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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.

Dear Sir:

Donnell, Ark, Sept 19/20

Please let me know, Case D- A.C.
of Miller & Chittenden Associates
Millers, Little Rock, Ark., whether
it will be convenient for me to stop
off & see you for a brief while either
Monday afternoon or Tuesday afternoon, Sept 22.
I think I can arrange to do it & would like to meet
you - You will be busy with your classes I
guess in the evenings. Yours very truly
W. W. Ashe

ARKANSAS SENATE
44TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

R. W. MASON,
PRES. PRO TEM



ED. R. HICKS,
SECRETARY

Waldron, Ark., Sept 20/26

Dear Prof. DeCandolle:

Your note reached me just as I
was leaving Hot Springs for a trip from Menard to
Waldron & back to H. S. where I will arrive Sept 24.

I am mighty glad to know that you are to
fill the chair of botany at the University. I was
well up towards Fayetteville & had I known of your
being there would have tried to have driven over for
an hour. You must have had a fine trip with
Dr. Palmer - I have always wished to meet him.
I hope you have some summer shots of the line.
I am greatly interested in them just now as a possible
additional character for identification - Possibly you heard Dr.
Palmer refer to the summer shots - also to *Dracopis* *gottsch*
ia, which I am sure he knows. Have you heard any
thing further about the white cedar or juniper or of any
other person collecting it?

Wesley of Gray's *Huberium* was kind enough to associate
my name with a form of *Dracopis macrophylla*. You may
have noticed his article - in *Rhodora*. What do you think of
it. I will send you a copy of the paper describing the

hybrid oak from Chen Conway as well as a paper on
Tilia, as soon as I return to Washington. You will
be so busy for some time that you probably will have
no time for field trips otherwise I might try to
arrange one with you to Dragoon Det. or in that
section.

I hope you had a most profitable summer with Dr
Palmer & found many interesting things. I found
my little of interest as far as other than the things
mentioned. Do you know *Acer leucoderme*?
How you finally materialized it. I am wondering if
Dr. Buchholz left a package of the White Cedar (*Juni-
perus monosperma*) in the laboratory. It was
material I sent to him for study, and in case he
left it I will write him and ask him to let you
return it to me, as I could not replace it.

Yours very truly,

W. W. Ashe

1512 Park Road,

Washington, D. C.

October 25, 1926.

Prof. Delzie Demaree,
University of Arkansas,
Fayetteville, Ark.

Dear Professor Demaree:

I wish to thank you for the specimens of grapes which I found upon returning here last week. As a rule specimens of this kind will keep and be in a more satisfactory condition for study if laid flat between sheets of paper and kept flat by some light pressure. This prevents the leaves curling up and shrinking as they dry out.

During the past season I found a number of specimens of what seems to be an undescribed woody plant, probably merely a good-variety, in Arkansas and I am wondering if you would be interested in examining the material with a view to handing it for me and describing it in case after examination and comparison with material of the typical form which I will submit from a number of places you should decide it to be worthy of recognition as a distinct form. I will be glad to hear from you about this at your early convenience. Having been out all summer with Dr. Palmer you have probably very greatly enlarged your knowledge of our woody plants.

I am sending you a copy of the little paper about which I wrote you in September.

Very truly yours,

W. Washe

Enclosure.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
OZARK NATIONAL FOREST AND GAME PRESERVE



ADDRESS REPLY TO
FOREST SUPERVISOR
AND REFER TO

RUSSELLVILLE, ARKANSAS

February 26, 1927.

Professor Delsie Demaree,
University of Arkansas,
Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Dear Professor Demaree:

I have rather unexpectedly been in Arkansas for the past six weeks, a portion of the time at Russellville.

When you were at my house the last of the year, I think that you mentioned that you had noticed some material of juniperus, collected or prepared by me which you had noticed in your laboratory. In case, this material has not been destroyed, and if it will not be too much trouble, it will certainly be appreciated if you will assemble it, and send it to me at 1512 Park Road, Washington, D.C.

My opinion still is that the "white cedar" is different from the "Rocky Mountain" type, and this material was submitted to Buchholz for a comparative study of the two forms.

I plan to get down this way again sometime in May, and hope then that it will be possible to meet you and take a trip with you.

I have picked up since being here, although I have been in the office all the time, the elm's witch hazels and some other early bloomers.

Very sincerely yours,

W. W. ASHE,
Asst. District Forester.

1512 PARK ROAD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 2, 1927.

Prof. Delzie Demaree,
Fayetteville, Ark.

Dear Professor Demaree:

I am wondering if you were able to make your proposed trip south of Fayetteville in April as I think you intended. April, however, I am very sure would be too late for flowers of *Acer leucoderme*. I was in Louisiana in the Gulf States during the last half of March and April after leaving Arkansas about March 10. I noticed this maple in many places and there was generally an entire absence of flowers, due I think to a very heavy seed crop last year. I do not believe however, that it would be necessary for you to delay any work which you might have upon this form until you secured flowers but could handle it on the basis of the fruit and foliage. The flowers of all this group of maples are in general quite similar, that is, of *leucoderme* and *barbatum* (*floridanum*).

Very truly yours,

W.W. Ashe

I have flowers, I think of the typical form
which I can send you

W. W. ASHE
FOREST ENGINEER
1512 PARK ROAD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 25, 1927.

Prof. Delzie Demaree,
Jonesboro, Arkansas.

Dear Professor Demaree:

^{we} I have your letter and will in a few days ^{antony} send you another specimen of Acer. ~~If it will suit you~~ ^{by parcel post} better I will send it to you at Missouri Botanical Garden, ^{to Jonesboro} where I am sure Dr. Greenman will be glad to hold it for you until you come if you drop him a postal card. ^{ok - The package} was so small that I decided to send it direct to you.

I am wondering if you cannot collect for me any specimens of *Vaccinium stamineum*. I believe that there are two forms in the Crowley ridge region, one with white or greenish fruit and the other with dark colored or purple fruit. I would like to get these as early as possible if you see them and it is convenient to send, and in case your collecting is commercial will be glad to reimburse you in any way you desire.

I was in Arkansas for two months this spring and doubt very much if it will be possible for me to get out there again until late this fall, but if I do nothing would please me better than to join you on Crowley ridge.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. Ashe

The chief differences between my acer & the type form are mine has larger leaves more generally 3-lobed, and much larger fruit and seed & the leaves do not seem to be so pubescent as in the type form. I was in the St. Louis Herbarium this spring & looked over their acer material. The type material of acer *acuminatum* or rather a. *saccharinum* or *acuminatum* (of Dr. Julian) which were an interesting name & which Boole changed to *lincolniense* & raised all of his material to acer. I saw also in his description of the genus & in some of the notes. ^{all of his material came from the real acer} W. W. Ashe

Return

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
EASTERN DISTRICT

ADDRESS REPLY TO
DISTRICT FORESTER
AND REFER TO



WASHINGTON, D. C.

D-Special
Mississippi River Flood Control

July 26, 1927.

Professor Delzie Demaree,
Jonesboro, Arkansas.

Dear Professor Demaree:

My plans call for me to be in Washington all summer in connection with a study which is being made of the relation of the forest cover to sedimentation in the Mississippi River and its tributaries and the effect of these deposits in augmenting floods.

Crowley's ridge upon which you are working is the type of a large area of land adjacent to the Mississippi River and on both sides for many miles. The soil which forms these ridges and bluffs is for the most part friable and extremely sensitive to water action, leading to excessive erosion. Just to the south of Jonesboro occurs an area at one time largely farmed and which has been extensively eroded, much of the worn land now having reverted to woods. I have this information from books, never having been on Crowley's ridge or any of the nearby ridges. I am wondering if you could give me in a general way

1. Some idea of the character of the forest on the ridge,
2. The general proportion of the forest which seems to be old field timber,
3. The extent to which erosion has apparently taken place and whether during a rain there is any notable erosion indicated by muddy water even while the soil is forest covered,
4. Whether by any chance you might be taking photographs on your trip and would have a good one showing an eroded site now occupied by forest growth.

My report on this phase must be submitted early in August so that in case it is not convenient for you to give me some notes prior to that time, please do not bother about it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. W. Osake

Acting Assistant District Forester.

1512 Park Road,
Washington, D. C.

March 9, 1928.

Professor Delzie Demaree,
Care Arkansas University,
Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Dear Professor Demaree:

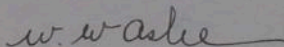
Your letter of February 24 was duly received as well as the list of plants for which I wish to thank you most cordially. I wish, however, that you had fixed the list in booklet form. It would have been more permanent and easier for reference.

I am wondering if by any chance you have specimens of Magnolia virginiana var. Australis or of Aronia arbutifolia var. Macrophylla which you could let me have. There are a number of others but these I am particularly interested in securing if you have them. I also am interested in knowing whether through oversight or by design you omitted the Vaccinium which I have called Polycodium interius. I have no complaint if you did it by design since everyone has a right to his own opinion.

In regard to the maple. It is very abundant in front of the house of John B. Smith township 4, range 31, section 29 southeast of Vandervost. It occupies a large part of the growth along Flat Creek. Since it is a sugar maple its flowers will not appear until about the time of those of other sugar maples. I should say considering the difference in altitude and being further south that the flowers would appear at Smith's house about 3 weeks earlier than those of the sugar maple on the campus at Fayetteville, that is, when the sugar maples on the campus at Fayetteville just begin to put out their shoots from the terminal buds the flowers of the variety of Leucoderme should be in full bloom. I hope very much you will be able to collect them. It is common all through that section but it is the only form in front of Smith's house and there is no difficulty about locating them there where it forms a small tree from 10 to 15 feet in height.

I am just on the point of leaving Washington but if you wish to reach me while I am gone, before I get to Hot Springs, Ark., where I will be about April 1, I suggest that you write me at Starke, Florida care of Forest Experiment Station.

Yours very truly,



W. W. Ashe

Enclosed the two w/ro
Dear Prof. Deshayes:

I am sending you some
acorns of a dwarf ^{scab' h'w} hickory
which seems quite different from
Q. minima. I hope you can get
them to grow. ^{in greenhouse} It is a most interesting
shrub. Planted at once They germinate in
the fall. Put out next spring on a
dry site. W. W. Coles
Wisc. nat. to Wisc. all middle Dec.

"Bread is the Staff of Life"
BREADSTREET BAKING CO. LTD.



CHIPLEY HOTEL

"On the Hill"

OLIN SHIVERS, Proprietor

Logical Stop-Over Point on the Old Spanish Trail

EUROPEAN PLAN

GRILL IN CONNECTION

I will be in 16th of Apr, and (full set) by Apr 3-4.

Chipley, Fla. March 25 1928

Dear Prof. Serrano:

Acacia floridana (a
herbaceous Mx.) has just finished
blooming here in North Florida -
I should say that within a week the
Arkansas *Acacia* should begin to bloom
at low altitude - The blooming
period should last, for study, for a
period of at least two weeks. I am
hoping that I will come in touch with
Acacia leucodermis & can collect some
fresh material to send you. But I
will at least let you have dried material
Keep a lookout for *Mogania macrophylla*
I doubt if it occurs in Arkansas.

Yours very truly
W. W. Ashe

Dear Prof. Senguer:
I had some business over the Acer location
at Smith's & over there yesterday - Some trees in full bloom
or just past flower from the very same ones from which I
got fruit in 1926 - Will send some to you in a few
days - Do you know how - Brown of Van Buren
he is interested in Balders' collection - Do you know of any location
for Magnolia macrophylla - etc. - It is said to occur
around that change but I have never been able to locate it -
Litch has at that place - but not in C. G. S. Found some
for about 10 days - Litch now here from you about the
Magnolia -

Yours very truly
W. W. Ashe

Apr 11/28
Greenville, Ark.

Hot Springs, Ark. Apl. 13, 1928

Dear Prof. Demaree:

As I wrote on the card sent you Apl. 11 I was fortunate enough to be able to collect the Acer in fine flower. I am sending you a spray from the same tree as my collection in R 30 w. T 4 s came from, in front of Smith's house. In a few days I expect to have a spray from a tree of the type form sent to me. I will then write you further.

I wish you could make a trip down this way. Many things, Amelanchier, Aesculus, Crataegus etc. are out and in fine shape for study. Last few days I collected three kinds of plum. What forms of Aesculus glabra do you have. Could you send me a panicle with a leaf. I will be here until Apl. 25, and will on that date address the "Nat. Tree Makers Assn. here at their annual convention. Except then, if you give me notice I could spend a couple of days with you at any time if you could make a trip. There seems to be an interesting country between here and Malvern and also to the north of here, but high water last week and this kept me from going to the north where I had some work.

Yours very truly,

W. W. Ashe

Stems 6-7 (large size 7-8)

Hot Springs, Ark, All 15, 1928.

Dear Prof. Demaree:

The question came up some time ago as to the number of stamens of *Juniperus monosperma*. It is probably about in bloom now. In case you should get out where it grows, the nearest place that I recall is on the rough hills (near the river?) on the road between Rogers and Eureka Springs, or perhaps between Bentonville and E. S. it would be interesting to verify the number, 8 to 10, usually 8 as I recall. The people in that section usually know it calling it juniper or white cedar. It looks quite different from the red cedar with it grows.

You might also find pistillate flowers and fruit.

Yours very truly,

W. W. Bisher

Hope we can make a trip to the mountains this winter while I am here - Roads have gotten in pretty good shape again - I drive about 1000 miles each week mostly 2nd & 3rd class roads.

apl 17/28
en route to Russellville Ark

Dear Prof. Demaree:

I will be at Russellville
C. N. S. Fresh Service, until the
end of this week - Wish you
could join me Saturday & we
could go on then to Hot Springs
by Car - There is some very interesting
and unknown country intervening.

In case you can, write or your
note - "open" so the club in
office will get word to me as I
will at points out on road but
can be reached by phone at any
time

W. W. Ashe
I have to be back in Ark by Tuesday

Russellville, Ark., April 27/28

Dear Prof. Demaree:

I have your letter of April 18.
and would have wished you if
the weather promised to be better
for you or the students to come
on. But with the bad weather
believe we would not get enough
out of it to make the trip worth
while. I plan to be back here
about next Saturday ^(April 28) and
probably Saturday 2 weeks from
tomorrow (May 5). Perhaps you
can get over then. There is a
very interesting country just to south
of here that I particularly
want to show you. We can go

down this within 2 hours & spend
half a day there & still you could
get back to J. Sunday night
without trouble - I will write to you
much work - Does *Aesculus*
globosa or *lincolniensis* grow close to
you - I would like very much to
see fresh flowers of it -

Yours truly
W. W. Wooten

Hot Springs, Ark.

Apl. 30, 1928

Dear Prof. Demaree:

I guess you think that I make plans in a rather inconsiderate manner. I planned on it taking me three and one half days to visit the northeastern end of the Ozark forest and examine some land there. Upon reaching the Sylamore river tho I found that the rains of the week before had washed out the bridge and the water was more than three feet deep in the ford- impossible to even haul a car thru it. That meant a thirty mile trip a horse, taking all day in place of two hours. In place of returning to Russellville Saturday morning as we had planned it was 4 P.M. Sunday, just in time to catch the train for Hot Springs where I had an appointment this morning.

I will be up pretty close to Fayetteville the last of this week And you need not be surprised to get a card that I will drop in between trains and see you.

Yours very truly

W. W. Ashe

I will be at Russellville Thursday morning. Drop me a card there as to whether you plant to be in F. the last of the week.

Friday morning May 4.

Dear Prof. Bennett:-

Your letter of May 1. I am at
Russellville is delivered May 3, at Clarksville. I am
about a week ere (Mo. Poo.) & expect that we will go on
for west or Van Buren by next Monday. In which
case my plan is to leave the party & run up & see you
to talk some things over with you. I have other matters
to settle with me. I hope it is not raining with you as it
is down here today as to spoil your trip to Oklahoma. which
I could join you - plenty of acres here & one there in place -
possibly some of them go to - and several places. My
guess is that Sunday we will make a trip up about
White Rock in Crawford or Franklin Counties - I will try to
arrive to spend an afternoon at Fayetteville & leave the night train west.
Yours truly W. W. Cohen

en route - May 8/28
1512 Park Road, Washington D.C.

Dear Prof. Demaree:

I intended to speak to you about the *Sarracenia*. Whatever it is, I do not believe that it is *anurea*. *S. anurea* has large, somewhat cordate leaves - 1st compare it with the description - 2nd compare it with specimens of *anurea* from the extreme east (the Lytle region). It may be described already - there are many species in grass - Grimmer is an authority on the genus - He has lost one of my specimens for more than a year - It takes these so called authorities a long time to

in her extensive field work and more intensive field study. And you ought to be able to turn out

manual for two short before a year - rather on distribution & occasionally a new form or variety. for I think you are in the much interesting part of Arkansas.

I expect to have a very nice letter before a month of my visit to ask the opening on some

tree & shrubs and another one or some fruiting problems

2 weeks ago I had a paper in Progress in Farming on

Woods Finer suggested by sandstone and tree in Ark. & one in the Ark. Gazette about 3 weeks ago on some subject.

try to get to get a paper on Botany before for each region try to get to know you in or more for a more plant system.

Vocations - Yours very truly W.W. Wake

Given a fragment of the report at Indiana, where I am in nature. If correct and more action of Botanical glance (not Arkansas) the work will

ach sometimes.

Please let me repeat what I said yesterday - Do not collect quite so much and study your material. I study my material in the field at odd moments make little sketches of evergreen characters (such as shape of fleshy fruits, berries, pomes etc notes of color, time of ripening & flowering etc. I have some 60 books of such notes - one for each trip or group of trips. One page devoted to our yesterday's trip. Should I ever get back to T. in Fall I would connect the two trips & complete my material and notes - and possibly pick up something right under your nose! who can tell? Any how what you need for results

8 inches long - 3 inch diameter & thick and arborescens also
same size - within a few days I'll send you some live plants -
Cut back to roots to put in green house until shoot again -
Plant out in the fall - Iowa.

1512 Park Road, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
October 22, 1928.

Professor Delzie Demaree,
Conway, Arkansas.

Dear Professor Demaree:

In a few days I will send you a small package containing a number of plants. Among them will be a plant of the form of *Acer leucoderme* from south of Mena. I have raised this plant from seed collected at that station. I thought you might be interested in having it and I hope it will grow.

If convenient I would like very much to get a root of the woodbine for planting this fall. The Arkansas woodbine which I have noticed planted around houses is so beautiful that I wish to get a vine in cultivation myself if it is possible to do so.

I hope you had a pleasant and profitable vacation at the University of Chicago. Dr. Kurz wrote me of meeting you there. Possibly you have been able to pursue your taxonomic work a little further while there although you were primarily engaged on other lines.

I have another woody plant from Arkansas which if I conclude to be distinct from the eastern form I would like to discuss with you some time sending you specimens of it and getting your opinion in regard to it.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. Washburn

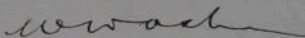
1512 Park Road, Washington, D.C.
Mch. 16, 1929

Dear Dr. Demaree:

I have been doing some work on the white cedar which grows around Eureka Springs, Arkansas, and am just now interested in securing some additional material in flower particularly of the male flowers. It has occurred to me that possibly you might be going out in that direction on some collecting trip soon, it should be in flower now or within about ten days and that it might be convenient for you to send me some twigs from several trees. Some twigs with female flowers would also be acceptable, but the female flowers are quite small at the time of ¹pollination.

Have you ever collected and made any study of the forms of *Khus triloba* and associated species. One of these also grows around Eureka Springs, a quite tall plant 3 to 4 feet which blooms quite a bit later than the other forms with which I am acquainted.

Yours very truly,



W. W. Ashe

1812 Park Road, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

April 12, 1929.

Prof. Delzie Demaree,
University of Arkansas,
Fayetteville, Ark.

Dear Professor Demaree:

The white cedar came in excellent shape and I thank you very much for sending it. The staminate flowers were in just the right stage for specimens. I soaked it in water so that the pieces which were badly twisted in the box could be straightened out and pressed after I had studied the flowers.

Your letter has come in regard to the maple and I am today sending you a package which contains specimens of the Acer which I raised from seed collected at the place which Henry Faulkner showed you.

Robinia unakae (#12)
" kelseyi (#13)
" speciosa (#158)
Aesculus georgiana (white) (#157)
" " (red) (#159)
Acer leucoderme var. nov. *

Mr. Palmer of the Arnold Arboretum was here a few days ago. He stated that he had named a rose after you. You will pardon my referring to another statement he made since it was along quite the same line as a letter I took the liberty of writing you about a year ago. That you spent relatively too much time collecting in comparison with the time spent studying your collections and writing.

I am glad you saw the maples. Why is it necessary to wait until fall before you write up that form I sent you and have plenty more material which shows the very large fruit, which is the chief and most important character. The description need not be more than half a page long. It seems to me to be quite a good variety based upon this character; and with the difference in the leaf shape as a supplemental character. It was Faulkner who sent me material two years ago.

I hope that the plants I am sending will reach you in good shape.

Do you know of Viburnum malle in Arkansas. It occurs out near Fifty Seven and around Sylamore. I am anxious to get it in flower about middle of May.

I hope you will not put off handling the Acer.

Yours truly,

W. W. Ashe

W. W. Ashe.

Lake Village, Ark., until Apl 6
Alexandria, La., until Apl 12.
After Apl. 12 at 1512 Park Road,
Washington, D.C.

Apl. 1, 1930.

Dear Prof. Demaree:

I have been working in Chicot County, Arkansas, for the past month and a good many times I have thought about you and in particular about your work summer before last in the Crowley Ridge region. I am particularly interested in knowing whether you got out into the river bottoms there and what was the composition of the river bottom forest. This is a most interesting region here, or at least to me. *Quercus nuttallii* is the most abundant oak, and *Hicoria aquatica* the most common hickory, but so far I have not been able to distinguish a single *H. pecan.* though I am pretty sure that it grows wild in this region.

How far north does *Q. nuttallii* grow, and where have you found *Ulmus crassifolia*. I plan to be back here in midsummer. I wish you could join me for a few days. When you have a few minutes drop me a card about the composition of the bottom forest in northeastern part of the state.

Yours truly,

W. W. Ashe

1512 Park Road
Washington D.C.
Apr 19/38

Dear Prof. Sennarum -

Many thanks for your interesting
letter. What you say about
Ulmus crassifolia; *Populus*
heterophylla + *Liriodendron floridana*
is especially so..

I have seen *Populus hetero-*
phylla only once & never in
fruit - *Quercus muhlenbergii*
is the common oak of the bottom
of Chickasaw County. The general
stand is *Willow oak*, *Q. muhlenbergii*
Celtis laevigata + *Ulmus crassifolia*
with some *Quercus lyrata* + *Q. prinus*.

I am glad you are not gone
from Ark. forever - It is
a big unmarked region - many

things besides the pumms.

What you say about the trees in the canon makes me wish to go to the parkland. If you are doing any collecting could you fix up a list of all woody plants in the Canon for me - which I will take at your usual price or if you exchange that way - And in case you will not be there during the summer & fall could you arrange with the resident professor to collect such woody plants for me as are in condition for study best at those seasons - *Tilia* in flower or fruit; *Rubus* in fruit (also flower), *Asclepias* in flower or fruit; *Ostrya* in fruit.

I understand that you are collecting a list of the *iniqua* (woody)
Yours truly,
W. H. Coker

1512 Park Road, Washington D.C.

June 16, 1930

Dear Mr. Demaree:

I have the package of woody plants and wish to thank you for sending them to me. Please let me have the bill for them. I wish to ask if there is any possibility of getting fruit of the grape which you send. It is a form very close to *Vitis riparia* but it seems to me to be sufficiently distinct to be separated from that species, which is essentially glabrous.

I have been working on *Vitis* for several years and have I think all recognized southern and eastern forms.

In the event that you make any additional collections of woody plants I hope that you will be kind enough to

remember me in making up your sets. Now almost foliage of the

Populus?

Any *Tilia*; or

Acer?

Yours truly,

W. W. Ashe

W. W. Ashe

You neglected the "White Cedar" of N. W. Arkansas.²
Buckholz has in an article to appear in
Botanical Gazette soon, proposed to call
it *Juniperus ashei*!

Russellville, Ark., May 31, 1931
Permanent address: 1512 Park Road, Washington,
D. C.

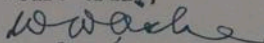
Dear Prof. Demaree:

I have heard nothing from you since you were in Texas last summer, and suppose that you are back at Fayetteville now.

I recently made such an interesting find in this state that I am writing you about it. It was one of the rose-flowered dwarf locusts, related to *Robinia hispida*, but a form which I have never seen in cultivation. Since it was very abundant where I found it and far out in the woods away from any house, I feel quite sure that it is native and not an escape. Have you ever found such a plant in your investigations?

What are your plans for the summer. I am hoping that you will be working somewhere in the east for we need it. There are still many regions unexplored.

Yours truly,



W. W. Ashe

1512 Park Road, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.
September 7, 1931.

Dr. Delzie Demaree,
Fayetteville, Ark.

Dear Dr. Demaree:

By this time you should be collecting in Arkansas if the plan is carried out of which you wrote me. I have never attempted to sell any herbarium specimens and ~~would~~ have no idea who might be purchasers other than possibly the large herbaria like Chicago, the National, Gray, New York Botanical Garden, Pittsburgh, etc. I have heard Bush in Missouri speak of selling sets and have purchased a few numbers from him and know that he at one time must have paid his collecting expenses through the selling of his plants. Of course sets which contain rare and little known species are the most desired and sell most freely. For that reason your Arkansas collections should be in good demand, for as you say, Arkansas is still largely an unknown country.

There is no better proof of this than that I have recently separated as a tentative new species a fine tree which is common in the eastern portion of the State, certainly north of the Arkansas River. You evidently were not interested in the maple to which I called your attention several years ago, but that was merely a variety. I am hoping, however, that with the prospect of a well defined species I can so interest you in this new tree as to have you handle it for me. Buchholz handled the Ozark Juniperus in a very nice way. I have complete notes on this new tree which I can furnish ~~and the~~ and descriptions of related forms as well as a Latin diagnosis. I would certainly like it to be handled by some one from Arkansas or some of the nearby States in which it also occurs and would certainly appreciate it if you could undertake this.

You already have a good background as a collector, and as I wrote you once before should now establish your taxonomic work by publishing in addition to merely collecting. Let me hear from you as soon as convenient and if your inclination is to take hold of this with a view to submitting a paper upon it, provided you should agree with me as to the specific status of the tree, or even as to its being only a variety.

Of course, you may after examining my material see nothing in it in which case there will be no harm done and I will at least have had the benefit of your criticism.

Yours very sincerely,

W. W. Ashe

W. W. Ashe.

Charleston, Mo., Sept. 19, 1931
permanent address: 1512 Park Road,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Prof. Demaree:

I will be here at Charleston, Mo.,
working in the Mississippi river valley for about
ten days. If I could get in touch with you in Arkansas
that is if you anywhere within striking distance,
I would try to spend a couple of days with you. I am
just on the point of making a tripsouthward down Crowley
ridge and beyond as far as the mouth of the Arkansas
river, or to Arkansas city, studying the forests
all the way down. We will be gone the best part of a
week. Now I wish you could join us as we have plenty of
room and it would give you a wonderful opportunity of
covering this region. It is all new and interesting to
me. I have been working out the forest types and
plant associations. I do not have any idea where you
are but am sending this to Fayetteville, hoping that
if by chance you are in Ark. you have a forwarding
address there.

Yours truly,

W. W. Ashe

Charleston, Mo., Sept. 26, 1931
permanent address:
1512 Park Road, Washington, D.C.

Dear Prof. Demaree:

I have your letter of Sept. 23. Immediately after writing you I had to change my plans. Evidence was needed in regard to cases which are set to come up in the Federal Court in October and I had to leave here Sept. 20 on my trip, just getting back late last night. Now I did wish that you could have been along. I saw a world of new country and much *Quercus pagodaefolia* etc. but was so busy with notes on the cases that there was no time for collecting and little even for botanical observations. But you would have had ample time and a wonderful chance for collecting as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas river. I am leaving Monday or Tuesday and will not be back until the latter part of Oct when court convenes. I wrote you at your California address about two months ago in anticipation of this trip but got no reply so thought that I would risk a letter to Fayetteville.

Write me what you think of my suggestion that you investigate my new tree. Of course you may decide that there is nothing in it. In which case I will at least have had the benefit of your opinion which will be appreciated. I now have material from 5 states. It will be necessary to do some microscopic work in the study of leaf tissue, but I have material in alcohol already. Let me hear about this

at once as I am hoping, in case there is an affirmative decision as to the merits of the form, to have it out in time to be considered by Small in his new flora.

What is the tree to which you refer as having found near Jonesboro. Let me know?

In the August issue of Rhodora I have a paper on Vacciniaceae. Upon returning to N. a separate will be sent you, in it I propose a new species of Vaccinium from southern Arkansas.

Have you ever found Micoria texana. I have never seen it.

I am interested in getting all Viburnums groffii especially Hill County groffii

Yours truly,

W. Washe

1512 Park Road, Washington, D.C.
Nov. 9, 1931

Dear Dr. Demaree:

I have not heard from you since I wrote you in regard to the cypress and made the suggestion that you take up a study of the prairie and woodland fringe plant associations in eastern Arkansas. I am in particular hoping that this last suggestion will meet with a prompt response. It is a new field. It will be possible to develop the reason for the existence of the prairies, or rather to state in definite terms the differences which exist in site of prairie and woodland which as yet have never been stated.

In case you are interested in the cypress I now have my material ready and can send it to you whenever you write me that you can take it up. I am hoping that you have been able to study the local tree in the field and note the imbricate character of the foliage as compared with the dichotomous leaves of the eastern tree as figured in Sargent's Manual and described in Gray's Botany. I have abundant material of the eastern tree in its typical form as well as the var. or species T. ascendens as well as material of the Mississippi ^{river valley} tree from five different states. I scarcely understand how so distinct a form could be overlooked for such a long time; but it very much as in the case of Quercus Nuttallii-- just no one made a comparison. Let me also there are almost no specimens of it in herbaria. Yours truly,
near from you W. Coache

1512 Park Road, Washington, D.C.
Jan. 15, 1932

Dear Prof. Demaree:

I have your letter:

Concerning the Ark. plants:

1.- *Polycodium*. It is true that in the Charleston Museum Quarterly I referred to *P. langloisii* occurring in southeastern Arkansas. However I am now very doubtful, as is indicated by its distribution in the *Polycodium* paper being limited to long-leaf line lands, whether it extends north of the middle of Louisiana. The southeast Arkansas material I am now referring to *P. interius* which with its varieties is the only species I know from the entire state. *Interius* has a fruit which varied from wine-colored to nearly black. It was included by Mohr in his *melanocarpum* merely because it had dark fruit. I have never seen any specimen which tends to show that either *stamineum* or *neglectum* cross the Mississippi river. Your numbers so listed I would refer to *interius* or to its varieties. *P. stamineum* has leaves glaucous beneath, and green or yellow fruit, veins not strongly reticulated. *Interius* has leaves green beneath, or yellowish, strongly reticulated.

2.- Palmer may be right in regard to the *Quercus rubra triloba*. Its leaves are large, as I pointed out, but there is no fruit.

3.- *Q. var. schneckii* is very different from *Q. nuttallii*, and both occur in Arkansas.

4.- The standard work on *Castanea* is *Les Châtaigniers*, by A. Camus, Paris, 1929. Pub. by Paul Lechevalier. There should be a copy at St. Louis or they should get it. Also at Fayetteville. *C. ozarkensis*, var. *arkansana*, and *C. margareta* occur in Ark. *C. pumila* is entirely eastern, barely reaches Alabama. Camus gives distributions.

5.- *Fagus var. Carol.* occurs in southern Ark. I am not familiar with *forma. mollis*.

6.- I believe that *Rhus vernix* occurs in Ark., but while that is so I cannot recall collecting it or even seeing it.

7.- I have never seen *Acer nigrum* in Ark. and doubt if it occurs. The sw. Ark tree so referred was probably *A. leucoderme* the leaves being much alike. *A. nigrum* I regard as a well marked species.

8.- I have no information concerning *Oxydendrum* occurring in Ark.

9.- There are 4 distinct epidermal structures in *Hicoria*; simple hairs, stellate hairs, resinous globules, peltate scales. The peltate scales characterize *pallida* and *floridana*, and there are a few on *Buckleyi*.

10.- At St. Louis take all the notes you can on *Taxodium*. Remember that there are two very distinct eastern or Atlantic coast species, *T. dis.* and *T. ascendens* (*imbricarium* or *pendulus*). The lower leaves of the latter are sometimes distichous, and more often are like

1512 Park Road, Washington, D.C.

Oct. 15, 1931

Dear Prof. Demaree:

The Forest Service does not prepare or print
lists of the plants growing within National Forests except in
some of the western forests lists which relate exclusively to
grazing. As a rule ^{county} lists are not a desirable basis for
a floral unit of description or treatment. You of course are
familiar with Palmer's Ozark and Hot Springs papers. These take
up logical units, one the Ozark mountains and the other the
southeastern end of the Ouachitas. Why could not you take one of the
higher mountains and work that up? I would suggest the entire
Ouachita region but that is quite a job. The prairie region I
think has never been treated. It is to me most interesting or
rather the forest fringe around it. In it I found this year
Quercus leucophylla and *Q. minor paludosa* very abundant, both
never reported from such sites. It is a most distinct region and
the fall flora must be very distinctive, herbaceous and woodland
fringe.

The tree to which I referred as being new in eastern Ark. is the
common cypress of this region. The east coast tree has distichous
leaves, and spreading twigs. Our tree has acuminate imbricate
leaves and drooping branchlets. The cones are quite glaucous and
believe are larger. As a rule it is associated with hardwoods
Our eastern tree grows in pure stands. I have abundant material to
support this. Look into it and see if your trees are not

If you get down this
I would like along
of look spring

as I describe them except for the very lowest branches which some-
times have distichous leaves. There is almost no herbarium
material of the Mississippi valley tree in collections except
from the lower branches which are not typical. But I have examined
hundreds of trees in the field and have so far failed to find
the single one which has distichous leaves except on the very
lowest branches. Look into this and let me know about it and
I will send you my material and the descriptions of all the
forms which have been described. Keep me advised of your address
as it may be possible for me to see you the next trip I make to
Memphis or Mo.

Your article when you get it prepared might be submitted to
the Midland Naturalist, Notre Dame, Ind., or even to the
Journal of the Arnold Arboretum in case you limit your paper to
woody plants.

Truly,
yours

Low W. W. W.

I don't forget which show the character of the foliage

You never did mention the tree which you first saw
I now know which you regarded as a distortion - "if not" & the genuine

1512 Park Road, Washington D.C., March 5/32

Dear Prof. Demaree:

Your letter is recd. just as I am leaving for several days. I hasten to send you copies of vols. 13 & 14 (2 nos. of the latter). Since these are my file copies I will have to ask you to return them as soon as you have finished with them. There were only 25 separates of each printed & these long ago distributed.

I think Bush is wrong about his Act. The Sugar maple is one of the most common trees in eastern Penna. and there is no reason to infer that Marshall was not well acquainted with it.

Do you know *Ribes campetris* (*Grossularia*) Small. It doubtless enters southwestern Ark. since it occurs near Shreveport, La. I have a *Grossularia* collected by me in Stones Co., Ark., near Sylamore in the Southwestern corner of the Ozark region which it seems to me is quite different from any described species. The ovary is smooth; the gray, loose-barked stem is unarmed; the flowers 2, 3 or more on peduncles with foliaceous bracts are on very short pedicels, much shorter than the tube of the nearly white corolla;

These characters, especially the foliaceous bracts are so distinctive that you can identify it by them. In case it is not *competris* I would suggest that I send you my only shrub (it will be about 3 weeks before I come to you) & if you decide that it is undescribed it might be agreeable for you to describe it for me & include the description in your paper on Ark. Trees & Shrubs. Let me hear about this.

If you decide the *Grossularia* is new & that it is advisable to handle it, the *Taxodium* can wait until later. But the material is all ready. This season I plan to add to the material of the southwestern species *distichum* and *ascendens* - especially from Texas & South Fla. Let me know if I can help you on your Ark. list. Where do you plan to publish it? Yours truly, W. W. Ashe

3730 McKinley Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

May 7th 1939

Dr. Delzie Demaree,

A. & M. College

Monticello, Arkansas

My dear Dr. Demaree

In reference to your recent inquire as to the cost of certain Contribution of the National Herbarium I could complete your set except for index to vol. 20 and 26 for \$10. I have no bound volumes of the later issues.

Trusting that I may hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

William Spruon

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