



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.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BERKELEY

July 6, 1934

Dr. Carleton R. Ball,
Bureau of Public Administration,
University of California,
Berkeley, California.

Dear Dr. Ball:

By checking through our card index of shipments, we find that Set. No. 9 went to Arnold Arboretum and Set No. 10 to B. Keller, Leningrad. On June 27, the remainder of this distribution (Sets 12-40) was packed for shipment. Sets were shipped by express with our material to the following institutions:

No 17

Mo. Bot. Garden	48 spec.	Univ. of Wisc.	16 spec.
Univ. of Wyo.	41 "	Dr. Hapeman, Nebr.	14 "
N.Y. State Ag. Col.	28 "	J.M. Grant, Wash.	13 "
U.C.L.A.	22 "	Ariz. St. Teach. Col.	13 spec.
Brooklyn Bot. Gard.	21 "	Cata. Univ. Amer.	11 "
Rancho Santa Ana	18 "	Butler Univ. Ind.	11 "
Pomona College	17 "	L. A. Museum	9 "

The following are included with our material that is to be sent by international exchange thru the Smithsonian Institute:

Nat'l. Mus. Canada	42 spec.	Univ. of Lund	16 spec.
British Museum	38 "	Stockholm	15 "
Geneva, La Console	38 "	Acad. Sinica, Nanking	14 "
Kew	31 "	Copenhagen	10 "
Helsingfors	30 "	Nat'l Mus. Budapest	9 "
Berlin-Dahlem	29 "	Bur. Sci. Manila	7 "
Brussels	26 "	Wellington, New Zealand	7 "
Bot. Gard. Sydney	19 "		

The miscellaneous grasses were not located in time to be sent to the U. S. National Museum with the material now packed, but we shall include them in our next shipment to that institution.

Sincerely,

Ethel Crum

Ethel Crum

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BERKELEY

August 6, 1934

Dr. C. R. Ball
Library Building
Campus

Dear Dr. Ball:

Are the willows you left to be
mounted for your own collection or for the
Herbarium? OK

The number of willows in set 11,
which went to E.C. Smith of Colorado Agricultural
College, was between 57 and 48. I am sorry I
cannot say exactly, but for some reason the
count was not recorded (Set No. 10 had 57 specimens
and Set No. 12 had 48 specimens). If this is not
sufficiently accurate I shall be glad to write
to Mr. Smith. OK

I shall propose an exchange of
specimens with Mr. Spingarn. We can accumulate
Clematis for him. OK

It will be fine to have another
set of grasses named by Hitchcock. When d.

On your desk are some willows from
M.S. Baker for your own collection if you want
them; if not, for U.C. if worth keeping. There
were none, after all, in the Ekblaw collection from
northwest Greenland. OK

Sincerely,

Ethel Crum

Ethel Crum
University of California
Herbarium

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

BERKELEY

July 3, 1935

Dr. Carleton R. Ball
Division of Program Planning
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Room 5744, South Building
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Ball:

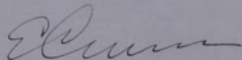
Dr. Mason left recently for his vacation, so I am taking the liberty of acknowledging your letter to him.

Within a few weeks we shall send you the 1935 McCabe, British Columbia willows and also the recent California desert collections of Dr. Setchell. I have noted your request regarding disposition of material sent you and shall take care to be explicit.

Your services in determining the willows for us are highly appreciated. If you need material from any special locality in California, let us know and we shall do our best to obtain it for you.

Very best personal regards to Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Ball. We miss you here.

Yours truly,



Ethel K. Crum

EKC:MAF

July 9, 1935

Miss Ethel K. Crum,
Department of Botany,
University of California,
Berkeley, California.

Dear Miss Crum:

Your letter of July 3 in reply to mine to Dr. Mason, is received.

I will be glad to receive the material named whenever it is convenient to send it. I will be especially interested to discover if Mr. McCabe obtained more abundant material of a presumably new variety of E. lasiandra, which he obtained last year.

I am scandalized to discover while unpacking my herbarium that the storage company packer included one of your trays containing a pine cone. I seem to recall that some of this material was under the table on which my packages were piled. Why he should have included one unwrapped tray with scores of wrapped packages, is beyond me, but then I am not a psychologist.

Many thanks for the offer to obtain desired California material for me. Undoubtedly I shall make later requests. Just now I do not know my specific needs, except that in the drier central portion of the state, including Siskiyou, Shasta, and probably other counties, there is a form of E. lasiolepis, with leaves inclined to be short, relatively broad, bluntish, and somewhat yellow in color. Of the several collections I have seen, only one or two have any aments at all, and these seem to be relatively short with less densely, hairy scales. I think this is a relatively distinct variety, but I need flowering and fruiting material.

Cordially yours,

Carlton R. Ball
Chief Agriculturist
Division of Program Planning

November 5, 1941

Miss Ethel Crum,
Department of Botany,
University of California,
Berkeley, California.

Dear Miss Crum:

Since my return to Washington recently, I have found time to determine the willow specimens collected by Mr. Thomas W. McCabe which you sent me some time ago for determination. I am enclosing two copies of this letter and of the list, one set for yourself and one for Mr. McCabe.

This is one of the most splendid collections which has come to me for a long while. In the first place, most of the material comes from a very little known area. Collections have been made previously on the lower Stikine River and in adjacent Alaska. Collections have been made also farther north around Lake Atlin. The upper Stikine River and the Telegraph Creek district have never been collected thoroughly before, although Professor Macoun worked through the area more than a half century ago. Mr. McCabe's full notes on the habitats and habits of these willows are of especial importance because he collected them both below and above timberline and the difference in habit is very striking in some cases. Most collectors give us very little information on these points.

S. proluxa Andersson (No. 8674) is a most remarkable find. I have been rather skeptical of the validity of this species, but this specimen is so striking that I am making a study of the Bobb Herbarium material when I go to Chicago next week. That Herbarium, now in the Field Museum, contains specimens of most of the few collections previously recorded. Professor Macoun collected it on Telegraph Trail in 1875.

The specimens of *S. interior*, *S. alaxensis*, *S. barrattiana*, *S. anglorum*, *S. reticulata*, and *S. stolonifera* extend the known range southward in that particular section of the far northwest. The two specimens of *S. stolonifera* represent the most southern extension known.

- 2 -

The occurrence of *S. commutata* as a recumbent or prostrate plant on morainal gravels is extremely interesting, as is the similar record for *S. sitchensis*. This would seem to be true in one case for *S. Barclayi* also if the specimen of that species mixed in *S. commutata* (8977A) actually was from the same spot.

Under 8780, *S. myrtillofolia*, the description indicates a low, often sub-prostrate, shrub but adds "to about 18 feet high." I am wondering if this is not a misprint for 18 inches.

Under *S. arctica*, 8972, it is stated that the plant is wholly recumbent and that the "branches may be 4 to 5 feet long but never leave the ground." It seems almost impossible to believe that *S. arctica* produces branches that long and I am wondering if feet really should not have been inches, or if perhaps this note may have belonged to the preceding or following *S. commutata*.

Cordially yours,

Carleton E. Hall,
Executive Secretary

P.S. You will note that No. 8977, *S. commutata*, contained one twig of *S. Barclayi*. I have given the two species the same number and added A and B. *S. commutata* has hairy leaves green on both sides and *Barclayi* larger, nearly glabrous leaves, glaucous beneath. If your specimen does not contain sufficient material of both species, I will be glad to return all or part of mine.

Many thanks for the privilege of keeping this splendid material.

CCB

Encl.