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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.

August 19, 1947
AIR MAIL

Mr. A. W. Jessup, Director
Melbourne Botanic Gardens
South Yarra, Victoria
Australia

Dear Mr. Jessup:

Please accept my thanks for a copy of "Melbourne's Gardens," which I have examined with a great deal of interest. It has long been my hope to spend a period in Australia, and perhaps the recent legislation in Washington, authorizing and in part financing intellectual interchange between this country and other nations, may in the future make such a visit possible.

I am preparing a monograph dealing with the genus Nicotiana, and although I cannot give much space to the ethnobotanical aspects, I wish to say something about native uses. Such information as I have, and which is not as recent as I could wish, indicates that the Australian aborigines did not and do not use the native species of Nicotiana as an alkaloid source habitually or ceremonially. On the other hand, they did use Duboisia Hopwoodii, containing an alkaloid nearly related to nicotine. Perhaps it would not be asking too much for you to put me into touch with a colleague who might be willing to comment on this situation, should you not have the information conveniently at hand. In any case, would it be possible to secure a little seed of Duboisia species so that I might have material for cytological studies.

With many thanks again for your courtesy and co-operation, and with best wishes,

Cordially yours,

THG:meh

Reprint Bot. Gard.

Mr. A. W. Jessop
Director of the Botanic Gardens,
Melbourne

Accepted
Thank for copy of
"Melbourne's Gardens"

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

Book published in Victoria.

The Director,
University of California Botanical
Gardens,
University of California,
Berkeley,
California,
U. S. A.

If not claimed within 7 days please return.

MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDENS,

South Yarra, Vic. Australia 1918

MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDENS AND NATIONAL HERBARIUM.

PHONE:—
CENTRAL 2957

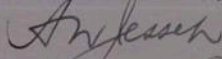
South Yarra, S.E.I., 2nd. September 1917.

The Director,
University of California,
U. S. A.

Dear Sir,

I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th. ultimo and, in reply, to inform you that the matter has been referred to Mr. C. T. White, Government Botanist, Brisbane, Queensland for direct reply to you.

Yours faithfully,



DIRECTOR & GOVERNMENT
BOTANIST.



BOTANICAL SECTION of the INTERNATIONAL UNION of BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

International Commission for Plant Slide Exchanges

19 February 1954

from the Chairman:

DR. D. A. JOHANSEN
861 East Columbia Avenue
Pomona, California, U.S.A.

Dr. T.H. Goodspeed
Department of Botany
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

Recently I was called upon to settle an argument regarding a controversial paper submitted to Amer. Jour. Bot. (rejected by everyone concerned) concerning super-numerary embryos in a species of Capsicum. In an effort to find evidence as to the probable origin of the extra embryos, I re-examined slides of Nicotiana glauca, made some years ago, which I suspected contained evidence of nucellar embryogeny. The evidence was so strong that more slides were made and full confirmation was secured. The extra embryos occur at the micropylar end. Capsicum annum slides were also checked and these revealed the same type of adventitious embryos, but here they occurred at the chalazal end.

Since I was afflicted with traumatic cataracts five years ago, reading is a painful chore and I have not been able to keep up with the literature as I should. I wondered, therefore, whether you know of anyone having worked on Nicotiana glauca. If not, Dr. Poindexter, who is now associated with me in research activities, and I will work up the material and publish it.

Incidentally, in his Trees and Shrubs of Mexico, Standley says that the flowers are greenish-white. This seems to be an error; at least over Baja California the flowers are an even deeper yellow than they are here in Southern California.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Donald A. Johansen

2079 Life Sciences Building
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
October 7, 1954

Dr. Donald A. Johansen
861 East Columbia Avenue
Pomona, California

Dear Dr. Johansen:

I should long since have acknowledged your interesting letter of February. By coincidence when it arrived we were selecting seed of Nicotiana species to be grown for investigation of the occurrence of apomixis and making a search for preparations of N. rustica made many years ago which showed evidence of nucellar budding. Before writing you I wanted to check those preparations which have in the interim been searched for without success.

In my book on The Genus Nicotiana, hopefully to appear before the end of the year, in a discussion of the future of the genus I refer to the possible significance of apomixis. For many years we have noted the somewhat frequent occurrence of maternals resulting from attempted wide interspecific crosses. For example, maternals appeared in 8 different attempted crosses on N. rustica, in 6 on N. tabacum, in 14 on N. undulata, in 8 on N. sylvestris, in 11 on N. corymbosa and in 12 on N. nudicaulis.

In view of this evidence we have this summer been growing a few of the above species and crossing them with others which are sufficiently distinct genetically to make hybridization improbable. In addition, emasculations were made on each species. The results are beginning to come in and we now have seedlings growing from both attempted hybrids and emasculations. Most of these seedlings are from the few seeds of normal appearance in the capsule and should prove to be maternals. We are now preparing for sectioning ovaries fixed at various stages of development.

Since we had no record of N. glauca maternals in attempted crossings we have not included it in the above study but will certainly plan to do so in view of the evidence you mention.

Concerning flower color in N. glauca I agree with you that various shades of yellow to orange are characteristic. Some years ago we found in north-western Argentina a "red-flowered" race which Lillo had collected and called var. lateritia. With us it segregated for red and yellow and we have been attempting to determine the genetics of this quite ornamental variety in the hope of establishing a stabilized red-flowered form.

I look forward to seeing your paper on the N. glauca situation.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

CALIFORNIA BOTANICAL MATERIALS COMPANY

861 EAST COLUMBIA AVENUE

POMONA, CALIFORNIA

11 October 1954

Dr. T. H. Goodspeed
2079 Life Sciences Building
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

Your letter of the 7th is most interesting. In the meantime, with some help from Dr. Poindexter, considerable work has been done on N. glauca and we have found explanations for most of what has been observed in slides. The embryogeny is rather complicated and there are some problems to be worked out before we can publish.

As probably mentioned in my previous letter, I thought the embryos were nucellar in origin, but after making a detailed study of ovular anatomy, I concluded that there was no nucellar tissue whatever, only integumental. Moreover, no direct connection between the embryos and any other ovular tissues could be discerned. All this meant that some other origin of the embryos had to be sought. Search over literally thousands of ovules failed to reveal fertilization, though, even now, I suspect that it does occur in some populations.

There is much difference between various populations as to what goes on in the ovules; though we have the main outlines worked out, we haven't gotten to the bottom of the barrel yet and there is no telling what new features will turn up as more populations are worked up. Plants occurring in the upper part of the Claremont Wash, for example, reproduce mainly in a purely patroclicous manner; while those in the canyon of the San Jacinto River have parthenogenesis predominating.

Foremost has been the discovery of an entirely new mode of embryo development. A microgametophyte penetrates an ovule, then halts without rupturing anywhere from deep in the micropyle to as far as the bases of the synergids. The two microgamete nuclei usually fuse, but apparently sometimes only one persists. A vesicle is delimited in the tip of the microgametophyte, then released when the wall of the latter disintegrates. The first division is always transverse, but subsequent divisions are irregular and eventually a normal-appearing embryo with two cotyledons is produced. Chromosome counts in such embryos are diploid but a few are clearly haploid, doubtless resulting when only one of the two microgametes is included in the vesicle. The whole process is termed androembryony. As you may have guessed already, it is the logical explanation for patroclicous inheritance.

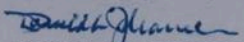
The egg usually disintegrates before the microgametophyte enters the ovule, but it may develop parthenogenetically. When it does so, it is always located near the center of the embryo sac, has only one or two cells in its suspensor; whereas an andro-

embryo always has a well developed suspensor more or less included in the micropyle. Parthenogenetic embryos and androembryos have been found in the same embryosac. One curious compound embryo arose when the tip of the androembryo collided with the suspensor of a diploparthenogenetic embryo, then the two grew as one, with the androembryo producing a lateral bud. Androembryos frequently have many buds, parthenogenetic embryos never.

Most of the parthenogenetic embryos are clearly diploid and we are having to make further studies to determine just how the diploidy arose. From what has been found in N. glauca, one might hazard a guess that your maternals are parthenogenetic in origin. I have always assumed that parthenogenetic embryos are purely maternal, just as one could now say that androembryos are purely paternal. Both types can be either haploid or diploid and can occur in the same embryo sac in any possible combination of twins.

In case you may wish to search for them in your Nicotiana materials, I would suggest using the quintuple staining procedure as it differentiates them fairly well. The microgametophyte contains peculiar angular bodies which stain reddish- to greenish-purple or purple, apparently depending on their age, and these persist into the well developed androembryo. Cytoplasm of androembryos tends to be much less dense than in parthenogenetic embryos and stains greenish, that in the latter purplish-red. Cells of androembryos are usually about three times as large as those of parthenogenetic embryos, but this does not seem to be a reliable criterion in material collected when little water is available. I am not certain on this point yet, but androembryos seem to be more prevalent in material collected between December and February; parthenogenetic embryos seem to be more common in March and April--but this may be more a difference between populations. When an androembryo is present, the endosperm is reduced to vestiges of a few pycnotic nuclei; when a parthenogenetic embryo occurs, whether accompanied by an androembryo or not, there may be moderate endosperm development. But I have found a few ovules with well-developed cellular endosperm and a single normal-appearing embryo, which is the reason why I suspect that normal fertilization does occur occasionally.

Sincerely yours,


Donald A. Johansen

Berkeley 4, California
October 23, 1954

Dr. Donald A. Johansen
861 East Columbia Avenue
Pomona, California

Dear Dr. Johansen:

The account in your letter of October 11 of the embryogeny in Nicotiana glauca was of course of great interest to me, particularly your account of androembryony.

A number of points occur to me especially in connection with the almost complete lack of normal fertilization in your races of N. glauca. As you doubtless know that species is among the most highly variable of all the species of the genus. Stature, shape, size and color of leaves, character of inflorescence, size and color of flower, etc. Indeed, a considerable number of named varieties have from time to time been proposed. Further, in this connection, it is to be noted that while our numerous races of N. glauca have set seed in abundance when open pollinated, only rarely are we able to obtain selfed seed under bag or cage. It is difficult to reconcile the above variability and the almost complete failure to obtain selfed seed with complete apomictic development as the mode.

I am also interested in your conclusion that in N. glauca there is no nucellar tissue whatever, only integumental. Perhaps you have seen my paper in Madroño but on the chance that you have not I am sending a copy under separate cover. Plate 18 shows some stages in megasporogenesis and embryo sac formation in a number of species other than N. glauca. I am also enclosing final proofs of some of the illustrations in the section on the "cytology of reproduction" in my forthcoming book. These proofs amplify the treatment in the Madroño paper and are better reproduced and on a larger scale than the plates there. In 4-7 of fig. 37 I show nucellus in N. tabacum. In 1-6 of fig. 38 the nucellus is degenerating and the integumentary tapetum limits the embryo sac. The species involved are N. tabacum, N. rustica and N. rotundifolia. Is it possible that at the later stages with which you have worked the nucellus might have completely degenerated and be no longer visible?

On the assumption that your evidence for parthenogenesis might be based upon presence of the microgametophyte intact in the micropyle during embryo development I suggest the possibility of more than one pollen tube reaching the micropyle. The first to penetrate can fertilize and the later one will then remain intact (cf. 17 of fig. 39, N. longiflora), a condition apparently not uncommon in Nicotiana. Such previous fertilization would explain the diploidy of the embryo. Perhaps you have other criteria than the above for establishing that a diploid embryo is of parthenogenetic origin.

I much appreciate your suggestion concerning technique, etc. for the work that we are doing on embryogeny in the species in which we apparently have obtained apomictic development after emasculation or attempted hybridization. Please give me a reference to the quintuple stain the effects of which you describe. Is it an extension of your quadruple stain?

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

THG:T

November 18, 1946

Mr. Edwin O. Johnson
American Embassy
Bogota, Colombia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

With reference to the matter which we discussed when I talked with you shortly after my arrival in Bogota in July I have relatively little comment to make.

During my two and one half months in Colombia the attention of my personal friends in educational and other circles was naturally focused almost entirely upon the internal effects of the change of government. Indeed, it seemed to me that in general they were far less alive to the implications and by-products of international affairs and external pressures than are my friends in corresponding positions in Chile and Argentina. There are certain obvious reasons for this distinction but they by no means explain the rather completely detached, self satisfied and at the same time uninformed state of mind of many of the Colombians with whom I came in contact.

I was surprised, for example, that more or less of a joke was made of the articles in the Russian Cultural Institute's magazine written by Colombians of sufficient literary reputation so that their statements commanded considerable attention. The joke seemed to be that here was another demonstration of the fact that everybody has his price and the implication was that the authors did not necessarily believe what they had written. On the other hand, there seemed to be general agreement that the uninitiated would not see the joke and would be taken in and no one seemed to care very much that such would be the case. This and other reactions to Soviet propaganda sounded to me too much like the attitude in 1942-43 of my Argentine friends with regard to the visible undercurrents that ultimately were responsible for Peron.

As you probably know it is being rumored in the Depto. del Valle at least that in the relatively near future agricultural implements and machinery of Russian manufacture will be offered for sale in Colombia at prices considerably below those of American and British makes. There seemed to be no specific source of such rumors but they were apparently generally current. One of my friends took them sufficiently seriously to ask my opinion concerning the probable quality of such Russian products. In reply I referred to the well known case of Argentine farmers who bought large quantities of

German machinery some time after more expensive American products had become popular in South America and suffered an almost complete loss. If Russians are actually planning to secure South American

Nov. 18 1946

markets for such types of products some advance propaganda by American and British firms pointing out the ratio of price to quality would be desirable it seems to me.

My friend, Dr. Edwyn P. Reed, a well known surgeon of Valparaiso, would be a valuable source of information concerning a variety of matters affecting Chile internally and externally. He is an Anglo-Chilean, a member of the Valparaiso City Council and I know that during the war he cooperated with our Intelligence.

Mrs. Goodspeed and I join in best wishes to you and Mrs. Johnson.

Cordially yours,

THG:T

July 25, 1947

Miss M. Johnson
Purchasing Department

Dear Miss Johnson:

Enclosed is bill of lading for a shipment expected to arrive within the next month. As in the past will you kindly forward to Harper Robinson the necessary documents.

The description of contents may be translated "one box -- dried plants for scientific study, without commercial value".

Sincerely yours,

THG:P

September 11, 1952

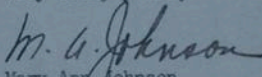
Dr. T. H. Goodspeed
Botany Department
2079 Life Sciences Building
Campus

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

Attached is our invoice and receipt #40901 for \$1,000 covering U. C.
Car No. 537 which was sold in Chile.

We would appreciate having the name and address of the purchaser as
soon as you can give us this information.

Very truly yours,



Mary Ann Johnson
Senior Administrative Assistant

Charged to:

NAME
ADDRESS

Dr. T. H. Goodspeed
Botany Department
2079 Life Sciences Building
Campus

BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

September 9, 1952

Date

BILL NUMBER

Payable to: THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPT. NO.

CREDIT: Berkeley Central Garage

IMPORTANT:

Enclose this bill with your remittance or give reference to "Bill Number."

Make all checks payable to THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Present or mail payment to Business Office: Cashier, 107 Administration Building, Berkeley 4, California

Original

Form 22-Sundry Debtor Bill
40m sets-9/51 (74854)322

1 1949 Chevrolet Camryall, Engine No. GEA478607,
License No. E-11862, U. C. Car No. 537

\$1000.00

(Sold in Chile; sales Tax not applicable)

DO NOT TYPE BELOW THIS LINE

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BUSINESS OFFICE - CASHIER

Berkeley, Calif.

9-11 1952 ✓

40901

Received from

Dr. J. N. Goodspeed
One Thousand and ^{no/} 100 DOLLARS

Credit: Berkeley -
Central Garage
1949 Chevrolet

1,000 -

W. E. Newcomb

FOR THE CASHIER OF THE UNIVERSITY

MOORE BUSINESS FORMS, INC.

FORM 45

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPT

ORIGINAL

September 24, 1952

Miss M. A. Johnson
Purchasing Dept.

Dear Miss Johnson:

Confirming our conversation the name of the
purchaser of U.C. car No. 537 is Sr. R. del Barrio
Lia ^K
Lina of Santiago, Chile.

I hope that at least one of the original
license plates can be returned.

With many thanks for your cooperation

Sincerely,

THG:T

June 20, 1957

Miss Mary Ann Johnson
Purchasing Dept.

Dear Miss Johnson:

Enclosed is a list of the University equipment to be shipped to
South America.

These items are being insured on a floater policy through
Mr. Ploss.

With thanks for your cooperation,

Sincerely,

THG:T

Stockholm den 18/10 1950

Director
T.H. Goodspeed
2079 Life Sciences Bldg
University of California
Berkeley 4,
California.
U.S.A.

We have received your letter and found that one wineglass with red bowl was broken. We are sorry to find that out, but shall send you a replacement as soon as it is possible for us to get the export-license for same.

Also we read that you have received your packages too early, We were indeed very much surprised, since we all along have receive so many (not only a few) letters saying that their glassware has not been received as yet and that it has this year taken months(up to four months) before the glassware was received. Reading all these letters and answering that mail has made us send some of the parcels a few weeks earlier than we were told. Of course in this case it was altogether wrong. We are indeed very sorry and hope you will forgive us, but it was done with the best intention. We also see that you want to have some money back or rather that you want us to withdraw the difference on the new order: two thickwalled vases with engraving on. You said you wanted them to cost 80,- or 100,- Swedish kronor. Please tell us if they shall cost that together or each. We have looked at the parcelpostcharges and the difference is 8,- kronor in Swedish money. This will be drawn from the amount when you want to pay for the glasses. (Vases)

We are mailing the replacement very soon

Waiting for your reply as to the vases.

Yours sincerely,

Nordiska Kristallmagasinet
Kungsgatan 9

gn. V. Johnson

October 31, 1950

AIR MAIL

Mr. V. Johnson
Nordiska Kristallmagasinet
Kungsgatan 9
Stockholm, Sweden

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of October 18 concerning the two additional thickwalled vases which I desire to have sent with the replacement of the one wineglass which was broken on receipt. I wish to pay between 80 and 100 kronor for each of them, or a total of from 160 to 200 kronor.

I hope that you will be able to send these two additional vases as soon as possible so that they may arrive before Christmas.

Sincerely yours,

MT:am

Jan 29, 1939

Dear Mrs Lache,

I enclose some identifications. These are reports on plants sent to Epling, Kelly, Morton and Gleason.

I have looked into your *Scl. Fuchsia* problem which was mentioned in several of your last letters. W. no. 7093 is certainly different from no. 7083. This is clear once I got a look at the specimens from Berkeley (These specimens I am now returning to you) No. 7083 is the type of the new *Fuchsia austroripariensis*. No 7093 may be re-described but I am not sure enough to risk it. I prefer to place it in *F. leptopoda* Krause with a question. I am not certain from your letter, whether I am supposed to have received garden material of these two numbers. I have seen none!

Under separate cover I am returning ① 2 sheets of *Fuchsia* and ② a couple of mosses and the fragment of *Fuchsia* from Vasas.

I assume I am to retain the specimen of *Renalmia microantha* (Stark & Horton 9420)?

With best regards

Frank Johnston

Aug 19 1939

Dear Prof. Jolyed,

I've been away at the sea-shore on vacation and returned late yesterday. Your letter of July 17th and Aug 2nd came in my absence. I have mailed your letters to Ray Feal. His address is Laboratorio Antifilariario San Martin 1143, Mendoga. I have lost letters addressed to him simply "Mendoga". The Post office there is not very energetic apparently.

I have not published my big mass of data on the relationships between the floras of temperate North and South America; so could not have sent you a report, had I gotten your letter earlier. Sorry!

With best regards
Ivan H. Johnston

September 7, 1939

Dr. Ivan M. Johnston
Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Dear Ivan:

Many thanks for your letter of August 19, enclosing the address of Ruiz-Leal. I appreciate very much the reprints you were kind enough to send, and they began to work out immediately.

I do not believe you have commented upon some proposals which we made with reference to distribution from here of small units of the South American collection, but I judge that you have the matter in mind because I have received a letter from Merrill suggesting that he would wish to buy duplicates of any material that goes to others. In this general connection, that is to say so far as the entire accumulation of herbarium material is concerned, I am proposing to turn the whole matter over to Morrison. I am giving him our accumulated correspondence since you began to cooperate with me on the first South American collections, and expect him to digest it and prepare a letter to you which will cover all present aspects of the situation. Some of the points he may mention may represent merely a restatement of conclusions which we have arrived at, but it might be well to have the full picture in mind. I simply must get out from under certain responsibilities which, as you know, can be real even though somebody else is apparently doing all of the work connected with them. As I have told you, I like Morrison's attitude in general, and in particular he has rather intimate contacts with the Herbarium here, which is a matter of some importance, and he knows more about the South American collections as a whole than anyone else who was connected with the expedition. I will, of course, visa his initial correspondence with you, and you will, of course, feel perfectly free to write me rather than Morrison in any connection, if you so desire.

Since the beginning of the fall semester some weeks ago we have had to concentrate on the distribution work, but it is progressing rapidly. Morrison will outline to you what is available to go forward in your direction, etc. I think I mentioned to you the question of the importance of adding prints of the plants in the field to the corresponding herbarium specimens. I believe that we have a very considerable number of such prints, but many of them, to me, are not very satisfactory, which is often the case with photographs of plants on their own native heath. In most cases, however, the character of the landscape, geology, etc., is rather well shown. The question is, would I be justified in going to the expense of buying the paper and chemicals to be used by a WPA photographer in making the hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of

prints which would be involved. Of course, in the case of garden cultures of things like Calceolaria, the photographing of flowers and providing prints with such garden culture herbarium specimens as are distributed would seem to me automatic and proper procedure.

My thanks again for your interest and cooperation. I hope that the family is in good health and spirits. Please give them my very best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

THG:d

Sept. 19, 1939

Dr. Ivan M. Johnston
Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Dear Dr. Johnston:

I believe Dr. Goodspeed mentioned to you in his last letter that he was turning over to me all of your correspondence relating to the expedition and the determination of the plants and that I was to assume the responsibility for this from now on. After having collected Borages with you in mind for two years and having heard so much about you in connection with the South American flora I can assure you that I am more than pleased with the opportunity to know you better even though it is only through correspondence.

With the Patagonian and Valdivian plants all but ready to send, and the Northwest Argentine material ready to follow in ten days or so I feel that I should write you concerning some of the details. We had hoped to have a good share of the material sent you before now, but the distribution and the preparation of label copy has been a time consuming job. While the plants are coming to you in families little time was spent segregating sheets into families and the undetermined bundles are large, especially in the Northwest Argentine, as I recall. The three groups essentially ready to send are: Patagonian and Valdivian; N.W. Argentine; and North and Central Chile. This leaves the Peruvian and Bolivian collections and the latter is yet to be distributed.

Now regarding the division of the remaining material into blocks. Referring to your letter of July 10, I note that you suggest, 1) the Loma formation, 2) Puna in Bolivia and adjacent Peru, 3) mountains and yungas in the Cuzco area of Peru and in Bolivia, 4) Highlands of central and northern Peru. Should I go ahead and divide the material up in this way, withholding shipment until you request more plants?

In order that you may know exactly which specimens are represented by seeds, bulbs etc, I will have one of our NYA workers check the seed accession list against the list of numbers of plants sent you and I will get this information to you as soon as possible. As you know I am going to put in a good share of my time as a sort of liaison officer between the collection and the Botanic Garden. As I understand it not all seed will be sown and I should appreciate very much specific requests from you for certain plants.

I note with much interest your comments on the desirability of detailed photographs of Calceolaria, Amaryllidaceae, Iridaceae, Liliaceae etc. I hope to get a lot of fun out of this work and to add something of importance to the information you have concerning the plants. One other point regarding photographs: I have a number of fairly good 6 x 6 cm black and white negatives of various species taken in the field; such as

Dr. Ivan M. Johnston

Calandrinia sericea, and other species, various Alstroemerias, Puya, Viola, Chastanthera, Cruckshankia, Tropaeolum, Malesherbia, etc., where these are actually good enough to show details of the plant in its habitat I wonder if it wouldn't be advisable to print enough 4 x 5 enlargements so that one could accompany each specimen sent out.

As you know I have been working on the California, and more especially the Coast Range, Streptanthi preparatory to a monograph of at least this section of the genus (Euclisia). Having become interested in the Cruciferae I felt that I should like to work up the family in the collections of the expedition and have kept out material. However, while I want very much to work into the temperate flora of South America, I feel that any beginning in that direction must have your approval. I trust that after you look over the Chilean material you will be kind enough to suggest one or more genera or perhaps a family of temperate South American plants on which I might concentrate with some possibility of doing a good job. I should prefer a taxonomic to a geographic problem. I am willing and anxious to cooperate with you in every way in this matter.

The plants will be shipped either through freight or express depending on speed and cost. Apparently a car of freight is made up here on certain days to go straight through as far as New York or perhaps even Boston and we'll get it in that if possible.

I hope you will feel free to write me at any time in connection with any of the South American work. I shall be putting in full time this year for Dr. Goodspeed and whatever can be done to improve or expedite the work must necessarily claim my first attention.

Respectfully yours,

J. L. M.

P.S. While in Lima Dr. Goodspeed got a small collection of mounted (?) plants from the Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad de Lima. If I send these along as unicates would it be possible for you to name them and return them at your leisure? The plants are dateless and of dubious value, but it is well to do what we can for them.

September 22, 1939

Dr. Ivan M. Johnston
Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plain
Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Johnston:

We are sending you by freight today a large wooden box containing thirteen (13) bundles of Patagonian - Valdivian and Juan Fernandez plants (comparatively few of the last two regions) and (1) bundle of specimens from the Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad de Lima. All of the sheets contain typed labels and the unicates, which are stamped both on the sheet and the label, also have the original field label.

The semi-mounted Lima sheets seem to be unicates and I shall have to ask you to return them here. There will be some more of these sheets when I get them unearthed, but I shall hold them to send with a bunch of type sheets which will be returned for the "magic word" type in your handwriting.

Your suggestions regarding the blocks of material to be sent indicated that the Northwest and Central Argentinian should come with the North and Central Chile. Unfortunately the Northwest Argentinian material has all been wrapped and the Chilean material isn't quite ready. In order to clear space here I think it best to send on the Northwestern Argentinian material early next week. If you intend to work it up in conjunction with the Chilean plants it can just be held in abeyance until this letter arrives in another week or so. A list of the bundles included in the first box is appended.

In order to escape the really terrible heat and humidity of the last eight (8) days I have been putting family numbers on the mounted specimens of the First expedition preparatory to getting them into new Mandarin red genus covers for their incorporation into the general collection. While engaged in this work I have come across the small but beautiful collection of plants Mrs. Meria made at Mollendo; I was surprised not to find some of the small crucifers, at least one of which was collected by us. The reason I ask about this is because of the two species of Streptanthus that Muschler published, one from Bolivia and one from Peru. Weberbauer told me that the Peruvian plant was a lomas species. Any information you have regarding this would be of great interest to me.

Respectfully yours,

Plants from Patagonia, South Chile and Juan Fernandez

- Algoaceae*
1. *Argoaceae* through *Boraginaceae*
 2. *Bromeliaceae* through *Chenopodiaceae*
 3. *Convolvulaceae*
 4. *Compositae*
 5. *Compositae*
 - ~~6. *Compositae*~~
 6. *Gramineae*
 7. "
 8. *Labiatae* through *Onagraceae*
 9. *Orchidaceae* through *Rosaceae*
 10. *Ehamnaceae* *through* *Violaceae*
 11. Ferns and fern allies
 12. Unidentified
 13. Unidentified
 14. Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad de Lima

October 9, 1939

Dear Dr. Johnston:

Your letter of the 26th arrived today and I am hoping that we didn't inconvenience you too much by sending all the bundles and boxes to the Arboretum and not to the Gray Herbarium. However, as per your instructions all mail will be sent to the Gray from now on.

Now as to immediate plans. Before the end of this month you will have all the material except, Peru and Bolivia. Some changes in our plans make it obvious that these materials won't be ready to go off until the first half of February, but from your comments that will be plenty soon enough. Unless you write to the contrary then we will send the remaining material in the following blocks: 1) Lomas; 2) Altiplano; 3) Yungas and Montana of Bolivia and adjacent Peru, and, 4) high country of Central Peru. This is largely a matter of defining the areas, limiting them by collection numbers and arranging them within these limits. All of this, but the decision as to what is Montana and what "high country of Central Peru", can be done by our NYA workers.

I am most anxious that the habit photos go on at least the Gray and the UC set. No doubt by now you have the few samples I sent for your inspection. Dr. H.E. Stork has many more, most of them better than mine and I feel very strongly that these should go with the specimens. As to size, I think the so-called "split 5 x 7" of the photographer, the size of the yellow sheet included below would be large enough because the negative could be so enlarged as to include only the botanically important portion. I will do my best to convince Dr. Goodspeed of the desirability of using these prints. Your suggestion about financial assistance to cover the prints going to Harvard will help I am sure.

Now as to the collections made out of Guayaquil and along the coast, Dr. Goodspeed feels that, unless you are particularly anxious to have this material, it would be nice to send it to Killip. His feeling is, and I assure you that I share it completely, that inasmuch as you have been so fine about this work and have done such an excellent job that it is for you to say. We will make certain suggestions, but the final decision in these matters must rest with you for after all Dr. Goodspeed is a Cytologist and my experience isn't very extensive. I believe that, as was done before, Carl Epling should get the Labiatae, L.C. Wheeler the Euphorbiaceae, Killip the Passiflora, Bartram the Mosses, Copeland the tropical and Weatherby the temperate ferns. In addition I think it would be a good thing to offer Lincoln Constance the Hydrophyllaceae, Herbert Mason the Polemoniaceae and Mildred Matthias the Umbelliferae. I should like to make these last three offers, but only after you have had a chance to decide the matter. As to the securing of duplicates by the Gray in any cases where material may be sent elsewhere for determination, I believe Dr. Merrill has already written Dr. Goodspeed regarding that and I am certain it will be arranged so that in every case where there are duplicates, one will be at the Gray.

Thanks for the note about the Peruvian crucifer, I should like to see it along with any other material from that area that might have been referred to Streptanthus if it isn't too much trouble.

Please don't hesitate to write me at any time with suggestions and / or criticisms. It's my job to expedite this as much as possible and you must be satisfied.

Sincerely,

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., U.S.A.

Sept 26, 1939

Dear Mr. Morrison,

I have just received your two letters of the 19th and 22nd. The case of specimens has not arrived, as yet. They will soon, however, and my winters work will begin. Please don't rush the rest of the collection, that part which is on the way will keep me busy for some time. Don't bother about my suggestions of July 10th concerning the divisions of this Peruvian and Bolivian material, unless you have plenty of time for it. The only reasons for doing so is that I can go through the collections from the Loma and the Altiplano rapidly, and get them out of the way fairly promptly. The headaches and the hard part of the whole collection will be that from the Yungas and Montaña of Bolivia and adj. Peru and that from the high country of central Peru. I will be slow on these two last lots, you can plan on that! I would like them last, after I have the great mass of the collection out of the way.

Dr. Goodspeed wrote that you had a large number of habitat photographs that go with your collections. He seemed to feel that the average quality was not high and so wondered if they would add to the collection if they were associated with the plants in the herbarium. I hope you will convince him that any reasonably clear photographs of plants should be placed in the herbarium with the specimen to which they refer. If the prints are small, do mount them on the sheet with the specimen and label. They are a wonderful addition to the specimen. If you do this desirable thing, plan to have a print made for us. I know I can get funds to pay for the prints sent here. If the print shows the habit and habitat of the plant it is adequate for the purpose mentioned. Remember they are for a herbarium-botanist and not for an art-exhibit. It is botanical utility and not photographic excellence which should decide whether they should be used or not. Dr. Goodspeed made some grand photos of the fresh flowers of Calceolaria (at Berkeley). Please try to continue the photographing of fresh flowers in the cultures at Berkeley. Particularly Calceolaria, and the bulbous monocots. I am a hundred percent for all possible photographs.

You ask regarding that so-called Streptanthus from Mollendo. I collected it at Mollendo in 1925 and will send the sheet along if you wish to see it. Shulze made a monotypic genus for it in the new Pflanzenfamilien (something like ~~Engler's~~

Englerocharis, as I recall; I am at home now and so can't check this). If I can help you in any way let me know. If you are working on any group let me know and I will have the material at the Gray Herb. sent you on loan.

You will understand that I have plenty of plant to name. I will name all if you have time to wait for me to do so. As I told Prof. Goodspeed I am willing to name all, or any part of the collection, just as your convenience and dictates of policy determine. Any thing is OK with me. Prof. Goodspeed wants a statement from me regarding "the small group of numbers" made on the "coasts of Central America and Ecuador". These can be sent to Killip or Standley, though coastal collections are usually readily determined and I can name them quickly once I get to them. It seems to me that the collection merits no special attention. As a gesture, however, I may feel it desirable to send them off, and if so (in this case and any other) by all means do so. You will understand that I would like a complete set of duplicates of this wonderful collection you all have made. Whether these are determined by me or by others is of no importance. Hence if you do send specimens to men away from Harvard, that you will arrange it so that we can get a duplicate also. Dr. Merrill has agreed to purchase any such specimens, if they are available.

As with the First Expedition, all duplicates sent me go into the collections at the Gray Herbarium. I work at the Gray Herbarium and the specimens are added to that herbarium. Packages and letters can be sent to me there. In many ways that would be the most convenient address for me,

October 19, 1939

Dr. Ivan M. Johnston
Gray Herbarium
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Johnston:

Your letter acknowledging receipt of three lots of plants was received today and I assure you the fine things you said make me all the more anxious to do a good job on the materials. Your suggestion regarding the arrangement of families in systematic order rather than alphabetically is well taken and will be followed with all material from now on.

As to the photographs, Dr. Goodspeed seems quite willing to have them included, especially since you have expressed approval. I am just now in the midst of selecting the prints, the negatives will be in the hands of our WPA photographer this week or early next week. We plan 5 prints, one for the UC set, one for the Gray set and three for the sets next in line. Some nominal charge will be made for these, but this has yet to be decided upon.

Your procedure regarding material sent to specialists seems good to me. I am anxious that all possible material go to specialists not because I question your identifications in the least, but because I think it only scientific courtesy to let the specialist have an opportunity to have his say. Certainly named specimens are just as acceptable to specialists as unnamed. I take it that you will then send out the Labiatae, Polemoniaceae, Hydrophyllaceae, Juncaceae, tropical ferns etc., from Harvard.

The North and Central Chilean plants should go off by the end of this month and then no more until after the first of the year. I'll be looking for your list, some unicates and the so-called Streplanthus from Peru.

Thanks again for the advice and encouragement.

Sincerely yours,

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., U.S.A.

Oct 14, 1939

Dear Mr. Morrison,

The big box containing the bulk of the Patagonian collection, the smaller carton containing the Legumes of the Patagonian collection and the Solan and Convolv, etc. from northern Argentina, and finally the small package with the mounted specimens, have all arrived in good shape. Three lots in all. I have the Patagonian things in systematic order and have started with the Ericaceae and am now scratching my head over the Scrophs. I think, after all, that the naming of this Patagonian lot will not go so very slow as I had expected. It is a bully lot of plants and very interesting indeed. You did a beautiful job on the labels, both as to field data and their present form. Your treatment of the Unicates is perfection. Marked as they are I have no fear that a unicate will get mounted here and put into the Gray Herb. Those sample photos you sent (to be returned) are extremely interesting and by all means should be mounted on the specimen to which they belong. If you have more photos of this kind I am 100% for having them added to the sheet. Your photos of the Alstroemerias are, in many ways more valuable than the specimens and most certainly put a little life into the dried sticks and detached petals of the specimen. By all means push this matter of photos. Let me know what I can do to help put the matter over.

Your sorting into families was of more help than I imagined it would be. I got the whole collection into systematic order in a couple of hours. You seemed to have been troubled with the genus Verbena. You had several dozen collections of the pulvinate and shrubby species which do not suggest our No. Amer. types. Look them up in the herbarium. Or wait until I send my first list which should go off next week, the Verbena are already named. When your letter arrived the Polemons, Hydrophylls and Labiates were already named. These I had planned to have examined by Mason, Constance and Epling, but as is always my practice I name the plants

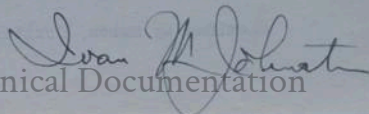
as best I can before sending them off to specialists. I thereby learn something of the group firsthand, have the opportunity to check the specialist's monograph and evaluate his specific-concept, and finally am in the position that I can demand a critical rather than a perfunctory final identification. I always do this, even with such groups as the grasses, critical Compositae, etc. You will understand, therefore, that just because I have named the plants I have no objections to sending the plants on to specialists for final checking. Please feel perfectly free to pass out named material, of any group, to any botanist you think will be interested in the plants. If they has any suggestions for bettering the naming note it and let me have it for checking. Ill send off a lot of the plant to specialists eventually, but only after all the material is in hand.

I have one suggestion to make. When you sort the plants into families plan to put the families into systematic (not alphabetic) order. The plants must be compared in the herbarium. When naming a collection you get a table and then work in adjacent herbarium cases. That means you want a block of related families. Consequently the families must be in the same order as the families are filed in the herbarium - i.e systematic order.

You have a fine lot of Compositae but altogether too many Senecios and an unusually high proportion of ^{the} Asters-Erigerons-Conyza mess. These I will probably have to pass up. Cabrera may be able to do something with Senecio but God only knows who can name the latter complex. Your lot of grasses is formidable. I was disappointed with the few Astragalus, delighted with the grand lot of Sisyrinchium. Weatherby had a fit over your big pile of exciting Juncus spp. The ferns pleased him also. Among the borgeses you got the first good specimen of *Cryptantha patagonica* that I have seen. I feel I have met the species for the first time!

^{self}
I send you our material of that so-called *Streptanthus* from Mollendo, along with the first lot of unicates, as soon as I make out my list next week. The plant obviously has nothing to do with the Californian plants.

With best regards, and all good wishes,



Nov. 8, 1939

Dear Mr. Morrison

I enclose the first sheets of my list of identification for the Patagonian + Southern Chilean plants. Also included are some northern Argentine plants. The remaining identifications will follow as rapidly as I get them typed.

The second big box, containing northern Argentine plants, arrived a week ago. This latter material is very interesting but devilish stuff to name. Evidently little got into the Chicago flora which means they have gotten ^{which can extend} ~~the~~ species for eastern Bolivia, Paraguay & Brazil. That means slow work.

With best regards

J. M. Johnston

November 22, 1939

Dr. Ivan M. Johnston
Gray Herbarium
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Johnston:

Within the next few days we will have a box of North Chilean plants to send you. As I look at the pile it seems quite small, but when I remember the huge presses in Chilean hotels and the driers spread out in the sun it seems like a lot. I overlooked a small pile of plants which I am sending, both determined and undetermined, as a lot. Several people were involved in the determinations; you may find some peculiar arrangements.

The next lot, Peruvian, will not be ready for some time, perhaps not until after Feb. 15, I hope those we have sent you will last that long. On the other hand, you no doubt have plenty of other material to name. I certainly appreciate the speed with which these lists of names have come through. We are right in the midst of transcribing these names onto the label copy so they can be typed on the labels for the set.

In checking over the 1st Expedition plants which are now being incorporated into the general herbarium I have found a number of plants for which no name has been received. I wonder if the best way to clear up this matter wouldn't be to send you a list of the numbers. I realize that buried among the numerous lists of determinations of 1st Expedition plants which I have some of these might be found, but I feel that possibly the more simpler might be to send you a list.

Alan Beetle has given me a list of three species of Scirpus, acaulis (Phil) Boeck., atacamensis (Phil.) Boeck. and Hierogal Boeck., all South American of which he would like very much to see material if there is any at the Gray. I suppose this should be handled as an ordinary loan, that is to the herbarium here.

Dr. Johnston - 2

We have a large number of prints ready to accompany specimens now, but I haven't had time to put the collection number on them as yet. As soon as these numbers are on I will send you the list and some arrangements can be made as to cost.

Please let me know if there is anything I can do to help the work. I'll get out the specimens of those plants where you wish to see more material in the near future.

Sincerely,

JLM

Copy for Mr. Morrison

December 19, 1959

Dr. Ivan M. Johnston
Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts

My dear Ivan:

Dr. Marshall Hertig, one of your colleagues of the Zoology Department, who for some years has been working on the Verugus disease for the Peruvian Government, has written the following to Dr. Harvey Stork, who was, as you know, with us in South America last year:

"The species of Croton which I wrote about is C. ruizianus, if I have the spelling correct. It occurs at Callahuanca, Huinco (alt. 1800meters), and also is a member of the lomas flora near Pachacamac along the coast. The general appearance of the plant varies a good deal, depending, I suppose, on the moisture available, etc. Would you or Dr. Goodspeed or others interested in the flora of Peru, be interested in having a series of specimens from different altitudes and locations, and if so, what is the procedure of shipping? We also have seeds which have germinated and thus demonstrated their viability. Does this species occur outside Peru? Any information you may happen to have I shall be grateful for."

It occurs to me that you may have some interest in having these collections of Croton made for you. The species has probably been one of those suspected among the Peruvians to be the cause of Verugus diseases. You could doubtless give him the information which he is interested in getting.

We have been much interested in your determinations, and appreciative of your cooperation. I judge from Morrison's talks with me that things are going forward to your satisfaction.

Please give your delightful family my very best wishes for the Christmas Season, and accept them for yourself also. As ever,

Yours,
T.H.G.

April 12, 1940

Dr. I.M. Johnston
Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Dear Dr. Johnston:

We have just about completed the typing of annotation labels for the determinations. I'll enclose a sample for you, and would appreciate very much knowing the progress of the work on the plants for which we have not received names. As I recall, we have sent you the North Chilean material and you have, in addition, some few families of South Chilean and Patagonian unnamed. Peruvian material will be sent next, followed by Bolivian, and it would help me very much, especially in planning the summer's work, to know about how far along you are to date.

So far, none of the material has been sent. I hope to get a shipment off to the Darwinion next week. The job of labeling, annotating and packing up the material for shipment is considerable.

Dr. Epling was in recently and as soon as possible I am going to send him the U.C. set of Labiates for study. In case any of the determinations are at variance with yours, I shall be glad to send you a list of them.

We continue to receive small shipments from South America, some of them rather poor and others quite good. Sometime before fall I will send these to you, i.e., set II plus unicates, and also all the specimens I have taken from the garden in recent months. Some of the latter are of great interest.

I received a letter from G. Looser recently, and among other things, he seems a bit disappointed because he had not heard from you for so long. He was very anxious to know of any recent publications by you on the South American flora. In that connection, I should appreciate very much having any available reprints of your papers, both on South America and other floras.

Sincerely yours,

ARNOLD ARBORETUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY
JAMAICA PLAIN
MASS.

April 20, 1940

Dear Mr. Morrison,

I have your letter of the 12th. The second lot of Argentine plants have been named for some time but I have delayed typing the list. This is now done and I enclose it herewith. The Chilean lot is half named. I should have it done early in May but I have been roped into giving a paper at Washington next month and now I must drop everything else and write it. I believe you can expect a long Chilean list the last of May and in June I can clean up another lot of plants. I shall be in Mexico for ~~the~~ two months ^{this summer} (until late Sept.). After that I can clean up another lot. Frankly I am beginning to wonder if (from your point of view) the Bolivia, Ingas and Montane Peru material had not best be offered to Kelly, or A.C. Smith (W.V. Bifford). It seems to be getting bogged down and can't get all the time I need to want for your perfectly grand collection.

Will you tell me what to do with
the specimens of Fernos and Cactos?

Neither of these groups I can name.

The specimens of these groups, already sent
me, are kept together (unmarked) awaiting
instructions from you. I suggest that
they be sent to Parodi (grass) and
Castellanos (cactus) for their identification.
I hope Calceva can name the Hancicos.

I hope the next lot is the material
from coastal Peru (Arequipa to Lima) for
I am able to get over that rapidly.

With best regards

Juan H. Runkler

May 8, 1940

Dr. Ivan M. Johnston
Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

My dear Ivan:

John Morrison turned over to me your letter of April 20, containing your suggestion that in view of your absence in Mexico and other commitments it would perhaps be best to ask Killip or A. C. Smith to handle the Bolivian material and the Peruvian material exclusive of the lomas and Departamento Lima. I am following out this suggestion by writing first to Killip.

Your additional suggestions concerning disposition of the grasses, cacti, etc., appeal to me. The only problem about turning material over to Parodi and Cabrera is that Burkart expects that I will send him as full a set as possible after our orders for sale sets have been filled. The point is that the Darwinion made a contribution to the expedition fund on the understanding that they would obtain a full set of the Patagonian material. In addition, Burkart has a number of times suggested that he hopes that everything else available from the expedition will be deposited in his institution. So far as the cacti are concerned we sent those from the first expedition to Castellanos, and would propose to proceed similarly with the cacti from the second expedition. Do you think it would be a generally acceptable arrangement if we sent the grasses, Senecios, and any other groups that you suggest, to Burkart with the statement that they were to be determined by Parodi, Cabrera, etc., at the same time writing to the two men and telling them what we had done? Such an arrangement would, it seems to me, meet the situation satisfactorily so far as I am concerned, and since Burkart and the other two are good friends I have no doubt that they would be willing to arrange the matter among themselves.

I am going to receive an honorary degree from an eastern institution the middle of June, and hope to drive east with a part of my family. If this scheme works out I hope to have a little more time in Cambridge than I had last year. I judge from your letter that you will not be leaving for Mexico

Dr. Johnston --2

5/8/40

until some time in July. This will mean that I might have a chance to see you.

I am deeply appreciative of all your cooperation in the South American work.

Please give my best wishes to your charming family, and believe me, as ever,

Yours,

*John. The
bal. of letter
was personal.
M.C.*

May 8, 1940

Dr. Ivan M. Johnston
Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

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John Morrison turned over to me your letter of April 20, containing your suggestion that in view of your absence in Mexico and other commitments it would perhaps be best to ask Killip or A. C. Smith to handle the Bolivian material and the Peruvian material exclusive of the lomas and Departamento Lima. I am following out this suggestion by writing first to Killip.

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May 27, 1940

Gray Herbarium
Cambridge Mass.

Dear Mr. Morrison,

I am enclosing the first lot of identifications for the Univ. Bot. Garden collections from northern Chile and coastal Peru. More will follow shortly when I can get down to typing the lists.

I want to tell you how delighted I am with the two collections. The Chilean plants are of unusual interest. The bulk of the collection comes from areas very poorly represented even at Santiago and from the areas practically unrepresented in North American herbaria. It contains many species not previously represented in the Gray Herbarium. It is so interesting that I find it difficult to name it speedily since I am constantly tempted to linger over so many of the collections. The Chilean plants are very desirable and I would advise you not to sell the set at a low rate simply because it comes from Chile from whence many herbaria have some collections. This is a good collection from the least explored part of Chile. It comes from a floristic area north of that in which most of the collections in Chile have been made.

The Peruvian collection is also good.

You certainly laid in the specialities of the regions visited. The beautiful lots of Oxalis, Calandrinia, etc. are very desirable but believe you me they are giving me headaches.

With best regards

Yours sincerely,

Ivan M. Johnston

P.S. I am returning a lot of Unicates by parcel-post.

P.P.S.O I have no labels for plants nos. $\left. \begin{array}{l} 22974 \\ 26140 \end{array} \right\}$

② The label for 15712 was sent in an empty folder in other words I have the label but no specimen.

October 31, 1940

Dr. Ivan M. Johnston
Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

My dear Ivan:

I am shipping you by freight, prepaid, addressed to the Gray, a box containing approximately 600 specimens for determination. Through error these plants did not go to you along with the original shipments made a year ago, and have only come to light during a check up which has recently been made. Included in the shipment are the balance of the unicates with the label of the Museo de Historia Naturale of Lima, of which Morrison sent you a group last fall. If it should prove convenient I would appreciate your taking a look at these Lima plants first so that I could make a report to the Director of the Museo, something which he has been asking for. I am sorry that this shipment has to come to you at this time, because I know that it would have been far more convenient to do something with the plants when you were handling the original lots.

Within a few days I shall be sending you a package containing a number of mounted specimens which you will note have not been annotated. These are the remnant from the first Expedition. Possibly through oversight these particular plants never reached you. I would appreciate it very much indeed if you would annotate these mounted specimens and return them to me.

Morrison is busy on some other things in connection with the South American Expedition, and from now on I am going to handle the last odds and ends in connection with distribution, etc.

I hope that your Mexican trip was successful. Although you said that you doubted whether the return journey would include Berkeley, I had hoped that it might. I wonder whether your delightful youngsters ever received a couple of books or something of the sort which we sent them from Yellowstone last July. The only reason I ask is that, although we have receipts for them, I was a little in doubt whether the people selling such things in the hotel were very businesslike.

We both send you and the family our very best wishes.

Cordially yours,

January 13, 1941

Dr. Ivan M. Johnston
Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

My dear Ivan:

I judge, from the kind note which Mrs. Johnston wrote us some time ago, that your jaunt in Mexico was thoroughly successful. Up to the last moment I hoped that your return journey might perhaps bring you through Berkeley.

About the time that you must have returned to Cambridge we sent you a rather large shipment of South American plants which I hope arrived in good condition. So far as I can determine, we have not heard from you about their receipt.

I am writing particularly in connection with a little problem which has arisen in connection with the South American material shipped you in the fall of 1939. In making a recent check of the distribution of the various sets, we are in doubt whether the numbers on the enclosed list were marked "Unicate." Some of them doubtless were and our records are imperfect in not indicating this fact. Others seem certainly not to have been marked "Unicate" as they should have been. I am afraid it may be the cause of considerable aggravation to look up these numbers, but perhaps you might keep the list nearby whenever you happen to be working on our plants so that you could catch unicats which were not so marked.

We remember with great pleasure your thoughtful hospitality and hope that all goes well with the good family, and that you and yours will have a Happy New Year.

Cordially yours,

June 27, 1941

Dr. Ivan M. Johnston
Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Dear Dr. Johnston:

I am writing this letter for Dr. Goodspeed, who is away for a few days. We have received in several lots a total of thirty-three pages of listings, which are very much appreciated, and for which we extend our thanks.

Enclosed is a label for Bomarea no. 9264, of which I think you received a specimen in the lot sent you for identification. Dr. Killip was here for a few days, and in looking over some of the material from the expedition, he made this determination.

Sincerely,

Secretary to
F. H. Goodspeed

F. S. Dr. Goodspeed received your long letter, and will write you within a few days.

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., U.S.A.

June 14, 1941

Dear Professor Goodspeed,

A few days ago I sent you a shipment by express. This includes identified unicate specimens; all the grasses of the 2nd expedition which have been sent me; all the Cactaceae of the 2nd Exped. received by me; Bullock's collections from Angol; Behn's material from central Chile; and that Peruvian collection which is mounted on oversized sheets.

I have retained all of the monocots of the 2nd expd (except grasses) since these are only partially identified. Also retained are a scattering ~~of~~ miscellany of new and critical specimens of the 1st Exped. and a few scattered Dicots of the 2nd.

By now you will have received the lists of identifications covering almost all of the Dicots of the 2nd Exped. This is a remarkable lot of plants and I have tried to give the specimens as critical identifications as possible. I am reasonably well pleased with what I could do with the Chilean material, and least so with my results on the northern Peruvian collections. Your Chilean material is very good and contains many rare species. I know that it contains a lot of species which have never previously been represented in herbaria outside of Chile.

I have indicated a number of plants as new species. Since the types are to be sent to California I must see your other material of these species. I hope you will have the material segregated and sent me this summer so that I can have it awaiting me when I return from Mexico in late October. As the first job after my return I will write up all the new species on hand and have them ready for the January Arboretum Journal. Some of the new species indicated are represented here by other collections. I am not inclined to place the type of these new species in California and shall not use the Expedition material as type unless, in these cases, I can retain the actual designated type at the Gray Herbarium. I wish you would put up this matter to the head of the University Herbarium. I have always insisted that those institutions which send out material for identification and insist that the type of new species detected must be returned, really loose out in the long run, for where they might have many isotypes represented they end up with a smaller number of type and so with less critical material, since whenever possible other collections which can be retained by the describing author are naturally designated as type.

I believe that I will have over thirty new species. These I shall plan to publish in the Journal of the Arboretum, unless you have other wishes in the matter.

That Peruvian collection is mostly from the wet forests and represents a flora which I do not know. Since most of it is poor material, I made no attempt to name it.

Hoping all goes well with you, I am, with best regards,
Yours sincerely,

Ivan M. Johnston

What is being done?

Much more with spec. from Museo "Javier Prado" which were later det. by U.S. Nat. Herb.

July 8, 1941

Dr. Ivan M. Johnston
Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

My dear Ivan:

Many thanks for the determinations and the returned specimens.

Concerning the question of our retaining the types of your new species, I think that you have us over a barrel. Obviously we want the types here. On the other hand, of course, it is much better that we should have the isotype than merely additional material which you site. I can only say that I am doing what I can to build up in the Botanical Garden and the Herbarium collections from temperate South America which will be interesting and representative. Obviously the possession of type material, particularly from expeditions sent out by the Garden, would be a source of gratification to us. I have discussed this matter with Lincoln Constance, but Mason has been away. I feel sure, however, that he would appreciate the position in which we are mutually placed. In other words, since you will not designate the expedition specimens as the type unless you retain them, there is nothing which we can do. I had not anticipated this problem since previously, apparently, your types have been deposited here.

I am glad that you found thirty or more additional new species. As to publication, I would like very much to have them published in the University of California Publications in Botany. I think that you know that our Press does excellent work, and our distribution is wide, although probably not comparable from the taxonomic point of view to the Journal of the Arboretum. The rules of our Editorial Committee specifically make provision for publication of material by others than members of our faculties when it deals with collections, etc., made under the auspices of this University. You, however, may have some preference, and, as author, it is of course entirely up to you where the paper is published. In this connection, I have received from you only one reprint,--of an article in which you described some new Fuchias. If you have already published descriptions of other new species from collections of either expedition, would you be good enough to let me have a reprint for our files. I hope ultimately to bring together a small bibliography dealing with the results of our South American work, to present to the authorities and possibly to the public.

Dr. Johnston --2

7/7/41

I am sorry that the Peruvian montaña specimens are not very good. Were you proposing to send them back to us so that we could find someone to name them, or do you think they are not worth bothering with? If you think the latter, may we have a list of the numbers included?

I hope that all goes well with you and the fine family. Florence and I join in all good wishes. We have been busy with the marriage of our daughter to an FBI giant, who arrived the day before the wedding by plane, and carried the young lady off by air shortly thereafter.

Sincerely yours,

Signed in absence of
Professor Goodspeed

February 3, 1944

Dr. Ivan M. Johnston
The Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Johnston:

Since we returned from South America last summer, I have looked up the undetermined herbarium material of our first two expeditions so that everything could finally be turned over to this Herbarium. Before she left a year ago, Mrs. Locke hoped that the herbarium could immediately take over but the record had become too complicated.

The enclosed list corresponds to our record of numbers originally sent to you for which we cannot find determinations. It is entirely possible that our records are not complete although we have checked back and forth. We would consider our records complete if yours confirm the enclosed and if you tell us the present disposition of the material involved.

Thirty-five of the numbers on the enclosed list are preceded by an asterisk. They represent Composites concerning which Mrs. Locke wrote you on February 19, 1942. They were returned to us along with a package of grasses. I have some remembrance of your suggesting that they be sent to Cabrera. On the other hand, Mrs. Locke's letter says that Morrison contended that they included genera in which you had some particular interest. Shall I send them back to you or to Cabrera or, possibly, to Blake?

Against my better judgment, I have agreed to prepare an article on Chile for Verdoorn's South American book. He writes that he could not persuade you to do it and refers to a vegetational map of Central and South America which you and Dr. Smith have ready for him. If possible, I want to send my manuscript to Carlos Munoz for visa but there may not be time. If not, would you be good enough to look it over?

Following Urban, I plan to divide Chile vegetationally as follows:

- I - Northern Zone, 19°-30°50', (1) coastal (2) interior.
- II - Central Zone, 30°50'-37° (1) coastal (a) 30°50' to 33° (b) 33°-35°18' (c) 35°18'-37° (2) interior.
- III - Southern Zone (1) coastal (a) 37°-38°50' (b) 38°50'-43°20' (c) 43°20' to 47° (d) 47°-53° (2) interior.

Ivan M. Johnston

- 2 -

February 3, 1944

How does such a division correspond to Chilean vegetational zones on your map? Probably the northern zone might better be divided into coastal, interior, and Andean and perhaps similarly for the central zone.

I have been going over Reiche, Philippi, Johow, Skottsberg, Urban, Looser's many notes, and some odds and ends. I have your "Flora of Northern Chile I", 1929 and "Floristic Significance of Shrubs Common to North and South America", 1941. Am I overlooking something important?

Sorry to impose these requests for information. I was in the midst of my Nicotiana resume for the Botanical Review, with March 1 as the deadline, when Verdoorn put this Chilean business up to me. I can't see just how I am going to finish both in the next four weeks, but it's got to be done.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

THG:h
Enc.

February 15, 1944

Dr. Ivan M. Johnston
The Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Johnston:

I hasten to correct the list of numbers which I enclosed in my letter of February 3 as follows: please eliminate numbers 9167, 15620, 15627, 16907, 22138, 22142, 22255, 22313, 22319, 22376, 22377, 22392, 22501, 22667, 22668, 22746, 22749, 23033, 23034, 23444, 23464, 23808, 26148, 26151, 26152.

These numbers correspond to specimens of cacti which were sent to Castellanos in 1941. He gave me the determinations in Buenos Aires last year and only very recently have my South American notes and other materials been received here.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

THG:h

June 14, 1944

Dr. Ivan M. Johnston
The Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Johnston:

You may remember that in December 1942 we sent you 80 undetermined numbers from our Second South American expedition. Enclosed are annotations for 27 numbers in that shipment and 2 numbers (25406 and 26215) of shipment of September 1941.

In February of this year I sent you a list of numbers from the second South American expedition corresponding to specimens that you originally had for determination. I was interested in the possibility that some of these plants had been determined since your last list of determinations reached us or that the majority of them had been sent to other specialists. I am making every effort to clear up the status of the herbarium material from the previous expeditions before we get too much mixed up in the distribution and determination of the products of the third expedition. I also wish to turn over to our Herbarium as soon as possible the residues along with as definite a statement as possible of the source from which determinations are likely to come at some future date.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

THG:T

May 10, 1945

Dr. Ivan M. Johnston
The Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plain
Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Johnston:

I haven't heard from or about you in a long time but hope that all is well with you and yours.

On February 3, 1944 I sent you a list of the specimens of our first two South American expeditions which were listed as still undetermined on our records. I hoped that you would check this list (corrected in my letter of February 15) with yours and in addition let me know what material had been sent to specialists. I expected to turn over all residues and all records of the 1935-36 and 1938-39 expeditions to our Herbarium and wanted the records as complete as possible. Not hearing from you I referred to the matter again in my letter of June 14, 1944 in which annotation labels were enclosed.

It would be a great convenience if you could advise me on the status of the undetermined material still in your hands or sent out to others for determination so that I could complete our records.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

THG:T

January 31, 1949

Dr. I. M. Johnston
Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Dear Johnston:

Enclosed are a number of annotation labels giving identifications being carried in the Herbarium for certain specimens of the Second University of California Botanical Garden expedition which are among those sent you some years ago for determination and for which you have not sent names.

Any determinations you could send me which would further reduce the residue of undetermined material of the Second expedition originally sent you would be greatly appreciated.

With best wishes

Cordially yours,

THG:T

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
JAMAICA PLAIN 30, MASS., U.S.A.

February 7, 1949

Professor T. H. Goodspeed
Botanical Garden
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

I have your letter of January 31 and the enclosed bunch of annotation labels. The latter I shall turn over to Rollins at the Gray Herbarium, for all your South American collections are housed there.

I am sure that there must be some error in your records. Shortly after your book appeared I returned all but a few of your unstudied specimens. The few remaining ones, discovered in a case subsequently, were returned to you about a year ago from the Gray Herbarium. I haven't done anything on your specimens for a considerable period, and indeed my work now makes it impossible for me to do anything further with them.

Hoping all goes well with you, I am, with best regards,

Yours sincerely



Ivan M. Johnston, Associate Director
Supervisor of the Herbarium
and Library

IMJ:U

February 24, 1949

Dr. Ivan Johnston
Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plain 30
Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Johnston:

Thank you for your letter of February 7th. Apparently our record of sending specimens for determination and their fate are at fault for the first time at least in the case of such a considerable amount of material, and the specimens which you refer to as returned must have been lost in transit or here. In the circumstances you will probably want to tell Dr. Rollins that there will be no specimens corresponding to the annotation labels contained in my letter of January 31st.

You may be interested to know that I had the opportunity last November to revisit the Herbarium of the Museo de Historia Natural in Santiago for the first time since 1943. I had a part in obtaining financial and other assistance from both our and the Chilean governments to mount at least the Philippi collection. I found the Herbarium transformed so far as the specimens are concerned. Muñoz, whose energy and knowledge of the Chilean flora has been of course responsible for this transformation, should be congratulated. All those who in the future have reason to consult the Herbarium or borrow material certainly will owe him a debt of gratitude. Considering the original condition of the specimens and the labels, a remarkably good job has been done in getting the proper two together. It must have taken a good deal of research to accomplish this result. I was also interested to see that additional material of the genera I was concerned with had been found and added to what I had previously studied. Hopefully, better quarters and more trained assistants will some day be provided.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
JAMAICA PLAIN 30, MASS., U.S.A.

February 28, 1949

*Dr. Rud Rollins
Mrs. Gray*

Professor T. H. Goodspeed
Department of Botany
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

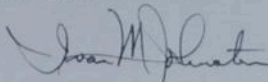
Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

Your letter of the twenty-fourth has just been received. I am a little bit upset to learn that your books indicate that I am supposed to have "a considerable amount of unworked material" from the Andean expeditions. I would appreciate it if you could give me an account, if possible, by regions and groups of families represented in this material. I kept pretty good records and had quite a file from your secretary regarding certain shipping back and forth of the South American material. With some specific data perhaps I can discover what has happened. I am sorry that the matter was not brought up long ago. It must be about eight or nine years since I was working on the collection.

I am glad to get your report on conditions at Santiago. Muñoz was here on a visit a couple of months before Christmas. From him I learned of the many changes. I think he has done a first-rate job, something that all the American botanists should be grateful for. Back in 1925 I spent six months working in the old herbarium and I considered it as having incorporated all that should not be in herbarium management and arrangement. At present Muñoz is chiefly concerned in getting the herbarium used, now that it is in condition to be a good research tool. He came to me, offering to give me every facility if I could return to work on the Chilean flora. The project was a botanist's dream, but unhappily I was not in a position to take advantage of it.

Trusting that you will let me know a little more definitely what is charged against me, I am, with best regards,

Yours sincerely



Ivan M. Johnston, Associate Director
Supervisor of the Herbarium
and Library

IMJ:U

Dept. of Botany
Berkeley 4, California
March 14, 1949

Dr. Ivan Johnston
Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plain 30
Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Johnston:

Thank you for your letter of February 28. I am sorry that you cannot take up again your studies of the Chilean flora, about which you know more than anyone else, via a return visit to the herbarium in Santiago.

With regard to the undetermined material of our earlier Andean expeditions we have checked over once more our records. These have been kept on a numerical basis and whenever a determination has been received the number is checked off. This record also shows the various persons who have undertaken to determine the products of an entire expedition or of blocks of numbers from a given expedition and also the names of specialists to whom certain numbers were turned over. These records show that there are still 230 numbers originally sent to you for which we do not have determinations. We can send you a list of these outstanding numbers if desired. Since the collections you received were not divided into families and genera in advance it is impossible for me to give you any further information.

In my letter of February 3, 1944 I referred to this undetermined material in your hands. Not hearing from you in this connection I mentioned it again in letters dated June 14, 1944 and May 10, 1945. Incidentally, my letter of February 3, 1944 contained a list of the numbers undetermined. It occurred to me that you might have sent some of this undetermined material to specialists and in the correspondence referred to above I suggested that you might give me the names of such specialists and the numbers sent them.

So far as our records show the only material which you returned to us was "all the grasses of the expedition sent me; all the Cactaceae of the 2nd expedition received by me; Bullock's collections from Angol; Behn's material from central Chile; and that Peruvian collection which is mounted on oversized sheets." All this material we have records of and it does not enter into the present situation. In addition your letter from which I have just quoted is dated June 14, 1941 and thus was some years before my first request to look into the fate and disposition of undetermined numbers. On the chance that in some way the undetermined material which you refer to having returned in 1942-43 could have gotten into this Herbarium without our knowing it we have gone through the undetermined material in this Herbarium and the results show that our numerical record is correct.

In your letter of February 7, 1949 you refer to a few remaining specimens having been returned to me about a year ago from Gray Herbarium. These were not received. Possibly you have in mind the determination by L.B. Smith of 5 Bromeliads although these were received in June 1945. So far as my files show I have received no specimens, determinations or correspondence concerning the second expedition from you since June 1941 when you sent the bulk of your determinations (some 30 pages) until your answer, Feb. 7, 1949, to my letter of January 31, 1949 -- except the 5 determinations just referred to which were received via L. B. Smith in June, 1945.

In rereading your of June 14, 1949 I note that you say: "(I have retained all of the monocots of the 2nd expedition (except grasses) since these are only partially identified. Also retained are a scattering miscellany of new and critical specimens of the 1st expedition and a few scattered Dicots of the 2nd." Is it possible that this will give you a lead to finding the undetermined material in question? Possibly the 230 specimens involved were put away together somewhere? Probably, however, you have canvassed this possibility.

I am sorry to impose this additional burden upon you but the problem has, as the correspondence shows, been prominently in my mind for a good many years.

With best wishes

Sincerely,

THG:T

Material of 2nd sent
 First S. Johnson and
 Kewany under 3/14/49

9010	15698	16650	17351
9070		16663	17352
9081	15754?	16707	17420
9090	15768	16708	17426
9103	15776	16709	17435
9109	15779	16712	17442
9119	15783	16738	17492
9142	16105	16742	17545
9157	16112	16753	17609
9206	16116	16755	17612
9212	16153	16765	17614
9220	16159	16773	17659
9227	16162	16778	17660
9231	16178	16793	22235
9232	16212	16828	22328
9233	16254	16848	22332
9240	16297	16866	22367
9284	16365	16878	22432
9322	16386	16908	22449
9333	16419	16916	22464
9340	16421	16919	22484
9384	? 16427?	16968 u	22549
9404	16435	#	22662
9407	16440	17627	22664
9408	16454	17030	22672
11376	16456	17041	22714
11380	16467	17060	22801
u 11384	16471	17063	22849
11387	16529	17076	22859
15601	16540	17103	23012
15604	16552	17108	22901
15613	16562	17141	23029
15621	16574	17197	23053
15627	16594	17199	23059
u 15683	16609		
15636	16623		
	16635		

135

23076	23710	24108
23175	23712	24112
23190	23734	24112
23197	23736	24225
23213	23739	24284
23244 u	23740	24323
23264	23746	24324
23267	23747	24325
23272	23757	24372
23280	23764	24380
23337	23770	24400?
23358	23772	24420
23367	23773	24445?
23375	23774	24564
23386	23775	24599
23396	23790	24606
23405	23798	24609
23430	23801	24615
23451 u	23817	26623
23484	23852	24628
23556	23859	24631
23588	23871	24637
23593	23873	
23609	23877	26128
23620	23879	26123
23640	23880 u	26146
23645	23887	26154
23647	23896	26190
23652	23899	26310
23655	23950	
23679	23998	
23683	23999	
23685	24030	
23690	24103	
23697 ?		

135
 46

 230

10/11/57
ack +
introduction
p.c.H.
439 Hotant Avenue,
San Mateo,
October 9th, 1953.

Dear Professor Goodspeed,

I don't very much if you remember me at all, but I'm sure you do. Dr. Reed in Valparaiso, Chile & all his sons! My sister Kitty is married to Wilson Reed and I met you once when you came to lunch at our house in Vina, my maiden name is Spencer.

On reading in our local paper a few days back that you had been conferred our highest Chilean award, I thought I'd take the opportunity of writing to congratulate you on this as also to say "hello". All your friends in Chile must be very proud of the recognition awarded your kind services, and just in case they have missed it in the papers down there, I'm sending home the clipping!

My husband and I moved to California from Montreal, Canada two months ago and we were fortunate

enough to buy a house straight away. The climate here reminds me so much of that of Vina that we are already wholly in love with it, and California in its turn has been very good to us. We don't go over to the East Bay very much as my husband works at A. Carlisle & Co. in San Francisco, and our week-ends are taken up working in the house and garden, but we would certainly enjoy having you here if ever you found yourself in San Mateo with time on your hands. Our telephone is Fineside 5-7006.

Again our most sincere congratulations and best wishes,

Sincerely,
Monica Johnstone

February 9, 1956

Professor K. L. Jones
Dept. of Botany
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Professor Jones:

Mr. Richard L. Hauke has asked me to address you in connection with his application for a Graduate Fellowship in your department.

I had some contact with Mr. Hauke in his upper division and graduate work here. He appealed to me as a somewhat better than average student with some capacity to think independently. He was rather aggressive intellectually but conscientious and hard working.

Sincerely,

THG:T

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

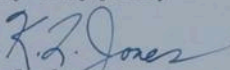
February 13, 1956

Professor T. H. Goodspeed
Department of Botany
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Professor Goodspeed:

Your thoughtful letter of February 9 recommending Mr. Richard L. Hauke will be given careful consideration by the staff when assistantships are assigned. Thank you very much indeed.

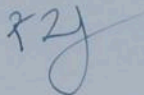
Very truly yours,



K. L. Jones
Chairman

KLJ/nln

*Personal greetings. I shall always
remember your kindness in giving my wife
& me a tour through the Botanical Gardens
in August of 1953*



#4
Mr. Rodney Wilson Jones
100 Broadway Ave,
New Rochelle, N.Y.
K. Wood, collected

See in enclosure

February 13, 1947

AIR MAIL

Mr. Rodney Wilcox Jones
100 Broadway Avenue
New Rochelle, New York

Dear Mr. Jones:

My field assistant in Peru, Senor Felix Woytkowski, has asked me to address you in response to your letter to him of some months ago concerning the possibility of his ~~selecting~~^{selecting} orchids for you.

For more than a year, Senor Woytkowski's plant-collecting has been financed by funds provided by friends of this Botanical Garden to carry on its fourth expedition to the Andes and adjacent regions. All botanical products of his collecting, which include dried plant specimens, living plants (especially orchids and cacti), and seeds of new or little-known species primarily of scientific importance, become the property of this University.

We have received a considerable shipment of orchids from him. Most of them have not as yet flowered, but from the corresponding dried specimens and Woytkowski's notes, it appears that he may have found a number of new species. After many delays, he is now proceeding to the Peruvian-Ecuadorian frontier where the so-called "Cattleya Rex" has been collected, and I hope that in some months he will begin to ship us this and other orchids of the northwestern portion of the Peruvian ~~Montaña~~.

I spent last summer in Colombia and continued the botanical exploration we began in 1942. Before leaving, I organized two expeditions which will be in operation for at least another six months. One is collecting ~~the~~ part of the Department ~~of~~ Antioquia, previously unexplored botanically, and the other in orchid country in the mountains on both sides of the Cauca Valley, but particularly in the southern Chocó.

Although our greenhouse facilities are as yet rather limited, I hope to assemble in this Botanical Garden a representative collection of the orchid species of tropical America with emphasis upon those of ornamental value. As stocks accumulate from our expeditions and our correspondents in South America, I would be happy, should you be interested, to arrange an exchange of material with you as I have done with friends in England.

With best wishes.

Cordially yours,

THG:jd

AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY

RODNEY WILCOX JONES, PRESIDENT
100 BROADVIEW AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

E. J. FANOURT, TREASURER
1608 LUDLOW STREET
PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

EDNA M. RICHTER, SECRETARY
180 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

February 21, 1947

Professor T. H. Goodspeed, Director
Botanical Garden
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Professor Goodspeed:

I am glad to have your letter regarding Felix Woytkowski.

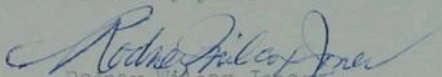
I was in Peru, in October last, and spent some time with the orchid people and tried to contact Felix, but found that he was over the other side the divide.

Felix is very efficient and you are fortunate in having his services and I am sure you will receive some new things.

Regarding *Cattleya Rex*, I have been informed that in certain sections plants are infected with a virus disease and that a collector should be very careful in selecting plants; that they really should be taken from a region where all the plants are clean. As you know, this is a short-lived orchid and while I have not grown it myself, I have learned on my various trips to South America that the plants are very hard to keep alive even in local collections.

If there is any material that I have that would be of interest, be sure to advise me.

Sincerely yours


Rodney Wilcox Jones

August 19, 1947

AIR MAIL

Mr. Rodney Wilcox Jones, President
American Orchid Society
100 Broadview Avenue
New Rochelle, New York

Dear Mr. Jones:

Your letter of February 21, concerning *Cattleya Rex* was much appreciated. I delayed in answering in the expectation that long since Felix Woytkowski would have gone in and come out of that "Land of the Dark Ages" on the Peruvian-Bolivian frontier, where I asked him to try to determine the distribution of *Cattleya Rex* and look for other species. Innumerable difficulties delayed the expedition until June, but now he reports that after two months of searching he has found *C. Rex* and has brought out a number of plants.

I passed on to him your warning concerning a virus infection, and I hope that he selected his plants carefully. Apparently he recognized the disease, because he speaks of plants showing yellow or white stripes or streaks. I believe that any plants he sends in should be segregated for a time because an incipient infection could not be readily detected.

In view of your reference to the short-lived character of *C. Rex*, and the difficulty of growing it, I presume that the chief value of this species is as a parent of hybrids. The orchid collection I am trying to assemble in this Botanical Garden emphasizes genera of the American tropics, so that I have only a few plants of native *Cattleya* species. I presume that they would constitute acceptable parents for crosses with *C. Rex*.

With many thanks indeed for your interest and co-operation, and with best wishes,

Cordially yours,

THG:meh

AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY

RODNEY WILCOX JONES, PRESIDENT
100 BROADVIEW AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

E. J. FANOURT, TREASURER
1408 LUDLOW STREET
PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

EDNA M. RICHTER, SECRETARY
180 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

August 21, 1947

Mr. T. H. Goodspeed, Prof.
University of California,
Botanical Garden Expeditions to the Andes,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Prof. Goodspeed:

I wonder what orchids I have you would like to add to your collection in the Botanical Garden? If you would give me an idea, I would be glad to send them on to you.

I had expected to visit you in June, but did not make it as I came directly East from the Hawaiian Islands. However, I expect to be out your way shortly, and look forward to a chat with you. If you happen to come East, be sure to look me up either in New York City or New Rochelle.

Sincerely yours,


Rodney Wilcox Jones

March 17, 1948

AIR MAIL

Mr. Rodney Wilcox Jones, President
American Orchid Society
100 Broadview Avenue
New Rochelle, New York

Dear Mr. Jones:

Your kind letter of last summer was not acknowledged earlier because from it I had the impression that we were to have the pleasure of seeing you here before this.

Many thanks for your willingness to make some addition to our orchid collection from yours. Our collection has been badly housed, and I have repeatedly asked the University authorities for funds to build an additional, more modern greenhouse. Apparently, we are to have one but construction costs are increasing so rapidly that my original estimates are out of date, and I fear that what we will be able to build will hardly take care of the plants we have and hope to receive from South America.

In the latter connection, I am anxious to go forward with the exploration which Felix Woytkowski has been carrying on along the upper Peruvian-Ecuadorian frontier. At the moment he should be in the area northeast of Moyobamba making selections of *Cattleya* Rex and what appear to be other species or hybrids of *Cattleya*. With herbarium specimens and notes, as well as living plants sent in, he is making a most important record of the vegetation of the botanically unexplored territory east of the Marañon in northern Peru. There is, of course, much still to be done, especially if, as I hope, we can work across the border in Ecuador. In terms of intelligence and capacity as a plant collector and general knowledge of the area, Felix is the only man I know who can undertake the extensive program that is indicated.

During the last two years that he has been collecting for this Botanical Garden, I have not had money enough to do much more than pay his collecting expenses and the cost of transporting collections to California. He has carried on in the expectation that I would ultimately be able to pay him an adequate salary in addition to expenses. In the circumstances, I want to raise \$5,000 to employ Felix on a reasonable division of salary and expenses for a year to do the job in northeastern Peru which only he can do.

Would you be interested in financing this project, either in whole or in part. The expedition is, and will continue to be, under the auspices of this University so that donations are deductible from income tax. It is not a question of buying shares in an expedition but of supporting a scientific project of large significance. His first objective will be an orchid survey of the area and the Botanical Garden will turn over to you duplicate living orchid material received here and

Mr. Rodney Wilcox Jones

- 2 -

March 17, 1948

the dried specimens and notes on orchids and other elements of the vegetation up to the extent you desire. If it is possible to continue the work underway, I hope to go to Peru for the fifth time to have a part in it.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

THG:jd

AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY

RODNEY WILCOX JONES, PRESIDENT
100 BROADVIEW AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

E. J. FANCOURT, TREASURER
1608 LUDLOW STREET
PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

EDNA M. RICHTER, SECRETARY
160 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

April 21, 1948

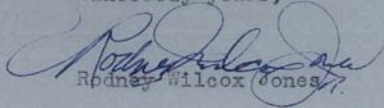
Mr. T. H. Goodspeed,
Director,
University of California,
Calif.

Dear Mr. Goodspeed:

Your letter regarding the collecting project is very interesting, and I will put it before the next Trustees Meeting on May 19th. The section you mention was very hard to reach before the oil people opened it up, so very little exploration has been done.

If you have any additional information, let me have it before the meeting, as I will, no doubt, be asked a lot of questions about the project.

Sincerely yours,



Rodney Wilcox Jones

May 6, 1948.

Mr. Rodney Wilcox Jones,
American Orchid Society,
100 Broadview Avenue,
New Rochelle, New York.

Dear Mr. Jones,

Thank you for your letter of April 21 concerning support of this Botanical Garden's plant exploration in Peru.

As indicated in my letter of March 17, I wish to secure sufficient funds to continue Woytkowski's plant collecting in Peru on a more satisfactory financial basis. I estimate that \$5,000 will be required to carry it on for a twelve months period beginning July 1. By a twelve months period I mean a total of twelve months actual collecting. As you know collecting, especially in the tropical rain forest, is successful only during certain times in the year. Therefore, the total of twelve months might extend over two calendar years.

In my previous letter I also said that what I propose is a strictly scientific project. Donations of funds are to be made to this University and thus become deductible from income tax. This University, however, will become in no way responsible for the success of the project nor will it guarantee that living plants or other material will be distributed to donors. On the other hand, there is a reasonable expectation that Woytkowski will be able to collect sufficient duplicates so that donors will, to a limited extent, share in the products of the collecting. In the past institutions in this country and abroad and private individuals have been sufficiently interested in increase of knowledge of the vegetation of South America to give large sums of money with no strings of any sort attached.

I might say that I have directed four successful plant explorations primarily on the West Coast of South America and have personally worked down there for a total of over four years in the last twelve years. Much of this time has been spent in Peru which our expeditions have covered quite thoroughly. Continuation of Woytkowski's collecting, therefore, will be based upon a large accumulation of information as to the most potentially important areas to be worked.

It would seem to me that the American Orchid Society might care to support a project which should yield information of some importance concerning the group of plants with which that organization is concerned.

May 14, 1948

Mr. Rodney Wilcox Jones
100 Broadview Avenue
New Rochelle, New York

Dear Mr. Jones:

Supplementing my letter of May 6th I should tell you that in the last few days my plans to go to Peru have matured. Therefore, I will be in a position personally to plan and for some time direct the proposed continuation of the orchid survey of Peru.

Cordially,

THG:T

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS BUILDING
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

DIVISION OF ETHNOLOGY

March 11, 1959

Prof. T. H. Goodspeed
Department of Botany
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Professor Goodspeed:

An archaeologist has just submitted to me a specimen of tobacco which has unusual archaeological significance and I would presume would be of considerable interest in the history of tobacco.

I have tentatively identified it as *Nicotiana attenuata* and have confidence that this is correct, but I should appreciate very much having this identification checked. The specimen is remarkable in the range of characters which it presents, showing an abundance of capsules, corolla tubes, seeds, stems and leaves. Although desiccated and browned with age the condition is remarkable.

The lot of tobacco was found in a pottery vessel in a dry cave in extreme northeastern Arizona. The occupation of the site (and thus the specimen) has been established by tree-ring dating to go back to the 7th century A.D. (In view of this age it would be interesting to ascertain if the material retains any nicotine content).

For about 75 years excavations have been carried out in the Pueblo region, and many sites have yielded tubular pipes, many of which show dotted and accumulation of tars and carbon. Some attempts have been made to analyze these deposits for nicotine but results have been inconclusive. Previously, no tobacco has been found in these sites. We thus now have the first tangible evidence for tobacco. Fortunately the specimen is an excellent one.

Smoking among the Pueblo Indians in historic times has been primarily a ceremonial practice (requiring no physiological effect) and materials other than tobacco are sometimes burned in pipes. There was, therefore, no reason to consider pipes as absolute evidence of tobacco. We now have good evidence that tobacco was known and collected in early times. The presence of pipes and tobacco simultaneously gives good circumstantial evidence, although the two items were not directly associated in the site.

We should appreciate very much an examination of the specimen and confirmation of identification. We hope that the data from it will be of some interest to your program.

Sincerely yours,

Volney H. Jones
Volney H. Jones
Curator of Ethnology

March 20, 1959

Dr. Volney H. Jones,
Curator of Ethnology
University of Michigan
Museum of Anthropology
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Dr. Jones:

Thank you for your interesting letter of the 11th. It would seem, on the distributional basis, almost certain that your material is Nicotiana attenuata but I would like very much to have an opportunity to see it. It's at least conceivable that during the past 1000 or so years this species might have undergone some recognizable heritable alterations. I could anticipate a possible change in the character of the hairs which in modern N. attenuata show conspicuous swollen bases.

I have, of course, known about the many tubular pipes found in the Southwest and have been surprised that no remnants of Nicotiana or other plant material which might have been used in them have appeared. One might have expected, as in the case of the "find" you describe, that storage of some quantity of the substances to be employed ceremonially would have been practised. On the other hand, if what was "smoked" was required only semi-occasionally, fresh supplies might have been gathered each time.

With thanks, again, for putting me into touch with this interesting matter and with best wishes,

Sincerely,

T. H. Goodspeed

THG:dn

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS BUILDING
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

DIVISION OF ETHNOLOGY

March 30, 1959

Prof. T. H. Goodspeed
Department of Botany
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Professor Goodspeed:

I have your letter of March 20 in which you agree to examine the specimen of archaeological tobacco from northeastern Arizona. This is being sent to you under separate cover.

The materials being sent are from caves in extreme northeastern Arizona in what is called the Prayer Rock district. The caves are in a series of valleys between the Carrizo Mountains and the Lukachukai Mountains. This is about 30 to 40 miles southwest of Shiprock, New Mexico (the nearest sizeable town) in the drainage of the Red Wash, a tributary of the San Juan River.

The specimens which are being sent are as follows:

#1. Cave IX, from pottery vessel no. 1180

Desiccated plant material found in storage jar. Evident are leaves, twigs, capsules, corollas, etc. On comparison to a modern specimen of Nicotiana attenuata, I have found close similarity of capsules, seeds, and corolla tubes. The leaves seem somewhat atypical and possibly may not be tobacco at all. The lot is a quite uniform one in general with little admixture of other things.

#1 proper is a sampling of the lot as a whole

1-A A number of capsules which I have isolated from the lot.

1-B Seeds shaken from some of the capsules.

1-C Immature capsules and corollas isolated from the lot.

#2. A fiber wad with ground up plant materials in center. The content is suspected of being pulverized tobacco mixed with lime or other alkaline material used for sucking. (This wad is submitted without opening or examination here, just as it came from the site.)

I am venturing to impose upon you a bit farther by sending lot #2. Since writing to you, I have examined the contents of five such wads and among materials present in all five I have noted the presence of indurated capsule tips of tobacco, some few seeds, and bases of capsules. The ground up plant material is somewhat encrusted with white or gray material which may be lime or ashes. It effervesces actively but not violently with hydrochloric acid indicating a basic substance.

The interest in these wads or ooids is that over a large portion of California the Indians took tobacco with lime by sucking, holding the material in the mouth. This has not been recorded for the Southwest - or at least the Pueblo portion of it. The wads show no tooth marks and seemingly were not chewed but simply held in the mouth and sucked.

I shall be very much interested and it will be of considerable import to archaeology, if you are able to verify my suspicion that tobacco is present in the wad which I am sending. I trust that the one I am sending will have content similar to those which I have examined. My tentative identification has been based entirely on capsules and seeds. I feel sure that tobacco is present, but would not gamble on what proportion of the material is tobacco.

The specimens are from the archaeological period designated as "Basket Maker III". This is a pre-Pueblo period out of which Pueblo developed and has general chronological position of from about 500 A.D. to 700 A.D. The tree-ring dates for the particular sites involved cluster around 620 A.D. to 680 A.D. and offer a good, compact series.

As I have mentioned in my earlier letter, if these specimens are veritably tobacco this is the first tobacco recovered from archaeological sites in the Basket Maker - Pueblo sequence (this sequence as a whole is often referred to as "Anasazi" - taking in Basket Maker through Pueblo and in its entirety dating from about 0 A.D. up to historic period.) In 1944, I assessed the question of pipes and tobacco, and include a copy of my paper with its conclusions. The paper need not be returned.

We will await your findings with considerable interest and trust that we are not placing too much of a burden on you by including the additional specimen. Thanks very much for consenting to examine the specimens. I hope that this will prove valuable to you from the point of view of your own research. It will certainly be a highly appreciated favor to archaeology.

Most sincerely yours,

Volney H. Jones
Volney H. Jones
Curator of Ethnology

P.S. I failed to mention that tubular "cigar-shaped" pipes showing dotted occur in these sites. Something was burned in them. The finding of presumed tobacco sucking does not negate smoking. Among the tribes in southern California both smoking and sucking of tobacco are found side by side in the same group.

VHJ

April 6, 1959

Dr. Volney H. Jones
Curator of Ethnology
University of Michigan
Museum of Anthropology
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Dr. Jones:

The very interesting material you kindly sent me arrived in good condition. Thank you, also, for your letter of March 30 and enclosed reprint.

I must go out of town for a week or so and thereafter will have time to give careful attention to the material. In other words, this is simply to acknowledge receipt of it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

T. H. Goodspeed

THG:dn

April 27, 1959

Dr. Volney H. Jones,
University of Michigan
Museum of Anthropology
University Museums Building
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Dr. Jones:

By way of a progress report on the most interesting material you sent me, there is no doubt in my mind that the major part, if not all of it, is Nicotiana attenuata. The small craters on calyces, particularly evident on capsules and representing the positions of the swollen-based hairs so conspicuous in living material, are peculiar to this one species of Nicotiana and so far as I know unfamiliar in other genera which might be present.

I am relaxing portions of capsules and corollas and will mount them for comparison beside the same plant parts taken from herbarium specimens collected relatively recently in Arizona and Colorado. This should provide you with a rather convincing demonstration of the correctness of your and my determination that what you sent me is N. attenuata.

As yet I have no good evidence from the debris in the wad but am still looking. If you have found remnants of capsules they might show the epidermal craters. Is it held that the use of lime (ashes) in tobacco preparation by North American Indians is in favor of releasing more rapidly the narcotic principal from the tissue as is the case in Andean coca consumption?

The bigelovii situation, discussed by Setchell (Am. Anthropologist, 23, #4, 403-410, 1921) has always seemed to me to furnish rather remarkable evidence concerning early aboriginal knowledge of and interest in native west American species of Nicotiana. What I have called N. bigelovii vars. quadrivalvis and multivalvis, almost certainly in Indian cultivation long before the coming of the white man, are unique in showing four to many celled capsules. Such variations in a decidedly conservative plant character are rare in occurrence and the Indians must have had the plants they

April 27, 1959

came across under pretty careful scrutiny to have detected them. Apparently, they later selected these variants to grow in their plantations and ultimately pure breeding races became established.

You will hear from me again in the near future.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

T. H. Goodspeed

THG:dn

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS BUILDING
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

DIVISION OF ETHNOLOGY

May 7, 1959

Prof. T. H. Goodspeed
Botanical Garden
Department of Botany
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Professor Goodspeed:

Your letter of April 27 concerning the tobacco from the Arizona archaeological site is most appreciated. I am particularly pleased at the meticulous study which you are making, as this will offer firm validation of the identification.

I had made rather cursory comparisons of the capsules and seeds to Nicotiana attenuata and had seen sufficient similarity to hazard a guess as to identification. It is very good to know that you have found that the leaves also fit in this species. The tobacco cached in the pottery vessel, therefore, appears to have been a pretty pure sample of attenuata.

I note that you had not yet discovered any tobacco in the pulverized material from the fiber bundle, but that you promise to continue examination of it. Six of the wads were submitted to me and I opened five of them. In each of the five I observed what I felt certain were fragments of tobacco capsules and a few tobacco seeds. I took it from this that in pulverizing tobacco for use in the wads, that the capsules were ground along with the leaves (although I made no identification of the leaves themselves).

It may well be that the 6th wad which I sent to you unopened is atypical and does not have the capsules and seeds represented. Or it may even diverge further and have no tobacco. Judging by the other five, I was confident that these items would be present. If further examination of the material from the wad turns up no tobacco, I should be pleased to send you the content which I extracted from the others.

Your comments on the history of N. bigelovia are most interesting, and certainly the diffusion of this species and its varieties in Indian hands offers some perplexing problems. I have not gotten very far in the study of Indian tobaccos, but have somehow always looked at multivalvis and quadrivalvis from the reverse end of the telescope and assumed that their unusual features were brought about in Indian cultivation. They are found only in cultivation, and through cultivation and perhaps selection of mutations might have been brought to their present state. This has always seemed more likely to me than that the Indians found them in nature in their present condition. In your Chronica Botanica book on tobaccos, I note that a chromosome number is given for the species bigelovia but do not observe that any is cited for multivalvis and quadrivalvis. Could these latter perhaps be polyploids? In a naive way, I have in the past thought perhaps that the extra-celled capsules might in some way be associated with doubling of the chromosome complement.

Most sincerely yours,

Volney D. Jones
Tobacco Department

May 15, 1959

Dr. Volney H. Jones
University of Michigan
Museum of Anthropology
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Dr. Jones:

Following receipt of your letter of May 7th I have found that some of the leaf material from the Arizona archaeological site does not behave as I expected it to when placed in relaxing solutions and cleared to show venation. Quite a number of the flatter bits of leaves I first examined corresponded closely to portions of leaves of N. attenuata from herbarium specimens. Other, larger, leaf remnants will require more study. If not Nicotiana it may be possible to suggest from what plant they may have come.

It will take some time to ready the necessary preparations and I am leaving shortly for a brief trip to the East. I am therefore returning the residue of the material you sent me. You will have a final report in June.

Concerning the N. bigelovii situation I agree that the selection of vars. quadrivalvis and multivalvis may well have been made under aboriginal cultivation. If so, it would seem to me to strengthen the inference that this species of Nicotiana, at least, had long been of some importance to the Western Indians. Incidentally, the chromosome number of the entire bigelovii complex is 24 pairs.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

T. H. Goodspeed

THG:dn

Can you please
inform me
when the metal
markers used
in your botanical
gardens are
purchased.

Mrs. Carrie T. Jordan
Garden Section
Chairman
Quiville Nursey Club.
R. F. Box 1764-A
Quiville, Calif.

Berkeley 4, California
July 7, 1952

Mrs. C. T. Jordan
R 4 Box 17642A
Oroville, California

Dear Mrs. Jordan:

The plant labels in this Botanical Garden are made on an aluminum tape embossing machine manufactured by the Hoover Company, New York, and inserted in a metal stand which is made locally to our specifications.

Less costly hand operated aluminum tape embossing machines are available in nurseries and nursery supply houses. The labels produced are then wired on trees or on wooden stakes for smaller plants.

Sincerely,

THG:T



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE
Secretary of State
SACRAMENTO 3

FRANK M. JORDAN
SECRETARY OF STATE

Professor Goodspeed

July 1, 1957

Mr. Robert G. Sproul, President
The University of California
Berkeley, California

My dear Bob:

I have your letter of June 28 relative to the proposed trip of Dr. T. Harper Goodspeed and I am happy to issue a letter of identification for him.

Due to the fact you have not given me an address for Dr. Goodspeed, I am forwarding the document to you for delivery.

With kindest personal wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Frank M. Jordan
Secretary of State

Enclosure

2089 Life Sciences Building
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
July 16, 1957

Mr. Frank M. Jordan
Secretary of State
Sacramento 3, California

Dear Mr. Jordan:

Please accept my thanks for the document in which you identify me and which will be of great service in South America during the period over which I direct the Sixth University of California Botanical Garden Expedition in that continent.

Sincerely,

THG:T



CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPAÑA
SAN FRANCISCO

January 7, 1953

No. 13

Professor T. H. Goodspeed
Director, Botanical Garden
University of California
Berkeley

Dear Professor Goodspeed:

In accordance with our telephone conversation, I take pleasure in enclosing herewith a note in regard to the invitation extended you by the Superior Council of Scientific Investigations.

I am sure your stay in Spain will be a very pleasant one.

I would appreciate your early reply to this invitation.

Very truly yours,

Jaime Jorro
Consul General of Spain

Berkeley 4, California
January 23, 1953

Sr. Jaime Jorro
Consul General of Spain
San Francisco, California

Dear Sr. Jorro:

re #13

I have now received your recent letter, with enclosure, concerning a possible visit by me to Spain.

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be able to accept the kind invitation of the Superior Council of Scientific Investigation in Madrid which had, some weeks ago, been received, in somewhat different form, from Dr. Jose Maria Albareda, the Secretary of the Council. The privilege of making some small contribution to the mutual understanding and goodwill which exists between your country and mine would be a source of great satisfaction to me. The opportunity to know the botany of Spain and to study the sources of knowledge of the floras of South America preserved in Spanish museums would be of great importance for my research.

Unfortunately, I am not planning, for any other reason, a visit to Europe this spring and my suggestion to Dr. Albareda, made last October, that I might spend April-June in Spain was based upon an earlier arrangement with the Council which would have made such visit to Spain financially possible.

If, as I think you told me over the telephone, the invitation you sent me was official (in the sense that it was sent from the Foreign Office in Madrid) it may be advisable to bring this matter to the attention of the Department of State in Washington in the hope that my Government would furnish some financial assistance. It is, of course, too late to make any such arrangements for this spring but it might be possible for me and my wife to come to Spain in September-November of this year.

I would not wish to approach the Department of State concerning my acceptance of the invitation which fall without your knowledge and consent. Will you, therefore, kindly give me your reaction to such an approach?

With my best wishes and in the hope of having the pleasure and privilege of knowing you personally, believe me,

Most sincerely yours,

THG:T



CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPAÑA
SAN FRANCISCO

January 22, 1953

No. 71

Professor T. H. Goodspeed
Director Botanical Garden
University of California
Berkeley

Dear Professor Goodspeed:

I have received your communication of January 13th, which I have read with interest and appreciate your prompt reply.

I hope to be able to give you an answer in the very near future.

Yours sincerely,

Jaime Jorro
Consul General of Spain

Berkeley 4, California
January 23, 1953

Sr. Jaime Jorro
Consul General of Spain
San Francisco, California

Dear Sr. Jorro:

#e No.71

Thank you for your letter of January 22. Perhaps I did not make clear that I cannot accept, this spring, the kind invitation of the Superior Council of Scientific Investigation in Madrid to spend some time in Spain. The reason for this decision is that I was not planning, for any other reason, to be in Europe and cannot personally afford the transportation costs of a visit to Spain.

It is possible that the State Department or other government agency in Washington might be willing to supply transportation costs of such a visit in the fall of this year. Before taking up this matter with Washington I believe that I should have answers from you to the following questions. May I have your permission to do so? Was the message, copy of which you sent me, an official invitation from the Foreign Office in Madrid? If it was I think that my request for financial assistance from my government would receive more favorable attention.

Hoping to have your answers to these questions in the near future and with my respects and best wishes

Sincerely yours,



Jourde

House of Duveen

*cordially invites you to attend
a Preview Showing of*

Portraits and other Paintings
by

Helene Castori Jourde

*on Sunday, the tenth of February
in our Galleries
from three to eight o'clock*

*148 East 56th Street
New York City*

*Informal
Cocktails*

Will this find you well in the U.S.
or in India for the rest of the year
Hello and PAUL JOURDE
How? We both feel pretty well to
have found time to write you
again: we should have done it long

1950! Will will now be staying in
his home for a few months - hope
his - should be about 100 - we shall
of course, let the house if we go to
California. I believe all the work
finished and finally arranged. For
the 1950 - 1951 year for 1952...

March 17, 1947

AIR MAIL

Mr. Paul Jourde
Paraguay 419
Piso 5^a, Depto. 21
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dear Friend:

We have been expecting these last weeks to receive word from you that you and Helen are about to leave Argentina for this part of the world. At least that was the impression I got from your last letter. We surely hope that nothing has interfered with your proposed visit to this country.

I have had some correspondence with Senora von Bulow and fear that she has expected me to do more than I actually was able to do concerning a position in this country. As courteously as possible I suggested to her that in these days of extreme international tension, it was better not to move about the world unless absolutely necessary. Now she writes that she again has employment in Argentina.

Please congratulate Helen on the great success of her exhibition. I am sure that it will be equally well received everywhere.

Florence and I join in every good wish to you both and in the hope that we shall see you here before too long.

Cordially yours,

THG:jd

I have to apologise for having not transmitted Winter's curriculum vitae, my belly stopped in Brazil, but I would like to mention my feelings...

Buenos Aires, July 12th, 1947.

#:

Paul Jourde,
Paraguay 419,
Piso 5, Depto. 21,
KAWLEKORCHUXBEE
BUENOS AIRES

Dear Professor,

several months have already passed since we had last the great pleasure of receiving a letter from Mrs. Goodspeed, and to hear you were all in the best of health and spirits, in spite of some difficulties in your daily work, almost entirely due to the present circumstances. I trust this will also find you carrying as usual your so interesting activities in your wonderful Botanical Gardens, and comparing new samples of American tropical plants received from all parts of the New World...

Talking about tropical plants - even without mentioning any kind of "Nicotiana"! -, this leads me to mention a matter that might interest you just as much as myself: the remarkable past and possibilities in this field of a botanist friend of mine, who got his diploma in the Ecole d'Horticulture de Versailles. Amongst all his passed jobs, he was Director of the Rennes Botanical Gardens (considered among the best in France) and at the same time Director of all the Parks and walks of the City. Before this, he was for several years Marshall Liautey's first man in Morocco for everything regarding Botanical Gardens, trees (and especially fruit trees) nurseries, parks, squares, cities planning, and so on. He had, at that time, both very large credits and power for great realisations, as Liautey first rate collaborators always had. When the Marshall was called back to France, he also came back, after having spent in the colonies the first part of his life, spending the next in France, apart from his trips abroad as a representative of the French technicians in his fields. He actually counts amongst the best, and I can recommend him as much as a friend than as a man, having known him for a long time, and having had the opportunity to see how he was behaving in very unpleasant times, when I was still in France, at the beginning of the war. He is not only a very good and nice man - a man to be trusted -, but he also deserves to be helped, having heavily suffered from the war, not only in his body, having been a long time prisoner in Germany but also in his soul, having been, as so many others, a victim of the circumstance. He knows they don't permit him anymore to hope to realise in France any interesting work, as he did before the war, and the darkness of the future has decided him to leave and to try his chance in the New World. I know definitely no country can offer him so many interesting jobs and possibilities as the U.S. I also know how lucky will be the country that will require the work of such a dynamic and efficient man. At this point of view, I also know that the U.S. authorities never hesitate when there is such an interesting possibility in any field, and it seems to me, due to the other similar cases I have heard of, that something might be done in your country to help him and, at the same time, to use his tremendous possibilities. The curriculum vitae I send you here joined will give you an idea of his fantastic activity: one could hardly believe he has done so much in less than a quarter of a century, as he is still young, being only forty six, and at the top of his possibilities. He has definitely decided to leave, and has already prepared everything; I know his busy you always are: so don't take the trouble to answer this letter, unless you think there is something to be done to help my friend Louis Winter. In this case, I would deeply appreciate if you could kindly let me know about it as soon as possible and what would be the best way to follow, in order to save time. I will be sincerely grateful for anything you will let me know in this connection. I have for him the greatest and most sincere esteem, and would be only too glad if it were possible to help him in any way: there are not, nowadays, so many people of this kind: personally, in spite of all our trips, I have met very few, and am always happy to do for them anything I can...

For the time being, we are still in S.A., but will start preparing our African and European trips after Helene's last exhibition here next month. We are looking forward to be at last in the U.S. and visit you in California around the end of next year, if things do not deteriorate too much in the present...

I have to apologise for having not transmitted Winter's curriculum vitae, my belly stopped in Brazil, but I would like to mention my feelings...

LOUIS WINTER,
Ingénieur Horticole,
Né le 20 Novembre 1900
à Paris.

Après mes études à l'École d'Horticulture d'Igny (Sect) et à l'École Nationale d'Horticulture de Versailles, je fus agrégé de 1919 à 1922 comme Stagiaire du Gouvernement Général de l'Algérie, au Jardin d'Essais du Hamma à Alger et à la Station Botanique de Maison Carrée.

De 1922 à 1930: 1^{er} Jardinier Chef de la Ville de Meknes: création du Parc Djnan el Habel, des squares, avenues, etc... et de la pépinière de Sidi Racem (Petitjean).

2^e Chef du Service des Plantations de la Région Civile et Militaire de Marrakech où j'ai eu à organiser et à diriger les Jardins, Parcs, et Promenades de la Ville et un très important domaine où, en plus des cultures diverses de cette région et l'élevage, j'ai étudié particulièrement, sur d'importantes superficies, les arbres fruitiers, cannes à sucre, bananiers, coton, soya, ramie, etc... créé une importante pépinière fruitière d'alignement et d'ornement pour les besoins des diverses administrations et pour la distribution aux premiers colons de Marrakech et du Sud; enfin création d'une ferme modèle, 33 kms de route, aduction d'eau, puits artésiens, etc...

De 1930 à 1935: Je fus successivement: Directeur des Jardins et Promenades puis Directeur Général des Travaux de la Ville de Dinard (Ille et Vilaine), où j'ai créé tous les jardins et promenades, la pépinière et le fleuriste municipal, effectué de très nombreuses acclimatations notoires (des Canaries, du Bassin Méditerranéen, et, plus spécialement, du Cap, de la Nouvelle-Zélande, de la Tasmanie...) Comme Directeur des Travaux de la Ville, j'ai été chargé de créer des digues contre la mer, une partie du tout-à-l'égout, le champ d'aviation, des routes, des bâtiments municipaux, etc...

En 1935, après concours entre 16 Ingénieurs Horticoles, je fus nommé Directeur des Jardins, Parcs, et Promenades et du Jardin Botanique de Rennes (création de: squares, promenades fleuries, parcs dont deux pour enfants -un d'1 ha 1/2 et un autre de 7 ha-, stades, écoles fruitières, fleuriste municipal, station pomologique, jardins scolaires, terrains de jeux, jardins de crèches, preventorium, dispensaires, etc... Rénovation du Jardin Botanique, de différents squares, etc...

En 1939, mobilisé comme Directeur de l'Abattoir Militaire de Rennes, puis chargé de l'organisation, de l'intensification des cultures et de la répartition des légumes en Bretagne pour les militaires français, anglais, et polonais.

Fait prisonnier. Retour de captivité en Aout 41, Détaché un mois plus tard à la Délégation Générale à l'Équipement National, chargé de l'établissement du plan d'équipement horticole de la France pour l'après-guerre. En même temps, pour dissimuler le maximum de production à nos occupants, je fus l'initiateur, puis le Directeur, des Jardins Collectifs en France (Lvi du 30/II/41) jusqu'en Juin 1942. A cette époque, toujours chargé des questions horticoles, j'ai été amené à étudier l'équipement agricole de la Basse-Vallée du Rhône, du Littoral Méditerranéen et de la Corse. En prévision de la Libération, je fus chargé de mettre au point les cultures industrielles de Cannes de Provence pour la fabrication de rayons à haute ténacité. Enfin, sur l'invitation de l'Équipement National, des Ministères de l'Agriculture et de la Production Industrielle, la Société Agricole de Provence et du Languedoc fut créée par la loi du 21/12/41 et des

Après six mois d'hésitation, j'ai accepté l'offre qui m'était faite d'en prendre la direction. J'ai donc abandonné l'administration, après y avoir été Chef de Service pendant 21 ans (au Maroc et en France), et cela sur les conseils de mes chefs à l'Équipement National, qui sont persuadés de l'intérêt National de cette affaire et qui avaient fait appel à mon patriotisme.

ACTIVITES DIVERSES.-

Jardinier Paysagiste des Ministères de la Guerre, des Pensions, et de la Marine pour leurs créations en Bretagne.

Conseiller Technique: a) de la Défense des Végétaux; b) de la Commission des Sites et Embellissements des Villes Bretonnes; c) des Jardins Ouvriers d'Ille et Vilaine; d) de la Commission des Vergers Bretons.

Conférencier aux Facultés de Médecine et des Sciences.

Professeur à L'Institut Polytechnique de Bretagne.

Secrétaire Général du Comité Pomologique de Bretagne.

Collaborateur de quotidiens, d'hebdomadaires, de revues françaises et étrangères. Seul collaborateur pendant treize ans et héritier scientifique du Professeur Lucien Daniel.

Collaborateur du Docteur Alexis Carrel pour l'étude des problèmes humains.

Correspondant Officiel de plus de deux cents établissements scientifiques mondiaux.

Commissaire Général de 4 Concours Pomologiques.

" " " " 12 Expositions Horticoles.

Membre du Jury de nombreuses expositions françaises et étrangères.

" " " " plusieurs concours de Directeurs de Jardins Publics.

Chargé de Mission en Angleterre, Hollande, Belgique, Suisse, etc...

Expert auprès des tribunaux -Marrakech, Dinard, Saint-Malo, Rennes.

Exposant au Palais de la Découverte et au Jardin de la Biologie à l'Exposition Internationale de Paris en 1937.

DISTINCTIONS.-

1932 Chevalier du Mérite Agricole.

1935 Médaille d'Argent de la Société Nationale d'Acclimatation.

1936 Prix du Président de la République.

1931-1936-1938 Diplômes d'Honneur de la Société Nationale d'Horticulture.

1937 Officier d'Académie.

1938 Officier du Mérite Agricole.

1939 Proposé pour la Légion d'Honneur par Monsieur le Préfet d'Ille et Vilaine pour services rendus à l'Agriculture (Les nominations n'eurent pas lieu par suite de la guerre).-

September 2, 1947

AIR MAIL

Sr. Paul Jourde
Paraguay 419
Piso 5, Depto. 21
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dear Friend:

Florence and I enjoyed very much your recent letter, and are happy that you have not forgotten the possibility of being in California before too long. You must certainly give us as much advance news as possible of the anticipated time of your arrival in this region so that we can be sure to be here.

Concerning L. Winter, I wish that I had something to suggest. He obviously is a remarkably well-trained person who deserves a position where his training and experience can be made to pay dividends in personal satisfaction and horticultural accomplishment.

I would suggest that he communicate with Dr. W. J. Robbins, Director of the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park (Fordham Branch Post Office), New York, including full information concerning background and requesting names of other institutions to whom application might be made.

With many thanks for your letter, and with every good wish to you and your Senora from us both, I am as always

Very cordially yours,

MT:meh

Paul Jourde,
Paraguay 419,
Piso 5º, Depto. 21,
Buenos Aires,
Argentina.

Buenos Aires, September 22,
1947

Professor Thomas H. Goodspeed
Director Botanical Garden,
University of California,
Berkeley,
California.

45

Dear Professor,

Helen and I have been delighted to receive your kind letter and to see we shall have the pleasure to find you in Berkeley comparatively soon, when we shall at last have the chance of visiting you there, after so many years. We are now organising our long series of trips for next year and 1948, and have already decided to go first to the U.S., after a few months in Central-America, as we have to go next Spring to Europe, and would not have enough time for our African tour. So, instead of visiting first South and Central Africa, we shall wait until Autumn 47, after our stay there. We are actually thinking of staying some time in Mexico around next February or March, and might visit you then in California, if you are there at that time? Of course, as soon as we have decided about the exact date of our arrival, I will write you again, to make sure we shall find you.

I am very grateful for your interesting suggestion for my friend L. Winter, and for the address of Dr. W.J. Robbins; I have immediately written Winter, telling ~~him~~ to communicate with him, in order to request names of other institutions to whom application might be made. I am confident this will bring him useful results as he is both a nice and reliable man and a remarkable technician, who really deserves to find the position that will enable him to prove his horticultural and botanical experience.

Some time ago, I met Abel Saint, who gave us news about you and your family, and told me how pleased he had been to see you again recently in Berkeley, and to go out with you around your town. He told us he had brought back his daughter, but I don't remember if he is expecting to send her again or not to the U.S.

Last Wednesday, Olimpia Righetti, Vice-Director of the Museo Arqueologico de Santiago del Estero, came to B.A., to give a lecture on the Chaco-Santagueña civilisation, which I had organised at the Sociedad Cientifica Argentina, with the help of Ing. W. Dobranich. It was a good propaganda, as that prehistoric civilisation deserves to be better known in the whole world, and, first of all, in Argentina itself. You have certainly received, a few months ago, the samples of pipes discovered amongst the remains of the Chaco Santiagueños; they must have been specially interesting for you, being related with your problems of the "nicotiana".

Helen has just been having here a very important exhibition of her last works, including her screen about the life of the Buddha, which we shall use to illustrate my book on the same theme. This, of course, was the most important work of the lot, and had required more work than all the rest of the exhibition. The critic was wonderful and it was a very great success, one of the first in Helen's career. Next year, she is expecting to exhibit in Paris, New York, and several other places, and is working to have enough pictures ready.

Wishing you to enjoy your wonderful Californian Autumn in the unique scenery of your National Parks, and hoping to see you soon,

Very best wishes from Helen and I to both of you.

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Yours ever sincerely,
P. Jourde

Buenos Aires, October 10th, 1947.

Dear Professor,

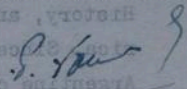
We did not have for some time the pleasure to hear from you and Mrs. Goodspeed, but we trust this will find you all in the best of health and spirits. You must be particularly busy, for the time being, due to the demands of the Summer vacations and the reopening of the University.

I hand this letter over to Mrs. Mera Gabriela von Eulow, who is a descendant of two very great families, both from the social and the naturalist points of views. She is actually the great-niece of the famous naturalist Humboldt and her name, Gabriela, is the same as her great-aunt's. She has inherited his love of adventures and anything related with Natural History, and decided, twenty five years ago, to visit on his way South America. Since then, she has always lived here, and has become long ago an Argentine citizen. Although she has been mostly living in Argentina, she has been extensively travelling in the neighbouring countries. She counts amongst the world's leading artists specialised about natural history, and has always been especially interested about botany, working constantly for the first museums in this country, which you had the opportunity to visit during your own stays, such as the Natural History Museums of Buenos Aires and La Plata and the Lillo Institute of Tucuman. She will join a few lines to my letter, showing you at the same time some of the samples of her skill through the works she did for those museums, particularly South-American botany. On account of all the changes recently brought by the new Government to the management of the museums, she does not find anymore the opportunity to work in the good conditions she used to enjoy. So she looks forward to find in the U.S. interesting possibilities which she cannot find here anymore. I thought that your deep knowledge of anything dealing with American botany might give her the opportunity she is looking for, giving at the same time U.S. science the chance to make use of her unusual gifts and skill! I would be extremely grateful if you could help her in this way, even only putting her in touch with interesting people: as you are dealing with the same matters, I hope this will not be too difficult? I am myself convinced you might help at the same time her and the American botany. Many thanks in advance for all you will be able to do.

We have, by now, definitely organized the beginning of our future trips. We shall only leave Argentina around the end of January -or beginning of February-, as my brother and sister-in-law will be coming here next month, and Helen, of course, is not wanting to leave just before their arrival. We have reserved our passage on a Dutch ship sailing to Panama, as we intend to visit Central-America around the end of this winter, before proceeding to the U.S. and Europe. This will give us at last the chance to see you again in Spring, very likely in March or April. As we would have been too short of time, we have decided to leave for next year our African tour, after our stay in Europe; this will allow us to do it without hurrying too much unnecessarily.

Kindest regards to Mrs. Goodspeed, with our best souvenir around you, and believe me,

Yours ever sincerely,



October 4, 1947

Sr. Paul Jourde
Paraguay 419
Piso 5 Depto. 21
Buenos Aires
Argentina

Dear friend:

Many thanks for your letter of October 10 enclosing one written by Senora von Bulow dated October 21st. I am enclosing a copy of my reply to her which I think needs no comment.

Florence and I are very happy to know that you and Helen are definitely planning to come to this country and hopefully to be in California in March or April of next year. The spring and particularly April and May, is the most beautiful season in California in terms of native vegetation (except in the high mountains) and of ornamental horticulture.

Florence and I join in sending all good wishes to you and Helen.

As ever your friend,

THG:t

Paul Jourde,
Paraguay, 419,
Buenos Aires,
Argentina.

Buenos Aires, November 12, 1947

Your Reference: THG:t

Dear Professor,

let me first of all thank you most sincerely for having answered so quickly and so kindly to that poor Señora von Bülow. She is a real artist, and, still more, extraordinarily faithful and accurate in her scientific drawings. She has really done in her fields remarkable accomplishments, and is able to demonstrate the most amazing skill and patience in her work. Unfortunately she is a single defenceless woman, and she has never known so far how to handle her own propaganda -with the result that her works are not yet known as they should be. Although she is far from being wealthy, she can afford to go to the U.S. at her own expenses, and to stay there for some time before making any money. She will write you now in this connection, and she wants, before anything else, to tell you how grateful she is both for your letter and for your so kind offer to help her for her visa and to get in touch with the main biologic centers.

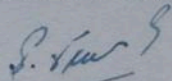
We are glad to know you will be there when we shall at last go back to California next Spring, and we shall have the pleasure of meeting you again. As we shall only leave B.A., on our way to Panama by sea, around the beginning of February, after Helen's brother and sister-in-law's arrival in Argentina, we shall very likely be in California around April or May. We are glad to know this is actually the best season of the year, so far as flowers and low altitude vegetation are concerned.

With my kindest regards to Mrs. Goodspeed, and again all my thanks for Mrs. von Bülow, Helen and I join in sending both of you our very best wishes.

Looking forward to seeing you next Spring,

Yours ever sincerely,

Professor Thomas H. Goodspeed,
Director Botanical Garden,
University of California,
Berkeley,
California, U.S.A.



BRANFÈRE
MUZILLAC (MORISAN)
N°3 LE GUERNO
REDON

Paul
Jouande
Château de
Le Guerno
Morbihan
France

ans - file
A7 rec, June 2nd, 1951.

Dear Professor,

When, a few days ago, we found your letter - which, with many others, had been waiting for us in New York for several weeks - we could not imagine the real news it was going to bring us! You know all our friendly and most affectionate feelings for Mrs. Goodspeed, and it was an awful shock to read your letter! We had known her - both in her letters and in reality - so healthy, enthusiastic about everything, always good humoured and enjoying life and all it brought to her - enjoying you trip, your letters, all your life in common... I wish Mrs. Goodspeed would allow me to express our feelings, when Helen and I heard about the news of her end... Anyway, words have no value in such circumstances, even if they express the deepest and most sincere feelings, and I am just wanting to tell you, from the bottom of our hearts: we shall not forget the friend we have lost! We had never forgotten, in spite of the years and the distance, your friendly and distant presence in California: we shall not forget her assurance and that she has left and will never return. Please don't forget that we still keep intact all our friendship she was sharing with you...

You will no doubt be surprised to find this letter will have actually
been posted in Belgium and not in the U.S. In fact, all our plans have
been once again radically changed, as we had to go to Europe again, where
we were called for some urgent and unexpected business, and could not
afford to be for ever absent. We have, in any case, to be back in October
in New York as we did not have time just now to settle all we had to be
there. Nevertheless, Helen will have an exhibition in one of the 57th street
galleries at the Acad. Institute and, very likely, at the Museum of
Natural History, and the Bronx. Later on we shall certainly travel
South (where she will have also other exhibitions) and through the
South-West, reach California some time in Spring. Would you be back
already if you go this next Autumn for such an interesting work?
It would be just one of those strange coincidences to find you always
in North America when we are in the South, and the contrary! ...
Other coincidences: we are just now sailing on a Chilean ship - as we
already did from Chile to Cuba in March - and we have been staying
for those weeks in a fundo - Concon Bajo - near Viña del Mar,
before leaving for the north of the Continent. Please do let us know
if you decide to go to Valparaiso; we shall always be glad to hear
about you plans. If we meet, we shall understand you are still
in Berkeley, and will write you - and later on, come and see you.

There - really, but, was probably your

Berkeley 4, California
June 26, 1951

M/ Paul Jourde
Chateau de Branfere
Le Guerno, Morbihan
France

Dear Friend:

Your kind letter written at sea on June 2 reached me today. Your and your Senora's thoughtful expressions of sympathy touched me. The knowledge that one has such good and understanding friends who appreciate how great my loss has been is very helpful. You were often in her thoughts and we both always looked forward to the opportunity of seeing you once more either in our home or abroad.

If I go to the west coast of South America this fall I expect to come home by Christmas. As perhaps I wrote you the Chilean government asked me to return via a letter from their Ambassador in Washington. Unfortunately he somewhere obtained the idea that this University would pay all the costs of such a visit. Perhaps private Universities are willing to finance such projects but a state University like this one cannot do so. Of course I expected that the Chileans would offer to pay my expenses since I would be serving them by initiating development of the National Botanical Garden they wish to establish.

Actually it will be much better for me to go, as I always have in the past, without cost to Chile. Under such circumstances I am under no obligation and can advise and function without political pressure or being criticized by the opposition party, etc., etc. Of more importance I would not have to give all my time to working for the government but could also advance my long continued studies of the composition and distribution of the Chilean floras. These studies have more than scientific importance because they will add to knowledge of Chile's agricultural resources. To continue such studies I must take with me from here an assistant botanist because it is not wise to explore alone in relatively uninhabited areas, especially in South America.

In the past my botanical expeditions to the South have been financed in part with my own funds but largely with money donated by friends who believed in the importance of my work. I am now trying to obtain \$4000 which, with what I have in hand, will make it possible to carry out my proposals for this fall. Is it possible that in France or perhaps elsewhere you know persons or societies who might be interested in supporting

my South American botanical investigations? As in the past we will collect new or little known plants of ornamental as well as scientific importance to enrich the gardens of temperate climates elsewhere in the world.

I know that dollars are hard to obtain outside this country but I am told that it might be possible for nationals of other countries to buy Chilean pesos which I could then use in Chile. Any suggestions you might have would be very much appreciated.

I certainly hope that you and Helen will be in California next spring. It would give me great happiness to see you both.

Again many thanks for your letter. With cordial greetings and kindest regards

Sincerely,

THG:T

We will return
letter

2079 Life Sciences Bldg
April 24/52

Dear Dr. Jones:-

We will be sending you by express,
collected, a package containing some fine
seedlings of *Nitosequocia glyptostrobodes* in
3" pots.

If for any reason you do not have
success with them, please let me know and
we will duplicate several rooted or unrooted
cuttings.

With best wishes,

Fincerely

C. H. Rousefford

February 26, 1947

Mr. Harry A. Joy
Perry-Morse Seed Company
500 Paul Avenue
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Joy:

I am enclosing packets of seed of Nicotiana tomentosa
and Nicotiana tomentosiformis. Through Mr. H. M. Butterfield,
Extension Specialist in the College of Agriculture, I under-
stand that you are interested in obtaining seed of these two
species.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

TRE:jd
cc: Mr. H. M. Butterfield

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February 28, 1947

Prof. T.H. Goodspeed
University of California
Dept. of Botany
Berkeley, 4, California

WE GIVE NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE PRODUCTIVENESS OF ANY SEEDS OR BULBS WE SELL AND WILL NOT BE IN ANY WAY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CROP. OUR LIABILITY IN ALL INSTANCES IS LIMITED TO THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE SEEDS OR BULBS.

Dear Professor Goodspeed:

Very many thanks for your letter of February 26th and the enclosed packets of *Nicotiana tomentosa* and *Nicotiana tomentosiformis*. This seed has been forwarded to our Detroit office for reforwarding to the proper authorities in the British and American occupied zones in Germany, and we appreciate very much the assistance given us by the University of California in obtaining these items.

With best regards.

Yours very truly,

FERRY-MORSE SEED CO.

By *Harry A. Joy*

HAJ:ed

ISTITUTO DI ZOOLOGIA

«L. SPALLANZANI»
UNIVERSITÀ - PAVIA

Prot.n.148-Fos.5

CENTRO DI GENETICA
DEL CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE RICERCHE

14/2/1953

To
Dr. Karl Menninger
Indian Hill Arboretum.
= TOPEKA = Kansas
U.S.A.

Dear Director,

I am very interested in the wild Solanum - originary food plants of the colorado beetle - like S.rostratum Dun., S.cornutum Lam., S.carolinensis L., S.robustum H.Wendl.

I wonder if you could send me some seeds of these or other allied xerophilus Solanum species.

I should be very grateful indeed and would be only pleased to reciprocate, sending seeds of some indigenous plant interesting for you.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,
(Prof. Carlo JUCCI)

Carlo Jucci

P.S. I enclose a notice on our "Appenninic Centre".

Kay Bryan.

Send this to the Editor of our
Arboretum Bulletin. I have
none of these seeds, but
some of our members will
have

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

K.A.M.

A MOUNTAIN CENTRE OF GENETICS IN THE APENNINES

By PROF. CARLO JUCCI

"L. Spallanzani" Institute of Zoology, University of Pavia

THE genetical centre of the Italian National Council of Research, which is associated with the "L. Spallanzani" Institute of Zoology of the University of Pavia, is organising a Mountain Section in the Appennines on Mount Terminillo, at a height of 1,800 m. This Mountain Centre of Genetics is designed for the investigation of those plants and animals which are particularly suited for the study of processes of racial and specific differentiation; that is, of micro-evolution, according to the principles and methods of modern population genetics.

The mountain environment, with its characteristic complex of geographical, climatic and ecological conditions, imposes peculiar adaptations on animals and plants, and the genetical basis of these adaptations is particularly significant when it is studied in comparison with corresponding systematic entities inhabiting the plains or different altitude levels. The exploration of the amplitude of phenotype variations consequent on 'transfer' from one habitat to another (and this applies also to culture in nutrient solutions) and the exploration of the potentialities of genotype variation by induction of mutations with X-irradiation should extend the comparative analysis and furnish data for an interpretation of evolutionary mechanisms and modes.

From this central position on Mount Terminillo it will be an easy matter to have chains of small experimental stations going up to the crest (2,200 m. high—a modest altitude but the highest in the Appennines except for Mount Gran Sasso) and toward the valley of Rieti (where the N. Strampelli Experimental Station for Wheat Culture is situated).

The Mountain Centre is still in a preliminary phase of organisation, since the building which will constitute the *ubi consistam* of the Institute with its laboratories and its rooms for guest research workers is just now being restored from war damage and adapted to new functions. The Italian Government has leased the building for six years to the University of Pavia, and the Ministry of Public Works has given the funds for restoring it. The town of Rieti, besides giving up in favour of the Centre every right to the

University of California
Berkeley 4, California
May 18, 1953

Professor Carlo Jucci
Istituto di Zoologia
Pavia, Italy

Dear Professor Jucci:

Your letter of 14/2/53 to Dr. Karl Menninger, Indian Hill
Arboretum, Topeka, Kansas, requesting seed of certain species of
Solanum, was sent to Mr. B. O. Mulligan of the University of
Washington Arboretum, who in turn passed your request along to me.

Unfortunately we do not grow any of the species you desire.
Possibly you have now received them from some other source.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

THG:T

(Austria) Vienna, January 15th, 1947.
To the Director of Botanical Garden
California University, Calif. U.S.A. -

Dear sir,

Please send me kindly a little
(parcel)
package of seeds of the following
plants for scientific and agricultural
experiments: → *Carya alba*, *Castanea crenata*
Citrus trifoliata, *Oryza montana*, *Opuntia Tuna*
(non spinosa: Zucker-Burke), *Pinus edulis*, *Physalis*
peruviana, *Sorghum nervosum* (Kaoliang), -
Thea sinensis. - *Zizania aquatica*. - *Trapa*?

I should send you as an exchange
Austrian seeds or plants for "Herbarium". -

Yours very truly

Harry Jungbauer,

Appl. Research and:

(Hortus microclimaticus) -

Vienna (Wien) 65, Lerchengasse 13 Austria.

(Europe). -

May 7, 1947

Mr. Harry Jungbauer
Lerchengasse 13
Vienna 65
Austria

Dear Mr. Jungbauer:

In reply to your letter of January 15 requesting seeds of a number of different species I regret that we do not grow any of the plants you wish in this Botanical Garden.

Sincerely yours,

THG:T

December 4, 1946.

Dr. Carl Junge
Victor Lams 455
Concepcion, Chile

Dear Dr. Junge:

Your letter of August 23rd addressed to the Botany Department of this University reached me after my recent return from Colombia, but the seeds you say that you sent were not received.

As you remember, I was in Chile in 1935-36, 38-39 and 42-43. Unfortunately, I never was able to see you in Concepcion. I was to lecture there just at the time of the great earthquake and it was not possible to go later.

I will be glad to exchange seeds of California plants for seeds of S. Chilean species. In this Botanical Garden we grow many species from Chile but desire more seed of some of which we have only one or two plants. I need seeds of *Philesia buxifolia*; *Luzuriaga erecta* and *radicans*; all *Amarilidaceae* (but not *Alstroemeria aurantica*); all *Bromeliaceae*; *Jubaea spectabilis* and *Juania australis*; *Podocarpus nubigena*, *chilena* and *andina*; *Dacrydium fonckii*; *Saxegottia conspicua*; *Fitzroya patagonica*; *Asteranthera ovata*; *Mitraria coccinea*; *Sarmienta repens*; *Campidium chilense*; *Lomatia obliqua*, *ferruginea* and *dentata*; *Guevina avellana*; *Laurelia aromatica*; *Caldcluvia paniculata*; *Weinmannia* spp.; *Crinodendron hookerianum*; *Myrcogenia apiculata*; *Elepharocalyx* spp.; *Fuchsia* spp.; *Gunnera* spp.; *Pseudopanax* spp.; *Elytropus chilensis*; *Raphithamnus cyanocarpus*; *Latua pubifolia* (palo de brujos); *Monttea chilensis*; *Ourisia* spp.; *Euphrasia* spp.; *Leptocarpha rivularis*; *Flourensia* spp.; *Flotovia* spp.

I hope very much that you can supply me with seed of the above mentioned species and of any other S. Chilean plants, especially trees, shrubs and other perennials and particularly those which have potential importance as ornamentals. I will send you after receipt of the seeds \$5.00 U. S. to repay costs of collecting and mailing.

The portion of your letter referring to exchange of animals I have referred to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of this University. I hope that you will hear from them directly.

With all good wishes and kindest regards,

Cordially yours,

Pajarería Concepción

VICTOR LAMA 455

CONCEPCION - Chile

Pájaros de jaulas nacionales y exóticos, catitas de Australia, Tortugas y otros reptiles, Peces para acuarios, jaulas reglamentarias, terrarios y acuarios, plantas acuáticas y para terrarios: helechos, palmeritas, cactus, tradescantias etc. Insectos, especialmente coleopteros, para colecciones.

Seriedad científica al servicio de nuestra distinguida clientela.

CARLOS JUNGE

PROPIETARIO

Concepcion, 23 August 1946.

University of California.-
 Department of Botany.-
 Berkeley.-

Dear sir:-

Today I send you some seeds of wildgrowing plants of this region, hoping that they will be of interest for you and that we may go in touch and exchange together. I am interested in all kinds of Californian plants, as well as *Arbutus Menziesii* and Conifers from the Atlantic side.

Great interest I have in alive reptiles and amphibians of California: all kinds of newts, frogs, toads, lizards, turtles, harmless snakes etc. I should like it very much to get in correspondence with some Californian collector, dealer etc. who will send me this kind of animals. Later on perhaps I would have interest too on living small mammals, birds, fishes, and on insects and mollusks for collections. Will you be so kind

Return to
 T.H. Goodspeed
 2079 L.S. Old

2.

put me in communication with
anybody, who will be able to send
me this sort of material? Very
Thanks in advance.

Hoping to hear soon from
you, I am yours very truly

Carl Funge.

Concepción, Chile, -
Victoria Loma 455. -

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Make copy for Dr. Junge

MUSEUM OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

December 13, 1946

Dr. Carlos Junge
Victor Lema 455
Concepcion, Chile

Dear Dr. Junge:

Your letter of August 23, 1946 addressed to the Department of Botany of this University has been referred to me in connection with your remarks concerning amphibians and reptiles.

In the department of herpetology, in the University of California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, we maintain an expanding collection of alcoholic reptiles and amphibians. In addition to curatorial activities, we carry on research and give course work in herpetology. We engage in rather active field work and often have on hand living animals which we use for research studies, classroom demonstrations, etc.

As to your interest in living amphibians and reptiles from California, we are indeed ready to cooperate with you. Perhaps we could work out some system of exchange, whereby we could be mutually benefited. We have practically no specimens of Chilean reptiles and amphibians.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Stebbins

Robert C. Stebbins
Assistant Curator of
Herpetology

RCS:mj

Concepción, 16. Dic. 1946. -

Señor

J. St. Goodspeed,

Berkeley. -

Estimado señor: -

Le contesto su carta del 4. Dic. en
 Castellano, porque tengo dificultades
 en expresarme en Inglés y como Ud.
 ha estado varias veces en Sudamerica,
 entiendo que sabría nuestro idioma.
 Me impuse de la lista de especies, que
 Ud. desea adquirir de mí. Me permito
 enviarle hoy una remesa de semillas
 y espero que entre ellas hayan cosas
 de interés para Ud. En mi próxima
 remesa habrá ya algunas especies dis-
 tintas y así le seguiré mandando
 hasta completar su pedido, siempre
 que en el futuro quedemos en contacto.

Antes de enviarme los \$ 5.00 U.S.,
 que Ud. me ofrece, espere que yo le mande
 de otra remesa más y que yo haya
 ubicado en New York algún negocio,
 que me pueda enviar peces para acua-
 rios, reptiles y anfibios vivos etc. para
 mi Jardín Zoológico. Yo creo que New
 York sería la mejor ciudad en los U.S.A.,

*ask for
 Dryas wetland*

2.

pues es puerto y hay vapores que vienen directamente hasta Talcahuano.²
En ellos se pueden hacer los envíos con gran facilidad. Mucho le agradecería, si Ud. mismo me ayudara en bus²carne diversiones de negocios para ranos y terrarios en N. Y., que me puedan vender tortugas, salamandras, peces etc. y con los cuales yo pueda entrar en con²tacto lo mas pronto posible.

En espera de sus gratas noticias y deseándole un Próspero Año Nuevo y una Feliz Pascua, saluda a Ud. muy atentamente

~~Carlos Junge.~~
Concepción, Chile, -
Jardin Botánico.

La VOZ del Jardín ZOOLOGICO

N.º 36 - Concepción, Octubre de 1945 - Parque Ecuador, frente a Lincoyán

Tres años de publicaciones

Con este número cumplimos justamente tres años de publicaciones periódicas. En este lapso de tiempo "La Voz del Jardín Zoológico de Concepción" ha podido conquistar en gran cantidad simpatizantes para con nuestra obra cultural, tanto dentro como fuera de nuestro país. Prueba de ello es que ahora recibimos valiosísimas publicaciones en canje por esta modesta hoja de papel, publicaciones que por otra parte nos sirven mucho para aumentar nuestros conocimientos técnicos y científicos, en bien de un siempre mejor mantenimiento del Jardín Zoológico mismo.

NOVEDADES

En este mes de Octubre el Jardín Zoológico recibió las siguientes donaciones: 1 venado por N. N., 2 treiles por Ewald Kroneberg, 1 gorrión por don Enrique González, 3 culebras grandes, *Dromicus*, por los señores Alberto Rivas, Hugo Pardo y Francisco Canales, 2 culebras chicas, *Tachymenis*, por los señores Atilio Ibarra y Huberty Cortés y 1 lagarto verde, *Liolaemus pectinatus*, por el niño Chaguito Arroyo. Fueron comprados en este mes 2 llacas, 1 choroy, 2 treiles y 3 pequeses. En una Pajarería de Santiago se compraron: 5 mirlos, 4 tórtolas, 4 tórtolas cordilleranas y 2 tortolitas cuyanas.

UN QUISCO DEL NORTE

A mediados del mes el director de este plantel, don Carlos Junge, efectuó un viaje a la capital, el cual lo aprovechó también para ir a la Cordillera de las Condes, para traer de allí un quisco del norte. Este ejemplar de planta de la familia de las cactáceas, mide unos 150 cms. de alto y pesa cerca de 25 kilogramos. Con un esfuerzo enorme fué traído este monstruo pesado y espinudo para Concepción, para que acá se luciera al pie del morrito de los cactus, que se halla en el Zoo detrás del acuaterrario de los caimanes. Esta linda planta, con su belleza exótica, es muy admirada por el público.

LA CACTOMANIA

Con la traída de este gran ejemplar de quisco hemos querido fomentar el gusto por esta clase de plantas, el hobby por los cactus, la cactomanía. Porque a la persona que la pesque el interés y el cariño ya sea por gallinas de raza, por canarios, por pecesitos de acuarios, ya sea por helechos o cactus, le entra una verdadera manía por esta clase de colecciones. En cambio el maniático por cualquiera de estas cosas tan bonitas e interesantes se halla éticamente mucho más por encima de aquel obtuso, que después del cumplimiento de sus limitadas obligaciones cotidianas, no conoce más que la cantina y el aburrimiento. Queremos hacer ambiente, aquel ambiente de cultura exquisita.

February 13, 1947

AIR MAIL

Dr. Carlos Junge
Victor Lama 455
Concepcion, Chile

Dear Friend:

Although I have not yet received the seeds referred to in your letter of December 16, I am writing to thank you for your co-operation and to make the following request.

One of my advanced students urgently requires seeds of *Drimys Winteri* (el Canelo). The seeds produced by the few plants of this species which are cultivated in California will not germinate. It seems the embryos of these seeds are imperfect and dried when the seeds ~~were~~^{are} mature.

Would it be possible for you to send fifteen to thirty of these seeds? Please open one or two seeds in each of a number of fruit, and if the embryos appear to be normal, send the remainder of the seeds in the fruit. If you place these seeds in a strong envelope embedded in a little cotton and send the envelope addressed to me by air mail, I am sure that the seeds will arrive safely.

Perhaps, when you wrote to me on December 16, you had not yet received the letter from Dr. Robert C. Stebbins, of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of this University. On the chance that Dr. Stebbins' letter was lost, I am enclosing a copy of it. I believe that you would have most success in importing living animals, etc., if you would deal with Dr. Stebbins and not attempt to buy your material in New York. As you see by his letter, he is willing to arrange an exchange with you which should be important, because our museum is one of the most famous in North America.

Looking forward to receiving the first and other packages of seeds from you, and with all good wishes for your success, I am

Cordially yours,

THG:jd
Enclosure

1.

Señor

Concepción, 28. Febrero 1947.-

J. H. Groot speed,

Berkeley.-

Muy señor mío: -

Recibí su apreciada carta del 13 de Febrero. Antes de ayer fui a Cosmito a recolectar semillas de *Drymis Winteri* para Ud. de las mandos hoy como muestra sin valor certificada por vía aérea. Espero, que sean de su entera satisfacción.

Ayer le escribí al señor Stebbins, dándole las razones de mi demora en conseguirle. Naturalmente tengo gran interés de entrar en contacto con él, pero como mucho que para un envío de reptiles y anfibios hay ciertas dificultades, si Ud. ahora puede organizar estos envíos desde allí dirigiéndose al Consulado Americano o mejor a la Embajada Americana en Chile, yo creo que esto facilitaría enormemente el intercambio. Luego a Ud. por lo tanto de solicitar ante sus autoridades en Chile las facilidades del caso, para poder efectuar pronto nuestros respectivos envíos, respectivamente. Me interesaría además saber, qué especies serían las que el señor Stebbins me pudiera enviar, para ir preparando aquí los respectivos terrarios.

Tengo el mayor interés en que este contacto se pueda realizar tan pronto como sea posible, pues a este Jardín Botánico le hace mucha falta recibir algunas novedades de abstracción.

2.

En espera de su pronta y pronta respuesta,
saluda a Ud.

muy atentamente

Carlos Junge.

Concepción Chile, -
Jardín Botánico. -

May 13, 1947
AIR MAIL

Dr. Carlos Junge
Jardin Zoologico
Concepción, Chile

Dear Friend:

I appreciate very much the seeds of Drimys Winteri, which you so kindly sent to me. Unfortunately, these seeds did not contain a living embryo. Would it be possible for you to make another collection for me from different trees, and send them again, air mail. As I told you previously, I should be glad to send you a draft to cover the cost of air postage on these and other seeds, which I wrote to you about before, and which I hope you can obtain for me.

Concerning your proposed exchange with the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of this University, I am sure that you will receive full information from Dr. Stebbins. I am quite certain, however, that it will not be possible to send living specimens, both because we have no living collection at this University, and also because of the restrictions upon the export and import of living animals and the doubt that they would reach you alive. Undoubtedly, Dr. Stebbins thought of an exchange of preserved and not of living specimens.

I am enclosing a brief article on the Botanical Garden of this University, which may be of interest to you. We are making an effort to grow a representative collection of the woody plants, vines, and bulbs of southern Chile, and will much appreciate your co-operation in obtaining seeds of them.

With many thanks for your past kindness, and best personal wishes,

Cordially yours,

THG:br
Enclosure

CORREO AEREO

1. Señor Prof. J. H. Goodspeed, Concepción, 14. Junio 1947.-
Berkeley 4, Cal.-

Muy señor mío: -

Recibí su atenta carta del 13. Mayo y trataré de enviarle una nueva remesa de semillas de *Drymis Winteri* cuando se me presente la oportunidad de recolectarlas. - Al Dr. Stebbins le volví a escribir. Desde nuestras primeras cartas hemos hablado del intercambio de reptiles vivos, en el cual estoy muy interesado. El intercambio se podría hacer probablemente con algún buque de la Armada Chilena que en un tiempo más hará viaje a California. Quiero comunicarle al Dr. Stebbins que yo tengo gran interés por este canje y que ya le tengo una remesa preparada. En este mismo sentido le he escrito también al Consul Chileno en San Francisco. Gran interés tengo también de entrar en intercambio con el Zoo de San Francisco y me voy a hd. de ponerme en contacto con la dirección de ese jardín. Espero que ese jardín tendría mucho material disponible para el canje, principalmente ejemplares de Australia, Asia etc. de los cuales nosotros todavía tenemos muy poco.

Saluda a hd. muy atentamente

Carlos Guíñez.

Concepción, - Chile, -
Jardín Zoológico. -