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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.

POMONA COLLEGE
CLAREMONT · CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
PHILIP A. MUNZ

Jan. 28, 1932

Dr. Carleton Ball,
Bureau of Public Administration,
Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Dr. Ball:

It is certainly great to hear that our California willows are now receiving so much of your attention. I'd like to do two things: ① join in helping you, and ② get in on your help. I shall be in the field a good bit this spring and be glad to collect for you. How large do the sets have to be? I am preparing the manuscript for a Manual of So. Calif. botany. We need for local use a cheaper book than Jepson's; one covering less territory is also simpler for students; furthermore in a region still so unworked as Calif., there are many errors to be corrected, records to be added, etc. So I am at this manual and hope to have the manuscript pretty well completed by fall, I have been at it for some years.

Would you be willing to do *Salix* for me and would you be willing to identify our local collection? I can send you either the Southern Calif. sheets only, or those of the whole state, or more, as you wish.

My range is Southern Calif. from the Mexican boundary north to Santa Barbara Co. of which I include that portion from Point Conception along the Santa Ynez crest to Mt. Pinos in Ventura Co., then along the crest of the Tehachapi Mts. and northeast to and including Death Valley, the Panamints, etc., but

(See over)

not Owens Valley or the White Mts.

I am using fairly brief descriptions, about like those of Jepson's Manual and trying to give fairly accurate range and altitudinal distribution. I am trying to cite synonyms more fully than he does, especially those for which the type locality is in So. Calif.

If you feel at all inclined to do Salix for me, or if you will even run through and annotate our local collection, I shall greatly appreciate your kindness.

Cordially yours,

Philip A. Munz

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POMONA COLLEGE
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
PHILIP A. MUNZ

Dec. 8, 1933.

Dear Dr. Ball:

About a year ago we discussed the possibility of your kindly working up a treatment of the southern California species of Salix for the manual which I am preparing. I am now nearing the time when I can go to press and must therefore write to ask whether it will be possible for you to get time for this job. I hesitate to ask you because I ~~know~~ how little time you have and ^{how} many things you want to do in that time.

If you could give me a list or key or any thing that would help and yet not make it necessary for you to do descriptions and all the rest (although that certainly would be ideal), I should very much appreciate your kindness. As things now stand I do not know what to call many of our plants and anything that I might do would be very unsatisfactory.

I trust all is going well with you. I understand that many changes have come in at the Herbarium since I was last in Berkeley. I am still hoping we may see you in this part of the state some time. It is yet too early to tell what collecting will be like here next spring. We have had no real rain since last February and vegetation is far from luxuriant at present.

With all good wishes to you for the holiday season,

Sincerely yours,

(See over

Philip A. Munz

April 24, 1934.

Dr. Philip A. Munz,
Department of Botany,
Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.

My dear Dr. Munz:

Your letter of last December 8 got laid aside and then forgotten. That is the plain truth. I'm sorry, tho you will not believe it.

If not too late I'll do the willows right away. What are the geographic limits of the field you cover. I need to know rather exactly because several eastern species penetrate but do not cross southern Calif.

Would like a sample description, with such added data as you are giving to guide me. For instance, do you give type locality? Complete range, briefly? altitudinal limits? Ecologic zone? etc., etc.

Will start writing the brief descriptions and making keys while I await your reply.

Cordially Yours,

Carleton R. Bell

Claremont, Calif.
April 27, 1934.

Dear Dr. Ball:

I am overjoyed to hear that you will do *Salix* for me. I hope to get things all done so that I can bid in June.

My geographic limits are everything south of Point Conception, crest of Santa Ynez range, Mt. Pinos, Tehachapi, then going up to include Panamint, Death Valley, Funeral Range. Do not include Owens Valley.

Have struck off sample page out of Quercus. My descriptions about as long as in Jepson. Description first, then synonyms, then habitat, altitude, range, no type locality, no zones. Common name if there is one that is not artificial, right after scientific name. Varieties I do not key out - unless there are very many in one species; for varieties descriptions I give only the key characters, then synonymy, range, etc. as in species. I use separate paragraph but no number, for each variety.

General form then, about as in Jepson - but I try to give more synonymy than he does.

Thank you so much. You are saving my life.

Sincerely,

P. A. Munz

May 3, 1934.

Prof. Philip A. Munz,
Edmona College,
Claremont, Calif.

My dear Professor Munz:

I am inclosing the copy for the first part of the Salices to see what you think of it. In the meantime I am preparing more as time permits. Pages 1 and 2 are reserved for the keys, so this starts with page 3. Perhaps my descriptions will average longer than yours, but the willows are somewhat difficult for most persons and I am trying to help them out.

The keys will be constructed with vegetative characters as the primary bases of separation, so that they may be identified when without fruit or flowers. It will take more space but will increase value enormously and make it usable by amateurs also.

Do you omit from the descriptions those characters given in the keys? Some manuals do that but, in my judgement, it makes the text unsatisfactory, as one must jump back and forth from one page to another while looking up any plant. I ~~wish~~

am including in the descriptions those characters given in the keys, thus making the description complete in itself. Some authors italicize or blackface the key character where they occur in the descriptions. I take you are not doing so.

I am accustomed to use a number for varieties. I have done it in this part of the mss. to show you how it looks. My main reason is that it allows ready cross reference. For instance, in a key it may be necessary to call attention to an exception presented by a variety. Reference may be made to its number, in parentheses, thus: (See 1a). I suppose it might be possible to use numbers and letters for varieties in my contribution, even if not so used in the general text. If you prefer not, just drop them out.

I am dubious about common names. Mostly they are either purely artificial, like 'Bebb's willow', and therefore mean nothing, or they are lumberman terms, like 'yellow poplar' for the tulip tree (always indexed under poplar and completely confusing), and not used by botanists or common people. I would have no objections to calling *Salix lutea* the yellow willow, or *S. lasiolepis* the red willow, as those are outstanding characters. But to call *S. lasiandra* the Western Black Willow is a real misnomer. Only in old trunks does the bark become dark brown, and it is in no way related to the eastern Black Willow (*S. nigra*).

If any names are to be invented, I would suggest Nectar Willow for *lasiantra*. The glands on leaves and especially petioles and stipules exude so much nectar that they not only attract swarms of insects but also stick the specimens to the drying sheets, and cause a strong burnt caramel smell if the specimens get hot in the drying process.

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Bell

Mts., Los Angeles Co., Tehachapi Mts.; to Sacramento Valley/

6. Q. lobata Nee. Valley Oak. Stately graceful tree with open head, 15-30 m. tall; bark thick, cuboid-checked; young twigs silky-pubescent; leaves deciduous, oblong to obovate, 5-10 cm. long, deeply divided into 3-5 pairs of obtuse lobes which are usually coarsely 2-3-toothed at apex, green above, paler and stellate beneath, yellow-veined; petioles 5-10 mm. long, pubescent; cup deeply hemispherical, 12-20 mm. deep, the lower scales conspicuously warty; nut long-conical, 3-5 cm. long, 12-20 mm. thick. The largest American oak, but not reaching its best development in So. Calif.; interior valleys, Alhambra and Pasadena to Ojai; to Sacramento Valley.

7. Q. MacDonaldi Greene. Small tree, 5-15 m. tall, with a compact rounded crown; bark scaly; leaves deciduous, oblong to obovate, 4-7 cm. long, with 2-4 lobes on a side, these not more than half-way to the midrib and bristle-tipped, glabrous above, pubescent below; cup deeply hemispherical, with tuberculate scales; nut oblong-conical, 2-3.5 cm. long. (Q. dumosa var. MacDonaldi Jeps.) Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and Catalina Islands.

8. Q. Engelmannii Greene. Spreading tree with rounded top, 6-18 m. tall, with grayish green foliage; bark covered with thin grayish scales; twigs tomentose; leaves partly evergreen, oblong to obovate, 2-6 cm. long, plane, subentire to sinuate-dentate, obtuse, coriaceous, pale bluish green, glabrate or somewhat pubescent, short-petioled; cup 1-1.5 cm. broad, 8-10 mm. deep, puberulent within, the scales light brown, tomentose, lower ones tuberculate, upper ciliate; nut oblong-cylindric, 1.5-2.5 cm. long, 12-14 mm. thick. (Q. MacDonaldi var. elegantula Greene). Dry hills and fans cismontane So. Calif., below 4000 ft., Pasadena to interior San Diego Co.

9. Q. dumosa Nutt. Scrub Oak. Shrub 1-3 m. high, with stiff short branches and twigs, the latter tomentose; leaves oblong to elliptic or

POMONA COLLEGE
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
PHILIP A. MUNZ

May 10, 1934

Dear Dr. Ball:

The length of your descriptions, their form, and all are just right. In some cases where only few species are involved, I have omitted key characters from descriptions, but where the situation is complex, I think it well to repeat them in the description. If you find it more convenient to have varieties numbered, please follow your convenience.

I am using common names only where there seems to be an actual one in general use, not where I have to coin one.

My only question is that you are using varieties and not subspecies. Since the rest of the manual is on the variety basis — where I have followed a treatment using subspecies — the proper varietal combinations have had to be made. But as I understand it, you are using varieties. If you wish to run in any new combinations, etc., I am giving a list of such in the back of the book where any comment desired can be made.

I am certainly grateful to you.

Yours sincerely,

P.A. Munz

from P. A. Munz
Claremont, Calif.
Aug. 1, 1934.

Dear Dr. Ball:

On the enclosed map of eastern Riverside Co I have indicated roughly the area that the Desert Conservation League, under the leadership of Mrs. A. Sherman Hoyt of South Pasadena, has been endeavoring to get set aside as a Desert National Monument. Under executive order no. 6361, dated Oct. 3, 1933 President Roosevelt set aside 1,136,000 acres and withdrew it from settlers until action could be taken.

As to this area I may say it ranges from below sea-level to over 5000 ft. The part north of the crest of the Little San Bernardino Mts. is rather high tableland broken by very picturesque masses of granite and with a splendid lot of Joshua trees (*Yucca brevifolia*). The higher parts of these mts. have a fine lot of pinyon and juniper. Eastward into Pinto Basin is a nice lot of smoke tree (*Dalea spinosa*) which needs protection more than the Joshua. From Cottonwood Springs south and east are magnificent ocotillos (*Fouquieria splendens*). On very northern boundary, and on south face of Eagle Mts., at Corn Springs, as Hidden Spring are groves of palms (*Washingtonia filifera robusta*). At Hayfields is a lot of crucifixion thorn (*Holacantha Emoryi*). Painted Canyon and Hidden Springs Canyon are very picturesque and highly colored desert canyons. Half of ~~these species~~ of our Calif. cacti grow in this area. From the crests of the Little San Bernardino Mts. ~~are~~ magnificent vistas across to Mt. San Jacinto, Santa Rosa Mts., Salton Sea, etc.

This area is full of rare plants of herbaceous and shrubby types. It has Indian picture writings, etc. It is so accessible to Los Angeles, Pasadena, etc. as well as to cities of Orange Co. and east that from any of those points a motorist can drive

(See over)

August 14, 1934

Mr. P. A. Munz
Pomona College
Claremont, California

My dear Professor Munz:

Your exceedingly interesting letter and map under date of August 1 were duly received. I previously had received in my care a telegram to Dr. H. C. Bryant from Mrs. A. Sherman Hoyt, which I had forwarded to him at Yosemite Park, where he then was.

I am wholly in favor of this desert movement, even to the extent of a million or more acres. I took part in a 3-day land-utilization program held here in Berkeley, in connection with the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and since have helped the State Chamber of Commerce to organize a program of 10 broadcasts on different phases of this problem, and have given the first two myself. On Friday of this week I am going over to Stockton to address the Central Valley Council of the State Chamber of Commerce on this subject, and what they can do to promote it. Their geographic scope does not go beyond the upper San Joaquin Valley, but I shall make mention of this and similar projects at that time, in the hope that the idea may spread within the ranks of the business men of California.

I also will take pleasure in writing Bryant, Cammerer, and Ickes regarding the Mohave Desert proposal.

With personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball

CRB:WC

out and back in one day: Thousands ^{from P. A. Munz 1-VIII-34} do so, others make a week-end trip. I take classes there & back in a day. It is a picnic ground and recreation spot for many thousands of people since our region is becoming quite desert-minded. I figure that it is easily accessible to almost 2,000,000 people - a condition not true of any other desert national monument.

But the sad story is that the smoke-bush fanciers, the cactus-sellers, the Joshua-tree users are spoiling the area rapidly. The last five years have destroyed the best cactus gardens. Settlers are rapidly removing the juniper & juniper.

Now most of the area is worthless agriculturally. Of course the new aqueduct cuts across it, but that water is not going to be used in the desert. The last information received from Washington is that a small Joshua tree area of 138,000 acres in the northwestern corner of this proposed area might be enough. In fact it makes me rather sore. The public lands belong to the people. When these lands are of no use agriculturally and when they are affording outing pleasures for large numbers, why can't they be set aside and posted and protected? It is desirable esthetically and scientifically for the future generations to have preserved for them some little portion of our desert at its best.

So — any thing you care say to Ickes, Kemmerer, Bryant, et al. in support of this will be great.

If you need more information (I am leaving for 6 weeks Oenothera field study) you can get it

from Mrs. A. Sherman Hoyt, Buena Vista St., South Pasadena from P. A. Munz I-VIII-34

My book is done (except the ten pages of "willers" and the index). Am just sending off the manuscript to Lancaster Press for another bid - hope to have data necessary to let contract by Sept. 15.

Hate to see you leave California, but I suppose what must be must be. I am tremendously grateful to you for all you have done for me and trust we shall see each other again. Remember when you are in this part of the country the Munzes would like to see you.

Sincerely yours,

P. A. Munz

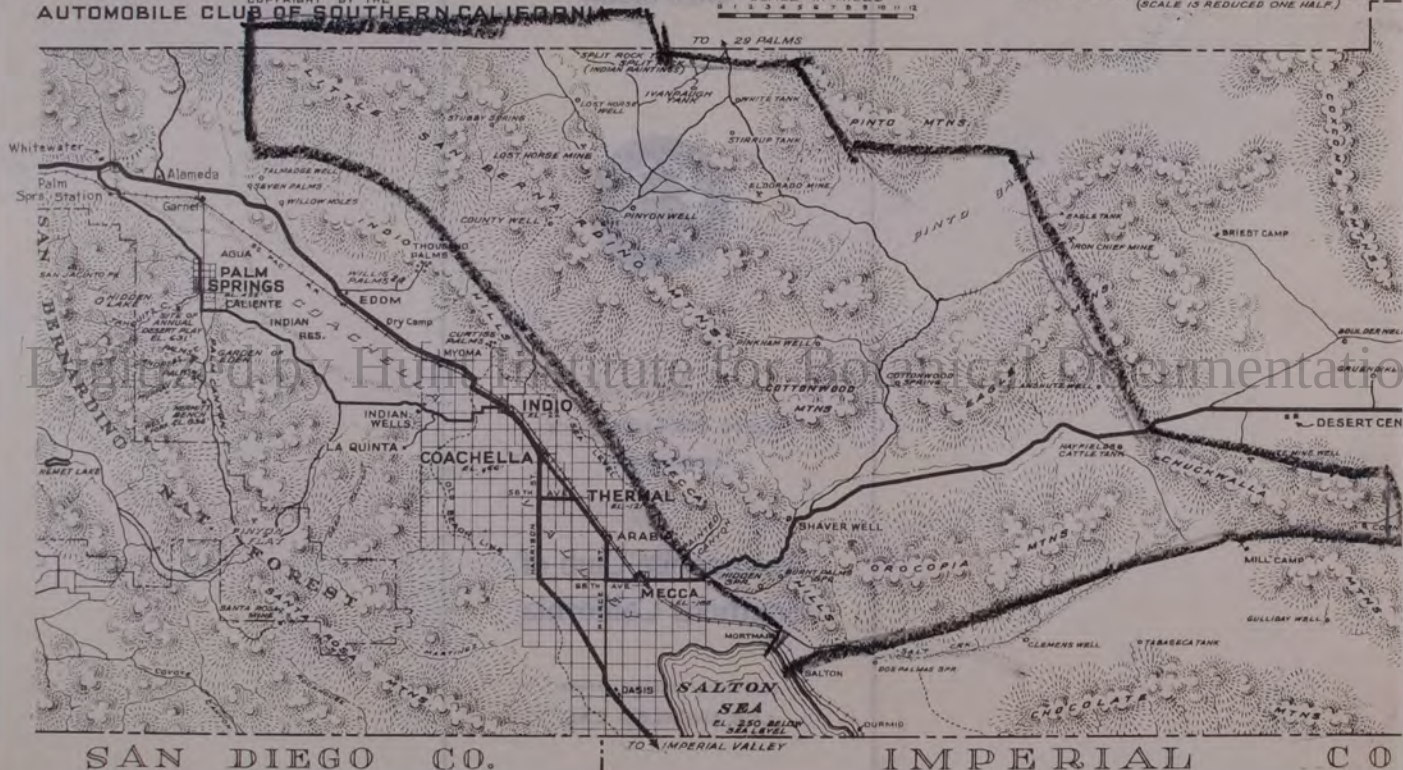
RIVERSIDE COUNTY CALIFORNIA

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SCALE IN MILES
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SCALE IN MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

from P.A. Mune 1-2111-34
EASTERN SECTION OF RIVERSIDE
(SCALE IS REDUCED ONE HALF.)



Claremont, Calif
Nov. 15, 1934

Dear Dr. Ball:

Am dreadfully sorry to be
such a pest, but we must do something
at once about So. Calif. Salix. If you
do not have it ready, can you send me
some keys, notes, or suggestions and let
me complete it? Please forgive my being
so presumptuous.

Not knowing where you are, I am trying
the old address. I trust all is going
well with you and send you Mrs. Munz
and my very best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

P.A. Munz

POMONA COLLEGE
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
PHILIP A. MUNZ, PH.D.
WILLIAM NEWTON, PH.D.

HONORARY CURATOR OF BOTANY
MARCUS E. JONES, A.M.

Dec. 26, 1934?

Dear Dr. Ball:

Wherever you are I just want
to tell you, in case you may have Salix for
Munz' Manual in the back of your head, not
to give any more thought to it, since we are
in ~~press~~ and I had to ~~trump~~ ^{up} a
sort of treatment based on yours in Abrams'
Flora and on my hazy impressions. I would
awfully have liked your treatment, but since
I could wait no longer I had to do this
way.

Sorry to have been a nuisance to you
but appreciate what a turmoil you
have been living in. With all good
wishes.

P.A. Munz