



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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CALIFORNIA FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION



WALTER MULFORD HALL
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
MAIL ADDRESS
POST OFFICE BOX 245
BERKELEY 1, CALIFORNIA

ADDRESS REPLY TO
DIRECTOR
AND REFER TO
RS-CAL
COOPERATION
Turkey

January 19, 1959

AIR MAIL

Dr. Savni Hus
Professor of Forestry
Forestry College
University of Istanbul
Büyükdere, Istanbul
Turkey

Dear Professor Hus:

My friend Dr. Baki Kasapligil said that he is also a good friend of yours, suggested that I write to you.

I would like to obtain one gallon (4 liters, no less, but preferably more) of oleoresin of Pinus pinea from Turkey. (Or, if you have on hand - one liter of freshly distilled turpentine from the oleoresin of this pine). Two precautions are to be observed:

- 1) The oleoresin should come exclusively from Pinus pinea and not mixed with oleoresin of any other pine. The locality, i.e. in what part of Turkey, should be accurately noted and time, i.e. year and month, of collection should be recorded.
2. The container in which oleoresin will be shipped should be strong enough and clean and its cover or plug should be fastened tightly or even soldered, lest some of the product is lost in transit.

I hope it is not too much to ask you to help me in this matter and that I may be able to do something for you.

I am sending you reprints of some of my publications.

Very sincerely yours,

N. I. Mirov

N. T. MIROV
Plant Physiologist

Enclosures

cc: Dr. Kasapligil ✓

Sadik Ethemoglu Jan. 28. 1959
Savni Hus Jan. 28. 1959

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ADDRESS REPLY TO
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Turkey

Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
March 24, 1959

AIR MAIL

Mr. Ismail Karakan
Orman Basımdârı
Muğla, Turkey

Dear Mr. Karakan:

Our mutual friend Dr. Baki Kasaplıgil told me that you would be willing to help me.

I need for a very important experiment one gallon (4 litres) of oleoresin of Pinus pinea. It is not difficult to obtain this quantity of oleoresin. You need for this only 30 or 40 trees of a fair size (not less than 50 cm. in diameter, breast high (i.e. 25 inches). Are you familiar with the method of turpentineing the pines? If not, I shall send you complete instructions. But, I am sure some of your foresters are familiar with the method of gathering oleoresin from pines.

If you would be willing to do this work for me, I would be very happy. I am permitted to contribute a small sum of money (25 to 35 American Dollars) to pay at least partially to the men who would do the work. So, when you send me the oleoresin sample (not less than one gallon), please send also a bill, or as they call it "an invoice" in triplicate. Write on the top "X 30032-1." Then I will see that you receive a check for the above mentioned sum.

The best way to ship the oleoresin sample perhaps would be to get in touch with some American Agency, such as our Agricultural Attache at the American Embassy in Ankara, or some Food and Agriculture Office of the same Embassy, or with FAO office.

It is very important that the oleoresin be collected solely from Pinus pinea not contaminated with oleoresin of any other pine. The container (probably it will be a metal one-gallon can) should be clean, not contaminated with any petroleum products and its cover or opening (spigot) should be soldered so the can could not get open in transit with resulting loss of oleoresin.

Please write me if you help me in this matter and, if so, when shall I expect to receive the oleoresin. What could I do for you?

Very sincerely yours,

N. T. MIROV

N. T. MIROV

Plant Physiologist

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
PACIFIC SOUTHWEST FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION
1960 ADDISON STREET POST OFFICE BOX 245
BERKELEY 1, CALIFORNIA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

4100-G

August 10, 1961

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Mrs. Richard R. Seminario
1163 Longfellow Drive
Manhattan Beach, California

Dear Mrs. Seminario:

I wonder if you realize how important it was to us to receive your report on the growth of Pinus lumholtzii. In Placerville, this pine does not grow well and now some age trees there are no more than 18 inches tall, while in Manhattan Beach it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Please report occasionally on the growth of your pine in the future. If you are ever in the Sierras, do stop at the Institute of Forest Genetics again.

Sincerely,

N. T. MIROV

N. T. MIROV
Plant Physiologist

cc: Dr. B. Kasapligil



MARIA MOORS CABOT FOUNDATION
FOR BOTANICAL RESEARCH
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

December 15, 1961

Pine Project
Nicholas T. Mirov
501 Earth Sciences Building
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical

Professor Baki Casapligil,
Botany Department,
Mills College,
Oakland, California

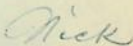
Dear Baki:

What I wanted to ask you last night was this:

1. Do you know of any fossils of pines from Turkey?
2. You were in Jordan once. Are there any native Pinus halepensis there?
3. Any P. halepensis in Lebanon and in Syria?

Your name was on the "Gift" card, showing that you contributed on the occasion of my retirement. Thank you. I appreciate your thoughtfulness and friendship.

Sincerely,



N. T. MIROV
Research Fellow in Forest Botany

A card is enclosed for answer to the three questions.

NTM

P. pinia - common in Lebanon, origin difficult to determine, because cultivated in mediterranean region for centuries and mixed up.

P. halepensis - is not native to Aleppo, essentially mediterranean. Plenty in Amanus, Cassius (Northern Syria near Hama), Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan.
 Not present in Anti Liban & Mt. Hermon.

P. brutia - very close to Aleppo pine. Emigrants of Byzantium. Goes to ~~the~~ west to the south Italy.