



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
5th Floor, Hunt Library
Carnegie Mellon University
4909 Frew Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890
Telephone: 412-268-2434
Email: huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu
Web site: www.huntbotanical.org

The Hunt Institute is committed to making its collections accessible for research. We are pleased to offer this digitized item.

Usage guidelines

We have provided this low-resolution, digitized version for research purposes. To inquire about publishing any images from this item, please contact the Institute.

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.

August 29, 1931

Prof. W. A. Setchell
Department of Botany
2051 Life Science Building

Dear Professor Setchell:

Your letter of August 25 is at hand, and I note the assignment of the evening of September 21 for discussing the subject of willows before the Seminar of the Botanical Department.

This date is entirely satisfactory to me, so far as I am able to determine, and I shall be glad to accept the assignment. For the title, I think I shall suggest the phrase I had in mind once before, namely: "The Private Life of the Willows." Such a title may serve as the text for a sermon is said to serve at times, - merely as a point of departure.

The decision as to illustrative material desired will have to await opportunity for fuller consideration in the subject.

Appreciating the opportunity, as well as the one which occurs on the evening of Monday, August 31st, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Carleton R. Ball
Research Associate in
Federal-State Relationships in
Agriculture and Natural Resources

CRB:LS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BERKELEY

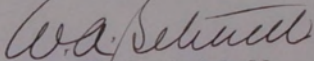
September 1, 1931

Dr. Carleton R. Ball,
University Library.

Dear Dr. Ball:-

Your letter of August 29, so kindly agreeing to give a talk on "The private life of the Willows" on Monday evening, September 21, at 7.30 p.m. in room 2093 Life Sciences Building, before the Botanical Seminar, has been received. Thank you very much for consenting to favor us. At your leisure we shall be glad to have you advise us as to details of illustration.

Very sincerely yours,



W. A. Setchell
Chairman, Dept. of Botany

Dr. Wm. A. Setchell,
Dept. Botany, Life Science Bldg.,
Campus,

Sept. 11, 1931.

My dear Dr. Setchell:

Many thanks for the opportunity to read Persild's paper on the flora of South Greenland. In his discussion of *S. glauca*, on p. 15, he omits any mention of *S. cordifolia* Pursh and its numerous varieties, altho he recognizes that his plants do not appear to be typical of *glauca* as he has known it elsewhere.

It is quite probable that he may have had both *S. cordifolia* and varieties, on the one hand, and *S. anglicum*, on the other, instead of *S. glauca*, which generally is held to be absent from Greenland. Schneider gives a rather full discussion of this in Bot. Gaz. 66:343-353, Oct., 1918.

I am returning Persild's paper herewith.

Most cordially,

Carleton R. Ball.
Research Associate.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Sept. 15, 1931

Many thanks for the look at the other paper, by Ostenfeld. The discussion of the willow species from Wolstenholme Sound, as they were identified by Dr. Floerke, is an interesting example of the prevailing thought in Germany today and which seems also to have invaded Scandinavia.

Of the four species involved, the first is "very rare" in the pure (non-hybrid) state, the second and third occur only as hybrids, and only the fourth has an honorable estate as a citizen of good character. It seems rather ridiculous to record hybrids as abundant and the parents as altogether wanting. When we consider that fertile seed is not produced commonly on hybrid willows the chances of the hybrid becoming abundant at all are rather remote, and the chance that hybrids will be abundant when the parents are completely lacking is even less likely. Predicating hybridity is an easy way of determining difficult material.

The paper is returned herewith.

Most cordially

Carleton R. Ball

Professor W. A. Setchell,
Dept. of Botany,
Life Sciences Bldg.,
Campus.

October 7, 1931

My dear Dr. Setchell:

I am glad to inclose herewith carbon copy of a list of willows collected in July at Fairbanks by L. J. Palmer, of the U.S. Biological Survey, together with copy of my letter to him, commenting on those he found, and suggesting others that he may find another year.

You will note that *S. lasiandra lancifolia* and *S. fuscescens* are both good finds and that his four more collections of *S. myrtillofolia* pseudo-myrsinites show that it is common in the central Yukon Valley, as well as along the route you took, and other collectors

As many botanists have stopped at Fairbanks, and as Palmer apparently got all these in one day, his results simply prove the more conclusively that Alaska is a willow paradise and that you may expect rich results if you get into the central section next summer.

I will be very glad to show you the material just as soon as it is ready and I can get a bit of free time. I have given a set, so far as there were duplicates, to the Univ. of California herbarium and they will soon be mounted.

Trusting that the list may have some interest for you, and with personal regards, I am

Most cordially,

Carleton R. Ball
Research Associate.

May 24, 1932.

Professor W. A. Setchell,
Department of Botany,
Life Science Bldg., ^{Campus.}

Dear Professor Setchell:

Until you mentioned the fact in conversation today I had had no official knowledge that Dr. Herbert Copeland was not satisfied with the way in which the willows were being laid out in sets. He has never discussed the matter with me at any time. I have no preconceived notions as to how it should be done, and probably would not handle two consecutive distributions in the same way, unless the same reasons were operative.

The distribution into sets is being accomplished in what seems to me the easiest and most accurate method, with reference to the present physical arrangement of the sets of plants. As I am doing the work myself, with the assistance of Mrs. Dracolin, it never occurred to me that I should consult about the arrangement of the specimens in the sets. In fact it never occurred to me that the order or arrangement was of any importance whatever.

The method that I am following is to treat all the sets collected on a given trip as a unit, and to distribute the numbers so collected in numerical order, with the exceptions noted below under (). I began with the Yosemite Park sets because they were more in the way on the floor than most of the others, and because I know where they were when I began the distribution last Saturday night, in Mrs. Dracolin's absence. My reasons for preferring to take the sets in numerical sequence, trip by trip, seemed good. They are:

1. The some 300 sets are assembled in numerical order by trips, at numerous places in the herbarium. On the outside of each package usually only the number is given, and not the specific name. To have assembled the sets in the order of alphabetical specific names would have required writing the name on each package, which would have entailed cross-reference to the collection records. It would have entailed further the long and difficult task of assembling the sets by species, which would have taken fully of week of time, and time is not too plentiful. Many packages contain 2, 3, 4, or even 5 sets, of different species, each of which would have had to be removed and tied up and labeled separately before assembling which again was a waste of time. All of this waste was avoided by distributing in numerical order, so far as each trip-let was concerned.

2. Distributing by consecutive numbers enables detection and correct placement of any mixtures that occur. When specimens from several species are out, at one time and assembled at a central spot for putting in press, ~~the~~ occasional occurs that a specimen of one species gets into a sheet belonging to another species. Where all the numbers collected at one time and place are distributed consecutively, such material can be saved and immediately placed where it belongs. Otherwise it must be thrown away.

3. Where distribution is by successive numbers of one collecting trip, any errors in the labels, whether printed or typewritten, are more readily detected.

4. For the small sets, labels printed in blank are used, the data being typed on them. As the number of specimens in each set was known only approximately, it often happens that too many labels are written for one number and too few for another. Where all the sets from one place are handled at one time, the surplus labels from one set often can be used to supply deficiencies by merely changing the number or both number and name. This permits completing the distribution without waiting for typing of complete labels. This could not be done, of course, if the arrangement were alphabetical.

5. It is more informative to me to distribute the plants from a single place at one time, as one sees the species that grow in association. I have never observed willows to grow in alphabetic order, or even arranged by sections of the genus.

6. The list from which the copy for labels was prepared are arranged in the numerical order of the collections by each party and trip. I am checking on this list, the number of sets into which each collection number is distributed. As this list comprises some 35 or 40 pages, it would be a slow and difficult job to use it as a checklist if the collections were arranged in order of species.

7. The copy for the labels was arranged in the same order as this checklist, I think, and it would have saved much time if the sets of printed labels had been left in that order instead of being arranged in alphabetical order of species. As a matter of fact, the present arrangement is only approximately alphabetical. One set of labels was discovered, by accident, far out of its proper place in the alphabet, and one still is missing. Within a given species the sets of labels are very difficult to find, under the present arrangement. There are several collectors or groups of collectors involved. The same ones collected on different trips and in different counties, and in different groups. There are several numbers of the same species by the same collectors. The sets of labels are not in any discernible consistent order under each species, that is, they are not consistently in alphabetical order of collectors, or numerical order, or in order of counties. This causes loss of time. All of this could have been avoided by leaving the labels in the order of the checklist from which copy was prepared.

Appreciating that this is much language for a seemingly small matter, I hasten to extend its length by adding that I cannot see any advantage in arranging the sets in alphabetical order of species. That will be the order of the mounted specimens when they go into the herbariums, but it seldom will be the order in which they will go into and out of the mounting rooms at the various points.

Most cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball

May 24, 1932

Professor W. A. Setchell,
Department of Botany,
Life Science Bldg., Campus.

My dear Professor Setchell:

I am heartsick over the discovery, made after distribution was well started, that the altitudes as given in meters on the willow labels are all incorrect. In the copy for the labels, as prepared and typed by me personally, the altitudes are given in feet. In preparing label copy for these printer, these were translated into meters by Dr. Herbert Copeland. Instead of using 0.3, the ordinary conversion figure, apparently a different conversion figure, and not always the same one, has been used by him. The result is that not a single altitude is accurate, as printed on these thousands of labels. I have no objection whatever to the use of the metric numbers, as I use them myself in descriptions, but I have most emphatic objection to having my accurate elevations made inaccurate. The following examples, taken at random, show what has happened to the altitude records of different collectors whose material is included in these sets of willows:

Collector and No.	Actual altitude		Altitude printed on labels	
	In feet (on copy)	Equivalent in meters	Meters	Equivalent in feet
Ball-Bracelin				
511-514	7000-7500	2100-2250	2500	8,300
519-521	9500-10500	2850-3150	3700	12,300
522-524	11,000	3300	3700	12,300
527-531	10,500-11,000	3150-3300	3500	11,650
536-543	10,500	3150	3500	11,650
535	9,300	2800	3100	10,300
Bracelin				
467	5,900	1770	2000	6,670
Payne 275	7,600	2280	2500	8,300
Parks				
01033	8500-9,000	2550-2700	2900	9,700
01044	11,000	3300	4900	13,300

Comparison of columns 2 and 5, which show the actual elevations in feet and the equivalents in feet of the altitudes in meters printed on the labels, will illustrate the wide discrepancies. Similarly columns 3 and 4 show the wide differences between the actual elevations in meters and those printed on the labels. In all cases, of course, the discrepancies are greatest where the altitudes are highest, and it is precisely at these high elevations that accuracy is most important.

For example, take Ball and Bracelin Nos. 522-524, above. They were collected in the canyon of the Dana Fork of the Tuolumne River, on the south slope of Mt. Dana, at an elevation of 11,000 feet or 3,300 meters. The label now gives the elevation as 3700 meters, which is 12,300 feet. Actually the divide at the head of the canyon is only 11,700 feet by the U.S. Geological Survey map, and the willows do not occur higher than several hundred feet below the head of the canyon, so that the error makes the labels grossly misleading to botanists.

2-17-37
W. A. Setchell

I greatly regret that I forgot to include in the above list the collections of *Salix nivalis* which were the special object of our trip. They were obtained at an elevation of 10,500-11,000 feet on the north slope of Mt. Dana. The different interpretations of that elevation given in the examples above will show *nivalis* to occur at elevations of 3500 to 4000 meters, or 11,650 to ~~12,7~~ 13,500 feet. These elevations do not occur in that canyon, and *nivalis* does not reach such altitudes on Mt. Dana. Thus are careful records of ecologic habitat rendered not only valueless but highly misleading to scientists.

The correction of the errors will require either an immense amount of hand work or the reprinting of thousands of labels. In either case there will be much additional expense, and the opportunity for still further errors.

To correct them will require the recalculation of all the metric elevations now printed on the labels, which in itself is no small task, and which must be done by some one competent in elementary arithmetic.

If the labels are corrected by hand the original error will be permanently apparent and will cast doubt on the accuracy of the other data on the labels.

If hand corrections are thus permanently displayed, the natural supposition in all the herbariums to which these plants are sent will be that I, the willow specialist and the collector of many of them, was the one responsible for the errors, a situation which I must protest.

If the labels are reprinted, it means a long and vexatious delay in the distribution, which is already far behind schedule, and will prevent the mounted set from becoming available for study for several more weeks.

Reprinting the labels also will entail large expense (presumably at the expense of some other worthy work), and will afford opportunity for further errors to creep in.

The finding of these errors, naturally awakens the suspicion that there may be other important inaccuracies in preparing the label copy, which would seem to make it necessary to check the original copy with the printed labels before further distribution is made.

There seems to be no explanation for the entirely inaccurate translation of feet into meters, and the variations in the translation of the altitude in same different cases, except an inherent disregard of scientific accuracy.

I greatly regret to have to bring this matter to your attention, but the results are far too serious to be disregarded or glossed over.

Very sincerely,

Carleton R. Ball
Research Associate

May 27, 1932.

Professor W. A. Setchell,
Department of Botany,
Life Science Bldg., Campus.

Dear Professor Setchell:

In my letter of May 24 I reported my discovery of large errors in the conversion of feet and miles into their ~~X~~ metric equivalents, made by Dr. Herbert Copeland in the course of typing the copy for the labels of the sets of willow s obtained last season.

At that time I recognized that all the figures representing elevations would require correction, but hoped that those representing distances and plant heights would be so small that the errors made would be unimportant. I suggested to Dr. Copeland, therefore, that he start correcting the elevations on the printed labels. In the meantime I began a critical comparison of the labels with my manuscript from which they were prepared. This comparison, still only well begun, has disclosed so many other errors, changes, and omissions, that it is quite impossible to correct the labels and I am forced reluctantly to the conclusion that they must be entirely reprinted if they are to be trustworthy records, and creditable to the University. Some of the specific findings are given below.

The errors made in converting the plant heights from feet to meters, while naturally not large, are sufficient in some cases to give the plant a greater height than it is yet known to attain, or to reach in that habitat. In most cases they merely give an erroneous height for the particular plant from which the specimens were taken.

The inaccuracies in converting miles to kilometers, the cases of which are few, are large enough to mislead any one wishing to find the locality from which the collections were made.

In one case already found, the record of county was changed from Mariposa to Tuolumne. The plant was collected near the line and I had carefully verified the location on a Geol. Survey map as being several miles within Mariposa County.

Where two or more collectors make up a party, it is customary to place the collection number on the label, and in publications, after the names of the collecting group, ~~that is~~, after the name of the final collector in the series. On the labels under discussion, in practically all cases where more than one collector was involved, the collection number is arbitrarily inserted after some other name than the final one in the ~~list~~ series. I have never seen this done before, and can see no reason for deciding arbitrarily to do it in this case. The intent to do so was not mentioned to any of the collectors.

The word 'tall' was substituted for the word 'high' on all the labels in connection with records of plant heights. The word 'low' was retained. High and low are a recognized pair, as are tall and short. Almost without exception taxonomic botanists use 'high' in descriptions. I used both words in Coulter and Nelson New Manual of Rocky Mtn. Botany, publ. in 1909, but have not used tall since that time, except as contradicted from ~~memory~~.

From many of the labels data on habitat were omitted. On others ^{these were} ~~is was~~ printed in full. If the omissions were due to lack of room on a label of predetermined size, they could be understood, but this does not appear to be the case. Some from which they were omitted have much blank space. If the habitat data appear on any, they should appear on all, so far as the data were available.

Set labels were printed for all sets having 30 specimens or more. For the small sets a blank label was printed, containing as much of the information as was common to all the small sets from one locality. It was the intent to add the remaining data to these labels with the typewriter. As these labels are of the same size as the fully printed labels, and as type-writing occupies much more space than small-type printing, not nearly all the data can be typed on many of these labels, and therefore they are incomplete. In some cases, what should be included and what omitted, was quite arbitrarily selected. In reprinting, these blank or dummy labels should be larger than the fully printed ones in order to provide for typing.

On my manuscript list from which the printers copy was prepared, the number of specimens in each set, which determined the number of labels to be printed, was placed in parentheses on the right hand margin. In one case I carelessly omitted this number. Instead of asking about it when preparing copy, this set was omitted entirely.

In one case where I could not readily determine the altitude, I left a blank space, and neglected to fill it later. In preparing the label copy for the printer the space was filled arbitrarily by inserting '1000' (meters), without asking about it. The actual elevation is more than twice 1000 meters.

On the labels the names of the collectors and the collection number are printed in italics. In many publications it is customary to print the collectors' names, and sometimes both names and numbers, in italics. Personally I see no good reason for this, and it is quite expensive because of the constant change from one type style to another. On the labels, also, the italic numbers are more difficult to read than numbers printed in roman type. Unless the Department of Botany prefers to have these items printed in italics, I shall be as well, and even better, satisfied, if they are set in roman, and some expense should be saved thereby.

Set 01054 (page 8 of manuscript), collected by Parks alone, was credited to Parks and Tracy (on galley 6).

No blank label was prepared for labeling 9 small sets from one locality, requiring some 150 labels.

The specific names of at least two species, Lasiolepis and gooddingii, were found to be misspelled on the printed labels up to the point now reached, which is at the end of 85 labels.

In one case the name of a river was omitted from label copy, the blank space being left for its insertion. Instead of asking about the omission, the name of an entirely different river was inserted in the space, quite arbitrarily.

In the case of a series of labels for collections in Lake County, I find that I was in error as to the name of a creek, due to misinformation received from others. The opportunity has been taken to correct this error of mine. However, all the labels in the series, ~~XXXX~~ except the first one, were printed incorrectly as to the name of the creek on which the collections actually were made, due to an arbitrary rearrangement of my data.

After a/ solid week of work by my self and Mrs. Bracelin, including nights and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ days of holiday, we have completed the checking and revising of about half of the labels. It will take fully as much time to complete the job, and will require more actual days because there are fewer holidays immediately ahead. It is my estimate that willows could have been distributed in the time required to correct the errors in the labels.

I am transmitting herewith 7 galley's of corrected proof. I hope that type-setting can begin immediately on this portion, without waiting for the remainder. The remaining 8 galley's can be submitted part at a time, as completed, if the printer gets ready for them before all are done. I would like to make the following suggestions regarding the make-up of the reprinted labels.

1. That the size of the blank or dummy labels be increased (width only) enough to permit the typewriting of the full collection data on them.
2. That the names of collectors, and the collection numbers, be printed in ordinary roman type. This not only will save time and expense in setting the type but will make the collection numbers easier to read, which is important in citing herbarium specimens in manuscripts.
3. That, in the case of new species and varieties, the words "Pistillate Type Collection", and "Staminate Type Collection" be printed in ordinary capital letters, as indicated on the new copy, instead of in other type but with blue ink, as was done in the present job. This should save the time and expense of double printing for these labels, which naturally are few in number.

This reminds me that in my copy I had carelessly designated two pistillate collections of *S. parksiana* Ball as the type collections. This was due to having described the species from certain collections and then having received better material later. In preparing label copy for the printer, Dr. Herbert Copeland came upon this duplicate designation and, instead of consulting the author of the species about the matter, arbitrarily decided himself which should be the type collection. He chose the wrong one.

For convenience, I am attaching to the revised galley's, a copy of the three suggestions made above, regarding the make-up of the reprinted labels.

Regretting the necessity of troubling you in this matter, and the unfortunate slowing down of the distribution, but appreciating your many courtesies, I am

Most cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball
Research Associate

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING MAKE-UP OF THE LABELS

1. That the width of the blank labels be increased sufficiently to permit type-writing on them the full collection data.
2. That the names of the collectors, and the collection numbers, be printed in ordinary roman type.
3. That the phrases, "PISTILLATE TYPE COLLECTION", etc., be printed in capital letters, with black ink, preferably at the bottom of the label, so it might well be inserted just below the name of the species.

I believe that the corrected galleys can be used for printers' copy, although they will be "rough copy". If they are retyped for the printer, I would wish to proofread the new copy.

I will wish to have opportunity to read proof on the labels when galley proof is received.



Str. Yukon -
Che board
June 20, 1932

WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE



Dear Dr. Bell:-

I have just packed
3 cartons with as thorough-
ness as an assortment of
willows as ever came out
from such a lengthy
strip of country - I may
be able to pack another
tomorrow. I shall
send all I can from
Nanana tomorrow - and
trust that they come
through OK! I have
up to date, about 150
numbers - the data are
largely correct - altitudes

often only approx measure
 of the ^{century} of the sheets - I put
 "Fraser Loop" for "Fraser
 Loop" and the mother
 I put "13-VI-32" for "14-
 VI-32" Now we had col-
 lected on the 13th
 all along the Yukon
 the seeds seem to be
 the same - at each
 stop - all the localities
 are similar - I made
 the Fort Yukon as com-
 plete as possible - I
 am the White Pass, I
 found that ^{is} correct?
 Extended only 85 feet
 over in British Columbia

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Beyond the 85 feet, the terrain
 & the willows changed - and
 the lakeside willows at
 Fraser (Loop) were barely
 showing catkins - as you
 will see - I took those
 with the dry leaves of last
 season - Tomorrow we
 land - and the day
 after start down for
 Holy Cross - Better than the
 willows, opened to see whether
 any moisture has been left
 in the bunch - I hope not?

Give my best regards to all
at the herbarium - and
tell them we are feeling
fine and enjoying the
trip, the pesky willows
and their attendant Mos-
quitoes notwithstanding -
Hastily Setchell

4 bundles sent
W.A.S.

W. A. Setchell -

July 3, 1932

NORDALE HOTEL

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

Dear Dr. Ball:-

This morning we got in
to Nenana on the steamer Alice
(think I hunted willows with
Alice!) from Holy Cross and
the lower Yukon. From Nenana
I expressed (payable by the Her-
barium at Berkeley) two car-
tons of willows, representing
between 90 and 100 numbers.
Much same new - I fear, but
I got S. villosus (in two forms)
from some small patches
at Tanana (all pistillate), but
since arriving here (at 4³⁵ pm)
I have it from the river bank
by the hospital (mostly stam-
inate, but some pistillate) -
The monticola? Richardsonii
and lasiolepis (?) complexes
keep me guessing - and I
do not think that I took
a good eye for willows - so
much rubbish has been
gathered in which I hope
may help to confuse the
Salicologist, and cause him
(See over)

to wish that he had not en-
couraged a greenhorn to go forth
to conquer willows - only to be
vanquished. I have been tra-
veling upstream with a young
Jesuit brother (from Holy Cross)
who has become interested
in the willows and has
proposed (the initiative came
from him) to collect wil-
lows on the lower Yukon
and on the Kuskokwim.
He understands (now) the
matter of driers, double sheets,
chaining, etc. - as well as
jacking, etc. He says that
one of the brothers knows the
local plants well and ^{that} the
natives will help. - I saw, at
Holy Cross, some willow baskets
of a coiled type, made by
the Indians of Sugelak village
from "robs" (as called) -
the "only ones made by any
Alaska Indians. - We start to-
morrow morning - for Circle Hot-
Springs by auto over the
Tanana-Yukon divide. Perhaps
I may be able to redeem my-
self. - Hastily - V. S. Bennett

(-Summer 1932)

Dr. Ball

Four summers ago there was travelling on the Yukon River and on into Arctic Alaska a Scandinavian Salvologist, probably Norwegian, possibly Swedish and least likely of all perhaps Danish.

He represented some Scandinavian Academy of Sciences and he was collecting materials for a general survey of arctic willows.

No one could tell me his name but I heard of him all along the Yukon.

Perhaps this will interest you.

(a. note from Dr. Satchell)

(over)

August 20, 1932.

Dear Dr. Setchell:

The Scandinavia salicologist of whom you write probably was Dr. N. J. Enander, of the University of Uppsala (the initial and location are from memory). ^{He} He came to this country a few years ago and travelled somewhat in the northland but I never had known that he penetrated the Yukon.

Some amusing tales are told of his visit. It seems that he had no idea of the magnificent distances so characteristic of America and had invited various American (U.S. and Canadian) botanists to be his guides in various parts of the country anywhere from 1000 to 3000 miles from where they were located. If he has written on his experiences among the American willows I have failed to record it.

Any thanks for the note on his trip.

Cordially,

Carleton R. Ball

Saw Mr. Farquhar yesterday. I think you will find him very cooperative.

(Setchell)
ERB

Copy. Original damaged.
W. A. Archer. June, 1962

December 26, 1932

Dear Dr. Setchell
Campus

Just as a Christmas diversion I have worked over the willows from Greenland sent by Dr. M. P. Porsild. They are a very interesting lot. You will recall that those collections previous to 1932 had been identified by Dr. Floderus and all but one or two had been indicated as hybrids of glauca and arctophila of different degrees of relationships indicated by under-scoring and parentheses in a manner which I have not interpreted.

S. glauca has not been recognized by Dr. Schneider of Berlin or by Dr. Fernald of Harvard as occurring in Greenland, altho Fernald disclaims knowledge of the Greenland species. He has intimate knowledge, however, of those from Newfoundland, eastern Quebec, and adjacent Labrador. Recently (1926) he has made a tentative revision of *S. cordifolia* Pursh and its varieties, a species occurring abundantly in the region named and northward, but states that when the Greenland synonymy is worked out some names may be changed.

Dr. Fernald recognized 6 varieties of *cordifolia*, including typical. The UC herbarium contained but one specimen of the species, which proves to be his variety *tonsa* not represented in the Greenland material. In my own herbarium I have abundant material of two varieties (*callicarpaea* and *macounii*) and some of varieties *typica*, *intonsa*, and *tonsa*, but none of *eucyclea*.

This Greenland material, with the exception of the single sheet of *S. arctophila* (correctly named by Dr. Porsild), appears to be referable to the named varieties of *S. cordifolia*. Only one specimen seems to vary appreciably in the direction of *S. glauca*. Perhaps if you were to send Dr. Porsild a list of my determinations it might help him and Dr. Floderus to recognize the existence of *S. cordifolia* as an entity of the Greenland flora, even if they still regard all material as of immediate hybrid origin.

S. arctophila is a good species of the Section *Ovalifoliae*, to which belong *S. ovalifolia* Trautv., *S. stolonifera* Coville, and others. It is not common in Greenland apparently, altho that is its land of nativity, as it formerly was *S. groenlandica* Lundstrom. There is one specimen of it, correctly named by Dr. Porsild, in the 1932 collections.

Dr. Schneider described also a *S. anamesa* which he regarded as representing *S. cordifolia* in the Greenland flora. However, he said of it that it differed from *cordifolia* chiefly by the presence of stomata in the upper leaf surface. His annotations on various herbarium sheets show that he never was able to recognize the species after naming it. I am inclined to regard it merely as *S. cordifolia* of one or another variety.

It may be necessary later to separate the material I have referred to variety *macounii* into a glabrate and a villous variety but I wish to study Lundstrom's work first.

Cordially with best holiday wishes.

Carleton R. Ball

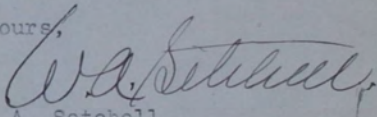
January 12, 1933

Dr. Carleton R. Ball,
The Herbarium.

Dear Dr. Ball:-

I am very anxious to have you
speak before our Botanical Seminar during the
spring semester and have tentatively assigned
the date, Monday, March 27, to you. If you
can possibly favor us, will you not let me know
as soon as convenient, and will you please also
give the title of your address for our use in
posting the notices?

Very sincerely yours,



W. A. Setchell
Chairman, Dept. of Botany

January 18, 1933.

Dr. W.A. Setchell,
Department of Botany.

Dear Dr. Setchell:

I have been thinking of your letter of January 12th since its reception in order to decide if there was any subject that I could present that would be of interest to your seminar. I sent a paper to the Systematic Section of the Botanical Society of America where it was read by the Secretary. It was a discussion of the effect upon systematic botany and especially upon systematic botanists produced by 4 categories of botanical crimes. These as enumerated and discussed were: 1- the worship of the idol priority; 2- irresponsible species-splitting; 3- the extension of the number of subspecific categories receiving Latin names from 2 (subspecies and variety) to 7 (adding sub-variety, form, subform, sub-subform, and sub-sub-subform), and finally 4- the extensive spreading concept that all growing plants are hybrids and not only hybrids but multiple hybrids so common that there is little human possibility of determining such parentage except by artificial production.

If you think this would have any interest for the Botanical Seminar I would be glad to give it at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

Carleton R. Ball

May 2, 1933.

Dr. W. A. Setchell,
Department of Botany,
Life Sciences Building,
Campus.

Dear Dr. Setchell:

In further reference to our conversation concerning possible purchase of publications on willows by the Department of Botany of this University I take pleasure in attaching hereto lists of such publications with prices which were for sale by Theodor Oswald Weigel, Leipzig C 1, Königstrasse, at the end of October last year.

To these may be added another which frequently is offered by Old World booksellers and would be worth purchasing. It comes as a well-bound volume, namely: Andersson, N.J., *Monographia Salicis*, reprinted from Kon. Svensk. Vetenskaps-Akad. Handlingar 6 (1): 1-(about) 130, and about 10 plates, 1867. 4to.

I have copies of many of those on the attached list and will be glad to make them available to you if you so desire.

Very sincerely yours,

Carleton R. Ball

P.S. I find that I have a duplicate copy of Enander, S.J. *Studier öfver Salices i Linnés Herbarium*, which I am very glad to donate herewith to the Department of Botany.

May 10, 1933.

Dr. W. A. Setchell,
Department of Botany,
Life Sciences Building,
Campus.

Dear Dr. Setchell:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the publication entitled Keewatin and Northeastern Mackenzie issued by the Department of the Interior of Canada. This is a duplicate copy which I am very glad to donate to the Department of Botany. There seems to be no particular discussion of the plants of this area although there are notes on the animals. There are some notes on the vegetation, however, on pages 9-11 inclusive.

Cordially yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

CRB:b

Carleton R. Ball

Room 5038, South Bldg.,

May 13, 1935.

Professor W. A. Setchell,
Dept. Botany, Univ. of Calif.,
Berkeley, California.

My dear Prof. Setchell:

I was greatly disappointed not to bid you a personal "Goodbye", ~~when~~ when I left California, but glad to know that you were having a fine trip into the desert. Then too I recalled that you were coming east this summer, and shall expect to see you then.

Mrs. Ball and I had an uneventful drive across the country by way of L.A., El Paso, Ft. Worth, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Richmond, taking 12 days, including stops at four points en route. We hope to be back in our own house by the end of the month or soon after, and then be ready to entertain you when you come to Washington. Please let me know beforehand when you will be here, so that I can plan to be in town.

My paper from the Natl. Academy Journal is out and I received the reprints today. I am mailing a packet of them to Professor Mason for distribution in the Dept. and one is marked for you. I greatly appreciate your help in getting it published so promptly. I never did hear from Dr. Goodspeed about the manuscript in his hands. Probably he forgot all about his promise to call me up, and at the end I was too pressed to look him up.

My collection has not yet arrived but I will be able to house it with me in the new fireproof Dept. Bldg, which will be convenient. Have not had time to think willows since arriving here but intend to write the southern botanists soon and invite a willow survey of the Southern States while I have my activities in that area. There are not many species but their distribution is not well known, especially of those that work down from the north along the mountains.

With personal regards and best wishes, in which Mrs. Ball joins me,

I am, Most cordially,

Carleton R. Ball
Chief Agriculturist.

WILLIAM A. SETCHELL
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY EMERITUS
LIFE SCIENCES BUILDING - ROOM 5598
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

May 23, 1935

Dr. Carleton R. Ball
Chief Agriculturist
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Room 5038, South Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Ball:

I was very glad indeed to receive your letter of May 13 and to realize that you and Mrs. Ball had had a pleasant trip across the country and had arrived safely. I am also acknowledging receipt of a copy of your paper from the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, from Dr. Mason.

I shall hope to keep in touch with you, and can report a very pleasant trip through the desert region with Mr. Duran. We saw the Mohave Desert, at least, in full bloom and it was a wonderful sight. I collected a few willows, probably Salix exigua and probably some forms of S. longifolia. These I have turned over to the Herbarium and they will probably be sent to you when you are ready to receive material.

I am coming East in August but shall not be in Washington. I shall go almost immediately to London and shall attend the meetings in Amsterdam. I hope to return about mid-October, when I may have a chance to come to Washington.

With very best regards to Mrs. Ball and yourself, I remain

Most sincerely yours,

W. A. Setchell

Salix?

Program Planning Division

March 9, 1936

Dr. W. A. Setchell,
Dept. of Botany, U.C.,
Berkeley, California.

My dear Dr. Setchell:

If you have not already seen it, you will be interested to look up an article by Björn Floderus entitled A strange species of *Salix* from Alaska, in *Arkiv Bot. (Svecko)*, 27, Häfte 2, pp. 1-5, pl. 1, (Feb. 5) 1935.

It is our *S. Setchelliana*, based on a specimen of one J.P. Anderson, from Matanuska in 1931, and on Mrs. Maxia's McKinley Park plant. However, his publication is later in time than mine. seen

The interesting thing is that he records having you ~~fat~~ataminate (type) collection after writing his paper, which was submitted for publication on Jan. 19, 1935.

From his statement on p. 2 that his account had been ready for a long time when your collection arrived almost seemed to say that he rushed it to print at once on ~~xxxxxx~~ observing the male type of my species with the printed label saying that it was the type of *S. Setchelliana*. He does say (p. 3) that he looked for the record of publication but failed to find it.

Am working into my new job with much pleasure. It is blazing a new trail with many experiences, some pleasant, some funny, and some disheartening, which is a good cross section of life, as it comes to us.

It has left me precious little time for the willows, at least during this first year. I have kept determination fairly up to date, and there have been several hundred specimens this winter but have had no time yet for study of material. This is sorely needed and I feel that I can get to it soon.

Took the fine diamond-willow cane you brought me from Alaska down to the Botanical Society of Washn. recently and passed it around in the meeting, under heading of "Notes and Publications". There were many comments thereon, all complimentary to you.

I hope you are feeling well and happy, getting lots of things done, and having the usual fun on the side. I still weep when I think that I missed you here last fall. I was counting on that visit.

Note a recent paper from WoodsHole on cause of sea-weed dying.

With personal regards, and all good wishes, in which Mrs. Ball joins me heartily, I am

Cordially Yours,

W. A. Setchell

WILLIAM A. SETCHELL
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY EMERITUS
LIFE SCIENCES BUILDING - ROOM 5508
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

March 18, 1936

Dr. Carleton R. Ball
Program Planning Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U.S.D.A.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Ball:-

It was very good to get a letter from you and I can assure you that yours of the 9th was most welcome. I will look up the article by Flodgrus on the Alaskan Salix, and I am wondering just where in the Matanuska region the specimen of J. P. Anderson was collected. It could not have been in the ordinary region called by that name, but probably up among the mountains in that vicinity. However, perhaps the article gives more information.

I am glad to know that you are having pleasure in your new job and have no doubt you are having many and very varied experiences. I regret, of course, that you have had so little time for the willows. I have not been collecting them recently and may not, especially if I go across to Europe by next fall, as I hope to do. However, should conditions go "messy" in Europe, I shall go again to Alaska and down to McKinley Park. If I do not go there this summer, I am laying out a hope to do it the summer after. My good friend Jim Galen has written to know when I am coming, and now it will be possible to go to the base of McKinley and be comfortably installed almost on the very site of Salix Setchelliana. I think there might be a few good things to be added over there. My trip was, of course, brief and hurried, as is evidenced by the fact that I thought I had both sexes of the willow while I really had only one, and it was a lucky chance that that one was the staminate.

It pleases me very much indeed to know that the Diamond Willow cane from Alaska still holds your affection and interest. I had no idea when I purchased it that it would be more than one additional encumbrance to your household equipment. I am feeling very well and getting a lot of work done. I am still sorry that I did not see you last fall, but I am hoping to remedy that in the coming autumnal season. With very sincere personal regards and good wishes, both to you and to Mrs. Ball, I remain,

Most sincerely yours,

W. A. Setchell

Program Planning Division

June 7, 1936

Dr. Wm. A. Setchell,
Dept. Botany, Univ. California,
Berkeley, California.

My dear Dr. Setchell:

I had intended writing you long ago but I have been away so much and so pressed when here that I have not done so.

I heard from the collector of *S. Setchelliana* at Mamuska, Mr. J.P. Anderson, Box 530, Juneau, a florist. He says that he collected it on the gravel at the railroad station at Metanuska. That raises other questions.

Was the gravel ballast for the railroad at that point obtained locally or was it hauled from a distance. I suppose the former. In that case, is the willow to be found in the gravels of the local streams or does it represent plants brought down from higher elevation by floods and which has become established at this low level?

Here are some nice problems for you. In your letter you spoke of the possibility of going to Alaska again this summer if conditions in Europe were "messy". If you have gone before this arrives, I shall be sorry.

I have seen a specimen of *S. stolonifera* from the Shumagin Islands. It was supposed to be confined to Southeastern Alaska.

Recently I saw an old gentleman carrying a diamond willow cane in a restaurant here. On inquiry I found that he was a pioneer of N.E. Kansas, whose uncle had collected this cane on the Missouri above Vermillion, So. Dak., before 1870 and given it to their grandfather, a Quaker pioneer of central Iowa. The Quaker, feeling it wrong to use an ornate cane, gave it to the father of the man who now has it. It must be *Salix missouriensis* Bebb, closely related to the yellow willow, *S. lutea* Nutt. of the upper Missouri, which form diamond canes occasionally.

If you do come east, please let me know in advance when you are to be in Washington, and I'll make every effort to be in town. We do want to see you.

With best personal wishes, and regards to mutual friends,

I am, most cordially,

Carleton R. Ball
Chief Agriculturist

WILLIAM A. SETCHELL
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY EMERITUS
LIFE SCIENCES BUILDING - ROOM 559B
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

June 24, 1936

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

Dear Dr. Ball:-

This is to acknowledge your very kind letter of the 7th and to let you know that I shall proceed East, so far as present plans are concerned, about August 5. I shall pass through Washington and probably stop a day or two on my way to Providence. I sail from New York on the Steamer Statendam, Holland-America Line, on August 15. I shall leave Plymouth, England, on return trip October 15. Sometime between then and the middle of November I hope to spend several days in Washington. I certainly hope to see you at one time or the other.

Now as to the gist of your letter, in re Salix. Since I have decided to go to Europe again, I shall not make Alaska this summer. I shall have it in mind, however, for the year 1937. If I go, I shall certainly "mess around" again with Salix. As to the occurrence of S. setchelliana at Matanuska, I must say that the locality certainly surprises me. I did not think of looking for a dwarf willow on the gravel at the railroad station at Matanuska on any one of the several stops I made there. I imagine that the gravel ballast was obtained locally, but just how far it must have been hauled is a problem. The Alaska Railroad can probably give you information on that point. My recollection of the situation is that there was a distinctly elevated, more or less gravelly mound along the railroad at that point. This may have extended, however, over a considerable portion of the railroad and the gravel may there have been brought in box cars and dumped. At any rate, the Honorable Superintendent, the "Colonel," whose last name I do not at present recall, will see to it that you get information, I think. It is certainly a most interesting point to make certain of.

I am interested to learn that Salix stolonifera has turned up in the Shumagin Islands. The southeastern Alaskan forest, however, extends to Kadiak and the willow population might well go on at least into the Shumagins.

Your item regarding the Diamond Willow cane you saw brings recollections to my mind which are both pleasurable and fresh. I have not seen anything of the kind since I obtained one for the "Father of all the Willows."

Now as to coming East, please allow the visit in early August to take its chances. When I return from Europe I shall try to let you know when I am coming and at least get in touch with your residence. I am still going fairly strong and have plenty of work

piled up on my desk and table. What more can I say to indicate the local situation, at least as regards myself personally?

With very best wishes to you and to Mrs. Ball and to the young lady of the family, I remain,

Most sincerely yours,

W. C. Setchell

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

(over)

Agricultural Division

July 12, 1936

Dr. Wm. A. Setchell,
Dept. Botany, Univ. California,
Berkeley, California.

My dear Dr. Setchell:

I was very glad to have your letter of June 24 and to know that you will be passing through Washington on some day more or less midway between August 5 and 15. My present plans are to be in Washington during that period, but in this job they are always "subject to change without notice".

I also note that you plan several days in Washington, sometime between your sailing date of Oct. 15 and the middle of November. I certainly shall try to be there then. I shall be in Texas for several days in November but do not yet know the dates. Will find out on my return to Washington. The usual dates of the meeting are about the middle of the month.

Mrs. Ball has not made her vacation plans and I don't know when she will be away. I wish it had been during this recent record-breaking heat wave.

If you can give me, at your convenience, your New England address at which you can be reached on returning from Europe, I will write you there as to my fall movements. We certainly want to see as much of you as possible. Larry Moore of the Oakland Chapel of the Flowers, and owner of station KRE called on us in Washington recently and we had a great visit.

Have had little time for willows this summer. In the mountains of North Georgia, last week, I found one plant of a northern species I never have seen before as far south as the Potomac River. It seemed native, and men with me felt sure they had seen it elsewhere. I am trying to arrange for a willow survey of the South for next summer.

With personal regards and best wishes from us all,

Carleton R. Ball
5914 Jocelyn St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

WILLIAM A. SETCHELL
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY EMERITUS
LIFE SCIENCES BUILDING - ROOM 559B
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

July 23, 1936

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

Dear Dr. Ball:-

I was very glad to get your letter of July 12 and I do not know just when I shall be in Washington in August. I shall, however, take your address, and let you know on my return in late October or early November as to my plans.

I am glad to hear that the Willow situation is still going on. I am leaving on the 5th of August and may have a day in Washington and I may not. Much depends on what you are doing to the temperatures in your region.

With most sincere regards to the ladies of the family, as well as to yourself, I remain,

Most sincerely
W. A. Setchell

Program Planning Division,

August 18, 1936

Dr. Wm. A. Setchell,
Dept. Botany,
University of California,
Berkeley, California.

My dear Dr. Setchell:

From the leaving date named in your letter of July 23, I take it that you have gone on to Europe without stopping in Washington. I am sorry, because I had made special arrangements with the Weather Bureau to supply California climate during that period.

I am in closing an extract from Science on the wasting-disease of eel-grass. Of course, you will have seen it, but I thought an extra copy might be handy.

We will look for you on your return and hope to have a real visit, I will be going and coming as usual, but will try to be for at least part of the time. Mrs. Ball and Carolyn will be in town.

We have about 20 of the young men and women who were students in public administration while I was there who now are here in Washington and we have a weekly dinner and an occasional get-together. There also have been several University faculty visitors from time to time.

Mrs. Bracelin has just sent me a willow collected by Dr. Goodspeed in South America. It came two minutes ago.

With best wishes for your trip abroad and back, which will have happened before you see this, and in which Mrs. Ball joins me, I am

Most cordially,

Carleton R. Ball

WILLIAM A. SETCHELL
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY EMERITUS
LIFE SCIENCES BUILDING - ROOM 5598
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

January 13, 1937

Dr. Carleton R. Ball
Extension Service
U.S.D.A.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Ball:-

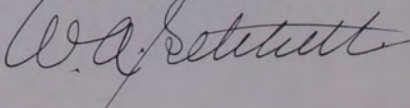
Your letter of the 31st ult. came in duly and I am most pleased to know that the Christmas photograph with its greetings has, as I hoped, delivered as it were in person, my regards to you. The photograph was taken in South Kensington on my way back from lunch to the British Museum of Natural History. A young colleague with me snatched me, with very little warning. I think the "pose" has been improved thereby.

I am much interested in the list of Alaska Willows determined for J.P. Anderson of Juneau. I am interested in his findings on the Richardson Highway. I did not have an opportunity to collect to any extent on the Steese portion of the highway.

I am thanking you and Mrs. Ball and Carolyn for your good wishes and trust that I may see you all sometime in June, when I hope to go East.

The month of December has been taken up with bodily repairs, chiefly to the mouth. I am not yet in condition for chops and steaks, but otherwise I get along very well. Some nine teeth had to be extracted and immediately new dentures were tried temporarily, and are doing well. The final tussle will come early next month.

Most sincerely yours,



March 14, 1937

Dr. Wm. A. Setchell,
Room 5598, Life Sciences Bldg.,
University of California,
Berkeley, California.

My dear Dr. Setchell:

Your letter of January 13 is now old and without reply. Have been away from Washington much of the time and will continue so to be in future.

Hope your adventures with new dentures have been successfull and that the steaks and chops again are possible on the menu. Mrs. Ball can sympathize for she has been~~ly~~ through all the stages of dental demolition and rebuilding. I am yet a novice but approaching the time of more complete experience.

The willow herbarium grows apace, and is nearing the 11,800 mark in sheets at the moment. It has moved twice since my return to Washington and is scheduled for a third move shortly. That is not so good for the new steel cases but so far they have stood it well, due in part to personal presence and supervision while the moving was made.

I inclose a list of south Alaska willows collected by Mr. Murie of the U.S. Bu. of Biological Survey while investigating elk browse last summer. As I recall, *S. sitchensis* is not prevalent at Afognak but I do not have the data before me as I write.

I am reminded that I have not heard from Harold Parks for months and must send out a feeler at once. I hope they have not been sick again.

I am writing to Dr. Goodspeed to see what, if anything, has become of the manuscript on pleiandrous willows I left there. I suppose funds still are the limiting factor.

Had a long letter recently from a man in Minnesota regarding peculiar canes said to derive from willows. It was our old friend the diamond willow. The phenomenon occurs in *Salix missouriensis* and *S. lutea* in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain areas.

Mrs. Ball and Carolyn join me in all good wishes. We shall hope to see you again when you come east in June. They are likely to be in town even if I am away.

With personal regards and best wishes, I am

Cordially Yours,

Carleton R. Ball

WILLIAM A. SETCHELL
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY EMERITUS
LIFE SCIENCES BUILDING - ROOM 5598
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

March 22, 1937

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

Dear Dr. Ball:-

Many thanks for the kind letter of March 14. I can report that the process of "teething" is now reaching an advanced stage and I can even tackle the chops and the steaks with more courage. I am pleased to hear of the growth of the Willow Herbarium but am sorry to learn that it has to be continually moved from one position to another. This is not only tiresome but is dangerous for the specimens.

Thanks for the list of south Alaskan willows collected by Mr. Arnold. I do not know as to the situation on the Island of Afognak. I know that there were willows there, but many years ago (1899). I was on that island as well as more particularly on Kadiak, there were plenty of willows but at that time I was not interested in the species.

As to Parks, he and Mrs. Parks are in very fair condition of health. They have been busy with one thing and another and the last time they were down was possibly somewhere about a month ago. I am expecting to see them any time. He is still interested in willows, as well as in so many other of the plants.

As to our editorial and publishing condition I know little, except that things are fearfully slow even yet, although I was assured that some additional funds were available and printing would be hurried up.

I am of course interested to learn of the recrudescence of the Diamond Willow, this time in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain areas.

Please remember me most kindly to Mrs. and to Miss Ball, and with many good wishes to yourself, I remain,

Most Sincerely, (over)
W. A. Setchell.

April 12, 1937

Dr. Wm. S. Setchell,
Life Sciences Bldg., Rm. 5598,
Univ. of California, Berkeley.

My dear Dr. Setchell:

Your letter of March 22 was duly received and I was glad of the various items therein.

Mr. Fauver, the Parks brother-in-law, was in to see me the other day but he had no recent knowledge of the family.

In some material from Japan, received not long ago, I found the enclosed plant still in a small folded sheet of rough paper that had been used for packing paper. I suppose that it is of no value to any one. I thought at first that it was a seaweed.

I have just discovered that a new species of willow was published in Tatewaki and Kobayashi, A contribution to the flora of the Aleutian Islands, (Journ. of the Faculty of Agriculture, Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 36:28-29, 1934). It is *Salix Kobayashii* Kimura, from bogs on Unalaska Id. Said to be related to *S. Barclayi* but with enumerated differences. Most of the alleged differences do not exist. Kimura probably had only limited material of *Barclayi* for comparison. The large elliptical entire leaves do indicate difference, and the pubescent capsules also, except that they might represent the variety *puberula*. It is based on a single specimen, always a dangerous practice in *Salix*. I am trying to learn if they have it at Gray or N.Y. Botanic. It is not in *Nat. Barberoum*.

I have had no reply to my letter to Dr. Goodspeed regarding the manuscript I left at the Dept.

Am leaving Washington for a month or more in the field but will not get west of the Rockies. Have had a remarkably warm and open winter and now compensation by way of a cold dry spring. The cheery blossom festival was delayed nearly a week and finally pulled off in cold north wind last Saturday night.

A Berkeley friend tells me that the past winter did not injure the Eucalyptus trees there as much as did the freeze while I was there, but that some other shrubs and trees were even more injured. Fauver said they did not yet know how badly citrus trees were hurt.

Hope I'll be here when you come east again.

With personal regards and best wishes, I am

Cordially Yours,

Carleton R. Ball

Mrs. Ball and Carol join me in all good wishes.

WILLIAM A. SETCHELL
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY EMERITUS
LIFE SCIENCES BUILDING - ROOM 5588
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

April 23, 1937

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

Dear Dr. Ball:

Many thanks for your letter of information of the 12th. Parks was in yesterday and tonight I am taking dinner with him and with Susan Priscilla. He said that they expected Mr. Faver home now soon. Parks said he had not heard from you but in coming down from Trinidad through the Sacramento Canon, he saw several willows which attracted his attention. He did not have a press, but hopes to get them as he goes up tomorrow or next day.

Thanks for the material from Japan. It is some flowering plant, I judge of the family Scrophulariaceae, but I have not looked it over carefully. I shall turn it over to the Herbarium, who may care for it for some purpose or other.

In regard to new species of Willow published from Alaska by the Japanese gentleman, it may be that you can get a specimen or the loan of one through Kimura, who, although slow, is usually sure. Otherwise write to Professor Yukio Yamada at the College of Sciences, Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo, Japan. Tell him that I have advised writing, and he can stir up whoever is responsible to get the desired specimen or the loan of it for you. Yamada has just been here, doing some study on our collections. He is interested in the marine algae and has an institute for its study in Sapporo.

We did have a fairly considerable freeze this winter and I cannot say just how it compared with the one of several years ago, but it does not seem to me in general that it was quite so severe, though in certain open spots damages seem quite considerable, at least to shrubs. I am hoping to be in Washington in early June, and shall spend that month in the East, returning to Berkeley in July. I shall hope to see you when I am in Washington, which will be early in the trip. With best regards to Mrs. Ball and to your daughter, I remain,

Most sincerely yours,

W. A. Setchell

June 30, 1937

Mr. William A. Setchell,
Professor of Botany Emeritus,
Life Sciences Bldg. - Room 5598,
University of California,
Berkeley, Cal.

Dear Professor Setchell:

I have been in and out of Washington, as usual, for the past two months but I was here in early days of June and anticipating a visit with you. On returning later I checked with Ben Morrison and found that you had not been here, nor had I received any word from you as to your plans. We will all be sorry if your proposed summer in the East has been given up and we shall not see you at all this season.

Professor Samuel C. May, of the Bureau of Public Administration, was here last week while I was absent from the city. He told Mrs. Ball that although he had been a member of the Bohemian Club for many years he had never spent any time at Bohemian Grove during summer vacation but was planning to do so this season.

Many thanks for the notes regarding the Parks family and the possibility of getting the loan of the specimen of the Aleutian Islands willow. I shall follow this suggestion when time permits.

With personal regards and best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball,
Executive Secretary.

CRB/ac

January 17, 1940.

Dr. W. A. Setchell,
Department of Botany,
University of California,
Berkeley, California.

Dear Dr. Setchell:

Some time ago Dr. Aven Nelson of the University of Wyoming wrote me that he and his wife had spent a summer in Mt. McKinley National Park collaborating with the National Park Service in helping to prepare the material for a flora of the Park.

He has just sent me thirty-eight sheets of willows collected during the summer and I take pleasure in enclosing one copy of the list of determinations as I think you may be interested in it. I have not yet taken time to check this against other collections made within the Park, and not all of his collections were made within the Park boundaries.

You will note that, while he made some collections near the Muldrow Glacier, he did not find *Salix Setchelliana*, a fact which I have called to his attention. It is interesting, however, that he did find the rather rare *Salix polaris*, or at least its Alaskan variety, along Igloo Creek.

In a recent letter from Mrs. Bracelin, she said you had been under the doctor's care again but were coming along very nicely. I am sorry to hear the first and glad to hear the second, and hope that you have now escaped from him altogether. Spring will soon be in California and I know that you will want to be getting into the wide open spaces to see what is going on.

With best wishes for the New Year, in which Mrs. Ball joins me, I am

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball,
Scientific Assistant

WILLIAM A. SETCHELL
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY EMERITUS
LIFE SCIENCES BUILDING - ROOM 559B
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

January 27, 1940

Dr. Carleton R. Ball
Executive Secretary, Extension Service
Division of Cooperative Extension
U.S.D.A.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Ball:-

Your kind letter of the 17th reached me in the hospital, where after extended preliminary observation it seemed necessary to bring me again to clear up some fistulae attending and resulting from my previous operation. The doctor seems to have made a good, clean sweep this time. The results are so far promising and I am getting along in excellent shape. This last day or two I am feeling very well with the exception of being restricted by the extensive incisions and their healing, which has to be carefully looked after.

I am very glad to see the list of Willows collected by Dr. and Mrs. Aven Nelson in Mt. McKinley National Park in 1939. Most of the species and varieties I remember fairly well. I am sorry that I happened to miss the Salix polaris, but I presume that a beginner, really a rash outsider, can scarcely clean up a territory in the brief time and in the rough way in which I worked.

Trusting that all is going fine with you and with the family, I remain,

Most sincerely,

W. A. Setchell

February 16, 1940.

Dr. William A. Setchell,
Professor of Botany Emeritus,
University of California,
Berkeley, California.

Dear Dr. Setchell:

Your letter of January 27 I find awaiting me on my return from a field trip and I am glad indeed to know that the doctors have been able to give you a thorough overhauling and a promise of health and activity ahead. I can think of few people who will use them more joyously.

You do not need to be too deeply grieved about your failure to get *S. polaris* in Mt. McKinley National Park. In your two short trips to Alaska you brought in more species new to that area than any other single collector, and one species entirely new to science. After receiving Dr. Nelson's material I had to break the sad news to him that he had failed to get *S. Setchelliana* from the type locality at the snout of Muldrow Glacier. That ought to excite him enough so he will go back this year and finish the job.

I am still getting collections from Alaska but much larger collections from the Eastern Arctic which has been visited by several expeditions in the last three or four years. As a result I am able to map the ranges of the numerous species and varieties of that large area extending from the St. Lawrence to Greenland, Baffinland, and beyond.

With personal regards from myself and Mrs. Ball, I am

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball,
Executive Secretary

WILLIAM A. SETCHELL
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY EMERITUS
LIFE SCIENCES BUILDING - ROOM 559E
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

February 21, 1940

Dr. Carleton R. Ball
Extension Service, U.S.D.A.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Ball:-

Your letter of February 16 came in to assure me that I had after all done something towards extending the knowledge of the Alaska Willows. Now as to Dr. Nelson and the Salix Setchelliana, may I say that the locality is very easy to find. All he has to do is to start from the Copper Mountain Range Station, which is either still there or its site can be pointed out to him, and go straight to the creek which is running along the snout of Muldrow Glacier, cross the creek, and on the muddy terrain he will find the plant, very low, somewhat scattered, but in abundance. I saw some hundreds of specimens.

With personal regards to both you and Mrs. Ball (and I may add those of Parks, who is here with me in the office today), I remain,

Most cordially,

W. A. Setchell

March 23, 1940.

Dr. W. A. Setchell,
Department of Botany,
Life Sciences Building,
University of California,
Berkeley, California.

Dear Dr. Setchell:

This will introduce Mr. W. C. McCalla of Calgary, Alberta, who is an enthusiastic amateur botanist and a most excellent collector. S. MacCalliana Rowlee was named for him and based on his Rocky Mountain collections, as was also S. Albertana Rowlee, which is the variety of Barrattiana you collected in McKinley National Park.

He has taken some wonderful pictures of wild flowers in nature and if he brings them with him on this trip, I hope you may have the rare treat of seeing them.

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball,
Executive Secretary

WILLIAM A. SETCHELL
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY, EMERITUS
LIFE SCIENCES BUILDING - ROOM 5598
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

August 6, 1940

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

Dear Dr. Ball:-

Many thanks for your kind letter of July 29 and for your very appreciative article in Madrono. I have not yet received the six copies you speak of sending but they will doubtless be here and they will be sufficient for all my needs. The small change that was made in the report of the finding of Diamond Willows at Gulkana was made by me to make it more correct, as at least I remember it.

I have just returned from a stay of some 16 days up at the Bohemian Grove, and the doctor has finally discharged me. I am feeling better all the time and my stay at the Grove was very pleasant, since I was able to get about fairly freely although my endurance is still less than I desire. I am, however, in my 77th year and this is sufficient to keep me from being more active even if nothing else intervened.

My very best regards to Mrs. Ball, as well as to yourself.

Most sincerely & gratefully,

W.A. Setchell

P.S. Since dictating the above, the package of separates has come in. Please accept my most grateful thanks.

July 29, 1940

Dr. Wm. A. Setchell,
Dept. of Botany, Univ. of California,
Berkeley, California.

My dear Dr. Setchell:

I wanted to tell about some of your good d seeds while you were still about to know of it and perhaps enjoy it a bit. So your adventures with Alaska willows were made the theme song. Here's what resulted. (Here being some six copies under separate cover). Hope you are not too displeased. A little change was made in the report of finding diamond willows at Gulkana, but otherwise it is such as I wrote it.

If you can use more copies I'll be glad to send them.

Mrs. Ball and I join in the hope that all is going happily and not too strenuously with you.

Most cordially,

Carleton R. Ball

Setchell

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

December 26, 1940

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

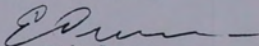
Dear Dr. Ball:

The notation for Dr. Setchell's Alaska specimens (no.155), transmitted to me by Mr. Beetle, has been placed on the Herbarium sheet.

You will be interested to know that Dr. Setchell is now feeling very well after a rather severe attack of pneumonia. Following the doctor's suggestion, he is working mainly at home but has visited the campus a few times within the last week or two.

The Season's Greetings to Mrs. Ball from all of us.

Sincerely



Ethel Crum
Assistant Curator
of the Herbarium

EC/CGC