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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.

April 20-1928.

GREENBRIER COLLEGE
LEWISBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

Mrs. John M. Fogg, Jr.

Dear Sir - Did
the *Hepastylis* that I sent you last
fall bloom this spring? You
wrote me that you had had it
planted in the trial garden and
I am interested in knowing whether
or it has bloomed and whether it
is *H. Memmingeri* or not?

I could not get out to the place
where it was found - this spring -
because the roads here are ab-
solutely impassible, even with a
horse and vehicle sometimes, so
you can imagine that a car cannot
navigate them.

I hope to spend a week with

a botanically-inclined friend, who
will be here in June, going all
through these mountains and
shall be glad to send you any-
thing of interest that I find.

Very sincerely yours,
(Miss) Allison Scott Franklin.

from Fogg

March 27th, 1925.

Miss Marian S. Franklin,
Greenbrier College,
Lewisburg, W. Va.

Dear Miss Franklin:

I am ashamed to say that I have no record of ever having responded to an inquiry which you addressed to us some time ago relative to an interesting Gentian which we received from you. I examined this flower myself, and must say that, while I find nothing to call it save *Gentiana crinita*, this determination is not entirely satisfactory. Still there is certainly no loophole in Small's Flora, which runs your plant immediately and unqualifiedly into *crinita* on the basis of corolla characters. I should be very glad to see further material of this species, if you get it again, and shall take occasion to show it to Dr. Small, whom I see from time to time.

Do you still run across that interesting sedge, *Carex Fraseri*? This plant is so different from others of the *Genemus* group that Mackenzie wants to make a new genus for it.

I am still in the dark about your curious *Hexastylis*, which I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing in bloom. It is still alive, however, and I entertain hopes for the future. I trust that you will be able to get out to see it this Spring, and give us some further observations on it.

Very sincerely yours,

April 9 - 1920

GREENBRIER COLLEGE
LEWISBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. John M. Fogg, Jr.,

Dear Sir - I sent
you last night some of the *Hexas-*
tylis from the same place in
which the plant grew that I sent
you last spring. I shall be ex-
ceedingly disappointed if it is not
something interesting because you
cannot imagine - unless you are
familiar with our mountain roads,
what we had to travel to get it -
about three miles over a fine
paved road - four or five over a
country road deeply rutted and
full of rocks and half a mile
of "!!!" - almost a stream bed - so
narrow that we had to drive

several hundred feet from where we stopped to allow a boy on horseback to pass us.

The large piece was growing on the edge of the bank of the road-side soil - was not difficult to get up - I had no travel and the County Nurse, who took me out, and I had on our best hats and suits - as we were at a meeting of our Church Guild. We have been so afraid it would rain and render the roads impassible until the blossoms had faded. And the nurse cannot spare the time for such trips very often.

I do not expect to teach here next year and unless I spend the fall here cannot yet give the Denton but I am quite sure

that the friend on whose farm
it grows will send it to me for
free. I saw a dilapidated specimen
of *T. crinita* when I was a child
and the one I sent you must
be a very degenerate specimen of
crinita if it is that. I thought the
ovary was elliptical rather than
lanceolate, and I hoped it was
something new to me. I sent you
a gentian several years ago that
Miss (Dr. - excuse me) Henderson
in charge of the Herbarium
classified for me as *T. Clausa* -
She referred me to an article
in *Tentaris* of the U. S. in Torrey's
but I do not have access to the
magazine. I find here *T. Clausa* -
Andreasii, *quinquefolia*, and
the one I sent you.

I wonder if you would send
me one found of the Asplenium
eburnoides Droit - that I sent you a
few years ago?

Please let me know soon if
the Hexastylis is of interest. I
have such a poor glass that I
cannot do much with it.

Very truly yours,
(Miss) Marcella Deane Franklin.

Carex Fraseri came from the
western part of the county. I
shall look for it - but I do not
get out much.

"The Hexastylis came from
"Pumpkin Hollow" - Monroe Draft -
Greensboro Co. N. Va.

from Fogg

Marine Biological Laboratory,
Woods Hole, Mass.,
June 28, 1925.

Miss Marian S Franklin,
Greenbrier College,
Lewisburg, W.Va.

Miss Marian S Franklin,
Greenbrier College,
Lewisburg, W.Va.

Dear Miss Franklin:

Dear Miss Franklin:

While at the New York Botanical Gardens last week I had the pleasure of showing material of your

Hexastylis to Dr. John K. Small, who corroborated my belief that your plant is H. Memmingeri. The leaves, said Dr. Small, resemble the early ones of H. macrantha, or as it is sometimes called, H. Shuttleworthi, but the size of the flowers, which you so painstakingly collected and shipped, settled the question once and for all. Macrantha is a thing with huge flowers, which you would do well to be on the lookout for, as it occurs in your region. Trifolium virginicum is another plant of interest to Kates Mountaineers. Have you found it?

I shall see that you get your Asplenium ebenoides as soon as I return to the University. We are certainly indebted to you for the interest which you have taken in sending us material and shall at all times be glad to see anything that you may turn up.

Very sincerely yours,

from Fogg

March 15th, 1926.

Miss Marion S. Franklin,
Lewisburg,
West Virginia.

Dear Miss Franklin:

Enclosed you will find a few fronds of the Asplenium ebenoides collected by you in West Virginia in 1921. You will remember asking me for this material in a letter written last Spring. That letter traveled to Woods Hole, Mass. and back, was mislaid during a siege of moving which followed my return to the laboratory in the Autumn, and just now comes to light - hence the delay.

I hope that the fragments which I am sending you will prove of value. The specimen of your collecting which we have in the Herbarium (and which forms one-third of our total representation of this species) is rather tightly fastened to the sheet and these four fronds were the only ones which I could safely remove.

Your Hexastylis is flourishing well in the greenhouse and I look for it to bloom very soon as it flowers inside well before the regular outdoor date. I wonder if your Spring is as backward as ours is this year. At any rate, I trust that it will bring for you abundant opportunities for botanizing.

Very sincerely yours,

from Franklin

April 16-1926.

107 DUFFY STREET
CHARLESTON, WEST VA.

Dear Mr. Fogg-

Thank you very much for sending me the fronds of the *Asplenium Scottii* that I found.

I believe I shall begin a fern herbarium.

I am no longer teaching in the college at Lewisburg, but expect to spend the summer in the country near there and shall probably be able to get you some good specimens. Have you the wild bleeding heart (*B. eximia* - pray not at hand so my spelling may be shaky) in your rock garden? I know where it grows quite abundantly. I do not remember whether I ever sent you plants or

nat. It grows out of shale - fine
shale apparently - banks of rock.

I am sending you by this same
mail what I think is *Isis cris-*
tata which I got on a rather barren
hillside where it grows abundantly.
I notice that its rooting habit
is very different from *I. verna*. It
does not grow in clumps but
seems stoloniferous, running along
on top of the ground and sending
down thread like rootlets. It may
grow abundantly here but I have
found it only in one place - the a-
foresaid hillside.

Bloodroot, early saxifrage and
anemone. acbulus, are in bloom
here, though it remains cold - 26° this
morning. I shall try to send you
some sort of list of what I

to Fogg 16-IV-1926

Have found in West Virginia, some day, so that you can let me know what to send you. We find a great deal of *Asplenium montanum* in Greenbrier County and I found *A. ruta-muraria* in Fayette.

If I only had an interested person to go about with me! But none of my friends, who can be with me, care for botany and I have to work alone, and I am just an amateur. Those mountains of eastern West Virginia are a wonderfully interesting field. I hope my *Hexastylis* will bloom for you. It is so early that I dare say it is blooming now in Greenbrier.

I expect to go up there about June
first. Before that it may be possi-
ble to get out around here.
I have been out but once, hav-
ing had a very bad case of
influenza and later a blistered
heel, but I haven't missed much
as everything is very late.

Very sincerely yours,
Marian Scott Franklin

from Fogg

May 3rd, 1926.

Miss Marian S. Franklin,
107 Duffy Street,
Charleston, W.Va.

Dear Miss Franklin:

Your plants came thru in fine condition and are now thriving in our rock garden. We had no specimens of Iris cristata until your material arrived so that you have made a very acceptable contribution to our collections.

We should indeed be pleased to have specimens of Bicuculla eximia if you can succeed in procuring it. So far as I know, we have not received this from your region at all, either living or pressed.

This has surely been a most unusual season with us too. Two weeks ago tomorrow we had the coldest April 20th on record; two days following we had the warmest 22nd. At no time previous to the 20th had we had a single sample of real Spring weather. The last two weeks, however, have been very warm and things have come along quickly - too much so, in fact.

The Moss Pink, Phlox subulata, is making a wonderful show on the serpentine hills west of the city. A trip over to the Pine Barrens of New Jersey on Saturday enabled me to see Silene pennsylvanica at the very height of its bloom. The Ipecac Spurge was well out and many of the typical pine barren species were making a belated debut.

The common Spring things which you mention as blooming with you on April 16th are a good two weeks later than that here. Perhaps you would be interested in a list of the approximate flowering dates of our early native plants which I compiled last year. I shall forward it under separate cover together with a similar list for the bird migrants.

I should indeed be happy to have an opportunity to botanize in your most interesting region some day. Nearly all of my own work, save a winter in Florida, has been done further north, and I have worlds to learn about the Virginias and the Carolinas.

Thanking you heartily for your kind letter and generous contribution, I am,

Most sincerely yours,

Lewisburg, West Va.,
Sept. 19, 1926.

Dr. John H. Fogg, University of Pennsylvania

Dear Sir - I have been in Green-
brier County since the first of June - the
first two months in the country and since
then in the village. Will you be horrified
when I tell you that I sent a bushel basket
of *Lysichiton* to a lady in Flushing, New
York, for her garden? There were hundreds
where I got them. I have found five
plants that I did not know, this summer -
one a lovely species - virginianum; another
a species that I think is *salicifolium*.

Last week I had the pleasure of going
up on State's Mountain with an Iowa
lady who knows the wild-flowers of
the Rockies, the Great Lake region, the Ad-
irondacks and the southern Blue Ridge.
She was much interested in the *Lysichiton*
virginicum. There were a
number of flowers here that she
did not know. Did I ever send the
University a specimen of the *Lysichiton*
virginicum? I am really much concerned a-
bout it. I believe it grows in only one
place and that it is threatened with
extinction by the cutting of a riding
trail through the colony, a few
years ago. There are not more than

thirty or forty plants and some of them are in danger of being ground to pieces by a horse's hoof. Would it not be wise to send you a plant to put in the rock garden - it grows in shale - where it can be carefully nursed, and increased if possible?

This afternoon, after service, a friend took me out to one of my former favorite spots where I have not been for several years. I was much pleased to find that a colony of *aconite* (*uncinatum*) was much increased. The roadside was edged with *astilbe* - *D. linariifolius* (according to Gray "southward except in the mountains) was the most abundant - and very pretty. There was a great deal of the deliciously fragrant little *Ladies Tresses*, *D. odorata* (?).

I have not been out in the direction of *Biscucula eximia* but shall not fail to send you some if I can get up there. It is about twenty miles from here and on a road that we do not often travel. I have found it closer, but in rather unget-at-able places.

Do you know whether the out-of-print Waters' book on Ferns is obtainable and if so, if it is within reach of a modest purse? I have Blunt and Linton. I hope that you have had a pleasant and interesting summer.

Very sincerely yours,
Marian Scott Franklin

from Fogg

Sept. 26, 1926.

Miss Marian Scott Franklin
Lewisburg
West Virginia

Dear Miss Franklin:

I have greatly enjoyed your letter of September 19th with its account of your summer finds. Certainly nothing is more thrilling to the collector than to turn up new and unfamiliar species.

There seems but little danger of exterminating Iris verne if it grows as plentifully as you say. I saw I. setosa this summer up north growing in equal abundance; there were simply acres of it in Newfoundland.

I am sorry to learn of the disaster with which Trifolium virginicum seems to be threatened. If you can possibly send us some I shall see that good care is taken of it in our botanic gardens here. Also, I have several friends who would be glad to sow seeds of it on their estates and thus help preserve it.

For the past month I have been collecting in Newfoundland with a party of botanists. The country is, for the most part, very mountainous and we saw many interesting alpine plants. We had a great deal of wet weather, and it was indeed difficult to get our specimens properly dried and pressed.

Did you collect the Spiraea virginiana? I should like very much to have a specimen for our Herbarium here some time. The species is one that is very poorly represented in collections.

Unfortunately I can tell you nothing whatever concerning the availability of Water's fern book. Why not write to G. Schmidt, 415 Woodland Ave., Leonia, N.J., and ask for his catalog of books on Botany, Natural History, etc.? George Fiedler, Vasey Street, New York City, is another dealer who carries many botanical books that are out of print. In the meantime, if I come across it anywhere, I shall let you know.

^{you}
I trust that will still have plenty of time for botanizing before cold weather sets in.

Most sincerely yours,

from Fogg

October 30, 1926

Dear Miss Franklin:

The Trifolium arrived safely, was planted immediately and seems to be taking kindly to its new quarters. I can assure you that it will receive the best of care and that we indeed appreciate the effort to which you have gone in the matter of procuring and shipping it.

In a recent catalog from Henry G. Fiedler, 18 Vesey St., New York, I notice the following :

No. 798 Waters, E. Manual of Ferns of the North Eastern States. Numerous illustr. N.Y. 1903. Large 8vo.cloth. 0/p. 6.00.

This, I believe, is the work recently mentioned by you and it occurs to me that this reference to it may be of interest to you.

Yours very truly,

Lewisburg, West Va.,

October 31 - 1926.

Dear Mr. Fogg -

I hope *Trifolium virginicum* reached you safely and that your gardeners can acclimatize it. There are only about twenty plants left, in an exposed situation, and too many people know about them. I sent plants to Harvard, the Bureau, Department of Agriculture and to Mrs. Louise Beebe Wilder who has successfully acclimatized so many plants of mountain regions. I have never taken up any except for botanical gardens. Did I tell you the clover grows in full sunshine, in incredibly poor soil, shale? I found one blossom, dead, do not know whether there were seeds in it or not - and lost it - It got packed up in some of the boxes - hope it was yours. It was wrapped in an oak leaf. I have seen those clover leaves over three inches long and less than half an inch wide.

I did not collect *Sphira virginiana* but if I am here next summer I shall send you a specimen as it is where I can easily lay my hand on it.

Your thoroughness and experience must have

been most interesting. How I should enjoy being with people who are interested in such things, even if I am an amateur I have enough grounding to enjoy and appreciate what they are doing and to ask intelligent questions. Here I labor in the dark and alone.

Our dear little *Asplenium peninatifidum* is increasing. There are now eleven plants in the crevices of the cliff where it is located.

I could not get out to collect *Bienertia eximia* - too far - and my friends' ways do not lie along those roads. Perhaps next year if I am up here.

We drove to Covington, Va. - 32 miles - This day. I noticed along Dunlap's Creek, Va. red cedar, pitch pine (?), hemlock, white pine and arbores vitæ - the latter rare here - the white pine and arbores vitæ had many yellow needles - three other evergreens healthy - is it the white pine blight? I am sending a gentian, rather dilapidated, but it is evidently old and frost-bitten - please identify it. Dr. Henderson told me of an article in Torreya on "Gentians of North America" - can you give me the number and page? Very sincerely,
Marian Scott Franklin.

from Franklin

Lewisburg, N. J.,

Nov. 6, 1926.

Dear Mr. Fogg. Is this gentian too dilapidated to be identified? It was in bad condition when I got it on the very top of my dear Muddy Creek Mountain. I have all my books packed and am ready to leave. I noticed how very attenuated the calyx lobes are. I have found here *G. crenata* - *quinquefolia* - *villosa* - *Audrensis* - and *clausa* - the latter was identified for me by Dr. Henderson (of your laboratory) from the article in Torrey's "Gentiana of North America" - I do not

know what number, I do not believe this one is in Box B.

Thank you for information about Valeri's Ferns - It has been sold but I shall ask Fiedler to look out for me, and I may advertise.

Did I tell you that our little colony of pinnatifid spleenwort has increased to fourteen? We found only one or two at first.

Mail addressed here will be forwarded by the P. O. but a letter addressed to me in case of Robt S. Franklin - Box 191 - Charleston - West Va. is better. Sincerely & hastily,
Marian Scott Franklin.

Nov. 26, 1926.

Miss Marian S. Franklin,
Box 191
Charleston, W. Va.

Dear Miss Franklin :

Your Gentian arrived in good condition and is readily identifiable as Gentiana Saponaria. G. Saponaria like G. clausa, differs from G. Andrewsii, as you will recall, by the rather obscure pleats in the sinuses between the corolla lobes. And G. Saponaria may be distinguished from G. clausa by its elliptic, obtuse leaves, larger flowers, reduced involucre, and firmer calyx with ascending linear to oblanceolate segments. The best treatment of our Gentians of the Eastern States in recent years is that by M. L. Fernald in Rhodora for August, 1917. Do you take Rhodora? It is almost indispensable for the student of our North American flora. It is the official journal of the New England Botanical Club and is distributed from 300 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass. (\$2.00 per year.)

I rejoice to hear of the thriving condition of your little Spleenwort. May it live long and prosper! The Trifolium virginicum seems to be taking hold well here and I look to see it increase with the coming of Spring.

I do not believe that the yellowing of the needles of the Conifers which you noticed can be attributable to the White Pine Blister which, so far as I am aware, has been pretty successfully confined to the New England states. If you find out that that is really what it is I should be interested in knowing of it.

Not long ago I mentioned you to Dr. Henderson, whom I see rather frequently, and she desired to know what you were doing and whether you ever visited Kates Mountain any more. We spoke of the extreme botanical interest attaching to the region and I made the suggestion that perhaps a few of us might be able to make an expedition down there in the Spring. We could drive down easily by machine and find someplace to establish our headquarters. Then, if we could have the privilege of having you be our guide, we could visit the places of your selection and have a wonderfully interesting time of it. Please let me know whether you think this would be practicable and whether we could hope for the pleasure of your company.

Very sincerely yours,

Chillicothe, Ohio,

December 12, 1926.

Dear Mr. Fagg-

It was very kind indeed of you to take so much trouble about the gentian and I thank you very much. I had not found it before, and am glad to learn it.

I am delighted that *Trifolium virginicum* seems to be thriving. I hope it will bloom and that the seeds will set. I found a faded blossom and gathered it carefully and wrapped it in a leaf and sent it in my basket, but had the misfortune to lose it.

It would be delightful if
some of you could come out to
West Virginia next Spring.
State's Mountain is just back
of the Greenbrier Hotel at White
Dulpher Springs. There is an
excellent road part way up
and a fine trail. Besides, it is
an easy mountain to climb
where there is no trail - none
of the great, loose rocks that
make some of our mountains
so difficult to climb. There
are some such interesting places
in Greenbrier County and in Po-
cahontas which adjoins it. I have
been there - in a hundred acre
cranberry swamp. altitude 3200
feet, with some left of Agri-
culture people. It is not very

from Franklin

211 Church Street,
Chillicothe, Ohio,
November 20 - 1927.

Dear Mr. Fogg -

I mailed you yesterday a small box of ferns and a seedum I got last Sunday, Nov. 13, at "Clifton Forge", a limestone gorge at the village of Clifton, Greene County, Ohio. I suppose the spleenworts are *A. trichomanes* and *A. rupestris* (or *montana*?) - the former very plentiful and not injured by frost - there was quite a lot of the *Pellaea*, a very great deal of *Camplopus*, a little *Polypodium*, - all the tender ferns had been killed by a previous frost. I was disappointed not to be able to get there earlier. There was much beautiful arbor vitae, all on the edge of the gorge, red cedar and ~~hemlock~~ *Ferns* back and some yew. The country is perfectly flat, not a low hill in sight anywhere. I believe this gorge is about five miles long; so narrow in places that one can almost reach across. It widens out and there are one or two great rocks as large as a good sized dwelling-house, in the center, with the

river (Little Miami) on each side. I do not believe the gorge is more than fifty or sixty feet deep.

A month or more ago I went to Conkles Hallows and Old Man's Cave in Hocking County - both sandstone - no spleenworts - but gorgeous lady ferns and Christmas ferns - and the "round-leaved catchfly", still in bloom, my Gray is packed, as I have forgotten, believe it is *Silene rotundifolia*. These we found laurel, partridge-berry, trailing arbutus and other acid-lovers. It is very wild, rough country. Conkles Hallows consists of but three hollows and the second and third have to be climbed into by means of a rope ladder. I didn't go into those two, being somewhat lacking in legs, due to an abscessed tooth that had had finally to be extracted a day or two before.

I did not spend this summer in Lewisburg, though I was there three weeks in May in the height of the azaleas. I was here and very much missed my country walks. I did go out on one or two drives and found more *Sabotea angulata* than I have ever imagined. I brought in a bunch larger than my head - and no one would have known that any had been taken at all.

The first two weeks of September a friend and I went out to Glacis and Yellowstone Parks. I did not expect to see a great many flowers at that season - but from Glacis Park Hotel to Mary Glacis Hotel - fifty-five miles, and to Loo. Medicine Lake - twelve miles - there were flowers all the way and in some places, carpets of them - Five weed, lupine, asters, and a low feathery species were most abundant. There was considerable lupine, much brown-eyed Susan (*Gaillardia*). I was greatly disappointed that the "Park Naturalist" in both Parks had left but there were about seventy plants left, in water, at Glacis, all labelled. I had three good walks and enjoyed the beautiful forests. I have never seen such beautiful ferns as near Lake Josephine - do not know the species - saw what looked like the oak fern, found holly fern and Parsley fern - a good deal - at St. Mary Lake - also a great deal of mountain ash, much bearberry, and another small evergreen, like the bearberry. I have forgotten the name, found it in the Gov't publication "Flowers of Glacis Park."

I found quantities of Pulsatilla at 6000 feet when we crossed the Divide returning from Many Glaciers. I have forgotten which one - my books are packed. We hardly saw a flower in the yellow-stone. I don't think there are as many any way as in Glaciers and as it was snowing and said to be below zero on Mt. Washburn, I didn't try to get up there where the flowers are abundant, earlier.

One must choose - if one goes earlier there are flowers and mosquitoes, later flowers and crowds: still later - no mosquitoes, no crowds, very few flowers.

I did see some gentians - calycosa and anachis - that name I have also forgotten, very large and a very deep blue. Of course almost all the flowers were low in stature and very deep in color.

Being back to Clifton Gorge - I saw only one little common ebony spleenwort - the Trichomanes was so much more abundant - It is usually killed by the frost. I may go to Florida this winter but don't suppose I shall have any opportunity to botanize and should be dreadfully afraid of the snakes. If I should find any specimens would you care for them?

Sincerely,

Marian Scott Fralix

from Fogg

Gray Herbarium
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

Dec. 11, 1927.

Miss Marian Scott Franklin,
211 Church Street,
Chillicothe, Ohio.

Dear Miss Franklin:

I am sorry not to have been at home to receive your package with the ferns and the Sedum. I am spending this year in intensive study at the Gray Herbarium and your letter was forwarded to me here. My assistant at Univ. of Penna, however, has doubtless taken care of your specimens, either planting or pressing them, depending upon the condition in which the material arrived. When I am home at Christmas time I shall have a look at them and send you my opinions.

I am enclosing a copy of "Rhodora" for Sept., 1923, with the hope that you may be interested in Mr. Munnewell's little note on page 168, altho perhaps it is an old story to you. The important point, of course, is that so much work still remains to be done in West Virginia and Virginia. Supposedly rare and restricted things are turning up at new stations and Professor Fernald tells me that he is certain that further exploration will demonstrate the presence in West Virginia of a great many plants hitherto thought to grow only in the states to the west and northwest. The problem is a fascinating one and I mention it because you are one of those who, knowing the region well, can, if you are there another year, take an important part in unravelling it. The essential thing of course is to collect and press good specimens with adequate data, as to locality, habitat, date, etc., and this you already know how to do. Who knows but that, when Gray's Manual is again revised, you may be responsible for having materially extended the ranges of some of the plants described therein!

Clifton Gorge sounds like a marvelous place, and I should indeed like to see it. Also, I was keenly interested in your account of your western trip, the more so since I have seen a bit of that country myself and well appreciate its scenic charm and botanical interest.

By all means let us see anything interesting that you find in Florida - and there is plenty there. I spent a winter there several years ago, botanized a bit, and did not see a single snake. They're there, I guess, but usually they see you first!

With every wish for a wonderful winter, I am,

Most sincerely yours,