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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.



C.S.I.C.-Residencia. Calle del Pinar, 21. Madrid (6)
Rincón entre Pabellones 2º y 3º

C.S.I.C.-Residencia. Calle del Pinar, 21. Madrid (6)
Entrada principal.



C.S.I.C.-Residencia. Calle del Pinar, 21. Madrid (6)
"Jardín de los Poetas" (Adelfas que plantó Juan Ramón
Jiménez).

de la mano!

C.S.I.C.-Residencia. Calle del Pinar, 21. Madrid (6)
Salón (al fondo el piano que utilizó Federico García
Lorca).

de la mano?

RECEIVED

MAR 18 1981

4 March 1981

Dear Michael:

I am writing this in Mexico but will mail it after we return home on Monday the 9th - save money on postage (mail rates went up here this week, as I understand they did at home too.) Not worth it!

The cards I am enclosing are of the Renaissance. They did not know these when I first came here - two years ago. I thought the Hunt archives might want them - since it was the Hunt Institute that arranged for me to stay here at the Renaissance when I was out here to work.

Before I leave I'll try to get more information about the Renaissance - maybe it could be the subject for a brief article. (see p. 2.)

After my visit to the Botanical Garden + the Instituto Botánico I tried to locate the portraits you wrote about in other places. I went to the National Historical Archives which are practically new down to the Renaissance (part of the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas)

RECEIVED
MAY 14 1934
they have no portraits. then went
to the National Library - directed to
their department of Belle's Artes -
when the woman in charge was
very much interested in trying to
help - they have a file of portraits -
and she hunted around in
encyclopedias etc - found references
to two of the botanists - two
portraits.

My only suggestion - to our
friend in Mexico - is to send some
one to the cities & towns where the
four botanists in question were born -
if there are any family connections
still there - there might be some
portraits available. Families in
Spain (and Mexico) often have in the
family possession. Good luck!

The good weather - has continued.
Some rain every day - even the for the
farmers - it has been a disastrous
drought in many places.

Greetings that include - J. H.

Please tell Bernadette I have her letter and will
send her the book shortly;

P.S. I have some very interesting information about the Botanical Museum. Please get a copy of the
article when it comes out.

5 April 1951

Dear Mother:

We have not as yet got to go
making a family basement, or other, for
the new portrait of the 30-year-old
I thought you would pass on the new to the
now in Mexico etc write to you for help.

I have sent a copy of the
article in the Review to Spain for
checking. They have already read my own
draft in Spanish. If they approve, I will try
to find some journal interested in
publishing it.

I enclose a copy of my recent publica-
tion in the Institute on Kalapaensis. I now
feel I have repaid the Institute, in part,
for their invitation to visit our stay at the
Institute in 1949. I think I sent you my first
article in the Journal Botanique. I had also
written an article on their production. I had
expected it to be published in Taxon. It was
being reviewed - but so far nothing has
appeared.

Dr. Evans, from Tulare, and stopping
in Philadelphia on his way to the
History and Systematics conference in
London. I hope to see him. He was in
in program of the meeting (at least he
will be the closing speaker) I see

Benedicta Callen's name on the
program too. It looks nice, waiting
waiting. Wish I could be there.

all the best

Sincerely,

Ann

Spanish literature - for all volumes all
absent in Spanish - which is
to find the mother country - or from
any of the offspring in Latin America

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APR 7 1981

HUNT INSTITUTE

10th April 1951

Dear Michael:

I'm writing to ask a special favor. By now you have probably received the article sent you on the Resurrection. I hope you found it interesting. My problem now is that I don't have my copy of the article! It will probably turn up one of these days - but, in the meantime, would you be kind enough to send me a copy of the article sent you - (or send me the article sent you.) After all, the article doesn't count until it's published - right? If I do find you will that ~~will~~ ^{will} certainly give a copy!!

Dr. Regeu wrote me about the exciting acquisition, by the head of the drawings for the Serpentine Museum exhibition. Certainly hope I'll be able to see them - very glad days!

I also had a note from Joe Lucas - my friend at Tulane. He's at the important meeting in London this week and he will send me a copy of the program. He presents the last paper at the meeting and I notice that Beckett's Callery is also on the program. I hope I can get to read the papers presented by Joe and by Beckett.

By the way, when you see me

back my article on the Reservoir, and
copy of it - if you have a suggestion as
to who might possibly be interested
in publishing it, I'd be grateful for all
suggestions.

With best wishes Sincerely
Jim.

I forgot to tell you this today because
a note from the director of the Reservoir
arrived. The article now has his
stamp of approval.

RECEIVED

APR 21 1981

HUNT INSTITUTE

This Residencia is already well known to many investigators and researchers from many different countries, in all parts of the world. But, at the same time, there are still many scientists and researchers who do not know of the existence of this very important institution. And, finally, among the many who come to Madrid to carry on their studies, while they use the Residencia as their home, there are many who know nothing of the history of this institution.

The Residencia consists of three buildings (pabellones) which contain accommodations for 162 persons - all rooms with bath and the necessary services. In addition, there is a fine dining room where three excellent meals are served each day; meals well planned from the nutritional point of view, well prepared and well served. In addition, there is a lobby and a salon, where residents can rest awhile, talk to friends, partake of light refreshments, a room for watching TV, plus meeting rooms where conferences can be arranged.

This was the Residencia as I knew it ten years ago, on my first visit. This year, nothing had changed but someone had taken pictures of the Residencia and had them on sale as postcards. One of them was of the lovely sala (salon) but the piano in the picture was identified as having been played on by Federico Garcia Lorca - the famous poet. Another showed adelfas (oleanders) between two buildings as having been planted by another poet, Juan Ramon Jimenez. When I started to ask questions about the relationship of these two famous individuals to the Residencia, I quickly learned that the Residencia had an unusually interesting history.

First of all, it owed its existence to a movement which began in 1876. It was called La Institución Libre de Enseñanza (which I am translating as The Institution for Free Teaching and Learning). The goal was to provide a system of education which would not be based on a single point of view - whether religious, philosophical or political. Later, in 1907, the group made connections with a Junta para Ampliación de Estudios e Investigaciones Cientificas (Council for Broadening Studies and Scientific Investigations). This group had plans for establishing Centers of Investigations, Institutes, etc. And from this came the Residencia which was established in 1910,

in a little hotel "en la calle Fortuny", under the direction of Alberto Jimenez (who

remained as director until 1936.) The expenses were covered by voluntary contributions, while at the same time, arrangements were made for a system of scholarships for those who did not have the necessary funds.

The Residencia opened in 1910 with 15 students and in 1915 a Residencia Feminina was also established. ^(It is still there but women may now stay in the main Residencia.) In 1913, the Residencia moved to a new site - where it is now - on land which belonged to the Ministry of Public Instruction (in those days with beautiful views of the snow capped Sierra de Guadarrama, 50 miles away.) Also, in 1913, the students (who might better have been considered investigators, researchers) began to publish the results of their studies. Later, in 1926, they began publication of the Revista which continued until 1936. In 1920, the Residencia was taking care of 150 "students."

Any listing of the names of these students soon finds many individuals who later became famous for their contributions to the cultural history of Spain: poets like Federico Garcia Lorca (who lived at the Residencia for 10 years and played on the piano still in the salon of the Residencia) and Juan Ramón Jiménez, scientists like Dr. Juan Negrin, artists like Salvador Dali, and others like Miguel de Unamuno, José Ortega y Gasset, etc. La Residencia came to be well known in centers of European culture and, among the names of visitors who came to chat with some of the important individuals at the Residencia one will find such outstanding individuals as H.G. Wells, Albert Einstein, Marie Curie, Ravel, Milhaud, etc.

When the Civil War broke out in 1936, the activities of the Residencia were suspended, but the Residencia remained, part of the time as a hospital. After the war, and with the formation of the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas, thoughts turned once again to making the Residencia a center for intellectual activities. So, in 1944, the Residencia was opened once again but this time mainly as just a Residencia for investigators who come to do their work in Madrid and use the Residencia as their home during their stay in the city - whether for a few days, several months, or a year or more. All those who have lived there carry away with them pleasant memories, a home away from home, formation of new friendships, stimulating conversations, and not to be forgotten a staff, from the Director down, that does everything possible to make the visit never to be forgotten.