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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.

Work-related Correspondence
ca 1979 - 1983.

FF19

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from Ric
Villaseñor
1980

FOR YOU

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P.O. Box 1765, Scottsdale, Ariz.
Printed in the USA

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Jack -
It has been nothing
but a pleasure for me to
know & work with you. You are a
class person and I really hate to
leave your presence. Good luck
& keep em Bleed.
Best Wishes
Ron

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Theodore B. Plair
3142 Rossmoor Parkway #1
Walnut Creek, CA 94595

3-10-79

Dear Jack:-

Im glad you were reminded of the F.5.X. Club and responded. Tis good to hear of you. Wish we had known a couple of weeks earlier. Kay and I had a "tour" of the S.D. Zoo, conducted by our grandson - age 9. He and his Mother (now divorced) live in Valley Center, and so we get to the Southland on occasions.

The last time I saw you and Arlene was at your home at Stranberry. bout 1950-51 or? I was the with Dunk Dunning

of the Sta. looking at Seedling Survival of yellow pine. Since then a lot of water has gone over the bridge. After all, what do I expect. when next week Kay and are going to Ms. to my 50th Reunion at Miss. St. Univ.

We are now living in a 'Condo' in Rossmoor, Walnut Creek - and having the time of our lives. Hale and hearty with nothing to do (except supervise our Ore. Tree Farm - but that takes only a couple of months out of the year) So, there time for Golf, which I am trying and enjoying.

Now get to unwind with this special activity of yours - Relax - enjoy it. You've paid your dues - Sincerely, Ed

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Monthly Report of the Botany Department

November 1979

I continued work as usual on the plants of NW Baja California and the Gulf islands, and there seemed to be more than the usual number of questionnaires and extraneous projects. In particular, I spent several days on a list of Crassulaceae of the United States for a national checklist to be published by the Smithsonian Institution. And I provided information on rare and endangered plants, mostly Crassulaceae, of Arizona, for the Arizona Natural Heritage Program.

The local chapter of the California Native Plant Society made a Saturday field trip to the herbarium--the best place at this time of year for seeing wildflowers as well as tame and the best place locally at almost any season for learning about herbaria.

During the last year and a half, we have had a series of four good volunteers, each trained in botany, who have worked for a time at collecting cultivated plants for the herbarium, particularly at the San Diego Zoo. Unfortunately from our standpoint, each was looking for a job that paid a little better and each in turn found one and so left us. Each made a useful contribution, for which we are grateful, and we are glad they found jobs; but it is always disappointing to have a good volunteer leave. We can't expect to find many like Jack Reveal, who actually retired a little early so he could work here as a volunteer. We are fortunate now to have Duffie Clemons, another volunteer who is not job hunting. After 31 years in the Marine Corps, he took a degree in botany at San Diego State and now has time to practice the art. We are thinking out personal projects for him to work on, and he has already started with horticultural plants at the Zoo. Also, since he is a good typist, he is helping greatly with the backlog of labels for herbarium specimens and with our subject index to journal articles, otherwise mainly lost, in our local branch library. We hope Duffie will find a new home at the Museum, as Jack has, and stay with us.

Reid Moran

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ALAN CRANSTON
CALIFORNIA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 11, 1983

Mr. Jack L. Reveal
6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, California 92111

Dear Mr. Reveal,

I'm deeply gratified by the overwhelming number of proxies -- including yours -- which I received from supporters of the nuclear freeze campaign. I fervently share your strong support for a bilateral, verifiable nuclear weapons freeze.

As a Senate leader of the nuclear freeze effort, I moved for the adoption of the freeze resolution in its only vote to date in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I'm delighted to see that citizen efforts to achieve a US-Soviet freeze are growing nationwide. You can count on my continued leadership to help build support for the freeze resolution at the grassroots level and in Congress.

Having your proxy encourages me in the task before me. It was great to hear from you!

Sincerely,

Alan Cranston

Alan Cranston

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6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, CA 92111
20 October , 1983

Robert M. Swainford - Public Affairs Officer
Angeles National Forest
Pasadena, California 91101

Dear Robert:

Thank you for the kindness of your October 14 letter. I am pleased that the Management Team took some action, and proud that I played a small role in bringing it about.

Have you ever read the enclosed excerpt from Abbot Kinney's book FOREST AND WATER? (I may have sent it to the Angeles already.) If not, you may wish to do so, though I'm sure you have more than enough to read already. Mr. Kinney's thoughtful recommendations and helpful comments seem hilarious now, some 85 years after he wrote them. Reading his words today provides a measure of our progress since AD 1900. But it also causes one to ponder about what we may be doing and thinking today that will appear naive and even laughable to our successors in the year 2086.

Sincerely,

Jack L. Reveal

Jack L. Reveal

JACK
MANY THANKS- I MADE A COPY AND
HAVE IT CIRCULATING.

BOB

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COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN DIEGO COUNTY

BUILDING 4, 5555 OVERLAND AVENUE
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92123

TECHNICAL AGRICULTURE PROGRAM
Telephone – (714) 565-5376
(619)

4-H – YOUTH PROGRAM
Telephone – 565-5389

FAMILY CONSUMER SCIENCE PROGRAM
Telephone – 565-5393

July 7, 1983

Jack Reveal
6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, CA 92111

Jack:

Your letter to Al West was very good. We need more people like you to point out the "bad" publicity that sometimes comes out of these confrontations.

I came up with some background information on Ken Clark in a paper he gave in 1973 at a symposium on chaparral management that portrayed him as being a liberal, ten years ago.

I will be gone JULY AND AUGUST on a plant collection trip in North Africa. See you when I get back.

Sincerely,

Walter L. Graves

Walter L. Graves
Farm Advisor

WLG:jmp

encl (2)

Co-operative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture,
University of California and County of San Diego Co-operating
The University of California's Agricultural Extension Programs are available to all without regard to race, color, or national origin.

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Holiday Elegance Collection

CLEO
MADE IN U.S.A.

50-4632

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

California, PA 15419 - P.O. Box 439, Dec. 5, 1981 - Sat.

Dear Jack:

Thanks for the interesting comments about *Arctostaphylos glandulosa* ssp. *crassifolia*. Hybrid manzanitas can be the cause of a lot of confusion and speculation.

I have just finished the taxonomy of the new *Arctostaphylos* treatment. I have completed the keys to the subspecies in each complex and will do a key this weekend to the complexes and the few odd species which do not fit into complexes. Then I intend to list the manzanitas found in each Calif. county and another list of counties in which each manzanita is found. Inasmuch as most manzanitas of the world are found in Calif., these lists may prove helpful. If Ronda Gankin has his share of the coauthorship finished soon, it should get into print the first half of 1982.

Irja and I will be spending part of our future time in PA but mail addressed to us in Rodeo will always be forwarded. We will be leaving for the west on Dec. 26th. Then east again next June. Until June Irja and I will be working on "Guide to the Tilden Botanic Garden.

We have been given working space (10 ft. x 20 ft.), 3 half herbarium cases, two desks & chairs, a Zoom new B+L. dissecting scope and a typewriter at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History at Pittsburgh. We have considerably enhanced their manzanita collection. The herbarium has about 700,000 specimens. The gang at CM is very congenial. Our commute is about 90 miles round trip which we do two or three times a week. We have been here since Oct. 21st.

I cannot ever remember of seeing *A. glandulosa* var. *glandulosa* or *A. g.* var. *cushingiana* layering. However in San Diego soil and climate they might layer. Therefore I would not attach much significance to that character.

Best Wishes

FOR YOUR HAPPINESS AT THIS HOLIDAY SEASON

AND THROUGH THE YEAR AHEAD!

Thanks so much for helping me with manzanita information and also appreciate the fine support that you and Reid have been giving the Tilden crew.

Best regards,
Walter Knight

Po Box 439
California
PA
15419

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

12/22/82

Dear Jack:

Thank you for the card and kind thoughts.

I phoned Len Hope last night to get the names for you for the "I Remember" stories you promise. Can surely use them as I have none to-date for the next Newsletter of Feb 10th. Deadline to get typed Jan 20th.

Bill Freer was the Calaveras Ranger. I have fond memories of him and his ever present pipe.

The drinking Forest Engineer would be Harry Townsend whom I didn't remember. Les Coft worked under him.

Seasons best John S. Hall

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6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego CA 92111
29 December, 1982

Dear John:

It is a pleasure to send you the enclosed material about your remarkable Dad. I hope you will edit it in any way you like. I am especially concerned that nothing is uncomplimentary to him, Harry Townsend or Bill Freer. So you judge. Time does change perspectives.

Would you please enter the years your Dad was on the Stanislaus? Also, I am not sure whether to say "Jess" or"Jesse". It seems I've heard it both ways. But one might be preferred over the other. If so, please make the corrections.

With good wishes to you and everyone who work so hard to do something great for all of us who do so little.

Sincerely

Jack

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Jess Hall, Supervisor of the Stanislaus from 19 to 19 , was a man most people liked and everyone respected. He was also someone about whom people told stories. Not long after Arlene and I with sons Jim and Jon reached the Summit District in the spring of 1948--Al Miller was Supervisor then--we began hearing about Jess. The story-teller might begin with "...if you think that's funny/crazy/wild/good/bad/, you should have been here when Jesse Hall was running the forest." Then he might relate to you how Jesse would get on the phone of a morning and call his four rangers, one by one, to make sure that each was doing what Jesse thought should be done that day. Or you might be told how the old-time grazing permittees, driving their stock through town on the trail to their allotments, would drop off at the SO to hand Jesse, personally, the money for their grazing fees. Others liked to tell how Jess would get to his feet at a meeting and shake his finger at his audience to make sure his stated position would be taken seriously. And those who had had the good fortune to ride with Jesse in the high-country (and there were many who had), liked to describe Jesse's characteristic riding style--one of jogging-along, long legs waving, both arms bent at the elbows and flapping up and down like a pair of wings.

One popular story about Jess Hall concerned his forest engineer, Harry Townsend, looked upon by his peers as a drinking-man of outstanding talent. One day Jesse got the impression that someone in Engineering was nipping-the-bottle during work hours. Being always a man of action, he unhesitatingly began a search-and-seizure operation of the engineer's work area to discover if any liquor was hidden about the place. His diligence turned up nothing but a tiny, empty, half-pint Bourbon flask. But armed with this damnimg evidence he confronted Engineer Townsend. "Is this yours, Harry?" he asked, to which

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Harry replied, with an insulted look on his face: "Why Jesse! You ought to know by now that I'd never buy a bottle of whisky that small!"

The same Harry Townsend played an important role in another tale of the Jesse Hall Period. It seems that toward the end of WWII, all Forests were instucted by Washington to work-up job programs to help provide employment for returning GIs. Jesse assigned Townsend the task of seeing that the project got done properly and on time. Much of the work, of course, fell to the district rangers. Each was furnished with an arm-load of rather exasperating forms and instructions and told to get to work. As the dead-line for completion approached, one of the rangers still had made but little progress with his paper-work. This was Ranger Bill Freer of the Calavaras District--one of the "old-school", practical, plain-speaking, no non-sense, with little patience for filling out forms for the politicians back in Washington. Jesse knew the problem with Ranger Freer well enough. So he told Harry Townsend to get over to Calavaras and help Bill finish the planning job.

Early one winter morning, Townsend set out for Calavaras, but was no sooner out of the office when a telegram came advising that the job planning project was scrubbed and that all forms, maps and instructions were to be destroyed forthwith. There being no car radios in those days, Jess couldn't call his engineer to turn him around; so he telephoned Ranger Freer that the program had been cancelled and to so inform Harry Townsend.

When Harry reached the Calavaras station, he found his friend Bill standing idly over a big pile of planning forms and maps, seemingly dejected and baffled by it all. Harry said something like "Bill, ole buddy, I've come to help you finsih the project. So let's get started." That made Bill look more dejected than ever. He said to Harry, "You know something? I'm sick and tired of this whole damm mess. I'm just about

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ready to gather this all together and throw it in the fire!" Astonished by such a response, Townsend said "But Bill! I came to help you! You can't throw that work in the fire!" "The hell I can't!" yelled Bill. And with that he grabbed an armload of the planning project, rushed to the wood-stove, and stuffed the lot into the fire.

Harry Townsend fell back in disbelief. "I can't help you now, Bill! You've done it !! ...I don't know how I'll ever get you out of this..." was all he could say.

After a while, Bill told Harry about the Washington Office telegram. They probably had a good, long laugh, and maybe a nip of Bourbon. And I suspect that Engineer Townsend was so glad the project was over with, that he couldn't be up-set with anyone. Least of all, Bill Freer.

29 December, 1982

Jack L. Reveal - Summit RD - Stanislaus - April 1948 to July 1960.

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29 December, 1982

Jack L. Reveal - Summit RD - Stanislaus - April 1948 to July 1960.

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6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, CA 92111
20 October , 1983

Robert M. Swainford - Public Affairs Officer
Angeles National Forest
Pasadena, California 91101

Dear Robert:

Thank you for the kindness of your October 14 letter. I am pleased that the Management Team took some action, and proud that I played a small role in bringing it about.

Have you ever read the enclosed excerpt from Abbot Kinney's book FOREST AND WATER? (I may have sent it to the Angeles already.) If not, you may wish to do so, though I'm sure you have more than enough to read already. Mr. Kinney's thoughtful recommendations and helpful comments seem hilarious now, some 85 years after he wrote them. Reading his words today provides a measure of our progress since AD 1900. But it also causes one to ponder about what we may be doing and thinking today that will appear naive and even laughable to our successors in the year 2086.

Sincerely,

Jack L. Reveal

Jack L. Reveal

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United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
150 So. Los Robles Ave., Suite 300, Pasadena, CA 91101

Reply to: 1620

Date: October 14, 1983

Jack L. Reveal
6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, CA 92111

Dear Jack:

Sorry for the delay in answering your letter! We too have concerns about the image presented by our employees and others who represent us. Unfortunately it isn't as easy as it used to be to require a dress code or appearance that meets with Management approval. It is especially difficult when the person is volunteering their time and contributing a badly needed service in these times of shrinking budgets and increasing pressures. However, because the example you cited also caught the attention of the Forest Management Team, we have recently drafted a forest supplement to the uniform policy in relation to volunteers. Since we have no control over how they want to look, we are not going to permit an Official Uniform for volunteers except in special cases.

Thanks for the continued interest in the "image of the outfit".

Sincerely,

ROBERT M. SWINFORD
Public Affairs Officer

FS-6200-11b (7/81

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6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, CA 92111
31 August, 1983

TO: Forest Supervisor
Angeles National Forest - R5

FROM: Jack L. Reveal - USFS Retired

Almost 50 years ago this month, Assistant Forest Supervisor Tom Van Meter of the Payette National Forest-R4, at a remote fire camp on the Middle Fork of the Salmon, found me with about 4 days growth of stubble on my then-boyish face. He just about threw a fit and told me to go shave and not to let him catch me like that again.

I had no razor with me, but finally was able to borrow a very dull old Gillette from the camp cook, and with it managed, with considerable agony, to rid myself of the offensive whiskers.

Poor old Tom Van Meter. He would turn over in his grave if, by some magic, he could see the picture of the National Forest Host that appeared in the LA Times of August 29. And I'm afraid that I would, too, if I were so unfortunate as to be in mine.

It seems obvious: things ~~are different~~ now. An awful lot different sometimes.

_____

Jack L. Reveal

P.S. ~~What is a "U. S. Nat Forest?~~

sent a copy

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Your Friendly Hosts in the National Forest

LA Times 29 Aug 83

By ANN JAPENGA, *Times Staff Writer*

It's a storybook life for 8-year-old Chiara Griffiths. School is a picnic table by a mountain stream; her mom's the teacher. When she's not studying, Chiara explores waterfalls, bugs, birds and swimming holes in the woods where her family lives. For playmates, she can choose from the dozens of children who flock to her home each summer.

Home for much of the year is Millard Campground in the Angeles National Forest. Mia and Jonathan Griffiths and their three children serve as campground hosts in a U.S. Forest Service program called Volunteers in the Forest.

Because of budget cuts in the last two years, the Angeles National Forest has had to reduce its full-time staff by 20%. Add to that the cutbacks in funding for supplies, materials and contracting and "what it boils down to is that we've had to be creative to keep the forest open," said Susan Marzec, Forest Service volunteer coordinator.

Full-Time Volunteers

The volunteer program, initiated in 1972 by an act of Congress, got a boost last year when the Forest Service succeeded in doubling its volunteer force. In 1982 in the Angeles National Forest, 9,308 volunteers donated 133,614 hours of work. Statewide, volunteers contributed work that would have cost the Forest Service $6,848,496. Marzec said: "It's really a significant contribution."

The campground hosts—some families like the Griffithses and other retired people—are full-time volunteers. Except in rare cases where the campgrounds are far from civilization, the volunteers provide all of their own food and living essentials. Most of the other types of volunteers work part time.

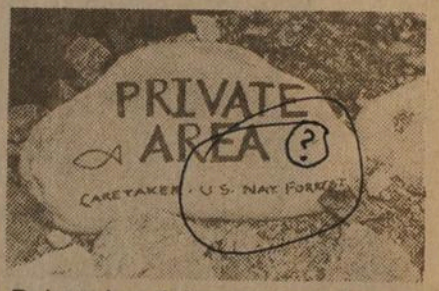
There are 21 campground hosts in the Angeles National Forest. In addition, volunteers have researched environmental and historical issues affecting the forest, repaired trails, planned forests, staffed visitor centers, counted bighorn sheep and constructed wildlife habitats.

On a recent Sunday morning in Millard Campground, Jonathan and Mia Griffiths were painting the base of their small trailer green, the color of the surrounding forest. The family's drinking water was supplied by a Sparkletts bottle topped with a pine cone centerpiece. There was a rock-bordered trail leading to the Griffithses' dining area where Chiara's Big Wheel scooter was abandoned beside the rushing stream. Surrounding the open-air dining room were stones painted with flowers and the warning: "Private area."

ground host. They were taken with the possibility of living a simple outdoor existence and helping out

AURELIO JOSE BARRERA

The Griffithses—Chiara, Mia, Rachel, Jehosha and Jonathan, from left—gather in "dining room."



Painted rock lets visitors know they're on caretaker's turf.

the Forest Service at the same time, so they applied for

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Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
Wakehurst Place Ardingly Haywards Heath
West Sussex RH17 6TN

Telephone 0444 892701

Dr Reid Moran
The Natural History Museum
Balboa Park
P.O. Box 1390
San Diego
California 92112
U.S.A.

Your reference

Our reference
QGW 71

Date
4 January 1982

Dear Dr Moran

Seed of Cupressus guadalupensis

I am writing to you at the suggestion of Mr. John Silba who states in confidence that you might possibly be able to let me have seed of Cupressus guadalupensis from a recently collected herbarium specimen.

This is a very rare tree in British cultivation and we are extremely keen to obtain natural source seed material of this interesting species for our Kew and Wakehurst collections.

If you cannot oblige perhaps you can suggest an alternative source of supply.

With thanks.

Yours sincerely

A D Schilling
Deputy Curator

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NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

22 October 1982

Dr. A.D. Schilling, Deputy Curator
Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
Wakehurst Place Ardingly Haywards Heath
West Sussex RH17 6TN
United Kingdom

Dear Dr. Schilling,

It is a pleasure to send you seeds of Cupressus guadalupensis requested by your letter of 4 January 1982.

Enclosed you will find four packets containing seed from collections by Dr. Reid Moran on Guadelupe Island: (1) Moran # 25383 of 27 March 1978; (2) Moran # 29812 of 23 August 1981; (3) Moran #5671, of 13 February 1957; and (4) Moran #25384 of March 1979.

If you would like seed of Cupressus stephensonii C.B. Wolf (C. arizonica var. stephensonii Little) please let us know. It is a very rare species known only from a single stand on Cuyamaca Mountian about 40 miles east of San Diego. ¶ We apologize for the delay in replying. Somehow your letter became lost and only recently surfaced.

Dr. Reid Moran has retired and has moved to northern California. He will be missed by all of us.

Sincerely yours,

Jack L. Reveal,
Museum Associate
for Linda Allan,
Acting Curator

JLR:bs

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United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Toiyabe National Forest Bridgeport, CA 93517

Reply to:

Date: August 25, 1983

Jack L. Reveal
6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, CA 92111

Dear Jack:

It is good to hear from you again. I was pleased to hear that you have been able to keep busy doing plant surveys locally. I have received numerous compliments on the work you did for the Bridgeport District. Al Winword was here from the Regional Office in June. He was impressed by the quality of work on the trend studies you established.

Next year is the fifth year following your first trend contract. I am not sure about our rereading schedule but if possible, I would prefer to acquire your services again. I will stay in touch and let you know if there is a possibility of any contract work.

Now, to get to what this letter is really about. I have enclosed the photos you requested. Also, enclosed is an Ortho Photo Quad of the area. You may keep the Ortho Photo Quad, but please return the aerial photos as soon as possible.

Good luck with your research on Fremont's travels. Maybe you will be the one to find his cannon.

Sincerely,

Paul Bayont

for
GARY E. SAYER
District Forest Ranger

FS-6200-11(8-80)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Stanislaus National Forest
19777 Greenley Road
Sonora, CA 95370

2361
November 14, 1980

Mr. Jack Reveal
6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, CA 92111

Dear Mr. Reveal:

Thank you so much for responding to my letter asking you about Horse Meadow Cabin. I've not yet checked out the "Clen Whittle lead", but your comment on Cow Creek Ranger Station prompted me to answer you directly.

The Visitor Information Specialist, Gary Hines, has submitted a proposal to reconstruct the old station and use it to house and interpret Forest Service articles and memorabilia. To date, funding for the project has not been approved.

If you are interested, perhaps this would be a good time for you (and others) to express support for the project to the Forest Supervisor.

Again, thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

PAM CONNERS
Historian

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United States Department of Agriculture | Forest Service | Region 5

Reply to 2150 Pesticide-Use Management and Coordination Date: November 10, 1980

Subject: Epidemiology Study

To. Forest Supervisors and Contributors

This is to bring you up to date on Forest Service involvement in epidemiological studies associated with the phenoxy herbicides.

About a year ago, we asked Forest Service personnel and former employees to assemble data on individual employee exposure histories in preparation for a feasibility study that was to be done in cooperation with the USDA Office of Safety and Health Management (OSHM). While we were developing a work agreement with them, the National Forest Products Association contracted with SRI International to conduct a similar feasibility study for an epidemiological study of users and applicators of phenoxy herbicides in the Pacific Northwest. SRI reviewed portions of our assembled data as part of their feasibility study. Since this study addressed all of the questions our study would have included, there was no reason to pursue it. The Forest Service subsequently decided to support the study proposed by SRI.

We want to thank all current and former employees who took time to provide personal pesticide history and assemble the exposure data we requested. The availability of such data and the willingness of our employees to participate in such studies had a very positive effect on this effort. We would like to keep the information you sent since it may be useful in conducting additional studies if such studies are determined to be necessary.

We will send you a final report when it is completed.

for John Chaffin
ZANE G. SMITH, JR.
Regional Forester

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J. Reveal

5

CLEVELAND NF

4060 Research Facilities
2630 Habitat

October 24, 1979

Research Natural Area Program

District Ranger - Descanso

Please note the enclosures from Bob Cermak and the Chief, regarding Research Natural Areas. Your District has two nominated areas, one on Cuyamaca Peak and one on Guatay Mountain.

Cuyamaca Peak

Jack Reveal, former Resources Officer on the Cleveland, completed an ecological survey report on the Cuyamaca Peak area in early 1978. Jack's report dealt primarily with the Cuyamaca Cypress, and made several recommendations. You have a copy of this report in your library.

In a letter (4060, 11/27/78) to the Cleveland, the Regional Forester said that the RNA committee had reviewed Jack's report, and directed us to go ahead with the Environmental Assessment Report, with a target of FY 80.

On 10/18/79, Len Newell called Ed Horton in the R.O. to discuss how this direction fits in with Regional Objectives. Ed and Len are both concerned that RNA status may preclude management efforts toward recovery of sensitive plant species in both areas. There is also concern about the ability to protect these areas from untimely fires should they go into RNA status. This matter needs careful study and the EAR should carefully weigh all factors. I would like a draft EAR for review by July 1, 1980. An alternative to RNA status would be Botanical Area status. See FSM 4063 for information on RN areas. Should you need assistance, call on Len.

Guatay Mountain

Ed Horton recalls that Dr. Paul Zedler (SDSU Biology Dept.) had contracted to do some work in this area for the Forest Service, and that his report is long overdue. Len will pursue this with Paul, as will Ed from his end.

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The same dilemma with respect to RNA vs Botanical Area status exists here, however I don't feel that further efforts on your part are warranted until Dr. Zedler's work is consolidated.

Ralph C. Cisco

RALPH C. CISCO
Forest Supervisor

cc: Ed Horton
J. Reveal
L. Newell
G. Larsen

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST
111 N. Virginia St., Rm. 601
Reno, NV 89501

1600
October 4, 1979

Mr. Jack L. Reveal
3843 Ingraham Apt. F309
San Diego, CA 92109

Dear Mr. Reveal:

Thank you for your September 24 letter.

You will be relieved to know that we are presently in the process of revising the Bridgeport, Carson, and Las Vegas Ranger District maps. We will carefully edit the script and remove outdated material.

Sincerely,

Harold M. Bolt

HAROLD M. BOLT
Staff Officer
Recreation and Lands

6200-11 (1/69)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

CLEVELAND N.F.

NEWELL

REPLY TO: 2500 Watershed Management
5150 Fuels Management

September 25, 1979

SUBJECT: Status Report-Watershed Management

TO: District Rangers, S.O. Staff

There will be a status report on Watershed Management on the Cleveland National Forest and on the Laguna-Morena Demonstration Area (L-MDA) at 0830, October 25, 1979, in the Supervisor's Office. The objectives of the meeting will be to discuss with respect to both programs:

* Where we were
* Where we are
* Where we should be going
* How do we get there from here (who does what)

Watershed Management in the R.O. has been assigned responsibility for chaparral and related brushland ecosystem management. The meeting will serve as a follow-up to the Watershed Management Program Review on the Cleveland conducted during April 1978 and will inform participants about the two programs. The meeting will provide an opportunity to express interest or concerns and to give direction. Those attending will be:

Forest Supervisor
R.O. Watershed Management Staff Director
Forest Resource Officer
L-MDA Coordinator
District Rangers (attendance optional)
Jack Reveal ? (Retired Resource Officer, CNF)
S.O. Staff (Attendance optional)

Ralph O Cisco

RALPH CISCO
Forest Supervisor

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Cleveland National Forest
880 Front St., Rm. 6-S-5
San Diego, CA 92188

2500

October 1, 1979

Mr. Jack L. Reveal
3843 Ingraham St., #309
San Diego, CA 92109

Dear Jack:

I have heard many good things about you and would like to invite you to a meeting here in the S.O. of October 25.

My objective in inviting you is to benefit from your experience as Resource Officer here. The Watershed and Chaparral Management programs are becoming increasingly important and I want to make sure we have the advantage of every knowledgeable person.

Please see the enclosed letter to Rangers and Staff for details of the meeting. I look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,

RALPH C. CISCO
Forest Supervisor

Enclosure

Replied 4 Oct - "okay"

6200-11 (1/69)

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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

139 Birge Hall
430 Lincoln Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
Telephone: 608/262-1057

October 20, 1981

Dr. Jack L. Reveal
6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, California 92111

Dear Dr. Reveal:

Thank you for the Xerox of your specimen of what seems to be a depauperate corn. As far as I can tell, it probably is not teosinte but I may be wrong. If you do want a good identification, please send it along. However, I am enclosing a hand-out relating to corn. On the back of the second one is a drawing of a teosinte spike. You may simply wish to dissect your specimen; and if it looks like that drawing you may have a teosinte in hand.

I just returned from a Systematics meeting in St. Louis where I had a nice talk with your son, Jim. You should be very proud of him, for he is one of the very best taxonomists in the U.S. today.

With all good wishes.

Cordially yours,

Hugh H. Iltis
Professor of Botany and
Director of the Herbarium

HHI:cw
Encl.

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Dr Hugh Iltis
Univ of Wis(?)
Dir. of Herbarium

Corn

mailed to
14 Oct 81
w/ letter

Herb. Univ Wisconsin
245 Birge Hall
430 Lincoln Dr
Madison WI - 53706

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SAN DIEGO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Zea

Garden volunteer, growing in a compost
pile ca. 1 m. from a stand of Burpee
hybrid golden yellow sweet corn at
13217 Lakeview Granada Drive, Lakesi

Brought in by William Fisher.

Near ° 'N, ° 'W Elevation ca. 12
Jack L. Reveal 31 July 197

105416
SAN DIEGO SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY

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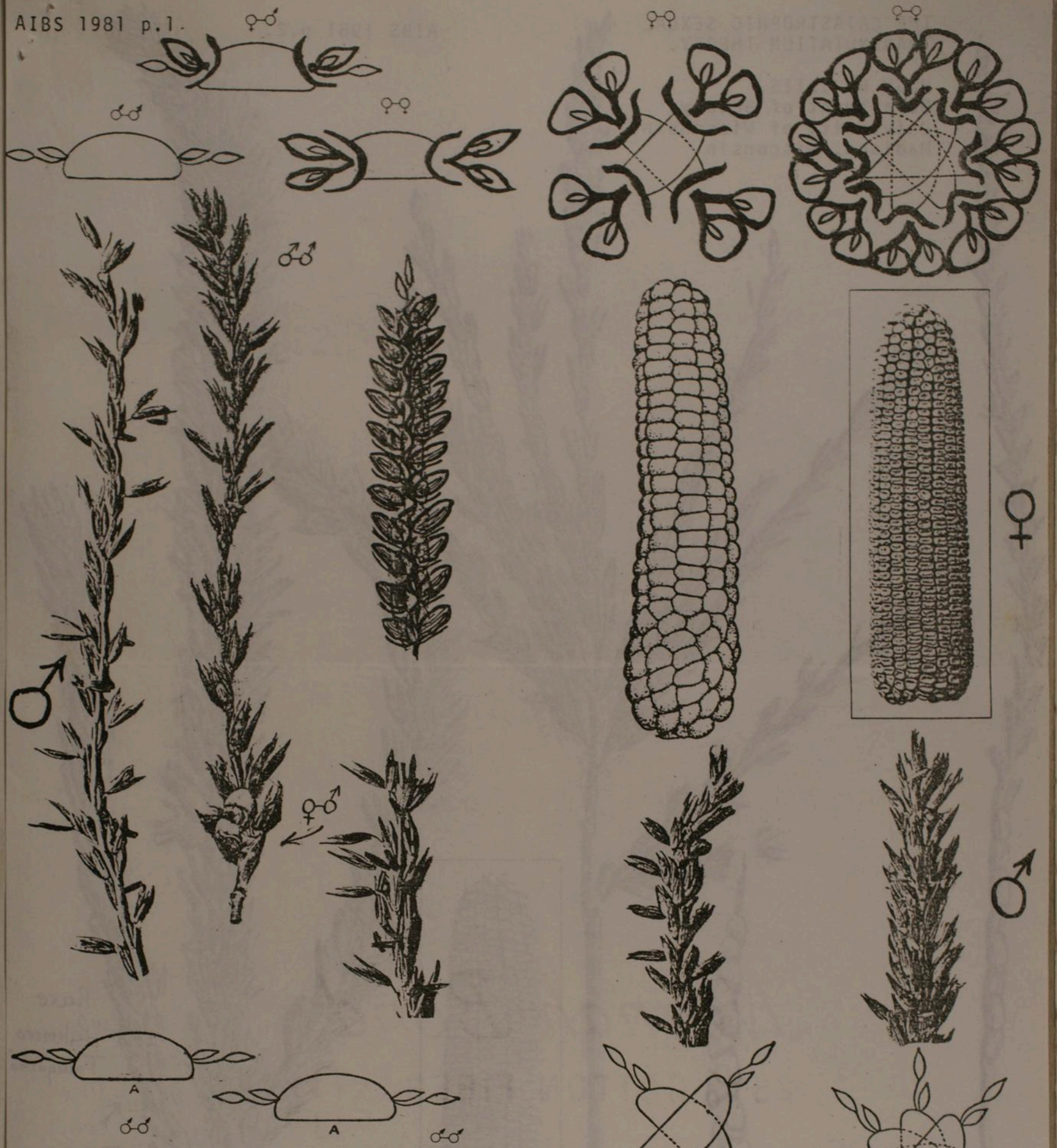

FIG. 1.—Diagram showing arrangement of pedicelled and sessile spikelets in A, undifferentiated four-rowed branch; C, eight-rowed ear the result of twisting a single undifferentiated branch; E, 16-rowed ear, the result of a further twisting of "C."

THE CATASTROPHIC SEXUAL TRANSMUTATION THEORY: THE EVOLUTION OF THE EAR AND CENTRAL TASSEL SPIKE, BOTH POLYSTICHOUS, FROM THE DISTICHOUS CENTRAL TASSEL SPIKES OF TEOSINTE BY TWISTING OF RACHIS FOLLOWING DRASTIC CONDENSATION. Cf. Collins 1919, modified by H.H. Iltis.

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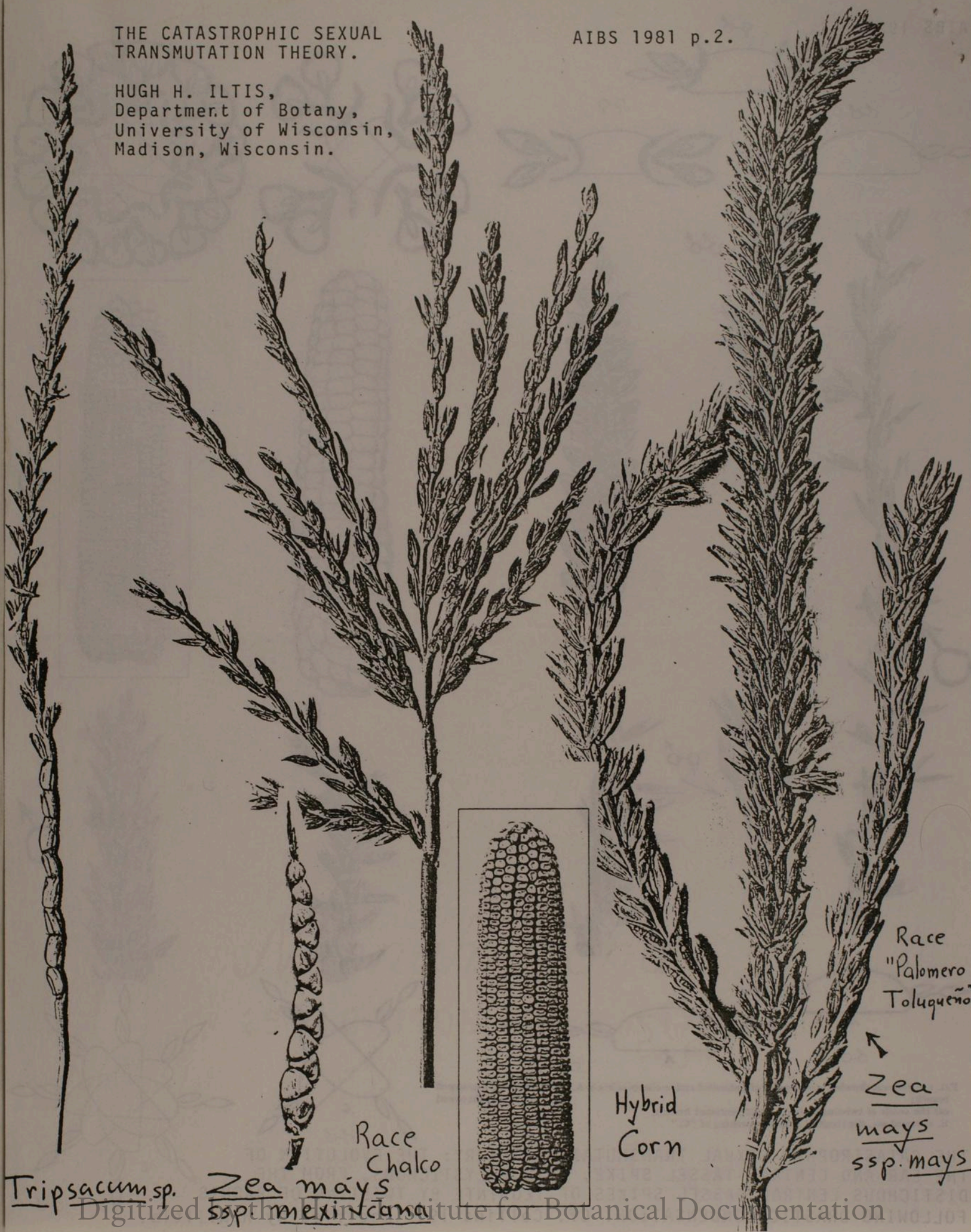
THE CATASTROPHIC SEXUAL TRANSMUTATION THEORY.

HUGH H. ILTIS,
Department of Botany,
University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wisconsin.



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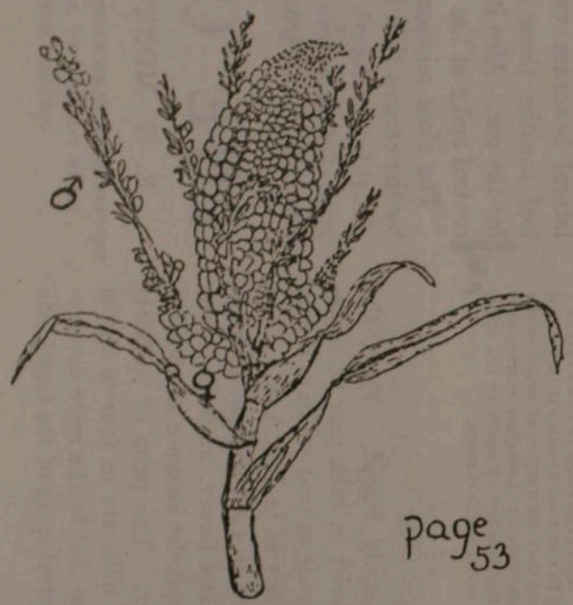
THE PRIMITIVE CORN.—Mrs. W. A. Kellerman offers the following interesting speculation on the origin of Indian corn:

"In MEEHANS' MONTHLY, January, 1892, there was a note concerning the primitive corn—with an illustration. There was also an article published last year relative to the development of the ear. In both articles we find practically the same thought, viz.: 'If we draw the branchlets of the 'tassel' upwardly with the hand we shall see exactly the resemblance to an eight-rowed ear of corn. No one can fail to see that the ear of corn is nothing more than the tassel which has had power to unite its branchlets and become succulent.'

To tell the whole story as concisely as possible—as the corn told me—I would say that the primitive Indian corn was a grass-like plant (a grass in reality) with a branch springing from the several nodes or joints. Each branch was crowned with both staminate and pistillate organs. The *central stem* of the 'tassel' borne by the primitive branch by virtue of its more favorable position, drew into itself the main force of the branch, and became more highly developed at the expense of the surrounding tassel-branchlets, the latter becoming finally entirely aborted.

Natural selection lifted the staminate flowers to the tassel of the main stalk and left the pistillate below on the side branches. These branches became shortened, and form the shank or footstalk of our present ear. The shortening of the branches brought the sheaths close together, thus forming the husk or general protective envelope of the ear.

Now instead of a cohering of the branchlets to form the ear, it seems quite clear that such reversions as the sketch on page 53, illustrates plainly how the ear was developed from the *central stem* of the primitive lateral tassel, while the branchlets became aborted. The woody substance became the cob, and the pistillate flowers, having here gained a monopoly, improved their opportunity, and made the most of themselves. Under the kind guardianship of Nature the Indian corn traveled along up through the centuries; but long continued cultivation has been an important factor in perfecting the splendid ear of the present.



page 53

THE PRIMITIVE CORN.—SEE PAGE 44.
(Sexual abnormalism in an ear of Indian Corn.)

Botanischer Verein der Prov. Brandenburg. Sitzung vom 26. September 1879.

ZWEIUNDZWANZIGSTER JAHRGANG.

1880.

Herr **Dammer** (Gast) legte einen ästigen Maiskolben aus dem hiesigen Königl. botan. Garten vor.

p.133

Herr **P. Ascherson** hat hierzu Folgendes zu bemerken:

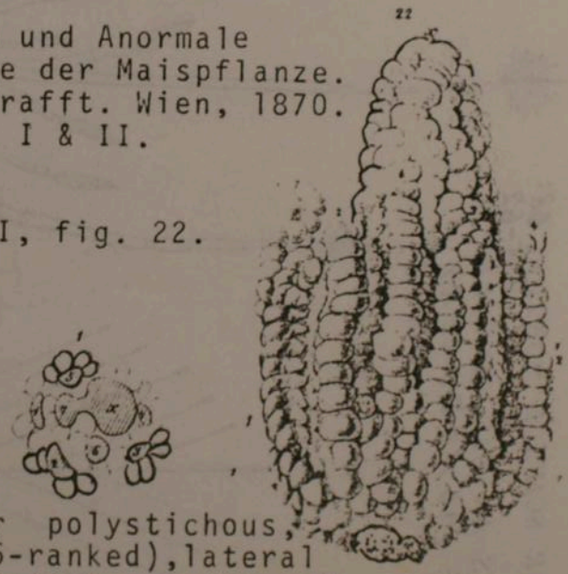
Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Der vorliegende, nach einer mit gewohnter Gefälligkeit angefertigten Zeichnung des Herrn F. Kurtz Fig. 1 in der Seitenansicht (1/2 der natürl. Grösse), Figur 2 im Diagramm dargestellte weibliche Blüthenstand von *Zea Mays* L. stellt eine Bildungsabweichung dar, die allerdings bereits seit zwei Jahrhunderten bekannt, mehrfach beschrieben und abgebildet ist, dennoch aber in manchen Punkten noch eine eingehendere Besprechung und selbst eine genauere Abbildung verdient, als ihr bisher zu Theil geworden ist. Der erste Botaniker, welcher diese Missbildung beobachtete, war der Sicilianer Paolo Boccone, der sie in Calabrien „ad pagum et coenobium Sancti Dominici Soriani" auffand und in den 1674 von Robert Mori-

Die Normale und Anormale Metamorphose der Maispflanze. Dr. Guido Krafft. Wien, 1870. pp.71, Tab. I & II.

Tab. I, fig. 22.



Central ear polystichous, 10-rowed (5-ranked), lateral branches distichous, 4-rowed (2-ranked).

H.H.Iltis AIBS 1981 p.3.

Despite the great variety of explanations, Krafft's (1870) magnificent lithographs, Ascherson's (1880) diagram, and Kellerman's (1895) drawing, and countless others , from Boccone in 1674 to Montgomery (1906), Iltis (1911), East (1913), Weatherwax (1918, 1923, 1935) and Kempton (1935) on into more modern times, all show the common abnormality "Branched Corn" (Kempton,1923), in which a polystichous ear (4- or more ranked) is subtended by 1-11 distichous (2-ranked) branches, showing a feminized tassel as well as that polystichy is a position effect related to apical dominance, the central spike blooming first and hence having hierarchical priority .

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POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY 68: 55-62

WHAT IS AN EAR OF CORN?

E. G. MONTGOMERY (1906)

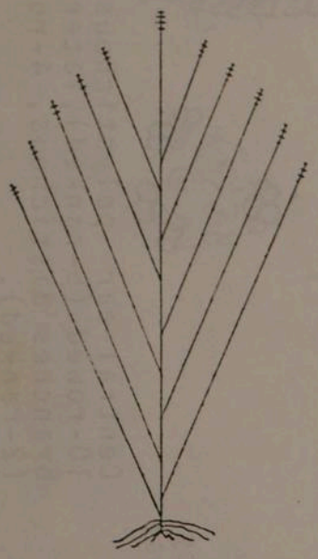

FIG. 13. DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PROBABLE STRUCTURE OF EARLY PROGENITOR OF CORN PLANT.

p. 61

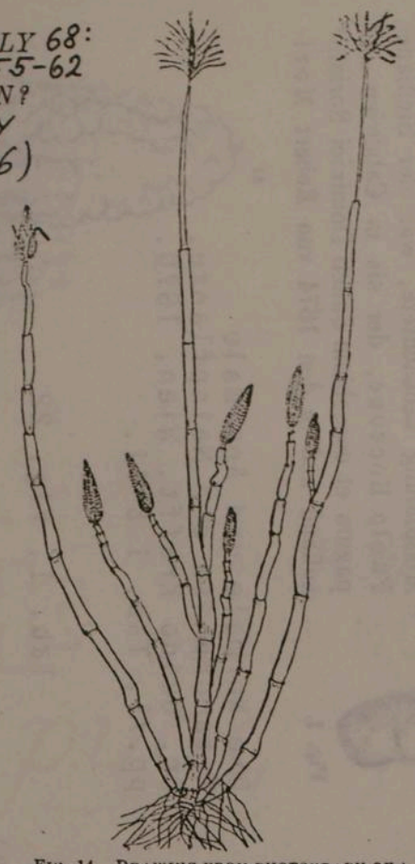

FIG. 14. DRAWING FROM PHOTOGRAPH OF A SWEET CORN PLANT TO COMPARE WITH DIAGRAM FIG. 13. Note that the number of nodes in the shortened ear-bearing branches corresponds exactly to the number of nodes in the main stem above point of attachment.

p. 61

may now be easily traced. First, the pedicellate spikelet in each pair of spikelets becomes sessile so that we have a pair of sessile spikelets as in Fig. 5, *c*. Then the upper flower in each spikelet becomes a perfect pistillate flower, while the lower flower in each spikelet becomes an abortive pistillate flower. The pairs of spikelets on the central spike are in four to eleven or more rows, so that by the mere development of the central spike of the tassel into

p. 61

FIG. 5. MODIFICATION OF A PAIR OF STAMINATE SPIKELETS INTO A PAIR OF PISTILLATE SPIKELETS, *a*, *b*, *c*. The pedicellate spikelet shortens down until it becomes sessile. *d*, The sessile flowers become pistillate: *e*, both flowers become pistillate.

p. 58

Gama grass ... looks like maize. While it grows to a height of five to ten feet the stem is slender and the leaf about half the width of the maize leaf. The plant bears a tassel-like structure at the top and on the lateral branches, closely resembling the maize tassel, except that the seeds are borne on the lower part of each tassel and the pollen on the upper part.

Teosinte, which is sometimes cultivated but does not mature north of Mexico, is more like maize than is gama grass, the plant being larger and the terminal tassel bearing pollen only. The lateral branches of the plant are so shortened that the terminal tassel-like structure is borne in a leaf axil, surrounded by a kind of husk as is an ear of maize, and bears only pistillate flowers, or seed. It is only a step in the production of an ear of maize, from teosinte, by a development of the central spike of the lateral tassel into an ear.

It is probable that the early progenitor of maize was a grass-like plant having a tassel at the top and tassel-like structures on long, lateral branches, all tassels bearing perfect flowers. As evolution progressed, the terminal tassel came to produce only pollen, and the side branches only ovules, or seeds. Evolution often results in a greater "division of labor," as in this case. At the same time, the lateral branches were shortened or telescoped into the leaf sheaths, these sheaths forming a covering, or husk, for the ear. Also it is probable that in this evolution the central spike of the tassel developed into an ear.

The close relationship of maize and teosinte is proved by the crosses that have been made between the two. In the third or fourth generation after crossing, a peculiar type of corn is secured, identical with a type of maize that has been found growing wild in Mexico (*Zea canina*), and

THE CORN CROPS

E. G. MONTGOMERY

PROFESSOR OF FARM CROPS IN THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

New York

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

1913

MONTGOMERY: ON THE RIGHT TRACK

Montgomery's 1906 drawings of the "early progenitor of corn plant" and its sweet-corn counterpart come indeed so close to the CSTT that one wonders why he did not make the connection. Apparently he had not seen branched teosinte plants, with male tassels at the end of the primary branches , and assumed that corn came from a plant with perfect-flowered panicles by differential sterilization. His 1913 paper (p. 18, shown above) gives a description of the CSTT, stressing the role of the central spike, but of the tassel-like female ear cluster of teosinte. However, his language is confusing, and one is at a loss to know what exactly he had in mind.

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Weatherwax 1935

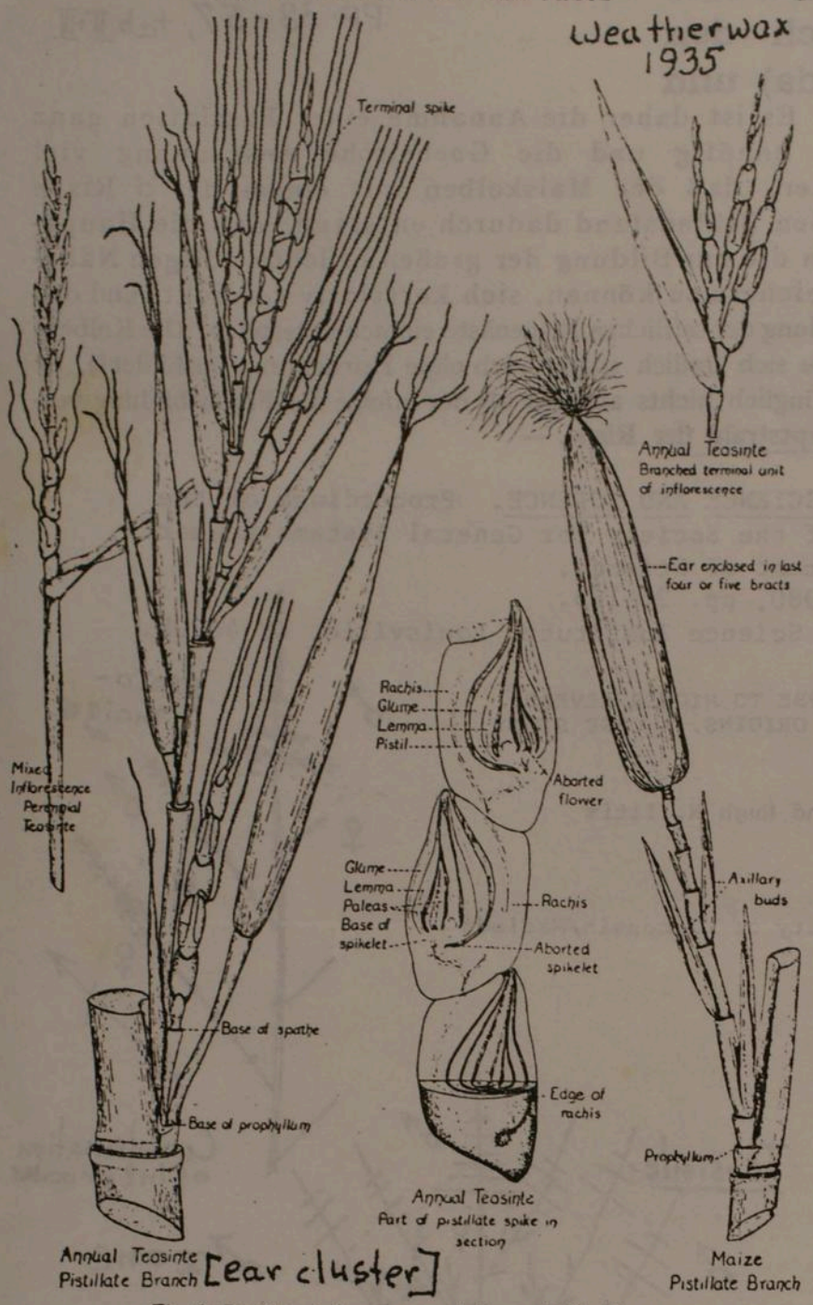

Fig. 9. Pistillate inflorescences of *Zea* and *Euchlaena*.

Anomalous inflorescences will doubtless contribute valuable information, but the investigator must avoid the common error of considering every anomaly a reversion.

Hybrids between maize and teosinté will always exhibit suggestive series; but, until we are more sure of the homologies between these two genera, it is futile to expect much information from the hybrids, for they will be speaking in a language that we cannot understand. When the true homologies of their inflorescences are clear, then these hybrids may afford checks upon our conceptions of morphology; but they will never alone constitute valid constructive evidence as to phylogenetic relationships or the course of evolution. Interaction between closely related entities is capable of giving rise to monstrosities that defy explanation in terms of the relationships of the parent-stocks; and only a sound working basis of morphology will save the investigator from the lure of suggestive analogy. Weatherwax 1923:113

Weatherwax 1918

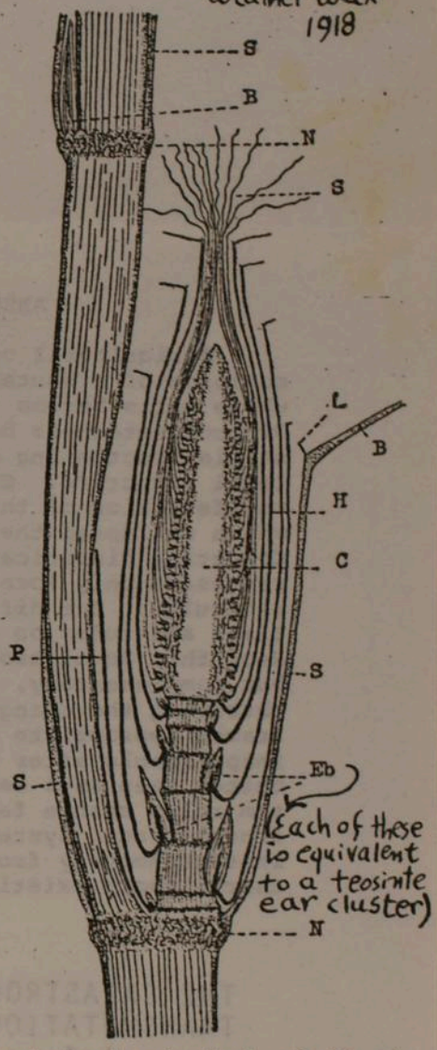

FIG. 45.—Diagram of longitudinal section of ear-bearing branch. *S*, leaf sheath; *B*, axillary bud, an undeveloped ear-bearing branch; *N*, node of the main axis; *S*, silks exposed beyond the ends of the husks; *L*, ligule; *B*, leaf blade; *H*, husk of the ear, a greatly enlarged leaf sheath; *C*, cob of the ear; *Eb*, secondary ear buds; *P*, prophyllum.

THE STORY OF THE MAIZE PLANT

PAUL WEATHERWAX
Associate Professor of Botany
Indiana University

1923

Weatherwax's (1923) prophetic statement ("...until we are more sure of the homologies between [teosinte and maize]... the hybrids...will be speaking in a language that we cannot understand.") applies to his own splendid drawing of 1935, which suggests visually that such an axillary ear cluster of teosinte as shown above is homologous to the maize ear and its shank and husks, a false conclusion which nevertheless forms the basis for the Standard Teosinte Hypothesis.

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„Zeitschrift für induktive Abstammungs- und Vererbungslehre".
Band V. Heft 1. 1911.
pp. 38-57, tab. II+III

Über einige bei *Zea Mays* L. beobachtete Atavismen, ihre Verursachung durch den Maisbrand, *Ustilago Maydis* D. C. (Corda) und über die Stellung der Gattung *Zea* im System.

Hugo Iltis

page 45. Es ist daher die Annahme einer Fasziation ganz und gar unnötig und die Goebelsche Anschauung viel natürlicher, daß der Maiskolben aus einem der ♂ Rispe gleichenden Blütenstand dadurch entstand, daß die Hauptachse, um die zur Bildung der großen Früchte nötigen Nährstoffe speichern zu können, sich korrelativ verdickte und daß die Ausbildung der seitlichen Rispenäste einfach unterblieb. Die Kolbenspindel, die sich freilich später auch ohne Befruchtung ausbildet[1]), ist also ursprünglich nichts anderes als der infolge der Fruchtbildung verdickte Hauptstrahl der Rispe. —

From: Banathy, B. H. (ed.) 1980, SYSTEMS SCIENCE AND SCIENCE. Proceedings of the Twenty-Fourth Annual North American Meeting of the Society for General Systems Research, With the American Association for the Advancement of Science.
San Francisco, California, January 7-10, 1980, pp. 96-103.
Society for General Systems Research, Systems Science Institute, Louisville, KY 40208.

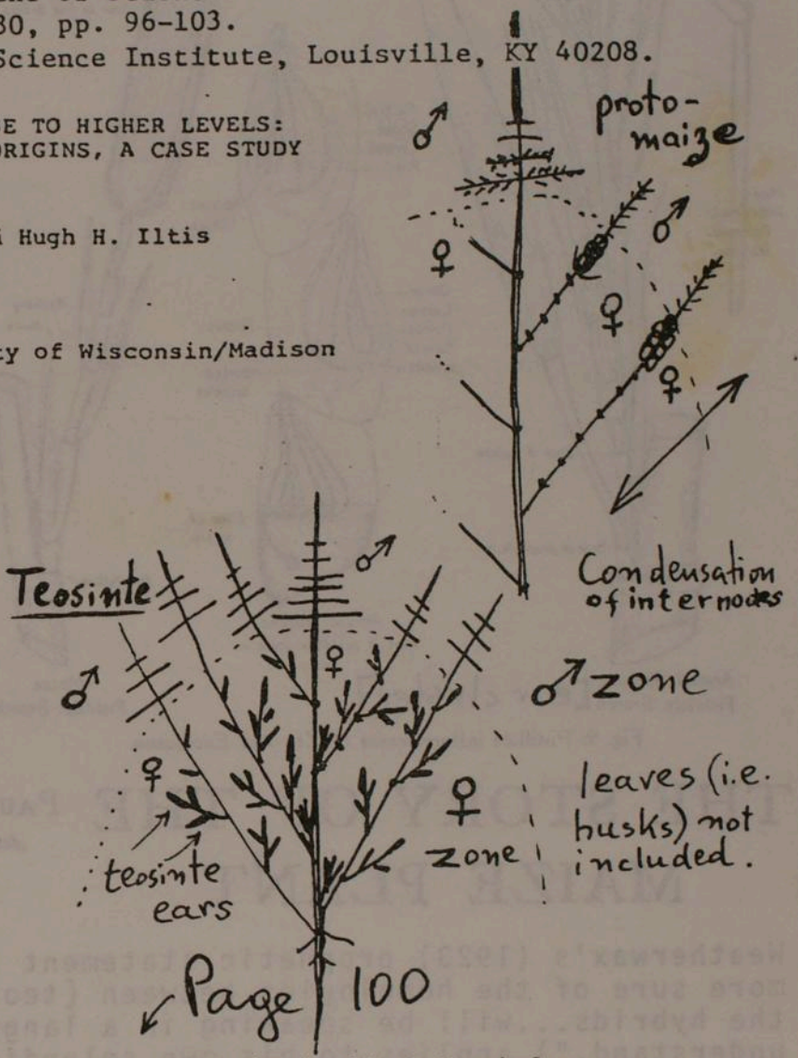
OVERCONNECTED COLLAPSE TO HIGHER LEVELS: URBAN AND AGRICULTURAL ORIGINS, A CASE STUDY

T.F.H. Allen and Hugh H. Iltis

Botany Dept.; University of Wisconsin/Madison

ABSTRACT

Agricultural origins are seen as collapse of a hunter-gatherer system whose parts become too tightly connected. Overconnectedness becomes part of the stable functioning of the evolved higher level structure. Cities are a physical manifestation of the overconnectedness which collapsed the Paleolithic system. Competing historical theories appear to represent only local passages through a reticulum. The different relaxation times and rules on either side of the Neolithic Revolution require different, but complementary, time frames for observing the change. Narrative time frames appropriate before the event are inapplicable after the revolution. It is better seen as a catastrophe where system rules change faster than the system functioning. System constraints pass instantaneously from one state to another without existing in between.



Catastrophe in Plant Morphology:
There is a difference between Old and New World primitive agroecosystems. In the Old World, cities have continuously existed at various sites such that they feel as if they have always been, or at least were inevitable. Therefore, the question of scholars is: how did cities and agriculture arise? In the New World, however, there are a few cities of large dimensions, large enough to impress

THE CATASTROPHIC SEXUAL TRANSMUTATION THEORY of the origin of the maize ear from the central spike of a lateral branch teosinte tassel.

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Note: For cob, read ear!

invading Europeans, but there are no intermediate population aggregations. The demography of settlement size jumps from the city of Montezuma to clusters of people at crossroads with no moderate sized aggregation in between. Since cities appear anomalous in the New World and seem to be based upon only a marginally sufficient culture, then the question of the New World scholars is: how is it that cities occur at all? This difference in agroecosystem texture may be explained by considerations of catastrophic overconnection in the important New World cereal, corn.

In the Old World domesticated cereals, the differences between cultivated varieties and wild plants is clear but not distinct at an architectural level. Domesticated varieties have more grains which are larger, and they have a central axis to the ear which is solid and does not shatter at ripening. There are also differences in some chromosome numbers, but these are no more distinctive than occur in many wild interspecific relationships. By contrast, in New World corn, Zea mays, the domesticated plant has a completely different pattern of construction from its wild precursors. This is so much the case that despite a full knowledge of the complete interbreeding compatibility between corn and its parent species, scholars have only recently correctly identified the ancestor as such. Teosinte, wild corn, has many male tassels over the outer portion of the whole plant with many small female cobs distributed through the center of the plant's branching structure. Furthermore, the cobs are so small as to be unrecognizeable as the antecedent of the familiar domesticated structure. The differences between wild and domesticated cobs are major: a) in the domesticated plant a second grain arises at loci where in the wild type there is only one; b) the central axis of the cob is not only rigid and non-shattering, but it becomes twisted in a complex fashion so as to give as many as 24 rows of grain where in the wild type there are two alternative rows; c) all the grains on the plant are found in one or two cobs instead of hundreds. The second author (Iltis,1979) has synthesized the diverse evidence for structural homology and from this has worked out a very reasonable sequence of structural changes in the origins of the corn plant, explaining the sudden appearance of corn agriculture.

The wild (teosinte) corn plant has two zones, an outer zone which is male and an inner zone which is female. Major side branches terminate in male tassels which are developmentally dominant over all other tassels and cobs on that branch. Once the terminal tassels have flowered then secondary tassels come into flower. These dominate tertiary tassels and cobs, and so on. The dominance of the male is constrained by the limited resources which a tassel can use: some material for pollen and the rest for small scaly flowering parts. If the side branches become shortened, perhaps by genetic changes but more probably by crowding of plants, then the tip of the side branch finds itself in the female zone of the plant, and instead of producing male flowers, produces females. Unlike its male counterpart, this female exerts a vigorous and persistent dominance over all other tassels and cobs on that side branch. By changing the terminal structure of the side branch from male to female the whole balance in the dominance system is upset. There is a catastrophic connection between a larger, now female "tassel" and the major portion of the photosynthetic activity of the branch. Food is sucked into that side branch by the female with disastrous structural consequences. Unable to expand so as to accomodate the massive food supply delivered, the corn cob spontaneously twists. Thus, a single change from male to female in the terminal tassel of the lateral shoot, catastrophically changes the physiological balance within the plant and instantaneously produces a structure which would closely resemble a modern corn cob. The entire architecture of the plant is changed so that the old rule system of balanced, continuous reproduction is no longer applicable. For most plants this would be fatal. If, however, there is human intervention then a new set of rules may emerge which allows the regular production of domesticated corn cobs.

In the Old World the rule system of the plant does not change because the plants are already single-headed in their construction. Agricultural rules are the same as the rules for the wild type. In corn, however, the wild plant rules and the agricultural rules are entirely different. Presumably, the collapse of wild type rules had occurred millenium after millenium before agriculture. However, only when human population density and levels of technology were sufficiently high would the human creature have been in a position to incorporate the catastrophically changed corn plant into its social structure. The social structure had to be almost ready for a spontaneous collapse into agriculture before the catastrophe of the corn plant was signal enough to begin the inevitable collapse to intensive urban agriculture. In the Old World the plants are secondarily influenced by the primary collapse through overconnection of the human social structure. In the New World the capacity for change in the rules in the corn plant was the primary signal which, when it happened, dragged the human social structure into agriculture slightly,

prematurely by Old World standards.

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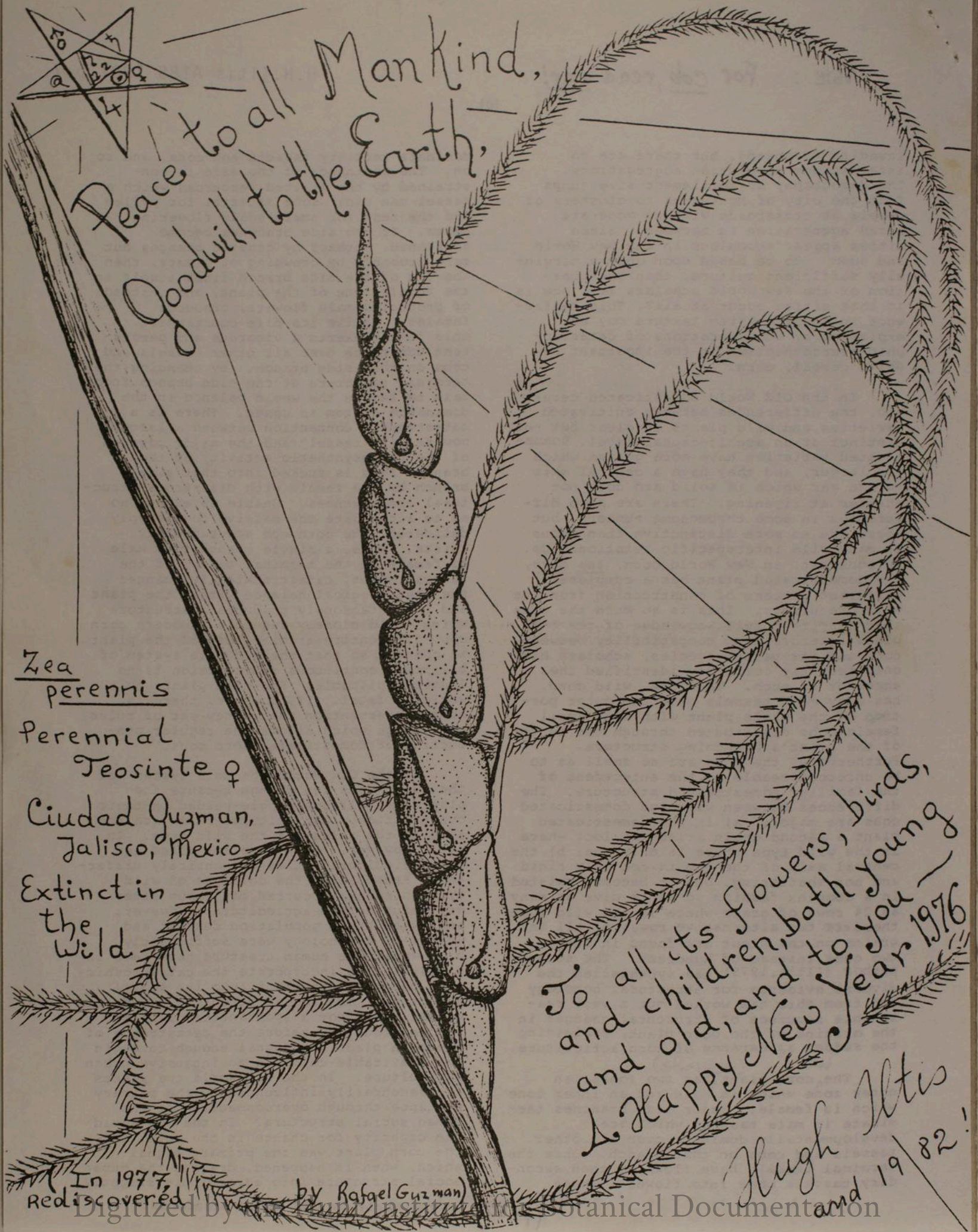

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Center for Natural Areas

NORTHEAST OFFICE: Box 98, South Gardiner, Maine 04359 (207) 582-4205

March 26, 1980

RECEIVED
APR 1 1980

Messrs. Jack Reveal and Ric Villisenor
RECON Corporation
1094 Cudahy Place
San Diego, California 92110

Dear Messrs. Reveal and Villisenor:

A primary source of information and documentation for the Center for Natural Areas' evaluation of pest management programs in the Forest Service is personal interviews conducted with persons like yourself. To assure the accuracy and credibility of the study we are requesting that you review our summary of the meeting (please see enclosure). If you find the summary accurate, please initial it on the front page and return it to me within two weeks of the date of receipt. If for any reason you find the summary inaccurate or incomplete, please make the appropriate changes before initialing it and returning it to me. If no response is forthcoming after the two week period, it will be assumed that the quotes are accurate and quotable.

We at CNA appreciate your contribution to this timely study. The information you provided will assist us in both identifying Forest Service pest management strengths and weaknesses and deriving alternative management options which may rectify problems. If we can be of assistance, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

James Hynson
Wildlife Biologist

JH/cb

Enc.

done
4-2-80
JL.

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UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY

UMC 45, LOGAN, UTAH 84322
Phone (801) 752-4100 Ext. 7771

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

January 9, 1980

Mr. Jack Reveal
Natural History Museum
Balboa Park
P. O. Box 1390
San Diego, California 92112

Dear Jack:

I have identified your beautifully prepared grass specimens and the mounted specimens will be returned to you in tomorrow's mail. I didn't attach any labels on the specimens. When I agreed with your determinations, I wrote STET on the outside folder. Otherwise, suggested name changes are to be found on the outside of the folder.

The enclosed sheet will indicate where I would change the identification of your unmounted plants. All other specimens are correctly identified. Two Stipa spp. were identified by Dr. Mary Barkworth, who has replaced me in the herbarium. Stipa swallenii from Wyoming is a new record for the state and a long-range extension to the east.

I have enjoyed seeing your specimens and recalling many pleasant memories from long years ago.

Doris joins me in wishing you the best for the year ahead.

Sincerely,

Art

Arthur H. Holmgren
Professor Emeritus of Biology

AHH:sss
Enc.

I hope I have followed your instructions and that the unmounted plants would be retained here.

You must know that Jim is one of the leading taxonomists in the country. Both of us have to be pleased and proud.

AHH

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UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY · LOGAN, UTAH 84322
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
UMC 53
(801) 752-4100 Ext. 7771

Nov. 14, 1979

Dear Jack:

It was great to hear from you after all these years. And I am pleased to hear that museum work keeps you off the streets.

Please send your grasses to me and I will promptly give you my opinion as to what you have. I will hope that we may keep the specimens and report to you by your field number.

I reached retirement age two years ago and it is mandatory in Utah that one retire at age 65. However, I am still teaching and I have an office with a phone and the herbarium practically at my elbow. My Dean and Dept Head tell me that I can go on teaching as long I want to and I might make that choice for two more years.

I too am proud of Jim. He's got to be the busiest botanist in this country.

Give Reid Moran my regards.

Sincerely,

Art

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CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
GOLDEN GATE PARK SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94118
(AREA CODE 415) 221-5100

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM
THE ALEXANDER F. MORRISON PLANETARIUM
THE STEINHART AQUARIUM

Department of Botany

Sept. 25, 1979.

Dear Jack Renvoal:

Please pardon my long silence – I've been involved with moving from a S.F. flat I've lived in for over 45 years. My feeling now is: don't ever move!

The grass you thought might be Helictotrichon, is (as Reid Moran said you had finally decided) D. a Danthonia – D. intermedia Vasey. Yours is a young plant so it is not quickly apparent that it is a Danthonia.

If you find other puzzles – or if interesting Siskiyou records turn up, please don't forget me!

Best regards + all good wishes – Sincerely,

Tom Howell

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UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY

UMC 45, LOGAN, UTAH 84322
Phone (801) 752-4100 Ext. 7771

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

Feb. 1, 1980

Dear Jack:

I returned the mounted grasses to you several weeks ago and I hope to hear from you that they arrived at the Museum in good condition. The unmounted specimens are now mounted and in the process of being filed. Your beautifully prepared specimens have become a most welcomed addition to our grass collection.

I will mail this to your home address in case you don't go to the Museum every day.

Please give Reid my best regards.

Sincerely,

Art

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

1680

SEP 2 6 1979

Mr. Jack L. Reveal
3843 Ingraham Street
Apt. F309
San Diego, California 92109

Dear Mr. Reveal:

This is in response to your letter of September 19. In your letter you requested the address of the Forest History Society, which is:

Forest History Society
109 Coral Street
Santa Cruz, California 95060

If the History Section can be of any further assistance, feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

Frank J. Harmon

FRANK J. HARMON
Historian, History Section

Inquiry sent FHS
1 Oct 79

V. (crank)
2384679

6200-11 (1/69)

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Jack!
Please hasten to correct the annotation for the "Stipa" (2079) to read:
Oryzopsis swallenii Hitchc. & Spellenberg
My fault — not Mary's.

January 9, 1980

Mr. Jack Reveal
Natural History Museum
Balboa Park
P. O. Box 1390
San Diego, California 92112

Dear Jack:

I have identified your beautifully prepared grass specimens and the mounted specimens will be returned to you in tomorrow's mail. I didn't attach any labels on the specimens. When I agreed with your determinations, I wrote STET on the outside folder. Otherwise, suggested name changes are to be found on the outside of the folder.

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I have enjoyed seeing your specimens and recalling many pleasant memories from long years ago.

Doris joins me in wishing you the best for the year ahead.

Sincerely,

Arthur H. Holmgren
Professor Emeritus of Biology

AHH:sss
Enc.

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UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY

UMC 45, LOGAN, UTAH 84322
Phone (801) 752-4100 Ext. 7771

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

April 1, 1980

Dear Jack:

You are the one who should do a "note" on the Oxytropis swallenii. It is an unusually long extension of the known range.

I will be going to Jackson in mid-July and hope to find the place where you collected the specimen. If you can give me some hints I will do a long search.

Dr. Barkworth who has replaced me is doing a monograph of the Stipeae tribe will be working on this particular species in the near future.

Now for the people you missed at the recent meetings. Doris and I visited with Fred & Helen not too long ago. Fred is not enjoying good health and we don't know what his problem is. Howard Passey had a serious heart attack a few years ago and I don't know what his present condition is. Harley McDowell died several years ago and so did Bry Martineau. And you know what happened to Mark Shipley.

And so, with all this unhappy news I find myself at the bottom of the page. Sincerely, Art

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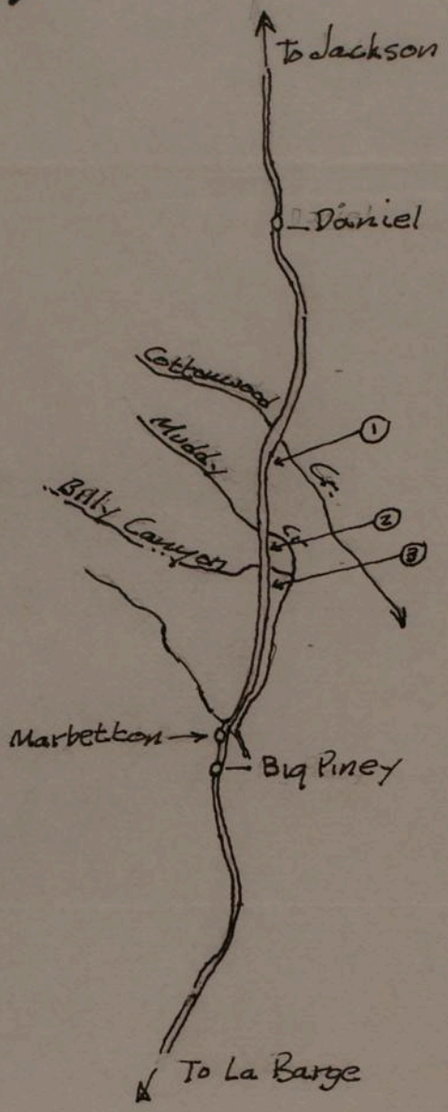
18 July 1977

Cottonwood Creek
Between Big Piney & Daniel
Wyo. Sublette Co. 2100 M
Sagebrush - Grass.
State Hwy 189



Stipa swallenii

① Most likely location where collected 1977
② If not at ①, look at ②
③ If not at ① or ② try ③

J Reveal
5/IV/80

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CALIFORNIA BOTANICAL SOCIETY · *MADROÑO*

JAMES C. HICKMAN, Editor
Botany Department
University of California
Berkeley, CA. 94720

10 June 1980

Jack L. Reveal
3843 Ingraham Street
Apt. F-309
San Diego, CA 92109

Dear Jack,

Both you and Jim clearly did a fine job putting the Oryzopsis swallenii Noteworthy Collection together -- my red pencil has very little to do!! As Jim can vouch, that is unusual.

You have both the mood and the form down so well it would be gratuitous to send the note out for review. It is hereby accepted and will appear in the October issue, which should be mailed off to press within a few weeks.

Thanks for writing this up!

Sincerely,

Jim Hickman

Proof returned 12 (13) Sept.

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Tim Messick
HUMBOLDT STATE UNIVERSITY · Arcata, California 95521 · (707) 826-3245
Department of Biology

Jack L. Reveal
6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, CA 92111

31 March 1981

Dear Mr. Reveal,

Thankyou very much for your letters. The information on your collections in the Bodie region will be very useful. You have apparently picked up a few species which I have missed so far, so I will be on the lookout for these next summer. I will try to make time for a visit to the herbarium in Bishop -- if I do I'll let you know what sort of condition it is in.

I have already written to your son Jim to inquire about his visits to the Bodie Hills. I hope next fall I will be able to impose upon him also to look at a few of my Eriogonum specimens.

Best regards,

Tim Messick

THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES
Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Tim Messick
HUMBOLDT STATE UNIVERSITY · Arcata, California 95521 · (707) 826-3245
Department of Biology

Jack Reveal
6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, CA 92111

5 March 1981

Dear Mr. Reveal,

I am writing a flora of the Bodie Hills in Mono County for my master's thesis here at HSU. My major professor is James P. Smith, Jr. I have been collecting extensively throughout the area from the northern edge of the Mono Basin to Masonic and from Hwy. 395 to Aurora over the past two summers and will be finishing my field work this coming summer.

As a part of my introductory comments in the thesis I want to present a brief collecting history of the Bodie Hills and it has come to my attention that you are very familiar with the Mono County flora. I would like to know, therefore, if you have ever collected in the Bodie Hills specifically and if so, when. If possible, I would also like to find out what taxa were taken and their locations (possibly by way of transcripts or photocopies of your field notes).

Any information you could offer on your collecting activities in the Bodie Hills would be much appreciated. I hope you will have a chance to look at the flora after its completion -- I'm sure you would find it interesting.

Thankyou very much.

Sincerely,

Tim Messick

Tim Messick

THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES
Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Jack L. Reveal
6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, California 92111

27-III-81

Dear Tim -

Here is what you asked for. As you can see we did not collect very much in the Bodie area. I have found 20 trips between 6 Sept. 1962 and 31 July 1966 including about 84 numbers. I spent much more time in the Basin proper + to the south + east where most common species were gotten.

I neglected to enter all names in my notebook often specimens were identified - hence the blanks. But as I told you in my last letter, all the collections you should find in the Rocky forest herbarium should you care to look - (and assuming the specimen hasn't been lost.).

Possibly my son Jim Reveal may have collected in the Bodie hills independent of the few trips we made together. You could check with him at the Univ. of Maryland, Dept of Botany. Noel Holmgren may also have collected there about the same times in the 1960's. Another collector may have been A.A. Beetle; yet another: Loren Anderson who was working w/ Chrysothamnus - Haplopappus at the time. I believe he's somewhere like Univ. of Florida now.

Would like to see what you produce when its ready.

Sincerely
Jack Reveal

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JR = Jack Reveal
J+JR = with Jim Reveal
J+AR = with Arlene Reveal

Bodie Hills Collections

1962 - 1966

6-9-62. J+J.R. 1 mi N. of Pole Line Road. Bridgeport Canyon. 10 numbers including:

Ephedra viridis
Eriogonum umbellatum ssp polyanthum
Grayia spinosa
Nama ~~dens~~ densum ssp densum
Chorizanthe brevicornu ssp. spathula
Cryptantha pterocarya var. cycloptera
Gilia sinuata var. sinuata
Oenothera contorta var. contorta
Gilia inyoensis
Gilia leptomeria

6-22-63 J+A.R Rancheria Canyon N. of Mono Lake. Sec 32-33 T3N R.26E. (Rancheria Creek)
14 numbers, including:

Layia glandulosa
Eriastrum sparsiflorum var. wilcoxii
Epilobium paniculatum
Lewisia rediviva

6-29-63 JR Cottonwood Canyon - Bodie Hills Sec 32 T4N R27E.
11 numbers including:

Eleocharis sp.
Carex sp
Artemisia cana var bolanderi

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6-15-63 J+A.R. Bridgeport Canyon at Coyote Spring
4 numbers

5-30-63 J.R. Bridgeport Canyon near Goat Ranch.
1 number.

6-8-63 J.R. Pole Line Rd. - Edge of juniper woodland.
Sec 10 T3N, R28E.
1 number.
Astragalus pseudiodanthus Barneby.
(new to Calif.)

7-17-63 J+J.R. Top of divide - Bridgeport Canyon - SW Cor
Sec 4, T3N, R26E.
4 numbers, includes,

Calyptridium roseum

8-18-63 J+J.R. Low Hills N. of alkali Lake (Aurora Valley)
ca. 8 mi North of Pole Line Rd.
4 numbers, includes,
Chrysothamnus paniculatus (Gray) Hall
Eriogonum baileyi S. Wats var brachypus thum
(Cov.) Jeps.
Eriogonum microthecum

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8-2-64 J+A.R. Upper Rockwood Spring - Sec 10, T.3.N, R27E.

6 # numbers including:
Scirpus acutus Muhl. ex Bigel
Spartina gracilis Trin
Thelypodium integrifolium (Nutt.) Endl.
Cirsium drummondii Tor. & Gray

8-9-64 JR. Coyote Spr. Bridgeport Canyon.

3 numbers, including:
Epilobium watsonii var. parishii (Trel.) C.L. Hitchc.
Marrubium vulgare L.
Mentha arvensis L.

8-22-64 JR Above Hector Station, N.E. Cor. Mono L. Basin

1 number:
Machaeranthera shastensis var. glossophylla (Piper) Crong. & Keck.

8-23-64

Wayford Pond Meadow on Pole Line Road.

2 numbers:
Aster frondosus (Nutt.) T+G.
Triglochin ~~sp~~ debilis (M.E. Jones) Love & Love

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8-29-64 JR. Wafford Springs on Poleline Road.
2 numbers:
Artemisia cana Pursh. (= A. c. ssp bolanderi in Beetle)
Chrysothamnus nauseosus ssp consimilis (Greene) H. & C.

10-18-64 JR - Bodie Creek above Del Monte (E. Walker)
2 numbers:
Nicotiana attenuata
Nama capitata

5-1-65 JR. Hector Station - north of Pole Line Road - 6800'
1 number:
Ribes velutinum Greene

5-9-65 JR Bridgeport Canyon Summit & ca 0.5 mile South ~~#~~
3 numbers including
Draba lemmonii var ~~[illegible]~~ incrassata Rol.
*[Phlox stansburyi (Torr.) Heller]

6-13-65 JR + AR Bridgeport Canyon NENE Sec 9 S.E of summit.
9 numbers including:
Agoseris glauca var. laciniata (D.C. Eat.) Smiley
Lewisia rediviva
⊗ Astragalus purshii
↓
* Read Trifolium monoense Greene (4) [illegible] 6.IV.81

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8-8-65 J+A R. Bridgeport Canyon - Basalt outcrops
@ ca 7600 ft.
2 numbers.
Penstemon sp.
Brickellia sp.

9-5-65 JR - near Bodie - 8400 ft. - hills to the south.
3 numbers:
Chrysothamnus parryi ssp nevadensis
Chrysothamnus nauseous ssp. albicaulis
Artemisia cana ssp. bolanderi

7-31-66 JR. Wofford Springs - on Pole Line Rd.
3 numbers incl:
Atriplex phyllostegia
Aster (?) occidentalis

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego CA, 92111
6 August, 1981

TO: The President of the United States
The Whitehouse
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Reagan:

I was quite disappointed to learn that you have come to California for several weeks vacation. You hired out to work and it seems to me that is what you should be doing. You can play with your toy ranch some other time, don't you think?

If you are running out of something to do at the White House, you can make me and a lot of other people very happy if you would be so good as to fire the childish Mr. Watt. I spent 40 years working on National Forests and other public lands as a forester, and I have always been sort of anti-Sierra Club and anti-Friends of the Earth. But I'm not anymore, Mr. Reagan. Not any more. I'm on their side now.

Sincerely yours,

Jack L. Reveal

Jack L. Reveal
Forester.

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Opinion

Lander, Wyo

Is this an Interior Secretary, or Watt?

"What is the real motive of the extreme environmentalists, who appear determined to accomplish their objectives at whatever cost to society: Is it to simply protect the environment? Is it to delay and deny energy development? Is it to weaken America?"

— speech at the annual meeting of the National Water Resources Association in Boise, Idaho, Oct. 27, 1977

"Nuclear power is the only environmentally and politically reliable source of abundant, competitively priced power for the continuous maintenance and betterment of our civilization."

— speech distributed by MSLF in 1977

I am a part of the Sagebrush Rebellion. The Sagebrush Rebellion has exploded in the Western states in the last three or four years because of the oppressive actions (of the Bureau of Land Management). If we properly manage those lands under the laws Congress has enacted, we need not bring about massive land transfers to calm the rebellious nature of people like me and other westerners. Some of the lands **do** need to be transferred."

— press conference, Denver Hilton, Dec. 24, 1980

"As a white man, in 10 years...I'm going to be very hesitant to allow a black doctor to operate on me because I'll always have the feeling that he may have been carried by the quota system."

— quoted in the **Straight Creek Journal**, Oct. 6, 1977

"The emphasis of all these (public interest) groups is to work toward judicial decisions restricting economic growth, blocking freedom of individual location, redistributing wealth from the productive to the unproductive, hindering national defense, and substituting government for individual decision making."

— speech distributed by MSLF in 1977

"The longterm threat to the business person is that, because of the rapidly escalating costs of energy, some political leader from the Northeast will find it politically expedient to blame the high costs of energy to his region on the failure of the private sector to properly develop the abundant energy resources of the West. Because of the continued political clout of the East Coast and the industrial states, a political leader may be able to persuade Congress to nationalize the energy industries of the nation and create a crash program to develop Wyoming and Western coal, uranium and oil shale.

"If that were to happen, our Western ecology, way of life and economic freedom would be lost. The cause would not have been the failure of private enterprise, but rather the no-growth advocates masquerading in the courts as environmentalists and a government that encumbered the private sector beyond its ability to cope."

— speech at the University of Wyoming, Oct. 28, 1980

A selection of contributors of over $500 to the Mountain States Legal Foundation, dated July 15, 1978.

Amax, Inc.
Albuquerque Gravel Products Co.
Asarco, Inc.
Associated Contractors of Colorado
Boise Cascade Corp.
Boomtown, Inc.
Burlington Northern
Bunker Hill Corp.
Chevron U.S.A., Inc.
Climax Molybdenum
Consolidated Coal Co.
Energy Fuels Corp.
Exxon Company U.S.A.
First National Bank of Arizona
Gulf Resources & Chemical Corp.
Harrah's
Holly Sugar
Idaho Power Co.
Independent Petroleum Corp. of Mountain States
Kemmerer Coal Co.
Mountain Bell
Occidental Oil Shale
Salt River Project
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Shell Oil Co.
Sierra Pacific Power Co.
Stauffer Chemical Co.
Teton Exploration Drilling Co.
Tri-State Generation & Trans.
True Oil Co.
Utah Power & Light
Wold Nuclear Co.
Wyoming Machinery Co.

Foundations:
Adolph Coors Foundation
Scaife Family Charitable Trusts
Amoco Foundation
Marathon Oil Foundation
John F. Long Foundation

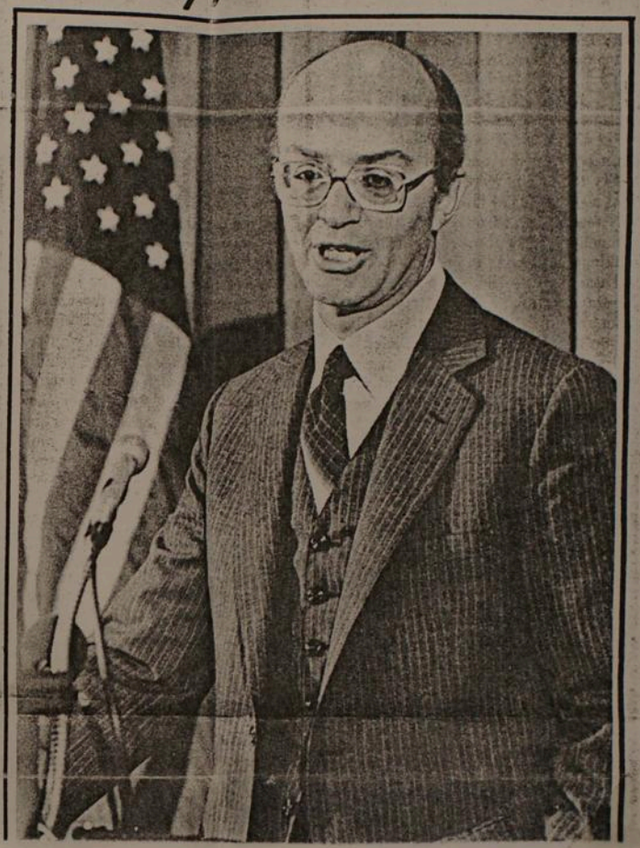

Photo by Ron Wolf

James G. Watt

"I fear that our states may be ravaged as a result of the actions of environmentalists, the greatest threat to the ecology of the West."

Letters

"A HIRED GUN"

Dear **HCN**,

To the formidable list of anti-environment lawsuits filed by Mountain States Legal Foundation under James Watt you can add the so-called Rio Puerco case in New Mexico. Its immediate and long range purpose is to hinder if not kill the capability of the Bureau of Land Management to implement initially 212, now 145, environmental impact statements mandated by federal court order (a consent decree). That came in 1975 in the celebrated **NRDC v. Morton** case.

MSLF's Attorney Lance P. Wells wrote at length about that 1979 lawsuit to one Bob Jones, head of the New Mexico Public Lands Council.

The letter said, "It may be important for you to know that it appears as though each and every environmental impact statement that proposes to do any significant economic harm to the communities and state where they are done will most likely be litigated and challenged... Attorneys are beginning to recognize that this will be a very profitable field of litigation for them during the next several years."

The letter added that court challenges were being prepared in Utah, Arizona and Colorado, and had already been "commenced in California." Further lawsuits were being prepared "on the East Socorro and East Roswell" EISs in New Mexico.

And this man Watt is now seen by Senator Simpson as **not** being "at the other end of the spectrum" from those who have a regard for the ranges under BLM? Depends on where you yourself stand, I suppose. For one, I'll side with a former high official of an Interior Department agency (not BLM) who wrote me recently that from his personal experience with Watt he had to categorize him as no more than "a hired gun." He also said that the Sagebrush Rascals are small potatoes to what we'll see if the man is confirmed in office.

William Voigt, Jr.
Blackshear, GA.

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

John Silba
198 West Hoffman Avenue
Lindenhurst , New York
11757

March 31 , 1980

Mr. Jack L. Reveal , Consulting Botanist
RECON , Regional Environmental Consultants
1094 Cudahy Place , Suite 204
San Diego , California 92110

RECEIVED
APR 7 1980

Dear Mr. Reveal :

I'm a collector of Cypress (Cupressus) and am currently working on a monograph on the entire genus .

In your reply to my request sent to the Cleveland Nat. For. headquarters in San Diego (Jan. 15 , 1980) you make mention of a grove of Cupressus isolated on a high knob some miles to southwest of the Santa Catarina grove. Could you tell me the exact location of this grove ? What village is it near to and what are it's geographical coordinates (Long. & Latt.) ? Please tell me this information if it is available .

I would like to know if it would be possible for you to send me some cones with seeds, plus a few small branches from the Cypresses at El Rincon , nr. Santa Catarina , Baja California Norte , Mexico and this other grove you make mention of . I will gladly pay you for your services .

I'm also interested in obtaining a generous amount of seed (about 5-10 grams) of San Pedro Martir Cypress - Cupressus montana Wiggins . Please tell me if this is possible . I've tried to get in touch with Dr. Reid Moran without success .

I would also like your opinion of Dr. Little's concept of the New World Cypresses . At first I was quite reluctant to accept his findings , but after several discussions with him I now except most (not all) of his ideas. Many thanks for your invaluable help.

Sincerely yours ,

John Silba

John Silba
Arboriculturist

Reply
9(10) April 80

p.c. 29 May 80.

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John Silba

198 West Hoffman Avenue
Lindenhurst , New York
11757

May 6 , 1980

Mr. Jack L. Reveal
3843 Ingraham Street
Apartment F-309
San Diego , California 92109

Dear Jack :

Many thanks for your Postcard of 29 April , 1980 listing the geographical coordinates of Cerro Ciprés . Please address me as John .

Would you mind please answering a few questions . Could you possibly also give me the geographical coordinates of the third grove you mentioned in your letter of April 9 , NW of the second grove of Cerro Ciprés, the collector & collection number (s) & what is is labeled under . Could you also tell me the collector & collection number (s) of Cerro Cipres and Santa Catarina grove . Is the Santa Catarina specimens labeled under C. arizonica var. stephensonii ? In your opinion, are the morphological characters from all three groves identical ? Could you tell me the name and postal address of the herbarium where these specimens are preserved . The long known groves of C. guadalupensis var forbesii at Pine Canyon , south of San Vincente and at Cypress Canyon, San Antonia Mesa , Baja Calif. Norte , Mexico are true Tecate Cypress , no ? Or , are they similar or identical to the newly discovered groves ?

Just got a copy of your excellent paper on the autecology of C. arizonica var. stephensonii and see you use Little's nomenclature. I was in disagreement with Little's views because of his little familiarity with most of the species in their natural habitat & in plantings , but Wolf had extensive knowledge of both . However , I've now excepted most of Little's ideas because of several personal disscusions with him myself , but not all. Simply because a few, I believe he doesn't give enough justification for reduction to synonomy and because thier morphological characters are constant in the wild . Enclosed you will find a list of what I now believe to compr-imise the entire wild Cupressus genus , please let me know your opinion of it and if possible ask Reid Moran what he thinks of it. Thank you .

Sincerely yours,

John Silba

John Silba
Arboricultorist

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References to the Genus Cupressus- by John Silba (April 1980)

1) C. arizonica Greene, Bull. Torrey Club, IX, p.64(1882), S. Ariz. to n. Mexico.

b) " " forma glomerata Martinez, Anal. Institt. Biol., 18; p.129(1947) Dgo., Mex.

c) " " f. minor Mart., Anal. Inst. Biol., 18; p.133(1947)- Durango , Mexico .

d) var. glabra (Sudw.) Little, Madrono, 18; 161-167 (1966) Central Arizona .
(C. glabra Sudworth , Amer. For. , xvi , 88 (1910)) "Smooth-barked Ariz. Cyp."

e) var. montana (Wigg.) Little, Madrono, 18; 161-167 (1966) San Pedro Martir Mts.,
(C. montana Wiggins, Contrib. Dudl. Herb., 1; 161, pl.11, Fig.1, 1933) /Baja CA., Mex.

f) var. nevadensis (Abrams) Little, Madrono, 18; 161-167 (1966), Piute Mts., Calif..
(C. nevadensis Abrams , Torreya , xix, 92 (1919)) "Piute Cypress"

g) var. stephensonii (Wolf) Little, Madrono, 18; 161-167 (1966), Cuyamaca Mts., CA.
(C. stephensonii Wolf, El Aliso, vol.1, 125 (1948)) "Cuyamaca Cypress"

2) C. atlantica Gaussen, Le Monde des Plantes, xlv., 55 (1950), High Atlas Mts.,
" Moroccan Cypress" Morocco .

3) C. bakeri Jeps., Flora Calif., 61 (1909) , north east Calif., U.S.A. .

b) var. matthewsii Wolf, El Aliso, vol.1, p.83 (1948) , Siskiyou Mts., CA & Ore..

4) C. cashmeriana Royle ex Carr., Traite Conif., ed.2, 161(1867), Assam & Bhutan.
(C. corneyana Carr., Tr. Conif., 128, Jun. 1855 , C. torulosa var. cashmeriana
(Carr.) Kent, Veitch, Man. Conif. ed.2; 284 (1900)) , Cultivated in Sikkim & Tib.

5) C. chengiana S.Y. Hu, Taiwania, no.10, 57(1964), southeast Kansu, northwest
(C. fallax Franco 1969, C. teretus Law, Teng 1948), Sichuan & S.E. Tibet, China

6) C. duclouxiana Hickel-A. Camus, Les Cypres, 91 (1914) , Pome, Tibet , China
"Yunnan Cypress" Cultivated in Yunnan & southern Sichuan, China.

7) C. dupreziana Camus, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, (1926), xxxii, p.101,
(C. Iereddei Gaussen 1950) Edhi Plateau, Oued Tameghit, Tassili-n-Ajjer, Alg..

8) C. gigantea C.Y. Cheng, W.C. Cheng &L.K. Fu, Acta Phytotax Sin., 13 (4), p.
85 (1975) , "Bigleaf Cypress", Linchih, S.E. Tibet , China (TSangpo River)

9) C. goveniana Gord., Journ. Hort. Soc., iv, 295 (1849) , Monterey Co., Calif..

b) var. abramsiana (Wolf) Little , Phytologia 20; 435 (1970), Santa Cruz Mts.,
(C. abramsiana Wolf, El Aliso, vol.1, 215 (1948) , California , U.S.A.

c) var. pigmaea Lemmon , West Am. Cone-bearers, ed.3, 77 (1895), Mendocino Co. &
(C. pygmaea (Lemm.) Sarg., Coult. Bot. Gaz., xxxi, 239 (1901)), Sonoma Co., Calif..

10) C. guadalupensis S. Wats., Proc. Am. Acad., xiv, 300 (1879), Guadalupe Isld, Mex

b) var. forbesii (Jeps.) Little, Phytologia 20; 435 (1970), s.w. Calif. &
(C. forbesii Jeps, Madrono, i, 75 (1922)) north Baja Calif., Mexico .

11) C. lusitanica Mill., Gard. Dict., ed.8, n.3 (1768), Mexico; Guatemala & Honduras
(C. lindleyi Klotzsch, ex Endl, Syn. Conif., 59 (1847)), Cult. in Costa Rica .

b) var. benthamii (Endl.) Carr., Tr. Gen. Conif. ed. 2; 155 (1867), Mexico &
(C. benthamii Endl., Syn. Conif. 59-1857) , Guatemala ; Cult. in Costa Rica .

12) C. macnabiana A. Murr, Edin. New Phil. Journ. n.s.i., p.293 (Jan-Apr. 1855)
"McNab Cypress" n.w. Calif, & N. Sierra-Nevada , Calif..

13) C. macrocarpa Hartw., ex Gord., Journ. Hort. Soc. Lond., 2 ; 187 (1847)
"Monterey Cypress" Monterey County , California , U.S.A.

14) C. sargentii Jepson , Fl. Calif., 61 (1909) , Coast Ranges , Calif. .
"Sargent Cypress"

(Cont'd)

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References to the genus Cupressus - (April 1980 Unpub.)- J. Silba

15) C. sempervirens Linnaeaus, Sp. P. 1002 (1753) , Occuring with var. horizontalis in the Mediterranean Region. (C. sempervirens var. sticta Aiton) ,

b) var. horizontalis (Mill.) Loudon , Hort.Brit.388 (1830) Portugal to Iran .

c) f. numidica Trabut, Bull. Soc. Hort. Tunisia et Rev. Hort Algeria , 17, (1913) "Numidian Cypress" Maktar , Central Tunisia (French botanists have considered this under varietal rank , while others have thought it to be a synonym) .

16) C. torulosa D. Don , Lamb. in Decr. Gen. Pinus,ed.1,2;18 (1824) ; D. Don in Podr. Fl. Nepal , 55 ,1, (Febr. 1825) , N. India (Chamba) to northwest Nepal , "HIMALAYAN CYPRESS" .

Subtotal= 16 species , 10 varietas and 3 formas .

Total= 29 taxonomic units as here listed .

Cupressus funebris Endl., Syn. Conif.,58 (1847) equals Chamaecyparis funebris (Endl.) Franco in Agros 24 , p. 93 (1941) Native of Central China ..

A cypress of uncertain taxonomic status occurs in the Sierra Juarez Mts., Baja Calif. Norte at El Rincon , Mexico . It was first beleieved to be another grove of C. arizonica var. stephensonii , but has proven distinct and more closely related to C. guadalupensis var. forbesii . It may prove to be another species or variety of C. arizonica .

C. atlantica should either be regarded as a synonym of C. dupreziana , or both species should be reduced to varietal rank under C. sempervirens,for thier seperation is based on poor morphological characters .

C. cashmeriana has been considered a variety of C. funebris and/or a variety of C. torulosa. But C. funebris belongs in the Chamaecyparis genus . C. cashmeriana has glaucous-blue-grey , glandular-foliage; staminate cones with 14-18 scales and is not hardy. Franco (1969) points out that Kashmir Cypress was not known (under the name C. cashmeriana) in the wild (only from cultivated trees nr. Buddhist Temples in Sikkim & Tibet) , but under the name C. corneyana Carr it attains heights of 45 meters in Assam & Bhutan . Further there is no type specimen designated for C. cashmeriana . C. torulosa reaches 50 m. high , has dark green foliage which is usually non-glandular; staminate cones with 12-16 scales and is quite hardier of winter temperatures.

Their are certainly more characters seperating C. bakeri var. matthewsii from the typical form than that of C. guadalupensis var. forbesii from its typical form .I therefore totally disagree with Little (1970) who reduced C. bakeri var. matthewsii to a synonym of C. bakeri .

Taking the above four paragraphs into consideration the subtotal equals 15 species , 12 varietas & three formas ; or if the cypress from El Rincon proves to be a variety the subtotal is 14 species,13 varietas & 3 formas or 30 taxonomic units as here listed and depending on taxonomic views.

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John Silba
198 West Hoffman Ave.
Lindenhurst, New York
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June 9 , 1980

Mr. Jack L. Reveal
3843 Ingraham Street
Apartment F-309
San Diego , California 92109

Dear Jack :

Many thanks for your letter of June 4, 1980 with information regarding Baja Californian Cypressess . You've been great help to me , so I enclose $5.00 for your assistance (will send more later) . Could you please answer a few more questions on this matter and please send your reply as soon as possible .

From what you've told me the Cupressus at Santa Catarina (reaally at El Rincon) appears to be another geographical variety of C. arizonica , correct ? You stated it looks similar to C. arizonica var. glabra . Would you indeed tell me if perhaps we might theorize that this grove originated from a plantation of C. arizonica var. glabra . If the Santa Catarina Cupressus prove to be yet another variety of C. arizonica, I will name it (unless some botanists'beats me to it') as follows :

Cupressus arizonica Greene var. revealiana Silba - "El Rincon Cypress" . What do you think of this proposed name ? In order for me to describe this variety in your honor I need to know a few things . Where are you now employed , Cleveland Nat. Forest System or San Diego Mus. Nat. Hist. or perhaps somewhere else ? We need now a type specimen for the Santa Catarina Cupressus . Thus , would you please inform me the first collection number by Reid Moran , date of collection and what that collection compromises.

Could you possibly tell me where I can reach the Baja rancher who told you about the third grove. From the information he might have told you (even though it hasn't been located and may not exist) would you confidently take it as C. guadalupensis var. forbesii or place it under the same category as the Santa Catarina Cypressess. Could you possibly tell me what exactly this rancher told you and Reid about this grove . In your opinion the Cupressus from Cerro Cypres are definitely C. forbesii correct? Do you think it is highly probable that there may be still yet other undiscovered groves in Baja which may represent new taxa. Many thanks for your invaluable assistance which is utmost important to my monograph.

Sincerely, John Silba

John Silba - Research Arboriculturist

P.S. Could you give me a description of the bark of the Santa Catarina Cypress. (Exfoliating or nonexfoliating; in thin plates).

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Reprint Phytologia 49, No. 4, Oct. 26-1981

Bilderdykia aubertii (Henry) Moldenke has been found growing in the city of San Jose above the former area of the zoo near the end of Calle 11 (*Burger & Antonio 10860*, Sept 1978). This climber was at first mistaken for a species of *Antigonon* with immature flowers, but we soon realized that it was a genus not previously recorded for Costa Rica. The species can climb to over 15 meters high and its distal stems are pendant. The small whitish flowers in open inflorescences at the ends of hanging stems can cover walls and smaller shrubs. It is occasionally planted as an ornamental in Europe but it originated in the Himalayas. This species is also referred to as *Fallopia aubertii* (Henry) J. Holub and *Polygonum aubertii* Henry.

Podopteris mexicanus Humboldt & Bonpland is also a genus and species newly discovered in the Costa Rican flora. It has been found at the edge of seasonally inundated areas in deciduous woodland near Palo Verde, Guanacaste. The species has been collected by William Haber on March 17, 1977, and by Daniel Janzen in December of the same year.

Ruprechtia costata Meisner is not a new record for Costa Rica but it does present a taxonomic problem. (It was previously reported as *R. cuningii*, a South American species.) The Costa Rican collections, all from lowland Guanacaste, have much smaller leaves and fruit than is typical for material from northern Central America, and it does not seem advisable to give the distinctive Costa Rican collections the status of species or subspecies at this time.

Acknowledgement

This work has been supported in part by National Science Foundation Grants GB-3106, GB-7300, GB-28446, and DEB-8103184 for the Flora of Costa Rica project. Other grants have supported ecological research in the deciduous forest formations of Guanacaste Province and these have been responsible for obtaining many of the new collections. Previous contributions to this series can be found in *Phytologia*, Volume 26, pages 131 to 135 and 421 to 434, and in Volume 31, pages 267 to 272.

To Jack,
with Best
wishes,
John

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REVISED GENERIC CONCEPTS OF CUPRESSUS L. (CUPRESSACEAE).

John Silba
198 W. Hoffman Ave., Lindenhurst, N. Y. 11757

The taxonomy of the Cupressus genus seems to be open to considerable controversy at present. A re-evaluation of the nomenclature seems essential to avoid further taxonomic confusion.

In his monograph of the New World cypresses, Wolf (Aliso 1: 1-250. 1948) elaborated on the problem of generic concepts. Namely, that the species are segrated by minor vegetative characters and geographic distribution, as confirmed by Little (Phytologia 20: 429-445. 1970).

As new populations were discovered wild, many distinct kinds were variously classified under previously named species, in several herbaria and in taxonomic manuscripts. It has been suggested that the differences in the species are due, in part, to geographic isolation, natural selection and environmental adaptation.

Under a conservative treatment, 15 species and 12 varieties of Cupressus L. are here recognized as natives of the Northern Hemisphere. In the New World 8 species and 9 varieties are recognized as natives of the southwest United States and Mexico. In the Old World 7 species and 3 varieties are recognized as natives of North Africa, the eastern Mediterranean, the Himalaya and southwest China.

I have basically followed the conservative treatment given by Little (1970) for the New World cypresses, as did Krussmann (Handb. Nadlh. 1. 1972), except that 2 additional Mexican varieties are here recognized. Zavarin (Phytochem. 6: 1387-1394. 1967) reported his works in chemical research of heartwood tropolones, the minor differences related seemed to confirm the close relationships.

Steward (Biol. Conserv. 2: 10-12. 1969) and Barry (Soc. Hist. Natur. Afr. Nord Bull. 61: 95-196. 1970) recognized 3 Mediterranean kinds, which are here considered as varieties of one, as suggested by Ferrandes (Com. Econ. Eur. Nov. 1979 Seminary: 45-49).

Franco (Portug. Acta Biol. Ser. B. 9: 183-195. 1969) recognized 2 Himalayan and 2 Chinese species, but placed a fifth, namely Cupressus funebris Endl. in the Chamaecyparis Spach. genus. However, Zavarin (1967) included C. funebris as a Cupressus because of its close affinities in heartwood tropolones to C. sempervirens. Cheng and Fu (Fl. Reip. Pop. Sin. 7: 328-336.

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1978) recognized 4 Chinese kinds, 1 Himalayan species and also retained C. funebris as a Cupressus species.

CUPRESSACEAE Bartl., Ord. Nat. Pl. 90. 95. 1830.

Evergreen trees or shrubs with fragrant wood and foliage; buds non-scaly; leaves scale like, appressed; male cones small; female cones globose, generally woody, with 4-12 scales bearing numerous seeds; cotyledons 2-6, bluntly acute.

Type Genus: CUPRESSUS Linn., Gen. Pl. 294. 1737. Type Species: CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS L., Sp. Pl. 1002. 1753.

1. CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA Greene, Bull. Torrey Club 9: 64. 1882.

a) CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA var. ARIZONICA (typical)

Tree to 30 m; bark gray, furrowed; leaves pale gray green, acute, glands inconspicuous; male cones 2-5 mm, scales 8-20; female cones 15-25 mm, scales 6-12; cotyledons 3-4, 10-14 mm.

Type: United States, New Mexico, San Francisco Mts, Catron Co, 1 Nov 1880, Greene s.n. (NY, Isotype).

Typical C. lusitanica hybridizes with typical C. arizonica in northern Mexico (Martinez, Anal. Inst. Biol. 18: 79. 1947).

b) CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA var. GLABRA (Sudw.) Little, Madrono 18: 162. 1966. Smooth-bark Arizona cypress.

Tree to 20 m; bark red, scaly; leaves blue-gray, glands distinct; male cones 3-5 mm, scales 10-18; female cones 20-30 mm, scales 6-10; cotyledons 3-5, 9-13 mm. Possibly a hybrid between typical C. arizonica and C. Bakeri.

Type: United States, Arizona, Verde Canyon, Yavapai Co, 29 Dec 1909, Sudworth s.n. (RSA, USFS, Isotypes).

c) CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA var. MONTANA (Wiggins) Little, Madrono 18: 163. 1966. San Pedro Martir cypress.

Tree to 20 m; bark gray, furrowed; leaves dark gray green, glands distinct; male cones 3 mm, scales 8-14; female cones open upon maturity, to 30 mm, scales 8-12; cotyledons 3-5, 8-10 mm.

Type: Mexico, Baja California, Sierra San Pedro Martir, La Encantada, 2300 m, 22 Sept 1930, Wiggins & Demaree 4990 (NY, RSA, Isotypes).

d) CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA var. NEVADENSIS (Abrams) Little, Madrono 13: 164. 1966. Piute cypress.

Tree to 20 m; bark gray, furrowed; leaves light gray green, glands distinct; male cones 3-5 mm, scales 10-16; female cones 20-30 mm, scales 6-8; cotyledons 3-5, 7-15 mm.

Type: United States, California, Piute Mts, Kern Co, nr Bodfish, 1524-1830 m, 29 July 1915, Abrams 5368 (RSA, Isotype).

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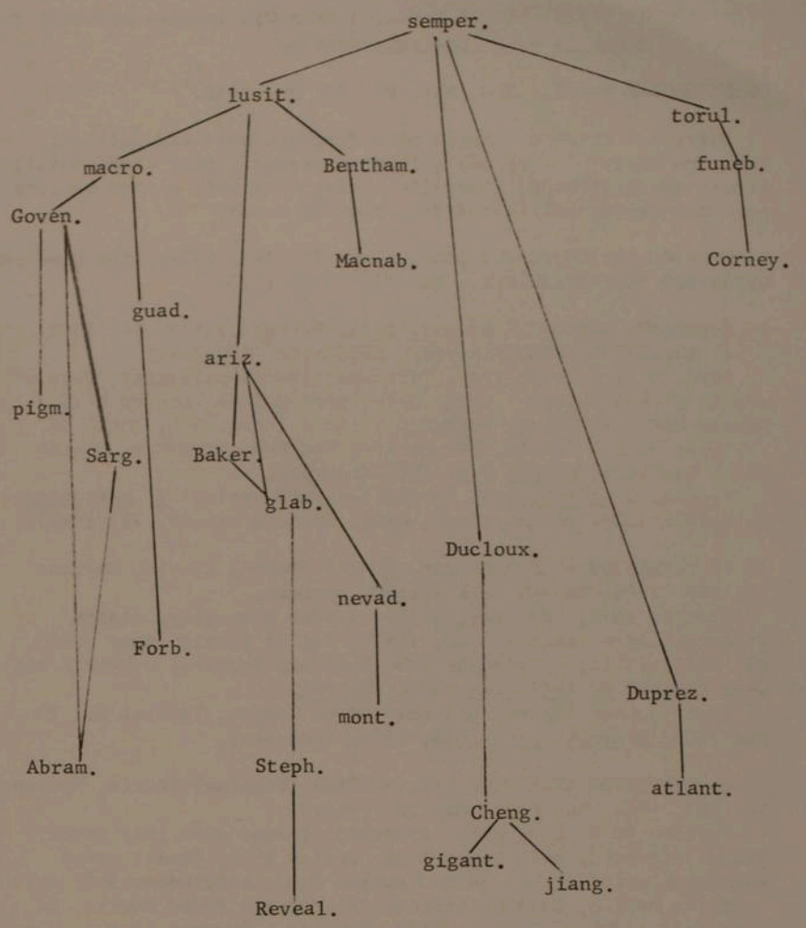

Fig. 1. Evolution of the Cupressus genus. Due to space limitations, specific names were abbreviated.

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e) CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA var. REVEALIANA Silba, var. nova.

Arbor affinis var. Stephensonii, sed differt foliis glandulosa et affinis var. glabra, sed distinguenda in galbulis, 15-20 mm longis.

Tree to 10 m with a rounded crown; bark red, scaly; leaves gray green, 1-1.5 mm, glands apparent; male cones 3-4 mm, 1.8 mm thick, scales 8-12; female cones glaucous brown, 15-20 mm, scales 6-10, umbos prominent; seeds brown, often glaucous; cotyledons 4-6, 9-10 mm.

Type: Mexico, Baja California, Sierra Juarez, El Rincon, 1200 m, 21 Apr 1974, Moran 21251 (SD, Holotype).

f) CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA var. STEPHENSONII (Wolf) Little, Madrono 18: 164. 1966. Cuyamaca or Stephenson cypress.

Tree to 16 m; bark red, scaly; leaves blue gray, glands inconspicuous; male cones 2-4 mm, scales 8-14; female cones 20-35 mm, scales 6-8; cotyledons 3-6, 8-13 mm.

Type: United States, California, Cuyamaca Mts, San Diego Co, King Creek, 1219 m, 1 Dec 1938, Wolf 9467 (NY, RSA, Isotypes).

2. CUPRESSUS BAKERI Jeps., Fl. Calif. 1: 61. 1909. Baker cypress.

Synonymy: Cupressus Bakeri subsp. Matthewsii Wolf, Aliso 1: 83. 1948.

Tree to 30 m; bark red, scaly; leaves gray green, glands distinct; male cones 2-3 mm, scales 8-12; female cones 12-20 mm, scales 4-8; cotyledons 3-4, 8-10 mm.

Type: United States, California, se. Siskiyou Co, nr Dana, 1220 m, Aug 1898, Baker s.n. (JEPS, Holotype). Specimen : California, Siskiyou Co, Seiad Creek, 1158 m, 9 Oct 1934, Wolf & Johnson 6169 (NY).

Zavarin (1967) did not find any significant differences in the two entities of C. Bakeri recognized by Wolf (1948).

3. CUPRESSUS CHENGIANA Hu, Taiwania 10: 57. 1964. Cheng cypress.

a) CUPRESSUS CHENGIANA var. CHENGIANA (typical).

Synonymy: Cupressus fallax Franco, Portug. Acta Biol. 9: 190. 1969.

Tree to 30 m; bark brown gray, fissured; leaves gray green, obtuse, glands distinct; male cones 2-3 mm, scales 8-12; female cones globose, 15-25 mm, scales 8-10; seeds tan; cotyledons 2, 9-13 mm.

Type: China, Szechuan, Tatsienlu, 2400 m, 2 Nov 1930, Cheng 2066 (A, Holotype; BM, Isotype). Specimen : Szechuan, nw. Wenchuanhsien, 2 Nov 1930, Cheng 2073 (NY).

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b) CUPRESSUS CHENGIANA var. JIANGEENSIS (Zhao) Silba, comb. nova. Cupressus jiangeensis Zhao, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18: 210. 1980.

Tree to 27 m; leaves green; female cones ovoid, to 12 mm, scales 12; seeds yellowish brown.

The description of this taxon given by Zhao (1980) seems to fit in the general range of C. Chengiana given by Cheng (1978), except in foliage color and number of cones scales. Only one tree was discovered in its native habitat (N. Zhao, pers. comm. 1981).

Type: China, Szechuan, Jiange Xian, 840 m, 21 Jun 1978, Cai & Min 101-104 (PE, Isotypes).

4. CUPRESSUS CORNEYANA Carr., Tr. Conif., 128. 1855.

Tree to 45 m; bark gray, fissured or shreddy; leaves acute, yellowish green, glands apparent; male cones 3-5 mm, scales 14-18; female cones 12-20 mm, scales 8-10; cotyledons 3-5, 8-13 mm.

Specimens: Bhutan, Dewangiri, cult., 6 Jan 1838, Griffith 27 (K); Bhutan, Norbding, Pele La, wild, 2550 m, 16 Apr 1979, Grierson & Long 1079 (E).

5. CUPRESSUS DUCLOUXIANA Hickel, Camus in Les Cypres, 91. 1914.

Tree to 60 m; bark red brown, fissured; leaves obtuse, blue green, glands apparent; male cones 4-6 mm, scales 12-16; female cones 15-30 mm, scales 6-8; seeds warty; cotyledons 2, 13-18 mm. long.

Specimens: China, Yunnan, Kunming, cult., ann. 1907, Ducloux 5439 (P); Tibet, Trulung, Pome, wild, 1950 m, 11 Jan 1947, Ludlow, Sherriff & Elliot 12130 (BM).

6. CUPRESSUS FUNEBRIS Endl., Syn. Conif. 58. 1847.

Tree to 35 m; bark gray brown, fissured; branchlets flattened; leaves acute, pale green, glands apparent; male cones 3-5 mm, scales 12-16; female cones 8-15 mm, scales 8, opening upon maturity; cotyledons 3-5, 8-10 mm.

Specimens: China, w.; Changyang, Trieko, 1219 m, ann. 1903, Wilson 333 (NY); Nanking, nr Kwan-yin-tung, 10 Aug 1927, Chiao 14809 (NY).

7. CUPRESSUS GIGANTEA Cheng et Fu, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 13: 85, pl. 16. 1975. Giant or Tsangpo River cypress.

Tree to 45 m; bark gray-purple-brown, fissured; leaves blue-gray-green, obtuse , glands distinct; female cones 16-20 mm, scales 12, umbos prominent; cotyledons 2, 11-13 mm.

Type: China, Tibet, Tsangpo River, Lang Xian, 3000 m, Quing-Zang 3318, 1974 (PE, Isotype).

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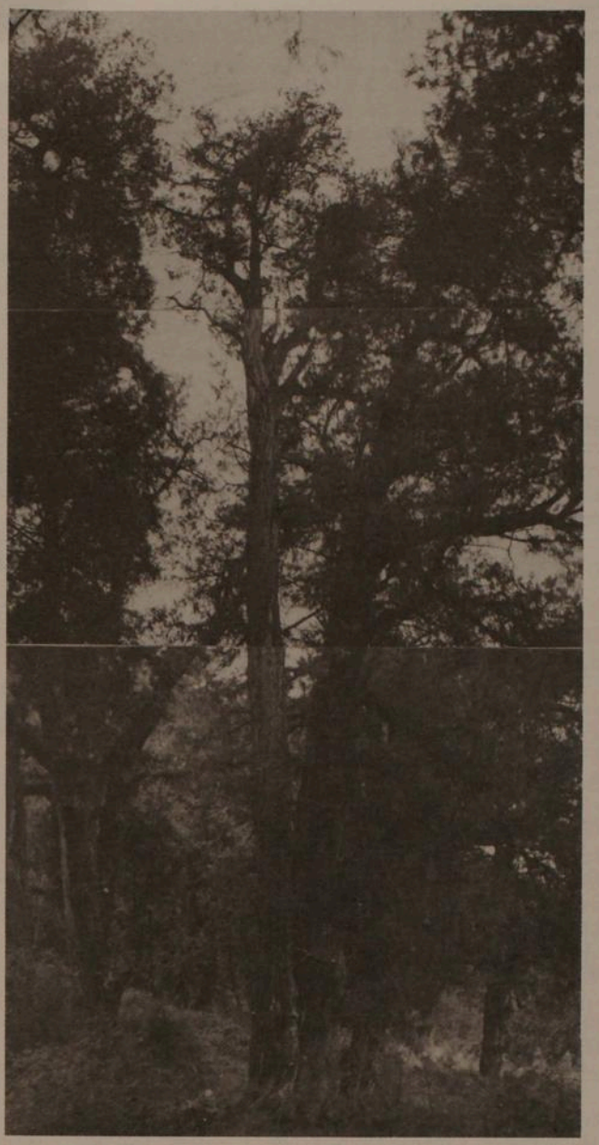

Fig. 2. Type tree of Cupressus Chengiana var. jiangeensis in center, other trees are C. funebris. Photo courtesy of N. Zhao (received 1981).

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8. CUPRESSUS GOVENIANA Gord., Journ. Hort. Soc. 4: 295. 1849.
a) CUPRESSUS GOVENIANA var. GOVENIANA (typical)
Tree to 12 m; bark gray, furrowed; leaves dark green, acute, glands absent; male cones 3-4 mm, scales 12-14; female cones 15-20 mm, scales 6-10; seeds brown, warty; cotyledons 3-5, 8-12 mm.
Specimen: United States, California, Monterey Co, nr Carmel, ann. 1868-9, Kellog & Harford 932 (NY).

b) CUPRESSUS GOVENIANA var. ABRAMSIANA (Wolf) Little, Phytologia 20: 435. 1970. Santa Cruz cypress.
Tree to 18 m; leaves bright green; male cones 3-4 mm, scales 10-16; female cones 20-30 mm, scales 8-10; seeds non-warty, flattened, often glaucous; cotyledons 3-5, 9-12 mm.
Type: United States, California, Santa Cruz Mts, Santa Cruz Co, 487 m, Wolf 6235 (RSA Prop. No. 2185), 9 Nov 1934, (RSA, Holotype; NY, Isotype).

c) CUPRESSUS GOVENIANA var. PIGMAEA Lemm., Handb. W.-Amer. Cone-Bearers. Ed. 3. 77. 1895. Mendocino cypress.
Tree to 60 m; bark gray brown; leaves dull, blackish green ; male cones 3-4 mm, scales 12-14; female cones 15-20 mm, scales 8-10; seeds black, warty; cotyledons 3-4, 8-12 mm.
Type: United States, California, Mendocino Co, White Ashy Plains nr Mendocino, 300 m, Aug 1894, Lemmon 188 (UC, Holotype).

9. CUPRESSUS GUADALUPENSIS Wats., Proc. Am. Acad. 14: 300. 1879.
a) CUPRESSUS GUADALUPENSIS var. GUADALUPENSIS (typical)
Tree to 20 m; bark red, scaly; leaves acute, blue green, glands apparent; male cones 3-6 mm, scales 14-18; female cones 25-40 mm, scales 8-10; seeds glaucous brown; cotyledons 3-6, 7-13 mm.
Type: Mexico, Guadalupe Island off coast of Baja California, 900 m, 1892-3, Francheschi s.n. (UC, Holotype); ann. 1875, Palmer 92 (NY).

b) CUPRESSUS GUADALUPENSIS var. FORBESII (Jeps.) Little, Phytologia 20: 435. 1970.
Tree to 10 m; leaves rich green; male cones 3-4 mm, scales 10-14; female cones 20-30 mm, scales 6-10; seeds brown, non-glaucous; cotyledons 3-6, 6-15 mm.
Type: United States, California, Otay Mt, San Diego Co, 610 m, 30 Dec 1907, Forbes s.n. (JEPS, Holotype).

10. CUPRESSUS LUSITANICA Mill., Gard. Dict., ed. 8. n.3. 1768.
a) CUPRESSUS LUSITANICA var. LUSITANICA (typical)
Synonymy: Cupressus Lindleyi Klotzsch ex Endl., Syn. Conif. 59. 1847.
Tree to 30 m; bark gray, furrowed or shreddy; leaves acute, gray green, glands inconspicuous; male cones 3-4 mm, scales 14-16; female cones open upon maturity, 12-15 mm, scales 6-8; cotyledons 4, 8-10 mm.

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John Silba
198 W. Hoffman Ave.
Lindenhurst, N.Y.
11757

November 12, 1981

Mr. Jack L. Reveal, Botanist
RECON
Regional Environmental Consultants
1094 Cudahy Place, Suite 204
San Diego, CA 92110

Dear Jack:

I am pleased to enclose a copy of my revision of the Cupressus genus in Phytologia. As you will note, I have named the Santa Catarina (CET Rincon) cypress in honor of yourself for your helpful services. Being a private collector I had to finance this venture project myself, so I wasn't able to publish anything too lengthy. Please let me know your opinion of my treatment of the genus. I intend writing further articles on the genus for Baileya and Phytologia in the near future.

Sincerely,
John

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EAST BAY REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT
11500 SKYLINE BOULEVARD/OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94619/TELEPHONE (415) 531-9300
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REGIONAL PARKS BOTANIC GARDEN, TILDEN REGIONAL PARK, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94708

October 27, 1981

Mr. Jack Reveal
Herbarium, Natural History Museum
Post Office Box 1390
San Diego, California 92112

Dear Mr. Reveal:

Al Seneres and I return with thanks the map of Cleveland National Forest you so kindly lent us.

We are grateful also for other courtesies you and Mr. Moran showed us--especially for the three maps you yourself went to the trouble to draw to guide us to Cupressus Forbesii, Arctostaphylos glandulosa Adamsii, and A. Parryana pinetorum. (We got the cypress for sure and the Adams maybe--darkness ended our search before we had covered the ground as thoroughly as we would have liked--but we'll have to try for the Mt. Palomar thing some other time.)

We repeat our invitation to visit us. We'd be delighted, and I make to bold as to aver that you wouldn't find the time altogether wasted.

Best wishes,

Gregory Whipple

GREGORY WHIPPLE

encl

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Criteria For Evaluation

The following criteria are designed to guide the States, Federal agencies, and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating potential entries (other than areas of the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks) for the National Register.

The quality of *significance* in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that posses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years *shall not be considered eligible* for the National Register. However, such properties *will qualify* if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Stanislaus National Forest
19777 Greenley Road
Sonora, CA 95370

2361
October 28, 1980

Jack L. Reveal
3843 Ingrheman, Apt. 309
San Diego, CA 92109

Reply rec'd 7 Nov 80

Dear Mr. Reveal:

I am seeking information on Horse Meadow Cabin in order to determine its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Harry Grace suggested that you might be a good source for establishing the cabin's date of construction, reason and method of construction.

I've attached a copy of the "Criteria for Evaluation" to clue you to other categories of information that would help nominate the property.

I would greatly appreciate any light you could shed on this project. If you would rather telephone than write, you may call me collect at (209) 532-3671, extension 317.

Sincerely,

PAM CONNERS
Forest Historian

Enclosure

Stanislaus National Forest
Forest Service, U.S.D.A.
19777 Greenley Rd.
Sonora, Calif. 95370
Ph. (209) 532-3671

PAM CONNERS
Historian

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Jack L. Reveal
6983 Camino Pacheco
San Diego, California 92111
(home)

~~Please reply to this address~~
or. ~~RECON~~ RECON

San Diego.
22 April 1981

Mr. Beecher Crampton -
Herbarium - U of C. Davis

Dear Mr. Crampton -

Here enclosed is a grass which seems to be Aristida parishii Hitchc.. Do you agree? or is it something else?

The herbarium at SD Nat. History Museum has no local collections & the local check list (Higgins) says it was collected "in the San Diego area by Cleveland" which would suggest the early 1900's or before(?). It's unknown among local botanist as far as I know. I believe Gould has made it a ssp. or var. of A. wrightii

I only saw 2 plants in the chamise chaparral. Because it occurs w/ Stipa pulchra & looks so much like it when not in flower, it may be one of those things that just gets overlooked.

You can keep this specimen.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely Jack (L Reveal)

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Tony Evanko
USFS retired
(formerly w/ RS-R20
in Range Mgt.)

407 Ben Hogan Dr.
Missoula, Mont. 59801
18 Aug. 1975

Dear Jack,

I reckon I must be approaching (or better!) senility. Can't remember whether or not I answered your last letter for the life of me. In any event, it was good to hear from you & that you had a wonderful time in the Islands. I especially enjoyed your description of the Parker Ranch. Quite accurate from all I've heard as I've never been there. My Island visit was during the "Big" War & needless to say one's sense of values under those circumstances were a little bent out of shape.

We've been busier than the proverbial cat on a tin roof since getting here. Think we should become professional landscapers or architects - we've been at it long enuf. This one tops them all & the most difficult. I've been making like a Ghandi Dancer (& look like one) what w/ some 200 odd railroad ties & associated slave labor - all w/ a No. 2. Had to terrace the back yard & chose that route as the easiest. Not so sure now! But it's good to be back in home range & once I get the rough stuff done, we should ease off some. Haven't begun to see old friends & fish as much as I had hoped. But I'll get to it before long.

Bill Harvey sent a few slides awhile back. Mostly general scenes of fuel breaks & base operations but a couple of spray pattern cards & helicopter applying the spray. Four slides taken in 1974 & 12 in 1975. Comparing slides of spray patterns in 1974 & 1975 it's readily obvious that something was really haywire this year. The '75 cards show globs of spray material sent a streaming out suggesting a lack of pressure for the

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viscosity of invert emulsion they were using, too thick emulsion, wrong sized nozzles or possibly some combination of all. Recalling your experience w/ Western, I suspect they still have a bit to learn about the whole process. In all likelihood this prompted Bill's comment to the effect that more detailed instructions on mixing are needed to get a consistent viscosity. Even tho he indicated to you that no problems occurred this year. Personally, as I wrote Bill, the problem is a failure to follow the current instructions rather than w/ the instructions per se. Nor does Bill sound overly-impressed w/ results in either year, pack, which is surprising to me after your Bear Valley comments especially. Could be Bill isn't that all knowledgable w/ the whole bit of chemical plant control. Which isn't intended to be derogatory for like the rest of us he wasn't schooled in this field & may not be inclined to pick it up as some of us did.

The long & short of it, in my opinion, is that many of our people aren't that all-concerned w/ positive placement on target, drift, the environment, etc. when one gets down to cases. Especially if it involves a little extra effort. And such attitude is not confined to the Cleveland for sure. Nor the F.S. Some of the work being done by other agencies - state & federal - & the pvt. sector would really amaze you. But we keep trying. If you have the opportunity, I'd really appreciate your further appraisal of things down on the Cleveland in this area. Not that either of us stand much of a chance to drastically change whatever hose in the driver's seat wish to do. Have heard that goat grazing is the sexiest thing currently!

Our best wishes to you folks & hope all is well.

Sincerely,
Jerry

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