



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
5th Floor, Hunt Library
Carnegie Mellon University
4909 Frew Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890
Telephone: 412-268-2434
Email: huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu
Web site: www.huntbotanical.org

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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.

From Fagg

Gray Herbarium
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

November 2, 1927.

Dr. John H. Northrop,
Rockefeller Institute,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

For several years I have been working on the flora of the Elizabeth Islands, Massachusetts, and am now situated at the Gray Herbarium where I studying my collections with a view to publishing.

In the Library of the Gray Herbarium I have come across what seems to be a manuscript copy of a paper by your Mother, Mrs. Alice R. Northrop, entitled, "Notes on the Flora of Nashuina Is."

Nashuina, or Nashawena, is, of course, one of the group of Elizabeth Islands, and this paper therefore has great interest for me. It presents a list of plants occurring on the island, some of which are extremely rare or even otherwise unknown in New England. Considerable scientific interest attaches to such records, constituting, as they do, noteworthy extensions in range.

For this reason, then, I am venturing to inquire whether you can enlighten me on the following points: First, was this paper, or any other paper on this subject by your Mother, ever published in a scientific journal? Second, was a partial or complete series of specimens collected by her to represent the records entered on the list? Third, if such a set of specimens exists would it be possible for me see it, with the purpose of checking the plants in the light of our present day understanding of specific entities?

I shall sincerely appreciate any information which you can give me concerning this most interesting piece of work.

Very truly yours,

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE
FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL PATHOLOGY
PRINCETON, N. J.

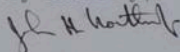
November 7, 1927

Dr. John M. Fogg, Jr.,
Gray Herbarium,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Fogg:

I regret to say that I cannot answer your questions definitely. If a paper describing the plant *Nashuina* was published, it almost certainly appeared in *Torreya*. I believe a partial collection was made and, if so, would be either at the Gray Herbarium or at the New York Botanical Garden. I expect that the manuscript which you found had been sent to the Gray Herbarium for publication or approval.

Very sincerely,



JOHN H. NORTHROP

JHN:G