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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.

11-27-01.

offered to exc. his desiderata for the *Salix*
next summer.

12-10-01. Inquiry.

Rutland, Vt., Nov. 25, 1901.
23 N. Main St.

Carleton R. Ball,

Dear Sir

Yours of Nov. 6th at
hand. Yes! I have collected
all of these *Willows* but I
don't have them ^{all} now in
duplicate. I hope the first
of next June to visit Mt.
Washington again and
collect these alpinines in
flower. I can furnish you
Salix candida in fine condi-
tion, flowers-fruit, next sum-
mer will get *myrtilloides*
and some of the more
common ones if you

wish. I have a very large collection~~s~~ of Willows, particularly of New England, many of which were named by Bebb, perhaps you would like to have ^{me} send them to you for study. The herbarium includes all of these alpiners in fine condition. I am particularly interested in Crataegus, Amelanchier, and Antennaria at present.

Any thing in those groups will be very acceptable. I shall be very busy until about the middle of February, then I can attend to my botany.

Yours truly
W. W. Eggleston.

☆ DEC 13 1902 ☆

Office of the Agronomist.

Rutland, Vt., Dec. 13, 1902,

to R. Ball,

Dear Sir,

I did not collect
any Willows this year.
Most of my collecting was
in *Crataegus*, *Viola* and
a long trip on the lower
St. Lawrence in mid
summer.

Yours truly
W. W. Eggleston

4-3-99

Pullman, Washington,
March 27, 1899.

Prof. Correll R. Ball,

My dear sir:

Received your letter to-day and am glad to say that I shall with much pleasure collect as large a series of willows as is possible for me. I have some in my private herbarium, which is rather small yet, but prefer sending you fresh material. Before the college year closes I can get about 8 species in our home vicinity, some of which at least are very desirable. Shall make a special attempt to make complete and useful specimens. Where I will be next summer or what I will do, I don't know yet. But expect to be in the field either in my own interests or for some one else.

I am simply a student here in my

graduate year and am very happy to
enjoin in giving mutual help if within
my power. I shall be pleased to re-
ceive your papers on Salix. I don't
understand how many specimens you
desire of each species. Kindly inform
me through the enclosed card. So by
next fall I will send you a package
of my this year's collection with any
of such older specimens I already
have and could not rethuplicate them.
I am also anxious to make as many
exchanges with you as possible. Grasses,
sedges and ferns are very desirable, es-
pecially the first one named. Nativithstan-
ding others are perfectly welcome also.

Most sincerely yours,

A. D. E. Elmer.

1-23-00

Stanford University, California.

January 2, 1900.

My dear Mr. Ball.

At last I
succeeded in putting up a small
collection of the genus *Salix*.
In the package you will find 3
lots - those in double ^{brown} sheets of my
Pullman specimens collected last spring
those between single brown sheets by
Mr. Fleet of Tacoma, and the ones
between the double white sheets ^{belonging} to my personal herbarium.
The late, cold and wet spring ^{has} hin-
dered me from collecting more for
you, and am truly sorry that the
few collected are in such poor con-
dition. Those of Mr. Fleet are

also somewhat fragmentary
and incomplete. Still they may
help you, I hope so anyway.
I only ask you to return a com-
plete (if possible) specimen of each
species and variety you may
find amongst them. Also send
me the identification list. I
realize this lot most incom-
plete, and you no doubt will
get provoked before getting
through with them.

May this year bring much
happiness to you! I am,

Yours very sincerely,

A. D. E. Elmer.

Will Mr. Ball kindly let the 17-27-05
straighten with Mr. Meyer?
Mrs. Trelease.
Port Angeles, Washington,
June 28, 1900.

My dear Dr. Trelease :-

About
a year ago Mr. Ball of the
St. Louis Botanical Garden re-
quested me to collect for
him western willows. Last
Christmas I sent to him
a package of willows belong-
ing to my herbarium, from
Stanford University, California.
I have not heard of them
~~receiving~~ ^{receiving} ~~Can~~ ^{Can} find out
whether Mr. Ball received
them or not? I sent them
by express, charges prepaid,
on the Southern Pacific.
I should be glad to know of
their whereabouts. I am,
Very truly yours, A. D. C. Elmer

— 1 —

Port Angeles, Washington,
August 26, 1900.

My dear Mr. Ball:-

Returned from
my last trip to the vicinity of
Mt. Olympus, and found your
letter awaiting me. I do
not remember of receiving
a letter from you at Stan-
ford University concerning
the willows. I might
have received it during
a rush and have com-
pletely forgotten it. If
so, I beg for your
pardon. I only desire
one as complete as possible
a specimen of each species

— 2. —

and not represented amongst those collected
by myself:

not collected by myself; and
two specimens of each
species collected by myself.
If there is a species not
collected by myself which
has only material for one
specimen, I of course de-
sire to have it returned.
The same with those
species collected by my-
self, except that where a
species has material for
two specimens, you are to
receive the second specimen,
I the third and you the
balance. I hope I
have made myself
understood. You must

— 3. —

patient
use your judgment in
making the determined
assortment with that
confounded lot. I
have collected two sali-
ces in the Olympics
this season (there are
more in this vicinity
but I was too late
for them), and will
send you a specimen
of each and which
I will expect to be
returned with the other
specimens. I am in no
hurry for them, and shall
be glad to enter on an exchange
with you. Address Stanford University.
Truly yours, A.D.E. Elmer

Sweden Lillhärjedal: 22/1. 1922

Dear Sir

Last summer I visited Greenland
 (June 6 - July 14) and the steamer "Bole"
 that I was on steamed south of
 Upernivik (little city) in North Greenland
 on a desert island. But we were
 saved July 19 by the Danish steamship
 "Solned" with the King of Denmark aboard
 on his return trip from the North Pole.
 Where he has been to ~~and back~~ ^{hand back} jubilee
 He took us aboard with him to Kars.
 From there I set out to Little in Scot-
 land and from there over Glasgow to New
 York. When I visited Washington D.C.
 Dec. 24 - 26 and while there was studying
 the Wilco-Collection at U.S. National Museum
 I was thinking strongly of paying you a
 visit but there was so many new things at
 the Smithsonian to study that I could not
 unless I would have stayed over another
 day and my traveling arrangements would
 not grant that the notes I wrote down
 while studying them I will send you as soon
 as I get them printed. I visited also the
 Museums of Boston, New York and the Penn-
 sylvania. From there I made a trip over Lake
 to Lake Louise (Canada Mountains) etc.
 From here return to Glacier Park - N.H.

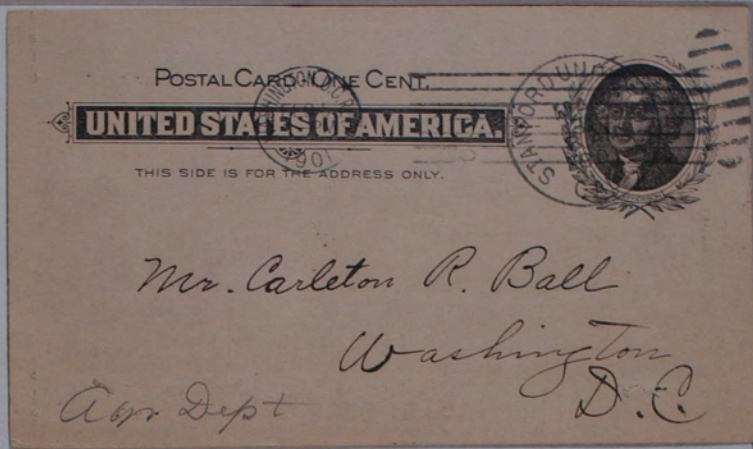


KORT
POSTALE



Mr. Carlton May Ball
Director, Division of U.S. Deptt
of Agriculture
Washington D.C.
U.S.A.

to Chicago - New York. When I returned
after the 19th of October there was
piled up on my desk about 50 letters
to answer and among them a separate
print from the Botanical Gazette Vol. XXXI
No 6 June 1921 Bull-willowet. Thank you
very much also for the kind remembrance.
If you have a few specimens
of the original exmpt. you mention
to trade I would be very glad to
make the trade for them or to ex-
change. - With kind regards
I remain yours very sincerely
B. S. P. B. S. P.



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2-12-01

Stanford University, California,

January 30, 1901.

My dear Mrs. Ball: - Received your
letter today, and will say that those willows
are yours for your previous identification
of them. I do not know whether I expressed
this thought clearly in my letter to Prof.
Scribner. I would like to know about those
I collected last summer in the Olympics.

Yours very truly A. D. C. Elmer



BREVKORT

(CARTE POSTALE)



amb.
Mr. Carlisle R. Ball, Doctor &
Professor at the Department
of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.
U. S. A.

1217

Linda Lilherrdal 3/10 1919

Mr Professor, Doctor Ball.

Dear Sir,

Last spring it was my intention to go to see you the best Salicology in the U.S. But it turned out to be impossible to get a clergyman to take my place during my absence. My plan was to go by Washington and Chicago to California, from there cross the Rocky Mts. to Colorado, from there to Alaska continuing to Kamtchatka and then either by Siberia to Japan or following the river to the Arctic Sea just as I had done before, and then returning home by Norway, or from Kamtchatka going by Japan to China returning home from the Arctic. Perhaps I shall be able to carry out this plan next year instead.

I solicit to acquire your Notes on North American Willows I, II, III. in the Bot. Magazine.

To day I send you my paper of Willows.

Also I wish exchange of Willows.

I am Dear Sir

very sincerely yours respectfully

G. F. Emender

Doctor & Rector of the parish of Lind.

From: Linda Lilherrdal, Sweden

from
Enander

Liljehrdal 14/2. 1923

Mr Professor, Dr. Carleton A. Ball,
Cerealist U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

First I have to thank you for two letters with list enclosed of American forms of the genus *Salix* which I have wanted acquire. I found one letter on my desk on my return home from America on the 4th of last November, and the other, dated the 11th of the same November, I received in the beginning of last December, and the parcel containing 20 sheets with 17 different species a fortnight later. The forms were very interesting and I thank you most heartily for them as well as for your kind promise to remember me with further parcels of Willows. As soon as I can get time I will on your account pick out some willows from my collections and send you. I have seen different form of *Salix* in museums under the name of *Salix humilis* Marsh. But I don't know where Marshall's typeform is. I should very much like to have type-specimens photographed natural size and very carefully described. I should also to have other type-specimens of American *Salices* in the

same way for a *Salix-exsiccate* of American willows which I intend to publish like my work: *Salices Scandinavicae exsiccate*. Last summer I collected some specimens for this purpose, and other botanists promised to gather more material for me next summer. My intention is that first and foremost all salicologist in America should join me in publishing such a work of exsiccate for let us say 6-8 botanic-institutions which should subscribe to a copy each. I have thought that you, Fernald in Boston, Rydberg in New York, and Malte in Ottawa would be willing to consent to the realisation of the plan. Rydberg and Malte have already promised. The museum of which Malte is Chief-superintendent (Dr. M. O. Malte Chief Botanist of the National Herbarium Victoria Memorial Museum: Ottawa) has determined to buy the tenth copy of my work: *Salices Scandinavicae exsiccate*. I shall write to Prof. Dr. Fernald and Rehder (assistant at the Arnold Arboretum) in Boston about the matter.

During my excursions last summer in for instance Banff Alaska, and other places I was more and more convinced that *Salix arbusculoides* comes next to *Salix pulchra* Cham. (Siberian) and that hybridizes with the American form of *Salix glauca* Aud. in hundreds of different varieties (in conformity with Mendel's law). *Salix Lemari* Rydberg is also likely to belong to this series of hybrid. *Salix densiflorum* is a form of *S. glauca* or perhaps a hybrid between *Sal. arbusculoides* and *S. glauca americana*. *S. densiflorum* is common and as high as *Salix glauca* (as tall as a man) on some place. *Salix Barclayi* Aud.

S. commutata Bebb, *Twedyi* and *Richardsonii* seem to be hybrids between the American form of *Salix hastata* (*S. nova angliae* typeform) and *Salix lanata* L. at least the northern forms of the four species just mentioned. *Salix Bebbiana* Pay. (*S. rostrata*) is evidently a parallel form to *S. aurita* L. And the American form of *S. livida* Wz. (*S. per-rostrata* Rydb.?) bears a strong resemblance to *Salix cinereus* Wz., the Siberian form. Both were common in Canada and hybridized with each other. *S. Bebbiana* too hybridized with *S. petiolaris* (and *S. Scouleriana*?) and *Discolor* Michx. A good character of *S. Bebbiana* is that it is always provided with striations like those of *Salix aurita* L. *Salix cinerea*, *S. pedicellata* and *S. canariensis* have also striations unless the two latter forms are hybrids of *S. aurita* or *cinerea*. The hybrids with the same species have also striations, more or less according to their being nearer to or further from those. N. J. Andersson's supposition that Ferskål's *Salix Lappae* is *Salix pedicellata* is very likely wrong, because the wood of *S. pedicellata* is striated beneath the bark whereas only this one and *S. canariensis* Ehrh. Sm., *S. aurita* and *S. cinerea* that are striated on all these when 2 or 3 years old the wood under the peel is streaked with long striations on the wood beneath the bark, also *S. Bebbiana* in America shows these ^{wood} striations but perhaps not so plainly. No other trees on earth have some thing similar. See, please! if you can find one *Salix* round or about Washington with the wood striated beneath the bark. In the spring it is easy to peel off the bark but

if taken from herbariums a bit of the branch must be boiled before the bark will peel. The striations show best on twigs that are 3-5 years old. I enclose a stick of *Laurita* L., *Picea* L. and *S. hebbaria* L. to show how the wood is striated.

For *Salices Americae* exsiccate 8 or 10 branches from every bush or individual must be gathered in spring and again later on when the leaves become mature. Some branches or some kind of branches must be taken from the same individual bush.

I should be very thankful if you would gather in your territory for this purpose.

On July 10 last year I arrived at New York, July 12th at Boston, where I studied *Salices* in the Gray Herbarium. 23/7 I made excursions on White Mountains (Wash. Mt.), 25-28 round Montreal, 31/7 outside Ottawa, 4/8 round Edmonton, 6-8 in the neighbourhood of Wetaskiwin (Medan, Taber), 9-11 Banff, 12/8 at Vancouver on the banks of River Fraser, 14/8 Prince Rupert, 16-20 White Horse and White Pass (Alaska), 21-24 round Kettle, 27-29 Yellowstone Park and Livingston, 30-31 Jasper Park, 2/9 Montapedia on the peninsula of Gaspé, 22-24 St. Felicien on the lake St. John, to the north of Quebec, 2-4 St. Faustin (Laurentian Mountains) above Montreal.

Very sincerely yours
F. A. A. A.



ON BOARD S.S.

Mount McKinley
July 26th 1940

Dear Dr. Ball:

Received your last letter
and the returned lots of Seattle
willows a couple of weeks ago
and I wish to thank you kindly
for your notes and identifications.

I collected a few more *Salix*
about a month ago and will
probably send them along with others
to you next Fall.

At last I am on my way
to Alaska where I will work
again at Thum Bay, Knight Island

③ most of the plants of these regions quite well. I have been in Siberia five times and thru U. S. S. R. twice and have been in Alaska twelve times since 1917.

Last year I returned from a twenty five thousand mile botanical collecting excursion in South America for the U. of California and then went right away to Alaska. I collected in twelve of the Latin countries, crossed the Andes six times (not by plane), spent about five months in Bolivia and the Gran Chaco and traveled about ten thousand miles in Patagonia and Chile.

While I am in Alaska I shall collect all the variations of willow that I can find if they are not already too far gone. At least I can get the leaves and ripe fruits of some

Prince William Sound where I ② was last year in the herring fishery. I will return to Seattle in October. Last year even tho we often worked 24 and sometimes 36 hours in a stretch and with very little spare time I nevertheless managed to collect about 2000 sheets of plants at Raspberry island, Thum bay and a few other points. I also made large collections of mosses and lichens.

Nearly all of the plants with the exception of grasses, sedges and a few lichens are now identified. Having made very large collections of plants in Kamchatka, the Kurilian islands and gulf of Alaska in former years in cooperation with Dr. Eric Hulten I seem to know

④ of them.

Recently I carefully mounted all of my *Salix* numbers (about 200). I use Scotch transparent tape and heavy cellophane over all fluffy printed specimens. Now that I have about sixty mounted numbers of *Salix scouleriana* I ought to get some idea about the ranges of variation in flowers and leaves.

With best wishes I am

Sincerely yours

Walter J. Eyerdam

P.S. In my last letter I sent you an article on blueberries which I would like to have printed in some horticultural magazine or publication. Could you perhaps dispose of it somewhere at 1¢ per word, if not please return it.

7531-19th Ave. N.E.

Seattle, Washington

December 25/40.

Dr. Carleton Ball
Executive Secretary
Extension Service of
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Ball:

Received your nice letter today and I am sending immediate reply.

In regard to the disposition of the duplicate willow specimens you are of course entitled to keep for your own collection all numbers that you desire, otherwise please return them. I generally send enough material of each number to a specialist that he can diagnose a specimen more thoroly if necessary, and to retain part of the specimens if desirable. Some plant specialists demand a duplicate for each species that they classify and some only wish a few specimens.

Salix Barclayi surely does seem to vary considerably, especially in the leaves. If I should go to Alaska again next year I will keep a sharp lookout for all variations in this species. In case I do go north again I hope it will be in early June so I can get a better workout with the plants. In 1939 I didn't arrive in Alaska until July 1st and this year it was in the end of July with a summer about 2 months ahead of time.

In the spring of 1941 I shall at least collect some of our local willows from many localities.

With best wishes for a happy and healthful New Year

Cordially yours

Walter J. Egdam.

January 22, 1941

Mr. Walter J. Eyerdam,
7531 19th Avenue, N. E.,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Mr. Eyerdam:

Your letter of December 25 was promptly received but I have been unable to complete determination of your willows partly because of other work and a touch of the gripe and partly because of some difficulties with the material. However, they now are done and I enclose separate list for your Alaska specimens and the Washington specimens collected by you and Mr. Fiker. I enclose copy of a letter completing the determination of his material as it contains some notes which may be of interest to you.

The galls on Nos. 4006 and 4007 from Washington and No. 3481 from Alaska have been determined by members of the Division of Insect Identification in our Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

You will note that there were two species in each of three of the Alaska numbers. I have separated them by adding A and B to the original number. It is always well to make the collections of any one number from the same plant if it is big enough, thus avoiding mixtures of species. Some times, of course, it is difficult to determine the limits of a single plant when several are growing in a clump.

I think you will be able to separate *S. Barclayi* and *S. amplifolia* in No. 3488. The stem and bud scales of *S. Barclayi* are thinly hairy, the leaves crenate-serulate, and stipules are present. The stem and bud scales of *S. amplifolia* are densely woolly, the leaves are practically entire, and stipules are wanting. *S. amplifolia* is a very local species and I think this represents a new locality.

I am very glad to have these mature seasonal shoots of the different species, although they are hard to determine unless accompanied by more normal foliage shoots. It would have been very

- 2 -

valuable if shoots which had borne flowers or fruit earlier in the season could have been collected from the same plants. Possibly, however, the leaves already had dropped from all twigs except the late seasonal shoots.

I have read the manuscript which you sent and as I have been doing a lot of editing in the past forty years, I have taken the liberty of indicating some changes which seem to me desirable. Part of these are to correct grammatical errors or otherwise less desirable expressions and some are for greater clearness. Your title reads "Notes on the Cultivation of Blueberries" but you discuss the cultivation (culture) only very briefly. A better title might be "Notes on Newly-Developed Blueberry Hybrids" or something of that sort. In connection with the discussion of varieties on page 2, you do not make clear which ones were produced by Grover, which ones by Everhart, which ones by U. S. agencies, and which ones, if any, by Mr. Sydnor.

Horticulture is so far out of my line that I cannot give you much advice on places of publication. It probably will be difficult to sell an article of this kind. Most journals have more articles submitted without charge than they are able to publish. It is possible that the National Horticultural Magazine, or the Country Gentleman might be willing to pay for it but I think they would require one or two good photographs such as one showing one of the described hybrids and another showing a special quality of fruit. I would suggest that you go down and look at the horticultural magazines in the University Library and you then may get some idea where it would fit in. You also might send it to the horticulturist of the State Agricultural College at Pullman and ask him for suggestions. Dr. E. L. Overholser is Head of the Department at Pullman and Dr. C. D. Schwartz is in charge of Horticulture at the Western Washington Experiment Station at Puyallup. I forgot to suggest earlier that you need to locate Mr. Sydnor more specifically because readers in other States are not familiar with the Puget Sound area. I am returning the manuscript and stamps herein.

The duplicate specimens are being returned separately by franked mail.

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball,
Executive Secretary

aff
December 5, 1942

Mr. D. E. Kyle,

Dear Mr. Kyle:

I have just determined for the Div. of Herbarium Herbarium the two willows collected by you in Obion County, Tennessee, in August 28, 1942, as follows:

8527. *S. interior* Boole. Roadside stream at bottom of bluff about 11 mi. south of Lassiter's Corner, south of Samburg. D.E. & M.S. Kyle. Aug. 28, 1942

8523. *S. missouriensis* Webb (?). Roadside at bottom of bluff about 2 miles south of Lassiter's Corner, south of Samburg. Tree about 3 cm. in diameter and 3 meters high. As the last.

This latter specimen is most peculiar and astonishing. From this late-season vegetative specimen it would be placed immediately in *S. glaucophylla* var. *albovesita* Ball, rather than in *S. missouriensis* Webb.

The densely white-hairy branchlets; ovate or elliptic-ovate leaves, thickened densely glaucous, and still white-pubescent on petiole, midrib, and veins, and accompanied by very large stipules, are the characteristic of this variety, and not of *S. missouriensis*.

My variety *albovesita* is a plant of the sand dunes of the south shore of Lake Erie. One collection has been made near the Ohio River in western Pennsylvania and doubtful specimens come from the Appalachians farther south. The latter are vegetative only.

It is possible that your plant is an aberrant physiological expression of *S. missouriensis*. When a plant is long submerged by flood or injured by flood or ice, the later new growth sometimes is aberrant in the direction of broadened and thickened leaves and increased hairiness. As near as I can determine from the atlas at hand, your plant is not from the Mississippi River but from the vicinity of Reelfoot Lake, where similar conditions might occur.

I greatly hope that you can relocate the plant next year and get flowers and/or fruits, so that determination may be more certain. I would highly appreciate a specimen for my herbarium if it is recollected. I have a single vegetative specimen from Ballard Co., Ky., which is about halfway between this and typical vigorous *S. missouriensis*. I send you separately a reprint of my paper describing *S. g.* var. *albovesita*.

Cordially yours,

Carlton R. Ball,
Executive Secretary

dupl in Tenn. file, & 5 more

7531-19th Ave. N.E.,
Seattle, 5 Wash.
Jan. 22nd 1946.

Dear Dr. Ball:

Received your letter and the determinations of my Alaska and Seattle willows. I thank you very much. Sorry I couldn't collect more of the mountain willows but I only got one chance to climb to the top of the mountain at Port Viter.

It is possible that I may be up around Point Barrow next Summer. Needless to say, if I do go into the interior or northern Alaska I will collect all the willows I can find.

I was quite certain that no. 3956 was not a *Salix* but wanted to make sure.

When I was in Kamchatka in 1925 and 1928 I collected many species and varieties of *Salix* for Dr. Eric Hulten. In South America while collecting plants for University of California 1938-39 on a journey covering about 20,000 miles I found only *Salix Humboldtiana* in Peru, Chile and Argentina but no other species of *Salix* except adventitious *Salix Babylonica* along some of the Argentine rivers.

Such of my specimens as 3925 which show the older twigs broken off at the ends, suggesting browsing animals or ice are more likely to be from the effect of heavy snow with melting and freezing ice. The snow lies deep in the alder and willow thickets.

(See over)

in the winter and bends most of the shrubs down. There are no browsing animals as yet on Raspberry island but across Raspberry strait on Hognah island there are introduced elk transplanted there since less than a decade ago.

I must tell you about the huge bear that was shot at Iron Creek about a mile from Port Vita last September. From available information from Dr. Fairfield Osborn and Dr. A. Watmore whom I asked for the dimensions of the largest bears on record I find that our bear comes close to a world's record. He was $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long from heel to tip of nose and must have stood 11 feet high when erect. His head, which I cut off and prepared the skull was 22 inches wide. Palm of front paw was 8 inches or 13 inches between farthest claws. He was very fat and smelled terribly. It took 18 minutes to drag him down the trail a few yards. Some of the willows collected were taken from near the spot where the bear was killed, and around Port Vita I collected many specimens of willow along his trail.

Sincerely yours
Walter J. Eyerdam