecting, is sent as exchange material from this University.

I realize that I am sending you a larger series than you expressed a wish to receive at this time, but as I am able to utilize extra help at present, thru the State Emergency Relief, I have thought it well to distribute as much material as was possible. Indeed, if the present sample proves satisfactory to you and you should desire more of the same, I can very soon undertake to distribute several hundred additional numbers of my 1933 and 1934 collections. There is no need for hurry on your part in repaying this exchange. Altho I have 14 additional mounts at present, thanks to the S.E.R., we are still thousands of specimens behind in our mounting.

The lot which I have just sent you is, I fear, a mixed one geographically. The bulk of the material is from southern New Jersey, where I am making intensive studies, with a view to publishing. But I have included a few things from New England, as well as several numbers from Penna., Delaware, Maryland and North Carolina. I should be glad to learn whether these plants meet your approval both as to quality and area represented.

Sincerely yours,

John M. Fogg, Jr.  
Asst. Prof. of Botany

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE  
KNOXVILLE

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

November 20, 1934

Dr. John M. Fogg, Jr.  
University of Pennsylvania  
Botanical Laboratory  
38th St. and Woodland Avenue  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

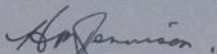
Dear Dr. Fogg:

Yours of the 10th instance came duly at hand and I purposely delayed answering it until your package containing herbarium specimens should have been received. I can now report that the package was duly received and in good condition. The material included in the lot is most acceptable to us and I shall take this opportunity to thank you most heartily for the fine collection of material which you sent. To have some 300 herbarium specimens of Coastal Plain plants named by yourself, is a possession we are justly proud of. I have made proper entry on our exchange record and hope you will not be disappointed in what we have to send. As I told you before, it will be some little time before we can get around to send out exchange material.

If, at a later date, you find you have additional material available for exchange I would indeed appreciate it if you would advise me in order that we may secure some of it if possible. I may add that we are particularly glad to have Coastal Plain material from your collections, since we are finding not a few Coastal Plain things in the Cumberland Plateau region. Some of these I hope to be able to send you along with other exchange material.

Again, assuring you that the exsiccatae received from you are most acceptable and are in our estimation of fine quality, I am,

Sincerely yours,



H. M. Jennison  
Professor of Botany

HMJ:B

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE  
KNOXVILLE

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

November 23, 1934

Dr. John M. Fogg, Jr.  
University of Pennsylvania  
Botanical Laboratory  
38th St. and Woodland Ave.  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

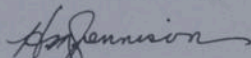
Dear Dr. Fogg:

I am very happy to be able to acknowledge receipt of four of your reprints, for which please accept my very best thanks.

Especially, am I glad to have a copy of your "Flora of the Elizabeth Islands, Massachusetts", because aside from recalling many pleasant and profitable days spent at and in the vicinity of Woods Hole, it appeals to me as being a fine model to follow when doing work on a more or less local flora. Last night I read quite a bit of the paper and must say that I think you have done a most excellent piece of work. Back in 1909-10-11 when I had the good fortune to be able to spend part of the summer at Woods Hole, no one seemed to know much about the vascular plants of that region. Of course, I went there primarily in order to learn something about the algae but I am sorry to say that I did not learn much about the higher plants of the region while there. However, I look back upon those as "the good old days" and should like very much to be able again sometime to visit the place but I must confess I see small likelihood of such a prospect what with the desire for field work and studies in this region.

Again thanking you for your gift and assuring you that the papers in question have already found a place in my library, I am,

Yours sincerely,



H. M. Jennison  
Professor of Botany

HMJ:B

December 30, 1934.

Dr. H.M. Jennison,  
University of Tennessee,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Dr. Jennison:

Thank you very much for your two recent letters. I am indeed gratified to hear that the specimens I sent you proved acceptable.

In checking back into my record book the serial numbers of the plants of that lot I was chagrined to find that in three separate cases I had sent you two sheets of the same number. This came from not having my duplicates in numerical order, a defect I have since remedied. I am therefore sending three additional numbers to replace these duplications, so that you will really have 300 separate collections from here. At the same time I am sending you 50 new numbers which I hope will interest you. Please do not think that I am trying to rush matters at your end by forwarding this second lot. It is simply that I would rather have this material of use to you than lying dormant here; there is not the slightest reason for you to hurry to repay them.

Perhaps a word is in order concerning the few things I have sent you (and the others which will follow) from Salem County, New Jersey. These plants may not be especially interesting in themselves, but as they will form the basis for a detailed study of that county which I am preparing, they will come in time to possess such value as invariably attaches to published records. This county has been almost completely neglected by botanists and I am finding new things there on nearly every trip.

With best wishes to you for the coming year,  
I am,

Sincerely yours,

John M. Fogg, Jr.  
Asst. Prof. of Botany

from Jenison

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE  
KNOXVILLE

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

January 9, 1935

Professor John M. Fogg, Jr.  
Botanical Laboratory  
38th St. and Woodland Avenue  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Doctor Fogg:

Yours of the 30th ultimo was duly received, also your sending of 50 new numbers together with the three additional numbers to replace certain duplications in an earlier sending. Thank you very much for the whole lot and be assured that we are more than happy to have this additional lot of specimens from you.

I had not discovered the fact that two or three <sup>numbers</sup> of the earlier sending were duplicates, although on checking over the matter on receipt of your letter I find that you are right. If in the course of our returns we succeed in getting by without making any greater errors, I shall be more than happy. At any rate I do not think you should have bothered about the matter and hope you have not been very much worried about it.

As I have intimated before, we are especially pleased to have material collected by you from the region where you have been working recently. This is a fact not only because the numbers in question will form the basis of your studies later to be presented, but also because we are glad to have authentically named material from you and from the Coastal Plain. The Cumberland Plateau in Tennessee we find is a very interesting region, particularly because we have found quite a number of Coastal Plain types growing there. Last fall, for instance, in one little acid bog we collected a dozen or dozen and one-half typical Coastal Plain plants, including a species of pitcher plant and Andropogon glomeratus, and what may prove to be a new species of Utricularia. So you see we are especially pleased to have reliably named material such as yours for use in connection with our work here.

Upon receipt of your last sending I found time immediately to look through the whole set and must say that I was very much impressed not only with the specimens, but with the labels you are using. I am happy to say that we have a man at work now who will rapidly mount our collections and exchange material so that we will have a lot of it put away in safe cabinets before long.

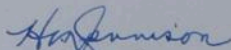
This reminds me to inquire if you know of any source of information that improves on the system of nomenclature used in the last edition of Gray's Manual. Personally, I do not favor following Small's arrangement but I am at a loss to know what to do about

+ names

changes in the Nomenclature that are bound to appear in <sup>a new</sup> ~~the last~~  
edition of Gray's Manual.

With best wishes for the new year, I am,

Yours sincerely,



H. M. Jennison  
Professor of Botany

HMJ:B

January 19, 1935

Dear Dr. Jennison:

I am grateful to you for your letter of the 9th and for the very interesting paper on chlorophyll which I am indeed pleased to have.

The situation as regards nomenclature is indeed unsatisfactory, especially for those of you below the Virginia-Kentucky line. For one, I flatly refuse to follow Small in his minute segregations of families, genera and species. I can see nothing scholarly in a point of view which insists that just because subgenera appear generically distinct within a restricted area they should be elevated to generic rank, regardless of the fact that in a more extensive area the differences separating them break down entirely. Furthermore, I deplore the tendency to raise every recognizable entity (whether variety or form) to specific rank, thus wholly obscuring geographic, genetic and ecological relationships. According to Small, anything that can be recognized as different must be a species. We are all familiar with the trivial aberrations and abnormalities which form the basis of some of his species.

Fortunately for us up here, the new edition of Gray's manual is really going forward. I saw Fernald a few days ago, and he tells me that he is making splendid progress. To those of us who have followed closely the critical which has appeared in Rhodora since 1908, the nomenclatorial face of the new edition of Gray will appear but slightly different from that of the old. I have maintained a complete card-index to the systematic treatments published in that journal during the last 26 years: the only method I know in which one can keep his nomenclature up to date. I have even had all keys and new descriptions typed out and inserted in the species covers

January 19, 1938

in the herbarium, so that the student who consults the specimens of any species which has undergone revision finds the salient literature filed with the sheets. In this way we have managed to keep abreast of all the important name changes. At present I am having the same task carried out for the Bulletin of the Torrey Club and other taxonomic journals. Ultimately we hope to extend this practice to a point where the original descriptions of all eastern American plants, even back to Linnean times, will be incorporated with the specimens in the collection.

I am grateful to you for your letter.  
Sincerely yours,  
John W. Pogg, Jr.

The situation as regards nomenclature is indeed unsatisfactory, especially for those of you below the rank of Ph.D. In his minute descriptions of families, genera and species, I can see nothing generally in a point of view which insures that just because one genus is placed in a certain rank, it is not placed in another rank in a more extensive area and the difference separating them break down entirely. Furthermore, I do give the tendency to raise every recognizable entity (whether variety or form) to specific rank, thus wholly obscuring geographic, genetic and ecological relationships. According to Small, anything that can be recognized as different must be a species. We are all familiar with the trivial appellations and abbreviations which form the basis of his species.

Fortunately for us up here, the new edition of Gray's Manual is really going forward. I saw several a few days ago, and he tells me that he is making rapid progress. To those of us who have followed closely the original Manual which has appeared in Boston since 1809, the nomenclatorial face of the new edition of Gray will appear but slightly different from that of the old. I have maintained a complete card-index to the systematic treatments published in that journal during the last 25 years; the only method I know in which one can keep his nomenclature up to date. I have even had all keys and new descriptions typed out and inserted in the species covers