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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.

DEUTSCHE AKADEMIE DER LANDWIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFTEN ZU BERLIN

INSTITUT FÜR PFLANZENZUCHTUNG KLEINWANZLEBEN

USA

=====

Herrn

Prof. Goodspeed

Berkeley / California

=====

Botanical Garden, University of California

KLEINWANZLEBEN, den
Bez. Magdeburg
W./Kle.

23.7.1956

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor!

Für unsere Versuche mit dem Beta-Virus 4 benötigen wir als
Testpflanze *Nicotiana clevelandii*.

Wir erlauben uns daher die Anfrage, ob Sie uns einige Gramm
von Saatgut dieser Art zur Verfügung stellen können. Für
Ihre Bemühungen im voraus herzlichst dankend, zeichnen wir

mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

H. L.
R. Lienen

2079 Life Sciences Bldg.
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
October 1, 1956

Dr. R. Wiener
Institut für Pflanzenzucht Kleinwanzleben
Kleinwanzleben, den Bez. Magdeburg
Germany

Dear Dr. Wiener:

In reply to your request for seed of Nicotiana
clevelandii I am sorry to say that at the moment I do
not have a sufficient amount of seed of that species
to meet your need.

I am now growing additional plants of it to
increase my seed supply and perhaps in some months I
may be able to supply you with at least a small amount.

Sincerely,

THG:T

Deutsche Akademie der Landwirtschaftswissenschaften
Institut für Pflanzenzüchtung Kleinwanzleben/Börde
Deutschland

Herrn
Prof. Dr. Goodspeed
2079 Life Sciences Bldg.
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
=====

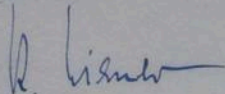
Kleinwanzleben, den 17.10.1956
W./Kle.

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor!

Für Ihren Brief vom 1. Okt. d.Js. sage ich Ihnen meinen verbind-
lichsten Dank.

Da ich *Nicotiana clevelandii* als Testpflanze für Virus-Infektion
dringend benötige, wäre ich Ihnen sehr verbunden, wenn Sie mir
bis zum Frühjahr nächsten Jahres eine kleine Samenprobe zusenden
könnten.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung
Ihr sehr ergebener



(K. Wiesner, Dipl. Landwirt)

February 20, 1949

Dear Dr. Goodspeed,

I know that you have been wondering how I have progressed with the introductions that you obtained for me and I have waited until I had made contact with all of them.

Mr. Esberg of N. J. L. Pieper Consultants did not have much to offer in his line as it consists mainly of Public Relations and Market Research. He did give me the names of several Industrial Consultant Firms which would be more in my field and I contacted them and filed my application with them.

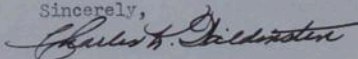
I enjoyed meeting Mr. V. S. Andrus of Southern Pacific and he was exactly as you had told me he would be. We had a very enjoyable talk and he introduced me to a Mr. E. C. Poole. Mr. Poole is in charge of making various economy studies which proved to be quite interesting. He showed me quite a few of those presently under consideration and although he did not have an opening at present, he did introduce me to a Mr. Callera of the Motive Power Division. I left an application with Mr. Callera as he might have an opening in his department until I could obtain a position under Mr. Poole some time in the future.

I have not as yet been able to contact Mr. A. J. Noia of P. G. & E.. I stopped twice last week hoping to catch him in, but both times he was out. I hope to be able to contact him this coming week as I plan to be in the City most of the week.

I've been saving the best until last in case you have wondered whether or not I saw Mr. Roper. He was a very wonderful person and I enjoyed him very much. He introduced me to the head of the personnel department who was very helpful in helping me fill out an application. Mr. Roper also obtained an introduction for me to a Mr. Alan Horton of the General Engineering Department. A position under Mr. Horton will offer a better possibilities in the future after I have more experience. Mr. Roper also gave me several very good leads, one of which was the Telephone Co. which has already offered me a position. Mr. Roper told me that he was a school-mate of yours and also said that any time that I was in the city he would be very pleased to see me. I appreciated all the help that he gave me and I do intend to see him sometime.

I certainly want to thank you for all the help that you have given me Dr. Goodspeed and I deeply appreciate all this assistance, as I know that you have gone to considerable trouble to give me this aid. Ellen and Johnny were down to see Mary and I last night. We both enjoyed seeing them as it was before Christmas that we last saw the both of them. Thank you again Dr. Goodspeed and I will keep you posted as to how all of these contacts work out for me.

Sincerely,



Charles K. Wildensten

February 8, 1952

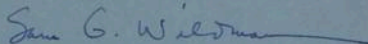
Professor T. H. Goodspeed
Department of Botany
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Professor Goodspeed:

For use in our virus studies, we are anxious to obtain seeds of the following species of tobacco: N. longi flora, N. rusbyi, N. suaveolens, N. palmeri, N. trigonophylla, N. rustica, N. paniculata, N. tomentosa, and N. multivalvata. We would consider it a great favor if it were possible for you to supply us with small amounts of these seeds or tell us where they might be procured elsewhere.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation in this matter, I am

Sincerely yours,



Sam G. Wildman
Associate Professor of Botany

SGW:EC

Berkeley 4, California
April 2, 1952

Dr. Sam G. Wildman
Dept. of Botany
Univ. California
Los Angeles

Dear Dr. Wildman:

Enclosed herewith are packets of seed of nine species
of *Nicotiana* requested in your letter of February 8.

Response to your letter has been delayed by Dr.
Goodspeed's absence in South America. However we hope
that the enclosed seed will still be of interest to you.

Sincerely,

9-30-55

Harper:

The Bulletin editor will
use this as soon as he can.
Probably the next 8-page
issue - which no doubt
will appear after next
Regents' meeting.

I agree this is useful
for a correction on the Cal
monthly error. Probably an
acknowledgement to Verne
will do it. This whole thing
was healthy in many ways, because
it gave me good excuse to correct
a situation that should have been
remedied before.

Cordially,
Dan Wilkes



Telephone 4141

University College
of the South West of England

Exeter

fill

May 8th 1950

Dear Professor Goodspeed,

Very many thanks indeed for the eggs, which arrived on Good Friday which we were able to deal with at once. They are a very good supplement to our increasingly more meagre meat ration, for which we are, I'm afraid, getting violently critical of our Lomford government. How you or your side can continue to aid us in so many ways, whilst witnessing the deplorable way in which our country's affairs are still being handled, is one of the minor wonders of the age. One thing, however, is very much in our minds — the sooner the old watchdog Churchill gets back to pull us out of the holocaust again, the better for everyone. Our impoverishment when we ought to be well on the way to recovery, the slipshod handling of important matters like the "Hong Kong lease", the fanatical pursuit of the Welfare State idea (whether or not we can afford it), the perpetual mauling of the supposedly well-off middle classes, the elimination of all competition & stimulation of those who don't want to work any more, are things which are bound to remove this lot of deadheads when an election comes.

which will always brouch over. There are more important things Americans & Britons maintain steadfast friendship between

Is there any chance your coming to Europe this year?
If you do, we shall hope that you may see Devon & the
letter comes. I don't believe you had much value for
money in London last August.

How & are the S.A. prospects? I hope that things are
resolving themselves in that direction, & that the international
situation will not queer your pitch unduly.

Things go on here fairly well. I'm getting more
or more interesting results from virus-ed Nicotianas - the
chromosome pellicle appears to be definitely affected, & there is
much room for interesting speculation upon the activity of
pellicle substances as "chemical templates" & the interference of
in this role by virus.

The children my wife & I are well, & the Rhododendrons
etc. are making the grounds of the country house in which
we live very attractive.

Hoping all goes well with your mother & "children",
& that you personally are in good fettle after your very
trying past year.

Yours,
John Wilkinison.

Oct. 16th. 1950

Dear Professor Goodspeed,

I have at length been able to get your outstanding reviews, which I enclose — all except that from the Aberdeen "Press & Journal", which does not have the review on the date stated by your publishers, nor have I been able to trace any review in that particular publication. So I hope that you may find the four reviews enclosed to be acceptable.

I look back upon our meeting this last summer (!!!) with very great pleasure, and I am still amazed that you have altered so very little with the

passage of years & the strain of war-torn
conditions, & of your own particular
domestic troubles. I do so much
hope that my family & I will be
able to renew the delightful
associations of 14 years ago in
the near future.

Your visit to N. Wales
would no doubt be very pleasant,
in spite of our abnormally foul
"summer", & I hope that Ellen &
you had an enjoyable trip home.
No doubt you were jolly glad to see
California again.

Please let me know how
things are, & pass on my kindest
regards to Mrs. Anisworth & my
friends.

Yours ever
John Wilkin.

Flat 1, Culverhouse, Longdown Exeter

TEL 4141

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH WEST,

EXETER.

File
Fri. 25th. '50

Dear Professor Goodspeed,

Your letter of yesterday is to hand, and we are so sorry to hear that your daughter is out of sorts, and hope that she will soon be quite well again. It would have been a great pleasure to us to have had you, etc. have shown you some of the local scenery & traditions, but I for one very well appreciate that you must be travel weary after your very active tour, and the chief thing is that neither of you overdo things at the end & so mitigate the good that the change will have done you.

I am still anxious, however, to see you, since the occasions on which I can meet my Californian friends are bound to be very few & far between; even if it is only for a

that for an hour or two over a meal.
I am taking the family up to Swansea
next Thursday. Can I ~~go~~ come up to
London before then (or else from
next Friday onwards), or else can I
come & see you somewhere else, such
as Oxford or the British Association
meeting at Birmingham, or even
Edinburgh? Just name any convenient
time & place, & I am with you. I
wouldn't mind an additional excuse
for coming up to the Birmingham
meeting of the B.A., for instance, for a
day or two. The Author's club over
this week end would be quite good for
me, either. Do please let me know if
this will be possible without deranging
your plans; very short notice will
suffice.

We hope that the rest of
your stay in England will be
pleasant, & that Mrs. Annwath's will
soon be quite well again.

Thanks again for your letter, &
best wishes to you both
Yours ever
John Wilkin

Berkeley 4, California
October 24, 1950

Dr. John Wilkinson
University College of the South West
Exeter, England

Dear John:

Many thanks for your letter and the enclosed clippings. You were kind to go to so much trouble to accumulate them.

It was certainly very good to have had the opportunity to see you again. Ellen and I enjoyed it a lot and appreciated your making the effort to come to London.

I remember that we talked about the possibility of your spending a semester or so in Berkeley, particularly in view of the fact that some time in the future I may be away during the semester when the cytology is given. Weren't you going to send me a bit of a biographical statement in this connection so that I would have some ammunition well in advance.

Thanks again for the clippings. With every good wish for you and the fine family,

Cordially,

THG:T

P.S. I may apply for a professorship in the small department
at ~~West~~ College, Southampton, & will give your name
no reference, if you approve.

DEPARTMENT OF
BOTANY & HORTICULTURE.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH WEST,
EXETER.

Professor:-
JOHN CALDWELL, D.Sc., Ph.D.,
TEL. 4141

Jan 26th 1951. *John*

Dear Professor Goodspeed,

We were indeed delighted & astonished to find the postman call on Christmas eve with that sumptuous tin of chocolate biscuits, and the copy of your book. The children emitted whoops of joy at seeing these "export only" biscuits wrapped in silver paper (a sight new to them), & so many at once! My wife & I cannot thank you enough for your magnificent kindness!

As to your book, I am deep in it, & find it incredibly interesting & a delightful & very human exposition altogether. I had no idea that you had covered so much ground, both geographically & historically, & can well imagine that it will be in great demand.

Things (internationally) do look
dreadfully discouraging, don't they?
But I often think that when all
men talk of & expect war, there
is at least a sporting chance that
none will occur. The reverse (or
nearly so) was true in 1939, &
I only hope that we, particularly
your resourceful country, have taken
our essential steps in time to
prevent catastrophe.

I still haven't given up hopes of
visiting good old Cal., with family,
& enclose the "biographical outline" with
the hope that it may give you the
necessary ammunition. I hope that
this outline will be adequate, & that
you will have the opportunity of
using it to our mutual advantage.

Thank you very sincerely once
more, hoping that all goes well
for you & your family,
Yours ever,
John Wilkinson.

SUMMARY of CAREER.

NAME Wilkinson, John AGE 40 years. DATE of BIRTH 22nd Sept. 1910

SCHOOL Secondary School, Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham, 1922 -28.
Left with Oxford Local School Certificate Examination,
First Class Honours, and a scholarship of £100 awarded by
the proprietors of the "North Mail and Newcastle Journal".

COLLEGE RECORD

- (i) 1928 - 35, University of Durham at Armstrong (now King's)
College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
1929. First place in the University in the Intermediate B.Sc.
Examination in Pure Science. Awarded T.Y. Fall Scholar-
ship.
1932. Degree of B.Sc. with First Class Honours in Botany,
auxiliary Chemistry and Physics and ancillary Zoology.
1933. Diploma in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Awarded Post-graduate Fellowship of £100 for one year.
1934. Awarded post-graduate grant of £50 to enable
completion of the necessary period of research for
the degree of Ph.D.
1935. Commonwealth Fund Fellowship, tenable for two years.
- (ii) 1935 - 37, State University of California at Berkeley,
California.
- After returning to England, took the degree of Ph.D.
in the University of Durham.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

- (i) Department of Botany at King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
As post-graduate student, lectured and demonstrated in
practical classes at Intermediate B.Sc. grade;
demonstrated in Cytology to Final Degree students.
- (ii) University of California, Department of Botany, Assumed some
responsibility for practical classes in Cytogenetics at
Degree stage, and gave occasional lectures. Organised and
conducted advanced practical classes for post-graduate
students in Cytogenetics.
- (iii) As temporary Assistant Lecturer in Botany at the University
of Liverpool, teaching duties involved:-
- (a) taking complete responsibility for the Intermediate
lectures and practical classes in Botany;
- (b) conducting courses for Final and Honours students in
Cytogenetics, Bryophyta and Angiosperm Systematics, and
assuming responsibility for the practical classes only
in Morphology;
- (c) demonstrating to large classes of First Year Dental,
Medical and Veterinary students;
- (d) participating in both College and University examinations;
and
- (e) conducting field excursions.

- (iv) As Lecturer in Botany at University College, Swansea, duties included:-
- (a) taking full responsibility for courses to Subsidiary, Final and Honours students in Mycology, Morphology, Plant Anatomy, Cytogenetics and Evolution;
 - (b) conducting a supplementary outline course, when required, in all branches of the subject for Subsidiary students;
 - (c) participation in the practical classes for Intermediate students, together with some lecturing at this grade;
 - (d) responsibility for the practical instruction to Subsidiary, Final and Honours students in Plant Physiology, Bryophyta and Pteridophyta;
 - (e) conducting seminars and arranging essays for Honours students;
 - (f) participation at both College and University examinations;
 - (g) conducting field excursions; and
 - (h) responsibility for the supervision of the Museum.
- (v) Lecturer in Cytology, Univ. Coll., Exeter, Devon:- much as above.

OTHER EXPERIENCE

- (i) helped to organise and conduct excursions during vacations to Snowdonia (1939) and the Marine Biological Station, Port Erin, Isle of Man (1938).
- (ii) read a paper on the cytology of the Fragiles and Algae sections of the genus *Salix* before the Botanical section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Aberdeen, 1934.
- (iii) gave a course in general Biology to Pharmacy students at the Liverpool Technical College, 1938.
- (iv) have lectured to the Forces from time to time under the regional educational scheme for H.M. Services.

PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

- (i) "A preliminary report on a cytological method of distinguishing *Salix alba* var. *caerulea* from closely related species, varieties and hybrids". *Forestry* VIII, No. 1, 1934.
- (ii) "The Cytology of the Cricket Bat Willow". *Annals of Botany*, 1941.
- (iii) "The Salices of Gower". *Proceedings of the Swansea Scientific and Field Naturalists' Society*, Volume II, 1941.
- (iv) "The Cytology of *Salix* in relation to its Taxonomy". *Annals of Botany*, 1944.
- (v) "Some factors affecting the distribution of the Capreae group of *Salix* in Gower". In press.

Work is being prepared for publication on the Cytology of *Rhynchospora salicina*, and research is proceeding on (a) Meiosis in certain heterogametic Liliaceous genera, and (b) the effect of the "aspermy" virus on meiosis in *Nicotiana glauca* and *Nicotiana glauca*.

Other research along the latter lines is proceeding, also systematics and ecology of the Salices in the Exe Valley of Devon.

Fellow of the Linnean Society of London.

Dec. 3rd. 1951

Dear Professor Goodspeed,

I hope that this finds you well, and ready to have a pleasant Christmas in good health & spirits with your family. We feel much better since "Winston" came back again, although things are here otherwise a bit grim, I believe a new spirit is beginning to pervade our country once more.

My "openy" virus work has been giving very promising results on *Nicotiana glutinosa* lately; amongst other things, it is quite certain that infected P.M.C. usually undergoes pachytene collapse, accompanied by apparent multiplication of nucleolar substance, & when they do not, an interference

with synapsis results in $n-1$, $n-2$,
& $n-3$ (but especially $n-1$) gametes
& distorted pollen with micronuclei.
(see my untouched photo micrographs).
I am looking into rustica &
palacum along similar lines.

It is felt here that, if
I could spend a few months in
your Department, I could study
this with great profit in a
range of species, and I have
accordingly applied for a Smith-
Mundt dollar grant & a Fulbright
travel grant in the hope that
you could put up with me as
a senior research student for a few
months next year - probably from
June onwards. Since time was
short for the application, I gave
your name as a referee in
America without first asking your
permission, for which I hope I
may be forgiven - & if they
make any enquiry of you, I
hope you feel that you could give

me a reasonably good character!

It is left to me to establish my affiliation with the American University when I wish to study. I was enrolled 1935-37 at Berkeley as a post-graduate student. I wonder whether you would be so good as to indicate to me who to get into touch with, or how to proceed, in the event of my being given a grant to defray my expenses?

I should, if possible, want to bring my wife & family, but ways & means for that must necessarily be "up in the air" until I know whether I can have the \$1500 or \$2000 necessary for me to live

10 months or so in Berkeley.

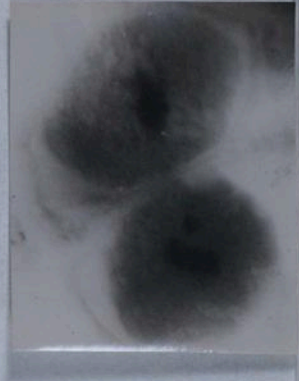
I hope things are going well, that you will be able to pursue your South American studies further; I assume that you haven't gone yet!

Best regards from me & the family, who are flourishing, hoping that we will meet again!

Yours

John Wilkinson.

P.S. The "aspermy" virus produces floral distortions remarkably like those you found in your early X-irradiation experiments. "Aspermy" was a new virus of tomato described by Blencowe & Caldwell this department



December 11, 1951

Dr. John Wilkinson
University College of the South West
Exeter, England

Dear John:

It was good to hear from you via yours of the 3rd and to know that all is well with you and the family, and that there is a possibility of our seeing you in Berkeley.

If you will write to Dr. Lee Bonar, Chairman, Department of Botany here and give him a brief biographical statement he will approve your proposal to carry on research here and recommend to the University authorities that an official letter to that effect be written to you--I assume from what you say that this letter should go to you. I have told Bonar that I would be most happy to have you work here and would find you laboratory space in my quarters in Life and Science Building or at the Botanical Garden where we have a small but good laboratory.

Be sure that you ask for enough money to maintain yourself and the family in this country. You refer to \$1500 or \$2000 for a ten-months stay. That sounds a bit low to me unless you have additional private funds. I assume the amounts you mention are in addition to transportation.

I had not heard about the aspermy virus. The effects on N. glutinosa you describe interest me because there is a suggestion that some of the meiotic abnormalities I have run across in a number of species of Nicotiana may be byproducts of virus disease rather than genetic influences. I think that you know that for some years we have been working with a race of N. tomentosa which gives 2n, 4n and 8n PMC as a result of cell wall breakdown in early prophase and nuclear fusions.

Now we are trying to get at the inheritance of the effect but it is difficult because the species is considerably self-sterile.

I was to start for Chile on October 24 but instead went to hospital with a case of Herpes Zoster on the right side of my face and mouth. Its a devilish disease and I had no idea how painful and debilitating it could be. I hope to get away just before Christmas and join my assistant and collector who left on the date I was supposed to go. I am to assist the Chileans in developing a National Botanical Garden and also carry forward my work on Chilean phytogeography. I will be back early in March.

Have a happy Christmas season John. My greeting to you and the fine family. I hope to meet you in Berkeley before too long.

Cordially,

P.S. Are you going to the International Genetics Conference in Italy this year?

[J. Wilkinson, Ph.D., F.L.S.]

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH WEST,
Hatherly Laboratory, EXETER.

Jan 30th 1953

Dear Professor Goodspeed,

A note to wish you all the best for 1953, and ^{with} the hope that you feel pleased with the change of President and government set up & all that they imply. Perhaps I'm treading on "touchy" ground, but I fancy that the right man preceded Truman for a swift & one profoundly hopes, satisfactory relief of the world's tensions. In any case, a change of régime appeared to be long overdue.

My virus investigations on nuclear behaviour (especially upon nuclear alteration) are going quite well, in spite of the denial of further contact with your department last session. Publication is horribly delayed here, on account of rising costs, but I have a paper in the imminent number of the "Annals of Botany", one in the "Proceedings for the Study of Fertility", & a communication to "Nature" to stress ^{my} rising conviction that virus particles compete with chromosomes for the ribose nucleoprotein repository within the nucleus. Tomatoes as well as Nicotiana species are showing delay of nuclear division & other alterations, which are all reflected in the development of thin & "starved" chromosomes, anaphase bridges, production of thin & "starved" chromosomes, anaphase bridges, nuclei, the typical nuclear number, instead of being 6-8 as in the controls, often becomes twice as great in

"opening" diseased tissues. I should like to pursue these effects on other species, apart from tabacum, glutinosa & Sylvestris, which I have material; I should be very grateful to have a few seeds of other important species, e.g. maritima, glauca, Rainaldi, &c.

We have moved recently to a fine new biology building which is spacious & comparatively well equipped. Prof. Caldwell (who is in charge of the Dept. of Botany here) feels that we are now sufficiently well housed to be able to contemplate asking some botanist to come over here on an exchange lecturing for a session. He asked me the other day whether I thought you would be interested, presumably in an interchange with himself. What would your feelings, in fact, be about this? I should be interested to know, specifically of course. We also have a new Principal, Sir Thomas Taylor, late of the U. College of the West Indies at Kingston, Jamaica. He seems to be very good, & might well be disposed as we would wish about such matters as exchange &c.

The Smith-Mundt Fund apparently rarely makes scientific awards except to nuclear physicists - their last year's list mainly included social service, etc., I learned on making a call upon one of the officers in the Cultural Relations Office at Grosvenor Square a short while ago. I wondered if I could get any grant out of the Rockefeller Fund, or any other organization, to which your department once more. Any suggestions would be more than welcome. My wife & 3 children are still very fit - we live in a Queen Anne house, 1710 vintage, at the edge of Esher since last June, & enjoy it very much. Hoping fall goes well with you and yours, I am, as ever, most despatchingly & sincerely yours, John Wilkin

Berkeley 4, California
March 25, 1953

Dr. John Wilkinson
Hatherly Laboratory
University College of the South West
Exeter, England

Dear John:

Forgive my seeming neglect of yours of six weeks ago. So glad to have news of you and yours and to read that all goes well in general and in particular.

About your having an opportunity to work here, I should think that the recent establishment (with a big new building) of a virus group under Stanley, the Nobel laureate, would be an added attraction and vice versa -- i.e., they might be interested in having you with or in touch with them. Can't remember whether you have tried the Commonwealth Fund. The Rockefeller Foundation must have a London office -- they are concerned primarily with medical and public health matters but your work certainly has a slant in those directions. My experience with getting Fellowships or Grants is that the applicant must have a very definite program of research to be carried on and must give evidence that the place in which he wants to work is the only or best place for carrying it on.

About an exchange which would bring me to Exeter I am, of course, appreciative that my name should have been suggested. I am, however, entirely uninformed concerning procedures; indeed, I doubt whether this University has a policy and can't remember any instance, among biology departments here, of such an exchange. I might, of course, inquire of the local authorities. I know, vaguely, of governmentally sponsored exchange but whether or not they include England I have no idea. Of more importance would be the teaching with you that I would be responsible for since the teaching I do here is now restricted to the senior (and beginning) course in cytology and a course on the History of Botany which is only rarely given because of lack of enrollment. In this general connection, I have an invitation to spend some months in Spain to lecture and advise on establishment of plant breeding stations and have thought seriously of accepting it sometime in the next year although the financial inducements are negligible.

It is good that your current research project is producing so satisfactorily. I will be glad to send you seed of some of the *Nicotiana* species with which you have not had experience.

I am, personally, in a somewhat depressed frame of mind as the result of an unfortunate second marriage. In November I married a lady of about my age. It seemed to be something appropriate and with possibilities of happiness on both sides. However, it did not work out that way and without being willing to make much of a trial at adjustment she obtained a divorce in January -- with my entire acquiescence.

Thankyou, again, for your letter. Give my best to your family. Cordially,

Dec. 15th 1955

Dear Professor Goodspeed,

My wife & the children wish you
and Mrs. Goodspeed, and your "children", all the very
best for Christmas & the coming New Year. I
also remember with the greatest pleasure my meeting
with you in the summer, and hope that next
time you may be tempted to come and stay
with us awhile. You may well be surprised
to find how lovely & attractive, from several
points of view, the Devon countryside is in the
summer. The children enjoyed the gift which you
so kindly sent them from London.

I wonder whether Mrs. Goodspeed
ever found out (possibly it would be rather a job to
do so now) whether Mrs. Douglas W. Ross (alternatively
known as Mrs. Lucy Spofford Ross) is still in "currency"
in the Berkeley area. I think that, if she has

passed on (which is not unlikely by now), her son Donald probably lives with his family in the Berkeley area. I'd be terribly thrilled to know, so that I might drop her a line.

Our Christmas here seems to hold out no promise of snow, which the children always seem to be very keen to have: the weather is mild & rainy, almost like December in the Bay Region, except that the sun sparkles much less here. I often think in wonderment of your "spring" starting in December, fall months.

All the best for 1956!

Kindest regards to you both

John Wilkinson

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK



BERT E. WILLIAMS
FIELD UNDERWRITER
307 FINANCIAL CENTER BLDG.
405 - 14TH STREET

OAKLAND 12, CALIF.

January 31, 1949

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

Dear Harper:

It may be that I have revealed my enthusiastic interest in things of an horticultural nature to you since, during the past two years, I have taken time from my business to perform as Howard Gilkey's functional assistant at the California Spring Garden Show. The "Redbud" project of the Business Men's Garden Club is of my initiation and direction. I am a dirt gardener who does things with plant material and "plant people".

Last Friday at the Garden Club, I learned that our good friend, Jack Whitehead, is withdrawing from his position at the University Botanical Gardens. It is with due interest and concern that I submit even this modest thought to you for review.

Although he is known essentially as a designer, Howard Gilkey is, first of all, a plantsman. His teen-age years with Luther Burbank, four years experience in propogating, much time in connection with the University--of which you are surely aware--and his reputation of "knowing plant material and propogation methods better than any man in his profession--at least in this vicinity", should place him in the position of being a potentially valuable assistant to you.

While I am not aware of Howard's interest in the position being vacated by Jack, I do consider that I may possibly know him better than most others and offer the suggestion that he might be attracted by an offer to work in the field of his greatest interest.

I've seen Howard perform under the stress of pressure where the handling of a great many details and a host of people was done

Dr. T. Harper Goodspeed

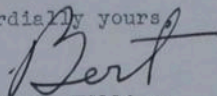
-2-

January 31, 1949

with great dispatch. We will both credit him with outstanding capabilities.

Perhaps Howard shouldn't be overlooked as a possible successor to Jack. Please be assured that only my sincere feelings and interest prompt the writing of this letter to you.

Cordially yours

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bert". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Bert E. Williams

md

Dept. of Botany
Berkeley 4, California
February 4, 1949

Mr. Bert E. Williams
307 Financial Center Bldg.
405 14th Street
Oakland 12, California

Dear Bert:

Thanks indeed for your thoughtful letter of the 31st.

The Botanical Garden is maintained by the University to supply living plant material for classroom use and for research. Obviously I have interpreted this objective rather broadly although most of our "unit collections" (Rhododendrons, species roses, cacti and other succulent plants, etc.) are being or will in the future be used as research material by staff members or advance students in this and other departments.

Whitehead has made large contributions to our objective and in other directions also. This has in considerable part been due to the fact that he is essentially a botanist. A Senior Botanist has been appointed who will take over Whitehead's botanical interests. A laboratory and office is nearing completion so that for the first time in many years I will have an headquarters at the Garden and will be able to spend much of my time there.

We plan no future development of additional areas of intensive cultivation and in general will be solely concerned with maintenance and some improvement of what is already established.

Altogether, I need only a good "head gardener" as top man and I have an acceptable candidate on our present staff. Incidentally, the salary of the Manager position, if it were to be continued, would be about one-half that which a man of Howard's ability should command.

You may hear some reference to the fact that Whitehead is leaving the Garden and some possible candidates discussed. I have described our situation in some detail and also my plans for the future in the thought that you may be able to orient such conversation and discussion.

With many thanks again for your interest and cooperation and with all good wishes

Cordially yours,

THG:T

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
DAVID D. OLIPHANT, JR., Chairman
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BUSINESS MEN'S GARDEN CLUB of Oakland, California

Affiliated: MEN'S GARDEN CLUBS OF AMERICA

6/15/52
Requested Pawlett
on 7/14
MTS in fall

BERT WILLIAMS, Secretary
307 Financial Center Building
Oakland 12, California

June 13th, 1952

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

Dear Harper:

This is in conformity with your suggestion that I write you at about this time to further request you to speak before our garden club on either July 11th or 18th.

I've had a very intense interest in your botanical searches and explorations for at least three times as long as I have known you. It would be a wonderful experience for me to hear even a brief story of the objectives of these expeditions, some of the details of the actual field work and the accomplishments contributing to advancement in botany. I'm sure many of our men would be grateful to be in possession of this knowledge direct from you.

The arranging of programs and securing of publicity require a bit of time. It is my hope you will be able to tell me of your acceptance of one of the above dates in the near future. These times are given because they are during my term as program chairman--no attempt is made to, otherwise, restrict the time best suited to you.

Most sincerely,

Bert E. Williams

BEW/s

#4

ARNOLD ARBORETUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY
JAMAICA PLAIN (30)
MASS.

August 13, 1949.

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

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

I expect to make a trip to the west coast and hope to be able to visit your Botanical Garden about September 22. I am especially interested in maintenance problems and the machinery used in this type of work and should appreciate talking with you or some members of your staff about these matters. If I should be delayed while enroute, I will try to let you know when I expect to be there.

I am looking forward to this opportunity to visit your Botanical Garden.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Williams
Robert G. Williams
Superintendent

September 1, 1949

AIR MAIL

Mr. Robert G. Williams, Superintendent
Arnold Arboretum
Harvard University
Jamaica Plain 30, Massachusetts

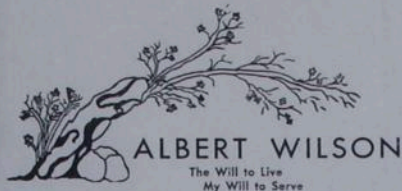
Dear Mr. Williams:

I was glad to have your letter of August 13 referring to your proposal to visit the Botanical Garden here on or about September 22. As far as I can determine at the moment, I will be in Berkeley on that date. I hope that in our relatively small organization there may be some things which will prove to be of interest to you.

Looking forward to the privilege of meeting you in the near future, and with best wishes,

Cordially yours,

THG:jd



Garden Consultant

Botanist

Nursery Service

February 21, 1950

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

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

Last year you may remember I spoke to you at the California Spring Garden Show in Oakland about an article I had prepared for the show "annual". You answered me it had not been directed to your attention. My article was written on herbs and the title is HERBS IN THE DESIGN, FORMAL AND INFORMAL. It now is filed having been returned.

I have a little illustration to go with it. The article is long, but one part, namely Herbs in the design, informal, could be used and thus the whole shortened to the space allowed.

Would you be interested in having me ~~will~~ mail it to you direct for your perusal and possible inclusion in the 1950 "annual".

Very truly yours,

Hear Albert Wilson: HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW
KNBC 8:30 Sunday Mornings

"HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW" now in book form—308 pages, index, illustrations
\$3.75 per copy. Send to ALBERT WILSON, 654 Creek Drive, Menlo Park, California

2079 Life Sciences Bldg.
Berkeley 4, California
February 27, 1950

Mr. Albert Wilson
654 Creek Drive
Menlo Park, California

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I am sorry that I did not hear from you earlier concerning your proposed article. The 1950 Year Book of the Garden Show is now being set up. It will contain fewer articles than formerly and with a 1000 word limit.

Another year I hope that you will get into touch with the Garden Show office much earlier so that the type of article desired can be discussed with you.

With best wishes

Sincerely,

THG:T

Berkeley 4, California
December 22, 1954

Miss Alice Wilson
2201 Eunice Street
Berkeley, California

Dear Alice:

Thank you for reminding me about an introduction in Lima for Dr. Marks. On thinking the matter over I believe that my friend Dr. Nicolas van der Walle could be of the most assistance to Dr. Marks and would be able to put him into touch with others of my friends who would be glad to see him.

Dr. van der Walle is a retired Dutch civil servant who for many years served in the medical corps in the Dutch possessions in the South Pacific. He has lived for some time in Lima, carries on research in the medical schools and is well acquainted in the medical profession and elsewhere. I am sure Dr. Marks will find him a pleasant companion.

I am enclosing copy of my letter to Dr. van der Walle which is going by airmail to Lima today.

Since I do not know where Dr. Marks will be staying in Lima it will be necessary for him to look up Dr. van der Walle. A letter addressed to the Dutch Consulate will reach him promptly.

With all good wishes to you and Scott,

Cordially,

THG:T

Berkeley 4, California
December 2, 1954

Mr. C. E. Wilson
490 Beverly Ave
San Leandro, California

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Confirming our conversations of some weeks ago concerning the possible interest of the Orchid Society in supporting research under way and projected in the orchid collection in this Botanical Garden I can make the following comments:

Objectives

The primary objective of our collection is to provide a living representation of certain of the genera of orchids native to Tropical America -- Central and South-- which have some particular botanical importance.

For taxonomic studies of the Orchidaceae living material is, as you know, often essential and is, of course, indispensable for research on growth requirements, special morphology and cytology.

The collection had its origin in the living plants sent to the Garden by our five plant hunting expeditions in western South America; among the plants were a considerable number of new species. Specifically for orchid collecting during these expeditions \$8,250 was donated by a private individual.

It is proposed in the future to emphasize ^{Catantem} Peruvian Orchidaceae (particularly species of Lycaste, Stahhoepa and ~~Oncidium~~) of which we now have the most important collection in the world from an area in which there are vast tropical regions relatively unexplored botanically. Preliminary collecting in Peru has already yielded five new species. Among them Lycaste longisepala has proved to have some special ornamental interest as the largest flowered species at present known.

Research

Our proposed program of research requires: (1) further exploration and collecting, particularly in Peru, leading to a report upon the orchid population of west central South America; (2) obtaining literature not now available here; (3) photography and artist's drawings; (4) special facilities for certain types of research and (5) funds to encourage research by local and visiting botanists and graduate students.

Support

The five items just noted represent the major requirements of a unified research program and it is hoped that support may be obtained for the program as a whole.

In the case of the Botanical Garden's unique collection of cacti and suc-

culents a private individual is contributing to the University \$500 per year to establish a "Cactus and Succulent Research Fund" to be used for introduction from Africa, Mexico etc. of living research material and for encouragement of other aspects of the research programs on cacti and succulents now under way. To this Fund a number of private individuals and societies are making substantial contributions. Like budgetary funds of the University, this Fund is administered by the financial and business offices of the University and expended only upon requisition of the Director of the Botanical Garden.

If it were possible to secure an annual contribution to establish an "Orchidaceae Research Fund" it would appear probable that, as in the case of the Fund referred to above, other contributions toward the success of our orchid research programs would be received by the University.

I shall be glad to supply any further information concerning the matter briefly commented upon in the foregoing.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

THG:T

2079 Life Sciences Bldg.
Berkeley 4, California
January 2, 1951

Mr. W.P. Wing, Secretary
California Wool Growers Association
151 Mission
San Francisco, California

I have been appointed by President Sproul a member of a Committee to consider the promotion of Dr. R. Merton Love of the College of Agriculture, Davis, from Associate Professor to Professor of Agronomy.

It has been suggested that you might be in a position to comment upon the importance and success of Dr. Love's efforts to meet some of the range management problems of California. I am well acquainted with and think highly of his teaching and of his strictly scientific research but am not equally acquainted with the application of the latter to the improvement of the forage plant resources of the state.

Any comment you may make will be held in confidence and will be much appreciated. The Committee meets on January 12.

Sincerely

Professor of Botany
Director, Botanical Garden

THG:T

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SPRING BLOSSOM AND WILD FLOWER
ASSOCIATION

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Corresponding Secretary



President

MRS. LAWRENCE A. WINSHIP

236 Grand View Avenue
San Francisco 14, California

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California Garden Clubs, Inc.

LIFE MEMBER OF

Save-The-Redwoods League

AFFILIATIONS

San Francisco Garden Shows, Inc.
National Parks Association
California Conservation Council
California Roadside Council
Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc.

April 1, 1957

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

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

You very likely will recall our conversation of the night of the Strybing Arboretum Society meeting honoring Mr. Eric Walther, regarding the Wild Flower Show to be given by California Spring Blossom & Wild Flower Association at the Main Public Library, Larkin & McAllister Streets, April 10th and 11th.

We would be most appreciative if you could send us some specimens of California natives. It would, of course, be shown as coming from the Arboretum at the University of California. Also, if you would care to send anything of special interest among the cultivated plants, we would be delighted.

The show will be set up Wednesday morning, April 10th, between one and eleven o'clock. May we hear from you so that proper space may be allotted to your exhibit?

Thank you so very much.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Lawrence A. Winship
President

2079 Life Sciences Bldg.
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
April 3, 1957

Mrs. Lawrence A. Winship
236 Grand View Avenue
San Francisco, California

Dear Mrs Winship:

Thank you for your letter of the 1st.

Unfortunately we cannot cooperate with your Wild
Flower show this spring. Our native California area
is still under development and because of the lateness
of the rains such material as we have established is
not sufficiently in flower to display.

Trusting that your show will be a success and
with best wishes,

Sincerely,

THG:T

Dear Sir: The Rollingwood Garden
Club plan to visit the Botanical
Gardens ~~Club~~, Sunday May 22, and
will leave San Pablo at 11 a.m.
Per your card to Eileen Platts
of April 4, we sincerely hope
you will have a guide available
on that date at approximately
11:30 a.m. As soon as we
know the exact number who
will make the trip we will
let you know. Roberta Wise
Corres. Secy.

Los Angeles
State + Co. Arboretum.

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY
FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 58, N. Y.

Paul - could you look in
seed exchange lists for the
aff. desert
7/64

March 8, 1952

Director
University of California Botanical Garden
Berkeley, California

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you in the hope that you
may know where the following seeds might be obtained:
Delonix regia, Acacia (any species) and Desmanthus (any
species). Any information as to a possible source of
supply of these seeds would be appreciated. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

E. Ruth Witkus
E. Ruth Witkus
Department of Botany

Leg.
= Aman

Berkeley 4, California
October 15, 1952

Dr. E. Ruth Witkus
Dept. of Botany
Fordham University
New York 58

Dear Dr. Witkus:

I am sorry that your request of many months ago for information concerning source of seed of certain species has remained unacknowledged. I have examined the seed lists of other Botanical Gardens and find that some at least of your desiderata can be obtained from the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia, California.

Sincerely,

THG:T

Please return to
T. H. Goodspeed

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
STATE MUSEUM BUILDING
HARRISBURG

May 10, 1951

Low
Lorenz
file Hall

Dear Mr. Goodspeed:

At the suggestion of Edgar Anderson of the Missouri Botanical Garden I enclose some seed of Indian Tobacco, Nicotiana rustica. This is from plants grown in my garden last year from seedlings from the Allegany Seneca Reservation, Cattaraugus County, New York. Plants obtained from Lynn Dowdy, Quaker Bridge, New York, from seedbed in house garden where plants are allowed to self-sow and are in part planted out into rows in vegetable garden (the usual Seneca propagation method for tobacco: the border bed from which planting stock is taken gets a minimum of cultivation and the plants self-sow here for as long as the house is occupied, generally volunteering for ten or fifteen years after a house is abandoned.). Except for such short-lived continuance of garden-borders, the plant is unknown as an escape or a wild plant on the reservation, although it is cultivated by almost every non-Christian family. Hope these may be of some use to you, and would also be very pleased to send herbarium sheets from the same stock if you would care for them.

Sincerely,

John Witthoft
John Witthoft
State Anthropologist

Berkeley 4, California
June 6, 1951

Dr. John Witthoft
State Anthropologist
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
State Museum Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Witthoft:

Many thanks for sending me seed of Nicotiana rustica from the Seneca Reservation. I am germinating some of it and will look forward to seeing the plants this summer. I will make herbarium specimens from them but would be glad to have one of your sheets for comparison.

Years ago when I projected my monograph on the genus Nicotiana which will go to press soon I expected to include a comment on the problem of pre-Columbian dispersal of N. tabacum and N. rustica from their postulated place of origin in the Peruvian-Bolivian- Argentine highland area. Perhaps in the future I may attempt to do so because Spinden's point of view is not altogether adequate it seems to me.

With appreciation of your cooperation and with best wishes

Sincerely,

THG:G

The Langevin Company
INC.
Engineers...Manufacturers

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MARKET 1-7421

AUDIO FREQUENCY AMPLIFIERS... TRANSFORMERS

July 23, 1956

Professor T. H. Goodspeed
2079 Life Science Building
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Professor Goodspeed:

Based on our recent survey of the Botanical Gardens, herewith are the suggested specifications for the required public address system.

Furnish and install a complete public address system at the University of California Botanical Gardens.

The amplifier shall be Langevin model 128B furnished in a Langevin model 202A wall mounting cabinet. The amplifier shall be installed on the office wall as designated.

The microphone shall be Electro-Voice model 630 low impedance and shall be arranged to plug in at the amplifier with a Cannon type XL connector. The microphone shall be mounted on an Atlas type TS10 desk stand.

Three Electro-Voice type 848 loudspeakers shall be supplied, each equipped with Electro-Voice type 876 transformers. The loudspeakers shall be mounted in a housing to be installed by the University.

Three hundred fifty feet (350') of Whitney Blake type TB-17-2 wire shall be supplied and six (6) type P- Reliable drop loop clamps shall be furnished. This wire shall be installed by the University from the Office to the loudspeaker location.

The supplier shall mount the amplifier and loudspeakers and make all necessary tests and connections and shall instruct the University personnel in the operation of the system.

The supplier shall guarantee the equipment, with the exception of vacuum tubes, to be free from all defects in workmanship and material for a period of one year.

We trust that this is the information that you require. However if there are any question in connection with this specification, please do not hesitate to call.

HOLLYWOOD — 1000 N. SEWARD STREET

Professor T. H. Goodspeed

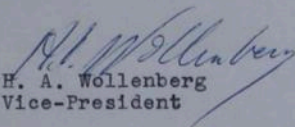
Page Two
July 23, 1956

Continued----

For estimating purposes, we do not believe this installation should exceed \$550.00.

Very truly yours,

THE LANGEVIN COMPANY INC.,


H. A. Wollenberg
Vice-President

HAW/b

We enjoyed your lecture & the
beautiful pictures at the Garden Club
so much. I am writing to ask
if you have any of the giant *Calceolaria*
seeds - you said to send you my
address & you would see if there were
any left! I wish to know also if I shall
plant them out of doors, or in the
house, first of them. Plant them in the garden.
Thanking you again I remain very truly
Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
J. L. Wood

March 16, 1949

Mrs. Dorothy J. Woods
2000 Pacific Avenue
San Francisco 9, California

Dear Mrs. Woods:

I have not forgotten my promise to send you seed of the "Giant" Calceolaria. Before the winter freeze we had a number of plants in the Botanical Garden on which seed was maturing. Now we have neither plants nor seeds and must go back, perhaps to the original seed collection in Peru years ago in the hope that we will have at least a little germination. Hopefully, therefore, I can send you seed a year from now.

Sincerely yours,

THG:jd

August 19, 1948

Mr. Ray Woods, Manager
University Garage
Campus

Dear Mr. Woods:

The truck which has been used jointly by the Department of Botany and the Botanical Garden will, after September 1, be needed full-time at the Garden. Therefore, after September 1, the Garden should be billed for the entire amount (\$50) of the monthly rental of this truck.

With thanks for your interest and effective cooperation,

Sincerely,

THG:t

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

2315 TOWER GROVE AVENUE

ST. LOUIS 10, MISSOURI

PROSPECT 5587

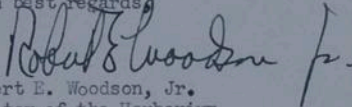
June 20, 1949

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

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

Many thanks for your letter of June 10, addressed to Dr. J. M. Greenman. Needless to say, we will be very happy, indeed, to receive as a gift the photostatic copies of your drawings of Nicotiana species. They will be most welcome.

With best regards,



Robert E. Woodson, Jr.
Curator of the Herbarium

REW/s

P. S. Dr. Greenman is now
Curator Emeritus!

June 27, 1949

Dr. Robert E. Woodson, Jr.
Curator of the Herbarium
Missouri Botanical Garden
2315 Tower Grove Avenue
St. Louis 10, Missouri

Dear Dr. Woodson:

The set of photostatic copies of drawings of species and varieties of Nicotiana referred to in my letter of June 10th was forwarded to you a few days ago. I am glad that you feel that they will be useful in your Herbarium.

No data other than names accompany the illustrations. However, I hope to supply you with copies of page proof of my forthcoming monograph containing descriptions of the species involved which can be attached to the appropriate photostat.

With all good wishes

Sincerely yours,

THG:T

712
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

2315 TOWER GROVE AVENUE

ST. LOUIS 10, MISSOURI

PROSPECT 5567

July 11, 1949

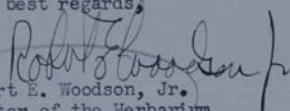
Dr. T. H. Goodspeed
Department of Botany
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

I am very happy to acknowledge receipt of the sketches of *Nicotiana* which you sent us recently as a gift. We will be glad to incorporate these in the herbarium.

I have recently accessioned the specimens of your fourth expedition to the Andes, and must tell you how much I admire these specimens.

With best regards,


Robert E. Woodson, Jr.
Curator of the Herbarium

REW/s

July 20, 1949

Dr. Robert E. Woodson, Jr.
Curator of the Herbarium
Missouri Botanical Garden
2315 Tower Grove Avenue
St. Louis 10, Missouri

Dear Dr. Woodson:

Thank you for your letter of July 11. I am glad that you find the specimens of the Fourth University of California Botanical Garden Expedition worthy of mention. Woytkowski is an especially careful and painstaking collector, and all his material has been above average. As you doubtless know from my correspondence with Dr. Greenman before his retirement, we are still holding for your herbarium, pending determination, a considerable number of specimens of this expedition. This material is covered by your standing order No. 47-334 for "not more than 1200 specimens." I have brought to a close the fourth expedition and may say now that the number of specimens in your set will be somewhat less than that maximum. Actually, our records show the total of approximately 1,000 specimens of which 343 have already been sent to you and some 650 are being held for identification. In addition, a few numbers of the second expedition, still undetermined, are being held for your herbarium when identified. The determination set of the fourth expedition material is in the hands of Dr. Jose Cuatrecasas at Chicago Natural History Museum, and I am hopeful that in the relatively near future identification of the entire collection will be completed.

In attempting to clear up details of naming and labeling of all our expedition material, a number of descriptive labels marked for Missouri have come to light. These refer to third expedition collection. I find it difficult to believe that corresponding specimens could have been sent to you without labels, but on the possibility that such was the case, I am sending the enclosed labels which you may discard if you find that they represent duplication of labels already in your set. In addition enclosed is one annotation label. Specimen No. 18525 may have been sent you without complete determination.

With thanks for your interest and cooperation and with all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

MT:am

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

2315 TOWER GROVE AVENUE

ST. LOUIS 10, MISSOURI

PROSPECT 5867

August 8, 1949

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

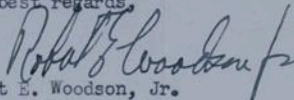
Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

Many thanks for your letter of July 20, with the corrected Goodspeed Expedition labels. Most of such labels which you have sent in the past I have either found to be correct in our herbarium, or have not been able to find at all, and I wonder whether it would be possible for you to indicate upon such correction labels the incorrect name, so that they may be somewhat more easily found.

May I also ask you whether it would not be a good idea upon future labels to indicate a little bit more prominently the country from which the plant was collected? In our herbarium we find that occasionally a careless person has inserted your South American plants under California!

I am starting to work up an index of the collectors represented in our herbarium, and we are trying to do it the easiest way, of course, and then only approximately as far as numbers of specimens are concerned. I wonder if it would be possible for you to send me a list sometime of the collectors who have participated in your various expeditions, where they have collected, and the approximate standing of the sets sent to the Missouri Botanical Garden relative to size. I would appreciate this very much, indeed.

With best regards,



Robert E. Woodson, Jr.
Curator of the Herbarium

REW/s

Berkeley 4, California
August 30, 1949

Dr. Robert E. Woodson, Jr.
Curator of the Herbarium
Missouri Botanical Garden
2315 Tower Grove Avenue
St. Louis 10, Missouri

Dear Dr. Woodson:

Many thanks for your letter of August 9 and the various suggestions contained therein.

With regard to correction labels for your specimens of the University of California Botanical Garden Expeditions collections I will in the future be glad to indicate the incorrect as well as the correct name as you request. In the past I have gone on the supposition that as long as the genus name remained unchanged you would have no difficulty in locating the specimen concerned. It has always been my practise, in case the correction involves a change in genus determination to indicate the incorrect name (cf. letters to Dr. Greenman of January 28 and March 14, 1949) and I hope that this has consistently been done in your case. If you will send me a list of the numbers the correction labels for which you have not been able to place I will be glad to send you the original incorrect name.

I have not felt that our labels did not make sufficiently clear the country of collection. In all cases the printed heading includes "Expedition to the Andes"; many of the headings refer also to the country where the specimen was collected. In other cases where several countries are included in the general heading the country of collection is the first typed word on the label following the number and name. I am sorry you have had difficulty in this connection but since our descriptive labels have already been made up and await only the insertion of identifications I fear that nothing can now be done to indicate the country more prominently.

With reference to the final paragraph of your letter I would say that within the next few months there will be published a complete statistical account of the four expeditions ~~in~~ terms of collectors, areas covered and number of specimens collected. This account will I feel sure simplify your problem of indexing the collectors represented in our sets in your Herbarium. As to the standing of the set of specimens of the four expeditions sent you it is certainly the most inclusive one except only that in the University of California Herbarium. This Herbarium re-

ceived set 1 of all expeditions. Set 2 was the determiner's set and was thus broken up into as many parts as the number of determiners involved in the naming of the entire collection. You received set 3 of the First, Third and Fourth expeditions and set 7 of the Second expedition. The last named was by far the largest expedition in terms of both number of specimens collected and number of duplicates of each collection. Set 7 is therefore almost as complete as sets 3 to 6. Of these sets 3 and 5 were sent to Geneva and Kew respectively, set 4 to the National Arboretum and set 6, in parts, to Chicago and Harvard. No single institution other than Missouri Botanical Garden has sets of all four expeditions.

A few days ago I sent you by parcel post a shipment under your order #47-334. This shipment consists of one carton containing 90 specimens, labelled and named. Additional shipments will be made as identifications are received.

With best wishes

Sincerely yours,

THG:T

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

2315 TOWER GROVE AVENUE

ST. LOUIS 10, MISSOURI

September 12, 1949

PROSPECT 5567

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

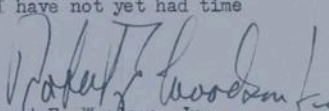
Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

Many thanks for your letter of August 30. I have been very busy for the last month, particularly with illness in my family, but as soon as I can get to it, I will send you a list of the numbers of collection labels which I have not been able to place as yet.

I am extremely happy to learn from your letter that we have an outstanding set of your Andean plants here at the Garden. It is very much better than I had expected, and I can only pay tribute to Dr. Greenman for making the necessary provisions to obtain it, and, of course, also tribute to your activities to make such valuable collections available.

The new shipment of your Fourth Expedition, under our order No. 47-334, has been received, although I have not yet had time to examine it.

Again, with best regards,


Robert E. Woodson, Jr.
Curator of the Herbarium

REW/s

Berkeley 4, California
March 30, 1950

Dr. R. E. Woodson, Jr.
Curator of the Herbarium
Missouri Botanical Garden
2315 Tower Grove Ave
St Louis 10, Missouri

Dear Dr. Woodson:

Today I am sending you by parcel post a shipment of specimens of our Fourth Andean Expedition under your order #47-334. This shipment consists of one large and one small package containing a total of 262 specimens, labelled and named. Bill for these specimens will be submitted through our Accounting Department.

Although my records indicate that specimens corresponding to the enclosed 5 labels were in your set they were not found among the material held here for naming. It is possible that they were inadvertently sent you earlier without determinations. Perhaps, however, they were not in your set, in which case the labels may be discarded.

With all good wishes

Sincerely yours,

THG:T
enc.

2079 Life Sciences Bldg.
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
May 19, 1950

Dr. R. E. Woodson, Jr.
Curator of the Herbarium
Missouri Botanical Garden
2315 Tower Grove Ave
St. Louis 10, Missouri

Dear Dr. Woodson:

Enclosed are eight annotation labels representing corrections or alternative determinations for specimens in your set of the University of California Botanical Garden Expedition collections.

For your convenience the names under which the specimens were originally sent you have been listed.

With all good wishes

Sincerely,

THG:T

2079 Life Sciences Bldg.
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
September 15, 1954

Dr. Robert E. Woodson
Curator of the Herbarium
Missouri Botanical Garden
2315 Tower Grove Avenue
St. Louis 10, Missouri

Dear Dr. Woodson:

Some years ago I sent you a set of photographs of the drawings to be published in the taxonomy section of my volume on the genus Nicotiana which would be off the press by the end of the year. My thought was that your Herbarium might care to include them in the collection of species of Nicotiana.

I am now enclosing* copies of corrected page proof of the entire taxonomy section which you may wish to substitute for the photographs. Unfortunately, the type was not cleaned or the forms locked when these proofs were pulled so that certain of the illustrations are not sharp.

Trusting that the enclosed* may be of interest to you and with best wishes,

Sincerely,

THG:T

* Being sent under separate cover instead of enclosed.

Handwritten initials

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

"SHAW'S GARDEN"

2315 TOWER GROVE AVENUE

ST. LOUIS 10, MISSOURI

PROSPECT 6-5567

October 14, 1954

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

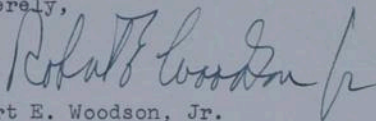
Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

I am sorry not to have answered your letter of September 15 and the page proof of your monograph of *Nicotiana* long before this, but they arrived while I was out of the city. Hearty thanks for both.

I was very deeply impressed by a glance at the proof. The University of California is about to deliver itself of a second monument such as Dr. Babcock's *Crepis*, much to the edification of the rest of the world.

With best regards,

Sincerely,



Robert E. Woodson, Jr.
Curator of Herbarium

REW:ep



PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM

DISTRICT OFFICE, 222 STOCKTON STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 8, CALIFORNIA

February 11, 1949

Dr. T. H. Goodspeed
Life Science Building
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

As a result of our conversation yesterday, I am forwarding to Mr. C. C. Pool, Superintendent of Cargo Procedures for PANAGRA in Lima, a copy of the sample Airwaybill prepared in such a manner as to insure the proper handling of your plant shipments from Lima to the Quarantine Station in San Francisco.

There is just one point that you might make clear to your shipper, and that is, that there is a minimum charge for air freight shipments between Los Angeles and San Francisco made by the domestic carriers at the rate of 25 pound per shipment. Therefore it would be cheaper to permit your broker to select the best routing from Los Angeles to San Francisco on shipments of less than 25 pounds weight.

I believe that if the Lima office follows our instructions in filling out your waybill, as per attached sample, and you appoint Air Express International as your agent, there should be no further difficulty in speeding the shipments to you in the shortest possible time.

We are also enclosing a few blank airwaybills as samples for your use in advising your other suppliers in South and Central America.

We wish to thank you for the past business that you have given to Pan American Airways and want you to feel free to call upon the writer should you have any difficulty in the future.

Very truly yours,

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS

T. D. Woodward

T. D. Woodward
Cargo Sales Supervisor

TDW:bjg
Enc.

cc: Mr. C. C. Pool-PANAGRA-Lima

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	17 TOTAL						

wants - look
any time

April 21 1952

10576 1/2 W. Pico Blvd
Los Angeles 64, Cal.

Sr. Syst. of Cult. Bot. Garden, Berkeley Campus
Dear Sir

Will be in Bay Region from May 4th
to May 13th on collecting trips for Bot. Garden
here at U. C. L. A. expect to meet many
& visit many persons & places.

Will you write ^{me} by return mail & tell
me what day is best for me to meet you
& pick up this list of cuttings & plants
that Dr. Goods per^d promised Dr. Mathias
last year, also what may I bring you
from here cuttings or plants - I will have
a little room left in the Station Wagon
besides Eric Walther's cycads & Victor Reiter's
requests or if you have need of something
special send out & will stock it in. Do
Paul back yet - last time here he got
and a cumload of things from us & have
not heard how they did or from him in
any way - Please write as soon as possible
so I can prepare space & cuttings!
(List over)

Peperomia species ✓
Pseudopanax ✓
Eucryphia no
Tibouchina 491749 ✓
Colletia ulicina no
Euryops spathaceus no
Hibiscus species (South African) no
Gleyera jap. *grandiflora* no
Gregia *Sutherlandi* no
Nicotiana (lg. leaf) ✓
Fuchsia species ✓
Psilotum no
Pillaea Wrightiana ✓
a flat of *Alstromeria* no

Sincerely yours,
Donald P. Woolley

Sr. Supt. of Cult.
B. G. - L. A.

Berkeley 4, California
April 29, 1952

Mr. Donald P. Woolley
Sr. Supt. of Cult.
Botanical Garden
10576 1/2 W. Pico Blvd.
Los Angeles 64, Calif.

Dear Mr. Woolley:

Mr. Robert Dutton, Sr. Supt. of Cultivations in this Botanical Garden, has handed me your letter of April 21. He will be glad to meet you at almost any date and hour if you will let me know as soon as possible what will be convenient for you.

Of the material which you list we have available Peperomia spp., Pseudopanax ferox, Tibouchina sp., Nicotiana (large leaved), Fuchsia spp., and Pillaea wrightiana. Of certain of the other items cuttings will be available.

So much has come in from our recent collecting in Chile and Peru that we have neither time nor space to care for anything more and so cannot take advantage of your kind suggestion that you bring material.

Paul Hutchison has spent the last month in Peru and will arrive here by boat on or about May 15th.

Sincerely,

THG:T

Groton, New York.
1 March 1955.

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

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

Last year I took over the chore of editing the quarterly Bulletin of the American Rock Garden Society, and am often faced with a shortage of material suitable for publication.

May I have your permission to publish some reminiscences of Morrison's and my explorations in Peru and Chile? I have in mind particularly reporting on some of the more interesting mountain plants seen in Coquimbo province, and possibly later some notes on the lomas flora. Full credit would be given the Expedition, and copies of the Bulletins in which any of these notes appear would be sent to you.

The purpose of these notes would be in part to arouse interest in the Andean flora; conditions at home have prevented my returning to the Andes as I had intended, but I still have hopes.

I shall greatly appreciate your consent to this.

Yours very sincerely,

C. R. Worth

C. R. Worth

Berkeley 4, California
March 10, 1955

Dr. C. R. Worth
Groton, New York

Dear Dr. Worth:

It was good to get into touch with you via yours of March 1st.

I heartily approve your proposal to write about your Andean experiences in the *American Rock Garden Society Bulletin*.

Most of the material you and Morrison collected has been determined and if you would care to let me see a list of the species you propose to mention I could verify your or other previous determinations.

Stork and I have submitted for publication in the University of California Press Botany Series an article a portion of which deals with the Peruvian lomas vegetation. This might be of interest to you because of the relationship between the Chilean and Peruvian lomas.

I have been in South America four times since the 1938-39 Expedition. In 1951-52 Paul Hutchison went with me and worked the Chilean coast -- with some eastward thrusts -- extensively and intensively. He was particularly concerned with Cacti but made some general collections. Perhaps he may have some reactions that would be of interest to you.

With all good wishes,

Cordially,

THG:T

2079 Life Sciences Bldg.
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
August 22, 1956

Dr. C. R. Worth
Groton
New York

Dear Friend:

Many thanks for the issue of the Rock Garden Bulletin containing the first installment of your notes on the Chilean section of our 1938 Expedition.

I enjoyed reading it but have one suggestion. It would be useful to others proposing to collect in the areas you visited to have dates of collections mentioned. Of course, the extent of the foggy season on the north Chilean coast varies from year to year and, correspondingly, the amount and character of the vegetation but, nevertheless, a few dates would help.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

THG:T

AMERICAN ROCK GARDEN SOCIETY

OFFICE OF THE BULLETIN

Carl R. Worth, Editor

~~GRONON:bxX~~

Ithaca College,
Ithaca, N.Y.
12 November 1956

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

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of our October number, containing the second installment of "Chilean Notes."

Your letter arrived after the copy for this had gone to the printer, so a coda was added with information on dates: I cannot recall why I decided to omit them when writing. There will be no installment in January as I have not found time to write it up, but expect to continue in April, and shall indicate dates henceforth.

Probably copies should be sent to the other participants, but I have been unable to learn whether John is still at Syracuse University: it is four years since I last saw him. Also I do not know whether Rodolfo's address is still Vicuña. I should appreciate having the current addresses of both.

Very sincerely yours,

CR Worth

C.R. Worth

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

Dr. C. R. Worth
Ithaca College
Ithaca, New York

Dear Dr. Worth:

I should long since have told you that John's and Rodolfo's addresses are the same as in the past. John is in the Dept. of Forestry at Syracuse and Rodolfo is at Vicuna. Rodolfo is a very bad correspondent, so don't expect an acknowledgement!

I think the addition of dates in your "Chilean Notes" will be of some help to future collectors. I suppose that the extreme drought of the last two years in central Chile must have been felt in the north also. Perhaps it has been uniform from southern Peru southward. The Arequipa region and even Dept. Cuzco have been exceedingly dry this last year.

Perhaps I have already told you that we are going to South America again in September- October to stay from 6 to 8 months. We will emphasize the Cactaceae of Peru and N.E. Chile and I hope to have Eyerdam at work in the Cord. Pelada of southern Prov. Valdivia where there are relics of the current subantarctic vegetation.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

THG:T

Address: c/o Mr. W.L.C. Tweedy
Casilla 1688, Lima.

Jirón Recuay 683, Lima,
August 27, 1949.

Doctor Thomas Harper Goodspeed
Professor of Botany & Director Botanical Garden
University of California, Berkeley.

Dear Harper:

I have not written for long months, as the occurred events have been such a tremendously shattering blow to me, that thinking clearly was out of question.

At the end of July I have finished to liquidate the orchid collection: most of plants have been acquired by the English Ambassador, and the rest took over Doctor Ferreira for the Lima Botanical Garden. I have received on the average 16 cents of the dollar per plant, and this help allowed me to buy provisions during the months February - August; I have left the house without paying the rent for the last 3 months (fortunately I have had a deposit of Sp. 1,800.00. paid in, two years ago, in possession of the house owner, so that I had no difficulty of moving.) and consequently have lost the Sp. 1,800.00. house-guaranty-deposit.

I have taken a two room house in Lima slums, called Chacra Colorado, and have to pay Sp. 300.00. monthly rent. My son and his family have left for Huánuco. So I am left alone with my two dogs and with an Indian young woman, who cannot cook, who is frightfully filthy and who cherishes matrimonial hopes; so I must get rid of her in order to avoid a final and a disgraceful end to my ambitious life.

2.

Many people want to help me, but the English colony is very poor, and the University is in utter disorganization and destitution. Even the Botany Department Chief, Dr. Ferreira, is not very sure whether he will stay long at San Marcos University.

The Natural History Museum Director Dr. Johan Vellard and Ferreira will do anything to avail themselves of my services as collector, but they do not know wherefrom will come the money. They have a vague hope to receive for me 14 dollars monthly - to keep me in the field, but even this hope is very uncertain!

I wish I could recuperate my old insect clients. Applying to them would be useless, as during the last 3 years I have myself abandoned them - promising and not fulfilling. Naturally, if I sent everyone of them a valuable lot from a desirable region, it is sure I would regain their full, future backing up. But all insect-specialists ask for insects from South-eastern Peru, as material from northern and central Peru has been supplied to the United States in excessive quantities.

Now that I have freed myself of all the nursery plants, I see that the only one way here to earn a living is to collect. I may work some 5 to 8 years more, and I should be happy to live far away from Lima. I will never use any assistants, and am sure I can make myself 10-50 thousand herbarium numbers and collect huge insect material, provided that I receive a small financial help and clients. Outside of collecting, life cannot offer to me anything that I desire.

Only once I have strayed from my life-path:

it was when you wrote in your letter of May 29, 1946: "If you can, after the survey is completed, arrange for export of orchids in quantity (2000 or more per year) you will have an opportunity to lay by a considerable sum of money - for a rainy day - and at the same time live the life which you enjoy. ---"
and further: ("September 2, 1946) "The Cattleyas which I hope that you will find... have as you know a considerable rarity and a correspondingly considerable value."

This I mention as an excuse for my giving myself wholly to the Peruvian orchid enterprise.

Nobody can be blamed for the ensuing failure. Life is for everybody full of such shocks! We worry, we resent, we realise the mistake of our sense of injury and we return with sincere love to persons who were tending us the generous and helping hand of friendship.

As, at least, some part of my work for you was good, as I owe you at least \$100.00. - I do intend to square up the debt with my work here. Do you see any possibility of offering me any contract, which would enable me to get away from Lima upon a collecting trip.

During 10 or 15 years I had always in my possession about \$300.- viz. the necessary capital for the steady, continuous collecting work. As selling insects went on periodically for years, I had means of making 3-4 trips each year, and also of resting at Lima at regular, short intervals.

But it is absolutely out of question to secure for me a similar fund within Peru.

I, also, believe that I should take up again the collecting job. The world, and Peru too, tends to go down in every respect. I may quote the words of the German Professor who is just now delivering a series of fine lectures at Lima; he says: "in the world of internal discord and of chaotic confusion in which we live, we are looking for fundamental positions, because solely starting from them - we may subdue the hell of our present days." (Dr. F. J. von Rintelen).

I always believed that study, especially that of Natural History, was highly beneficial to humanity; it educates the mind and teaches to be human; it tends to make life more beautiful, offering millions of aspects, problems, - whose knowledge and study do supply us simple, pure and fascinating moments of pleasure.

I have observed during my life-time, that - on the whole - where people live in closer touch with Nature - the human character is more benevolent, and greed, envy and paranoic ambitions are practically unknown.

My work may slightly influence the local social conscience, as among the University youths there are many who want to study their flora and fauna - and they receive so little encouragement, help and example!

Also, I believe that my 20 year's self-given training should be taken advantage of.

Hoping you will not forget about your humble friend, who fought bravely during two decades upholding the torch of contributing towards the study here of plants and of insects,

With kindest and affectionate regards for
Madame your wife, ever yours most gratefully ~~Felix W. Rhymer~~

Berkeley 4, California
October 18, 1949

Sr. Felix Woytkowski

Lima, Peru

Dear Felix:

My correspondence has been much neglected because of Florence's serious illness. She is somewhat stronger.

A letter today from Van der Walle answers a question which occurred to me when I received your letter -- i.e. your undertaking a horticultural project at his new chacra. Apparently this project has fallen through. This I regret because with your knowledge of growing conditions in Lima and land on which to grow material you and he should have been able to conduct a small but relatively prosperous business.

I am sorry that you did not send me the orchids from your collection as agreed upon before I left Lima. If you had fulfilled this promise I should have considered the shipment the equivalent of the last \$100 U.S. advanced to you. I cannot understand why you did not set aside for me a certain number of plants when you sold the orchid collection which had been obtained by you with money supplied by me. Now, I have become personally responsible for the \$100 and will be forced to pay it out of my own pocket.

I agree with you that your best recourse will be to return to insect collecting. In this connection you may now be more willing to consider the possibility of making a contact with the Instituto Lillo in Tucuman. If this is the case I will be glad to write to my friends there and inquire concerning their interest in your cooperation. Is it possible that your former patrons in this country would combine to provide sufficient funds to obtain the necessary insect collecting equipment which you mention? Obviously in the circumstances I cannot be expected to attempt to obtain funds for further plant collecting. If you should get into areas where such things are to be found I will be willing to buy from you seeds of cacti, of ornamental species of all kinds and living orchid plants.

The non-success of your plant collecting work was a product of conditions over which I had no control -- such, for example, as new exchange regulations -- and for which I cannot be held responsible. Probably if, in advance, you had determined export difficulties, etc. you would have realized the problem and have been slower to abandon your insect collecting. You should also recall our original arrangement, to which I

have frequently called your attention, that I would supply funds to pay collecting expenses to enable you first to collect insects which you could sell and second to collect herbarium specimens, living plants etc. If the areas in which desirable plants could be obtained would not yield insects then the proposal was doomed to failure from the start but this point you alone could determine.

I am very sorry that your situation is bad and if I were not now in the position of having to repay the \$100 you owe me I would be able to send you a small amount of money personally to help you out in your emergency.

Florence and I send you best wishes and kindest regards.

Cordially,

THG:T



FELIX WOYTKOWSKI
ENTOMOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS
PERU - SOUTH AMERICA

Address: F.V., Francisco Zela 1067
Lata D., Lima.

June 18, 1952.

Hotel Plaza #26, Lima.

Doctor Thomas Harper Goodspeed
Professor of Botany and Director Botanical Garden
The University of California - Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Doctor Goodspeed:

I have seen yesterday Sr. Ferrer's and he told me that you intend to slowly withdraw from the University activity. I have re-read your last letter of October 13, 1949. - and I feel I should write you. - In the fine 1st volume of "Revista Chilena de Entomologia" the Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Education writes in the Introduction: "y tantos otros que amaron los insectos... más que su propio y personal bienestar." - the first paper there, is on Peruvian insects, collected by me in Saviapampa - dept. of Huánuco, in the year of 1946; heading the paper there are 20 lines, quoting my description of the Saviapampa fog-forest. And my name is quoted three times upon this first page. - That means, that whoever the collector is, he has to sacrifice his personal welfare - and has to accept, as payment for his strain and effort - a printed acknowledgment, and nothing more. -

Please, forgive me - referring to the years 1946-49. I am not bitter about anything. Life is so extraordinary, full of illusions, of hopes, of efforts - that lead, seemingly, nowhere. When you left Lima in 1949 - I had a great collection of potted plants. Months before, I thought I had a fortune in them. And a little later on - I was liquidating this two years' work result at \$30. per potted plant. Hardly the cost of the pot and of the potting-material.



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2.

Of course, I would have sent you the entire collection, were it not for obstacles, that at the time seemed unsurmountable, viz. most plants were dying at Plant Quarantine fumigation, - "new exchange regulations", "export difficulties" and absurdly expensive plane-freight.

Now, after three years, I state it - and please, you must believe me. I did not gain anything by selling the plants at Lima. I had to work for the whole next year at the British Embassy - taking care of said plants; the first few months I received a salary of 50 dollars and later on only 15 dollars - per month!

I had to abandon my comfortable cottage and garden, and to move into a 3^d rate department.

Then I went to Talara. During the whole year I could not sleep more than 2-4 hours daily. Each day sleeping-pills; each day Vitamin tablets. I felt so lonely upon the horrid sand dunes, over driven by sand storms - from place to place. I needed 50 men to do my work, and they gave me mostly only 4. I could have planted ten thousands of trees yearly, and could not obtain either laborers or sufficient water. - My dear dog-companion was poisoned.

I resigned. - All the Company's people were kindest to me. They offered me even the "moon". - And when I was bidding them good-bye, the Chief Engineer Mr. P. J. Johnson told me: "you are going to come back to us". -

Professionally, I did there a good job: Sr. Francisco Ruiz Alarco (Garden "La Moda Elegante", Lima), wrote an article about the impossibility of propagating algarrobo { Prosopis - sp. } from seed; said that the seed's surface should be scraped thin, that incisions should be made, that in Mexico they produced a chemical compound



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of cow's gastric juice to soak the seeds in, etc. etc.
Within 2 weeks at Talara I made my laborers to gather goats' manure in the 'algarrobo-woods'; I spread it upon moist garden soil, covered it with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil, watered well, and in one month I had 10'000 small algarrobos. Then transplanted into old, small milk cans with split bottoms, and when the root reached the bottom - I planted said plant containing cans into wooden boxes 12x12 inches and 15 inches high. When the root reached the box's bottom, the boxes were planted in holes of 3 ft. x 3 feet and 4-5 feet deep, - the wooden bottom being knocked off. Holes were made in arid sand and rock. I had to bring humic soil from beneath the trees in neighbouring algarrobo woods. In 10 months, the algarrobo trees attained the height of 6-10 feet.

Also in cans and boxes I have produced thousands of Eucalyptus-seedlings, and a few hundreds of "ceibos" (Bombar?) bringing the seeds from Tumbes. I wished to transform the horribly tropical valleys into cool, fertile, moist-habitable spots upon the abominable Talara sea shore. But the 'general policy' of the Company and my job there - could not agree. - I positively 'loved' the Managers, the Chiefs - the whole international crowd, but had to go away to work, to do things. - I may mention that I have sent the algarrobo and the 'ceibo'-seedlings to Lima too. I am sure they grow beautifully in the local, moist climate. Why do they not want to plant here forests of algarrobos? It is cheap and easy.

When on June 27, 1951 - I came back to Lima, I did not know what to do. Now I had neither cottage nor apartment nor furniture nor any possessions. The beautiful past - had to never come again! I always loved plants, and dogs and independence: I had nothing of it now. -



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I took up the insect-collecting again, - and how

I was financed - shows the enclosed letter.

As to terminate the planned insect-collecting - I had to still visit the south-eastern departments, - I went to Cusco and from there via Paucartambo I ventured into the 'Cosnipata' valley, as nobody ever has collected there before. Seemingly it is the dampest valley in Peru. { "Cosni" in Quechua means 'smoke', - "pata" - means 'upon': }
"a valley covered by eternal fog". There is nothing to eat there: no bananas, no yuca, no oranges, no paltos, no meat and no milk. During 7 months there I have lost 10 kgs. weight, obtained 11 thousands of insects, and returned to Cusco.

For almost one month I could not obtain even a cent - from anywhere. And then on the 14th of May I got news from Lima that my only son has died on the 26th of April in Huánuco: a neglected appendicitis; they operated him already dead - peritonitis. Then the good John L. Sperry from Riverside, California (I collect for him Geometridae-moths) sent me a fifty dollars check. I flew to Lima. His mother (now abandoned by the German engineer, who married her) went almost crazy. George left a poor Peruvian wife and 3 kids: boy 5 years, two girls of 2 and 1 years old. As grand-father I should take care of them.

And I have no means of doing it. - I have written about 30 letters to my U. S. clients and to Germany, where interest for insects begins to awaken. What worse, I cannot return to Cusco, where I have left all my abundant collecting equipment.

Thus, you see, my life is not easy at all. No home, no roof, no family - not even a dog - now.

At Talara, at Cusco, at Lima - nights and days - I have wept bitterly - but it does not help. Please, do not think that



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I have not suffered much, when years ago, I was told at Lima that your dear wife, Florence, has died. Small events separate people. There remain only dry plants, preserved insects, data and descriptions - that survive our pains and sufferings.

When in response to any of my said 30 letters, I obtain means of leaving Lima for Cusco, I will work the Callanga-Piñipini valley. It is a new and promising terrain. There I shall collect for 3 months - no more. And I will abandon the southeastern departments - for good. The Quechua regions, the Andean altitudes - are too difficult for me; too costly too.

I see from your October 18th, 1949. letter that I owe you \$100.- Would it not be fair that I square up that debt collecting anything for you in said Callanga-river basin? It is about 3 days tough, three days mule trip north-east from the Andean town of Paucartambo; the down-way trail is very steep and hardly frequented, as at Callanga there is but one-half abandoned chacra of Sr. Bueno; rarely anyone lives there; but natives understand exclusively Quechua, and this fact is my great difficulty; the natives there are bad.

I can get an arriero from Paucartambo to go with me down to Callanga. But how shall I return? The people of the recently visited regions are bad, tricky, almost hostile. No arriero will come to Callanga to fetch me back to Paucartambo. Therefore I shall contract the arriero's son as assistant, keeping him as 'hostage', until his father comes with the mules. A rather complicated matter but possible to solve. Both the 'Cosnipata' and 'Callanga' regions are perhaps the toughest trips in Peru. Though I am almost 60 - I can make it, and thus perhaps terminate my collecting work - honorably - in Peru.

So much suffering will perhaps open the way - to
Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Berkeley 4, California
July 7, 1952

Mr. Felix Woytkowski
Francisco Zela 1067
Letra ^L
Lima, Peru

My dear Felix:

It was a pleasure to hear from you and to know something of your life since last I was in touch with you. When in Lima for a few days in March, on my return from two months in Chile, I could not find out anything concerning your whereabouts.

I am sorry that you seem to have had so much trouble but am glad that you are re-establishing yourself as a collector of insects. That I am sure is your forte and the work in which you will be happiest. Please accept my sympathy on the death of your son.

I am interested in your proposed trip out of Paucartambo. I know that country a little, at least the upper end of the valley. To discharge your debt to me of \$100 I hope that on this trip and on others you may make you will attempt to get me the following:

- 1) seed of species of Fuchsia and Begonia
- 2) seed of Sactaceae and succulents
- 3) living plants of orchid species
- 4) fern spores

The seed and spores (1,2,4) can be sent slow mail. Select fern fronds with ripe spores, cut off a few pieces of the fronds and put them into a seed packet or envelope. When fruits are matrigenous they may, if necessary, be smeared on paper, dried, and the seed scraped off or sent on the paper. Please write on the seed envelopes date and place of collection and any other pertinent data but do not use a number. In the past the numbers on your material have been confusing because you apparently began a new series of numbers every now and then.

If possible, take a number of sizeable living orchid plants of each species you collect. Tie a label on one plant in each case, with collecting data and add a letter (A, B, C, etc) and then label the other plants of the same species A, B, or C, etc. Turn all plants over to Ferreyra to be grown in the Jardín Botánico in Lima until such time as I can arrange to have them sent or brought here. I will write Ferreyra about this arrangement, telling him that he can keep one or more plants in

each case.

I am sorry that you were not available when my assistant, Paul G. Hutchison, was collecting in Peru in April. He had spent a number of months in Chile emphasizing a study of the Chilean Cactaceae. I am asking him to prepare a list of the Cactaceae reported from Dept. Cuzco as a guide to collecting you may do for me there.

With thanks for your letter and best wishes,

Cordially,

THG:T



FELIX WOYTKOWSKI
ENTOMOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS
PERU - SOUTH AMERICA

Hotel Plaza, Lima,
P.O. Box 760,
July 12 - 1953.

Doctor

Thomas Harper Goodspeed

Professor of Botany and Director Botanical Gardens
The University of California
Berkeley - California.

Dear Harper:

The last 3 years were so bad with me, that I have lost even the desire of writing letters. When I was leaving the International Petroleum Co. of Talara, the Chief Boss, Engineer Mr. G. J. Johnson told me: "well Felix, go, - but you will return to us!" - And he was right. In Peru there is no field for a man, who wants to make a living by sheer, honest work, - and especially so - when he has the misfortune of being a foreigner.

The years 1951 till March 1953, I have been collecting in the Cusco department exclusively insects, save the last 4 months (December 1952 - March 1953), when I collected herbarium material too. I brought to La Molina 760 numbers, in all some 3'000 dried plants, most beautifully presented, and many of them of true, botanical interest. Nobody ever collected in the distant and hardly accessible valley of the Callanga river, north of the town and river Paucartambo. Even Dr Vargas was rather pessimistic about my ever reaching of the Callanga. But I did it. - La Molina paid me the salary of s/o. 750.- and travelling expenses of s/o. 900.- per month. This left me a s/o. 135.- monthly profit. - Now I have mounted all my



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plants, and I want something else to do.

I could play about at La Molina for years, receiving the salary of \$p. 900.-, but my room costs me \$p. 400.- and each meal \$p. 12.-, - and there is no money either for laundry, or newspaper or clothing and tobacco!

How can one feel happy?

Ferreira is my friend, and Sr. Julio Goudan too. The former is so much engrossed in his international fame as botanist-taxonomist, that he believes to have surpassed Weberbauer and most of other eminent men. We all hope he will really become notable after having worked hard for some 10 years more. But to say the truth, we have nobody here who can sort all the collected plants into families and genera, without the kind help of the U. S. Institutions.

A year ago Dr. Ferreira informed me that he will obtain one hundred thousand soles for the second Huallaga expedition; I had to become one of its members. A month ago he told me that he would receive your financial help for herbosizing further in the Huallaga valley. -

As I get to know better the respective possibilities, I begin to doubt whether any financial help will come along either from you or from the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Ferreira states bitterly that there is no place for scientific research in Peru! - He informed me again and again that he will apply to you, and asking me: "what about and how should he write to you". -

Thus everything that one hears at La Molina is confused. Our good director, Doctor J. Alberto León,



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now Minister of Agriculture, could not help us much. I told them they could perhaps show more gratitude towards great Scientists, who have been helping national research efforts - wisely and generously. I quoted the case of the Diptera Specialist Dr. Ch. P. Alexander, upon whom the Government of Chile bestowed a very high decoration for studying the Chilean crane-flies! (See: "Revista de Entomologia, Vol. 2., Universidad de Chile, Santiago). -
"What have they given to you or to Dr. Fe. Macbride?"

Truly, gratitude is not the most characteristic virtue of 'our' folk. -

Very shortly Dr. Alexander (Dean, Massachusetts University) is going to publish a paper on my collecting activity in Peru. I am supplying the data:
" from 1930 till 1953 I have lived and collected at 151 different stations, in 13 departments - out of the 22. -, spending 157 months = 13 years in the field: jungle, Andean wildernesses and Pacific Coast; I have spent 32,500 hours at lights. Result: botanical collections - satisfactory, - entomological collections: excellent. -
And now I cannot earn here a salary of more than \$ U.S. \$ 56.00. -

The "porter" at the "Instituto de Botanica" of La Molina, with no education at all, Sr. Rosani, has a salary of 3/0. 1400. - and a 5 room house, in total some U.S. \$ 110. -

Of course, I do feel down and bitter. - I have accepted a butterfly collecting contract at desastrously low prices. I shall leave Lima for the Huallaga valley



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sometime early in August. I would not like to collect dry plants for La Molina, as the above mentioned herbarium was too perfect, and to do it, it cost me drying plants over my Coleman Lanterns from 5-8 hours daily. It is killing, sitting in fumes and heat for so many hours, and my health has never been good.

And I am used to do everything well, as well as I can. -

Could you not help me for some 6 months? I would collect for you anything you would need, also living plants, orchids of all kinds at \$1.00. each, seeds etc. Believe me, I am anxious to settle the old debt of \$100.- and I shall square it up.

Please, do not forget, that at one time you were very satisfied with my work. - Then everything failed, and the year of ... was the "blackest" year of the whole of my life.

Yours sincerely
and most gratefully
Felix.

Note: my collecting in Peru will probably remain as a record, at least as regards insects.

2079 Life Sciences Bldg.
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
August 4, 1953

Sr. Felix Woytkowski
Casilla 760
Hotel Plaza
Lima, Peru

Dear Felix:

It was good to hear from you once more and to know that you have the possibility of a permanent position at La Molina.

I am glad that you were so successful in your Callanga collecting. In my experience your herbarium specimens are of superior quality. I wish that I could secure a set of the 760 numbers you brought back.

On May 27 I wrote Ferreyra, in part as follows: "It occurs to me that you might wish to make general collections in areas where orchids are to be found if the expenses of such collecting trips could be met. Up to a certain amount I would be willing to provide funds in return for living orchid plants." To date I have had no reply from him.

If Ferreyra is not proposing to make an expedition into orchid and Fuchsia areas to the costs of which I might make a modest contribution and if you can secure a leave of absence from La Molina or make any other arrangement acceptable to Drs. Goudron and Ferreyra I will be glad to consider employing you to collect for me. However, I must make it absolutely clear that it will be necessary for any collector in Peru to secure in advance from the proper authorities permission to send me (export for scientific purposes) living plants, cuttings and seeds. As you know, delays in obtaining such export permits and restrictions upon number of plants to be exported caused us great difficulty some years ago.

I appreciate your acknowledgement that plants to the value of \$100 are still due me because I am personally responsible for their receipt by this University.

I repeat that I am happy to get into touch with you again. I have great respect for your capacity as a collector.

With all good wishes

Cordially,

TMG:T
c Dr. Ferreyra

Catalla
760

Doctor Thomas Harper Goodspeed
Professor of Botany and Director Botanical Garden
University of California, Berkeley.

September 15-1953.

Dear Harper:

I was very glad to receive your appreciating letter of August the 4th. One does not know, now-a-days, what to do in this country. I was informed that the present Faculty of Medicine plans to construct buildings in their (now) Botanical Garden, all along the street, where there is the main entrance, and where the 'Pergola' for vines was made and where there is a small house of the keeper, and where I had my "office". -

A few days ago an anonymous writer published a two-column-article, defending the 90 years old Bot. Garden, where so many eminent men were working, and requiring that said Garden should be "des-urbanizado", certainly meaning that all buildings should be removed, -- and the Garden should be left alone. Said author is therein mentioning your name and your meritorious patronage.

As the world here spins along, one understands each day less the nature of occurrences. - Dr. Ferreyra, who is the Hon. Director, heard from me the mentioned news; probably somewhere higher up they have no interest to keep him informed!

My Botanical Garden at La Molina is the picture of ruin and of disgrace. Perhaps it is considered good enough for its purpose. I have there 4 crippled laborers - two of them in the last stage of tuberculosis, - and one pregnant woman, whose only work

is to loiter about with a broom. All this and everything else is good enough for the purpose, perhaps for the Sierra students, who never saw anything like it in their spots of origin.

As in August I have terminated one year of services at La Molina, I asked the director Ing. Gaudron for an extra salary, conceded for one month of vacation, which I had not - in the course of the year. La Molina does not pay these vacation-salaries. So I took a one month rest - without any salary at all.

What I wanted - was - to obtain the mentioned sum and also the usual month-end-salary; these two sums would have helped me to start on another collecting trip! Ferreyra seems anxious that I continue collecting, but complains that neither La Molina nor his Sciences' Faculty has any money at all.

When I came to Peru, 25 years ago, the first thing that I got to know, was: "There is no money!" - This procedure is faithfully adhered to. It is exceedingly interesting that anywhere in the Sierra, every "gringo" learns at first the Quechua words: "Manan canchi", meaning in Spanish - "no hay." - Well, one gets used to anything, but all this does not advance the botanical study of Peruvian plants. Doctor Pedro Coronado (he was in California) gave me Sp. 600.- for collecting ferns for him. I have assembled a small sum of other moneys, which may permit me to leave Lima. I plan to go north of Yurimaguas, going up the river Pastaza. This Pastaza river valley is good. There may be very good orchids and other plants too. A Talara friend of mine, Mr. J. Stewart, explored this river from Ecuador till the Marañon river.

The fully organized expedition was directed and financed by the Standard Oil Co. - He showed me fine, 2-3 meters long maps of the Pastaza, and hours were spent listening to his describing of the eventful venture. It is easier to reach than the distant Cusco lands. One goes from Chiclayo to Yurimaguas by plane, - then by motor-boat ^{down} the broad Huallaga, - and then further up the Marañon to the confluence of Marañon - Pastaza.

I am informed that going by river, the travel is not too expensive.

'La Molina' cannot give me more than one month's salary. Thus I may give them some herbarium material - worth this salary-sum. I should like very much indeed to send you living plants and seeds. Not much of the herbarium material, considering the time-consuming work and the bulk of the corresponding baggage.

I cannot depend much upon Ferrayra's help and cooperation, as he has his strictly personal purposes and he seems very anxious to secure funds - anywhere, and by all means. Thus my share, working with him, would be very insignificant indeed. -- What one may earn collecting is - so little, that dividing - is out of question!

Please, most kindly write me about your 'desiderata'.
All the previous Export red-tape difficulties - do not exist any more, to the extent that I could dispatch all my Cusco-material to the States - without any signatures from University, La Molina etc. As a matter of fact the porter of my Hotel Plaza

took care of absolutely everything, receiving a tip of 3/0.20.-
for each package. At last they have understood that when
American dollars get to Lima, they will change into soles,
and the Banks will keep and possess the good U.S. currency.

If it suits you, please draw up a kind of
contract, that I may know for certain what you desire.
Please do not require too much: I have good experience
how to handle the orchid-material, - seeds too. I may
send you 200-500 orchids - as they come - botanicals
and commercial ones, from one to two dollars a piece
including my packing cost at Lima, I always choose the best ones.

The plane freight would be to collect, and
paid by you either here or in Berkeley. I may always
keep orchids at Lima in a perfect condition for one to two
weeks, time sufficient to settle the matter, agreeably to
you, by Air Mail and eventually by cable.

In such a way I shall be able to square the
old debt of \$100.- and to earn some dollars too.

I shall do my utmost, as ever before, to earn
your full satisfaction and approval.

Even a small advance, if any, - would be
sincerely appreciated.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours
Felix Woytkowski.

P.S. I have shown your letter
to Sr. Gaudin and Ferrayra,

whom you desired my Callanga specimens.

To tell you the truth, I should prefer to see all my collections - placed anywhere
within the United States. There is here always the risk that they will deteriorate
as the Rasmundi-Horbarium. And making herbarium is sacrifice & hard work.

Please do send in any case some "Green-Yellow" Impact Numbers tags!

7/19/53

Dear Felix

Team of the 15th - put harness & coupled to
have the main link Garden, etc.

I am no longer interested in orchid plants in quantity.
It would be interesting to build up our collection of Peruvian
species - indeed I propose to, gradually, limit the relatively small
space available here for growing orchids to Peruvian material. As
you may know, a few of those you collected for me have been described
by Seligman & others as new species and we now have the only living
material of them in cultivation for research purposes.

As I told you earlier I proposed to Ferrigno that, to limited
extent, I would assist in financing any collecting expeditions he wanted
to make if he would send me the orchids he found. He misunderstood
wrote that he would have to make special expeditions to the Muzhu
area etc if orchids were to be obtained. I implied that you had found
plenty of interesting spp. along the Chanchamayo + in the Vilca-
mana area and that elsewhere in Depto. Junin + Huancayo, at
proper altitudes, there were doubtless more to be found. I said that
the general region between the Huallaga + Ucayali might
be where he wanted to make general collections for himself
(or for La Molina) and that if I gave him funds I would only
expect him to do orchid collecting incidentally - also, to get
seeds (or cuttings) of *Fuchsia*, seed and/or living plants of *Cacti*, seeds of
Puyas + living plants of *Crassulaceae*, if possible. I also said
that in advance, the proper permits for plant export would have
to be obtained - this point is now covered in your letter. Frd

Enclosed are shipping tag as requested by you - if more should be
required simply copy everything (including permit #) on the outside
of the package - just as good as the tag.

Since beginning, this letter has been laid up with a cold. In the interim I have also looked over the records on the living and dead plants you sent us some years ago. These records are very imperfect due, I think, to carelessness on the part of the Messager of the 12th Legion who received the plants while Debar still in S.A. Without more data as to, at least, general region of collection the plants are practically useless to us as research material. Would you please write me as soon as possible concerning your remembrance of what genera you collected as living plants in, I assume, Dept. Junin & Huamaco. I am not interested in what you saw from the Mogobaru area because the records on those collections are good enough. The genera we have, apparently from you, are *Lycaste*, *Stanleya*, *Poupon*, *Cataclysma*, *Phlogotheca*, *Phlogotheca* with filamentous ~~leaves~~ hanging down 1/2 m long greenish slipper - have an idea that *Natella* collected it below Limban in Dept. Puno but you may have sent it from east central Peru.

I think that the Ywinguas expedition should produce interesting material - plants as well as insects. However, I am not interested in supporting collecting in these areas. In the past you have had so much trouble on such expeditions with helpers etc; so many things over which you had no control have delayed you & complicated your work. My first interest is in getting the records of your Junin - Huamaco plants corrected. Even though you may be able from memory to help out in this problem it will probably be necessary to recollect living plants for us in the stations where you collected before or have someone else do so.

A Lycaste you collected, has been described as a new sp. ✓
 app. of *Sarcophaga* (ulmiviv.)?

Then we can compare the new collection (properly annotated) with the plants we are growing and ~~get~~ be able to annotate the latter.

Since, as I said on page 1, I have suggested to Ferrugia that I would like orchids from ^{depts} Huamaco & Junin and if he plans to collect in the regions involved my problem maybe solved - is. He will recollect the species as collected. If, however, he plans to go elsewhere, then I might want you to go back to your Junin-Huamaco collecting areas. Until I hear from F. concerning his collecting plans I can make no decision.

The most that I could offer you would be \$100.00 which with the \$100.00 you own we would represent 200 plants @ \$1.00. I would want only 3 plants of each species, each plant with at least 6 but not more than 8 perianth lobes. I would also require one good herbarium specimen ~~consisting~~ of each species if the plant was in flower. You should give my plants a series of numbers (the living plants & the herb. specimens to be given the same number), attach a tag to every plant with the number & brief notes as to place of collection. Then I would want fuller notes on each collection - I would copy these notes return the originals to you if you would them.

You would hold the plants in Lima & get from one of the air lines the approximate cost of air express shipment and write me or cable me the amount which I would then send you - collect shipment ~~with~~ possible.

As I said above I can make no decision until I hear from F. Best wishes

LFB

10/2/33
P. O. Box 760.
Sept. 28 - 1953.

Dear Harper:

I was very happy indeed to receive your letter of Sept. the 19th, but felt worried about your having been ill and confined to bed. I am now on vacation from La Molina, one month - without any salary! Of course, I am busy - writing and also making gardens at Chorrillos for a man of influence, because his visiting-cards read:
"Mayor Hector Castañeda Pastor, Secretario Militar del Presidente de la Republica, - Secretario del Consejo de Ministros."

As I called, a few days ago, at La Molina - I have been told that Dr. F. did not come there during the last week. They asked me, whether I know about his whereabouts, thus I shall go in a day or two to the Nat. Hist. Museum - and there I will visit him and talk about the contents of your letter. But I think that perhaps he is not too interested in your request for orchid plants and seeds. The only thing I know for sure^{is} that he informed me some time ago that he will ask you for five hundred dol. to help him along in his excursions. Later on, when asked whether there were news from you, he said that you surely made steps to obtain funds for "our" botanizing work here.

As soon as I receive his opinion about the matter, I will write you an Air Mail letter.

One thing I know for sure: F. told me that he will continue to visit the Yurimaguas - Tarapoto section, as he compiles material of the Huallaga valley; it will take him years to accomplish this strictly limited - and pretty vast - study of the Huallaga-flora. Neither does he want me to collect in any other region, - but as he does not offer any financial help - obviously I feel free to proceed quite independently!

Ref. genera of collected living orchids Dept. Junin, prov. Tarma;

I remember very well genera, which I could easily recognize:

In my description of the Utcuyacu - Agua Dulce trip, you will find precise data ref. the Phragmopedilum = Saphiopedilum = (Cypripedium) with $\frac{1}{2}$ m. filaments hanging down. Is epiphyte mostly, rarer upon forest floor; by no means abundant. - It cannot be mistaken for any other species, I know. I remember the site, the bent tree, the circumstances of this find.

Locality: Utcuyacu, brow of jungle, ± 1500 m.; Date Jan. - April 1948.

{ This sp. occurs also in Carpish, 2800 m., - dept. Huánuco. }

Catasetum: I found plenty of them upon low, sparse trees in "La Peca"; ± 900 m.; dept. Amazonas; prov. Chachapoyas; It was during my trip to the province of Jaen, dept. Cajamarca.

Date: year 1947. { If you kindly look up the Jaen trip description, there will be also the month of my collecting there! }

I sent you Catasetums, as I had plenty of them.

Lycaste: (described as new species) .. longisepala ? Schweinfurth (11519)

Locality: Saria pampa, ± 3200 m.; brow of jungle; province and department of Huánuco; Date: year 1946.

Odontoglossum Harryanum in Agua Dulce; prov. Tarma and dept. Junin; Date: Jan. - April 1948.

Stanhopea's, Songoras etc. were brought at that time from ① Palcazú, ② Moyobamba, ③ Tarapoto etc. There were so many species, that I cannot dare to supply any informations at all.

Ref. my eventual collecting again in the Junin - Huánuco departments. I am as enthusiastic as ever to collect. But, ever up to now - I could painfully cover the expenses, collecting both

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plants and insects. Unfortunately in both said departments my insect-collections were thorough to the limit, that nobody of my respective sponsors is much interested in materials either from Huárico or from Jarín! -

To keep collecting insects - I must always look for new regions. The expenses of collecting and of living have gone up tremendously since the years 1946/49. - I could not venture into the forests, unless I could assemble at least \$ 200.- per month.

Neither F. could do it, unless he would obtain more money anywhere here: La Molina or San Marcos. He counts at both places. -

I shall write you again in a few days.

I have prepared notes on my insect collecting in Peru.

I wrote in the "Conclusion":

"Thus the collector in this country is always alone. He takes the road and his friends fall away, and the sun goes down, and there is nothing but a black trail moving through the vast territories, through the cold, brutal world.... His only friends are the sparse and enthusiastic letters, announcing the discovery of a new species, and the appraisal of a well done work, - and nothing more!" - -

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours

Felix Woytkowski.

P. O. Box 760.
October 2-1953.

Prof. Doctor Th. H. Goodspeed
University of California, Berkeley - Calif.

Dear Harper:

As I have promised in my letter of the 28th of September, I have called on Dr. F. to see what he thinks about my collecting for you in the Junin - Huánuco departments. Thus, considering your offer "to pay one dol. per plant, - each species represented by three specimens, - and also one herbarium specimen to accompany the lot," - he did not seem interested at all; and in case I would resume collecting f. eg. in the Huallaga valley, - he would rather keep all my orchid herbarium material for himself, and for Dr. Ch. Schweinfurth!

I am sorry that things stand as stated above. Unfortunately, I am always, wholly, depending upon funds wherever available, and consequently I must work as the eventual sponsor directs.

To-day I have read with amazement the article ref. to the Botanical Garden. It is unbelievable that newspapers print such a stuff. So many renown men were connected with that Garden: they are now forgotten and ignored! Even my own poor, modest self has not been forgiven, - and monstrously incriminated to have dedicated there myself solely to the "negocio".

Did I???

As for years I have been asked to compile data ref. my collecting of insects here, I have lately sent these, - so that a record could be kept in the respective institutions. I have one copy left, viz. biographical information. If you kindly read it, you will understand that I feel hurt by the newspaper treatment.

Sincerely yours,
Felix Woytkowski

Doctor Ch. P. Alexander .

Complying with your request as regards :
"supplying biographical data, small photograph, place of birth, how you became interested in insects, nationality etc", I beg to present the following informations :

I was born on May the 20th -1892, in a small town of the Eastern Galicia (Poland, the part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire), called Grzymalow. My father was doctor of medicine, possessed several landed estates, and took intense interest in social work. Was elected several times for mayor of the town, bettering the sanitary conditions, planting parks and avenues, and patronizing the physical education of the youth. His activity covered a vast surface of the country, as even at Lwow (250.000 inhabitants) he figured periodically as president of the Sport-Club "Pogon", was an active member there of the Medical Association and of the Agrarian Society. He had time for every one and for everything, was most respected and loved by the bulk of the local people. His practice was immense, not refusing even the poorest peasant, who called at night and made him travel dozens of miles over muddy roads to attend to an emergency case. I don't remember even one case, when he accepted payment from the poor and he generally donated money to buy the medicines, too.

As the soil was unusually fertile, and as even the peasant worked upon his land from 3 a.m. till 9 p.m. - in spring and summer time- the foodstuffs were cheap, abundant and of excellent quality. The lowest class of people, viz. the peasants, respected and loved the estate owners. During the years of 1914/18, when the savage Russian and the German armies were invading and retreating, killing people and devastating the land, the peasants were concealing my parents in the vast forests, transporting them at night, well hidden in masses of hay, upon large country carts. Thus they saved the lives of my old folk several times in these four years.

Our education was the best one could then obtain in Europe. Twelve years of schooling were necessary to enter the University. After four years of the Preparatory, my brother and I entered the "Gymnasium" (Humanistic Secondary). The programme embraced besides the usual courses, eight years of Latin and five years of Greek, foreign languages Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics up to the combinations and permutations, Philosophy, Logic, Natural Sciences etc. We read almost all the Greek and Latin literatures, perfectly dominating the two "dead" languages. As we had French governess, already at eight - we spoke French better than Polish. We were receiving at home all the outstanding books, according as they appeared in France, Germany, England and Poland.

Both at Cracovia and at Lwow we had several, first class theaters, including two Operas, where sang even Caruso. Two Universities, half a dozen first class Museums. And Natural Science Expeditions went to Africa, Asia, South America, Java, Sumatra etc. The cultural and intellectual level was exceedingly high; people loved working and studying, so much so that I have heard several times people calling that period as the Golden Age of Humanity. Already in the 15th century people were coming from Italy, France, Germany, Austria etc. to study at the then famous University of Cracovia

My grandfather was Postmaster at Suchostaw. All his time outside the office hours, he was spending in the very large garden, cultivating fruit trees, crossbreeding, grafting, - importing ever new plants and flowers from Hungary, France, Holland; he even had tropical species in a lean-to greenhouse, constructed by himself. Thus only on Sundays he could find time to leave the house, when going to Church.

Our summer vacations were always spent collecting plants and insects. Father bought us herbarium presses and small Museum outfit from Germany - for entomological collections. Headed by the town judge Grzedzielski (who in 1920 got nomination for Minister of State at Warsaw), we made a complete herbarium of plants of the hill-chain Miodobory, duly classified at the Lwow Natural History Museum. At the age of 15 or 16 we knew almost all the Latin names of our plants and of our insects. When once, going to see the patient some 20 miles away in the country, my father found a colony of Scarabs, living in holes on the clay wall of the road, - he could not find words to paint his enthusiasm, - and we all went there on the next day to admire and to study the curious way of living of that rare and large beetle.

Our delight in the winter months were mostly two weeks' vacation excursions on ski into the forested mountains of Carpaty. We slept upon the snow, made difficult ascensions, studied the wolf and bear trails.

This system of life lead almost all the boys from the Secondary Schools. Each one had his enthusiasm: painting, sculpture, music, literature, Natural History, and neither at School nor in our homes superficiality was tolerated. Our literature was vast, patriotic, pure, sincere, and either romantically idealistic or crudely realistic. It had a tremendous influence in our formation.

As I always seemed possessed of what the Germans call "Wanderlust" or "Wandergeist" (anxiety to explore), my mother wanted me to become a University professor of Natural History. My brother was stern, aiming in everything at perfection. He went for diplomatic career, was First Secretary of some four, successive Ministers of Foreign Relations at Warsaw. The last I heard of him, he was Secretary of the Polish Legation at Berlin.

This is the background of my youth, A healthy background both physically and morally. We did not need any of Freud's interrogation marks, because custom and tradition gave us a reliable moral code. I remember that in our village Bezbrudy, a youth laborer was courting shamelessly a young peasant girl. He was called by my father to his office, where accompanied by the village counselors, he was told to either marry the girl immediately or to run the risk of being banished from the village. We never heard of the struggle of classes, the idea of hate did not exist among us.

In 1877 I terminated the Gymnasium-School, and in possession of the diploma, opening the doors to all the Universities and Educational Institutes, I decided to train for social and political career. I matriculated at the "Institute des Hautes Etudes Commerciales et Consulaires" at Anvers, Belgium, - and after the first year's examines I went to England to improve my English. I lived there at Oxford, in the house of the tutor Mr. William Hunter, whose wife Mrs. M. Hunter coached me for one year in the English literature, as this was her speciality.

Then I matriculated at the University (Brasenose College), studying Economics and the Political Science. My favorite subject was Public Finance, coaching me Prof. T. H. Penson, appointed later on as Chairman of the War Trade Intelligence Department.

As the War severed all the connections with my family, I had to look for a job. It was quite easy to secure work as master at the London Norbury College, then at the Huddersfield Modern College and finally at Lord Weymouth Grammar School at Warminster. Thus I could earn a good living and visit the beautiful country.

But as I was keenly interested in social work and wanted to see how Mr. Webb's Trade Unionism was progressing, I joined the General Union of Textile Workers in Huddersfield, where I have worked at the mill for several months, - and then left for London getting a job with W.A. & R.J. Jacobs Ltd., Aeronautical Engineers as tool-repairer and tool-maker. The pay was a very good one, and I liked working in steel.

Then I enlisted for France, passed an examine for "Interprete Stagiaire de Etat Major" in Paris (there were no more than 10 of us in France), got two Cadillacs and chauffeur at my disposal, and plenty of the most interesting work.

In 1920 I returned to Poland. My family was almost ruined by the Wars.

What I saw in Poland was heart-rending : devastation, misery and despair. And then again the invasion of the Russo-Mongolian hordes, conquering the land up to the river Vistula. Without any foreign aid, we repelled the hordes back and forced them out of the country. The son of my aunt, a cavalry officer, got 17 bullets from the Russians. Everything that my father succeeded to reconstruct was burnt down to the ground. There was no more money to re-establish the agricultural work on our farms. Everything was either donated or sold cheaply to anyone, that was interested to acquire landed estate. This stroke of hard luck was poignantly dolorous, as we cultivated that land - probably - for almost six centuries, and we were connected with the very best families of the Eastern Europe.

My father had to start again his medical practice - in order to earn his living.

During a few years I worked upon landed estates in the neighborhood of Warsaw, - then as secretary of J. Pohoski, Mayor of Warsaw, - and finally in the largest Polish Foundry and Enamel Works "Herzfeld & Victorius" at Grudziadz. There my career was "meteoric" : starting as a workman, dispatching the wares, within the next six months I was appointed head of the Foundry (23000 workmen), - and a few months later as second foreign correspondent. I dictated daily 100 to 200 letters in four languages. My work was covering the Scandinavian countries, Germany, France, England, Poland, North Africa, Small Asia and the Far East. I was considered as a brilliant correspondent, and worked daily up to 17 hours. My salary was 250 dollars. My Firm possessed half a dozen more Factories, all over Poland.

But dark clouds were gathering again over our Eastern Europe. I saw it coming again; this time the Free Town Dantzig was the delicate point. It was like living upon a dynamite-mined spot. I got so tired of the tension, that I decided to emigrate some where, where a hope of peaceful life might dwell.

I have previously married a good, poor country girl; we had a four years old son. I started to study the conditions of Canada, as both its folk and environment would have suited us mostly. And then there came the crazy and the bold Peruvian propaganda, whose reckless promises have succeeded to seduce us. The good director of the "Herzfeld & Victorius", L. Kolużki - offered me one thousand dollars

salary, if I remained one year more with them.
His words were : " All that you will find in Peru - is guano, and nothing else".

Now, I have no doubt, that only among the good Canadian people - we would have found conditions that would have made us happy, and would not have broken to pieces our home, which outside of the Latin world - is still the most valuable and sacred institution, worth living for.

We were trained to work. Since the Preparatory School up to this day - interesting work gives me a whole satisfaction. It helps also to forget things.

Even in England I have established some kind of a record, working 110 hours in one week, at the Aeroplane Factory in London.
I am still keeping a Certificate from that Firm.

Lima, September 1953.

FW

Note: It is not my fault that I was born and educated in said part of the world! I wish I could emigrate either to the States or to Canada. -



Un aspecto del Jardín Botánico. Sólo en algunos sectores quedan restos de las plantas y especies que lo hicieron famoso.

Se Hace Imperativo Restaurar El Antiguo Jardín Botánico

En Total Abandono Se Halla el Jardín De Raras Especies

Fue fundado por el hombre De Ciencia Evaristo De los Ríos

"Es necesario respetar y restaurar al Jardín Botánico abandonado en el momento, porque además de embellecer a Lima ha sido el Invernadero donde se cultivaron raras ejemplares de valor incalculable", declaró a LA PRENSA, el doctor Luis Alayza y Paz Soldán.

El Comité de Protección a la Naturaleza, afirmó el doctor Alayza, ha tomado la decisión de pedir que se respete el Jardín Botánico, cuya fundación se debe al médico y hombre de ciencia, doctor Evaristo de los Ríos.

En los primeros tiempos, el Jardín Botánico creció en importancia y se encontraban en sus áreas especies raras y de alto valor científico. Desgraciadamente años más tarde, continuó el doctor Luis Alayza y Paz Soldán, se le descuidó. Según datos aportados por los miembros del Comité de Protección a la Naturaleza, en su última reunión, hace años la entidad encargada de la administración del Jardín Botánico, habría resuelto no invertir dinero alguno en su mantenimiento, resolviéndose entregarle al señor Esposto, inteligente agricultor.

Esposto, para poder sostener el Jardín Botánico, dedujo una parte de sus áreas al cultivo de las flores las que vendía como compensación. Años más tarde, el Jardín Botánico pasó a manos de un jardinero polaco que sólo se dedicó al aspecto del negocio.

El doctor Alayza indicó, citando al doctor Porcia, que en el Jardín Botánico han desaparecido una buena parte de especies valiosas y raras, una buena parte de sus áreas han sido ocupadas por dependencias de farmacias y de otros centros y la restante yace abandonada y en parte cubierta con desmontes.

Parece que se piensa fundar un Gran Jardín Botánico fuera de la población; pero no es aconsejable destruir lo existente por la posibilidad más o menos remota de crear algo más grande, y aun en el caso de que esto se lograra realizar, no sería razón para destruir algo que ya es una reliquia, indicó nuestro entrevistado.

El Jardín Botánico embellece y debe seguir embelleciendo a Lima. Es necesario pensar en restituir la valla que lo circundaba la que ha sido sustituida por un tosco paredón, insistió el doctor Alayza.

Existe entre nosotros la tendencia de ir recortando las áreas de las plazas y parques para buscar sitios a pequeñas estructuras. Recuerdo que así pasó con la Plaza de la Exposición, llamada hoy Plaza de la República. Indudablemente, dijo el doctor Alayza y Paz Soldán que esa es la manera más cómoda y económica de solucionar los problemas; pero sobre la comodidad y economía deben primar en el criterio de las Instituciones Públicas otros sentimientos. Si los problemas que se trata de solucionar pueden resolverse gastando algo más para comprar pequeños lotes de terreno y no es indispensable destruir el Jardín Botánico, obra de ciencia y de alto valor histórico, su fundador, bien vale la pena de hacer el gasto.

La Prensa, Oct. 3-1953.

P. O. Box 760.

Doctor T. Harper Goodspeed
Prof. of Botany and Director Bot. Garden
University of California, Berkeley - Calif.

October 8 - 1953.

Dear Harper:

I am taking the liberty of sending you 3 more newspaper cuttings, re. the Botanical Garden. Gamerra Hernandez has not been professor at San Marcos for the last 6 years, and his article is poor but not as bad as the previous one, where the "Polish gardener only interested in the commercial side" - was quoted.

Of course I protested, stating both to Sr. Gaudrin and F., that no plant material was sold (stolen!) during my being chief there, and during the time that you, Sr. Sponge, Sr. Heberbauer, Mr. Tweedy (Hon. Director) - were planning, directing and managing the course of that institution. F. promised to speak about the matter at the next meeting of the "Committee - Protection - of Nature", where F. Marco Ruiz, (oda Elegante), Sr. Paz Soldán and many others - constitute that cultural entity.

F. wanted to know who is behind that hateful campaign!?

I would not wonder, if he himself was cooking that conspiracy.

People here are deep and strange.

The first to react were my old cholo-gardeners: They came to me, and asked what I will do about all of us being pronounced as pilfering & stealing & selling plants from the Garden.

I told F. (actually Hon. Director) that I do not care whether there is or is not any Botanical Garden in the land. But I have shown him a cutting from "El Comercio" (January 8-1949) where the Chicago University professor Sr. E. S. Guzm

{The Un. of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.,
Dept. of Medicine, Frank Billings, Medical Clinic.}

- Ba

publishes a letter to Dr. Ricardo Palma, Facultad de Medicina, — saying: "un país en donde la salud de los caballos y el cuidado de las papas se preservaba con más cautela que la salud de los hombres". "La armas poderosas que se usan en el para matar toda iniciativa son el silencio, el ataque personal (calumnia), y la mordaza."

This personal attack upon the period of you, Dr. Sponge, Sr. Tor., Dr. Weberbauer, — when the Garden was so good that 2 Presidents were invited to visit it, — was very mean indeed. The fine initiative got the usual reward of the land.

I beg to enclose also pages 12/13. of my "paper" and list of Collecting Stations; I have been asked to write it, and it will be probably published in the U.S., in connection with my entomological work here. Thus you will have the full proof that I acted always with some decency towards all, who so kindly patronized my work and conceded their friendship to me.

I might have felt very bitter, when the orchid culture failed to yield the hoped for results. But I have been always grateful and respectfull, though my Polish behaviour seemed to suggest — perhaps — some lack of being quite up to the mark. Well, I am also human, and have suffered much!

Ever your grateful collector
Felix Woytkowski.

5 enclosures.

It happened some months ago:

I have sold some 500 beetles to Entomologist Sr. Blancas at the Nat. Hist. Museum for Sp. 75.00. I waited months and could not get money. Told F. about it, and called with him on Blancas. F. asks: "Why did you not go to the Director to ask for that small sum - from the "caja-chica"?"

Blancas: "I asked the Director and he said that there is no money for Sr. Woytk., - because we advanced him through F. Sp. 400.- for herbarium from Callanga, and he did not bring us any plants at all"! -

Well F. received from me ± 700 species in ± 3000 specimens, - ... and told the Director that I brought no plants from Callanga at all.

There was witness to our conversation, Señora Margarita Martin (French, ± 60 years of age), handling the butterfly collection, left by her late husband Dr. Paul Martin.

It is obvious that F. wished to discredit me in the eyes of the Director.

F. got red and white, pulled out his pocket book and paid me the 75 soles.

All these naughty boys need somebody to keep them in hand. - This and a hundred similar cases - make me desire to leave and seek peace somewhere else,

FW.

Descuido y Construcciones Hacen del Jardín Botánico Lugar Semi-Abandonado

El Dr. Gamarra Hernández Expresó Además que
Muchas Especies Valiosas se han Perdido

*Es urgente conservar las especies raras del Jardín Botánico, restablecer y mejorar sus invernáculos y salvar todo lo que se pueda. Sería una lástima que el Jardín Botánico se llene con construcciones de las distintas facultades que funcionan en su perímetro, incluyendo el Comedor Universitario y la Morgue de Policía", declaró a LA PRENSA el doctor Enrique Gamarra Hernández, Catedrático de

Jardín no Debe Perecer



Enrique Gamarra Hernández,
destacado botánico nacional.

Botánica de la Facultad de Ciencias de la Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos.

La creación del Jardín Botánico — indicó el doctor Gamarra Hernández — ha sido un acto meritorio y en sus primeros tiempos recibió una atención inmejorable. El científico Maclain realizó un catálogo que aun se conserva como un recuerdo histórico.

Sin embargo, la carencia de medios económicos y la Guerra con Chile le dieron el golpe de gracia al Jardín Botánico. Los soldados invasores ocuparon las áreas del Jardín, destruyendo ejemplares valiosísimos por ignorancia y por vandalismo.

La extensión del Jardín Botánico, en su fundación, era de 40.000 metros cuadrados, suficiente para su tiempo. Años más tarde atentaron a su integridad, con pérdida lamentable de muchas especies, diversas urbanizaciones y construcciones levantadas en su perímetro.

La Prolongación de la calle Chirimoyo quitó una gran extensión al Jardín Botánico; el nuevo local de la Facultad de Medicina y la Escuela de Farmacia; la Morgue de Policía y el Comedor de Estudiantes Universitarios fraccionaron y redujeron al ya extenuado Jardín Botánico. Aún más, se tiene el proyecto de añadir nuevas construcciones para la Facultad de Medicina, que indudablemente se realizarán en los terrenos del Jardín Botánico.

La falta de una subvención económica para la conservación y protección del Jardín Botánico — afirmó el doctor Gamarra Hernández — hizo que se nombraran administradores, quienes se dedicaron más a la explotación comercial de flores y venta de las especies raras. La Facultad de Medicina, en tiempo del Decano doctor Monge, trató de reorganizar, pero también fracasó ante la escasez de medios económicos.

En el Jardín existían tres invernáculos, uno para plantas tropicales, con fierros y vidrios que hacía posible regular la temperatura; otro para plantas acuáticas y otro para las demás especies. De todos estos invernáculos han desaparecido hasta los fierros y los vidrios y las especies valiosas no están ya, "porque se han perdido".

Entre las raras especies que aún se conservan están la Gimcolloba, ejemplar procedente de la China, que tiende a desaparecer incluso en su país de origen; la Strillitia, planta muy vistosa e interesante.

Nuevo Jardín Botánico

Según indicó el doctor Enrique Gamarra Hernández, en la Ciudad Universitaria, en la sección correspondiente a la Facultad de Ciencias, habría terrenos destinados a un Nuevo Jardín Botánico, adonde se llevaría plantas del Jardín Botánico. Sin embargo, afirmó nuestro entrevistado, que es urgente conservar el Jardín Botánico, orgullo de Lima y además porque constituye un área verde.

Aunque el Jardín Botánico no es ni la sombra de su principio, se hace necesario respetarlo y conservarlo, concluyó el doctor Enrique Gamarra Hernández, que hace 26 años dicta el Curso de Botánica en la Facultad de Ciencias de la Universidad de San Marcos.

La Prensa, Oct. 5-1953.

"La Prensa"
October 6 - 1953.



Lo que era hermoso Jardín
Botánico para estudio,
basural es hoy, repudio
y abandono hasta el confín.

FRANZ

* * *

Jardín Botánico

.. "Es urgente conservar las especies raras del Jardín Botánico, restablecer y mejorar sus invernáculos y salvar todo lo que se pueda", ha declarado el doctor Enrique Gamarrá Hernández, catedrático de Botánica de la UNMSM. Existe la posibilidad de que nuestro tradicional y valioso Jardín sea destruido o trasladado. Con ello proseguiría la nefasta costumbre de destruir todo lo que, por su tiempo y su mérito, tiene valor incuestionable. Y a todo esto, ¿qué dicen las autoridades competentes?

"La Perseida"

Oct. 6-53.

1942. Cajamarca

2860 Andes

Cajamarca

Cajamarca

1942)
1943)
1944)
1945)

Working as chief of the Lima Botanical Garden.

At the beginning of the year 1942, I went to Cajamarca to do some collecting.

During all the past years financing the travels over the vast territory of Peru - has been a sorry problem and also much more than a continuous, painful headache. Wherever one goes, one must cross the wide, sky reaching Cordilleras, - over roads that are narrow, poor and dangerous. Loads of provisions must be carried along, numerous cans of Kerosene for the Coleman lanterns, helpers and "arrieros" must be hired, and everything is charged at prohibitive prices: coming of an outsider to distant spots of the land - is generally considered as an "epoch-making" godsend; the extreme-poverty stricken natives consider that there has come at last the golden opportunity of getting rich - at the expense of the sacrificed traveller!

Financial crisis is thus the constant companion of the collector; how to solve these critical turns - becomes an art with the collector; the easiest way, is just to cease eating and to work hard - in order to get rid of the nerve wrecking anxiety. Of course, one's health has to resent, and one of the numerous poor health's symptoms - was my periodical getting blind; these periods were exasperating, as I had to consult dozens of oculists who applied vitamins, drops, ointments at prices that vied with the greediness of the above mentioned natives, meeting the godsend traveller in some forlorn spot of the land.

To solve one of these crises, Mr. F. Martin Brown applied to Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, begging for financial assistance. Although he most generously recommended me as a true "hero of biology", the solicitude was turned down. My Lima friends and Doctor Thomas Harper Goodspeed of the California University, Berkeley, have secured for me a job in the reconstruction of the abandoned Botanical Garden at Lima; I was appointed as chief of the Bot. Garden by the San Marcos University. The enthusiasm of possessing a decent Botanical Garden proved short-lived. Financial support dwindled to next to nothing and I resigned.

At the end of the year of 1945 grand news have reached me from the United States: Mr. Frank Johnson has offered to finance my further collecting work, paying \$100. month salary and authorizing to collect also for all my old clients and patrons, who have during all these past years contributed to support my activity in Peru.

13.

I946.	Tarapoto	374	jungle	San Martin	San Martin
	Moyobamba	860	l. b. (low-bron)	Moyobamba	"
	Acomayo	2115	Andes	Huánuco	Huánuco
	Pillao	3200	"	"	"
	Torre-huasi	4100	" :puna	"	"
	Sariapampa	3600	h. b.	"	"
	Limopata	2100	m. b.	"	"
	Huamincha	1200	l. b.	"	"
	Papato	1000	l. b.	"	"
	Boquerón de Padre Abad	440	m. b.	Ucayali	Loreto
	Ahuaitia	295	jungle	"	"
	Divisoria =				
	=Cordillera Azul	1613	H. b. (high-bron)	Huánuco	Huánuco
	Carpish	2810	h. b.	"	"

Simultaneously with obtaining Mr. Frank Johnson's Contract, the Imperial Chemical Industries Soc. Anon. Peruana Com. é Ind. contracted my services for visiting Moyobamba and reporting on the progress of the Locust Campaign. Thus, the obtained funds made it possible to purchase the complete collecting outfit, indispensable for resuming the old activity.

Also Doctor Thomas Harper Goodspeed, professor of Botany & Director of the Botanical Garden, University of California, Berkeley, has honored me, conceding a contract for collecting herbarium material, living plants and seeds; I had also to write the description of each trip, and these descriptions had to be our exclusive property.

Our first trip was to the Acomayo - Huamincha region. My assistants Diego Tuesta Diaz and my son Jorge were helping me most efficiently in a way that we were obtaining abundant material both for Mr. Frank Johnson and for a good numbers of specialists, studying insects, and for Doctor Goodspeed.

The second trip was to the Boquerón of Padre Abad - Ahuaitia - and Pampa Sacramento. I had to contract a third assistant in charge of drying the herbarium specimens.

October 15/53

My dear Felix:- I have your letters of the 7th & the 8th with enclosures. It's always good to hear from you.

May I suggest that you do not build up in your mind antagonisms of various ^{sorts} - something that your ^{letter} suggests is going on. It seems to me that what you most need now for the future is a position in a recognized Peruvian institution such as La Molina. The salary may be inadequate and you may have reason to dislike your working conditions, etc., etc. but the position does give you some security (financial) and, I judge, some opportunity to get out into the wilderness, where you seem always to be happiest. If you continue to build up grievances - as indicated by your letters - you will be out of a job, such as it is. You are temperamentally untroubled to operate with complete success or with much happiness in the Peruvian social, economic, etc. environment but it ^{is} happier that you must make the best of it. I am sure that you know that elsewhere in S.A. you would face much the same conditions. If you were a different sort of person I would try to find you a position in the new Nat. Bot. Garden I designed near Valparaiso but I know that you would soon be unhappy there because of insufficiency, lack of support, personalities etc., etc. Please understand that I am not being critical but only asking you to face the facts as we both know them (you better than I) and henceforth to persevere to make the best & the most of your situation - parental advice!

Way (B) 2

P About ocluids - I do not understand the situation. apparently, F. is not interested in my proposal to finance in part his collecting in return for ocluid + other material - at least he has not replied to my letter making this proposal. At the same time, according to your Oct. 3rd letter he will not permit you to collect for me (incidentally Selwiniante determines all our Peninsular ocluids). On the circumstances I will forget the whole matter, for the present. However, I must make it very clear to you that should you for some reason sever your connection with La Molina (and F.) and prepare once more to support yourself by indirect and paid collecting I cannot finance anything that will cost more than a few hundred dollars, including cost of shipping material from Lima to Berkeley.

I am sorry that the publicity about the Jardin Bot. has hurt you - it would leave far more reason to hurt me, as you well know. On the other hand, you know that it will soon be forgotten again - so why let it excite + worry you?

Ever yours

T.H.P.

Ans

P. O. Box 760.

Doctor Th. Harper Goodspeed
Professor of Botany and Director Botanical Garden
University of California - Berkeley.

October 29-1953.

Dear Harper:

Thank you very much indeed for your good letter of October 15th. I have told F. that he might take part in the matter of the local Botanical Garden, - have given him your publication, and underlined your very high position at your University - your missions to the several S. A. countries etc. The result was the enclosed article of the 10th inst., which is satisfactory and important, - as it will belong to the history of our local institution.

As La Molina, through F., will partly finance my present collecting trips to the Huánuco department and to the river Huallaga valley - F. was quite agreeable that I collect living orchids for you; he even offered to ship this material to you, as - now - he knows how to pack living plants, considering, that he has dispatched lots of living plants (mostly large cacti) lately to the United States. He knows that I have to supply to you 200 orchid plants at \$1.00. - each, paying up the old debt of one hundred dollars and receiving from you another hundred dollars, as reward for collecting and for my other costs, of travel etc.

As La Molina and F. do not have much money, F. suggests that you send me now \$100. -, necessary for the mentioned trip. This sum may be sent either to me or through F., the remittance being to my name. F. will arrange all the

Export formalities: he has good friends at the Air Lines Offices and at the Ministries of Agriculture and of Hacienda. But - now-a-days, all these formalities are settled at Lima within the 24 hours. -

F. will appreciate your help, as I will collect herbarium specimens for him, and he is extremely anxious to increase the Huallaga material for his grand, future publication.

Dr. Cesay Vargas is now at Lima; his health is poor and he came here to consult the specialist doctors. To-day he was at La Molina to see F. and the Callanga-herbarium; Vargas says my *Urceolina* is a new species; also one *Morania* from there is also new sp. - (seemingly other species too). -

When I have been at Cusco, Vargas wanted me to stay at the "finca" of his father in Urubamba: to work and to collect for the Cusco University. I might there even make a nice, Andean Botanical Garden for them, rock-gardens for the Andean cacti etc. They have there some acres of available land around the new, modern University buildings. People there do welcome foreigners - and are straightforward. At one time I wanted to make for them an entomological museum and gardens too.

There is nobody there that knows how things are done. From all the botanists I like Vargas most, as he possesses our mutual fear of the intriguing "milieu" of the capital. His herbarium of some 10 thousand numbers is valuable. But Cusco is at 3416 m. a.s. level !!

Hoping you will be pleased with the present letter,

most sincerely,
Felix Woytkowski.

1 enclosure.

Ayer, Hoy, Mañana Jardín Botánico:

Por Luis Alayza Paz Soldán

El sábado último nos reunimos en el Jardín Botánico los miembros del Comité de Protección de la Naturaleza, presididos por el Ing. don Carlos A. Barreda, Presidente de la Institución, y asistidos por el Profesor Ramón Ferreyra, Director del Jardín y Catedrático de Botánica de la Facultad de Ciencias Naturales.

Durante dos horas, fecundas y bien empleadas, escuchando al Prof. Ferreyra y a su inteligente Asistente el Sr. Díaz pudimos darnos cuenta de cuanto de valioso conserva todavía ese importante centro de estudios, uno de que disponen los estudiantes de Ciencias y de Medicina, y aun los de los colegios, para el estudio práctico de la Botánica. Volvimos a ver al Ombú Argentino, *Phytolacca Disels*, gigante de palas paquidérmicas, pues la parte de las raíces que aflora sobre el terreno forma un verdadero promontorio. Este es un caso heralógico, nos explicó el Prof. Ferreyra; de tierra: fendiceno o monstruo, y luego trató Mas allá la *Phytolacca Beberbauer*, que recuerda al sabio alemán, recientemente desaparecido, que consagró cuarenta años de su vida al cuidado de ese Jardín, el árbol del Cacao, los Litos y otras plantas lacustres y un sin fin de especies importadas de Australia, Asia y África. Aunque las plantas pequeñas desaparecieron en los helos y terremotos de 1948 a 1949, los gigantes se conservan en pie.

El Ing. Barreda y yo recordamos entonces nuestras repetidas visitas al Jardín Botánico, como alumnos de la Escuela Nacional de Agronomía, para completar con la práctica y la visión directa, única manera de estudiar esa ciencia, nuestros conocimientos botánicos.

Para quienes no conocen la importancia actual de nuestro abandonado Jardín Botánico, insertamos a continuación algunos párrafos de los artículos publicados en los últimos días del mes de marzo de 1943, por el eminente hombre de Ciencias, Prof. Goodspeed, quien en dos oportunidades trabajó en él, y formuló la promesa de enviar algunas plantas regionales de California, de las que muy pocas se conservan todavía.

La Importancia científica y estética de estos Centros.—

El Perú posee un gran Tesoro Vegetal

Por Tomás H. Goodspeed, Catedrático de Botánica y Director del Jardín Botánico de la Universidad de California.

"Un Jardín botánico tiene significación educacional para la comunidad; sin embargo, el aspecto más importante se refiere a la investigación científica. . . También puede ser de gran importancia para la agricultura e industria de una nación".

"La belleza, variedad y valor de la vegetación del Perú fue reconocida en Europa hace 400 años, cuando los conquistadores y sus cronistas enviaron a la metrópoli española especímenes y descripciones escritas de las plantas silvestres de los Andes y de las que los Incas cultivaron en sus maravillosos huertos. 200 años más tarde las exploraciones de los botánicos españoles Hipólito Ruiz y José Pavón, enviadas al Perú por la Corte de España, confirmaron los brillantes informes de los conquistadores".

"El Perú ha sido ricamente dotado no sólo con minerales sino también con riquezas vegetales, sin embargo, que apropiado y realmente necesario ha sido establecer un Jardín botánico para fomentar la investigación científica tan esencial y que sería de gran importancia para la completa explotación de las riquezas de plantas del Perú, y también para exhibirlas a sus ciudadanos y turistas".

La Gran Obra realizada por Antonio Ruiz.—Actualmente se lleva a cabo una importante Reorganización.— La Guerra y los Recursos Vegetales del Perú. (Goodspeed).

"El Jardín Botánico del Perú, situado en el corazón de la ciudad, fue una de las grandes atracciones para los turistas y para los visitantes de los países extranjeros".

"El Jardín Botánico de Lima es uno de los restos de la era colonial en el Perú. El 18 de marzo de 1787 el gobierno de Carlos III publicó los primeros planes para establecer un Jardín Botánico en esta ciudad; pero solamente el año 1818 fue hecha realidad tal jardín, y cuando el Virey Abascal informó la terminación del trabajo dijo: "Este Jardín será uno de los mejores de América".

"Años más tarde la visión del gran naturalista Raymond, una de las figuras científicas más famosas del siglo pasado, a quien el Perú debe una incalculable deuda. . . ayudó a formar el actual Jardín Botánico de Lima. Por muchos fue ampliamente conocida por la importancia científica de sus colecciones de plantas".

Hablando de la época en que comenzó a descuidarse el Jardín, dice:

"Pero siempre el espíritu del gran Raymond y su memoria vivía en los hermosos árboles que él mismo había plantado allí; los cuales hoy en día están clasificados entre los más fines ejemplares de su especie en Sur América. El bondadoso clima de Lima, ayudó a proteger estos monumentos vivientes al gran naturalista del Perú, aunque las gentes de Lima lo habían olvidado".

"El Gobierno debe garantizar una especial cooperación para el mantenimiento de las plantaciones y para crear un cuerpo de especialistas que investiguen la importancia botánica medicinal, comercial e industrial DE LAS PRESENTES COLECCIONES, y de las plantas nuevas que constantemente serán agregadas a ella. Dentro de algunos años se llama correrá por el mundo como la de un Jardín botánico, propiamente dirigido y desarrollado, y el valor de sus descubrimientos que pueden ser hechos en él, serán más que suficientes para justificar su costo para el país".

El Comercio dedicó un concepto de Dignidad by the Henthington de Jor.

pedó el nombre día 28 III 1943, en

"La Prensa", 10/26/53.

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Esta declaración coincidía con las infiltraciones de guerrilleros por la frontera francesa, con las agitaciones de obreros contra España, con la Sección El Día, que concluía diciendo: "Queda demostrado en el artículo del Prof. Goodspeed la importancia que posee, para Lima y para el país la reorganización del Jardín Botánico".

Lima, Octubre de 1983

ESCUELA NACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA

LA MOLINA

APARTADO 460

LIMA-PERU

(1 month vacations)
Address: Hotel Plaza, No. 36,
Calle Santa Apolonia, Lima,
July 15, 1956.

Doctor

Thomas Harper Goodspeed
Professor of Botany and Director of the Botanical Garden
University of California, Berkeley - Calif.

Dear Harper :

It is ages since I wrote to you. Many a time I have started writing a letter and never got it to an end. I have received your very fine publication "The University of California Botanical Garden Expeditions to the Andes (1935-1952)", and I do thank you very much indeed for including there the data and the lists of species, collected for you during the happy period of the years 1942-1949 - when I had the privilege of being in constant touch with you.

The fortunate years have gone, and we miss your patronage. Botanical interests and activities are still kept alive, but almost everything connected with plants and gardening is upon the defensive lest it might disappear entirely.

To comment upon this period of 7 years, would demand plenty of writing; so I took the liberty of writing down and of making copies of informatics and of some letters - for you.

I believe that, -actually- may be done much in order to revive and to further your great work and your valuable gift, that you gave this country. I refer especially to the reconstruction of the Lima Botanical Garden, to your awakening here of the vast interest for the Peruvian Flora.

The "Parques y Jardines Botánicos de Lima" (1) is meant to inform Lima about the necessity of having here a decent Botanical Garden, (2.) is our starting of re-shaping of the Botanical Garden at La Molina, (3.) is the summary of my collecting in Peru : 1951-1956, (4.) and (5.) will show how very difficult it is to make anything useful - as the small Botanical Garden at Chocica - without the proper backing up of the recognized, high authority.

I wish I could inform you about something sunny, great and good. But the only valuable object I have succeeded to attain - seems to be a somewhat better knowledge of our "milieu". At La Molina I was told by the director that my services were not "indispensable". There was even a tendency to abandon the small Garden of Sr. Gaudron. The School is perennially in financial straits and the Ministry of Agriculture has very little money indeed. Our "Instituto de Botánica" has been left without any fund to expand in whatever way. Our directors, as Dr. Alberto León and now Ing. Germán García Rada are not enthusiastic about anything as regards plants and Botany. Still Doctor León tolerated my reform of the Garden : all the plants have been planted previously in tight rows, strictly according to the book of Engler; in beds 1 m. wide, even large trees often 2 m. from each other, ... and I found at the side of *Ficus retusa* a plant and its label of *Eichhornia*, - of course the *Eichhornia* did not want to grow in ordinary soil ! *Delostoma dentatum* - grew in the row of Solanaceae, - *Mesembryanthemum* and Cacti - in heavy moist clay, in full shade; - the 1 m. wide beds were separated by 1 m. wide, higher paths, whose total length (paths) ran into full 6 kms. ; after each irrigating

ESCUELA NACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA
LA MOLINA
APARTADO 450
LIMA-PERU

Continued : Doctor T. Harper Goodspeed
University of California, Berkeley.

the 6 kms. of jutting up paths were pulled down, - we had to reconstruct them twice a month ! The "coco" (Cyperus esculentus ?) was smothering down all cultivated herbaceous plants. Thus for the first two years I was only supervising the paths' reconstruction and the "shaving off" of the "coco" by spades.

But nobody cared, I could have done it until the end of the world. This attitude is simply superb : utter acquiescence and indifference both silent and content. I say superb again : the former director visits my Garden on July 30, 1955.; asks what is the large excavation for; I tell him we are going to make a pond with stone and cement floor and walls to accommodate aquatic plants; how many trucks of stone-material I will need - I tell him - I shall need 20 truck-loads; well, he is going to order at once that they bring me the necessary material; -- I got the stones 9 months later ! This is the tempo of doing everything. Nobody can understand that I worry, that I get exasperated. They say "gringo loco, no se puede esclimatar".

Sometime I think that all this, planned, relentlessly, consciously - just to annihilate one's interest, enthusiasm, will and vitality, - just crushing one into a worthless wreck. I may be mistaken. Still, there is something queer about it : the new director Ing^o. Garcia Rada once told me that "I must have a 'padrino' when living among them". Why ??

The family of Doctor León were extremely nice to me, especially la Señora very motherly in the French way.

Who may understand that having a park of some eight hectares they have no modern power mower for these 90'000 m² of lawns, and that they cut the grass by hand with sickles ... ?

Humanity. Who can reform and who can teach it. I have rooms at La Molina, four tiny cells, dark and poorly ventilated. The toilet (Johnny) without any water during this whole, past year; during these two past years I had no table, no chair : this was one of the reasons that I did not write letters to any one.

Sometimes I felt so down, that my Polish friends advised me to return to Poland; the Warsaw Government seems to pay the return journey, and really, perhaps, I shall have to go.

This is how we live and how we work. May be I am here a missionary - with something to teach ?

The years 1942 - 1949 were really fortunate and happy. And mostly thanks to you.

With kindest regards,
ever yours very gratefully

Felix Woytkowski.
Felix Woytkowski.

5 enclosures, and
1 newspaper cutting.

A summary of my collecting activities in Peru :

1951 - 1956.

1951 October } - collecting mostly entomological material in the Valley of Cosñipata.
1952 May }
1952 August I. appointed as Keeper of the Botanical Garden, National Agricultural School La Molina - at Lima.

1952 November } - collecting for the Agricultural School La Molina Herbarium material
1953 April } in the Department of Cusco in the Valley of Cosñipata at 8 different stations, and later on in the most difficult and new region of Callanga. The obtained Herbarium material of 701 species proved to be of real interest, as only in the Callanga collections were found two new species of MONNINA (there exist in all only about 80 known species from the different Southamerican countries), described by Doctor Ramón Ferreyra as 1. Monnina soukupiana, locality Pilco, col. F.W., and 2. Monnina woytkowskii, locality Pavayoc, col. F.W. (Publicaciones del Museo de Historia Natural -Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Diciembre 1955.)

Most of the above mentioned material is being slowly studied both at Lima and in the United States.

As at the time my salary at the School was of 860.- Peruvian soles (U.S.\$43.00.) per month, I had to cover my living and collecting expenses from these scant monthly sums. The obvious result was that I had to contract worrisome, heavy loans,- not paid up until the present day. I sent at the time a full, respective financial report to my friend and patron Mrs. Leonora K. Gloyd, begging her help in solving these unfortunate liabilities; a few of my insect-clients purchased some entomological material-- but still I owe some 6'700.00 Peruvian soles, a fact that makes my life here absolutely wretched and miserable.

1953 August The School recommended my services to "El Hogar Militar" at Chorrillos, where I had to make gardens; the work was done to the whole satisfaction of the military institution, but I could not secure the stipulated payment and lost 360 Peruvian soles at the job.

1954 January - September : as owing to the utter lack of funds for paying gardeners and laborers at the said Botanical Garden, I went collecting plants again in the Valley of the river Marañon and then to the river Huallaga Valley. The visited localities of the Departments of Huánuco and of Loreto brought a valuable Herbarium of some 3'000 species for the Agricultural School and for Doctor Ramón Ferreyra. The collections were made in the Andes (4'000.m.a.s.l.), in the Ceja de la Montaña (2'000 - 600.m.a.s.l.) and in the low jungle (500 - 250.m.a.s.l.); my travelling, collecting and living expenses were of some 54 Peruvian soles per day,- but as my monthly salaries yielded only 25 Peruvian soles per day, I have lost again plenty of money. Nobody here wanted to help me : Doctor Ferreyra offered a monthly subvention -starting on from January 1954- from the San Marcos University, but never supplied even a cent to help me on. Thus I have lost again plenty of money, some 7'880.00 Peruvian soles, covered mostly by my old, generous U.S. insect-clients... I could not understand why here both the Institutions and my botanist-friends were so unaccessible where money was concerned, so I wrote my resignation to the director of the Agricultural School, as I could not stand any more this typically Peruvian attitude !

1954 November : My two years' steady asking for funds to tidy up the filthy Botanical Garden - resulted in the acceptance of "reform and bettering" of the Garden. But as there were no necessary funds again for a decent and radical re-shaping of my Section, I was given hope and plenty of promises.

I was asked to stay at "La Molina", and in May 1955 I have succeeded to obtain a loan from the School of 4'000.00 Peruvian soles. It was not a favor, as according to Peruvian Law the employee has the right to ask -as a loan- for 3 monthly salaries in advance, repayable in small installments (according to the law).

1955 October }
1955 November }

As some sections of the Botanical Garden were re-shaped, and there were no plants to plant, I decided to make a trip to the river Huallaga jungle in order to collect living plants and seeds. Doctor O. Velarde N. calculated that to cover the travelling, living and collecting expenses - one must have at least 100 Peruvian soles per day; The School could give only 1'000.00 soles, just enough to get to Tingo Maria and to pay for the river Huallaga canoe in order to get into the proper jungle zone !

By some miraculous act of Providence, the mentioned botanist secured for me a grant of 4'000.00 soles from the kindest manager of the E. R. Squibb Laboratories at Lima : I had to ~~also~~ collect medicinal plants and the corresponding material for chemical study in the Huallaga region.

((as a matter of fact I have collected for Squibb's and for Dr. Velarde : 34 herbarium-plant-species, and forwarded by plane 4 lots of root, bark and latex-material for chemical analysis - total weight of 80 kgs. The Squibb's manager suggested my extensive collecting for him in the vast Departments of Loreto, San Martin and Huamuco, especially any plants related to Rauwolfia Duckei, Markgr. As I stated that similar work would need at least two years of hard exploring and collecting, a reasonable salary on basis of a contract,-- the very kind gentleman was rather interested and could -later on- contact me through Dr. Velarde. The medicinal plant herbarium was far from being good : most of the plants as Tabernaemontana, Banisteria, Maytenus and locally known powerful disease curing ones as curare, murure, sanangos, shillinto, macota, hugullucuy, etc. etc. - had in October -November neither flowers nor fruit. Good collecting results could be secured months later, probably from January on. When I consider what I could have accomplished during all these dreary, long and wasted years at La Molina, well....))

I have contracted 3 natives, and we worked very hard indeed: we remitted by plane to Lima 20 large packages of living plants, bulbs and seeds; 75 small palms "palmiche", 50 "ponas", 50 Msuritias, 20 "inchave", 20 "ponilla", 10 "ungurave", 25 Costus, 20 Lonchocarpus, 250 different Antheriums, 1 Brunfelsia, 25 "arbol de pan", 25 Ananas, 25 Heves, 10 different Heliconias, 50 Pachystachys, 20 Cyclanthus, 50 Anons, 10 Cacropia, 20 different Piper, 1 Banisteria, Dielfenbachias, Urcolinas, Hippesstrum, Caladiums, Tabernaemontana Poeppigii, Centropogon, Bomarea, Quillo-sisa, Tephrosia toxicaria, Marantas, Ficusas etc. etc., in all some 917 small plants with perfects roots and packed up perfectly in moss and humidity-keeping packing material.

But -as later on I could ascertain- the packages were kept days and days both at La Molina and at the University (Dr.Velarde), without even opening them; neither prof. Gaudron, nor Ferreyra, nor Velarde, nor the gardener Salinas hastened to have them properly taken care of and planted. It will be fortunate if some 150 plants will succeed.

This two months' collecting has cost me 9'320 soles; my three months' salaries, the Squibb's grant and the School's one thousand soles.

As I have collected the very necessary plants to people the Botanical Garden of the National Agricultural School La Molina, there was no right to make me sacrifice even my salaries - for said Institution. Rather, I could have hoped that the School would concede me an extra reward for such a work, for hiring hands, paying transportations etc. Thus - I do consider that the School owes me not only the 4'320 soles of my salaries, spent for them, but also the sum granted by the Squibb's. Having no reserve of any past salaries at my disposal, I keep on contracting

loans, wherever I can ! How otherwise can I keep alive ?

The School never allows extra salaries for Xmas, New Year or the National "Fiestas del 28 de Julio", as almost all other Institutions do. The School never allows even small sums as for purchasing common seeds for indispensable annuals for the classes, common plants for the same purpose as some Begonias, Callas, etc., for nails, wire, for hiring a taxi to bring some urgently needed plants from Lima. The last year I have spent 656.80 soles for similar items, and was lucky enough to have it reimbursed.

Thus on February 24 1956 I have applied again for a loan. It was granted to me, but this time upon new terms : I got 4,400.00 soles, but had to pay to the Banco Internacional del Peru monthly interests of 108 soles, totalling the monthly installment discounted from my salary : 800 soles !!!!

How can one make here a living ?

Lima, 14 of July 1956.

Felix Woytkowski.

NOTE : I have reformed the whole Botanical Garden of 20'000.m², have made a totally New Section of Systematic Botany of 10'000.m² - where I have planted anew 110 trees, 227 shrubs and 1293 perennial plants. A pool (10x15.m) for aquatic plants and another smaller one (within the Japanese style garden) connected by a constantly flowing brook. 250 m of 4 "rock-gardens. Arboretum, covering the surface of 10.000.m². Where before grew only the weed Cyperus (coco) and "grama china" and Sonchus,-- actually we have fairly good lawns. When 15 months ago the director asked me to make a "presupuesto" for the year 1955/6, I have included 5 thousand soles for purchasing plants. To get plants from the Tingo Maria region, the director allowed only ONE thousand soles.

They really imagine I can run with the purchases and acquisition of the very numerous species... out of my pocket, just because I like gardening and plants and flowers.

Nobody cares what happens to me, whether I have enough for buying food, whether I can keep soul and body together. And what about, if I could manage to save a few cents --in case I will need them when I get sick and too tired to work. I am now 66 years old, and not too strong after the 26 years of knocking about all over the Andes and the tropical jungles.

The reward comes in such pleasant letters as this below :

The Foreign Service
of the
United States of America.

Embajada de los Estados Unidos
de America, Lima, Peru.
16 de Noviembre de 1955.

Señor Felix Woytkowski
Francisco de Zela 1067, Letra "L".
Ciudad.

Muy Señor nuestro :
La Embajada acaba de recibir una carta de la firma
Butterfly World Museum de Nueva York, relacionada con un reclamo presentado

contra Ud. por falta de cumplimiento en la entrega de varias especies de mariposas.

Con el objeto de responder a la compañía reclamante mucho le agradeceríamos se sirviera Ud. pasar por nuestra Sección Comercial y tratar el reclamo con el Sr. Roberto Falcón.

En la espera de su pronta visita, me es grato reiterarme,

Muy atentamente,
por el Embajador :

Francis A. Linville
Cosejero en Asuntos Económicos.

My commentary :

I owe there U.S.\$500.00. My time is taken wholly by the School, which keeps me in clutches without any money and without any liberty either to move ~~in~~ or to proceed.

" El tamaño y la calidad del Jardín Botánico ,
es una muestra de la cultura de sus ciudadanos." (Goodspeed)

PARQUES Y JARDINES BOTANICOS DE LIMA.

Desde el Año del 1942, cuando el Doctor Carlos Monge invitó al Director del Jardín Botánico de la Universidad de California en Berkeley, a colaborar en la restauración del Jardín Botánico de Lima, se ha escrito mucho con el objeto de mantener y luego de salvar la pequeña pero preciosa reliquia de la Lima antigua.

Ultimamente los numerosos artículos publicados en El Comercio y en La Prensa prueban el vivo interés y deseo de tener en la capital parques y Jardines Botánicos. El Señor Enrique Angulo Castrillón en su interesante artículo publicado en El Comercio del 21 de Agosto, opina "que Lima puede y debe disponer de espacios forestales..... si no el habitante de Lima tendrá que emigrar..... en busca de espacio y oxígeno".... y presenta "el plan de ejecución bosquejo de un parque cuyas características , dimensiones y propósitos lo harían uno de los más importantes del mundo y con ello se incorporaría a Lima una de sus más destacadas atracciones y sentida necesidad".

"Se trata de un Parque Nacional para la capital del Perú concebida con una finalidad funcional y estética. En el se combinarán utilidad con paisaje, educación con entretenimiento y nacionalismo con exposición. Es decir que correspondería a Lima el ser la primera capital del mundo que construye un parque de carácter funcional destinado a exhibir y resaltar el patrimonio Peruano en sus aspectos típicos de naturaleza y paisaje. Un parque en cuyos límites se han trasladado el escenario, flora y fauna de cada una de las tres regiones naturales del Perú."

La superficie del parque proyectado sería de 3 millones de metros cuadrados y sin contar los edificios y los desarrollos de los diferentes ambientes un parque semejante costaría actualmente por lo menos 100 millones de soles. El suscrito cree que una obra tan fabulosa se podría empezar con medios más modestos dentro de lo que se podría lograr en las condiciones actuales.

No cabe duda que urge introducir en los nuevos jardines y parques de Lima - especies autóctonas. Actualmente casi no las tenemos. Con efecto de todas las plantas ornamentales cultivadas aquí, por lo menos un 95% son especies exóticas del Asia, Africa, Australia y de Europa. Tengo listas de plantas del Jardín Botánico de Lima, allí casi todas las especies son de otros continentes. Durante el año en curso (1955) se están haciendo dos nuevos, pequeños Jardines Botánicos , uno en La Molina, gracias a la entusiasta iniciativa del Director de la Escuela Nacional de Agricultura -Doctor Alberto León y otro en La Cantuta en la Escuela Normal Superior, habilmente dirigida por el Doctor Walter Peñalosa. El Jardín Botánico de La Cantuta debe acomodar casi exclusivamente especies peruanas de un interés general, sobre todo las Cactáceas y otras plantas de parajes áridos del Perú.

Así que un cuarto Jardín Botánico tiene que establecerse para cumplir con el anhelo de dar representación a la Flora de las tres zonas del País.

El Jardín antiguo de Lins no puede soportar más de un millar de plantas; los otros dos Jardines mencionados, por ser sus superficies tan reducidas - lo más que pueden exhibir es también un millar de especies cada una, no contando naturalmente plantas anuales de vida periódica efímera.

Sería quizás conveniente iniciar la construcción de un verdadero Jardín Botánico Fernano en los terrenos de la futura Ciudad Universitaria, reservando allí una área de 50 ha. Habría que planear dicho Jardín sobre bases modernas y para orientarse acudir al estudio de las diferentes organizaciones de otros famosos Jardines Botánicos extranjeros, donde la experiencia, los fines científicos de investigación y del progreso cultural han creado admirables modelos dignos de imitar y de someter a las exigencias locales.

Como aquí -hasta la fecha- la costumbre ha sido de idear los Jardines Botánicos con criterio de la Sistemática del Profesor Doctor A. Engler, y consecuentemente de plantar las especies sea en filas o sea en grupos por familias botánicas en el orden como se las cita en el libro, - vemos como lo han hecho los Alemanes en su Jardín más famoso de Dahlem, cerca de Berlín. Para hacer ese párrafo más fehaciente, que me sea permitido de citar directamente de la publicación del Profesor Dr. Ernst Gilg, en forma de resumen de la conferencia dada por el citado Profesor Engler. (Der Botanische Garten am Dahlem bei Berlin; Dr. E. Gilg, Berlin, Gebrüder Borntraeger, 1907.)

Dahlem 1

"Cuando visitamos cualquier Jardín Botánico de una Universidad, observamos que con excepción de las plantaciones dentro de los Invernaderos, ese consiste en lo que llaman "Sistemática" con plantas colocadas según su parentesco. Ese criterio de disposición de las especies es lo menos interesante; un Jardín semejante ya en los meses de verano avensado - cuando la mayoría de plantas han acabado de florecer - ofrece un aspecto triste, lo que causa que poca gente allí concurre y hasta los eruditos botánicos profesionales lo evitan. En una palabra no es atractivo! Naturalmente tenemos en Dahlem la "Sistemática" también, pero en un rincón apartado y esa Sección es accesible solamente para algunos especialistas en Botánica Sistemática".

"La mayor parte de la superficie está dividida en 3 sectores : el Arboretum, la Sección Morfológica y la Sección de los Grupos Fitogeográficos."

"En el Arboretum se encuentran todas las especies de los árboles y de los arbustos que pueden ser cultivados en nuestro clima. Allí tenemos 2 Grupos especialmente apreciados, a saber la colección de los Rosag y la colección de los Coníferos. Los directores del Jardín Botánico de Dahlem siempre se han esforzado de subrayar no solamente la importancia puramente científica del Jardín, sino sobre todo de ejercer en los amplios círculos de la población, por intermedio de las plantas una influencia educativa en el sentido de ennoblecerlos y de instruirlos."

"Así en Dahlem se exhibe la planta en su aspecto natural, se muestra su ciclo biológico, su papel en la relación a la especie humana, su cambio en los procesos de adaptación; se exhibe instructivos ejemplares, demostrando como ellos asimilan, como se nutren, como se defienden de las adversas influencias climáticas, como reaccionan a los factores de la luz; se enseña cuales son sus problemas sexuales y cuales son sus relaciones estables con el mundo de los diferentes insectos - tan indispensable para sus supervivencias."

"Los estudiosos de la botánica y los visitantes en general se interesan especialmente en las agrupaciones Fitogeográficas. Viéndolas, se forman una imagen fisiológica y características de la región de su procedencia. Gozan de ver sus conocimientos ampliados y regresan diligentemente al Jardín Botánico como a un libro favorito de lectura."

"Para exhibir los Grupos Fitogeográficos, se ha construido una serie de "Sierras" con sus vegetales auténticos, como un Sector Alpino, de los Pirineos, de los Carpates, del Cáucaso, de los Himalayas, de los Moors de Escocia, de la Serbia, de los Riesengebirge, de Mexico etc., muchas veces con sus enormes peñas y quebradas con ríos y cascadas y riachuelos.- Todo auténtico y completo- menos naturalmente las aguas, que se han utilizado de la tierra nativa."
"Para esos Jardines de Roca se ha traído enormes bloques de rocas, muchas veces de los otros continentes. Se ha reproducido también fielmente los ambientes de las Islas Canarias, de la región de Cabo de Africa y de las regiones Australianas."

"Los Invernaderos cubren una superficie de 7'000. metros cuadrados y acomodan los Helechos, las Orquídeas, colecciones de plantas tropicales; también bosques de Palmeras, algunas hasta 25.m. de alto."
"No existe en el mundo entero una especie de planta medicinal que no se cultivaría en Dehlem; hay varios lagos con puentes, canales, para la Flora Acuática y muchos edificios monumentales para Museo, Bibliotecas, Herbario y Laboratorio que suministra todos los adelantos técnicos para el trabajo de 80 científicos Alemanes y extranjeros."

Kew The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, de Londres, es una Institución de orgullo nacional. Describirlo, demandaría años de estudio y publicación de un libro.

Basta de mencionar que su Herbario contiene 6 millones de ejemplares, que su parque sirve para excursiones y los "picnics" de los Londonenses cada 'weekend'; que es una obra maestra de jardinería, que sus Invernaderos reproducen todos los climas, que es tan bello y unico que allí la Ciencia, como una Diosa, ha formado un mundo aparte, un mundo ordenado, fabulosamente bello, austero, sublime. Pensando como definir el Jardín Botánico de Kew, habría que citar las palabras de un poeta Francés : " *Lé tout n'est qu'ordre et beauté, luxe, calme et volupté (espiritual).*" Y con todo eso el Jardín de Kew desempeña un papel importantísimo en la vida económica de la Comunidad Británica; una armonía de lo bello con lo práctico, la característica quizás única netamente Inglesa.

U.S.A. En los Estados Unidos por lo menos hay algunos 430 Jardines Botánicos. Algunos cubren la superficie hasta 830 hectáreas. Allí se ve Jardines de los más diferentes tipos, a menudo tan especializados que cultivan -por ejemplo- exclusivamente las Liliáceas, o las Orchidáceas o las Bromeliáceas etc. Pero como criterio planeador, siempre se destacan dos orientaciones, las de la belleza pura y las de aplicación prácticas a la vida humana.

Para muestra orientación en el Perú- hay que citar sobre todo el Arnold Arboretum de Boston.

Arnold Arboretum Un poco de la historia : un negociante James Arnold de New Bedford, muriendo en el año 1868 legó 100 mil dolares para el fomento de agricultura y de horticultura. Uno de los administradores del fondo lo traspasó a la Harvard University para iniciar un Arboretum en un fundo también donado por un Mr. Benjamin Bussey. De ste modo se formó el Arnold Arboretum en el año 1872. Poco después se firmó un contrato con el Municipio de Boston, recibiendo más terreno todavía, en el cual la Ciudad Boston se comprometió de construir y de conservar los caminos, de dotar el Parque con el servicio de policía, de pagar todos los impuestos; y del otro lado la Universidad se comprometió de tener el Parque abierto durante todas las horas del día para los visitantes, controlando todas las colecciones y toda la superficie de un modo exclusivo.
La duración del contrato : UN MIL AÑOS.

Varios administradores como los profesores Charles S. Sargent y Oakes Ames han desarrollado el Arboretum. Ese primero trabajó allí toda su vida de un modo increíblemente perseverante, conquistando la reputación de máxima autoridad mundial en el ramo. Una serie de expediciones a la China, Japón y otros países lejanos - ha suministrado más y más valiosas especies. La contestación del profesor Sargent a innumerables preguntas de como hacer los Jardines Botánicos - siempre empezaba por preguntar "¿si el interesado tenía un millón de doleres disponibles para empezar, - si no los tenía - decía el augusto profesor- "mejor que se olvide de planear uno".

Es un consejo para nosotros muy valioso, porque indica que sin centavos no se puede hacer un Jardín Botánico pequeño que sea.- Mas luego aconsejaba como factores indispensables una Biblioteca y un Herbario. El Herbario del Arnold Arboretum posee 410 mil ejemplares, siendo así el más grande en existencia de las plantas leñosas de las zonas templadas de Norteamérica y del Asia Oriental. Por eso ha sido siempre el centro de enseñanza para los botánicos Chinos y Japoneses.

La Biblioteca de 42 mil libros es la contribución casi exclusiva y personal del prof. Sargent y de sus mas íntimos amigos. Contiene libros sobre todas las flores del mundo y todos los libros que tratan sobre dendrología y horticultura. Es la única colección de esa clase en el mundo que no puede ser duplicada-, porque ha sido hecha mucho antes de empezar la competencia respectiva entre las Instituciones mundiales.

Un libro admirable del prof. Sargent "Los primeros 50 años del Arnold Arboretum" y la gran iniciativa del profesor Oakes Ames - resultaron en la suscripción publica de un fondo de 1 millón de doleres, denominado "Charles Sprague Sargent Memorial Fund". Se agregó el Invernadero y Laboratorio Patológico para estudio de enfermedades de las plantas y una Sección de Hibridación, ampliando la Institución del Arboretum para el servicio nacional. Ese servicio consiste en distribuir nuevas especies a los individuos y a los criaderos, previamente bien estudiadas.

Ya en el año 1922, el Arnold Arboretum logró introducir 2'543 de ellas en la horticultura de su patria. En los años 1915 - 1935 el Arboretum ha recibido 110 mil diferentes plantas y 10 mil paquetes de semillas, y ha distribuido gratuitamente 86 mil plantas y 31 mil paquetes de semillas.

Otra función del Arboretum es presentar plantaciones bien hechas a los paisajistas y a los propietarios de jardines y tambien enseñar un sector con plantas que no deberian plantarse en tales latitudes y tales habitats : el resultado de hacerlo ensena mucho mejor que las elocuentes palabras ! El Parque es tambien un santuario para todas clases de animales y pájaros silvestres.

La importancia del Arnold Arboretum para la Harvard University es transcendental, porque precisamente el poseerlo, la Harvard gana de la fama bien merecida en Inglaterra, en Europa y en el Asia Oriental.

Berkeley- Calif.

El Jardín Botánico de la Universidad de California en Berkeley ha sido fundado en los últimos años del siglo pasado con fin de suministrar un vivo material botánico para las clases y tambien para los estudios de investigación desarrollados por el Departamento de Botánica.

En el año 1926 ha sido trasladado a los terrenos de la Universidad en la quebrada Strawberry Canyon, donde las diferentes configuraciones topográficas han permitido de cultivar los muy variados tipos de vegetación que exigen y suelos diferentes y diferentes exposiciones a la luz. Así ha sido posible de colocar cada grupo vegetativo en su ambiente favorito, logrando tambien pronunciados efectos estéticos, tanto mas que ya por su naturaleza el Strawberry Canyon es uno de los mas bellos puntos en la California Central del Oeste.

Una parte del Jardín Botánico, llamada la "Área Primitiva" conserva y exhibe las bellezas de la flora silvestre local, y también la fauna del lugar.

En total se cultivan más de 50 mil ejemplares entre los cuales figuran veriaderos tesoros vegetales, traídos por las Expediciones a la China Occidental y al Tíbet (1931 - 1932) y por las 5 Expediciones a los Andes. (1935 -1952). Por esa razón el Perú allí tiene su excursión florística, una admirable representación de los Andes Peruanos que vive, luce y elocuentemente habla de lo que tenemos aquí sin apreciarlo debidamente entre nosotros.

Lo mucho que se admira allí es también una colección "sin par" de los Rhododendron, de los cuales algunas 350 especies forman deslumbrantes manchas de flores bajo los árboles de robles, de los Coníferos, de Magnolias, fresnos, Betulas.

A la entrada a los bosques de los Rhododendron yacen los campos áridos sembrados de los innumerables especies de los Cacti y de los Saculentos - en jardines naturales de roca - junto con otras plantas xerófitas.

El "ROSARIUM" exhibe algunas 200 especies y variedades de rosas, con 3 especies oriundas de la misma California. Después siguen las Nicotianas de sus procedencias originales, las plantaciones de palmeras, las grandes colecciones de la orquídeas - especialmente las especies peruanas y colombianas, las colecciones de los helechos etc.

No solamente la Universidad contribuya al desarrollo del Jardín - sino también muchas Instituciones de Investigación de los Estados Unidos y del extranjero, el Gobierno Federal, Los notorios "CLUBS" privados de los amantes de jardinería y de botánica, los establecimientos de jardinería comercial; y toda clase de donaciones es cosa común de costumbre, de patriotismo y de una conciencia social digna de interés.

El Jardín Botánico de California, bajo la dinámica y entusiasta directiva del Profesor Doctor F. Harper Goodspeed está encaminado a ocupar uno de los primeros sitios entre los grandes Jardines Botánicos del mundo.

El Jardín Botánico de Lima tiene una deuda de gratitud al Doctor Goodspeed, especialmente por haber sido el quien con los Doctores C. Monge, A. Weberbauer y muchos otros ha despertado un positivo y vivo interés de poseer en el Perú verdaderos Jardines Botánicos y de apreciar y de amar lo que nos ofrece la rica flora nacional.

Adelaide: Australia.

Es interesante de anotar que el Jardín Botánico de Adelaide de Sud-australia sostiene íntimas relaciones de cooperación con otros 206 Jardines Botánicos de 55 países diferentes. Su servicio para fomentar cultivos, con criterio del profundo espíritu de investigación botánica, es ejemplar. Es precisamente debido a la orientación mencionada que todos los países del globo terrestre se han llenado de muchísimas especies valiosas, como los Eucalyptus, los Grevilleas, Casuarinas etc.

Por lo menos una docena más de Instituciones semejantes de Australia fomenta las plantaciones de bosques útiles en todos los continentes.

Buitenzorg Batavia:

Ese Jardín Botánico fundado por los Holandeses hace más de un siglo, puede ser para nosotros el modelo de la organización. Uno de los eminentes directores de esa Institución, Doctor W. H. Doctere Van Leeuwen ha escrito:

"En el Jardín de Buitenzorg las plantas han sido dispuestas, tanto como ha sido posible, sobre la base de "Sistemática", debe decir que con pocas excepciones los miembros de la misma familia han sido plantados junto."

"Para fines prácticos partes pequeñas o más grandes del Jardín han sido destinadas a las plantas trepadoras, a las plantas herbáceas, a los helechos, orquídeas, Bromeliáceas y a las plantas de sombra."

"En otros Jardines Botánicos ya no se sigue el sistema arriba indicado y se planta

las especies en el sitio que especialmente favorece su crecimiento."

"La experiencia ha demostrado que el plantar de las especies según las familias causa muchas desventajas, pero de otro lado una plantación irregular demanda una mayor precisión y eficiencia en la teneduría de registros, indispensables para encontrar inmediatamente el ejemplar deseado."

"El Jardín es dividido en Sectores con marca del número y de letra. Cada laguna y cada invernadero llevan sus números y letras, y también cada planta en maceta es provista de un rótulo con datos usuales."

"Los registros para las plantas cultivadas, llevados con la más esmerada minuciosidad, son absolutamente necesarios hasta en los pequeños Jardines Botánicos."

"Generalmente los registros se dividen en 7 secciones :

1. Registro de plantas y de semillas recibidas,
2. Libros del Jardín (registros de divisiones y de secciones), para apuntes de los jefes de secciones,
3. Índice alfabético de los géneros y de las especies,
4. Índice alfabético de los órdenes (familias) y de los géneros,
5. El Herbario del Jardín (plantas cultivadas),
6. Catálogo de las semillas y
7. Catálogo de las plantas cultivadas."

CONCLUSIONES :

Un Jardín Botánico sin rótulos constantemente verificados y renovados cesa de ser un Jardín Botánico.

Para ilustrar lo arriba afirmado, me permito describir lo que ocurre en los Jardines de Lima. De algunas cientos de especies cultivadas, no podemos obtener los nombres botánicos correctos de muchas especies de ninguna manera. Parecería que lo indicado sería de hacer ejemplares-herbarios de especies dudosas y de mandarlos para clasificación a cualquier gran Instituto de Botánica en el extranjero, rogando que el taxonomista respectivo nos suministre los nombres. Pero ningún Instituto, lo mejor dotado, lo puede hacer.

Durante cientos de años se traía plantas del extranjero de todos los continentes. Se puede acertar la familia, se puede averiguar donde vive un especialista-taxónomo respectivo; pero como una familia a veces se divide en mil géneros diferentes y en muchos miles de especies cada género, hay que ver si actualmente vive alguien quien estudia dicho grupo. Puede ser que no existe un taxonomista competente para las especies -por ejemplo- del África o del Asia Oriental de donde tenemos una planta que se cultiva en Lima. Así un Instituto de Botánica -por ejemplo- en los Estados Unidos nos haría circular nuestro ejemplar por todos los países del mundo y al fin nos lo devolvería sin clasificación.

Porque para clasificar una planta necesitamos saber su procedencia, tener una biblioteca botánica completa, tener un herbario respectivo con tipos antiguos de clasificación - para comparar con nuestra especie dudosa; para alcanzar todo eso se necesita mucho dinero, muchos viajes, mucho tiempo y el resultado de conseguir el nombre correcto se hace a veces muy problemático.

Por esa razón cada planta, cada semilla que entra en el Jardín debe llevar su rótulo ó etiqueta; a medida que se las propaga - los rótulos las deben acompañar y seguir donde sea. No existe otra solución para conocer lo que cultivamos. Y por esa razón todos los Jardines Botánicos pintan diario rótulos, año por año, siglo por siglo.

Tienen uno, dos, tres pintores estables en la planilla del Jardín.

Todolo presentado arriba nos ayuda a formar una base racional, científica, practica y nacional sobre la cual se puede iniciar la obra de establecer por fin un VERDADERO JARDIN BOTANICO PERUANO.

Es demás de llamar la atención que lo que hemos tenido hasta el presente no han sido Jardines Botánicos, porque :
nunca se estaba publicando listas de plantas cultivadas,
nunca se estaba haciendo el servicio de vulgarizar sea semillas o plantas sea dentro del país o sea en los países extranjeros,
nuncas por intermedio de las plantas cultivadas se estaba ejerciendo "la influencia educativa en el sentido de ennoblecer y de instruir a los amplios círculos de la población." (Angler).

Ibsen ha dicho : " as if our whole vocastion were endless imitation" !
Se ha imitado algo visto en los otros países, se hizo copias sin tener y sin sentir la urgencia de poseer Jardines Botánicos; se les ha despojado de sus funciones vitales, y logicamente todos siempre se preguntaban para que tenemos que sostener ese "elefante blanco" que no nos sirve para nada.

Los articulos escritos, los más apasionados y literarios, no han obviamente tenido los resultados anhelados, porque los Jardines Botánicos "Criollos", han sido de veras poco utiles y completamente desviados.

En la fiebre de construir, de modernizar, de embellecer la capital - parece que hay sabiente ahora para un Jardín Botánico autóctono, y no van a faltar las plantas en las tres zonas naturales del Perú, para hacerlo digno de la vasta y maravillosa flora Peruana.

Las Agrupaciones Fitogeográficas tienen aqui su sitio predestinado, así lo exige la Naturaleza misma de las tres floras inmensas, como las de Montañas, de los Andes y de la Costa del Pacifico.

Lima, Octubre del 1955.

Felix Woytkowski,
Conservador del Jardín Botánico "La Molina".

Señor
Doctor Walter Peñalosa
Director de la Escuela Normal Superior
La Cantuta - Chosica.

Distinguido Señor Director :

Contestando a Su Memorandum No.D/291-56, me permito informar una vez mas que es imposible de colocar las plantas en su sitio de Sistematica Botanica sin haber hecho anteriormente el trazo del Jardin Botanico. El trazo se hace ses con cal o co yeso - segun el plano ya aprobado oportunamente por Ud. y con la precision de medidas en metros y en centimetros.

Es completamente obvio que dicho trazo de algunos 60 sectores separados - no se puede hacer "por encima" de las malezas y de las gramineas, que durante los periodos de abandono han crecido, alcanzado la altura de mas de $\frac{1}{2}$ metro.

La preparacion del terreno para poder trazar, es asunto de algunos 10 operarios durante 10 o mas dias, - y ese trabajo de preparar el terreno el jardinero Sr. Alarco no puede hacer solo. Tambien se necesita una maquina para cortar grass, una tarea indispensable despues de haber cortado la vegetacion a mano con guadañas.

Me permito recordar tambien que en el mes de Setiembre del 1955. en la Junta convocada por Ud., Señor Director, y con la asistencia de los Señores Romero, Bello, de la Srta Profesora Celia Albrizzio, del Sr. Contador y del Sr. Vera- se ha discutido y establecido el plan del trabajo y los presupuestos respectivos. Entonces se ha asignado algunos 20 mil soles para los tres ultimos meses de 1955 y algunos 60 mil soles para el año en curso (1956).

Dichas sumas de dinero bastaban para acabar la obra propuesta. Pero despues de haber trabajado en el mes de Octubre, Noviembre y Diciembre del 1955 los trabajos han sido suspendidos por orden de Ud. He sido informado que los trabajos empezarán al fin de Enero, - mas tarde que eso ocurrirá en Febrero, despues en Marzo y que se me notificará tan pronto como haya suficiente dinero disponible, para terminar los trabajos.

Me permito tambien recordar que ya son 3 años desde la fecha de decidir la construccion del Jardin Botanico. Durante esos 3 años se ha trabajado solamente tres meses. Mis viajes a Chosica para ver si ya habia condiciones de empezar los trabajos - han sido innumerables y siempre inutiles han sido mis fuertes gastos respectivos de alquilar autos de plaza para llegar a La Cantuta y para regresar a La Molina, de pagar extras de mi bolsillo al Sr. Alarco etc. etc.

En vista de lo presentado arriba, no me queda otro recurso que presentar mi renuncia definitiva de dirigir la construccion del Jardin Botanico de la Escuela y así evitar gastos innecesarios de movilidad y acabar con ilusiones de ganar algunos centavos haciendo jardines.

Muy atentamente

Felix Woytkowski,
Conservador del Jardin Botanico
de La Molina.

7 de Julio del 1956.

Señor
Doctor Walter Peñalosa
Director de la Escuela Normal Superior
La Cantuta - Chosillos.

Señor Director :

Referiendome a mi carta del 7. y a la entrevista del 9. del mes en curso, que han tenido como resultado la re-anudación de los trabajos en el Jardín Botánico de la Escuela, me permito dejar constancia en esa carta de como se han desarrollado los trabajos respectivos bajo mi dirección técnica. Lo hago con el fin de aclarar el lento progreso que no ha beneficiado mucho a la Institución que U. tan dignamente representa, - y que a mi personalmente ha causado mucho desengaño y perjuicio material y moral.

I954.

Primera etapa : ha sido contratado en el curso del año I954. para planear y dirigir la construcción del Jardín Botánico de la Escuela . Entonces he presentado la detallada descripción de la obra y un plano en escala, según las indicaciones de Ud., Señor Director, y de la Srta Profesora Celia Albrizzio. Esos planos han sido debidamente endosados, y se me informó que yo recibiré el aviso de cuando deberían empezar los trabajos respectivos. Al mismo tiempo he entregado a la Srta Prof. Albrizzio la lista completa de especies que -de común acuerdo- se escogió para plantar y cultivar en el Jardín proyectado. Para asegurar mis servicios la Escuela me adelantó la suma de \$1000.00.-

I955.

Segunda etapa : Recien en el mes de Setiembre del I955. se me ordenó de empezar los trabajos. Pero como las descripciones y los planos originales se han perdido, se me encargó de hacerlos de nuevo. Al mismo tiempo en una Junta, presidida por Ud., Señor Director, he sido informado que debería iniciar los trabajos en los primeros días de Octubre, que mi nuevo plano ha sido aceptado con elogios, que la Escuela disponía de más de 20 mil soles para los tres últimos meses del año y que para el año siguiente del I956. había más de 60 mil soles para acabar la obra.

Entonces he contratado al jardinero Sr. Alarco, a un albañil y a una docena de operarios, con los cuales se logró :

1. nivelar todo el terreno,
 2. sembrarlo con grass,
 3. construir parcialmente la laguna,
 4. flanquear los costados del terreno con muros en gradas (260.m. lineales),
 5. construir una casita de adobes para el deposito y habitación del jardinero,
 6. construir $\frac{1}{2}$ docena de amplias escaleras para dar acceso a los Jardines de Roca,
 7. preparar la sección de almacigos y de propagación,
 8. construir parcialmente el sistema de riego por acequia,
 9. plantar arboles de sauce (rompe-vientos), rosas y una gran cantidad de plantas anuales de flores, necesarias para las clases de botánica,
- IO : plantar muchas especies de Cactáceas ,traidas de Santa Eulalia, de arbustos y de arboles - en sitios no-reservados para el Jardín de Sistemática.

Además ha traid-o de Lima y de La Molina cientos de plantas de arboles, de arbustos y de plantas herbáceas para el propio Jardín Botánico. Dichas plantas no se ha podido plantar de inmediato, sin un previo trazo de algunos 60 Sectores de Sistemática , porque cada Sector debía acomodar solamente ciertas especies de ciertos ordenes, de ciertas familias - de acuerdo con la Sistemática "científica".

Continuación : Señor Doctor Walter Peñalosa
Director, Escuela Normal Superior, La Cantuta.

El tema es complejo, difícil, y hacerlo, delineando los múltiples caminos, es asunto de muchos días y de una cuadrilla de operarios.

1956.

Tercera etapa : El cambio en la Administración de la Escuela, ocurrido con la declaración de autonomía ha interrumpido los trabajos iniciados. Todos los operarios, con excepción del jardinero, han sido despedidos por tiempo indefinido. El jardinero solo no ha podido hacer más que cuidar para que las plantas existentes no se mueran todas !

En los últimos días de Junio he sido informado que se debería continuar algunos trabajos, sobre todo las plantaciones de árboles y de arbustos dentro del propio Jardín Botánico.

????

Cuarta etapa : Parece que no se sabe cuando se terminará el Jardín Botánico y consta que faltan todavía las construcciones costosas, a saber :

1. la terminación de la laguna,
2. la acequia de piedra y de cemento -con 6 pozos-depositos de agua- que debe correr a todo lo largo de los Jardines de Roca para alimentar la laguna,
3. la construcción de la Pergola,
4. la construcción de los Jardines de Roca, los cuales según el plano aprobado anteriormente, van a cubrir la falda con superficie de algunos 2 mil metros cuadrados.

Además habrá que comprar 2 maquinas para cortar césped, hacer y pintar los rulos, asegurar la reserva del aparato para riego con lluvia con su motorcito (el equipo completo, ofrecido por la UNESCO) y acabar la casita-deposito.

Los presupuestados 60 mil soles para el año en curso - probablemente cubrirán el costo de hacer todo lo arriba enumerado.

La situación : El clima anormal de una continua incertidumbre, de promesas hechas sin poderlas cumplir, de innúmeras demoras durante esos 6 meses del presente año.....obviamente han echado por los suelos todo mi plan de desarrollar la obra, todos mis calculos y presupuestos anteriores.

Actualmente no sé a que atenerme, porque una vez más debo hacer un trabajo fraccionario, transitorio y debo quedarme -otra vez- muy lejos de acabar la obra proyectada y aprobada por Ud., Señor Director.

Tengo que creer que una fuerza mayor así todo ha dispuesto para no poder organizar y llevar el trabajo a su fin de una manera ordenada.

Aceptando la dirección del trabajo, pensé construir un pequeño pero magnifico Jardín Botánico-Modelo, esperando merecer su entera satisfacción y también la gratitud de todos de la Escuela. Pero, dandome cuenta de que la Escuela no tenía el interés de cooperar, presenté mi renuncia en la carta del 7 del mes en curso.

Cambie de actitud viendo que Ud. desee que se haga algo para dar un paso adelante, pero también veo que no voy poder terminar - como se debería en otras circunstancias normales.

///.

Continuación : Señor Doctor Walter Peñalosa
Director, Escuela Normal Superior, La Cantuta.

Según el arreglo, anteriormente aprobado, debe recibir :

Un mil soles - del mes de Febrero; he recibido la mitad de los 2 mil soles, mensualidad concedida para dicho mes, y
Dos mil-Quinientos soles, en pago del balance a mí favor por el servicio de reunir todas las plantas necesarias, suma también anteriormente aprobada por la Escuela.

El resumen presente de todos los hechos y datos aclarará el lento progreso en la construcción del Jardín Botánico de la Escuela, - y hará posible de delinear un eventual próximo plano de los trabajos.

Por lo pronto no será grato de cumplir con su deseo de ejecutar el trazo, de hacer los caminos y de plantar los árboles, arbustos y las plantas herbáceas en los sectores respectivos de la Estación.

Lo que quedará por hacer, entra dentro del señalado presupuesto de los 60 mil soles, asignados por la Escuela..... en un término indefinido del porvenir.

Con seguridades de mi más alto respeto,
siempre su atto servidor

Felix Hoytkowski,
Conservador del Jardín Botánico de La Molina.

3 copias.

Lima, 12 de Julio
del 1956.

Proyecto de Cambios y Mejoras en el Jardín Botánico de la Escuela Nacional
de Agricultura "La Molina".
por M. Octavio Valverde Nuñez.

Los cambios y mejoras en la distribución de plantas en el Jardín Botánico de la Escuela Nacional de Agricultura, que mas adelante se proponen, tendrían por objeto lo siguiente :

1. Dar al Jardín Botánico un aspecto mas ordenado, limpio y atractivo, como correspondería al merecido prestigio que tiene nuestra Escuela ante propios y extraños.
2. Facilitar el estudio y orientación de los alumnos que llevan el curso de Botánica sistematica o materias conexas.
3. Hacer el mantenimiento del Jardín mucho mas economico.
4. Asegurar el cuidado y cultivo adecuado de cada una de las especies que forman el Jardín Botánico, para proporcionarlas en cantidad suficiente a las clases practicas de los cursos de botanica.

Como la reforma completa de toda el area del actual Jardín Botánico sería costosa, no solo por su extension sino tambien porque implicaría derribar muchos arboles, este proyecto considera unicamente los siguientes cambios y mejoras :

1. reducir el numero de caminos a los principales y a unos pocos derivados, plantando el resto del terreno con "grama". Esta planta formaría pronto un cesped que controlaría de manera efectiva las malezas ("coquito", "grama china") que actualmente invaden la tierra desnuda y cuya erradicacion es difícil y costosa, distreyendo el tiempo de los operarios para sacarlas y descuidando la atencion de las plantas que forman el Jardín Botánico.

2. formar 2 secciones :

- a) una seccion formada solo por arboles y plantas ornamentales a manera de parque con algunos bancos para dar comodidad a los alumnos que desearán recrearse o estudiar en mejor ambiente. Esta seccion sería la que está situada hacia el sur, dando frente al Pabellon de Botánica y que contiene la mayor parte de arboles, plantados anteriormente.

- b) otra seccion ordenada sistematicamente, pero sin excluir la estetica. Esta seccion sería la que se halla situada hacia el norte, a la entrada de la avenida principal de la Escuela. El arreglo de esta seccion, actualmente casi desprovista de arboles, se haría de acuerdo con el plano adjunto. Segun este plano, se reúnen las plantas en grupos mas compactos. De esta manera las especies de cada familia serían facilmente halladas por los alumnos y, al mismo tiempo, ellos se formarían rapidamente una clara idea sobre la forma de vida y ecología de cada especie o grupo de plantas. Asi, se han considerado o indicado en el plano a escala, los distanciamientos adecuados para los arboles y arbustos; pequeñas rocas para el cultivo de Bromeliaceas, Liliaceas, Amarilidaceas, Cactaceas, que no requieren mucha humedad; espalderas para las plantas trepadoras o decumbentes como las Convolvulaceas, Cucurbitaceas, etc. Las familias y las especies que se cultivarían en esta seccion serían las de mayor importancia economica y agronomica en el país. Otras especies, incluso las familias no consideradas en el plano para la Seccion sistematica, se podrían cultivar en la seccion del arboretum o en el vivero forestal de la Escuela.

Costo de la mejoras : sería posible replantar el sector central de la Sección sistemática : Gimnospermas y Monocotiledóneas hasta fines del mes de diciembre, contando con 15 buenos operarios, las herramientas necesarias y los materiales indispensables :

1. Operarios :	15 peones a S/.15. diario durante 30 días	S/. 6750.00
2. Herramientas :	lo indispensable	" 1000.00
3. Materiales :	arena, abonos, piedra etc	" 600.00

Para la elaboración de este proyecto he contado en todo momento con la eficaz ayuda y mejor experiencia del Señor Félix Woytkowski, Conservador del Jardín Botánico de la Escuela. Dejo constancia de su preocupación constante por ver mejorado nuestro Jardín Botánico y le expreso mi profundo reconocimiento por su ayuda.

La Molina, 14 de Noviembre de 1954.

M. Octavio Valverde Nuñez,
Profesor de Botánica y Sistemática.

NOTA :

Un año y meses más tarde, el mismo Profesor, Sr. Doctor M. Octavio Valverde Nuñez - escribe en mi Informe a la Dirección :

"Los trabajos presupuestados de reforma del Jardín Botánico, planeados para terminarlos en 3 o 4 meses, se vienen realizando con extrema lentitud y sin duda con un mayor costo, debido a que no se ha podido disponer ni de la gente, ni de los materiales, en la medida y oportunidad con que se solicitaron siempre."

2079 Life Sciences Bldg.
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
August 16, 1956

Mr. Felix Woytkowski
Escuela Nacional de Agricultura
La Molina, Apartado 456
Lima, Peru

Dear Friend:

It was pleasant to hear from you after so long a time but sad to read that you are in no better condition financially and spiritually than you were when last I heard from you.

The development of Botanical Gardens, large and small, is likely to be slow and obtaining funds necessary for maintenance discouraging. After almost forty years of having in charge our Garden here it is only within the last seven or eight years that it has been relatively well supported -- not that we could not use much more money effectively.

Your plans and proposals for the Garden at La Molina are interesting but I can understand that it would be difficult for the authorities of the Escuela to be enthusiastic about something which did not appear to have immediate "practical" value in their programs of teaching and research.

In this connection I wonder whether the Jardin Botanico in Lima is receiving any support and whether the improvements made under your and my direction have been lost.

I note from your letter that you have made some considerable botanical collections in recent years for the La Molina herbarium. It was pleasant to read in Soukup's little journal his appreciation of your many scientific contributions.

Within a year I hope to be in South America again to conduct another botanical expedition.

With many thanks for your letter and in the hope that your many problems will find solution, I am

Always cordially,

THG:T

Escuela Nacional de Agricultura
La Molina,
Apartado 456, Lima - Peru,
October 9, 1956.

Doctor
Thomas Harper Goodspeed
Professor of Botany & Director Botanical Garden
University of California
2079 Life Sciences Bldg., Berkeley - California.

Dear Friend :

Your very kind letter of August 16. had an immediate bearing upon the course of events both within the Botanical Gardens and among our botanists. Doctor Ferreyra has promised to write you at once, I believe, in order to recommend my collecting services to you,- and to ascertain whether you would be interested to patronize the construction of the new Botanical Garden at the Ciudad Universitaria.

The actual President has offered to finance this University Town. It was published in the Lima newspapers that the President allowed 45 days for making all the respective plans of buildings, of parks, of gardens and of the avenues. Dr. Ferreyra told me that the Government engineers called upon him, asking for data as regards this future Botanical Garden.

Months ago Dr. Ferreyra offered me the job there as "director técnico". And several times also advised me to leave La Molina in order to obtain a better salary at the San Marcos University.

It is not always that a promise here may be taken too seriously; often it is merely a matter of good breeding, of local culture and of gallant courtesy. But, as I am now, even hope is better than nothing.

But nobody may know how and where and when the new Botanical Garden will become reality. The concerned people are not unanimous.

Botany is divided into two factions,- and mutual understanding, any way of getting on together-- is totally out of question. Ferreyra is heading one faction, Dr. Velarde the opposite one. The latter graduated at La Molina also as "Ingeniero".

As there will be a Government grant, and as both factions would welcome your patronage.... the fight began in the following way : Ferreyra gathers plans and organizations from the U.S. Institutions, has the backing of the Rector and of the Dean,- but he is unpopular among the students.

Velarde wants the great Botanical Garden at La Molina : we have made already 20.000. square metres of the reconstructed Bot. Garden, we have at our disposal 90.000. square meters of the old La Molina Park with beautiful trees and with fine avenues of Tipuana and Balsa; we have plenty of land to extend. The La Molina Great Botanical Garden is almost upon the road to Chosica; it is the fashionable land and road; behind La Molina is the fashionable, new suburb "La Rinconada" - where reside 5 families of Prados, and plenty of Ferreyros, of U.S. business Managers, of English people etc. On the other side of La Molina is the greatest Golf-Club and the "fabulous" new Race-track and the famous Monterrico -residence of the late Ex-President Odria.

• / •

The terrain, property of the future Ciudad Universitaria, is upon the road from Lima to Callao; starting on from Lima and right down to Callao there are merely slums, factory edifices and slums.

Any park or garden there will never shine.

On the other hand, at La Molina, it will be kept tidy and elegant : As we are here, the great families and especially the Prados do count,- and the Prado -as President- may do more personally than any government of to-morrow. People do need a Park, but a Park not open to every one -save on popular, special days.

If the new Botanical Garden could get the right organization, it could win patrons among the right people. The U.S. colony is getting more numerous and influential : why not create a "Board of Directors" ? Why should we not propagate desirable species for the right, private gardens ? If you and your great University would take a tutelary interest in the project that such a President as the actual one is willing to finance,- I believe the matter worth of considering.

Personal matters : As I have no friends here who could help me, I am taking the great liberty of presenting a claim, based upon the copies of several documents, ## 1, 2, 3, 4; I have been sent by the late director to the Huallaga valley in order to collect living plants. I did the job well, but nobody wanted to refund the travelling, collecting and living expenses. It was the time of electing a new director..... the out-going one had some difficulties, I am told that the Rockefeller had granted some forty thousand dol. for greenhouses that were never built etc.etc., the said period was all confusion... and I lost close to five thousand soles. Drs. Ferreyra and Velarde are very well informed about the whole affair, but when one knows the local ways, very often even they do not dare to speak up in one's defence.

5 and 6 are most interesting studies of plant propagation at La Molina. In 1942/46 I was given everything to do my gardening job well. Here I cannot get anything. I need soils with low pH., as 4,5,6, and 7. The chief chemist has analyzed several soil samples, and I am amazed how bad is the soil I must use. Neither can I work successfully without having a sort of a greenhouse.

It would be a great pleasure for very many of us, if you would inaugurate here the Great Peruvian Botanical Garden, not confined within the narrow, squalid streets of the Lima that gives way to the new capital,- but in the vast areas of the rural La Molina, where woods, groves and fine mansions adorn the country.

Ever your devoted

Felix Woytkowski
Felix Woytkowski.

6 enclosures.

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Escuela Nacional de Agricultura
La Molina - Lima - Peru
Apartado 456.

Of. No. 8,016 - P.

La Molina, 26 de Setiembre de
1955.

Señor Ing^o.
Reynaldo Crespo
Director Estación Experimental
Tingo Maria.

Estimado Amigo :

Le lleva esta carta el Sr. Felix Woytkowski, botánico de esta Escuela que va en misión científica al Huallaga y otros valles. Le ruego encarecidamente le de las facilidades a su alcance para que su obra de recolección de plantas pueda realizarse.

Le saluda afectuosamente, su atentísimo
(m.p.) Alberto León
Director.

-----Sello de la Escuela-----

Señor Director
Escuela Nacional de Agricultura La Molina.

S. D.

El suscrito, Felix Woytkowski, Conservador del Jardín Botánico de la Escuela, me presento ante Ud. con todo respeto y ruego

Que Ud. se digne ordenar el pago del dinero, gastado durante el viaje al río Huallaga - hecho con el propósito de traer plantas para poblar el reconstruido Jardín Botánico.

En el Informe anterior, con descripción detallada de todo lo que se ha hecho en el Jardín Botánico durante el período del 1955/56, el suscrito ha citado allí dos posiciones de gastos efectuados en la adquisición de materiales, de plantas y de semillas:

(1) El importe de la primera posición de dichos gastos, hechos en Lima, que ascendía a S/.662.70.-me ha sido ya cancelado.

(2) La segunda posición de gastos, hechos durante el viaje al río Huallaga para traer plantas vivas, estacas y semillas, ha sido también presentada en el Informe arriba mencionado. La suma de estos gastos asciende a S/.4892.59., como lo prueban los siguientes comprobantes :

COMPROBANTES :

Nos.1,2,3 y 4	son gastos de viaje a Tingo Maria, gastos de regreso a Lima y gastos de alojamiento en Tingo Maria	)	S/. 200.00
		)	25.00
		)	120.00
		)	regreso - 345.00
		)	240.00
Nos.5,6,7,8, 9 y 9a	son gastos de remitir plantas a Lima por la Paucett y la lista de dichas plantas	)	15.80
		)	163.40
		)	11.65
		)	4.30
		)	27.40
		)	8.22
		)	9.12
		)	1.20
		)	0.75
		)	0.75
Nos.10,II,I2, I3 y I4	son gastos del Correo)	
No. 15 carta	son gastos de 3 peones, a razón de S/.15.-diario, Oct.-Noviembre, o sea 60 días	)	2700.00
No. 15 carta	alquiler de canoa a motor en Huallaga	)	220.00
	Mis gastos de comida y de alojamiento en la Montaña a razón de S/.30.-diario: Octubre - Noviembre	)	1800.00
		)	TOTAL : S/. 5892.59
		)	" 1000.00
	Como la Escuela me adelantó se queda saldo a mi favor de	)	S/. 4892.59.

Adjunto :
15 comprobantes.

Felix Woytkowski
Conservador del Jardín Botánico.

La Molina, 20 de Agosto
del 1956.

Lista de plantas vivas, remitidas del valle del rio Huallaga al Jardin Botánico de la Escuela Nacional de Agricultura La Molina en Noviembre del 1955. (Segun los Informes respectivos a los Señores Profesores Ing. J. Gaudron y Dr. Octavio Velarde N., con fechas del 21 de Noviembre 1955.)

75	palmeras	"palmiche"	
50	"	"pons"	
50	"	"aguaje" (Mauritia)	
20	"	"inchave"	
20	"	"ponilla"	
10	"	"ungurave"	
25	plantas	Costus	
10	"	Lonchocarpus Nicou	
250	"	Anthurium de muchas especies	} <u>peso total de</u> 90 kgs. <u>según comprobantes</u> <u>de la Faucett.</u>
I	"	Brunfelsia	
15	"	Stachytarpheta cayennensis	
25	"	Artocarpus incisa	
25	"	Ananas comosus	
25	"	Hevea brasiliensis	
10	"	Heliconia's	
50	"	Calliandra	
50	"	Anona	
20	"	Pachystachys lutea	
10	"	Cyclanthus bipartitus	
100	"	helechos y Selaginella's	
10	"	Cecropia Tessmannii	
20	"	Piper -varias especies	
I	"	Banisteria	
2	"	Chusquea	
50	"	Uroecolona y Caladium	
50	"	Bomarea	
10	"	Tabernaemontana Poeppigii	
<u>Total :</u>			<u>979</u>

Ademas he remitido -al mismo tiempo : un cajón de semillas siguientes :

2	especies de	Caesalpinia	} <u>peso total de 6 kgs.</u>
I	especie de	Cassia (?) "Quillo-sisa"	
		Tephrosia toxicaria	
		Mauritia	
		Iriartea	
		Astrocaryum	
		Guilielma	
		Phytelephas	
		Scheelea	y varios lotes de estacas, de
Rubiaceas, Moráceas y muchos arboles y arbustos de gran interés decorativo, como Erythrochiton brasiliense Nees & Mart.,			

4

Señor Profesor
Doctor Octavio Velarde N.
Instituto de Botánica, La Molina.

Señor Profesor :

Me permito rogar a Ud. de intervenir en mi
(favor para conseguir el pago, o más bien - la devolución
(del dinero que he gastado durante el viaje al río Huallaga
(en los meses de Octubre - Noviembre 1955.

En Abril del año presente, por orden del
Sr. Director, he hecho un presupuesto para el Jardín Botánico.
Allí he incluido la suma de S/.5000.00. para la adquisición
de plantas, para llenar los grandes vacíos en el Jardín
reconstruido.

El Sr. Director me ha mandado a la Montaña para traer plantas,
semillas y estacas, dándome por cuenta de viaje S/.1000.00.

He remitido por la Faucett y he traído personalmente un material
abundante, según que consta en los comprobantes presentados.

1ª recla-
mación :
21/10/55.

(Además en mis Informes de 21 de Noviembre 1955, dirigidos al
(Sr. Profesor Ing^o. J. Gaudrón y a Ud. - he enumerado la cantidad
(de especies remitidas y también los gastos respectivos.
(El Sr. Profesor Gaudrón ha entregado inmediatamente dicho
(Informe, recibido por Correo de Tingo María y los comprobantes
(correspondientes - al Sr. Auditor.
(Pero los mencionados documentos han sido devueltos al Sr. Gaudrón,
(sin que yo hasta la fecha he podido recuperar los dineros gastados.)

2ª recla-
mación :
10/4/56.

Más luego, haciendo un Informe sobre todo lo que
{ se hizo en la reconstrucción del Jardín durante el año 1955/56,
{ he reclamado otra vez la devolución de los dineros -gastados de
{ mi bolsillo- y mi reclamación ha sido ignorada - por motivos
{ que yo no me explico.

Gito líneas de un periódico limeño :

"Es un hecho conocido que nadie hoy en día hace nada 'por las puras'.
"Todos desean tener algo en cambio de lo que dan".

Ud. conoce mi situación económica : la Escuela me descuenta
S/.800.00. por mes de mi modesto sueldo. Como durante dos años
no he tenido ni mesa ni silla en mis cuartos, tenía que
comprarlos; pago al mes S/.150.00. de mi sueldo.

Como la "Botánica" no posee maquina para escribir, y tengo que
hacer listas (que nunca se terminan) y para poder hacer rotulos,
y para tener listas indispensables, he comprado una y pago
otros S/.150.00. al mes de mi sueldo.

Ud. Sabe que he dejado deudas en el Hotel Plaza : solamente en
Julio he amortizado S/.500.00. de la deuda,- y además he pagado
cuarto y pensión S/.853.00.-

./.

Dr. O. Velarde N.

Tengo que pagar cuentas por lavar ropa S/.60.00., y tengo que tener algún dinero para poder comer lo mínimo necesario.

Desde el 1^o de Agosto he podido mudarme a La Molina. No lo he hecho por dos razones : (1) no tengo dinero para mudarme, cancelando las cuentas del Hotel,- y (2) desde el 1^o de Agosto ruego cada día al Sr. Administrador y al maestro Mejía de poner agua a mis cuartos, porque no hay agua en el caño, ni en el "chicago" - ni en la ducha.

Ambos señores siempre prometen de hacerlo "mañana", un "mañana" que dura ya 20 días.

Así que en Agosto tengo que pagar más de S/.2513.00/. siendo mi sueldo neto solamente S/.1400.00.

Creo que mi posición económica, presentada arriba, ampliamente justifica la reclamación del dinero, gastado para la Escuela.

Su atentísimo servidor

Felix Woytkowski.

I N F O R M E .

Necesidad de mejorar la tierra dentro del Jardín Botánico .

Señor Director
de la Escuela Nacional de Agricultura
La Molina.

- En el curso del año 1955 - 1956 se ha plantado
1. 2159 estacas, debidamente registradas, y solamente 114 han echado raíces, o sea menos de un 6%.
 2. De 1000 plantas, obtenidas de semillas de arboles - han sobrevivido solamente 4 ejemplares.
 3. De los 250 bellisimos Anthuriums y de las otras especies de Aráceas solamente algunos pocos se han salvado.
 4. De las 979 plantas de arboles y de arbustos, traídas de la Montaña del río Huallaga, se han aclimatado a las condiciones del suelo y a las condiciones atmosféricas - muy pocas especies, quizás un 5%.

Así, el resultado general de introducir especies nuevas, de lograrlas sea por estacas o de semillas -- ha sido totalmente catastrófico; observaciones durante los tres últimos años han indicado que las condiciones respectivas del cultivo de plantas son aquí absolutamente diferentes de las que predominan en Lima.

Con el fin de resolver el trágico problema, el Departamento de Química empezó de estudiar las muestras del suelo que tenemos dentro del Jardín Botánico.

El excelente estudio, hecho por el Señor Ing^o. J. Schomberg, ha demostrado que tenemos :

Sales solubles totales.....	5.50/oo (normal 3 o/oo)
Cloruros, como cloruro de sodio.....	1.60/oo (" 1 o/oo)
pH	8
Conductividad en milimhos por cm.	<u>mayor de 15.</u>

CUADRO de COMPARACION : (según datos proporcionados por la Sección del Sr. Ing. R. Postigo.)

milimhos :

hasta 4	un suelo puede llevar una gran cantidad de vegetales.
de 4 - 6	solo las plantas muy resistentes : alfalfa, algodón, a veces cebada,
de 6 - 8	<u>solo las más resistentes : algodón.</u>

Ahora es obvio que teniendo conductividad mayor de 15. hemos fracasado por completo en la propagación de las plantas.

La tierra, que tenemos es alcalina, y sería muy costoso de lavarla. Se podría mejorarla, trayendo pequeñas cantidades de las lomas cercanas y usarla -por lo menos- para la propagación de plantas y para plantaciones de especies de la Sierra y de la Montaña.

Además, poco a poco, se podría producir tierras sea neutras o sea de acidez deseada, con los pH. requeridos, utilizando mantillo, humus, arena, cisco y abonos del establo en proporciones rutinarias y según las indicaciones del Departamento de Química.

Las condiciones climáticas son adversas en nuestro Jardín Botánico. El soplo de viento es casi continuo y las diferencias de temperaturas son demasiado grandes para muchas especies de plantas.

Estacas : para tener éxito completo - quizás sería conveniente adquirir un aparato para dicha propagación de los Estados Unidos : cuesta solamente U.S.\$29.95. Me permito remitir adjunto el dibujo y descripción respectivos.

Invernadero : se podría hacer uno de 14 m. x 4 m. a un precio barato. De ese modo las grandes dificultades que tenemos en el Jardín Botánico encontrarían soluciones muy satisfactorias.

Adjunto : lista de estacas
" " las plantas de la Montaña
análisis de tierra.

Felix Woytkowski
Conservador del Jardín Botánico.

La Molina,
22 de Agosto del 1956.

I. Tierra utilizada en macetas para cultivo de plantas de la Montaña :

Sales solubles totales	5.5 o/oo	(normal : 3. o/oo)
Cloruros, como cloruro de sodio	1.6 o/oo	(" : 1. o/oo)
Sulfatos, como sulfato de sodio	3.1 o/oo	(" :)
Calcáreo	1.6 %	
pH	8.	
Conductividad en milimhos por cm.	<u>mayor de 15.</u>	

Se trata de un suelo con un alto contenido de sales solubles totales, en especial sulfatos; ésto constituye un factor prohibitivo para el desarrollo de las plantas en esos terrenos.

3 de Agosto 1956.

2. Tierra traída de Atocongo :3. Tierra de Amanóes :a) Análisis físico :

Arena	64.7 %	/	.....	47.3 %
Limo	24.3 %	/	.....	47.2 %
Arcilla	0.4 %	/	.....	2.3 %
Carbonato de calcio	6.3 %	/	.....	0.7 %
Materia orgánica	4.3 %	/	.....	2.5 %

b) Análisis químico :

Nitrógeno total	2.1 o/oo	/	.....	1.5 o/oo
P ₂ O ₅ asimilable	0.03 o/oo	/	.....	0.03 o/oo
K ₂ O asimilable más de	0.25 o/oo	/	.....	0.25 o/oo
Ca O asimilable más de	5.00 o/oo	/	.....	5.00 o/oo
pH	7.95	/	.....	7.45
<u>Sales solubles</u>	<u>15. milimhos</u>	/	.....	<u>2.9.</u>

Las dos son bien provistas en Nitrógeno, materia orgánica y potasio,- muy pobres en Acido Fosfórico.

La muestra de Atocongo contiene una cantidad de sales solubles excesiva para cualquier cultivo, siendo 8 milimhos el límite superior de resistencia del algodón.

La Molina, Jefe del Departamento
de Química :

(m.p.) Jacques Schonberg.

7 de Setiembre de 1956.

Escuela Nac. de Agricultura
La Molina,
Apartado 456, Lima - Peru.
January 14, 1957.

Doctor T. H. Goodspeed
Professor of Botany & Director Botanical Garden
2079 Life Sciences Bldg.
University of California, Berkeley - Calif.

Dear Friend :
I thank you ever so much for remembering me at
Xmas time.

I beg to enclose two copies; one of the letter to
Ing^o. Gaudron, and the other of how to cultivate some of the
ornamental plants.

Now and here I am at a loss to know what to do - as "conservador
del Jardin Botánico" of the School.
The 1000 living plants, I have collected and supplied to said
Botanical Garden - in November 1955 - were accepted with cold
indifference. Even the expenses of sending them by plane from
Tingo Maria to Lima - were not reimbursed to me; and the respective
sum was of only S/.222.55 (US\$.10.-), and I have all the original
receipts from the Faucett.

But, anyone may see at our Botanical Garden a series of said plants
growing well, as Lonchicarpus, Tephrosia, Cecropia, Tabernaemontana,
Pachystachys, Stachytarpheta, Hevea, Urceolina, Piper, Heteropteris,
etc., - genera which were not represented before.

I would not try to describe my interest in native plants, were it
not for the fact that you have seen, personally, the result of
my work in cultivating "difficult" groups, as epiphytes of different
groups, ferns, Anthurium's etc. You were satisfied with my work
then.

But, now ... my work is considered as of dubious merit.
I do not mind it, but it hurts deeply.

I see that all my enthusiasms, interests, sacrifices (even financial
ones) - were really un-wanted, unnecessary and mistaken.
For this reason I wrote how was our work in the years of 1942-48,
how our success was attained. I know, it is unnecessary too - in
our local world. Perhaps it is meant, exclusively and only for
you ?

I wish I could return to the collecting of insects. I still seem
to have friends among the Entomologists of the States, and I venture
to hope that I will be allowed to collect at least insects.
One quarter of the century dedicated to that activity - has
created a habit..... and love of the small and interesting animals.

This is perhaps the last letter I am writing to you.
My tiny world is being reduced more and more - each day, until
there is nothing more - left of it. That punishment, inflicted
for the interest in Natural History phenomena - is surely right
and deserved ?

Yours sincerely

Felix Woytkowski

Felix Woytkowski.

2 enclosures.

Señor
Ingeniero Julio Gaudron
Profesor de la Escuela Nac. de Agricultura
La Molina.

Muy distinguido Señor Profesor :

Es un asunto muy delicado y complejo - para resolver: se trata de mis pocas plantas ornamentales en macetas, Anthurium's y otras Aráceas.

De los 250 ejemplares, remitidos del valle del Huallaga, he podido salvar algunas 20 plantas. Viven todavía - pero son en un estado deplorable.

El Sr. Doctor León me ha recomendado al Sr. Eugenio Dittborn, propietario de una linda casa -en un extenso jardín- en La Rinconada. Allí he conocido a una Señora, que deseaba comprar las plantas mencionadas para el interior de la casa.

La Señora ha venido a La Molina, ha visto las plantas en un estado bastante pobre y preguntó por el precio. He pedido 2 mil soles,- y al fin he rebajado a 1 mil soles. La Señora ofreció de avisarme por teléfono.

Hace pocos días el Ingeniero Medina del Vivero Forrestal se ofreció de llevar las plantas a la compradora, Señora Dibós, la cual le informó de su decisión de comprar.

He dicho al Ing^o. Medina -- que no deseo venderlas.

Porque : 1. la tierra en macetas es pesima, hay que transplantarlas - y no dispongo de una tierra mejor;

2. sería estafar al comprador de vender algo - que puede ser que no va dar resultado anhelado;
3. de las dos cosas, o sea plantas de un lado - y de 1 mil soles de otro lado prefiero tener plantas que el dinero;
4. un colector que reunió un lote de plantas en la jungla, personalmente, solamente el puede saber lo que ellas valen,- naturalmente uno no las valoriza en dinero; la cosa es más bien sentimental !

Si tendría muchas plantas, sería feliz de poder regalarlas a las personas que saben apreciar. Ahora, me imagino que dicha pequeña colección podría constituir un núcleo inicial para algo más grande. Pero, seguramente, me equivoco !

Aristoteles dice en algún sitio : "Otra forma de no-disponibilidad de las cosas es el fracaso : empiezo por tener las cosas (250 Aráceas); despues de dejar de tenerlas, o bien las tengo de una manera precaria y deficiente (por falta de tierra ácida o neutra), que altera mi situación y yo no sé ya a que atenerme : es el asombro o extrañeza : estoy fuera de mi situación previa..... me he vuelto extraño. No hago nada, por que ya no soy dueño de mi situación".

Si el gran Aristoteles no sabía como solucionar las cosas, que puede pretender un humilde suscrito ? El destino original de los Anthurium's ha sido - cultivarlos, estudiarlos botanicamente, exhibirlos en Exposiciones, regalar a los amantes de plantas.... y, eventualmente, vender algunos - si la Escuela lo desearía.

Rogando que Ud. se digne perdonar algo que puede parecer infantil,

..... F. W.

Plantas decorativas -para los interiores- como los :

Anthuriums, Galadivms, Philodendrons, Monstera, Marantas, Helechos, Selaginellas, - y tambien las Orquidáceas.

Como en la Escuela de Agricultura La Molina me piden casi diario "esas plantas para el interior... Orejas de Elefante, etc.," como los Señores Profesores Ing^o. Julio Gaudron y Doctor O. Velarde N. - han demostrado el interés de tenerlas en el Jardín Botánico, - y especialmente los Señores Profesores de Botánica, Doctor R. Ferreyra y Doctor O. Velarde deseaban tener plantas de la familia de Aráceas para los estudios taxonómicos, por tratarse de una familia poco conocida y menos estudiada de la vasta flora del Perú, había todas las razones de dedicar a los grupos arriba enumerados un sector apropiado dentro del Jardín Botánico.

Además, las plantas mencionadas tenían la enorme ventaja de gozar en la plaza de Lima de la demanda comercial, un hecho más en favor de ellas.

Es demás de decir que generalmente se otorga la preferencia en los Jardines Botánicos a los grupos de plantas que interesan no solamente a los científicos -- pero sobre todo al público y, desde luego, al mercado comercial.

Una planta decorativa, un adorno en el interior de la casa, debe tener la forma y el aspecto agradables a la vista. No teniendo dichas características - cesa de ser deseable ! Así el productor es obligado de suministrar ejemplares perfectos.

Las plantas cultivadas requieren un cultivo, un cuidado y atención especiales y diferentes para cada grupo respectivo. Eso lo sabe cada agricultor, cada horticultor y cada floricultor. En un Jardín Botánico -es- donde se espera de saber lo mejor..... por la naturaleza del papel que desempeña en una comunidad civilizada y cultural.

Si, por ejemplo, se trata de los Anthuriums - conocemos perfectamente su correcto cultivo y tambien todas las condiciones que debemos proporcionarles - para tener un maximo exito en nuestra labor respectiva. No hay necesidad de inventar nada de nuevo, por que sabemos todo de los trabajos de más de un siglo - hechos en muy numerosos países y por profesionales reconocidos mundialmente.

Las "recetas" de los cultivos individuales abundan en todas las literaturas correspondientes, en diferentes idiomas y en diferentes manuales de horticultura.

Como actualmente, cada dia más, se pierde "la virtud de creer", - me permito citar directamente de un manual de jardinería y más adelante proporcionar la traducción :

I.

"Anthurium (Flamingo-plant), Ord. Aroideae. Stove plants. Flowering and orn. foliage. Flowering period, Mrch - Aug. First introduced 1825.

Culture : Compost, equal parts rough peat, sphagnum moss. Position, pots, well drained, shady. Pot March. Water freely March to Nov., moderately afterwards. Temp., Sept. to March 60 to 65°; March to Sept. 70 to 80°.

Propagation : By division of roots in March; seeds sown in mixture of chopped Sphagnum moss, charcoal and sand in temp. of 80° in spring".

TRADUCCION : Anthurium (Planta Flemingo). Familia Aroideae. Planta del Invernadero. Planta de flores y de foliaje ornamental. Periodo de florecer Marzo hasta Agosto. Introducida en la jardinería 1825.

Cultivo : Composte, partes iguales de turba tosca y del musgo sphagnum. Posición, macetas con buen drenaje - en sombra. Plantar en macetas en Marzo. Regar con abundancia Marzo - Nov., más tarde con moderación. Temperatura de Marzo hasta Set. 70-80°; de Set. hasta Marzo 60-65°.

(Temperaturas, riegos, pulverizaciones - siempre siguen en grado
(y abundancia a los ciclos biológicos, individuales (crecimiento,
(floración, reposo, etc.)..... de cada especie.

Allí, exclusivamente, radica el "secreto" del éxito y también del fracaso.

Todo eso, se ha conocido ya hace un siglo - en Lima..... y cual prueba más convincente que el hecho, conocido por todos los Limeños, que el Jardín Botánico de Lima ha tenido..... me permito de repetir : "hace un siglo"... cinco (5) muy buenos INVERNADEROS,- el más grande, de dos pisos, todo de metal y de vidrio, con calefacción, probablemente importado de Europa !!

En un Invernadero -- es mas facil de controlar, por lo menos, las TEMPERATURAS y los grados de HUMEDAD.

Materiales de plantación -en lugar del suelo- son unicos y irremplazables :

1. Turba tosca -- sin sales solubles, sin limo, sin arcilla, sin carbonato de calcio, sin potasio, sin fosfatos.
2. El Musgo Sphagnum - irremplazable por sus calidades exclusivas.
3. La Fibra Osmunda -- " " " " "
4. Agua de lluvia o distilada , sin carbonatos de calcio.

La mayor parte de los países tienen que importar la Turba, el Sphagnum y la Osmunda. Peru posee en abundancia esos tres materiales -- en su territorio.

Siendo jefe del Jardín Botánico de Lima, nunca he tenido motivo alguno de quejarme, por que todolo necesario y pedido me proporcionaba inmediatamente el sabio y tan respetado de todos, el Decano de la Facultad de Medicina, Profesor Dr. Carlos Monge. Hemos tenido en abundancia todas clases de Turba, el musgo Sphagnum y la fibra Osmunda,- todas las instalaciones necesarias para el trabajo, agua de riego y agua potable - en abundancia y a la mano, en todos los sectores del Jardín; jardineros y operarios seleccionados de la clase obrera de Lima y pagados generosamente - según los salarios vigentes.

Los altos dirigentes del Jardín Botánico tenían interés, cariño y conocimientos profundos para con todo que se hacía y cultivaba. El Señor Decano, durante años, venía casi diario al Jardín, muy a menudo acompañado por su Señora esposa..... y se quedaban horas en el Jardín.

Quando se traía plantas y materiales por camiones -de la Montaña- muchas veces casi ya de noche, todos los Señores dirigentes venían de sus casas para inspeccionar lo traído, se quedaban horas escuchando a los comentarios de los Profesores botánicos, escogían sitios de plantaciones, animaban y alababan a los jardineros, los cuales trabajaban felices hasta las horas avanzadas de la noche.

Ese ambiente y espíritu de entusiasmo - ha sido el factor más importante de hacer un gran éxito, logrado en el entonces reconstruido Jardín.

Felix Woytkowski.

La Molina,
6 de Enero del 1957.

2079 Life Sciences Building
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
February 6, 1957

Mr. Felix Woytkowski
Escuela Nac. de Agricultura La Molina
Apartado 456
Lima, Peru

My dear Felix:

Yours of the 14th arrived when I was on a brief holiday away from Berkeley.

I wish that I could advise you; really be of service to you. All that I can say is that your attitude toward Peru (its people, its institutions, its moral character, etc., etc.) which for many years has been expressed in your letters to me and your accounts of your experiences in Lima and elsewhere must be felt (whether you say them in Peru or not) by the Peruvians you are forced to associate with officially. Under these circumstances Peruvians (very proud people, whether they deserve to be or not) will dislike you, will belittle you and fail to place confidence in you.

Felix, you can't have it both ways. You can't despise people and at the same time expect them to like you, do things for you, give you responsibility, etc., etc.

You are a man of integrity and character and what you see going on provokes you and aggers you. But, Felix, you are in Peru and have been for many years and, without lowering your ideals, you must put up with conditions as you find them and manage to get along as best you can. Remember -- "it is much easier to catch flies with sugar than with vinegar." You do not have to adopt Peruvian methods and ideals but you have to accept conditions as you find them. Above all -- stop writing letters to people in authority. As you should long since have learned it does little good and only angers them.

I will be in Peru in September and will have a chance to talk with you then. In the mean time write (not too long letters) to your American and other entomologist friends and make a proposal for insect collecting. Tell them that if you can get from them some assurance of a regular monthly financial return for, say, a year you will give up plant work and devote yourself exclusively to insect collecting. Keep the cost down. Figure only on what it will cost you to live in the montana or elsewhere away from Lima. Give up your house in Lima, stop supporting your son and his family. Be a nomad and hire a room or two when you return to Lima to prepare your specimens for shipment. Thus, you might have a chance to be relatively content, perhaps even happy.

I hope that you will appreciate that in the above very frank advice I am only trying to be of service to you. Now, to another, perhaps more pleasant subject.

I am preparing a second edition of my book "Plant Hunters in the Andes." It originally appeared in 1941 and a very bad Spanish translation was published in Buenos Aires some years later as "Gazadores de Plantas en los Andes." There was, also, a reprint published in London in 1950. Perhaps you have seen the Spanish translation; if not, I think you could find it in a Lima library.

During the various periods when you collected for me you wrote me letters containing some interesting accounts of your experiences. Unfortunately, I cannot, at the moment, find all these letters.

*(Write Cattleya
insert)*
Would you be interested in writing something for me about your effects to get *Cattleya Rex* in the Moyobamba area, your collecting in Dept. Huanuco, from Tingo Maria to Pucalpa and in other regions where you have collected? I would use what you would write plus field notes and other information in revising or adding to the Peruvian section of my book.

If you have read the book you know that I combine ~~travel experiences and general description of places and people with botanical information so that the tourist gets a picture of an area and the botanist gets material of value to him concerning its vegetation.~~ That would be the type of thing that perhaps you could write for me -- colorful descriptions of life in the montana; for example, I remember that you once wrote about hearing at night the screaming of the pit vipers. I might want to quote from you verbatim giving full credit for the "quotes."

I will, of course, pay you for your cooperation. However, I do not want you to give up any work for which you are now being paid in order to do some writing for me. I want you to do it in your spare time. I doubt whether I can give you more than \$150 total because whatever I pay will be at my personal cost with no chance of reimbursement. I could send you \$50 in advance if that would be important to you.

Let me know your reaction to my proposal. If it is favorable send me a few pages of the sort of thing you could write so that I could give you suggestions, if necessary.

With all good wishes,

Cordially,

THG:T

Hotel Plaza, No.36
P. O. Box 760, Lima
March 2, 1957.

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

My dear Friend :

Your kindest letter of February 6 will, no doubt, change entirely the course of my life. If I do everything that has been suggested, if I return -for good- to the forests and to the insect collecting.... I might feel relatively content, "perhaps even happy".

I have orders for all the groups of insects, and clients - that do appreciate my work. One of them writes : "Nothing succeeds like success". And nothing will prove it so well as the receipt of the insects, and there will be no better reference to those I could contact in the future, than the fact that so-and-so can show you the specimens he received....."

The only and the exclusive reason why I am still at Lima, is the fact that I am chained down to my unfortunate job - by debts and by the lack of a sum that would make me free.

I have tried to earn money and to secure a small, basic fund for the purpose. The copy of my letter to Mr. Deutsch is a proof. But curare finds no purchaser, it seems that synthetic curare is being used.

Despising people or anything else - is foreign to my nature. I simply wanted to do things, to better what we have here - for the moment. But now, I do not mind. If I felt unhappy here, it was due entirely to the desert zone, rainless and sad. To the climate, that exasperates me; to the Andean heights that make me always mountain sick. To the utter poverty, filthy, unhealthy and ugly. I had to keep away from plenty of people that I liked here, due to the climate, due to the cruel and persistent poverty.

When I saw the spring of Alaska in the Geographic Magazine, I thought : that is the country I could love !

I beg to enclose "The claiming of restitution of landed estates...." It will be obvious that in Europe we were, if not rich, then at least well off. I had to resent the change, and no matter how I worked - there was no hope of any improvement. During the four years at the San Marcos University I have earned, in all, some US\$.1'200.00. and an indemnification, for the four years of services, of US\$.50.00.

Who would not feel resentful ?

The people here live in groups, in clans and do help one another. I am "the lost individual", and that makes the whole difference. I have succeeded here during these 26 years to walk upright,- but at last I must see where I go to.

I love Peru, it is a great country and it has a great future. Each day I do make suggestions to my fellow workers - how things might be bettered; only suggestions and nothing more.

Our lives have been attacked with a view of humiliation; it seems inherent in the atmosphere. But, on the whole, people have not reached the stage of being good and intelligent, and the entire world is suffering.

I need peace, plenty of work I like and a conscience that would not corrode my peace.

.....

Continued :
 Doctor T. H. Goodspeed.

Descriptions and data about collecting :

I have plenty of notes from the past collecting trips. Putting everything in order, demands concentration and absence of worrying thoughts. The disquieting, actual problem is how and when I shall succeed to leave Lima for the forests. I had already one hundred dollars in my pocket. Then my three grandchildren (2, 5 and 7 years old) were brought from Huánuco to Lima, for one month. They got measles, 40-41° temperatures; the doctor was coming daily, medicines, injections etc., etc. If I would not attend to them, the whole Lima would have decried me as a monster. I had to part with the sum, and matters got again complicated. I may mention that the kids are very pretty and lovable; I could educate them at the best schools, as Santa Ursula and Santa Maria at San Isidro, - at the girls' School of the Canadian Mothers close to La Molina etc. Children of European descent are welcomed, and they are quite European looking. The Santa Maria School at San Isidro is a United States institution, and years ago the director of that School has bought for me a complete set of Macbride's Flora of Peru.

I may mention here that when my son died some years ago, his Peruvian wife abandoned the three kids and started to live with a native man. According to our old standards, it is thoroughly condemnable and the less comments - the better. When they appeared at Lima, we were asking ourselves what to do. My opinion was : to sell them, as they sell actually Indian kids at Cusco and at Arequipa; or to send them to Poland for the Government rearing them there..... it is feasible !

But words are not always deeds. They got medical attention, and clothes, and toys and kisses and kind words.

Data : I have 28 pages of the collecting activities, and I will make a copy for you. You may kindly pick out any localities, any periods that may be of more interest, - and I will write anew more ample descriptions for your eventual use.

Just now I beg to enclose everything that is readable from what I saw in this country.

The offered fifty dollars -as advance- would come like a gift from heaven, the more so that just now I will look for sums that I might receive in Lima, from anyone.

March is still a good month to start collecting insects, and very many clients do expect material.

With kindest regards,
 sincerely yours

Felix Woytkowski
 Felix Woytkowski.

Family Problem :

As I could not support a wife in this land, after divorcing - she married an architect, who 20 years later took a younger woman - to live with. Any decent arrangements - were out of question. But he was giving her a small, monthly allowance according as he could earn here. He asked for divorce, which was refused on the grounds that once granted, - he would cease entirely to help her along.

My ex-wife is a thoroughly good woman, tip-top as house keeper, excellent cook, very affectionate and sentimental as most women of our race. But she is ill, has been already five times operated, also diabetes, high blood pressure and above all the fatal menopause with all its horrible complications, so vividly described in the Time, October 22, 56, Latin American Edition. This menopause is aggravated by the special climate of the capital.

When our son died and when the three grandchildren were abandoned by the Peruvian "mother", and we could not do anything because of the extreme poverty, she became almost insane : the female deprived of her brood ! She had nothing left - to live for.

Quite friendless, among people that do not love us, among "chelas" that abused of her sentimentality, pseudo-friends ... they gave her hell. For doctors - she became the source of revenue; she could not change the climate, going to the Sierra, because of her weak heart.

My friends and her friends sustain a steady campaign against us, insinuating, calumniating with sadistic insistence -- even not knowing us personally. This is the race hostility, apparent everywhere.

I have been helping her during the whole time. She does not need much; I could always spare some fifty dollars monthly, and this I will do until the end.

When I send you the 28 pages of the collecting data, you will kindly see that I have spent 13 years "at Lights", collecting insects. That makes in all 112'320 hours, waiting at lights for insects that otherwise are either difficult or impossible to take.

Did it pay ??

I took at lights 4 specimens of the gen. Athyreus (Scarabs) for Mr. Henry F. Howden, Univ. of Tennessee, the first and the only specimens of the genus in the U.S. collections. All the moths, all the crane-flies etc. I enjoyed it immensely. I needed it as an allround opiate too. During these 13 years I had time for sleep of only 3 - 4 hours; the jungle diet was always sheer starvation. But it did not kill me, only part of me got dead, perhaps the nervous system got injured irremediably.

I believe the same has occurred to my ex-wife, and the causes were different.

I am defending myself and that woman, I have brought along from Poland.

I do not need much : the liberty to work in the forests, collecting Natural History materials; some two hundreds of dollars that my insect clients will pay gladly - on condition that keep supplying the ordered groups; that is all - I need and expect.

I have been trained as collector by you and by the best insect biologists of the actual times.

Please, help me .

I will collect shortly, starting from Jaen - Bellavista, in the valley of Marañon, - then north and east way, along the river ~~EMERSON~~ Chinchipe - Pastaza towards Ecuador. Hardly any collecting has been done there.

I will send you living plants, as orchids, and seeds and I have your Permit Number 372556. This will square up the old obligations. I am anxious to collect for you, especially living plants.... as herbarium work is too time consuming. In the years 1946/49. you were sending me checks of \$.500.- I have served you honestly. Now one hundred dollars would allow me to start the new period.

Collecting trip to the region of Utcuyacu - Agua Dulce (on the road to San Ramón), province of Tarma, department of Junin, Peru.

February 12 - April 10, 1948.

The Agua Dulce-torrent encasing ravine leads somewhere northwest - deep into the Cordillera. People say that the torrential stream comes from somewhere around the village of Huasahuasi; that on the further side of the Cordillera there is a large lake and the ancient Spanish gold mines.

I have thought of making an excursion to its sources, but have been told that I should hire at least one dozen of peones for carrying food, axes, machetes (bush-knives), ropes and guns, as it was sure that in many a place we would have to build trails for the proposed ascension. Neither was it sure that we succeed in ever reaching the mountain tops.

The torrent's course is continuously being changed by the frequent fall of masses of rock and of earth, pulling down whole sections of the forest. Just now, during one or two nights, when the rains came down heavily, the uproar of the raging Agua Dulce ("Sweet Water") stream was deafening, the earth vibrated as during an earthquake, and I felt sure that our log-bridge will be carried away together with the near carretera (road) and the piece of land where the Casabona farmer's buildings stood. But, luckily, this did not happen during my stay there.

Thus the only way up the mountain slopes was the old trail, leading from the neighboring chacra (farm) of Señor Gisman, over the pajonales (grass steppe) right up to the fog-covered rain forests of the remote crests.

Señor Casabona wanted to accompany me there, saying that he went there looking for timber, lost his way and erring for two days, he at last succeeded to reach the stream's bed and to return home.....

As the Señor Gisman enjoyed here the reputation of an all round villain, I was fortunate to find a shortcut path to the old trail, which was leaving Gisman's house on the left, behind a low hillock. The weather was fine and the trail ascended rapidly from rock strewn area into grass-steppe covered, precipitous mountain slope. The ~~grass~~ grew thinly scattered, small, twisted trees, inclined at different angles to the ground; these, growing more or less horizontally, bore sparse, epiphytic vegetation of ferns, mosses and of Bromeliaceae.

The outstanding plant was the orchid # 35439. (Masdevallia ?) with its flesh-red flowers upon long, thin stalks - leading the bloom into true hiding places either beneath the trunk or among ferns and mosses.

Upon another tree there was the orchid # 35436. with beet-red, orange and yellow flowers, roosting in pairs upon the upright stalk and shimmering in the bracing wind its three orange-yellow appendices.

Upon the right side of the ascending trail, where it turned up to the left and backwards, zigzag way, - three or four trees formed a tight group: the slanting, thick trunk of one of them was densely clothed with epiphytes; tall, dark green, arching leaves grew on the top and beneath the trunk..... and no one could doubt that these were the leaves of the Phragmopedilum species, found here for the first time in abundance! There were eleven flower-bearing, high stems! I left the find, enjoying its healthy, typical habitat -- for days of leaving for Lima, so that they could be transported to my greenhouse safely and in all their glory : # 3535I.

Coming out of the wooded area, began the real grass steppe : the Graminea # 35448. was covering the mountain slope as far as one's eyes could reach. At the trail's side were thickets of the tall, white Ageratum # 3544I., of # 35442., of the deep red Lantana # 35443. -whose flowering season seemed to have passed,- of the white flowering shrub # 35444., of the sticky, abundant, but pretty

35445.,- and crowded colonies of the *Cuphea* (?) # 35446. with very dark flowers of a red, sun and wind-burnt like the Indian faces from the puma heights : I wonder if this is the same species as from below,- if so, then the lowland flower is anemic and weak !

The trail was struggling to keep its possessive rights over the mountain side versus the earth slides and rock rending and splitting; numerous portions of the trail bearing ground were deeply cracked and ready for thunderous slides into the abysses.... The trail was following now the near, narrow mountain ridge up and up, and always at the impossible angles of 60° to 80°; the ridge itself was of pure rock, molded into broken walls, dells, precipices, flats and bars.

Here a new vegetation group was beginning : the lovely, shrubby herb # 35452. with abundance of deep vermilion flowers,- the deep purple blooms of the # 35461. shrub were high above the grasses,- also the rare pink flowering shrub # 35463.,- also my old tree-friend # 35465., exhibiting its artificial, delicate and frail flowers of beautiful red was here too in its characteristic habitat,- and also the *Epidendrum* orchids ## 35466/7. right upon the ridge top, among stones and grasses.

The shrubs ## 35468 & 470. I greeted with joy : dwellers of the finest land in Peru, they have intelligently and rightly chosen the most healthy, invigorating, climatic zone of this land; anywhere I have met the showy, white and pink flowering # 35470..... there I felt happy and content.

There was also the shrub # 35469., # 35471. within the distinguished company of associated plants as ### 35472/507/501. and of numerous ferns as the # 35450., etc.

.....

From here on, the trail climbed towards the dense, low wood.

Now, other species were in view : the # 35453. orchid,- the tall *Monnina* species # 35462. like a hedge on both sides of the trail,- and ferns of all sizes and forms.

The low wood extended now on both sides of the path, and the land formed numerous, flat surfaces. But, penetrating into the wood more than twenty yards off the trail -- was impossible : stone walls and precipices again ! Still, it was very worth while visiting this wood : there I have found the orchid # 35455., forming huge clumps (0.60 x 0.60 m.) and spreading upon the ground with hundreds of short ramifications. The orchid # 35456. was covering the tree branches, very conspicuous on account of its deep purple leaves below.

There were colonies of the small ground-orchid # 35457., whose white bell flowers were drooping like these of our snowdrops !

Also the epiphytic orchid # 35460. with its unique, pale-brown bloom.

Surely there were plenty more of interesting species, but to herborize there properly, one should camp there for one whole year : so many plants had no flowers just then !

.....

The low wood ended as abruptly as it began. Now, I was facing the tall wall of the rain forest.

As my foot behind rested upon the dry soil -belonging to the grass steppe belt, the other one was treading the dark, muddy soil of the jungle. And, a few steps further ended the dry, pleasant and bracing air of the favorite shrub # 35470. -- and began the moist, cool and acid puff of the rotting, humic soil of the rain-forest. There were flowers no more.

Upon the stretch of some two miles I have found only the # 35458. with scarlet flowers (*Acanthaceae*) and the interesting ground-orchid # 35459., so un-orchid like, with pale mauve flowers.

.....

The forested mountain-side kept on being steep.

Upon its 70° slope Señor Gisman has made his corn plantation. He brought down many acres of the forest and burnt down everything except the thick and hard tree-trunks. But before he succeeded to plant corn, another native species took wholly possession of his chacra (farm): the *Bocconia frutescens* (Papaveraceae) appeared upon the chacra in incredible numbers; thousands and thousands of the small *Bocconia*-trees of a very particular aspect, because of the huge, pinnate and lobated leaves of an unusual color of whitish-gray with brownish stalks and nerves and rich racemes of yellowish-brown fruit; quite a sight, most unusual even in its habitat, mostly on the Eastern Andean slopes from 800 to 3'000.m.a.s.l.

Although the trail led through the *Bocconia* grove and through the corn-field, the advance was difficult, so steep was the land.

Beyond the Gisman's chacra, to the left, the trail led beneath moisture dripping rock walls - down to the "quebrada" (ravine). In the hope that there, surely, must flow some forest brook, - and that I might find there some Zygoptera (small dragon-flies) and aquatic Hemiptera (bugs)... I ventured further. But the ravine had no brook at all! The ever fog-covered forest could become the object of further exploration. But as from the canyon of the "Sweet Water torrent" - now left behind and very far down - right up to this spot there was no water anywhere available, the eventual camping here was impossible. And the trail ended here too.

Returning "home", I had time enough to look around over the endless stretches of mountains. There was a fine panorama from Gisman's chacra: Northwest and a little more northward, far beyond the Agua Dulce Canyon, most of the mountain sides were cut almost vertically; in the distance, upon the background of the green rockwall - a long, silvery streak reached from the mountain-top down to its feet; surely a huge cascade, perhaps one hundred yards high, - perhaps one thousand yards high: one could not know, as nobody has ever penetrated close to the waterfall.

One goes away from these forests, feeling bitter and disappointed. This zone of Peru is beautiful, healthy and attractive. There is little tropical about it, save the botanical names of families, of species that inhabit this zone. Save the large, black monkey tribe, save the different, local insect species. But this is the moderate climate land, where, perhaps, the curse of everything - that is tropical - does not reach!

And, precisely, these fine zones are useless and un-inhabited. The orchids from these zones are lovelier than the orchids from the low, tropical jungle. Perhaps because they are the least known and reserved only for the elite of the orchid-lovers. Perhaps because they are hidden in difficult ranges of hills, alluring only to the collector whose painstaking search drives him on.... to discover.

One is tempted to divide the orchids of this small region - into two groups: the "Alpine" -group of the species (of the herbarium-numbers) mentioned above and the "low-land" -group, found some 200-300.m. lower - at the feet of the hills. The latter group consists of species that cannot live beyond the line of said demarcation and do belong to the lower belt - exclusively -, as *Odontoglossums*, *Anguloas*, *Lycastes*, *Houllettias*, *Stanhopeas*, and species that attain the height of three to five feet. Some *Bletias*, *Oncidiums*, *Epidendrums*, *Sobralias* - have a third, preferential zone - namely the almost treeless grass steppe on the other side of the described range and accessible from the ravine of Carpapata and from the village of Huasahuasi.

<u>Recorded species from the region :</u>		(Dr. A. Weberbauer)	
<i>Aa brevis</i>	Tarma	3600 m.	
<i>Sobralia Weberbaueriana</i>	Huacapistana	2700	
<i>Epidendrum brachycladium</i>	Huacapistana	2000	
<i>brevicaule</i>	Huacapistana		
<i>cardiophyllum</i>	Huacapistana		West of
<i>excisum</i>	Huacapistana		
<i>Huacapistanae</i>	Huacapistana		
<i>nephroglossum</i>	Huacapistana		
<i>pachyphilum</i>	Huacapistana	2700	West of
<i>paniculatum</i>	Huacapistana	2000	& Palca
<i>scabrum</i>	Palca	3000	
<i>tarmense</i>	Huacapistana		
<i>variegatum</i>	Huacapistana		
<i>Pleurothallis juninensis</i>	Huacapistana		
<i>nigrohirsuta</i>	Huacapistana		West of
<i>Trichoceros muscifera</i>	Eye-brow	2000	of the forest
<i>Ornithidium Weberbauerianum</i>	Huacapistana		San Ramón
<i>Elleanthus bambusaceus</i>	Huacapistana		
<i>gastroglottis</i>	Huacapistana	2700	
<i>Masdevallia uniflora</i>	Palca	3000	grass steppe.

NOTE : very few species indeed.

Hundreds of botanists and of collectors have been working the Huacapistana region.

I have collected at Huacapistana several times, but going some 5 - 10 miles lower on the road to San Ramón, - I have found the HuasaHuasi - Agua Dulce - Utcuyacu region far more interesting and decidedly richer in orchid species.

The proof of the statement is the fact that just in the Agua Dulce region was located the Odontoglossum Harryanum, duly recorded from there by Mr. Ch. Schweinfurth on the basis of my collections. "The first record from Peru".

Regional life conditions : the enclosed two photographs represent the pictures of my shack in Agua Dulce. As Lima friends were frequently visiting my Yugoslav friend at Utcuyacu, I had also calls on me of these people, who wanted to see that "loco doctor", climbing up the mountains in search of worms and of herbs.

One large party of visitors has come to the Utcuyacu-hacienda : the owner or partner, also a Yugoslav, (chief mechanic from the Lima "Empresas Electricas") who after 20 years of services wanted to retire and live the peaceful life at Utcuyacu, - a lawyer and two ~~YANKS~~ youths from the San Marcos University.

They brought half a dozen of shotguns and rifles for big game hunting; I had to give them tips where were the best, likely places for encountering the beasts of the jungle. I have told them that during two months I have seen one small, red doe, - one red squirrel, - two "partridges", - and twice short families of the black monkey.

The easiest game were monkeys, but they were rare and frequented the forests about the mountain ridges. As the lawyer was very fat and as he was the best shot, and did not like the idea of climbing the mountains, the monkey pursuit was, fortunately, unanimously abandoned.

The enthusiastic hunters decided to shoot animals from the veranda. Thus for days frequent shots were resounding, and several small rodents were killed at the palta-baits.

The University youths were calling on me daily, made photographs and KSWISSA reviewed my herbarium, but could not make up their minds to accompany me into the forest to see how collecting is done.

My Yugoslav friend lost sixteen pounds in the first two months of his stay at Utcuyacu. Although he was the richest person in the region, his daily diet had to adjust itself to the local possibilities : boiled potatoes and black coffee for breakfast,- boiled potatoes and -sometimes- beans for lunch,- and boiled potatoes and Quaker Oats for dinner.

There was no meat of any kind at Tarma, and bananas were easier to purchase from Lima than to bring them from the near Chanchamayo.

We were often more lucky as regards provisions : Señora Casabona at the Agua Dulce farm - has sold us three rabbits, thus during the two months at Utcuyacu and Agua Dulce, we relished the delicious rabbit stew on three different days of "fiesta".

Felix Woytkowski.

Lima, May 1948.

The importance of the region :

Huacapistana - Agua Dulce - Utcuyacu and Huasahuasi for T A R M A
and for the Peruvian Tourist Industry.

Lima is one of the few capitals in the world with no attractive places, where to go for weekends. Neither there, resorts in pleasant surroundings where either the tourists or the Lima people could travel and enjoy moments of leisure and vacations.

To fill up the gap, the public opinion claimed creating NATIONAL PARKS. During the last ten years individuals and Institutions picked out at random - regions, which will never develop into accessible and attractive realities.

1. The range of forested hills of Carpish is too far away -in the department of Huánuco- and the forest has been totally destroyed by successive timber industries.
2. About a year ago the forest region along the upper rio Paucartambo, in the department of Pasco, has been established as National Park..... but to get there one should dispose of an helicopter.
3. Then again a lake, close to the town Janja, in the department of Junin, has been designated as National Park; and there are no trees - only dry and dismal stretches of grass steppe at some 15,000. ft. a.s.l., a real land of desolation !

The Agua Dulce- Huasahuasi region should

solve the problem :

- a) it is the nearest range of forested hills from the capital;
- b) it is beautiful and attractive : small, wooded Cordilleras with canyons and ravines, crystalline brooks and streams with abundant trout,- supposed lakes,- waterfalls,- abrupt and wild scenery,- forests and grass steppes with a wonderful and unknown flora;- the climate is delicious, totally healthy, bracing and tonic. Two different roads cut through the region and embrace it upon its Northwestern side, connecting with the famous, potato producing village of Huasahuasi.
- c) the amazing fact about the region - is that, notwithstanding the nearness to Tarma and to Lima, everything there has remained primitive, intact and virgin; the extremely broken up terrain invites the construction of weird automobile roads, flats, platforms for cottages, hotels,- sightseeing, strategic nooks and corners..... where to rest, where to find repose and tranquility.
- d) though the surface of the region is not very vast, the nature of land will keep staying the visitor, because plenty of excursions must be made - in order to get acquainted with everything worth seeing there.
- e) the region has been quoted, as interesting, in numerous respective books.

From the point of view of business, it is as sound and good as anything... that may be attempted in Peru. Lima is becoming a large city; the people become more restless and anxious to move, to know, to travel. The modern propaganda is able to shift masses wherever it would benefit them culturally, spiritually and physically. The masses of youths want to go away, to use their legs, to seek the oxygenous air for their lungs, - they do need occasionally to change their milieu, to look for healthy adventures etc., they must develop and grow.

Only a foreigner can take the initiative and the converting into reality. It is also the business enterprise of one million dollars yearly.

And nothing better will ever be found in Peru - as far as any eventual NATIONAL PARKS go.

Claiming of restitution of landed estates, owned formerly by members of my family in Poland, and offered now by the Government of Wladyslaw Gomulka - to the "former owners and to their legitimate successors" - as legal inheritance.

1. Estate of Kozietuly and Dalboszek, railway station Mogielnica, close to Warsaw, area of 4'000. "morgów"; appraising at US.\$500.- per I morg, the estate is worth \$.2'000.000.00.
Up to the year of 1930 it belonged to my uncle Jan Marcin Leszczynski and his wife Jadwiga z Moszynskich Leszczynska, sister of my mother Helena z Moszynskich Woytkowska.
My uncle had 3 children : Zdzislaw, Maria and Marta, the first two of my age.
2. Estate Zarzeczce, railway station Nisko, department Nisko, Western Galicia,- area of 4'000. morgow and also worth some \$.2'000.000.00.
Up to the year of 1930 it belonged to Dr. Stanislaw Hofmokl-Ostrowski and his wife Romana z Zalewskich H.-Ostrowska.
Their only daughter ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Janina was married to my only brother Tadeusz Woytkowski, whose only daughter Salomea was born before the first World War. The estate had to belong to Salomea.
The lawyer and landowner Dr. Stanislaw H. Ostrowski had three brothers Zygmunt, Wilhelm and Oscar, all of them either lawyers or physicians.
I saw lately in an illustrated Polish Magazine "Film" of August 26, 1956. the photograph of the lawyer Zygmunt Hofmokl-Ostrowski, who is now 84 years old, as defensor in a sensational process.
I wrote to the Film Magazine, asking for the address of the lawyer who has been famous both in Austria and in Poland.
3. Landed property at the Summer Resort "Rymanow Zdroj", Mountains Carpaty, Western Galicia, area of 10 morgow, worth some \$.10'000.00.
Up to the year 1930 it belonged to my mother Helena Woytkowska.
The Summer Resort and the respective landed estates belonged to the known family of Roman Potocki.
4. Estate Huta Krasnianska, on the banks of river Zbrucz, department of Skalat, area of 800 morgow, worth \$.400.000.00. Belonged to my father Doctor Jan Woytkowski.
5. Estate Bezbrudy, railway station Kutkorz, department of Zloczow, area 700 morgow, worth \$.350.000.00. Belonged to my father.
6. Estates of Lubsza and Wyspa, department of Rohatyn, area of 1'100 morgow, worth \$.550.000.00. Belonged to my father.
7. Estate Iwanowka, department of Husiatyn, area of 1500 morgow, worth \$.750.000.00. Belonged to the brother of my mother, Mieczyslaw Moszynski.
8. Estate Borki Male, department of Skalat, area of 900 morgow, worth some \$.450.000.00. Belonged to the sister of my mother Jadwiga z Moszynskich Leszczynska.

Estates ## 4,5,6,7, and 8 are situated in the Eastern Galicia.

In all, some 13'010 "morgow",- each morg I believe has 12.000 square meters, and worth, at the prices of 1920. some :

U.S.\$6'510.000.00.

Calle Francisco Zela 1067, "L"
Lima, Peru
November 28, 1956.

Mr. Hermann Deutsch
Associate Editor, The Item
New Orleans, La., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Deutsch :

Some years ago, when you were visiting Peru, I had the privilege to know you personally. Then I related to you and to your friends how I was exploring this vast, primitive land - collecting plants and insects for Specialists of the United States. You were then extremely kind to me.

Later on you have published an article in The Item, describing my work here.

Lately I have read the book "The Royal Box" by Frances Parkinson Keyes, and saw how you have helped to make it one of the bestsellers.

I am here in Peru "the lost individual", among the people naturally not-lovable,- perhaps for us. If one must feel the need to live alone in order to do things that one likes and that one considers important,- such a life may be satisfactory, provided one is close to OTHERS, especially of one's kind. Then one can shape one's world, if one does not resign oneself to the indolent ignorance. The necessary OTHERS are all abroad, and I may seek their help, spiritual proximity - exclusively by correspondence.

Since you saw me at Lima, I have made two more Botanical Gardens (neither could be terminated),- I have collected Natural History materials in remote regions, and worked at the National Agricultural School La Molina - earning a salary amounting mostly to some \$.40.- per month.

During my trips I have been accumulating notes, data and certain knowledge of the country. Now some of my University colleagues ask me to write a book on Peru :

"the immense, empty and sterile stretches of the Andean plateau,- the atmosphere there of peace, tranquility, repose,- and the Andean Indio with habits -smoothed into uniformity by centuries of living together-. His besotted ignorance and his terrible despair - as nobody ever cared for him."

"The landscape of the snow covered mountains,- the thousands of canyons, of ravines cutting laboriously their passages downwards and gathering waters to create huge rivers."

"Flower studied meadows -greener than any green on earth-, and clear springs bubbling up from under the tops of the mountains. Then the Eastern slopes of the Andes, prodigious parks of flowering shrubs and trees which, distances below, become mazes of the repulsive jungle."

As most of the land is unexplored, unknown,- an urge to proceed awakes the emotion and the onward will to discover something new : regions, landscapes, tracks of past races,- new plants, insects, animals, minerals, gold, precious stones, treasures and butterflies.

Such a book should picture only the beauties of Peru, should teach the Peruvian to love and to know his country,- should teach him how to beautify his land,- how to present her charms to the visitor, making certain -now inaccessible- regions easily attainable, without destroying their virginal attractions.

The actual Peruvian has been totally divorced from the nature, owing to his origin out of the dismal, barren spot of the desert.

He never enjoyed breathing an air -charged with fresh cold purity,- he never had luscious valleys, shady and fragrant forests; lakes -green in the sunshine and mysterious by night under the moon-.

He was never able to fall passionately in love with the beauty of clear brooks and of flowers growing wild. His life has always been difficult, of narrow horizons, of few interests and of limited enjoyments. And the desert has produced in him a purely utilitarian concept of the things of this world.

The rainless sandy desert, the dead, sterile colorless barren and tragic desolation.... have molded his psyche : these factors and nothing more.

The emotions that we feel, confronting the nature, are absolutely foreign to him. The joy, the pleasure,- inspirations to admire, to study, to investigate.... to co-exist with nature,- to want and to love her ... are foreign to him.

Thus he became deficient, incomplete and difficult to live with. The deficiency creates complexes, and his attempts to dissimulate have only produced a thin veneer of high-sounding words and droll poses, which do not solve the situation.

Now he sees it. He wants to find the evolutionary line of his own to follow..... and he needs help.

You are accustomed to world thinking and world living. Perhaps you would be interested to help this Southamerican country to find itself and to develop a more useful and full life ?

Youth cannot be accordingly educated - when it is that the teachers must be educated first. And I am told here that a book , as I intend to compile - would serve the purpose. Neither my Spanish nor English are good; but this is not an unsurmountable obstacle.

I am also preparing notes and plans how the country should be prepared for tourists, how to make Cusco attractive and colorful, and which regions should be prepared to make the tourist stay and to make him appreciative and happy.

The book would be frugally illustrated; first printed here in Spanish and -if possible- translated into English and edited in the United States.

What structure to give it : "Twenty five years of travel over Peru in order to see some of her regions",- (the travelling financed from income of the Nat. History-materials- collector.) Or "Diary of a collector in Peru", or "Why Peru might become a fascinating country for the tourist ". I do not know !

The business aspect of my work and of the proposed book .

I must co-ordinate my life and work accordingly - for the purpose. Never much of my life could be dedicated to any literary effort, because it had to be based upon disorder and confusion, the very quintessence of the existence here.

The reward for work, wages, salaries are so small that one never knows how to pass the day of to-day and how to plan the future of tomorrow.

Thus life is devoid of the solidity and security, and one cannot master one's actions - but join the ceaseless stream of poor people, their sad faces brooding and yearning : "The hungry sheep look up and are not fed".

This is -truly- our life here.

Now, for over twenty past years I have been organizing collecting expeditions into distant, hardly accessible regions of this land. Hiring caravans of mules, of porters, of native assistants, of local guides, - my camp was pitched in thousand places, at all altitudes of the Andean Cordilleras and of the forested zones. I have travelled like a millionaire, and never had enough money to buy one good, square meal.

Thus life here, "based upon disorder and confusion" plus the never ending collecting expeditions, financed - I really do not know how-, lent my life an aura of the constant trouble and of ~~stangeness~~ stangeness, noted well enough in the attitude of local people toward me.

If I want to write a book, I must first create a milieu of certain security and of restful peace, at least for a span of one long year. This cannot be realized in our modern time - without money. I must see how to earn it, and the circumstances force me to apply to you, begging for your help.

Business proposition : In the valley of the river Huallaga, and elsewhere, there grow several species of *Strychnos*; some are small trees and some are vines. The botanically known species are :

<i>Strychnos</i>	<i>Castelnaei</i>	("uirari"),
S.	<i>brachiata</i>	("curare"),
S.	<i>Poeppigii</i>	("cunshu-huayo") and
S.	<i>toxifera</i>	("curare").

The United States and Europe do buy actually (?) -and they were buying also heavily (?) before and during the last World War - the paste of "curare" from several Peruvian jungle regions. The natives in the respective regions do possess the recipe how to prepare the paste, inasmuch as they were elaborating it during several past years.

As I generally collect medicinal plants -for chemical study- at the foreign laboratories, - I know all the people concerned in the jungle, and know also, from what I am told here, that the paste obtains a very high quotation abroad.

Here, at Lima, only a few days ago I have been offered 500 kgs. of the paste per month. But as I never did any business as exporter, I know nobody in the States who would purchase the stuff.

Could you contact a Firm and obtain the respective contract ? I have a friend here who is willing to give the Bank guaranty, as required, with a view of participating in the deal . I would dispatch the paste from the jungle to Lima and my friend would ship it to the States. I could thus earn the money which I need.

We would, naturally, endorse your business terms. Samples of the paste would be sent immediately, upon request, by Air Mail.

Could you help to plan the book and could you help me to earn some money to realize the described projects ? As references are always desirable, I beg to quote some down below and to enclose a cutting from a scientific publication, where I have described a certain unusual type of the Andean forest.

If I succeed to better somehow my financial situation, I shall settle for a while in the forests and shall collect for you a decent lot of showy butterflies. I owe you this. And if I manage to write my book, you will most kindly see why out of so very many plans, promises.... and dreams, - I could accomplish next to nothing : poverty is the fatal tragedy of life .

F. W.

by a Lima bank or send my personal check on a
Peruvian bank. There may be a Lima check market & you
could get mon. coins from a moneychanger then change
back. J.F.C.

3/9/57

My dear Felix :- Thank you for yours of 2/2 and
enclosures. I am glad that you understood the spirit
of my last letter to you and that you plan to begin
again your insect collecting & thereafter devote yourself
to it exclusively.

You write of starting soon to collect insects
in the Marañon valley toward Ecuador & that you will
collect "orchids & seeds" for me. I would be glad to have
seeds of ornamentals but orchids plants will present
a problem of storing and shipping. Unless you leave
a place in which orchid plants can be successfully held
until my arrival in Peru late in Sept. it would
be useless to collect them. When I am in Lima I
~~could~~ arrange shipment to Calif. but you could not
without securing permits, money for air express etc etc.

Unless you have already done so, do not
copy your collecting notes - pick out the areas or
experiences that appeal to you as most exciting or
intriguing for a personal record and write down the
basic elements (where, what happened, what you
were looking for, what you found, etc, etc) and I
will fill in details.

Should I send the \$50 I promised (as
an advance) in the form of a draft payable to you.

Calle Francisco de Zela 1067, "L"
Lima, Peru
March 12, 1957.

Doctor
T. H. Goodspeed
Professor of Botany & Director Botanical Garden
2079 Life Sciences Building
University of California
Berkeley 4, California.

Dear Friend :

As announced in my letter of March 2. I beg to enclose the 38 pages of my data about collecting here. It may be called a Gazetteer of the collecting stations, and contains descriptions and general informations about collecting.

It is not complete, as there collecting in the valley of the Huallaga is not mentioned; I may write something about it later on.

Neither detailed descriptions of all the regions are there, as -perhaps- a few hundred pages would be needed for the purpose. I have included only more local data about the Cusco department,- and especially about the CALLANGA venture.

All this may be a start for something more serious, that actually is impossible on account of worries, troubles and problems -- and the state of health too, on account of the present heat wave.

On page 26. I have mentioned the impact of the local climate; it seems to justify the opinions I always had and felt.

Hoping this Gazetteer may prove useful,

sincerely yours

Felix Woytkowski
Felix Woytkowski.

I enclosure.

Ps. the address above is most recommended.

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

Sr. Felix Woytkowski
Calle Francisco de Zela 1067 L
Lima, Peru

My dear Felix:

The notes on your extensive activities in Peru, enclosed with your letter of March 12, interested me very much indeed.

In my last to you I hoped to anticipate your going to the labor of bringing all these data together but now that I have read them I agree with you that they are necessary as a preliminary to selecting topics or areas to be described in more detail, perhaps.

I was, of course, particularly struck with the Callanga ad-venture. That I am sure I will want, with your permission, to refer to but unfortunately I cannot include your description of personalities and life in that area as I would very much like to do because it might be offensive to my Peruvian friends. They would, of course, deny that any such things existed in Peru!

Hopefully I will hear from you soon concerning the kind of remittance you would prefer. I wish that I were in a position to be of more help in solving your problems.

Best wishes,

Cordially,

THG:T

Calle Francisco de Zela 1067, "L".,
Lima, Peru
March 26, 1957.

Doctor
T. H. Goodspeed
Professor of Botany & Director Botanical Garden
2079 Life Sciences Building, University of California
Berkeley 4, California.

Dear Friend :

Please find enclosed pages 39-46 of my proposed Gazetteer with some local color impressions from the trips; obviously, all this is not meant for publication... just notes made of the trips as they were taking place, year after year.

We have here actually Mr. A. H. Heller with his charming wife, of European origin, from San Marino - California, who collects orchids -botanicals. I have accompanied them to Chanchamayo, where we collected abundant and interesting material, especially at Agua Dulce, province of Tarma. There I have also collected for you in the year of 1948.

With kindest regards,
sincerely yours

Felix Woytkowski
Felix Woytkowski.

Enclosed : 8 pages of collecting data.

Francisco Zela IO67, "L".,
Lima, Peru
April 2, 1957.

Doctor
T. H. Goodspeed
Professor of Botany and Director Botanical Garden
2079 Life Sciences Bldg., University of California
Berkeley 4, California.

My dear Friend :

I was exceedingly glad to read your letter of March 22, and your very valuable appreciation of my notes on collecting. On the 23 of March I have sent you further notes, and now you may most kindly indicate topics and localities, which should be amplified - in the way that these would best suit your proposed publication.

Everything written is entirely at your full disposal, inasmuch as I will feel honored to contribute with anything I know about this land for a book that Peru needs.

I have tried to be a painstaking collector of Natural History material. It is my belief that the collector -anywhere- should gain recognition as a useful factor, because he is a link between the field and scientific laboratory : if this notion gets established, especially Southamerica will learn something new.

Even here I am slowly conquering friends and people, who begin to understand it. So much so, that I have been promised at La Molina to receive a "license" to go afield, in order to continue my work.

To further prove the importance of the collector, I beg to remit a publication of Mr. Fred S. Truxal "A Revision of the Genus Buenaia". There on pages I352/3, Mr. Truxal states that : "Genus Buenaia is limited to the Neotropical region and southern portions of the Nearctic region" -(p.I355), that "forty species have been described" in all, that I have collected in Peru I4 species of which 8 have proved new species.

In your letter of February 6, you mentioned that there may be a tendency to "belittle" my work. It is neither pleasant nor merited. I am not looking for praises, but I desire to leave here a good name.

I take the liberty of enclosing two copies for your use. One of them mentions matters of my health, a handicap that did not permit to accomplish more. I had to write in self defence, and this was humiliating to ventilate one's intimate life, when one is 67 years old. A good doctor specialist in the States would understand and would appreciate one's efforts within the very difficult conditions.

As regards money, I would appreciate very much indeed for sending me the check for \$.150., as offered in the letter of February the 6-th. In return I shall write the best I can about any desired topic.... at any length. That means cooperating fully.

Sincerely yours

Felix Woytkowski
Felix Woytkowski.

2 enclosures.

Hotel Plaza, No.36, Lima,
March 28, 1957.

Mr. A. H. Heller
Hotel Bolivar, dpt. 572.

Dear Mr. Heller :

It is only the fact that both of you were so extremely kind to me, - that may justify this letter with all the enclosures.

I will go sometime, before July, to Tingo Maria to the Hacienda Shapajilla to visit Señora Prato. There we may discuss all the matters in order to see..... what could be made.

Your help and that of Mrs. Heller were generous, wise and good. One must love for it - both of you, feel very grateful, - and, though, you go away.... I shall always know that I have two true friends in the world, and this is worth very much indeed and above everything else in one's life.

My family : if once you have time and patience to read the enclosures, perhaps you will concede that, kept on doing the right thing :

I married the poor girl in Poland, when she was 16 years old; I brought her and our four years old boy to Peru, and we were enthusiastic to build up a new life of hard work and of happiness here; she worked hard in the jungle, was making plantations and the farm... until I got sick there and realized that we two could not conquer the jungle.

We divorced for the sake of the child, - her new husband was better off, - had an established profession, - and was much younger. Twenty years later our son died, the three grandchildren were abandoned, the ex-wife grew desperate, almost insane and her new husband began to live with another younger woman. My ex-wife got only a small, precarious monthly allowance, remained destitute, with utterly broken health, friendless.

The man who married her was a German, widower, with two children from his first Spanish wife. Keeping a harmonious, decent home - where Polish, German and Spanish race-heritage were in play..... was difficult. I kept away, collecting in the jungles, - but needed them, because it was something still like a home, a harbor. All the money earned went to help them, especially our boy. The life in the wilderness was hard, and poverty did not allow to soothe the uninterrupted and insoluble conflicts of every day's life.

It is eight years now that my ex-wife lives alone. She is too sick to work anywhere. Outside of house keeping, she has no training to defend herself in the modern world. She has no one friend, save me. She thought, I believe, twice to marry here: but men here are difficult, they want money, social position, youth and health. She has none of these.

Can I forsake her and see her going down and down ?

She was always good to me, like a mother, and to say the truth she is here the only friend -- I have.

I cannot afford to take her back. She needs only a home and a dog to love. We were always extremely fond of animals.

We cannot keep decently even one dog in Peru.

My marrying : Two days ago I went to see a doctor Alberto Garovich, Clinica San Pablo at Lima, who was my medico for the past 20 years. I wanted a general check up, and a certificate of health. Unfortunately, he was away. But even without his certificate, I may state truly my health condition.

I am a sick man : neuroses, utter physical debility, underfed, - emotionally induced illnesses, caused by : tropical climate, mountain sicknesses, milieu, lack of home, the age of 67 years. In the Time, March 25/57, Latin Am. Ed., page 66, Dr. Peale says : "When they (Americans) don't live up to the ideals, that's WAWA what gets them in trouble...." And many others factors too.

I keep up appearances, just to survive and to go on working : the force of will, faith, the duty to help others - as long as I last.

In the newspaper La Prensa, March 28, page 6, column 5/6, they write about the Brown Swiss calves imported recently from the United States for Puno. They cannot live there at 9'000.ft.a.s.l., they get cardiac lesions -mountain sickness. They shall be returned to the sea level.

.....

During the years 1940/1954. I have received some 1500 injections of vitamins A, B and C., and thousands of different vitamin tablets and pills.

There you have my whole mental condition, that of my heart and mind - opened to you two, without any reservation, - in due payment for your help and friendship.

And I do hope you will always think well of me.

Sincerely yours

Felix Woytkowski.

4 enclosures .

Estado de la salud y ensayos de casarme en el Peru :

Desde ya muchisimos años estoy cronicamente enfermo, y la historia clinica está -más o menos- como sigue :

- 1930/48 : tonsilitis y absesos cada año y operaciones; (dr. Rudolfo Beltrán y Alberto Carcovich); causados por el violento choque de clima al volver de la Sierra a Lima; cada ataque cada año sigue por un periodo de prostración y decaimiento; operaciones de sacar parcialmente las amígdalas,- remoción de toda la dentadura.
- 1930/50 : gripe cada año;
Reumatismo crónico y artritis, durante meses no he podido andar; salicilatos, inyecciones, frotaciones etc.
- 1932/57 : neuroses y neurastenia; docenas de botellas de "Neurinase"; durante un año en Talara tabletas de "barbital" -cada día.
- 1932/53 : anemia, completa debilidad física, enfermedades inducidas emocionalmente; insuficiencia hepática, halitosis : inyecciones (Dr. A. Carcovich).
- 1938/40 : ankylostoma y tricocefalo : curas con "Bepermina", Drs. Ruiz Huánuco y A. Carcovich.
- 1942 : Angina Plauti : Dr. Spickeraagel.
- 1943/4 : Herpes Zoster : Drs. G. Monge y Ov. García Rosell; baños de luz, electricidad etc.
- 1942/3 : tuberculosis incipiente , lesión pulmón izquierdo, Dr. Ov. García Rosell. Cerca de 100 botellas de "Pulmol".
- 1943/4 : malaria crónica (Naña), Dr. A. Carcovich.
- 1943/47 : Keratitis : un año ceguera completa ojo derecho y varios meses ceguera ojo izquierdo : no diagnóstico, quizás avitaminosis o polen de alguna planta. Drs. Valdeveliano, Cipriani, Egeuedi-Heller, Pung- Figueroa :Talara, J. Oballe :Talara etc.
- 1943 : Furunculosis - por debilidad del organismo : Dr. Ov. G. Rosell.
- 1955/57 : Alergias : crónicas sintoma de mala salud.

etc.

.....

En años 1940/57 me han aplicado cerca de 1500 inyecciones de Vitaminas A, B y C -- y miles de obleas y de tabletas de dichas Vitaminas.

Causas : bajisimo estandarte de vida, hambre en la Sierra y en la Montaña durante cerca de 16 años, malas dentaduras postizas, alimentación deficiente continua, enfermedades de altura, clima tropical y el clima "meloso" de Lima, malaria, parasitosis de las Montañas, pobreza infra-humana en comparación con alto estandarte de vida anterior.... en Europa.

Resultado final : Graves y inevitables trastornos patológicos y psíquicos :
neuroses ,
neurastenias,
debilidad profunda física,
destrucción de la vida sexual - por completo y
amplia y positiva degeneración , tantas veces descrita en los manuales de la medicina tropical : individuo de raza blanca, norteaña bajo del

el impacto

sol tropical, en el ambiente hostil de los climas "melosos", de las alturas Andinas, siempre hambriente y abandonado... en medio de persecución sadica y tonta, como un Indio - sin techo, con su indispensable coca y aguardiente.

Y no se necesita ser especialista en adaptaciones y problemas del tropico -- para comprender, que enfermedades como :

18 años de tongilitis con absesos ,
reumatismos del clima limeno,
anemias,
dolencias hepaticas, propias del tropico, con halitoses resultantes,
parasitoses del ankylostoma y del tricocefalo,
Herpes Zoster,
lesiones tuberculosas,
malaria,
Keratitis,
avitaminosis etc.

siempre, en cada condición y en cada individuo tienen -a lo largo- que producir trastornos.


Y que una actitud hostil de criticar, de querer imponer, de querer corregir, nunca podrá devolver la salud al respectivo individuo.

Tampoco los medicos y los remedios de la botica.

Pero, un trato más justo, más humano y más generoso,- pueden, quizás , aliviar las dolencias y -quizás- prolongar la existencia del individuo.

Supongo que muchos extranjeros vienen al Peru para servirle de lo mejor posible. Algunos desean encontrar aqui su segunda patria, amar al Peru y trabajar para su progreso, en condiciones muy adversas del clima y de una topografia muy dificil.

Quien los comprende y quien los ayuda ?


Felix Woytkowski.

Lima, 2 de Abril, 1957.

2079 Life Sciences Bldg.
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
April 23, 1957

Dear Felix:

Thank you for the last installment of your interesting notes on your remarkable collecting activities. Later I will perhaps select certain parts and ask you to elaborate them for me.

I am considering sending one of the Senior Botanists in this Botanical Garden who collected with and for me in Chile in 1952-53 to Peru relatively soon for 3 or 4 months. He collected in Peru for a short time in 1953. He will be particularly concerned with collecting cacti in flower and, if possible, in fruit also. He is a cactus specialist and has records of the type localities of many Peruvian cacti. I plan to provide him with a suitable track in which he will travel exclusively.

He wishes to collect between (1) Huacho-Chiquian-Ruaras; (2) Trujillo-Cajamarca-Chachapoyas; (3) Oroya-Ayacucho-Cuzco; (4) Dept. Puno, especially Puno-Cuzco; (5) Cuzco-Paucartambo. It is understood, of course, that he would start from Lima and return periodically to the coast or to Lima and that he would not expect to be able to go from one area direct to another except in the case of 4 and 5.

Would you be good enough, as soon as convenient, to give me advice from your great store of experience concerning (a) the months when flowering of plants in general would normally be expected in each of the five areas (b) what the road conditions would be likely to be in each of the areas during the period of flowering.

From the records which he has he believes that he should be able to get the material he needs between June 15 and Sept. 15.

May I impose on you also to get for me the best set of maps now available showing the roads in Peru. You will know whether the Esso maps will be sufficient or whether it is necessary to get the geo-militar or Min. de Fomento maps. Please send maps air express or whatever way is cheapest by air.

I am enclosing my personal check for \$15.00 which should cover air transport and incidental expense. I have asked you before whether you wish the initial \$50 (to be followed by \$100 when I ask you for more detail on your experiences) to be in the form of a draft on a Lima bank or as a personal check. My reason for asking this question is that in the past one got a better rate of exchange with one or the other.

With thanks and all good wishes,

Cordially,

THG:T

Francisco de Zela 1067, "L", Lima
May 8, 1957.

Doctor T. H. Goodspeed
Professor of Botany and Director Botanical Garden
2079 Life Sciences Bldg.
University of California, Berkeley 4, California.

fill

Dear Harper :
been/ I could not answer at once your letter of April 23,
as I have ill, got ptomaine poisoning, shots of Chloromycetin,
of Promazil, of atropine,- then Chlorostrep, etc., etc., to-day
I have left the room for the first time.

Maps : I am sending to-day, by Air Mail, registered the following
ones : a) the general one of Esso, it is good and costs nothing;
b) Ayacucho and the region S/.100.00.
c) Cuzco and region " 100.00.

The geo-militar maps to cover the 5 requested itineraries would
cost in all S/.700.00., and as two of them are being sent presently,
S/.500.00. more would be needed to purchase the lot,- but this lot
of 7 maps will not cover the 5 requested itineraries; that means
that f.e.g. the Itinerary Huacho-Chiquian -Huaraz..... has Huacho,
Huaraz ... but no Chiquian.

To make it plain, the course to be followed must be traced from
map-patching.

At the same military Institute they have the general map of Peru,
something like 9 ft. x 5 ft. It costs S/.200.00, but is not as
detailed as the two enclosed.

The same map may be bought in series of separate sheets at the price
of S/.400.00.

I have asked today Dr. Velarde, the botanist at the School, who
possesses all these maps. He told me that these are the only ones
of some merit.

I have been buying these military maps some 15 years
ago at the price of S/.3.50.- now they charge S/.100.00. for each.
Please kindly register the serial numbers of the Cuzco and Ayacucho
maps. There is plenty of red tape buying them. When you decide
about any eventual further purchasing, I will get their bill for
you. They have given me S/.300.00. for the 3/15.- at the Bank.

As regards the check for me, they do not make any difference at
the Bank, where a friend of mine is chief of some section.
The soles, pesetas.... do not count here nowadays,- they do not buy
anything.

When I got sick, the doctor for one hour's work and for the medicines
received S/.500.00.

Hoping you will forgive me the delay,

sincerely yours

Felix Woytkowski
Felix Woytkowski.

Francisco Zela 1067, "L", Lima,
18-th of May, 1957.

Doctor T. H. Goodspeed
Professor of Botany and Director Botanical Garden
2079 Life Sciences Building, University of California
Berkeley 4, California.

Dear Friend :

As I did not answer fully your letter of April 23,
I am doing it now :

- (a) the months of flowering of plants in general :
it is absolutely impossible to state anything, as the climate
this year is something that has never been before : in all
previous years April and May were months of clouded skies,
of drizzling rains and mists and of low temperatures;
this year the "summer" continues, the sultry, suffocating
heat -with mostly 95% humidity- reaches daily 26/8°;
heavy rains have fallen in the north, as in Tumbes- Piura;
the departments of Cusco and Puno seem further to be
"drought-ridden"..... all this seems unusual and abnormal.
- (b) road conditions : are possible or bad, according to the
weather conditions.

As I have stated in the letter of May 8, I have been very sick.
And up to to-day I do feel dazed, and not "myself" - owing to
the mentioned climatic factors of heat and excessive humidity.

But, in spite of all the adverse, of the suffering,- I am as
ever the same, and anxious to serve you the best I can.

Sincerely yours

Felix Woytkowski

Felix Woytkowski.

Enclosed : P.O. air mail receipt
for S/.27.65.

2 maps " 200.00.
S/227.65.

----- thus I owe you S/.72.35.-, balance in your
favor from the forwarded S/.300.00.

CORREOS DEL PERU		CORREOS DEL PERU	
S/.....	Nº 523830	R	
atario.....	Certificando	Nº 523830	
no.....			
Rec. por.....			
8-V-57			

Francisco Zela I067, "L"., Lima
22 of May, 1957.

Doctor
T. H. Goodspeed
Professor of Botany and Director Botanical Garden
University of California
2079 Life Sciences Bldg., Berkeley 4, California.

Dear Friend :

Mr. Kent H. Wilson, my client from the Kansas
University, Lawrence, wrote me a few days ago :

"Do you have maps of the areas ? I can send you some good
I : 1,000,000 maps of the area for \$1.87 (I believe it is) each.
They are put out by the American Geographical Society and cost
\$2.50 per sheet, but I can get them for you for less."

I have seen them here, and I am sure they are better and much
more cheaper than the ones I have sent you.

The Lima Geographical Society keeps on purchasing them as they
are published in the States.

If the two ones are not satisfactory, I may keep them -later on-
for my own use.

We are poorer at the School each day. My old
cholo-gardener has died a few days ago, and I cannot get another
one. The young ones are no good,- of the old ones there are only
a few left at Lima, and they ask for S/.40. to 60.00 daily wages;
the School can offer only S/.25.00 a day. It seems I will be
forced to abandon my newly made Botanical Garden. For the last
two years we could not afford to paint labels, thus plants remain
un-named, and the Garden has no appearance of a Botanical Garden.

It is likely that I will go to the Montaña to collect insects.

I owe plenty to my clients, they keep urging me to start to
collect, and I cannot delay any longer.

At the Hotel Plaza, where I live, I owe S/.4,000.00. The manager
of the Hotel wants me also to start to collect, as this seems the
only way to earn some money, and to pay the debts.

I have received many letters from Poland, from my family. They
ask me to return at once, and promise there a job. All of them
work hard, even persons 84 ~~and~~ years old..... and their great
estates, houses and properties - do not belong to them any more.

Sincerely yours

Felix Woytkowski
Felix Woytkowski.

2089 Life Sciences Bldg.
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
May 29, 1957

My dear Felix:

Thank you for your letter of May 22. We have a complete set of the National Geographical Society maps of Peru. They are exceedingly good; indeed, they are better than any available in Peru. However, what we needed were maps showing roads and their character and the ones you sent were very helpful.

Too bad that the Botanical Garden at La Molina has so many problems. Botanical Gardens are always expensive institutions and it is always difficult to find properly trained workers. When I am in Lima in October and November perhaps I can stimulate some interest in improving the situation.

As I said in an earlier letter I think that you will be happiest collecting insects in the montana. I have the impression that the Jaen region should be somewhat of a gold mine of new plants and perhaps there may be other things of interest there also. I cannot remember, at the moment, whether you have previously spent time there.

It seems to me that you would make a mistake to return to Poland just at this time. There seems to be some evidence that conditions there will either be much better or much worse (like Hungary) in the relatively near future. It would be sad for you to see all your family's possessions in other hands.

Please write me as soon as possible Dr. Ramon Ferreyra's correct address. I have in the past addressed him c/o La Molina but have the impression that he is now at San Marco only. Perhaps he has a Casilla. There seems to be an impression here that he is in the United States on a Fellowship. If so could you let me have his address in the United States?

It is always good to hear from you and I look forward to seeing you in the fall. I judge that your health has improved.

Cordially,

THG:T

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

Sr. Felix Woytkowski
Calle Francisco de Zela 1067 "L"
Lima, Peru

Dear Felix:

I have been waiting for a reply to my letter to you of May 29th before sending the enclosed check for \$100. I send it now on the chance that you are in Lima and not off to collect insects somewhere in the "Dark Ages" parts of Peru.

As I think I have told you I am directing a 6th University of California Botanical Garden Expedition. Mrs. Goodspeed and I will arrive in Callao on about October 15th to stay a month or more in Peru. In advance I am sending my assistant Paul C. Hutchison, Senior Botanist in this Botanical Garden, and William Marshall who will be Hutchison's collecting helper and photographer. They leave here on July 19th to arrive Lima by air on or about the 26th

I have sent for their use in Peru a new Ford truck specially equipped for plant collecting. It will arrive in Callao early in August and they will start north in it to begin collecting in the Jaen-Bella Vista region. Later they go south to Moquegua-Tacna and then to Cuzco-Paucartambo, etc. They will collect in Peru until December.

The primary objective of this Peruvian section of the Expedition will be a survey of the Cactaceae of Peru but general collecting will also be done.

After Peru I will go for two months to Chile and will have another assistant there. Later I expect to be in Argentina for a month. We will probably return to San Francisco by ship if we enjoy the voyage south.

If you are in Lima the end of this month I wish you would try to see Hutchison. You can give him a lot of valuable information about the various areas in which he plans to collect.

Hutchison and Marshall will go first to the Hotel Maury but if it is too expensive will find a pension. If they are not at the Maury the American Consulate should have their new address or you could leave a note at the Consulate for Hutchison telling him how to get into touch with you. I would much appreciate any help you can give him.

I hope that not hearing from you does not mean that you are sick again.

Best wishes and will, I hope, see you before too long.

THG:T

Cordially,

Francisco Zela IO67, "L", Lima
20 July 1957.

Doctor
T. H. Goodspeed
Professor of Botany & Director Botanical Garden
2089 Life Sciences Building
University of California, Berkeley.

Dear Friend :

It is a shame that your good letter of May 29th has not been answered at once. Yes, I have been sick nearly all the time and extremely busy, - and entirely fed up with everything. But, I wrote then immediately a letter to Dr. Ferreyra, quoting to him the whole respective paragraph of your letter, and asked him to supply to you the needed address and informations.

That occurred the things that happened to me and which I describe further below.

First I do desire to comment upon Dr. Ferreyra's deperiment : as I live actually mostly at Chosica and come rarely to my room No.36 of the Hotel Plaza at Lima, I found a telephone message at said Hotel, dated July 11, from Dr. Ferreyra - where he asked me to call on him . I have visited him on Monday the 15th. He told me some gentlemen, who knew you, were at his Museum and informed that you were coming to Lima -- very soon. He offered me a job of supervising the old Lima Botanical Garden, a monthly salary of some \$/I,000.- and the next year a much better salary and construction of the new Bot. Garden of the University - which will receive grounds of 80,000. square meters; further that Doctor C. Monge will partly manage and direct that construction.... and that I surely will feel glad to work with him. I have both the copy of my letter to Dr. F., and the telephone message in my possession.

My new troubles and health : as in May I felt immensely run-down, I have applied for a two months' "licence", backed up by the official health certificate of the medical man of La Molina. I have been told by the corresponding employees of the School, that according to their Statute I have the right to receive full salaries for the first and second month, - and then -when necessary- for the third month the half of the salary, -- of course, everything according to the doctor's opinion.

The School's official doctor, Dr. Jorge Reyes A. was attending to me for some time; then he gave the following Certificate :

"Certifico que el empleado de la E. N. A., Felix Woytkowski padece de una Eczema alergica, de un surmenaje intelectual y gran baja de defensas organicas, como se puede acreditar por los distintos medicos que le han visto y los analisis que posee, por lo que se le indica reposo mental y fisico absoluto por espacio minimo de dos meses a partir de la fecha para su restablecimiento sobre todo fisico. Expedo el presente a solicitud del interesado para los fines que son convenientes."

(m.p.) Dr. Jorge Reyes A.

Lima, 5 de Junio 1957.

The School gave me the "Resolucion", Of. No.263 - T., II de Junio, 57, stating : "SE RESUELVE : Concédase a don Felix Woytkowski, treinta (30) dias de licencia por enfermedad, a partir del 10 de Junio del presente año.".....

This short licence was no good to me : receiving one salary, paying

urgent debts for rooms, board etc., I could not leave Lima for the Sierra - where I could find rest, peace and better climate. My red globules came down from 4'850.000 to 4'010.000 - within a few months; the 5 different analyses, made for Dr. Reyes, have pointed to some infection-focus; they gave me 6 different shots... and work at Chosica. Making daily some 8 car trips there, having neither time nor place where to eat; going from the hot Chosica to the moist and dreary Lima, I got worse, - got flu, sore throat and more anemia. I got mad, as I wanted to get away from Lima, perhaps to the forests, wanted to do some collecting (as I have so many debts), and as collecting is my remedy for all the aches, - I am not getting any better. This unusual treatment seems to have many, deeper causes.

.....

As in one of your previous letters you have mentioned that some data seem - unreal-, I beg to enclose cuttings that picture the background of some distant regions.

It is also fortunate that my Callanga assistant, don Felipe Mormontoy, has now a job at Lima, I meet him occasionally and can produce him -- if convenient. The other, old C. assistant don A. Caceres still lives at Paucartambo.

As an old collector, I consider that all my data should be absolutely veracious; otherwise 30 years of collecting here - will result useless - for everyone.

Sincerely yours

Felix Woytkowski
Felix Woytkowski.

Enclosed : two cuttings.

NOTE : I shall find the two gentlemen, as instructed.

Thank you very much
indeed for enclosure,
letter July 16-57,
FW

Presidente Prado Ofrece su Apoyo A los Q'eros que Exigen Justicia

Por Demetrio Túpac Yupanqui

Una dramática exposición hecha por los indígenas q'eros Toribio Qespe y Prudencio Apaza conmovió al Presidente de la República, doctor Manuel Prado, cuando ayer los escuchó en el recinto del Palacio de Gobierno.

Ellos han venido desde un legendario pueblo, perdido entre los riscos orientales de los Andes, a 90 kilómetros de Paucartambo, Cuzco, oprimidos por el sistema colonial de un hacendado: el "Michurin Peruano" Luis Angel Yábar Ordóñez.

Con singular veneración, propia del alto concepto que les merece el Presidente de la República, los q'eros Qespe y Apaza, llegaron hasta los pasillos del Palacio de Gobierno. Pero sin perder el natural señorío que les caracteriza, los q'eros preguntaron, mientras esperaban al Mandatario —a este cronista que les sirvió de intérprete— ¿Cómo es el "Inkari"?

(En idioma q'ero, "Inkari" es el nombre del fundador de su cultura y la máxima autoridad que tuvieron en tiempos remotos, cuya memoria se guarda celosamente en bellas leyendas que se transmiten de padres a hijos).

Guiados por los edecanes de servicio penetraron los representantes de Q'ero hasta la estancia donde los esperaba el Presidente, quien los recibió con afabilidad y escuchó la emocionada narración sucinta de los principales problemas que aquejan a aquella singular población indígena.

En un lenguaje sencillo y conmovedor, Qespe y Apaza relataron el régimen inhumano a que son sometidos por el dueño de la huerta "Manicomio Azul".

En una parte de su narración, Domingo Qespe no pudo contener su sentimiento y comenzó a derramar lágrimas. Pidiendo justicia para su pueblo, se arrodilló ante el Presidente de la República, quien inmediatamente lo hizo reincorporar y le animó para que continuara narrando la tragedia de los suyos.

Después que este cronista tradujo al doctor Prado el planteamiento y las peticiones de los q'eros, el Presidente dijo que encomendará de un modo especial la solución del problema al Ministro de Trabajo y Asuntos Indígenas, así como también al Instituto Indigenista del Perú de cuyos proyectos ya estaba informado por las noticias que ayer publicó LA PRENSA.

El Presidente dijo que el problema de los q'eros sería solucionado, así como los de otras muchas poblaciones indígenas que aún sufren similares sistemas de opresión.

Como publicamos ayer, el Ministro de Trabajo y Asuntos Indígenas, Dr. Ricardo Elías Aparicio, así como el Director del Instituto Indigenista del Perú, Dr. Carlos Monge, han ofrecido la ayuda más amplia y necesaria para resolver la situación de los indígenas, mediante la expropiación legal del fundo Q'eros.

Para ello, el Ministerio ha ordenado a los ingenieros que han viajado a Lauramarca, Cuzco, que se trasladan a Q'eros con el objeto de estudiar la posibilidad de la expropiación de este fundo que pertenece a Luis A. Yábar.

Por su parte, el Instituto Indigenista del Perú ha ofrecido enviar a un antropólogo, Dr. Mario Vásquez; y el Dr. Manuel Velasco Núñez, Secretario de esta institución, ha anunciado que se comunicará con el Dr. Oscar Núñez del Prado para aprovechar los estudios científicos que realizó la expedición a Q'eros de los cateóricos de la Universidad del Cuzco, que patrocinó LA PRENSA hace dos años.

Durante la entrevista, el Presidente Prado dijo a los indígenas

que estaba enterado de todos estos proyectos y les ofreció que recomendará su ejecución a la mayor brevedad posible.

Al terminar la entrevista, Qespe y Apaza manifestaron su agradecimiento abrazando al Presidente de la República, quien les deseó un feliz retorno a Q'eros.

Los indígenas abandonaron el Palacio de Gobierno muy emocionados. Dijeron que la entrevista quedará perennizada en la historia de su pueblo, junto a las bellas narraciones que se transmiten de generación en generación, hasta que haya escuelas y ellos sepan trasladar a las fojas de un libro.

Ex Embajador de Venezuela Pasó de Regreso de Bs. As.



Dr. Atiliano Carnevalli, ex Embajador de Venezuela en Argentina. Pasó por Lima y se abstuvo de hacer declaraciones porque no desea que se agrave más la situación que determinó la interrupción de relaciones entre Argentina y Venezuela.

Sin pronunciar ninguna palabra de amargura, y absteniéndose de hacer declaraciones ("No hay que echar más leña al fuego", dijo) sobre la cuestión que determinó la interrupción de relaciones diplomáticas entre Argentina y su país, pasó por Lima el ex embajador venezolano en Buenos Aires, Atiliano Carnevalli.

El diplomático caribeño se mostró menos belicoso que su colega argentino Carlos Toranzo, declarado persona "no grata" por el gobierno venezolano y expresó sus deseos de que el incidente no dure mucho: "Quiero esperar que se arregle la cuestión", dijo en la Corpac mientras lo observaba atentamente uno de sus hijos con quien viaja a Caracas. El resto de su familia, compuesta por su esposa y otros siete hijos se ha quedado en Santiago de Chile.

Este último hecho hace presumir que el Dr. Carnevalli abre la esperanza de volver al puesto de Embajador en Buenos Aires, que ejerció solamente por siete meses antes de que el gobierno del General Aramburu le diera un plazo de 48 horas para salir de Argentina.

Preguntado sobre si aceptaría retornar a Buenos Aires en caso de que se normalizaran las relaciones diplomáticas, el Dr. Carnevalli (canoso y afable, pero no tanto como para variar su propósito de no declarar nada) dijo simplemente: "Los diplomáticos somos personas muy disciplinadas. Todo esto depende de lo que decida mi Gobierno..."

Se le informó entonces que "La Prensa" de Buenos Aires se había pronunciado sobre la cuestión al acusar al gobierno venezolano de elegir el punto principal de la disputa (violar el derecho de asilo, conspirando) sobre la presencia en Caracas del ex Presidente Perón. Dijo el diplomático: "Pero no toda la prensa argentina opina en igual forma..."

Carnevalli fue recepcionado por miembros de la Embajada venezolana en Lima y sólo tuvo tiempo de hacer un breve discurso en el restaurante del aeropuerto. Aunque insistió en no declarar, fue lo suficientemente explícito cuando se refirió a la amable acogida que

• Hoy

Hoy to las sel to en la tal motiv taron me cionales.

Este dad con Estado y Artículo maras L. Lue ntrán ha tivas y c Has acuerdos Senado y adelanta los carg Sin fija" la i de la lón y Ra dencia d

• Parlam

Ayer, la Segunda a las misma man las Cá

A las ción Democ se agruparo pacó. Según en ambas C la posición tivas.

En reali ción Democ no tomará en el acto ra de Diput el Senado, res —Dami nos, Astete darían su Porras Bar

D

A las sí dipudatos y gran el ble tiano, se re dencia del



Tratarán de Entrevistar al Presidente de la República



Los q'eros Apaza y Gepe, representantes de una de las razas más antiguas del Perú, que han llegado para entrevistarse con el Presidente de la República, caminan por las calles centrales de Lima. La presencia de estos indígenas concitó la atención del público.

Protesta un Legendario Pueblo Indígena

Dos Delegados de los Q'eros Han Venido a Pedir Justicia

Michurin Peruano

Los Hacen Trabajar Sin Pagarles En la Hacienda "Manicomio Azul"



Nuestro redactor Demetrio Tópase Yupanqui entrevista al dueño del "Manicomio Azul", Luis Angel Yábar Ordóñez, en 1955 cuando la Expedición de LA PRENSA, llegó hasta aquellas apartadas regiones.

Por Demetrio Tópase Yupanqui.

Agolados por el cansancio y el hambre, Turibio Gepe y Francisco Apaza, representantes de la legendaria población de los Q'eros de la provincia de Paucartambo, Cuzco, han llegado a nuestra capital para presentar sus quejas al Presidente de la República, al Ministro de Trabajo y Asuntos Indígenas y al Instituto Indigenista del Perú, contra el gamonal Luis Angel Yábar Ordóñez, a quien acusan de explotación en forma inhumana.

En sendos memoriales exponen los abusos que siguen sufriendo pese a que una Comisión formada a raíz de las publicaciones hechas por nuestro diario hace dos años y a propuesta de los señores Rafael Aguilar Páez, Luis Enrique Galván y Juan P. Lima, logró que el Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Indígenas emitiese una Resolución el 15 de noviembre de 1955, aboliendo los trabajos gratuitos y servicios personales.

Además, el mismo Ministerio encargó a la Dirección de Asuntos Legales que formulara deman-

das ante el Juzgado de Instrucción contra el propietario de los fundos "Manicomio Azul" y Q'ero, Luis Angel Yábar Ordóñez, encomendando asimismo a las autoridades respectivas dar cumplimiento a las disposiciones legales vigentes.

Ante estos hechos, el dueño del "Manicomio Azul", llamado también "Michurin Peruano", se apresuró a firmar dos actas en la Subprefectura de Paucartambo comprometiéndose a dar por terminados los trabajos gratuitos, las mitas y el pongaje.

Sin embargo, —informan los Q'eros legados a Lima— esta actitud condescendiente duró muy poco. Rosalvo Yábar Ordóñez, el Inspector de Asuntos Indígenas del Cuzco, a fin de que el litigio pasara a la jurisdicción del Inspector de Simancas, a más de 600 kilómetros de Q'ero, ¿Protestó? Que los explotados Q'eros no pudieran defenderse sino a costa de mayores gastos y dificultades.

Según denuncian los indígenas en sus memoriales, el Inspector de Simancas acompañado de un secretario que los exigió el pago de 300 soles, sólo llegó hasta el "Manicomio Azul", a 90 kilómetros de la población de los Q'eros y se dedicó a recibir los agasajos que le prodigó Yábar Ordóñez.

Como todo resultado de esta visita se obtuvo la nueva orden gamonal de que los indígenas viajaran a prestar los servicios GRATIS, mitas y el pongaje que habían sido proscritos por el Ministerio de Trabajo.

Algo de Historia. En julio de 1955 un grupo de estudiantes de la Universidad de San Antonio del Cuzco, dirigido por el Antropólogo doctor Oscar Nuñez del Prado y con el apoyo de LA PRENSA, viajó a la apartada y legendaria región habitada por los Q'eros.

Hasta entonces, se sabía de este pueblo, sólo leyendas y elocubraciones más o menos fundadas y todo lo escrito se reducía a simples referencias de segunda mano.

Se Restablecen Las Garantías En Sur del País

El Gobierno levantó ayer la suspensión de garantías constitucionales que decretara el 19 del presente mes para los departamentos de Arequipa, Cuzco y Puno, con motivo del paro ferroviario y la huelga general de Arequipa.

De esta manera se restablecen la plena vigencia de los artículos 56, 61, 67 y 68 de la Constitución del Estado. Inicialmente la suspensión de garantías fue decretada por un período de 30 días, que venció el 30 del presente, pero subsiguieron los conflictos, se ha revocado dicha medida.

Servidores de Se Declaran

Fuerzas policiales fueron destacadas anoche a los talleres y oficinas de la Compañía de Aviación "Tucay", al declararse en huelga los 600 obreros y empleados de la firma, después que fracasaron las conversaciones sostenidas en la Dirección General de Trabajo en torno a diversos reclamos planteados a la administración.

Una resolución expedida por el doctor Jorge Camprubí Alcazar, Jefe de la División de Regímenes Especiales de Trabajo, fue rechazada por el Sindicato, que ha estado la reposición de los dos delegados del Departamento de Servicio en Votó que han sido separados de sus cargos.

Posteriormente, los empleados se declararon en sesión permanente en el local del Paseo Colón 298 y retiraron sus acuerdos solicitando sea destituido el Jefe del Departamento mencionado, al que acusan de trato incompesante.

El paro afectó los siguientes departamentos: Administrativo, Tráfico, Carga, Pasaje, Contabilidad, Mantenimiento y Radiocomunicaciones. Los dirigentes informaron en la asamblea que se habían adherido a la reclamación de los trabajadores las 45 agencias que la compañía tiene en el país.

Para contrarrestar la paralización se ha destacado personal técnico de transportes Aéreo Militar, que ha tomado a su cargo las operaciones.

Equipo de Televisión Llegará en Noviembre

Dentro de cuatro meses llega el equipo para poner en actividad el Canal 4 de Televisión que operará la Compañía Peruana de Radiodifusión, entidad que ha invertido cinco millones de soles en la adquisición de material para poner en marcha el espectáculo electrónico.

Al regresar de su viaje a Montevideo, donde redondeó la compra del equipo y visitó los principales centros de TV, el broadcaster Antonio Umberto declaró que el Perú "será el país donde la Televisión prevalece en mayor forma". Al recordar su estadía, dijo: "Estoy seguro de que esto es el primer paso de una gran revolución que se llama Televisión". "Estamos optimistas respecto al futuro" dijo Umberto.

3 cámaras; 2 proyectores cinematográficos; 2 proyectores pa. a día positivos; un equipo de microondas para transmisiones al aire libre; una antena de tres torres que instalarán una torre de 100 metros; y accesorios completos.

Canal 4 tendrá unidad móvil para televisar eventos callejeros y además estará en capacidad de presentar noticiarios periodísticos a pocas horas de haberse producido los eventos que desea televisar. "Para eso hemos adquirido un par de cámaras filmadoras y un receptor automático último modelo", dijo Umberto.

El equipo de TV llegará a su destino para hacer sus emisiones, el Canal 4 tendrá su centro de operaciones

arece de Cañones



de del Arsenal Naval. Llegó ayer y de para detener proyectiles estada.

Medidas Para Defender la Minería Sugieren los Pequeños Industriales

La adopción de medidas "prontas y ágiles para afrontar la defensa de la industria minera nacional, a fin de colocarla en situación de defenderse en el posible del mercado norteamericano, y conquistar para los productos mineros nacionales otros mercados en Europa o en Asia", ha sugerido al Gobierno la Sociedad Progreso de la Pequeña Minería en comunicado emitido ayer.

Tal documento ha sido lanzado para precisar la posición de la Sociedad frente a la "situación de crisis que han creado a la industria minera nacional, la baja cotización de los metales y la amenaza de elevación de impuestos al plomo y al zinc".

Entre las medidas que levantarían a la pequeña minería, dicha entidad considera las siguientes: a) la aprobación inmediata por el Congreso Nacional del Proyecto de creación de la Corporación Metalúrgica Peruana, a fin

de que cuanto antes el país disponga de una fundición para el plomo y de una refinadora para el zinc, para obtener productos finos de exportación; que puedan ser vendidos en cualquier país, sin necesidad de pasar por las fundiciones de Estados Unidos, con economía de fletes y ahorro de divisas; b) vitalizar el Banco Minero del Perú, elevando su capital a 500 millones de soles; c) acometer sin pérdida de tiempo el trabajo de los lavaderos de oro en los ríos Manzanilla, Imambari y sus afluentes, creando para ello la Superintendencia de Lavaderos de Oro; d) favorecer el establecimiento de industrias básicas en el territorio nacional, y e) incrementar los programas de irrigación de las zonas perfectamente estudiadas en la Costa.

La Sociedad Progreso de la Pequeña Minería dice que de aprobarse el proyecto presentado ante el Congreso norteamericano para la elevación de los aranceles al plomo y al zinc, se condenaría a una gran cantidad de minas al cierre forzoso y a la desocupación de miles de trabajadores.

La entidad expresa su aplauso a la actitud del Ministro de Fomento y Obras Públicas, Ing. Carlos Alzamora, al tomar la iniciativa para comprometer a los Gobiernos de México, Canadá, Bolivia y otros, a fin de hacer causa común y de plantear reclamaciones conjuntas y solidarias ante el Gobierno norteamericano, en defensa de los productos mineros de su exportación.

Expresa también su solidaridad y aplauso a la política económica enunciada por el Canciller Dr. Manuel Cisneros Sánchez, con ocasión de su visita al Uruguay, al presentar un mercado común en América; y su gratitud a la Federación Interamericana de Trabajadores Mineros con sede en México, por su buena oficina ante los organismos oficiales de Estados Unidos, para que no sea aprobado el aludido proyecto, teniendo en cuenta que aún cuando esa medida tienda a proteger a los industriales y trabajadores de la nación del norte, su aprobación afectaría profundamente la economía del Perú, México y Canadá.

Maestros de Lima Aplauden a Prado

Su adhesión y respaldo al gobierno democrático que preside el Dr. Manuel Prado, ha expresado el Magisterio Primario de Lima. La declaración está contenida en la Moción de Orden del Día aprobada ayer en la I Convención de la Asociación Provincial de Maestros de Lima.

En la misma reunión se aprobó otra Moción de Orden del Día en la que se expresa "la complacencia del Magisterio de Lima, por el Plan de Reforma Educativa en que se halla empeñado el gobierno del Dr. Manuel Prado; y en la acertada labor que en el planteamiento y ejecución de esta Reforma corresponde al Dr. Jorge Basadre, Ministro de Educación Pública".

Sobre Impuestos A Plomo y Zinc Declara el PAP

Comunicado del Apra. LA SECRETARÍA NACIONAL DE ASUNTOS SINDICALES del Partido Aprista Peruano, ante la grave situación creada por el pago de los precios del zinc y el plomo, y la posible de otros minerales, cuyos efectos se patentaban entre la clase trabajadora en los despidos de centenares de obreros que se acaban de producir, lo cual, unido a la crisis que existe en el Sur por efecto de la sequía y a otras realidades que afectan directamente la vida del pueblo, formula la siguiente declaración:

1) En momentos en que el Perú se recupera democráticamente, la baja de los precios de nuestra producción en el mercado internacional amenaza desarrollar una situación crítica cuya solución debe ser encarada por los sectores que conducen al desarrollo del país, y en tal sentido, la Secretaría Nacional de Sindicatos del PAP invita a las clases productoras y a sus representantes dirigentes a establecer entre sí, el capital y el Estado una coordinación efectiva y desinteresada de los intereses y nivel de vida que corresponde al pueblo peruano, evitando, asimismo, que los partidos políticos democráticos conduzcan a esta larva;

2) Invoca los vínculos de solidaridad con el pueblo norteamericano y especialmente con la clase trabajadora de ese país y las organizaciones dirigidas para que intervengan en forma directa en la defensa de los trabajadores peruanos y de otros países de Latinoamérica afectados por las disposiciones que bajan el precio de la materia prima producida en nuestros países, afectando, asimismo, el desarrollo industrial del Perú y del continente; y

3) Hacer un llamado a las centrales de trabajadores interamericanas y mundiales, de filiación democrática, para que intervengan con los fines expuestos en la lucha de las clases productoras de las Fuerzas del Industrialismo nacionales amenazadas por el descenso de los precios de nuestra producción, Lima, Julio 9 de 1957. Francisco Taboada, Secretario Nacional de Sindicatos del Partido Aprista Peruano.

Casa de Gobierno

Bajo la Presidencia del Jefe del Estado, se realizó en la mañana de ayer, el Acuerdo Supremo del ramo de Gobierno y Policía.

El Presidente de la República, Doctor Manuel Prado, despachó con los Ministros de Hacienda y Comercio, de Justicia y Cultivo, y de Guerra.

sewas de **Kendupala**, donde trabaja el maíz que consumen. Ha de imaginarse la estupefacción que los produce Lima, con sus rascacielos imponentes, la algarabía de su tránsito automotriz y el brillo de las luminadas vitrinas de sus tiendas céntricas. Pese a que no saben hablar sino sola palabra de castellano, piensan que lograrán ser escuchados por el Presidente de la República, por el Ministro de Trabajo y Asuntos Indígenas y por el Presidente del Instituto Indigenista del Perú.

Tratarán a Matrimonios sin Hijos



Los especialistas argentinos en fertilidad matrimonial, doctor Alberto Bettinotti (sentado al centro), Oscar Bruno (con traje civil) y el Director del Centro Fertilidad Matrimonial doctor Jorge Aceveso Cabello.

Fue Inaugurada una Clínica Para Tratar la Esterilidad

El Centro Peruano de Fertilidad Matrimonial, fundado hace siete años por el Dr. Jorge Aceveso Cabello inauguró ayer sus nuevas instalaciones clínicas en la calle Leonidas Avendaño 37118, Miraflores. Allí continuará haciéndose el diagnóstico y tratamiento de la esterilidad en personas de diferente condición social y económica.

Entre las autoridades de Salud Pública y especialistas que asistirán a este acto, estuvieron los doctores Alberto Bettinotti, Presidente de la Sociedad Argentina para el Estudio de la Esterilidad y R. Oscar Bruno, Director de la Clínica Ginecológica de Buenos Aires, quienes permanecerán varios días en nuestra capital.

El Dr. Bettinotti declaró a nuestro diario que un centro de fertilidad matrimonial requiere de todas maneras la acción conjunta de un equipo de especialistas: urólogos, ginecólogos, endocrinólogos, radiólogos, internistas, obstetras, laboratoristas, "Instituto de Fertilidad Matrimonial".

Resumidamente, no es posible realizar ningún ensayo", agregó. Dijo que la especialidad contribuye no sólo a mantener la unidad familiar en el matrimonio sino que aporta de resolver problemas de diversa índole asegura el progreso demográfico en países devastados por epidemias cruentas y la guerra. Opino porque el Estado apoye en todo momento al matrimonio que desea tener hijos.

Hablando de la adopción, indicó, que ésta es absurda desde el punto de vista científico si antes no se ha tratado sobre la esterilidad involuntaria en un centro de especialistas. "En cambio es la medida más sana para el matrimonio que de ninguna manera podrá concebir".

Luego de referirse a los progresos alcanzados en esta especialidad, el Dr. Bettinotti resaltó que la esterilidad congénita es un proceso que no respeta edades ni clases en toda la sociedad y que las causas determinantes de la infertilidad son principalmente de origen patológico y cuando se lesiona definitivamente el aparato reproductor.

Bettinotti, prestigioso facultativo argentino, felicitó al Director del Centro Peruano de Fertilidad Matrimonial por los éxitos que esta especialidad viene obteniendo en nuestro país.

El estado Centro es de una sola planta y de diseño arquitectónico moderno. Cuenta de tres consultorios, servicio radiológico y fisiológico, laboratorio, departamento de Radioterapia, biblioteca y hall de espera.

Los especialistas que prestan servicio aquí son: Doctores, Vicente Chong, Luis Magglio, Julio Muñoz, Gerardo Boliset, Osvaldo Cisneros, Benjamin Camarero, Julio Inzoque, Javier Correa M., Andrés Carrillo, Uriel Torres Cáceres y el laboratorista Humberto Martínez.

Q'eros

Continuación de la 1a. pág. 1a. del 10. Por caminos de llamas y escalando los Andes de la Cordillera Oriental, la expedición científica llegó hasta Q'ero, población de andenes donde sus gentes fuertes y serenas viven aún el unción, llevan su contabilidad en quipus y hablan un quechua depurado como no se había en ninguna otra parte del Perú.

Pero no fueron interesantes comprobaciones científicas las que realizaron los antropólogos, arqueólogos, etnólogos, folkloristas, geólogos, geógrafos y musicólogos, sino que encontraron en esa singular población un tremendo problema humano: la desamparada explotación a que los desamparados q'eros eran sometidos.

Un hombre que se decía defensor de la raza indígena, y al que se habría tributado encendidas losa por sus experimentos genéticos—sobre todo en el cultivo de la papa—era el despota que a los q'eros los esclavizaba y los transportaba como máquinas de trabajo hasta su huerta del "Mancosimo Anzi".

Cuando este cronista habló con Yabar Ordoñez, en su mismo "Mancosimo" el anciano gamonal, despótico de derramar lágrimas y jurar arrojado que jamás había explotado a los q'eros—a quienes consideraba como hombres singulares—dijo que les pagaba doce soles de salario diario además de los alimentos.

Mientras tanto, los expedicionarios, entre quienes estaba el periodista norteamericano Malcolm Burke, comprobaron que los q'eros sólo recibían 20 centavos diarios y comían de sus propias provisiones, hacimados en un inmundable rancho.

Q'eros en Lima. Toribio Quespe y Prudencio Apaza representan a más de 400 familias de Q'ero que buscan justicia para su causa. En el Cuzco han sido **hurlados** sus propósitos. Por eso han hecho el largo viaje hasta Lima.

Ellos han venido con su abuelo del umu y sus artísticos ponchos. Andan descalzos y están acostumbrados a vivir en alturas mayores a cuatro mil metros, donde cultivan sus papas, y en las

Dirigentes de FPP y Filial de Chancay

El del presente ha postergado su visita de la Federación de Periodistas de Bertolini, quien ha sido invitado por los Periodistas de Chancay, a fin de estudiar periódicos con motivo de la I Convención Nacional de Periodistas y de Periodistas de Chancay, con sede a de reorganizarse de acuerdo a los Ejes de un programa de recepción de Periodistas, que comprende a Social y un almuerzo que le brindará Carlos Bazo. En esa oportunidad, Odrá sobre los preparativos del IV Congreso de Periodistas de Chancay, con sede a de reorganizarse de acuerdo a los Ejes de un programa de recepción de Periodistas, que comprende a Social y un almuerzo que le brindará Carlos Bazo. En esa oportunidad, Odrá sobre los preparativos del IV Congreso de Periodistas de Chancay, con sede a de reorganizarse de acuerdo a los Ejes de un programa de recepción de Periodistas, que comprende a Social y un almuerzo que le brindará Carlos Bazo. 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suelven a la larga. Son, en el mejor de los casos, parches que duran poco; y a menudo sirven para acelerar la inflación. Pero si los trabajadores demandaran energía y consistentemente del gobierno el cese de su política inflacionista y un presupuesto realista y balanceado se habría ganado en la lucha por la estabilidad de la moneda, que es la lucha por el efectivo bienestar del mayor número de peruanos.

Cárcel del Cuzco

La reciente visita del Ministro de Justicia a la cárcel departamental del Cuzco permitió a ese alto funcionario comprobar el deplorable estado de las instalaciones penales de la ciudad incaica, así como apreciar la subsistencia de inhumanas prácticas de castigo, radicalmente opuestas a las reformas que él ha propugnado. El Ministro Thorndike dispuso y presenció la demolición de las espantosas "celdas de castigo" en las que algunos carceleros se complacían sádicamente en torturar a los reclusos —supuestamente destinados a reabilitarse ante la sociedad por obra del

sistema penitenciario del Estado—. Ofreció, asimismo, el titular de la cartera de Justicia empeñarse en que pronto el Cuzco pueda contar con un centro penal que sea verdaderamente modelo en su género, y no en la entrecomillada acepción puesta en boga por la pasada dictadura.

Se diría que, para que los establecimientos de esta índole en el Perú sufran el cambio desde la barbarie hasta la civilización que reclama el más elemental sentido humano y que el Ministro ha prometido, va a ser necesario que este miembro del gabinete se pase casi todo el tiempo recorriendo una tras otras las prisiones del país, para personalmente comprobar y eliminar en cada caso las prácticas brutales que en muchos de esos centros imperan todavía. Más eficaz y rápido, creemos, sería una renovación del personal a cargo de tales labores, a base de una estricta selección y a base también, naturalmente, de severísimos castigos para los que delinquen a costa de los delincuentes —lo que, contrariamente al proverbio, no debe tener ni cien años ni cien segundos de perdón—.

"La Prensa" 13 de Julio 1957.

Lima, Peru, Casilla 670,
July 24, 1957.

Doctor
T. H. Goodspeed
2089 Life Sciences Bldg.,
University of California, Berkeley.

Dear Friend :

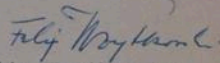
I have been yesterday at the Maury Hotel and at the American Consulate - but the gentlemen, seemingly, did not reach Lima as yet.

I beg to enclose notes on what we should like to make here; there is a vast group both at La Molina and at the University, who should like to make, to create something for the progress of the country. Very often I try to give them ideas.... and there ends everything :

Dr. Ferreyra is not the man who would struggle to obtain real support, he is always very much imbued with his herbarium and refers everything to our famous Comité de Protección de Naturaleza, where meetings are held, items discussed and votes of applause passed.... and all projects sent away "ad acta".

The notes may inform you about the present state of affairs,- they are meant to defend the weak interest in everything connected with Natural History.

Sincerely


Felix Woytkowski.

Enclosed : 9 pages of notes.

"Un viaje de 25 años para conocer un poco el Peru".

Bellezas, atractivos y características del pais :

1. Costa-desierto con agua insuficiente, pero con vastas plantaciones de caña de azucar y de algodones de variedades sobresalientes. La lucha para conquistar más tierra para cultivos,- numero de grandes haciendas, de Industrias. Las ciudades y los puertos. Vias de comunicación. Clima y los paisajes. Flora : lomas y fauna ... muy en breve.
Fotos : amancaes en flores y aves de las Islas Guaneras.
Los Andes Occidentales dan acceso a las magnificas Cordilleras, como la Blanca. Descripción del Callejón de Huaylas, de la via de penetración, de algunos picos y ascensiones.
Fotos : 2 bien seleccionados.
2. Sierra : Gusco, Ayacucho y Huancayo; colorido local - trajes; Gente Andina. Paisaje, lagos, rios; tipos de puna : "Ichu" y pajonales-parques. Ceramica, tejidos.
Flora.
Animales : vicuña, llama, alpaca, oso, tarugo, viscacha, perdices.
Fotos : Gente labrando tierra, animales pastando; puma-parque; lago con cascada y pradera; bosque de Polylepis con vicuñas o llamas.
3. Ceja : la zona mas maravillosa : vegetación; animales; aves; mariposas; orquídeas. La Ceja inmensa con miles de quebradas, caminos de penetración, lagos, rios y cascadas.
Fotos : Tibouchina en flores, Cattleya Rex, Odontoglossum Harryanum, Befaria. Morpho con alas abiertas. 2 paisajes.
4. Selva baja : Madre de Dios, Apurimas, Ucayali, Marañon - Hualлага y Amazonas. Los tribus selvajes. En avance colonos nativos y colonos blancos y asiaticos. El Loretano producto de la bonanza del jebe. Naturaleza brava : crecimiento exagerado, plagas y enfermedades.
Fotos : algunos de los rios; chacra del colono; Loretano sacando jebe. Pesca de los nativos.
Productos de las 3 zonas agricolas y mineras. Los 3 climas y variaciones ad infinitum.

Lo que atrae al Peru : Primitivismo, la inmensidad de tierras despobladas,- la atmosfera de paz, de tranquilidad, reposo y virginidad de todo todavia no manchado por contacto destructivo del homb-re "civilizador".

La emocion de descubrir algo nuevo, regiones-paisajes nuevos,- los rastros dejados por ignotas razas anteriores... plantas, animales, insectos, minerales, oro, piedras preciosas, tesoros... y mariposas.

Es un viaje a la luna !

El libro debe tener la tendencia de atraer al visitante. Lo que faltaria -describiendo la realidad-hay que pintar como se mejoraria , embelleceria lo visto : "nuestro sueño"... en nuestra imaginación.
Y lo "soñado" el pais tendria que ejecutar - para el fin económico.

Hay que mostrar al visitante todo el Peru - durante un viaje de 15 dias. Si en algunos sitios descritos, encuentra todolo esbozado en lo que sigue, - se quedará un mes.

LLamemos a dichos sitios "PARQUES NACIONALES".

Las regiones para escoger son, felizmente, muchas:

- 3 Parques Nacionales-típicos y 3 Ciudades- con colorido, típicas;
3 Vías de acceso, de penetración, con Hoteles en sitios estratégicos,
con pequeños Museos etnológicos y 3 Jardines Parques tipo autóctono.

Hoteles alejados de "chinganas y chozas", lejos de zonas destruidas y de poblaciones en harapos. Si el visitante se siente como en su hogar, comodo, limpio, bien alimentado, en ambiente de decencia y de belleza, - atendido con sincera cortesía, sin rastro de xenofobia y sin rastro del complejo de superioridad..... el Peru se llenará de turistas.

Siento de constatar que hasta la fecha no existe ningun ambiente en el pais, agradable y comodo -- desde el punto de vista del visitante.

El visitante no busca "lujo".

Desiderata de Turista :

1. Paisaje que "descansa" a el, que no le exaspera y agota, como los arenales polvorientos, vegetación sin su verdor virginal, la desolación monotoná - que horroriza !
2. Hoteles con servicio de aguas abundantes, comidas sencillas pero no siempre sobre platos frios (!), frescas y sanas -sin "aderezos" criollos, - limpieza, higiene, trato amistoso -franco-, ambiente tranquilo, reposado ("home-atmosphere"), extenso y comodo; Parque... y precios -sin explotación.
3. Datos historicos y fotos; puntualidad absoluta !
4. "Souvenirs" - baratos, autenticos.
5. Viaje comodo y cortesía.
6. Conocer las 3 zonas : de belleza.
7. Comprar : cosas "Chunchas", mariposas, plantas, orquídeas, -llevar semillas etc. Conozco muchisimos casos que han llevado plantas o orquídeas de Asia, de Australia... cuidandolas -en macetas improvisadas- en sus camarotes, diario durante meses de viaje en vapor; a la llegada, muchas veces publican descripciones de adquerir, de transportar, de cuidar... y de verlas crecer y florecer en sus patrias.
8. Ver gente típica, en sus trajes locales, oír su musica, ver sus bailes.
9. No tolerar chinganas y chozas - a la vista del turista.
10. Proporcionarles pesca, porque caza (en el sentido extranjero) no posee el pais.

No se puede, por fuerza, rebajar el alto estandarte de vivir del turista. 99% % de los visitantes aman a la naturaleza y viajan para aprender.

Hace poco se publicó en El Comercio (22/10/56) un artículo con las líneas siguientes : "los estudios de Ciencias Naturales, tan dejadas de lado por los Peruanos". Si traducimos las altisonantes palabras Ciencias Naturales en lo que realmente significan, debe decir interés y amor a los arboles, bosques, flores y animales minusculos y grandes, - tenemos precisamente lo que desea y busca el viajante : un bello paisaje, un precioso jardin, una bellissima flor.

Todos los sitios mundiales de atracción turística, poseen un marco precioso - natural. Sierras con bosques, rios y lagos, - bosques, parques y jardines con infinidad de flores, de color, de alegría, belleza, encanto, armonías -- reposo y intimidad con la naturaleza.

En el Peru hay sitios lindisimos, pero para vivir allí - necesitamos llevar una carpa y alejarnos bien lejos de las poblaciones : porque donde se establece el hombre, tiene la costumbre de primero de dañar y de destruir todo lo bello que había allí antes

de su llegada : bosques, arboles, flores, animales y hasta las bellas mariposas que prestan tanto esplendor y brillo a las regiones del tropico. Destruye hasta los peces con explosivos y con venenos !

Entonces si no tenemos ambientes atractivos, porque ya han sido destruidos, lo unico que se debe hacer es "empezar de nuevo" y hacerlos.

Para subrayar y poner afuera de todo argumento, de toda duda - el diagnostico, quizas un poco amargo, hay que llegar al fondo del mal que es de dominio publico y que perjudica inmensamente al pais. Me refiero al hecho que el turista no quiere viajar al Peru. Se trata naturalmente de las docenas, de los cientos de miles de turistas - que los otros paises saben atraer.

El mal radica en el hecho, que aqui hemos totalmente perdido el contacto con la naturaleza. Y quizas esto es un crimen imperdonable en nuestra relación con la Providencia, y quizas la ausencia de los turistas (con dolares) es nuestro bien merecido castigo ?

Lima, la Gobernante de siglos, está situada en los arenales aridos, en un desierto sin bendiciones de lluvias, en una zona muerta de la tragica y esteril desolación.

Poco o nada crece por el destino del litoral de manera espontánea. Es logico que el habitante ha sido divorciado de la Naturaleza (bosques, praderas floridas, valles sombreados por arboles majestuosos). La vida ha sido y lo es dificil, de horizontes estrechos, de pocos intereses y de muy reducidos gozos.

El desierto ha creado un concepto exclusivamente utilitario de las cosas de este mundo.

Ese concepto, sin ser publicado en tradiciones y literaturas, es obvio para el recién llegado, - y choca muy dolorosamente. Las proyecciones son multiples, y la mas fatal es la carencia de (nobles) emociones que un ser humano siente en contacto con la grandiosidad de la Naturaleza, de la cual constituimos la parte esencial : la naturaleza nos alimenta y nos viste, - nos proporciona todo util para el cuerpo y para (decían antes : alma) nuestro intelecto o nuestra esfera espiritual. Ese todo comprende sobre todo los gozos, las alegrías, los placeres, distracciones, intereses completamente vitales y inherentes.

El turista reboza de dichos intereses espirituales, al punto que ya no puede resistir por mas tiempo... y se lanza al viaje, en busca. Llega y encuentra un vacio absoluto.

Si logra de encontrar algo, es feliz, y seguramente regresará.

Si el costeño ya está acabando con los bosques de algarrobos, - el Andino y el Motañes dispone todavia de zonas bellas y atractivas. La literatura descriptiva del Peru es pobre, por muchas razones. Su vasto territorio es superficialmente conocido. Hay innumerables tierras interesantes, bellas - que se debería enseñar al visitante. Por ejemplo :

- a. La cerroana región de Huacapistana-Utcuyacu-Huashnasi : pequeñas cordilleras, cubiertas de bosques, con varios rios cristalinos, cascadas, con una soberbia vegetación, - con pajonales y numerosas quebradas. El clima es delicioso, completamente sano, y no obstante de ser atravesado por dos carreteras -- todo allí se encuentra primitivo, intacto y virgen. Por su configuración quebrada, ofrece un terreno ideal para excursiones - a tal punto que para conocerla bien, se necesitaría semanas de exploración. Solamente dos horas de bajada de Tarma, - y estamos en un paraíso para los excursionistas.

Un buen Hotel allí, muy amplio y estilo Suizo - sería un éxito desde cualquier punto de vista.

Allí abundan todavia las mas preciosas orquídeas de Sudamerica y sus bosques han sido explorados (solamente en muy pocos puntos exteriores dificilmente accesibles por contadas vias de penetración) por docenas

de botánicos de fama mundial de las Américas y de Europa. Es una región muy a menudo citada en la respectiva literatura extranjera.

- b. Otra región cercana y bellísima es aquella de Pillao-Torrehuasi-Sariapampa en el departamento de Huanuco. El pueblo Pillao, encima de una colina, se destaca ya a muchos kilómetros de distancia - por sus techos alegres de tejas coloradas. Sus praderas y bosques bajos parecen jardines de flores, con orquídeas de ramas floridas de 2 metros, - Ericáceas, Berberis y bosques de bambú (Chusqueas)

Al Este se extiende una vasta pradera, plana y verde como un césped bien cuidado. Después sigue una Cordillera con punas de suprema belleza, porque allí crecen pequeños bosques, se derraman numerosos espejos de lagunas y todo sobre un fondo de un verde incomparable, generosamente salpicado por grupos de flores. Quizas es la más atractiva puna del Perú.

Más al Este, sigue la enigmática Ceja de la Montaña : Sariapampa. Enigmática, porque su bajo monte crece "en el segundo piso", debe decir que es literalmente suspendido en el aire. Allí abundan los preciosos árboles de Podocarpus, de Glusias con hojas gigantesca teñidas de rojo, rosado y blanco, - Tibouchinas que parecen grandes bouquets de flores moradas y lila, - orquídeas, helechos y plantas decorativas en cantidades increíbles.

El clima es sano, y siendo un rincón bien apartado con una flora tan exuberante... se presta admirablemente para CAMPAMENTOS de VACACIONES o para un Hotel.

Más al Este, corre el alto Huallaga.

Parece que esta preciosa región se ha salvado de la destrucción, porque se ha construido un camino de acceso a las tierras cultivables del valle de Huallaga del punto Cayumba, situado sobre la carretera que conduce de Huanuco a Tingo María.

Al Sudeste de Sariapampa se extienden grandes pajonales, también tipo "parque", siendo allí las Gramíneas bien altas, por ser su altura mucho más baja que el encantador prado de Torrehuasi.

- c. Otra región que es relativamente cercana y bonita es Carrizal, sobre la carretera Concepción-Satipo. Se atraviesa Cordilleras altas con grandes lagos, - en la bajada un caserío simpático Viena, lindo río y agricultura Andina. En la bajada de la Cordillera a la selva se encuentra Carrizal, con bellísima laguna, alimentada por una ancha y alta cascada de los cerros nevados, puesta en alfombras de un verde suculento.

Más abajo siguen estepas unduladas con grupos de árboles y de arbustos. Un lindo sitio para veranear y para estudiar las Ciencias Naturales. Clima bueno, tónico, - con las enormes ventajas de ser apartado de los centros tuberculosos y de los caseríos, los cuales por muchas razones es siempre mejor evitar.

- d. Machupicchu : bien conocido, pero demasiado lejos de la capital. Allí todo es por hacer.

Lo más regio cerca de Cusco es -vía Paucartambo-Pilco, praderas y montes bajos, - y después -siguiendo el río Paucartambo- y subiendo de Puyupata al norte entramos a la inmensa puna de Corihuayrachina, soberbia, un jardín de flores - con lagos sombreados por antiguas arboledas.

La puna Corihuayrachina es inmensa, temible y bella. Caravanas de animales de carga se han perdido allí con sus Indios arrieros. Es una puna brava que acercándose a la selva, termina en gargantas rocosas, barridas con tempestades que nunca cesan. Campos y quebradas de rocas esconden fabulosos tesoros, escondidos por las razas antiguas, - y las tempestades no permiten a nadie de buscarlos. Las laderas exhiben camas de flores de intensos colores azules, rojos,

amarillos y rosados. Las Begonias tuberosas, vigurosas, casi gigantes, con sus enormes flores rojas, rosadas y blancas - crecen entre las rocas con helechos. Parece que el clima de la tempestad, de la llovizna continua, del aire puro y tonico - ha extendido la absoluta protección a esas Begonias. Seguramente allí han crecido durante muchos siglos, sin ser molestadas por nadie. Y hay que desear que allí se queden por muchos siglos más, sin que nadie las moleste... hasta el día que todos seamos suficientemente civilizados para mirarlas y para dejar que adornen esa reducida región del bello Peru.

Las gargantas rocosas conducen a la alta Ceja de la Montaña :Pavayoc con ricas praderas de altas Gramineas y parques de una vegetación - sin par !
Y luego la fantástica bajada, de un día entero, al valle del rio Callanga.

Un turista debería pagar diario 100 dolares - para mirar esas tierras.

Para que el turista se quede contento aqui, para que vuelva otra vez, para que -contando de sus viajes en su patria- anime a otros a visitar el Peru, hay que hacer su recorrido aqui interesante, agradable y su alojamiento comodo y muy, muy agradable.

Despues de una excursion el turista descansa. No le gusta el cuarto cerrado, y en el Hall no hay nada interesante. Tampoco en la ciudad. Ha visto ya tantas Iglesias y tantos Museos gigantescos en su tierra, con mucho mas de lo que le podemos presentar.

Pero es amante de la Naturaleza y de los deportes de pesca y caza. A muy pocos les interesan las ruinas; naturalmente Machupicchu es la sola excepcion.

Se siente flojo, quiere descansar pero al mismo tiempo desea ver algo nuevo : por eso gasta sus dolares , ahorrados durante muchos años.

Dele un soberbio parque-jardin del Hotel.

Allí va vagar por muchas horas,- y lo hará otra y otra vez, y tomara sus fotos en colores, y va querer conseguir plantas y semillas para su jardin.

Para el turista en los Estados Unidos y en Europa los mas grandes atractivos son : 1. TEATROS y 2. JARDINES y PARQUES.

La capital no los tiene. Pero las Provincias pueden tenerlos y con mucha mayor facilidad.

Podemos hacer 2 tipos de jardines aludidos :

I. Jardin-parque Andino :

Cacti	Cajophora	Geranium	Perezias
Buddleia	Calceolarias	Gerardias	Phaedranasas
Cantuas	Cleomes	Puyas	Pitcairnia
Polylepis	Cosmos	Krameria	Thalictrum
Gentianas	Diplostephium	Liabum	Ranunculus
Ericaceas :	Durantas	Lobelias	Rubus - gigante
Befarias	Epidendrum	Lupinus	Salvias
Cavendishias	Embrotium	Minthostachys	Sambucus
Axonopus	Erythrinas	Momninas	Saurauia
Barnadesia	Escallonias	Oreopanax	Sobralias
Berberis	Eugenias	Palicourea	Seemannia
Bomarea	Fuchsias	Passifloras	Senecios
Sisyrinchium	Stellarias	Stenomesson	Tibouchina
Tournefortia	Urceolina	Valerianas	Veronica
Viguiera	Violas	Zephyranthes	Zinnia etc. etc.

Todo enumerado está a la mano y todo "de la casa" !

2. Jardín-parque Montañas :

Banisteria	Erythrochiton	Ocoteas	Pogonopus
Cassias	Psychotria	Oxalis	Helechos
Bletias	Aphelandras	Pachystachys	Araceas etc. etc.,
Bocconia	Chusqueas	Peperomia	
Bomarea	Cinchonas	Ruellia	
Calliandra	Dioscoreas	Vernonia	
Carludovicia	Ficus	Ixora	
Hevea	Hamelia	Symphonia	
Cedrela	Heliconias	Physocalymma	
Centropogon	Morenia	Grias	
Passifloras	Costus	Gustavia	
Warscewiczia	Marantas	Macoubea	
Cordias	Monotagma	Lafoensia	
Cuphea	Hippeastrum	Condaminea	
Bombax	Ingas	Tabebuias	
Rauwolfias	Justicias	Swartzia	

todo a la mano y lo que es difícil, imposible, muy costoso de hacer en la Costa, es barato y fácil de realizar en la tierra nativa de la planta .

Un Jardín-parque semejante no puede medir menos de 5 hectareas c/u., si no el turista no va tener donde pasear donde "perdersé", donde sentirse solo -si así lo desea-. Debe bajar de su cuarto al parque, si quiere en pantuflas... porque así lo exige el concepto de COMODIDAD en el sentido de países muy civilizados y concurridos.

Si se lo hace, si se lo hace bien, el prestigio del Peru subirá inmensamente. Quien de los Limeños no irá allí pasar sus vacaciones ? Un Hotel, como lo tenemos, un cuarto hotelero - es un suplicio, unicamente el Whiskey y la copa (y cosas semejantes) pueden hacer evitar los suicidios en masa.

Hay una sana tendencia de la juventud de conocer el campo. El divorcio con la Naturaleza ya no puede durar por mas tiempo. La naturaleza inspira al arte; sin su roce intimo, cotidiano - no aparecen valores esteticos y no se siente y no se comprende lo que es bello, lo que es espiritual. No hay inspiración para nada constructivo y de un valor positivo. Y el ser humano se torna incompleto y deficiente. No hay ambiente creativo para el arte : los pintores, escritores tienen que emigrar...

Hasta la fecha se ha signalado como Parques

Nacionales :

Carpish y Tingo Maria -- ya destruidos;
 El alto Rio Paucartambo -- para llegar con helicoptero ??
 Un lago cerca de Jauja -- si tiene amplios bosques, pajonales floridos y un maravilloso paisaje - pero el Dr. Velarde me asegura que allí no hay nada de eso .

A d d e n d a :

Turismo : el Hotel de Turistas en Huanuco ha sido renovado completamente en esos dias, segun que informan los periodicos. Ese Hotel ha sido siempre muy limpio, comodo y agradable. Pero la comida ha sido siempre infame y carisima. Huanuco es orgulloso de poseerlo. Pero me pregunto que tiene que ver el turista en Huanuco o en sus alrededores. Francamente no hay absolutamente nada de interesante, de maravilloso, de admirable, de atractivo en la Ciudad de los Leones. Su evolucion, datos historicos, tradiciones, antagonismos, chismes, proyectos - tienen que ser importantisimos - para el Huanuqueño, porque lo identico posee y lo identico ocurre en las ciudades

provinciales del mundo entero. Seguramente hay en el mundo millones de pueblos analogos..... y en ninguna parte constituyen atracción turística. Es política equivocada y contraproducente de querer imponer, aleccionar al visitante, porque en el Turismo como en otros renglones de actividad humana - lo unico que cuenta - es el criterio, opinión y juicio del cliente, del turista.

Nosotros exigimos, no sé con que derecho, con que justificación - que el visitante ame, admire nuestras cosas. Si algunas y todas esas cosas no le gustan..... nos ofendemos y resintimos. Entonces le damos a entender : " si no le gusta, porque viene aqui "? , que en pocas palabras es "un indeseable ". Una solución del problema quizas interesantísima para un psicoanalista,- y absolutamente desastrosa para el negocio ! Es una actitud extremadamente pretensiosa.

El Turismo Peruano está obligado de competir con el Turismo muy bien ideado, organizado y establecido en Europa, en los Estados Unidos y en otros muchísimos países. Hay normas aceptadas y generalizadas de la COMPETENCIA industrial y comercial. El producto que se vende - son los Hoteles, los Atractivos, las Vías de comunicación , la Calidad de atención y de los servicios del personal,- la Hospitalidad sincera, cariñosa y muchas veces desinteresadamente generosa.... que anhela, estima y aprecia el turista... muy de veras.

Había en Arequipa una Pensión de mucha fama en el extranjero, parece que llevada a los niveles de perfección (segun que he leído en las publicaciones extranjeras); allí venían hasta de Hollywood gente para descansar y para gozar de una atmosfera ideal. La dueña, seguramente muy buena y muy culta, tenía el genio para manejar el establecimiento hotelero !? Porque no estudiar y no aprender ???

Una vez mas me permito subrayar la importancia de dar al turista lo que la Naturaleza del Peru tiene de "admirable". No se puede definir el tema, el contenido ni los objetos, ni las cosas - ofrecidas o para ofrecer. Pero se puede citar ejemplos :

1. En Europa, en los Estados Unidos y seguramente en incontables sitios - cientos de miles de personas -y mucha juventud- salen despues de la media-noche para contemplar la salida del sol : lo que ven, es de tanta belleza sublime, de tanta inspiración.....
2. Cerca de Washington hay un Parque con algunas 80 grandes lagunas, donde se cultiva plantas acuaticas. Como la mayor parte de los Nymphaeas, de las Ninfas abren sus flores de noche, durante la época de floración el Parque es deslumbrantemente iluminado y algunos 300 mil visitantes vienen a ver el grandioso espectáculo que dura 2 meses.
3. Hemingway (Premio Nobel de Literatura, descrito en los periodicos de Lima -cuando pescaba en el Cabo Blanco ad Talara, como un borracho sibarita, bastante "chiflado",-- no es el personaje visto por los ante-ojos criollos y por ellos retratado como tal; es completamente otra cosa, que nosotros "divorciados de la Naturaleza" - no podemos ni ver, ni comprender - ni sentir. Es una personalidad gigante de la Literatura Mundial, es un Filósofo, un gran Artista con algo de Socrates y de Plato. Tambien el Premio Nobel no le dan a un cualquiera).... Ese Señor Hemingway viaja mucho, conoce mucho y ama a la naturaleza

En uno de sus libros escribe :

"Todolo que yo quería ha sido de vivir en ese país y de tener tiempo para cazar. Amaba a ese país y me sentía allí como en mi propia casa (at home),- y donde el hombre "se siente en su casa", omitiendo el lugar donde nació, es el sitio donde debe ir... donde debe hacer su campamento en el bosque, al lado del río - y cazar a menudo cubriendo la superficie de la región, viviendo allí

y explorando.

Cuando Ud. hace algo que otra gente no considera como una ocupación seria, y Ud. sabe -en el fondo de su corazón- que eso es tan importante y siempre ha sido tan importante..... como todas las otras cosas que están "de moda".....

"Ahora siendo en Africa, tenía hambre mas de ella, de los cambios de estaciones, de las lluvias -sin la necesidad (posibilidad) de viajar, de las incomodidades-precio pagado para ser aqui, de los nombres de los arboles, de los pequeños animales, de todos los pajaros,- de conocer los dialectos,- de poseer tiempo de estar aqui y de moverse despacio."

"Toda la vida ha querido al país (cualquiera que sea).

El país siempre ha sido mucho mejor que la gente. Y he podido querer a la gente siempre algunos pocos - de vez en cuando".

Cusco:

el 80% de la población - es India. Es la ciudad del Altiplano, con peligro positivo del soroche para el turista. Figura como No.1. en la lista del turista extranjero. Hay todas y diferentes razones para proporcionarle allí comodidades excepcionales.

Estudiando y analizando las atracciones del Cusco, el turista "globetrotter" se da inmediatamente cuenta que los ofrecidos monumentos históricos.. no son lo que el se imaginaba de lo mucho leído en la propaganda turistica.

Conoce a Italia, Francia, España, Belgica, Holanda, Inglaterra, Alemania, Austria... posiblemente tambien algunos países Asiaticos. Los antiguos edificios del Cusco no ganan en calidad y belleza, comparados con los de los países mencionados.

Únicamente los pocos muros Incaicos de piedras muy grandes - son originales y interesantes. Pero no se destacan, seguramente por no haberse sabido como hacerlos lucir y destacar.

Es una falla, una lamentable equivocación!

Lo que choca, es que se ha mezclado lo antiguo y precioso... con lo moderno-problematico. Choca tambien la falta de un Museo, del cual el edificio debería, por lo menos, igualar al tamaño y caracter de cualquiera Iglesia notable. Porque Cusco es la capital arqueologica de Sudamerica. Una lamentable falta del sentido de proporción.

Los edificios adentro, con cuadros historicos y religiosos, con detalles de laboriosa arquitectura - son descuidadamente oscuros.

El ambiente que prevalece es bullicioso y frivolo, y no armoniza en nada con el Cusco antiguo, historico, majestuoso, sagrado... como en los ojos del turista erudito y observador... debería aparecer.

Cusco es pobremente triste, gris, sin color local,- en una evidente decadencia : hace tiempo tenía 300 mil habitantes.

Los servicios hoteleros, de los restaurantes, cafés, de las tiendas - no son a la altura del Cusco, que anhelamos de poseer. Tampoco está el Indio, que debería lucir en el Cusco. No luce, mas bien deteriora su presentación, de su capital historica y sagrada.

Cuando se visita Escocia, Holanda, Suiza, España, Alemania (Baviera), Austria, Checoslovaquia etc. y al fin casi todos los países,- se ve gente innumerable en sus fantasticos y bellisimos trajes de campiñas regionales.

Los trajes Cuzqueños (Pisac) son lindisimos. Se los ve en las pocas pequeñas tiendas de "objetos Incaicos". Es lo que mas me gustó en el Cusco. Hay trajes de todos los colores en combinaciones

artisticamente matizadas : he visto un traje blanco (de algunas 15 piezas) con su sombrero - una joya del arte de vestir; he comprado varios para mandarlos a amigos en el extranjero. Allí han tenido un éxito fantástico en fiestas.

Para hacer Cusco una atracción turística, hay que confiar su remolde a un artista pintor-decorador, - por supuesto a un extranjero... Mejicano, Español o Francés.

Para hacerme comprender mejor, ruego considerar las Corridas de Toros.

La corrida en Lima : gris, lugubre, y fés; puede distraer solamente al apasionado de "torrear";

La Corrida en España : deslumbrante, pintoresca, alegre, saturada de emociones; selva pero muy bella y inolvidable.

Lo que puede hacer el traje, elegancia, colores y ARTE.

14 de Noviembre,
1956.

F. W.

2089 Life Sciences Bldg.
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
July 30, 1957

My dear Felix:

I have your letters of July 20 and 24th, each with enclosures. A postscript on the earlier one indicates that you received my check for \$100 which I trust will be of some assistance to you.

When I wrote that some of the information concerning conditions in the interior of Peru seemed "unreal" I did not doubt the authenticity of your data and only meant that they sounded like pictures from an unreal world.

I presume that by this time you have gotten into contact with my assistants in Lima. I hope that you can give them some advice and that they will follow it.

It is very too bad that you continue in poor health and must remain in Lima rather than going to the Sierra and elsewhere to find a better climate and be able to collect insects again.

Looking forward to seeing you in Lima in October and keeping in touch with you meanwhile, and with best wishes,

Cordially,

THG:T

Francisco Zela IO67; "L.", Lima
August 23, 1957.

Doctor
T. H. Goodspeed
Professor of Botany & Director Botanical Garden
University of California
2079 Life Sciences Bldg., Berkeley 4.

file

Dear Friend :

On the 9-th of August we started for Tarma, and collections were made all along the road. The truck was driven by Bill (Mr. William Marshall), and Paul and I - were collecting; also photographs were made. The next day - further collecting about Tarma. On Sunday the 11-th we went to Huasahuasi, over a road that kept us breathless for almost an hour, but the dangers were forgotten - when we started to collect rare and wonderful plants : orchids that I have never seen in flowers before, *Erdisia* and *Lobivia* that reached so far into the high eye-brow of the forest :

From Huasahuasi we went to San Ramón and to La Merced - always collecting - and then to the Hacienda La Romilda of my friend Sr. Ernesto Schutz; several U.S. botanists and English too lived in that hospitable hacienda. The owner took us to 20 kms. distant crests of the hills, where the plants were too abundant for our presses. At least three species of Cacti were collected in the Valley of Chanchamayo. We could not find the fourth species, which according to Mr. Hutchison will prove either a new record, or new genus or new species, - and this opinion is based upon my information - as follows : about 20 years ago I found one specimen of unusual form, - then collecting at the end of February 1957 with Mr. A. H. Heller - I found one specimen again which went to California along the other living material. I made a sketch and description of it for Mr. Hutchison. It is epiphytic and entirely different from *Epiphyllums* and *Rhyphsalis*'es.

On the whole Mr. Hutchison was very content, the collections were good, we were as happy as among our own family, - and we worked hard, almost until 1 a.m. each day. But the changes of climate were terrific, sorroche, colds and stomach-aches.

Then I have suggested their moving from Lima to Chosica, as Chosica has an ideal climate for plant drying, and as I continue the construction of the Cantuta Botanical Garden (June 17 till September 17), we had lunch today together : the director Dr. Walter Peñalosa, Mr. Hutchison, Dr. O. Velarde, Mr. Marshall, the School's botanist prof. Barrón and I. The result is that they will receive lodgings, use of the restaurant and ample facilities for drying and storing up of the material. My 200 m. long rock-garden will accomodate Cacti, according to departments and localities. Mr. Hutchison says it is an ideal place for the purpose and very beautiful too.

But my personal situation is very uncertain : at La Molina there is no field for progress, - at Chosica the job is temporal (the usual lack of funds), - Mr. Hutchison mentioned my working as assistant to Dr. Ferreyra..... all possibilities - and little reward. He also studies my eventual return to professional collecting of insects and of plants, but nothing concrete can be settled. The atmosphere is not attractive, as the enclosed newspaper cutting presents. I am still a fair worker, but yearn for peace, tranquillity and means to secure the years to come, when one will not be able to explore forests and Cordilleras - any more.

Sincerely yours

Felix W. W. W.

enclosure

September 24, 1957

Sr. Felix Woytkowski
Francisco Zela 1067 L
Lima, Peru

Dear Felix:

I have just received a letter from Hutchison indicating that you may go north with him on September 22.

We will arrive Lima airport from Panama by Pan American flight 733, 7:50 AM October 15th. I very much hope that you can meet us to assist in the Aduana, etc.

We will remain in Peru until November 20 when we sail by Grace Line to Valparaiso. I want you, if possible, to do some collecting with me and to be available in Lima to help me with arrangements for lectures, etc. We can arrange how much I will pay you after I see you.

We wish to stay for two weeks at least at the Maury and I want you to reserve a room for two as soon as you receive this letter. We would want a rather large room with twin beds but a double bed will be acceptable. As you know, I have often stayed at the Maury in the past and I think someone in the office will remember me.

We will be at the Hotel El Panama, Colon (Panama City) from October 11 to 14. Please send me an airmail letter there, or if necessary cable me, saying that you have reserved the room at the Maury. If I do not hear from you I will assume that you are still away from Lima and have not made the reservations. In that case I will cable the Maury for reservations.

Looking forward to seeing you relatively soon and with all good wishes,

Cordially,

THG:T

March 25, 1959

Mr. Felix Woytkowski
Casilla 5174 Miraflores
Lima, Peru

Dear Felix:

Paul tells me that you are, apparently, established in Miraflores with a greenhouse, etc. to care for your orchid collections. That is good news and indicates that you are successful in your orchid project.

I am sure that you will remember our agreement in the fall of 1957 that you would write material which I might care to use in the second edition of my "Plant Hunters in the Andes" in return for certain financial assistance (hotel bill, etc.).

Many months ago you referred to this agreement and said that you would shortly have leisure to fulfill your share of it. Since that time I have not heard from you. I must submit my manuscript to the publisher in six weeks and trust that you can find time to write something for me in the very near future.

From the itineraries and the brief descriptions of your orchid collecting for us which you sent me some years ago I have written a short chapter on your Dept. Huanuco experiences ("Orchid Hill," etc.) but I do not have enough to say anything about your Moyobamba collecting.

Perhaps the most useful material would deal with your contacts with the Indians of the montaña. When I saw you last you anticipated a trip to the place where it was reported that they cultivated their medicinal plants. Some notes on your collecting experiences (plants and/or insects) in the montaña with emphasis on the ways of life of the Indians and their medicine, and animals and reptiles encountered is what I have in mind.

Mr. I. P. Hunter of Dowagiac, Michigan is anxious to obtain such things as Oxalis tuberosum, papa lista, and llacon. I have given him your name and you may hear from him.

Betty and I join in all good wishes,

Cordially,

T. H. Goodspeed

FELIX WOYTKOWSKI

LIMA-PERU
CASILLA 4909

May 25, 1959.

Doctor
Thomas Harper Goodspeed
Department of Botany
University of California
Berkeley 4, California.

Dear Harper :

I have returned from the jungle a few days ago, and have found your good letter of March 25-th. I have left Lima on February 27, have been collecting in the Andean forests on the way from Panao to Pozuzo,- then in the Loreto department. Collecting becomes each year more difficult, as the forest zones are each year poorer and hungrier.

Never before have I worked as hard as now, just in the hope of assembling a couple of thousands of dollars -- for the rainy days. My health is very poor.

If it may be of any good, I could slowly write -what you suggest- in the oncoming months and deliver the writings before September 1959. and not before. I simply cannot : after 3 months in the forests, suffering hunger (money is no good because there is nothing to buy), I cannot work more than 3 - 4 hours daily,- and have so many jobs and so many obligations and duties.

No money can buy here help or services of any kind, and one's forces are limited !

Kindest regards to both of you,

always most sincerely

Felix Woytkowski

Felix Woytkowski.

June 15, 1959

Mr. Felix Woytkowski
Casilla 4989
Lima, Peru

Dear Felix:

Thank you for your letter of May 25 which awaited my return from a trip to New England for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of my graduation from Brown University in Providence, R.I.

I am glad that your health was sufficiently improved to permit you to do such a long and strenuous job of jungle collecting. I hope that it was rewarding. I presume that you were collecting orchids.

Concerning your writing for me according to the agreement we reached when I was last in Lima - I will look forward to receiving your extended manuscript in September of this year. In advance, could you not at once give me a few, short paragraphs referring to outstanding collecting experiences? As you think back over your many years of jungle collecting there must be mental pictures of strange or mysterious experiences with the peoples of the montana, their ways of life, their medicinal plants, or of particularly noteworthy and beautiful vegetational areas, or of new and peculiar insects, or of contacts with the animals, snakes, etc. of the jungle. I am sure that in a few hours you could write down something of this sort without too much effort. You would not need to revise these word pictures or typewrite them, just put them down as they come into your mind. It would be of the greatest importance to me to have such material to give an authentic flavor to the parts of my book dealing with the tropical vegetation of Peru. Only a sentence or two in each case might be enough. I am sure that you will be good enough to cooperate with me in this matter.

Everything is much the same with us. Paul has obtained a Guggenheim Fellowship to complete his "Cactaceae of Peru" which he has been asked to prepare for Macbride's Flora. He leaves next month for about a half year in Europe to study in herbaria there.

Betty and I often speak of your kind attention to us in Lima in 1957 and send you ~~our~~ warmest and kindest regards,

T. H. Goodspeed

P.S. I am enclosing copies of a letter from Dr. W. H. Preston, Jr.
and my reply.