



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation  
5th Floor, Hunt Library  
Carnegie Mellon University  
4909 Frew Street  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890  
Telephone: 412-268-2434  
Email: [huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu](mailto:huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu)  
Web site: [www.huntbotanical.org](http://www.huntbotanical.org)

The Hunt Institute is committed to making its collections accessible for research. We are pleased to offer this digitized item.

#### *Usage guidelines*

We have provided this low-resolution, digitized version for research purposes. To inquire about publishing any images from this item, please contact the Institute.

#### *Statement on harmful and offensive content*

The Hunt Institute Archives contains hundreds of thousands of pages of historical content, writing and images, created by thousands of individuals connected to the botanical sciences. Due to the wide range of time and social context in which these materials were created, some of the collections contain material that reflect outdated, biased, offensive and possibly violent views, opinions and actions. The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation does not endorse the views expressed in these materials, which are inconsistent with our dedication to creating an inclusive, accessible and anti-discriminatory research environment. Archival records are historical documents, and the Hunt Institute keeps such records unaltered to maintain their integrity and to foster accountability for the actions and views of the collections' creators.

Many of the historical collections in the Hunt Institute Archives contain personal correspondence, notes, recollections and opinions, which may contain language, ideas or stereotypes that are offensive or harmful to others. These collections are maintained as records of the individuals involved and do not reflect the views or values of the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation or those of Carnegie Mellon University.

#### *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.

## CHICAGO TEACHERS COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE

Chicago, Illinois, Jan. 16th, 1950

Dear Mr. Degener: On going to the Museum Saturday, I found your letter of Dec. 28th and hastened to check the copy enclosed as you had requested me to do. Am returning copy herewith. From your request regarding information regarding Lipochaeta lavarum var. Hillebrandiana I suspected that you did not receive the copy of my Dec. 7th paper in Occasional Papers, as there I had cited with special mention your one collection of that variety. So I am enclosing another copy of the same paper. Later on I shall send you in a separate package a dozen or more copies for your own use and distribution.

So far as I recall you sent to me ten boxes of unmounted plants the past three months or so. These have now all been opened up and most of them determined. A number of interesting notes have grown out of my studies on them and will prove the basis for part of my forthcoming article later this year. I have been deluged with requests for aid in various determinations from numerous sources but have in the main let all else slide while finishing up your collections. I did not go to the A.A.A.S. convention at New York in December but stayed right here in Chicago and worked on your plants.

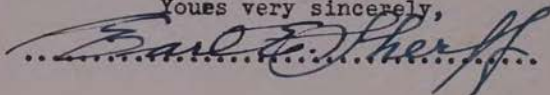
You will note that I am unable just now to fill in certain parts on your copy as asked for, since I had not saved a record of my determinations for your last ten boxes. But soon I shall be making a distribution of the members of each suite and shall send you a record at that time of any other L. lavarum determinations that may have been made.

Have been extremely backward the past two months in answering correspondence and so have dozens of letters that simply must be written. Shall be glad to get your other plants that you speak of, but must say that any plants sent in the genera that have not yet been monographed by me (e.g., Nototrichium and Fagara) obviously cannot be reported on for a year or two.

Am surprised to learn that you may get to go to the Society Islands. Had supposed that Merrill had actually retired and no longer was interested very vitally in organizing expeditions. But if your trip materializes, you know you have my best wishes behind you even before you get started.

With assurance that you will not have to wait too long for me to finish up the main bulk of your plants sent me for determination, I remain, as ever,

Yours very sincerely,



3/15/50

# American Begonia Society



MRS. E. CARRELL  
SEED FUND ADMINISTRATOR

*Armchair Explorers Club*

March 15, 1950

214 NO. YALE STREET  
FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA

Mr. Otto Degener,  
Waialua, Oahu, T.H.

Dear Mr. Degener:

Mrs. Nolan, the librarian for the A.B.S., has forwarded your letter to me to read. We have for sometime been interested in the Begonia Hillebrandia and have tried to get seeds of it. Mrs. Virginia Gillespie of Hawaii made several trips after seed but did not find any. Our new editor of the Begonian has a relative born and raised on Kauai and she is writing to see if he might be able to gather seeds. I have charge of the Seed Fund, a department of our Society, and endeavor to locate seeds of begonias and any unusual plants for our members and I offer them at very low prices- little more than actual cost so that many can have the pleasure of growing these plants and that the newer kinds may be introduced into cultivation.

I have brought in many many kinds of begonia seeds from all over the world- securing them by corresponding with seed collectors and botanic gardens- exchanging and purchasing when possible. I would very much prefer to have seeds, the tubers might be rotted by the time they reach here and then so few members could grow them. I wrote up part of your letter for my April column in our magazine and perhaps some folks will want the corms. Mr. Rudolf Ziesenhenné grew some plants of these several years ago but lost them under lath, he believes if he had kept them under glass he might have been more successful. We would be happy to copy your description and illustration of B. Hillebrandia in our magazine if it meets with your approval.

Can you advise the size of the tubers and if you think they would carry well, also the possibility of seeds. I am very interested in fern spores, and all interesting seeds of perennials, lilies, shrubs etc. Perhaps as you run onto them in your travels you might care to gather them and sell.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

Mrs. E. Carrell

*Elorence Carrell*

5/10/50

c/o Y.M.C.A.,  
Wellesley Street East,  
Auckland, N.Z.  
10th May, 1950.

Dear Mr. Degener,

It is a long time since you posted to me that wonderful book of yours "Naturalist's South Pacific Exp.: Fiji", and I don't think I will be very far wrong in suggesting that you must have been wondering what has become of it. I suppose I properly owe you an apology for the delay in acknowledgment, and I take this opportunity both to apologize and to express my very heartfelt gratitude for your generosity. It is very nice of you indeed.

I collected the parcel from the university office after it had been waiting there for some weeks, and after I had read some 220 pages of it, I was compelled by pressure of work to leave it for the time being. But I discovered that I had to leave it till the first term vacation, which began 2 days ago, when I have had the chance to read it right through. By my oath it appears to me the book is going to travel a bit. There are already two people asking for a loan of it, one an elderly lady who has been very much interested ~~about~~ the racial position in Fiji, and the other a female student of Botany at this university. (I got to know this latter person through her father who was a schoolteacher in Fiji, and taught three of my elder brothers, and myself for nearly six years, leaving Fiji one year before I gained the distinction of being the first Fijian to pass N.Z. Matriculation from Fiji.)

As to my opinion of the book, I must admit at once that it is the first of its kind in many respects - its botanical interest, its fusion of social and racial themes, and the ~~xx~~ unique attitude with which it deals strictly impartially with the facts - the first of its kind that I have come across. It has truly done no less than lifted a veil and educated me in the true position of my people in my own country. You will probably be surprised to hear that indeed I never thought seriously of the position. I had a vague feeling that we were a despised people - why blacks and whites won't mix, why it is that I have disappointed so many people here who ask me if I know so and so holding such and such an office in Suva, and why hundreds of other things are as they are, I could not tell. The reason is



of course that I have been led to believe that the whites have a high opinion of the Fijians. I knew that Europeans only were allowed to some particular <sup>place</sup> and I never bothered to know why I was not allowed there too - well, it was for Europeans only, and that was all. At one time I thought that yours was an overstatement of the fact, but I had to satisfy myself with it, as one cannot debate on factual occurrences, whether I was or was not aware of them. As to your experiences in the dentist's, and your encounters with the hotel managers and the female "officials" in the dept. of Agriculture, I just think it is sheer shame, isn't it? Here in New Zealand I am very much happier, and can talk much more freely and exchange ideas with my fellows. Although it took me a long time to try and build up a "stand" amongst whites, I have now reached the position, I think, when I can be looked upon and recognized as a person worth no less than whites. It is always a good principle to give people time to make up their minds what they are going to think of you; I have always rest assured that "truth will out".

In Fiji there is a slightly different set-up. Any Fijians who have been overseas for education tend to be branded and their conduct minutely dissected and examined by everybody, especially the whites. I felt it myself when I was back there for the holidays at the end of 1948, and attacks on ~~them~~ are not lacking in local publications. Even ~~M~~ a reply to our letter (in the P.I.M.) indicated the same thing. That makes life very difficult, doesn't it? When people would forget about these things, I don't know.

There is no suggestion that Fijian students educated overseas will despise whites, as some people might think. It is inevitable that the reverent spirit traditionally entertained towards whites should be missing; but this is not necessarily replaced by something negative in character. We look upon them as persons and that is all; if they are good persons, well they are just good, otherwise they are just no good, there is no getting away from it. But the exaggeration that seems to take place in some quarters, decrying our character as supercilious and obstinate, is simply bad taste.

I have digressed so much on a single subject, and it is about time I avoided it. If you are interested I will tell you about my work at the university here. I have been here two years already, this being the third. I came here originally on a scholarship from Fiji early in 1948, and

started off on a commerce course. By the end of last year I had completed seven subjects out of the fourteen for the degree. My scholarship expires at the end of this year, and I hope to carry on till next year and complete the degree. I am specializing in economics, although I would be very interested indeed to study anthropology and history also. My most novel experience is a discovery I made early this year - the wonders and art in literature. Novel I say because English literature is something that used to be totally abstract to me, I could never appreciate it and what it stood for I could never understand. I have laboured for years to cultivate a taste for literature, but was always disappointed. But now, I think, and I hope I am on the right track, literature seems to mean such a great deal to me, simply from the guise references, both historical and social, that writers embody in their writings. One could trace a whole theme in the conversations in a play or in a novel, and similarly in the imagery and verbal pattern of a poem. It is just a comprehensive insight. This is at least something I think I have laid my hands<sup>on</sup>, and I hope it will be amplified in the future to lead to a very much more enjoyable experience... There are also many interesting things in Economics. When I first started learning it two years ago, I thought I was in a hopeless muddle, but now I am beginning to see its practical applications, and indeed the body of knowledge contained in the subject is wonderful. What a wonderful thing<sup>it</sup> to know many things. I am twenty-three at present, and I vaguely hope to undertake an advanced course in economics at Cambridge sometime in the next few years, I hope it is 1953 or 54, but I don't yet see how. My only hope is to apply for a scholarship from the Fiji Government, as I understand they have funds under which students have been sent to England in the past. If I fail, I only have to be satisfied with the little I already possess.

Well, I have written too long perhaps. I will soon run into a book if I don't put the brake on. Once again I must thank you very much for the gift. Reply if you care, and if there is anything in these parts that might interest you (I hope there is something), I will only be too pleased to do what is in my power to satisfy you. I hope you excuse the typing - it is the only way I can include all that I have written.

Yours sincerely *Russak Rayachok*

5/12/50

THE ABBOTT RESEARCH LABORATORIES  
ABBOTT LABORATORIES • NORTH CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



May 12, 1950

Mr. Otto Degener  
Mokuleia Beach  
Waialua, Oahu, T.H.

Dear Mr. Degener:

Yes, the notion about goldenrod is among the numerous old wives' fables. See quotation from Dr. Scheppegegrell's book published in 1922. The reasons still hold good. In examination of more than forty thousand air samples taken in all parts of the United States I have probably never encountered more than a dozen goldenrod pollen grains. So the more recent studies confirm the conclusion reached nearly thirty years ago.

Of all the Compositae as now classified only the Artemisias are wind-pollinated. They are therefore the only genus involved directly in the cause of hay fever symptoms. Nevertheless, any ragweed sensitive or sagebrush sensitive victim will experience severe symptoms on direct inhalation of any species of composite pollen. By direct inhalation I mean sniffing a flower. Cichoriaceae pollens will do the same. You can see that the cross sensitiveness extends to all the members of the composite family as originally understood, including the ragweeds, dandelions and the present composites.

You ask what I have been doing since I have been in Hawaii. The answer is, the same thing only more of it. I am mailing you a package containing reprints and some recent articles which are not signed but are my own work.

With best wishes and hopes that I may see you again in your own island area.

Very sincerely yours,

*O. C. Durham*  
Chief Botanist  
ABBOTT LABORATORIES

OCDurham-mb



Nach langem, mit großer Geduld ertragenem Leiden  
ist unsere liebe Mutter, Schwiegermutter und Groß-  
mutter

Frau Ludowika Marie Ahlemann

geb. Kaempf v. Baldenstein

\* 19. Februar 1870

in Frieden eingeschlafen:

Im Namen der Hinterbliebenen

Dr. med. Hans-Robert Ahlemann

Liselotte Ahlemann geb. Ehlich

Lutz Michael Ahlemann

Leipzig, den 16. Juni 1950

Die Einäscherung findet in Leipzig auf dem Südfriedhof am Dienstag,  
den 20. Juni 1950, 11.30 Uhr statt.

Beerdigungsanstalt M. Ritter K.-G., Leipzig C. 1, Kl. Fleischergr. 6  
Tel. 37219



3/1/50  
Mokuleia Beach,  
Wai'alua, Oahu, T.H.  
June 1, 1950.

Dear Dr. Dayton:

This letter of mine to you is, in a sense, an urgent S.O.S. for help and advice!

Our local Board of Agriculture and Forestry includes a large proportion of men who are lacking in technical training and vision. As a result they have carried over the protesting minority vote of two Ph.D. biologists the decision to introduce the axis deer to the Island of Hawaii. As you know, such a move will pretty nearly devastate the place.

It has taken millions of years for our plants to adjust themselves to the peculiar conditions found on the Island of Hawaii. As things now stand, about 98% of our native species are endemic, and many of these actually belong to endemic genera. With the imminent introduction of deer to the Island of Hawaii, these plants are just about threatened with extermination.

Deer once on Hawaii can never be controlled. They have no natural enemies there. Hunters can never cope with them as the areas are so vast and criss-crossed with rugged lava flows almost impossible for a hunter to cross and absolutely impossible for dogs to negotiate. I had to lift my own dog over all such areas. The only factor that will ever check deer on the Island of Hawaii will be starvation. Unfortunately, this will follow the extermination of the endemic vegetation and when this cover is lost few aliens can adequately cover the unusual lava flows. This "practical" consideration should at least make our typical businessmen think twice.

Axis deer were early introduced on Molokai. They became so troublesome that hunters were paid to shoot them. West Molokai, according to an old native informant, was covered with such a jungle when he was a boy that he was obliged to cut his way through it with a cane-knife. In 1923, due to the ravages of deer and cattle, I could find only a few patches of *Nesoluma* and *Gardenia* trees, and last year even these were gone. Last August I saw how the deer were killing the native forest at Waiakeakua on the small Island of Lanai. If hunters can't control deer on tiny Lanai, where the pineapple growers are frantically trying to conserve water, how can hunters keep deer in check on the Island of Hawaii?

The Island of Hawaii gains vast Federal Monies for its National Park. Has the Territory the right to jeopardize the welfare of this unsurpassed region to cater to the wishes of a few hundred trigger-happy sportsmen? Should not an injunction be brought in Federal Court on the introduction of deer at least until the Territory has constructed a ten-foot high deer-proof fence along the entire Park boundary and set aside funds for its perpetual upkeep and patrol?

Knowing the Hawaiian flora so well and what botanical treasures still lurk on Hawaii waiting to be discovered, just about feel sick about this proposed vandalism. I don't know to what societies to protect myself, but am sure you will know. I have written our Governor Stainback but doubt that will help as he will no doubt favor the majority members of the board of Agri. & Forestry.

6/1/50

Mokuleia Beach, Wai'alua, Oahu, T.H.  
June 1, 1950.

Editor, Nature Magazine,  
1214 Sixteenth st., N.W.,  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Sir:

May I draw the attention of your readers to the fact that the local Board of Agriculture and Forestry, comprising mostly men not versed in nature, have just voted to introduce the axis deer to the Island of Hawaii?

It has taken millions of years for plants to adjust themselves to the peculiar conditions found on the Island of Hawaii. As a result, about 98% of the native plants growing there are now endemic. Some of these are remarkable, like the *kokio*, a "missing link" between cotton and hibiscus. The introduction of axis deer will devastate the Island of Hawaii, particularly as no natural enemy occurs to check its breeding. Hunters cannot cope with the situation because the island is so vast, and criss-crossed with rugged lava flows difficult for man and impossible for dogs to traverse. The only check upon the natural increase of deer will be starvation and that, unfortunately, will follow only after most of the vegetation of Hawaii has been exterminated by these starving herbivores.

The Island of Hawaii is not only famous for its two intermittently active volcanoes but for its fern forest and remarkable vegetation. These are so outstanding that large areas have been withdrawn from private holdings to constitute the Hawaii Section of Hawaii National Park. If deer are once introduced on Hawaii, how can we guardians for posterity of this magnificent region protect it from this imminent vandalism?

If readers of "Nature" can solve this puzzle for us ignorant residents of Hawaii Nei, it might be well for them to write their suggestions to the Board of Agriculture & Forestry, Keeaumoku & King Streets, Honolulu, T.H., and to the Editors of our two leading newspapers: The Advertiser, and The Star-Bulletin, both of Honolulu, T. H.

Sincerely,

Otto Degener



122/50

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 22, 1950

Dr. Otto Degener  
Waialua, Oahu  
Hawaii

Dear Dr. Degener:

I have your card of April 25 as well as the package of plants which arrived a short time ago. I presume that the specimens which were not grasses were also sent for identification or verification. As I am working only on grasses, the plants other than grasses will be turned over to others in the Department.

Due to a considerable backlog in identification work and the fact that I will be away most of the summer attending the International Botanical Congress at Stockholm, it will be impossible for me to study the grasses and report to you before some time in the fall. If there are new species in the lot, I think we might be able to arrange to publish them together as you have suggested.

It is unfortunate that the endemic plants are fast becoming extinct. I do hope that you can get as many of them as possible although I realize that a lack of time is a very limiting factor.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

*Jason R. Swallen*  
Jason R. Swallen, Curator  
Division of Grasses

6/27/50

BAILEY HORTORIUM  
NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY  
ITHACA, NEW YORK

L. H. BAILEY, Director  
G. H. M. LAWRENCE | Taxonomist  
H. E. MOORE, JR. |  
ETHEL ZOE BAILEY, Curator  
MARION E. RUFF, Illustrator

Address:  
BAILEY HORTORIUM  
SAGE PLACE, ITHACA, N. Y.

27 June 1950

Mr. Otto Degener  
Mokuleia Beach  
Waialua, Oahu  
Territory of Hawaii

Dear Mr. Degener:

Your letter of June 22nd raises a number of questions which I have wanted to ask for some time but for six months have been bedridden because of a broken hip. Within a few days I shall begin to take lessons in learning to walk again.

not  
It seems to me that the best way for you to attack the problem of naturalizing deer on the big island is to assemble whatever opinions you may derive from your correspondence and present it to the proper authorities. Of course, nobody knows just what would be the result of the introduction of the deer but it is contrary to good conservation practice. The fundamental objection is the fact that it is a worthy enterprise.

Two genera I have wanted to study personally in the Hawaiian Islands are *Rubus* and *Pritchardia*. The *Rubus* is in two distinct groups, *Rubus hawaiiensis* and *R. macraei* and the other is a lot of ~~the~~ apparently introduced species of which I have fragmentary specimens from here and there. These ought all to be rounded up in one general study of the *Rubi* of the Hawaiian Islands. Perhaps it will be too late to make collections of these *Rubi* in flower and fruit if I were able to reach Hawaii in September. Please let me know about this point. I want particularly to study in the field the two *Akalas*, for I have arrived at a new conclusion in regard to the systematic position of these plants. Do you think they would be easily accessible? How frequent are the air flights between the main Hawaiian Islands? I could not spend very much time in the islands, perhaps not more than 6 - 8 weeks and hope I could cover some of the important parts of them within such time. I shall be glad of your advice.

Very truly yours,

L. H. Bailey

L. H. Bailey  
Director

lm



7/7/50

BAILEY HORTORIUM  
NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY  
ITHACA, NEW YORK

L. H. BAILEY, *Director*  
G. H. M. LAWRENCE } *Taxonomist*  
H. E. MOORE, JR. }  
ETHEL ZOE BAILEY, *Curator*  
MARRION E. RUFF, *Illustrator*

Address:  
BAILEY HORTORIUM  
SAGE PLACE, ITHACA, N. Y.

7 July 1950

Mr. Otto Degener  
Mokuleia Beach  
Waialua, Oahu, T. H.

Dear Mr. Degener:

Your letter of July 2nd reached me yesterday, and I have read it with very much interest. I thank you for the care you have taken to answer my various questions.

Whether your native Rubi are "closely related" and "extremely archaic" I cannot answer without more material. I see no evidence that they may have been derived from introductions from the mainland of North America. These Akalas are raspberries rather than blackberries. I know of nothing in the North American flora that appears to be closely kin to them.

If I take up the study of these Akalas I shall wish to include the entire Rubus flora of Hawaii. It is expected that a Hortorium will consider the cultivated plants as well as the endemics. I have fragmentary material from Hawaii of more things than Rubus penetrans and most of them yet undetermined. Any one of these introductions may become materialized at any time and a puzzle to students of the native flora.

In 1912 Lévillé described Rubus Hillebrandii, Koehnei, <sup>from</sup> Maui and R. Damieni from Molokai. I do not know whether subsequent botanists have recognized these species. Focke turns down R. Koehnei because of a conflict in names and calls the plant R. mauicola.

I have just been reading again your interesting letter of November 11th, 1945 from Poughquag. These speculations on geographic origin I think are quite beyond us in our present state of knowledge. Inasmuch as I cannot solve them I have not tried to torment myself with them.

The doctors have not yet given me much indication whether I can fly to Hawaii this autumn but I live in hopes. If I do I shall let you know in due time. In the meantime if you see any of the Akalas in bloom perhaps you will drop some fresh flowers into a bottle of formaldehyde or other preservative that I may have them fresh when I arrive, inasmuch as they may then be out of bloom.

I greatly appreciate your cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

L. H. Bailey

L. H. Bailey

lm

7/12/50

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MAMMALOGISTS

TRACY I. STORER, *President*  
Department of Zoology  
University of California, Davis

LEE R. DICE, *Vice-President*  
Laboratory of Vertebrate Biology  
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

W. I. HAMILTON, JR., *Vice-President*  
Department of Conservation  
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.



VIOLA S. SCHANTZ, *Treasurer*  
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Washington, D. C.

ROBERT T. ORR, *Recording Secretary*  
California Academy of Science  
San Francisco, Calif.

WILLIAM H. BURT, *Editor*  
Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Mich.

DONALD F. HOFFMEISTER, *Corresponding Secretary*  
Museum of Natural History,  
University of Illinois, Urbana

July 12, 1950

Mr. Otto Degener  
Monoleia Beach  
Waialua, Oahu, T.H.

Dear Mr. Degener:

At the 30th annual meeting of the American Society of Mammalogists a resolution concerning the introduction of axis deer to the island of Hawaii was made. It is our desire to send a copy of this resolution to each member of the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry. Would you be kind enough to send me the names and addresses of the members of this Board. A prompt reply will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

*Donald F. Hoffmeister*  
Donald F. Hoffmeister,  
Corresponding Secretary

ik

2151 Mokeala way, Honolulu T. H.  
Wednesday July 3<sup>rd</sup> - Ten fifteen A.M.  
My dear Otto! just heard this morning  
about a half hour ago, when I called  
up Honie Selger to ask your beach  
address, that you are leaving on the  
Pao Coolidge at noon. We are having  
a Sunday afternoon tea on July 16<sup>th</sup>  
and this communication was to have  
been a note of invitation to tea. I am  
sorry we can not have the pleasure  
of having you with us, but so  
glad for you that you are to have  
the brief trip you had planned.

Congratulations on the publication of  
your new book. I have so enjoyed  
our copy. Perhaps we can meet you  
at the Chicago fair or possibly in  
London. Our plans are all in the air  
but we may leave for the mainland  
last of August or first of September - have  
not decided whether we may try London  
this time. With every good wish of  
all the Clarks to follow you, I am  
adding one of our favorite Cat Stories,  
"A night out" by Repler. Hope you get  
as much mirth from its reading as  
the Clarks. Sincerely Jane C. Clarke

1952



7/13/50

EDWIN B. BARTRAM  
BUSHKILL, PIKE COUNTY  
PENNSYLVANIA

July 13, 1950

Dear Mr. Degener:

Your letter with clippings relative to the introduction of axis deer in Hawaii came in just as I was working over your moss collections from Mauna Kea. This is an unusually interesting series and will add quite a few species to the Hawaiian moss flora. I will try to prepare a short paper later on which the B. M. may find acceptable for publication in the "Occasional Papers" series. As there are a number of interesting mixtures which should be separated I will be grateful if you will send me about 30 or 40 of your labels for use with these segregates.

I am not familiar with the characteristics of the axis deer but if they are similar to the White Tailed or Virginia deer of our region I think the plan to introduce them in Hawaii would be a tragic mistake. I live in a deer country and speak from sad experience. Last year during the open season of two weeks some 100,000 deer were killed in Pennsylvania alone but the herd is still too large for the available food and they are a constant menace to gardens and shrubbery. They have eaten up all the undercover in the woodlands so that the small game has no protective cover and has been almost exterminated. They breed at an unbelievable rate and without their natural enemies such as wolves and cougars they soon become pests of the first order. I shall be glad to write to the parties you suggest but doubt if it will do any good.

Sincerely yours,  
*Edwin B. Bartram*

Dr. L. H. Bailey  
Bailey Hortorium, Sage  
Ithaca, New York, U. S. A.



**AIR LETTER**

**VIA AIR MAIL  
PAR AVION**

Mr. Otto Degener  
Mokuleia Beach  
Waialua  
Oahu  
Territory of Hawaii

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED, THIS LETTER  
WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

FIRST FOLD

SECOND FOLD

19/17/50  
Bailey Hortorium  
N. Y. State College of Agriculture  
Cornell University  
Sage Place  
Ithaca, New York, U. S. A.

17 July 1950

Mr. Otto Degener  
Mokuleia Beach  
Waiialua  
Oahu, T. H.

Dear Mr. Degener:

It seems to us that when war is on in the Pacific is not the proper time for my daughter and myself to try to make a botanical expedition to Hawaii. Therefore, we are putting it off but hope to make it at a future date.

I am under great obligation to you for all the help you have given me on the Rubi of Hawaii.

Cordially yours,

*L. H. Bailey*

L. H. Bailey

lm

H  
Copy

American Society of Mammalogists  
Donald F. Hoffmeister, Corresponding Secretary  
Museum of Natural History,  
University of Illinois, Urbana

July 20, 1950

Mr. Otto Degener  
Monoleia Beach  
Waialua, Oahu, T. H.

Dear Mr. Degener:

After due consideration, the American Society of Mammalogists in convention at Yellowstone National Park, June 25-28, 1950, unanimously passed the following resolution.

Be it resolved: that the American Society of Mammalogists expresses strong disapproval of the plan of the local Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry to introduce axis deer to the Island of Hawaii. If deer are introduced, their reproduction and increase will not stop until checked by starvation. That, unfortunately, would come only after much of the island's unique vegetation has been badly depleted or destroyed by deer. Disaster to the island would include the Hawaii Section of Hawaii National Park. The local Board is urged to consider the danger and folly of such an introduction and rescind the vote it has taken favoring the plan.

Yours very truly,

Donald Hoffmeister  
Corresponding Secretary



7/21/50

MORRISON, HOFELD, FOERSTER, SHUMAN & CLARK

-2-

Dr. Willis T. Pope

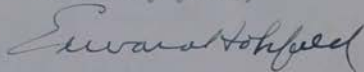
July 21, 1950.

of his connection with the editing of his father's botanical book entitled "Flora of the Hawaiian Islands". Great modesty was a notable trait in the Hillebrand family and I suppose that this is the reason why I did not learn more from the son concerning his distinguished father.

Again I wish to express my thanks to you for your courtesy and trouble in sending me the book, pamphlet and picture, and I hope that I may in the not too distant future have the pleasure of meeting you personally. If you should come to San Francisco, I do hope that you will communicate with me so that I may be able to have a little visit with you.

With all good wishes and kind personal regards, I remain

Cordially yours,



EH:EW

P.S. Enclosed please find my check for \$5.62 in payment of your costs in connection with sending me the book, pamphlet and photograph. I am returning the Thrum's "Annual" to you under separate cover.

E.H.

*R. linearifolia*  
 Local Range. This rare, ornamental Isola endemic to  
 Kauai, was first discovered in January 1912 by  
 Hydgate [originally spelled Hidgeat]. Thus far it is  
 known from the semi-forest at the upper end of Kalalea  
 Valley through Kōhee to Olokele Valley, at Kālualea,  
 near Kōloa; and about Hanalei. At Kālualea Sargent  
 and Ordway in 1939 collected both *R. linearifolia* and  
*R. petiolata* growing together and by chance a bit hybrid.  
 The only apparent difference in the field was the  
 former's sessile and the latter's petiolate leaves. Evidently  
 the ~~two~~ <sup>two</sup> Kauai species *R. linearifolia* and *R. petiolata*  
 Deg. & Deg. comb. nov. (Syn. *Myrsine petiolata* Hosaka in  
 Occas. Pap. B. P. Bishop Mus. 16(2):45, 1940.), and  
 spill over via ~~Kauai~~ <sup>Kauai's</sup> *R. angustifolia* Deg. &  
 Deg. comb. nov. (Syn. *Suttonia angustifolia* Mez  
 in Pflanzeur 9 (TV. 236):  
 337, 1902.) into *R. fostergerii* (Hosaka) Deg. & Deg.  
 comb. nov. (*Myrsine Fostergerii* Hosaka in Occas. Pap.  
 B. P. Bishop Mus. 16(2):46, 1940.) endemic to the  
 Koolau Range of Oahu.

A.F. MORRISON (1881-1927)  
HERBERT W. CLARK  
ROLAND C. FOERSTER  
J.F. SHUMAN  
LEON F. FREMERY  
FORREST A. COBB  
WILLIAM L. HOLLOWAY  
W.T. FITZGERALD  
J. HART CLINTON  
FRANCIS C. HUTCHENS  
C. COOLIDGE KREBS  
BOICE GROSS  
JOHN W. MCCRYSTLE  
ALFRED L. OUBSON  
GEORGE F. CLINTON  
JAMES BARTON PHELPS  
CLARENCE E. MURDO  
JOHN PAGE AUSTIN  
JAMES J. DORNEY  
JOHN L. MECHER, JR.  
ROBERT ROMANS  
RICHARD J. ARCHER

LAW OFFICES OF  
MORRISON, HOFFELD, FOERSTER, SHUMAN & CLARK  
CROCKER BUILDING  
SAN FRANCISCO 4  
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1-5670

EDWARD HOFFELD  
COUNSEL

July 21, 1950.

Dr. Willis T. Pope,  
P. O. Box No. 1,  
Waimanalo,  
Oahu, T. H.

My Dear Dr. Pope:

A few days ago I received your kind letter of July 13th, followed thereafter by the package containing the copy of "Wayside Plants of Hawaii", the copy of the 1919 Thrum's "Annual", and the picture of Dr. Hillebrand. For each and all of these enclosures please accept my thanks, as well as my especial appreciation of your courtesy and kindness in the matter.

I am, of course, delighted to have the picture of my uncle. His brother Henry, who was my maternal grandfather, died in 1881, when I was only six years old. I remember him fairly well, however, and it seems to me that I detect a family resemblance between the two brothers; furthermore I recall my grandfather as being a very kindly but serious-minded, sober person, of a studious and scholarly disposition. Certainly the face of his brother William reflects the same studious, serious and sober expression, and, of course, his studies and life work show that his interests were all most scholarly. I am very glad to have this picture of him.

I immediately read the biography of my uncle written by you and I was intensely interested in learning about some of the main facts of his life and activities. I have had my secretary make a copy of this article, as well as of the article immediately following entitled "Scientific Treasure Trove", by J. M. Lydgate, since he refers appreciatively to Dr. Hillebrand in his article.

It may be of some slight interest to you to know that I once met Dr. William Hillebrand's son William, who was a chemist and employed in the Bureau of Standards at Washington, D.C. The meeting was by chance, in the year 1916 if I remember correctly, in the Yosemite Valley, California, where Mrs. Hohfeld and I happened to be visiting at the time and where Dr. Hillebrand was also visiting and stopping at the same lodge in the Valley. We took a couple of horseback trips together into the mountains and I had a very pleasant visit with him. I did not know at the time

8/29/50

D. T. FLEMING  
LAHAINA, MAUI, T. H.

Aug 29-50

To Mr. H. Kugner.

To Botanical Museum.

Honolulu

Dear Mr. Kugner:

When you needed  
any material regarding the first yellow  
I have yet - a Chrysos, a variety or a ?  
I have seedlings from the first cutting but  
from Hawaii, & they are quite different from  
the regular Hawai seedlings; & because the  
mature tree are quite different in some  
respects. I mean, it is Botanists who  
must decide these questions - not dirty  
farmers! There are plenty of Leuca kinds  
growing on Maui, a fact that was not  
noticed before this Hawai tree showed  
up.

Cover 1.



Ym hatemists goes about sowing the  
seeds out of us Brown & Agriculture  
members! But, not only Lemmon  
had the say - the vote was 6-1 in  
favor of liquidating the debt - Tell  
Ym fellows get going!

Now it my personal interest  
involved, & not the public's interests, I  
would still vote in the affirmative, as  
my acquaintance with that debt has  
lasted over 40 years, and I do not con-  
sider it a menace. But, an  
public matter rex populi must  
be given consideration.

D. T. F.

8/-/50

Waimanalo, Oahu,  
Aug - '50

Mr Otto Degener,  
Wailua, Oahu.

Dear Mr Degener: I am enclosing herewith my copy of the 1949 Thrum Annual and a photograph, the latter for you to keep. The article in the Annual is about all I can offer as to Dr. Hillebrand but if you prepare an article about him it may be some help. I am also enclosing a letter which I received from Edward Hoffeld of San Francisco which will give you some idea as to his interest and relation to Dr. Hillebrand. He was in Honolulu several days. He called me up by telephone and we had a talk about the botanist and showed such interest that I had a photo of the Dr. made for him which I told you about and he also asked to buy a copy of WaySide Plants of the Hawaiian Islands, both of which I sent to him later. It has occurred to me that you are the one and that now is the time for doing the honor for a great and worthy benefactor. Mr Thrum called me at the time I wrote the article asking me to prepare it for the Annual. He cited several men that I could approach who had known Dr. Hillebrand. It has occurred to me that botanical investigators would enable you to prepare a much better article working into to a circular with several

9/24/50

Michelstadt, den 14. 9. 50

Lieber Herr Begleiter!

Ich habe mich sehr gefreut, als die  
neu erschienenen Hefen Ihrer Flora  
kamen und studierte sie eifrig. Es  
ist schön von Ihnen, dass Sie auch  
noch an mich denken!

Mir geht es jetzt wieder gut. Die  
Stadtverwaltung von Michelstadt hat  
mir Geld geborgt, mit dem ich mir  
ein Haus baute. Es ist zwar viel  
kleiner als mein früheres Haus, aber  
für meine Frau, mein Kind und mich  
reicht es vollkommen aus. Ich wohne  
allein drin und habe alles, was ich  
selbst machen konnte, allein getan,

so daß ich viel Geld sparte. Jetzt kommt  
der Garten an die Reihe. Natürlich wird  
auch wieder ein Teil wissenschaftlichen  
Zwecken dienen, dort will ich seltene  
und schöne Pflanzen kultivieren.

Wir brauchen jetzt nicht mehr zu  
kungen sondern können uns satt es-  
sen. Es gibt wieder alles zu kaufen wie  
vor dem Kriege, nur sind die Preise er-  
heblich höher. Aber ich habe im Kriege  
und besonders in der Nachkriegszeit ge-  
lernt, auf vieles zu verzichten. Hoffentlich  
gibt es in den nächsten 100 Jahren kei-  
nen Krieg mehr! Ich bin begeisterter  
Anhänger der Vereinigten Staaten von  
Europa und möchte am liebsten sofort



alle Grenzen öffnen, besonders gern die  
nach Frankreich.

In meiner Freizeit studiere ich jetzt  
nur noch Lichenes. Jetzt bearbeite ich  
interessante Flechtengesellschaften der  
Gerölle an Mangan-Ferganstein. Flecht-  
ragamen gibt es in meinem Gebiet nicht  
viele, aber die Kryptogamen, besonders aber  
— die Lichenes, sind noch nicht gut bekannt.

Ich danke Ihnen nochmals recht herzlich  
für die Zusendung der Plätter und  
grüße Sie vielmals als Her-  
dankbarer

E. K. F. Ehrh.

Hs. Hr. Behr  
② Michelstadt / Odm.  
Heinrich-Arzt-Str.

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN  
BRONX PARK  
NEW YORK 58, N. Y.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD  
JOSEPH R. SWAN  
PRESIDENT  
CHARLES B. HARDING

VICE-PRESIDENT  
FREDERICK S. MOSELEY JR.

TREASURER  
ARTHUR M. ANDERSON  
DIRECTOR  
WILLIAM J. ROBBINS

October 2, 1950

Mr. Otto Degener,  
Waialeale, Oahu, Hawaii

Dear Otto,

Thanks for your letter of September 23rd. At present I have the following projects all marked priority:

- (1) Finish writing up the Verbenaceae of Brazil of FLORA BRASILIICA
- (2) Write up Verbenaceae, Avicenniaceae, & Stilbaceae of Melanesia for FLORA MELANESIANA
- (3) Write up Verbenaceae and Avicenniaceae for FLORA OF PANAMA
- (4) Write up rest of Verbenaceae for NORTH AMERICAN FLORA
- (5) Write paper on cultivated Verbenaceae of California with key to all varieties
- (6) Write up Verbenaceae, Avicenniaceae, Stilbaceae, and Symphoremaceae for new edition of Engler & Prantl, Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien
- (7) Write up Verbenaceae for FLORA OF MADAGASCAR
- (8) Write monograph of ancient "silphium" civilization in Cyrenaica for Garden
- (9) Identify, annotate, record, and return 18,679 specimens on loan in my office
- (10) Assist Williams to complete our joint Dictionary of Popular Plant Names
- (11) Finish writing for Traub the second volume of our joint work on Amaryllidaceae
- (12) Read galleys and write addenda for Plants of the Bible
- (13) Continue to edit and publish PHYTOLOGUS and act as associate editor for HERBERTIA and PLANT LIFE, doing all the Latin-English and English-Latin parts
- (14) Write-up for publication monographs of 78 more verbenaceous, etc., genera.

If you think I can act as co-author with you on your POT also, why o.k. I'll be glad to help you out. None of the above except no. 12 will bring me in any cash and I need cash badly. My expenses so far this year have been over \$19,000 and earnings only \$15,000, so I am \$4,000 in the red already this year.

Wittrock has given me the huge list of cards you sent him. I understand you want a write-up on each species AND NO OTHERS. The write-up to be of the style and length of the ones in your JOURNAL articles. I understand that I am not to quote from any of your works, but to take my information from other sources. I understand that there is to be no description of the plants except for such parts not shown in the drawings -- therefore I understand that you will submit the drawings to me FIRST so that I can have them on hand when I compose my write-ups. I understand that you will not want more than one write-up per week, for I could not do them any faster. I understand that I would get 40 percent of all royalties, you 40 percent, and the artist 20 percent. Please write me a formal confirmation of all these matters. All copy I prepare would be submitted to you for revision and all copy prepared by you would be submitted to me for revision, if necessary. In case of my death, my share of the royalties would go to my son, Andrew Ralph Moldenke.

With all best wishes, I am, as ever,  
your sincere friend,

*Harding*

Gus says to tell you that Hawkes gave him NO manuscript.

but I meant was that in botany  
one at times comes on interesting native plants  
with seeds, & it is most interesting looking at  
them. That is how I made botanical  
collecting a hobby & gathering seeds for the  
Herbarium my friend.

3029 Hibiscus &  
Hort. Lib. 15  
Oct. 14, 1950

Dear Dr. Degener

Thanks for the Mammari seeds. Some shall go  
to the Audubon Society in case we get the wild  
life refuge going. ~~which~~ the rest will be planted  
in the Leahi native garden. Yes any wild plant  
seeds can be used. If not needed for the garden  
they can be spread on other ridges. My nephew  
Lester Jones + Ernest Friedenberg the ranch  
manager <sup>on Lanai</sup> have been getting seed for me on Lanai + I  
plan to go myself there after the rains. The cattle  
have been off for awhile. You were probably not  
here during our fight in the last 3 years for the  
wild life refuge in Kapiolani Park. The plan is  
to use about 3 acres for lagoon, island + belt  
around the lagoon for the plants, all surrounded  
by a fence like the zoo. Not to be open at all  
times. I started a Leahi to gather native plant seed  
for the refuge + from that to initiating planting  
after I heard of the wonderful show of flowering  
mimosa in Honomaa valley Lanai in Oct. 1949.  
From that I took up the idea of a native  
garden on Leahi. The wild life refuge will come  
eventually but too late now for this season



You are wrong about my Lomai collections.  
 I am not a professional botanist. My  
 collections were made while on my rounds of  
 inspection on the ranch & I could not care for  
 a large number of specimens. To all that my  
 rarest plants can be found in the British  
 Museum, Sydney, Australian Botanical Gardens  
 collection, the U. S. Department of Agriculture  
 botanical collection. There are two nearly full  
 sets, one mounted in Bishop Museum & another  
 nearly full set in the herbarium of the  
 Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association.  
 I know where the rare plants of Lomai  
 may be found now, if not killed but by the  
 stock but I cannot go there to look for them  
 then. The nearest I could do was to make a  
 map of Lomai for those collecting for me there.  
 ✓ so far they have not found Abutilon cruciatifolium  
 ✓ a Clappostachys, munroii two of my rarest finds.

I am hoping with the catch off that there may be  
 viable seed still in the same place any fruit.

In my stamp I have I think again  
 not grow a Leahi but one never  
 before till me try. My supervisor in Lomai  
 is that many plants Abutilon cruciatifolium  
 will grow in the same place.

Yours  
 H. C. Munro



10/20/50

BAILEY HORTORIUM  
NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY  
ITHACA, NEW YORK

L. H. BAILEY, *Director*  
G. H. M. LAWRENCE } *Taxonomists*  
H. E. MOORE, JR. }  
ETHEL ZOE BAILEY, *Curator*  
MARION E. RUFF, *Illustrator*

*Address:*  
BAILEY HORTORIUM  
SAGE PLACE, ITHACA, N. Y.

30 October 1950

Fraulein Dr. Hansen  
Botanischer Museum  
Berlin - Dahlem  
Königin Luise Strasse 6/8  
Germany

Dear Dr. Hansen:

I am enclosing two kodachromes of Professor Knuth and I am indeed sorry that they were not better. However one of them may be good enough to send Mr. Huggins and I would be very much obliged if you would give the other to Professor Knuth.

I hope that your work is progressing well and want to thank you for the help you gave me during my visit this summer.

Very truly yours,

*H. Emery Moore, Jr.*

H. E. Moore, Jr.

lm

Enc.

*(Geraniaceae  
specialist)*



# AEROGRAM

GODKÄNT AV KUNGL. GENERAL-  
POSTSTYRELSEN. (III 1483. 49.)  
BEFORDRAS FÖR 30 ÖRE MED FLYG  
ÖVER HELA VÄRLDEN

Par avion  
Luftpost

Mr. Otto Degener  
Waiialua, Oahu  
Hawaiian Islands  
U. S. A.

AVSÄNDARE C. Skottsberg  
Riksmuseum, Stockholm 50.  
VII INTERNATIONAL BOTANICAL CONGRESS  
STOCKHOLM 1950  
Office of the Secretary-General, Uppsala 7, Sweden.

OBS! BEFORDRAS INTE SOM AEROGRAM, OM NAGOT LAGGES INUTI.

ÖPPNAS HÄR

Ljungdahl, Nybo

10/28/50  
VII INTERNATIONAL BOTANICAL CONGRESS

STOCKHOLM 1950

Office of the Secretary-General Yes, I am in Uppsala right now, but  
Uppsala 7, Sweden my address is Riksmuseun, Stockholm 50.

October 28, 1950

My dear Degener:

*Viola*  
Many thanks for your long and very interesting letter with a fragment of the helioscopia enclosed - a wonderful discovery. Miss Greenwell has written to me about it, and Mr. *Hay* has promised to send some.

I do not think I ever said that I had turned to StJ asking him to help me with *Scaevola*. This is what happened: one day while I was working in the BM in 1948, StJ came to me and showed me a manuscript on *Scaevola*, which he wanted to publish jointly with me. He described some segregates, all I think from *Chamisso-niana*, and recognized by me, partly also by Hillebrand, as varieties. I admitted that one new species, which I had retained as a var., might be very good, and he had had more material at his disposal than I at the time of my tentative monograph. I could not then enter upon a study of *Scaevola*, but I told him that I would do so pretty soon, when I start with the material I collected in 1948, of which I now have a number of forms in cultivation. Anything Hawaiian can germinate in a greenhouse in Sweden, and even if many do not thrive later because we cannot give them the particular atmosphere and soil they like, they always live long enough to produce good root tips. Thus, I have never asked StJ for help, except, which was natural, I gave him my *Peleas* and *Cyrtandras* to name.

Seeds are best sent in a letter, without indicating the content as a rule, however, I don't think their viability is impaired by the fumigation.

I have all your *Wikstroemias* in the very best order. I shall try to monograph them in 1952, when I have finished some old things (*Juan Fernandez*) which are heavy on my conscience. I want all I can get of *Wikstroemia* seeds, things like *recurva*, *sandwicensis*, *Caumii* and *Sellingii* being extremely desirable. The cytological studies have given interesting results.

*Scaevola frutescens* is a complex, just as you say. To monograph it is a big undertaking, involving the use of all material in Paris, Geneva, Kew etc. I have seen very strange forms there.

What do you think of Lam's lumping all *Planchonellas* into one species with a single (and this poor thing pretty bad) variety? I felt obliged to follow him, but after collecting in 1948 I doubt that he is right, even if Rock didn't clear the matter. We are in great need of a real study of the flower structure.

Enough for to-day, and thank you again. I would certainly return once more to Hawaii, but this is quite impossible. I am pensioned and too old to obtain any grants now. 1948 was my last chance.

Aloha nui

as ever

*Skottsborg*

Skottsborg



Waialua, Oahu, T. H.  
Nov. 8, 1950.

Dear Harold:

I have your Oct. 2 letter before me. You have trained yourself to be so efficient over these many years past that I do believe you and perhaps Alma certainly can take on your fifteenth project, namely Plants of the Tropics, best affectionately abbreviated as POT.

You write you have the card list I mailed Gus, and that I want a write of each species and no others. That is NOT true. The cards represent more or less "feelers" as to what we might print in POT. My suggestion is that we go to press when we feel POT is good enough for publication, and that subsequent editions be enlarged with illustrated write-ups of additional illustrated descriptions. In other words, let us not tie ourselves down to the cards. Also, many plants of importance will come to your mind, which escaped my list. Also in many cases, we will be able to print an interesting account of a plant yet be unable to furnish an illustration of it in our first edition. I am thinking of various species in the genus Citrus, for example.

You also state that you are not to quote from any of my works. This is not to be a hard and fast rule, but to do so would merely involve duplication and a waste of time. Alex H. did absolutely nothing but reword my articles and then expected to be coauthor! I bet he did not go to a library once. I saw no logic in that. Certainly, if I should write up the coconut and you should come across an interesting little tidbit of information I had missed, it would be to our mutual benefit to add it to my account. I would do the same for you. There must be a certain amount of give and take in this partnership.

The matter of illustrating our tentative book bothers me. I have a nice lot of line drawings that we can take over from my Nat. Park book & from my Flora Haw. Books 1 - 4. In addition to these, I have additional appropriate drawings, not yet printed, stacked away. Besides, off and on I have additional drawings made. How are we to fairly credit one another for our contributions to our joint project? And don't be under the impression I here in isolated Haw., can get drawings made of plants not growing here. My library facilities are very meager, and thus I must go after live plants for sketches.

The 20% artist idea I believe stemmed from the hope that the Filipino at the Garden might be interested in producing the drawings. According to Gus, he is not interested. Can't we arrange our partnership profits according to the effort each one of us exerts? Why get a third partner unless absolutely necessary? How about each one of us trying to furnish an equal number of illustrated descriptions for the book, and getting 50 - 50 profits? Then if one of us produces more than the other, the percentages would be changed accordingly. I await your reaction before listing what species descriptions I have more or less completed and what sps illustrations I have completed.

I see no reason why a modest first edition could not be published before a far larger edition is perfected. It would tend to reserve the project for us and discourage a potential competitor. The project appears to me to be a lucrative one because of its pantropic interest.

Aloha,



C-O-P-Y

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS

KEW,

RICHMOND, SURREY

6th September, 1950.

Dear Dr. Robbins,

We are very pleased with the 64 unmounted plants, collected by Otto Degener in Hawaii, that you sent us recently in continuation of exchange.

They are an extremely useful addition to our collections from Hawaii and make them more complete.

With thanks,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Sir Edward Sallisbury  
Director

JHR/EXK

## EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

OFFICES: 1A HARRINGTON ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.7. CABLES: "ENCOTTON, LONDON"

Telegraphic Address: "COTREST KAMPALA"

Telephone: KAMPALA 403

Your Ref. ....

Our Ref. 74/1

COTTON RESEARCH STATION, NAMULONGE,  
PRIVATE BAG, P.O. Box 884,  
KAMPALA,  
UGANDA.

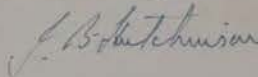
8th December, 1950.

Dear Dr. Degener,

Thank you very much for your kindness in sending me specimens and seed cotton of the natural hybrid found in a population of Gossypium tomentosum. These are most interesting, and I look forward to studying the next generation in our experimental field next season. Thank you also for the accompanying specimens of G. tomentosum itself. I was anxious to add some good specimens of naturally grown G. tomentosum to our herbarium so these are most welcome.

We found G. tomentosum very difficult to grow in Trinidad, and almost impossible in the Northern Sudan. Now that I am established in an easier climate I am anxious to have another try with the species. I am particularly interested in it because of Harland's report years ago that he found immunity to blackarm disease in it. Later studies of some of his material showed that what had survived was fully susceptible, but the possibility remains that immunity may occur in some plants in natural populations. This disease is a limiting factor in cotton production in some parts of Africa, and I am collecting all types that show any resistance to it. I wonder whether you could get me small samples of seed of G. tomentosum from a number of different colonies so that I could test them? I have called on the generosity of you and other biologists in Hawaii so often for G. tomentosum seed that I am almost ashamed to ask again, but I should be most grateful.

Yours sincerely,


Dr. O. Degener,  
Hawaii.

12/14/50 JN/BP

**EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CABLES: "EMCOTTON, LONDON."  
TELEPHONE: SLOANE 4239.

12, CHANTREY HOUSE,

ECCLESTON STREET,

LONDON, S.W.1.

14th December 1950.

OUR REF. 46/-/-

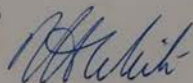
YOUR REF.

Dear Sir,

I enclose a letter which we have been asked to forward to you by Dr. J.B. Hutchinson, in connection with the specimens and seed of a natural hybrid of Gossypium tomentosum which you were good enough to forward to him through this office.

Some weeks ago we received your letter of 18th October about Mesquite and other plants for possible use on Canton Island. We are still making enquiries in connection with this, and will communicate with you again if any definite suggestions are forthcoming.

Yours faithfully,



Assistant Secretary.

Dr. C. Degener,  
Waialua,  
Oahu,  
T. Hawaii,  
U.S.A.

9/2/50

Mokuleia Beach,  
Waialua, Oahu,  
T.Hawaii, U. S. A.

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Mattfeld:

Ich habe Ihren Brief vom 13 April, und schicke Ihnen bald die *Oreobolus* die ich als neu erkenne. Sie ist wahrscheinlich die Art die Skottsberg in einer "footnote" kuzalich angegeben hat. Leider habe ich nicht das Heft hier. Ich wohne 30 Meilen von Honolulu ent/fernt - habe kein Auto - wo die Bibliothek ist und man darf solche Buecher nicht aus dem Gebaude ueber-  
nach nehmen.

Wie Sie vielleicht schon wissen von der Introduction in der zweiten aufgabe von meiner Flora Hawaiensis, ist seit dem Krieg mein ganzes Herbar im New York Botanical Garden. Beinah meine ganze privat Bibliothek war von Einbrechern hier in Hawaii verschleudert oder vor vier Jahren von der Sundflut ruiniert. Da ich jetzt schon ueber 50 Jahr alt bin, kann ich nicht affordieren mir ein zweites mal kostliche Buecher zu kaufen da ich solches Geld lieber fuer botanisieren und drucken gebrauche. Mein letztes Buch - ueber Fiji - hat mir ungefaehr \$6,000 gekostet zu drucken, und ich beschle jetzt noch immer etwas dafuer monatlich.

Also, ich bin nicht im Standt monographisch zu Arbeiten und probiere mit hervorragenden Autoren so wie Sherff, Dunsen, van Oostroom, Skottsberg, Yunker etc., zu kooperieren. Ich beschreibe, wie Sie von meiner Flora sehn koennen, nur einzelne ("leichte") Pflanzen wofuer ich keine Biblio-  
thek brauche - und sogar dann noch ich leider fehler. In 1927 habe ich meine Position an der University of Hawaii verloren weil ich Duplikate die ich selber, sogar Jahre vordem ich mit der Universitaet war, aus Hawaii schickte. Der vorrige Direktor wollte nichts aus den Inseln fort lassen so dass jeder nach Hawaii muss um haw. Pflanzen zu studieren. Ich protes-  
tierte und musste dafuer Leiden (noch immer). Zustaeude sind jetzt viel besser aber noch immer nicht normal.

Zustaeude sind jetzt viel besser aber noch lange nicht normal. Ich will interessante haw. Gattungen monographiert haben und schreibe Herrn Dr. Sherff welche zu borgen. Er darf nur eine Gattung zur Zeit vom hiesigen Museum borgen - und muss alle Bogen zurueck schicken - vorden er eine neue Gattung borgt. Viel Zeitverlust folgt. Der Grund fuer diese kindische Me-  
thode hier ist dass sie sagen Sherff hat Pflanzen vom Museum gestohlen! Dieses ist Dummheit. Sherff hat sowieso keine eigene Sammlung. Der Wirk-  
liche Grund fuer solchen Sabotage ist natuerlich Neid weil Sherff so tuech-  
tig ist ~~INTERESSANTERES MATERIAL~~ und ein hiesiger Arbeiter nicht. Vor mehreren Jahren hat Fernald (Lehrer von St. John) Sherff verboten Exem-  
plare von Gray Herb. zu borgen bis ich Fernald drohte dass ich keine -  
Pflanzen Gray als Geschaenk mehr schicken wuerde bis Sherff wieder borgen  
kann.

Lange vor dem Krieg wollte ich dass Sherff meine grosse Sammlungen von  
Cyrtandra und Pelea monographiert. Natuerlich schrieb er dem B.M., in  
Honolulu um herbar Material zu borgen. Sie refusierten weil "Dr. St.J.,  
die zwei Gattungen jetzt schon studiert." Ist es nicht komisch dass sobald  
wie jemand eine Gattung studieren will, hatt St.J. immer Jahre vorher  
schon die selben Gattungen schon fuer sich behalten? St. J. hat Cyrtandra  
und Pelea jetzt schon beinah 20 Jahre und noch nichts viel damit geleistet.  
Vor dem Krieg habe ich ihm entweder meine Cyrtandras oder Peleas ver-  
sprochen (in mehreren Briefen) wenn er Sherff die andere Gattung leihen  
wuerde. Er hat mir nie geantwortet.



Vor einem Jahr habe ich Sherff gebeten Nototrichium zu monographieren. Es nam lange Zeit Exemplare von hiesigen Museum zu borgen, da man keine Zeit hatte um die Bogen zu rekonstruieren so dass Sherff sie bestimmt nicht behielt. Jetzt hoere ich von einem Assistenten von St. J. an der Universitaet dass St. J., zwei neue Nototrichium Arten von der Universitaets Illustrirerin zeichnen laest so dass er sie beschreiben und drucken kann.

Alle meine Pflanzen - und ich Samle oft bis 30 Exemplare - habe ich ueber die ganze Welt verschleudert. Deutschland, des Krieges wegen, konnte natuerlich nichts bekommen. So kann irgendjemand die studieren und beschreiben grade so schnell wie ich. St. J. hat meine Cyrtandras in New York studiert. Das ist mir recht. Aber Pflanzen die er gesammelt hat sind im Bishop Museum wegverschlossen.

Dieser ewige vermurkete Neid ergert mich. Es ist vielleicht Zeit dass ich selber ein bisschen energisch werde. Also, moechte ich Berlin-Dahlem offerieren dass ich Pflanzen von hier Dahlem schicke. Dahlem soll die gut zeichnen (wie ich es immer tat) und mir eine photographie schicken, so dass ich sie in meiner Flora drucken kann. Ich moechte coautor sein fuer meine eigenen Pflanzen wenn wir in meinung Einstimmen. Wenn nicht, kann ich in meiner Flora eine "Footnote" haben wie mit von Oostrom in Iponosa warum ich anders glaube. Wenn Dahlem nicht sofort drucken will, kann ich es in meiner Flora tun unter zwei oder mehr Autoren-namen. Kann Dahlem so was tun mit guter alter deutschen Gruendlichkeit? Wenn ich Zucco hier fuer druckerei machen lass, so kein ich sie Ihnen schicken und so Dahlem ganz viel sparen.

Ich glaube ich habe drei Sorten Oreobolus von diesen Inseln, zwei neu. Die letzte die ich in 1949 gefunden habe ist die staerkste Feuchtheit. Ich glaube die Ligula der Blatter ist wichtig. Natuerlich die Oreobolus Arten von Inseln Hawaii und Maui sind in New York und Sie sollten sie von dort, mit allen anderen haw. Sorten, borgen.

Vorgestern habe ich Kapseln von Schiedea ligustrinae geschm aber keine Samen bemerkt.

Die Lokalitaeten fuer Cyperaceen die Schwester Scapan unter Bruder (oder Vater) O'Neill beschrieben hat sind sehr falsch. Oft hat sie Hawaiian Islands fuer die einzelne Insel Hawaii verwechselt, etc.

Aloha,