



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.

June 25, 1942

Miss Annetta Carter,
Herbarium,
Department of Botany,
4004 Life Sciences Building,
University of California,
Berkeley, California.

Dear Miss Carter:

I was glad to get your note accompanying Dr. Mason's letter of June 19, and thank you for the news it contained. I am sorry to hear of Miss Crum's illness and hope that you will give her my personal regards and best wishes for a speedy and complete recovery.

I have not had any direct news from or about Dr. Setchell for a long time, but I understand that he is able to be up and about although less vigorous than before.

In my letter to Dr. Mason I failed to mention my reinstatement of the original author in some citations, as for instance, *S. exigua* variety *leucodendroides* (Rowlee) Schneider. If we leave Rowlee out of the combination it gives the second author credit for a combination which he never made and, therefore, is definitely misleading to the reader, as well as less informative than it should be.

You may be interested to know that in showing peculiar and interesting things about willows to a church group recently, I included your Oakland specimen which had some leaf galls which looked a little like Alley Oop's dinosaur. By the way, now that you have quit chasing around after Mormons in Utah why not come to Washington once in a while?

With personal regards and best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball,
Executive Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

April 23, 1943

Dr. Carleton R. Ball
Extension Service, U.S.D.A.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Ball:

For several days I had been thinking of writing to you and then the receipt of your card spurred me on.

After having been in fine health and spirits for some months, Dr. Setchell was taken suddenly ill on the fifth of this month and passed away in a few hours. Coming so suddenly it was a shock to all of us especially since he had been feeling so well of late and since he was getting a number of papers written as well as making plans for a great many more. We are all grateful, tho, that he went quickly and without suffering and that he wasn't confined to his bed with a long and painful illness. He had a hemorrhage of the esophagus that the doctor was unable to check. I collected for the floral covering for the casket (after services here, the ashes were sent to Providence to be with Mrs. Setchell's) and as there turned out to be a surplus, we have decided to use it as a nucleus for a William Albert Setchell Loan Fund for students. Since he was always helping some needy student, it seems like a rather fitting way to honor him. Both Dr. Copeland and Mr. Parks had a fine visit with him two days before he passed away. I had been taking his mail around to him rather regularly on my way home from work. All of us will miss him.

Has Mrs. Bracelin written to you telling of Miss Crum's passing away early in January? She had been in poor health for some time and had given up work and returned to her home in Illinois the first part of December. Her passing leaves a terrible hole here in the Herbarium. Scarcely a day passes but what we quote her or I have some story I'd like to tell her. You will enjoy the note that Dr. Mason wrote about her for the April issue of Madrona which should be arriving any day now.

So with Lincoln Constance in Washington with the Office of Strategic Services our staff is pretty well depleted. We are just managing to keep afloat but we surely aren't gaining any ground. We don't have a secretary either, so I'm pinch-hitting on that job along with the other things that one does around a place like this.

We are awfully sorry to hear that you've been keeping a hospital on the alert for some time and we hope that you'll be back on your feet shortly with surplus energy stored up to attack the California Salix.

*Our regards to Mrs.
Ball, too.*

Sincerely,

Annetta
Annetta Carter

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Geo. W. Carver,
DIRECTOR DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
AND EXPERIMENT STATION.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., 8-3-1892

Mr. Carlton R. Ball
U.S. Dept., Agr.

My dear friend:-

Please accept my sincere thanks for a copy
of your splendid monograph on "some western
willows."

I am quite well. Came near running into
washing him two weeks ago was very near then.
Trust you are quite well and enjoying your
work.

Yours very truly
G. W. Carver

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Feb. 14, 1946

Dear Dr. Ball,

I was glad to see your note on "*Agrapyron japonicum*" in Aug. issue of Journ. Am. Soc. Agron. You probably saw Beetle's retraction in Nov. issue. I wrote out the whole case, so that it would be on record for the Manual. The specimen is *Agrapyron semicostatum*. After writing it I thought it would be better to let Beetle make the correction and sent him the article with all the references. The uncalled for new names are based on *nomina nuda* in a paper in Japanese, so his names are nom. nud. too. Dr. Merrill referred to Beetle as a

(See over)

"spoiled Brat." I doubt if anything can reduce his
self-assurance - your short article ought to.

I pointed out that Tracy's comparison with
Bromus was not a botanical description, but
Beetle says "in spite of the descriptions."

Yours sincerely
Agnes Chase



Rock Island & Peoria Railway.

Wady Petra ^{see} Station, Feb. 6 1899

C. R. Ball,

Dear Sir:-

Your letter received. Thank
you for correcting my determinations
of the willows. I had never given them
any particular study and had no other
specimens to compare with.

Very truly yours
Virginia H. Chase

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J. H. CHRIST

1023 W. RIVERSIDE AVE.
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

Personal

February 28, 1941.

Mr. Carleton R. Ball,
Executive Secretary,
Coordinating Committee,
Extension Service,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ball:

Thanks so much for your determinations of Salix which were forwarded you only a short time ago.

Also, thanks for your comments on shipping material of this kind. This will be a lesson to me to pack the material more adequately because I am anxious for you to receive the material in as first-class condition as possible.

The comments that you make on the Lemmon ~~44~~ Like willow are interesting. I hope I can have an opportunity later of getting other collections of this plant so that we can have some of the season aspects of it in our records. With the press of other work, though, my collecting has gone into a rapid tailspin. Maybe it will break.

Here's hoping!

Sincerely,

J. H. Christ

J. H. Christ

Here's hoping!

Sincerely,

J. H. Christ

And thank you for your kind letter. I am glad to hear that you are well and happy. I am sure you will find the time to write to me soon. I am always thinking of you and hoping to hear from you again. I am sure you will find the time to write to me soon. I am always thinking of you and hoping to hear from you again.



GRINNELL COLLEGE

GRINNELL, IOWA

X-21-1924

Dr. C. R. Ball

Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Ball -

I am very glad to have your paper on *Salix* from *Rhodora*. And this prompts me to ask whether you would be willing to look over some specimens for me. First, I have a lot collected this summer in Yellowstone Park. There are to be part of a beginning of an herbarium for the Park. We would therefore especially like to have your identification of them.

(See over)

Then there is all the bale of material I have collected elsewhere - mostly about Philadelphia, Pa., and Grinnell, Iowa. If you could run over these, naming such as are adequate, and passing over those that are not complete enough to recognize, it would be a great favor to us here.

In either collection, you should be free to retain anything you wish to keep, just so we have a specimen of each species from the Park collection. Your response will be awaited anxiously!

Very truly yours

Henry Leonard.

X1-22-1921

Dr. C. R. Ball
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Ball -

The willows from Yellowstone Park, and those from Grinnell College Herbarium go forward today. They are in three packets, in one box. From the Yellowstone packet, and the Grinnell Duplicates, please be free to select anything you want - especially from the Grinnell Duplicates. It is very good of you to do this work for us. And I see you appreciate exactly what we are trying to do for the Park Museum. So not go to any trouble about the Grinnell lot - much as they interest me right here.

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Sincerely yours

Henry S. Conard.

P.S. I will remit postage for return later, if that is all right.



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X/1-20-1924

My dear Dr. Ball.

Thanks very much for a copy of your paper on the willows of Iowa. It will be very convenient to have at my elbow. Hitherto I have borrowed the Proceedings from our library.

I note with interest your suggestion that we should have S. petiolaris, S. sericea and S. lucida hereabouts. I will be on the lookout for them. As matter of fact, our list of plants does not represent much work of my own. I got lists from Marcus E. Jones & from our own Prof. Norris. If the three species you mention occur near us, as is shown by the maps, they certainly belong on my list.

My aim in the Grinnell Flora has been to make a very simple artificial key to the species. The problem has been simplified in two ways: 1. leaving out all species not found within "botanizing range" of Grinnell; 2, avoiding all technical terms that can possibly be dropped. We have further tried to provide for identification of species where one has only the staminate or pistillate plant. It is supposed that the worker will have Gray's (or Britton's) Manual at hand. I have followed the names given in Gray, and in Bailey's Standard Cyclopaedia.

The willows bothered me. Is it possible to make a very simple key, provided one has to consider only the species now in the Grinnell Flora?— and in the forms that they exhibit in this region? Could one do it just as well, if

he includes the three you mentioned? I wonder if you would care to amuse yourself some stray moment - going to & from on the cars, perhaps - in making the attempt? I take it that one must have at least flowers and leaves, or leaves without flowers. You wrote previously that you were sometimes puzzled by staminate flowers alone. I hope some day to get out a Manual for this region, after the manner of Darlington's *Flora Cestica*. The manuscript for this, typed in duplicate, is already in use in our laboratory.

Your question about dichotomous keys has set me to thinking a lot. In fact, I sat down at once and introduced into the MS. for a new edition of Grinnell Flora, the names of tribes in Composite. They are already given in *Staminate*. Personally, I find many objections to the type of key you express a preference for. One does not know, without close search, how many alternatives are given; and they are hard to find. The beginner is greatly helped by having his choices set down in one group. Indenting becomes unrightly and wasteful of space when carried very far. But you are quite right that my method, and especially my grossly artificial keys, do not reveal groupings & relationships. Britton's "natural" keys give so many exceptions as to be quite maddening to a beginner. I am working with and for beginners, and just ordinary folks. But I want to work in your suggestion.

The real problem is that no linear sequence can possibly express relationship, because we always have to do

with family trees. How would it do, in my Manual for this region to have (1) simple artificial dichotomous keys for determining species hastily; (2) The genera + species divided into groups by sub-headings, as with species in Gay's Manual; and (3) a number of family tree diagrams, with descriptive paragraphs, indicating groups and inter-relations graphically, as in Hall + Clements on *Artemisia* + c? My manuscript already has such diagrams of the families in each order. And instead of characterizing an order as having this character (except in —) and this (except in —), as in Britton + Brown, I propose stating that the Order centers about this family, other families (named) showing divergence along this.
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make the whole system more intelligible. But for the trained ^{systematist} scholar, all one needs is the type of logically pictured key which you recommend.

Well, this will at least show that I have appreciated very much your interesting comments, and am looking for more. And I hope I have not burdened you with length.

Sorry I shall not be at Washington for the A.A.A.S. May you have a very happy Christmas and New Year.

Sincerely
Henry Leonard.



Oreg.

March 17, 1937

Prof. Lincoln Constance,
Department of Botany,
State College of Washn.,
Pullman, Washington.

My dear Prof. Constance:

Your letter and package of March 6 are both here today and I hasten to give you the determinations on the 10 willows:

Washington

- 1032 *S. Seculariana* Barratt. Steptoe Butte, Whitman Co., Wn. 1935
1045 *S. mackenziana* (Hook.) Barr. Mr. Almota, " " "
(Not *S. caudata* which has yellow scales, or *S. monochroma*
which has leaves green beneath. These are glaucescent al-
ready, though not fully unfolded.)
1046 *S. caudata* Bryantiana B. S. B. (ined.) As the last.
(The var. has glabrous twigs; the species has pubescent twigs).
1058a *S. mackenziana* (Hook.) Barr. Bank of Snake R., Hawaii, Whitman
Co. Wn. 1935. (Not *S. caudata*, see above).
1058b *S. exigua* Nuttall. As the last. (Yg. leaves entire and broadest
in the middle, some very silky. Not quite normal).
1501 *S. mackenziana* (Hook.) Barr. Palouse River, Adams Co., Wn. 1936.
(Not *S. monochroma*, which has leaves green beneath).
1502 *S. mackenziana* (Hook.) Barr. As the last.

Oregon

- 1340 *S. commutata* Bebb Willowa Mts., Willowa Co., 1935
1341 *S.* " " " " " "

Idaho

- No No. *S. Bebbiana* perrostata (Rydb.) Schm. Mr Moscow, Latah Co. 1935
(Not *S. caudata*, which has serrate leaves and larger scales
and catkins. See No. 1046.)

I have also your separates on western botany. They are just plain wasted on me, for I "botany" only the willows and an occasional poplar. I will gladly return them to you, or give them to any designated botanist or institution here. Please let me know which.

I appreciate your abstract of my squib in Madrono, which appeared in last issue of Biol. Abstracts.

I have had a good letter from Fiker, with essential data. Have sent copies to Blister-rust Control, Div. Horticultural Crops, and Div. of Plant Exploration and Distribution here. Also to Washn. Station (Dean Johnson). Will contact Forest Service and Nat. Park Service, and also Soil Conservation Service.

Cordially Yours,

Carleton R. Ball

705 SE 58th Av. Portland, Oregon.

August 5, 1937.

Dear Dr. Ball,

I am enroute from Pullman to Berkeley, on a one-way trip, for I am to have a position on the botany faculty at the University of California. As a result I have had to give up a number of my fondest summer plans, including a rather dim notion that I would be able to get some of Suk'sdorf's *Salices* ready for you by fall. I simply didn't make it, I regret to say, for I went to the A.A.A.S. meetings in Denver, and then spent several weeks in Idaho with Dr. Pennell.

Puckett's stenographer was copying down a portion of your correspondence with Suk'sdorf, which you so kindly loaned me last year, when I left Pullman. He faithfully promised to send it to you just as soon as the copying was completed, so if you don't receive it in a few weeks, please let me know & I shall see that you do.

Of course, I regret that I shall not be able to complete the job - it's really only barely begun of getting Suk'sdorf's herbarium into usable shape,

(See over)

now that I've spent three years learning to use his symbols. However, the herbarium's in the best shape it's ever been in, so I can be glad of that. Also, there's a lot of fine country around Pullman that I should like to continue to explore. Carl W. Sharnsmith, also of Berkeley and my own candidate for my job, has accepted, so you will find a very excellent and cooperative person at Pullman, and I am glad to know that all the work I put into that herbarium will not be lost.

After three years at Pullman, we look to Berkeley with very keen anticipation. The State College is so utility-minded and so dictatorially run by a group of (joke!) "educators" that there seems to be very little future there for any younger man interested ^{in Science} as such, even if one could get used to the drastic climate and the cultural limitations of an extremely isolated rural village.

I shall hope to hear from you in Berkeley, and trust that I may sometime be of some assistance to you. Many, many thanks for your Kindnesses!

Cordially,

Luisa Constance

SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN BOTANICAL CLUB

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

Oct 7, 1937

Carleton R. Ball,
3814 Jocelyn St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ball:

I note from your letter to Miss Nelle Ammons, our treasurer, that you are working on willows and will prepare a key to the southern species based on vegetative characters. We should be very glad to have it for Castanea as soon as you have it ready.

Would you care to go over the specimens in the University herbarium here. If so, I should be glad to send them to you.

Sincerely
Earl L. Core
Editor

Extension Service, U.S.D.A.

October 24, 1937

Professor Earl L. Core,
Editor of Castanea,
So. Appalachian Bot. Club.
University of West Virginia,
Morgantown, W. Va.

Dear Professor Core:

Your letter of October 7 was duly received but I have delayed my reply because I was working on the manuscript at the time and hoped to finish it soon.

I am inclosing herein the manuscript covering a discussion of vegetative characters, a key to the southern native and cultivated species based on such characters, and descriptions of these species and a few varieties.

I trust that it may be found acceptable for the magazine and of some value to southern botanists and nature lovers.

You may wish to print only the discussion and keys. Or you may wish to run these in one issue and the descriptions in another. Any such plan will be satisfactory to me. If it is used in any way, I would like to have 100 reprints (at my expense). If it should be run in two issues I trust it still would be possible to combine the reprints into one.

I am just leaving for the field, going first to Knoxville, Tenn., and then into the Great Plains area. It probably will be best not to send the willows from the University herbarium until later. While they would be safe in a fireproof building, they might as well be there with you and usable until I can be sure of giving them prompt attention.

As there are several annual meetings coming it may be after Jan. 1 before I can get to them. Many field collectors send me their willows for determination and I like to handle them promptly because it enables them to distribute the season's collections. They are coming now at the rate of about one a week and probably will pile up while I am away. I will be very glad to annotate yours when I get cleared away.

Cordially Yours,

Carleton R. Ball

P.S. The wavy underscoring of the Latin names used for the 11 species was to indicate the use of blackface rather than italic type, if available

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY

Oct 28, 1937

Mr. Carleton R. Ball,
Extension Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ball:

The paper on willows for publication in Castanea has arrived and will be included in the January issue. I have gone over it rather carefully and it seems to me to be a most valuable contribution to the literature on willows. I even gave it a trial on some sprays of willow I collected and found it to work very nicely. We are very glad to get it.

Sincerely
Earl L. Core
Editor, Castanea

Extension Service

November 20, 1937

Prof. Earl L. Core,
Editor of Castanea,
Dept. Botany, W.Va. University,
Morgantown, West Virginia.

Dear Professor Core:

Your letter of October 28 was received during my absence from Washington. I am very much pleased that the paper on southern willows will appear in the January issue. I suppose that proof will be sent in due season, and I shall wish to order separates.

I hope that you give the keys even more severe trial during the coming season and let me know where they do not work satisfactorily.

I have received the copy of Castanea for October. I wished my membership and subscription to begin with January, 1937, but perhaps neglected to say so. If you can send me the five earlier issues of this volume I will be glad.

Can Volume 1 still be supplied, and if so at what rate?

Cordially Yours,

Carleton R. Ball
Executive Secretary

Nov 11, 1938

Mr Carleton R. Ball
Extension Service
U. S. Dept. Agric.,

Dear Mr Ball:

The willows arrived this morning and I want to thank you very much for your work in determining them. Needless to say, our material is now infinitely more valuable from having been checked & shall send you a few additional specimens in a few days.

Of course I am not offended at your advice on mounting willows. Long ago, at the New York Botanical Garden, I was impressed by the advantages to be gained from keeping the piles level. However, our herbarium has "just grown", and with a great many different workers, mostly untrained NYC people, it has been difficult to maintain the standards we would
(over)

like. For the first time, we now have a full-time technician on the job and our herbarium should operate much more smoothly.

I have written to Mr Boone for information about his Salix longipes from Indiana and shall write to you as soon as I hear from him.

Some of the willows seemed to be new to West Virginia. Would you care to publish a short note in Cartanea some time this winter relative to those species or do you prefer to wait until your monograph appears? We should be glad to have the note

Sincerely
Earl L Core

Possibly we may see each other in Richmond.

December 4, 1939

Prof. Earl L. Core,
Herbarium Curator,
West Virginia University,
Morgantown, West Virginia.

Dear Professor Core:

Your letter of November 22 and accompanying package of willows from the Stone Laboratory Herbarium, Put-In-Bay, I found awaiting me on my return to Washington. I am glad to give these immediate attention and am returning the specimens by franked mail under separate cover today.

You will note that the specimens which you had labeled *S. alba vitellina* turned out to belong to at least three species. As a matter of fact, I doubt if there is such a variety, as yellowish twigs are found in both *S. alba* and *S. fragilis* under suitable climatic conditions. These two species, *S. alba* and *S. fragilis*, usually are separated by pubescent leaves with closely serrate margins and short sessile capsules in *S. alba* and by glabrous leaves with coarsely serrate margins and elongated pedicelled capsules in *S. fragilis*. It is interesting to note that only one specimen of *S. glaucophylla albobesita* appears in this collection and its identification is somewhat doubtful because the specimen represents a luxuriant seasonal shoot, the one morphologic development in which *cordata* closely simulates the new variety of *S. glaucophylla*.

Thanking you for giving me the opportunity of seeing this material and trusting that the specimens reach you safely, I am

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball,
Executive Secretary

February 20, 1952

Mr. Earl L. Core,
Editor of Castanea,
Southern Appalachian Botanical Club,
West Virginia University,
Morgantown, West Virginia.

Dear Mr. Core:

Your form letter of February 16, regarding the status of the Southern Appalachian Botanical Club and the Journal Castanea, is received and noted with care.

Below are given the names of the taxonomic workers in the National Herbarium and in the Bureau of Plant Industry. Probably some or many of these already are members of the Society but if not it may be worth while to get in touch with them, as most of them collect within the Appalachian area and all of them handle material from that area.

U. S. National Herbarium, Smithsonian Institution

Mr. E. P. Killip	Dr. Wm. R. Maxon
Mr. C. V. Morton	Dr. Egbert H. Walker

Division of Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, U S D A

Dr. W. A. Archer	Dr. F. J. Hermann
Dr. S. F. Blake	Dr. C. H. Muller
Mr. C. C. Erlanson	Mr. R. F. Martin
Mr. O. M. Freeman	Dr. Rogers McVaugh
Dr. F. R. Fosberg	Mr. Jason R. Swallen

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball,
Executive Secretary

5-2-99.
The State Agricultural College.

Department of Botany and Horticulture,
CHARLES S. CRANDALL, M. S.
J. R. COWEN, D. S., Assistant.

Fort Collins, Colorado, April 25, 1899.

Carleton R. Ball.

Mo. Botanical Garden.

St. Louis, Mo.

My Dear Sir:

In reply to yours regarding your work on the genus *Salix*.

I shall be glad to furnish you with specimens of such species as I may be able to collect during the summer. Four or five years ago I had some correspondence with Mr. Bebb regarding our Colorado species, and most of my herbarium material was determined by him. I remember that he expressed himself as much interested in the species of the foothills and that he did not think *S. pyramidalis* was as yet fully understood.

I can not now tell how much collecting I shall be able to do, but hope to do considerable.

I shall be very glad to receive your forthcoming articles on the genus.

Very truly yours,

C. S. Crandall

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

BRONX PARK
NEW YORK 58, N. Y.

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September 29, 1955

Dr. Carleton R. Ball
3814 Jocelyn Street, N. W.
Washington 15, D. C.

Dear Dr. Ball:

Would you be willing to look at some willows which have been troubling me?

The situation is this: On top of the Bear-tooth Mountains, which lie astride the Montana-Wyoming border just east of Yellowstone Park, I found a common dwarf willow which I take to be *S. petrophila* Rydb. On one hillside above timberline, I found also a very little of another willow, differing in its glabrous, reddish capsules, and obscurely toothed rather than entire leaves. Growing with this second willow was a large amount of *S. petrophila*, and a sprinkling of plants (but still more abundant than the second species) which were morphologically intermediate and partly sterile. I take these intermediate plants to be hybrids, and suppose that the rarer species is being almost swamped by hybridization with the commoner one. So far, so good. The trouble is that I have not been able to find a name for the rare species. I have compared it with *S. dodgeana* Rydb., *S. phlebophylla* And., *S. uva-ursi* Pursh, and a number of other species, without finding a good match. I might mention that both high-boreal species and southern Rocky Mountain species in other genera occur above timberline in these mountains, so that the search for a name may take one pretty far afield.

If you would like to see these specimens, I will bundle up the whole set and send them to you, with the understanding that you may extract one sheet of each of the three numbers, returning the rest to me when you are through.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Cronquist

Arthur Cronquist,
Associate Curator

AC:hw

Dr. Arthur Cronquist, Assoc. Curator,
New York Botanical Garden,
Bronx Park, New York 58, N.Y.

3814 Jocelyn St., N.W.,
Washington 15, D.C.

30 September, 1955.

Dear Dr. Cronquist:

Your letter of 29 September is just here. I am delighted that you are interested in trying to determine your willow collections. So many collectors do not attempt to do so at all.

I will be very glad to give careful study to the boreal specimens from the Yellowstone Park area, so send them along at your convenience.

Many thanks for the offer of one sheet from each number. I always am glad to have duplicate specimens but please remember that I am equally glad to determine material when it is to be returned to sender. I learn a lot from the study and I like to help.

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

January 18, 1937

Dr. P. G. Cross,
Mimosa Lodge, Country Club Rd.,
Winson-Salem, No. Car.

Dear Dr. Cross:

I have scanned with much interest your recent book: Our "Friends the Trees, and have read carefully Chap. 19: The gay willows and their kin. I am especially interested in this group of plants and have had a life-long study of them. The following comments on that chapter may be of some interest to you.

I am somewhat sorry that you advocate the name, Babylon Willow, for the well known weeping willow. It comes from Northeast China and never grew in the Euphrates Valley anywhere. Its home is thousands of miles from the site of ancient Babylon and it seems to bad to use so misleading a name.

The willows have been associated with human sorrows for hundreds of years and the name "Weeping" willow occurs in many languages. In the plays of Shakespeare are scores of references to willow as a symbol of sorrow and mourning.

The pussy willow is credited with a diameter of 12 inches in New England. I have collected in all the New England States but have never seen this species attain such size. If you can cite me to the source of your information, I will be greatly obliged.

The White Willow, *Salix alba*, is said to have won favor throughout the United States. I suspect it must have been confused with the Crack Willow, *S. fragilis*, another European species, which is much more common than the white willow in this country. The latter is rare west of the Mississippi Valley.

The Black Willow, *S. nigra*, not *nigri*, extends on ly as far west as Minn. to Texas. The plant of S.W. Texas to California is *Salix Gooddingii* Ball and its var. *vallicola*. You refer to the glaucous leaves of *S. nigra*. The leaves of this species are pure green on both sides. Evidently your description includes *S. longipes*, which occurs from the West Indies to the Ohio Valley and Texas. It is not closely related to *S. nigra* and has a somewhat different habit. Its leaves are quite white beneath. As to their growing white (bottom) side up, this occurs rarely in many species by the twisting of twigs and petioles.

One of the most beautiful of the tree willows of the northern U.S. is the peach-leaf willow, *S. amygdaloides*, which ranges from N.Y. to Colo., Utah, Oreg., and Washm. east of the Cascades. The branchlets are slender and semi-drooping and the leaves, on long slender petioles, are white beneath. The effect in a breeze is exquisite and the habit in repose is very pleasing.

Cordially Yours,

Carleton R. Ball

Mimosa Lodge
Country Club Road,
Winston-Salem N.C.,
January the 31st.,
1 9 3 7.

From P.G. Cross

Carleton R. Bell,
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Extension Service,
Washington, D. C.,
Dear Mr. Bell:-

It was mighty nice of you to write so long a letter to me as a result of your interest in my humble effort, "Our Friends the Trees." Anyone who loves trees I count as my friend, and this is enhanced when a tree lover takes the time and trouble to write me in behalf of our good friends, the trees. Hence I express my appreciation for all that you said in your good letter. I take it you accord me the same right that you reserve for yourself, the right of expression, so I answer in order your letter.

To use your words, 'I am somewhat sorry' that you object to my accurate translation of the Latin, *Salix Babylonica* to read Willow of Babylon, or Babylon Willow. I was not aware that anyone of us declared that this willow was native to Babylon! Evidently you read my chapter on The Gay Willows to poor advantage, my friend. I note you quote Shakespeare as authority for Weeping Willow. Since when did the Bard of Avon qualify as a BOTANIST OR DENDROLOGIST? A plagiarist, yes, the greatest in all literature, but never a dendrologist! When you say, "The effect in a breeze is exquisite and the habit in repose is very pleasing," you defeat your own position in the premises. To make it 'weeping' the Latin must be, *Salix lacrimas*. So we have, 'Lacrimas tenere non potuit.' So I repeat of all trees no tree is as happy and gay as the willow, and your own words support that statement. Let's have done with this weeping and misery since there is too much of it in the human family anyhow without adding it to the beloved willow. I cannot allow sentiment to unseat reason, and so distort the facts.

Because your eyes have never seen my good friend *Salix discolor* as large as twelve inches in bole surely does not mean he cannot grow that big, does it? Maybe you have never seen the Taku glacier, but that does not deny the fact, does it? Having worked, observed and experienced nature in some thirty odd states in the Union, is authority enough. I'm NOT leaning upon any human ipse dixit. I don't have to!

Permit me to call your attention to my statement on P 150 that no scientist has yet been able to declare: Here is the willow list final and complete. No, there was, and is, no confusion in my mind on this willow subject. I am not unmindful that *S lasiandra*, *laevigata* and *nuttallii* are dark bark willows, and often are called Black willows. The trouble is with more than "tree man" when confronted with so prolific a family as this willow family has proven, and is proving to be, is that, may I say "cross breeding" does make for slight variations in leaf scar, leaf bud and in leaf, but that does not warrant every "tree man" who stumbles upon some slight difference to promptly dub that specimen as a new willow, by golly!

As to my use of the term 'nigri,' the facts permit me to say that *niger*, *nigre*, not *nigra*, is the L for black; that *nigrescere* means to become black, *nigere* to be black, *nigricare* to be somewhat black, *nigrum* the black of a thing, *nigricans* is blackish, and *nigritia*, *nigror* and *nigritudo* is blackness. I object to the term *niger*, and *nigra* is just about as bad. But *nigri* short for *nigricans*, blackish, is far better and so used.

C.R.B.#2.

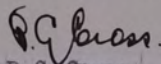
Of this you may well be sure that when so large and reputable a publishing house as E.P.Dutton and Co, Incorporated, accepts a non-fiction MS for publication upon a royalty basis, it does so with its eyes wide open, backed by some seventy five years of hard experience in book making and selling, and is NOT allowing any sentimental notions to put a black mark on its good name. Just here I can well state that the editor, George Moreby A cklom, and his able critics and aids, worked with me untiringly to produce a tree book of which none of us need to be ashamed, a tree book that will stand long after all of us have gone the way of earth. And certainly your unsupported statements, made I am willing to grant, in all good will, can have no critical bearing upon what I have said in this book of mine. Yes, by all means, if you or anyone else can detect a mistake in my work, and can substantiate by facts, not theories or emotions, the mistake, I WANT THE MISTAKE TO BE DRAGGED OUT INTO THE LIGHT.

That you said not a kind word about this marvellous black willow which adorns the middle lawn of my modest home is for me and my beloved wife a thing to be regretted. In your eagerness to defend a human notion, and a foolish sentiment, you DID speak of my seeming mistake in correctly calling YOUR weeping willow, the Babylon Willow, God bless its gay and happy, misery-defying leaves and branches! Re-reading your good letter I find myself exactly where I was when I ground out the book by years of physical labor out among the trees up and down the land! I guess my good friend, you'll have to try again, and luck to you!

Anyhow I'm glad you took the time and trouble to write me. But let me make this request of you and others like you: See the really BIG things in my book such as my position on erosion, conservation and re-forestation, and boost them to the saving of our great nation. If this is not done then we are doomed, and American will become a second China!

With every good wish for your good health and success,
I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,



Dr. P. G. Cross.

Copy to E.P.Dutton and Co.

rough draft

3814 Jocelyn St., N.W.,
Washington 15, D.C.

Professor E. E. Cummings,
The Charles Eliot Norton Chair,
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

6 August, 1953.

Dear Professor Cummings:

Some weeks ago, I noted in one of the magazines that you were preparing to publishing a bibliographical sketch under the title, as quoted there, "I and my parents son."

For the sake of the millions of school children and college students in America; for the sake of their parents; for the sake of Harvard University; and for the sake of the repuration of America as an educated nation, I trust that you will not ~~decapitalize~~ decapitalize a book title, and especially the personal pronoun "I". Please think the matter over very carefully, in the light of the discussion which follows.

It is a universal rule in English that proper names, as those of the days and months, persons and places, business firms, geographic areas and items, profession- and honorary titles, etc, shall always be written with capital initials.

For several decades, there has been an increasing tendency toward decapitalizing names of persons and business firms, and of manufacturers names when used ~~with~~ as part of the name of manufactured articles. For ^{sec}

For several years, I have been making a study of harmful trends in America, including this craze for decapitalization of proper names. It is increasing steadily but appears to be confined chiefly to two classes of advertisers, namely, entertainer and business firms. The entertainers mostly are the dancers, crooners, singers, and orchestra leaders who cater to the patrons of taverns, night clubs, and similar amusement spots. The business firms are mostly the larger and better-known merchandisers, who advertise extensively, and so are confined to the larger cities.

The practice seems to be based on the growing conviction of advertising agencies that the bizarre and grotesque catches the eye and attracts customers to the goods advertised.

The bad effects of this ~~increasing~~ decapitalization in advertising already are becoming evident in the habits of our school children. One boy who had stopped using capital initials for the names of days and months in his school papers, was called in by his teacher to discuss the problem. He admitted that he knew the rules of capitalization, but asserted that he did not follow the rule because "Woodward and Lothrop (our largest department store) don't do it, and they're a lot bigger than this school". What can a teacher say to that? I knew both the founders of that Co. very well. They were Christian gentlemen who never would have permitted such practices during their lifetimes.

Don't you think that our children and youth are entitled to better examples than that, or than the one you propose? Is not Harvard University entitled to better leadership by its faculty members than that? educational

Trusting that you will find reason to change your reported intention, I am

Cordially yours

Copy to President Pusey.

Carleton R. Ball

RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE CO.

An Old Line, *Life* Stock Company

DALLAS, TEXAS

An Invitation to You

and Your Family -

Dear Friend,

If you had been as unfortunate as those injured in this accident, would you be able to pay cash for an expensive hospital bill?

If not, then give yourself and your family the security of Reserve Hospital Plan. With this plan, if ACCIDENT or SICKNESS strikes, there's no need to let money worries delay your recovery.

Compare these liberal benefits with any hospital plan anywhere.

HOSPITAL ROOM - \$10.00 a day, up to 180 days.

DOCTOR'S FEE FOR SURGERY - Up to \$300.00 - hospital confinement not required.

LIBERAL BENEFITS FOR:

Operating Room

Laboratory Service

Blood Transfusions

Anesthetics

Medicines

Iron Lung

X-ray Photographs

Oxygen

Surgical Dressings

AMBULANCE EXPENSE - \$5.00 each trip, both ways. \$25.00 Accident Emergency.

FIRST AID BENEFITS FOR MINOR INJURIES - hospital confinement not required.

LUMP SUM MATERNITY BENEFIT - Doubled for twins or Caesarean - home or hospital.

Supplementary benefits up to \$5,000 for polio and seven other dreaded and expensive diseases.

Also, for only a few pennies more, Reserve's Medical Care Plan pays for:

Doctor's calls at home or hospital - \$3.00 for home calls, \$2.00 for hospital calls.

These many benefits can mean much to you and your family. Yet the cost is surprisingly low! Remember, Reserve Hospital Plan covers ACCIDENTS, SICKNESS, and CHILDBIRTH anywhere in the world. Choose your own hospital - your own doctor! Benefits not reduced if you have Workmen's Compensation or insurance in any other company. Hospital and surgical benefits available to individuals or family groups from 1 day to 80 years and are never reduced or terminated due to age.

ACT NOW! DON'T BE SORRY YOU WAITED!

If you are in good health, you are eligible for this protection. But please don't delay. Let us send you complete details including the very low cost for you and your family. Just fill out the enclosed card and mail it today. The postage is paid and there is no obligation of course. Please do it now!

Sincerely yours,

William B. Cooper
Policy Information Division



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*if you been
asking for this
additional
coverage?*

March 1, 1944

Dr. Carlton C. Curtis,
Dept. of Botany, Columbia Univ.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Curtis:

Recently, I picked up the 2nd ed. of your Complete guide to North American Trees on our New Book Shelf and was interested to note the treatment of *Salix*, especially the illustrations. These struck me so forcibly that I made some rough notes on them and later typed them. I inclose a copy for any interest they may have for you. A few of the notes refer to the descriptions.

Separately, I am sending a copy of my recent paper on "Illustrating Plant Organs for Taxonomic Purposes", and will be glad of any expression of opinion concerning it, favorable or otherwise. I am adding another paper also.

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball
Collaborator

S. floridana, a new sp.

Curtis, Carleton C., and S. C. Bausor.

The Complete Guide to North American Trees.

New Home Library, N.Y. (2nd. ed.) 1943. 337 pp. and numerous figs.

(Willows, pp. 65-75)

Notes on the Text Figures illustrating foliage, aments, flowers, etc.

1. Common Osier. *S. viminalis*. Leaves too wide for length, resemble those of *S. nigra*.
2. Longleaf or Sandbar W. *S. interior*. Partly too broad for length, and the irregular and remote denticulation not shown, but rather a short undulation.
3. White W. *S. alba*. The leaves are shown larger than those of *S. fragilis*, while the reverse is true, and are described as hairy on both sides which really distinguishes var. *argentea*.
4. Babylon Weeping W. *S. babylonica*. Not from Babylon but North China. Leaf drawings are fairly accurate.
5. Black W. *S. nigra*. Leaves average too broad for length, the figure of *S. viminalis* being nearer to this. Venation of the two leaves is shown very differently. Falcate leaves occur on all plants of this species.
6. Brittle W. *S. fragilis*. Leaves are shown as smaller than those of *S. alba*, which is incorrect. The leaves are not "fine-toothed" or "irregularly wavy-toothed", but coarsely serrulate-serrate. "Wavy" properly applied to *S. discolor*, *S. Bebbiana*, etc.
7. Beak W. *S. Bebbiana*. The figure shows subovate acute leaves, looking much like those of *S. balsamifera*. Description says elliptic-lanceolate to obovate but they really are rhombic-oblong.
8. Pussy W. *S. discolor*. The twigs are not hairy but glabrous, and the staminate aments do not have bracted peduncles. The leaves are described as "lanceolate to elliptical and the drawing is lanceolate, short-acuminate, as in *S. cordata*. Really are oblanceolate-elliptical. Reference is made to a hairy related form (*S. eriocephala*). This is a recognized var. and the only form of *S. discolor* having hairy branchlets or blades.
9. Shining W. *S. lucida*. Illus. of leaves is good, but stamens not 3 but usually 4-5.
10. Peach-leaf W. *S. amygdaloides*. Twigs are yellow at first, becoming darker, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ illus. of 1 leaf is fair but the characteristic long petiole is not shown. Another leaf looks more like *S. balsamifera*.
11. Balsam W. *S. balsamifera*. Twigs do not change from red-brown to yellowish but always from lighter to darker (yellowish to brown).
12. Missouri W. *S. missouriensis*. Illus. is poor. "The leaves are not "lanceolate to obovate" as described, but are lanceolate, short-acuminate.
13. Purple Osier. *S. purpurea*. The leaves are oblanceolate, but not short-acuminate, as shown. Really obtuse to short-acute, and reticulately-veined.

A. The venation in the figs. is especially bad, being different in two adjacent leaves, in several cases. The closely spaced, parallel veins of *S. alba* and *S. fragilis* are not shown, nor the reticulations of *S. discolor*, *S. Bebbiana*, and *S. ~~nigra~~ purpurea*. Nor are the characteristic margins.

B. The catkins and flowers, where given, are mostly out of proportion.

copy in US

6-18-07.

From W.S. Cusick

formalin for flowers & st

Union, Oregon, May 10, 1907.

Mrs. Carleton R. Ball

Department of Agriculture

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the ^{10th} inst in re-
gard to my collecting ^{for you} specimens of dif-
ferent Willows has just been rec'd.

It is a very pleasant thing
to get what I am of the different
species you name. With the under-
standing you are to furnish names
of the different forms sent.

But you must remember most of
these required do not grow very near
to where I live. The type locality
for S. subsericea is 20 miles more
or less & that is as close as

any of them.

Will specimens of fruit & flowers, or rather, in formaline be desirable? I am now getting such of our common "Populus tremuloides" to try to clear up the uncertainty of its identity by of our plant so called. (See Riper's Flora of Wash.). Will specimens of this and of Betula (B. glandulosa, but probably not that) be desirable for study and naming? I hope to get these in formaline also.

Very respectfully yours
Wm. C. Cusick

The paper you mention sending has not come.

2 francs
2-11-08
From W. S. Cusick
See about *formica* species later

Union, Oregon, Dec. 13, 1907.

Mr. Bartlett R. Ball,

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:-

In compliance with your favor
of May 1st last. I am writing to say I have
a few specimens of Willows to send you.

I have got but a few & most of these
are not what is wanted, not being com-

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mon & even for doing so poorly is I must
go from 20 to 100 miles in high very rugged
mountains. Again till late in July
my health was such the doctor would
not permit me to go out to camp, espe-
cially as there was much bad weather.
I hope to be able to do much better next
season.

Others in the Department of Agriculture
and ^{from} ~~the~~ ^{the specimens} ~~specimens~~ of you will so this
I shall be much obliged

I have also some specimens of Populus tremuloides in formaline. I am ready to send, if you can send mailing costs made for such things. I have used them but do not know where to get them, - they have always been sent to me by correspondents.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience I am very truly yours
Wm. L. Hensck.

Ans'd 3-5-08.
asking for missing notes

Union, Oregon, Feb. 20, 1908.

Mrs. Carlton R. Ball.

Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

Your favor of the 11. inst is here. I am
sending the Willows here with under separate cover.
They are such a poor lot I am really ashamed
to send them and suspect they will be of little
use to you.

Not read
CRB

The notes are on separate sheet.

You ask what you are to do with the
specimens; what I send are yours; you pay for
them by mailing them for me. I think they
are usually turned over to the National Hb.
I have been sending for determination for many
years, & I think they are so used, but later, when
I make distribution I sell the same things to the
Smithsonian Institution; I suspect, however, there
is little in this worth mentioning.

Very truly yours Wm. C. Cusick
over.

P.S. I forgot to say it is no matter about the specimens
of Populus. I want to get some more. Also, do not
apologize about your delay, there was no haste
at all.

W.B.C.

Union, Oregon. March 18, 1908.

Dear Mr. Ball:-

I am sending with this the
notes on the willows which should have
gone with them.

Hoping this will make it right
I am very yours

Wm. C. Cusick.

4-3-08.

Det. Gall ex apt. 3164 *S. Macgregoriae*?
sub. asked kept in *Pellitae*, *commutata*,
californica, etc., + *Lumnosii*.

November 24, 1909.

Mr. William C. Cusick,

Union, Oregon.

My dear Mr. Cusick:

Professor Piper recently submitted to me for determination seven specimens of willows collected by you in the Wallowa Mountains last August. Knowing your keenness as an observer and collector and the richness of the material in that region I have looked these over with more than usual interest and am delighted with the results. My determinations are as follows:

3351 S. Californica Bebb. Provisionally I refer this puzzling specimen to Californica rather than to communata because of the very tomentose capsules and very glandular leaves, much less hairy than in typical communata. I have a large series of similar specimens from different parts of the Great Basin region and think now that we must extend the range of Californica into the territory of communata, barclayi and two new species which I believe exist in that group.

3360 S. subcoerulea. Typical leaves but twigs not glaucous.

Mr. W.C. Cusick - 2.

3366 S. subcoerulea. Typical form with slender leaves and glaucous twigs.

3366A S. subcoerulea Piper. The large-leaved form common in the Rocky Mountains but less so in the Pacific northwest. It may prove necessary to separate this as S. pachnophora Rydberg. This last is the form which has been called S. bellita And. in the Rocky Mountain region but S. bellita is a plant of eastern Canada.

3383 S. Melanopsis Nutt. This is as you know one of the species of the longifoliae.

3386 and 3386A S. species ~~et~~ novum. This is splendid material of a new species which lies perhaps closest to S. barclayi but is distinguished by more slender twigs, entire glabrous reticulate leaves which do not discolor in drying, shorter peduncles and shorter styles. I have quite a series of specimens from the region between southern Wyoming and the Selkirk Mountains of Canada and extending westward across Idaho into eastern Oregon and Washington. Your No. 2302 collected in the Wallowa Mountains in 1899 represents I think the same species.

I have had in preparation for two or three years a revision of all species belonging to the Cordatae and Communtatae which I hope to publish this winter and which will

Mr. W.C.Cusick - 3.

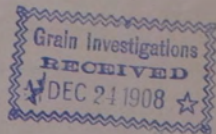
treat in full these puzzling species.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Agronomist in Charge of Grain
Sorghum investigations.

CRG-JMM



Union, Oregon Dec. 19. 1909.

Mr. Carlisle R. Ball,
Washington City.
Dear Sir:-

I sent you some specimens of
Salix a year ago for determination which
you promptly & kindly sent except one. Sheet
no. 3164 you wished to give more study, but
I have heard no more of it.

It is near Salix cordata Mackenzianae.
Though you said not that species exactly.

I want to make a distinction & so
need this name.

Truly yours

Wm. C. Cusick

= S. pseudomysinites Anders.