

Bibliography

Primary Sources

"Agricultural Explorations in Ceylon, Sumatra and Java (1925-1926)." Video file, 21:06. YouTube. Posted by National Agricultural Library, July 13, 2018. Accessed January 20, 2020. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CU-Zcp_fpPg.

This video from the National Agricultural Library shows David Fairchild and other Agricultural Explorers in Ceylon surveying the markets for new foods to introduce. This might be the only primary source video related to this topic, and it was therefore key to my project.

Agricultural Explorer Certificate. 1905. Photograph. Accessed February 2, 2020.

<https://www.nal.usda.gov/exhibits/speccoll/exhibits/show/frank-meyer/item/534>.

This is a certificate from the Special Collections of the National Agricultural Library that certifies Frank Meyer as an Agricultural Explorer for the Dept. of Agriculture. Frank Meyer likely used this certificate to introduce himself and to introduce his work while traveling.

Alexander Graham Bell. 1899. Photograph. Accessed January 11, 2020.

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/alexander-graham-bell>.

Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, was also the father-in-law to David Fairchild. He was crucial in the development of Fairchild's career, so he was important to my project too. This is a picture of him in 1899, less than four years before he met David Fairchild.

Barbour Lathrop with Bamboo. Photograph. Accessed January 11, 2020.

<https://www.fairchildgarden.org/Science-Conservation-/Archives-Natural-History-Collection/Whats-New/Bamboo-in-America>.

Barbour Lathrop, the man David Fairchild described as "direct to his destiny" funded and traveled with David Fairchild for more than five years, while they introduced thousands of valuable plants to the United States. His involvement during the formative years of David Fairchild's career helped shape the agricultural industry throughout the country.

Charles Marlatt. Photograph. Accessed January 11, 2020.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Lester_Marlatt#/media/File:Charles_L._Marlatt,_three-quarter_length_portrait,_seated,_facing_slightly_right_LCCN93512848.jpg.

Charles Marlatt, Fairchild's colleague at the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture was the driving force behind the passage of the Quarantine Act. This picture of him was useful in arranging a comparison between his and Fairchild's ideas for the future of plant imports.

David and Marian Fairchild. Photograph. Accessed January 11, 2020.

<https://www.fairchildgarden.org/About-Fairchild/Mission-History/Archive-Collections/Cheng-Ho-Expedition/Cheng-Ho-Participants>.

This is a picture of David Fairchild and his wife, Marian Bell Fairchild after his retirement. Marian Bell Fairchild, his wife, was the daughter of Alexander Graham Bell, the famous inventor. Fairchild's connection to the Bell family was very important to his life and career in Washington, D.C.

David Fairchild. 1889. Photograph. Accessed January 11, 2020.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Fairchild#/media/File:David_Fairchild.jpg.

This picture of David Fairchild is from right after he joined the Department of Agriculture. The use of this photo allows readers to connect more personally with Fairchild and his work.

Fairchild, David. "A New Exploration of the World." *The Abbeville Press and Banner* (Abbeville, SC), September 15, 1909. Accessed January 10, 2020.
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84026853/1909-09-15/ed-1/seq-7/>.

This article includes a section on how David Fairchild's office overcame the barrier of distributing plants once they arrived in the United States. While I did not use this directly on my website, it helped me considerably with my own understanding of this topic.

———. "New Plant Immigrants." *National Geographic*, October 1911, 879-906.

The National Geographic Magazine was edited by Fairchild's brother-in-law, Gilbert Grosvenor. This article by Fairchild, published in response to Charles Marlatt's earlier article gave Fairchild a platform to make his case for keeping the door for plant imports open. This was a crucial part of my comparison between Fairchild's and Marlatt's different ideas.

———. "Our Plant Immigrants." *National Geographic*, April 1906, 179-201.

This is David Fairchild's first article in National Geographic magazine. In this article, he listed the impact and changes to agriculture that the plants his office introduced made. It gave a first-person perspective on how David Fairchild personally viewed his work, which was helpful when introducing his office and its work.

Fairchild, David, and David Webster Lee. *The World as Garden: The Life and Writings of David Fairchild*. West Charleston, SC: Createspace, 2013.

This book contained many of David Fairchild's notes and excerpts from his autobiography in addition to pictures. This book made it very easy for me to find specific quotes or stories because of its excellent organization.

Fairchild, David G. Memorandum, "Systematic Plant Introduction: Its Purposes and Methods," June 28, 1898. Accessed January 30, 2020.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=Cbo3AAAAMAAJ>.

This bulletin written by David Fairchild explains both the methods and purposes of introducing plants. It was written immediately before the Section of Plant and Seed Introduction was created, so it gives insight into how Fairchild envisioned this work could be done. I used part of this bulletin to introduce this enterprise of plant introduction with Fairchild's own words.

Fairchild, David Grandison. *The World Was My Garden*. New York, NY: Charles Scribners Son's, 1938.

In Fairchild's autobiography he recounts most of the major events in his career and personal life. I found this the most useful when I was trying to put things into Fairchild's words, because I could find quotes about any event.

Fairchild with Mangosteens. 1926. Photograph. Frank N. Meyer Collection. National Agricultural Library, Washington, DC.

Mrs. Sara Lee of the National Agricultural Library helped me find these pictures of David Fairchild and Frank Meyer. I used the picture of Frank Meyer with David Fairchild to show how David Fairchild was directly involved in Mr. Meyer's work.

Fitz-Gerald, W. G. "America's New Crop Explorers." *Evening Star* (Washington, DC), May 10, 1908. Accessed January 29, 2020.

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045462/1908-05-10/ed-1/seq-40/>.

This article from The Evening Star is one of many published by this newspaper about the work of Fairchild's section. This article in particular was useful, because it contains a section about the barriers of getting these new seeds and plants to farmers.

Frank Nicholas Meyer. 1909. Photograph. Accessed January 23, 2020.

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c9/Frank_N_Meyer_1909.jpg.

This photo of Frank Meyer shows him wearing his typical gear, wearing a sheepskin jacket. This picture shows the clothing necessary to survive North China's and Siberia's extreme climate, and it helps the reader understand the dangers Meyer had to survive.

Gilbert Grosvenor. 1927. Photograph. Accessed January 11, 2020.

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Gilbert-H-Grosvenor>.

This is a picture of Gilbert Grosvenor, the editor of National Geographic magazine at the time of Fairchild's explorations. I used this picture to emphasize how important Mr. Grosvenor was to Fairchild's work.

Indianapolis Journal (Indianapolis, IN), January 7, 1901. Accessed March 20, 2020.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/168586243/>.

This article from the Indianapolis Journal discusses the danger of exploring for plants. It specifically covers the danger of disease, which was a significant barrier for the explorers to overcome, and an important part of my website.

James Wilson (4th Secretary of Agriculture). Photograph. Accessed January 21, 2020.

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/62/James_Wilson_%28Secretary_of_Agriculture_1897-1913%29_2003_902_275_f1881m24x.tiff/lossless-page1-440px-James_Wilson_%28Secretary_of_Agriculture_1897-1913%29_2003_902_275_f1881m24x.tiff.png.

This is a photo of James Wilson, the Secretary of Agriculture from the same time that David Fairchild was running his Section of Seed and Plant introduction. I used a photo of him to emphasize how important he was when Fairchild first wanted to create his Section.

"Letters and Reports by USDA Scientists Concerning the Need for the Destruction of the First Shipment of Japanese Flowering Cherry Trees." *National Arboretum Contribution*, 1953. Accessed January 25, 2020.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=ltZKAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA2-PT35#v=onepage&q&f=false>.

These letters from USDA entomologists are about the need to burn the cherry trees from Japan. Also included is a letter from Fairchild, which helped me to understand his perspective on this issue.

Macaroni Wheat. 1902. Accessed February 4, 2020.

https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1076&context=agexperimentsta_bulletins.

This bulletin published by the USDA is about the benefits and uses of a new kind of wheat: durum wheat. I used this to show how Fairchild and the USDA had to overcome the barrier of actually getting people to use these new plants.

"Map of Frank Nicholas Meyer's expeditions combined." Map. 1905-1918. Folder 120. Isabel Shipley Cunningham Collection on Frank Nicholas Meyer. National Agricultural Library, Washington, DC.

This map includes all the routes taken by Frank Meyer during the thirteen years he was in China. I used it to show the extreme distances Meyer traveled during his many years of exploring.

Marlatt, Charles L. "Pests and Parasites: Why We Need a National Law to Prevent the Importation of Insect-Infested and Diseased Plants." *National Geographic*, April 1911, 321-46. Accessed February 1, 2020. <https://archive.nationalgeographic.com/national-geographic/1911-apr/flipbook/Ad11/>.

Charles Marlatt wrote this article for *National Geographic* when he was making his case for a national quarantine law. Because Marlatt was one of two main sides on this issue, his perspective was important to presenting a balanced argument.

Meyer, Frank N. "Letters of Frank N. Meyer, 1902-1912." Archive.org. Last modified 1909. Accessed February 2, 2020. <https://archive.org/details/CAT31297830001/>.

This is a transcribed collection of Frank Meyer's letters from 1902-1912, during his first three trips. This collection includes many references to the dangers associated with being an Agricultural Explorer. It allowed me to explain the barriers of danger in the explorers' own words.

Meyer's Route. May 11, 1910. Photograph. Accessed February 2, 2020.

<https://www.nal.usda.gov/exhibits/speccoll/exhibits/show/frank-meyer/item/525>.

Frank Meyer's routes throughout Europe and Asia often were like the one in this photograph. This photo shows the mountains Meyer had to cross while in West Asia. It helps to give the reader a sense of the dangers Meyer encountered during his explorations.

Miller, James Nevin. "Queer Tasks of Uncle Sam's Odd-Job Scientists." *Evening Star* (Washington, DC), September 15, 1929. Accessed January 10, 2020.
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045462/1929-09-15/ed-1/seq-114/>.

This article talks about the impact of government scientists' work, including that of David Fairchild. It helped me understand how the public perceived the work of these scientists.

Mitchell, Guy Elliott. "New Farm Plants." *Charlevoix County Herald* (East Jordan, MI), December 23, 1905. Accessed January 10, 2020.
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn96076839/1905-12-23/ed-1/seq-8/>.

This article is from when the Section of Seed and Plant Introduction was relatively new. It focuses on the benefits these new plants offered to farmers, which is an important perspective in my project.

The New York Times (New York, NY). "Destroy Tokio Gift Trees." January 29, 1910. Accessed January 11, 2020.
<https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1910/01/29/>.

This short article in *The New York Times* covers the news of the gift of 2,000 cherry trees being burnt. It covers the events objectively, which made it a great source to work from when trying to cover both sides of this issue.

Photos of 1893 Worlds Fair. 1893. Photograph. Accessed March 24, 2020.

<https://libguides.fieldmuseum.org/c.php?g=540236&p=3699371>.

These are photos from the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. These photos show many of the new inventions that made the early 1900s a time of great technological advances, which was a theme important to the historical background of this topic.

Pieters, A. J. *The Business of Seed and Plant Introduction and Distribution*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1907. Accessed January 10, 2020.

<https://naldc.nal.usda.gov/download/IND43646995/PDF>.

This section of the Yearbook of Agriculture covers the entirety of plant introduction from a government perspective. I used it to explain the concept of plant introduction and how it worked.

The Plant Quarantine Act, 7 U.S.C. § 151 et seq (Jan. 8, 1983). Accessed January 12, 2020. <https://archive.org/details/CAT11050014/page/>.

Charles Marlatt fought for years for a national quarantine law, and this Quarantine Act is the result. I used part of the law to show the barrier David Fairchild faced after it was passed.

Polk, Leonidas. "Where Is the Wrong and What Is the Remedy?" *The Progressive Farmer* (Winston, NC), April 28, 1887. Accessed January 25, 2020.

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn92073049/1887-04-28/ed-1/seq-2/>.

This article focuses on the issues farmers were facing during the early 1900s. I used it to offer a first-person perspective of why farmers needed David Fairchild's new plants.

Secretary of Agriculture presents Meyer medal to David Fairchild. July 24, 1939.

Photograph. Accessed January 18, 2020. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2016875988/>.

This photo and accompanying quote from after Fairchild's retirement shows how impactful his work was. I used it to give the reader a sense of conclusion on the last page of my website.

Steamship Routes of the World (ca. 1900). Illustration. Accessed January 25, 2020.

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/pantufila/2203262640>.

This map of the trans-oceanic ship passenger ship routes at the turn of the century show how broad the possibilities were for travel. When this map was made travel was never before so advanced with so many possible destinations. I used this picture to show how David Fairchild was able to break the barrier of distance that many before him could not.

The Sunday Star (Washington, DC). "U.S. Plant Explorer Find New Varieties Where Danger Lurks." July 8, 1928. Accessed January 10, 2020.

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045462/1928-07-08/ed-1/seq-77/>.

This article highlights one of the most significant barriers Agricultural Explorers had to overcome. This article's headline and content make it clear for the reader to see how dangerous the work of being an Agricultural Explorer was, and how they overcame this barrier of danger.

United States Department of Agriculture. *South China Explorations*. Compiled by Bureau of Plant Industry: Office of Seed and Plant Introduction. 1918. Accessed January 22, 2020. <https://archive.org/details/CAT10662165MeyerSouthChinaExplorations>.

Frank Meyer wrote back thousands of letters to colleagues at the USDA, and many of them are in this collection. I used some of these letters that included mentions of the barriers of danger to tell the story of Meyer's expeditions to China.

"U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Pomological Watercolor Collection." U.S. Department of Agriculture. Accessed January 18, 2020.
<https://usdawatercolors.nal.usda.gov/pom/home.xhtml>.

The Pomological Watercolor Collection includes watercolors of almost 8,000 fruits and vegetables, many of which Fairchild's section introduced. I used these watercolors as headers on most of my website to show just a few of the thousands of plants Fairchild's section brought back.

The Washington Post (Washington, DC). "Capital's Columbus Starts This Week on a World-Wide Two-Year Search." August 15, 1909. Accessed January 16, 2020.
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/28802263/>.

The dangers Frank Meyer faced are described in great detail on this full-page article that was published when Meyer embarked on his second journey. It was important to my project because it demonstrates how people thought of Agricultural Explorers.

Secondary Sources

Andrew M. Liebhold, Robert L. Griffin, The Legacy of Charles Marlatt and Efforts to Limit Plant Pest Invasions, *American Entomologist*, Volume 62, Issue 4, Winter 2016, Pages 218–227, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ae/tmw072>

This journal relates to the same line of work that Charles Marlatt was involved in, entomology. This source offered a different perspective from many of

my other sources on the conflict between Fairchild and Marlatt. It was very useful when trying to present both sides of this conflict.

Carter, Constance. "Plant Hunters." Video, 24:02. Library of Congress. April 2014. Accessed January 10, 2020. <https://www.loc.gov/item/webcast-6655>.

This short documentary from the Library of Congress features the work of Agricultural Explorers. It tells the story of their work in a way that is easy to follow. It also included stories and quotes from Fairchild and others; I used one of these to better highlight the dangers and barriers agricultural explorers faced.

Chaki, Rohini. "Why the USDA Hired Artists to Paint Thousands of Fruits." Atlas Obscura. Last modified 2019. Accessed January 10, 2020. <https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/usda-watercolors>.

This article explains the origins behind the more than 8,000 watercolors of fruits and plant material done by the department of agriculture in the early 1900s. Many of the fruits Fairchild and his explorers brought back were done in watercolor. This article also contained a link to a page on the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture website where all of these watercolors are available.

Harris, Amanda. *Fruits of Eden: David Fairchild and America's Plant Hunters*. Gainesville, FL: Univ. Press of Florida, 2015.

This book was one of my first sources, and it contained a variety of pictures and quotes that I used throughout my website. It also included helpful explanations of the impacts of David Fairchild's work.

Kanne, Alan. *Meyer Lemons*. Photograph. April 1, 2020. .jpg.

This is a picture I took of Meyer lemons, which are one of the most famous discoveries made by Frank Meyer. Many people are already familiar with Meyer lemons, so a picture of this fruit helps reinforce a preexisting connection with this topic that the viewer may have been unaware of.

———. Photo of Famous Fruits and Vegetables Introduced by the Section of Seed and Plant Introduction. Photograph. March 26, 2020. .jpg.

This is a picture I took of several of the most well known fruits and vegetables that were introduced by Fairchild or his explorers. A picture like this was a good way to show just how common the introductions made by Fairchild are more than 100 years after he first sent them back to the United States.

Lambert, Marjie. "David Fairchild, Chief of the Plant Hunters." *Miami Herald* (Miami, FL), November 18, 2015. Accessed February 2, 2020.
<https://www.miamiherald.com/living/home-garden/article45235743.html>.

This article is about Amanda Harris' book, *Fruits of Eden*. It also recounts the story of when David Fairchild had to gather some boys and pay them to eat mangoes in order to just ship back the seeds. I used this retelling of that story to show how packing the seeds was an important part of being an Agricultural Explorer.

"Scientist of the Day - David Fairchild." Linda Hall Library. Last modified April 7, 2017. Accessed February 3, 2020. <https://www.lindahall.org/david-fairchild/>.

I found this brief article about Fairchild's work when I was looking for pictures of the flowering cherry trees. This article included a picture of Marian Bell Fairchild with one of these trees, which I used in the section about flowering cherry trees.

Shapiro, Ari. "Like Lemons? Quinoa? Thank This Food Explorer For Bringing Them To Your Plate." NPR. Last modified February 2018. Accessed January 10, 2020. <https://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2018/02/20/586459088/like-lemons-quinoa-thank-this-food-explorer-for-bringing-them-to-your-plate>.

This is another review of Daniel Stone's book *The Food Explorer* and an interview with Stone, and it was one of the first sources I found. It talks about Fairchild's strategies for his work, something I had not found elsewhere yet. In the end, I did not use this source for any content on my website, but it was still very useful for understanding the topic better.

Sign for Fairchild Tropical Botanic Gardens. June 3, 2007. Photograph. Accessed March 20, 2020. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/deleo/530839129/>.

This is a picture of the sign that welcomes visitors to Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden in Coral Gables, FL. This garden is a major part of Fairchild's legacy, so including it on my website was important for showing how Fairchild's work still impacts us today.

Stone, Daniel. *The Food Explorer: The True Adventures of the Globe-trotting Botanist Who Transformed the American Dinner Table*. New York, NY: Dutton Books, 2019.

I used this book as the starting point and inspiration for my project. Its in-depth bibliography and notes made it easy for me to start my own research after I had a basic understanding of the story.

Uszerowicz, Monica. "The history of the lush, weird, magnificent Kampong." *The New Tropic*. Last modified October 16, 2016. Accessed March 20, 2020.

<https://thenewtropic.com/history-kampong/>.

This article covers the history of The Kampong, David Fairchild's Florida home and tropical garden. It includes some pictures of the property and of David Fairchild. I used the photo of Fairchild with mangoes in my conclusion page.

Watman, Max. "What's a Zucchini? And Other Questions Americans Once Asked." *The New York Times* (New York, NY), April 4, 2018. Accessed January 11, 2020.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/04/04/books/review/food-explorer-daniel-stone.html>.

This is a review of Daniel Stone's book *The Food Explorer*. It included a brief summary of the book, which made it easy to make sure I had research covering all parts of this topic.