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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.

Feb. 26, 1965.

Dear Mr. McCoy:

Mrs. Degener & I are professional botanists, both with doctorates in our field.

We completed Book 6 of our Flora Hawaiiensis with the aid of the National Science Foundation. We are now ready to work on Book 7, and to do so wish to concentrate on plants growing on and about Mt. Keala, the highest mountain on Oahu and therefore the most interesting from a botanical standpoint. It harbors endemic plants not found elsewhere. Another reason for our wishing to concentrate on the Keala region is that it is practically at our front door and therefore easily and cheaply accessible to us.

We have a key for the Forestry padlock; have adequate auto and liability insurance; and neither smoke, drink nor hunt so will hardly cause a forest fire.

Mrs. Degener & I should like to obtain a permit allowing us and occasionally assistants to collect bot. specimens on Keala land under your jurisdiction. Our usual method is to drive up a road in the morning, park off it while hunting for plants in the neighborhood, and then driving home with our catch in the afternoon. The preferred days are usually Saturdays or Sundays when traffic would be the lightest on the Keala road, and the Bishop Museum library would be closed to us.

You may be interested to know CAA helped us with some projects, and we them, on Canton Atoll years ago.

Aloha,

Dr. Otto Degener

1500
April 27, 1965.

Dear Dr. Menninger:

It was interesting to read through your leaflets about books & pamphlets you offer; many of them I have had for years. I of course knew H.K. Small, N.L. Britton & numbers of later authors personally. Though Mrs. Degener & I no longer purchase books for ourselves - we are too old & are too crowded to accumulate additional possessions - we recommend desired items for purchase to the Bishop Museum librarian. Then we simply borrow for just about as long as we wish.

When you next print your list of offerings, please note the desired corrections regarding number of pages in Fl. Haw., Books 5 and 6.

As I understand it, you own a newspaper and do job printing in Stuart. Mrs. Degener & I have decided to reduce our edition of Fl. Haw., Book 7 to a paltry 1,000 copies. Storing bulky books is something of a problem for us and, anyway, we should be able to get rid of 1,000 or so copies during our life time but hardly 3,000.

With this reduction in copies to 1,000, I guess mailing charges for a box of printed matter from Stuart to Waialua would not be prohibitive as 3,000 would be. You know our set-up on 70 lb. stock. Do you want to print a form of 16 or so pages for me as a trial? I pay cash, of course, on receipt of job or, in your case, 50% of cost ahead of time. I hardly think your concern will ever go bankrupt, and I know I won't.

Of course it IS nasty to use different fonts to stretch or squeeze plant descriptions of various verbosity, each on a single page as the cut comes on the reverse.

Book 5 has 446 pages
Alone,
4 6 " 534 "

July 4, 1965.

Dear Dr. Steere:

Here is the paragraph you may wish to publish in the annual report. To save postage Otto Degener is undoubtedly a frugal Scotch name - I enclose the list of publications for Dr. Rogerson.

The Aleutian tsunami scare drove us, with valuables, into the hills a few days ago. We were both rather tired after the moving of our furniture. No wave hit. But, nevertheless, we do not want to take a chance and perhaps lose our best belongings should such a warning really be for a drowning tsunami.

We have not again applied for an NSF grant because of the nuisance to every one involved and because we might not be able to "earn" the grant funds. At my age, I think it high time Isa & I do a little less Botany and just that much more traveling, perhaps this time to Australia and New Zealand.

Isa joins me in Aloha to Mrs. Steere and to yourself,

Degener Annual Report Summary for Publication:

Accompanied by Mrs. Degener, a botanist with a doctorate, Mr. Degener spent a six months' trip around the World to gain a bird's eye view of the World flora; to visit botanists and botanical institutions of importance to further work on Volume 7 of the *Flora Hawaïensis*; and to attend the International Botanical Congress in Edinburgh, Scotland. Though it is common knowledge that the floras of the Eastern United States and Canada, of Japan and of Europe originated from a common flora native to the Arctic Circle during warmer times, it was fascinating to be able to study and collect living sample of American, Japanese and European klassin' cousins. Similarly, though it is common knowledge that the Hawaiian flora is mainly of Indo-Malayan origin; yet it was fascinating to be able to study and collect Taiwan and Hong Kong samples of calabash cousins of the Hawaiian plants they know so well. Historical, Hawaiian specimens collected by early exploring expeditions in the "Sandwich Islands" and deposited in European institutions were studied; some of the results of this investigation appearing in the fascicle of the *Flora Hawaïensis* published June 30. Though lack of a jeep and some temporary illness curtailed field work, it stimulated the identification of herbarium specimens amassed with and without National Science Foundation aid, the preparation of a list of Hawaiian plant names and their Botanical and English equivalents, and the preparation of much other manuscript.

2750 San Joaquin St.
Albuquerque N. Mexico 87106
Aug. 5, 1965

Dear Mr. Legence -

It seems such a very long time since I last heard from you. Did you ever receive the check I sent you on June 20th 1959? (The First National Bank of Boston, check # 878 for \$16.67) It was never cashed.

I am visiting my son George and his family but will return to Costa Rica at the end of this month. Please advise me what you ~~you~~ would like me to do with the printing blocks which belong to you, but are now stored here. My permanent address is P.O. Box 206 Puntarenas C.R.

With kindest regards to you both

Sincerely - Lona Bennett

Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

TAMPA, FLORIDA 33620

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND BACTERIOLOGY

October 5, 1965

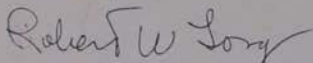
Dr. Otto Degener
R. R. 1, Box 89
Waialua, Oahu
HAWAII

Dear Dr. Degener:

This will acknowledge receiving
25 plants from Hawaii, to be added to our
collections. Somehow, we are missing a
label for 6/20/65.

We are very pleased to have these
nice specimens.

Sincerely,



Robert W. Long, Director
U. S. F. Herbarium

RWL:bb

ORVILLE W. CROWDER
119 THIRD STREET, N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

February 15, 1966

Dear Dr. Degener:

On my return from our Florida tour, I found your correspondence most interesting. It is fine to get acquainted with you. I am one of those people who has a running, ungratified interest in Hawaii, and I only hope the size of the world and the rapidly racing years will leave me time to do it properly. I get by often, on the way home from somewhere or other, and dash up to Kauai or down to the Big Island for a couple of days, but that doesn't cure me!

First, about our 1967 plans. We will definitely do Australia and New Zealand again. Our experience there this autumn was simply delightful. The birds cooperated to the extent of 345 species in Australia and 110 in New Zealand, not to mention most of the available ones in Fiji and New Caledonia. But it was the people who made the trips more than memorable: we had the finest local cooperation we have ever had anywhere on the planet. We are eager to get back. It seems the word spread rapidly, for we have had a rash of far-in-advance registrations for the proposed 1967 tours. We could easily have made up full-size parties for a 1966 re-visit, but we are eager not to neglect South America, and we need the Austral spring for that continent this October-November. We will certainly count on having you and Mrs. (Dr.) Degener in the 1967 down-under effort, for you will add very much to the party.

There will be a "Preliminary Announcement" Bulletin with basic plans for this series of trips available in a month or two now, but briefly this is in prospect: We will do a series of four consecutive trips: (1) "Birds of Melanesia" covering Fiji, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, British Solomons, the Bismarck Archipelago and New Guinea, mostly the latter; it will occupy 4 weeks beginning September 3; (2) Australia West & North, from Perth up the coast to Darwin, Alice Springs, Mount Isa, 3 weeks; (3) Australia East & South, essentially the last 3 weeks of the 1965 4-week Australia trip, including the Barrier Reef, Adelaide, Murray River, Victoria and Tasmania; (4) New Zealand, as before, 3 weeks, working from north to south. At the end of the last trip, we will have a smaller group return slowly, taking two weeks, up the extreme west coast of New Zealand, and into some islands of the Hauraki Gulf, hopefully concentrating on botany, since we will by then have seen all the available bird species. On all our trips it is my hope to get more into botany, and certainly we want this to be a large part of the eventual activity of the embryo World Nature Club, but birds manage to dominate the scene, and I must admit they are astounding. But I surely wish we might have had you with us as we battled those confusing plants of Australia, even if we had shut our eyes to eucalypts completely!

I see that we agree most heartily about French countries. I am trying to come close to eliminating our stops in France, and would do so but for the attractions of the Camargue. We find the Russians are better friends in spite of everything against them.

215164

ORVILLE W. CROWDER
119 THIRD STREET, N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

- 2 -

I hope you have a most enjoyable trip to the Pacific Science Congress. I had thought of going, even though I am less technical than its participants generally, but the calendar intervened. My good friend Dr. Harold Coolidge is active in this, of course, and I am long overdue scouting the Japanese tour that we will eventually operate. I did get in some useful preliminary work there three years ago, but have never yet set foot in Hokkaido.

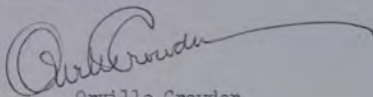
Now about books. As soon as we get a little further into this World Nature Club project, we'll talk about keeping your Hawaii books on hand here. So far, I've tried to get involved only in books that are more or less specific requirements for early tours, since we don't yet have facilities for filling orders promptly during my frequent absences. But I'd like a copy of each for my library (which I will later turn over intact to the World Nature Club), and would appreciate your sending me a set. I would include one each of Flora Hawaiiensis, Plants of Hawaii National Park, and Naturalist's South Pacific Expedition: Fiji. This seems to come to about \$25 less one-third for the first two, and assuming the last one is not discounted, \$50 for it; I enclose check for \$21.75 accordingly. I will be glad to adjust the postage when we know what it is.

Further I look on many plants

Did you know my friend, Doc Ruhle, in the Hawaii parks, or is he too much of a youngster for you? We get together often, sometimes coming across each other in such places as Nairobi, Warsaw or Addis Ababa - not to mention our mutual interest in Thailand. And are Dwight Hamilton and and Garrett Smathers still at Hawaii Volcanoes, and who is naturalist now at Haleakala? Is Tom Vint still sticking around doing emeritus work at Hawaii Volcanoes, as he was when I visited there during the Chain-of-Craters small eruption in December 1962? Finally, is Mike Ord still president of the Hawaii Audubon Society? We are planning a Christmas trip of 10 days or two weeks to Hawaii for December 1967 (for me, on the way home from New Zealand!) and between you and the Audubon folks we ought to come back knowing at least a little about Hawaiian botany and birdlife.

This is more than I meant to write ... especially as I am typing standing up, having managed to fall down the front steps on the ice as soon as I got back from Florida, with a very painful wrenched hip - but happily without breaking it, apparently.

Sincerely yours



Orville Crowder

#21.75 PD

*High PHANP
H. 1-6 etc*

515½ Eddy Street
Ithaca, New York
16 February 1966

Otto Degener
P.O. Box 187
Waialua
Oahu
Hawaii

Dear Dr. Degener,

I am currently a botany major in the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell University. I have been directed to you by Abraham Krikorian with whom I am doing a research project in ethnobotany during this my final term at Cornell. I plan to do graduate work in ethnobotany, hopefully under Richard Evans Schultes of the Botanical Museum at Harvard University.

After reading your fascinating book on the "Cheng Ho" Expedition to Fiji, my interest in tropical ethnobotany was indeed inspired. I would very much like to obtain a copy of this book, along with any reprints which you may have available on related aspects of your work. I am also interested in obtaining your Plants of Hawaii National Park Illustrative of Plants and Customs of the South Seas. Please advise me as to the manner of payment, although I believe C.O.D. would be fine.

In that I am interested in beginning my concentrated study of tropical botany as soon as possible, I would appreciate very much your sending me any possible opportunities in the field which might be open to me beginning in June. Thank you very much for your kind consideration.

Very truly yours,

Timothy Plowman

2/19/66

I saw a New Yorker who had the sense of
graduating in 1922 to select a better ^{island} ~~country~~
- Hawaii - than Manhattan to
live. I ~~see~~ note you seem to have the
same good idea.

~~\$600~~ net

Alto

Sijs, J.P.H., H. Haw 1-X, Wegpflanzen, POT 1+2

THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW, include more than 300 acres in a bend of the Thames, thirteen miles southwest and above the London Bridge. This botanical paradise developed from private gardens and pleasure grounds at Kew and Richmond into repositories of exotic plants under royal patronage, and finally into a world renowned center of botanical investigation under British government control. The scientific character of the gardens began in the mid-eighteenth century when the Dowager Princess of Wales and her son, George III, appointed keen advisers and productive workers who superintended the gardens and each, in turn, published his *Hortus Kewensis* (annotated catalogue of plants cultivated at Kew) dedicated to His or Her Royal Highness. The Dowager Princess commissioned a noted architect, Sir Williams Chambers, to "embellish" the gardens. Some of his embellishments — the Pagoda, the Ruined Arch, and the Orangery remain today. George III arranged for Sir Joseph Banks to collect plants around the world on travels with Captain Cook. The living plants were maintained under glass on ship deck.

The gardens declined after the death of the princess and her son and finally their control was transferred from the personal property of the Crown to that of the Government in 1841. The Herbarium and Library were established in 1853, the Jodrell Laboratory in 1876 and the invaluable *Index Kewensis* was published in 1895.

Today the Kew gardens has an arboretum and fruticetum of 7,000 plant entities, out-of-door gardens with 8,000 herbs and 13,000 species or varieties growing under glass. It includes a noted reference library, economic museums and an Herbarium of more than six million sheets. The Jodrell Laboratory, primarily for studies in plant anatomy was moved into new quarters last spring and this is where I have been granted laboratory bench space for my work.

Jane Philpott and her father, Charles H. Philpott
2260 Cranford Road, Durham, North Carolina

Christmas, 1965

Jane Philpott
Hello to Alma; we thought you would be getting up
12/24/65



"The Glaftenbury Thorne . . .
brings forth his floures about
Christenmasse, . . ."

a sixteenth century woodcut and quotation
from an Old English herbal by John Gerard



CHRISTMAS GREETINGS in the spirit of Old England from our house to yours as we prepare to fly over the top of the world to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. We share with you

A CHRISTMAS LEGEND FROM OLD ENGLAND

Joseph of Arimathea (about whom there are some facts and much tradition) journeyed from the Holy Land to Britain with the Holy Grail, perhaps as early as 37 A. D. He thrust his hawthorn staff into the ground on a hill crest at Glastonbury. The staff took root, grew and blossomed on Christmas Eve. In 1752, when the British adopted the Gregorian calendar, many conservatives clung to the old date for the sacred observance. They were convinced of the sanctity of Old Christmas by the fact that the Holy Thorn at Glastonbury bloomed on Old Christmas Eve and not eleven days earlier as ordained by Parliament.

NOTES ABOUT THE GLASTONBURY THORN . .

Botanists recognize that the English Hawthorn of which the Glastonbury Thorn is a variety, *Crataegus managyna* Jacq. var *praecox*, is Levantine in origin. It propagates readily from dormant wood and its seedlings revert to common form.

A 63-year old Glastonbury hawthorn, given by British friends in 1902, grows in the close of the Washington National Cathedral. The "Holy Thorn" burst into white blossoms last month when Princess Margaret and Lord Snowden visited the Capital City. This has happened four times previously when British royalty visited Washington!

OUR PLANS FOR THE NEW YEAR . . .

We shall not search for the Holy Grail nor the Glastonbury Thorn, although the latter grows in Kew Gardens along with a large collection of woody Rosaceae. We follow the Holiness Code of Leviticus 25: 1-4 . . .

"And the Lord spake unto Moses in mount Sinai, saying . . . Six years thou shalt sow thy field . . . prune thy vineyard, and gather in fruit thereof; . . . But in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land."

While the lands of Duke and Durham rest from our sowing, pruning and harvesting, we go afar for reflection and new vision. My sabbatical activities will center at the Jodrell Laboratory of Plant Anatomy in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Dad will celebrate his Jubilee in the libraries, museums and countryside of greater London. It is his jubilee because he married and began his college teaching career in 1915. According to Leviticus 25:8-10:

" . . . seven sabbaths of years . . . forty and nine years . . . Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the jubile to sound . . . And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land . . .

We leave Duke in mid-February; fly Icelandic to Reykjavik in Iceland for a two-day stop, including a look at the new volcanic island of Surtsey; then to Luxembourg to pick up a Volkswagon for a drive to southern France and parts of Italy for a short retreat from all cares. From March through July, we shall receive mail at:

The Jodrell Laboratory
Royal Botanic Gardens
Kew, Richmond
Surrey, England

Katie, our Dalmatian, will remain in the U.S.A. The U.K. requires six months quarantine for incoming animals. Besides, Katie is intimidated by the dog at Kew upon whose collar the following couplet by Alexander Pope is inscribed:

"I am his Highness' dog at Kew, Pray tell me, Sir,
whose dog are you?"

July 30, 1966.

Degener, Otto

List of Publications covering the period of July 1, 1964 thru June 30.:

Panaya. Historia Natural y Pronstura (Guatemala) 8: 36. 1966. Jacaranda,
Aguaate, Pimenta, Panicum, Anil, Plumeria, Alfalfa, Apazote, Solanum.
ibid. 8 : 27-32. 1966. With J.A. Ibarra.

Marie C. Neal, 1869-1965. Taxon 16(8): 250-254. (Oct.) 1965. With Isa
Degener.

E.E. Sherff, 1886-1966. Newsletter of the Hawaiian Botanical Society 5
(3): 32. 1966. With Isa Degener.

Flora Hawaiiensis, Book 7. 34 unnumbered pages, illust. 15 Aug. 1965 &
1 May 1966. With Isa Degener

ANNUAL REPORT

1966-1967

To be able to botanize better on Hawaii, of which the endemic flora is being ravaged by bulldozing, the introduction of cultigens and weeds, macadamia orcharding, reforestation with exotic timber trees, real estate development, and the careful nurturing of introduced herbivores for game hunters, Mrs. Degener and I purchased a house and acre of treefern forest at 4,000 feet elevation on the edge of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. We likewise invested in a jeep, the only vehicle able to traverse roads through some of the least botanically known regions. With our new home as a center of operations, we began a revision of the National Park flora. This involved botanizing along the snow-patched, 13,680 foot high rim of Mauna Kea Crater at the summit of Mauna Kea. Such research goes hand in hand with our continuation of writing our "Flora Hawaiiensis or New Illustrated Flora of the Hawaiian Islands."

Incapacitated a few years ago for a serious botanizing for ferns and flowering plants while on the isolated island of Lanai by a low fever, weeks were spent with Mrs. Degener creeping from rock to rock and tree to tree gathering lichens and mosses. This specialized collecting with NSF aid unearthed 83 different lichens, raising the number for this island to a total of 109. The results were just published by Oscar Clement in Nova Hedwigia 11:243-283. Though native flowering plants are chiefly of Indo-Malaysian origin, lichens of Lanai are chiefly of South American origin. No satisfactory explanation for this discrepancy in origin has been formulated. Another somewhat extracurricular activity was the identification of Palau Islands plants collected by Douglas Osborne for his archaeological studies described in Bishop Mus. Bull. 230:1-497.

Hatherway
2/17/67

Felices Pascuas
y
Próspero Año Nuevo

Marilyn and Bill
Larry, Bobby, Larry.



4803 A Bluebird Court
Raleigh, North Carolina 27606

February 17, 1967

Dear Otto:

Your letter postmarked Dec. 8 and containing a waspish review of an apparently fatuous article on "Pteridology in Hawaii" written by Herb Wagner -- that letter is finally in my hands after it and I have made independent and extraordinary journeys. I sometimes wonder how mail catches up with me or I with it. Anyway, we both went by "surface mail," ending up at a small but cozy apartment in Raleigh within a couple of weeks of each other.

Your fern specimen is also here, having arrived by a different route. It reached me in Costa Rica while I was in a field camp. When I got home, I looked at it quickly, took it in to see if Holttidge recognized it (he thought it vaguely similar to something he had seen once) and then back to our house. The packers came a few days later and the specimen, in its cardboard, disappeared, only to surface again in our shipment, now in Raleigh.

Hatheway
21191671

- 2 -

I am returning to Washington in three or four weeks and will compare it with things at the U.S. National Museum. Since August, with a few interruptions, I have been writing my report on the vegetation of humid Costa Rica, which now comes to 180 typewritten pages. Now I am getting things ready for publication. Forberg told me he can accept it in his new journal of Tropical Geology, if it is conveniently broken up into 25-page sections. I am developing it for a little "lecture series," starting in a few days at North Carolina State, where I will try it out on students in a plant geography course. I was able to wheedle and cajole enough salary and per diem to move some of my plants now in Washington, and after my "lectures" I will move there, identifying and -- I hope -- participating in seminars. One earns a hard dollar in Tropical Botany, as I don't need to tell you. they look better today (Feb 23)

Plans are afoot to find money which would endow me at N.C. State. Prospects are not encouraging. The basic idea is that N.C. State has had a large technical aid program in Peru for about 10 years. Now they want to tie it in

with the normal educational and research activities of the University -- Traditionally of course agricultural and mechanical but since the war a good deal more broad-minded than that. They say they would like a course in Tropical Botany -- emphasis on economic plants and ecology, to be developed jointly with the Penn program. The money to come from AID research; they write the proposals, which they submit to Washington. A fine idea, but I am basically sceptical.

The Vietnam war makes any new money hard to get. But there are still more serious problems. As you said, leaving the Rockefeller Foundation was like going from the frying pan into the fire. In retrospect, the frying pan need not have been a matter of personalities and I certainly tried to part on good terms. But the program with which I was associated was not successful and the Foundation was criticized by its constituents because it had not supported the kind of activities I had recommended (the constituents said I was right, the Foundation wrong) and this was bad, both because it made my superiors look bad and because it made the reason for my leaving look like frustration or exasperation. If the program had been successful, there would have been no trouble in leaving. I suppose really that in that kind of situation one is trapped -- damned if you do and damned if you don't. Anyway, I haven't heard

Hathornsky
12/17/67

much praise of the Rockefeller agricultural program. I have always avoided criticizing it, because my comments would certainly be misconstrued. On the whole it was good as such things go, no doubt inefficient and with room for improvement, but certainly a lot better than the stagnation and apathy that preceded it. It gave the Mexican technical people hope of achieving something in their careers. The basic problem, however, was outside the agricultural program, a sickness of the "ecosystem": people, their society, land, water, food (being botanists who have seen the disruptive effects of "progress" on our surroundings, we are used to asking for a rational human ecology for years. It is not so obvious to others). What is the value of a superior hybrid in the hands of a farmer who doesn't know, or care, how to grow it? And if he did, would he not drive his inefficient neighbors out of business and into the city slums, or has happened with our Southern Negroes in the United States? Might not the old inefficiency be preferable, especially if the rate of population increase could be brought down to reasonable levels?

The Rockefeller Foundation had an outstanding wheat program, in which techniques of temperate North America were introduced into a small region in northwest Mexico. A surplus of wheat developed, and it was not profitable to grow it elsewhere in Mexico. I suspect something similar could be done with corn; ~~but~~ the varieties and bybrids they have now are certainly good enough to sustain the development of a small "corn belt," and the Mexican agronomists are well enough trained to continue to improve them. The corn problem in Mexico, if the objective is an efficient

Hortensia
2/17/67

agriculture, is really social and political, not genetic

But the consultants had high hopes for the great collections that had been assembled and certain new breeding techniques they had developed. I suppose they thought that the Mexican corn problem could be solved by plant breeding -- because they are plant breeders. Their goals were not met. I remember one complaining, "The Mexicans can build excellent roads. Why can't they grow corn?" They should have tried to find out.

Instead they criticized my horse and his boss, the Director for Agriculture, who for then and other reasons went elsewhere. Americans have a kind of naive faith in research, any kind of research, education, knowledge, that will save the world. Perhaps they ought to think more of the kind of world they want -- or if they can't agree on that, the kind of world they don't want, and take steps to prevent it. I don't want an overcrowded world. Much could follow from that simple negative objective. And so probably the real problem of the Foundation was in its basic objectives.

The OTS situation was one I was not equipped to handle. My successor has done a very good job. He still faces the same kinds of problems I did, and he recognizes them. In fact, he has asked me to help him on this matter of tree identification and recognition of vegetation types and zones. I regard this as Holdridge's province, though, and I don't want to invade it, because Holdridge is a friend and taught me, or at least got me started on this in Costa Rica. OTS does not want to deal with Holdridge. But certain attitudes are

Hathorway
2/17/67

inevitable, I suppose, and I guess the OTC group have their share of people like St. John. You know, it boils down to saying "any friend of Dequeen's (or Holdridge's) is an friend of ours." They object basically to all of us because we have not played according to their rules and because we know too much. St. John, burdened with teaching, simply couldn't make the collection or do the writing you did, and he resents it. U.C. University knows simply we not allowed to spend enough time in the humid lowland tropics to learn them the way Holdridge has. There are people outside the university system who know more than those in it. Of course there will always be museum people, especially the Standleys and Merrill, who know much more, but they can be dismissed as compilers and lay bakers, uncritical accumulators. And when the universities were not interested in the tropics, they could ignore Standley (the poor fellow ended up wondering if it had been worth the effort, wandering around collecting and stopping in at country stores, where he got drunk). Of course, Merrill was something else again. The real point is that the University rules don't allow the kind of work you and I have done. Instead of complaining about the rules and the deans and presidents who make them, the St. Johns of this world ostracize the people who live outside this system of rules. It's not very nice, but what choice have they? My attitude has been to complain that the rules discouraged productive research and teaching in Tropical Botany. I'm not at all sure I was wise to complain, or to try to evade the rules. The other choice is to play by the rules and penalize those who don't. Not a very nice business, as you know.

Hatherway
2/17/67

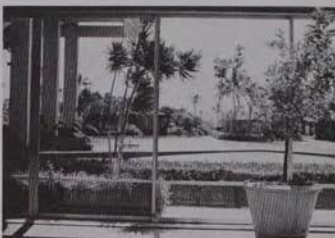
Your cottage near Kilauea sounds nice, rather like my brother's farm on Barba Volcano (mean temperature about 16°C , rain fall in the neighborhood of 2600 mm (100 in.)). I have been considering putting some of my savings into real estate too, but the stock market has done very nicely by me. Again, I evade the rules, because my income has come from my work and I have been able to concentrate on growth stocks, which don't pay much in dividends. Earnings keep going up, and so, eventually, does the price of the stock.

I am writing a paper on the "Temperate zone" fruits of Costa Rica, which works out to be the "Middle Forest Zone" of Hawaii. The flora near my brother's curation farm was very rich. -- I have over 100 species of trees within 10 miles or less of his house, and the composition is interesting. *Viburnum* (3 spp.), *Rhamnus*, *Ilex*, *Cornus*, *Ulmus*, *Clethra*, *Prunus*, *Symplocos*, *Styrax*, *Quercus* (about 5 spp.), *Magnolia*, *Morus*, *Alnus*, *Myrica*, *Garrya*, *Turpinia*, *Persea*, *Sloanea*, *Cedrela*, *Randia*, *Ehretia*, *Zanthoxylum*, *Guya*, *Rapanea*, *Fuchsia*, *Saurauia*, *Perrottetia* (sic!), *Eugenia*, *Xylocarpus*, *Drimys*, *Guetardia*, *Heinmannia*, *Meliosma*, *Siparuna*, *Mollinedia*, *Escallonia*, *Podocarpus*, *Urera*, *Roupala*, *Lippia*, *Oreopanax*, *Rhus*, *Sapum*, *Daphnopsis*, *Microtropis*, *Citharexylum*, *Phoebe*, *Trichilia*, *Guarea*, *Hedyosmum*, *Zinowiewia*, *Brunellia*, *Hieronyma*, *Cleyera*, *Billia*, *Chiococca*, *Ternstroemia*, *Palicourea*, *Psychotria*, *Rondeletia*, *Melastomaceae*, *Anthurium*, *Monstera*, *Syngonium*, *Solandra*, *Cissus*, *Peperomia*, *Nertera*, *Pilea*, *Sanicula*, *Calceolaria*, *Uncinia*, *Bidens*, *Hydrangea*, *Begonia*, *Marcgravia*, *Senecio*, *Oncidium*, etc, etc, etc.

aloha - Bill Hatherway



The Hawaiian Nursery and Related Landscape Industry



Edmund R. Barmettler and Pattur R. J. Prasad

Agricultural Economics Report No. 74
Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station
University of Hawaii
December 1967

1968

[NY Bot Garden]

Concise sketch

Thick, Gravelly and
All good soils
throughout the coming year -

1967 1968



7/28/67
Horn



EXÓTICA S.A. #21.50

APARTADO NUM. 13 - «LA NAJARRA»

ALMÚÑECAR (GRANADA)
ESPAÑA

TELEFONO - 34
TELEGRAMAS - EXÓTICA
AEROPUERTO - MALAGA

ORQUIDEAS Y PLANTAS SUBTROPICALES

VIVEROS: ALMÚÑECAR (GRANADA). VENTA AL DETALL (RETAIL)
» : FRIGILIANA (MALAGA). SOLO VENTA AL POR MAYOR (WHOLESALE ONLY)

GCH/MPC

28th July, 1967.

Doctor Otto Degener,
P.O. Box 154,
Volcano,
Hawaii,
U.S.A. 96785.

Dear Doctor Degener,

It was so kind of you to answer my letter with yours of June 6th. I feel covered with shame. The Royal Horticultural Society wrote to me on the 23rd May, enclosing some references to Hibiscus which they thought might be helpful (I have had photostat copies of these, and they include your Hibiscus Clayi, Hibiscus rockii, and in fact the whole of the list which you give). They added that, for further information there were only two sources, you, and the American Hibiscus Society, and they recorded that some years ago, a Mr. Ross H. Gast, a specialist in Hibiscus, "visited our library". From this I formed the mistaken opinion that there was not much literature on the subject. I should have realized that I was approaching the fountain head, and what I was saying to be the equivalent to an American discovering cricket, and saying he wanted to write a book about it, as there didn't seem to be much known about it.

My project was a very simple one. In Spain, we grow in large quantities of what we call Red single, Red double, yellow single, Pink single and Pink double. There are a very few Hybrids arising from these. I had hoped to obtain a representative collection of Hybrids and species, and to publish a "popular" book, giving the history of the development of the Rosa sinensis, and to illustrate this with coloured photographs as far as my pocket would afford.

I can imagine such a book to be an anathema to you.

I have already discovered that, although I have imported, and am importing, about 170 different Hybrids, I can never have a representative selection or cross section, because the number in Australia and California alone appear to run into thousands, and the Hibiscus Society's Book of Nomenclature hardly lists any of the Australian ones. I was particularly interested, for instance, in White Kalakua, which was said to be perfumed, and imagine this must be a descendant of Hibiscus waimeae, as was something they called Wilbers White. Neither of these appear in the Nomenclature. I could see myself floundering in this bog for well over my mortal span.

After Aug 10: Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii, USA 96791.
(Volcano, Hawaii, Aug. 7)

Dear Mr. Horn:

Mrs. Degener & I have read your July 28 letter with interest, and regret I am such a killjoy. But, certainly, an article on Native and Introduced Hibiscus of the Iberian Peninsula" should be of general interest and value. Were you not trying to bite off more than anyone single person could chew?

We collected an endemic Hibiscus about a month ago. You might like to try your luck with the seeds. It can grow in marshy areas, whether a bit salty or not. I think it is too far distant from *H. rosa-sinensis* to hybridize with it, but wonders never cease. It is a bit prickly, but roses do have their thorns too.

We are presently in the throes of packing, to return to our alternate home on Oahu Thursday - tomorrow we lose our car as it will be shipped by barge. When there, we shall mail you the set of books you ordered & paid for and of course hunt up Sister Roe's article for you.

I know there is a Hibiscus Society in our islands, but don't know where. You might get pertinent information from Paul Weissich, Director, Foster Botanical Gardens, Vineyard Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA

About two weeks ago Mrs. Degener & I motored to the Kona District to ascend by jeep Mt. Hualalai. We visited our good friend Miss Amy Greenwell, Capt. Cook, Kona, Hawaii, USA, and there noticed several endemic reds, several whites (*Tantalus* white, glabrous; *Waimea*, Island of Kauai white, velvety leaf; and some other whites); also a yellow from Kauai. Many of these shrubby trees had seedlings under them. We took some to plant in our Volcano garden, and today they look well established. Miss Greenwell is not a dealer, and you could not purchase plants from her. But I should guess in the shops of Alunecar might be something small & choice that might please here in exchange for seedlings wrapped in wet paper and air-mailed to you. You would be obliged to work out the customs regulations on your side of the World. I have been sending interesting endemics to Kew, Edinburgh & Berlin in that way with considerable success. Of course postage is high, but worth it. I even sent treefern trunks by mail to Edinburgh.

Miss Greenwell remarked that all our native whites are more or less fragrant.

Well, we wish you luck in hybridizing. We really do have wonderfully beautiful hybrids & it is a pity Spain lacks them. Why don't you rush things by importing choice cuttings from here? It must be very easy for a person who knows how. Mrs. D. & I lack green thumbs.

By the way, as tourists we spent a month or so in S. & Portugal a few yrs. ago.

Aloha,

7/28/67

However, I still think it is a pity that Spain should not have a little wider variety of Hybrids. Hybridisation, however, seems to have become an absolute mania in California.

Perhaps, reading this letter back, a more correct parallel to my approach to you would be for a martian to approach the Archbishop of Canterbury to say "I want to write a book about this God you have discovered. Perhaps you would give me some facts for a short chapter" !

In spite of what you say, I would awfully like to have your book. That is, if the book is 21.50 U.S. dollars for the set of six books, and not 21.50 dollars each! You don't mention the publisher, so I hope you will forgive me for sending you a cheque in your name, and perhaps you would ask the publisher to send it to me. Perhaps you could also additionally be so kind as to order me a copy of 'The Indigenous Hawaiian Species of Hibiscus'. Assuming the price is still as you think, 1 dollar 25 cents, I have enclosed a further 1 dollar 25 cents to cover postage, making the cheque 24 dollars.

Abrazos,

Geoffrey. Ham

Enc.

[HORN]

SPRINGTIME NEVER DIES
(Part 1)



Miss Springtime, on a chilly day,
By me rushed on her urgent way.
Her breath was warm that kissed my cheek,
No pause, made she, a word to speak -
So much there was for her to do,
The ice and snow drifts to cut through.

For Old Man Winter -- stubborn one,
With bold Jack Frost, his ruthless son,
Back she must drive into the land
Where ice and snow forever stand
And make them know that they must stay
Right there 'til she has had her day.

Old Winter was most loath to go,
So fond was he of cold and snow,
But Springtime with her warming sun
Just poured it on and he was done,
Though sly Jack Frost -- that truant boy,
Still hung around just to annoy.

The willows bare caught Springtime's nod
And pussies popped like peas from pod.
Then next she called the crocus up,
The violets blue and buttercup -
She shook the sleeping, dreaming trees
And out there came the soft green leaves.

She warmed the ground the farmers till,
More grain to grow, the barns to fill.
The flight of birds from south was through -
To spring work then she said -- "Adieu."
She changed her garb for warmer clime
And took the name of "Summertime."

A. G. Seaver
May 1963



A letter is often better than a doctor's prescription.

A. G. Seaver
P. O. BOX 234
CEDAREIDGE, COLORADO 81413

High in the Rockies
On the doorstep of Heaven

February 23, 1968



GOOD MORNING -- to our friends, the Degeners
The Fountain of Youth may always
be found in a happy heart.

What a wonderful world we have in which to live!

The day after we were with you and Mrs. Picole, standing beside the flowing lava from the volcano we were riding in a snow storm from the air port to our home some 55 miles distant. Our home is some 3500 miles distant from Hilo. This Jet Age moves fast and the next generation will no doubt be moving twice as fast. When we went through the Panama canal we could not help being amazed with the wonders of the works of man in making it possible to go from the Atlantic to the Pacific in just a few hours and then when we look around us and see the wonders of creation our little minds are indeed very, very small.

We want to thank you again for your kindness in taking us out to lunch, for the interesting drive after lunch and for the second visit to the volcano. Now when we come next time we want you to have dinner with us at the hotel. Next winter we plan to reverse our usual route which was by way of Honolulu and fly from Los Angeles direct to Hilo and the Volcano House and from there over to Kona and then to Honolulu and from there to any point west on which we may decide. This will give us a little more time in Hilo and at the Volcano House where we will stop.

We know how so many of our friends love Hawaii and enjoy the perpetual summer but we seem to prefer the temperate climate with the matchless parade of the seasons - first Springtime with the awakening of all life which has just been taking a rest the same as we sleep at night. The awakening of nature outside seems to awaken within us a new life and we start anew with increased energy. Then follows the beautiful summer when the trees bend with their loads of fruit and the garden performs miracles every day. Then comes Jack Frost with his paint brush and what a job he does with his art work. Then our world retires to rest and for a period the world slows down and takes a long sleep only to awaken again in the spring and repeat the Parade of the seasons. What a wonderful thing freedom is, the kind we enjoy in our country where we can all think as we like and do the things we choose without fear!

We are hoping for a cold month to hold the fruit tree blooms back until Jack Frost is no longer around. Last year we had an early spring and a late frost which took most of the tree fruit. Some times nature steps in and gives the trees a needed rest.

Please remember us to Mrs. Picole and thank you again for your kindness to us.

Sincerely,

A. G. and Rena Seaver



A letter is often better than a doctor's prescription.

July 4, 1968
Luther Haven
Topton, Pa.,
19662

Dear Dr. Degener:

Your book arrived some weeks ago, and I waited for the promised letter before thanking you. Meanwhile we removed from Selinsgrove (I have retired after teaching for 42 years), and are located in a retirement village. Note the new address. Your package and letter remained at the University until July 1, when we drove up and gathered our mail. It was sent first class and should have ~~been~~ re-directed here. But somebody was not careful, and threw it into the box of magazines and advertisements which I was to pick up later.

I am grateful for your kind words and for the clippings. Apparently there is quite a demand for a new state constitution, a demand which I did not know about. I had seen nothing in the press about it. Later I intend to read the matter more carefully.

About the Kanaka business. I am sorry that anybody feels bad about the name. It was certainly unintentional on my part. Words change their meaning in the course of generations. Back in the 90's, the time I was writing about, it was the word to use for the natives. No ~~insult~~ was included in its usage. I do not know what word I could have used to have a synonym for native or Hawaiian. Have ^{you} ~~the~~ noticed the change in the use of Negro? When I was in graduate school with Southern Negroes, they demanded that we use Negro when talking or writing about their race. Now they do not like the term; they want black or African. Twenty-five years ago and more, when I was writing about military reconstruction in the South after the Civil War, editors would not let me use black; the blacks wanted to be called Negroes, with

a capital N. In that sense all my articles are out of date in their usage of the term Negro. The change in the word Kanaka has caught up with me. I fell afoul of the word rebel when I wrote about the Civil War and reconstruction in the thirties and forties. I recall one editor in Tennessee who demanded that I change every use of the word rebel to Confederate. I told him I had no great objection because it did not change the meaning, and that, after all, George Washington was a rebel, in the eyes of Englishmen. And so it goes.

Because of moving and all that goes with it, I have not had time to get at your book as yet. But I shall. I hope to have something to say about it to you after reading it. It looks as though it is very interesting.

By the way, if you have any friends who might want a set of my Hawaiian books, with the understanding that one volume will have a discolored cover, tell them to write me. All I ask is 50 cents to cover postage. I'll probably throw them away anyway because they are unsalable. If the discoloration bothers anybody as he looks at the book on his shelves, he can always get it rebound quite cheaply. I don't think I want to stand the cost of re-binding the damaged volume when I am giving them away.

It was nice of you to write and send me the clippings and the book. I send my best greetings.

Yours most sincerely,

Wm. A. Russ, Jr.

Author of History of Hawaii
Solomon



ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE
GOVERNMENT OF FIJI



Dr. Otto Degener,

P.O. Box 154,

Volcano,

HAWAII. 96785.



← Second fold here →

Director of Agriculture,

Sender's name and address:

Suva,

FIJI.

AN AIRLETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY
ENCLOSURES; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE
SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.



B & P AEROGamme FORM

8/27/68



IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE :

10/4/105

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SUVA, FIJI

27th August, 1968.

Dr. Otto Degener,
P.O. Box 154,
Volcano,
HAWAII, 96785.

Dear Dr. Degener,

Thank you for your letter of 23rd. August. I am pleased to know that the seeds of Degeneria vitiensis arrived safely and I hope you succeed in germinating them. As you know, this is not easy.

I was interested to hear of your proposed trip to Fiji and I hope you will keep me informed with details of your travel plans. I shall be fairly busy as I have just returned from leave and "catching up on my work and preparing for Al Smith's 1969 visit. I shall, of course, be pleased to help you in any way that I can while you are here.

A permit to collect is not necessary and you should be able to collect in every area except those which have been proclaimed as nature reserves. I would be very pleased indeed to have a set of specimens for the Fiji Herbarium.

I think you will find that Fiji has changed a great deal since your last visit. One result of tourism is that accomodation in most places is quite expensive. The Forestry Department has a rest house at Nadarivatu but it is necessary to book in advance. The Rakiraki rest house is now a hotel - Nadarivatu and Nabouwalu are the only places with rest houses and they are usually occupied.

The local agent for Land Rovers is Millers Ltd., Thomson Street, Suva and I think it would avoid confusion if you wrote to the Manager direct and made enquiries. There should be no difficulty over obtaining delivery of a new vehicle but I do not know what the formalities are as regards shipping it back to Hawaii.

Please would you let me know if I can supply any further information? Al Smith is up to-date on Fiji as he spent over two months here last year.

Yours sincerely,

John Graham
for Director of Agriculture.

23:mk

Waiāluā, Oahu, Hawaii 96791.
Sept. 26, 1968.

Dear Lucy C.S.:

Isa & I are back on Oahu after living on Hawaii for three months. Now we have access to the "junk" & other nonfirst-class mail which was not forwarded to us to Hawaii. Among this lot are our reprints about Dr. Sherff. Here is a copy for you.

You have the elderberry in your more mountainous regions. Have you anything outstandingly ORIGINAL about the pollen of the Caprifoliaceae and perhaps of the three introduced gen era? Can you fill in what is wanting in our description - we can't afford to buy Erdtman - not too much in detail. Perhaps under the key, a little more about pollen could be given.

If you have any NEW, personal observations, we could put your remarks in quotation marks or write "according to Lucy Cranwell Smith" or something like that. It is just an idea. After we get your reaction, we shall mail this n., to our printer.

We as usual had an interesting time on Hawaii & collected *Arayacarpus* *Wauensis* (Rock & Noel) Deg. & Deg ((we are splitters)) We have some

fl. heads in pickle. Are you interested?

Hope all goes well with the Smith family.

Isa joins in Aloha,

Otto S. Gentry

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
हवाई पत्र
AEROGRAMME



Dr. & Mrs. Otto Degener
Waialua, Oahu
Hawaii



पहला मोड़ FIRST FOLD

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न रखिये NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

Prof. K.N. Kaul
Emeritus Scientist
C.D.R.I., Lucknow
India

भारत INDIA

Central Drug Research Institute
Lucknow, INDIA
19.11.1968

Dear Dr. & Mrs. Degener,

I am so glad to receive your letter dated Oct.9, 1968 and to learn about your visit to Hawaii and your future visit to Fiji Islands. I have been to Hawaii and found the National Park and the active volcano quite interesting. About Fiji I have acquaintance through literature. Polynesian Islands have their own beauty.

Recently I visited Kashmir, the Government invited me to help them in organizing the gardens. I have suggested that besides our old gardens, organized by Turkish kings, wrongly named Moghul gardens by the British historians, they should organize modern landscape gardens, and introduce plants from temperate areas. They have accepted my suggestion in principle, I do not know how far they will be able to carry out what I have suggested. I expect to visit Kashmir in future frequently. I hope with your long experience of plant-life you will be good enough to give suggestions, whenever anything occurs to you, as to what should be introduced in temperate botanical garden. Kashmir valley is about 5,000 ft. high; in winter they get snow-fall in the valley. I have learnt that snow does not harm the plants so much as the frost. My idea is to get beautiful ornamental plants of temperate areas for those gardens. Kashmir valley is very beautiful but not organized. I am sure, with modern knowledge of gardening, its beauty could be enhanced.

Thank you very much for sending me the herbarium specimens, they will be kept safely in the herbarium for those who love plants. Recently I have been elected President of the Birbal Sahni Palaeobotanical Institute; they also have a herbarium, after seeing the material, I will decide where the specimens will serve most usefully.

Regarding literature, with you, it was very kind of you to offer me your collection. I have no idea of the expense to be incurred in sending it to Lucknow in a wooden box by sea, if I get some idea I will let you know. I would love to have the literature, as, if properly arranged here, it will serve the cause of science in this country.

With kindest regards to you both.

Very sincerely yours,

K. N. Kaul

(K.N.Kaul)

16/11/68 for book
\$ 1.32 postage
on 11/11/68

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4th December 1968

Dr. Otto Degener
68-617 Crozier Drive
Waialua, Hawaii 96791

Dear Dr. Degener:

I tried to call you several times yesterday after receiving your note of December 2nd together with the air letter from Prof. K.N. Kaul. Prof. Kaul happens also to be an old friend of ours, and it was through a small assistance of the Watumull Foundation that he was able to come to the Pan Pacific Science Congress held in Hawaii.

Regarding sending scientific books and periodicals to India, it would be rather difficult for the Watumull Foundation to attempt to do this. It would mean that I would personally have to pack them, take them to the post office and do all of the attendant things, which for me would be very time consuming because I am always way in arrears in my work.

I asked the U.S. Post Office about mailing books to India and they tell me that the maximum in one package is 11 lbs., including packing, of course; and the postage to India would be \$1.39 on books. Wouldn't it be rather simple for you to pack them in a box and take them to your post office?

If I had anyone who could handle the packaging and mailing of the books and periodicals we would be happy to do it on behalf of Prof. Kaul. He is indeed an outstanding scientist and it has been my good fortune to see the National Botanic Garden in Lucknow, India, with its fine research laboratory, and projects where he has reclaimed alkaline land and made it highly productive again.

Re: Dr. Kaul I am sorry not to be able to be of more assistance to you but I think that the problem of getting the books here, for me to repack them, get them to the post office myself, carrying them, perhaps some distance, because there is no place to park, would involve more difficulties than I have time for at present.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Watumull
Mrs. G. J. Watumull, Chairman
Distribution Committee

P.S. It was indeed a pleasure to hear from you and I trust you will convey my warm Aloha to Mrs. Degener. As requested, I am enclosing Prof. Kaul's letter to you with the notation at the bottom on the limit of weight on books to India.

話 題

小笠原の植物相

Natural Vegetation of the Bonin Islands
(composed just before liberation from U.S.)
津山 尚

母島主峰付近の風景。
海面に松木が漂着する。



今年6月26日に小笠原が日本に返還されてから、にわかにこの島々への関心が高まった。1941年に太平洋戦争がはじまり、被占領時代を通じて日本の研究者はむしろこの島々の植物学者でさえもこの島々への立入は禁止されていたので、研究の空白期間は25年以上になる。小笠原の植生が現在の眼で再び研究がはじめられることに大きい期待がかけられるわけである。最近の二三の小規模の調査によると、すでにこの空白期間に移入された植物によって大きい植生の変化が、特に一部で強くおこっているという。ここでは主として戦前のデータによってその植物相の鳥瞰図を書き出してみたい。

新聞などのいわゆる「小笠原」は正しくは、東京の南方約1,000km付近に北から南にならぶ羣島、父島、母島の3列島からなる小笠原諸島、およびこの南方約500km、西に偏して北・中・南の三つの硫黄島からなる硫黄列島の二つに分かれる(以下、小笠原および硫黄と呼ぶ)。硫黄の南約1,000kmにおたまりマリアナ列島弧があり、カロリン諸島およびニューギニアに続く。

小笠原および硫黄は誠に小さい島々で、総面積は約100km²、東京都区部の1/5より少く、正式に日本領となったのは、小笠原が明治9年(1876)、硫黄はさらにおくれて同24年(1891)である。これらをめぐる江戸幕府・明治政府と諸外国との関係、交渉、探検の歴史は甚だエピソードに富む。この島の植物の研究の歴史も、植物学の対象としては1830年代にイギリスのHOOKER, ARNOTT によってはじまり、日本側の本格的な研究は硫黄が大久保三郎(1888)、小笠原が服部広太郎(1908)にはじまり、その後も内外の多くの研究者の興味をひき、研究の好目標となった。それもこれらの孤島の植物の特殊性のためであった。

これらの島のうち、父島(25km²)、母島(21km²)、中硫黄島(20km²)が大きい方で、他の島ははるかに小さい。父島は神龜本島と、南硫黄島は台湾の中部とほぼ同緯度である。小笠原は古第三紀始新世(7,000万年)から中新世(3,500万年)、硫黄は第四紀のはじめ更新世(60~100万年)にその基盤ができたといわれる。硫黄は火山性で(小笠原は非火山性)、現に中硫黄島には地熱があつて植物のほとんど生えていない所もある。小笠原の降雨量は沖縄よりやや少く夏期にはシャワー性の雨が降

るが、面積も小さいため河川は殆んど発達せず、土地は概して乾燥している。最高所は父島320m、母島460mで、頂上付近は時に霧におおわれ、冬に稀には霜が降りる。硫黄の方には北硫黄800m、中硫黄170m、南硫黄920mで、中硫黄島の南端には小火山があり、北・南硫黄島には明らかな火口は認められないが、火山の円錐の頂部が直上に現われた形をしており、下方の200~400mは強い海蝕を受けて非常に急峻である。これらの頂はほとんど常に雲におおわれ、海上からは稀にしか見えない。

一言にいうと、小笠原の植生は亜熱帯性で、海岸には熱帯に広い分布をもつ海岸植物があるが、山頂や谷間にいくらか湿った森林があるほかには、一般に乾いた植生が多く、急峻な崖にはまばらに小低木やイネ科があるにすぎない。熱帯性の降雨林はない。ただ母島石門山の森林は隆起石灰岩地に発達したやや湿った森林で、オガサワラグサ、ワドリキなどの巨樹が多い。父・母島以外の小島は乾燥した岩山が多く、植生も貧弱で特色のある種は少ない。

硫黄は中硫黄島を除いては頂部に人手の入らない原生林があるが、植物の種類は小笠原島に比べてはるかに少く、高度が高く風が強いため、夜間はかなり冷え、巨樹は少ない。下部は熱帯、上部は亜熱帯・温帯である。

小笠原の植物に関してまとめたフロラ論が展開されたのはO. WARBURGが最初である(1931)。フロラ(Flora)とは、ある地域の植生を構成するすべての植物の種類、その基的關係を一括したもので、フロラ論はその地域のフロラが、他の地域のそれとどう関係にあるかを研究し、その起源に及ぶものである。WARBURGは小笠原および硫黄のフロラは琉球、台湾、南支に近く、マリアナ列島や伊豆諸島(伊豆七島)とはむしろ異るとし、それは黒潮の影響によるとした。服部広太郎(1908)も小笠原についてこれに同意し、この孤島の成立が古いにもかかわらず、そのフロラの成立は比較的新しいとした。氏はシ

Before restoration of the Bonin Islands from U.S. occupation in June 1968,
no scientists have been allowed to land on them.
Even before the war, photography was strictly restricted by Japanese Army Forces.
As they were presumed to be important strategically — all the islands were well
fortified.



Peace On Earth



Lincoln Memorial
Washington, D.C.

Dec. 6, 1968

Dear Otto & Isa:

yes, I've moved again!
This time, though, the
whole office moved
from Philadelphia to
Arlington. I haven't
been on any trips this
year except home to
Massachusetts. There's
lots to see and do
right around the D.C.
area. I live right
across the river from
Washington.

Hope all is well with you.

Best Holiday Wishes,
Bob Carpenter

Dec. 24, 1968

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Degen -

Thank you for the recent new
pages of *Flore Hawaiienne*. You
will make a botanist of me yet.

The occasional biographies of
workers in Hawaii are superb and
preserve for the record much that
might have been lost. From an
inference in the Hillebrand vignette
I have traced out the likelihood
that it was he who introduced
the oxia deer, which is rather
a sad revelation. It would have
been better for someone else to have
done this (and best if no one had).

"Mammals in Hawaii" is to appear
in April and we shall reserve a
copy for you.

Sincerely

Frederic J. J. J. J.

Box 675, Honolulu, Hawaii
96727

CARDINAL 1967
Distributed by National Wildlife Federation
Washington, D. C. 20036

No. 13532



Dear Otto & Isa:

How have you been? I have been meaning to stop in and see you sometime, but just never seem to be able to get out to Mokuiaia.

I have been living on Kauai for 3 years now and I really enjoy the island. It is so completely different from Lanai.

I have been doing intermittent collecting here and I'm learning the flora slowly. Your books are a constant & ~~valuable~~ invaluable reference.

I'll be spending the holidays with my parents on Lanai and am looking forward to a pleasant vacation.

I hope you have a good
Christmas

Aloha

Bob

[Hobdy, date forer & discoverer of new Wilkesia]
1968

Merry Christmas

and may the joy

of this holiday season

be yours

throughout the New Year



SEASON'S GREETINGS 1968

Best Wishes to you and yours for the
Holiday Season and all of 1969 from the land
of friendly volcanoes and from us.

Yes Kilauea Volcano has been really active this past
year; continuously so in her central crater for the first
six months, then intermittently so in the densely forested
Makaopuhi to Napau area and beyond. Nor is the end in sight.

No human habitations nor cultivated areas have been over-run
by lava, but we deeply regret the loss of some of the best of our
dwindling native forests and their attendant wildlife. Trails to
the area are cut off by new lava flows. The sketch above is
drawn from an aerial photo.

We have been active all year, too. Our health has been good
on the whole. Bob spent one brief spell in hospital in June.
Otherwise he has been home and able to enjoy normal activities.
This fall he celebrated his 70th birthday, a real milestone with
three parties on different days.

Helen has had an especially active year. First she was asked
to become a regular contributor to "The Orchid Isle" a local
tourist publication for this island-----the best in the State we
think.

Next there was the annual convention of the Hawaii State
Education Association and its Retired Teachers one held in Hilo
this year. As chairman of one of the committees Helen was quite
busy. The convention was well attended and a great success.

Months of "talk-talk meetings" about the need for better
housing for Hawaii Island's retired people of low and moderate
income finally culminated in Hui Aloha o Hawaii (a club for
retired people from all walks of life) taking the lead and getting
organized efforts going in this direction. Helen is president of
the club and was chosen to chair the Steering Committee to get
100% federally financed housing for low income elderly folk in
Hilo.

Later a non-profit corporation formed from representatives
of sponsoring organizations was set up to handle this. Helen was
elected its president-----her first venture as a business woman,
but the Board of Directors and various officials are very helpful.
The project is progressing.

In May Helen was honored by being chosen "Outstanding Senior
Citizen of the Year" for Hawaii, feted right and left, given an
all-expense paid trip to Honolulu with more leis, dinners, etc.
It was a most delightful and memorable occasion.

As a sequel to this, she and Bob were guests for a few days
of Pohai Nani, the finest retirement home in the State, on Oahu
where we renewed acquaintance with friends now residing there and
learned many important things about retirement homes and housing
for the elderly.

The remaining months have been spent carrying on with various
activities. So the time has flown and it is now time to say,
Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year to all,

*The Volcano went to sleep
after I wrote this*

Helen and Robert Baldwin

After Five Days Return to

Clarkson
Dec 1968

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HONOLULU, HAWAII 96803



Carlson
Dec. 1968

Dear Otto + Lea:

Again we wish you a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR, and we look forward to hearing what 1968 has brought to you.

We have been well and active, for which we are thankful. Our year was not as exciting as 1967, when we went to the South Pacific, but it was enjoyable.

In mid-January we flew to Oaxaca, Mexico, with the necessary stop in Mexico City. Here we were astonished by the fabulous display of Christmas decorations in the streets. In addition to festoons, there were large Christmas pictures in lights, some covering the sides of buildings, some animated.

Oaxaca is our favorite spot in Mexico. It is an old Spanish Colonial town which was isolated from the rest of the country from the time of the Conquest to this century, when first a railroad and then a highway were built. The central park, or plaza, is surrounded by arched "portales" (roofed side-walks) where the people sit at tables for refreshments and talk. The arches, the cathedral and many other buildings are constructed with a pale green stone. In the park, large jacaranda trees with showy blue-lavender flowers make a beautiful picture against the green of the buildings.

An orchestra, band or marimba plays good music in the park every night and on Sunday mornings. The director is a former conductor of the Milwaukee symphony who, after his retirement, returned to this, his native town to train its musicians and make the town a musical center. We go to these programs frequently.

Oaxaca Courts, where we spent almost 2 months, was originally a governor's home. The large house with office, lounge, bar, dining room and kitchen, is off-center of a garden of about two square blocks in area. The guests live in cottages around the garden, with its unusual variety of trees and shrubs which Margery labelled at the request of the owners and with the commendation of the visitors. Our room faced one of the bird-feeders, to which flocks of western tanagers, vermilion flycatchers, Audubon warblers, house finches and Inca doves came daily. Flocks of cedar waxwings came several times during their migration northward. The owners have an extensive collection of living orchid plants in the garden.

Many of the same persons return to Oaxaca Courts year after year. Since we have been there on six trips (the first in 1948), we know most of them and feel at home. We did not have our car, but some of those who had their cars invited us to accompany them on trips to visit villages, to study birds, and to collect plants. Margery was especially pleased to get up into the high mountains several times, and to find interesting plants she had not seen before. One such was a gentian in a mountain meadow at 11,000 feet elevation.

On the first of March, we left Oaxaca for Zihuatanejo, a small fishing village on the Pacific. We flew to Acapulco, where we stayed for two days to retrieve a piece of lost baggage and to find a way to get to Zihuatanejo, meanwhile enjoying the views and the swimming in Caleta Bay and our hotel pool. We had been told that there was a plane to Zihuatanejo, but we found that the service had been discontinued -- if indeed it had ever existed. We went to the station of the first-class bus. That bus had broken down and "they" did not know when one would leave. We went to the other bus station. "They" would not sell us a ticket nor a reserved seat in advance, but we were told the time of departure of the bus the next morning. We arrived the next morning with what we thought was plenty of time to spare, but a bus was just ready to depart and there would not be another. They rushed us on board to the only two seats left. It took all day to go 120 miles. The bus stopped anywhere along the road to pick up and discharge passengers. Bridges had been washed out in recent floods, but the bus forded the streams somehow. These matters are typical of Mexico. We enjoy this kind of a trip, but you can be sure that most tourists would not.

Zihuatanejo is on the north side near the entrance of a lovely circular bay, with wide white beaches and a ring of mountains. Formerly, the only hotels were typical Old-Mexico ones in the village, but now four new ones have been built on the hills around the bay. Each hotel is being enlarged, the owners hoping for a rush during the Olympics. Now there is plane service from Mexico City. Tourists are discovering it. It will not be a simple fishing village much longer, but will go the way of Acapulco and Puerto Vallarta. A picture of it in the May 10th issue of Time magazine has this caption: "Quiet as a pond, ringed with immaculate beaches, Zihuatanejo is presently a place where those who have discovered it hope that nobody else will --".

Our hotel had 20 comfortable rooms. The dining room, completely open, served as lounge and bar. We walked along the roads up into the hills, always with our binoculars to identify birds. We saw many new to us. We lay in the sun on the beach and swam, but the surf was too strong for Kate. A guest at our hotel was thrown by a wave and suffered bad scratches on his face and arms.

We flew to Mexico City and went by car to San Jose Purua, where there are radio-active baths and swimming pools. The extensive hotel and cottages are built on a terrace on the wall of a deep canyon. It has beautiful gardens with flowering trees and shrubs and an orange grove. There are waterfalls and fountains. The water in the baths is from a spring. It is warm and bubbly and makes your body tingle. Our friend, Nelia Peon, came for a week-end with us and we returned to Mexico City together.

This time, we stayed in a pension, new to us, called Casa Gonzales. It is an elegant Spanish home, now a little worn out, with several new additions which accommodate some 30-35 guests. A few live there permanently, but most are American transients who seem to like the informality. We all sit down together at

Carlson
Dec 1968

two large tables in the crowded dining room for meals. The main meal is in the middle of the day, which was inconvenient when we wanted to be away visiting or sight-seeing. Supper was just chocolate and sweet rolls.

We have a number of friends in Mexico City whom we like to see, and we like to go to the University and to the National Museum of Anthropology, which is really fabulous. There is an article about it in the October, 1968, National Geographic.

We got back home on March 23, and plunged into the regular routine of garden, house, meetings, Nature Center, and Nature Conservancy. For the latter, the preservation of an 18-acre prairie, which had been laid out for a housing development, was coming to a head. I had started it about 3 years ago. Now negotiations were going on with the owners to get the price down to a reasonable figure. The outcome was that the Nature Conservancy had to raise \$14,500 in 90 days and donate this to the Lake County Forest Preserve District, which allocated \$45,000 to the project, contingent on the success of our fund drive. We did our part and now the prairie is saved.

Margery has had physical work in connection with this prairie. It is being invaded by hawthorns and crab apple trees, which is the first step in its transition to woodland, which we do not want. So they have to be removed. Fortunately, they are small and it is not too difficult a job, but there are hundreds of them, so we spend hours cutting down trees and putting root killer on the stumps.

Summer, as usual, was spent at our cottages in Wisconsin. There we watch birds, the deer, the coons and porcupines. A black bear walked across the woods just south of Marg's cottage--the first time she had seen one so close. The weather was good, but not warm enough for perfect swimming. There are changes in the summer visitors in Marg's neighborhood, caused by deaths and illnesses.

The most interesting event of the fall at home was our trip in mid-October, zigzagging down the state to its southern tip by car. The weather and the autumn colors were perfect. We visited areas which have been, or are being, preserved by the Nature Conservancy, and talked with local people who are involved with them. Also, we attended the regular meeting of the Nature Preserves Commission at the University in Carbondale, and went on a trip with a botanist to a bald cypress swamp to see the thousands of Canada geese and ducks coming in to their wintering grounds on the State Wildlife Refuges.

When we think of places to spend the winter, we always come back to Oaxaca as the ideal place. Florida has cold spells, Hawaii is too expensive, Mexico City is too high, Guadalajara has too many Americans, etc. So we will take off about the middle of January for Oaxaca, this time perhaps by car.

I went to a "swell" cocktail party put on by wealthy Chicago people to raise money for the Valley of the Divine Sacred Pools by the Nature Conservancy. Don't know how much they raised but they still owe \$100,000. Glad I came through the difficulties O.K. I haven't had a medical check up for 2 years, but am going next week. I would like to spend another winter in Hawaii if we could find a place not too expensive. Any suggestions?

Handwritten:
McC + R.S.
2308 Hartwell
Evanston, Del
60201

VOLCANO
MAR
18
AM
1969
96745

VIA AIR MAIL
EMPLOY EPILEPTICS



Handwritten:
Dr. & Mrs. Otto Degener
~~P.O. Box 154~~
~~Volcano, Hawaii~~
RT. 1, Box 89
Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii 96791
~~96785~~

Dec 19 1968



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Dear Doctor Carlson:

Of the \$590,000 needed to preserve the VALLEY OF THE SEVEN SACRED POOLS, \$400,000 has been contributed. An additional \$120,000 is pledged. Therefore, if we can quickly secure the \$70,000 balance, we will reach the top and will not have interest payments to meet.

You know how precious this Valley is. I hope you can help us now in the home stretch. All contributions are fully tax deductible.

Checks should be made payable to the Valley of the Seven Sacred Pools Project and forwarded to the Bank of Hawaii in the enclosed envelope.

National Office:
1522 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

President
THOMAS W. RICHARDS

HUEY D. JOHNSON
Western Regional Director

KEITH R. ARTZ
Field Representative

Sincerely,

Huey D. Johnson
Western Regional Director

HDJ:g
Encl.

Maryknoll Sisters

Maryknoll, New York 10545



December 1968

My dear Doctor & Mrs Degener,

My greetings this time comes from New York! I am here assisting at our Chapter of Affairs for the Maryknoll Sisters, as the Latin American delegate. I hope to return to Guatemala late in January to continue my work there.

It has been a very hard year for us down there - much bloodshed, defection, revolution, etc. I still have great hope for our work there.

I was surprised to hear you
had moved to The Big Island. Do
you miss Waialua?

I am enjoying my visit to
New York after 30 years. I grew
up on Long Island — my!
How it has changed!

How is the botanizing progressing?
Recently I traveled throughout
Panama, Colombia, Nicaragua,
Mexico, and Salvador — the flora
was fascinating, but I had little
time, even for my favorite
hibiscus.

I hope you are both well
and happy.

With fondest wishes always —
Sister Margaret Jones

PROF. DR. VOLKMAR VARESCI

UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL DE VENEZUELA
INSTITUTO BOTANICO (M. A. C.)
APARTADO 2156
CARACAS - VENEZUELA

Herrn Dr. Otto Degener
Waialua - Oahu - Hawai
U.S.A.

Sehr verehrter Herr Dr. Degener !

Im Verlauf meiner Reiseplanung hat sich nun doch herausgestellt, dass die Zeit für einen Besuch Ihrer berühmten Inseln nicht ausreicht. Die Teuerung hätte mir nichts ausgemacht, da ich durch Beca etwa 30\$ pro Tag ausgeben kann und auch Ersparnisse habe. Aber meine Hauptaufgaben liegen in Südasiens und ich musste leider, leider erkennen, dass die Zeit einfach nicht für alle Wunschländer reicht. Es ist ja auch besser wenigstens aber gründlich kennen zu lernen als überall "gewesen" zu sein und nur oberflächlich zu reisen. Ich habe im gleichen Sinne auch Herrn Dr. Force geschrieben. Für Ihre genaue Briefinformation danke ich Ihnen sehr herzlich. Ich hoffe, dass ich bei Gelegenheit einer andern Reise für diese Informationen noch Verwendung haben werde. Sollten Sie Südamerika besuchen, würde ich mich freuen Ihnen als Cicerone und mein Haus als Gastraum anbieten zu dürfen.

So wird es also zunächst noch bei weiterem Separatatausch bleiben und "Hawai" ein Traum bleiben müssen.

Für Ihre freundliche Empfehlung dankt Ihnen und begrüsst Sie
freundlichst Ihr

und Morinda citrifolia Pott
Volkm. v. Varesci

1.9.1969.

Lieber Herr Dr. Degener !

Obwohl ich noch nie unter Wetterföhligkeit zu leiden hatte, brachten die niederschlagsreichen Tage der vergangenen Wochen (bis 73 mm pro Tag!) allerhand Depressionerscheinungen hervor, die sich in einer noch nie gekannten Lethargie, verbunden mit Schwindelgeföhlen ausgedröckt haben. Seit gestern, wo wieder etwas sommerähnliches Wetter einsetzte, ist das wohl etwas besser, ohne daß dadurch das Geföhl, bereits ein "Mummelgreis" zu sein, wesentlich gehindert worden wäre.

Zweck meines heutigen Schreibens ist lediglich der, Ihnen für die lebenswürdige Zusendung der Nachträge zu Ihrer "Flora Hawaiensis" verbindlichst zu danken. Imposant ist Ihre Abteilung: "Field Work in the Hawaiian Islands", der Ihre immense Forschungstätigkeit auf unserem Globus in ein deutliches Licht rückt und vor allen Dingen Ihre beispiellose Sammeltätigkeit auf den Inseln des Hawaii-Archipels den kommenden Botaniker-Generationen vor Augen führt! Ich beglückwünsche Sie und Frau Dr. DEGENER zu dieser achtungsgebietenden Leistung, die wohl einmalig da steht!

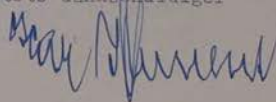
Besonders beglückt war ich über den Sonderdruck von Koll. HÖRMANN über die Neuentdeckung und Neubeschreibung von *Mniobryoides degeneriae*, einer neuen Gattung mit einer zunächst monotypischen Art!

b.w.

Sobald ich mich wieder etwas besser fühle, werde ich ungesäumt an die Zusammenstellung der Flechtenflora-Liste der bisher bearbeiteten, doch noch nicht publizierten Funde von Oahu und Hawaii schreiten, die dann nach Fertigstellung in der NOVA HEWIGIA erscheinen soll. Koll. ULLRICH hat mir versprochen, dazu einige Fotos neuer und wenig bekannter Flechten zu liefern.

Von Prof. FOLLMANN habe ich kurz vor seiner Abreise in die USA noch die Mitteilung erhalten, daß die ihm übergebenen Pakete Ihres Sammelgutes gut in den Besitz des Botanischen Museums, Berlin, gelangt sind und daß er die erste Gelegenheit wahrnehmen will, an die Bearbeitung zu gehen. Für Berlin bedeutet natürlich die Überlassung des Materials eine ganz bedeutende Bereicherung, nachdem doch die alten Sammlungen von DIELS, LINDAU, MEYER, PETERS u.a. durch den Bombenkrieg des zweiten Weltkrieges vollständig zerstört worden sind. Er hat mir versprochen, sich kurzfristig mit Ihnen direkt ins Einvernehmen zu setzen. Offensichtlich war mir mein Schicksal nicht besonders hold, daß es mir nicht mehr vergönnt war, die einmalige, durch Ihr Wohlwollen gebotene Gelegenheit zur restlosen Bearbeitung eines wertvollen exotischen Flechtenmaterials klaglos zu Ende zu führen.

Mit meinen allerbesten Wünschen für Ihr und Frau Dr. Degener persönliches Wohlergehen und mit herzlichen Grüßen verbleibe ich
Ihr stets dankschuldiger



No. 467/Ma

Zagreb, 24. März 1969

Herrn
Dr. Otto Degener
Waialua, Oahu
H a w a i i 96791

USA

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Degener,

Wir möchten auf Ihr geschätztes Schreiben vom 27. November 1968 zurückkommen, dass uns übergeben wurde, und erlauben uns vorerst Ihre Aufmerksamkeit darauf zu lenken, dass Herr Professor Dr. Ing. Bazijsac bereits seit Jahren nicht mehr im Verwaltungsrat unserer Institution tätig ist.

Die in Ihrem geschätzten Schreiben angeführten Bücher sind unseres Erachtens nach für alle Fachleute auf dem Gebiete der Botanik hierzulande interessant, und würden bestimmt zur Schau gestellt auf unserer Ständigen Ausstellung nicht unbeachtet bleiben.

Um Ihnen eine bessere Einsicht in unsere Tätigkeit zu geben überreichen wir Ihnen anliegend eine Broschüre, die Sie neben die Ziele und Arbeitsmethoden unserer Institution ausführlich informieren wird.

Hierzu möchten wir in Kürze sagen: Die Hauptaufgabe der ISIP, die eine Ständige Ausstellung ist, besteht darin dass sie die neueste Fachliteratur aus allen Wissensgebieten sammelt, ordnet und ausstellt. Alle zu diesem Zweck eingesandten Publikationen werden auf unserer Ständigen Ausstellung 3 bis 4 Jahre lang ausgestellt, während welcher Zeit sie auch auf allen speziellen (allgemeinen und thematischen) Bücherschauen in Zagreb und in anderen Zentren im Lande gezeigt werden. Dadurch wird ohne Zweifel eine rege Werbung für fremde Literatur bewirkt. Alle diese Dienstleistungen der ISIP sind völlig kostenlos.

Verleger, die ihre Produktion durch unsere Ständige Ausstellung in Jugoslawien bekanntmachen wollen überlassen uns unberechnet ihre Bücher und Zeitschriften. (Von Zeitschriften gelangen nur solche zur Schau, die mindestens 1 Jahr regelmässig eintreffen.)

Nach Erfüllung ihrer Werbefunktion werden die Bücher von unserer Ständigen Ausstellung zurückgezogen, stehen aber weitere 1-2 Jahre den Besuchern unserer Institution zur Verfügung. Über alle restlichen Einzelheiten wird Ihnen beiliegendes Büchlein über die ISIP gewünschte Aufklärung geben.

b.w.

Blatt 2- Herrn Dr. Otto Degener, Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii 96791

Nun wollen wir gerne hoffen, dass auch Sie sich unserer Staendigen Ausstellung bedienen werden, um auf diese Art Ihren Neuerscheinungen eine weite Publizitaet am hiesigen Büchermarkt zu geben.

Seit einigen Jahren bereits schon ist es auch zu einer Liberalisierung der Büchereinfuhr nach Jugoslawien gekommen. Aufgrund derselben koennen die Verbraucher gegen Dinarzahlung jedes beliebige Buch oder Zeitschrift durch lizenzierte Importbuchhandlungen bestellen, denen dann die weitere Devisenverrechnung und Ueberweisung durch die Aussenhandelsbank obliegt.

Sollten Sie sich dazu entschliessen, die in Ihrem Schreiben erwahnten 5 Publikationen auf unserer Staendigen Ausstellung, sowohl als auch auf allen thematischen Ausstellungen zur Schau zu stellen, so bitten wir Sie die Sendungen sowohl als auch die begleitenden Dokumente als "Ausstellungsexemplare kostenlos" zu deklarieren und wie folgt zu adressieren:

I. S. I. P.
Postfach 520
Zagreb, Jugoslawien

Wir werden uns freuen von Ihnen zu hören und begrüßen Sie

mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Anna Baldasar
Anna Baldasar

i.V. des Direktors

Anlage: 1 Broschüre

Gl. Hunt 6 10.00
2 PH (2/1) 4.00
Fiji 5
\$ 19.00

Adv.
March 24, 1969 UNIVERSITÄT ZAGREB

ISIP

INTERNATIONALE STÄNDIGE AUSSTELLUNG VON PUBLIKATIONEN

ZAGREB — Postfach 520
JUGOSLAWIEN

BOTANICAL MUSEUM
OF THE UNIVERSITY IN COPENHAGEN

GOTHERSGADE 130,
COPENHAGEN K.
DENMARK

— AS/GBH.
Curator A. SKOVSTED, dr. phil.
—

March 24th 1969.

Dr. Otto Degener,
Waialua, Oahu,
Hawaii 96791,
U. S. A.

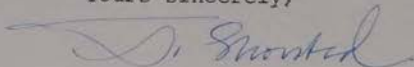
Dear Dr. Degener,

Very many thanks for your letter of 15 November 1968 and the parcel with herbarium specimens which arrived last week. I immediately jumped at the Sida which look very interesting.

I shall try to do my best so that we may get a joint publication out of it. However the material came at a time when the major administrative and educational problems appear to be solved. I hope in the nearest future to get time to real work.

I am writing Berlin in order to borrow their material from Hawaii.

With kindest regards,
Yours sincerely,



We are pleased to announce
our wedding
which took place
on June 20, 1969
Old Pine Church
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bob and Bettyle Carpenter

Thurston, Haw. Nat. Park



FREIE UND HANSESTADT
HAMBURG
SEEHAFEN
NUTTHAFEN



3425

Herrn

Dr. Otto Degener

Box 154

Herbarium Hamburgense

STAATSMUSEUM
FÜR ALLGEMEINE BOTANIK
UND BOTANISCHER GARTEN

2 HAMBURG 36

Jungiusstraße 6-8

Fernsprecher: Sammel-Nr. 441071



Volcano

Hawai 96785

Hamburg, den 30.Sept.1969

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Degener!

Wir danken vielmals für die freundliche Übersendung Ihrer "Flora Hawaiiensis" Degener & Degener, June 20, 1969.

In nächster Zeit werden wir mit der Sendung von Tauschmaterial an die von Ihnen angegebene Adresse beginnen.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

P. Wiemann
(Dr. P. Wiemann)
Hauptkustodin

A. G. Seaver
P. O. BOX 254
CEDAREDGE, COLORADO 81413

High in the Rockies
On the doorstep of Heaven
October 26, 1969

MY WORLDS



"Twas four score years plus nine, ago
Since first I blinked at light of day,
In my SMALL WORLD where I should grow
And learn to walk on Life's Highway.
Too soon that realm collapsed and fell
And I was out - adrift - alone
In this BIG WORLD, my way to quell
And face a world to me unknown.
No fear had I for well I knew
I'd find some way the rough days through.

A THRILLING WORLD it was for me,
With everything so strangely new -
The wondrous sights for eye to see
And endless things there were to do -
New friends to make - a friend to be,
Some work to find, some fishing too.
In that great "City on the Bay"
Alone - no home - no job - no "dough"
I dreamed for what I hoped some day:

MY DREAM -----

(A patch of ground to plant and hoe,
(With trees and gardens all around -
(A little house for "HER" ----- and me,
(With children romping up and down
(And singing birds in every tree.
(A home we'd make, low tide or high
(Where love would never, never die.

Now many years have passed since then,
Great trees from tender twigs have grown
And little boys to Granddad men -
On jet-like wings the time has flown.
Each morning's light still brings delight,
The close of day a peaceful thrill -
The joys of life age need not blight
Or take away all power of will.

That dream came true, my cup to fill,
To overflow - it's flowing still.
How wonderful this world can be
With FAITH - with HOPE and CHARITY!
My GREATEST WORLD still waits for me,
Somewhere - somewhere in ETERNITY.

A. G. Seaver

Born in Iowa in 1880



A letter is often better than a doctor's prescription.

POSTKARTE — CARTE POSTALE



Universitätsprofessor
Dr. Felix J. Widder
Holteigasse 6
A-8010 Graz

BOTANISCHES INSTITUT
UND BOTANISCHER GARTEN
DER UNIVERSITÄT

Österreich GRAZ Austria
Holteigasse 6

Herrn

Dr. Otto Degener

68-617 Crozier Drive

WAILUA, O A H U HAWAII

U.S.A.

Graz, am 12.9.1969

Lieber Herr Kollege!

Zunächst danke ich Ihnen bestens für 8 Blätter (June 20, 1969) Ihrer Flora Hawaiiensis. Auf einem Blatt haben Sie notiert: "Fiji Xanthium war in Formalin!".

Auch Ihre Karte vom 28.VII. ist angekommen, auf der Sie mir ebenfalls mitteilten, daß Sie Ihre Fiji-Pflanzen in Formalin vergiftet hätten. Daher ist auch das Ergebnis meines Kulturversuches verständlich: es hat keines der 10 Köpfchen eine Pflanze geliefert.

Die von mir ebenfalls in Kultur genommene No. 31.737 hat zwar Pflanzen ergeben, die aber leider bei uns nicht zum Blühen kamen. Jedenfalls ist aber diese No. Xanthium saccharatum WALLR.

Die Fiji-Pflanzen wären interessant, weil in SEEMANN, Flora Vitiensis nichts über Xanthium enthalten ist.

Auf Ihrem letzten Briefumschlag lese ich: "Drs. Otto & Isa Degener P.O.Box 154 Volcano Hawaii 96785 U.S.A.". Ist das wirklich Ihre neue Adresse?

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

Ihr sehr ergebener

Wieder

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

College of Tropical Agriculture
Kauai Branch Station

10/10/69

Dr Otto Degener,
Hialeah,
Oahu,
96191

Dear Dr Degener, firstly I must
introduce myself as an Australian post-graduate
student now working towards my doctorate
degree under Don Blackett. After several months
at the Monsea campus completing course work
requirements, my newly-acquired wife and I have
now taken up residence here on the "Garden
Isle"

My thesis problem will
involve a successional study of plant communities
and individual improved pasture species after
chemical treatment & burning of the native
wetland brush, followed by the aerial
introduction of seed of those pasture species.

Throughout the time
of my work, and I am sure, well beyond this
time, I am and will be extremely interested
in being able to recognise and generally become
more acquainted with the indigenous flora of

Kapaa, Hawaii 96746 / Cable Address: UNIHAW

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

College of Tropical Agriculture
Kauai Branch Station

these islands. With this in view and having already become aware of the great wealth of information you have provided in several of your texts, I would be extremely interested in obtaining copies of some.

In particular I refer to all the Books of "Flora Hawaiensis"

"Plants of Hawaii National Parks
illustrative of Plants & Customs of
the South Seas"

and because of my intense interest in the histories & customs of the Pacific people, I would greatly appreciate it if you could advise me of the availability of your
"Naturalists South Pacific Expedition: FIJI"
and the above mentioned volumes.

I sincerely hope that the opportunity arises that we may meet some day, but in the mean time I remain,

Yours sincerely

Douglas F. Nicholls

Box of books, wholesale,
on approval \$25. + 12% tax

Kapaa, Hawaii 96740 / Cable Address: UNIHAW

Serie 627 Nr. W 5/13



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

15. 12. 1969.

Lieber Herr Dr. Degener!

Da ich aus Gründen eines fortschreitenden Venenlebensproblemes seit einiger Zeit bettlägerig bin, konnte ich mich nicht zu einem Briefe aufraffen und muß mich auch heute darauf beschränken, Ihnen und Frau Dr. Degener ein herzliches
"Merry Christmas and a Happy
New Year"
zu entbieten!

Frohe Weihnachten
und ein gutes neues Jahr

entbietet, neben herzlichem Glauben

Ihre dankeschuldig ergebener

Max Müller

[Kamant, Lehnmediziner]

New Years Greetings '70
Christmas Greetings '69



Dear Folks and Friends:

The Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) twig is our symbol for the very best in season's greetings to each and every one of you and is also a souvenir of our trip to Washington and adjacent Canada in August. Our Andy and Alison were there, too. We had a wonderful time being together, attending the XI International Botanical Congress in Seattle where we heard some stimulating discussions and found friends from long ago and far away as well as others near and new. We spent almost a week in the rain forest on the Olympic Peninsula and in Mount Rainier National Park. The panorama of magnificent evergreens reminded us of Charles Darwin's comment: "Among the scenes which are deeply impressed on my mind, none exceed in sublimity the primeval forests undefaced by the hand of man. No one can stand in these solitudes unmoved and not feel that there is more in man than the mere breath of his body,"—even with the seemingly unending procession of fully-laden lumbering trucks rolling by and reminding us that Man, the Great Despoiler, is here, too!

Alma was able to collect extra dividends on this vacation by adding visits to her pal Winnie of biology teaching days, her brother Ed in San Mateo, and the young people again on the Stanford University

Harold and Alma Moldenke
303 Parkside Road
Plainfield, New Jersey 07060
U. S. A.

Cordially,

"God grant these gifts to you:
His star to lead you on your way,
The joy, the faith, the friendship
That come with this glad day;
And ever in the New Year,
Like an answer to a prayer,
The light of peace to bless you
And guide you everywhere!"

How convenient it was, too, that Alison's brother Richard was married to his Cindy Karr from Seattle while all of us were there!

campus. Her year has been busy with home, botanical reviews, plant collecting, and some help with Harold's never-ending research. Her mother is still comfortably cared for in the Methodist Home in Riverdale, N. Y. Via sister Frances' Erica's wedding to Jim Magrum, she acquired a new nephew and via sister Frances' Karene's Sheila acquired great-aunthood.

Harold continues his monographic studies of the *Verbenaceae* and *Eriocaulaceae* and related groups (his lifetime and free time work) and his teaching at Paterson State College, now as full professor (his regular work), and occasionally still squeezes in some lecturing, plant collecting, and tremendous amounts of plant annotating. Recently his aunt Luise Moldenke passed on, and even more recently we met a newly-found relative, Dr. Hugo Streib, of West Germany.

Andy is busy with his pollination and clytrine beetle studies and teaching comparative anatomy labs. Alison is busy with her *Pieris* studies. They find life at Stanford University stimulating, full, comfortable and pleasurable. They have done much field work and collecting throughout California and down into Baja California and are acquiring a knowledge of the splendid fauna and flora of the high Sierras, the deserts, the chaparral, and other ecologic formations of our magnificent West.

You should cite the exact date & page
 Give title & marked payment date in the
 body of our chief enclosed formlets.
 By the way there is a change to the
 pay-rolling in your service.
 Your letter indicates that you are
 going to have some in Vietnam. Therefore
 your letter is sent there on wings. Your
 letter indicates that you expect to return
 to Vietnam after the holidays. Your
 copies of photographs go there today by
 plane or transportation. Love kindly
 we hope you love hope to be
 holidays together.

Dec 16, 1969

Dear Otto,
You asked for 100-150 tear sheets or some such of the enclosed book review. We could provide only 1 since that is all the copies of this issue that we are entitled to (+ 2 more needed complete). Before we were able to give you a batch of them from Harold's personal copies as long as they did not affect his articles).

If you write to the official publisher directly he can have copies made for you. He is:
(Dr.?) Mr. Carl L. Braun
Braun-Blumfield, Inc.

(Dr.?) Mr. Carl L. Braun
Braun-Blumfield, Inc.

P.G. Box 1203

P.O. Box 1243
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

Mr. Hagen, 19.12.1969.

Dear Drs O. and I. Degener,

My nomadic existence has caused almost unpardonable delays in reply to correspondence received. And maybe You won't answer me any more! Your letter of April 20 which I received in the bush on the North Coast of New Britain near Cape Hoskins, has given me much pleasure and delight. It is so nice to hear that you have bought an acre of tree fern property on Hawaii Island! At 3,800 feet that is just ideal. Not too cold at night and not too high up in heavy clouds, I assume. I would much like to see it, or better still, to show it to my wife, Tineke, whom I told so much about Haleakala and other beautiful places. I am glad to hear that you enjoy Van Royen's visits. We have always admired his keen interest in his work. I hope he will be very happy and successful in Hawaii as he deserves it after so much frustration experienced in New Guinea.

My family; Tineke and the 3 children, are still living in our beach house 15 m.



SEASON'S GREETINGS
OF MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR


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North of Cairns. We have a
14 ft speedboat to go to the
reefs and islands which
always is a great excitement.
The surrounding area of the
Atherton Table lands is also
very fascinating and beautiful
with spectacular scenery and
interesting flora and fauna.
Maybe you will be coming
over for a visiting tour some
time. We'd much like to
meet you. I am wishing
you both the best of health
and am sending best wishes
and kindest regards.

Aloha

from

Jim Sharratt



This year Hildie has moved to Greenfield, Mass., where she has a job with a publishing firm and goes to school evenings. Karol works here and also attends classes at night. Her big deals this year were buying a car and a color TV. Ilma and Nickie are still tending their garden, chickens and goats on their mountainside in Maui. Charlen and Mike, in Holly, N.Y., are expanding their pizza business and Tiger is interested in reptiles and going to school;

Heather is enjoying dancing lessons. Violet had a trip to Hawaii to visit her father and sisters, and to Maui to see Ilma and Nickie. She also went to New England and New York in the fall with Ray. Otherwise, it was TOPS and Housekeeping. Ray went to Ceylon and India, twice to Europe, to Puerto Rico and to St. Croix, as well as to the Botanical Congress in Seattle, with excursions to the Sierras, and Cascades.

Merry Christmas from the Fosburs 1969



12306 Rustic Hill Drive, Bowie, Maryland 20715 - Christmas 1969.

'Aloha (Greetings):

January 1969: The Chocks and two other couples from Hawaii who had been going around together had dinner at one of the numerous 'Polynesian' places in the Washington area. Hawaiian-style, we pulled out our ukes to entertain ourselves. The management seemed favorably disposed, so we did a few hulas, and ended up involving several other tables in a sing-along. The 'house' stood us all the drinks. It began to dawn upon us that this was cheaper in the long run than buying our own, so we called a meeting a few weeks later and formed a Hawaiian troupe, including: Al Keali'i Chock, M. C.; Yona Nahenahe Chock, hula dancer; Jane Kini Lindsey, soprano; Carl Lima'skau Lindsey, stage manager; Rosie Loke Ducosin, alto and ukulele player; Joe Keo Ducosin, lead musician and slack key guitarist; Rosemary Malialoke Olmert, singer and dancer; and Don Kokua Olmert, tenor and tenor ukulele-ist. From time to time others have joined us.

We call ourselves "The Islanders" (not specifying which islands, and thereby encompassing the Pacific as well as ka moku 'aina nui, 'the big land island,' or the Mainland). We originally planned to spend six months or so working together to perfect our 'sound' before going out after bookings, but it didn't work out that way. We did a benefit performance at our daughters' school for their fair (theme: "Hawaiian Holiday"), and Makana and 'Alana were the featured attractions at the show, receiving considerable local publicity. From there we seemed to get one job after another -- women's clubs, pool parties, country clubs, Masons, etc.

In June the Chocks went home to Hawaii for six glorious weeks. Al was Visiting Lecturer in Botany at the University of Hawaii summer session. Yona took a course in Hawaiian chant from Ho'oulu Richards, and audited a class in hula by Emma Sharpe. We both sat in on a class in ukulele for good measure. We spent our time being tourists and seeing some of Hawaii that we missed as residents. Outstanding was a helicopter ride over Honolulu and Diamond Head, with Grandma Chock and the girls. Marvellous pictures and breath-taking swoops over the reef ... We spent the Fourth of July week-end on Maui with Mama Chock and attended the Holoku Ball there. We ate our way around Honolulu trying to get all the local foods we miss on the Mainland. We cruised the nite spots taking notes on the shows to use in planning future Islander shows. Yona shopped for new costumes for the group. Inevitably we ran out of time before we could see all our friends. We did get to spend a couple of days in Hilo on the way home.

We had hardly returned when The Islanders were called up to perform again. Our group is also putting on one of the Hawaii State Society parties at the end of the year: Makahiki - 1969, a dance party.

This fall Yona started substitute teaching on a more regular basis. It's still irregular work, but she gets called on almost every Monday or Friday by one of several elementary schools, or a junior high. Yona began a new season of hula classes for children and adults.

Al became First Vice-President of the Hawaii State Society of Washington, D. C. He is continuing as Editor of the newsletter, Ka Nūpepa. As Art Editor, Yona does the illustrating. The children are increasing in wisdom and stature. Makana is now in the first grade of Holy Trinity Day School, while 'Alana is in the nursery school of this Episcopalian institution.

As the holiday season approaches, we think of our many friends and relatives and wish you and yours a very Mele Kalikimaka aie he Hauoli Makahiki Hou!

Yona, Al, Makana ALANA

Thanks for the fun at the beach —
it was wonderful.
How did the tidal wave affect
you folks?

Carlson
Dec 1969

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR
1969

Dear friends:

Our Christmas would not be complete without telling you that we are thinking of you and wishing you all good things, and without hearing from you. We haven't much new to write about as we seem to follow the same pattern year after year.

We were alone for Christmas a year ago. Kate just read in her Line-a-day that we had pork chops for dinner. Imagine!

We stayed here into January for a meeting of the Nature Preserves Commission and for one of the travelogues for which we have tickets. On January 14 we flew to Mexico City and went first to our favorite spa, San José Purua. I think we have told you about this place. It is large and has lots of typical tourists, but we have a room with an expansive view of the canyon and sufficiently removed from the other guests to be quiet.

After returning to Mexico City, we took a bus to Cuernavaca to visit a friend with whom we spent our first Christmas in Mexico. She has a lovely house with garden and swimming pool. We attended a mariachi mass in the Cathedral. This is a modern form of mass with lively music by mariachis with traditional costumes and instruments. The Cathedral was jammed. The congregation responded completely and vigorously. Later in Oaxaca, we attended a similar but simpler one in the parish church. We returned to Mexico City by car with a friend of our hostess, a famous writer. She took us to Casa Gonzales, a pension near the U.S. Embassy. It is an old house on a rather large lot with two more modern houses. At meals, we sat around two large tables in the dining room. Most of the guests were Americans of the type we enjoy. The main meal is from one to two o'clock, which is often very inconvenient, and supper is just chocolate and rolls. We visited our friends and went with Nelia Peón, who lived with us in Evanston twice, to the Archaeological Museum and the Ballet Folklórico at the Opera.

Then we flew to Oaxaca and the Gourts about which we have written so many times. We cannot think of a better place to spend the winter so we are going again at the end of December. Most of the 50 guests come back year after year as we do and it is like going home.

After we got home in early March, I had appointments with Scouts and classes from the schools to show them the wild-flower garden and the nature museum at the Nature Center in Lighthouse Park. I worked in the garden there, with my big husky black man, and Kate worked in our garden. We both worked for the big garden fair which is put on by the Garden Cluncil.

We had collected bushels of seeds of prairie plants in the fall, threshed them and put them in cold storage for the winter, and in April planted them in Berkeley Prairie. The Nature Conservancy had bought this prairie in 1968. It is 18 acres within the

Carlson
Dec 1969

city limits of Highland Park. Also, we went there frequently to cut down young hawthorn trees which would ruin the prairie if not removed.

In late June, we left for Sayner via Ripon, Wisconsin, where Kate's sister, Ruth, joined us, driving in her car. They were at their cottage and I in mine. Kate and I talk to each other every day by walkie-talkie. Kate rows across the lake almost every day to get the mail from their rural box.

For the second summer in a row, it was too cold for pleasant swimming. We had to keep the fires going in the fire places almost every day for the first month.

I had friends with me all summer, one at a time, except when other friends dropped in for over night or for a day or two. Once a family of five had to sleep in their sleeping bags on the living room floor.

I got a big thrill when a bear walked through the edge of the woods about 50 yards from where I was standing in the yard. Deer eating the clover were every-day visitors. We put out scraps, turned on the yard lights and watched the coons, skunks, and porcupines come to eat, fight over the food, and play. Once a young coon stood up on hind legs behind a skunk and stroked his erect tail--and nothing happened. I fed the birds and tamed the little chipmunks.

The respite from the telephone and the chance to read are luxuries I do not have at home.

We came home after Labor Day. Ruth stopped in Ripon, but two weeks later she asked us to come for her, which we did, and she stayed with us for two months. She is now back in Ripon.

My big job this fall has been the preservation of the Big Bend of the Vermilion River at La Salle-Peru. It is 450 acres of ungrazed, not lumbered, completely natural forested bluffs, some 150 feet high. I have been working on it for four years. We (Nature Conservancy) own one piece, another is bequeathed, and now we are about to sign the purchase contract for a third piece, this one terribly expensive -- so expensive that I had to get help from the La Salle County Conservation District Board. Nature Conservancy will get 160 acres for \$40,000 and the District will take a part with buildings, ponds and lawns for \$70,000. There are yellow ladyslippers and showy orchids on our part, so thick one cannot walk without stepping on them. It is a marvelous woods. I have organized a project committee there, but I will have the responsibility of raising the money. I am starting the fund drive by pledging \$10,000 (anonymously). I would rather give before I die as long as I can get along without a Cadillac. If any of you have any spare shekels or want to claim more deduction on your income tax, just write a check to Illinois Chapter, The Nature Conservancy, Big Bend Project, and send it to me. I may die in the attempt to accomplish this, but I would hate to see it developed with summer fishing shacks.

I was thrilled to meet Horace Clay by chance last week -- we got a lot of Hawaii news. He was here for a conference. We seem to be in a rut -- Evanston → Naples → Ev. → Wisconsin → Ev. year after year. Maybe we can break the routine and come to Hawaii next winter. My conservation work has crowded out

potential work, but I must get back to it.
With love, Margery and Kate

M C CARLSON
2308 HARTZELL ST
EVANSTON ILL 60201



Mr. and Mrs. Otto Degener
P.O. Box 154
Volcano
Hawaii



While 1968 had been a year of consolidation and re-planning for the Pacific Garden, we were able to make substantial steps forward during 1969. Briefly to review, by the end of 1968 the Board had made three important policy decisions. The first involved an acceptance of the principle of leasehold ownership of land in Hawaii. Formerly, the Board had assumed that the Garden would only locate on property to which it could obtain fee ownership. But partially because a headquarters in the Kahana Valley would not be possible on that basis, and would only be feasible by working with the State of Hawaii via leasehold -- long a tradition in the Islands -- this change of directional policy was approved. Second, and perhaps most significant of all, the Board approved the idea that a twentieth-century garden need not be confined to a single large tract of land. Rather, the Pacific Garden would be planned around a number of sites, on the various islands, and featuring different ecological environments. Increased transport facilities made this approach even more feasible than it would have been a mere five years ago. However, it was still thought and planned that a headquarters site should be established on Oahu, in closest proximity to the University, the Bishop Museum, and the scientific community.

The third important step of 1968 had been the Board's decision to engage William Stewart, Director of the County of Los Angeles Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens, as Scientific Consultant to the Garden for a period which, it was hoped, would not exceed two years. Ideally, he would then become Scientific Director of the Pacific Garden.

* * *

With this background, the administration of the Garden was able to move steadily forward during 1969 and to enter serious negotiations for the acquisition of the first of a series of projected land acquisitions. Working closely with John Allerton, whose 100-acre estate of gardens comprises the lower end of the Lawai Valley on Kauai, we negotiated with Alexander and Baldwin, as well as their subsidiary, the McBryde Sugar Company, for the acquisition of some 175 acres of the upper Lawai Valley, lying contiguous to the Allerton property. These negotiations were somewhat complicated, due to various clauses pertaining to restrictive uses, pesticides, and the present and continuing sugar-cane operations on and near this land. However, a closing date was finally established for Monday, December 29, 1969.*

The acquisition of land emphasized the Garden's need to enter upon more active fund raising outside the Board and indeed made it possible for the administration to do so. We had been strongly advised not to attempt major fund raising as long as we were a "paper organization." But as soon as we would become operational, it was agreed that we should start working with the foundations most likely to help us.

* This was later changed to Friday, January 23, 1970, at which time the documents were signed.

- 2 -

To give us a nucleus of operational funds, John Allerton generously pledged \$200,000 (in two instalments, to come due in 1970 and 1971) and voiced the hope that this pledge could be matched from other sources. Consequently, requests for a like amount were made to the three foundations thought to be the most probable sources of assistance at this time in the development of the Garden. The request to the Laurel Foundation was answered affirmatively in December with a grant of \$50,000. The other two requests for assistance were pending as at the end of 1969.

The Garden also will need considerable additional money for its administrative funds during the coming years, replacing the generous grants already received from trustees and accommodating expanded activities and budgets.

A most significant and encouraging step forward was taken in January 1969 when the Board agreed to offer William Stewart the scientific directorship of the Garden as of January 1, 1970. He accepted the offer and it is expected that full operational work will begin in the Lawai Valley during the first months of next year.

In regard to other possible sites for garden activities, we must wait for further word from the State of Hawaii in reference to the availability of land in the Kahana Valley, where a headquarters site is foreseen. A garden of indigenous hawaiian flora can be established on the Māna coast of Maui whenever we have funds for the acquisition of land and its development. Consideration of other sites, for other special garden projects, is to be developed in future.

* * *

In addition to points enumerated above, the following may be noted as reflected in the minutes of the three board meetings held in 1969:

At the January 31st Annual Meeting, two new members were introduced to the Board, Robert O. Anderson (Roswell, New Mexico) and Herbert Shipman (Honolulu, Hawaii). The two rotating board members, Mrs. A. Lester Marks and Mr. W. W. G. Moir, attended their last meeting.

Further, on that occasion Mr. Lettunich reported on his correspondence with Dillon Ripley at the Smithsonian Institution concerning the problem of the endangered species in Hawaii, which arose out of inquiries forwarded from the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Geneva). Mr. Lettunich had suggested that a colloquium on this subject, while it would not solve the problem, might emphasize the seriousness of it and be of some benefit in leading to action. As a result, Mr. Ripley suggested the organization of such a colloquium, to be sponsored jointly by the Smithsonian Institution and the Pacific Garden. Mr. Allerton offered a sum of \$5,000 toward underwriting two meetings, the first of which is now scheduled to be held in Washington during the spring of 1970 (with a follow-up meeting in Hawaii in 1971).

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At the January meeting it was also noted that Dudley Pratt, Esq., of Honolulu, had agreed to represent the Garden in consultation with Chapman, DiSalle and Friedman of Washington, D. C., in matters that specifically pertained to Hawaiian law. Also, the Board voted their thanks to Drs. Charles Lamoureux and A. C. Smith of the Botany Department of the University of Hawaii who had been extremely helpful to the administration of the Garden whenever they had been asked for assistance on technical and/or botanical problems.

It was at the May 13 meeting (New York City) that a formal resolution was passed by the Board authorizing the administration to proceed in negotiations with Alexander and Baldwin for the acquisition of Lawai Valley on Kauai. Also at this meeting, the deep regret of the Board was recorded at the passing of Henry Francis du Pont, one of the charter members.

On October 24 the Board met in Washington, D. C., and two additional new members were introduced for the first time -- Mrs. Ralph B. Johnson (Honolulu, Hawaii) and Harold Coolidge (Washington, D. C.). On this occasion Mr. Stewart's contract for January 1, 1970 was approved and the Board took note of his memorandum on the suggested division of authority between his position and that of the Executive Director. Finally, the Board approved a change of the bylaws which provided that members of the Board might serve no more than two consecutive five-year terms of office.

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In summary, the year was one of steady progress toward the important goal of achieving operational status. It left the way clear for work in the Lawai Valley at the beginning of 1970, and a year ahead which will be dominated on the administrative side by energetic fund raising, and planning for the future.

Mateo Lettunich
New York, December 31, 1969