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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

Over, W. H., draft of *Salix* April 7, 1924 for Flora of South Dakota
(published 1932)

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

draft by Over. W. H. see letter
April 7 1924

Family-

SALICACEAE

Willows

Salix nigra Marsh.

Black Willow

Reported from the valleys of the eastern part of the State by Gray and Sargent.

Salix amygdaloides Anders.

Peach-leaved Willow

Growing abundantly along streams and second flood plains throughout the State. The largest of our willows, often reaching a height of sixty feet. Used to some extent for fuel.

Salix fendleriana Anders.¹

High altitudes near Deadwood, Lawrence County and
Rochford, Pennington County.

Salix exigua lutescens (Rydb.) Schn.

South of White River and in the Black Hills.

Salix interior Rowlee.

Sandbar Willow

Very common along streams over the State. The first willow to appear on the newly-made sandbars of the Missouri River. As the sandbars develop into new flood plains it is replaced by S. cordata, S. amygdaloides and Populus occidentalis. On account of the abundance of the Sandbar Willow along the Missouri River it is much used for fuel.

¹ No specimens in the University Herbarium but recorded in "Willows of the Black Hills" by Carlton R. Ball; Botanical Gazette, Vol. 60: 1915.

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1

Salix monticola (?) Bebb.

South Rapid Creek, Pennington County, September 16, 1910.

Salix glaucops Anders.

Headwaters of ¹/₂ Jim Creek near Merritt, Lawrence County,
May 6, 1913.

Salix chlorophylla Anders.¹

Headwaters of Jim Creek, near Merritt, Lawrence
County, June 2, 1913.

Salix Nelsonii Ball.¹

Headwaters of Jim Creek near Merritt, Lawrence County,
June 2, 1913; Redfern, Pennington County, July 13, 1910.

Salix Geyeriana Anders.¹

Bear Butte, September 9, 1910 and ~~Headwaters~~ of Jim
Creek, Lawrence County, May 6 and June 2, 1913.

Salix Scouleriana Barr.

Locally common in the Black Hills.

¹ No specimens in the University Herbarium. Recorded in
"Willows of the Black Hills" by Carlton R. Ball; Botanical
Gazette, Vol. 60: 1915.

Salix Pentandra L.

Laurel-leaved Willow

An introduced species and apparently escaped from cultivation, and seemingly well adapted for our climate in the eastern and southern part of the State.

Salix lucida Muhl.

Shining Willow

Salix fragilis L.

An introduced species and cultivated abundantly in the eastern part of the State. Escaped and growing along the west shore of Lake Traverse, Roberts County. August 10, 1923.

Salix Babylonia L.

Weeping Willow

An introduced species and planted extensively as an ornamental tree. Escaped from cultivation.

Salix cordata Muhl.

Diamond Willow

Fairly well distributed over the State in old valleys and second flood plains. The wood of this willow is hard and is used for fence posts and fuel.

Salix missouriensis Bebb.

Missouri Willow

Locally common along the eastern part of the State as far north as the west shore of Lake Traverse, Roberts County.

Salix lutea Nutt.

Fairly common in the Black Hills; Washabaugh, Shannon, Harding and Roberts County.

Salix lutea ligulifolia Ball.

Mayo, Custer County, Black Hills.

Salix lutea famelica Ball.¹

Belle Fourche, Butte County, September 19, 1908.

Salix discolor Muhl.

Glaucous Willow

Locally common in boggy places over the State.

Salix discolor princoides (Pursh.) Anders.

Along streams in the interior of the Black Hills.

(I do not believe that this variety from the Black Hills will "stay put" as a variety of discolor).

Salix discolor overi Ball.

Apple-leaved Willow ?

Digitized by West shore of Big Stone Lake at Hiawatha Beach and

along the west shore of Lake Traverse, one mile above
the south end, Roberts County.

Salix petiolaris Sm.

Our single Herbarium specimen was collected from a
boggy valley east of ^{Citter} Clear Lake and 5 miles south
of Waubay, Day County.

Salix tristis Ait.

Dwarf Gray Willow

Prairie hillside 4 miles northeast of Sioux Falls,
Minnehaha County.

Salix candida Fleugge.

Sage Willow

Growing abundantly in bogs at northeast corner of
Buffalo Lake, Marshall County.

1. No specimens in the University Herbarium but collected and
identified by C.R. Ball.

5
Salix Bebbiana Sarg.

Coulees west of Sisseton, Roberts County and north shore
of Punished Woman's Lake, ^{South Shore,} Coddington County.

Salix Bebbiana perrostrata (Rydb.) Schn.

Forest Reserves of Harding County and the Black Hills.

Salix purpurea L.

Purple Willow

Introduced from Europe and growing in groves at
Vermillion, Clay County.

Ball, Carleton R., draft of *Salix*, June 20, 1929 for Over, W. H. -
Flora of South Dakota (published 1932)

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Ball Draft, June 20, 1927

SALIX. THE WILLOWS

Shrubs, usually with many stems, or occasionally trees with 1-4 trunks; twigs round; budscale one; leaves more than 3 times longer than wide (in South Dakota species); flowers (not borne on a glandular disk) with a single scale below and usually a minute gland between the scale and flower.

A. Capsules not hairy; catkins appearing with or after the leaves, on long or short leafy branches (except No. 13); (Nos. 1-13).

1. Flower scales yellow, deciduous before the capsules mature; styles very short or none (Nos. 1-9).

a. Leaves lanceolate to ovate, serrulate to serrate; stamens about 5. (Nos. 1-7).

* Petioles mostly glandular at base of leaf, not twisted (Nos. 1-6).

+ Catkins stout, $2/5-4/5$ wide, the staminate dense (Nos. 1-5).

x. Native shrubs, leaves lanceolate (Nos. 1-2).

1. Salix caudata (Nutt.) Sudw. Tailed-leaf Willow.

A shrub up to 20' in height, with reddish-yellow twigs; leaves on glandular petioles, narrowly lanceolate, long-acuminate, ~~dark~~ green on both sides; aments appearing with the leaves, the staminate $1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{3}{4}$ ' long, the pistillate 1'-2' long. April-May. High altitude in the Black Hills.

2. Salix serissima (Bail.) Fern. Autumn Willow.

Shrub up to 10', with gray-brown bark; branches divergent, twigs reddish; leaves on glandular petioles, lanceolate, short acuminate, serrate, green above, whitish below, glabrous; aments broad, appearing with the leaves, the pistillate $\frac{1}{2}-1$ ' long, ripening in autumn. June-September. At high altitude, Black Hills.

xx. Cultivated small tree, leaves ovate.

3. Salix pentandra L. Laurel-leaved Willow.

Shrub or small tree up to 25' high, branching; leaves ovate or elliptical-ovate, acute at the apex, rounded at the base, closely serrate, shining green above, subglaucous below; pistillate ament up to 2' long in fruit. May. Introduced from Europe and escaped from cultivation.

†† Catkins slender, 6-10 mm. wide, the staminate loose;

introduced trees (Nos. 4-6).

γ. Branchlets not drooping, leaves lanceolate.

4. Salix fragilis L. Crack Willow.

A tree up to 60' in height, with rough gray bark; twigs very brittle at base; leaves lanceolate, ^{3-5' long,} acuminate at the apex, narrowed at the base, serrulate, glabrous, dark green above, glaucous below, petioles glandular; aments slender, up to 2' long, appearing with the leaves; capsules slender, pedicelled, 1/6' long; April-May. Introduced from Europe and escaped from cultivation over the State.

5. Salix alba L. White Willow.

A tree up to 70' in height, with rough gray bark, leaves lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, ^{2-3' long,} acute, finely serrulate, green above and glaucous below when mature, usually thinly silky pubescent; aments on short leafy branches, appearing with the leaves, pistillate up to 2' long; capsules sessile, ovate, 1/6' long. Introduced from Europe and escaped from cultivation over the eastern part of the State, and near Edgemoat, Fall River County.

γγ. Branchlets elongated, drooping; leaves

linear-lanceolate.

6. Salix babylonica L. Weeping Willow.

Tree up to 60' in height, with rough gray bark; twigs very long, slender, and drooping, leaves linear-lanceolate, acuminate at the apex, narrowed at the base, green above, whitish below; aments 5/4' long, inconspicuous, on short leafy branches; capsules sessile, 1/10' long. Introduced from Europe and escaped in the eastern part of the State.

** Petioles not glandular, slender, twisted, yellow (No. 7).

7. Salix amygdaloides Anders. Peach-leaved Willow.

Trees up to 60' in height, with rough scaly bark; leaves lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, yellowish-green, glaucous beneath, acuminate at the apex; petioles 1/2'-1' long; stipules occasionally large; aments appearing with the leaves, staminate 1'-2' long, pistillate 2'-3' long, spreading. April-May. Common on flood plains over the State.

and leaves linear or linear-oblong, with distant minute slender teeth; stamens 2. (Nos. 8-9).

8. Salix interior Rowlee. Sandbar Willow.

Slender ^{green} shrubs up to 20' in height, the young foliage often silky-pubescent, later becoming glabrous and green; leaves linear or linear-oblong, 2'-4' long, remotely denticulate; aments 1'-3' in length, appearing after the leaves; capsules ^{often Silky when young.} pedicelled, May-July. Very common along streams. The first vegetation to appear on new sandbars of the Missouri River. As the sandbars develop into new flood-plains it is replaced by S. cordata and S. amygdaloides, and cottonwood. On account of its abundance it is used to some extent for fuel.

8a. Salix interior pedicellate (Anders.) Ball

A variety of the preceding species but a smaller shrub, leaves narrower and more rounded at the base, and capsule pedicels much longer. June-July. Sandhills of Tripp County; and probably elsewhere in western part of State.

9a. Salix exigua lutescens (Rydb.) Schu.

A gray shrub up to 15° in height, twigs yellowish; leaves short-petioled, small, broadly linear, acute at both ends, mostly entire; thinly villous with white hairs when mature; aments on peduncles or leafy branches, up to 2' in length; capsules sessile. June-July. Low altitudes in the Black Hills, and south of White River.

2. Flower scales brown, at least at the tip, not deciduous; capsules pedicelled; styles more than 0.5 mm. long; stamens 2. (Nos. 10-13).

a. Leaves lanceolate; styles 0.5-1 mm. ^{long} (Nos. 10-12).

10. Salix cordata Muhl. Heart-leaf Willow. Diamond Willow.

A shrub or small tree up to 25° in height, with greenish-gray bark; branch scars often conspicuous; ^{twigs brownish;} leaves broadly lanceolate to narrowly lanceolate, 2-4' long, the larger often subcordate at the base, acuminate at the apex, dark green above, pale to whitish below, sharply serrulate; stipules large, reniform, serrate; staminate aments up to 1' in length, pistillate up to 2' in fruit, appearing with the leaves. April-June. Common in wet soils over the State, especially eastward.

11. Salix missouriensis Bebb. Missouri Willow.

Similar to the preceding species; bark darker and twigs and buds more pubescent; leaves whitish to glaucous beneath, the veins often pubescent. April-May. Locally common up the east side of the State.

12. Salix lutea Nutt. Yellow Willow.

A shrub or small tree up to 15° in height, with smooth gray bark and yellowish twigs; leaves lanceolate to broadly lanceolate, ^{acute at apex,} 1½-3' long, glaucous below, serrulate; aments nearly sessile, appearing with the leaves; staminate up to 1½' in length, pistillate slightly longer in fruit. This and the preceding species are considered by some authors as only varieties of S. cordata. Common over most of the State, especially westward.

12a. Salix lutea famelica Ball.

A variety with much smaller, starved leaves, narrowly oblanceolate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ ' long, $1/3$ - $1/2$ ' wide, strongly veiny on both sides, the margins only shallowly serrulate or subentire. Rare. Bellefourche River, Bellefourche.

13. Salix ligulifolia Ball. Strap-leaved Willow.

Shrub up to 12° , with dark gray bark, and elongated dark brownish twigs; stipules semicordate to semilunate; leaves strap-like, narrowly lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate with rather parallel entire or shallowly serrulate margins, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 4 ' long, $2/5$ - $4/5$ ' wide, dark green above, glaucous beneath, glabrous; aments very short-peduncled, 1 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' long, slender; capsules small, $1/6$ - $1/4$ ' long; style only 0.3-0.5 mm. long. April-May. Beaver Creek, Custer Co., Black Hills. Differs from S. lutea in dark brown twigs, long but narrow strap-like, dark green leaves, with subentire margins, and smaller capsules.

aa. Leaves broadly elliptical or ovate; styles 1-2 mm. long (No. 13).

14. Salix pseudomonticola Ball.

A shrub up to 12° high, twigs divergent, leaves ovate, elliptical, or oblong-elliptical, acute at the apex, usually narrowed and rounded at the base or the larger cordate; stipules large and serrulate; aments sessile, appearing with the leaves, up to 2' long in fruit. May-June. Along creeks at higher altitudes in the Black Hills.

B. Capsules hairy, pedicelled; aments sessile or subsessile (except Nos. 15, 16, and 18).

1. Leaves and aments alternate (Nos. 15-23).

a. Styles elongated, 1-2 mm. long (Nos. 15-17).

* Young twigs, leaves, and capsules more or less woolly; aments leafy-peduncled.

15. Salix glauca Anders.

A shrub up to 6' in height, with dark brown bark; young twigs gray pubescent; leaves oblanceolate to oblong-ovate; entire, green above and glaucous below, usually gray pubescent, at least above; stipules inconspicuous; aments on leafy peduncles, staminate up to 1-1/4' long, pistillate up to 2' in length; capsules short-pedicelled, gray pubescent, scales yellowish or brownish. June-July. Marshy places at high altitudes in the Black Hills.

16. Salix candida Fluegge. Sage or Bog Willow.

A shrub up to 5' high; branchlets white woolly; leaves oblong or linear-lanceolate, acute at both ends, margins revolute, white downy above and densely white-tomentose beneath, short-petioled, stipules small; aments on leafy peduncles, appearing with the foliage; capsules white tomentose. May. Boggy places in the Black Hills and in Marshall and Roberts Counties.

** Young twigs and leaves glabrous, or the leaves only thinly silver 4-1

* Silky beneath with fine shining hairs.

17. Salix planifolia Pursh.

Shrub up to 8° high, with purplish bark; twigs erect; leaf blades 1-1/2'-2-1/2' long, oblong or elliptical, acute at both ends, deep green above, glaucous below, entire; petioles 1/4'-1/2' long; aments appearing before the leaves, up to 1-1/4' in length; capsules sessile, silvery pubescent, the broad scales black. June. Along creeks at high altitudes in the Black Hills.

17a. Salix planifolia nelsoni Ball, n. comb.

Similar to the species but leaves narrower and remotely crenate-serrate or serrulate. Castle and Box Elder Creeks in the Black Hills.

aa. Styles almost wanting (Nos. 18-24).

* Capsule pedicels elongated, 3-5 mm. long (Nos. 18-19).

18. Salix petiolaris Smith. Meadow Willow.

A shrub up to 10° in height with slender yellowish leafy branches; young leaves often silky; mature leaves narrowly lanceolate, acuminate at both ends, sharply serrate, short-petioled, bright green above, glaucous beneath; ^{glabrous} stipules deciduous; pistillate ament 1' long, short-peduncled, the scales brown. May - June. Widely distributed but rare.

Boggy places in Day and Bennett Counties and in the Black Hills.

19. Salix bebbiana Sarg. Beaked Willow.

Bebb's Willow

Shrub up to 12° in height; leaves small, short-petioled, elliptical or oblong, acute at apex and rounded at the base, entire or occasionally sparingly crenate-serrulate, pubescent on both sides; aments sessile, appearing with the leaves; pistillate up to 2' in length and lax in fruit, the scales slender, yellow. April-May. Creek and lake margins of the northeast corner of the State.

19a. Salix bebbiana perrostrata (Rydb.) Schn.

A shrub similar to the species but smaller, 4°-9° high, with smaller, nearly glabrous, thinner, leaves and reddish twigs. May-June. Common along streams in the Black Hills and in Forest Reserves in Harding County.

** Capsule pedicels short, 1-2 mm. long; capsules long,

slender; stigmas long; scales black (Nos. 20-23).

+ Twigs (at least the younger) and the entire leaves pubescent or the leaves densely tomentose beneath; (Nos. 20-21).

20. Salix tristis Aiton. Dwarf Gray or Prairie Willow.

A low spreading shrub up to 2-1/2° high; leaves numerous, short-petioled, linear-lanceolate/ or oblanceolate, narrowed at the base, green above and white tomentose below, margins revolute; aments very small, few-flowered, sessile, appearing before the leaves, pistillate ~~stems~~, up to 1/2' in length. April-May. Prairie hillsides in Minnehaha County.

21. Salix seculeriana Barr. Western Pussy Willow.

Shrub or small tree up to 20°; bark gray; twigs green or yellowish; leaves oblanceolate or obovate, acute to obtuse, mostly entire, 1-1/2-4' long, 1/2-1-1/4' wide, dark green above, more or less whitened, veiny, and often pubescent to densely gray tomentose beneath; aments sessile, appearing before the leaves, stout, the staminate about 1', the pistillate up to 2' long; scale obtuse, black, long-haired. April-May. High altitudes in the Black Hills.

Twigs and leaves glabrous (Nos. 22-23).

22. Salix discolor Muhl. Pussy Willow.

Shrub or small tree, up to 25° in height; twigs glabrous; leaves 2'-4' long, usually oblong-lanceolate or oblanceolate, acute at both ends, dark green above, glaucous and veiny below; aments appearing before the leaves, the staminate stout, the pistillate broad but loose; capsules long, on short pedicels, scales black. March-May. Prairies and low places. Common except in the Black Hills, where it is rare.

22a. Salix discolor overi Ball. Apple-leaved Willow.

Shrub or small tree, up to 20° in height, with dark brown bark; leaves broadly elliptical or oval/ to ovate, remotely crenate-serrate, acute at apex, obtuse at the base, bright green above and glaucous below; stipules small and deciduous; pistillate aments up to 2-1/2' long on short ^{uncles.} pedicels. March-May. West shore Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverses.

23. Salix prinoides Pursh. Pursh's Pussy Willow.

Shrub 7-15° high, with gray bark; twigs dark brown, glabrous; stipules often large, 1/4-1/2' long; leaves narrowly elliptical or oblanceolate, 2-3' long, 1/2-3/4' wide (the sprout leaves much larger), obtuse to acute at base, acute to short-acuminate at apex, dark green above, whitish to glaucous beneath, the margins always loosely crenate-serrate, glabrous; aments sessile, broad, the staminate up to 1', the pistillate up to 2-1/2' long. April-May. Abundant in the Black Hills, and probably occurring elsewhere in the extreme western part of the State.

2. Leaves and aments subopposite.

24. Salix purpurea L. Purple or Basket Willow.

A shrub up to 10° in height, with slender, purple twigs and smooth bark; leaves narrowly lanceolate or oblanceolate, acute at the apex and narrow at the base, short-petioled, veiny, entire, green above, paler below; aments appearing before the leaves, subopposite, sessile; pistillate up to 2' in length; capsule sessile. April-May. Introduced from Europe and escaped in the eastern part of the State.

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VERMILLION, S. D.,

June 11, 1923

Dr C.R. Ball,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

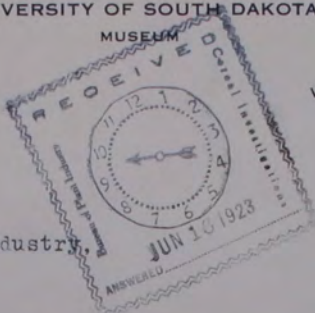
Under separate cover I am sending you by mail a package of willows. The last of May I very unexpectedly found myself in the vicinity of Big Stone Lake, Roberts Co., and visited Hartford Beach, and Hiawatha Beach where I collected the willows, No's 14482-A, 14482-B with fruit from same trees that specimens of the same numbers ^{are} ~~was~~ taken in 1922. Also 14483 from same tree as specimen of same number of 1922, as well as specimens from other trees near. These from Hiawatha Beach.

Then am sending specimens taken on same trip from Day County a few miles southwest, that I thought would be interesting and perhaps assist in clearing up the doubt concerning these willows.

None of these need be returned, but would like your decision in the matter.

Answering your letter of May 8, 1923 where you acknowledge receipt of my Tree Circular, etc. Am truly thankful for your suggestions and criticisms. I do not know willows, and furthermore I am confused in the synonyms and range of several species. Have not kept up in the recent determinations but depended upon Coulter and Nelson, and Gray's texts. In the Circular I tried to "play safe". In your letter of May 8, you say "the true fluviatilis of Nuttall is confined to the lowlands of the Columbia Valley."

Yet



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STATE GEOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

VERMILION, S. D.,

#2

Yet in Coulter & Nelson, New Manual, you say on page 131 that in its range it is "exceedingly abundant eastward across the continent." Then again, in your letter of March 24, 1922 you say "I do not know of any authentic reports of *S. discolor* as far west as Vermilion" yet in Coulter & Nelson's Manual, page 138 the range is given as "Streams and wet places in the Black Hills and in Montana." (Three to four hundred miles west of Vermilion) These are some of the reasons perhaps why I have been confused but I do not expect you to spend one moment explaining the above for I assume that if I had "kept up" it would have all been perfectly clear to me.

I am enclosing a list for you to pass upon if you will which will straighten me out on doubtful species for the state.

Then, if I live and your patience holds out, I should like to pay more attention to the collecting of material of these doubtful species that you write about. In time I hope we may be able to put every one in its right place.

Would it be asking too much of you to go over our Herbarium material? There are about three dozen specimens and it could be done at your leisure. I would send them prepaid and also send postage for their return. I know they are not all correctly named and in some cases the material is meager or collected during July and August without flowers or fruit. On the other hand there may be many that would be helpful for comparison. I know it would be a great help to us to have them properly named by you.

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STATE GEOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

VERMILLION, S. D.,

#3

Hope I have made this letter clear. The material I am sending
and reported
can be gone over at any time convenient to you.

Have just looked over some of our duplicate material and find
a few from the Black Hills with flowers or fruit and will enclose
them with this lot. There may be something helpful. *Do not return*

Thanking you , I am,

yours truly,

W. H. Over

of South Dakota
Shall we refer all forms hereto fore known as *S. fluviatilis*
to *S. interior* Rowlee ?

Are the following now considered valid forms for South Dakota?

Salix linearifolia Rydb.

S. lutea famelica Ball

S. lutea ligulifolia Ball

S. bebbiana perrostrata (Rydb) Schn

S. discolor eriocephala Ball

S. fendleriana Anderss

S. glaucops Anderss

S. chlorophylla Anderss

S. Nelsonii Ball

S. princoides Pursh

S. monticola Bebb

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This list can be returned with your corrections or suggestions.

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STATE GEOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

VERMILLION, S. D.

June 28, 1923



Dear Doctor Ball:

your letter of 25th just received.

Thank you for the list and extended explanantions.
Have just packed our Herb. willows and forwarding them under a
separate cover by mail.

It will make no material difference to us if you do not
identify these before your return in the fall. If you do
go over them, send list to Vermillion and it will be forwarded
to me while on the trip.

Will be able to collect more material from different plants
along Big Stone Lake this coming August.

I would be delighted to have you visit me during your
trip out this way. Most of July will find me moving daily
from lake to lake (surveying Indian mounds) until I reach Waubay,
Day County in the northeastern part of the state. Nearly all
of August my party will be camped within one mile of Browns
Valley, Minn., but over in South Dakota, and in Roberts County.
This in the northeast County of the State and my camp will be
about between the north end of Big Stone Lake and the south
end of Lake Traverse. If you could visit me there I will have
a Ford and we could take in all these willows along the west side
of the Lakes as well the "coulees" and lake region in eastern
Marshall County. This lake region in Marshall County I never been
able to visit before and should be an interesting locality.
While at Browns Valley during August it will be easy to locate
my camp or get word to me at the Post Office.

*Receive mail daily
at Browns Valley in August.*

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STATE GEOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

VERMILLION, S. D.,

Mr Harold Haecker, Waubay, Day County, will know where I am at the last week in July as I will keep him posted. Or may be at Waubay. This is on the main line of the Milwaukee Railway to the coast. *Between St Paul and Aberdeen, So Dak.* Mail addressed to Vermillion will reach me but takes several days to get around.

Mrs Over will be along with the party as "Cook" so I can assure you there will be plenty to eat and the Ford can run you in to the hotel at Browns Valley at night and call for you in the morning, or we can arrange for you to sleep at camp. So you see we can take good care of you and make your visit as pleasant as possible. And we will take in as much of that region as you care to see. Am particularly anxious that you should see the "coulees" which are about twenty miles west of Browns Valley, where the plant environment is different from any place in South Dakota.

Again thanking you for the list and hoping to see you during August, I am,

yours truly,

W. H. Over

Postage for return of plants enclosed

March 25, 1924.

Prof. W. H. Over,
University of South Dakota,
Vermillion, S. Dak.

Dear Prof. Over:

I am enclosing herewith carbon copy of two chapters of a paper I am now preparing for publication in Rhodora. One of these discusses and describes Salix discolor overi, the other discusses the occurrence and distribution of Salix missouriensis in South Dakota and elsewhere. I will be glad to have you read these and give me any suggestions as to the accuracy of my statements regarding the district and its flora. Your knowledge of this, of course, is very much more complete than mine ever can hope to be.

A few days ago, I sent you a package containing specimens of the willows collected in Roberts County, with perhaps a few others also, and trust that these may be of some interest to you in your work.

Very sincerely yours,

C. R. Ball,
Cerealist in Charge.

CRB/ecs

2 Encls.

You need not return the papers.
 kindest regards to yourself
 & Mrs. Over.

March 31, 1924.

Prof. W. H. Over,
University of South Dakota,
Vermilion, S. Dak.

Dear Prof. Over:

I am enclosing herewith a few more sheets of the paper I am sending to Rhodora. Most of these have to do with plants of South Dakota. I will be glad to have any comments you care to make.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

C. R. Ball,
Cerealist in Charge.

CRB/ecs

Encl.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA
MUSEUM

STATE GEOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

VERMILLION, S. D.,

April 3, 1924

Mr C.R.Ball, Cerealist in Charge,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr Ball:

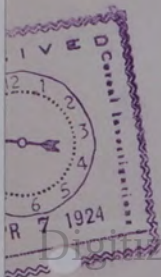
Your letter of March 25th, and package of willows, received in due time and glad to hear from you again.

First, I want to thank you for honoring me with the name of the new variety of willow. And I want to say again that we did appreciate your visit with us last summer. Mrs Over and I often talk about it and how pleasant it was to have you with us. We sincerely hope that we will have the privilege of trying to entertain you again sometime.

Then I want to thank you for the willow specimens sent as I know I can always refer to them as typical of the species.

I have read with interest your two papers enclosed and do not see any thing to add to them. Dr. Ward, State Geologist, was also interested, and read them.

Am busy now going over the MS for the "Flora of South Dakota". We found that the published plant list from the old Rosebud and Pine Ridge country was not dependable so I have decided to put in July and August in the area south of White River and ending up in the southern part of the Black Hills. Then while we are visiting with our new grand daughter in the Hills during part of Sept. I may collect a few plants along the western slope. This area we have never thoroughly gone over.



UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA
MUSEUM

STATE GEOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

VERMILLION, S. D.,

Am looking forward to a very interesting summers work. Of course will collect everything else of interest, including some fossil cycads if possible. Wish you could be with us a few days. Will you be out this way?

In reading over your papers I did notice this, that in one you used the term "Traverse Lake" and in the other Lake Traverse. I think the latter is correct but I find it difficult sometimes if I try to name both lakes in one sentence.

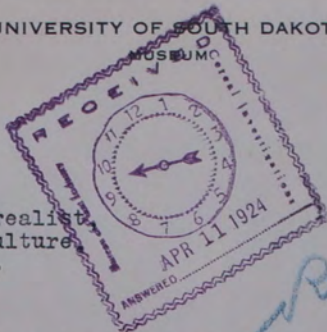
While the Plant/ Bulletin will not be published until next winter in order to include what I may want to add from this summers work, yet we are trying to get the balance of it as nearly finished as possible by July 1st. Think I will take the liberty to enclose the Willow list and ask that you go over it and make any changes you see fit. This can be done at your leisure, even not until next fall. Later will send you the Grass list as per our talk last summer.

You may be interested to learn of an experience I have gone through this winter. On Jan. 31 while removing the fangs I was bitten by one our Rattlesnakes here in the Museum. Of course I had first-aid treatment immediately but ~~but~~ was compelled to stay in bed for ten days. It was really more serious than I had anticipated. The wound was on the left forefinger and today it is slightly swollen and stiff, but think it will come right.

Yours truly,

W. H. Oliver

*Willow list will follow in a few days.
Don't received your account copy. No suggestions to offer.*



VERMILLION, S. D.,

April 7, 1924

Dr C.R. Ball, Cerealist,
Dept. of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr Ball:

Am enclosing the list of Willows of South Dakota for your revision. This list will be included in the "Flora of South Dakota" when published next fall.

You will notice that I have left a place for S. lucida which I intend to find in the State this summer. Think I should have left a place for S. humilis too.

I notice that you have had some new material sent in from the headwaters of Jim Creek. ^{Black Hills} Our camp in Sept. will be only a mile or two from there and will try and collect the these for our Herbarium.

About the 15th of May I will take a trip up the Big Sioux Valley to hunt for S. nigra again. I may have overlooked it .

We will include a "Key" in the Plant Bulletin.

Any suggestion or revision that you see fit to make will be appreciated.

Thanking you for this kindness, I am,

Yours truly,

M. H. Over

April 8, 1924.

Prof. W. H. Over,
University of South Dakota,
Vermillion, S. Dak.

Dear Prof. Over:

Your letter of April 3 is received, and I am delighted to hear from you again. I think it was characteristic that you put your adventure of the rattle snake at the very end of your letter. I am delighted to know that you are feeling no more after-effects than a continued swelling of the injured finger and hope that this will disappear as the months pass. You will have an opportunity now to determine whether the old Indian legend is correct, namely, that the injured member will swell again each year at about the anniversary of the injury.

Maybe you now are in a position to appreciate the cowboy who was asked if he had ever suffered an accident during his years in the wild and woolly. He said that he had not, but when surprised was expressed he finally admitted that a rattle snake had bitten him once. When asked if he didn't consider that an accident, he said, "No, the darn cuss bit me on purpose."

Your summer program looks extremely interesting, not even excepting the visit with the new granddaughter. I don't know when or where I shall be during the coming summer, but if, by any chance, I get near southwestern South Dakota, I shall be greatly tempted to run in on you for a day or two because I know very little of that corner of the State.

You are likely to get some more interesting records of distribution of willow species. I am glad that you will not need the data on the South Dakota species before next fall because I am still busy on two papers that were promised for this spring and both of them really must be done before the end of this month. However, I will be glad to see the list whenever you send it and to keep the desired material in mind through the summer.

Thanking you for reading the papers and for the suggestion made,
I am

Very sincerely yours,

C. R. Ball,
Cerealist in Charge.

April 23, 1924.

Dr. W. H. Over,
Museum, University of South Dakota,
Vermillion, South Dakota.

Dear Doctor Over:

Your letter of April 7 and the check list of species of the *Salix* in South Dakota was duly received. As I think I wrote you previously, I will not be able to take this up for some weeks but I will give it full attention before this manuscript goes to press. This would seem to be a good time to make a final check on the species in the State. I certainly hope that you will be able to collect fully around Custer Peak in the Black Hills because the species received through the Forest Service were fragmentary and while I think the identifications of all except monticola are certain, it is very desirable that more complete specimens be collected and distributed.

Look up / I have not had time to look up the limits of the western range of nigra, but I do not think that you are likely to find it in the Sioux Valley. I will try to give you all the information I have before you make your trip up there the middle of next month.

With kind regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

CRB:SS

C. R. Ball,
Cerealist in Charge.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA
MUSEUM

STATE GEOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

VERMILLION, S. D.,

April 29, 1924



Mr. C. R. Ball,
Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ball;

Your letter of 23rd at hand.

Yes, indeed it will be all right for you to take your time with the list of Willows; and I agree with you that now is a good time for us to check up on the South Dakota Willows.

Digitized by [Horticultural Botanical Documentation](#)
If I collect thoroughly through the southern part of the State and cover the Black Hills again in Sept. with particular reference to the Custer Peak area, we should have a pretty good knowledge of our willows. Then too, I would like to send you the specimens of *Salix* collected on this trip to check over before we publish the Bulletin so that you will have time to go over them with the list.

Under separate cover I am sending you the list of grasses of the State as we have it here. If you could have Mr. Hitchcock or some of your men go over it and make suggestions, additions or eliminate, we would appreciate it and also give proper credit when published.

I will take care of return postage on the lists.

Thanking you for the trouble, I am,

Yours truly,

W. H. Over

May 7, 1924.

Prof. W. H. Over,
Museum, University of South Dakota,
Vermillion, S. Dak.

Dear Prof. Over:

Your letter of April 29 is received and also the list of grasses and sedges of the State. I turned this over to Dr. A. S. Hitchcock, Systematic Agrostologist of this Bureau, who had told me previously that he would be very glad to help as far as possible. He said that he would much prefer to go over the material than merely to check a list of names, so doubtless he has written to you asking if you care to ship your grass collections to him.

He is not at all a specialist in the sedges, but probably will recommend to you submitting the list and material of these plants to those who are recognized specialists.

With kind personal regards

Very sincerely yours,

C. R. Ball,
Cerealist in Charge.

CRB/ecs

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA
MUSEUM

STATE GEOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

VERMILLION, S. D.,

Oct. 16, 1924

Dr. C.R. Ball,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Ball:

Your letter of Sept. 20th received in due time. Thank you for sending out the reprints.

Under separate cover I am mailing you some willows that were collected the past summer. Hope there will enough interesting forms to pay you for the trouble of naming.

There are many duplicates but mostly from different localities.

Those from south fork of Box Elder Creek, Lawrence Co., are from Peterson's Ranch, near highway No 85. Merritt has been the nearest station but has been abandoned as a Forest Rangers' Station as well as not a logging camp longer. In fact it probably will soon be off the map. Another thing, Merritt is a few rods across the line in Pennington County, and to use Merritt, Lawrence Co., would be confusing.

There is one form from So. fork of Box Elder Creek that I call the "curly willow" because the exterior of leaves are ruffled or full and gives it a curly appearance.

Regret that I could ^{not} collect around Cascade Springs in Fall River County. We drove through the locality after dark but was due to be in Rapid City the next day and could not stop. I must visit some old Indian Flint Quarries near there next Spring and will look after the willows at that time. Perhaps will get there when they are in blossom or at least fruit.

Am busy working on the "Flora of South Dakota". Will wait until I hear from you before completing the list of willows. Any suggestion you want to make will be mighty thankfully received.

You can name these by number and keep the specimens.

Thanking you for all the favors, I am,

Yours truly,

W. H. Over

Oct. 24, 1924.

Prof. W. H. Over,
University of South Dakota,
Vermillion, S. Dak.

Dear Prof. Over:

Your good letter of Oct. 16 was duly received, and the package has just arrived. As I am leaving tomorrow for the Pacific Coast, I will not have time to examine this material until my return. I peeped in, however, and it looks to me as if you have some material there which will help greatly in a better understanding of the species found around the Black Hills area. The two *Populus* specimens I have sent over to Mr. Tidestrom, who is our expert in that genus.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

C. R. Ball,
Senior Agronomist in Charge.

CRB/ecs

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA
MUSEUM

STATE GEOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

VERMILLION, S. D..

Dec. 1, 1924

Dr. C. R. Ball,
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ball:

Your list of willows and letter received a few days ago.

Yes, I seemed to have collected a lot of material but I see that I am not through yet. I do not see where *S. Fendleriana* grows in the Black Hills that I can't find it. It is reported from Rochford and I collected in that vicinity and up those creeks three different times last summer. But some of those species are rather local in their distribution and I guess I overlook them. We just have word that our daughter who lives near Merritt has another baby boy so you may know that I am going out there again to collect willows.

I have prepared a tentative list of willows of the state for our "Flora of South Dakota" and am sending it to you. I know you are busy but I wish you would please look it over and return to me as soon as possible with any suggestions or changes, etc.

I do not understand whether *S. interior* ~~pedicellate~~ *Anders.* replaces all the specimens of *S. interior* of S.D. or just the two that I collected last summer. *Roulet*

Synonyms will be included when we get the list straightened out.

If I do ^{not} get into the Hills next year for flowering or fruit material I have a friend in Rapid City who will collect it for us, so you can depend on it next season.

Thanking you for all this trouble, I am,

Yours truly,

W. H. Over



UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA

VERMILION

→ Postal guide zone
Vermilion R.L.

UNIVERSITY OF MUSEUM

Jan. 28., 1929

Mr. C.R. Ball,
Dept. of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ball:

Your letters of 23, at hand.

Well, it was like old times to hear from you again.

Note what you say about changes in willows of the Black Hills and have made such changes on my list for the state.

Thank you for keeping me posted. Am still working on the "Flora of South Dakota" and appreciate any changes as I am anxious that the list be as near up-to-date as possible. It has been delayed on account of lack of funds here to work with.

Had a visit with McIntosh in October while in Rapid City.

I expect to visit this boggy region west of Deer Creek in the Hills next summer. It is one place that I been unable to visit here-to-fore.

Again thanking you, and wishing you success, I am,

Yours truly,

W. H. Over



January 31, 1929.

Prof. W. E. Over,
Curator of Museum,
University of South Dakota,
Vermilion, S. Dak.

Dear Prof. Over:

Your letter of January 28 is received and I am glad to know that your head is up out of the snowdrifts. I am glad also that you are working away on your "Flora of South Dakota," even though your progress be slow. If it would be of any help to you, I would be glad to prepare the portion on the willows. Should you desire this, just send me a sample of the way you are treating some species.

If you do find it possible to go into the Deer Creek locality in the Black Hills this summer, I wish you would let me know as far in advance as possible. If by any chance I happen to be in that part of the country at that time, I shall try to run away and join you for two or three days of strenuous life in the mountain spaces.

I trust that you and yours are well and have been so, in spite of gripe epidemics and other troubles. Of the four of us, Mrs. Ball has been in rather bad shape for five months, and just now my high school boy is convalescing from flu.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Carlton R. Ball,
Principal Agronomist in Charge.

P.S.-- Thanks for the outdoor ethics of the Izak Walton League. They are good ethics for everybody. CEB

CRB:RL

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA
VERMILLION

CURATOR OF MUSEUM

Feb. 11, 1929

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



Dear Mr. Ball:

I enjoyed your letter of Jan^{21st}uary very much.

Hope you can meet me in the Black Hills this coming summer and we will set the time now as July 1st., with the privilege of changing the date to accomodate either of us. As far as I know now I can be in the Hills by the 25th. of June and on for a month.

This region around Deerfield and along Deer Creek has been worked over only by McIntosh and he has not gone over the divide to the western slope a few miles beyond, so that there is much good territory in there to look over and I anticipate that it will be interesting. I have often planned such a trip but somehow could never quite make it. July 1st. will be about the best season to collect plant life at that altitude.

Yes, I sincerely hope that you can meet us there for a few days and we will have another good time together. I will promise to let you do of the car repairing, wash the dishes and any other small like jobs around the camp. If we can camp near a good spring I will agree to furnish the water and help clear the table (of food). You can see by this that I believe in the principles of the old "Union Labor Party".

Well, if we can^{get} my friend in Rapind City (H.E. Lee) to go along we will not have to do any work, will make him do it all.

Am going to accept your kind offer to prepare the willows for the Flora of South Dakota. Will inclose the MS. as I wrote it. You can change it as you wish and by adding the Key to the Family or genus in this case. Also add a note in the way I shall give you credit for your part. Do not be skimpy with it either, but the main thing is that the name and position will be given correct. Thanking you, I am, Yours truly, W. H. Over

Feby. 22, 1929.

Prof. W. H. Over,
Univ. of So. Dak.,
Vermillion, S.D.

Dear Prof. Over:-

Your good letter of Feb. 11 received and glad to hear from you. I shall note the Black Hills dates and if there is any chance of getting there in that period I'll be there and help you clear the table as well as the creek banks. Hooray!

I have just gone over the list of willows and made a few additions to the descriptions, inserting things I believe the ordinary observer would see and be helped by having in the description.

Will check carefully on the list to see if all are there and if the correct varietal names are used. I may get around to work up what you have called *S. discolor prinoides* before your list is published. When do you expect to go to press?

I note that you have the introduced species at the end or nearly so. If they are put next to the native species to which they are most closely related, they will be scattered through the list. Which way do you prefer? In my treatment of the Canadian willows you will note that I put them in their botanic arrangement along with the native species but did not give them numbers, as I did the native species.

As soon as I hear from you about this arrangement, I will finish the job and return the manuscript.

With kind personal regards and best wishes,

I am, Very sincerely yours,

Carleton R. Ball.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA
VERMILLION

CURATOR OF MUSEUM

Feb. 28, 1929

Mr. C. R. Ball,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ball:

Yes, I am planning for a visit with you this summer.

I would like the introduced willows to follow their related species in the published list, which will scatter them through the list.

The date of going to press is not in sight. At least it will be six months. Frankly, I have undertaken a pretty big task. Will soon finish to the composite family.

As far as practical I am following Britton & Brown's classification, yet, in many instances I find it necessary to change. You see we are located on the dividing line of range between the Rocky Mountain and eastern flora.

In the text I am (or trying to) eliminating as much of the key matter as possible and in this am following Gray's Manual, or rather his plan.

Personally I would like to eliminate the "Key" but presume it would leave a weak place in the publication. What do you think about it?

I am always glad to receive suggestions.

Yours truly,

W. H. Over



June 20, 1929.

Prof. W. H. Over,
Curator of Museum,
University of South Dakota,
Vermillion, South Dakota.

Dear Prof. Over:

Referring to your letters of February 11 and February 28 concerning the manuscript on the willows for your "Flora of South Dakota," I am sending under separate cover the ribbon copy and one carbon copy of the rewritten draft. I am returning also the copy which you sent me, bearing such changes as I made in the descriptions, etc.

I numbered the species and varieties in order to insure their proper arrangement when the manuscript was being written. I presume that you will not use these numbers, as you did not have numbers on the draft you sent me. If they are not wanted, please strike them out, as also the reference to them in parentheses in the keys. They were numbered in the chapters I wrote for other floras and in my recent articles on the Canadian willows, so that I have gotten into the habit of doing this.

You will note that I have added some species and varieties besides serissima, about which I wrote you some months ago. The new ones seem to be:

- 12a. Salix lutea famelica Ball,
- 13. Salix ligulifolia Ball,
- 21. Salix scouleriana Barr., and
- 23. Salix princoides Pursh.

This latter was in your list as a variety of discolor. I am putting it under this specific name for the present.

Prof. W. H. Over.

June 20, 1929.

I note your final statement regarding discolor: "Common except in the Black Hills, where it is rare." I have no record of the true discolor in the Black Hills, where it seems to be replaced by prinoides and scouleriana, the former abundant and the latter not uncommon. I believe the reference to discolor in the

Black Hills

You are at liberty to do what you please with the keys. I have endeavored to follow the form of "Gray's Manual" and to make them as brief as possible and still have them do their work. You will note that I have not keyed down to the final species in many cases. For instance, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are not separated by the key, nor are Nos. 4, 5, and 6, and similarly with other groups. "Gray's Manual," I believe, follows this practice, but indicates the chief differing characters in each species of such groups by printing them in italics. I have not indicated this on the ribbon copy of the manuscript as I send it to you. I have done it on the carbon copy, however, so that if you wish to follow this method you can transfer these under-scorings to the ribbon copy without difficulty.

You are at liberty to do anything you please to this manuscript. I have enlarged the descriptions a little in many cases to bring out differential characters and to help the reader in identifying the material. I think we will appreciate that it takes more language to separate the species in a large genus than in a small one. I realize that it is still weak in the description of the capsules and their parts. Realizing your desire for brevity, however, and that the leaves are the most conspicuous portions, I have tried to make the leaf descriptions fairly complete and gone lightly on the fruit descriptions. The latter have been used in the keys, however, where necessary.

I have not inserted any statement of my part in the preparation of the manuscript, although you asked me to do so. What-
ever suits you suits me. Perhaps the following may be along the line you have in mind: "Prepared in collaboration with Dr. Carleton R. Ball, U. S. Department of Agriculture."

Prof. W. H. Over.

June 20, 1929.

I forgot to mention earlier that I inserted a brief description of the genus Salix at the beginning. This is on the assumption that you will have a similar brief description of the genus Populus. I have emphasized, therefore, the characters which are different in Salix from those found in Populus.

It looks now as though I will be quite unable to join you in the Black Hills this summer. I shall not be able to leave Washington during June or July. This is due, first, to the pressure of a lot of important budget estimates which we are pushing along, to the fact that Mrs. Ball goes to the hospital to-morrow for a major operation, and to the further fact that Mr. McCall, my chief assistant, is obliged to be at Wisconsin University during the month of July. Some day we will get together again in that area.

With kind personal regards and best wishes for your
summer, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Carleton R. Ball,
Principal Agronomist in Charge.

CRB:RL

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA
VERMILLION

CURATOR OF MUSEUM

Sept. 12, 1929

Dr. Carlton R. Ball,
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ball:

Your kind letter and the MS. of Willows came just as we were starting for the Black Hills. I was busy collecting plants for several days when Mrs. Over became ill and we were obliged to return in July. She is still in the hospital but slowly recovering. Well all this accounts for not an earlier acknowledgment but I do want to thank you at this time for your part in writing up the Willows and can assure you that there will be no trouble in carrying out your suggestions.

The question of including a "Key" in the "Flora of South Dakota" is still unsettled. At first it seemed prohibitive because of the increased cost and bulk, together with the fact that a very limited number of students in South Dakota can use a Key. And last but not least, I did not feel capable of furnishing a Key. Pool of Nebraska says "a Key by all means, if you have to copy it from some text and give them credit, etc." I realize that to include a brief Key would add much to the completeness of the work. It may be that in the end I will follow a plan as you suggest in your letter, that is, similar to that offered in "Gray's Manual."

Was also glad to learn of Mrs. Ball's rapid recovery.

Hope sometime we can have a few days together out in the field.

Again thanking you, I am,

Yours truly,

W. H. Over

Curator, University Museum.



UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA
MUSEUM

STATE GEOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

VERMILLION, S. D.,

Oct. 15, 1932

Mr. Carlton R. Ball,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ball:

I am writing this letter to locate you. Have just received from the publisher the "Flora of South Dakota" and of course would like to send you a copy, but thought best to write first as you seemed unsettled in your last letter of nearly two years ago.

If you will drop me a line as to your present address you will receive a copy. It is not what I wanted but this is all explained in the introduction.

Hope that everything is going nicely with you,

Yours truly,

W. H. Oliver

Professor W. H. Over,
Museum, S.D. University,
Vermillion, S.D.

October 24, 1932.

Dear Professor Over:

It was good to find a letter from you as I returned from a month in the East recently. Went back to Washington by airplane and drove from there to her with my family. Great trip both ways. I thought of you while crossing the plains.

I shall be here for a year or two more, and can be reached at the above address. I am delighted that your flora has been completed and published and will be most happy to receive a copy at your convenience.

With personal regards and best wishes to you and yours,

Most cordially,

Carleton R. Ball

November 1, 1932

Professor W. H. Over,
Curator of Botany, University Museum,
Univ. of South Dakota,
Vermillion, South Dakota.

My dear Mr. Over:

I am most delighted to get the copy of your Flora of South Dakota. It brings back happy memories of our visit in the State some years ago. Far more than that, however, it brings a surge of memories of my boyhood days, spent among the flowers, animals and bugs of the adjacent Lyon County in Iowa. Practically every plant you picture is an old friend, as are many other discussed in the book. By the way I think the photograph is the real way to illustrate books on botany and most of these in your book are splendid reproductions of the plants. If only they could have been done in colors they would have been perfect.

My heartiest congratulations on the completion of this important work, and the hope that you may go on to other joyous tasks for the good of the State and the coming generations.

Most cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball
Research Associate