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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.

HANNING, WAYNE

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY
BOTANICAL LABORATORY
LEWISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

November 28, 1961

Dr. John M. Fogg, Jr., Director
The Morris Arboretum
9414 Meadowbrook Avenue
Philadelphia 18, Pennsylvania

Dear Jack:

Your specimens of Morris Arboretum walnuts arrived some time ago. As you could determine from my previous letter, I know nothing about these cultivated plants, but on the other hand, I do not believe anyone else does either and it is a group which I had planned to study someday and will now start.

I might point out two things. Your hickory is *C. ovata* variety *pubescens*. The specimen of *J. Sieboldiana*, whose seed you obtained from Leiden, is curious enough the English walnut. The others I will have to let you know after I do a little more intensive study.

Now you could help me decidedly, for your good and my good, by doing two special things. The plant which you called *J. rupestris* with fruit is probably *Juglans major*, although your specimen is somewhat intermediate. If you have mature nuts of this tree, would you give me ^{mature nuts} the full size of the nut? This would help decidedly. Next, in checking the Chinese and Japanese butternuts, I find that the winter condition is possibly more important even than the leaves. If you could send me a couple twigs of each to go with the specimens you have, this would help decidedly. Now these twigs should include both this year's and last year's growth. In other words, possibly eight inches to a foot long, as the color of last year's branchlet is critical.

Next, I do not know of any authentic trees in United States of *J. cathayensis*. I am not sure whether this would be hardy in Philadelphia. The nuts for starting such a tree would have to come directly from China and would be of positive value, as you will note from my previous letter. Is there any possibility of Dr. Li obtaining nuts of this species from Formosa for planting? This would also give me and you authentic

appearance of the nut structure. If you could not grow the plant there, we could find some suitable arboretum, or the United States Department of Agriculture Arboretum, where these could be grown for this study. If you know of the different arborata in United States which might have any of these trees planted, it might be of some value, especially if they know where the original seed came from. California

I will appreciate any help that you can give me in this matter, as well as help for Dr. Fogg of the Morris Arboretum.

Sincerely yours,

Wayne

Wayne E. Manning
Professor of Botany

WEM:ek

I have located in this general region trees of *J. Sieboldiana* (*ailantifolia*) and var *cordiformis* (Heartnut) and the hybrid *J. coreica* x *J. ailantifolia*, all fruiting. I have written to Mr. Crane, Beltsville, Md. for suggestions as to authentic material anywhere in U.S.

W.E.M.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY
BOTANICAL LABORATORY
LEWISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

May 22, 1962

Dr. John M. Fogg, Jr.
Director, Morris Arboretum
9414 Meadowbrook Avenue
Philadelphia 18, Pennsylvania

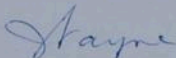
Dear Jack:

Please tell me what species of *Pterocarya* you have growing in the arboretum. Are these old enough to have fruit? I am interested in having someone collect sterile and fruiting twigs to check the appearance of the leaves.

Platycarya?
also?

I wrote to you sometime ago about obtaining from Formosa specimens of nuts of *Juglans cathayensis* to see the variation involved. Also getting authentic pressed material of a few different trees. Can you tell me to whom I should write for help there?

Sincerely yours,



Wayne E. Manning
Professor of Botany

WEM:ek

Pterocarya stenoptera
P. faxifolia
Platycarya strobilacea

June 7, 1962

Dr. Wayne E. Manning
Botanical Laboratory
Bucknell University
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Wayne:

I regret having taken so long to respond to your letter of May 22, but I have been away a great deal the last few weeks and am miles behind in my correspondence.

We have a fine mature specimen of Pterocarya stenoptera which fruits heavily every other year. In fact, two years ago we put it on our Seed List, which goes all over the world, and had a goodly number of requests for it.

I have just collected material of sterile and fruiting twigs for you and shall send them along in due time.

We also have young plants of P. fraxinifolia and Platycarya strobilacea, but these are too small to bear flowers.

As you may know Dr. H. L. Li, of my staff, is working on the Woody Plants of Formosa. He tells me that Juglans cathavensis is still called J. formosana there and offers the names of the following persons as sources for specimens:

Prof. Tang-shui Liu
Professor of Dendrology
Department of Forestry
National Taiwan University
Taipei, Taiwan

Mr. Wei-fang Lin, Director
Taiwan Forestry Research Institute
Taipei, Taiwan

In late winter or early spring I collected dormant twigs of all of the Juglans which I had sent to you last year. As soon as I

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June 7, 1962

Dr. Wayne E. Manning

- 2 -

can find time to write the labels I'll pack them up and send them along.

I am still puzzled by the plant here labeled J. rupestris, which in your letter of November 28 you said was probably J. major. The fruit are very small, not over 2 cm., as I recall, and I'll make a definite point of collecting material for you this season.

I certainly hope that one of these days you can get down here to visit us.

Best wishes and warm regards.

Sincerely yours,

John M. Fogg, Jr.,
Director

JMF:am

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BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY
BOTANICAL LABORATORY
LEWISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Forest Lake
Winchester, N.H.
June 18, 1962

Dr. John M. Fogg, Jr., Director
The Morris Arboretum
Philadelphia 18, Pa.

Dear Jack:

Thanks for your recent letter.

Thanks for collecting the specimens of *Pterocarya stenoptera*. I hope you pressed them as I have been away from Bucknell for the past ten days on a brief vacation before summer school. I will return at the end of this week.

The purpose of my study of the *Pterocaryas* is to check the variation in the plant on sterile and fertile shoots in the number of leaflets and shape, and in *P. stenoptera* the degree of development of the wing along the rachis. These features have been used to separate *P. hupehensis* from *P. fraxinifolia* and *P. tonkinensis* from *P. stenoptera*. I have almost all of the herbarium material now on loan for a revision of the genus, and cultivated material from the same tree might be of interest. I have located *P. fraxinifolia* at Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., and at Brooklyn Botanical Garden. They have no trees at New York Botanical Garden and I told them they should have. There is a fine young tree of *Pterocarya rhoifolia* from Japan at Smith College; the seeds came from material I obtained from Japan perhaps 20 years ago for a study in seedlings of the family (still unpublished). The tree flowers and fruits every year but I do not think the seeds are viable as there is only the one tree. I do not know of any other tree of this species in the U.S. but I may be wrong. The staminate flowers occur in the axils of Bud scales as in *Carya*; there are 5 species in this section of the genus and there is almost no difference between them except in hairiness of the fruit and I expect to reduce at least two to synonymy; I should reduce more.

I will reserve judgement on *Juglans rupestris*; as I told you *J. major* has often been considered a variety of *J. rupestris* (now called *J. microcarpa*) and these two are very close.

Thanks for the addresses in Formosa.

Sincerely yours

Wayne E. Manning
Wayne E. Manning
Professor of Botany

July 10, 1962

Dr. Wayne E. Manning
Dept. of Botany
Bucknell University
Lewisburg, Penna.

Dear Wayne:

Many thanks for yours of July 18. Yes, I pressed the specimens of Pterocarva stenoptera and they are in a package which is just about ready to send off to you which contains the dormant twigs of the various Juclans which I sent you last autumn. Again, the names on the labels are simply those which appear on our living specimens and must not be taken as authoritative.

I would certainly like to see the plants which are here called respectively J. major and J. rupestris. They certainly look different here but that is probably due to an error somewhere in our records.

As I told you, we have very young plants of Pterocarva fraxinifolia. If a meager specimen would be of any use to you I would be glad to snip one, provided my propagator isn't watching.

Hoping to hear from you and with all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

John M. Fogg, Jr.,
Director

JMF:am

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