



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
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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.

BARNEY A. CREDILLE, M. D.
812-816 GENESEE BANK BUILDING
FLINT 3, MICHIGAN

November 9, 1959

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Dr. Baki Kasatligil
Department of Botany
Mills College
Oakland, California

Dear Dr. Kasatligil:

A physician friend advises that he has a young lady patient from Iran who gives a history of definite pollinosis while living in her native country. It appears that her symptoms were most marked during the spring and less marked in the summer and fall.

This physician is at a loss in determining various pollens that are causing her seasonal allergy in Iran as he is not familiar with pollens native to her homeland. Would you be kind enough to give me a list of seasonal inhalant pollens common to Iran? This I would appreciate very much.

The Department of Allergy and Botany of the University of Michigan gave me your name as one who would be most likely to be familiar with pollens in Iran.

I would be pleased to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Barney A. Credille M.D.
Barney A. Credille, M.D.

Dr. E. A. Greville
812 - 816 Genesee Bank Bldg.
Flint 3, Michigan
Dear Dr. Greville,

November 19, 1959

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Thank you for your letter of Nov. 9, 1959 and please excuse my delay in answering.

I am more or less familiar with the pollens of the steppe region of Iran which occupies the greater part of the central plateau. I do not know where your patient comes from, but I assume that she would be from the region I mentioned above since many principle cities are located in the central plateau.

Allergenic grasses such as wild oats, brome grass, Bernuda grass, wild rye, many species of bluegrass, orchard grass, wild rye, goatgrass, wheatgrass are very common in the steppe region and these grasses are usually associated with the sagebrush which is another allergenic plant. Plane trees are the most popular park and street trees in the cities as well as in small towns. Other than planes, I should think that the following wind pollinated trees would be also responsible for hay fever: oaks, walnuts, ashes, maples and elms.

You may find the flowering seasons of these plants and various species of the genera I mentioned in "Flora of Iran" published by Professor Ahmad Parsa of the University of Teheran. Unfortunately I do not have a copy of his flora, but you may be able to locate it in the library of the University of Michigan.

Please do not hesitate to write again if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Saki Kasepizgil

Assoc. Prof. of Botany

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

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