



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.

ATON FOREST
NORFOLK, CONN.

November 18, 1946

Dear Dr. Ball:

Once again I acknowledge receipt of an interesting letter from you.

No, I have not received any reprints from you, but I should be happy to do so. I confess I have no immediate use of purely taxonomic reprints, tho if I again teach taxonomy, or have charge of graduate students, I shall use various ones for reading assignments. Present work on ^{regional} vegetation bibliography makes me interested in having reprints on hand which contain descriptions at some specific locale.

My use of "in historical" would seem to be a faux pas on my part. I suspect that in my own speech, that "h" is silent, and I committed the error to writing. As to the English language in general, I confess that my interest in "reform" would be limited to revolution, rather than evolution. The Spaniards, and Italians, have such a beautiful relationship between spelling and pronunciation, that I cannot get interested in anything but an out and out metamorphosis of our own orthography. Just recently, I found "tiro" used in the Proprietors' Records of the Town of Norfolk, ca. 1760. Perhaps it was an error. If not, we have not progressed very rapidly in the last 200 years!

Sincerely,

Frank E. Egler
Frank E. Egler

(over)

Mr. Frank E. Egler,
Aton Forest,
Norfolk, Connecticut.
Dear Mr. Egler:

3814 Jocelyn St., N.W.,
Washington 15, D.C.
November 28, 1946

sent 11/28
Your letter of Nov. 18 is here. I will not send you strictly taxonomic papers but will send reprint of "More Plant Study: Fewer Plant Names" and also my paper on illustrating plant organs, if still available. *out*

Just finished my mss. of Texas willows for Dr. Lundell today and it is in the mail. Twas a tough job because of mishandling of some of the entities by several authors. Will try to put part of the story into a brief paper soon.

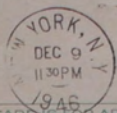
I agree with you on the needs and procedures in language. I doubt if I have any reprints of my Am. Speech paper but will send if I do. Otherwise may lend you a copy to read.

Your finding "thro" in the town records of 1760 is great, even if its use was perhaps an accident. By the way, if you should happen to run into old agricultural records I am sure Agricultural History would like a write-up of them.

sent *See above*
Cordially yours

Carleton R. Ball

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BUILD YOUR FUTURE
WISELY.
U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

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

ATON FOREST
NORFOLK, CONN.

December 7, 1946

Dear Dr. Ball:

Your two reprints "Scholarship..." and "More Plant Study..." were received some time ago, and have been read leisurely and carefully. Grand jobs, in both cases. I hope the one will prove a "deceptive" to willow-splitting in the future. "ish some one might write similarly for Crataegus, Rubus, tropical Gouldia, etc. et al., et ad inf. My own "Achras leaf statistics..." had a related purpose (involved 2 weeks on a calculating machine); but alas, good old A. Sapota was split 11-fold on flower features. Constraining a taxonomist is like constraining a gas with a pepper-shaker cover.

Best wishes,

Frank E. Epler

Mr. Frank E. Egler,
Aton Forest,
Newwalk, Connecticut,

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

December 17, 1947

Dear Mr. Egler:

Many thanks for sending me your two reprints. I have read the one reporting on the use of 2,4-6 on woody plants and note with especial interest the results on species of Salix. It is too bad that the editor deleted the Latin names of the plants but I assume that the Pussy Willow was good old S. discolor.

In noting that more effective results occurred with willows, birches, and alders than with some of the other groups, I am led to wonder whether the hardness or softness of the wood was a factor in what happened. Is absorption and circulation more rapid in the soft-wooded trees and shrubs? Of course, the wood of aspens is soft also, but their leaves perhaps are more impervious to applied liquids than those of some other because of the "hard finish" on the blades.

I have scanned but not yet read the report on chicle production. I don't happen to be one of the ubiquitous gum-chewers myself, but if I were I think I might have some uncomfortable physical reactions next time I took a chew. That would be wholly apart from the question of forest and industry economics.

I am glad that you have got these two into print, and that I have them.

Cordially yours,

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I send separately a few recent reprints.
The one on Va. Willows contains a discussion of uses of willows which may interest.

Power, N. Lane

3814 Joseph St., N.W.,
Washington 18, D.C.

December 17, 1957

Mr. Frank E. Young,
Aston Forest,
Hartford,
Connecticut.

Dear Mr. Young:

I have been looking for sending me your two reports. I have read the one reporting on the use of 2,4-D on woody plants and note with especial interest the results on species of *Salix*. It is too bad that the editor deleted the Latin names of the plants but I assume that the *Salix* you was good old *S. S. S. S. S.*

8/23/59
In noting that some distinctive results occurred with willows, birches, and alders, I am led to wonder whether the hardness or softness of the wood was a factor in what happened. In absorption and elutriation more rapid in the soft-wooded trees and shrubs? Of course, the wood of *Salix* is soft also, but their leaves perhaps are more susceptible to applied liquids than those of some other because of the "hard finish" on the leaves.

I have assumed you had not read the report on *Salix* production. I don't happen to be one of the *Salix* growers myself, but I think I might have some information on the physical reactions that I took a chance. That would be well, and from the question of cost and technical economies.

I am glad that you have got the two reports, and that I have them.

Cordially yours,

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I send separately a few recent reports. These on *Salix* willows concern my interest in use of willows which my interest.

Reg - D

THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
EXTENSION CENTER
136 WEST MAIN STREET
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

Norfolk, Conn.

January 18, 1948

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

Dear Dr. Ball:

It is a pleasure to have and to read the five reprints which you sent to me recently. Thank you kindly.

I am surprised that Fernald refrained from adding a footnote, or a comment, immediately following your paper on his Sections. I had thought he was one to always "have the last word", regardless.

I shall include your Virginia and West Virginia willow papers in my state-by-state regional vegetation bibliogr. (plant communities) when and as I get down to those states. It is not my practice to include taxonomic papers on single families or genera. I do include full state floras, as being necessary adjuncts to vegetation studies. In your two willow papers, the way they are written, and the valuable keys, certainly warrant their inclusion. I plan on three states a year. The project will not progress rapidly, I admit; but then I have other irons in other fires. The Connecticut bibliography may possibly be out in April ECOLOGY. I've been having a devil of a time trying to get the thing published. There is no precedent for such a type of bibliography, and no one has wanted it. ECOLOGY has been accepting and refusing it since early January 1947. At the moment it is accepted. I am trusting it will not be unaccepted again.

My 2,4-D work is continuing. I admit I am "death on willows" and 70 other species, from the standpoint of my long-term project on semi-natural grasslands. But Salix is finding a welcome place in my wildlife borders of the fields. The herbicide project is now financed by Beech-Nut Packing Co., with chemical corporations also interested.

Very cordially,

Frank E. Egler

Frank E. Egler

(See over)

Mr. Frank E. Egler,
Aton Forest,
Norfolk, Connecticut.

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

January 30, 1948

Dear Mr. Egler:

Your letter of January 18 came promptly and I am much interested in your bibliographic activities. I can understand the publication difficulties, in these days of short funds for publication of scientific papers. You are the only one who can determine if the State-wide willow papers are worth including, from an ecologic standpoint.

I well know the trouble of keeping willows in their place, after watching them fill irrigation ditches in the west, and invade pastures where grasses and legumes had been sown. I am speaking on "The Private Lives of the Willows" before the Bot. Soc. of Washington on May 3, and shall note some of these habits then.

My paper on Fernald's rejection of *S. petiolaris* as an American plant, rejected by Jour. Arnold Arboretum, will appear in March issue of Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. I have just read galley proof. I write Fernald approving his conclusions when I honestly can, and he has not jumped on me so severely as in some other cases. (Now, I mean).

Cordially yours

Carleton R. Ball