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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.



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May 18, 1962

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Ida K. Langman
University of Pennsylvania
Division of Biology
Botanical Laboratory
Philadelphia 4, Penna.

Dear Mrs. Langman:

We have received your letter of May 16th and wish to thank you for the same.

It is a pleasure to know that the National Science Foundation is very interested in your fine work. We hope that everything will work out for you whether we will receive the job of printing your book or not.

We have no way of determining the cost of Author's Alterations in any book that we print as it depends entirely upon the condition of the manuscript submitted. We have had some books that were very well prepared for the printer and there were very few Author's Alterations. Then again we have had some where there were many Author's Alterations - This has generally happened where several sources of authority checked over the galley proof and found "things" that were not to their liking. This has generally happened where a student submitted a manuscript for printing and later sent out galley proof to Professors and Doctors, etc.

If you have your manuscript in very good shape there should be very little expense for Author's Alterations - as all "printer's Errors" are not charged to the book being printed.

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Sincerely,

Exec. Vice-President.



WICKERSHAM PRINTING COMPANY

111 EAST CHESTNUT STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

August 24, 1961

Mrs. Ida Langman
Academy of Natural Sciences
Logan Square
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

SPECIFICATIONS FOR "BOTONICAL INDEX"

1. Size of trimmed page: 8-3/4" x 11-1/2"
2. Size of type page: 57-1/2 x 41 picas
3. Type size: 8/10 with additional space between items
4. Estimated no. of pages: 1000
(printed)

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	Without bold titles - per page	- \$ 22.05	
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		- \$ 3520.00	
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Authors corrections @ \$ 6.40 per hour.			33,750

Respectfully,

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AF:od

CHABERT, Juan Luis

(^{mid. j.})
(after 1832.) Apuntes sobre el huaco. N.p. (Veracruz?), 12 p.--CU-B; ~~msl.~~

↑
microfilm copy at PPC.

On Eupatorium guaco o huaco (Micania W.), reviewing the distribution of the plant and its uses; includes a letter written in 1832.

CHABERT, Jean Louis (Juan Luis)

1850. Apuntes sobre el cholera morbus y su curacion con la Mikania - huaco o guaco. Mexico, 20 p. CEO Orizaba.

1853. Du huaco et de ses vertus medicinales. Paris, 114 p., port.--BNMEX.

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CHABRE, Dominique (Known also as Chabree, Chabrey, Chabraeus)

166. Omnium stirpium sciagraphia et icones. Geneva, 2d. ed., 1677
661 p., illus. First ed., "Stirpium icones et sciagraphia", 1666.
Leon gives the date as 1637.

Includes description of tobacco and tomato.

CHABRE, Dominique see also BAUHIN, Johann, 1650-1651

CHACON ALDRETE, Oscar

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El Arroz en el estado de Morelos. Cd. Juárez, 43 p.

Thesis EPA.

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63 p., map--Bibliot. Publ. Villahermosa.

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1901-1902. Note sur le teosinte. (Agr. Prat. Pays. Chauds. 1: 129-136.)

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CHALOT, Charles and BERNARD, Ulysse August Antoine

1914-1919. Culture et preparation de la vanille. (Agr. Col. 2(7-12): 1, 36, 81, 111, 145, 175, illus., 1914; 3(13-18): 9, 44, 81, 154, 1914-1915; 4(19-24): 18, 45, 72, 114, 163, 189, 1918-1919; 5(25-26): 11, 46, 1919. The vols. are cited as annee 1-4. Reprinted as a separate Paris, 1920, 216 p., 25 figs., 12 pl., map., bibl.

With a discussion of the botanical history of the plant.

C. C. (CHALOT, Ch.?)

1919. Une matiere premiere oleagineuse - le pignon d'Inde. (Agr. Col. 3: 123-126.)

On Jatropha curcas "comme le tuteur vivant de la vanille et pour sa graine oleagineuse."

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CHAMBERLAIN, J. S.

1891. A comparative study of the styles of Compositae. (Bull.
 Torrey Bot. Club 18: 175-186, 199-210, illus.)

Systematic survey with one species for each genus.

CHAMBERS, Kemton L.

1955. A biosystematic study of the annual species of Microseris.
 (Contr. Dudley Herb. 4(7): 207-312, 22 figs., incl. maps, bibl.)

History and detailed study of relationships, based on morphology, chromosome counts, and experimental hybridization. The taxonomic part has a key to subgenera, and a listing of the numbers of species in each with distributional data; also a natural key to species and subspecies, with descriptions and distribution.

CHAMBERS, Kenton L.

1955. A collection of plants from the eastern flank of the Sierra San Pedro Martir, Baja California. (Contr. Dudley Herb., Stanford Univ. 4(8): 323-330.)

Account of a trip with a general description of the vegetation, and an annotated list of plants in systematic order; some range extensions are noted.

CHAMBERS, Kenton L.

1957. Taxonomic notes on some Compositae of the western United States.
(Contr. Dudley Herb. 5(2): 57-68, map, bibl.)

Part 1 is on Microseris; part 2 is on Nothocalais and the 3d is on Baeria. The last extends to northern Lower California.

CHAMBON, Hipolito

1888. Tratado comparativo de sericultura. México, 85 p.--DA.
(Leon cites 58 p.) Guanajuato, 1896, 116 p. Reprinted in (Bol. Agr. Indust. Guadalajara 1: (part 2): 1-57, 1889 and in Prog. Mex. 9: 689, 705, 721, 1902).

History and culture; particularly good for its picture of the industry in Mexico at that time, and especially in Irapuato.

CHAMBON, Ludovic

1892. Un gascon au Mexique, Paris, 341 p.

Scattered references to plants.

CHAMPAGNAT, M. and LURENT, E.

1956. Recherches morphologiques sur la ramification de Mirabilis jalapa L. (Rev. Gen. Bot. 63: 181-192.)

Study of development and growth.

CHAMPIE, Clark

1960. Cactus for the month. (Cact. Succ. Jour. 32(5): 141, illus.)

Description of Echinocereus rosei.

CHAMPLAIN, Samuel

(1599-1602). A narrative of a voyage to the West Indies and Mexico 1599-1602. London, 1859, xcix, 48 p., 12 pl. Translated by Alice Wilmere, with biographical notice and notes by the translator; edited by Norton Shaw. The first French edition, Brief discours des choses plus remarquables que Samuel Champlain de Brouage a reconneues aux Indes Occidentales, was published in Vol. 1 of Oeuvres de Champlain, Quebec, 1870. An edition in French and English, was published by the Champlain Society, Toronto, 1922. The original ms. is now at RPJCB.

A brief, but observant, report with an account of farming in Mexico and references to about 25 plants and their uses. A provocative study of this work is presented by Jacques Rousseau in his "Samuel de Champlain - botaniste Mexicain et Antillais," Montreal, 1951, 27 p. In it the following questions are considered: Is this the work of an actual observer or just translations from the work of others? Is the work by Champlain? Are the sketches from nature or memory? Are they by Champlain? The history of plants mentioned by Champlain is discussed, and Rousseau concludes that the work might be that of Champlain on a hasty visit (to spy for the King of France?). He notes that the drawings are inaccurate, but reminds us that so were Champlain's sketches of Canadian plants.

I am indebted to Miss Jeannette D. Black (RPJCB) for the following information. "The manuscript has the following provenance: Champlain may have given it to M. de Chaste, governor of Dieppe. At his death it went to the Convent of Minimes. During the French Revolution, the books of the convent were dispersed. M. Feret of Dieppe in 1859 obtained it from a resident of the town who had had it for an unknown time. F.S. Ellis, London bookseller, bought it at the Pinart sale, January, 1884. John Nicolas Brown bought it the same year from Ellis.

While the manuscript was at Dieppe, the Abbe de la Verdiere printed the text (with very crude pen-and-ink copies of the illustrations) in his edition of Champlain's works, Quebec, 1870. We understand there are two other manuscripts of the 'Briefve Discours', one at Bologna and one at Turin. Mr. Wroth has always felt that the illustrations in our manuscript were by Champlain himself, although the handwriting is not." For further comment on one of the illustrations, see H.J. Webber, "An early illustration of the avocado," (Calif. Avocado Assoc., Ann. Rep. 1936: 39-41, illus.) in which it is suggested that the illustration is a mixture, from memory, of the avocado and guava.

CHABERT, Jean Louis (Juan Luis)

1850. *Apuntes sobre el cholera morbus y su curación con la Mikania—huaco ó guaco.* México, 20 p. CEO. Orizaba.

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CHACON, Federico Castilla—see CASTILLA CHACON, Federico

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CHAMBERET, J. B. J. A. C. Tyrbas de—see CHAUMETON, Francois Pierre et al., 1814-1820

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CHAMBERLAINE, John—see CHAMBERLAYNE(E), John

CHAMBERLAYNE(E), John—see COLMENERO de LEDESMA, Antonio, 1631

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