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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.

*Horticulturist Sara Bennett, botanist at Billie Green,
author of "Spice" Dr. Charles Snow et al., about 20 years ago
with Eugene as guide toured Hano, Arch., botanically.*

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Begeer: San José, Costa Rica, 1970-1971

GREETINGS TO ONE AND ALL!

This year has gone by so fast. It seems the older one becomes the faster time goes by. I am now seventy three years old!

However, it has been an interesting year for me. The months of January, April and part of May were spent "house-sitting" for Gladys Weekes in Escazu, while she made two trips to the States. Gladys, who is 82 yrs. old, and a friend of many years, is leaving again on December 18th, this time to be away for about three months. She has asked me to take care of her house, as before. This is a pleasant occupation for me, as it is a beautiful place, and she has well trained servants. It also gives me the opportunity of returning, in a homelike atmosphere, some of the hospitality I have received.

The house itself is built of adobe, painted pink, with bright blue doors and window trim, wild cane ceilings and old tile roofing. It is furnished with exquisite antique furniture, paintings, religious objects, etc., all of Spanish colonial times, and has a wonderful library of very fine books. It is really a show place for which Eva Purdy, Gladys' sister, collected material over the years. She died a few years ago.

The garden is large and there are many lovely orchids. I enjoy working with the gardener, although the scarcity of water during the dry season is a great handicap. However, I try to water the most important plants every morning, as soon as it is light enough, about 4 a.m. before our neighbors start using up the water.

The Costa Rica Country Club is in Escazu, and there is a large colony of American and Costarican families living there, most of whom have beautiful homes and interesting gardens. The climate is milder than that of San Jose. My nephew, Richard Fernandez and his wife, Bill Taylor's granddaughter, Sue Pitney, her husband and four children, as well as Vicky McGrath's mother, Hilda McDonna, all live within walking distance of where I will be. This is nice as otherwise I would probably feel rather lonely out there by myself. However, I keep my room at the Tala Inn and come in once a week to the hairdresser, collect my mail, and do errands. Sometimes I stay in town overnight, but not often.

During the past year I have been to my brother Fritz's farm, Curu, for several short visits. You may remember that I lived there for seven years before Otto's death in 1969. He is greatly missed.

Life in Costa Rica can be very pleasant. Aside from the many cultural activities available at the National Theatre, I am member of the Garden Club, the Women's Club, and the Friends of the Museum. The Garden Club consists mostly of Costarican members, whereas the Women's Club members are Northamerican, and the Friends of the Museum rather international. Vacation time in Costa Rica is from December to March, the dry season or summer as it is called. During that season there is a general exodus to the countryside and the beaches, and all formal club activities are discontinued.

George, Polly, and family, are all well, and as busy as ever. Dick and his family are very happy in the Canary Islands. Perhaps I can visit them one of these days. "Si Dios quiere".

Many dear friends visited Costa Rica this year, much to our joy. Amongst them were Mary and Ronnie Shaw, Jessie Chittenden, Catsby Taylor Schafer, my niece Stella Schutt Brennan and her lovely daughter Barbara, Henry and Betty Fernandez, and Milly and Henry Ryer. It was wonderful to see them all. At my time of life there is nothing one values more than true friendship. God Bless you all, and do, please, more of you come our way in 1971.

*Hope you are both well. I have seen only
one of your books here, and that was in the Institute
of Agricultural Sciences in Turrialba. There is a beautiful
library being built in San José which should house a
complete set of your Flora of Hawaii. When can it be obtained?
Is book 7 in circulation? Best wishes
Sara Bennett*

Dec. 2, 1971.

To local newspapers, etc.

Dear Sirs:

We should like to alert especially residents of the "outside Islands" to a danger to which they are presently exposed by a devastating infection that has dug deeply into the forests of the Island of Hawaii. We never realized the importance of this plague, probably caused by a root rot, until we drove from Hilo to Kona over the Saddle Road. As we looked ahead while driving, we noticed the skyline punctuated by dead, erect trees. All these skeletons were ohia-lehua (Metrosideros), the tree that produces elegant pompons of scarlet flowers upon which so many of our native, nectar-feeding birds depend for food. Whether this virulent organism gained entrance to our island by means of some infected plant smuggled from Abroad by a garden enthusiast or in a clod of dirt on the shoe of some unsuspecting tourist, is any one's guess. This infection of the ohia-lehua, so far as we have noted, apparently extends from the vicinity of the Saddle Road to both sides of the Belt Road in the Glenwood-Volcano area.

The ohia-lehua, the host of this disease that now threatens the forests of our archipelago, is famous for germinating on hapuu or treefern (Cibotium) trunks. As the seedling grows, its roots enter the treefern "trunk" and embrace it more and more, causing the fern's eventual death by starvation and strangulation. Hence larger hapuu trunks may be riddled with live, dying and dead ohia-lehua roots. How many of these are infected with root rot?

If we are not to bid "Goodbye to you, green Maui, Molokai, Oahu and Kauai," we must prevent the spread of this plant plague from island to island. The only way we know of controlling this infestation NOW is to slap a stringent embargo on the export from the Island of Hawaii of all soil, of plants of the Myrtle Family (to which the ohia-lehua belongs), and of all hapuu logs and fragments unless these have been steam-sterilized or fumigated with a penetrating fungicide. Hapuu, apparently, is the ideal vector for distributing this disease.

When next you drive between Hilo and Kona, take the Saddle Road for a change, and see for yourself the devastation. Please, then, suggest to your Legislators how better to save our few remaining, native forests and the native animals depending upon them. We personally know of no method of checking this holocaust except that of imposing an embargo for the present emergency until some one can devise a superior method of eradication or control.

Aloha,

Otto & Isa Degener

Authors, Flora Haw.

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



Dr. Otto Degener

Waiāluā, Oahu

H A W A I I 96791

U.S.A.

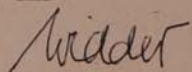
Graz, am 25.12.1971

Lieber Herr Kollege!

Für die zahlreichen Sonderdrucke Ihrer Arbeiten +
+ 8 Blätter vom "July 5, 1971" Ihrer Flora Hawaiiensis
erlaube ich mir bestens zu danken. Zugleich übersende
Ich Ihnen als Drucksache Sonderdrucke und bleibe

mit herzlichen Wünschen für das NEUE JAHR 1972

Ihr



Universitätsprofessor

Dr. Felix J. Widder

Holtei-Gasse 6

A-8010 Graz

Sehr geehrter und lieber Herr Dr. Degener !

Sehr verehrte gnädige Frau !

Kurz, bevor das alte Jahr zu Ende geht, wollte ich nicht verfehlen, Ihnen unsere allerbesten Wünsche für das kommende Jahr meine allerbesten Wünsche für Gesundheit, Glück und weiteren reichen wissenschaftlichen Erfolgen zu entbieten.

Die Tage verrauschen in einem atemberaubenden Tempo und ehe man sich richtig umgesehen hat, ist wieder ein Jahr zu Ende, einschl. der Frage, ob es das letzte ist, das ein freundliches Geschick zugeachtet hat. Solange nur die üblichen Alterserscheinungen, wie mangelnde Konzentrationsfähigkeit, Schwerhörigkeit und ständige Müdigkeit auftreten, ohne daß Schmerzen die alten Tage vergällen, darf man ja noch recht zufrieden sein, obwohl die Tage ja nicht so ausgefüllt sind, wie das vordem der Fall war! Die Augen wollen ja auch nicht mehr richtig mittun, was besonders bedrückend ist, zumal man sich in der letzten Lebensphase mehr visuell betätigt hat.

Gestern brachte mir die Post das mir freundlichst überlassene Exemplar Vol.22/1 der PHYTOLOGIA mit den interessanten Arbeiten des amerikanischen Parmelia-Spezialisten M.E.HALE jun.- Die beschriebenen neuen Parmelien hatten mein volles Interesse, umso mehr, als mir aus der großen Zahl der in letzter Zeit neu beschriebenen Arten dieser Gruppe bewußt noch nicht unter die Hände gekommen sind. Allerdings sind die als arttrennend herausgestellten Merkmale derart unbedeutend, daß wenigstens ein Teil der "Neuen" Arten in geringere Kategorien umgestellt werden dürften, sofern nicht überhaupt Ökotypen weit verbreiteter Spezies vorliegen sollten. Ich habe mir von Dr.HALE einige Proben zur Ansicht ausgebeten, doch hege ich keine große Hoffnung, daß er meiner Bitte entsprechen wird. Sehr gefesselt hat mich die Gemeinschaftsarbeit HALE-WIRTH über Neubeschreibungen aus dem Subgenus Everniiformes. Insofern bin ich darüber überrascht, weil diese Untergattung schon seit längerem (und nach meinem Dafürhalten zu recht!) unter der Bezeichnung Pseudevernia in den Gattungsrang gehoben wurde; sogar HALE selber hatte zu einem früheren Zeitpunkt dafür plädiert! Sonach würden ja die neu

b.w.

aufgestellten Arten knapp nach der Publikation (sobald ihr Artrecht geprüft ist!) wieder als Synonyma verschwinden. Da ich selber Himalayamaterial im Herbar besitze, werde ich, wenn sich meine Augen etwas gebessert haben, teilweise in eine kritische Prüfung treten!

Von uns ist wenig zu berichten! Die Tage verlaufen in einer gewissen Eintönigkeit, weil es an Konzentrationsfähigkeit mangelt, sich mit den explosiv ausweitenden neuen Erkenntnissen auf dem Gebiete der Lichenologie zu befassen. Dazu kommt noch der Umstand, daß die Tendenz der Flechtensystematik unter dem Einfluß immer wieder neu entdeckter Flechtensäuren auf Bereiche der Biochemie das Arbeiten für einen Privatmann erschwert, weil man ohne Laboratorien - einrichtungen den neuen Erkenntnissen nicht folgen kann! Bleibt nur ein bescheidenes Maß von Resignation! Ich habe mir das Altern immer etwas anders vorgestellt!

Eine sehr erfreuliche Mitteilung erreichte mich dieser Tage als mir Koll. HÖRMANN schrieb, daß nunmehr sein sehnlichster Wunsch nach einem eigenen Haus in Erfüllung gegangen ist. Sobald ich wieder zu besseren Kräften kommen sollte und die ständige Müdigkeit bewältigt werden kann, werde ich es im kommenden Jahr doch riskieren, ihn einmal in seinem neuen Domizil in St. GEORGEN aufzusuchen! Er wird übergücklich sein, die beengten Wohnungsverhältnisse von Eohenbach vertauschen zu können!

Von Frau Dr. DEGENER und Ihnen dürfen wir hoffen, daß Sie sich besten Wohlbefindens zu erfreuen haben. Solange man nicht gerade von Schmerzen geplagt ist, vermag man sich auch mit einer verminderten Lebensfreude abzufinden, weil es unserer modernen Medizin vielleicht gelingt, die verschiedenen Senilitätserscheinungen auf ein erträgliches Maß zu reduzieren. Allerdings wird das nicht so sein, daß man - wie man hierzulande sagt - wieder "Bäume ausreißen" kann - doch genügt es schon, daß man wieder eine längere Auto- oder Bahnfahrt verträgt. Man muß nicht gerade den Wunsch haben, wieder Alpengipfel zu erstürmen! Die Zeit ist - für mich wenigstens - endgültig vorbei!

Ich darf Ihnen, sozusagen in zwölfter Stunde, bevor das neue Jahr an die Türe klopft, unsere allerbesten Wünsche für Gesundheit, Glück und weiterhin erfolgreiche wissenschaftliche Betätigung entbieten und verbleibe mit herzlichsten Grüßen

Ihr alter, etwas klappriger



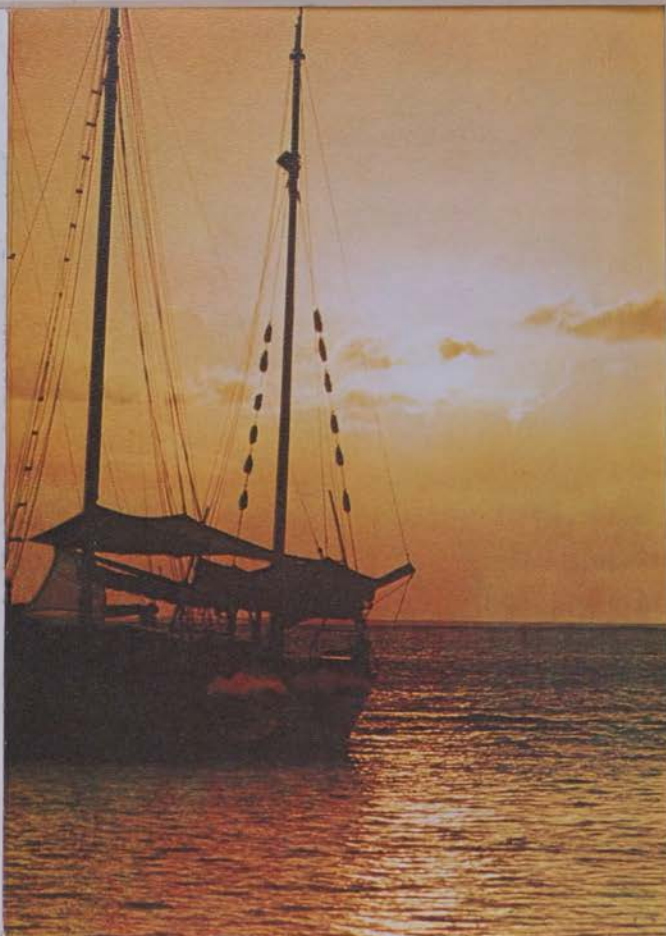
SECRETARIA DA AGRICULTURA
Coordenadoria da Pesquisa
de Recursos Naturais
Caixa Postal 8368
SÃO PAULO — BRASIL

*Season's Greetings
from
Almeida*

Dec. 1971

Pengo Graphics
P.O. Box 424 Agaña, Guam

VF208-1



Season's Greetings
and
Best Wishes
for the
New Year

The Wanderer
Merizo, Guam, U.S.A.

Rory Smith
[myologist]
A. J. Guern.
[1971]



THE OUTDOOR CIRCLE

200 No. Vineyard, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

January 7, 1972

Drs. Otto and Isa Degener
P.O. Box 154 Volcano
Hawaii 96785

Dear Doctors Degener:

Thank you for your letter of December 2, 1971.

The Outdoor Circle has been aware of the dying Ohia on Hawaii and our past President wrote to Governor Burns and other officials last September. Enclosed is a copy of the Governor's reply.

Funds were not released for further research but the State is aware of the problem and working to the best of their ability.

However, we will pass your suggestion of the stringent embargo on the export from the Island of Hawaii of all soil, of plants of the Myrtle Family and of all hapuu logs and fragments unless these have been steam-sterilized or fumigated with a penetrating fungicide to the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

If we can be of further help, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

June H. Humme, Chairman
Landscape and Planting

JHH:aa

Encl

KANEHOE OUTDOOR CIRCLE
BOX 92—KANEHOE, HAWAII 96744

KONA OUTDOOR CIRCLE
KAILUA-KONA, HAWAII 96740

LAHAINA OUTDOOR CIRCLE
LAHAINA, MAUI, HAWAII 96761

LANI-KAILUA OUTDOOR CIRCLE
BOX 281—KAILUA, HAWAII 96734

MAUI OUTDOOR CIRCLE
BOX 402—KAHULUI, MAUI, HAWAII 96732

WAHIAWA OUTDOOR CIRCLE
BOX 167—WAHIAWA, HAWAII 96786

WAI-MOMI OUTDOOR CIRCLE
BOX 435—AIEA, HAWAII 96701

Wai'alua, Oahu, 96791.
Jan. 13, 1972.

Dear Miss Hazen:

Many thanks for your informational letter of Jan. 7, which was forwarded from our mt. cottage on Hawaii to the beach at Wai'alua, regarding the ohia-lehua.

Mrs. Degener & I had never realized that so much constructive work regarding the dying of our Haw., forest was being contemplated. We were under the naïve impression we were the Paul Reveres awakening our citizens to an unknown danger.

I guess the Outdoor Circle knows this is the critical time to improve the boundaries of our two National Parks. This does not involve the Federal Government alone, but us as citizens of the State of Hawaii.

Aloha,



EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HONOLULU

JOHN A. BURNS
GOVERNOR

October 8, 1971

Dear Mrs. Hargreaves:

Thank you for your letter of September 16, 1971, in which you express concern regarding the dying ohia on the Big Island. You ask why funds for research in this matter has not been released.

Administrative re-evaluation of overall State expenditures, necessitated by the current fiscal situation, is now in progress, and no funds will be committed for expansion of this or other programs until it is deemed that our fiscal condition has returned to normal.

The seriousness of the dying trees on the Big Island was first brought to my attention last year when a survey was conducted by members of our Division of Forestry, scientists from the Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry, and the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Hawaii. The condition had been observed for some time and the survey gave indication of the extent and seriousness of the situation.

At the time I directed that efforts to halt the decline of our important Hawaiian trees be continued expeditiously and prudently, and I believe this has been done to the best of our ability. The following will summarize the tasks that have been accomplished to date:

1. A working relationship in attacking this problem has been developed between the U. S. Forest Service, the Hawaii State Division of Forestry, the University of Hawaii, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
2. Coordinated proposals to study the ohia dieback have been written by the U. S. Forest Service and the University of Hawaii.

For
Donnelly Hargreaves
file in trees 11/72

OCT 13 1971

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October 8, 1971

3. *Armillaria mellea* has been cultured from samples taken from dead and dying ohia trees and has been identified as a primary agent causing the death of the ohia.
4. *Armillaria mellea* has been tentatively identified but not cultured from the following species:

manono - Gouldia spp.

pilo - Coprosma spp.

kolea - Myrsine spp.

mamaki - (Pipturus albidus)

a'e - (Zanthoxylum dipetalum)

pukiawe - (Styphelia tameiameia)

mamani - (Sophora chrysophylla)

nalo - (Myoporum sandwicense)

koa - (Acacia koa)

5. Black and white, color, and color-infrared aerial photographs were taken with 35mm cameras in January 1971 to test several filters and various scales, as a first step in determining the film-filter-scale combination that would provide the most accurate detection of diseased trees.
6. R. M. Towill Corporation, at no cost to us, took some test aerial photographs in June 1971 in both color-infrared at a scale of about 1:4000; however, the cloud cover was excessive and we could not select a film-filter criteria.
7. Black and white aerial photographs taken during 1954 and 1965, of the 120,000-acre Hilo Forest Reserve, have been examined on a sample point basis to provide a comparison of decline severity. This comparison shows that about 70,000 acres were affected to some degree in 1954, compared to 80,000 acres in 1965. The area of severe decline, i.e., more than 60% dead trees, increased from about 5,000 acres in 1954 to 14,000 acres in 1965.

Page 3
October 8, 1971

8. Ground plots have been established in four locations (see attached map) to aid in identifying the exact causes of tree death, the rate at which trees are attacked, and changes in forest composition. These plots vary in length from 200' to 300' and in width from 20' to 30', depending on terrain and forest type. Each tree in a plot has been numbered and tagged, and its species, dbh, and location recorded. No destructive sampling was, or will be done within the plots.

A fifth ground plot (#5 on the attached map) was similarly installed in a stand of koa reproduction to help determine agents causing the death of young koa trees.

Please be assured that I share your great concern in this matter and, with you, hope that we may be in a position to release funds for further research in the near future.

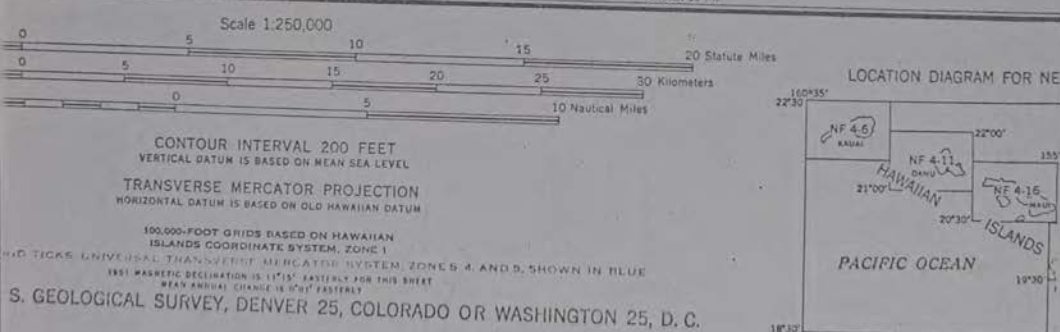
Aloha, and may the Almighty be with you and yours always.

Sincerely,

James A. Russell

Mrs. Bob Hargreaves
President
The Outdoor Circle
200 North Vineyard Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Enclosure



1/1/72

January 7, 1972

Mr. Sunao Kido, Chairman
Department of Land & Natural Resources
465 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Kido:

Doctors Otto and Isa Degener have asked The
Outdoor Circle to voice an opinion on the
dying Ohia on the Island of Hawaii.

We have Governor Burn's letter of October 8,
1971 in which he explains what has been done
and the lack of funds. In light of this, per-
haps the Doctors Degener have a good suggestion -
"...a stringent embargo on the export from the
Island of Hawaii of all soil, of plants of the
Myrtle Family and of all hapuu logs and frag-
ments unless these have been steam-sterilized
or fumigated with a penetrating fungicide."
Since *Armillaria mellea* is the primary agent
causing the death of the Ohia, an embargo
would certainly help to prevent its spread
to other islands.

Please give this matter your consideration.
We are very concerned with the Trees of Hawaii.

Sincerely,

June H. Humme, Chairman
Landscape and Planting

JHH:aa

cc: Drs. Degener ✓

F. Mattick
Mitsubishi House No.1
3 - 3, Bunkyo-machi
NAGASAKI, JAPAN

Am 2. Januar 1972

Sehr verehrter Herr und sehr verehrte Frau Dr. Degener!

Zunächst meine herzlichsten Glückwünsche für das eben begonnene Jahr 1972! Ich hoffe dass Sie beide eine schöne Weihnachtszeit hatten und das Neue Jahr Ihnen alles erwünschte Gute bringen möge! Ich bin nun nach schöner Schiffsreise (Juli-August) schon 4 Monate in Japan, wo ich mein Hauptquartier in der Familie unseres Sohnes in Nagasaki habe. Von hier aus habe ich mehrere längere Exkursionen in die nördlichen und südlichen Teile des Landes unternommen und die großen Unterschiede in Flora und Vegetation gut kennengelernt. Ich hatte Ihnen im März oder April wieder einmal geschrieben, Ihre Antwort ist aber vielleicht erst nach meiner Abreise in Berlin eingetroffen und wird dort auf mich warten. - Ich werde etwa 20. Jan. Japan verlassen, will ich einige Wochen nach Neuseeland und etwa im April über Hawaii und USA nach Deutschland zurück. Sollten Sie zu dieser Zeit in Waialua anzutreffen sein, so würde ich Ihnen sehr gern einen kurzen Besuch machen. Vielleicht könnten Sie eine nicht so teure Unterkunft in Waialua für mich finden und mir kurz mitteilen, wie man von Honolulu nach Waialua kommt (Bus oder Bahnverbindung?). Ich werde im ganzen nur wenige Tage in Hawaii bleiben können, ob noch Gelegenheit sein wird auch nach der Hauptinsel zu fahren ist noch zweifelhaft. Sollten Sie Zeit haben mir noch eine ganz kurze Nachricht nach hier zukommen zu lassen, so würde ich mich sehr freuen. - Hier ist jetzt sehr kalt, ich werde froh sein, wenn ich Ende Januar in wärmere Gegenden komme.

Nochmals beste Wünsche und hochachtungsvolle Grüße

Ihr sehr ergebener

Fritz Mattick

Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii.
Jan. 6, 1972.

Lieber Herr Dr. Mattick:

Wir haben Ihren 2.1.72 Brief, und freuen uns dass Sie so lange in Japan sammeln konnten. Wir waren in Nagasaki vor Paar Jahren als Touristen, und mein Vater (ein Braunschweiger) war dort als Agent für ein deutsches Geschäft vor 100 Jahren. Es ist eine hübsche Stadt.

Wie ich schon geschrieben habe, kein Wirtshaus existiert in Waialua, 30 Meilen von Honolulu entfernt.

Kein Flechtenspezialist war in Honolulu für viele, viele Jahre. Ich bin nicht mit dem Bishop Museum affiliert, aber mit NYBG. Dr. Petr Van Royen, 1286, Kapalama Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii, ist Botaniker im Bishop Museum. Es wäre wunderbar für die Wissenschaft wenn Sie die Flechten vom Museum überprüfen würden. Natürlich habe ich nichts zu sehen, aber vielleicht könnten Sie so etwas Van Royen vorschlagen. Er sollte wissen wo in Honolulu Sie wohnen könnten zur Zeit Ihrer Studien.

Es wird net sein Sie wieder zu sehn, aber zu meinem Alter verlassen wir selten unser Haus und Garten an der Nordküste Oahus.

Aloha,

Jim M. J. [unclear]

Haleakala Ranch, Waialae,
Oahu 96791, Hawaii.
Jan. 9, 1972.

Hon. Patsy T. Mink,
Room 346, Federal Bldg.,
Honolulu.

Dear Mrs. Mink:

I herewith enclose copies, dated Sept. 1970, of my report as professional Botanist and Naturalist regarding the condition of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park in 1970, and recommendations for the future.

Enclosed also are findings, dated Aug. 12, 1971, of Mrs. Degener, a professional botanist with a doctorate, and my own regarding HAKO LANDS located between the Wilderness Area along Wright Road and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Because of Federal Regulations no National Park personnel nor funds can be used to police and protect a Wilderness Area unless it is DESIGNATED to a National Park. This being the present state of our Wilderness area, the land is now being overrun by dangerous banana palm vines (Pandanus tomentosus) and two kinds of bramble (Rubus penetrans & R. ellipticus var. perovskianus). Inclusion of the hapai as part of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and a little adjustment of boundaries would enable the National Park to protect the Wilderness Area now threatened with devastation.

Third, I enclose Mrs. Degener and my findings, dated Dec. 13, 1971, regarding the Master Plan and Preliminary Wilderness Study of Haleakala National Park (including Kipahulu Valley), Maui.

These three reports, based on knowledge of our National Park areas on Hawaii and Maui since 1922 and valued in excess of \$35,000, Mrs. Degener & I are willing to donate as gift to the State of Hawaii and to our Federal Government if they will accept it.

Aloha,

[Will ask for tax
deduction in
1972]

Dr. Otto Degener,
Univ. of Hawaii, Class '23; Faculty, 1925-27.
Naturalist, Haw. Nat. Park, 1929.
Author, "Plants Haw. Nat. Park," "Flora Hawaiiensis."