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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.

May 27, 1910

C. Otto

Dr. Rosendahl,

University of Minnesota,

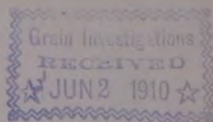
St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir:-

Some weeks ago Dr. Freeman wrote me that he was referring to you my request concerning the distribution of Salix lucida in western Minnesota. I trust that you have had time to look through the Minnesota specimens of this species and can tell me whether these indicate its distribution farther west than Mankato, and if so, what points? Your courtesy in this matter will be appreciated and full credit given for data furnished.

Very sincerely yours,

CRB-MH



Mr. Carleton R. Ball,

(? May 30, 1910  
CRB)

Bureau of Plant Industry  
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Dr. Freeman has evidently  
forgotten to refer your request concerning  
the distribution of Salix lucida to me, because  
the first I knew of it was when your  
letter came this morning.

I have looked through the Minnesota  
specimens and find no collection farther west  
than Le Sueur County.

Here are some of the "outposts" within the  
State. <sup>Le Sueur Co.</sup> Elysian, Minn. E. P. Sheldon No 22, June 1891.  
Crooked Creek, Houston Co. Wheeler W. A. No. 332, July 1899.  
Creek near Rice Lake, Scott Co. E. P. Sheldon, No 7471.  
Jordan, Scott Co. C. A. Ballard No 2162, June 1891.  
Vermillion Lake, St Louis Co. L. H. Bailey Jr. 358, July 1886.  
Numerous collections from Hennepin Co.

The species does not seem to have been collected  
west of Mankato, at least we have no specimens  
in our collection from any place farther west.

Very truly Yours C. C. Roundell

June 11, 1910.

Dr. C. O. Rosendahl,  
University of Minnesota,  
St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Doctor Rosendahl:-

Your very kind favor of the 30th ultimo was duly received. I wish to thank you for the information you give regarding the distribution of Salix lucida in Minnesota. I shall take the liberty of quoting you in a little paper I am preparing for publication.

It may interest you to know that typical material of both sexes of this species was collected at <sup>near</sup> Melissa Lake, /Detroit, Becker County, Minn., on May 30, 1909, by Prof. H. F. Bergman, of the North Dakota Agricultural College. This is the most western locality at which it occurs in Minnesota, as far as I know.

Very sincerely yours,

CRB-MH

October 1, 1926.

Dr. C. O. Rosendahl,  
Dept. of Botany,  
University of Minnesota,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Doctor Rosendahl:

On November 17, 1925, you sent me a copy of a suggested key to the species and varieties of willows occurring in Minnesota, with a request for suggested changes. As nearly a year has elapsed, I think it is well that I should make an effort to meet your request. Accordingly, I have revised the key and am returning your copy and a copy of my revised edition.

I have tried to follow your method of keying as nearly as seemed possible. In one case, however, I felt it necessary to depart from it. Under section 11 you had two divisions, the first, "A. Catkins short-stalked, with leafy bracts at the base, appearing with the leaves," and second, "B. Catkins sessile, naked, appearing before the leaves." I have never found it possible to make this division hold. For instance, the catkins of planifolia in your first division are practically sessile, while the catkins of discolor in your second division some times are distinctly stalked and have small bract-like leaves at the base.

You will note that I have included one more species, nigra, and two more varieties, discolor ericcephala and humilis keweenawensis.

We have had previous correspondence about the occurrence of nigra in Minnesota. I am glad to report that at last I have discovered an authentic specimen from your State. It was collected at Taylors Falls in Chisago County. The specimen is in the herbarium of the Iowa Agricultural College and a fragment of it is now in my herbarium. Whether specimens from this collection were distributed elsewhere I do not know.

I also have located specimens, collected in Emmet County, Iowa, on the east fork of the Des Moines River, within six miles of the Minnesota line. Dr. Pammel and Mr. Cratty of Iowa State College inform me that they observed it across the line in Martin County, Minnesota, on Turtles Lake, but did not collect specimens. Dr. Pammel has written to a friend living there to find the plant if he can and to send specimens. If they are received I will let you know. It probably will be found lower down on the St. Croix and along the Mississippi in southeastern Minnesota, as I wrote you previously. It may be found also on the various streams flowing southward out of Minnesota to the Mississippi, but all this remains to be determined.

Salix discolor var. ericocephala occurs practically throughout the range of the species and I am sure you will find specimens in your collections.

I looked up the specimens of S. humilis keweenawensis a year or so ago and published a note on its distribution, in which I gave the range as including Minnesota (See Deam's Shrubs of Indiana, page 63), of which I sent you a separate sometime ago.

Feel perfectly free to use the key I am sending, or to discard it in whole, or part, as you please. I shall not be in the least disturbed.

I thank you for the information of the location of Cochrane Lake, So. Dakota.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Carleton R. Ball,  
Senior Agronomist in Charge.

CRB/AJM

ENC.

KEY TO MINNESOTA SPECIES

1-X-26  
C.O. Rosendal  
1926

I. Catkins borne on short more or less leafy lateral branchlets, mature capsules glabrous (except sometimes in S. longifolia).

A. Scales of pistillate catkins yellow, falling before the catkins are ripe; filaments of stamens hairy below.

(1) Stamens 3-5, leaf margins serrate or serrulate.

(a) Native trees becoming over 20 feet high, pistillate catkins slender and loose.

m. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, whitish beneath . . . S. amygdaloides

n. Leaves narrowly lanceolate, green beneath . . . . . S. nigra

(b) Shrubs, pistillate catkins thick, short and dense.

m. Leaves whitish beneath, margins finely serrulate,

Catkins ripe in late summer . . . . . S. serotina

n. Leaves green and shining on both sides, margins

serrate, catkins ripe in May . . . . . S. lucida

(2) Stamens 2.

(a) Native shrubs, leaves linear, very distantly toothed S. longifolia

(b) Commonly cultivated trees, leaves lanceolate, finely to coarsely serrate.

m. Branchlets very slender and pendent (Weeping willow) S. babylonica

n. Branchlets stouter, more or less ascending.

x. Branches very brittle at the base, leaves

essentially glabrous, capsules long, conic-

lanceolate, pedicelled . . . . . S. fragilis

y. Branches not very brittle, leaves silky when

young, capsules, short, ovoid, sessile . . . S. alba

B. Scales of pistillate catkins brownish to black (except in bebbiana), persistent; stamens 2, filaments glabrous; leaves whitish beneath.

(1) Low bog-loving shrub; leaves entire, elliptic to

oblanceolate, 3-5 or 6 cm. long, very finely reticulate,

scales glabrous . . . . . S. pedicellaris hyroglaucus

(2) Taller shrubs of stream and lake margins; leaves serrate,

lanceolate to ovate, generally more than 7 cm. long,

scales villous.

(a) Branchlets red, shining, glabrous; petioles slender,

1-2 cm. long; stipules wanting; blades short oval to

oblong lanceolate, glaucous and prominently reticulate-

veined beneath; slightly glandular-serrulate . . . S. balsamifera

(b) Branchlets brownish or yellowish, dull, the younger

pubescent; petioles stoutish, 1 cm. long or less;

stipules usually large on vegetative shoots; blades

lanceolate, closely serrate or serrulate.

m. Young twigs and bud scales puberulent to pubescent;

leaf blades pale or whitish beneath; fruiting aments

up to 5-6 cm. long; capsules 5-7 mm. long. . . . S. cordata

n. Young twigs and bud scales usually pubescent to villous;

blades glaucous beneath; fruiting aments up to 10 cm.

long; capsules 8-10 mm. long. S. missouriensis

II. Catkins appearing with the leaves, sessile or short-stalked, naked or with a few leafy bracts at the base which do not develop into ordinary foliage leaves; Mature capsules pubescent (except in S. cordata and S. missouriensis).

A. Mature capsules glabrous; leaves closely serrate or serrulate.

*Copy from p. 2.*

B. Mature capsule pubescent; catkins appearing before or with the leaves. S. cordata, S. missouriensis

(1) Leaves closely serrate, lanceolate, acuminate, whitish

beneath . . . . . S. petiolaris

(2) Leaves entire or only remotely and irregularly crenate-serrulate, whitish beneath.

(a) Low shrubs of bogs or cold wet places

m. Leaves narrowly lanceolate or oblanceolate, rugose above.

x. Leaves densely white, woolly beneath . . . S. candida

y. Leaves nearly glabrate beneath . . . S. candida denudata

n. Leaves narrowly to broadly elliptical or ovate

x. Leaves bright green, very thinly sericeous

beneath; capsules sessile . . . . . S. planifolia

y. Leaves gray, rugose and densely pubescent

beneath; capsule long-pedicelled . . . . . S. rostrata

(b) Tall shrubs or, if low, then in drier places.

m. Leaves elliptical or broadly elliptical to

ovate, margins distantly irregularly crenate-serrate.

r. Leaves rugose and densely pubescent beneath;

capsule long-pedicelled; scales yellow . . . S. rostrata

or  
s. Leaves glabrous, thinly pubescent beneath;

capsule short-pedicelled, scales black.

- x. Branchlets and leaves glabrous . . . S. discolor  
y. Branchlets tomentose, leaves thinly  
pubescent beneath . . . S. discolor ericcephala  
n. Leaves narrowly to broadly oblanceolate;  
pubescent beneath, margins entire, revolute.  
r. Leaves 4-10 cm. long; mature aments 2-4 cm.  
long . . . . . S. humilis  
x. Leaves narrowly elliptical or  
oblanceolate . . . . . S. humilis  
y. Leaves broadly oblanceolate to obovate  
. . . . . S. humilis kewenawensis  
s. Leaves 2-5 cm. long, mature aments  
1-2 cm. long . . . . . S. tristis

University of Minnesota  
College of Science, Literature, and the Arts  
Minneapolis

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Oct. 28, 1926.

Mr. C. R. Ball,  
Bureau of Plant Industry,  
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.



Dear Mr. Ball:

I want to thank you very much for your kindness in going over our key to the willow species of Minnesota and making several desirable changes in it, I should have written you before but I have been up to my ears ever since school opened with work on revising the tree and shrub book. I also want to thank you for the specimens of willows and for the information that *S. nigra* has at last turned up with authentic records within the state.

I made two trips by auto down along the Mississippi River as far as Houston County last summer but on each occasion I was in a considerable hurry and couldn't get much chance to gaze at the landscape, much less to look critically enough to diagnose species of *Salix*. The result was I encountered no certain *S. nigra* although I secured one collection I thought might be that species near the Northeast corner of Iowa. I will send you a duplicate of this together with several other willows which I collected some distance west of Duluth. We should like to have your opinion whether or not it would be practical to include a key to our 18-20 species of *Salix* based upon leaves and other vegetative characters? The fact that the willows are mostly encountered in the "fruitless" condition makes it desirable to have such a key, but whether anything really workable can be constructed is another question. We should appreciate any suggestion you may wish to offer on this point.

Again thanking you for your valuable help, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

C. O. Rosendahl

C. O. Rosendahl, Professor,  
Department of Botany.

November 2, 1926.

Dr. C. O. Rosendahl,  
Dept. of Botany,  
University of Minnesota,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Doctor Rosendahl:

Your letter of October 28 just at hand. I will be glad to see the specimen collected in southeastern Minnesota as well as those collected west of Duluth, whenever it is convenient for you to send them.

A key to the species based on vegetative characters will be very desirable and is entirely possible. If you will consult the pamphlet I sent you entitled "Shrubby Willows of Indiana," which is a reprint from Chas. C. Deam's Shrubs of Indiana, pages 35 to 66, you will find on pages 37 and 38 a key to the Indiana species based on foliage characters. The Indiana list is very nearly identical with your list, and you will be able to use this key with relatively little change. You may need to drop out S. interior var. wheeleri and S. lucida var. intonsa, and you will certainly need to omit S. adenophylla, S. longipes and S. glaucophylla. These changes easily can be made.

You will need to insert, at least, three species, namely, S. balsamifera, S. missouriensis and S. planifolia as well as three varieties, namely, S. discolor overi, S. candida denudata and S. humilis keveenawensis. S. balsamifera would be inserted about where glaucophylla occurs in the Indiana key. S. missouriensis would follow S. cordata in the second half of the key and S. planifolia would come near discolor.

If you wish me to look over this key, based on vegetative characters, I will be very glad to do so. Some of the characters you would use are given in the key you already have constructed. Others would need to be supplied.

Very sincerely yours,

Carleton R. Ball,  
Senior Agronomist in Charge.

CRB/AJM

University of Minnesota  
College of Science, Literature, and the Arts  
Minneapolis

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Mr. C. R. Ball

Bureau of Plant Industry  
Washington D.C.



Dear Mr. Ball:

Thank you very much for the report on the willows. I have retained duplicates of all of them so there is no need for returning them.

The three collections of S. Bebbiana did not look quite typical to me when I collected them and I thought at first they might be S. balsamifera but the capsules did not look right.

I am not sure whether we should include S. humilis var bevernewensis Farwell, among the Minnesota Willows. None of the collections we have from the northern part of the state seem to agree with Farwell's description but that does not necessarily prove that it does not occur. On the other hand some of Dr. Cooper's specimens from Lake Rayakle seems to fit pretty well. Probably you have collections of the variety from Minnesota.

Very sincerely yours  
C.O. Roundell

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS  
MINNEAPOLIS

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

May 19, 1930.

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

Dear Mr. Ball:

Under separate cover we are mailing  
you a copy of "The Trees and Shrubs of Minnesota".  
This is a gift from the University of Minnesota  
Press for your kindness in helping us with the  
willows.

I am glad to have the list of willows  
you collected in Minnesota in 1928. I will file  
this with our records of willows.

Last August I was up on the north  
shore of Lake Superior and secured among other  
things a few additional willows. As soon as I  
can get time, I should like to send you duplicates  
of these for verification.

Very sincerely yours,

*C. O. Rosendahl*

C. O. Rosendahl,  
Department of Botany

COR:EM

(over)

3814 Jocelyn St., N.W.,

Washington, D.C.

June 2, 1930.

Dr. C.O. Rosendahl,  
Dept. Botany,  
Univ. of Minn.,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Dr. Rosendahl:-

Your good letter of May 19, and accompanying copy of Trees and Shrubs of Minnesota were duly received. I have delayed reply, thinking that the specimens mentioned in your letter might also arrive. Having just noted that they were to be sent later, I hasten to acknowledge the volume with much appreciation. From a hasty survey of it I believe that it is a most creditable piece of work and reflects great credit on its authors and the University.

I hope that some day you may be moved to undertake the preparation of a "Flora of the Upper Mississippi Valley", a needed piece of work, and one for which Minnesota should be extremely well fitted.

I was greatly shocked to hear of Dr. Harris' sudden and tragic death. My impression was that affairs in the Dept. were progressing under his leadership, in morale, physical equipment, and research, as doubtless also in teaching. What plans if any are under way looking to his successor?

After he accepted the position, but before he went there, I suggested to him the opportunity to make the Dept. the focal point not only for the botany of the North Plains, but for the much-needed tying of agronomy into the botanic department, in its studies of crop physiology, as applied in breeding for adaptation, specific resistances, etc. The States to the westward will long need leadership and inspiration along these lines and I hope that the new head may be chosen with that in mind..

very cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS  
MINNEAPOLIS

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

June 13, 1930.

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

Dear Mr. Ball:

I am very much pleased to receive your favorable comment on the Tree and Shrub book. Naturally it contains its quota of typographical errors, and nomenclatorial blunders, but we hope these will not greatly impair its usefulness. Dr. Coville does not seem to like our nomenclature of certain species of Ribes, but we are not quite ready to concede his points.

Your suggestion of a "Flora of the Upper Mississippi Valley" is in line with what Dr. Harris had been talking over with Mr. Butters and myself, and we are contemplating it quite seriously. Of course our original intention was a Flora of Minnesota, but it seems much more logical to treat the subject from the standpoint of a natural geographical area, rather than according to political boundaries. As a matter of fact, we already have a considerable amount of work done as a basis for such a flora, and if we could be relieved of some of the routine duties of teaching for a couple of years, I feel that the task could be brought to completion.

I am starting for Itasca Park Tuesday morning to be gone for six weeks, and will be unable to get the North Shore willows sent off. During part of August, Butters and I expect to be up in the northeast corner, and we shall keep an eye open for willows.

I am enclosing some data on Utah and Arizona willows, which you determined for Dr. Harris. I don't believe he got around to furnish you the information about localities and habitats which you desired.

Very sincerely yours,

*C. O. Rosendahl* (over)

Dr. C. O. Rosendahl, Acting Chairman,  
Department of Botany.

COR:EM

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

Dr. C. O. Rosendahl,  
Dept. Botany,  
University of Minnesota,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

June 27, 1930.

Dear Dr. Rosendahl:

Your letter of June 13 was duly received. I am glad to know that the discussions of a possible Flora of the Upper Mississippi Valley, which I had with the late and greatly lamented Dr. Harris, are under consideration and may yet see realization. If I can help with the willows when the time comes, let me know.

Many thanks for the localities and habitats of the 1927 willows collected by Dr. Harris. They are of great help to me in getting ranges defined. If it is convenient later I would much like to have similar data for the 1929 willows.

I will be glad to handle the North Shore material whenever you get around to send it. Trusting that you may have a very pleasant and profitable summer, I am

Most cordially,

Carleton R. Ball

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

April 6, 1947

Dr. Carleton R. Ball,  
3814 Jocelyn St. N.W.  
Washington 15- DC

Dear Dr. Ball:

I wish to thank you very much for sending me the reprints of my recent paper in Rhodora. As soon as I can get around to dismembering my copies I will reciprocate by forwarding a like number of your paper. I also want you to know how greatly I appreciate your favorable comments on my contribution. It is heartening to get appraisals of this kind from the outside especially when ones work is treated by certain big shots within the department as not worth while and even difficulties placed in ones way for carrying it on.

I was pleasantly surprised when Donald in accepting the manuscript for publication in Rhodora remarked that it was a "fine paper". Considering how critical he is of other peoples writings I was naturally pleased and felt repaid for the time and labor I had put into it.

I read your article on studying willows and making sections in latex with a great deal of interest and it strikes me that even Donald with all his skill of argumentation is going to have difficulty in refuting any of the principal points on which you take issue with him. He certainly lays himself open when he proceeds to establish new sections on single species and fails to compare the new segregates with all the remaining species of the sections from which they were removed. It is almost hard to believe that he could have

(See over)

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

May 14, 1947

Dr. C. O. Rosendahl,  
Dept. of Botany,  
Univ. of Minnesota,  
Minneapolis 14, Minn.

Dear Dr. Rosendahl:

I further reference to your letter of April 6 and my reply of April 21, I wish to thank you most heartily for the 8 copies of my paper extracted from *Rhodora*. I still have not received my ordered reprints and I am receiving many requests.

As to Fernalds conclusions regarding *S. petiolaris*, two valient anadian collectors, Mr. Wm. C. McCallac of Calgary, Alts., and Dr. George H. Turner of the Edmonton area in Alta. are on the warpath.

Already Dr. Turner has found heights of 14 and 15 ft. to be fairly common and has found some of 17 ft. and more. Stem diameters hd up to 4 inches have been measured, even in clumpy plants. Finally, several ~~at~~ single-stemmed, tree-like plants have been found and measured. Still more finally, he is observing twig colors on all kinds of plans and will continue on tagged plants thro the season. The claims made by Fernald just don't hold up in the field.

I am asking Dr. Turner to publish his material ina comprehensive paper at the end of the season, letting me use ~~if~~ fact of greater heights and single stems in brief statement in my paper. He already has sent me pages of material and more every week. With good men in the field, we learn much about plants which the herbarium never tells us.

This typing seems worse than usual.

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball

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

Dr. C. O. Rosendahl,  
Dept. of Botany,  
University of Minnesota,  
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota.

April 21, 1947

Dear Dr. Rosendahl:

Your letter of April 6 was most interesting to me. I can appreciate that the type of research represented by your recent *Rhodora* paper does not always get the support of administrators but the struggle must go on.

I am glad that the reprints of your paper were of some value to you and can say that any you send of mine will be most welcome. I got 15 from the copies of *Rhodora* sent me but the large number I ordered have not yet arrived. I wrote Fernald about them and he replied that that was all in the hands of the printing house in Lancaster, Pa., and that they were very slow, but not subject to *Rhodora* control.

Fernald's rejection of *S. petiolaris* as an American was completely without any basis in fact or in recent history. It was published in 1802, based on a cultivated English specimen from a Botanic Garden which had endeavored to get willows from all over the known world. Later it was claimed to have been found growing wild (probably escaped) in two places in Scotland. This probably resulted from abandoned willows left for growing basket willows, or from refuse cuttings dumped as trash.

At any rate, no certainly native specimen ever was found in Great Britain and no male specimen was found either wild or cultivated until it was sent from America at their request. For the last 100 to 125 years, no British botanist has claimed, or American botanist admitted, that the species was other than American, until Fernald broke loose.

He claimed that the American plant was different in size, habit, and color. He completely overlooked the fact that the British specimens were growing from cuttings, as single individuals in well fertilized gardens, widely spaced from other plants, which always affects height and habit, as compared with many-stemmed clumps in competition with other vegetation. Color varies with age and with season, as does hairiness.

You have not lost an old friend at all. Its the same friend as always, in spite of Dr. Fernald's dictum. My ms. is in the hands of the Washn. Academy of Sciences, probably will be accepted, and appear reasonably soon.

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball

such a lapse from the strict rules and practices which he strongly espouses, and the departure from which he strongly condemns in others.

I must confess that I had not read Fernald's willow articles in Rhodora in detail and since my *Salix* taxonomy is so limited I had missed entirely his really into section making. Similarly the matter of *Salix petiolaris* not being an American species kind of shocked me. I had come to feel that here is a willow that I knew sufficiently well to apply the proper specific epithet to whenever I encountered it. Now I feel that I have lost an old friend. at least he has gone back on me and changed his name. I am finding it terribly annoying trying to keep up on all these recent changes in the families and long established names and it strikes me that most workers are just floundering in a nomenclatorial bog instead of doing constructive taxonomic work. I am swathing with interest what you will have to say about *Salix petiolaris*.  
With very best regards.

Sincerely yours  
C.O. Rasendahl