



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
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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.

June 23 1897
SHIRENEWTON HALL,
CHEPSTOW.

Dear Taylor

The fox glove you sent
as a fasciated form & not
uncommon Mrs. Nickle thought
I saw one a few years ago at
Berken & last year the German
florists were advertising fasciated
seed something the spike
terminates in a leaf-blend or
rather half a dyalium joined together.
I have been making some good
discoveries lately or rather developing

what I had crossed two years ago

I sent a box last week of
hybrid *Agavea Bloom* to
Professor Roy Lancaster - he replied

"They are very interesting. I am
convinced there is a great deal
to be done to bold experiment
in hybridization - and you are
a leader & a successful one
in that subject - your results
in the case of ferns are most
striking & important." This is

good for you so good a *Bichogit*
but I have some further than this
I have succeeded in getting a
hybrid between the *Leid* fern &

& the Maiden-hair *Splen* work, the
latter is pinnate & the former bipinnate

I have an *apf. trichomanes* with
the upper part pinnate, & the lower
half bipinnate, the Royal Society
vote I asked me to exhibit it
at the Great Service last week
but as all the Fellows had to leave
I was def. I would not go, &
I don't not trust it alone.

Hyf is in London

Yours sincerely

E. J. Lowe

February 16, 1927

Dr. Wm. Trelease,
Urbana,
Illinois.

Dear Dr. Trelease:

Now that you have relinquished the administrative reins of the Department of Botany and can continue your research uninterrupted by the many petty and exacting details, such a position involves, you should have some leisure to reflect on what your headship at the Gardens and at Illinois has meant to you, to your many students, and to the botanical world at large. As one of your former students at the Gardens and later at Illinois, I desire on this occasion to express my appreciation for your courteous and inspiring leadership.

As you probably know, the turning point in my life work occurred at the Gardens, when with your counsel I decided to enter the botanical profession. Later at Illinois you were instrumental in convincing me to go to Alabama, where as you expressed it, I might serve my apprenticeship. Never have I regretted the move to Alabama, for it was there that I learned to stand on my own feet. Further, when Mrs. Peltier came as a bride to Illinois, Mrs. Trelease and yourself were so kind to us both. It was when enjoying the hospitality of your home, that I came to appreciate the things in life worth while, outside of the profession.

Thus, apart from the daily contacts in the class room and in conferences in your office, the influence you have played in whatever success I have attained, is considerable. For these evidences of your friendship and leadership, I wish to express my sincere appreciation.

Mrs. Peltier joins with me in thanking Mrs. Trelease and yourself for the many courtesies extended us and in wishing you both many continued years of profitable happiness.

Very sincerely yours,

Geo. L. Peltier,
Plant Pathologist.

OBERLIN COLLEGE
OBERLIN, OHIO

22 February 1980

My dear Victor Welker,

To my intense regret, the letter regarding Dr. Poole's anniversary was mislaid until this morning. It came shortly before my brother's death in December and as doubt was snowed under in the ensuing confusion, for I lost a number of days of work then.

Should the envelope reach you too late, please convey my message to Dr. Poole anyhow.

Sincerely yours

Paul B. Sears

Law School of Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

18th December 1939

Dr. Elda R. Walker,
University of Nebraska,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dear Dr. Walker:

I am sending you under another cover the letter for the dinner to
Professor Poole. I wish I could be there, but distance and pressure of
work here make it out of the question.

With best wishes to everybody

Yours very truly,

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

April 8, 1940

Dr. and Mrs. M. H. Swenk,
Plant Industry Building,
Agricultural College Campus.

Dear Friends:

You are cordially invited to attend a dinner honoring Dr. R. J. Pool to be held at the Student Union Building, April 20 at 6:45 P.M.

The year 1940 marks 33 years of service in the University of Nebraska, Department of Botany, by Dr. Pool. His teaching career began in 1907. In 1915 he was appointed chairman of the department, a position he has held for 25 years.

Reservations for the dinner must be made by April 16. A check sent to Dr. E. R. Walker, Botany Department, University of Nebraska, will be promptly acknowledged by the sending of tickets to you. The price of each ticket is 75 cents, which includes 10 cents to cover expenses involved.

Sincerely,

E. R. Walker
A. K. Clark
John J. Sperry
Committee

R.S.V.P.
Men wear business suits.
Ladies dress optional.

April 13, 1940.

Dear Dr. Walker:

I think the idea of giving a dinner honoring Dr. Pool is very worthy, and if I were attending evening dinners and programs I would certainly be there, to help do honor to my classmate of 1907 and long-time colleague and friend. I take it that "expenses involved" means some little memento of the occasion for Dr. Pool, and want to contribute the enclosed two dimes for Mrs. Swenk and myself.

Cordially yours,

Myron H. Swenk

East Lansing, Mich.

Aug 28. 1912

My dear Miss Walker:

I forgot to say yesterday that I think you should at once see about those printed slips that we had Mr Reid send out regarding botanical material. I suppose that little if any change need be made in them, but go ahead and use your own judgment, but have them printed at once.

We are thinking also about the assistants that will have to be appointed. You know that we now have Miss Hamak, Miss Durock, Miss Anderson

And Miss Holmes, ^{and Miss Kramer} we must have
some one to run Folsome, and our
additional assistant. How about
Mr. Cromwell? Is there any avail-
able, big, busy man that we
can put in? I don't want
those "boy-crazy" girls for assist-
ants again, in spite of the fact that
they did their work well. I have
no fault to find with that, but
they did not know how to act when
young men were around.
I plan to get back on Monday
morning.

Very truly
Yours
Charles E. Berry

To the Walkers, and Miss Dworak.

That candy
Comes handy

At my desk as I write:

I munch it

I crunch it

And I eat quite a sight!

Charles E. Bessey

from Bessey

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, U. S. A.

Aug. 27, 1913.

Miss Leva Walker,

La Pointe, Wis.

My dear Miss Walker:

Your letter of the 21st inclosing copy for the high school supply sheet reached me this morning and I have already started it towards the printer. The paper is now in such good shape that I shall have 1000 printed. We will leave one-half of them in Mr. Reed's office to be sent out at once, and the rest of them we shall keep in the Department of Botany for particular use as we need them.

Very glad that you are able to get so much good material for the Department. Be sure to keep an account of your expenses because I ~~shall~~ not like to have you incur expenses of your own for supplies of this kind. I shall arrange in some way to see that you are paid.

Since you left the city Mr. Cromwell, who was entitled to a fellowship this year, has been appointed to an instructorship in Botany in North Carolina, and so he will drop out of the Department. Also Mr. Rands has accepted the instructorship in Botany in the University of Louisiana. This is the instructorship that Mr. Peterson held, but as Mr. Peterson has a year's leave-of-absence, Mr. Rands fills the place for the year. I am sorry to lose Mr. Rands, but if he had not accepted this offer he would have gone into the Government Service any way, so that we should not have had him.

Now this leaves our Department very shorthanded. Miss

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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, U. S. A.

Miss Leva Walker - 2.

Anderson, as you know, leaves the Department for the high school Botany here in Lincoln. So our list at the present time is as follows:

Miss Dworak,
Miss Kramer,
Miss Holmes,
Miss Lee,
Mr. Sears, (The Ohio man).

I have not heard from Miss Dworak for several weeks, in fact, I am not sure that I have heard from her since she went away, and you know there was some doubt in her mind as to whether she would return or not. I am hoping, however, that she will certainly return. Miss Lee has told me that she will certainly be with us for the first few weeks of the semester, and may stay throughout the whole year. Have you any suggestions to make in regard to the other people who should fill the positions now vacant?

When do you return? There is nothing except this matter of appointing people to these vacancies demanding your return.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles E. Bessey

November 17, 1954

Dr. Dick S. Van Fleet
Department of Botany
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri

Dear Dick:

I must apologize for being so tardy in not writing to you much sooner to express the thanks of the staff and me to you for your very enjoyable visit here. It was good for all of us to have had you to talk to and listen to, and I wish that we could enjoy such experiences more frequently. For my family and me, especially, it was a real treat to get better acquainted with you and Clara. Surely, if we should ever get to Columbia, we shall look forward to a visit with you.

We are indebted to you for the fine talks that you brought us, and they were, indeed, stimulating and meaty. You have a nice field for research, and I know that much more new stuff will be coming out of your lab. Keep up the good work.

Do remember where we live and don't fail to visit with us again.

With kindest personal regards to you and Clara, I am

Sincerely,

W. W. Ray

W. W. Ray

WWR/mc

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

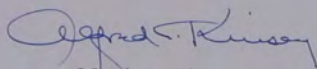
February 28, 1944

Dr. A. E. Waller,
Department of Botany,
Ohio State University,
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Waller:

The manuscript which we have just published on Edible Wild Plants was first put together twenty-five years ago. Both ~~Dr.~~ Fernald and I have done a great deal of camping, and had learned independently something of the use of our wild plants. With additional suggestions from the ancient herbals, literature on exploration, anthropological material on American Indians, etc., we set ourselves to experimenting with a wide variety of other plants. The publication of the manuscript was delayed. Our original plans were to have more elaborate illustrations which would have simplified identification of the plants by the amateur. Such illustrations proved to be too costly for a popular book, and a compromise ~~which~~ was finally used in the publication. Both ~~Dr.~~ Fernald and I have kept our experiences and the manuscript up to date through these years.

It is, of course, obvious that ~~Dr.~~ Fernald deserves the prime credit for the book.


Alfred C. Kinsey,
Professor of Zoology.

ACK/b

Kansas State College

Manhattan, Kansas

March 25, 1958

Department of Botany and Plant Pathology

Dr. Harry L. Weaver, Acting Chairman
Department of Botany
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Dr. Weaver:

Mr. G. S. Gill has requested that I write you relative to his application for an assistantship in the realm of plant nutrition in your department.

I have checked with Drs. Roscoe Ellis and Floyd Smith of the department of soils here and I agree with them in the view they say they expressed to you that likely Gill could complete a fairly decent doctorate if he worked on a problem of not too technical nature and was given considerable guidance. They have voted not to allow Gill to continue for the doctorate in soils here. Gill, like many Indians, is obsessed with the idea of obtaining a doctorate and as I see it is turning to what he considers the field most closely related to soils. Gill maintains that he is as good as many Indians who have taken doctorates in the crops section of agronomy here and this may be true but the fact remains that the soils section maintains higher standards.

Incidentally I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the aid you gave me on the anatomical structure of the wheat head when I visited your department in November of 1956. I am still working on this problem. Please remember me to Rufus Moore.

Very truly yours,

John C. Frazier

Professor of Plant Physiology

JCF:JD

459 Prospect St.
New Haven, Conn.
June 4, 1963

Prof. Harry L. Weaver
University of Nebraska
Lincoln,
Nebraska

My dear Lloyd

Pardon my delay in replying to your letter of May 24, but we have been in Woodbury, and I did not take the letter with me.

It does not seem a year ago that you were here, but the calendar does not lie! I am very glad that the year has gone well with you and that you still are thriving in your diploid (or should I say tetraploid!) capacity.

Yes, Bill Jackson was here several years, and we liked him immensely. When the Gibbs Laboratory was being built and Osborn rearranged, he was in charge of many of the details, such as the kinds of laboratory tables to order, etc. We found him very efficient in this, and a man of excellent judgement.

He comes from Kramer's laboratory and has done some interesting work on water relations, root hairs, etc. His publications are not numerous and he is not a flashy research man, but everything he has done has been sound, and he does not rush into print. I doubt if he makes the National Academy, but he will give a very good account of himself. I believe the Dartmouth people think well of him. At least, if I remember rightly, they promoted him to associate professor with tenure, not long ago.

He has a pleasant wife and gets along very well with people -- a useful trait in a large department.

Spring is on us in full bloom, and we go to Woodbury for the season this afternoon. Wish you could be with us again for a week-end this year.

Sincerely

Edmund W. Sinnott

Edmund W. Sinnott

DIBOEKA OLEH CENSUR

PER LUCHTPOST
PAR AVION

Trans-Pacific
air mail
W



Professa H. J. Webber,
Citrus Experiment Station



Received
May 23/1942
21.45
in route

4 months
to Hubber
I cannot now
answer as
I was in London
of Japan. RPS

Riverside
California

U.S.A

DR P.J.S. CRAMER
HOTEL PLANTENTUIN
BUITENZORG JAVA



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The State University of Iowa

Iowa City

Office of the President

February 15, 1916

My dear Mr. Webster,-

I have your letter of February 14. I am very glad to hear from you again, and especially that you are planning such a museum as you describe. I think this a fine piece of work, and one which ought to be serviceable to your community for many, many years. Perhaps in this way you are actually, without thinking of it, prolonging the life which you say is so brief. I had no idea it was so long since you were at the University; but I remember you here as a student with great pleasure, and I wish you would come back and see us often.

I am asking Professor Shimek to write you with regard to the completion of the division of nuts and seeds in your botanical series.

Very sincerely yours,

Thomas H. Macbride

Mr. Clement L. Webster,

Interstate Investment and Development Company,

Floyd, Iowa

Bethany, Nebraska, 7-29-1914

Mr E S White

Harlan, Iowa

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing my article on the flora of Shelby County. I have gone over it with care and think it is about what a county history should have. You will notice that the scientific names are in parentheses so that the narrative reads continuously without reading the scientific names as the unbotanical are wont. It is capitalized and punctuated as it should be but you can find books otherwise but they are behind the times. You ought to send me the proof for correction. If the company has any sense they ^{will} send me a copy of the book in return for this article but as they probably have none perhaps you can get me some oversheets that will have the article. Then I can file it among my archives as a memorial that I worked it up for unappreciative people while the thermometer stood high and the price of cabbages refused to come down. Anyway do something and send no regrets as I have no mind to hear them. I further think you should run it as a chapter in your book and not inset in somewhere, it would not look well that way. Of course I could have written a whole book on the flora of Shelby County but I looked the matter up in standard county histories and find the one I send has good standing for popular readers. You will notice that I sign as University of Nebraska. I have resigned from Cotner and I am now holding a position with the Uni. of Neb. Remember that I live in Bethany, a suburb of Lincoln, so send letters to Bethany, not to Lincoln as you did last.

Yours fraternally,

T J Fitzpatrick

THE FLORA OF SHELBY COUNTY, IOWA

By T. J. Fitzpatrick

The flora of Shelby County has been modified greatly by farming operations during the past fifty years. The native flora is greatly restricted in area and even in the case of some species brought almost to the verge of extinction. The breaking up of the prairie and the cutting of the few timber tracts give different soil conditions to a flora ill adapted to such sudden changes. With the settlers came a host of immigrant species, ^{which were} well constituted to take advantage of the changing conditions. Thus the spectacle was presented of one flora disappearing and another taking possession. The total number probably remains about the same but unfortunately the newcomers are mainly tramps or weeds and by no means are an equivalent, economically or esthetically, for those disappearing.

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Due to the fact that Shelby County has but little diversity of soil, the flora may be said ~~not~~ to be ^{not} extensive. In the world there are nearly a quarter of a hundred ^{to} thousand ^{known} species of flowering plants. All told, Shelby County ~~may~~ has round about ^{to eight} six hundred different trees, shrubs, vines and herbs.

The following floras, more or less well defined, occur in Shelby County;

1. The Sylvan flora, ^{this} ~~existing~~ ^{only} as small groves, either as second growth or remnants of the few timber tracts antedating the settlements. In many cases these groves are merely thickets, the remains of a better grove or ^{else} the prototype of the ^{coming} forest. This flora carries its characteristic undergrowth of shrubs, vines, and herbs.
2. The prairie flora. ^{and abundant} ~~once~~ ^{exists} ^{now} only as a remnant. Originally the greater portion of Shelby County was a prairie with a characteristic flora. ^{Within the last fifty years the prairie has almost} if not quite disappeared. Its flora finds a scant survival along the borders of thickets, in out of the way places, ^{open places in woods} and along railways, and even a remnant may be found in pastures.
3. The flora of low or moist grounds. ^{The occurrence} ~~This occurs~~ ^{of low lying} of this flora is quite restricted but any alluvial ^{or low lying} soil contains species belonging here.
4. The aquatic flora, occurs in ponds, streams, or wet sloughs.
5. The fields possess a flora that is distinctive and interesting, especially from an agricultural point of view.

6. The waste places ^{harbor} ~~catch~~ most of our weeds. These are mainly the immigrants that give the farmer much trouble in resisting or eradicating them.

These six floras often extend their borders into each other. For instance, the prairie flora borders the ^{fields and the} ~~thickets~~ ^{passing} into the open places of the woods and even occupies to some extent thin woods. On the other hand the sylvan flora may extend into the prairie or invade the lowlands, and the low lands may pass by degrees into the aquatic flora.

The characteristic trees of the sylvan flora are not of many species. The most common are the bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), ^{white oak (*Quercus alba*)}, green ash (*Fraxinus viridis*), hickory (*Carya alba*), the pignut hickory (*Carya amara*), the basswood or ~~lin~~ tree (*Tilia americana*), soft maple (*Acer dasycarpum*), box elder (*Negundo aceroides*), cottonwood (*Populus monilifera*), quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), white elm (*Ulmus americana*), honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), cherry (*Prunus serotina* and *virginiana*), plum (*Prunus americana*), crab apple (*Pyrus ioensis*), ^{and} willows (*Salix longifolia* and *discolor*). Of these the soft maple, box elder, cottonwood, and quaking aspen are mostly if not entirely introductions. Other

introductions are the black locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*), catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*), ^{and} the hedge (*Machura aurantiaca*). The shrubs are - prickly ash (*Xanthoxylum americanum*), ^{blackthorn} poison oak (*Rhus toxicodendron*), red haws (*Crataegus coccinea* and *toomentosa*), the cornel (*Cornus paniculata* and *sericea*), elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*), black haw (*Viburnum lentago*), ~~and~~ hazel nut (*Corylus americana*), grape (*Vitis riparia*), ^{the} Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), and gooseberry (*Ribes gracile*).

This sylvan flora has an undergrowth, mostly of herbs with a few vines or small shrub-like plants, that is sparse or abundant as the shade and soil conditions are suitable. Here the following plants are the ones most frequently found: virgin's bower (*Clematis integrifolia*), meadow rue (*Thalictrum purpurascens*), Wild columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*), two larkspurs (*Delphinium tricornis* and *azureum*), baneberry (*Actaea rubra*), moonseed (*Menispermum canadense*), blue cohosh (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), Dutchman's breeches (*Dicentra cucullaria*), pepper-root (*Dentaria laciniata*), ^{yellow wood violet} ~~common blue~~ (*Viola cucullata*), ^{violet} ~~common blue~~ (*Viola pubescens*), Calli^{rhoe} involucre common in one locality in an open space, raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*), blackberry (*Rubus villosus*), willow-herb or fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*), cow-parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*), horewort (*Cryptotaenia canadensis*), Sweet cicely (*Osmorhiza longistylis* and *brevistylis*), ^{black} snakeroot or sanicle (*Sanicula marylandica*), horse-gentian (*Triosteum perfoliatum*), coral-berry or buck brush (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*) found more along borders of thickets and along streams.

Wolfberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*), bedstraw (*Galium aparine*), fleabane (*Erigeron philadelphicus*), phlox (*Phlox divaricata*), waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum virginicum*), puccoon (*Lithospermum latifolium*), morning glory (*Convolvulus sepium*), ^{heart-leaved} umbrellawort (*Oxybaphus myctagineus*), pellitory (*Parietaria pennsylvanica*), carrion-flower (*Smilax herbacea*), greenbrier (*Smilax hispida*), great Solomon's seal (*Polygonatum giganteum*), false spikenard (*Smilacina racemosa*), white dog's tooth violet (*Erythronium albidum*), wake robin (*Trillium erectum*), Indian turnip (*Arisaema triphyllum*), green dragon (*Arisaema dracontium*), and a sedge (*Carex rosea*).

In the ^{moist} ~~woodlands~~ ^{may} be frequently found the following ferns: maidenhair (*Adiantum pedatum*), lady-fern (*Asplenium filix-foemina*), bladder fern (*Cystopteris fragilis*), ostrich fern (*Onoclea struthiopteris*), and grape fern (*Botrychium virginianum*). These five are not a large representation of the ^{nearly} ~~more than~~ four thousand ^{known} ferns ~~known~~ of the world.

In open places in ^{the} woods and larger spaces, which are in fact miniature prairies, there is a flora that belongs more to the prairie flora, and plants found here are mentioned in the list given for the prairie flora.

Among the conspicuous flowers of the prairie flora are: the pasque-flower or Easter lily, not a lily at all, but a sort of an anemone and was called *Anemone patens* variety *Nuttalliana* in Gray's old Manual. This is a very pretty species, once common on the highest prairies in the northern portion of Iowa. Being the first of the vernal flora to unfold its flowers above the dead grass, as is its usual habit, it presents a striking and welcome object in early spring, turning the brown and sear hills to beautiful roseate tints. I have found this plant in full bloom the day after a melting snow storm. The flow has played havoc with the prairies so this species lingers by the waysides or in open upland thickets and out of the way places which have been unlaunched by the tillers of the soil. The flowers open in March or early in April immediately after the melting of the snow and are mostly fallen before May, though in upland thickets where the frost stays late in the ground, I find them to the last of June. The lengthening of the peduncle after flowering and the globular head of achenes with their long plumose styles give a striking aspect to the plant as it sways to and fro before the wind, a veritable little plumed knight of the prairies.

Other prairie plants are: rock-rose (*Helianthemum canadense*), bird-foot violet (*Viola pedata*), New Jersey tea (*Ceanothus americanus* and *ovatus*), indigo (*Baptisia leucantha* and *leucophaca*), the pomme de prairie (*Psoralea esculenta*) with its large turnip shaped root much used by the Indians and explorers for food, silver-leaf *Psoralea* (*Psoralea argophylla*), ^{white} prairie clover (*Petalostemon candidus*), violet prairie clover (*Petalostemon violaceus*), ground plum (*Astragalus caryocarpus*), lead plant (*Amorpha canescens*), vetch (*Vicia americana*), cinque-foil (*Potentilla arguta*), rose (*Rosa arvensana*), prairie primrose (*Oenothera serrulata*),

button snake-root (*Eryngium yuccaefolium*), prairie-blueets (*Houstonia angustifolia*), golden-rods (*Solidago speciosa* and *minor*),
 asters (*Aster sericeus*, *multiflorus*, and *laevis*), blazing stars
 (*Liatris scariosa*, *pycnostachya*, and *agrostoides*),
 everlasting (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*), compass-plant
 (*Silphium laciniatum*), cup plant (*Silphium perfoliatum*),
^{rosin-weed} *Silphium integrifolium*,
^{steeple} *Helopsis scabra*, purple cone-flower or Black
 Sampson (*Echinacea angustifolia*), sunflower (*Helianthus rigidus*,
 and *occidentalis*), tickseed (*Coreopsis palmata*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), Indian plantain (*Cacalia tuberosa*), false
 calais (*Troximon cuspidatum*), butterfly-weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*), gentian (*Gentiana puberula*), prairie phlox (*Phlox pilosa*), puccoon (*Lithospermum canescens* and *angustifolium*), false groundwell (*Onosmodium molle*), ground
 cherry (*Physalis lanceolata*), painted-cup (*Castilleja sessiliflora*),
 lousewort (*Pedicularis canadensis*), prairie sage (*Salvia lanceolata*), skullcap (*Scutellaria parvula*), umbrella-wort (*Oxybaphus hirsutus* and *angustifolius*), prairie willow (*Salix humilis*), blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium angustifolium*), star-
 grass (*Hypoxis erecta*), lily (*Lilium philadelphicum*), sedge
 (*Carex pennsylvanica*), porcupine grass (*Stipa spartea*), blue-
 stem (*Andropogon furcatus*), ^{the common prairie grass} *Koeleria* (*Koeleria cristata*), and
 manna-grass (*Glyceria nervata*).

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 In the low grounds ^{where there is a} moist soil the following species may be found: small-flowered crowfoot (*Ranunculus abortivus*), buttercup (*Ranunculus septentrionalis*), cress (*Cardamine rhomboidea*), water-cress (*Nasturtium palustre*), horseradish (*Nasturtium armoracia*), yellow rocket (*Barbarea vulgaris*), false indigo (*Amorpha fruticosa*), wild cucumber (*Echinocystis lobata*), meadow-parsnip (*Zizia aurea*), sunflower (*Helianthus grosse-serratus*), milkweed (*Asclepias sullivantii*), nyctelea (*Ellisia nyctelea*), black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), purslane speedwell (*Veronica peregrina*), hedge-nettle (*Stachys palustris*), creeping spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*), bulrush (*Scirpus atrovirens*), sedge (*Carex bystricina*), and ^{scouring} rushes (*Equisetum arvense*, *robustum*, and *laevigatum*).

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
 The aquatic flora is mainly composed of arrow-head (*Sagittaria variabilis*), cat-tail (*Typha latifolia*), duckweed (*Spirodela polyrrhiza*), bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*), water plantain (*Alisma plantago*), ~~blue flag (*Iris versicolor*)~~

and the various ^{the green ones} species of algae of which *Valisneria spiralis*, is common.

In the fields the following plants are of frequent occurrence:
 sheep sorrel (*Oxalis violacea*), red clover (*Trifolium pratense*),
 white clover (*Trifolium repens*), alsike clover (*Trifolium
hybridum*), strawberries (*Fragaria virginiana* and *vesca*),
 cinque-foil (*Potentilla norvegica*), daisy fleabane (*Erigeron
strigosus*), lygodesmia (*Lygodesmia juncea*), dandelion
 (*Taraxacum officinalis*), Indian hemp (*Apocynum cannabinum*),
 milkweed (*Asclepias cornuti*), flowering ^{spurge} (*Euphorbia corollata*),
 wild onion (*Allium canadense*), spiderwort (*Tradescantia
virginica*), timothy (*Phleum pratense*), catonia
 (*Eatonia pennsylvanica*), orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*),
 and blue grass (*Poa trivialis*).

The common plants in the waste places are:

hedge mustard (*Sisymbrium officinale*), black mustard (*Brassica
nigra*), shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*), peppergrass
 (*Lepidium intermedium*), purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*), mallow
 (*Malva rotundifolia* and *sylvestris*), ^{velvet leaf} ~~spurge~~ (*Abutilon* ^{sp.} ~~vicinaria~~ ^{sp.} ~~sp.~~),
 partridge pea (*Cassia
chamaecrista*), horse-weed (*Erigeron canadensis*), fleabane
 (*Erigeron annuus*), ragweeds (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia* and
trifida), cocklebur (*Xanthium canadense*), sunflower
 (*Helianthus annuus*), fetid marigold (*Dysodia chrysanthemoides*),
 may-weed (*Anthemis cotula*), burdock (*Arctium lappa*),
 prickly lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*), Jimson weeds (*Datura
stramonium* and *tatula*), mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*),
 vervain (*Verbena hastata*, *stricta*, and *bracteosa*),
 plantains (*Plantago major* and *rugelii*), tumble weed
 (*Amarantus albus*), pigweed (*Chenopodium album*), Russian
 thistle (*Salsola kali*), dock^s (*Rumex obtusifolius*, *crispus*,
 and *acetosella*), bindweed (*Polygonum convolvulus*),
 buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*), ^{cypress} spurge (*Euphorbia
cyparissias*), hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), asparagus (*Asparagus
officinalis*), and squirrel-tail grass (*Hordeum jubatum*).

Teachers' Weekly Report to President

Name of Teacher

Week Ending

25000 off

191

Name of Student

Tardy

Absent

Excused

Unexcused

Unsatisfactory Work

Class

Practically all the plants of this group are mere weeds. They cause large losses by occupying the soil & the exclusion of food plants and ^{by} impoverish the soil. Professor Parmel estimates the yearly loss in Iowa ^{due to weeds} to be twenty five million dollars. This means that Shelby County's proportion is about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars as a total economic loss due solely to ~~these~~ useless weeds which thrive on neglect.

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The plants so far enumerated, ^{excepting the ferns, mosses, liverworts, lichens, fungi, algae, and} known as the flowering plants, that is plants producing real flowers and seeds, and are usually spoken of as the higher plant forms. The lower plant forms or flowerless plants have ^{either} true flowers nor seeds but reproduce themselves by means of minute bodies called spores. To this group belong the ferns and their allies as ^{the} scouring rushes, ^{also the} mosses, liverworts, lichens, fungi, algae, and ^{other} flower forms. The flowerless plants doubtless outnumber the flowering ones but ^{they} are not so well known and many forms are still undescribed.

The mosses usually grow in green mats in a moist situation, usually about a log, ^{the} shady side of a tree, about old buildings or along a fence row, some species even preferring the open fields. There are more than thirteen thousand species of mosses in the world, perhaps more than a thousand in the United States, and about seventy in Shelby County.

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There are four thousand known liverworts, of these there are two hundred or more in the United States and probably a dozen species in Shelby County.

The lichens are ^{often} crustose plants growing on trees, bare rocks, old buildings, various soils, etc. The writer collected more than thirty different species in Shelby County; there are probably twice that many to be found. More than a thousand species are known for America.

Fungi are numerous and of varying forms, from the esculent morels, mushrooms, puff balls of the pastures and fields to toadstools, coral fungi, cup fungi, ^{along with the} smuts, mildews, and blights which infect our cultivated plants. Perhaps fifty thousand or more species are known in the world of which more than five thousand occur in North America.

There are all sorts and conditions of fungi, adaptable to any habitat, hence are found on various soils, on old logs, living trees, decaying wood, on leaves of all kinds, and ^{or in} any decaying substance. Some species are excellent food while others are rank poisons.

Algae are numerous in the world and form giant plants in the ocean. ^{They are of red, brown, blue-green, and green forms.} The inland species are what are known as fresh water types and are usually the green algae. They occur as scums in ponds, brooks, watering troughs, and ⁱⁿ various moist places.

~~So far~~

In this sketch of the flora of Shelby County the ~~so far~~ ^{ones used} are ~~so far~~ ^{mainly} those to be found in Gray's Manual, 6th edition, ^{the} ~~Manual~~ ^{commonly} used in Iowa.

University of Nebraska
Botany (Lincoln)

Asheville N. C. July 7th
1900.

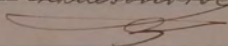
Miss Mary Wilson.
Keyland. N. C.

Dear Miss Wilson!

Please accept my sincere thanks for
your kind lines of 26th inst.

It will give me indeed great pleasure
to avail myself of your kind invitation,
and shall not fail to give you notice
a few days before, when I shall be able
to call at your home and to spend a happy
day there.

Very respectfully Yours

Charles M. Allen


May 2, 1962

Dr. F. A. Wolf
Department of Botany
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Wolf:

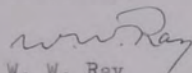
I have delayed writing to you until I saw Dr. Walker. She and her sister come to our seminar on Mondays.

Miss Walker permitted me to search her files for the reprints you requested, but I could not find Part II. We also have departmental files of reprints, and there is but a single copy of part II remaining. We do have an adequate supply of part I, and I am enclosing a copy of it.

The Walkers get along fairly well, although neither one is very strong. They no longer drive a car, but they come by taxi rather regularly to our weekly seminar. Drs. R. J. Pool and J. E. Weaver appear to be in fair health, but we see less and less of them around the department.

I hope that you are enjoying good health, and it was a pleasure to hear from you.

Sincerely,


W. W. Ray
Chairman

WWR:cg