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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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
OFFICE OF AGRICULTURAL ATTACHE

American Embassy,  
San José, Costa Rica,  
May 31st, 1957

Dr. Wilson Popenoe,  
Antigua, Guatemala.

Dear Wilson:

Thank you for taking time during the last days you were at Zamorano to write to me.

I had heard that you were retiring from that one job. That is unfortunate from my point of view. Your school is you and you are the school. Tremendous dividends have already been gained from your school. You vision, the need for your school was right. You building of your school was right. You have built it so that real intent and hard work by others would be required to let it fall apart. Your graduates have firmly established the value of your school. I would have voted for you to stay with it!

Anyway we won't lose your contributions by having you leave your school. I know that you will, through your writings and through your personal contacts everywhere continue your great contributions to the betterment of us other human critters.

In the meantime beginning now I hope that you and Mrs. Popenoe take time out to enjoy Spain, Europe, El Salvador and other places and people.

Best wishes, Wilson.

Sincerely,

*Claud*

Claud L. Horn  
Agricultural Attaché

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
USDA-AID Technical Assistance Agreement  
San Salvador, El Salvador

*American Embassy*

October 1, 1963

Dr. Wilson Popenoe  
Escuela Agrícola Panamericana  
El Zamorano, Honduras.

Dear Wilson:

The USDA has entered into an agreement with our A.I.D. organization through which the USDA will provide some of the agricultural technical assistance which our government will give El Salvador. Helen and I have come to live in connection with that. I am a sort of manager here for what the USDA will provide. So, come to El Salvador soon to see us.

The Ministry Research Service wishes to plant some tests using real smooth cayenne variety of pineapple. They hope to have a few thousand slips. Then I asked Chico De Sola if he knew where in Central America the Ministry might obtain these, Chico said, ask Dr. Popenoe. So, here I am asking you.

I look forward to being with you again the next time you come to El Salvador.

Best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

*Claud*

Claud L. Horn  
Agricultural Administrator  
Agricultural Research Service.

CLH/CdeDS

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
USDA-AID TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT  
C/O AMERICAN EMBASSY  
SAN SALVADOR - EL SALVADOR

March 7, 1969

Dr. Wilson Popenoe  
Escuela Agrícola Panamericana  
Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Dear Wilson:

First I congratulate you for your recent marriage. I am glad that Helen and I met your wife when we visited you in Antigua at last Christmas time. Please, the two of you come to San Salvador and visit Helen and me before we leave here next July. Be our house guests.

I have a letter from Harold Winters in Ben Morrison's -"your shop" - in Beltsville. For a Puerto Rico need he wants: seed of (1) "The Rubus which is grown for jam in El Salvador"; and (2) "seeds of Rubus shankii". I imagine that Harold would be also delighted to have seed of any other Rubus that does halfway as well or better than those two from anywhere in these parts. He asks also for "seed of the Crataegus which is used as apple rootstock in Guatemala".

Will you have sent to Harold seed of any such that you think worth while? Harold's letter mail address is:

Mr. Harold Winters  
Crops Research Division  
Agricultural Research Service  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Beltsville, Maryland 20705  
U.S.A.

Any seed should be addressed to:

Mrs. Myra L. Haines  
Inspection House (for Harold Winters)  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington D.C. 20250

It would be well to put into the seed package a copy of your letter to Harold.

I will appreciate your expert help in this, one of your loves. Harold will appreciate your help.

I will gather up Rubus seeds in El Salvador, also.

Come see us.

Sincerely yours,

Claud L. Horn  
Agr. Administrator

sr/.

April 9, 1969

Mr. Claud L. Horn  
American Embassy  
San Salvador, El Salvador

Dear Claud:

Referring to your letter of 7 March, our botanist Antonio Molina has been traveling in the back country with Dr. Webb the paleontologist from Florida, but is now here at Zamorano and I have today talked with him about the possibility of getting seeds of Rubus shankii for our mutual friend Harold Winters. Antonio knows this plant well. He mentions that he saw it recently over near La Esperanza, Intibuca. I wouldn't be surprised if it exists in El Salvador at elevations of 5000 feet or so. Antonio will try to get seeds for you here on Uyuca. Mr. Armour has authorized a trip for this purpose and will see that the seeds are sent to you as soon as obtained.

This Rubus business has interested me for many years. Way back yonder I sent George Darrow much material from the Andean region, including that tremendous R. macrocarpus from near Bogota, as big as the egg of a chicken which hasn't been on too rich a diet. George Darrow thought it might grow in Oregon but I don't think he was ever able to do anything with it.

But here is the real point in this Rubus business: Why don't we stop worrying about growing Boysens and Logans et id genus omne, and go in for Rubus glaucus which is mighty nearly as good as a Cuthbert raspberry and will stand transportation a whole lot better?

As for the pear rootstock, Crataegus pubescens (with a couple of synonyms, take your choice) is still used in Guatemala but we are trying to get away from it and put our pears on P. calleryana. Crataegus is such a slow grower and the scion outgrows the rootstock to a remarkable degree. But as Roberto Ticho says, "the union seems to be physiologically sound". Crataegus has the advantage of tolerating poor soils and a long dry season without water. I am afraid I won't be able to send seeds for some time as the season is over. Incidentally, I have never seen Crataegus used as an apple rootstock; it is used for pears of numerous varieties.

Mr. Claud L. Horn

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April 9, 1969

Many thanks for your invitation to visit you in San Salvador. We are flying back to Guatemala on the 15th of this month but might get over your way before you leave in July. I rather doubt it, since the fruit season in the highlands is upon us and I will shortly be chasing the plums around the highlands, then the peaches and pears.

About Rubus again: We have grown several atrains of glaucus here on Uyuca, two which George Darrow sent from South America and the one Chico has at Santa Ana. There are differences in consistency of the fruits and in flavor which indicate that in developing this berry commercially in tropical America it is going to be worth while to keep such things in mind. So far as our limited tests show, Chico's variety is the best commercially because it has firm berries which transport well. One of George's seedlings was somewhat better flavored. Or so we thought.

Faithfully yours,

Wilson Popenoe

cc: Mr. R. P. Armour  
Prof. Antonio Molina