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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.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

DIVISION OF BOTANY
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA

November 24, 1952

Dr. Arthur J. Eames,
Dept. of Botany,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York

Dear Dr. Eames:

I would like to thank you again for the plant material, both preserved and living. The field trip was very enjoyable and it was interesting to me to see Botrychium in its natural habitat. The gametophytes with attached sporophytes are now safely put away in test tubes.

In regard to cotton and 2,4-D: In the revised form of my manuscript I have entered a footnote stating that you have made tests on cotton and have found it extremely sensitive to 2,4-D. I would like to do this because I make quite a point of the differential response of bean plants and cotton to 2,4-D. The results on bean plants seem very clear cut. My paper will soon appear in Hilgardia.

Here in California there has been considerable damage to grapes by 2,4-D. In fact, certain areas have been placed under tight restrictions concerning use of 2,4-D. In the very near future I plan to make a study of the effects of 2,4-D on shoot development in the Tokay grape, a sensitive type.

The palm leaf story is fascinating and I hope we will be seeing it in print before too long.

Sincerely,

Ernest M. Gifford, Jr.
Ernest M. Gifford, Jr.
Asst. Prof. of Botany