



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
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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.

2079 Life Sciences Building
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
August 24, 1956

Dr. Nicolas van der Walle
Koningslaan 2
Utrecht, Holland

Dear Nicolas:

I am ashamed that so many months have passed without acknowledgement of your good letter of March 2.

It was pleasant to read that you have established yourself in your native land and that you are enjoying its many cultural and other advantages -- What a contrast with Peru!

I don't know whether I have told you what a pleasant experience we had in Holland last summer. The meetings of the International Horticultural Congress at The Hague were well organized. The sessions were held in two of the big hotels at Schevingen and most of those in attendance lived in them. We, however, had very comfortable accommodation in The Hague itself at the Hotel des Indes.

I am still very much in touch with South America and in particular with Chile via my old Anglo-Chilean friend, Dr. E. P. Reed of Valparaiso. You may remember that in 1942-43 and again on my last visit to South America in 1952 I was concerned with the development of a Chilean National Botanical Garden. For two years the proposal that I should return has been in the air. Meanwhile, although I was (unexpectedly) forced to retire at 67 on July 1, 1954, I have been reemployed full time by this University and thus have not, actually, been in a position to return to South America.

This coming June 30 I will be completely and finally retired, at age 70, and expect to go to South America a year from now or somewhat later, to spend six months or so in Peru, Chile and Argentina. I wonder whether there is a possibility that you may have returned to Lima by that time.

I hope you received the reprint of an article by Stork and myself on the 5 South American Expeditions with some phytogeographic notes on Peru. After a lapse of years I have heard from Woytkowski -- Why I don't know, because I had not written to him. His letter was characteristic, with complaints about his employment at La Molina, etc. etc. He enclosed copies of numerous letters to the authorities of the Escuela and accounts of his collecting activities, etc; also many references to debts which he has incurred. These debts he claims resulted from advancing money on promises of support for his various activities -- promises which were broken of course. In other words, his present situation is typical. I thought that you would be interested and amused to hear this report concerning our mutual friend. Thank you for your letter, Nicolas, and do let me hear from you again soon.

We are very well and happy. Even yours,

THG:T

Utrecht, Dec. 25th 1956

Dear Harper:

With
Very dear love

It was quite nice again to get your letter from August 24th, informing me that every thing is well with you. It has been especially pleasant to hear that you are still active and have been allowed to go on teaching. It was too bad indeed that some jealous personalities had been trying to oppose you - After all which you have done for the Botanical Garden in Berkeley, this opposition was something unheard of. In our Universities such a thing would be impossible. The position of a university professor is here - fortunately - a very stable one. - As for me, I am sound in body and mind and accustomed myself to the climate and peculiarities of my country. After so many years of absence in circumstances and surroundings quite different from ours, every thing has been rather strange in the beginning. The country is overcrowded and the traffic in the narrow streets is often alarming, even dangerous for the foot passenger. In general life has lost much of its, formerly charming intimacy. We are living under the blessings of a semi-totalitarian government, so the profit of the broad class of workers, but with a loss of culture and distinction.

after your last visit I continued extending the collection. Thus, when I had the opportunity of projecting somewhat 150 slides for the members of a ladies' doctors club in the town of Middelam (November '56), people have been very much interested in this matter. I have been invited by the Dutch Geographical Society to repeat the conference on "Peru" in Rotterdam, which will occur in February. I hope to be successful also there.

- It is a pleasant prospect for you, that you will have a chance of visiting South-America again. As you hope to be there from September '57 to February '58, it is quite possible, that I may meet you in Peru, which would be very nice, indeed.

It is my intention indeed to return this year to Peru, to live there 3 or 4 years more. You will remember that I possess a "chacra" in Santa Clara, 16 k.m. north-east of Lima, in which I am very interested. The region is improving. Several neighbours made a combination, presided by an American engineer, who has a very nice chalet there. So that we have already the advantage of the connection with the electric network.

I do not know at this moment when I will return The Royal Dutch Steamship Co.

It has been especially a disillusion for me to perceive that old friends had left this valley of tears whereas others I met in a rather bad state of health. The result is that one some times feels lonely.

Though the arrangement and clearing off quite a lot of old belongings (many dating from my period in the Dutch East Indies) takes much of my time, I fortunately have been able to dedicate myself also to some more interesting activities.

In June I have read a paper on "Verreuga Peruviana" during a meeting of the combined Dutch-Belgian Society of Tropical Medicine in Ghent. I was able to demonstrate some pictures in colour of patients, made in Peru and Colombia and several of the Rimac-valley (to well-known to you), where that disease prevails. Thus this event has been a success. I shall send you later on a reprint of the story, which will appear in the

"Documenta de Medicina Tropical". I have been invited to give a conference on the same subject in the Institute of Trop. Hygiene in Amsterdam during the course for the students.

- You will remember that I made a great number of "Kodachroms" in Peru and also

has given me great facilities for the voyage to Hulland, reducing the fare to a trifle, insisting, me to travel as the position of a semi-doctor. (The age-limit for a ship-doctor is 60!). Of course I will try the same facilities for the return-trip, but I am not sure if they are willingly to repeat their complacency. If so, I shall have to depend on the shipping-possibilities, because under such circumstances they will not allow me to travel in the tourist-season.

I thank you for the nice Christmas-card, signed by "Betty and Harper Goodspeed," and send you both my very best wishes for a happy and healthy New Year.

Affectionately

Nicolaus.

P.S. By the way, I never received the reprint of the article on the 5th month. Inver Expedition, that you mentioned in your letter of August 24th. May be that you directed it to Lima and the Consul forgot changing the address. If you could send me another specimen, I should appreciate this very much.

2079 Life Sciences Bldg.
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
January 16, 1957

Dr. Nicolas van der Walle
Koningslaan 2
Utrecht, Holland

Dear Nicolas:

It was very good to have your letter giving me news of your life in Utrecht and your future plans. It now appears certain that we will be in South America from about September of this year to about March of next year. I hope to have a party of plant collectors in Peru for part of that period and I will stop first in Lima to organize their work. It may be necessary to stay there for a month or two to see how their work progresses and to prepare their collections for shipment to Berkeley.

I expect that a party will collect in South Chile, also, beginning in November and we will go on to Santiago to get them started. Later, we will spend some time in Argentina. Perhaps we will have to return via Chile and Peru to see that everything is finished.

Hopefully at one time or another we will meet you in Peru. I can understand that you wish to see the chacra again, especially since the area is beginning to improve so much. Probably it will prove to have been a good investment when you come to sell it.

The University Press here wishes to publish a second edition of my Plant Hunters in the Andes. It appeared first just before Pearl Harbor, later in a Spanish translation and, in 1950, in a British Empire edition. Perhaps you saw the Spanish translation, a very bad one.

The first edition described our 1935 and 1938 expeditions. As you know, we were in South America in 1942-43, '45-'46 and '51-'52 and I was also there briefly in 1948 to attend the Botanical Congress in Tucuman. In other words, there will be much to add to the first edition or to substitute for parts of it. I think that there will be about the same number of illustrations as in the first American edition -- there were only a few in the Spanish translation.

Would you be willing to let me use some of your Peruvian kodachromes in my second edition? If so, I will send you a copy of the first edition (if you do not have one) and you can read the Peruvian part and examine the pictures in it. Then: (1) if some of your pictures of more or less the same subjects are better than mine I would like to use them (2) if I refer to places or things concerning which there are no illustrations but of which you have pictures I would

also like to use them (3) if, in addition, you have some especially fine pictures of anything Peruvian not referred to in the book I can use them because we have had, as you know, all sorts of other experiences in all parts of Peru to write about in the new edition.

Should you be good enough to let me use your pictures you would have kodachrome copies made to send me (airmail) with brief notes on each of your pictures you select. I would then have these copies processed here to give black and white negatives. We have had great success in getting black and white from kodachrome to illustrate scientific articles. Undoubtedly, good kodachrome copies can be made in Europe but I do not know whether they make black and white from kodachrome there. I would, of course, repay you for the cost of the copies and mailing costs and acknowledge your cooperation in the new edition.

Please let me have your reaction to my suggestion as soon as possible because I must finish work on the new edition soon if it is to be done before we start for South America.

I am sending you a copy of the article on our expeditions.

Thanks again, Nicolas, for your letter and with all of the very best to you for the New Year.

Affectionately,

THG:T

Utrecht, March 4th 1957

Koningslaan 2.

Prof. T.H. Goodspeed
University of California
Berkeley (Cal.)

Dear Harper:

It was nice indeed to get again good and pleasant news from you.

From your last letter I learned that your wellknown enormous energy has not lessened a trifle, and also that your passion for South America still is burning.

I would be inclined to use a (very bad) Dutch proverb: " an old criminal will always return to the spot where he committed his crime ".

At any rate, this dutch criminal would be most pleased if he should get a chance to meet his american colleague in Lima this year !

Last week I received the copy of your publication on the South-American expeditions, for which I am grateful.

" Planthunters in the Andes " I bought in Lima (Engl. edition), decorating it with your portrait which I took on the steps of the Cathedral. However, I do not have it at hand, because it is already in a storehouse in Utrecht, together with many books and belongings that I do not take with me, when returning to Peru.

With pleasure I will lend you some kodachromes for having made black and white enlargements.

I was not exceedingly satisfied with the results, when I caused to make such enlargements, neither in Lima (" laboratoric Neumann "), nor in Utrecht, where I addressed to an expert in photography. I needed them for a publication on " Verruga Peruana " (which I soon will send you.)

For this reason I preferred sending you my original " kodachromes ", hopefully that the results got by some specialist in Berkeley may be better.

To-day I sent them to you, by airmail, recommended. There are three pictures of Cacti in the Rimac-valley and five of landscapes, which are rather typical for Peru.

1. Magey (Agaves) near Huánuco.
2. Río Huallaga, at Huánuco.
3. Huaráz (with " campo de trigo " and Eucalyptus.)
4. Laguna Huacachina (with typical trees - algarroba ? - at the border of the sand-dunes)
5. Landscape near Ica, on the road to Lima

Besides, I added six negatives, made with my Agfa-apparatus.

1. Ica, landscape (about the same as taken with Leica)
2. Ica. Cotton field with " médanos " in the back-ground.
3. Canta. A typical small mountain-town. (Dep. de Lima)
4. Chosica. Río Rímac. (near the bridge)
5. ---
6. Ollantaytambo. (near Cuzco). Old Inca-houses.

It was rather difficult for me to choose pictures for landscapes, which would please you.

I do hope that some of them may be useful for the purpose. Eventually it will be an honour for me, if you kindly would mention the name of the producer in the new edition.

My conference on " Peru " in Rotterdam has been a great success. The public was very interested in seeing the pictures of Lima, Cuzco &c. In general the knowledge about the south-american countries is far from satisfactory, however growing in the last years, together with the interest for the Spanish language.

In April I will repeat the conference for the students of the Spanish Institute in Utrecht..

In that building I follow on Saturday-morning the classes of Prof. Van Dam, one of our best specialists of " castellano ", discovering that my knowledge of the Grammar of this beautiful language is still largely incomplete.

I intend to make a trip to Spain in the month of May, visiting first Madrid and traveling from there to various interesting old towns of the Peninsula. Several acquaintances, who visited this country, were really delighted. Besides, Spain is, at least at this moment, the cheapest country of Europe, for whom who disposes of " hard currant ".

After these adventures, I will try to find out the best (and most economical) way for returning to Peru, with the bright prospect of enjoying there soon, in your company, a nice meal with " sopa a la criolla " and " palta rellena ".

With cordial greetings and best wishes for your good health

Affectionately

Sticlaad.

P.S. Please, when returning the " Kodachromes " and negatives, add, the Dutch stamp of Fl. 2.50 for my collection.

2079 Life Sciences Bldg.
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
March 22, 1957

Dr. Nicolas van der Walle
Koningslaan 2
Utrecht, Holland

Dear Nicolas:

It was very thoughtful of you to send me the kodachromes and black and white negatives, according to my request, for possible reproduction in a new edition of my book. Actually, I am afraid that I cannot use them. I think that if you had been able to get at your copy of the earlier edition or if I had, as I originally suggested, sent you one you might have made a different selection. However, with the illustrated lectures you are so successfully giving it would probably have been difficult to part, even temporarily, with some of your more spectacular pictures.

Considering how much I have to do in disposing of or reorganizing the accumulations of forty years in my office and laboratory, in writing articles I have agreed to write, in taking care of my personal affairs, etc, etc, -- all in the next five or six months -- the ms of the second edition will have to wait. Indeed, I now am thinking of working on it in South America. Thus, when we, hopefully, meet in Lima in the autumn we can look at all your kodachromes, etc. together and make some selections.

I am glad that you are going to Spain. As you know, I have a standing invitation to lecture there. We had thought of the possibility of continuing on to Spain from South America next year but that appears to be out of the question now.

You will be interested to know that once more I am in communication with Woytkowski. He first wrote to me about the Jardin Botanico he was supposed to develop at La Molina and enclosed copies of many letters he had written to the Director, and others, all complaining about lack of support, etc. He also told me about his impoverished condition, his son's death, his ex-wife's sicknesses, etc. I wrote him a strong letter of advice urging him to get away from Lima and devote himself wholeheartedly to insect collecting.

When I am in Peru I will need to hire some local collecting assistance and I wish that I could consider employing him but, as you know, that would be hopeless. To help him a little I offered to pay him something for notes on his collecting experiences that I could use in the second edition. He has now

sent me a 30 page ms containing accounts of all his insect and plant collecting since he arrived in Peru. It is a truly amazing human document and full of comments on life in the parts of Peru which are still in the "Dark Ages". I wish that I could use some of them but, although undoubtedly giving a true picture, they would be very offensive to Limansans most of whom probably do not know how degenerate their fellow contrymen are in parts of the interior.

I am enclosing a small check in repayment of postage and toward a good Spanish dinner!

Many thanks, again, Nicolás, and every good wish.

Affectionately,

THG:T

Ministerio de Justicia e Instrucción Pública
UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE TUCUMÁN
FUNDACIÓN MIGUEL LILLO
(LEY 12.938)

MIGUEL LILLO 205
TUCUMÁN (P. ARGENTINA)

Tucumán, 26. April 1950

*N. detensisoides
(Pissinachi) Millán*

Mr.
Dr. Thomas H. Goodspeed
California

*June 1950
found to
be occasional
no handle and
inland*

Dear Sir,

With the present letter I send you two specimens of Nicotiana collected by Hueck in the Argentine Funa, with some seeds. Would you be so kind as to determine them?

With kind regards of Dr. Digilio I remain

Yours truly

F. Vervoort

Federico B. Vervoort

Berkeley 4, California
June 20, 1951

Dr. ~~Fred~~ F. B. Vervoorst
Fundacion Miguel Lillo
Miguel Lillo 205
Tucuman, Argentina

Dear Dr. Vervoorst:

Many thanks for sending me the two Puna specimens
of Nicotiana. They are both N. petunioides
(Griseb.) Millan. Unfortunately, there was no
normal seed enclosed.

I assume that these specimens are duplicates and
that I may retain them. If not and they should be
returned to you please let me know.

Kindly give my best wishes to Dr. Digilio and my
other friends at the Institute.

With cordial greetings

Sincerely,

THG:T

MINISTERIO de JUSTICIA e INSTRUCCION PUBLICA

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL de TUCUMAN

FUNDACION MIGUEL LILLO

(Ley 12.935)

MIGUEL LILLO 205
TUCUMAN (re. Argentina)

Tucumán, June 28, 1951

fill - seed box?

Dr. Thomas H. Goodspeed
Berkeley

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

Thank you very much for your determinations of Nicotiana glutinoides (Gris.) Millan, which you can retain. Excuse me the few seeds I sent you last time. To day I enclose some which I collected in the province of Catamarca, dpto. Tinogasta, between El Algarrobal at 2360 m and Cazadero Grande at 3500 m, both at the W of Fiambalá, in March of this year, hoping they could be of some value to you.

With greetings from Dr. Digilio and your friends at the Institute (Dr. O'Donnell had a sarcom on one of his legs, which was necessary to amputate in order to avoid greater complications) I remain

Yours truly

F. H. H. H.

Lic. Federico B. Hervoerst

Ministerio de Educación de la Nación
Universidad Nacional de Tucumán
Fundación Miguel Lillo

(LEY 12.838)

Miguel Lillo 205
Tucumán (R. Argentina)

Tucumán, October 25th., 1952

Mr.
Dr. Thomas H. Goodspeed
California

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

Last year I sent you seeds of Nicotiana petunioides (Gris.) Millán which I collected in the Puna-region of Catamarca. Now I had the opportunity to collect plants in the type locality of this species and enclose I send you again seeds of it, supposing they could be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours

Federico B. Verveorst

Berkeley 4, California
January 27, 1953

Dr. Federico B. Vervoorst
205 Miguel Lillo
Tucuman, Argentina

Dear Dr. Vervoorst:

Many thanks indeed for your thoughtfulness in sending an additional supply of seed of *Nicotiana petunioides*. It was very important for me because through some mistake the seed of this species you originally sent was lost here.

Please give my best wishes to Don Horacio and my other friends at the Institute.

With thanks again and best wishes

Sincerely,

THG:T

2079 Life Sciences Bldg.
May 9, 1950

Veterle and Reinalt
Capitola
California

Gentlemen:

Through a Turkish graduate student I have received a request from Prof. Dr. A. Heilbronn, Director of the Botanical Garden, Istanbul University, Istanbul, for seeds of a considerable variety of material of importance for scientific work being carried on at the Turkish University. This Botanical Garden is able to comply with certain of these requests and I am asking a number of growers in different parts of the country to assist Prof. Heilbronn.

One of his requests is for seed of *Gerbera jamesonii* hybrids. Is it possible that you might care to donate a small quantity of seed of a number of representative strains which I could then forward along with the material we are supplying?

With best wishes

Sincerely,

THG:T

Berkeley 4, California

June 15, 1950

Vetterle and Reinelt
Box E
Capitola, California

Dear Mr. Reinelt:

I regret that through misinformation obtained from Oakland nurserymen I asked you for material of Gerbera for forwarding to Dr. Heilbronn in Turkey. Your donation of Delphinium seed was, however, much appreciated and has been sent on.

With many thanks and best wishes

Sincerely,

THGLT

Marion Viccars
SEED TESTING LABORATORY

1113 MT. HEIGE ROAD - P. O. BOX 2202
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

#9

RELIABLE SEED TESTING
PHONE 9-6934



11 YEARS EXPERIENCE
IN SOUTHERN SEED LABORATORIES

September 15, 1951

Dr. T. H. Goodspeed
University of California Botanical Garden
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

This laboratory maintains a seed collection which we constantly try to increase. It occurred to us that you might from time to time have seed from your ornamentals which you could let us have for this purpose. We need very few seed, a dozen or even less, but the botanical name should be quite accurate.

We will be very grateful for any help you can give us.

Very truly yours,

Marion Viccars

October 4, 1951

Mr. Marion Viccars
Seed Testing Laboratory
P. O. Box 2202
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Viccars:

I have your letter of September 15 concerning additions to your seed collection.

Unfortunately, we grow largely research material and the few ornamentals are almost entirely perennials from which we do not normally take seeds. However, I shall be glad to place your request on file and we may in the future be in a position to cooperate with you.

Sincerely,

THG:am

Dear Doctor - I was
very sorry to have missed
you. This letter was ready for you
on Wednesday March 25th, for delivery
to you at the bank if you called, or for delivery to you at the Hotel Prat.
Unfortunately, I sprained my left ankle badly on Monday, had to stay in bed
Wednesday + Thursday. When I returned to the office on
Friday I learned you had left Chile on Thursday.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
VALPARAISO BRANCH
CHILE

March 3, 1952

I at once sent the original hereof to Dewey with a personal
note that he call you at a hotel in Lima, & tell you that
he had received the original hereof. I trust he was able to help you during your
stay in Lima.
With kind regards, remain
Sincerely yours,
J.F. Vielbig

Mr. A. H. Dewey, Manager
The National City Bank of New York
Lima, Perú

Dear Mr. Dewey:

We are pleased to introduce to you by means of
this letter, our good friend, Dr. Thomas Harper Goodspeed,
Ph. D., who is Professor of Botany and Director Botanical
Garden, University of California.

Dr. Goodspeed has been here the last few months,
working on the establishment of a Botanical Garden in
Vila del Mar, and as a guest of the Chilean Government.

We shall deeply appreciate any information or
advice that you may be able to give him, which would
further the purpose of his visit to your city.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesies
to our good friend introduced to you herein, we remain,

Yours very truly

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
Valparaiso Branch

J.F. Vielbig
(J. P. Vielbig)
MANAGER

Dr. Thomas H. Goodspeed, Ph. D., will sign

April 12/52

Dear Mr. Viehbig:-

Thanks so much for your trouble in introducing me to Mr. Dury in Lima. The last Wednesday in Valparaiso was too full to permit me to get to the bank to pick it up and I forgot back Dr. Reed to thank you just the same.

I picked up a cold the day I left Santiago and five sticky days in Lima & two in Panama did it no good with the result that I arrived home with virus pneumonia. I was actually too sick in Lima to do any business.

I have been back at work for a week, fully recovered but missing the sunny, dry days in Chile. Still raining & cold here. Hope the ankle is entirely fit again.

Best wishes & thanks again

Cordially
T.H. Goodspeed

Viles

Alton

STUDIO, INC.

144 EAST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 22 • MU 8-1695-6

February 5, 1952

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

Dear Professor Goodspeed:

It was with considerable anticipatory pleasure that I commenced to read your PLANT HUNTERS IN THE ANDES. And, I was most excited to note that you mentioned *Datura sanguinea* several times.

Would I be imposing on you too much to advise me to whom I can appeal for some seeds of this *datura*? I have searched high and low for it for a long time, but with no success.

In the event this letter reaches you....as I earnestly hope it will....would you be so kind as to drop me this information?

Very sincerely yours,

James Viles

p.s. Alas, *Nicotiana* interest me greatly, but my already over-crowded greenhouses prevent my growing anything bigger than *N. sylvestris* in the garden.

2078 Life
4/16/22 Scripps Blvd.
New Orleans
Parish, Cal.

Dear Vets: - Yours of 2/5 awaited my
recent return from some necessities in Chile.

Of what you have in mind is the Patine
which becomes a small tree under favorable
conditions bears a large clear flower, I just
happened to take some seed in a Chilean garden

last month. All my seeds collected in
Chile haven't reached me yet but when they
do, and if this is what you want, I will be
most happy to share with you. However,
if you don't hear from me in a month
or so please inquire me.

Yours,
T. W. Goodspeed

9/5/52
Rud Smith

Apt. B21,
#5 Tudor City Place,
NYC.

12 August 1952

Dear Professor Goodspeed -

Forgive my bothering
you about this *Datura* seed, but, as you
can readily ascertain, I am persistent (!)

At any rate, I do hope
you will be able to send me a small
amount. I'm sending along your card, as
possibly you might have trouble identifying
me (and my request) at this point.

Do forgive my bothering
you again like this!

Sincerely yours,

James Yila

Professor T. H. Goodspeed,
207a Life S. Bldg.,
Univ. of Cal.
Berkeley - California.

C
O
P
Y

February 4, 1955

Albert M. Vollmer, M.D.
384 Post Street
San Francisco 8, California

Dear Dr. Vollmer:

I must apologise for not getting in touch with you or answering your letter of December the 4th. My mistake was that I opened the box of slides and then left for the East, where I have spent most of the intervening time.

Since I last talked to you, I have secured a map of the Grove, and from it made enlarged drawings of the area along the River Road. I have discussed the problem at some length with Dr. Goodspeed, and we both feel that these maps are incomplete as to tree and shrub locations, which makes it impossible to spot the lily plantings on them accurately. We believe that it will be necessary for Dr. Goodspeed, you and I to meet at the Grove, locate existing trees and shrubs, and develop a proposal for locations of the lily groups on it so that we will have a concrete proposal to put before the Grove Committee. Neither Dr. Goodspeed nor I feel that we know enough about the cultural requirements of the various species to go ahead and spot the clumps ourselves.

I shall be very busy through February, but hope that we can arrange a date at the Grove during March.

I have enjoyed the slides very much, and was on the point of returning them to you, long overdue, but Dr. Goodspeed has asked if he might have them for a day or so, and I have taken the liberty of giving them to him. He will return them directly to you.

Sincerely,

H. L. Vaughan

HLV:p
cc: Dr. Gordes
Cr. Goodspeed ✓

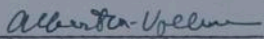
WILLIAM G. MOORE, M. D.
ALBERT M. VOLLMER, M. D.
EARLE M. MARSH, M. D.
384 POST STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 9

Feb. 16, 1955.

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:-

Your letter and the Kodachromes arrived, and I am returning the Kodachromes you asked for to have copies made. I also have Kodachromes of other flowers besides lilies, and if you are interested, I shall be most happy to let you use them.

Cordially yours,


Albert M. Vollmer.

Berkeley 4, California
February 24, 1955

Dr. Albert M. Vollmer
384 Post Street
San Francisco 8, California

Dear Dr. Vollmer:

Many thanks for your cooperation in letting me have copies made of your fine kodachromes. I should like to see the others to which you refer. I am most interested in species of which I can show a more distant view, including associates, and then a more or less close-up view. Perhaps you would be good enough to make a selection for me.

With thanks again and best wishes,

Cordially,

THG:T

June 12, 1959

Sr. Arturo Wagenknecht Huss
Picarte 2305
Valdivia, Chile

Dear Sr. Wagenknecht:

Thank you very much indeed for your kindness in obtaining seed of *Alerce* for me. We will at once try to germinate it and hope for success. This is the first time I have received seed of *Alerce* with a place of collection which makes it especially valuable.

Late in March your brother Rodolfo must have received from me money to make an agreed upon collecting trip to obtain plant material in northern Chile. I sent him two letters in March.

To this date I have received no reply or report on his collecting trip and fear that something unfortunate must have happened to him. Do you know anything about him? I would much appreciate any information you can give me.

With thanks again for the seed of *Alerce* and with best wishes,

Sincerely,

T. H. Goodspeed

THG:dn

Arturo Wagenknecht Huss

Valdivia-Chile

Picarte 2305

Mr

Dr T. Harper Goodspeed

University of California

Department of Botany

Berkeley 4, California, U.S.A.

Mui señor mio:

Por encargo de mi hermano Rodolfo, tengo el gusto de remitirle algunas semillas de Alerce (*Fitzroya patagonica*) La semilla fue recolectada en Chaihuin, al sur de Corralx el verano pasado 1958; pero me fue entregada solamente en estos dias. Me han dicho que la semilla es un poco dificil de hacerla germinar; pero como Ud es tecnico en la materia, no dudo de que tenga buen exito.

Esperando que reciba conforme la semilla, saluda a Ud su mui atto y ss

Arturo Wagenknecht Huss
Picarte 2305
Valdivia

Valdivia, Junio 26 de 1959.

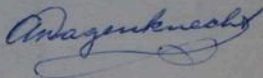
Sr

Dr T. Harper Goodspeed
University Of California
Department Of Botany
Berkeley 4, California

Estimado señor:

Recibi su ata de fecha 12 del presente, en la cual me comunica haber recibido las semillas de Alerce. Al mismo tiempo recibí carta de mi hermano Rodolfo, me cuenta de su viaje al Norte, entre otras cosas me dice: Recibi dos cajones de Antofagasta, ahora espero cuatro cajones de Taltal con material colectado. Yo le escribo a mi hermano de que Ud desea tener noticias de el, así que creo que dentro de poco tiempo mas tendrá noticias de el.

Saluda atentamente a Ud.



September 1, 1949

AIR MAIL

Mr. Rudolph Wagenknecht
Casilla 207
La Serena
Prov. Coquimbo, Chile

Dear Rudolph:

The bulbs, which you were kind enough to collect for me, arrived in good condition and I am very much obliged to you for your cooperation. If you will tell Dr. Reed the cost of the postage, I am sure that he will reimburse you according to my arrangement with him.

I am sorry that I did not have the opportunity of seeing you when I was in Chile last fall but Dr. Reed told me that you and your family were well and that you were happy in your work.

I will much appreciate your saving for me a little seed of any *Nicotiana* species you happen to find and also seed of any of the beautiful ornamental plants of your area.

Mrs. Goodspeed and I send you our very best wishes and thanks for all your past and present assistance.

As always, your friend,

THG:jd

Carroll 206
to Sarona
Chile

2079 Life Sciences Bldg
9/14/53

Dear Rudolpho:—

I am enclosing draft for \$50⁰⁰ US
to assist in cost of your journey to secure
plants of Copiapoa that Paul is anxious
to study. I know that he has written
to you in detail about this and about how
to ship the plants to him.

Dr. Reed, as perhaps, you know,
brought his son Enrique to the USA
for an operation. It was successful
and I think that they have returned
to Chile.

I hope that all is well with
you + your family

Cordially,

T.H. Goodspeed

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Berkeley 4, California

To Rudolfo Wagenknecht Dr.

July 30, 1953

Address La Serena, Chile

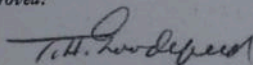
Type of Entry	Do not write in this space Account No.	Object Code

Draft to cover costs of collecting and shipping plant material of research importance to this Botanical Garden

Please send draft to T.H.Goodspeed, 2079 LSB to be forwarded by air with letter.

Charge: Botany: Botanical Garden Research Cacti and Succulents 64275 13-38200

Approved:



Dollars

Cents

50 00

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA
Sept 2, 1953

Rudolfo Wagenknecht
La Serena, Chile

We enclose draft No. 14273, for 50.00
in payment of your bills, as follows:

invoice enclosed.

Very truly yours,

Controller

By 

February 11, 1959

Ing. Rodolfo Wagenknecht
Casilla 207
La Serena, Chile

Dear Rodolfo:

Following my recent letter I am now giving you the details of a possible collecting trip in north Chile.

(1) Refer to Hutchison's letter to you dated July 28, 1953, in which he lists desiderata in the genus Copiapoa. However, something less extensive is now suggested, as follows: La Serena to Antofagasta: Chanaral, Caleta Esmeralda, Taltal, Paposo, Cobre, and Antofagasta. If any of these must be omitted, then the Cobre and Antofagasta collections will be most important. If possible obtain seed of all collections and at least 2 to 5 living plants at each locality.

(2) Antofagasta to Aguada de Puquios, in the Sierra Almeida to collect Nicotiana longibracteata. It was collected (by Beise) at Puquios and to the northeast just over what is now the frontier of Argentina. I think that probably this species may be relatively common near Puquios. The train crosses Sierra Almeida near Puquios and there is a head to Puquios also. I am enclosing a picture of N. longibracteata. Note particularly the large seed capsule with membranous attached calyx. This distinguishes N. longibracteata from N. corymbosa. I particularly want seed of longibracteata. If you find only partially ripe seed capsules the seed in them will probably mature on the herbarium sheets.

There should be cacti on this trip. A huge barrel cactus from the region has been described as a new genus. Seed of it and other cacti along with living and pressed material and flowers in alcohol or formalin should be collected. The route is: Antofagasta east to Yungay, Augusta Victoria, Varillas, Puquios - probably a long day trip.

If you can make this collecting trip I will send you \$125, \$25 of which represents cost of air mail of material collected. Previously you received \$50. In other words, a total of \$175.

It was very pleasant to have the opportunity of seeing you again in Chile a year ago.

Ing. R. Wagenknecht

- 2 -

February 11, 1959

I hope that your health is now good and that all
is well with your family.

Cordially,

T. H. Goodspeed

THG:dn

Refer Wagenknecht to my letter of 28 July 1953, in which I give details of desiderata in the genus *Copiapoa*. All these notes still apply.

However that program was extensive and I recommend that a more restricted one be attempted. The following routing is without retracing of steps, and can be attempted by road or train. If by train, there will probably be a considerable difficulty (if it is possible at all) in making the necessary stops.

must
La Serena to Antofagasta. The necessary notes are in my letter. He should attempt to get seed in all cases, and at least two to 5 live plants at each locality: Chañaral, Caleta Esmeralda, Taltal, Paposo, Cobre, and Antofagasta. If any of these must be omitted, then the Cobre and Antofagasta collections *will be* are most important. ~~to me~~.

Antofagasta to Aguada de Puquios, in the Sierra Almeida. On this route I don't know what cacti will be found, but any found should be collected as seed and living and pressed material, wherever possible. The train crosses Sierra Almeida not far from Puquios, the locality of the Peise collection of Nicotiana longibracteata. The altitude here seems to be about 11-12000 ft. Puquios is also reachable by road from Antofagasta. It is quite likely that he will find a huge barrel cactus in this area or enroute to it; this has been described as a new genus, and it should be collected and most particularly flowers should be taken and preserved in fluid (alcohol or formalin).

The exact routing by road would be Antofagasta south to turnoff near Varillas railroad station, then east to Yungay, Augusta Victoria, Varillas, Puquios---probably a large one-day trip.

The other locality for *N. longibracteata* is in Argentina, and there is no road. The locality is 25-50 km. (by air) ~~from~~ northeast of Puquios. The road, unfortunately goes southeast from Puquios, but if the plant is not found at Puquios it is probable that it will be found further along toward the Argentine frontier.

Rudolph Wagenknecht
casilla 207
La Serena, CHILE.

am 2/15-9
oked program,
referred to check
said check
money gone

La Serena, 23 February, 1959.

Professor Dr.
Thomas H. Goodspeed
Department of Botany
Berkeley 4, California, USA.

Dear Professor Goodspeed:

I received your letter from 11 th. February. In this note you mean "Following my recent letter I am now giving you the details of a possible collecting trip in north Chile". I think this "recent letter" was only your Christmas-card in which added: "I will never forget our meeting on the train to the south. I will write to you soon about y am possible cooperation in some collecting for mi."

With reference to Mr. Hutchison letter of July, 28, 1953, I have studied details for a future trip.

Chañaral and Esmeralda in the first trip Serena-Antofagasta, it is possible let out for lack of time, giving preference to Antofagasta-El Cobre und later Taltal -Paposo, speciality "Antofagasta to Cobre", as you say to be of a special interest!

I am studying the second trip to Antofagasta, Yungay, Augusta Victoria, Varillar an Puguicos, for I have situated all the localities, less PUQUIOS which I suppose is near argentine frontier in the Pass of Socompa, that means by the international railway from Antofagasta to Socompa (later Bolivia). I have ask to my friends in Antofagasta and it is security that I obtain the necessary details in this locality.

With regard to the photograph of Nicotiana longibract. I am taking a copy so as to send you back the original.

I have taken note of flower collection, seeds, cacti fruit flowers in alcohol, and pressed material, element which I have very short coming.

I understand that you are sending me \$ 125.-, \$ 25.- of which represents cost of air mail material collected. \$ 50.- I received before A total of \$ 175.-

I expect to receive the money as soon as possible, for my permission end on the 15 th. of March. In case the draft arrives to late, I should postpone my trip to the 25-III to 7-IV. Then I should ask for a second permission of ten days or more time.

I would be very thankful if you try to recover on my account the \$ 20.- check inclosed over Frisco. It has been impossible for me to recover in Chile because its a private check and the money -exchange houses no interesting for it. If it would be possible to exchange, it would added to the check you must send me for \$ 125.- Its about the Dr. Shabeau, director of the Institute for Desert Plant Research, Kita-ku, Tokyo, Japan.-

If it is not possible to exchange it, I beg you send it back, together with your next letter.

My health is in perfect condition, and hoping you and your distinguished wife are also

Cordially,

Rudolph Wagenknecht

March 20, 1959

Sr. Rudolph Wagenknecht
Casilla 207
La Serena, Chile

Dear Rudolfo:

Enclosed is the check for \$125.00; \$25.00 of this represents cost of air mailing collections.

I am sorry that this check has been delayed in the business office here, but I hope that it will reach you in time to start the collecting trip as planned.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

THG:T

March 23, 1959

Sr. Rodolfo Wagenknecht
Casella 207,
La Serena, Chile

Dear Friend:

Again may I say how sorry I am that the check to cover the collecting expedition did not reach you earlier. I told the business office of the University that I must have it to send to you on March 9th. -- and, it reached me on the 19th!

Enclosed is a Cashier's Check for the \$20. I have endorsed it on the back in your favor and I am sure that you will have no trouble in cashing it. With a Cashier's Check the American bank guarantees payment.

All good wishes,

Cordially,

T. H. Goodspeed

THG:dn
encl.

June 12, 1959

Sr. Rudolph Wagenknecht
Casilla 207
La Serena, Chile

Dear Rudolph:

On March 20 I sent you a draft for \$125 of which \$25 was to be used for air mail of specimens and seed. The balance (\$100) plus \$50 previously received from us was to pay expenses of a collecting trip from La Serena to Antofagasta and then to the vicinity of Piquios to obtain seed of Nicotiana longibracteata.

On March 23 I wrote to you again enclosing a draft for \$20, the equivalent of a check which you could not cash in Chile.

To date I have had no acknowledgement of receipt of either letter nor have I heard from you concerning the agreed collecting trip. This disturbs me very much and I hope that nothing unfortunate has happened to you.

Your brother Arturo in Valdivia has just sent me seed of Alerce as requested by you. I am now writing to him to know whether he has any news of you.

This is now rather late in our season to sow seed of Nicotiana and I expected long before this to have received from you whatever seed you collected.

Hoping to hear from you at once, and with best wishes,

Sincerely,

T. H. Goodspeed

P.S. You also agreed to have a print made of the negative I sent you and return the negative to me. I do not wish to lose it.

THG:dn

Rudolph Wagenknecht Huss
casilla N° 207
La Serena.- CHILE.

La Serena, 1° July 1959.-

Professor Mr.

Thomas Harper Goodspeed

Berkeley, 4, California. USA.

Dear Mr. Goodspeed:

I will give You my excuses por the large silence and my report of the trips to the North I will detail in Spain, but my English is bad, and with the dictionary the letters are very difficult and use too long time to reply.

I give here the details of the change of currencies and the date as I receive and my reply of some:

- 1) Your letter at 11-II-59. you give details for the trips to the North and offers \$ 125.- for expenses and \$ 50.- receiving before (1953).
- 2) My letter of 23-II-59 reply yours from 11-II, and accepted made the trips to Cordillera Antofagasta and along the coast. I say in this paper: "I answered it and besides mentioned that I could avail the opportunity of my vacations of February for a possible collecting trip." (Latter are very difficult to make him!)
- 3) Your letter from 2-III-59 (received at 6-III), you give the notice that you will send the check for expenses and give details for the collecting of seeds *N. longibracteata* and that the University arrange the draft for \$ 125.- Dls.
- 4) Your letter of 20 March included draft \$ 125.- (received at 24-III) Also you sent in this paper one Cashier's Check that you have changed
- 5) my Check from Japan (\$ 20.- dls.) date 23-III I received it later.
- 6) The many difficulties to change the Checks in La Serena, was necessary to make a trip to Santiago, only can't change my money at 19-April in Santiago. Before have not permit to voyage and my works not give time before. ~~Am~~ The balance of this money is also:
\$ 125.- to \$ 1.049.- (change in April, and today \$ 1.050.-) obtain \$ 131.125.- Chilean pesos and \$ 50.- Dls. before (1953) to change of 1959 !!... \$ 52.450.- Also a total of \$ 183.575.- for all the expenses included for Air Mail \$ 25.- This trip to Santiago is particular and not give the value for it. I return from Santiago at 23 April and obtain recently my permit for vacations.
- 7) Date 25 April only I can't make the trip to Antofagasta (plane) and in this town are 26 and 27, to investigation possibility to made to Puguicos. (26 are Sunday not open the offices) Unfortunately all the dates for Puguicos are very dark, and the train to Bolivia only travels 6 days and come back the next day. In Viality (my bureau) give date that not giving a good way to to high and many years are to bad for a car. The name Puguicos is a confuse name and gives two or more names for thassam. Recently before (13-14 April) was a big storm in the north and the totality of the ways are all bad with snow and all the region to 3.600 mts. and higher. Puguicos is a name for waterhole, and the Carabineros and Highway-office can't give notice of the place or his vicinity, is unknown! Other notice is a place over the front to Argentine and the high is more as 4.650 mts. but not more dates. I thank I waiting of more notices and at 28 April in morning go to El Cobre with a truckcar to the mines, only opportunity in a long time in the month. Later I will request notice and possibilities from my college in Calama, to obtain perhaps a car to the high. In El Cobre I collected 28, 29 and 30 ~~May~~ April, specially the cacti who refers Mr. Hutchison in your letter from 29 July 1955. In this place I collected, specimen of *Copiapoa conglomerata*, photos of him, some seeds and other species *C. marginata* or perhaps *C. echinata* or other sp. Before in La Chimba, Antofagasta date 27 April collected living material of *C. marginata*.

and special material with notes of this. The material from Antofagasta and El Cobre giving in a box to sent to La Serena for later por airmail to Usa. it are possibility to obtain the permit in Antofagasta to sent direct to airmail, no accepted in the post!

I return from El Cobre at 30 April ~~man~~ to Antofagasta and 2 May I made a trip, to Calama (220 kms. to cordillera, near Chuquicamata) to see a car for a trip to cordillera de Sierra Almeyda and Puquios (?). - The road office my college Requena say my that is impossibility in this season to made the trip. Difficults of the snow (storm have dead two mans in the high) and the bad way not giving chance to obtain a car. Return the 4 May to Antofagasta and waiting for more notice to go in the train, but bad notice give me my friends and say that is not good to go in the train, not help, not mules, not Carabineros, not way, and not houses in the altitude let is possible to obtain the N. longibracteata. Perhaps in February, in sommer is better seison for collecting the seeds, in the snow is not possible (?)

Recently (29 June) have rain 7 hours in Antofagasta and it is a new infotungally storm and disturb all the ways and telegraph! It is a bad year for made trips in ottom, only in summit is good for the high cordillera.

My next trip was to Paposo, 5, 6 and 7 May, with a truckcar and is this locality I collected all the living species with Mr. Hutchison gives in the letter from 1953. C. haseltoniana, different as C. cinerea, and C. humilis, all in good notes and this material giving lather in boxes to Taltal, to sent to La Serena. Infotunately my college in Taltal not sent the boxes (3) with living plants and I will request what difficult have him! Not give details for my letters and I am sorry of this waiting. The boxes of Antofagasta received in La Serena and next days sent for Airmail (muestra sin valor) living cacti of the first trip (Antofagasta-El Cobre). Also have sent 17 June a boxes with seeds of different species from Cacti, one part of the trip April-May 1959 and some as I collecting before for you. Airmail N° 796 \$ 800.-

Also a will sent in this days the flowers from different species preserved in alcohol and many photos from El Cobre. I have a good picture of different species of Cacti from Coquimbo and is possible to sent to you for obtain copys for you and return lather, is a valious picture 35 mm. in fullcolour for study of the species. Recently recived yuor letter at 12 June (18 June in Serena) and next day a letter from my brother.

The negative of N. Longibracteata sent also return here, a have a good copy for me now.

At 8 May go to Taltal, and waiting a opportunity for a trip to Caleta Esmeralda, 76 kms. south and not trucks for this region.

At 9 May a return very hurry to La Serena, I recived a Telegram from my home, my wife are sick and necessary to obtain a voyage to Santiago. I return to La Serena also 10 May. Lather a waiting a good day for my wife to travel to Santiago, and 16 May continued to Santiago with hee, only return to La Serena 10 June. He is better now for a short time, perhaps must return to Santiago lather.

In short days more I can give you the balance of the trips, and more notice of the airmail sents and I hope I cant obtain all the material today in Taltal. It is possible that the mail in La Serena not giving more difficults for numerous sending per Airmail as "Muestra sin valor comercial" not more as 1,2 Kgs. havy in some pack. 26 June. My brother give my notice and have written to You recently of the Alerce seeds and some notice of me also.

I hope you will excused my long silence and give me more instrutions for the future.

Sincerely

R. Wagenknecht H.

P. S. Special report of the plants for Mr. Hutchison in spanish, I hope you can obtain traductions of mexican-students in the University. For me is very difficult in english.

R.W.

copy

List of the Chilean Cactis-seeds collected by R. Wagenknecht in Provinces Tarapacá, Antofagasta, Atacama and Coquimbo. CHILE.

Nº	Probability species	Details	Date
(+) 1.-	<u>Neoporteria</u> (<u>Malacocarpus</u> ?) <u>occulta</u>	vary scarce	25-IV-1955.
2-9.	<u>Copiapoa cinerea</u> -	cultivated in my garden (Serena)	IV-57/24-IV-1958.
3-19.	<u>Eulychnia iquiquensis</u> -Schumm.		28-IV-1955 and 6-V-1959.
(+) 4-13-16.	<u>Horridocactus</u> (<u>Malacocarpus</u>) <u>wagenknechti</u> -Ritter et Krausz sp. nov. of the field and one cultivated in my garden		16-I-58/8-I-59.
(+) 5.-	<u>Malacocarpus</u> sp. nov.? bloodish-red flower, different as		5-X-57.
15.	<u>M. wagenknechti</u> , long. spines (zone of. <u>Neoporteria jussieui</u>)		16-I-58.
(+) 6.-	<u>Malacocarpus taltalensis</u> -Ritter spec. nov.? (cultivated) light yellow-flower (león-yellow)		25-IV-59.
(+) 7-14-.	<u>Neoporteria</u> (<u>Malacocarpus</u> seg. Wagenknecht) <u>jussieui</u> .		16-I-58/III/5.
(°) 8.-	<u>Copiapoa conglomerata</u> -Phil. Caleta El Cobre (The Copper)		29-IV-59. very scarce in seeds!!
(+) 10.-	<u>Neoporteria subribbosa</u> -	common here. Coquimbo	5-XI-58.
(+) 11.-	<u>Copiapoa</u> spec. (indetermined) similar as <u>C. conglomerata</u> , but of the region Rio Los Chorros, Coquimbo.		26-II-59.
12.-	<u>Copiapoa marginata</u> - Caleta El Cobre (seeds very scarce)		29-IV-59.
17.-	<u>Copiapoa Haseltoniana</u> - Backbg. "golden moon cup" brown or yellow-white spines, big, lemon flowers .		6-V-1959.
18.-	<u>Opuntia (cilindropuntia) sphaerica</u> - Först.		29-IV-1959.
19.-	Now in this paper! <u>C. marginata</u> from Antofagasta (of living plant)		VI-1959

KEY of signs: (+) picture in photocolor (coll. Wagenknecht)
(°) " in black photo " "

Flowers preserved in alcohol: { Copiapoa haseltoniana
id. conglomerata
and seeds cup id. marginata (one cup)

Living material collected: Copiapoa conglomerata
" marginata
" haseltoniana
Malacocarpus taltalensis
Copiapoa humilis (Phil) Hutch.
Eulychnia iquiquensis

And all the seeds signed over this list dated IV and V/1959.

La Serena, June 1959.

R. Wagenknecht

Rudolph Wagenknecht

I waiting received 4 boxes living material at Taltal, und have one box from Antofagasta here. R.W. 15-VI-59.

from trips of IV-V

Rudolph Wagenknecht Huss
casilla N° 207
La Serena. CHILE.

La Serena, 8 July 1959.-

Professor Mr.
Thomas Harper Goodspeed
Berkeley, 4. - California. USA.

noted
recip
last letter

Dear Mr. Goodspeed:

My recent letter from
1° July I hope you have received. (Airmail certificated # 857,2/7)
This paper is to give you the notice that I received the 4 boxes
from Taltal and the material is coming in good packing. Also all
the living material is today in my home and give a good inspection
before sent per Airmail. All the plant are clean and exent
of earth and sickness.

Includet a list of chilean cati from Mr. F.
Ritter and that is a Co-operation for Mr. Paul C. Hutchison.

Also a sketch from species Copiapoa cinerea
and Copiapoa haseltoniana. I waiting photo material in fullco-
lour to made good pictures of all living material before sent
part to USA. and perhaps 2-5 plant from each species and locali-
tys. The photos are better in big groups of different stature,
(some are to heavy to sent) and I hope to obtain here beautiful
pictures from 35 mm. colour. All the new pictures are give a scale
of stature for comparison with the plant.

Some days more give more news.

With best wishes Sincerely

R. Wagenknecht

July 15, 1959

Sr. Rudolph Wagenknecht H.
Casilla 207,
La Serena, Chile

Dear Rodolfo:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 1, with enclosures.

I know that my check for \$125 arrived much too late for your February vacation. If, in the future, I send you money, is it not better to send a check or draft in dollars to Dr. Reed and ask him to send you, at La Serena, a check for the equivalent in pesos?

I knew that the trip to the Nicotiana longibracteata area would be difficult at the best season and, of course, at the end of April it was impossible because of snow.

However, you now have much information about how to reach the area and the best season for collecting there. Do you think that late January and early February would be the correct time? Will you have your vacation next year (1960) in January-February? If so, could you make the trip to the N. longibracteata area for me to collect seed and herbarium specimens of that species and of the interesting and new (?) cacti which I understand grow at those high altitudes on the Chile-Argentina frontier? I believe that I could send you \$100 U.S. for that trip and \$25 for airmail--total \$125.

When I was in Chile in 1958 *Edmundo Perazzo* told me that some years before he and others from Depto. Agricultura went to what I believe is the N. longibracteata area and made some collections. If you write to him c/o Escuela de Agricultura, Santiago, and give him the names of the localities where Philippi collected that species (see my letters to you) he may have some suggestions about the journey.

I received the can of seeds and the Alerce seed your brother sent but nothing else has arrived up to this date. I will look forward to receiving the collected material which you say will come to you from Antofagasta and Taltal.

Do you have a copy of Philippi's "Viaje de (a) Atacama" in which, day by day, he describes the famous collecting trip

July 15, 1959

on which he found what he called N. longibracteata? I think that it might be helpful to read what he says about the "Fuquios" area and by what route he went there -- i.e. the route of his journey before and after he was in that area. I think that there is, also, a map in Philippi's book. If you do not have this book perhaps you could see it in the botanical section of the Museo in Quinta Normal when you go to Santiago or Munoz would probably be willing to make a copy for you of the part concerning N. longibracteata.

I was certainly surprised to read in your letter that there had been seven hours of rain in Antofagasta!

I am sorry that your wife has been sick and am glad that she is better.

Thank you, Rodolfo, for your collecting efforts. I am sure that Paul Hutchison will be pleased to see the cacti you obtained.

Since it is easier for you, please write me in Spanish which I read. However, it would be best to write in English your brief notes on material collected.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

T. H. Goodspeed

P.S. I have just received your letter of July 8, with enclosures. We will look forward to receiving the plants via air.

Rudolph R. Wagenknecht
Casilla N° 207
La Serena, CHILE.

La Serena, July 27, 1959.

Professor Mr.
Thomas Harper Goodspeed
Berkeley 4, California, USA.

Dear Mr. Goodspeed :

I received your letter of July 15, and give today my reply.
Thank you very much for your nice expressions.

I think is a good idea for the future to send a check or draft in dollars to Dr. Reed, and he can send me in the right moment the Chilean pesos.

My vacation beginning near the February 3, but is it possible that I can obtain it one week before, also in the last days of January.

I think that the spring in the altitudes, 3.200 to 4.500 mts in North Chile beginning in the first days of January. I know it from my experience in the cordillera of Coquimbo, near the frontier Chile-Argentina where I have collected insects and plants a long time.

Also the season to find the Nicotiana longibracteata is between 15 January and the last days of February.

If all right in the next summer and my health is good, I want to make the trip for you in ten days to the North, because I am very interested to make a second trip, perhaps 20 days during, to South Chile with my wife for quietness. She needs also his vacations!!

My permit is a total of 30 days.

I think that in December of this year we can afford the agreement and the last details for this collecting trip to find the N. longibracteata.

I will write to my friend Carlos Muñoz to beg all the literature from Philippi's voyage and also notice from Mr. Edmundo Pisano, (co-author with C. Muñoz of the "Flora del Bosque Fray Jorge"), to request information of all. I am sure to make one or two trips to Santiago before December and in this opportunity I will visit the Botanical section of the Museo Nacional and read the book that concerns the "Philippi's voyage to Atacama".

I am going to prepare the packing of the different cacti with tickets, cleaning of earth, etc. for a good sending by airmail.

It is possible you can obtain a green-yellow Permit of Department of Agriculture for usual mail for some heavy plants that I can't sent by airmail ?

I include the balance of the expense from my trip to Antofagasta, the first of \$ 150.- dollars and the second (for airmail), of \$ 25.- Usa.

I am going to ask you that if necessary to return the 29,70 dollars to finish the first operation, or you will give me future order for it. The numerous plants that I must sent via airmail need perhaps more as the remainder of the second balance (\$ 24.432.- Chilean pesos) .

July, 27 1959

The first rain in this year in Taltal, of 14/15 April and the second of Antofagasta in July, (seven hours), give an exceptionally opportunity for the next season to make a good botanical collecting that it not will repeat in a long time.

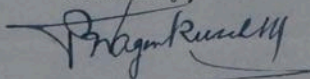
It will be possible that Mr. Hutchison made a new study voyage to the North Chile in the next spring, September-November, or in the summer, December-February ?

With a good Kodak or Rolleiflex and photocolor he may obtain wonderful pictures of the Chilean cacti and will be better study of many new species and the others that he knows.

I am happy that my wife today is middling better from his sickness and he resists good the cold winter in La Serena.

With best wishes,

Cordially,



Rudolph R. Wagenknecht

P.S. enclosures: one picture of Malacocarpus wagenknechti-R. et. K.
two balances

LIST OF EXPENSE FOR AIR MAILING THE COLLECTING
CACTI FROM THE TRAVEL TO NORTH CHILE, May-June 1959.

Received for this Expense USA. \$ 25.00 (X 1.049.)..... \$ 26.225.-
=====

EXPENSES

June 17. box with seeds from different cacti I collected
sent by N° 796 Air mailing..... \$ 800.-
July 2. Letter with photos, N° 857 Airl mail..... 360.-
" 10. Letter with news of the cacti boxes I recived
and list from Mr. Ritter to Mr. Hutchison 463.-
A roll of hemp for packing the sendings 120.-

1.743.-

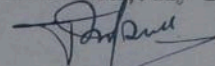
FOR LATHER SENDING TO AIR MAIL.....

24.482.-

\$ 26.225.- 26.225.-

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

LA SERENA, July 1959.



Rudolph Wagenknecht

LIST OF EXPENSE ONE THE TRAVEL TO NORTH-CHILE
 APRIL-MAY 1959, by. RUDOLPH WAGENKNECHT.-

Received for this travel , 150.- \$ US.(X 1.049.-)
 Chilean Money exchangeDISPOSABLE\$ 157.350.-
 =====

April	Copy of photo picture Nicotiana longibracteata	\$ 500.-	
"	24. Air-plane La Serena to Antofagasta	28.100.-	
"	25,26,27, stay in Antofagasta, Pension Riojana	10.570.-	
"	27. Taxi to Quebrada Chimba and around, to collected Copiapoa marginata, 26 kms.(go and back)....	1.500.-	
"	27. Adjudant with tools (peak,shovel,earth pan)	600.-	
"	27. Provisions for 4 days to coast El Cobre,bread, meat,pickles,vegetable,fruits,milk.....	10.230.-	
"	27. Photo Kodak 6X9 (120) 8 pictures	825.-	
"	Lather copy of this material	350.-	
"	28. Mine ers truck, Antofagasta to El Cobre(bad way)	5.000.-	
"	28 to 30, Adjudant to take tools (shovel,peak, earth pan)and plants to the camp 3 days.....	2.000.-	
"	30, pay the fishers for cooking the breakfast and substitute some fishes por it	1.100.-	
"	30, afternoon to return to Antofagasta, truck...	3.500.-	
April 30,1 and 2 May,	stay in Antofagasta Hotel	11.000.-	
	Big box with straw to packing cacti.....	500.-	
May 2,	Ticket Antofagasta-Calama (217 km) pullman	1.800.-	
2,	Breakfast on the morning on the way(Baguedano)	420.-	
2,3,4,	in Calama,pension "Ramirez" (4 return)	8.380.-	
	4, Ticket return Calama to Antofagasta ,pullman	1.800.-	
	4,5, in Antofagasta Hotel, packing to Paposo.....	6.625.-	
	5, Provisions for Paposo,bread,meat,vegetable,milk,	4.905.-	
	5, afternoon Antofagasta-Paposo,221 kms. pullman	4.000.-	
6,7,8,	substitute provisions and fishes here (cooking pay included)	4.080.-	
	Adjudant for two days with tools to carry it	1.300.-	
8.	Continued to Taltal, 56 kms. truck of miners	1.200.-	
8.	Bottle and flask with alcohol for flowers-preserving.....	420.-	
8.	Four boxes with straw to packing all the material to continued lather to La Serena.....	400.-	
8.	stay in Taltal,breakfasts and dinner this day...	2.990.-	
8.(23 hours),	in a truck Taltal to La Serena(924 km)	8.000.-	
9.(4 a.m.)	breakfast in Inca del Oro	480.-	
9.	Breakfast (12 hours) in Vallenar.....	1.280.-	
9.	In Copiapó,coffeeand refreshings	540.-	
June	one big box from Antofagasta to La Serena,....	800.-	
July, 2,	four boxes with cacti from Taltal to Serena...	1.000.-	
		\$ 126.195.-	
(ca. \$ 29,70 USA.)	TO RETURN	31.155.-	
		\$ 157.350.-	157.350.-
		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	

LA SERENA, July 1959.

Rudolph Wagenknecht
 Rudolph Wagenknecht.

Interrumpidas las comunicaciones

GRAVES DAÑOS PROVOCÓ AYER UN ALUVION EN ANTOFAGASTA

Centenares de personas fueron evacuadas
LA SERENA, 30 June 1959, Diario "EL DIA"

SANTIAGO 29.—Informaciones provenientes de Antofagasta hacen saber que una intensa lluvia que durante siete horas afectó a esta ciudad y gran parte de la provincia, provocó grandes daños materiales. El fenómeno tuvo caracteres de aluvión y cortó las comunicaciones telefónicas y telegráficas en varios sectores.

La información agrega que centenares de personas tuvieron que ser evacuadas de los sitios amagados por inundaciones.

Centenares de niños y adultos fueron evacuados de las Poblaciones

"Miramar" y "Oriente" ya que las aguas amenazaban inundarlas completamente con peligro para las vidas de los moradores.

Se dijo que el frontis de la Escuela N.º 12 se había desplomado a consecuencia del temporal.

Los niños evacuados de las zonas afectadas fueron llevados al Hogar de Cristo donde fueron hospedados mientras se normaliza la situación.

Se ignoraba si en el interior de la provincia, el aluvión ha provocado graves daños materiales o si hay víctimas, debido a la interrupción de las comunicaciones.

August 10, 1959

Sr. Rodolfo Wagenknecht H.
Casilla 207
La Serena, Chile

Dear Rodolfo:

Thank you for your letter of July 27, in good English!

Please retain the \$29.70 U.S. As you suggest it can be used in the future for collecting or mailing.

I note your suggestion that you may be able to spend ten days (perhaps two weeks?) in the Alta Cordillera to find seed of N. longibracteata. Will you please, now, estimate the cost of such a trip; plus mailing costs if you also obtain cacti. Then, write to me in early December so that I will have plenty of time to get the money to you via Dr. Reed.

It would be important to read Philipppis "Atacama Journey" as you say that you will when you go to Santiago.

I agree that the next spring flora in North Chile will be exceptional. I wish that I could collect it. Paul has a Guggenheim Fellowship to study in Europe and leaves here in some months.

I am enclosing a plant quarantine tag which you can tie or paste on one of the shipments. All shipments of plants (airmail and sea mail) should show our importation number and be addressed as shown on the enclosed tag. In other words copy what it says on the tag.

I am glad your Señora is better. Give her my best wishes. With thanks and personal regards.

Cordially,

T. H. Goodspeed

THG:dn

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

October 23, 1954.

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

Dear Dr. Goodspeed,

I would like to inquire about when your monograph of Nicotiana is expected to appear. I have an advanced course in Evolution and Systematics and wondered whether the book would be off the press this semester.

This course is for students in anatomy, cytology, and systematics, and presents the recent research in fields related to taxonomy. One of the things I have tried to do is to obtain slides, duplicates or seconds, from recent research projects for demonstration. For example, if you have numerous duplicate slides of Nicotiana spp. and hybrids, showing their chromosomes, I would appreciate several for demonstration.

Dick Hauke stopped here for a visit before joining the Army, and spoke of his very pleasant year at Berkeley.

Respectfully,



Warren H. Wagner, Jr.
Assistant Professor.

Berkeley 4, California
November 1, 1954

Dr. W. H. Wagner, Jr.
Dept. of Botany
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Herb:

I have yours of October 23. Verdoorn has just written that press work on the Nicotiana volume will start in a few days. This should, I hope, mean that it will appear before the first of next year -- after $2\frac{1}{2}$ years in press! I will ask Verdoorn to send you a copy as soon as one is available.

I think that we can provide some preparations of Nicotiana. Whatever is sufficiently induplicate will go forward to you shortly.

With all good wishes,

Cordially,

THG:T

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

38 Reprints sent - 749/83
3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16,
18, 21, 22, 24, 30, 34, 45,
46, 50, 55, 56, 59, 61, 73,
74, 76, 78, 80, 81, 82,
86, 102, 110, 112, 113, 114,
119, 145, 157, 161

November 21, 1954.

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

Dear Dr. Goodspeed,

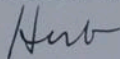
Your very kind letter of November 1 was not acknowledged. I want to say how much I appreciated your answer, and also to hear about the forthcoming monograph.

No doubt Paul Hutchinson spoke about his visit here a couple of weeks ago. We were very glad to see him, and he was good enough to spend a couple of hours talking to me and to my students in the new, advanced course in Evolution and Systematics.

I am quite familiar with some of the major discoveries in your work on *Nicotiana* through your lectures and your course in Cytology, and I think that this genus, more than any other I can think of, will illustrate to advanced Taxonomy students the use of chromosome morphology and behavior in working out plant relationships. I am delighted that you will send some examples of slides that I can use for demonstration in the lab. I will borrow herbarium sheets from our herbarium to go along with them. Do you have any idea when you will send them -- we are going to take up this subject in the next several weeks, but I can re-arrange my program if you think it may take longer?

You may be interested to know that for the last several years I have been trying to apply cytology to my taxonomic work, and I am submitting a report on 27 new chromosome records, 18 of them never before reported from anywhere, for publication in the next few days. Also, I did a problem involving polyploidy with the Appalachian *Asplenium*, and I will be glad to send you a reprint if you would like. In ferns, thus far, we don't worry about chromosome morphology; we are lucky to see the chromosomes sometimes!

Sincerely yours,



Warren H. Wagner, Jr.

Berkeley 4, California
December 2, 1954

Dr. Warren H. Wagner
Dept. of Botany
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Herb:

Thank you for yours of November 21st. It has taken longer, amid the press of work here, than we had anticipated to get out the slides for you. Now they have been sent, ~~airmail~~.

They document, at MI, the following:

- 1) Chromosome number: 24 pairs in N. tabacum; 12 pairs in N. tomentosa, otophora, sylvestris and in N. paniculata, glauca and attenuata (via the hybrids involving them); 9 pairs in N. alata and N. langsdorffii (via the F₁ hybrid); 16 and 19 pairs in N. suaveolens and N. benthamiana, respectively -- representing points on the aneuploid sequence in the Australian species.
- 2) Species relationships as shown by priting in F₁: "complete" in N. tomentosa x N. otophora and N. alata x N. langsdorffii; "minimum" in paniculata x N. glauca and N. attenuata x N. glauca; "low variable" in N. sylvestris x N. tomentosa; "Drosera scheme" in N. tabacum x N. sylvestris and N. tabacum x N. tomentosa.
- 3) Origin of N. tabacum (the "tabacum triangle")

<u>N. tabacum</u> x <u>N. tomentosa</u>	Drosera scheme
<u>N. tabacum</u> x <u>N. sylvestris</u>	" "
<u>N. sylvestris</u> x <u>N. tomentosa</u>	low variable (mode 0 pairs)

Hope that this set will be sufficient for your purpose.

Paul suggested that you would be interested in such of the articles on the "Nicotiana experiment" as were available. From my point of view they have largely "historical" value but I am glad to let you have them -- 38 have been sent.

With all good wishes,

Cordially,

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

December 3, 1954.

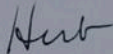
Professor T. H. Goodspeed
Department of Botany
University of California
Berkeley 4. CALIFORNIA.

Dear Dr. Goodspeed,

The letter and the slides arrived today, and I was thrilled to receive them. I believe that the "story" of Nicotiana, its evolution and taxonomy, will make an extremely valuable exercise in "Evolution and Systematics." I have examined the slides already and they show beautifully the major points involved. After I present the lecture and demonstrations. I will let you know how it went.

I am glad that Paul suggested sending the reprints, and I am looking forward to their arrival. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,



Warren H. Wagner, Jr.

MILLS COLLEGE

OAKLAND 13 • CALIFORNIA

April 15, 1949

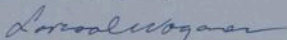
Dr. T. H. Goodspeed
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

Before Mr. Whitshad left I asked him whether the Herb Society of America might visit the Botanic Garden in June. Suddenly I realized that I had not taken up the matter with you. I very much hope this will meet with your approval.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,


Lovisa C. Wagoner

LCW:ss

April 25, 1949

Dr. Lovisa C. Wagoner
Mills College
Oakland 13
California

Dear Dr. Wagoner:

With regard to your letter of April 15 we shall be glad to have the Herb Society of America visit the Botanical Garden. Mr. Whitehead had spoken to me about this possibility and indicated that the date would be June 22 in the afternoon.

With thanks for your cooperation in developing the herb collection at the Botanical Garden and with best wishes

Sincerely yours,

THG:T

Mills College

June 14, 1949

Dear Dr. Hordywood

Even though I realize that
your concern about Mrs.
Hordywood will leave little
room to think of dinner
invitations I am writing
to tell you how much we of the
New Society wish that both
of you might join us for
dinner Wednesday, June 22,
at 6:30 at Graduate
House, Mills College.

111
I am very glad to hear
that Mrs. Gortz is, to
quote the name, "doing quite
well"

With kindest regards

Sincerely yours

Laura Wagoner

June 17, 1949

Dr. Lovisa Wagoner
Mills College
Oakland 13
California

Dear Dr. Wagoner:

Many thanks indeed for your thoughtfulness in suggesting that I meet with the members of the Herb Society at dinner on Wednesday, June 22.

Although Mrs. Goodspeed is now at home and improving I fear that it would be unwise for me to accept your kind invitation.

With thanks again and with best wishes,

Cordially yours,

THG:T

Mills College



California

June 4, 1951

*Please
return
TIB*

Dr. T. Harper Goodspeed
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

The privilege of working in the Botanical Garden is one that I value highly and will always remember with pleasure. Since I retire the first of July and will be living in the State of Washington, I can no longer enjoy this opportunity.

Mrs. Hartman and Mrs. Staples, who have been my co-workers, will, I am sure, be glad to maintain the herb planting.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Lovisa C. Wagoner'.

Lovisa C. Wagoner

LCW:sn

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
The State University of New Jersey
NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

DEPARTMENT OF FARM CROPS

NICHOL AVENUE
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

March 20, 1950

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

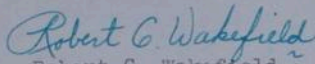
Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

I am going to give a seminar on the Genetic and Geographic Origin of Tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum) in the near future.

I would very much appreciate any information concerning this subject that you can furnish. Our library is missing certain papers by you on the origin of Nicotiana Spp. and I would like to know where I might obtain these.

Be assured your prompt consideration of this request will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,


Robert C. Wakefield
Research Fellow

dr

Berkeley 4, California
March 28, 1950

Mr. R. C. Wakefield
Dept. of Farm Crops
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station
Rutgers University
Michol Ave
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Wakefield:

I am sending you under separate cover some material which may be useful in connection with your discussion of Nicotiana tabacum. In addition you might examine what is said on page 557 and following of my article entitled Cytotaxonomy of Nicotiana published in No. 10 of Vol. 11 of The Botanical Review. An article by R.E.Clausen and D.R.Cameron entitled Inheritance in Nicotiana Tabacum XVIII. Monosomic Analysis, Genetics 29:447-477, should also prove helpful.

The amphiploid origin of the tobacco plant appears to be well established. On the other hand, that N. tabacum or any other species of Nicotiana native in the Andes in the general region where Peru, Chile, Argentina and Bolivia are today in contact was employed as a narcotic in preColumbian times is doubtful. Therefore, it is difficult to account for the appearance of this plant in aboriginal cultivation as seen in earliest Columbian times in the Guianas and parts of the Caribbean. There is no evidence that today N. tabacum occurs anywhere in the wild state and as an escape from cultivation it can always apparently be identified with the presence or remains of modern or aboriginal habitation.

I hope that such combined information as I can supply will be of some service to you.

With best wishes

Sincerely yours,

THG:T

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
The State University of New Jersey
NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

#2

DEPARTMENT OF FARM CROPS

NICHOL AVENUE
NEW BRUNSWICK NEW JERSEY

April 28, 1950

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

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

I am returning the extract you so kindly loaned to me for reference in regard to my seminar on tobacco. This paper together with much of your other work on the subject was of great value and I wish to thank you for your interest and suggestions toward my goal. I attacked the problem of the geographic and genetic origin of tobacco. Your hypothesis on the origin of the genus Nicotiana was very interesting. You are to be commended on your thorough and valuable research in this field.

Very truly yours,

Robert C. Wakefield

Robert C. Wakefield
Research Fellow
in Farm Crops

RCW/v

June 8, 1950

Mr. Robert C. Wakefield
Research Fellow in Farm Crops
Rutgers University
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Wakefield:

This is to acknowledge receipt of the manuscript returned by you.

It would be of decided interest to me to have the opportunity to see a copy of the report which you prepared concerning the geographic and genetic origin of tobacco. Doubtless you have seen Dr. Spinden's recent book, Tobacco Is American.

Sincerely yours,

T. H. Goodspeed

HT:yh

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DIRECCION TELEGRAFICA:
"DUNFOX"

CHILE	Valparaiso Santiago Concepcion Antofagasta Calera Chilán Coquimbo Iquique Osorno Punta Arenas Talca Temuco Valdivia	INGLATERRA	Londres Liverpool
		PERU	Lima Callao Piura Paita Arequipa Sullana
		AGENTES DE:-	
		Duncan, Fox & Co., Inc., Nueva York Duncan, Fox (Argentina) S. A.	

Valparaiso, 7th March, 1952

Professor
Mr. Thomas H. Goodspeed,
Berkeley University,
California,
U.S.A.

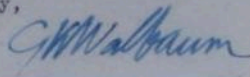
My dear Professor:

I have to thank you most sincerely for your letter of the 4th of this month and for the very valuable and helpful information which you have given me, concerning Eduardo Cambiaso's possibilities of entering Berkeley University.

I have sent your letter to Sr. Armando Cambiaso, who will be writing to you in due course.

Once again ever so many thanks for all your kindness and thoughtfulness in this matter, which is naturally, of great importance to my good friend Sr. Cambiaso.

Yours very sincerely,



George K. Walbaum.

GKW/GHM

DUNCAN, FOX & CO., LTD.

CERTIFIED

DIRECCION TELEGRAFICA.
"DUNFOX"

CHILE	Valparaiso Santiago Concepción Antofagasta Calera Chillán Coquimbo Iquique Osorno Punta Arenas Talca Temuco Valdivia	INGLATERRA	Londres Liverpool
		PERU	Lima Calleo Piura Paita Arequipa Sullana
		AGENTES DE:-	
		Duncan, Fox & Co., Inc., Nueva York Duncan, Fox (Argentina) S. A.	

Casilla # 35 - V., Valparaíso

Valparaíso, 22nd March, 1952

Handwritten notes:
 Miss North
 Admissions Office
 4/21/52
 Sub Certified
 to her

Professor
Mr. Thomas H. Goodspeed,
Berkeley University,
California,
U.S.A.

My dear Professor:

Sr. Armando Cambiaso has asked me to send you the enclosed "Bachillero" Certificate belonging to his son Eduardo about whom I wrote to you, to California, on the 6th of this month.

Sr. Cambiaso is anxious to hear from you as soon as it is convenient for you, about the possibilities of his son entering Berkeley University. He also wishes to know if it will be necessary for him to write to the University. I presume it would be best to wait until he hears from you.

For your information, Sr. Cambiaso's address is:

Las Hijuelas,
La Calera,
CHILE.

It will be quite in order for you to write to him in English.

Thanking you in anticipation for all your most valuable help, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

George K. Walbaum

GKW/GHM

George K. Walbaum

Berkeley 4, California
March 31, 1952

Sr. G. K. Walbaum
Duncan, Fox and Co.
Casilla 35
Valparaiso, Chile

Dear Friend:

The enclosed is self-explanatory. I am sending the bulletins in your care because there may be some problem at the Aduana.

If Eduardo lets me know sufficiently in advance of his arrival in Berkeley I will try to find him a place to live, at least temporarily.

With best wishes

Sincerely,

THG:T

September 16, 1957

Mrs. Clinton Walker
P.O.Box 2939
Carmel, California

Dear Mrs. Walker:

Your letter of August 26 addressed to Mr. Paul C. Hutchison has been opened here in his absence. Mr. Hutchison left some six weeks ago to spend five months in Peru serving as a member of the 6th University of California Botanical Garden Expedition to South America.

He will return to Berkeley on or about January first.

Sincerely,

THG:T

P.O. Box 2939
Carmel 711 Broomfield Road
San Mateo, California

Aug 26

My dear Mr. Hutchinson -

On Oct 18th - n 19

some association of Landscape
architects ~~is~~ coming to see
my garden - So you think you
could come down and help me
rearrange some of the succulants
I regret Mr. King can't attend
any of the meetings of the
Succulent society - Could you
come for the next end of the 12th -
I could take you on a fine walk
if the weather is fine

Sincerely
Mrs. Clifton Walker

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY PARK, PENNSYLVANIA

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE

May 29, 1957

Dr. T. H. Goodspeed
Botanic Gardens
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

We are working on a breeding program entitled "The Breeding, Cytology and Cytogenetics of Euphorbia pulcherrima." In reviewing the literature we found an article by S. Percy-Lancaster in the Gardners Chronicle (London) 97:76, 1935 in which he describes several varieties and hybrids which no longer seem to be common. They are: 'Latifolia,' 'Alipurense,' 'Plenissima,' 'Hybrida,' 'Pink Beauty,' 'Rose Queen' and 'Albida.' 'Plenissima' may be similar to the present 'Henrietta Ecke'; 'Pink Beauty' may be like the 'Pink' found in the trade; and 'Albida' may be similar to 'White Ecke.'

However we are very interested in locating any of these old varieties to compare them with our present commercial types and to incorporate any desirable variations into hybrids.

Would you know of any of these and if so, would it be possible to get cuttings. If you know of any types other than those now in the trade, I would be interested in them too.

Any information on this would be appreciated very much.

Very truly yours,

Darrell E. Walker
Darrell E. Walker, Assistant
Professor of Plant Breeding

*To -
Loree
Arcadia Cal*

2089 Life Sciences Bldg.
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
June 4, 1957

Professor D. E. Walker
Dept. of Horticulture
The Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pennsylvania

Dear Professor Walker:

I have your letter of May 29th.

Concerning a source of material of varieties of Euphorbia pulcherrima I would suggest that you write to the Director of Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia, California

I may be mistaken but I think they grow a number of varieties at Arcadia. If not, they should be able to suggest names of growers in Southern California where the plant is quite popular.

Here we have only an inferior, yellow green, unnamed variety which requires greenhouse treatment in this climate.

Sincerely,

THG:T

Catonsville, Md., Oct. 27, 1949.

University of California,
Botanical Garden,
Berkeley, California.

Gentlemen:

Could you sell me a few seeds
of any of the following?

Drimys Winteri
Gourliea decorticans
Quevina avellana

Thanking you for this informa-
tion, I am,

Yours sincerely,
Alfred T. Hall.

8 Maple Ave.,
Catonsville,
Baltimore 28,
Maryland.

El Vergel

November 29, 1949

Mr. Alfred V. Wall
8 Maple Avenue
Catonsville
Baltimore 28, Maryland

Dear Mr. Wall:

Replying to your letter of October 27 this Botanical Garden has no seeds at present available of the three South Chilean plants you list. I would suggest that you write directly to Agricultural School, El Vergel, Angol, Province Concepcion, Chile. This is an old institution maintained by the Methodists, I think, which supplies a certain amount of nursery material in Chile. I feel sure that they will be able to supply the seed that you need.

Sincerely yours,

MT:am

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF
AGRONOMY

October 6, 1950

Dr. T. H. Goodspeed
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

Recently I have started a breeding program on tobacco here at the Florida Experiment Station. I find that I have to refer quite frequently to your article, "Cytotaxonomy of Nicotiana", in the Botanical Review. I will be grateful if you will send me a reprint of this article, also reprints of any other articles that you have on tobacco breeding.

Do you know where I may obtain a copy of Kostoff's Cytogenetics of the Genus Nicotiana? I have written to Professor Kostoff, but received no response.

Your assistance will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Alvin T. Wallace
Alvin T. Wallace,
Assistant Agronomist

ATW:bp

October 31, 1950

AIR MAIL

Dr. Alvin T. Wallace
Assistant Agronomist
Agricultural Experiment Stations
College of Agriculture
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Dr. Wallace:

I have your letter of October 6 and regret that my supply of reprints of "Cytotaxonomy of Nicotiana" is completely exhausted. I am, however, sending you certain reprints on the cytology of Nicotiana which may be of interest.

Concerning Kostoff's Cytogenetics of the Genus Nicotiana, I presume that because of his death some year of more ago, it will be difficult to obtain copies even if such were earlier available.

Sincerely yours,

THG:MT:am

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF
AGRONOMY

October 24, 1952

Dr. T. H. Goodspeed
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

We have the problem of developing a nematode resistant tobacco variety for commercial production. We have a tobacco introduction which is resistant to root-knot nematodes, but unfortunately it has small leaves. F_1 's resulting from crosses between this resistant introduction and a domestic flue-cured variety have intermediate resistance and intermediate leaf size. All segregates from the F_1 's that have large leaves have only a little resistance, and all resistant segregates have small leaves. This high correlation between the nematode resistance and small leaf size is either a close linkage or pleiotropic. We don't have facilities for determining if it is pleiotropic, and thus far have been working under the assumption that it is linkage.

We have a recurrent selection under way trying to break the linkage or linkages. This is essentially a selection of lines with the best resistance coupled with the best leaf size and a recombination of these lines for the next cycle.

We are thinking about trying to induce desirable recessive mutants for leaf size in the resistant material. This will be done by irradiating the seeds generation after generation and at the same time selections would be made for larger leaf size. For a control selections could also be made for a smaller leaf.

Two questions naturally arise. Is this proposed plan for inducing desirable mutants feasible? What dosage in roentgen units would be recommended for the most effective results?

We will appreciate your opinion on the first question and also a suggestion from you on the dosage. If you have suggestions on a better approach, we will certainly appreciate them.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Very truly yours,

Alvin T. Wallace
Alvin T. Wallace
Assistant Agronomist

ATW:sw

Berkeley 4, California
October 31, 1952

Dr. Alvin T. Wallace
Dept. of Agronomy
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Dr. Wallace:

I have your letter of October 24.

It has been many years since I worked with high frequency radiation on the tobacco plant. For your convenience I am sending you under separate cover three articles that report upon the results I obtained. I am asking you to return two of the reprints since my supply of them is exhausted. From the bibliographies you will find references to my earlier articles which include details of dosages, etc. used.

Concerning the possibility of inducing larger leaf size according to your proposal I am not sanguine. However, you will note on plate 27 of the Journal of Genetics article the extreme variations in leaf size, leaf shape, and particularly reduction in length of internodes, with consequent increase in number of leaves per unit length of stem, which can be obtained following treatment and relatively rapidly brought into a stable condition.

Trusting that these somewhat random remarks may be of service,

Cordially,

THG:T

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF
AGRONOMY

December 22, 1952

Dr. T. H. Goodspeed
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

I am returning the reprints of the articles that you sent to me. Thank you very much for the use of them. The comments that you made concerning the possibility of inducing desirable mutants are also appreciated.

Thank you again for the assistance.

Very truly yours,

Alvin T. Wallace
A. T. Wallace
Assistant Agronomist

ATW:sw

January 12, 1949.

Dr. Nicolas van der Walle,
Lima, Peru.

Dear Nicolas,

Friends of ours here, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Underhill, are arriving in Lima about January 19, They will bring with them another pair of rubber heels and will leave them in a package addressed to you at Cia Wilbur Ellis Permana, Edificio Boza (Piso 4), Carabaya 831 where you can pick them up. Mr. Underhill is the Treasurer of the University of California and they are on a pleasure trip to South America. They will stay in Peru about two weeks. If you would care to see them you would find them very pleasant people. Cia Wilbur Ellis Permana will know at what hotel in Lima they are staying. They hope to spend a few days in Cuzco and perhaps to go to La Paz and return from Lima.

We returned safely and pleasantly into the midst of preparations for Christmas with our children here. Our daughter Ellen was married a week ago and we are very much pleased with our new son-in-law who has known Ellen since before her first marriage and has always been devoted to her although he did not see her for seven years, during which period he was a naval officer.

After our relatively peaceful ten weeks in South America it has been difficult to become adjusted again to all the complications in this rushing U.S. life. Our adjustment has been a bit more difficult climatically because we returned at the beginning of the coldest weather in fifteen years in California. The crop losses in the citrus orchards and vegetable growing areas are already many millions of dollars and each succeeding day seems to be colder than the last.

It was very good to be with you again, Nicolacito. We only wish that our stay in Lima had been longer so that we might have seen more of you. The soap making fruits in your "Christmas package" you gave Florence at the airport will be put to use and the dried seaweeds from the market have gone to the algologist in the Botany Department!

We both send our affectionate greetings.

As ever yours,

Lima, March 8th 1949
c/o: Consulado de Holanda
Casilla 3064

Dear Harper:

I wished to separate this letter from the other one, which has a more familiar character, because before putting down the following words, I wanted to ask the opinion of The Dutch Consul (Mr. Henry van Ginhoven) about the matter concerned. It was only yesterday that I was able to meet this gentleman.

The fact that I address this letter to you personally does not at all imply that its contents contain secrets for Florence. On the contrary, I shall be glad if she will have knowledge of the problem I wish to discuss.

The subject is directly related with the activities of our mutual friend Dr. Felix Woytkowsky. After having visited him several times and having had many interesting talks with him about his actual business (which does not flourish very well at present, because many orchids have been badly stricken by the influence of the excessive heat), I considered the possibility of helping him by supplying him - as far as my financial means would permit - the necessary funds for developing his plans, which seem to me realizable and promising.

As you will know, his ideal would be the starting of a gardening business on a modern, scientific base, cultivating not only orchids, but many other kinds of decorative plants. He pretends to have several connections with wealthy and influential peruvians and " gringos ", who would allow him to arrange their gardens and keep them in good order. Two weeks ago I happened to meet him quite unexpectedly near the garden of the British Embassy, controlling three " peones ", who were working in this garden under his supervision. This proved to me that his assertions are somewhat more than " air - castles ". I understand that once having conquered the recommendation and friendship of the English Ambassador, more worthwhile connections doubtless will follow.

- As far as I understand his intentions, he is in need of:
- 1: A " terreno " of at least one H.A., in the outskirts of Lima, f.i. in the Bella Vista region.
 - 2: A small house, where he and eventually a gardener can live; an adobe structure will be sufficient.
 - 3: A " camionetta " for visiting the gardens in Orrantia, Chosica, etc. and for transport of material and " peones ".

To meet these desiderata, I considered the following

propositions:

1: I try to buy a " terreno ", which must be surrounded by adobe walls. Of course as cheap as possible, f.i. at 6 or 7 Soles per sq. meter. (According to F.W. this should be possible). These grounds, which will remain my personal property, will be rented to him for a very small amount (f.i. 50 to 100 Soles a year); this is a formality, which according to my Consul is desirable in view of a Peruvian " Ley ".

2: I pay as well the construction of the primitive building, estimating the costs at 20.000 to 30.000 Soles. This house will be rented to him at a very reasonable price (f.i. 100 to 150 Soles a month), depending on the amount of money spent.

3: I supply the funds for the necessary tools (hoses, a.s.o.), eventually furniture, as well as the first payment of the " camionetta ". (The rest being paid in terms out of the revenues by F.W.) He meant that, once having the " terreno " and " chota " ready, he should be able to secure a second hand car with a first payment of 7000 Soles. (To my opinion, somewhat optimistic)

4. A certain sum (f.i. 10.000 Soles) must be laid aside as a reserve capital; also for paying the " obreros " and tools during the first months, during which income will be small.

5. In respect of the gardening-business, I considered to go in for a partnership, obtaining a certain percentage of the net revenues. (The Consul told me, that to his opinion a 50/50 base might be reasonable)

6. Though I have 100% confidence I F.W.'s honesty and accuracy, I proposed a regular control of his bookkeeping by the Dutch Consul (who is very willingly to cooperate); on which proposition F.W. immediately agreed.

7. I wish to insist on the condition that neither his son neither other " familiares " will be allowed to live on this " terreno "; nor may they occupy themselves with our business.

Of course, this is only a " sketchy " description of the plans, which have to be worked out in details by an " abogado "; the assistance of the Consul in making the contract will be most useful.

Tecnical complications too will have to be resolved, f.i. the supply of drinking-water and electricity; but these are secondary questions.

According to the Consul, there remains an other possibility, i.e. the foundation of a " sociedad anónima ", issuing shares and the " terreno " being my property. But in this case, the participation of a third person would be indispensable, according to the Peruvian Laws.

There may be a chance that I could get a countryman (who is independant and has some experience, because once he used to direct a " hacienda " in Bolivia) interested in this matter. But this is an other story, which would be only a variation on the same theme

Finally, as an idealistic melody for the future - if this business proves to be a success - I will mention the intention to have come out from Holland a trained and married gardener, who should live on these grounds; he could be the technical assistant for F.W. and, if necessary replace him.

Thusfar nothing has been done. I only invited F.W. to make his friend and countryman Dr. Kafka (a veterinary, who teaches at the " Las Palmas " school and is acquainted with the owners of " haciendas " in the neighbourhood of Lima) looking out for a " suitable " terreno ", which we could get at a reasonable price. Because this would be " the condition sine qua non. "

Of course, from a financial standpoint, the matter is a serious one for me; at the present (but variable) rate of 17, I should have to supply at least \$ 6000, which would absorb a very large part of my small capital.

However, as I see this business - and the consul had the same opinion - there is no danger for me. Even if unfavourable circumstances (disease of F.W.; bad economical state of the garden-owners, etc.) would lead to a fiasco of this business or if F.W. might be too optimistic about the result of his projects, I would always keep the property (grounds and house), the value of which will most probably rise in some years. Besides, it is hardly expectable that the revenues would not be sufficient for paying me the small rent of the house.

You will understand that, though it would be a great satisfaction for me if once I could see F.W. amidst of a flourishing and interesting business, I consider this matter not only from a philanthropic viewpoint. Nobody can tell in which direction this foolish world - after the invention of the atomic-bomb and several mysterious and mortal rays - will travel; thus I suppose that possessing a refuge in a relatively quite country is not a too bad idea.

I know that you are very well acquainted with the character and capacities of F.W. and can realize better than I the possibilities of such a gardening-business under F.W.'s direction. Thus before actually developping the above mentioned plans, I should like to ask you to give me your highly estimated opinion. (There are no secrets, F.W. knows and approved that I wished to consult you on this matter)

From a botanical standpoint, this business should be interesting for you, because F.W. considers the possibility to interchange seeds with the Bot. Garden in Berkeley and presumably with a wellknown gardening establishment in Holland, in this way trying to introduce in Peru unknown decorative plants and supplying in the same time the Californian Gardens with new species.

I do hope you soon will be able to find some moments for concentrating on this problem, to give me your most valuable advice.

With affectionate greetings

Nicolaes

March 16, 1949

AIR MAIL

Dr. Nicolas vander Walle
Avenida Grau 500
Lima, Peru

Dear Nicolas:

Florence and I were very happy to have your interesting letter of March 8 and the clipping containing the fine article. I am glad to have the unusual stamp and you were very thoughtful to remember my interest in such things.

We have not forgotten our agreement to give you an idea of the cost of living here on the chance that you might wish to come to this country under the quota. However, it is very hard to find out just what you would have to pay per month to be reasonably comfortable and to be able to go about a bit and do a few pleasant things. Also, conditions are somewhat in transition and no one really knows whether or not we are beginning a deflation when those on fixed incomes will get more for their dollars. We have often talked about your situation and agree that in these troubled times you seem to us best situated in Peru. You apparently can afford to live in some comfort there. You have helpful friends in case of emergency, you have learned to adjust yourself to the conditions surrounding you, and although the cultural (music, etc.) aspects of Lima life are not superlative, you can enjoy without too much cost such as are available. In addition, you have made a certain place for yourself in the "cultural life" of Lima with your published writing, your photography, your music, and your general intellectual superiority. Finally, the tempo of life is agreeable and you have accustomed yourself to it. We think that you would not be as happy here in this rushing life where few have or take time for relaxation and then for cultivation of the mind unless they are wealthy and the rich often do not have the intellectual background for such pursuits.

This brings me to your proposal regarding a partnership with Felix in a horticultural business. I say "yes." Primarily, because it will give you a satisfactory reason for staying in Peru and will also provide you with an outlet for your energy and an opportunity to make some definite use of your scientific training. However, you must be certain that the investment of your funds will provide you with property which can, if necessary, become your home or which can be sold at any time without too much loss of the original investment; in other words, that you are making a good investment entirely irrespective of the success of the horticultural business. Therefore, in order to be able to sell the property at a profit sufficient to cover the part of your investment that goes into establishing the business, you should insist that as soon as possible the house and the land immediately surrounding it be beautified with vines, shrubs, and trees. In this general connection, have you included in estimates of initial cost the absolutely indispensable fence or wall about the property.

Concerning the business -- it will be a big gamble. Horticulture, like other forms of agriculture, is obviously successful only when a variety of more or less uncontrollable conditions, and particularly the weather, are favorable. One factor, water, should be controllable up to a point and, therefore, the property must have an unlimited source of water. Growing flowers to be cut for market requires long training and experience which Felix does not possess, I feel sure, even though he may be very optimistic about the idea. Growing orchids for flowers requires even more background and even in the Lima climate necessitates a real greenhouse. Even a 30 x 50 foot greenhouse of orchids is all that an experienced orchid man can care for properly and he must be on the job every day in the year. In other words, stay away from orchids except perhaps a few hardy kind that can be grown without special care. In this connection, if Felix sells what orchid plants he has after sending me what were to be shipped before this plus additional plants paid for in advance by the last \$100 I sent him, he should have a little something to put into the business.

The best thing to emphasize is "garden management" which means getting contracts to care for private gardens and estates on a manual basis if possible including initial landscaping, if a new place, or relandscaping, if an old garden, pruning, spraying, and grasscutting; providing planting and caring for desired trees, shrubs, and annual plants, etc. Once you can demonstrate in one garden how the proper kind of planning, planting, and care will improve its appearance, you should create a demand. The difficulty is that there are few, if any, trained gardeners in Lima and you can't trust the peones to do anything correctly. Therefore, you cannot take more than a few contracts at a time and Felix, himself, will have to do all the work requiring judgment (pruning and spraying, for example) and spend all his remaining time in supervision. This will mean that you can't grow the plants to put into the gardens you maintain (and this is obviously a very profitable thing to be able to do) unless you can find a man who can properly maintain a nursery on your property. From this point of view I doubt whether you really need more than a half hectare -- a place to live, keep tools and other garden supplies and actually big enough to grow a lot of plants if you can care for them.

I believe, as you do, that Felix is honest but he is also unpredictable and highly impractical. He should have been born fifty years earlier and have lived on his Polish estate, entirely free to develop his intellectual and scientific enthusiasm. I still believe he will be happiest when relatively carefree he collects insects in out-of-the-way places, makes interesting observations, and is intellectually king of all he surveys. Incidentally, he has repeatedly said that he must live away from Lima for at least three months of the year. If you can restrain his enthusiasm and convince him that he cannot expect more than a bare living with hard labor from business, your joint proposal may work out for a time at least. Remember that his first tendency will be to expand in all directions. For example, he will want to buy seeds of a lot of annual plants not now seen in Lima gardens. By contrast, if you decide to grow any plants yourselves, first determine what sort has proved to be most successful in Lima and then invest in seed of the best and newest varieties of them you can find, especially in English seed catalogs. His

Dr. Nicholas vander Walle

- 3 -

March 16, 1949

natural tendency will be to pyramid on everything--i.e., if you are making so much money on an operation you can carry on or supervise personally, why not get more land, hire more help, and make five times as much money? Doubtless you have already similarly analyzed his character, but you will have to be careful because he is a very engaging personality and hard to resist when enthusiastic. Beyond everything else, he is a grand fellow and a joy to be with.

If you go into the affair, I think that you should have something to do with the technical as well as supervising the business end because I think that you enjoy it more than you may realize. Of course I will help in any way that I can.

We are busy as usual, and Florence appears to be improving in health all the time. We had to give up our plan to go to Spain this spring because of my mother's health. Perhaps we can go in the fall. I have been appointed an honorary president of the Seventh International Botanical Congress which meets in Stockholm in the summer of next year. Whether we can both go both to Spain and to Sweden within the same year is a question.

We send you our affectionate greetings and best wishes and extend the same to Felix. Our regards to the Hydricks and other Lima friends, please.

As ever yours,

THG:hm

CORREO AEREO

Lima, March 19th 1949
c/o: Consulado de Holanda
Casilla 3064

Prof. Th. Harper Goodspeed
Berkeley (Cal.)

Dear Harper:

As you know, South-America is - perhaps more than the U.S.A., where everybody runs - a continent with sharp contrasts. Often things are going exceedingly and irritatingly slow, but sometimes one is surprised to observe that in a remarkable short time there are results. The latter proved to be true, in respect of the plans, which I revealed to you in my " official letter " of March 8th.

One day later " Felix " visited me in my pension at eight o'clock in the morning, to tell me that he had discovered - by means of the Dammert Muelle office - a " terreno " in the direction of Chosica, which he could get cheap and that looked to him very convenient in view of the botanical adventures he has in his mind. I immediately rang up the Dutch Consul, who most fortunately invited us to drive in his car to the spot, the same afternoon.

The place (situated about 16 kilometers from Lima), looked indeed attractive and pleasant, both to the Consul and me. There were many advantages. It is located only 10 minutes walking from the main-road and a " paradero " of the omnibus exists at the entrance of the sideroad, which leads to the spot. A ditch with streaming water runs along one of the sides. Very near to the place there are already two villas and the flowers in the gardens are testimonies of the fertility of the soil. Besides, " algodón " is growing on the parcel (1 H.A.) which Felix had chosen. Two walls of adobe have already been built and a small (more or less ruinous) house can serve in future for the " guardián " and the gardener, when some improvements will have been accomplished. In the neighbourhood they are constructing a private " sanatorium ", which means that the climate is agreeable.

Alltogether, I could hardly understand that these grounds (which form 1/60 part of an abandoned " hacienda " ~~was~~ to be get at the price of 5,50 Soles per sq. meter. Afterwards I heard that all surrounding grounds have been sold for 8.- Soles and I got the impression that the present owner, a Chinaman (Chang, etcetera) was in bad need of " dinero ".

Seeing all these advantages, I realized that it would be impossible to get, at a relatively so short distance from Lima (not much farther than La Punta) a " terreno " at such a low price; thus I decided immediately to buy. Next day the Consul tried - but in vain - to get a smaller parcel for himself. this being for me the proof that my decision was not stupid! Because I consider that within 5 years the value of these grounds will rise upto about 5 times the present one.

CORREO AEREO

II.

This means that, even if F.W. might not be successful in his nursery-business, I will not be a "loser".

In my last letter I asked your advice, which - of course - in future I shall always highly estimate -; however, you will understand that in this case, I had to take a decision at once; we got time to think it over only until 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Yesterday I signed the "minute" and the official map is already in my possession.

The Chinaman made the condition that he wants to get first his cotton-crop in August or September, before we are allowed to begin with the construction of a building etc.

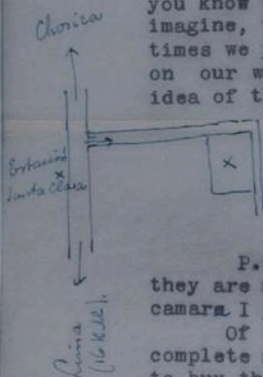
Thus we shall go on gradually, beginning with the completing of the adobe walls and - very important - the digging of a well for drinking water.

We shall wait and see how things will develop; "Elix" is of course enthusiastic; I suppose I shall have to brake his feverish activity!

I understand that this matter will have your great interest; you know both of us, and besides, it will be quite easy for you to imagine, where the above mentioned "terreno" is located. How many times we past this spot in the "camionetta", with you and Florence, on our way to Matucana. A little sketch will give you a still better idea of the situation.

Affectionate greetings, also to Florene

Nicolás



Matucana

P.S. I got a letter from the Clarus-Company in Chicago that they are making now "Telelenses" and Wide-angle lenses for the Clarus-camera I possess. Each of these lenses has its own view-finder.

Of course, I should like very much to purchase these lenses, to complete my equipment. The lenses are pretty expensive, thus I prefer to buy them one for one.

You would do me a great pleasure to communicate me, if perhaps in future one of your friends who intends to travel to Lima, ~~and who~~ would be kind enough to bring one of the lenses with him. Most practical would be, if this man himself were photographer too, so that he would not have trouble with the lenses at the customs.

Of course, in such a case, I hope you would be able to write me two or three weeks in advance. Then there will be time enough for the order to the Factory, who could send the lens to you, if this would not be inconvenient for you.

Nicolás

April 14, 1949.

Dr. Nicolas van der Walle,
Avenida Grau 500,
Lima, Peru.

Dear Nicolas,

Since writing you last I have had one of Felix's long letters. Apparently he forgot that I know of the plan for his combining with you in the horticultural business because he only says that he helped you buy the land. Then he tells his usual hard luck story and talks about going to live with the montaña Indians, etc. etc. It gives me the impression that he is trying to work on my sympathies.

He says that he will sell his orchids and proposes that I buy them. He suggests some complicated scheme for saving some of the Peruvian export tax. His letter is a little incoherent and I cannot understand just what he would expect me to pay for the plants. Would you be good enough to look into this matter for me and advise me? He acknowledges that he still owes me \$100 U.S. worth of his plants but how much additional money he expects I do not know. It is important to remember that the plants of Cattleya Rex ship very badly and are more injured than others by the fumigation they will receive here. Actually I can expect to lose at least 50%. Also the air express charges are high. Altogether, I can afford to pay him only a little more than the \$100 U.S. I have already advanced. I judge that he has totalled his debts and wants enough dollars for his plants to pay this total. At the same time he tells me that the plants are in poor condition because of the exceptionally hot weather. I think that you can see my position in this matter.

I hope that Felix has not gone back on his proposal to combine with you. I am sure that if his creditors, in case he really has any, know that he was going into your joint proposal they would not sue him as he says that they plan to do and he would be permitted to repay them gradually. On the other hand, I think that you should find out what his financial status is and if he does owe money you certainly should not enter into any legal combination with him so that his creditors could sue the joint business. I do not know anything about Peruvian law but you do not want to be in the position of paying his debts. Probably the best thing would be to pay his bare living expenses until there are

some profits from the business and then give him a share of these profits less what you have advanced him -- all such matters based only on a verbal agreement.

Florence and I send you affectionate greetings.

As ever yours,

THG/EN

Berkeley 4, California
September 26, 1949

Dr. Nicolas van der Walle
c/o Consulado de Holanda
Casilla 3064
Lima, Peru

Dear Nicolas:

I have been very remiss in acknowledging your letters and the interesting report and clippings which you were kind enough to send us.

Florence was operated on three months ago without much success and I have given up most of my time to caring for her. She is improving a little but her condition is very serious. She does not realize how serious it is and therefore should you write to us it would be well only to say that you are glad that she is feeling better.

I have failed to find the letter in which you made a request of me. I think that it was for a bulletin on growing mushrooms but if you will let me know I will surely take care of this matter at once and of anything else that I can do for you.

For some time I heard nothing from Felix but have just received a long and quite pitiful letter from him. I had supposed that you and he proposed to carry on a horticultural business on your chacra. Apparently this proposal did not work out. I do not know what to do for him. It seems he wishes to begin again his insect collecting but he says that he cannot do so without some initial money for collecting expenses. I will write to him and get an estimate of what he thinks he needs. He acknowledges that he owes me \$100 in plants which he could have paid by sending me as he agreed to do a part of his orchid collection which he sold in Lima.

I have received an invitation from Monge to participate in the International Symposium on High Altitude problems to be held in Lima the last days of November but doubt with Florence's condition what it is that I could accept even if I could obtain money for the journey. It would, however, be good to look forward to another visit to Peru and the opportunity of seeing you.

Florence and I send you our affectionate greetings and good wishes.

Lima, 12th of Octobre 1949
c/o: Consulado de Holanda
Casilla 3064

file

Dear Harper:

It was nice to receive again a letter from you, after several months of silence. I noticed with regret that dear Florence had to be operated but I am glad to hear that she is feeling better now.

The book I requested was indeed a manual on the principles of mushroom growing. However, as you seem to be very occupied, it is better to let it go, unless it might be easy for you to get some bulletin on this subject. I am not in a hurry, because there is so much work to do in connection with the necessary constructions and improvements on the grounds, so that most probably it will not be possible to begin with this interesting business during the first months.

(him) I got the impression that Dr. Woytkowsky already communicated that I gave up my plan to collaborate with him. There were several reasons for this disagreeable decision. Some days after having received your penultimate letter, in which you warned me that he had debts, he visited me and told me that he wanted urgently 1000.- Soles; 500 Soles for paying part of his debt to a certain Mr. Blondel and 500 Soles for being able to move into a cheaper house. I immediately helped me but next day he told me that he had not yet moved, because the patio had already been rented for the construction of a factory. I had declined his offer, to receive his typewriter as a pawn, with which his son was waiting in the street. He also revealed to me that he had more debts, amounting to about 5000.- Soles, if I remember well. It was not pleasant for me to hear that my future partner had only negative possessions!

We went two or three times together to my "terreno" in Santa Clara and I discovered that each time he grew more and more bitter and dissatisfied. He himself had chosen the grounds and was very enthusiastic about it in the beginning. But then he observed that "this region was one of the driest and dreariest places of the world; never raining, too much dust"; he did not like going by train or omnibus. Now, if I tell you that the Vice-president of the "Panagra" is constructing a beautiful country-house at 5 minutes distance to my place, that it is for me a pleasure to go by train (9,30) to return by omnibus before lunchtime, than you will agree that his complaints were exaggerated. He did not seem to realize that in his pitiful state he had to be glad with the things I could offer him which certainly is not a kind of paradize on earth. But I could quite understand that he had grown bitter by his deceptions in the last years of his life. Yet, also this was not pleasant for me.

I had told him that during the first months he had to be contented with one or two rooms, before I wished to begin with the construction of a larger house ; that he should have also a little bit of patience before I could buy a camionetta, There are so many expenses and I prefer to work out the business with prudence. He did not like this and sent me (living in the same town !) two long letters in which I noticed some strange and unpleasant remarks, exponents of his discontentment. Apparently he had lost confidence in my person. But is difficult to give a good idea of his peculiar way of thinking, without copying part of these letters. I consulted the Consul and Dr. Hydrick about this matter and the latter (who has a very sharp juridical instinct) was kind enough to assist me in composing a letter, in which I told Woytkowsky that he was now completely free from any obligation to me and in which I asked him to accept the 1000.- S. (which I had lent to him) as a gift in view of the practical advices he had given me; thus cancelling the debt.

It is with much regret that I wrote this letter, because I respected his ability , his knowledge and his energy. My conclusion was that he is an honest man but capable of doing unexpectedly strange and even stupid things, acting then in a most uneconomically way; it would have been impossible to let him alone f.i. on the " terreno " for several months without control of the financial part. To go on with him, it would have been necessary to make a contract in which all details of the business would have to be stipulated very carefully. And this I did not like; from the very beginning I had advised him that I would start this collaboration on the base of mutual good understanding and friendship. And this - I am sorry to state it - proved not to be possible.

Some days ago I met Dr. Ferreira in the Museum and he told me that Woytkowsky had been entrusted with the construction of a rock-garden in the Botanical Garden. I am glad to hear this, but I presume that the income, earned in this way, will be very modest. His passion will always remain the entomology but as you noticed in your letter, for this he requires an equipment (strong electric lights, a tent, etc.) which will cost a lot in these days. it is indeed difficult to help him out of his troubles.

Now I am obliged to exploit the " terreno," by myself; fortunately I discovered a very simple, but sympathetic and hard working native, who has experience of making cement-constructions, cotton growing and so on. Last week he moved into the choza and seems to be very happy there with his wife and little child. He lived before on the outskirts of Lima, is enthusiastic about country-life and has not yet been spoilt by the " cinema " and the pisco. Of course I had to change my program and decided to leave the cotton-plants for the second harvest, which will be in April of next year and next week we will sow maiz on the rest of the grounds. In this way my indio-assistant does not lose much time with agriculture work and can go on with the constructions. Two of the adobe walls are ready and a cemented drainage canal as well as a water-well have been completed. And so we go on, steadily but slowly in the " tiempo sud-americano "



It is quite possible, that after some months, when the house will be reconstructed and enlarged, I will go to live myself in Santa Clara, thus being able to go to Lima in the morning for doing some laboratory or clinical work and at the same time being able to control my assistant in the afternoon. Soon I hope to pay a visit to "La Molina", to get some information about agriculture-work and to see, if next spring I could buy there young fruit trees and may be baby-chickens. Though I remember that once you or Florence introduced me to the director of La Molina (was it not Dr. Leon?), I would be grateful if, in your next letter to him, you would kindly mention my name. It is not quite necessary because I heard that they are always cordial to people who want advice, but yet, a special recommendation is always agreeable.

There is another thing, with which you could possibly help me. One day, I ordered for Woytkowsky in the Netherlands:

R. Schlechter: Die Orchideenflora der Südamerikanischen
Kordillerenstaaten.

in an antiquarian bookshop; a second hand book, having belonged formerly to a German Professor. It contains the description of the orchids of Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia, together 830 pages. Besides, separated, as a " Sonderabdruck " of the " Beihefte zum Botanischen Centralblatt " (1925) :

R. Schlechter: Beiträge zur Orchideenkunde des Amazonas -
Gebietes

Through the intervention of a dutch surgeon, who visited Lima in his function as a shipsdoctor (and who bought these books for me in Holland) I paid for both works \$ 19.- As Woytkowsky was very interested at that moment and I knew that his financial state was bad, I would not receive the money, but asked him to deliver me orchids (flowers); it was my attention to present them to the laryngologist, who operated my tonsils. However W. has not been able to deliver these orchids so that, when I wrote him the last letter (mentioned above) I asked him to return me these books, in which he was no longer interested.

These books are too learned for me; but they seem to me very useful for an orchid-specialist. Would you be so kind to enquire if the Library of the Botanical Department of the Calif. University is interested in these works and if they are willingly to pay me \$ 19.- ? If not, would you take the trouble to put an advertisement in some Botanical Paper; if I am not mistaken, the Society of orchid-specialist has its own paper, which would be the most appropriated. In case you are interested in these books or if you would kindly help me with an advertisement, I shall send the works (both in good state) with the receipt of the antiquarian shop.

*With most cordial greetings and best wishes,
for the complete recovery of Florence
Nicolas*



Lima, January 31st 1950
c/o: Consulado de Holanda
Casilla 3064

Prof. Th. Harper Goodspeed, Ph.D.
Berkeley (Cal.)

*Answered
20y have*

Dear Harper:

It was good news to hear that Florence's condition is improving! Of course, this is a chronic disease and we may not expect that she will be quite better in some weeks, but I do hope that you both will be able (physically and financially) to visit me next year in Lima, so that I may serve you a nice " sopa de algodón " on my " hacienda " in Santa Clara.

Thusfar I am very satisfied with the result of my agriculture experiments. The cotton-plants are flowering now and look finer than any ones in the fields of the neighbourhood. The " Zea mais " is already surpassing 3 meters of height ! It is a glorious sight. This is due to the obviously great fertility of the soil (I picked up the best " lote " of the old hacienda " La Estrella "), but specially to the zeal of my " guardián-jardinero " who proves to be a wonderful and very applicated worker; he is very proud to get such fine results. We are building now a barn for the crop in April and also the first six adobe-cages for pigeons. Two times a week I go there (up by train and back with the omnibus) to give the necessary indications and to pay the indispensable amount of Soles. When the constructions will have advanced somewhat more, I shall take pictures and send you some, which will give you an impression of my possession.

We have a very strange summer this year, it might be called a " warm winter ", with much fog and little sunshine. Only the last days we have had some really bright afternoons, but mosttimes the atmosphere was gloomy and unpleasant. 1925 was the year of extremely heavy rainfall and it had been predicted that this phenomenen will repeat in 1950.

There has been formed lately an " Asociación holandesa del Perú " in Lima and the members have been so polite^{ed} to make me the secretary, i.e. the unpaid beast of burden. Until now the relations between the members of the board of direction are very pleasant, but there is a lot of work to ~~do~~ ^{be done} for the organization, especially in the first months.

This, with the time spent for doing the inevitably " compras " for the hacienda and for my pseudo-literary hobby, results in making the day short for me. Sometimes I feel depressed, because I can spend too little time for my laboratory passion and my violin is dreary and lonely, because I touch it not often enough and you will understand what that means to me.



Last week I visited " la Casa Salazár ". Buying objects of art for somebody else is a difficult task ! I inspected Don Guillermo's collection of antique oil-paintings and chose three specimens which, to my opinion have the highest artistical value and that I could get for the reasonable price of S/. 200.- each. " Precio especial para el Dr. Goodspeed! ". In view of the fact that costs have risen in Peru enormously during last years, my impression is that this amount is really moderate. I bought one " nacimiento ", one Virgen with " niño Jesús " and one Saint. (San Juan ??). These three paintings have been sent some days ago to your address at the Univ. of Columbia. Dn. Guillermo remembered quite well that he had delivered formerly some paintings , to the same address. I had to pay S/. 100.- for " administration-costs ".

The Hermanos Lopez are still working in the Maury Hotel. I shook hands with both and offered them 50.- Soles as a " regalo de Navidad ", not inquiring about an eventual gift, paid by Dr. Woytkowski. Of course, they were very grateful and asked me to send you and specially Florence their love. Besides, they promised me, to write personally.

After having fulfilled these duties, their remained from the S/. 773.22, which I got for the \$ 50.- only S/. 23.22, as you may observe from the enclosed liquidations. This will be just sufficient to enjoy, one of these days a delicious dinner in Hotel Grillon, with half a bottle of " Tacama ", which I will empty to the health and prosperity of you and Florence in 1950.

I appreciate very much that you offered me a present; but this is quite unnecessary.

I remember you sent me already a " folleto " on mushroom-growing, which was most interesting. I learned that this kind of agriculture, although being of high interest (especially for someone with bacteriological knowledge), requires a constant control of various factors: temperature, humidity, ventilation, etc. Success would be only possible, if I decide to live at the spot and this decision I will take only, when all constructions that I have in my mind, will be finished. My gardener is too busy now with several business and I can not endeavor him more.

Then I have still in reserve the rubber heels you kindly brought me in Febr. '49; this is a very precious article; Dr. Hydrick who just came back from U.S.A., has not been able to buy one pair more. It seems that even in your country there is scarcity of rubber; they would sell them only, if they were allowed to put them immediately on the shoes.

Moreover, I have still a roll of Kodachromes; I have not yet been able to take pictures, because the weather has been constantly gloomy and the control of my " chacra " did not allow me thusfar to make a trip to some sunny region in the Sierra. However, as soon as possible, I will spend some days in " Casa Grande ", near Trujillo, examining at the same time, which plants I can buy there for the chacra.



However, I am free to remember you that in one of my last letters I requested you to sell for me the orchids-books of Schlechter, which I bought for Dr. W. and which later on proved to be of no interest for him.

Recently I despatched these antique, and probably rare books as recommended printed matter to your address at the Univ. I paid \$ 19.- to Dr. Feliz who kindly transported them from Holland. The cancelled bill of the bookshop in Loghem (The Netherlands) you will find in the book.

It is quite possible that you cannot get \$ 19.- for these works; I shall be contented with the amount you will be able to receive, f.i. from the Library of the Univ. of California.

In case you might succeed, kindly put the amount on my account of "The " Canadian Bank of Commerce ", New York City.

Señor Salazar is of opinion that the " oleos " will reach you within six weeks; there will be, next to him, no difficulties at the custom-office, because objects of art, older than 200 years are free of duties. I hope for you that he is wright and also that the paintings will reach you in splendid condition. " Ojala " " Ojala, Vd. sea satisfecho ".

Most cordial greetings, to you both.

Affectionately

Nicolaas



Alaploos, June 5th 1950
 % Consulado de Holanda
 Casilla 3064.

8/14/50

TKB

Dear Harper:

I was perplexed when reading your cordial - and confidential letter of May 19th. I was aware of the dreary fact that Florence's condition was not at all promising. But - not knowing the cause of her disease. - I always hoped that her state might improve. Alas, this hope thus has been idle!

I fully realize that her death has been a terrible blow for you. For me, who has met you only in the presence of your beloved companion, assistant and secretary, it is even difficult to imagine you without her, and I quite understand that it will be almost impossible for you to visit Lima in the future.

May it be a consolation for you, that she certainly passed away in the strong belief that there would be a far better and eternal life - invisible for us, beings of flesh and blood. -, and - that thus far no scientist has been able to prove that this conviction is wrong!

It seems to me very justified that you are going to the Congress in Stockholm; Florence certainly would have encouraged you to do so. Besides, a journey abroad is indeed the most recommendable medicine for healing mental wounds.



Wouldn't it be possible for you to visit also my native country, were it only for some days? There is a regular service by the "K. L. de" (Royal Dutch line) between H. and Amsterdam and the distances in the country are small. Holland has to offer you several interesting things: f. i. the botanical garden in Leiden (where I passed many hours with my books as a student); beautiful botanical lab. in Leiden and Utrecht; then, the centre of floriculture in Naalmees and that of arboriculture in Boskoop have a worldwide reputation.

For information you might write to the "Netherlands Tourist Office", the Hague, Parkweg 38. And of course I personally will be glad to give you details about travelling, hotels a. i. o.

Enclosed I send you some seeds for your garden. Those of the "munsbluener" (= wallflower), whose flowers have a nice perfume, I recently received from Holland. The seeds of "Fitonia", I got from the "kameida" of Mr. Harland (the English cotton specialist) in Nainia. "Fitonia" (Hawaiian or Latin name?) is a small shrub, with beautiful orange flowers, which I never had seen before. No Mr. H. is in England now on vacation. I cannot give you at present botanical particulars.

I am contented on the development of the "chava" in Santa Clara, my native assistant is working to my complete satisfaction and the first "cosecha de algodón" was very sufficient.



Following the example given by Mr. Harland, we are making pits for growing quince-fruit; because I am realizing that the expenses for the exploitation of such a small property are relatively great, so that I shall have to make use of all kinds of possibilities for keeping the budget in equilibrium, at least during the first two years.

As for my financial condition, I foresee dark clouds in the future. The Dutch government has made the incredible error, to place the funds for the pensions of the old colonial employees ^{in the "Nellegha-Bank" (Nellegha Bank)} under the direction of the government of the (involuntary) Republic of Indonesia. This is a blow for all those who payed yearly for their pension and considered it (before the war) as a very safe investment. I am worrying about the best way to defend myself.

As for F. Woytkowky, I did not see him in several months; Dr. Terreira told me some weeks ago, that he is working in the garden of the British Legation and in the Botanical Garden; thus it seems that he has given up his orchid-business, which would be practical.

I suppose you will not find the time, to write me again before leaving for Europe; however I should appreciate much if you would send me a card from there. At any rate, I hope that you and your daughter will have an interesting and successful journey, which certainly will help you to overcome the sorrowful remembrance of the terrible loss you experienced.

With cordial greetings

Affectionately

Nicolao.

P. S. Thanks for sending me the cheque; I am glad you could use these books for your library.



CORREO AEREO

Lima, February 1st. 1951
c/o: Consulado de Holanda
Casilla 3064

Prof. Th. Harper Goodspeed Ph.D.
Berkeley (Cal.)

Dear Harper:

Just a little " P.S. " to mij last letter
of Jan., the 3rd.

I should like to receive a catalogue from a wellknown
Californian firm, that sells seeds of vegetables and flowers.
I got some from dutch growers, but it is quite possible that the
results in Santa Clara will be better with seeds from California,
whre the climate is more or less the same as that of the Rimac-
valley.

Would you be so kind to ask such a firm to send me their
catalogue, or - if this seems more practical to you - take it
with you on your trip to the South ?

Since January, there is no special news from Lima; every
this is going " O.K. "

Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you soon and thanking
you for your intermediance; with cordial greetings

Most sincerely

Wimlaas



P. S. Enclosed
the author's last
abandon!

Mexico, 31th of Dec. 1950
Ayer. Grand 500

Dear Harpe,

The last day of the year gives one the opportunity of making a review for himself of things that happened - lucky or unlucky - and influenced one's life. Also thoughts of repent may come up; amongst other. I waited terribly long in answering your cordial letter of Oct. 14th.

I always appreciate a letter from you very much, especially if it has - like the latter - a more personal character, by having been written by hand. I know that your days are always more than filled up by duties and I always am astonished to perceive that you still can find time to write letters.

This was certainly a most interesting journey that you made in Europe. I quite understand that you enjoyed most the three weeks in England. I passed two times one month in London, visited Oxford and Cambridge and got unforgettable impressions of these beautiful and historical cities. It's a pity indeed that you did not receive my letter in time; thus you were not able to follow my advice and to visit my native country. Perhaps it is better so. Because a countryman who passed his vacations there, told me that the season has been most disagreeable, rain, rain and rain. I do hope that there may be another opportunity for you, to see the beautiful and interesting places of the low countries.



As for me, this year did not pass without tension. After the "liberation" of the Dutch East Indies - a stupidity of your president and a lack of active propaganda from the side of our government - which came too unexpectedly and unprepared, resulting in a chaotic situation, our government decided most unwisely, that the pensions of the former functionaries should be paid by the - of course insolvent - government of independent Indonesia. The letter caused me several sleepless nights, fortunately I received a few weeks later another, in which more hopeful tidings were given. Apparently, the government had been favorably influenced by hundreds of protests, thus availing a general mercy. The result is that I, at least until yet, received my monthly payments regularly like formerly, sufficient for keeping up a modest life, without any luxury.

As for the "chacra", there is no reason of complaint. The "cosecha de algodón" was satisfying (25 quintales) and I had success in growing vegetables. I started growing brocoli and Brussels sprout and these products are very well received on the market in Medaflores. They are greener and fresher than those of my few rivals. I made a verbal contact with one of the (most clean) "vendedores", who receives these vegetables eagerly. Sometimes my excellent and devoted "guardián - jardinero" Camacho arrives by train in the morning. If I took them myself to the mercado. (If one should have foreseen this in my student time, I would not have believed him!).



However, through the two times a week visit to the "chaasa" gives me much pleasure and the collaboration with Camacho is astonishing well. The financial result has not been satisfactory. There was a deficit of more than 2000 Soles. Because I have to pay my man and his - each year aug. working family - so that they may have a decent, though modest income.

But, we learned much by experience; this year after the third crop. I will eliminate the cotton and grow more exquisite vegetables and fine flowers. This will give more work and trouble, but also more "sales."

I can not complain of a lack of work. In the morning I often visit the laboratory of Prof. Weiss (in the Hospital Loayza), the pathologist - dermatologist, passing my time in reading the medical literature and to acquaint myself with the secrets of mycology. There I meet many Peruvian colleagues. See many "difficult" cases and thus have an opportunity to entertain my relations with medical science.

Then, as I probably told, they made me a secretary of the "Asociación Holandesa del Perú", which had its first anniversary in December 1950. As you know by experience, the secretary is the "least of burden"; much correspondence, much trouble, many visits, etc. However, the result of our experiments are not too bad; we had many pleasant meetings, having the satisfaction to improve the relations between the Dutch in Peru and to give - if necessary - mutual help.



I quite understand that the honorable invitation of the Chilean government is - how interesting it may be - a difficult problem, to meet with. Of course, if you might decide to accept this invitation, I should be most lucky to see you in "Limaambo", were it only for a few moments.

At the end of your letter, you kindly asked me if you could do something for me.

Now, if it is not too troublesome for you, I should like to ask you - in case you decide to go to Chile - to smuggle ^{one or} ~~two~~ pairs of rubber heels. (black ones)

Secondly, perhaps you would take with you some seeds of decorative plants: you will remember that Peruvians are fond of large, colourfull (or pure white) flowers: "my vitrocas."

Thirdly: If you ~~may~~ happen to come in S. Francisco, will you be so kind to inform, for me, what is the actual price of a projector for Kodachromes, with horizontal movement for the slides: for 220 Volt (without transformer); medium wire, not a too large one, which would be difficult to seal, in case of necessity. If available, one with ventilator would be preferable. I suppose that such apparatus would cost about 40-50 Dollars.

Then I would afterwards order the projector, when some price may come from the U.S. straight to Lima.

Affectionate greetings and best wishes ever.
1951: please let me know your decision!

Nicolás.

F. Stiller

El banco de leche de la Cruz Roja holandesa

Procedimiento de desecación

Por el doctor N. van der Walke, especial para "El Comercio"

SABIDO es que el examen de los grupos sanguíneos — antes relativamente sencillo — se ha complicado mucho durante los últimos años por el descubrimiento del factor Rhesus; de modo que ahora un examen completo solamente puede ser realizado por investigadores, que se han dedicado especialmente a esta rama de la ciencia médica.

En vista de la gran importancia que esta clase de análisis tiene para la medicina práctica, la Cruz Roja Holandesa ha establecido, en colaboración con el Servicio de Higiene de la Municipalidad de Amsterdam, un Laboratorio Central, donde se ejecutan estos exámenes. En el mismo laboratorio, que se ha organizado dentro de uno de los grandes hospitales, se dirige también el servicio de transfusiones y de la distribución de sangre desecada.

En el mes de septiembre de 1949, el jefe de este laboratorio, el doctor Van Lelzhem y sus colaboradores, quienes han añadido varias páginas al capítulo interesante pero difícilísimo de los grupos sanguíneos, han dado un curso internacional, al cual asistieron, además de muchos médicos de Holanda, unos setenta investigadores de Italia, Francia, Suiza y otros países.

Los participantes mostraron gran interés en la organización de la distribución de la sangre y también llamaron su atención el procedimiento, usado en este laboratorio para el desecamiento del plasma sanguíneo, que se efectúa allí en gran escala: más o menos 30,000 donantes se han ofrecido para la entrega de sangre, especialmente destinada para la preparación del plasma. La reputación de este servicio es tan grande, que también Bélgica está aprovechando de su ayuda: se lleva el plasma de Bruselas por avión a Amsterdam, reavanzando en estado seco después de 48 horas.

En el invierno terrible de 1945, cuando la parte septentrional de Holanda aún no estaba liberada y faltaban los alimentos más necesarios, la mortalidad infantil — que antes ha sido siempre muy baja en este país — subió de una manera alarmante. Con el propósito de esforzarse por salvar las vidas de muchas criaturas, la Cruz Roja inició una recolección de leche materna de madres que producían un exceso de este líquido precioso, y que se mostraban inclinadas a cederlo con fines humanitarios, a fin de que se la pudiera distribuir entre los niños que la necesitaban. Entonces se sintió la necesidad de preparar esta leche materna de tal manera, que se la podría conservar, para la distribución por todo el país.

En el Laboratorio Central se inició el estudio de este problema, bajo la dirección de los doctores Van Crefeld y Mastenbroek. Después de haber vencido varias dificultades, sus ensayos han sido coronados con buen éxito; se consiguió desecar la leche, evitándose la destrucción de las vitaminas y de otras sustancias importantes; se dedujo la manera de proceder principalmente de las experiencias obtenidas con el desecamiento del plasma humano.

Luego que la leche materna ha llegado al laboratorio, se la sujeta a un examen bacteriológico y químico. Parece extraño, pero la verdad es que de vez en cuando se descubren falsificaciones: las madres consideran la suministración de la leche superflua como un asunto de honor; ocurre que en días que la producción es menos abundante, completan la cantidad insuficiente con leche de vaca.

Después de haber sido pasteurizada, se echa la leche en ampollas, que se colocan en un baño de etilén-glicol, dentro del cual son sometidas a un movimiento giratorio, de modo que

la temperatura baja hasta —40° C. Se guarda esta leche congelada, en un local, que tiene la misma temperatura baja. La desecación se realiza en un aparato de vacío durante 24 horas; es un aparato de una construcción sencilla, pero hasta ahora probablemente el único de este tipo en Europa. El producto obtenido es un polvo seco y blanco, que se disuelve fácilmente en agua. Se pone en frascos esterilizados, que tienen que contener cada uno 12.5 gramos de polvo, correspondiendo esta cantidad a 100 cc. de leche.

El análisis que ha de pasar la leche pulverizada y ponerla en los frascos, tiene que evitar cuidadosamente la contaminación con microbios; lleva una máscara que tapa las narices y la boca, y usa guantes de caucho esterilizados, trabajando dentro de un armario iluminado con luz ultravioleta. Después se seca el polvo, ya dentro del frasco, de nuevo, esta vez con pentóxido de fósforo (P₂O₅).

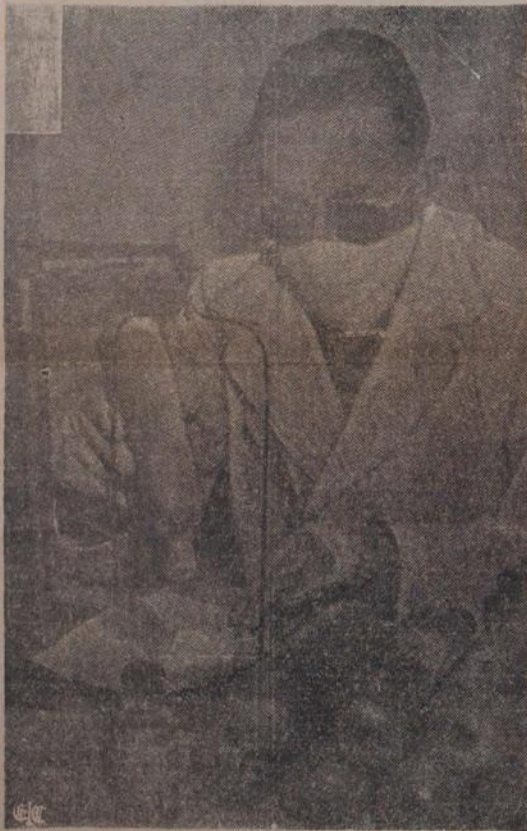
Una partida de los frascos se queda en Amsterdam y a los otros se les despacha a 15 poblaciones, donde se han organizado también centros de distribución. Enfermeras de la Cruz Roja visitan en su automóvil a las madres, cuyas criaturas necesitan la leche; éstas tienen que dirigir al jefe del laboratorio un formulario, en el cual el médico menciona el diagnóstico. De esta manera se puede juzgar en qué lugares la leche es más necesaria. No se le reparte gratuitamente, variándose el precio, que es de 1 hasta 40 soles por litro, según la capacidad financiera de las familias. En la casa la madre disuelve el polvo sin dificultades con agua tibia.

Estas enfermeras recogen también la leche materna en las casas de las madres, que la suministran, entregando al mismo tiempo un frasco vacío para el día siguiente.

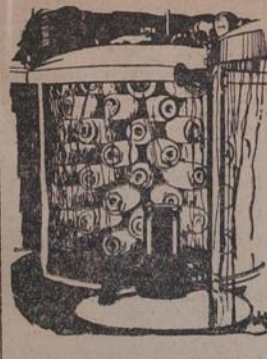
Este servicio de distribución de leche materna goza de una popularidad creciente: en año 1947 se entregaron 338 litros, en 1948 544 litros, en 1949 1894 litros, y en los primeros cuatro meses de 1950, 1306 litros. Durante los primeros años se ha podido satisfacer todas las demandas, pero ahora éstas sobrepasan en mucho a las entregas. Desgraciadamente no todas las madres que podrían suministrar la leche sobrante, están al corriente de este servicio, último y por eso se sigue haciendo propaganda por medio de la prensa y de la radio.

Se ha calculado que, por término medio, sobre un litro de leche materna son cada 9,000 habitantes. En el caso que tal cálculo sea aplicable también a la población de Lima, esto significaría que en esta ciudad sobra diariamente una cantidad aproximada de 94 litros de leche materna, que se podría utilizar para salvar la vida de muchas criaturas débiles o nacidas prematuramente. Parece recomendable estudiar, si la organización de un servicio de distribución, que se ha realizado con tanto buen éxito en Holanda, fuese también posible en el Perú.

Dr. N. van der Walke.



Aquí podemos observar al analista, pesando la lecha, transformada en polvo.



Dibujo esquemático del aparato de vacío, del cual se ha sacado parte la pared, para mostrar la colocación de las ampollas.

Berkeley 4, California
April 11, 1951

Dr. Nicolas van der Walle
Consulado de Holanda
Casilla 3064
Lima, Peru

Dear Nicolas:

I am ashamed that your good letter of December 31 and a shorter one of February 1st have not been earlier acknowledged. ~~Some~~ explanation is that each day for the last three months I have hoped to obtain a decision about going to South America this year. As I wrote you the Chileans want me to come to Valparaiso to help them start the Jardin Botanica Nacional I projected and designed in 1942-43. I made certain stipulations and all but one have been met: the site has been deeded to the government, the inclusion in the project of a research station has been accepted, sufficient money has been set aside to complete initial development but I have not as yet received a definite, official invitation from the Chilean Foreign office. I have no doubt that it will ultimately be received but the season in Chile is now late and I could not go until September or October.

I am glad to know that you are having a good time with your chacra and that the vegetables have such a ready market in Lima. As you say, it would have been difficult in your younger days to imagine yourself a vegetable producer in far off Peru! I hope that before the year is out I may see your agricultural operations.

Why don't you tell me what vegetable seeds you want and let me send them to you? If I send small packages in a series of letters and mark them with only a number they will not be held up in the Peruvian customs. I could then write you the names corresponding to the numbers. After you had tried these samples I could find a way to get larger quantities of seed to you. The same could be done with flower seeds if you tell me what is commonly grown.

The Berkeley stores do not carry kodachrome projectors running on 220 volts because we have only 110 volts in homes and lecture halls. It would be necessary to order a 220 volt machine directly from the factory. The cost of a projector with horizontal slide changer begins at \$30.00 and the higher voltage machine would probably cost a few dollars more.

All is much the same with me. My mother (in her 90th year) and her companion live with me and this arrangement permits me to keep my home which I enjoy very much. On the other hand, my

mother is becoming a little senile and that is distressing. However, she is happy and comfortable and that is the important thing.

I appreciate your letters very much and hope to hear from you more often. I will promise to reply more promptly. If you have time, amid your agricultural and secretarial duties, please give me your opinion of the political and economic situation in Peru -- just a brief resume.

With every good wish to you, Nicolas

As ever yours,

THG:T



Uliastoves - Lima, Sept. 17th 37
 % Compañía de Holanda
 Cas. 3064.

All your
 true arrival
 Lucea

Dear Harper.

May be, it is the growing South American
 indolence or the relatively monotonous climate, which caused
 me to answer your kind letter of April only now.

I have far more reason to be ashamed of myself than you!
 Really I always am astonished to observe that you can
 find time to write to such an unimportant friend in Lima
 amid your multiple occupations! For this reason I appreciate
 your letter even more.

Just this afternoon I was again in Santa. Clara, to
 see how things are going on and to control my "guardian".
 Fortunately this control is quite unnecessary because the
 man is working at any moment of the day, and sometimes
 even during the night. I always congratulate myself to
 have found him, because in comparison with the people
 I meet in Lima, he is quite an exception. The only trouble
 is that I meet with difficulties of social character. I
 discuss that his wife has a chronic the... and the consul-
 tations with the hospital doctor, as well as the costs of
 the medicaments (which he cannot pay from his salary),
 provoke headaches some times.

More than the realization of control it is to show my
 constant interest, which is growing by the month.
 Two weeks ago we planted 30 pine trees and 15 fig trees,
 and now I ordered 100 banana trees, under which shadows
 we will sow Dutch onion and cucumber. Two thirds of
 the grounds are occupied now by young cotton plants,
 (soon 2 months ago), the rest by vegetables, many of
 them from seeds sent by a friend in Holland. We try
 many things, some with, others without success. Cucumber
 (a very appreciated flower here, especially the fruit species
 from "Holland") grows well and I intend ordering many
 more bulbs.



This week I received from Holland by air mail seeds of cyclamen, in cyperasia.

Thus you see there is no reason at all, that I should ask you to send me material from California.

All this is very interesting and I enjoy going there two times a week. Thought travelling by bus and train is rather tedious (with very uninteresting passengers!) - I am sorry to tell that this uninteresting business up to now has not given profit, on the contrary. The income has not been covered by the expenses. I only hope that in future this condition will change.

Several times I consulted the technicians of the "Sepia" and often I went to "La Ilalasia" where I get the most amiable advice, especially from the under-director, Prof. Gaudreau (a Belgian botanist.).

I try to divide the hours of the day as economically as possible. In the morning I am going often to the Roaypa Hospital, where I pass my time in the pathological labor., playing with fungus. At the same time I have the opportunity of seeing interesting dermatological patients, arriving there for a consultation.

Two times a month there comes a steamer from the home-country, which - if possible - I visit. The captains have become my friends and offer me a - most appreciated - national lunch: duck pea-soup, and beans with bacon. They bring and take parcel to and from Amsterdam. (In this way I received some well-rooted plants, conserved in the cold storage room.). To show them my gratitude, I examine and treat the patients under the sail-loom.

As an agreeable complement of these not always ideal business, I keep my viola warm. There is some musical awakening in the Dutch colony, there arrived lately two musicians from the orchestra in Amsterdam, who went over to the fashionable ensemble in Lima, inspired by the persimote rumors of coming musical hotels.

I am playing now - together with one country-man and two Chubrowlowskian - in a quartet, and this I am enjoying very much.



As you see, I have no special reason for complaining of lack of variation. Often I go to sea, satisfied to have done and seen much but disinclined not to have done more.

The supervision of the "chaca" has its drawbacks; the last year I have not been able to do an expedition in Peru and many parts of the country are still unknown to me, as soon as possible I hope to find the opportunity of making a trip, was it only for a very desirable change of climate.

— Now, to come up to the matter: what are your plans? Is there still a possibility that I may meet you, some day of October, in Limalambo, on your way to Chile? Or are you still waiting for an official invitation? It would be warty, if they do not let you fulfill the task, initiated in 1942.

The short I was in the Botanical Garden, showing it to a Dutch student in Botany, who received a subscription for collecting plants for the Herbarium in Leyden. I had not been there in at least two years. There I happened to meet the gardener of Felix W., who told me that his former chief has now a job in Talara; I got the impression that he was allowed to arrange gardens in that town, for one of the oil companies.

— You asked me to tell something of the economical conditions in Peru. This is very difficult, because I have no official statistics at hand and I do not consider the information found in "el Comercio" to be of great importance: it is well known that the decisions are influenced with the Coria-clique.

There are rumors that the actual government position is weak and soon may go down, in connection with the heavy disputes contacts with an American oil. Co. who will be allowed to exploit the large Sechura fields.

Besides, there are personal impressions. If one see anything in the first Abancay, the huge 12 story building for a new "Hospicio de Huancayo", the construction of an enormous Military Hospital, the erection of a National Radio Sender (that Philips apparatus will be the thought of S. America with its 500 kw.) one asks, where they do find the money for the execution of all these - and many other - plans, which look to me as the symptoms of the well known Peruvian "melancholia", not unknown in the history of this country.

On the other hand, the mid. class is bitterly complaining:



4.
 Guess where in the shops you see announcements, 'scale
 reason.'; there are many spots but few buyers.
 One may only hope, that all these phenomena, not
 will lead to a 'banerota' or inflation of the Sol
 with best wishes.

Affectionately

Nicolaas

P.S. By the way, if you really have a chance of travelling,
 would it be possible for you to bring me a small
 quantity of colchicine? You know, this substance
 has a wonderful influence on the growth of plants and
 I am interested to do some experiments with it.

November 1, 1951
Berkeley 4, California

Dr. Nicolas van der Walle
Consulado de Holanda
Casilla 3064
Lima, Peru

Dear Nicolas:

I was unable to leave last Wednesday according to the schedule I wrote you because the previous weekend I developed a rather severe case of Herpes zoster affecting the right side of my face and mouth. I spent a week in hospital and have returned home today. I hope that in another week the sores on my face will have disappeared sufficiently so that I will be at Paucartambo on the Interamericano at about 7 A.M. November 14th.

I am sorry to lose time in Chile but perhaps I can arrange to stay longer in February. Should it prove convenient I certainly would look forward to seeing you at the airport on November 14th.

Cordially yours,

THG:T



Misafines, Nov. 14th 51

Prof. Th. H. Goodspeed.
Univ. of California.
Berkeley (Cal)

Dear Harper:

Again I went in vain this morning to Limaambo, hoping to meet you. However, I was not astonished, when I perceived that you were not on the passenger-list of the "Inteamericano", which arrived at 8.45. I know that "herpes zoster" is a very nasty and often painful disease. I could hardly believe that you would be able to leave for Chile so soon. Too bad that you have been attacked by this impolite virus at such an inconvenient moment.

I do hope that you will successfully and completely destroy your ultra-microscopic enemies and soon be able to meet the Chilean custom-officers with an unsuspected face!

With cordial greetings and best wishes.

Sincerely yours

Nicolae

P.S. If you might not yet have informed me about the date of your proximate arrival at Limaambo, (directed to the Dutch consulate), please send your letter - registered - to my home address. -

Misafines - Lima, Avenida Grau 500.

In this way the letter will reach me faster.

Lima, 28th of April 1952

Dear Harper:

Your clever assistant, Mr. Hutchinson left Peru Wednesday, 23rd of April. I saw him off on board of the "Santa Adela" and convinced myself that he was in excellent condition, happy to return to his beloved Berkeley and accompanied by the rich harvest of cacti and other plants, which he collected in the departamentos de Lima, as well as by the fair silver plates, four bottles of pisco and a lot of Peruvian souvenirs.

I was indeed a pleasure to have had him here and I was glad to have been able to do something for him in Lima. As for his botanical adventures he found an efficient companion in Prof. Terceira; I got the impression that the two fellows get on together very well. Mr. Hutchinson enjoyed his stay in Lima very much and intends to come back within two years, if possible.

I showed him my "chaca" in Santa Clara, in which he seemed to be very interested, so that he can tell you all about it.

We do hope to see you again in Peru in July. If you might decide accepting the invitation of the "La Volinia" people, please advise me as soon as possible. Perhaps you would do me the favour to carry some things for me from the U. S. A., if this might be convenient to you.

With kind regards

Affectionately

Nicolai

P.S. There were only few corks in Callao. (I returned with 7. H. just with the baronibus, as a practical introduction in this country.) From the money left, I bought some stamps (two complete series) for you, which I enclose.

Lima, May 22nd 1952
 c/o. Consulado de Holanda
 Cas. 3064

Dear Hauges.

Call
 27
 1952

You will remember that, when meeting you in the library on your room, just before you had "almuerzo" with peregrinos and espinales con huevos.!, you revealed me interesting things on the "detasequora glyptostrabrida." (you "down-sequoid"). Also that perhaps you were in the possibility to send me some seeds, with the intention to give my friends Ruyz & Co. the opportunity to grow these trees in Holland. Now they just wrote me that they are very anxious to receive those seeds. Thus, if you would kindly send me some specimens, I should deliver them by wife medicines of one of the captains of a Dutch ship, leaving from Callo to Amsterdam. Then there will be no difficulty with importation.

As I told you, this firm would also very much like trying to grow Chilean plants: seeds from such plants, that might be appropriated for the climate of the low countries, would be very welcome.

These people have always been nice for me, and I should be glad to do them a pleasure.

I shall tell them to send their catalogue to Berkeley, it may be that they could send in return seeds of plants, that interest you.

Nothing special happened in Lima. On my "chacra" I got several beautiful glands, which I intend to grow on a large scale. Quite a disillusioning that the value of the cottons has fallen so much, in comparison to that of 1951.

How are you? Have all the post-hesper troubles disappeared? Did you take already a decision about the housing problem?

I still hope to see you again, healthy and glorious, in July. Sending cordial greetings.

Affectionately

Nicolai

P.S. Please, do not send too many seeds in one envelope, that might give trouble with the customs-offices.



Ruim, August 31st 1952
%o: Consulado de Holanda
Cas. 3064.

cek
9/15/52

Dear Harper.

It has been a real disillusion for me, when I perceived that there was no possibility for you to see you in July. I had several talks with Dr. Gaudson ("the fat Belgian," as you called him). but in vain. Already formerly he had complained on the lack of money, for getting the necessary books and botanical journals. I convinced him to counsel Dr. Leon, who most probably will have sent you - though very late - a letter. I got the impression that Dr. Leon himself was worrying about this matter, and considering it disagreeable to give you a negative and unpleasant answer. He started in writing you that there was no money available for affording the high costs of your coming over. It was a pity indeed! However, I have done for you what was ever possible and so has done Dr. Arpiden.

As you will be aware from the enclosed paper cutting, Dr. Leon is now Minister of Agriculture. I know from Dr. Gaudson - who is temporarily in charge of the directorship of the "Escola de Agricultura" - that the appointment has been a surprise for him. He has been called by the president Costa and had to decide within 2 days. In this "democratic" country it means, that he has been, more or less, enforced to accept the nomination. The nomination was no pleasure for him: he does not like mixing up with politics and - his salary is now lower than it used to be. (You understand, these remarks are confidential.)



2/ Neither Dr. Gaudson is much pleased with his high rank. He is unmarried, and does not like administrative work, and was not anxious to get a higher salary.

The day before yesterday I visited him in "La Molina" (concerning about a disease of the banana-trees in my "chacra") and we went back to him in the automobile of Dr. Leon, of which he now may dispose. At this occasion he told me that Woytkowski is working now in the botanical garden of La Molina. Complaining about his poverty, he asked for a job and had the good luck that there was a place available as chief gardener. (or something of this kind). I think it is better for him, to have now a regular paid position. I did not see him in many months and have no desire to meet him, after what happened.

This is or more emotional event in Lima, which will interest you. You will remember that I did some work in the National Institute in Lima, during the first years of my stay here and that I left the Institute because I had not enough collaborators of its deserts. Dr. Battistini. Perhaps you may remember although Dr. Monge's opinion of him. Now then, the 1st of July there was a great shock in Lima, when reading in "El Comercio" that severe "irregularities" had been discovered in the administration of the Institute and that Dr. Battistini, as well as the administrator, had been suspended.

He is now in jail (1); these are rumors that he defrauded several millions of sales, in the course of many years, selling vaccines for private advantage and exaggerating the amount of food necessary for the animals. It is indeed, astonishing, that their robbery not has been discovered earlier. We are waiting for the final judgment!



8. As for my self. there is not much news. We had some difficulties in "the chaos".

There has been an epidemic amongst the quinea-pigs in the region; it was not pleasant to loose more than 50% of my animals. We are trying to discover the cause of the disease, for which I receive a sympathetic collaboration of Dr. Preston, director of the "Laboratorio de Biología animal".

Neither was it pleasant for me that the banana-trees which I planted last year, are attacked by an insect, "*Cosmopolites sordidus*" which makes canals in the lower part of the trunk. This insect has been discovered in Peru only in 1944 and especially in the Rimac valley. Unfortunately I did not know this last year.

We sowed a rather large amount of Strawberry-plants. (as advised me your sympathetic assistant.) and I do hope the harvest will compensate the several losses I suffered.

All these complications ask more time than is desirable, so that I can not spend time enough at my medical interests. At any rate, my days are well filled up and in my hours of leisure I take up my viola, practicing for the piano-quartet and quartet, - evenings, which give me much satisfaction.

How are you going on? Did you decide already to stay in an hotel or in the private house. I understand the decision must be difficult.

From Dr. Hukuhiron. I got a long and very nice letter. Please tell him that I will write him soon.

I send you most cordial greetings, hoping to receive some tidings, when you could spare some moments for me.

Affectionately
Nicolás

P.S. May I remember you that you offered to send me some leaf of "Hesperis matronalis" for my friends in Holland?

5 de agosto
de 1952

Ha quedado conformado un nuevo Gabinete Ministerial

INFORMACIÓN OFICIAL

El sábado 2 del actual presentaron renuncia de sus cargos los señores Ministros de Estado, la que fue aceptada por el señor Presidente de la República, quien encargó al señor General Zenón Novegón la formación de un nuevo Gabinete Ministerial, el cual ha quedado ya constituido y prestará juramento, el día de mañana martes, a las 4 p. m.

Lima, 4 de agosto de 1952.

Constitución del nuevo Gabinete Ministerial

El Gabinete Ministerial que prestará juramento hoy, según se tiene reconocido, está constituido en la siguiente forma:

Presidente del Gabinete y Ministro de Guerra, General Zenón Novegón; Ministro de Gobierno y Policía, Coronel Augusto Romero Lozano; Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, doctor Ricardo Rivera Schreiber; Ministro de Fomento y Obras Públicas, Ingeniero Eduardo Miranda Sousa; Ministro de Justicia y Trabajo, doctor Alejandro Freundt Rosell; Ministro de Agricultura, Ingeniero J. Alberto León; Ministro de Hacienda y Comercio, doctor Emilio Romero; Ministro de Marina, Contralmirante Roque A. Saldías; Ministro de Aeronáutica, Comandante Mario Saena; Ministro de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social, doctor Luis N. Sáenz; Ministro de Trabajo y Asuntos Indígenas, General Armando Artola; Ministro de Educación Pública, General Juan Mendoza R.



Riina, Feb. 5th 1953
 P/a Consulado de Holanda
 Casilla 3064.

ack
 7/13/53

Dear Harper,

I feel a little bit ashamed, that I waited so long before answering your letter of Sept. 1952. However, I have some excuse. It may seem to be some, what ridiculous but I have to arrange so many things here. - I have to do every thing myself. - that one day after another is passing, often without the possibility of completing the program which I fixed the day before. Too much time is lost in this country, especially with the traffic - each year more intense - , visits to shops. (lodevid no, require Va mañana, por favor) and official business.

Now to begin with. In view of your desire to obtain a decoration, I had talks with some people, whom I knew to have some influence on the Government and who were befriended with the Ministers of Agriculture. Of course, it had not been diplomatically to direct to this gentleman personally. I have done whatever ~~what~~ was possible. My impression is that it is very difficult to get such a decoration in Peru, whatever may be the capacities of the person in question. Unless one has special connections, with the President or a member of his "clique". I am not at all sure that you have no chance at all, but at any rate your possibilities would be greater if you were f.i. Lord Northampton or Baron von Hakenstein, still greater perhaps if you were a "sobrino" of the "locisca" of Cuzco. Such is life in South America! I suppose you will not be very dismay if the result of my talks might be negative. These are more important things in this world than decorations or titles!



For instance, your book on "Nisichiana": Is it already finished? I have been told that it was in print. I understand that the finishing of this volume - which probably represents an important part of your life work) will give you much satisfaction (Between brackets, do you suppose it would be wise to present one copy to Dr. León ??).

After this introduction, somewhat about my own position in Lima. I am a little bit disappointed, though fortunately my physical condition does not give reasons to complain with. The same reasons which I mentioned before, prevent me from going as regularly to the hospital or laboratory or from accepting a place on a lab., where I should have to work a fixed number of work hours. I have been suggested to try getting a government license for practicing, but then I should have to repeat 27 examinations (starting with anatomy, etc.) and, though I like studying, this would be a very hard and tedious task at my age.

In the meantime, life in Peru is getting every year more expensive. Yesterday, i.e., again the traffic fare had been raised, which has its reflections on the prices in restaurants, etc., etc.

The work on the "chassa" is pleasant and interesting and the collaboration with my "quacilian" - "jardinero" is always agreeable.

However, thus far the financial result is not inconspicuous. The value of the "algodon" was low last year as probably will be still lower in 1953. I planted a good number of Dutch gladiolus bulbs, whose flowers are very much appreciable and - with some difficulties - reasonably commercial. Soon I hope to receive from Holland bulbs of tulips, hyacinths and narcissus and I shall try to grow them in the way of "soilled cultivos". May be, this novelty will open a brighter prospect for the future. If not, then I will have to consider leasing the "terreno" to some Japanese agriculturist who will be able to exploit it more economically. Besides, then I will have more time for dedicating to objects, which are more in the line of my scientific education.

As for seeds: is it possible for you to send me one little packet with seeds of red cabbage ("col rojo"), grown in California? - So you may know from the newspapers, the conditions in my native country are at that moment exceedingly bad and I feel very depressed not to be able to do something of importance for my unhappy countrymen. And I shall have to postpone my plans for making a journey as a tourist to Holland, for visiting my relatives and studying the conditions of living there. Now the country is in too bad conditions. With much misery and over-crowding.

Sending you best wishes for 1953 and cordial greetings.



Miraflores-Lima, June 16th 1952

Avenida Grau 500

Prof. Th. H. Goodspeed.
 University of California
Berkeley (Cal.)

Dear Harper:

As a consequence of the recent trip of our Consul tot the U.S.A., I received your letter only Saturday, June 14th.

However, the same evening I was able to meet my friend, Prof. Gaudron, to whom I could talk confidentially. He immediately interrupted me, saying: " Sure, Dr. Goodspeed will come in July, he accepted our invitation." Then I revealed him your proposal, and he promised me to consult the Director of " La Molina ".

To-day I had a chance to see Mr. Gaudron again. I very much regretted to hear that the Director's answer had been unfavourable. There are no funds available for paying your coming over ! The financial condition of " La Molina " is too difficult.

Of course, it is not agreeable for me, to communicate you this; but I consider it to be my duty, because I got the impresion that the Director will not take up correspondence.

I presume, that he did not receive the letter, to which you are referring in the letter, you sent me, because Mr. Gaudron told me that Dr. Leon is always very punctual in answering correspondence. Or, otherwise there must have been some misunderstanding.

Now, as I see the matter, it would perhaps been indicated for you, to wright Dr. Leon that you, very unfortunately have to decline the invitation, no funds being available in Berkeley for paying your journey and costs of maintainance in Lima. However, this is a strictly personal opinion. At any rate it seems to me, that you better not refer to my conversation with Dr. Gaudron, which has been more or less confidential.

Then, you probably will get an answer from the Director; I still have a little hope, that some kind of arrangement might be possible. This would indeed be most pleasant, not only for you, but also for me !

I am very sorry that I cannot send you more cheerful news and send you most cordial greetings and best wishes for your good health.

Sincerely yours

Dr. N. van der Walle

Miagross, July 13th '53.
 (Add: Consulate de Kiel, Lúnia
 Casilla 3064)

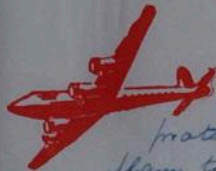


Dear Sharp:

Your letter of March 14th indeed contained unexpected and surprising news. I understand that after this unhappy experience, you will find yourself alone!

Of course, it has been my intention to write much sooner; however I myself had a quite disagreeable experience. In the beginning of April my gardener, who at the same time was "quasidirector" in my chaca and lived there in a little house with his (unlegitimized) wife and three children, was taken prisoner by the police, accused of a "delito sexual". The family has had, during more than a year a girl in their house for attending at the children, etc; she left the house in December '52 and went to Luanuco, his place of birth. Soon after this she returned to Lúnia, pregnant. Evidently the relation between her and the gardener (who has adult children from a former wife and is even grandfather!) had been too intimate. She went with the accusation to the police in Vitarite (the village, in whose resort, is situated my land), demanding an indemnity of 2000 soles or marriage. The man had told me (and of course also her) that he owned, together with 4 brothers a house and garden in Maba, which he intended to sell; afterwards his older brother told me that these were 11 brothers, who don't agree about this matter, so that there is no possibility of selling the property. At any rate, I consider this as a matter of "chantage". The girl (probably 16 years old / knew quite well that she bothered me seriously with her demand; April is the month of sowing and cotton collecting and, may be, hoped that eventually, I should be willing to pay the requested indemnity; this of course I will not. As the girl is 16 of minor age, and worked as a servant, this means a severe case, following the Peruvian law.

In the mean time the man has been moved to the "carcel" in Lúnia, where he took the amparo of an lawyer. You know there are heaps of "abogados" in this town; several are visiting



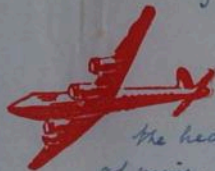
Thus I was obliged to occupy myself with this disagreeable business, trying at the same time to protect the man and his family against "the protector." Many times I visited this lawyer, had to go to the judge, to the doctor of the prison, etc. An unpleasant story... The purpose of the delinquent was to get free, after paying a sum of guaranty, waiting then in liberty for his final judgment. Up to the moment, this was not possible, and the man is still in the jail, where I visited him some times, as I was obliged to quit him his admission, and signing of some documents was necessary.

By this complication, the work on the chacra has been paralysed during several weeks. The wife (with the children) is still living in the "chota", she is very willingly to work, had some experience of agriculture and I pay her (also inspired by compassion) half her man's salary.

Presumably I will divide the ground in two parts, the house with surrounding garden, keeping for my gladiolus, etc, and leaving the rest (about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a H.A.) to one of the many applicants for renting the "terreno". The income will be small, but by this procedure I shall have less "head-ache". Soon I shall have to take a decision and in my next letter I will tell you, how I solved the difficulty.

In the beginning I was rather desperate and considered selling the property. However, I have been communicated that the sanatorium (situated at the main road, near to the chacra) will be opened this year and the director is promoting the installation of an electric network in this region. I suppose that this will augment the value of the grounds.

At any rate, you will understand that by these circumstances I am bound to stay in Lima for the next months. Your invitation to come over to Berkeley is very amiable and attractive, but I am obliged to stay in the shadows of Francis Pizarro, (whose statue has been moved last year from the Cathedral to a new "plazuela" at the left side of the Palace, which is generally considered as to be an improvement.)



Morocco. I have to keep my financial reserve for a voyage to the isle of Curacao next spring. There the heat is less annoying than in the rest of the year. Friends of mine, during many years most amiably kept my belongings which I left in Willemstad: books, cloths, instruments, a-l-o. They have a large house, with garden and invited me several times to spend some weeks there.

Since the year after this, I consider going to my native country, which I left in October 1938. I shall have to arrange there my financial and other difficulties and - I am longing to see again my brother and his 3 daughters. Little girls then and now grown up women, with quite respectable jobs, husbands, or "novios".

I sent you a little book on "keros", that will interest you. It was sold in the "Museo de la Cultura Peruana" (the former Inca-museum, Av. Ugarte.), where I have an excellent collection of these wooden utensils. I had the opportunity to see the director, Luis Valcárcel, ^{who} told me that Tello never wrote more parts on the subject you mentioned. - From the publication, that is in your possession, do exist only 5 of 6 specimens; thus you have been very lucky.

I visited also the "bibliotecario" and from him I learned that a very interesting article on tapestry and weaving (only of the Nasca pre-Inca culture) is to be found in:

Anthropology, Memoirs Vol. II n.º 1 (1937) of the "Tirol Museum of Natural History", Chicago. The author, Miss Lily M. O'Neale, worked in this Museum. She has written afterwards more on this matter, but these publications are not in Lima. Surely, the Tirol Museum directors may give you more information. (Unfortunately, the very clever author died.)

- We are living now in winter-time. The days are quite fresh and we get more rain than we accustomed to receive. Yet, it is a soft winter: I only once used my electric shoes and my overcoat is still resting in its valise.

Colonial greetings and best wishes.

Affectionately,

Nicolai.

(Vol. II)
n.º 3.

Berkeley 4, California
July 20, 1953

Dr. Nicolas van der Walle
Consulado de Holland
Casilla 3064
Lima, Peru

Dear Nicolas:

Yours of the 13th arrived a few days ago and very welcome it was. A day or two ago the pamphlet on decorations on wooden utensils also was received. I am exceedingly interested in these paintings which show a large number of plants. What a fertile field of research the ethnobotany of Peru would be!

Your problems at the chacra sound so characteristic of Peru and South America in general. The sexual instincts of the Latins are so highly developed that the law should recognize the situation and establish an institution in which the children produced would be brought up without penalty so far as the parents are concerned! In this country the lawyers for the man would probably dig up evidence indicating that the woman had had other lovers, at least throw some doubts upon the question of whether the man was responsible.

It certainly has been a source of great aggravation to you. Probably you are wise to consider restricting your own activities to a flower garden and let a renter worry about crops on the rest of your land. The possible electrification of the region would surely increase property values.

In the same mail with your letter comes one from our mutual friend, Felix Woytkowski, like a voice from the tomb! He says that from 1951 to date he has been collecting, mainly insects but also plants, in the Dept. Cuzco and especially in the valley of the Callanga river near Paucartambo. The plant collecting was done for La Molina; he received a salary and expenses. At the moment he appears to be regularly employed at La Molina at a salary of 900 soles a month and says that he can continue indefinitely. Elsewhere in the letter he claims that his salary equals only \$56.00 US -- is it possible that the sole has decreased so much in value?

F. is apparently assisting Ferreyra and says that the latter has asked his (Felix') advice about approaching me for money for collecting expeditions. The peculiar thing is that a considerable time ago I wrote Ferreyra offering to finance, in a small way, a botanical expedition to the montana during which he could get me a few orchids while he was making his own collections -- i.e., orchids in exchange for financially assisting a general collecting expedition. I have had no reply to my letter.

Now, Felix wants me to "help" him for "some six months" during which he would collect for me "orchids at \$1.00 US each" and anything else I want. He also acknowledges that he still owes me \$100.00 US and wants to "square it up" but does not say how he proposes to do so. I have the feeling that Felix has found out that I have offered to help Ferreyra financially and wants to get ahead of the latter! His letter in general is somewhat more cheerful and less complaining than some I used to get from him. I thought that you would be interested and amused by this account of the "reappearance" of Felix after so many years.

I can understand how keen you must be to see your family in Holland. The Curacao visit you should certainly make. I have no travel plans except a tentative arrangement to go to Europe for three months in August, 1954 with my daughter and son-in-law. Every now and then there is a hint from Chile that they want me to return to advance the cause of the Jardín Botánico Nacional I worked on in 1942-43 and again in 1952.

Thanks for the reference to Dr. O'Neale's papers which I had long planned to look up -- She was a member of the faculty of this University.

My Nicotiana monograph should be in page proof soon and will, I hope, be published by the end of this year.

Don't delay so long again in writing. It is always very good to hear from you.

Affectionately,

THG:T

CORREO AEREO



Lima, August 25th 1953
c/o: Consulado de Holanda
Casilla 3064

*Recd 28/10/53
Handed 7/10/54*

Dear Harper,

Thanks for your letter of July 20th and I noticed the fact that your head-quarters are now in the Botanical Garden; I suppose that you find satisfaction to spend most of your time in the garden, which you developed from the embryonal to the adult stage.

I agree with you that my "chacra" problem is characteristic of South America, though my case is somewhat special, because the man has been from his very youth a real "Don Juan", a singer and guitarra-player, a real attraction for the "muchachas"; so I have been told by his brothers; very "mujeril". Even in jail, he does not recognize to have done something wrong, made only "an error". Unfortunately, the flesly victim of this forbidden love-affair was already born and most probably will have to look for an other father. The "audiencia" will take place in October and I fear that the judge will condemn (to support the mother; at any rate the poor man worked himself in a very nasty position and I get the impression that his nerve-system is affected by the isolation in the "carcel".

(him)

It is indeed my intention to rent the grounds, as a whole or the largest part, keeping the small garden in front of the house for my own pleasure. This will depend on the person to whom I shall leave the "terreno"; there are many candidates, small country people, but also rich "hacendados" from the neighbourhood, also Japs, who will start a chicken-farm or grow flowers. There are several "pros" and "contras"; next month I will have to take a decision.

About the day I received your letter, I happened to meet Felix W. in the hall of the "Correo"; he saluted very respectfully, which is understandable because he saw me several times in the company of his "boss" and knows that I am befriended ^{with} him. I have completely broken the relations with my former "partner"; though I had a deep respect for his knowledge and appreciated his always interesting conversation, his conduct has been a disillusion and too much happened which I did not appreciate at all, so that I can not longer consider him to be my friend. I you should read some of the letters he sent me, you would understand my feelings against him. Once I lent him 1000 Soles, which sum I gave him finally as a recompense for his trouble in choosing the "terreno" for me. This job was well paid indeed, but I do not regret this act of benevolence; in this way I had the opportunity to finish the, formerly pleasant relations in an amiable way.

CORREO AEREO

- 2 -



Not long ago I met with Dr. Ferreira; he told me that he had received a letter from you and that you was " interested in orchids ". I replied that your field of interest certainly is a broad one, but I retained from asking details.

If Felix is earning really only S/. 900.- (= about \$ 56.-, because the rate of change is now 16 - 17) he will have to live in a very modest way. At any rate he will have to reduce his drivings in taxis (which used to be frequent) and to give up his habit of smoking " Philip-Morris ". You will remember my way of living, and I should say that I am not very exacting; though my expenses for the boarding-house are exceedingly cheap (14.- S/. a day), I spend monthly at least S/. 1100.-

I knew - before I got your last letter - that Felix's position at " La Molina " is not so strong as he does imagine. He made some strange steps, which were not favourable from the viewpoint of his chiefs. It seems that the man does not realize he should be very glad to have got this job and has to exert himself to try keeping this position as long as possible. It is quite understandable that he tries to earn something more and this would be very laudable, if he did so only in his spare-time.

However, a year or so ago, he asked permission to make a trip to the region of Cuzco, for collecting plants for the Herbarium. They allowed him one month and payed his expenses for the plane, etc. In stead of one month, he stayed there five (without permission) and in a letter to Dr. Ferreira he most stupidly revealed that he had spent part of his time in collecting insects ! (which fact is now confirmed in the letter to you.) He returned indeed with every nice amount of interesting plant-material, but the expenses proved to be, of course, much higher than had been calculated.

Now I think it is very probable that he has in mind to repeat such an excursion; his proposal to deliver orchids at \$ 1.00 each, as well as his demand to help him during six months or so, are suspicious.

Surely suggestions of F.W. to the direction for making again an excursion " for collecting plants " would not receive the approval of his chiefs and would even be able to weaken still more his position.

For this reason I strongly advise you not to accept his offerings, because going into them would stimulate his passion for traveling and the result might be unfavourable for his proper interests.

I suppose that it will not be difficult for you to find some diplomatic pretext for declining his gracious proposals and - if you may be inclined to help him - to find an other form of charity.

You will understand that these informations are strictly confidential.

There is no special news from Lima; the winter has been exceedingly soft and now and then I am longing for a real thunderstorm or heavy rainfall; this would refresh my spirit, for indeed I feel sometimes more or less " dull " or " down " in this rather monotonous climate and society. It is for this reason that I intend making some small excursions, as soon as the chacra-question will be resolved. I have on my program Canta and Cajamarca, where nature and landscape must be extremely attractive.

Kind greetings and best wishes for your health and for the successful ending of your book. If you may happen to see Paul Hutchinson, please

tell him that I am very ashamed not to have written him but will do this soon.

Berkeley 4, California
May 26, 1954

Dear Nicolas:

It has been much too long since I heard from you -- I hope that this does not mean that, as usual, I owe you a letter.

Perhaps you can give me some information in the following matter. As you know I am always interested in those who are collecting plants in Peru, although I have had rather unfortunate experiences with some of those I have employed, for example, our mutual friend, Wojtkowski.

In a very roundabout way I have heard that there is a Prof. Feodote M. Pisetsky who has had a certain amount of experience in the Peruvian montana. His interest seems to be collecting evidence concerning the "marvelous drugs" the natives employ but I understand that he also does some collecting of plants, etc.

Could you get me some information about this man; his name suggests that he is a compatriot of Wojtkowski. I don't want you to use my name in making inquiries about him because he might get news of it and begin to write me for support of his expeditions with the idea (like Wojtkowski) that I am a "gold mine". You could inquire about his "medical" claims and thus get some idea about him otherwise.

I don't know whether I told you that I was married again in February, a year after the divorce from my second. This time I have made no mistake.

If convenient let me have soon any information you can get on the above matter and also let me know how everything is going with you personally, with the chacra, about conditions in Peru, etc.

My very best to you, Nicolas.

Ever yours,

THG:T

Regarding:

Prof. Feodoto M. Pisetsky
Jiron General Varela No. 538, Lima, Peru

The information has come to me about fourth or fifth-hand:

This professor in April of 54 was going on an expedition to the Amazon region of Peru, Colombia and Brazil. His mission was to continue and conclude his studies on what he calls "secret medicinal plants". This has been his project for 18 years, about 14 of which he has spent in the Amazon jungle. He says that he has discovered marvelous and supernatural things that would not be believed by any modern scientist or doctor, but which have been attested to by the doctor-surgeons who have worked with him. He has spent years trying to get support for development of these discoveries but everyone wants to exploit him.

Apparently, the trip is not definite. If it goes through, as a result of aid from some quarter, he would send articles, photographs and specimens (botanical and zoological). He claims to have already written a great deal about the Amazon region.

*kindly
return to
T.H. Goodspeed*

Lima, August 6th 1954
c/o: Consulado de Holanda
Casilla 3064

Prof. Th. H. Goodspeed
Botanical Garden
Berkeley (Cal.)

ack 8/30/54

Dear Harper,

Indeed, I have been at fault, not to have answered your letter of October 1953; the reason is that I had some disillusions here and am suffering more than formerly from my old headache; it is a rather annoying sensation, not too bad and not painful, however it diminishes my activities and does not encourage the writing of letters which are not exactly necessary. I suppose my complaints are the consequence of the somewhat monotonous and often humid climate here. If possible I shall go next year for - at least - some months to my native country and do hope that this change of atmosphere will do me good.

I was impressed by the fact that again you married and I am more or less convinced that this time you did not make an error; thus I send you my cordial congratulations ; and best wishes for your steady and real happiness.

If you should have the intention to visit us again, I doubt if you would feel at ease in Lima; the old hotel Maury, where I first met you and were we had afterwards so many pleasant hours together, does not exist any more; it has been demolished about completely - like so many other antique and interesting buildings. I suppose there will appear later a new, quite modern and very prosaic hotel, very hygienic and very dear ! I remember to have seen the plan, when I lived still there in my small and rather dirty room at the back !

Now to take up the matter which will interest you more. I had many difficulties in finding contact with Pisetsky. I remember that many years ago he wrote to our consul, because he wanted to export skins of snakes, etc. to the museum in Holland; we answered that at that moment there was no money in the poor devastated country for such luxury things. After that I lost contact and the correspondence disappeared. However finally I got some information; the man is a (white) Russian, an immigrant who fled through Bulgaria and Germany and from there to Peru. He is an agricultural engineer and very interested in plants with medical value. He spent most of his time, during the many years he is in Peru, in the " jungle ", where he had all kinds of jobs, to support himself. But of late he came to Lima and Chiclayo, where he worked as a contractor and built some constructions, apparently with success.

It was only yesterday that I found the opportunity to visit him - Ing. agr. Teodoro M. Pisetzky - in his modest home - Jirón General Varela 538 - and had a two hours' very interesting talk with him. The man (about 60) made a pleasant and reliable impression. He is an idealist; lived many years between the Indios and as an Indio, studied there way of living and there secret remedies. he told me the most astonishing and sometimes rather incredible observations. If he does not exaggerate his stories, there might come out some very important results for pharmacology and medicine in general.

(Lima)

It has been a great disillusion for him that the Peruvian doctors are very little interested in these things. I was glad to be able to help him: he offered me some samples, which I shall send to friends in Amsterdam, to verify the pretended wonderful action in the hospitals of the University in this town.

Finally I asked him - of course without mentioning your name - if he was interested and able to send orchids from the "selva" to the U.S. He answered that this was quite possible, because he has many friends under the native-chiefs, he himself having been chosen as a "curaca" ! He told me that commercial orchids are rather easy to get and cheap, but really rare specimens are very precious because they grow often high up in the trees or in other, difficult accessible spots. Of course he has to pay his "friends" and the Indios who have to do these operations.

At any rate, I suppose you will be interested in getting contact with him and if possible, to make a contract. But I advise you to write soon, because at the end of this month he will leave Lima; he has enough of the Limeños and prefers to live in a quiet place, near to Pucallpa. Though also then contact will be possible by airmail, it seems to me indicated to act, before he leaves the capital. I think he deserves to be helped and I do hope that you will obtain a pleasant and reliable relation.

I shall be glad to hear the result of your correspondence and send you best wishes and greetings.

Affectionately

Nicolaas

x - Tropical rain forest - jungle
xx - local, honorary chief
xxx - jungle Indians

Pucallpa

Cina, November 8th 1954

Dear Harpe.

Your communication that you were obliged to retire before the official date, was quite a surprise for me, especially in view of the fact that you have done so much for the university and for the Garden. I suppose this has been another case of jealousy, which so often leads to malicious intrigues. Fortunately the injustice has been at least partly corrected.

I know that the position of the professor at a U. S. university is not very stable and I cannot advise this system. In Holland, once appointed as a full-time professor, one is quite safe of his job. I remember only one case, that of a genial mathematician at the Groningen University, who had been found to discontinue his activities during three months because of conspicuous signs of alcoholism!

A change of climate would do me good indeed, and I plan to leave India in January or February; I am trying to get facilities from the Royal Dutch Steamship Co. and as I have done something for the sailors and may reckon with the sympathy of the Imperator of this Company, there is a possibility of getting a reduction of the fare.

Things on the Chaco are going well. On the small parcel, left for my personal use, I had a good many of really beautiful gladioli, which I sold at the market in Alia flower. Besides a good quantity of delicious Dutch vegetables, very appreciated by my friends. The Japanese live is satisfied, though for him the first year will not be very advantageous. I built a small, simple but neat house of three rooms, just to have a safe place in case of H. bombs explosions, plague epidemics, etc. One never can tell, what will happen in future.

Three weeks ago, I have given a conference in 'La Aloluisa', an introduction to a film, called: 'From Antoni van Leeuwenhoek to the electronic microscope'. Interesting to know that probably you stood so many times on the same place, lecturing the youngsters there. Soon I will repeat this conference, in a less compact form, in the 'Faculdade de Medicina'.

You see, though each year older, I am still growing strong, and less inactive as you perhaps may imagine.

I regret not be able to visit California before going to Europe, not being able to get a permission from my personal "ministro de Hacienda".

With cordial greetings

Affectionately
Nicolás

P.S. I am glad that you did not enter in relations with Mr. Stoddy. His words I got later from him which clearly proved that way to be a damned fool and fundamentally unwise!

El último ganador holandés del REMICHO NOBEL

Descubridor del Microscopio de Contraste

Por N. van der Walle

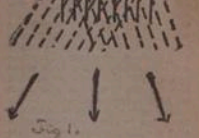


Fig. 1. Dibujo esquemático de los rayos difractados por los obstáculos (líneas continuas) y de los rayos difractados por los obstáculos (líneas interrumpidas).

El 9 de noviembre de 1893 flameaba la bandera tricolor en los edificios públicos, así como en muchas casas particulares de Groninga, la tercera ciudad comercial de Holanda, el centro cultural de sus tres provincias septentrionales. La Universidad en erupción con el hecho de que por primera vez en su historia, uno de sus estudiantes había recibido el Premio Nobel. No solamente de la misma ciudad sino de todo el país, acudieron los participantes para agasajar al compatriota coronado.

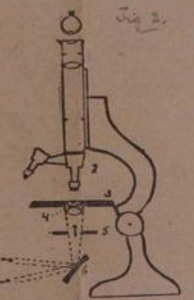
El Profesor Frits Zernike estaba satisfecho porque su obra científica había sido reconocida de esta manera excepcional, entre los nueve holandeses, que antes habían recibido esta distinción, figuraban algunos sabios, cuyos nombres son conocidos en el mundo entero. Cada alumno de un colegio secundario tiene que aprender la ley de Van der Waals, la ley del curso de química italiana la ley de Van der Waals y Van 't Hoff. Todos los médicos saben que los Eijkman, quien descubrió la causa del beriberi; el no solamente indicó las medidas para la prevención de esta enfermedad tropical, sino también sentó las bases de la ciencia de las enfermedades infecciosas. Los cardiólogos conocen a Eilberven, su inventor del sfigmómetro de cuerda, inventor del electrografómetro moderno. No pocos físicos del extranjero suelen visitar el laboratorio de temperatura bajas de Leiden, donde Kamerlingh Onnes en el año 1905, logró por primera vez el helio.

Pero, quizás el más conocido de nuestros hombres doctos fue Hendrik Anton Lorentz, el errador de la teoría de los electrones y de los fundamentos de la teoría de la relatividad; Holanda le debe mucho, porque gracias a sus cálculos sobre las vibraciones de la luz, que eventualmente deberían formarse a consecuencia del cierre del Zúidersee, fue posible principiar la construcción del gran dique, que convertirá el mar interior en un lago tranquilo y dará lugar a la consurgencia de nuevos territorios.

Zernike, el No. 10 de esta serie de hombres eruditos, era antes de la fecha memorable, para la mayoría de sus compatriotas un desconocido. Es un hombre sencilla, retraído, que suele pasar gran parte del día en su laboratorio; es un estemio de una profundidad personal y nunca escribe artículos populares. Hijo de un director de un colegio de Hermanterdam, se distinguió desde muy joven por su inteligencia superior; algunos sucesos de su vida, que sus discípulos en dos años. Estudió química, física y astronomía; tenía un talento especial para las matemáticas. Ya como estudiante fue premiado con medalla de oro, más tarde seguida por varias otras de los mejores estudiantes. — Rijnveld fue la más apreciable. (1902) Ha sido nombrado asista de honor de varias asociaciones científicas. En su tesis "optische critique, theorie et experiment" (opalescencia, teoría y experimentos) que escribieron tanto en capacidad en conjunto a la parte teórica de las ciencias exactas, como en la parte de aplicaciones de orden práctico. El es autor de un libro sobre el cálculo de probabilidad, considerado como una obra monumental en este género, pero también es profesor y constructor de varios instrumentos. Como ingeniero de precisión se puede mencionar que en el estado de su laboratorio se halla una ultra-escalera, hecha por él mismo, para cuya construcción usó materiales simples

y herafes, comprados en las tiendas de su barrio.

Aunque su campo de acción es limitado, él se siente especialmente atraído hacia el estudio de la luz y de la construcción de lentes. Naturalmente el sistema de lentes del microscopio no escapó a su atención. Sabido es, que se debe atribuir a la iniciativa del genial físico alemán Abbe que el objetivo de este instrumento ha sido perfeccionado de tal modo, que el último grado de "poder separador" es decir la distancia mínima entre dos puntos luminosos que, en el microscopio todavía parecen distintos, ha sido alcanzado. Pero nunca se había



DIBUJO ESQUEMÁTICO DE UN MICROSCOPIO

1 — Objetivo, 2 — Platina, 3 — Condensador, 4 — Espejo plano convexo.

perdido en la posibilidad de conseguir un tal grado de distinción en el sentido vertical. Parcialmente esto se puede explicar por el hecho de que los microscopistas disponen de varios métodos de coloración, con los cuales se puede teñir las preparaciones de tal manera, que se realicen los contrastes más hermosos. Sin embargo, queda un detallado de la necesidad de fijar, es decir matar el material vivo (por ej. una célula), antes de poder aplicar el procedimiento de la coloración y por eso uno no está seguro de que algunos detalles observados sean naturales o hayan sido provocados artificialmente. Por esta razón es deseable estudiar determinados objetos también en el sentido natural, sin coloración.

En el caso de que el objeto no es muy delgado, por ej. una bacteria o un huevo microscópico, no es difícil de obtener una imagen clara, porque los detalles de los tipos índices de refracción. Pero cuando uno desea estudiar una preparación, que es relativamente delgada, por ej. una sola célula, completamente transparente, el asunto se pone más difícil, porque las atracciones que sufren los rayos de luz al pasar la preparación, son mucho más numerosas. En tales casos el microscopio de contraste de fase puede salvar las dificultades.

Para comprender bien el método, hay que recordar, que la luz se propaga en forma de ondas con una rápida intermitencia, fue el físico holandés Christiaan Huygens, que en el siglo 17 imaginó esta hipótesis, la cual fue comprobada más tarde con experimentos ingeniosos. Las ondas de luz son comparadas con las del sonido o la radio, pero son mucho más pequeñas, tienen una longitud de onda o menos 10000 veces. Estas ondas se propagan según líneas rectas, que se curvan, cuando encuentran pequeñas obstáculos, fenómeno conocido como "difracción".

En una preparación microscópica, pequeños detalles (por ej. el

núcleo o la membrana de una célula) pueden funcionar como obstáculos, que dan origen a la difracción de los rayos. (Fig. 1) Zernike ha calculado que los rayos que pasan por los bordes de tales obstáculos, sufren un retardo de una cuarta parte de la longitud de onda (1/4 lambda), con respecto a los que pasan directamente sin haber sido afectados. Sin embargo, en el microscopio usual, todos estos rayos se reúnen, de manera que resulte una imagen, que tiene en todas partes la misma claridad, lo que quiere decir, que (teóricamente) es invisible. Solamente manipulando bien con los tornillos del instrumento, subiendo y bajando cuidadosamente el tubo, el observador va a distinguir vagamente los detalles.

Zernike tuvo la idea genial de aumentar esta diferencia de recorrido hasta la mitad de la longitud de onda (1/2 lambda), dando a los rayos directos (no difractados), una aceleración de una cuarta parte de la longitud de onda (1/4 lambda), con respecto a los rayos difractados. Así, la propagación de esta alteración de la propagación de luz en la imagen, formada por los rayos luminosos, que pasan por el objetivo del microscopio, van a encontrarse rayos que tienen entre sí una diferencia de "fase", de una mitad de la longitud de onda (1/2 lambda); es decir, parte de ellos llegarán con una onda positiva, otra parte con una onda negativa, de modo que se neutralizan fenómeno conocido con el nombre de "interferencia". Sobre un fondo claro se forman de esta manera puntos oscuros, que dan una imagen de la preparación translúcida. (*)

Para la realización de este fenómeno Zernike, tenía que considerar que la luz difractada siempre es mucho más débil que la que pasa directamente; entonces para una formación clara de la imagen necesitaba un haz de luz intenso; pero del otro lado, para conseguir un contraste adecuado, el fondo claro (producido por los rayos directos) no debía ser demasiado alumbrado. El invento propio solucionó la combinación de estas dos condiciones de la manera siguiente.

Sabido es, que en cada microscopio los rayos del condensador (que está colocado encima del objetivo) que se halla debajo de la platina, por su influencia los rayos incidentes convergen en el condensador, formando un punto focal, que está colocado encima del objeto. (Fig. 2). En el microscopio de contraste de fase el diámetro de la platina se encuentra el diámetro de la abertura circular. (Fig. 2). Sin embargo, el secreto fundamental se halla dentro del objetivo, cuyo aspecto exterior no difiere en nada de un objetivo corriente. (Fig. 3). Pero sobre la superficie posterior de una de las pequeñas lentes que lo componen, se ha pegado un anillo delimitado y delgado de la longitud de un color gris. Se lo ha colocado de tal manera, que se puede observar el microscopio por medio del movimiento micrométrico de tal modo que los rayos directos que entran por el diámetro, pasan exactamente por este anillo en el objetivo, el cual — por su color grisáceo — absorbe una parte de la luz directa y por eso la debilita.

El anillo tiene la propiedad curiosa de acelerar los rayos que pasan por él y se lo ha podido construir de tal manera que la aceleración mida más o menos una cuarta parte de la longitud de onda (1/4 lambda), para los rayos amarillos — verdes. Pero los rayos difractados, que vienen de las partes de la preparación que son más espesas o tienen otro índice de refracción, no pasan por el anillo, sino de una manera distinta fuera de sus límites.

Supongamos un momento en el



Una preparación delgada de la epidermis humana ("estrato epitelio"), observada con el microscopio corriente y con el microscopio de fase, con el cual se destaca mucho mejor las "puntas", que las concavidades entre sí.

El objetivo del microscopio de contraste de fase (centro del cual se halla el anillo) y su diámetro correspondiente.

que damos una tirada en el tubo del microscopio, después de haber situado el ocular, entonces veremos un anillo muy claro (causado por los rayos directos), circundado por un halo de luz difusa (producido por el condensador por los rayos difractados).

¿Cuál será el resultado, cuando observamos la preparación, después de haber colocado el ocular? Primero, detalles que serían apenas visibles con el microscopio usual, se destacan mucho mejor y segundo, nada destaca. Los detalles así el dispositivo especial, no se podrán observar. (Fig. 4). Estructuras que antes se han podido estudiar solamente por medio de determinadas coloraciones, ahora se las puede ver en el objeto vivo. (Por ej. Hughes y Pelt, han podido limpiar el proceso de la división de la célula, desde el principio hasta el fin, con todos los movimientos complicados de la cromatina, que ocurren, que antes de este descubrimiento, fue posible solamente a través de preparaciones con tinas siguientes separadamente.

Zernike descubrió el procedimiento del contraste de fase microscópica. (Fig. 5). Después de varios años, para convencer a los fabricantes de microscopios a construir los objetivos especiales y los diámetros correspondientes.

Ahora la mayoría de las fabricas de microscopios (Zeiss, Reichert, Bausch & Lomb, Cooke, Spencer y otras) han llevado sus dispositivos al comercio, objetos de absorción distinto, que existen cada uno, sus diámetros correspondientes. La colección más amplia la muestra Spencer, la cual contiene también objetivos con un anillo de tal espesor, que incluye sobre el condensador, el objeto dando lugar a una retardación, con el resultado que los detalles observados ("Contraste de fase microscópica negativa"), un procedimiento que tiene ciertas ventajas para el estudio de determinados objetos.

El aprendizaje del manejo del microscopio de contraste de fase no es difícil, el que sabe trabajar con el microscopio corriente, puede acostumbrarse en corto tiempo al uso del microscopio de contraste de fase. Además el puede aplicar los dos métodos alternativamente, porque se suele observar los diámetros microscópicos y el diámetro circular juntos en un disco giratorio, de modo que se los puede poner en su sitio por turno. El observador tiene la comodidad que el objetivo con el anillo sirve también para la microscopía corriente, cuando el anillo absorbe solamente una parte muy pequeña de la cantidad de luz total.

Se ha comprobado que el nuevo método tiene también ventajas para el estudio de preparaciones coloreadas, en las cuales muchas veces algunos detalles se destacan mejor. Pero, de todos modos el método exacto que los objetos sean muy delgados.

Ahora el procedimiento de contraste de fase es de gran importancia para la histología (estudio de células y de tejidos animales). Ahora nuevas perspectivas para el estudio de las células de la sangre. Sin duda será utilizado también en la mineralogía y en la biología para la investigación de metales. El instrumento se halla todavía en su infancia y se espera que en el futuro será perfeccionado especialmente con respecto a las propiedades de los anillos.

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Glycyrrhiza Glabra

Planta esperanza de los ulcerosos gástricos

Regaliz, el jugo espesado de las raíces de Glycyrrhiza glabra (1) es un dulce muy apreciado en varios países de Europa. Se vende en forma de pastillas, de figurines, de varas gruesas o delgadas. ¡Cómo hemos gozado —y quizá abusado— de esta golosina en nuestra juventud! Sobre todo en boga estaban esas varitas delgadas y elásticas, que se podían extender hasta medio metro de longitud. Cuando la provisión de pesetas fué muy limitada, nos hemos contentado con mascar la "madera dulce", las mismas raíces desecadas.

Los médicos usaron esta droga para corregir el sabor de algunas pociones y los farmacéuticos se sirvieron de "succus liquoritiae" como excipiente para la elaboración de píldoras.

Solamente hace algunos años el regaliz ha adquirido la reputación de ejercitar una influencia benigna sobre la úlcera gástrica.

Parece que en cierta región de Holanda la intuición popular —fuente de tantas otras drogas— ya había descubierto esta propiedad curativa, hasta entonces desconocida por la ciencia médica.

Fué en 1946 que el Dr. F. E. Revers, de Utrecht, comunicó sus primeras experiencias; él había recibido una paciente, quien comprando en una tienda de una pequeña ciudad un remedio, tomaba con satisfacción para aliviar los dolores de la región epigástrica del abdomen.

El Dr. Revers, constatando que se trató de un caso de úlcera gástrica, hizo analizar el medicamento; el análisis reveló la existencia de jugo de regaliz, de semillas de anís y de hierro reducto. No fué difícil constatar que solamente el primer componente era responsable de la acción favorable.

En 1948 publicó el resultado del tratamiento de 48 pacientes con una pasta preparada con polvo de regaliz y agua. En 27 de ellos, las quejas desaparecieron dentro de 4 días, en otros 15 en 2 semanas, mientras que en 5 casos no se observó ninguna mejoría. Las radiografías mostraron que en la mayoría de los casos la rapidez de la desaparición de los nichos, imágenes de las úlceras gástricas, fué impresionante.

El recalca que uno tiene que juzgar los resultados de cualquier tratamiento con prudencia, porque se sabe que con frecuencia estas úlceras suelen curarse espontáneamente. Sin embargo, la rapidez con la cual en muchos casos tanto las quejas como los signos radiológicos desaparecieron, le convencieron de la acción terapéutica del regaliz.

Los doctores E. Schulze y R. Franke, del departamento de medicina de la Academia de Medicina de la Universidad Justus Liebig, en Gießen (Alemania), han podido confirmar los buenos resultados obtenidos con el jugo de regaliz (1951). Ellos curaron con esta droga 24 pacientes con úlcera gástrica, de los cuales la mayoría había sido tratada anteriormente en vano con dieta, descanso, aplicación de calor, atropina, etc. Menos convincente fué el éxito en 12 enfermos con úlceras duodenales; las radiografías comprobaron que 4 de ellos habían sido curados completamente, y 8 parcialmente.

Estas publicaciones fueron seguidas por muchos informes entusiastas de médicos particulares, revelándose que la droga actuaba, también, favorablemente en varios casos de gastritis. Además, aparecieron artículos en diarios y revistas ilustradas, de modo que no era imaginario el peligro, de que muchos pacientes ensayaran curarse con regaliz sin previa consulta de un médico. ¡Parece que en Viena el jugo de regaliz ya tiene una popularidad tan grande, que el mercado negro se ha apoderado de la droga!

Desgraciadamente, la medalla tenía un revés menos brillante. El Dr. Revers ya había observado que, más o menos, 25% de los pacientes no soportaban el tratamiento con regaliz; se quejaban de fuertes dolores de cabeza, a veces acompañados de vértigo y de sensaciones de opresión en el pecho; además, se desarrollaron edemas en la cara, muchas veces también en las manos y las piernas. Un aumento del peso corporal (¡hasta 6.5 kg!), fué la señal alarmante de una retención de agua extracelular.

¿Quién de nosotros ha sospechado en la juventud que su dulce favorito no fuera completamente inocuo?

zado químicamente y ya sabemos que la acción nociva se debe a la presencia del ácido glicirrónico, que forma del 5 al 15% de la droga. El Dr. Revers ha podido comprobar la propiedad de esta substancia de retener agua en estudiantes sanos, que se ofrecieron voluntariamente con este fin. Después él y otros médicos han tratado con buen éxito pacientes con el jugo de regaliz, del cual se había eliminado el componente tóxico; efectivamente, no se observaron las complicaciones desagradables y peligrosas, que puede producir la droga cruda.

Ahora, varios fabricantes ya han llevado en el comercio preparaciones de jugo de regaliz purificado, mezclado o no con nitrato de bismuto básico, óxido de magnesio o bicarbonato de sodio.

Sin embargo, de ningún modo se podría recomendar a los que sufren de úlceras gástricas —o se sugieren tenerlas— de tomar tales preparaciones sin la indicación y el control radiológico de un médico.

En la Universidad de Utrecht, la Dra. Stamperius de Nelemans, ha practicado un examen extendido de la acción farmacodinámica del regaliz.

Le fué posible provocar úlceras gástricas en ratas, fenómeno que no pudo efectuarse con la aplicación oral o subcutánea de jugo de regaliz.

Ella demostró que esta droga tiene un efecto espasmolítico, por medio de pedacitos del intestino de conejos, cuyes y ratas, llevados previamente en el estado de convulsión con acetil-colina o cloruro de bario. Es muy probable que la acción terapéutica del regaliz se debe a este efecto, el cual da lugar a una hipoperemia de la mucosa del estómago. A pesar del resultado de estas investigaciones, la naturaleza de la substancia curativa todavía se desconoce.

El componente que da origen a los edemas, etc., ha sido objeto de estudio del Prof. J. G. G. Borst y colab., en el hospital de la Universidad de Amsterdam. Estableciendo que se trata no solamente de una retención de agua, sino también de sodio y de cloro, mientras que existe al mismo tiempo una excreción aumentada de potasio, ellos concluyeron que la acción del ácido glicirrónico es probablemente semejante a la de la desoxicorticosterona. Les pareció indicado estudiar el efecto del jugo de regaliz y del ácido glicirrónico separadamente en pacientes con la enfermedad de Addison, enfermedad causada por una acción deficiente de la glándula suprarrenal, porque también aquí existe un desequilibrio del balance de los electrolitos, pero en el sentido inverso: hay una retención de potasio y una excreción exagerada de sodio y de cloro. En efecto, el doctor F. Groen y colab. han acertado en varios casos de esta enfermedad, hasta entonces considerada como incurable, realizar un equilibrio en el metabolismo de dichas sales durante algunos años, de modo que las víctimas, antes débiles y rápidamente fatigables, han podido renovar sus ocupaciones y se sentían perfectamente bien.

Por fin, en los E. E. U. U., Costello y Lynn (1950) descubrieron otro componente, escondido en el simple regaliz: ¡demostraron la presencia de una pequeña cantidad de estriol, una hormona que se encuentra en la orina de las mujeres gestantes.

El resultado de las investigaciones de la acción curativa del regaliz nos recuerda la historia del descubrimiento del valor terapéutico del hígado. ¡Cuántos siglos han pasado, durante los cuales los hombres han estimado el hígado cocido o frito como un alimento nutritivo y apetitoso, sin tener la menor idea que un día apreciarían este órgano como un remedio eficaz para curar ciertas formas de anemia!

¿Uno podría preguntarse cuántos artículos más se hallan en nuestras bodegas, cuya potencia curativa se revelará en el futuro?

Lima, octubre de 1954.

Dr. N. van der Walle.

(1) Glycyrrhiza glabra, una Leguminosa, se encuentra en el Sur de Europa y en el Oeste y el Centro de Asia. Los rizomas y las raíces desecadas son exportadas entre otros de España, Italia y Rusia. En los E. E. U. U., especialmente la especie de Toledo es apreciada; la cantidad más grande se la usa en la industria del tabaco, una cantidad considerable para la fabricación de dulces.

Berkeley 4, California
December 22, 1954

Dr. Nicolas van der Walle
c/o Consulado de Holanda
Casilla 3064
Lima, Peru

Dear Nicolas:

This will introduce to you Dr. Roland F. Marks, a distinguished eye, ear, nose and throat specialist of this region.

He has been invited to attend a medical congress which meets in Lima early in January.

I would much appreciate any courtesies which you find it possible to extend to Dr. Marks. I have told him that he should communicate with you via a letter to the Consulado de Holanda because I do not know at what hotel he will stop.

With, again, all good wishes for the coming year,

AS ever yours,

THG:T
copy to Dr. Marks

Maria Flores, January 3rd 1955
 Avenida Grau 500
 Teléf: 58091

Dear Harper.

Many thanks for your nice Christmas cards
 may this year 1955 be for you a happy one.

At any rate, it will be interesting for you, if you really
 succeed in making a voyage to Spain. Shortly a friend of mine
 has been in the Northern part (Sancti Spiritus, San Sebastian) to visit
 his wife's family, before going to his native country - Holland. He
 was very enthusiastic about the region and its inhabitants. In
 Holland it is now more or less a "fashion" to make trips to the
 country of our 16th century enemies; specially because travelling
 there is less expensive than in France and Italy.

I for my self am making up my mind to sail in February, to the
 island of Curacao, to stay there one month or more with friends; and
 from there to Holland, which I left in 1938! However, these are
 difficulties and I am not quite sure if all this will possible for me.
 I do hope to send you word from Willemstad (capital of Curacao).
 Once in Holland, I probably will stay there for several months; there
 are many friends, all over the little country and I shall have to
 solve several problems over there.

Thus it is not quite nice that you will meet me in Lima after
 your adventurous trip to Spain, which I would much regret, if
 possible. May be we see each other in Madrid, or so!

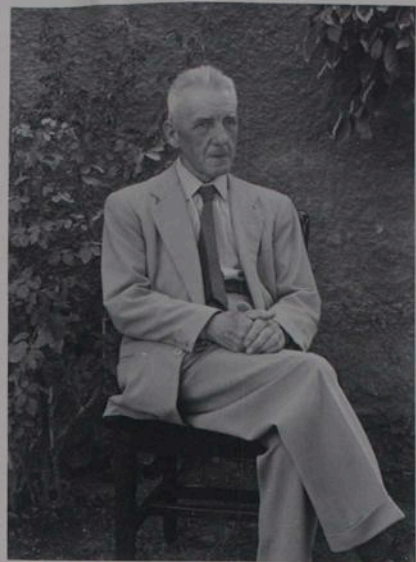
Just to day I received your letter, with an introduction for Dr
 Roland Mark. I shall be glad to help him, and give every
 information, valuable for him.

I have to correct a fact, mentioned in my last letter: it is
 only the - pension - part of Maury Hotel, (in the side-street)
 that has been demolished. I just entered and was astonished to
 perceive that the central part, (30 rooms, looks like a waste) and
 the dining-room, so familiar to you, still exist. Excuse my
 false communication. I had been too much impressionated by the
 great destruction. (There will arise the modern part with 5 or 6 floors)

Cordial greetings to you and your wife

Most sincerely
 Nicolas

I send some specimens of my activities in 1954, with my notebook, folder
 by a friend, at a garden-party. (I am sure you will find it interesting)



Muellwalle
Lima, April 1954



ANTI-POISON IVY VANISHING CREAM

A VANISHING cream that gives protection against poison ivy has been developed by Dr. Louis Schwartz, Dr. Leon H. Warren and Frederick H. Goldman, of the U. S. Public Health Service and the National Institute of Health. The formula for the cream, which is made by mixing either sodium perborate or potassium periodate with vanishing cream, will appear in the forthcoming issue of the *Public Health Reports*.

Tests on nine volunteers showed that the cream protects against both the poison ivy extract, which is at least thirty times as powerful as any poison ivy leaf, and against the leaves and stems of the plant itself. Two of the nine volunteers, one the most susceptible and one medium susceptible to poison ivy, after rubbing on the cream went out into the fields near the National Institute of Health at Bethesda, Md., and pulled out poison ivy plants by the roots, plucked the leaves, and rubbed them over their skins. Neither volunteer suffered any ivy poisoning from this. Dr. Schwartz and associates have no doubt the cream will be equally successful in protecting others against poison ivy if it is made and used according to directions.

The cream must be rubbed all over the face, hands, arms or any other part of the body likely to come in contact with poison ivy. After four hours, when the worker stops for lunch, it should be washed off with soap and water. Then after lunch, before going out into the fields or woods again, the cream should again be thoroughly applied all over the exposed skin, and again washed off at the end of the afternoon. The reason for washing it off and reapplying it at the end of four hours is to make sure the skin is all covered and so protected against the poison ivy. Some of the cream

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is likely to rub off by the end of four hours and especially during the lunch hour.

In making the cream, and any druggist can do so, 10 per cent. sodium perborate is used, or 2 per cent. potassium periodate. These two substances come in crystals which should be ground into powder first because the crystals will not mix well with the cream. The vanishing cream should be made first and then the chemical added, otherwise the chemical will react with other ingredients of the vanishing cream and the result will not be satisfactory. The cream should be freshly prepared at least once in two weeks to avoid deterioration. It acts by filling the pores of the skin and forming a protective covering which prevents much of the ivy poison from penetrating the skin. As perspiration comes in contact with the vanishing cream, a soap is formed and the alkalinity of the soap tends to neutralize the poison ivy, in addition to washing it off and out of the skin.—JANE STAFFORD.

c
o
p
y

Berkeley 4, California
January 13, 1956

Dr. Nicolas van der Walle
Consulado de Holanda
Casilla 3064
Lima, Peru

Dear Nicolas:

I do not know whether you have left Lima but on the chance that you will be there for the next month or two the following.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ainsworth and another couple (friends of theirs) are starting from here on one of the "round South America by air" tours in about two weeks.

The Ainsworths' son John is married to my daughter Ellen (they have a 16 months old son). My son-in-law is associated with his father in an automotive manufacturing business here. The Ainsworths are grand people and I hope you can meet them.

According to their schedule they arrive in Lima from Quito on February 6th at 5:45 PM and will stay at the Bolivar. They will be in Lima on the 8th and 9th and leave for Cuzco via Arequipa on the 9th. They will be in Lima again on the 16th and 17th leaving for Santiago on the latter date.

You will enjoy meeting the Ainsworths who will bring my greetings to you.

I hope that all is well with you and that I will hear from you soon.

Ever yours,

T.H.Goodspeed (signed)

THG:T
copy to Mr. Ainsworth

Dr. van der Walle is a retired Dutch Civil Servant long long resident in Lima after his service as a physician in the Dutch East Indies. Speaks excellent English -- a close friend of mine.

Utrecht, March 2nd, 195

Koninglaan 2.

Dear Harper,

Your letter of January 13th had been sent to me by the Dutch consul in Lima.

The thing is that I left Peru by steamer December 20th and arrived in Rotterdam January 17th.
For this reason I missed the chance to meet Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hinowick, which I fully regret.

It looks strange that I started my voyage in December, knowing that I would arrive in Holland in winter time.

However the direction of the Dutch Steamship Company had allowed me a very considerable reduction of the fare, conditioning that I should leave in that season, when there are to be only few (fully paying) passengers.

It would have been stupid to refuse their generous offer.

The first section of this voyage, until Cristobal, has been very agreeable; the sea was very quiet and the climate could not be better. After leaving the port of Willemstad (Curaçao), our ship has constantly been tossed by large and high waves, which was not exceedingly pleasant; fortunately I did not get seasick, so that I could almost enjoy every day the exquisite products of the chief-cook.

Arriving in Rotterdam (where I met my brother, whom I had not seen since my departure in 1930) I found the climate much less disagreeable than I had imagined in Lima, a little bit cold but bright with sunshine and a blue sky.

However, the last day of January the winter made its entrance with a strong and painful cold North-eastern wind. For me, spoilt by the soft climate of Micronesia, these were nasty days and I meditated already a flight to the South of Spain. Luckily, this very bad interval lasted only a few days.

Afterwards, though during several weeks abnormal low temperatures have been recorded and much snow has fallen, there was relatively little wind and, well clothed and protected, it proved to be not so difficult to accommodate again to the climate, so totally different from that of the Peruvian Coast.

After having received kind hospitality in the homes of various friends in the Hague, Amsterdam and Utrecht, I decided entering in that well-reputed pension Koninglaan 2, where I have a nice room plus smaller bedroom with a fine view on the, Wilhelmina-park.

(*) This means: Royal Avenue.

I have chosen this town because of its central position and the large towns of Holland are easily reached by electric train within an hour. Besides, there is an University and, as I worked here in the Lab. of Hygiene during several years before leaving for the Dutch East Indies, it will not be difficult for me to renew the contact.

Most probably I will return, for some years to Peru, where - as you know, I have a small, but precious property. However I wish to stay first at least one year in Europe, after an absence of about 17 years one longs for respirating European air and enjoying European culture!

With cordial greetings and best wishes

Affectionately

Nicolas

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]