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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.

Moscow Idaho November 7th 1900

Mr. Carlton R. Ball.

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

Replying to your letter of Oct 1st in reference to *Salix longifolia tinctoria*, I would state that the fact that I did not cite my Ulm Co. specimen ("Rattle-Snake Creek"), with a number, was an oversight. That is the type. Will you also, please, note to Mr Coole or Mr Rose another discrepancy. When I published my new *Microseris nigrescens*, though I cited the Washington specimen as a cotype, I had not then seen it, as they could not find it in the Washington Herbarium. Like Mr Rose visited Cambridge just as I was leaving. It was then too late to make a change, as the manuscript was set up. The specimen I had was the only one I had seen. I was much surprised, then, on seeing the Washington cotype to find that the adaxes were not black as I had described them, but nearly white. I therefore doubt whether my n.sp. is more than a var. at best, and I should like to have a note of this discrepancy made upon the sheet. Yours Truly, L. F. Henderson. (See over) 1000.

You have all the material of my Rattle-Snake Creek types save one.

My specimens of the *Misocarpus* have blackened,
but this I now judge is due to oxidation, not being
perfectly ripe, while those of your specimen are
nearly ripe, and light colored.

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HERBARIUM OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

L. F. HENDERSON, CURATOR

Dr. C. R. Bell

Dec. 15th 32

Dear Sir,

I recently wrote to Dr. Jepson, asking if you were still working on willows, and at the U. of Cal. He has just replied to my letter, stating you are in the library, but still working on willows, and suggested I write you directly.

I am sending you a few willows I collected last summer in Alaska-Yukon country, and, if you have the time, will also ask that you let me have your determinations as soon as convenient, as I am to prepare a paper ^{or lecture before Sigma Xi} soon on the flora of that country, as my plants collected will allow me, and I should like to give a few points on the willows also. I despair doing much with willows myself, unless I have been able to collect them in flower, fruit, and mature leaf, and this I could not of course do in a trip lasting from July 20th to Aug. 10th or 20th, and that in a hurried trip, as all attention work in a University most certainly is, with short stops, and classes to teach every day. I heard of Dr. Sitchell proceeding me.

Yours very truly,
L. F. Henderson, Curator.

Keep all free and use my number in letters. over.

(See over)

P.S. I also found *Salix arctica* ^{Pallas}, *S. orbicularis* Anders.
and *S. phlebophylla* Anders, but only 1 specimen of each
so do not send these.

phlebophylla

HERBARIUM OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

L. F. HENDERSON, CURATOR

Oct. 23/34

Dear Doctor Ball,

I have a few questions to ask you on *Salix*, as I am preparing for our press in Eugene notes on early flowering this year on all flowering plants grown in Lane Co, which are native.

First, as far as you know, is Benson's "The Trees and Shrubs of Western Oregon" to be depended upon? Did you work up for him the willows?

I am sending you flowering samples of a willow I collected the other day, near the Coast, on the Siuslaw River. I call it *Salix Hookeriana*. What do you call it?

~~Johnson~~ gives *S. Phippi* as along the dunes of the ocean. Is that correct? Is *S. Phippi* separable from *S. lasiophylla* (Bigelowii), and how always? I hope for an answer soon.

Yours very truly,

L. F. Henderson.

(See over)

March 1, 1934.

Prof. L. F. Henderson,
Herbarium, Dept. Botany,
Univ. of Oregon, Eugene.

Dear Professor Henderson:

Your letter of February 23 duly received but an attack of flu has prevented earlier answer.

The specimen is *S. Hookeriana* Barratt, stout hairy branchlets, broad leaves glabrate above and densely hairy below (eventually glabrate), and stout sessile aments, and glabrous capsules with long styles. The var. *tomentosa* Henry has pubescent capsules.

S. Piperi Bebb occurs as far south as northern Mendocino County on the coast near Fort Bragg. It is distinguished from *S. lasiolepis* Bigelovii by glabrate or glabrous branchlets, much larger, thinner, brighter green, glabrous leaves, and decidedly longer styles.

I am sorry that I am not familiar with Benson's work. Will look it up soon. He was a Stanford man, and, if I recall correctly, published after my treatment of the willows in Abrams' Flora of the Pacific States was published. I suppose therefore that he followed those keys but am not sure.

Most cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball

October 15, 1940

Dr. Louis F. Henderson,
c/o Department of Botany,
University of Oregon,
Eugene, Oregon.

Dear Dr. Henderson:

I was much interested to see your photograph as the frontispiece of the last issue of Madrona and to note that Volume 5 of that journal had been dedicated to you. Many congratulations on having reached your eighty-seventh birthday. You are only twenty years ahead of me but I hope to keep going even as you have done. I sometimes wonder if it is something in the continuing association with plants and animals that helps so many naturalists to reach a ripe old age, or whether it is that association plus the life out-of-doors that makes it possible. In any case, I have had many friends in the natural sciences who have passed their four score years.

With congratulations and best wishes for more decades, I am

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball,
Executive Secretary