



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.

Duplicates for Dr Ball
from
H. A. Pursh, D.M.D.

Best regards

F. A. Tuttle M.D.
The Catholic H.
McMahon Hall.
box 286

Churschill, Man. 1-146, 354-361
Chesterfield 147-268, 342-353, 480-670, 4400-4500
Fairway Island 269-340
Baker Lake, 400-429, 4500-4600,
Southampton Island 671-780
Wolstenholme, 781-931
Isorot (Baffin Land) 932-987
Lake Harbour (Baffin L.) 988-1100
Pond Inlet (" ") 1100-1200
Craig Harbour (Ellesmere L.) 1200-1300
Dundas (Devon Island) 1300-1399
Arctic Bay (Baffin L.) 1350-1425
Clyde River (" ") 1425-1500
Pangnirtung (Baffin L.) 1500-1600
Post Burwell 1600-1720
Wakeham Bay 3000 + 4000-4100
Wag Island 4100-4200
Igloodigwas 4200-4300
Sakpik Island 4200-4200
Igloodik Island 4600-4200
Repulse Bay 4700-4800

The Catholic University of America

Washington, D.C.

November , 24th, 1938.

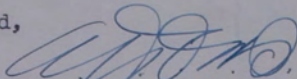
LANGLOIS HERBARIUM

Dr. Carleton Ball,
Dept. of Agriculture,
Washington, DC.

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed a copy of my collection's numbers
and localities' details.

Yours very obliged,



A. Dittely, O.M.I.,
The Catholic University of America,
McMahon Hall, Box 213,
Washington, D.C.

1940

Canada, West.

February 25, 1941

Father A. Dutilly,
Department of Botany,
Catholic University of America,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Father Dutilly:

On my return to Washington recently I was delighted to find the packet of duplicate specimens from your Arctic exploration of 1940. These are very helpful and valuable additions to my herbarium and I greatly appreciate your generosity.

I find that labels were missing from two of the specimens and if you can send me labels for them I will be very glad. These two are No. 8282, *S. discolor* Kuhl. from Chipewyan, and No. 28051B, *S. cordifolia callicarpaea* from Bathurst Inlet. Among the duplicates given me I find No. 8442, *S. Rebbiana* Sargent from Yellow Knife Mission. This number seems to have been omitted from the typewritten list of determinations which I sent you.

No. 8716 in the list of determinations, is *S. caudata parvifolia* (?) Ball. The duplicate specimen which you sent me under that number is *S. interior pedunculata* (And.) Ball. I have compared it with the specimens of that species and variety of which you sent me duplicates, namely Nos. 8454, 8609, 8610, and 8764, but it does not seem to match any of these very closely. If No. 8716 really contained two different species, it might be well to designate this one as 8716B. I am returning the specimen under separate cover.

With the duplicates I found two specimens from your earlier Labrador collections. No. 958A (or B) contains a couple of leaves of *S. reticulata* L. and is returned herewith in accordance with the request on the packet.

No. 6349A also is *S. reticulata* L. It has the very small leaves of *S. leioclepis* Fernald but that species has glabrous capsules and your plant has pubescent capsules. I rather doubt if Fernald's plant deserves specific rank. As this specimen was not marked to be returned, I take the liberty of keeping it and thank you for it.

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball,
Executive Secretary

See brachycarpa p 1
Scandianone p 2

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

551 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17 • N. Y.

November 16, 1943

Dr. Carleton Ball
Bureau of Plant Industry
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

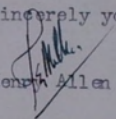
Dear Dr. Ball:-

May I have your careful judgment of Rev.

Artheme A. Dutilly's ability, of his proposal for work, and of him with reference to that proposal? Rev. Dutilly has applied for a Fellowship and referred me to you.

Anything you say will be held in the strictest confidence.

Sincerely yours,


Henry Allen Moe

M:w

Suggenheim

REPORT ON THE B.C.
EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH OF THE B.C. VETERINARY

RESEARCH IN 1943

CONTENTS (REVISED EDITION OF VETERINARY)

ACK. N. receipt

RESEARCH ON THE B.C.

B.C. AND THE "JOURNAL OF THE B.C. VETERINARY" IS THE

OF THE RESEARCH

I have been very much interested in some of the work done in the

November 19, 1943

Digitized by *Herbarium Institute for Botanical Documentation*

From my personal acquaintance with Father Dutilly, I regard him of high character and of unbounded energy, physical and mental. Likewise he is a man of vision, with perspective in a wide field.

I know him best in his project for a manual of the flora of the Arctic, on which I am collaborating in preparing the portion dealing with the willows. Here he has shown his ability to organize expeditions, to make extensive collections while on solitary trips with little equipment and long jumps by air and otherwise to study and record the geology of the areas covered, to determine the age of dwarf arctic shrubs by trunk (stem) cutting while collecting botanical specimens under conditions of great difficulty and the necessity for speed.

I know less about the Bibliographica Arctica, but it should be of immense basic importance to his botanical project and to all the increasing number of persons who are working on arctic problems. The compilation of such material is especially difficult for anyone remote from large library facilities and yet such persons are doing some of our best work in scientific fields. Where one agency can compile needed material which is needed by, and will be used by, scores if not hundreds of other workers, there is enormous saving of time and labor to the many and a consequent increase in production. For these reasons, I regard this project of great importance, especially as it covers a relatively little-known geographic field. The fact that it covers the Eurasian arctic also will insure that foreign literature will be thoroughly searched (at least, it should so insure) and this is highly important because Alaska and other parts of the American Arctic have been visited and written about by explorers and expeditions from Europe and Asia for more than a hundred years and it is still going on. Many of the papers are difficult of access by American workers.

The ability of the applicant probably will not so fully determine the quality of the contribution in this particular project as will the abilities of the Librarian in charge, the degree of cooperation by other large libraries, and the quality of the bibliographic assistance.

