



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
5th Floor, Hunt Library
Carnegie Mellon University
4909 Frew Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890
Contact: Archives
Telephone: 412-268-2434
Email: huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu
Web site: www.huntbotanical.org

The Hunt Institute is committed to making its collections accessible for research. We are pleased to offer this digitized version of an item from our Archives.

Usage guidelines

We have provided this low-resolution, digitized version for research purposes. To inquire about publishing any images from this item, please contact the Institute.

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.

Edmund P. Shredlon,
Special Agent,
U. S. Dept. Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Oregon 1897

The region in extreme n. e. corner of Wallowa county is cut up into canyons, in the bottom of which is found cottonwoods, alders and birch as the principal trees. These bottoms are exceedingly fertile and the settlers raise anything they put into the ground.

The winter is here free from snow and the canyons are not visited by the heavy frosts through the summer which characterize the high lands in the Wallowa valley.

The center of Wallowa Co. extending from Cheshninus creek on the north to the Wallowa mountains on the south, and from Whiskey creek and the Minom river on the east to Big Sharp creek on the west is a high, semi-arid plain

devoid of timber and fit
 only for grazing purposes.

The state line runs within
 $\frac{1}{4}$ mi from the top of Mt Wilson
 the top being in Washington,
 but the main slopes of the
 mountain being in Oregon.

The land between Mt. Wilson
 and Chesnimus Creek is
 mostly 5000 ft above sea-
 level or more. It has
 alternate patches of timber
 and open ground.

The botanical work of Spaulding
 in N.E. Oregon was desultory.

He was, according to his
 son, whom I interviewed
 at Alnota, Wash, a missionary
 among the Indians who came
 to garden on the Imnaha
 river in the early days.

He thus must have trooked
 over the two main trails
 from Lewiston to the

Innoko river. Our runs
along the Snake river, Oregon
side, and the other runs
from Anetone, through Paradise
to Chasminus Creek thence
eastward past the Trinity
Buttes to the Innoko.

Mr. Spalding Jr. informs
me that his mother was
the botanist of the family
and pressed and sent the
plants communicated to Dr.
Asa Gray. and Dr. Torrey.

Rev. Mr. Nevins botanized
in the Wallowa valley, for
several years after 1873.

Mr. A. C. Smith of Enterprise
an old scout and prospector
often accompanied him on
his trips, and Mr. Smith
informs me that Mr. Nevins
traveled from Prairie Creek
to Ogden often, and on
several occasions took
trips with him up into
Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Mr. Smith informs me that the work was incidental to missionary work, and that Mr. Urbus never bothered with ~~the~~ plants unless they struck him as odd.

Mr. Urbus also took a record of the elevations of the different points in the Wallowa valley with an aneroid.

Mr. Wm. C. Busick has botanized around Union in Grand Roubid valley, together with Prof. E. V. Piper they took a trip up Catherine creek in Sept. 1896.

There is a marked
similarity in the flora
of the mountains;
fall along the Minam
river and on the
south side of the
Wallowa Mts.

The abundance of Arceuthobium
sp. on young bull pines
is very noticeable all
along the mountains on
s. side.

On the heights of mountains
near head of Minam river
many of the plants never
matured fruit because of
continuous frosts and snow