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#### *About the Institute*

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.



OFFICE OF THE  
REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS

MGMcC:db

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MAR 15 1960

Dr. Otto Degener  
Waialua, Oahu  
HAWAII

Re: Your letter of March 3, 1960

Dear Doctor Degener:

Issuance of a Certificate of Registration means that the claim of copyright has been registered and furnishes the claimant prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein, which have been made a part of the records of the Copyright Office. The Copyright Office does not, however, have authority to rule on the validity of copyrights. See Circular 61 enclosed.

The United States of America had established copyright relations with Germany before its division into East and West Germany, and those arrangements have never been formally abrogated. However, certain steps may have been necessary within Germany in order to issue copyright protection there, and we do not know whether present East German authorities are respecting previous copyright agreements.

Sincerely yours,  
Richard S. MacCarteney  
Chief, Reference Division

By: *[Signature]*

Enclosures:  
Cirs. 37 with Annexes, 61

VIA AIRMAIL

COPYRIGHT OFFICE  
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

The Copyright Office is primarily an office of record. Information is given concerning copyright registration procedure and the records of the Office but furnishing legal advice is not authorized. This is particularly true of questions involving possible infringement, which would ordinarily have to be decided by a court. In such cases, it may be necessary to consult an attorney.

Also, it is not possible for the Copyright Office to furnish opinions on the merits of any particular work, to recommend publishers, lawyers, music writers or agents, or advise applicants as to their contract arrangements.

These limitations on the information service of the Copyright Office are indicated in subsection (a) of Sec. 201.2 of Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations, reading as follows:

§ 201.2 *Information given by the Copyright Office—(a) In general.* (1) Information relative to the operations of the Copyright Office is supplied without charge. A search of the records, indexes and deposits will be made for such information as they may contain relative to copyright claims upon application and payment of the statutory fee. The Copyright Office, however, does not undertake the making of comparisons of copyright deposits to determine similarity between works, nor does it give legal opinions or advice on such matters as:

(i) The validity or status of any copyright other than the facts shown in the records of the Office;

(ii) The rights of persons, whether in connection with cases of alleged copyright infringement, contracts between authors and publishers or other matters of a similar nature;

(iii) The scope and extent of protection of works in foreign countries or interpretation of foreign copyright laws or court opinions;

(iv) The sufficiency, extent or scope of compliance with the copyright law.

(2) In addition, the Office cannot undertake to furnish the names of copyright attorneys, publishers, agents, or other similar information.

Sincerely yours,

REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

**COPYRIGHT PROTECTION ABROAD FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS**

Copyright protection for works of United States citizens may be obtained in the great majority of foreign countries by virtue of conventions, treaties, or agreements, or legislative provisions of such countries. This circular describes briefly the salient characteristics of those arrangements, in their relation to United States citizens seeking copyright protection for their works abroad.

**Universal Copyright Convention**

The United States and a growing number of other countries have adhered to the Universal Copyright Convention of 1952, a convention open to all countries to provide protection for literary, scientific, and artistic works. The basic principle of this convention is that each contracting country shall accord to works of nationals of other contracting countries and works first published in those other countries, copyright protection no less effective than that which it accords to works of its own nationals. This so-called "national treatment" is accorded with a minimum of formalities, the convention providing in effect that the use of the symbol ©, accompanied by the name of the copyright owner and the year date of publication on all copies (thus, "© by John Doe 1955") will satisfy the formalities that the domestic law of any foreign country adhering to the convention might otherwise require as a condition of copyright in that country. Note, however, that United States authors or authors domiciled in the United States must comply with all the formalities of the United States law in order to be protected here, although they need only publish their works bearing the convention notice to be accorded, in all other contracting countries, the protection afforded under the laws of those countries, as qualified by the convention. The form of the convention notice will, however, satisfy United States requirements. The Universal Copyright Convention also affords protection automatically to unpublished works, without notice or other formalities. A list of U. C. C. countries comprises Annex A, attached.

**Buenos Aires Copyright Convention**

The United States has also adhered, with a number of the other American Republics, to the copyright convention signed at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1910. Since this convention is open to adherence only by Western Hemisphere republics, the nations of the Eastern Hemisphere and Canada\* are excluded. This convention specifies that authors of any contracting country who have secured copyright in their own country will enjoy in the other countries the rights accorded by their respective legislation, provided the work to be copyrighted contains "a statement indicating the reservation of the property right." A list of these countries comprises Annex B, attached.

**Bilateral Arrangements**

The United States has bilateral copyright relations with a number of foreign countries which may not be parties either to the Universal Copyright Convention or the Buenos Aires Convention. See Annex D, attached. In some of these foreign countries, particularly those

\*For information regarding copyright in Canada, address the Registrar of Copyrights, in care of the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa, Canada.

(OVER)

that are not members of the Berne Union referred to below, United States authors or proprietors who desire to secure copyright protection for their works may find it necessary to comply with the formalities required by the copyright law and administrative regulations of the particular country. As the requirements vary, anyone wishing to secure copyright protection in one of these countries may find it advantageous to consult an expert in the field or to secure the services of a representative in the particular foreign country to transact his copyright business there.

#### **Berne Conventions**

A large number of countries (predominantly European and not including the United States) are members of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, better known as the Berne Union, whose headquarters are at Berne, Switzerland. Under the provisions of the several Berne Conventions authors of any country belonging to the Union enjoy in the other countries the rights granted by such countries to their own citizens, with respect to their works whether unpublished or first published in any country of the Union. Authors of a country *not* belonging to the Union (e. g., the United States) may secure the rights granted by these conventions—provided they publish their works first or simultaneously in a country of the Union. The question of what constitutes a bona fide first or simultaneous publication in a particular foreign country is a difficult legal one, and authors would do well to consult an expert in the field. A list of the Berne Union countries comprises Annex C, attached.

#### **Other Sources of Protection**

In addition to the countries with which the United States has established copyright relations, and apart from compliance with the provisions of the Berne Conventions, protection for United States works may be available in certain other countries under their domestic copyright laws. The law of any such country should be examined to determine the existence and extent of possible protection, and it may be desirable in a particular instance to secure the advice of a lawyer or other person familiar with the foreign law and procedural requirements.

#### **Attachments:**

Annexes A, B, C, D.

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UNIVERSAL COPYRIGHT CONVENTION  
LIST OF ACCESSIONS AND RATIFICATIONS

Country	Effective Date
Andorra	September 16, 1955
Argentina	February 13, 1958
Austria	July 2, 1957
Cambodia	September 16, 1955
Chile	September 16, 1955
Costa Rica	September 16, 1955
Cuba	June 18, 1957
Ecuador	June 5, 1957
France	January 14, 1956
German Federal Republic	September 16, 1955
Haiti	September 16, 1955
Holy See	October 5, 1955
Iceland	December 18, 1956
India	January 21, 1958
Israel	September 16, 1955
Italy	January 24, 1957
Japan	April 28, 1956
Laos	September 16, 1955
Liberia	July 27, 1956
Luxembourg	October 15, 1955
Mexico	May 12, 1957
Monaco	September 16, 1955
Pakistan	September 16, 1955
*Philippines	November 19, 1955
Portugal	December 25, 1956
Spain	September 16, 1955
Switzerland	March 30, 1956
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	September 27, 1957
United States of America	September 16, 1955

\* UNESCO has advised the U. S. Government that on November 14, 1955, a letter was received from the Philippine Minister in Paris stating that the Philippine President had directed the withdrawal of the instrument of accession prior to November 19, 1955, the date on which the Convention would become effective in respect of the Philippines. No determination has been made as to the legal effect of this communication.

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Parties to  
THE CONVENTION ON LITERARY AND ARTISTIC PROPERTY  
Signed at  
The Fourth International Conference of American States  
Buenos Aires, 1910

Argentina	Haiti
Bolivia	Honduras
Brazil	Nicaragua
Chile	Panama
Colombia	Paraguay
Costa Rica	Peru
Dominican Republic	United States of America
Ecuador	
Guatemala	Uruguay

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LIST OF CONTRACTING BERNE UNION COUNTRIES  
(as of January 1, 1959)\*

Australia	Lebanon
Austria	Liechtenstein
Belgium	Luxembourg
Brazil	Monaco
Bulgaria	Morocco
Canada	Netherlands
Czechoslovakia	New Zealand
Denmark	Norway
Finland	Pakistan
France	Philippines
Germany	Poland
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Portugal
Greece	Rumania
Holy See	Spain
Hungary	Sweden
Iceland	Switzerland
India	Syria
Indonesia	Thailand (Siam)
Ireland	Tunisia
Israel	Turkey
Italy	Union of South Africa
Japan	Yugoslavia

The "Berne Union" is made up of countries adhering to one or more of the following: the original Berne Convention of 1886 and the successive revisions of Paris 1896, Berlin 1908, Rome 1928, and Brussels 1948. Since different countries have different relationships under one or more of these, persons interested in obtaining detailed information, including application of the different provisions to territorial areas, should consult the Bureau de l'Union internationale pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques, Helvetiastrasse 7, Berne, Switzerland.

\*Taken from *Le Droit d'Auteur*, official publication of the Berne Union, issue of January 1959.

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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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COUNTRIES WITH WHICH THE UNITED STATES  
HAS BILATERAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS

Argentina	India
Australia	Ireland
Austria	Israel
Belgium	Italy
Brazil	Luxembourg
Canada	Mexico
Chile	Monaco
China	Netherlands
Costa Rica	New Zealand
Cuba	Norway
Czechoslovakia	Philippines
Denmark	Poland
El Salvador (by virtue of Mexico City Convention, 1902)	Portugal
Finland	Rumania
France	Spain
Germany	Sweden
Great Britain	Switzerland
Greece	Thailand (Siam)
Hungary	Tunis
	Union of South Africa

The United States has bilateral copyright relations with each of the countries listed above by virtue of a proclamation or treaty. In addition, certain of these countries are members of the Universal Copyright Convention or the Buenos Aires Convention [or both] to which the United States is also a party.

For further details see "United States Copyright Relations of Current Interest," a selective listing of Proclamations, Treaties and Conventions concerning copyright relations of the United States with other countries, copy of which may be secured from the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIACOLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE  
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

July 21, 1960

Dr. Velva Rudd  
Assoc. Curator of Phanerogams  
Smithsonian Institution  
U.S. National Museum  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Velva:

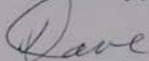
I'll be ready to tackle the Mexican Lupines in earnest this September. So whenever it is convenient to send them will be fine.

I've photographed and made notes and dissections on over 50 types for Mexico, not counting those common to the United States also. I've had a number that I've had to lay aside because I felt I just had to treat the whole group simultaneously. I have completed the breeding studies on the L. concinnus-sparsiflorus-Arizonicus complex so I believe I can draw the lines of delimitation with some degree of assurance that they will hold up.

I believe I can complete most of the group by the end of next summer, if not before. I've become more and more cautious in setting dates for completion of work as a teacher classes seem to demand priority.

Hope things are going well with your.

Sincerely,



David B. Dunn  
Curator of the Herbarium

DBD:gb

6943  
August 2, 1960

Dr. David B. Dunn  
Department of Botany  
University of Missouri  
Columbia, Missouri

Dear Dave:

Glad to hear that your Lupine paper is shaping up, and that you are ready to take on our material. We are sending you on loan 500 sheets of Mexican Lupinus, including 64 types and 8 photos. It will be a help to get them expertly annotated.

Best of luck to you, but don't work too hard. Remember your predecessor!

Sincerely,

Velva E. Rudd  
Associate Curator  
Division of Phanerogams

VERUDD:cm

August 25, 1960

Dr. John D. Dyer  
Missouri Botanical Garden  
2115 Tower Grove Avenue  
St. Louis 10, Missouri

Dear John:

As indicated on the sheet, that Cuming collection is of Aeschynomene brasiliara. According to the citations in my Aeschy. paper we seem to have a corner on the Panama material of Ac. brasiliara. You will have to take another trip!

Sincerely,

Velva E. Rudd  
Associate Curator  
Division of Phanerogams

Enclosure

VERudd:cm

Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii.  
Sept. 27, 1960.

Dear Skip:

Isa & I are trying to print the beautiful, scale-covered *Elaphoglossum* so common from lower forest upward. We think it out to be *E. hirtum* var. *micans* (Mett.) C. Chr. It has been called *Acrostichum squamatum* by Hillebrand, Heller and others.

Swartz, as you see on reverse, has an *Acrostichum squamosum* in Journ. Bot. Schrad. 1800. 2 : 10. 1801. What in the World do the two asterisks mean? What Isa and I got to know is what type locality Swartz ascribed his plant to. We bet it was not Haw. Islands, but we need proof. Could you perhaps ask the Smithsonian librarian to drop us a note regarding this or perhaps do it yourself?

We have winter weather here since yesterday with a wind-free spattering of rain.

Aloha from the both of us,

? 1950.

PLANTS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HAY FEVER

Abstract from

"Hay Fever and Asthma", Wm. Scheppepegrell, 1922, p. 84 - 86.

Goldenrod

There are about one hundred and twenty-five varieties of the goldenrod, most of which are found in North America. They are cross-fertilized by butterflies and bees, and are typical insect-pollinated plants.

The pollen gives a positive hay fever reaction, but not being wind-borne, can cause hay fever only on direct inhalation, or when used in large numbers for room decorations, when the pollen may fall from the flowers in sufficient quantities to infect the surrounding air, and thus cause a temporary reaction.

A convincing proof, however, that the goldenrod is not responsible for hay fever, is the well-known fact that, in most sections, the goldenrod continues to bloom for several weeks after the hay fever season is over. In western North Carolina, for instance, the hay fever season concludes about the first of October, but the Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*) brightens the autumn landscape until November.

In the atmospheric-pollen plates, exposed at our laboratory during all seasons of the year, and which collect the various pollens in the air, the pollen of the goldenrod is never found. Our national flower can, therefore, prove an undisputed alibi.



## *Sociedad Botánica de México*

Juan Sanchez Azcona 446.

MEXICO 12, D. F.

a 10 de octubre de 1960.

Dr. Vela E. Rudd  
México, D.F.

Estimado señor:

Tenemos el agrado de participar a ud. que su trabajo intitulado "Las especies mexicanas de Ormosia y su posición en la distribución geográfica del género" ha sido incluido en el programa del Primer Congreso Mexicano de Botánica, dentro de la Sección 3, que sesionará en la SEGUNDA SESIÓN del día 24 de octubre de 1960 en la Aula Magna de la Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas, I.P.N., calles de Carnio y Plan de Ayala, Méx. D.F. Para el comienzo de la lectura de su trabajo se le ha asignado la hora 17.20 y rogamos a Ud. estar presente en la sesión con una anticipación de 10 minutos.

Nos permitimos recordarle que el tiempo máximo de que dispone Ud. para la lectura o exposición de su trabajo (incluyendo proyecciones y demostraciones) es de 15 minutos, al cual deberá Ud. ajustarse en forma estricta.

Si desea Ud. que su trabajo se publique en las memorias del Congreso, es requisito indispensable entregar el manuscrito definitivo del mismo al Presidente de Debates de la sesión correspondiente, antes de iniciar su lectura.

A t e n t a m e n t e.

Por el COMITE ORGANIZADOR.



*Sociedad Botánica de México*

Juan Sanchez Azcona 446.

MEXICO 12, D. F.

a 10 de octubre de 1960.

Srita. Velva E. Rudd  
Dept. of Botany, Smithsonian Institution  
Washington D. C.

Estimado señorita: Rudd

Nos permitimos poner a su conocimien  
to que el Comité Organizador del Primer Congreso  
Mexicano de Botánica, en sesión efectuada el día  
8 de los corrientes ha tomado la decisión de nom  
brar al Prof. Maximino Martínez como Presidente-  
del Congreso y al Biol. J. Rzedowski como Secre-  
tario del mismo.

A t e n t a m e n t e.

Por el COMITE ORGANIZADOR



UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM  
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY  
ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY  
NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM  
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

*Washington 25, D.C.*  
*U.S.A.*

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART  
NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS  
FREER GALLERY OF ART  
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE  
CANAL ZONE BIOLOGICAL AREA

October 22, 1960

Friends and Correspondents

of the Smithsonian Institution:

Dr. Velva E. Rudd, Associate Curator, Department of Botany, U. S. National Museum, is traveling on an official mission for the Smithsonian Institution. She is representing the Smithsonian Institution at the "Primer Congreso Mexicano de Botanica" in Mexico City, participating in field collecting excursions, and examining herbarium materials.

The Smithsonian Institution will be deeply grateful for all courtesies and assistance that may be extended to Dr. Rudd.

*Remington Kellogg*

Remington Kellogg  
Acting Secretary



To the  
First Mexican Congress of Botany, 1960  
Mexico, D. F.

On behalf of the staff members and associates of the Smithsonian Institution, I am extremely pleased to extend greetings to the First Mexican Congress of Botany. The botanists of the United States of America have watched, with great interest, the rapid progress of this branch of science in Mexico. The Sociedad Botanica de Mexico is to be warmly congratulated for its organization of the present Congress, which we hope will be only the first of many similar Congresses. The Smithsonian Institution, which has always been intimately concerned with the increase of knowledge about the rich and varied flora of Mexico, wishes this Congress every success in its deliberations.

May I extend my most cordial greetings to the authorities of the First Mexican Congress of Botany and to the delegates from all countries.

Very sincerely yours,

Remington Kellogg  
Remington Kellogg  
Acting Secretary

Kamului, Brani  
November 26, 1960

Dear Dr. Degner -

It was a nice surprise  
to get the plants you sent.

Any native plants are most  
welcome - the empty ~~shells~~  
in the ~~substitution~~ are not very interesting.  
You didn't mention what  
the plants are. Could you

-3-  
both come up to Miami. We  
miss Ward for these sort of things  
but we do have a jeep truck  
which might make it and then  
there are a few friends with jeeps  
that might like to leave now  
to identify a tree or two.

Jack and I were down to  
Honolulu last week for a couple  
of days. I'm glad you didn't send  
the plants then. As we stayed  
in Honolulu - we didn't get to  
stop in to say hello to you.

-2-  
let me know for the records -  
Mr. Bryan from Hale was  
up to the arboretum last week.  
He is much interested in  
trees and manages a number of  
state arboreta. <sup>you would like him</sup> He began  
to go on a skyline tour  
sometime after the first of  
the year - no set time as yet  
but if you would care to  
go too I could write and  
tell you when and you could

- 4 -  
But sometimes we will.  
Don't be surprised!

Thanks again for the  
plants.

Altogether -

Jack and Euphemia

Kipui Kai form has petals uniformly  
yellow; stamens & staminal column  
uniformly; stigmas deep pink.

PLANTS OF HAWAII  
EX HERBARIUM OTTO DEGENER

No.

COLLECTED BY OTTO DEGENER

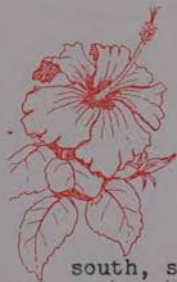
(MANY PLANTS DESCRIBED IN "PLANTS HAW. NAT. PARK" ED. 2 AT \$2.50 AND IN NEW  
ILLUSTRATED "FLORA HAWAIIENSIS," 1192 PAGES, FOR \$6.00 BY OTTO DEGENER,  
UNIVERSITY AVE., HONOLULU, T. H.)

Pariti  
Pūkoi St., 3 blacks  
mauka of ~~Kau~~ Beretania  
Ewa side

AIR MAIL-POSTAL CARD

Mrs. Otto Seeger  
Waialua, Oahu.

habe 5-11-10-4 Paps: Habe  
Waldenberg in vielen  
alles geklappt, wir haben  
einige Trauf gefunden der  
in Warson Valley geht  
scheint neu zu sein.  
Wir haben für #2 einen  
Tag gewonnen zu grade  
Hotel wo wir eine Zimmer  
für \$3.50 a Person haben.  
Haben eine kleine Schokolade  
in der Post office #1.10.  
Habe mit Anthony tele-  
phoniert der uns auf geladen  
hat mit ihm nach Hana  
zu fahren um die. Wir  
Morgen um 8 Uhr dort zu  
fahren - haben die Ein-  
ladung nicht angenommen.  
Passport #13 + 16 + 10 cents  
miete - war es wert, Morgen  
telefoniere ich Ward, der  
wahrscheinlich jetzt schlaf  
was Pläne für Morgen  
werden wahrscheinlich zu  
Hana, La, top. Folien viele  
ich mit Anthony & dann  
natürlich Stylite mit Ward  
nächsten Tag. Ruhe die aus  
S. Aloha, Otto Winter



453-C Waianuenue Ave.  
Hilo, Hawaii  
Feb. 16, 1960

Dear Dr. & Mrs. Degener,

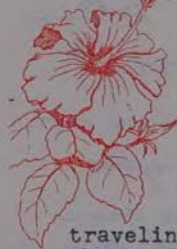
I seem to have mislaid your last letter, but will answer it to the best of my memory any way.

If I remember rightly, you decided to come a little later than at first planned. Perhaps it is just as well, for while the dry weather lasted and the wind blew from the south, southwest and southeast, our island lay under such a heavy fume blanket from our active volcanic vents in Puna that vegetation withered. In some places most of it turned brown and would make poor botanical specimens. Native plants suffered less, for the most part, than exotics. Perhaps this is because they have had to adapt to this sort of thing through the centuries.

Now that the trade winds have returned, the green leaves and flowers are coming out like popping pop corn. It was that way during the spring of 1955 too.

Right now it is raining about an inch an hour with lulls when it rains only  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch per hr. and the lightning is playing merrily overhead. As you know, we are likely to have a lot of this kind of weather in March on this side the island. By the end of March or early April it will likely get drier again. Kohala district gets heavy winds in March, usually, and rains make the interesting Pololu Valley region impossible to reach.

I shall be on Kauai during April 11 to 16 when my husband goes to the Education Association convention and I conduct Girl Scout leaders' training there. Otherwise I shall be here in Hilo, so far as I know now. The last week of March and first week of April should be a good time, if the weather clears.



*Luke's Hotel at Hilo in Kona - \$8.00 per  
Kona Hotel, Hualala, 2/Kona, ditto, but may have cheaper  
couples per night  
room, etc.*

I have checked the Cunningham Hotel in Hilo after some friends of our neighbors stayed there. They are retired school teachers and were well pleased with the place. The rooms rent for \$3.00 to \$5.00 per person per night, are clean, airy, respectable and simply but adequately furnished if all you want is a place to sleep, wash up and store your things that you don't need that day while traveling around. It is 3 blocks from our home in the business section of town. It serves no meals, but there are plenty of lunch counters available about town, where you can get reasonable meals when you don't want to cook out. Write to Thomas Cunningham, mgr. Cunningham Hotel, 110 Haili St., Hilo, for more particulars and reservations if you are interested. By April, though, camping out at Onekahkaha should be delightful. And you are still welcome to use our facilities, such as they are. We certainly want to have you over to our home for dinner some times anyway.

When going to Kona last week end I noted that the akia shrubs along the roadside through PuuWaawaa ranch seemed undamaged by fumes, but my friends were in a hurry so we did not stop and I did not get any. The big berried kind had a fine bush by the roadside at PuuAinahulu before, but it was removed when the road was widened. Hope there are some more farther back. I didn't see any ripe berries on the shrubs, but it is hard to tell such things when driving by at 45 miles per hour, while talking to friends interested in other things.

Kapoho's sprawling new cones are tremendous and well worth a visit even when they are not fountaining. Fortunately little rare native growth grew in that area, though it is sad to see so much farm land destroyed, even temporarily.

*(over)*

Please let us know when  
you plan to come — what  
airline, time & day of arrival — so we  
can meet you and help you  
get established and oriented on our  
new roads. We still look forward  
to accompanying you & serving  
as guides when we can.

Aloha,

Helen S. Baldwin

3/12/60



453-C Wai'anuenue Ave.  
Hilo, Hawaii  
March 12, 1960

Dear Dr. & Mrs. Degener,

Sorry that your mother suffered the heart attack. We hope she is feeling much better now. The new drugs that are available for use now are such a big help in many cases. My husband had his first attack in 1938 and several less severe ones since, but none for several years now, thanks to these drugs and to learning how to take things easier. Hope your mother will profit from them, too, just as he has.

Thank you for your kind invitation to lunch at your place. We will be very glad to come when we are really on Oahu long enough. This trip next month we will be just passing through to Kauai and not on your island long enough to leave the airport before the plane takes us to the Garden <sup>+</sup>island. I am afraid I did not make myself clear that it is <sup>Kauai</sup> we will be visiting next month for the state teachers' convention which my husband will attend, and for Girl Scout leaders' training which <sup>+</sup> will conduct for the G.S. leaders of the Kauai Council. We will return on April 15 to Hilo.

I'm sorry to have been so long in answering you, but I have been laid up with a virus infection which, together with the Dr.'s medicine, kept me too stupid to write letters. But the little organisms seem conquered at last and I am about as usual.

I'm glad the specimens <sup>+</sup> sent you have proved of some value to you people. They really are traveling, aren't they! You'll enjoy the kipukas where we found them, everyone is so different from the rest and all have so many things growing in them. One has about 40 species of ferns, according to Eugene Horner our local authority. It would be nice to set this kipuka



aside as a botanical garden, but we are afraid to publicise it lest vandals pull up the ferns.

Something new has been added to our household-----a second hand car. Now we can get out more and, when you come can likely plan our respective itineraries better. The car is a 1950 Desoto, not much to look at but it has a good engine and we have had it put into shape at the shop of the Hawaii Vocational School for a fraction of the cost at a commercial garage (one of the privileges extended to teachers). Now we are ready to go places.

Our weather hasn't been as wet as yours, but it has been cold and windy, so fume-burned plants haven't made the growth they did in the same length of time as after the 1955 eruption. Also, this eruption is a bigger one than the 1955 and the sky is still smudged with its vapors while magnificent convection clouds grow above its hot surfaces.

As far as the native plants are concerned, the new real estate subdivision developments are doing more damage with their bulldozing and road building than the volcano. But at least the roads make these areas accessible and since the land is for sale no one objects if you look it over.

We are looking forward to your visit and to spending many happy hours afield with you. The invitation to use our facilities still holds, and we want you to have dinner with us, too, even if you decide to stay elsewhere.

Keep us informed on when you can come. Meanwhile we'll spot things to show you after your arrival. Hope your mother continues to improve.

Aloha,

*Helene A. Baldwin*



453-C Waianuenue Ave.  
Hilo, Hawaii  
June 9, 1960

Dear Dr. & Mrs. Degener,

Thank you a lot for the extra sheets you keep sending of *New Flora Hawaiensis*. It is most generous of you. We appreciate them very much.

I note this time you have *Gleichenias* and *Peperomias*. We would like to show you some in our favorite Kipukas. Dr. Joseph Rock was working on the *Peperomias* and several friends of his were there gathering these and *Clermontias* for him a few years ago, so likely they have all been described. I don't know that they bothered with the ferns.

Are you still planning to come to our island this summer? We hope so. Weather holds good and nearly all wild species have made good growth since the eruptions earlier.

Hilo is still pretty well disrupted, though the speed of the clean up is amazing. Most of the area hit was business, industrial and slum. You can get accommodations at the Cunningham and other cheaper hotels even so, for the displaced persons can't use that type of accommodations. Since many are relief cases anyway, they are being put into unused plantation laborer's cottages.

Botanically we are in for a headache. The waves dislodged water hyacinth and a small pond plant locally called "Duckweed" and has spread them through the larger ponds where they are increasing by geometric progression.

We live on high ground so were not hurt by the tsunami. We stayed home and listened to it. Our son and family evacuated to our place, too, long before the waves, so we are all right.

Thanking you again and hoping to see or hear from you soon, I remain

Sincerely yours

Helen A. Balaban