



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
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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.

from Morrison

7320 Piney Branch Road,
Takoma Park, 12, D.C.,
11 February 1949

Prof. Moulton Gatke,
Willamette University
Salem, Oregon.

Dear Professor Gatke:

Descriptions of my disposition would vary enormously depending on whom you asked! Having been an idiot all my life who thought he could do more than any one person should attempt, I have spent most of my life in hot water so I couldn't be nasty about non-acknowledgments should I want to. I don't as it happens!

Your problem is basically understandable since for 22 years I have been beating the bushes for materials for a quarterly magazine that needs some rather careful writing (even if it has not always had it.) I know all about promises.

I do not have good illustrations of the Glenn Dale azaleas. That is one of the chores that hang over me for the coming spring when I am planning to bring together all the material that some day will be called 'historical' about the Glenn Dale clones that will eventually get introduced into trade, even if some, if many are later on dropped out. The writing of descriptions that will give all from an obituary stand point and still evoke some visual image, are driving me mad! The obituary details sound very much alike; but the plants are not.

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I do not have any inspirations about subject matter for the yearbook. Most of the yearbooks have practically nothing of interest to me for my own interest is both circumscribed and ingrown! All the wonderful things that can be grown in the Pacific Northwest are of no use to us. Many of them I find ugly. No one in Great Britain has had the courage to say in print, that plenty of the species are UGLY, and as far as I am concerned all that stuff about the purity of species, etc. and their pristine beauty is the BUNK. A thing is beautiful or it isn't beautiful no matter whether it once grew wild or was born in a greenhouse. The things that I would know about wouldn't be of any interest to the majority of your members and quite properly so. I do not believe that the Glenn Dale azaleas will be of much use in the Puget Sound area; they will sigh for a good hot summer and may be a little for a cold winter! All of this does not mean that I am not perfectly and sincerely delighted that all the things I cannot do, can be well done out there! I am not that stupid!

One living in another climate (than that that covers the majority of membership) hesitates to say anything about practices. I do not know that the method of seed-sowing described in one of the yearbooks is the one and only for the conditions out there, but it certainly is antiquated as far as we are concerned. We never use soil; only sphagnum moss. We do not use vermiculite or any of its allied materials though they are good enough for some things, but not rhododendrons. We do not look with pleasure on reports on ---- or ---- or ---- or ---- varieties that put down notes (discarded) for the varieties that are the very best we have here and not only for here but for five sixths of the rest of the country as well. Your problem as I see it, is either to turn the A.R.S.

into a purely local outfit (which it is to ~~all~~ practical purposes) or else offer that same majority stuff that won't be of the slightest interest to them, an equally untenable position! You have the reverse of the problem that we have. The West cries out that we neglect them, and there is more than a little excuse for it, but we publish what we can persuade the westerners to write for us. Westerners don't want (and in fact shouldn't have) stuff written here, unless it relates to practices or methods or taxonomy or some other matter equally without locale. Now if you want to dump the Green Dale piece, you have my blessing!

I belong to the Amer. Rhododendron Society, not because I care about the Society doings, not one whit, but because I believe that all organizations do stimulate the sum total of national horticulture! I have managed to grow practically all the azalea species that can be had, and that are Hardy. Don Graham has some from Japan that I have not had as yet, but will get in time. One by one I have gotten their pictures and published them in the National Horticultural Magazine. Does any one care? As far as I know. They do not. With the help of an acquaintance on the West Coast I am slowly building up a collection of pictures of species in other groups and sections; some years from now we can start publishing them.

I'm sorry as I can be but I have no good suggestion. Not one. Now if you want to throw me out, as I have said before, you have my blessing! Meantime, God help you, the members won't and ~~I~~ know!

Sincerely,

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B.Y. ~~Morrison~~
M

PS. My typing is particularly foul this afternoon and my spelling is doubtless of unique variety. But I won't go back and proof it all. Just all that to your laughter!

from Morrison

7320 Piney Branch Road,
Takoma Park, 12, D.C.,
11 February 1949

Dear Dr. Coe:

Erlanson told me of your visit at Beltsville. I am sorry I missed the pleasure of seeing you, but I am almost glad that you can't see my face when I say that I am rather glad that I did not have to confess personally that I wouldn't know precisely what to do should I try to help you with a program for breeding the evergreen types of rhododendrons, presumably of the Catawbiense Series. Frankly I do not know the material; I used to know most of the best varieties as they were grown in Massachusetts, a group that represented the testing work of Prof. Sargent and his cronies with just a little of the stuff that Parsons of Flushing L.I. brought about. In the days when I was up there, I did not think about the breeding of these things and so did not ask many questions.

Pushed to the wall, I should say that I would first of all look over what I could get together as a collection of the best (for one reason or another) of the named varieties of the catawbiense hybrids. No one has done much with them for fifty years being all distracted with the 'species' that came in to European trade one way or another and apparently the work that has been done has been directed chiefly towards red as witness American, Dr. Dresselhuys, etc. Many of these last have good color, but in my opinion very poor inflorescences but this may be only personal bias.

For myself I should want Gomer Waterer as 'the' parent provided it sets seed. I do not know. To my notion it is about perfect. The color is a tinted white and I know no comparable varieties in color that are hardy here.

If I wanted pale colors, Lady Armstrong and Lady Grey Bagerton were my old favorites and Parson's Gloriosum as a good runner up. Album elegans I like but it makes a rangy plant with too much of bare stem for most people.

For a brilliant pink Mrs. Charles Sargent. It is fine color but I have never liked the lady really. I know of no substitute however and so....

For its color an old sort not much grown ever, Ed. Rand. I liked its leaves very much

If you want deep color from crimson to purple (and I should): Kettledrum, Old Port and Lee's Purple.

There are, in so far as I know, no light colored varieties that have a dark blotch but there were some that were 'nearly hardy' in Mass. terms but I am not sure of the names. Memory says Mme Carvalho and Mme de Bruin?

I definitely should use Pink Pearl, even if I had to buy a blooming plant every spring.

I also would use any and all of the Fortunii subseries, remembering that they make rangy plants that would need correcting from the other parent.

After I had gotten some sort of reading on the seedlings, I should then know how much 'tender' blood I could bring in from the complicated hybrids they have imported from Britain to the Pacific Coast. I don't know what to suggest as to color for yellow but *campanulatum* is the name that comes to mind. It is not hardy here. The yellow is pale but it suffices through the other colors and brightens them all.

to Coe 11-II-1949

I don't know if you care about a variety like Amphion, that has a white to near white center and a carmine border. I do not know any other of that pattern. It is hardy. In azaleas that sort of pattern breeds as a recessive character.

If it were not for the fact that *R. carolinianum* was such a nuisance to move and so would not be favored by the nurserymen, I should be tempted to look over the whole group with perhaps more interest in *R. minus* than in *Carolina* itself. I should also look at Reiskei.

Bowers has done considerable work with maximum. I have no idea with what results if any. Many of the combinations he recorded seemed curious to me but he insisted that any combination would be something!

As far as we are concerned here I should waste no time on Smirnovi. Whether or not you want to work on caucasicum I could not guess. Boule de Neige is the common 'hybrid' but I never saw its parentage and it may be merely a form. There is a lovely pink hybrid on the Coast, named I believe, Rosabelle, but I am not sure. It is too early for comfort, but nice. The good points of caucasicum are the short internodes that give the low compact habit and free flowering. The flowers are small, crowded, and not prettily shaped on the lobes - all this being merely my personal opinion.

In fact all of this is just opinion, and probably not worth much but it is what I should start with if I had to say something NOW! You are privileged to disregard the whole thing.

Tell your good son, when you see him please, that I still have my eye out hopefully for that piece on the bulbous trises of the Juno section, etc.

Good luck to you and I'll be happy to come and admire when the seedling flower!

Sincerely,

BYM

Route 1 Box 24,
Pass Christian, Miss., 39571
16 February 1965

Mr. Albert F. Jones,
8320 Cathedral Avenue
Carrollton, Hyattsville, Maryland

Dear Mr. Jones:

A letter from Dr. Creech brings me the excellent news that you are to be added to the small group of those who will be concerned with the publication of the American Horticultural Magazine.

For those of us who have had no training at all, the idea that a man trained in the skills, is going to help, seems almost stupendous.

Whatever I learned in the years of working with the quarterly, was learned from the old system of trial and error with some welcome assistance from the printers and from a few critical friends who were connected with publication work in other fields, one a newspaper man in Chicago.

This plus any ambition that had a dubious base, were spurs of sorts. No one of my colleagues in the beginning had such confidence and the fact that it was repeatedly told that "it could not be done" were my goads.

Many of the things done were determined by costs. This was particularly true in relation to illustrations. Drawings when we had no photographs; linoleum cuts when we dared not find a more expensive cover, and all such. An endless petitioning of personal friends and acquaintances for copy, all went into the whole.

Even to this day, I am not a good proof reader, as you can see in the current issue, with errors in the narcissus piece that I did myself and that I saw as galley and as page proof.

No one has suggested that I offer you any advice, but I am going to make one suggestion. I feel you should have a very clear understanding with Dr. Creech as to exactly what you are to be responsible for and what not. In short a job description, clearly set down. This, it seems to me will be helpful to you, as the set-up for the publication of the magazine is not like that of any commercial magazine, and has a series of hazards that would not appear elsewhere. But it is a challenging task and I sincerely wish you as much joy in it as I have had.

Very truly yours,

B. Y. Morrison

ORDER TO
Robert D. Goedert

ORDER NO.

BULB DEALER

P. O. BOX 6534 JACKSONVILLE 5, FLA. 32205

Mr. *BY Morrison* Date _____
 (Please Print)
 Street or Money Order
 R.F.D. No. or Check Enclosed \$ _____
 Town or
 City *Heard* P.O. Zone No. _____ State _____

Can a similar variety be substituted? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do Not Write Here	Quantity	Name	Total Price
<p><i>After hearing from you. I agree with you that Saundersiana is nicer than the Littonia. It has a very interesting shape and form while Littonia does not. Neither are a commercial item and nice well be I guess in U.S. Possible they will cross on gloriosa and this might lead to something nice.</i></p> <p><i>I believe I still have a respectable credit to your favor and I had back ordered R. P. Clark Champ Zephyranthes. I will have about 6 of these to offer</i></p>			
FLORIDA CUSTOMERS ADD 3% SALES TAX <i>over</i>			

SHALL I SEND A COPY OF MY LIST TO YOUR FRIEND
 PLEASE LIST NAME ON BACK OF THIS SHEET. Total Amt. Enclosed \$ _____

this season possible you can find
a place for the.

I believe I made a mistake
in name on your order in the
spring. I substituted for Plantin
a (Crimson Beauty) this should be
changed to Crimson Glory as it is
the correct name.

Change label

You did not get Planth. I have
been promised this this season. I
don't seem to be able to do much with
it here but had two plants this season
that has been in our place 3 years. They
had several hundred flowers never seen
anything like it. It may be a sport
however as most others I have planted did
poorly. Possible you might like to get
a few plantin. Also I will have a few new
Zephyranthes in red

Respectfully Yours

Robert W. Golds

THE AMERICAN PLANT LIFE SOCIETY

OFFICE OF THE
EDITOR

5804 Camino de la Costa
La Jolla, California

November 1, 1963

Dear Mr. Morrison,-

Many thanks for your kind letter of October 22.

I was glad to hear that you are well, and enjoying your plant collection in spite of lack of rain and cold winter weather. We had several dry winters here but fortunately rains started early this fall and we hope that a more abundant rainfall will be received in the next several years.

Dr. Meyer is a well-trained biologist. Although he is not a specialist in the Amaryllidaceae, he should be able to review the book. If you will give the name of the one to review it, we will send a copy to him. The \$5.00 check has been forwarded to Dr. Whitaker, the Executive-Secretary. Thanks.

The gardener's help problem is acute here also. We pay \$2.50 per hour for untrained Mexican help. They have to be watched, and the really important work has to be carried out by myself.

I am intrigued by L. aurea 'Vermilion', and would be pleased to try out this subject. It is kind of you to offer to send a few for trial, and I will be pleased to have a bulb or two. This reminds me of an experience I had with with a Japanese correspondent. We asked for an exchange, and in return he promised to send a fertile L. squamigera. I readily agreed, and when the plants bloomed they turned out to be a Belamcanda species-- a maroonish-flowered kind, and quite nice. He claimed that he had gotten it from his girl-friend.

I am glad that you enjoy the elusive Zephyranthes traubii. It is of course still included in the separate subgenus Cooperia, but they cross readily with the other Zephyranthes, in fact there are various natural hybrids such as Zephyranthes (Cooperia) smallii. It is for this reason that they are grouped together. Z. traubii is among the most primitive, with a chromosome number of $2n=24$. It does well here but the flowers do not behave as indicated on page 123, *Herbertia* 1937, due to the cooler nights.

Thanking you for your valued cooperation, I remain,

sincerely

Hamilton P. Traub
Hamilton P. Traub

Route 1 Box 24,
Pass Christian, Mississippi,
5 March 1964

Dear Mr. Kato:

Thank you for your letter and the word as the new varieties you have chosen for sending.

I have also a letter from Seitaro Arai & Co., Ltd. saying that the shipment was sent on February 26 IF I understand his statements. If he is waiting for the remittance, that left this morning by registered air mail, with a New York draft such as I have sent him before.

In my letter to Mr. Seitaro Arai, I have given him a list of varieties of which I have some plants but need more. I hope he will be able to help me as he has in the past.

My draft was for more than double the sum of his present bill, (invoice), and I have a few dollars to my credit with his firm since 1960. He should know long ago, that I have paid promptly on receiving statements.

I hope you do not mind my wishing for more plants of some of the kinds that are represented by only one or two plants at present. It has been my observation that a minimum of three is needed.

In regard to your suggestion about cuttings. I do not have proper facilities to handle cuttings at this time of year as one needs carefully controlled bottom heat at this season. I do not believe it would be possible to get cuttings to me, alive, if they are sent in summer, which is the usual time in this country.

Dr. Creech has told me that plants of Tanima-no-Yuki are available in Kyoto; but I do not know the name of his correspondent. He took plants with him, from this source when he returned to this country on his last trip. None survived!

I have now finished about 104 drawings of satsuki flowers and find that I do not have either notes or drawings for about 30 more, that I now have. These I hope to finish in this season of bloom.

My next step is to gather and/ or complete my notes on leaf characters, and on growth habits, in plants allowed to grow freely.

If our rainy weather continues I shall have difficulty in making all the transplants that I need, but I will have time, inside, to work over my notes from correspondence with Dr. Moriya on Utsunomiya University, who helped me first of all. I have also some notes from Mr. Yashiroda whom I know only by correspondence. When these are in order, I shall

send you copies.

Rt. 2

Marks, Mississippi 38646

September 3, 1965

Dear Sir:

In an article on Lycoris which Mr. Sam Caldwell of Nashville wrote for the April, 1962, issue of The American Horticultural Magazine, your name was mentioned.

As a Lycoris fancier I already have these varieties: sterile radiata, August 15th. blooming fertile radiata, sanguinea, sprengeri, squamigera, alba, albiflora carnea and aurea (probably traubi).

But I would like to have the variety kiushiana of L. sanguinea if you would swap (if there's anything I have you want) or allow me to buy a few bulbs, or even one bulb, perhaps even seed. Do you also have L. sanguinea var. koreana and also a fertile strain of radiata different from mine?

Could you possibly send the addresses of Japanese or other dealers who sell Lycoris?

I'd like to come down to the coast sometime and see your Lycoris. When would be a good time? May I come?
Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Philip R. Adams
Philip R. Adams

Route 1 Box 24,
Pass Christian, Miss., 39571
5 November 1963

Mr. Robert D. Goerdert,
P. O. Box 6534
Jacksonville 5, Fla.

Dear Mr. Goerdert:

Your letter of Nov. 3rd is most interesting. I am truly sorry you have been ill, but do not ever feel, that I am upset, but slow reply; I am too guilty of that myself.

I now need more bulbs of *Lycoris aurea* 'Vermilion' and hope you have them to spare? If so will you send three (3) to:

Dr. Hamilton P. Traub,
5804 Camino de la Costa,
La Jolla, California

and the rest to me here? I inclose the necessary check for the bulbs, but will have to beg you to let me have the bill for the shipping to Traub and myself.

If Sam Caldwell had any bulbs of 'Vermilion' he did not share them with me. He has been more than generous and at the moment I am sincerely worried about the fate of some of his seedlings that he sent me to grow on, with the hope they might come to bloom sooner than with him. Only a few are showing leaves at this time, but I have not gone exploring to see about the bulbs.

Seitaro Arai & co. are the brokers who have gotten me most of my azaleas imported from Japan. Nice firm.

And I am only interested in the fact that you have almost concluded an arrangement with Dr. Howard. I hope too you may be a steady influence on him. Frankly I feel that his stocks seem mixed, as if he were selling seedlings from a parentage under one name, a fancy name. His *Prairie Sunset* for example, is not uniform, as it blooms here and I have bulbs from him, from a friend in Florida and from Giridlian who buys from Howard. Also in my opinion, which is not expert, some of his things are not worth growing on.

Three cheers for your retirement program. I retired at 60 much to the horror of my "top brass" but I have enjoyed my free time, although I am sorry to say, that I allowed some friends to impinge on my program and try to make me commercial, and so I have lost years on azalea breeding. No matter now. You are much smarter to leave earlier, if you can and I for one, wish you all success in every way.

Sincerely,

B. Y. Morrison

encl. check.

PARADISE "AMARYLLIS"



ROBERT D. GOEDERT

Flower Bulb Dealer

SPECIALIZING IN AMARYLLIS CLONES

P. O. BOX 6534 • JACKSONVILLE 5, FLA.

B. V. Morrison

Route 1 Box 24

Pass Christian Miss 39571

Nov 3, 1963

Dear Sir:

I am sorry of the delay but I have been sick at a very ~~time~~ correspondence is heaviest and I have to fill orders and so on.

This week end I am trying to catch up with my correspondence so when the bulbs arrive in November I can be ready to pack them.

The bulbs of *L. aurea* Vermillion were obtain from Seitaro Arai & Co Ltd, Yokohama Japan. Their description was that it was the same as *Aurea* but of a Vermillion color. I have never seen one flower but it will be interesting to see. The largest bulbs were about the size and shape of *L. albiflora*. I feel it is a hybrid however of *Sanguinea* and possibly *Aurea*. just a guess

I sent Sam Caldwell I believe a few *L. Aurea* Vermillion last season possible he may have sent you one. I believe I got 12 or 24 sent in by air mail. I got them however through a dealer in Miami

PARADISE "AMARYLLIS



ROBERT D. GOEDERT

Flower Bulb Dealer

SPECIALIZING IN AMARYLLIS CLONES

P. O. BOX 6534 • JACKSONVILLE 5, FLA.

I also had very few to no flowers on my Lycoris this season. I feel it was the cold weather. My L Aurea has also not come up. They say the one I offer as L Aurea is really the L. Traubii more pale yellow than Aurea but they call this one Aurea in Japan.

I hope your interest in bulbs continue the Zephyranthes and Habranthus are a very interesting lot and one that has a great future I feel when fine hybrids are developed. I have just about worked out an agreement with Mr Howard where I will handle his bulbs and he will not offer them. In this way he can devote more time to hybridizing and I will promote interest in these bulbs. I will have an expanded list of his Zephyranthes this fall and next year a full line of all he has. I have not flowered many of Mr. Howard's Zephyranthes. I did have Pink Champ flower last week it was a nice pink. I do find that Habranthus flower better here and I believe he should hybridize these more. He has nice Coopersia Amellia

PARADISE "AMARYLLIS



ROBERT D. GOEDERT

Flower Bulb Dealer

SPECIALIZING IN AMARYLLIS CLONES

P. O. BOX 6534 • JACKSONVILLE 5, FLA.

in his breeding and it flowers
several times a year. Of course it
to time to develop any flower to
perfection and I am glad to see some
one working on *Euphyanthus*.

Regarding *Lycoris* I hope to try
to get a full listing of these and will
get some from India next year. Regarding
L. Shamrock often new things are lost
I lost several *Amaryllis* species.

I am 51 years old and expect to
retire at 56. I work for the government
as an engineer being the Director of Engineering
at the Naval Base here. I also have a business
interest here I hope will provide me a income
of 8000 per year by the time I retire so I can
do a little traveling around and gather more
plants I hope I can encourage a few younger
fellows to follow me so they can make use
of the material I have gathered. To gather
material and not be able to use it in breeding
is a pity. Of course we can't do all of it some
need to identify them others hybridize and then they
need to be sold so all can enjoy them.

Pardon the delay.

Respectfully Yours
Robert D. Goedert

Dear Sam - Please return — 18/11

Barry's Nursery

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SOCIETY

MRS. J. S. BARRY

Route 1; Box 7

PRAIRIEVILLE, LA.

AMARYLLIS:

DUTCH HYBRIDS
AMERICAN HYBRIDS

LYCORIS

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Jan. 29, 1960

Mr. B.Y. Morrison
Route 1, Box 24
Pass Christian
Mississippi

Dear Mr. Morrison:

I have received your last letter asking about the lycoris bulbs again.

I have had these growing for several years under large oak trees and they seem to like the location. As you state, they have full root systems at present, but are not showing leaves. I would think that this is a good time to dig them as the leaves are not as yet showing and they are still at this writing very dormant. Of course, I cannot guarantee that all the roots will be saved in the process of digging them. Nor could I guarantee this at any other time, not knowing how the root system is growing beneath the soil level. But I could try, if you are still interested, and do my best. These bulbs are growing close together, which further complicates matters.

We have a new species, a large flowered sort, salmon in color, and most beautiful, as yet unidentified, from China. This flower was sent to Dr. Hamilton Traub so he could look it over, but he states that he does not know this one. I have three bulbs at present. All have flowered here last fall.

As you grow lycoris, you will find that there are variations in the different varieties and species, many slight, but many others more pronounced. This gives me reason to believe that several are new hybrids, some as you still to be identified. One such hybrid (or species?) is Albiflora, renamed Woodii. Often this one has small pink lines down the middle of the petals, and sometimes, it doesn't.

I certainly agree, that they are worth having. Perhaps my favorite is Traubii, the large Golden yellow, with scapes 18" high, and a knockout. We have been lycoris fans for many years and are equally interested in amaryllis hybrids, of which we have a very complete stock of Dutch and American hybrids.

Thanks for writing again and I hope that this letter will help to inform you even more on the different lycoris.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J.S. Barry

Mrs. J.S. Barry

"Lycoris 7
my seed store +
Sterile!"

Feb 17

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Thanks for your last letter and the post card. I just wondered if anyone knew of any *C. sinensis* x *C.* other species hybrids; if there ever are any I would like to try them.

Also I have a tendency to plug a plant too hard sometimes when I write about it so please don't ever mind toning down what I say. However I do try to be quite conservative in describing growing requirements such as minimum temperature endurance etc.

Maybe you would be interested in what a few things are doing here in Holston (not for publication, but for your own interest).

Brassicaria bidwilli - These seem to be better adapted here than *Cunninghamia lanceolata*, not growing and so far not hurt by cold (about 10°F) of last 5 or 6 years. The largest I know is about

11 feet tall in full sun and in ~~for~~ very poor textured soil (gumbo).
Araucaria angustifolia about
 3 years from 2" pot but 5 feet high
 now and seems just as adapted
 as *A. bidwilli*.

Schinus dependens - this
 unifoliate *Schinus* has been
~~very~~ fast growing, apparently cold
 hardier than *S. terebinthifolia*
 and *S. molle* but nice looking
 the year round. One tree 7" tall
 planted out 2 years.

Pinus noburgii (prob. var. *longifolia*)
 looks very attractive to me with
 fine foliage and very coarse light
 colored bark and crooked trunk and
 branches. I've grown these from
 seed planted 3 years ago and a
 couple are about 6' tall.

Pinus thunbergii - looks pretty
 good here growing off easily and
 no sun or wind burn.

Sequoia sempervirens - wind,
~~and~~ sun, and cold burn in
 exposed situations, however

3
some that I planted in deep
piney woods where sun + wind
don't hit look quite good.

Neolitsea sp. - This plant
looks better all the time, one
about 6' high has real attractive
evergreen foliage - Does it relate
to any plant I know, I can't
find any description of it?

Calliandra eriophylla from
w. Texas and Mexico is doing quite
well and is quite attractive all the
time. The strong bright flowers of
C. guildingii but probably the
hardest *Calliandra* I know.

Metasequoia glyptostroboides there
are still doing real well, almost as
fast as *Eucalyptus* growing 5' in one
season.

Distylium racemosum - good grower.

Prunus spinulosa - doesn't like
our Augusts -

Ilex rotunda - fastest growing
holly I've seen.

Pistacia lentiscus - Evergreen here
and growing O.K. in one location.

Pistacia atlantica - Have these in 5 gal. cans - 1 or 2 planted out haven't done as well in my heavy wet soil as *P. chinensis* which seems real good here.

Cryptomeria japonica - Burns quite badly in exposed ~~the~~ situations here, altho I have seen 1 doing quite well it's not the rule.

Osteomeles schwerinae - foliage on some seems quite nice but pyracantha leaf rollers make them unattractive. Have never bloomed in the 3 years I have had them.

Osmanthus americanus - fair here in sandy soil.

Rhus lancea from S. Africa. Growing well in 1 location and quite attractive.

Sarcandra glabra - quite variable sometimes foliage real nice sometimes yellow.

Cyrtilla racemiflora - this looks real good here to me - even some of my customers like it! It's probably too common in your area.

Lagerstroemia faurii - Is growing well here hasn't bloomed yet.

Manfreda virginica - growing well in cactus bed.

Callitris cupressiformis - Unhurt by cold last 3 winters, keeps dark green juniper like foliage, columnar growth, 2 of them have blown over but otherwise thrifty growth.

Eucalyptus gunnii - very fast

" *gunnii* v. *undulata* (Kangaroo *Eucalyptus* according to Mr. Foster who propagates them here, supposed to be hardy to Dallas - very fast slender.)

Eucalyptus cinerea - has been hardy.

" *rostrata* - quite hardy in '50.

We need to test *Eucalyptus* further here. *Sideroxylon* has been hardy last 3 years, *E. bicolor* is unhurt this winter. *Eucalyptus* are sure to be used much more in Houston and I would like to grow some of the hardier species with colorful flowers.

Illicium floridanum - This is another tree that is so common in your area that you might get tired

of it but it attracts attention here more than any other tree. If I could grow them from the beginning in cans it would be a sure seller despite requirements here for a good bit of shade and sandy soil.

Citrangequats - I believe that hardier "ornamental" citrus will be much more used here some day.

Viburnum awabuki - is the lushest foliated plant I have. If I had them in 5 gallon cans I could sell a lot of them at the 7th specimen I have draws a lot of comment. Unhurt by cold this winter but tender tips have frozen previous winters but never any real damage.

Tapodium mucronatum - holds foliage here much longer than *Tapodium distichum*, sometimes evergreen, seems a little faster growing.

Jussiaea bullata - not hurt by cold last 2 winters and bloomed a long period of summer. Large yellow single blooms.

I'm sure that's enough of this trivia to bore you with. I still feel frustrated because I don't have a place apt to grow things, money to buy as many seeds as I want etc. I should be like Bill Chapman who stores pollen in his refrigerator, drives 30 miles to pollinate someone else's trees, goes back later to get the seed and starts them in a damp napkin and starts using them for scions when they are about 5" high. Growing in a rented house without a yard he does more experimenting in his kitchen than I do on 2 acres and accomplishes more.

- Monday -

Here's one more tree I just looked at and want to mention:

Pyrus pashia - This pear from Indigpa grown vigorously from seed planted 3 years ago, the foliage is glossy and often lobed and it bloomed this year - right now and the bloom seems prolific if not as large as some. The foliage

(Dr. Bruce Ledin sent me the seed of this
pear when he was at Homestead, as well as
many other seed - I certainly miss him since his death.)

turned red and some persist even
now, while not really evergreen
here it holds foliage longer than
P. kawakami.

It's raining again today, this is
one of the rainiest ^{winter} records here
but has been easy from standpoint
of cold damage - my lowest 22°F
but everything was hardened and
withstood it well.

Best wishes from
Lynn Lowrey

June 9, 1958

Dear Ben:

This is a scandalously late time to be replying to your letter of May 18, for I understand from horticultural colleagues in Washington that the privilege of getting a letter from you is so eagerly sought that ^{they} will write two letters for one in return, and do it with the utmost dispatch. Here I take 3 weeks just to answer. There must be more the matter with me than I had supposed.

The neglect is unintentional but not without cause. Your letter came when I was trying rather frantically to get affairs in order, both at the Culture Collection and at home, for the annual trek out here. A big printing job (issuing our catalog) was the delaying factor at the office. I worked there the Memorial Day week-end trying to get the 300-page manuscript ready for the next step, but it took till 11 p.m. Sunday night to finish.

Well, enough of these explanations. I was glad to hear from you, and glad to be able to reply with something approaching helpful.

The Terraclor ground treatment, well in advance of expected apothecial emergence, appeared to do an excellent job in preventing camellia petal blight at Summerville, South Carolina. Applications were made at 1 and 2 ounces per square yard last November. The summer mulch of pine straw was raked off and the chemical applied directly to the ground without raking in; then the mulch was replaced. There was total suppression of apothecial emergence in the treated beds, in contrast to 50 to 200 coming up in adjacent control plots. I used the product known as 75% wettable for this purpose, but applied it dry, mixed with sand for even distribution. It could just as well have been applied with a sprayer or a dust gun. I think that this treatment offers good promise of dispelling the petal blight menace as far as camellias are concerned. *The low rate is just as effective as the high.*

A similar treatment against azalea petal blight gave less satisfactory results, though still encouraging, I believe. This was done at Magnolia Garden in March, with azaleas just coming into bloom, and the application was made without benefit of first clearing off the mulch. As it is in the soil itself where the sclerotia lie and can effectively produce the apothecial stage, an application to the surface of the mulch is bound to be less effective than if it reached the soil directly without loss. We sprayed the 75% wettable at the rate of 1 pound to 150 square feet, or applied the 20% dust (with a dust gun) to 40 square feet. The season was late and wet, and I had to leave at the end of March when azalea bloom was really getting under way; I couldn't follow the results as I had hoped. There were several outbreaks of petal blight, which had to be brought under control by flower spraying, and there was no real evidence that the Terraclor treatment had done any good. The azalea blight can spread so rapidly from flower to flower that any treatment directed against the primary infection stage must be nearly 100% effective, or the apothecia that escape can compensate by initiating secondary spread. We do not know yet what effect the Terraclor treatment may have in preventing sclerotial development in fallen flowers, nor what its effect would have been if it had been applied several months before apothecial development was expected, and therefore would have had a longer time to work.

I had some evidence in my home planting that a Terraclor treatment was beneficial if applied earlier (relatively) in the season, and with better coverage. You can appreciate the difficulty of getting good coverage in azalea plantings as large and dense as those at Magnolia. I used a spray application in my home planting, and as the mulch is thinner and the ground more accessible under and around the azaleas, it was easier to approach the objective of thorough and uniform coverage of the soil. I had no petal blight until the tall Kaempferi azaleas came into bloom (also a few warm days) which brought bumblebees out in numbers. I think the bees may have carried infection from other places. I was also experimenting, in selected groups of plants, with the systemic forms of Actidione spray. In the season as a whole, I had very little petal blight - the least in years - though the frequent rains were ideal for its spread.

As tentative conclusions I would say that Terraclor treatment appears to offer a good prospect of controlling azalea blight too, but the application should be made at least 2 months before primary infection from the ground is expected, and it should actually reach the ground surface as thoroughly as possible. If the ground is covered with a thick mulch, the treatment would have to be at a much heavier rate, though 1 pound of 75% material to 150 sq. ft. is ample if it really reaches the soil.

The Actidione systemics haven't really proved their worth yet, though I had no petal blight in a large group of Balsaminaeflora azaleas which had been sprayed twice before the flowers opened, and there were infected plants near enough to have contaminated them. This would certainly be an improvement over spraying open flowers every 3 days. Both the Terraclor ground treatment and the Actidione systemic should show to better advantage under nursery conditions, with small plants, than in mature garden conditions. A systemic fungicide is about the only prospect of protecting double flowers from this disease, and thus far the Actidione people are the only ones in this country who have made much progress in producing a systemic fungicide.

Terraclor seems to be free from any toxic hazard, to plants or animals. Actidione is less toxic than Dithane, and can be used at very high dilutions, only 10 to 20 parts per million, so there is no visible residue whatever.

I am glad to hear of the developments in azalea breeding for the South. Something beside purple and indifferent red azaleas is much needed there. They greatly need late white varieties.

This place here offers delightful living conditions in summer, but is too remote from Washington (or from Charleston) to be useful for my horticultural activities. We have nearly 15 acres here, now mostly woods. My youngest son says he is going to raise beef cattle here and practice veterinary medicine on the side!

With cordial regards,

Sincerely,

Freeman

Copy

3-1377 Shibamata, Katsushika-ku,
Tokyo, Japan
September 25, 1965

Dr. Edward G. Corbett
Research Horticulturist
U. S. Plant Introduction Station
Glenn Dale, Maryland, 20769

Dear Dr. Corbett:

Your letter of Sep. 17 is hereby acknowledged.

I had talked with Mr. B. Y. Morrison about the 'Kaghetsu-muji' which delived from Dr. Creech's collection at Kurume in 1955.

In the word 'Kaghetsu-muji', 'muji' means 'self'. If the clone which bears Striped flowers is no more the 'muji' or 'self'. Your materials which bears variable patterned flowers and its size, shape or color resemble to the 'Kaghetsu' would be the converted 'Kaghetsu'. But, if the main characteristics are not the same as 'Kaghetsu' it would be the results from mixed up in the course of the introduction or propagation.

We Japanese Satsuki lovers prefer the clones which bear the variable patterns than the fixed single pattern clones. For the clones which bear the flowers of variable patterns they have a care of not make the mistake to take the cuttings from the branches which bear self colored flowers only. But if it happened the plant bear only colored self flowers it is usual to dicard it or degrade it to a lower rank as a '-----muji'. And it is seldom the self colored clone in the list. 'Toki-gumpō' is one of the rare example which is a fine sport of 'Gumpō'.

For your information I report the description of the clones related to the 'Kaghetsu' and 'Kaghetsu-muji' on the attached sheet.

Please give my best regard to Dr. John L. Creech.

Sincerely Yours,

Kaname Kato

DESCRIPTION OF THE SATSUKI CLONES

Kagetsu (Flower and Moon)

Parentage: Murakumo no Tsuki X Kyokkō Nishiki

Pure white ground with vivid Rose purple stripes, flakes or rayes and white center. Medium size, early season.

Kyokkō nishiki (Brocade of Rising Sun's Ray)

Parentage: Unknown, Old clone.

Snow white ground with deep red stripes. Well formed flower with 8 to 6 lobes. Corolla with heavy substance. Medium size.

Murakumo no Tsuki (Moon with masses of cloud)

Parentage: Unknown, Old clone.

Deep purple with white center. Large size.

Hō-sai (Fruitful year)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

Deep red with white center. Vigorous grower. Round leaves which is good substance.

Tochi no Hikari (Light of Tochihi Prefecture)

Parentage: Seedling of Ban-ka

White ground with heavy stripes of flakes and freakles of Rose pink.

Margin of lobes ruffled. Large size, early season.

Haru-ghasumi (Spring Haze)

Parentage: Sport of Kagetsu (Pale color ground clone)

Pale lavender ground with stripes or rayes of deep purple and white center. Medium size.

Route 1 Box 24,
Pass Christian, Miss., USA 39571
2 May 1964

Dear Mr. Kato:

I am sending you with this the carbons of the last set of descriptions that I have now completed.

My plants of:

Miyo Ho
Chiyo no Haru
Fukuju
Syun raku

lost all flower buds in the winter, so I will not see them this season.

It is too soon to know if there will be blooms that succeed in forming good flowers on some of the plants that came in last year from Yokohama Nursery through friend of mine, or some of the newly arrived things that you chose. There are buds on some, and the plants look extremely well with one exception.

My worst problem now and on which I need your immediate help is if you can give it is the plant that I have had here for many years as KAGETSU.

In Lee's book the description is given on page 227 and as far as I can tell, my plant matches this perfectly, see drawing on margin. BUT, I also have a plant from USDA that in no way resembles this. Can you tell me if the Lee description is correct?

I have used that plant in many crosses, and it has given me particularly fine results!

The USDA plant I find is Kagetsu miju, and there again is a problem as they have sent me such two times and the plants do not match! The first sending gave flowers much like the self -purple flowers on my old Kagetsu, and a few that look like the white throated flower that comes on it; the newest Kagetsu miju, is white with some pink and stripes of rose, and this last, has not only that, but white margins with rose flushes, and stripes and one branch, that is almost a dull rose pink! This last color is not one that I would expect from a plant on which all the crosses belonged in the pure type of pink as compared to the pink colored pinks.

I will have to let you later on what other clones have flowered, and of which I have taken notes and made drawings. My collection begins to look like a book.

Gratefully,

B. Y. Morrison
inclosures.

7320 Piney Branch Road,
Takoma Park, D.C.,
10 October 1951

Mr. M.J.Kelly,
Central Supervisor,
Room 401 Veteran's Building,
Baltimore 2, Md.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

I should like to go on record in telling you that I am most grateful for your help and to Mr. Rneb, for his great assistance in treating the 134 flats of hybrid azalea seedlings for me to-day.

Everything went through like clockwork except that I am regretful that Mr. Rneb should have had anything to do except look on and supervise the preparation of the emulsion.

I do not expect to set out for Pass Christian until as early on Monday next as I can manage but I feel the greatest confidence that all will be well. I shall follow Mr. Rneb's instructions and give the plants treated no watering until late to-morrow evening or very early the next morning.

Repeating my thanks, I am,

Very gratefully yours,

Benjamin Y. Morrison

BYM:s

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Room 401 Veterans Bldg.

Baltimore, 2, Md.

October 4, 1951

Dr. B. Y. Morrison
7320 Piney Branch Road
Takoma Park, 12, D. C.

Dear Dr. Morrison:

This is in reply to your letter of October 2nd relative to your wish to have the azalea plants you intend to transport to Pass Christian, Mississippi treated and certified so that you may be able to depart on October 15th.

We shall be pleased to have an inspector visit you at the National Arboretum on Monday, October 8 or Tuesday, October 9 to treat the plants with ethelene dibromide chlordane. This treatment involves the submersion of the plants for about ten seconds in a solution of 3 cc's per gallon of water sufficient to completely submerge the plants. A holding period of twenty four hours is required, after which the plants may be certified for shipment.

This treatment has been used successfully at Kingsville Nursery, at Ten Oaks Nursery and many others and has proven to be a most satisfactory method.

Will you kindly inform us which date will best suit you for the work?

Very truly yours,

M. J. Kelly
M. J. Kelly
Control Supervisor

P. S. Our inspector will have a sufficient quantity to the emulsion for the treatment.

7320 Piney Branch Road,
Takoma Park, 12, D.C.,
2 October 1951

Dear Mr. Kelly,

We have had correspondence several times about the possibility of your helping me at the time when I was ready to transport my seedling azalea stocks and other azaleas to the future planting at Pass Christian, Mississippi. Up to the present time I have not been able to set a date. Now that it is generally agreed that I may retire from government service as of November 30 next, I have been making plans.

I have found a truck that I can rent and it seems that that will provide me the safest manner of transportation.

I should like to set off on Monday, October 15.

The items that I know I should like to transport at this time are 134 flats of hybrids seedlings of which 25 are of this year's germination. They are reasonably good plants nevertheless. The others are older and in excellent condition except that they show still the leaves discolored by an attack of lacewing fly that I did not attend to promptly. I have had record of the times of spraying and have been spraying regularly of late, although I think I am correct in believing that there are no insects at work now.

I shall be tied up with government activities that I cannot escape on October 11 and 12, so if it is proper I would beg an earlier fumigation or dipping of whatever it is. The flats are the regular metal flats that are used at Glen Dale, roughly 14 x 22 by 2 1/2" deep. The soil is a mixture of half and half sand and peat and drains freely. All are in the National Arboretum.

If I find that I shall have room to carry a few larger plants I shall have them at the Arboretum at the same time. This I cannot estimate until I have planned the packing of the truck. It may be wiser to save them for a trip in the Spring of 1952.

It will be possible to supply you with plants for your several gardens when the work is done.

Very truly yours,

B.Y. Morrison.

BYM:s

THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON ARBORETUM
SEATTLE 5, WASHINGTON

July 8th 1950.

Note on Dogwoods enclosed.

Please give credit to photographer
E. F. Marten when publishing any of these
pictures, which of course you have full
permission to use as required.

B. O. M.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

I do not know whether or not you will wish to use the picture of the bud or not. It does give some conception of what a leaf looks like. Sorry I have not been able to get a good print of it for you but I've no doubt a better one can be made there.

Loomis

Amorpha canescens

small

Bud and leaf. See photo
Open flower next day.

No. _____
Name _____
Order _____
Remarks _____
Retouched _____
Order Finished _____
Reorder _____
Reorder _____

May 30, 1949

Hydrangea quercifolia Bartr. (see page —)

This native hydrangea, with published range of "Georgia and Florida to Mississippi" has been figured many times in garden papers because of the very distinct character of the 3-to 7-lobed leaves. There is a tendency, however, to pass over the flowering as if it were not important.

In fact the panicles of bloom are quite as showy as those of the common garden H. paniculata from the Orient and differ only from the fact that they appear in June, when flowering shrubs of all types are abundant. The photograph was taken with emphasis on the flowering rather than the much talked-of leaves.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
The plant grows well in poor soil and appears to be entirely happy on the edges of a wood where it gets mostly afternoon light. In such a position, the plant reaches a scant five feet with the over arching branches weighted down with blooms.

As in the case of H. paniculata, the mass of fertile flowers is studded over with the showy sterile flowers, that darken with age toward purple and persist fairly well into the autumn months.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

- / × 1. Amorphophallus campanulatus: Flower bud the day before opening, beside a very small leaf that gives some idea of the characteristic shape but not the magnitude of a fully developed one. This plant is unusual in having a leaf appear before the flower.

May 25, 1950

Dear Ben,

To greet you when you get back from your vacation is this manuscript which you may not want and also the information that I have in longhand the short article on weeding of which I wrote or spoke about. I want to go over it again before typing it so as to put it in better form and try to be clearer on some directions regarding method of working. Also do not use any of the notes on croci or tulipa which I sent you last year as I have had another season of observation and so want to rewrite much of those notes. Had hoped to get them to you with this enclosure but work at the office has been so grilling these last few weeks that I am not worth anything when I get home at night; the lad at the office had neglected some important work which should have been out several weeks ago and I stayed this evening until seven because I just found out this afternoon that he was back. Some people never seem to use their head.

Am going to Yonkers over this long weekend and as only Louise will be home and the garden is supposed to be in fairly well-weeded condition I expect to get a rest. Last weekend I had a day with Alida and loafed here the rest of the time. It rained the day I was at Remsen's Lane and we got very little done between showers. Her place looked splendid with all the transplanting she has done this spring and is beginning to shape up well. She sort of mixed up the tulips but I think that if I can get out next spring several times I may be able to straighten them out. I was very disappointed in that I missed all the Muscari which I had gotten for Mag. notes last autumn save only a darling white from Barr named *M. polyanthum album* but merely saw it as it was coming into flower. *Col. Leticolum* was long over and Alida said she liked it least of all; I had expected it to have been the best as I had placed trust in C.H. Grey. Her auriculas are simply a knockout; Florence Levy's hybrids are the best of the bunch but Alida has some of her own hybrids which are first class and I praised them before I knew them to be hers.

Have written Barr to find whether or not he could send *Nerine Sarniensis corusca major* with my order of autumn corci; I am fairly certain that they can. I am getting cold feet about planting them out of doors.

Yesterday I received a letter from a Miss Josephine P. Kinnier of Lynchburg, Va. saying she had read the *Ipheion* article and wanted to exchange white ones for blue. She said she hoped her letter would reach me early, before others had written; as I had not yet received the January issue her letter surprised me but I answered at once that I would be delighted to make the exchange and that she was the first - not that I expect any one else to write.

Did you know that Grace Young had died shortly after the Daf. show? Alida said she had had a brief note from a woman whom she did not know but was evidently one of Grace's friends and had found Alida's letters among Grace's papers. She had a stroke and seemed to have passed away almost at once. So we don't get any of what she called Swan's neck and several other small ones which she had offered to send Alida. Too tired for more. As ever,

Alfred.

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GLOUCESTER ARCADE

HONG KONG

December 1st, 1950.

Dr. B. Y. Morrison,
Plant Industry Station,
Beltsville, Md.,
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Morrison,

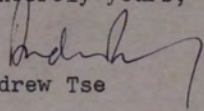
It has been a long time since we correspond last. I appreciate very much your concern over us at this end. Of course anywhere ~~city~~ in the Far East is in danger of being attacked and Hong Kong is no exception. However, I am confident that there will not be a repetition of December 8 1941 in this part again. At least, we are now better defenced and possessed air and sea supremacy.

During the summer, I spotted a pale mauve sport of R. pheonicum in my friend's garden, but unfortunately could not find any seed capsules this winter. I shall try again next year. It is a very pretty variety.

By surface mail, I am sending you A small Chinese painting on leather which I ask you to accept with my compliments. I hope you will like this type of Cantonese art.

With my sincere wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Bright and Peaceful 1951.

Sincerely yours,


Andrew Tse

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Dr. B. Y. Morrison,

U. S. Dept of Agriculture,

Plant Industry Station,

Beltsville, Maryland,

U. S. A.



AMBASSADE DE BELGIQUE
ATTACHÉ AGRICOLE
2310 TRACY PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

—WASHINGTON, D. C.—

Hueiheard, Belgium, August 22, 1951.

Ref.: N

Dear Mr. Morrison,

With reference to your letter of May 20, 1951,
I take great pleasure to let you know that I have
succeeded in making arrangements for the grafting
of most of the azalea indica varieties in which
you are interested. As soon as I get a list of these
varieties I will send you a copy. They will be
grown in pots and shipped by air, most probably
from Rotterdam in June, 1952.

I am sailing from Rotterdam with
my family on the 24th and hope to be back in
good old Washington on September 2nd.

I am so happy that this could be
arranged and hope you will be satisfied.

Very cordially yours
—15. Punsing

7320 Piney Branch Road,
Takoma Park, 12, D.C.,
10 July 1951

Mr. C.O. Erlanson, Head,
Plant Exploration and Introduction,
Plant Industry Station,
Beltsville, Maryland.

Dear Carl:

This letter is written in my role of private individual, though it could not have been conceived or written if I had not been a one-time PMI-er.

For three years now I have been trying to buy metal flats from the W.F. Norman Sheet Metal Mfg. Co., Nevada, Mo. and again this year they regret that they cannot supply on account of the shortages. They have agreed, however, to book my order for two hundred flats (200) and supply as may be possible.

Meantime my problem grows apace with the azalea seedlings of this year's germination. I probably can get wooden flats but they present many drawbacks. I have not even tried. Instead I called Mr. Creech by telephone to ask if he had a sufficient supply not in use to lend for his actual and presumptive needs, before I took the matter up in this letter. He replied that he had far in excess of his possible needs and could spare me the fifty (50) about which I had inquired.

You may recall that I now have one hundred (100) borrowed and recorded in correspondence with Mr. Bradford. I shall not be able to empty them before the spring of 1952. Those that I might borrow now would come in the same category. I mention this to make the record current.

If it would not present too many difficulties of fact, policy and whatnot to let me have the additional fifty for the time period indicated, I should be most grateful. Please have no hesitation in saying 'NO' if that is really the best answer.

Sincerely yours,

B.Y. Morrison

BYM:s

ALB. TABOUREAU

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Messrs B.Y. Morrison
7320 Piney Branch road
Tacoma Park 12 D.C.

Gentleman

Your favour to hand I beg to enclose a list of Azalea indica L. non mentioned on your list and wich are cultivated here now.

You dont know perhaps that there not be any soil on the roots of imported plants in the USA with makes impossible the export of Azalea to the USA. Our Azalea are grown in soil collected in pine woods or of leaves of oaks. When we take off the soil of the Azalea those plants cannot sustain a journey of 10-12 days. In the case your have a permit to import Azalea with soil we can do a trial, I am willing to do my very best to gine you satisfaction in every way.

Azalea varieties: 355 Th Findheisen red double

329 Emile Beekhaute double red crisped

254 Osw de Kerchove rosa bordered white

339 Day Break rosa double

350 Memoria Sander double red

Mme Petrick rosa double

? 358 ~~Mad~~ Pierre Van Acker double red

Charles Enke single rosa

Azalea ind. having 30-32 cm diam: belg francs 35,00
32-35 cm 40,00
35-40 cm 50,00

Faithfullu Yours

Alb. Tabureau

*copy to Mr. Morrison
5/20/51*

7320 Piney Branch Road,
Takoma Park, 12, D.C.,
25 October 1950

Fruitland Nurseries,
Drawer 910
Augusta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

One of my government colleagues, Mr. O.M. Freeman is retiring next week and is going to live in Tryon, N.C. where he is establishing a new home.

I should like to give him something for his new place as a farewell gift and can think of nothing better than to put him in touch with your excellent nursery. I am therefore inclosing my check for twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) which I wish you would place at his credit, so that he may choose precisely what he would like.

I hope that it will be the beginning of a long period of communication between him and your nursery. You will hear from him from Tryon, sometime after November first.

Faithfully yours,

B.Y. Morrison

BYM:s:incl.

7320 Piney Branch Road,
Takoma Park, 12, D.C.,
20 March 1951

Mr. J.G.Bacher,
1920 N.E. 7th Avenue
Portland 12, Oregon.

Dear Mr. Bacher:

Your Air Mail letter of February 7 came just as I was going off on a trip, that was followed by another trip with scarcely time between to repack my valise and do the small inevitable things that one must do even in periods of 'living in a suitcase'.

I am grateful to you for your concern but I sincerely hope that you will not do anything that would look as if it were a sort of resititution. I know perfectly well, how things can go awry in organizations that must depend on volunteer help for most of the machiner. I can feel for you, with the extra load that was put on you during that Kingdon Ward business. I have worked too many 'man-hours' over too many years for love of horticulture not to know something of the real labors involved and something of the pitfalls that lie in wait.

My own personal problems or retirement are not yet resolved, not because I am so desperately important in my own person but because there is no one coming into view who will even consider the multiple duties that I have carried for years -- doubtless because I had no better sense!

If and when I am free, of the inevitable and perfectly understandable regulations that must control the Federal employee, I shall be happy to see what I can do, though the terrific quarantine restrictions due to Japanese beetle, make shipment difficult.

Meantime, let's forget the difficulties of the past and look on BYM as a somet~~hatt~~ but not permanently disgruntled EX-ARhodS.

Best personal regards,

Sincerely,

B.Y.Morrison

BYM:s

Swiss Floral Company

1920 N. E. 7TH AVENUE PORTLAND 12, OREGON

Feb. 7 -51

J. G. BACHER, Horticulturist Since 1900 - Agent: Swiss Pruning Shears

TRinity 9865 Mr. B.Y. Morrison
7380 Piney Branch Road
Tacoma Park, 13 D.C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:-

Your letter gave me a great deal of satisfaction by its exposure of the wrongs you have suffered at the hands of former leaders of the Am. Rhododendron Society and truly I am happy over your version of things. You know the wrong you had to put up with is not an isolated case for others have gone through the mill as you have much to the regrets of the faction now leading the venture. Now with your letter something will be done to correct the errors committed not by crookedness as you might have reason to suspect, but by shoddy management by our former secretary who had so much private enterprise in the construction field that he sublet his job to a stooge none of us ever got to know well enough to pass judgement.

But much to the relief of many the thing finally backfired as it ought to have done from the very start for I was also made a mutt in the affair of the Kingdon Ward collection, which money never came to my hand and was mismanaged in such a manner that it took several protests on my part to get free of it.

Now however we have a president that really accepted the office as a position of honor and who wants full participation in the functions of Secretary and Treasurer and is a believer in our cause to the extent of devoting over \$2000.00 of his own cash to get the Rhodod. Island into full operation which has been made possible by my unstinted performance in the planting management and use of my former Landscape equipment to carry out the project completely without a penny being collected on my part. Being an old timer I feel it is planting a living memorial to the beauty of a shrub that the American nurseryman has never got to know well enough to use to logical conclusion for his patrons. I have been deeply gratified by the liberality of support given me by those in the trade who recognise the subject for its value.

Now you have furnished me the means to get your sad experience straightened out for the Secretary is a lady of honor and action who wants to put things into the proper groove for smooth functioning for the good of all and it won't be so terribly long anymore before you will get some news from head quarters that will make you feel happy that the lousy deal is going to be cured the proper way and you may be proud to have friends at your service here. Mr. Sersanous nearly came leaving us too soon for he was in the hospital where they removed $\frac{1}{2}$ his stomach and we were afraid he might not make the grade. However he is around now while weak yet full of good will to see matters of the Rhododendron Soc be handled in a business like way and that is the news I want to remit to you. We are plagued here by the memories of neglectful mismanagement largely due to one person only, but feel that we have good reason for pride in our work and present staff and hope it may last for some time.

The political changes of our country are much alike in our group and the reactions are very similar to our national existence, which means pay and pay again if common sense is ignored.

With kindest regards J.G. Bacher

Fort Gaines, Ga.,
May 8-1962.

Mr. B. G. Morrison
Route 17 Box 24
Pass Christian,
Miss.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Azalia speciosum was first listed as red and never yellow. I will say the yellow is very rare. In the trail I have several shades from orange to yellow. The pinker ones about by mixing with *A. canescens* - but as long as they have the glabrous buds and near glandless tubes - I still class in the *A. speciosum* series. The true *A. speciosum* is not found so readily. From selected seed they come shades between red and pink.

We are layering some special reds in fact should have a few for next season. It takes time. Having the trail the blooming plants in the nursery sell as fast as they bloom out. The Callaway Gardens use quite a few plants and many other gardens order complete collections.

A. alabamense I now have in beds both white and pink. On the Trail I have many variations. White, white with yellow upper lobe, white pink and yellow - a cream or light yellow and a yellow.

Although *A. bakeri* is a mountain plant and slow grower it blooms here, runs from red to yellow. *A. calendulacea* blooms on the Trail very slow. These plants are fifteen and more years old. *A. arborescens* true it takes a long time to bloom, *A. arborescens*

"Richardsoni" will bloom younger. but not so fragrant as the true.

On the Trail I have white, pink and yellow. latter two small plants.

Now *A. frunifolia* is classed as red but many shades of red some nearing a reddish yellow. but not yellow, and all deep colors.

Have worked with these plants over many years and will be 74 in July. quit my traveling, collection and enjoy what I have the Trail bring many friends. Sincerely

S. Coleman

S. D. Coleman Nurseries

CAMELLIAS - AZALEAS AND ORNAMENTALS

Home of The Native Azalea Trail and Camellia Sasanqua Bettie Patricia

GEORGIA HWY. 37

Fort Gaines, Georgia

April 17-1963,

Mr. B. Y. Morrison
Route 1 Box 24
Pass Christian, Miss.
Dear Mr. Morrison:-

Your nice letter received, and hope your plants do well, I marked and Stan, Jr. marked as they bloomed (all but a. prunifolia these plants are sold as soon as a bud comes. What I like to do is get an even distribution. We had the most bloom on the trail this time as Stan, Jr. has cut out many trees, some plants bloomed that I had not seen since I selected them,

Dr. Rehder seemed to think that a. roseum and Mr. Smalls a. prinophylla were the same the latter plant grows well here and the a. rosea from Arkansas will grow nicely here but the plants North of Ashville N.C. I have tried a number of times with out success, a. vaseyi does not like something here, also a. occidentalis

A. Virginia Callaway is a beautiful natural hybrid - I believe *A. alabamense* slightly touched with genes of *A. austrina*. The *A. Coleman* *multiflora* is a beautiful show plant could sell more than I could grow here at the nursery. We tried from cuttings many times David Leach system, no luck we are now layering. (Henry Skinner and family came by to see me and told me of your church work)

He also told me of Dr. Clark's bad health. It would have taken several days to catch

up. The little yellow flower azalea is one I collected this side of the Jim Woodruff Dam, it starts the season off.

There are several whites that I have been unable to place. The white *A. canescens* would be an albino and will revert back to *A. canescens* from seed, and have same fragrance. The whites on Pine Mountain have a very strong fragrance and are found in large groups.

Any way I appreciated your letter
(We are layering several beauties) Faithfully S. H. Coleman

Fort Gaines Ga
April 30 - 1962.

Mr. B. Y. Morrison
Route 1, Box 24
Pass Christian, Miss.

Dear Mr. Morrison:-

Was glad to hear from you and also hear of you through mutual friends, your reference to me as a source of our native *Agave*, although I have been working with these plants for many years, I have selected from the wild many variations in each of the species available to me, I have not been able to separate in the nursery as to color range, as a rule the ones that bud up are the first to sell. I can tag as they bloom some of the variations for you in *A. austriana*. We have not been successful with cuttings, our best supply comes from rootlings - around holes where we dig plants these little plants are moved to beds same as rooted cuttings. We also layer and separate "devils" large clumps.

Am sending you a list - I believe *A. speciosa* has the largest number of variations of any of our species and I have on the trail a wonderful collection of *A. calendulacea* but have run out in the nursery, I have some of my plants layered on the trail, "slow"

If ever in this section would be glad for you to come by and see my collection however the flower show is over in the plants that I have in quantity *A. alabamense* I noticed the tree type in full bloom Sunday, as a rule this is the last of this species to bloom, and now is time for *A. semulans* to start up.

Sincerely yours
S. H. Coleman,

THE BLANDY EXPERIMENTAL FARM

THE ORLAND E. WHITE ARBORETUM



Boyce, Virginia

January 31, 1962

Mr. B. Y. Morrison
Route 1, Box 24
Pass Christian,
Mississippi

Dear Mr. Morrison:

We have been going over some herbarium specimens from Southern Methodist University. Lloyd H. Shinnars collected on April 20, 1958, a specimen in Wayne County, Mississippi, five miles south of Buskatunna, which is very interesting. It superficially resembles Zephyranthes atamasco, but has a more pronounced tube, giving it somewhat more the appearance of Z. simpsonii. The description says "Perianth white, tepals rose - on back." The violet stripes up the middle of the petals is quite delicate in the dried specimen. This, along with the general appearance of the flower, makes it appear as if it is either a hybrid or a new species. His notation further says, "Road margin. Sandy clay. Frequent and locally common for over one mile."

Knowing your interest in these bulbs it occurs to me that you might have had this one called to your attention. If you should happen to have it growing in your cultures a bulb of it would be much appreciated. On the map it would look as if the location is about 80 to 100 miles away from where you live. Any suggestions that you might have as to botanists living closer to the area would be welcome.

The second issue of our Boxwood Bulletin is partly in the press and the remainder will go tomorrow. If you have any suggestions on the Bulletin, or any contributions to send to it, either or both will be gratefully received.

We continue quite busy. We should have quite a number of papers out on Zephyranthes, Cooperia and allied studies during the current year. The difficulty is to get enough time away from routine things to deal with the scientific aspects as we would like. Our Arboretum continues to flourish. We still haven't talked the administration into funds to make the needed surveys but are gradually accumulating a nest egg which will take care of this item.

Mr. B. Y. Morrison

- 2 -

January 31, 1962

Your suggestion regarding a paper on Zephyranthes for the American Horticultural Magazine is being kept in mind. We hope to have a monograph on the North American species out within a year, and when we have the names straightened out I think we should prepare a popular article such as you suggest. Should all illustrations be in black and white or could some of these be in color? If in color, I suppose that we should use kodacolor rather than 35 mm. kodachrome. Is that correct?

I trust that everything is going happily with you and send you every good wish for a happy and prosperous 1962.

Sincerely,

Walter S. Flory
Walter S. Flory

WSF:ak

THE BLANDY EXPERIMENTAL FARM

THE ORLAND E. WHITE ARBORETUM



Boyce, Virginia

March 14, 1962

Mr. B. Y. Morrison
Route 1, Box 24
Pass Christian
Mississippi

Dear Mr. Morrison:

We are very glad to know that you can make arrangements to collect the Zephyranthes near Bucatunna, Mississippi, for us, which was collected there by Dr. Shimmers, Southern Methodist University, some years ago. As indicated to you earlier, this appears to us to be Z. simpsonii, which so far is known only from southern Florida.

It will be a considerable help to our analysis of this genus, and to our scientific study of the group, to have several bulbs of this plant from Bucatunna.

You will be interested to know that in addition to clearing up relationships in this family another important result of the work is appearing. The people at the National Institute of Health at Bethesda, Maryland, are finding alkaloids and other chemicals in these bulbs which are proving to inhibit cancerous growth in rabbits, and which hold out a hope for inhibiting or controlling cancer in humans. When we are able to work up a surplus of the Bucatunna Zephyranthes, bulbs of this lot will go to Bethesda.

Thanking you, I am

Sincerely,

W. S. Flory, Professor of
Experimental Horticulture
University of Virginia

WSF:ak

Route 1 Box 24,
Pass Christian, Miss.,
30 April 1962

Dear Prof. Flory:

On April 27 I went to Mobile, spent the night in the hotel to make an early start next day, and then with Mr. R. J. Horder 4558 Brookmoor Drive, in his car, went off to get your zephyranthes, the one collected by Shinnars. (I'd be grateful if you would take time to thank Horder, who is a friend of mine interested in wild plants but NOT in Zephyranthes.)

It began to rain almost as soon as we got off, and grew more and more torrential as we progressed with the peak by the time we reached Citronelle, Ala. Then less and less till we reached Buccatunna. The people in the store said it had rained all night.

The first zephyranthes I found was about a mile south of Buccatunna, then no more until we got into the 4th mile, and from then on to the end of the fifth mile, fairly common. After that none.

Shinnars note was really not accurate, meaning that it did not give the full picture. The bulbs all were on the road banks, and the road for most of the way, was one made by filling in. I saw no place anywhere nearby that had been a source of fill dirt! NONE. So, were the plants brought in with the fill?

There was no chance to range far from the road, on account of the water, as I had not thought of boots! There were no plants of the zeph, anywhere except on the fill, save in one spot where there were a few on the edge of a lawn, at the bottom of a slope. As there were small seedlings in many places around the bulb itself, the bulbs there could easily have been from seed or bulbs washed down. The bulbs were common, even up to the edge of the black top, growing through gravel and trash and all. You can see from the soil left on some, the character of the dirt!

Frankly I think you have something brought in. The color is fine. The basic color is white, but outside from the ovary up, the color is a lively green. On the outside of all petals there is a good stain of rose pink. The buds as they come up appear to be deep rose red. This lightens as the flower develops. I brought back a few bulbs with buds and we are trying to get a color shot right now. If it comes out, will I send it to you. There is no violet color at all, that must have come from herbarium drying, as many rose hues turn purplish as you undoubtedly know well. We were a week late for good bloom and such blooms as were out, were riddled by the torrents and spoiled. We were at least two weeks early for ripe seed but I think much will mature. I have sent a few bulbs to Mrs. Clint whom I owe much and plan to send to Korsakoff who has sent me some things I could not have had elsewhere. The balance I plan to keep here. If you need more later on I am sure I will have seedlings galore.

Hastily,

B. Y. Morrison

Route 1 Box 24,
Pass Christian, Miss.,
14 May 1962

Prof. Walter S. Flory,
Blandy Experimental Farm,
Boyce, Virginia

Dear ~~Prof.~~ Flory:

Thank you for your kindness in writing to Horder
for I know he will appreciate it, as I do.

It is good to know that the bulbs reached you safely
but I can only wonder at what "Parcel Post Center"
they were delayed for the time lapse seems great to me.
I asked in our Post Office if I could ship by air,
but as I was not able to tell them whether the parcel
would go via Richmond or Washington, we let it go.
If you have advice re air shipment, let me know some
time, as may be there may be other things to send you.

If you find you need more I can spare a few, for I kept
some for the garden here. My experience with all you
scientists has been that garden interests come far
short of your own proper field of work, which we
gardeners esteem all right, but are impatient in the
waiting.

So the dratted thing looks somewhat like Simpson!

Having ~~never~~ been able to get any true simpsoni from
any one, scientist or gardener, I cannot argue nor want
to. My only insistence is that the plant was ONLY on
fill dirt. I think I left enough chunks on the roots so
you ~~see~~ could see it was not particularly "sandy" even
to me.

As we did not go north or west from Bucatunna, I have
no idea if the fill dirt could have been brought from
that direction and somehow at the moment with our
great heat and absolute lack of rain, I do not get much
chance to go anywhere. No matter how careless I may seem
I am not naive enough to have thought the dirt was brought
in from Florida! But it certainly was not immediately
local.

Please forgive all typing errors; I am so utterly weary from
the fight for water for all plants, that I am not really
on the job! There is no promise for rain and we have had
less than 3" since early March! Really 1961/62 is going
to be a year -to-remember for us in this area.

All best wishes,

Sincerely,

B. Y. Morrison

May 9, 1962

Mr. E. J. Horder
4558 Brookmor Drive
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Horder:

We have just received some very nice Zephyranthes bulbs from Mr. B. Y. Morrison. Mr. Morrison writes about your splendid aid and help in securing these bulbs for our scientific study and we are certainly most appreciative of the efforts which have resulted so successfully from the work of yourself and of Mr. Morrison.

In appreciation, I am

Sincerely,

Walter S. Flory, Professor of
Experimental Horticulture
University of Virginia

WSF:ak

THE BLANDY EXPERIMENTAL FARM

THE ORLAND E. WHITE ARBORETUM



Boyce, Virginia

May 9, 1962

Mr. B. Y. Morrison
Route 1, Box 24
Pass Christian
Mississippi

Dear Mr. Morrison:

We are most appreciative of the 13 large Zephyranthes bulbs which have just been received along with your letter of April 30. The flower was still fresh on one of these and it looks very much like Zephyranthes simpsonii. Dr. Flagg has checked on the stomata size and he finds that the size of these is quite similar to the stomata of the named species.

There would seem to be strong suspicion that the bulbs were carried to the point where they are growing and were collected. On the other hand, certainly no one would haul fill dirt from Clearwater, Florida, or south of that point, for a roadside in Mississippi. Wouldn't you agree with that statement?

I am sure that we have adequate material for our studies. We are most appreciative to you for your efforts and for sending us such fine bulbs and are also most grateful to Mr. Horder. I have already written to him and send you a copy of my letter to him.

In appreciation, I am

Sincerely,

Walter S. Flory
Walter S. Flory

WSF:ak
Enc.

Route 1 Box 24,
Pass Christian, Miss.,
19 March 1962

Prof. Walter S. Flory,
Blandy Experimental Farm,
Boyce, Virginia.

Dear Prof. Flory:

The letter you sent should do the trick perfectly.

Now, just pray that we will choose the right time to go, that there will be no rain that day and that there will be no interference!

I know, better than you can guess, how presumptuous it is for a horticulturist to differ from a botanist-cytologist, but I cannot agree with your verdict on the Tucuman, zephyranthes. May be, of course, we do not have candida! Though the one we have is all over the South as candida.

If and when, Nelson sends me more bulbs of the plant, I'll send you one of my two, but not until then. Sorry for I want to propagate it, by seed and division as no matter what its eventual name it is an outstanding garden plant.

My apologies and my thanks!

Sincerely,

B. Y. Morrison

m

THE ORLAND E. WHITE ARBORETUM



March 14, 1962

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Thank you for your good letters of March 2 and 9. I am returning herewith the slide of the white-flowered Zephyranthes. The leaves are quite different from candida, not showing any of the ridging on the edges - for the greater part of the length at least - that is so characteristic of candida. On the other hand the flowers do look surprisingly like that species. It makes one wonder if there has not been a natural hybrid produced in the Tucuman area of Argentina, which may be much like Z. ajax.

Among the herbarium specimens which we are going over now there are a number from the Tucuman area and some of these have been labeled as Z. mesochloa by the person making the determination. To us these herbarium specimens appear to coincide with the description of L'Hertier's Z. tubispatha. (This is not the tubispatha of commerce of course.) Mesochloa is an enigma to us. The plants which we have received of this from several sources are clearly not members of that species. The herbarium species that we find with that name on them do not coincide with the description given for the taxon. I am beginning to wonder if there really is a legitimate mesochloa.

I am enclosing a second letter which I trust will be satisfactory for the collecting of the Shinners plant. If not, please make suggestions on its revision and a revised one will be sent to you.

I bragged too soon on our mild winter. At the time your letter was received we had just had a single snowfall of 22 inches (the largest by eight inches of any single snowfall on record here) and the following day had another eight inches of snow.

Sincerely,

Walter S. Flory
Walter S. Flory

WSF:ak
Enc.

THE BLANDY EXPERIMENTAL FARM

THE ORLAND E. WHITE ARBORETUM



Boyce, Virginia

February 28, 1962

Mr. B. Y. Morrison
Route 1, Box 24
Pass Christian
Mississippi

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Your letter of February 3 with its wide range of information was much appreciated and enjoyed. I had not realized that so much time had gone by without a reply until just now.

We have Nelson's Panama Pink Zephyranthes and it does very well in our greenhouse here. We find that this has 21 chromosomes. In other ways it is intermediate between Z. rosea (with 24 chromosomes) and Z. albiella (with 18 chromosomes). Panama is intermediate in area between the South American area where albiella grows and the Mexican area where rosea occurs. There seems little doubt to us that Nelson's plant is a hybrid between the other two species.

I do not believe that the plant from Tucuman, Argentina, is Z. candida. Its leaves are more like Z. tubispatha than like Z. candida. At the present time we have a number of herbarium sheets here which we have borrowed from several herberia. We find plants from both the Gray Herbarium and also from the University of California Herbarium which are listed as Z. mesochloa which are much like the Tucuman plant*. We are still uncertain as to what mesochloa is. We have bloomed a number of good white Zephyranthes of which we feel certain of the identification. If you would like to send your slide along to us we will be glad to give you an opinion as to its name and can tell you whether we feel certain in our own minds of the identification or whether we are somewhat uncertain about our "guess."

In contrast to last winter we have had a comparatively mild season. We have felt very sympathetic for our southern friends, and their plants, during the severe weather you have had on several occasions this winter.

We have one area into which we move surplus bulbs to see if they can withstand out winters. We are gradually assembling a list of Amaryllids which are hearty here in northern Virginia, at least in most winters. Zephyranthes ajax has withstood a number of winters quite well. Zephyranthes candida in general is quite hardy here also. Most Zephyranthes, of course, do not withstand

* actually which were collected at Tucuman, but which may be different from your plants

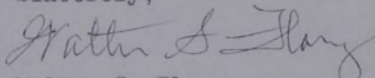
Mr. B. Y. Morrison
February 28, 1962
Page 2

our winter seasons.

We are glad to have the correction on the Buccatoona spelling. Our spelling was taken directly from Shinner's herbarium sheet. We have been in touch with the people at Mississippi State College and they apparently have several herbarium sheets of Zephyranthes collected from the same county which they are going to lend us. They might possibly be able to get hold of bulbs of this for us. As we study this form more we become quite certain that it is Z. simpsonii. If this is correct it is quite a puzzle as to how this may have gotten over into Mississippi. As you know, that particular species is not known except in the southern part of Florida in a natural state. We appreciate your keeping an eye out for someone who might possibly be able to collect a bulb or so of the Buccatoona Zephyranthes.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,



Walter S. Flory.

WSF:ak

P.S. I have not kept up very well with the Zephyranthes which you have on hand and which you might desire. We do have a pretty good collection of these and if we should have anything at any time which you could use I am sure that we could find a bulb or so even among our somewhat limited groups. WSF

Do you have a bulb of the Tecuman plant you could give?

Route 1 Box 24,
Pass Christian, Miss.,
2 March 1962

Prof. Walter S. Flory,
The Blandy Experimental Farm,
Boyce, Virginia

Dear Prof. Flory:

Thank you for your fine letter of February 28.

I shall watch Nelson's "Panama Pick" (lovely pun in that) and see if it does seed and if it does, I shall certainly sow them. It does better out of doors here than roses though this varies from year to year and apparently is making good leaves again after the tops were spoiled in mid-January; not now leaves, but extensions of the old.

Certainly you shall have a bulb of what Nelson identified (by our slide) as his Tucuman candida! I know nothing of any of the others that you mention, but I do know that the bulb, the leaves, the time of bloom, the very bloom itself the seed pod and all are NOT like the comparable parts in candida as I know this from a variety of sources. I have only two bulbs so you get one, as you did the other xiphopetala that I thought I had gathered in! I'll try to remember to put in the slide. You know the bulbs I have come from Mrs. Evans without name?

I'll send you a list of what I have later on; too busy right now, but soon, as I do not want you to forget!

All that I would like to do, know or have, is a sample to learn the plant and find out in time if it will make a simple garden bulb, here. This part of the world cannot do so many bulbs that you can, and the people do not seem to mind. I do! And I am finding out that many local beliefs are not true at all.

I think I have hit on a solution for the collection of Shinnery's find near Bucaatona (I find that I may be wrong again, for the Standard Oil Road map I have just consulted about roadsets, says Bucatunna!!!!!!) As soon as I know, I will let you know and if I can wangle it, I mean to go along myself so that I can be sure enough bulbs are dug. I only hope we do not get arrested!

More soon; meantime think of us all as having disgusting weather, still with a new period of threatened frosts and all in flower and starting growth on old and on recovering things. Life here can have just as serious hazards as elsewhere in the garden line. Am delighted that your winter was mild.

All best wishes,

Sincerely,

B. Y. Morrison

Route 1 Box 24,
Pass Christian, Miss.,
2 March 1962

Dear Prof. Davis:

Before I attempt to answer your letter of Feb. 1, let me make a little prefatory note which I hope will explain my position in this whole business.

As I think and hope I told you in connection with the disposal of the bulb of *Z. xiphopetala*, I am interested always in seeing that science comes first, and after that I am ALL for horticulture. I feel that you are doing a very grand thing in propagating all these smaller amaryllids, and that every one of us should aid and abet in all possible fashions.

Anything I have is yours if you will only let me know and I shall be happy to save seed for you if you wish. Many seed here.

Habranthus robustus. This is a weed here and I can send you a load of bulbs, but they will not be graded for size. They self sow all through the edges where I have them and what I propose doing is just to clear out some areas of all that are there. The only flat that I have is one from which I have cut out chunks for various visitors, and the bulbs on the edge are dead as they should be, with an open side! I'll be happy to dump the remainder and send along any that are alive.

Habranthus brachyandrus. I have relatively few of this as it has never "taken off" as has its kin. My stock I bought from: ~~unlabeled~~ Florian (Houdey's old) Florian, 1311. There should be a box number, but I find nothing now. I bought retail, but he does offer prices wholesale. I have one bulb from Flory but that I should like to keep a little longer. I have a few seedlings.

Habranthus tauberti My bulbs of this (2) came from Alek Korsakoff 2820 N.W. 8 Ave., Miami 37, Fla. He has given me so much I am embarrassed but I know that he does sell and will. How much he may have of anything I do not know.

I have and you may have all of them, two 6" pans of seedlings two different sowings, from seed produced from the above bulbs.

I have various other pots of seedlings all small size now.

1. *Sulfurea* from seed of Houdyshel's plants, really citrina
2. *Andersoni* from seed sent me by Dr. Peery in Hayward, Calif.
None has bloomed, thanks to my crowded culture, but all are healthy and the leaves look all right. He does not sell.
3. *Valles* sp. (Mexico) I do not recall whether from bulbs I bought from Giridlian or gift from Korsakoff. I have both.
4. *Cooperia Traubi*, seed from one bulb from Korsakoff, not many.
5. *Zyphyranthes smalli*, seed from bulbs bought from Giridlian.

Many of my pots that have mature bulbs in them, also bear around them seedlings from their seed. I did not want to make any more potsful and so sowed in the same pot. These I will be able to send you, when later on I move all my bulbs into the open. Many are Clint numbers only. Some from Korsakoff and some from Flory.

2- Davis: March 2 1962

Now the most important thing of all, is to have your suggestions as to how to ship and when. I have plenty of vermiculite, sphagnum, and polyethylene bags. Do I just lift out, remove most of the soil, and put in bags and ship? This is what Korsakoff recommended for the few he would like this spring.

I'll come to an answer to your other letter soon, I hope. There are a few things among the zephyranthes that I do not have at all, and should be happy to see, one bulb.

I hedge on the lycoris as I do not know what any of the Traub numbers may mean, if anything other than accession numbering. There may even be bulbs from me to him, among them.

God willing, I'll do my best this year to mark and lift at blooming time some of the things in what I grow as albiflora (from Guille, no longer in the business) and send you samples. I do NOT believe that they are all *Elsiae*, or if they are, then what Guille sold as albiflora *carnea* is something else again. Lovellier, larger etc. I cannot make Caldwell see this!!!! I have plenty of the fertile *radiata* if you need that and can let you have samples of my No. 1 and No. 2, possibly No. 3 all selections made from stuff bought as white through the N. O. stores, Steckler and Reuter.

The heart *radiata* I still have only one or two each and most do not seed, which makes me wonder about their being species!

Please forgive this long letter, and tell me what I need to know and do and when.

Every best wish on the new *laevigata* iris; wish me the same on my shipment of satsuki azaleas supposedly en route now. My old collection came through all in perfect condition as far as I can now tell, and one old one, already in this country *Sei-dai* is already in bloom and the native or local clone is prettier than the Japanese in my opinion, though I fear they must be the same!

Cordially,

B. Y. Morrison

m

THE BLANDY EXPERIMENTAL FARM

THE ORLAND E. WHITE ARBORETUM



Boyce, Virginia

24 October 1960

Mr. B. Y. Morrison
Route 1, Box 24
Pass Christian
Mississippi

Dear Mr. Morrison:

I was away from the Farm all of last week and am most pleased, on my return, to find your letters of October 14, October 15, together with a card acknowledging safe receipt of the several lots of bulbs.

We are certainly most appreciative of the generous check for one hundred dollars which you have sent to the Arboretum. This is being forwarded on to the fiscal office in Charlottesville to be credited to our Arboretum account. We can assure you that not only is this greatly appreciated but that the money will be put to a good cause and will enable us to more quickly do a couple of basic things which we need to have done in connection with the Arboretum.

We are glad to have the list of accessions which you have belonging to the tribe Zephyrantheae. As soon as we can check this over against our available bulbs we will forward additional items if such are at hand.

If some of the Mexican Zephyranthes should seem desirable commercially I believe that the supplying of any demand can be taken care of by two or three of the companies in the country which already supply Zephyranthes for which there is a demand.

This is chiefly a hasty note to acknowledge your generous gift and you may expect to hear from me in more detail a little later.

Again, with appreciation, and every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Walter S. Flory

Walter S. Flory

WSF:ak

THE BLANDY EXPERIMENTAL FARM

THE ORLAND E. WHITE ARBORETUM



Boyce, Virginia

June 1, 1960

Dr. B. Y. Morrison
Route 1, Box 24
Pass Christian
Mississippi

Dear Dr. Morrison:

Thank you for your letter of May 27 and particularly for sending the bulbs of the two lots of Zephyranthes by Mr. Harlow. I am sorry that I missed Mr. Harlow and did not get to thank him as I did not know his address (and still do not have this).

We have just been working on an article dealing with the Zephyranthes of the West Indies. We are especially glad to have Z. sulphurea to compare with Z. citrina before this article is finished.

We next plan to prepare an article on the three species of Zephyranthes native in Florida and the Southeast. R. O. Flagg, a student of mine, is making a detailed study of the complex of Zephyranthes species which occur on the Mexican Plateau.

We hope to eventually monograph Zephyranthes and also Hymenocallis. Our work on both of these genera is being supported by the National Science Foundation. When we get the answers to the several species problems, and their relationships, in these genera I think a well illustrated article for the American Horticultural Magazine would be a very good idea. The cytological and evolutionary aspects, however, would seem to be more suitable for other journals.

We have a rather good collection of both named and unnamed forms of both of the genera mentioned above. With but few exceptions we have enough material to share and if you should have an interest in either of these groups we would be glad to send bulbs as they become available. Needless to say, anything else that you might have in these groups would find a very welcome home here in our cultures.

I was at the National Arboretum when the Glenn Dale azaleas were in bloom this year and they certainly serve as a very fine horticultural reminder of some of your past work.

Again, with gratitude and with every good wish, I am

Cordially,

Walter S. Flory

Walter S. Flory

WSF:ak

ans. 6/6/60

THE BLANDY EXPERIMENTAL FARM

THE ORLAND E. WHITE ARBORETUM



Boyce, Virginia

June 14, 1961

Mr. B. Y. Morrison
Route 1, Box 24
Pass Christian
Mississippi

Dear Mr. Morrison:

I have just returned from a three weeks plant collecting trip to Mexico and am delighted to find your letter of June 6. Thank you for the check covering membership in the Boxwood Society. Apparently Americans are great joiners. We now have about 350 members in the new organization with representatives from about half of the states. We seem to be accomplishing the main purpose, however, of interesting a number of able people in our overall venture.

Accepted
We have what we think is the true Zephyranthes macrosiphon. The best example of this species which we have was collected some years ago in Mexico by Mrs. Morris Clinton. Dr. Flagg has fixed up several of this accession, which we are sending to you under separate cover today. If you should want additional bulbs we will be glad to send these.

yes
Mr. no room
We believe that we have some interesting Zephyranthes in our new collections from Mexico and will expect to send some of these bulbs along to you if you would care to have them. We also collected a number of Hymenocallis, especially in the State of Vera Cruz. Would you be interested in some of these?

As soon as I get caught up a little more on the things that have piled up during my absence I will get off a more complete letter to you.

In the meantime, every good wish.

Sincerely yours,

Walter S. Flory
Walter S. Flory

WSF:ak

Near the small settlement of Miraflores, state of Vera Cruz, we collected Zephyranthes much like the one you brought to us by Mr. Harlow. Most had white flowers, but they vary to darker shades of pink & red.

Route 1 Box 24,
Pass Christian, Miss.,
6 June 1961

Dear Dr. Flory:

This letter, unlike "allGaul" will fall in two parts, not three!

First of all: Can you tell me, where I can buy honest-to-God bulbs of Zephyranthes macrodon. Wyndham Hayward has done his best for me, and every time it comes out the same charming pink Zeph. that I have an a nameless thing from P. I.-USDA. and of which I sent you bulbs at the request of Alek Korskoff. (You, and your staff, have never given me any name for it either!!!!!!)

If it is Z. macrodon, the name certainly is not appropriate. There is nothing 'macro' about any of it, and the little pest self sows all over the place, here and in Florida, W.H. says.

Part two.

I am inclosing the form sent with your letter re Boxwood Society last March, so make me a belated member, if possible. Of course you know I am one of the stupid people who feel it a lamentable American Habit to have to have a Society in order to study a plant. I can only hope some good will come to the Blandy Collection that had its debut in print many a long year ago.

As Mr. Newcomb's letter, did not say HOW or to whom the check should be made out, I am making it out to you and you can do your usual rescue job, cannot be the first!

All good wishes, as ever, and now that graduation must be nearly if not completely over, how about a letter?

Sincerely,

B. Y. Morrison

m:incl-check and form.

"AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY"

Orland E. White Research Arboretum, The Blandy Experimental Farm
University of Virginia

Boyce, Virginia
March 24, 1961

Dear Confrere,

A number of amateur gardeners with the cooperation of several eminent horticulturists and arboretum heads are about to organize an American Boxwood Society or Association, primarily to exchange information on the many varieties and species of boxwood, on their propagation and uses in planting and on control of the few pests that attack them.

Boxwood enhances thousands of properties, large and small, between Mobile and Martha's Vineyard, Virginia Beach and Santa Barbara, as individual specimens and in massed clumps, in edgings, in clipped and unclipped hedges, in arbors and in alleys. Some owners collect rare species; others delight in boxwood bordered walks. There are nurserymen who grow it commercially; cutters, wholesalers, and florists dealing in sprays for wreaths; and scientists who study it in search of new uses and new information. Yet the contacts between them are remarkably few.

Dr. Walter S. Flory, curator of the one hundred forty acre Orland E. White Research Arboretum, near Boyce, twelve miles from Winchester, Virginia, now extends an invitation through the Arboretum Advisory Board to interested persons to hold an organization meeting on Tuesday, May 2, 1961, at the Arboretum and thereafter to make it headquarters for the society.

The Research Arboretum is a unit of the University of Virginia's seven hundred acre Blandy Experimental Farm. An independent trust maintains Blandy Farm, and its arboretum, but several foundations contribute funds toward needed scholarships for students.

Among other units at Blandy is a cobalt-60 radiation machine under direction of Dr. Ralph Singleton. For three years boxwoods exposed to various amounts of radiation have been under observation.

Dr. Flory added, in 1958, a planting of over 100 Buxus sempervirens types found by Dr. Edgar Anderson in Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia. And for more than a quarter-century an extensive collection of different taxa and varieties of boxwood has been upon display in several separate arboretum areas. You will agree, I am sure, that this research arboretum, situated in the center of notable, private boxwood plantings between Philadelphia, Williamsburg, and Sweetbriar, is the logical place for our headquarters. We are fortunate to have such an invitation.

The proposed Boxwood Society will be helpful to "the trade" by compiling information on hardy Korean, or cold-resistant sempervirens types from the Balkans and elsewhere, and on new and interesting boxwood specimens in general. Likewise, the Society can be of service to beginners by furnishing information on types, on cultures, on the few pests occasionally attacking boxwood, etc.

Dear Mr. Morrison: I will write later and tell you how "the venture" goes. Best wishes,
Walter Flory

Probably not a dozen travelled veterans among the members of the many garden clubs ever have identified Buxus balearica, a species with leaves two inches by one and one-quarter . It is an exotic strangely overlooked by gardeners along the Gulf Coast, for it will do well where oranges and lemons grow - in Texas, Florida and California. How many cultivate angustifolia with its shimmering, willow-like leaves, or distinguish the hardness of oval-leaved rotundifolia, or enjoy the dark beauty of handsworthii, or know the spectacular display of silvery argentea, or of golden leaved aureo-variegata, or have utilized the tall, even outline of columna, denser and more regular even than Irish Yew as it stands like a giant sentinel over a garden bed?

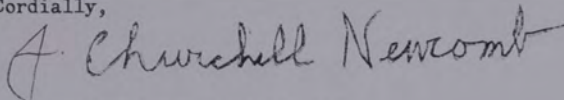
Save for a specimen of balearica that did not survive, all of these species are growing unprotected at the Arboretum, on the elevated and, in winter, cold floor of the Valley of Virginia. Our Boxwood Society will serve many a well informed Garden Clubber, too.

To become a charter member attendance at the organization meeting, of course, is not necessary, but we hope you will come and that, meanwhile, you will send us the names and addresses of all persons who might be interested.

Between 10 and 10:30 on May 2, 1961, we will register at the Library in the west wing of the main building. Thereafter, we will tour the plantings, examine specimens, peep into the laboratories, and visit the radiation plant. A brief organization meeting will be held at 12:45 p.m., when we will adopt a constitution and elect officers. A box luncheon then will be available (see enclosed form). If enough members have been enlisted, spade work looking toward publication of our first year book should be possible.

You will find present a number of the best informed authorities on boxwood, plant genetics, and other horticultural specialists. For the most part you will meet congenial, questioning, interested gardeners - gallery spectators like myself, rather than stars of a distinguished cast. Meanwhile, will you kindly fill out and return the enclosed form?

Cordially,



J. Churchill Newcomb, Chairman

J. T. Baldwin
Monroe Bush
Harry F. Byrd, Jr.
George M. Darrow

Mrs. George H. Flowers, Jr.
C. H. Lewis
E. M. Quillen
Henry T. Skinner

Arboretum Advisory Committee

THE BLANDY EXPERIMENTAL FARM
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
BOYCE, VA.

THE ORLAND E. WHITE ARBORETUM
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, BOYCE, VA.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Route 1 Box 24,
Pass Christian, Miss.,
28 November 1960

Prof. Walter S. Flory,
Blandy Experimental Farm,
Boyce, Virginia.

Dear Prof. Flory:

No, your were not flip, not at all, just too believing!

Actually there is always a struggle between the supply and demand in any item. Hayward, is fine and has many things, possibly enough for now, but he does not have all nor does he have any quantity of some of the more uncommon things. I find all of Oakhurst stuff, no matter what genus is disappointingly small. One has often to wait a year or more to see a flower! And the prices are not modest at all. I have done no business with Pearce Seed Co. for ages and I do not feel that all of his offerings, were, then, fresh!

Girdlian "offered" the Valles species, but returned my check which had gone off to him immediately I had his catalogue; none available!!!!

Now as to Zephyranthes; Eventually I would like to see every one of them. You know what I have from the list sent you. There is no urgency on this, but as you probably know well enough, I am not a child! Some fine day, I'll not be here, and very frankly, a report on how any things does under my conditions, which approximate those of a fairly good amateur, is worth more to the oncoming gardener than all the treatises in the world. That sounds conceited as all get out, and I apologize, but I know from past experience that it is so, and have the evidence, hence hypresumption. The factors that will make for success as a garden plant, in areas where the zephy-anthes are to be used outside are entirely different from those in your area where you have to face winter in a very different fashion.

Yes, you have mentioned your interest in Hymenocallis, and I'll bear it in mind, but I am no plant collector from the wild any more, too old, too tired and too busy with too much in the garden, a nice place that I hope you will look in on some fine day.

Cordailly

B. Y. Morrison

m

THE BLANDY EXPERIMENTAL FARM

THE ORLAND E. WHITE ARBORETUM



Boyce, Virginia

November 23, 1960

Mr. B. Y. Morrison
Route 1, Box 24
Pass Christian
Mississippi

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Judging from the last paragraph of your letter of October 27 I was a little too "flip" when I referred to companies which supply *Zephyranthes* when there is a demand for such. The companies that I had in mind are the very ones that you listed, namely, Hayward, Oakhurst Garden, and one additional one that I am sure you are familiar with - ^{AF} Pierce Seed Company of Moorestown, New Jersey. Perhaps I am wrong, but I was under the impression that they probably did raise in some quantity the *Zephyranthes* species for which there was sufficient demand.

This is being written at night so I can not check on the point now but I am pretty sure that we have some surplus bulbs of the *Valles* species which Howard collected and which is apparently offered now by Giridlian. If we do not have mature bulbs of this I feel certain that we have seedlings - and a few bulbs or bulblets, as the case may be, will be sent to you of this.

We have a very good collection of *Zephyranthes* and if anything else occurs to you that you want it is possible, even probable I think, that we could supply a few bulbs of it.

Have I ever mentioned to you my interest in *Hymenocallis*? I have been collecting these through the southern United States and Mexico for a number of years and hope eventually to get out a monograph dealing with the North American ones at least. If you should run onto any native ones in your part of the world a bulb of each different species or type would certainly be appreciated.

With every good wish, I am

Cordially,

Walter S. Flory

Walter S. Flory

WSF:ak

Next Day, October 15 1960

Dear Prof. Flory:

This is no more than an extended PS to my letter mailed this morning and written last night.

I will almost wager, that I have forgotten something outside but probably that does not matter.

As far as cultivation is concerned, there remains much to learn particularly as to which plants will accept our climate and soil with a minimum of adjustments. For those that are essentially species that start off in autumn, I suspect that they will thrive best in an area similar to that in which I plant my triandrus, and jonquil narcissus, hot in summer and an area that is rarely watered by hand. Rain only, and of course quick draining. The narcissus thrive better than they did for me in the North, even with some care there to assure drying.

IF most of the Mexican species are things that come from a dry season, wet season climate, we may be in trouble even with the above precautions.

And of course, the next problem will be to answer the clamor of amateurs who will want to know "where can it be bought?" I have many pots of seedlings as I said before, but certainly I do not want to be the man to raise commercial stocks. It is too old! And it is too slow. I have raised many a bulb of the *Habenarius andersoni* or whatever it is now called, and they will bloom in three years with a minimum of care, thank Heaven, charming when en masse and full bloom.

Actually what spurred me on in all this is the fact that I miss the "small bulbs" I had in the North, and want to find, not an equivalent, but a comparable substitute. Even if it means a fall display rather than spring.

Hastily,

B. Y. Morrison

m:attachment.

Bulbs from Korsakoff: I do not know his sources unless marked.
First number is his record number.

- 420 *Chlidanthus boliviensis*
- 220 *Cooperia Traubi*
2 *Cooperia* sp. Clint 7/56
192 *Cooperia pedunculosa*
216 *Cooperia Drummondii* var. *chlorosolen*
31 *Cooperia smalli*
30 *Cooperia Drummondii*
- 38 *Habranthus* Cardenas
392 *Habranthus* sp.
303 *Habranthus* x *Floryi* (also a selection under other number)
64 *Habranthus brachyandrus*
- 26 *Zephyranthes* sp. Nelson, Panama (the starry small pink)
49 *Zephyranthes Treatiae*
40A *Zephyranthes simpsoni* (Giridlian)
383 *Zephyranthes Ruth Page*
40P *Zephyranthes simpsoni* (Brasol)
37 *Zephyranthes Ajax*
11 *Zephyranthes macrosiphon* (Clint)
229 *Zephyranthes candida* (Brasol) this flowered, white
265 *Zephyranthes grandiflora*
218 *Zephyranthes candida*
228 *Zephyranthes candida* (Brasol) flowered Ajax color.
210 *Zephyranthes insularum*
Z. sp. Clint M 449
Z. sp. Clint M 449
Z. *pulchella*
389 *Zephyranthes Marcia*
242 *Zephyranthes pulchella*
215 *Zephyranthes tubispatha*
211 *Zephyranthes citrina*
36 Z. Clint M 618
30 Z. Clint M 618
227 ??? Clint M 292 (I think, *Cooperia Traubi*)
221 ??? Clint 375

I have on the place from various commercial sources, etc.

- Zephyranthes candida*
" *insularum*
" *citrina*
" *sulphurea* (Houdyshel)
21 Nelson's Panama pink
" an unnamed white from Mrs. Evans, Fall blooming fine.
" *Ajax*
" *Atenasco*
" *grandiflora*
" the Fl. Number I sent you. 116241
" one bought as *simpsoni* but is surely *insularum*
" "lutea" which is *citrina*
- Habranthus robustus*
" *brachyandrus*
Cooperia pedunculosa
" *Smalli*
" *Drummondii*
- Also *Z. rosea*
H. Andersonii (flexuosus?)
Also *Z. grandiflora* and the
fertile - seedling, etc.

Route 1 Box 24,
Pass Christian, Miss.,
14 October 1960

Prof. Walter S. Flory,
The Blandy Experimental Farm,
The Orland E. White Arboretum,
Boyce, Virginia

Dear Professor Flory:

I am delighted to hear and to know that you have found a way to get any gifts into the proper channels. My check is inclosed, and I am confident that I shall have more a little later on. Ordinarily I have never had a single pang that I was not "rich" but when I might be able to give a good project or a good man a boost, then I am sorry.

You have had a busytime, and I hope a happy one in spite of all work, etc. and certainly the wedding must have had its proper share of gaiety. (This obviously is a non-typing day, but as it is raining outside, I must type now, so bear with me, please.)

By all means approach the Garden Club of Virginia. Every such organization of which I have any knowledge is so much more likely to underwrite a "restoration" whereas I am all for the living and the young!

The bulb package has not yet arrived, but I'll acknowledge it separately. I am delighted to have more Atamasco which does finely here, and to have Treatiae which I have never had. Z. Clintiae seems to have the same number as the seeds you let me have earlier; and which have germinated well. Habranthus brachyandrus does well here, but not in the crabgrass class as is H. robustus! That self sows all over the place, whereas I have to gather and sow the seed of the former.

In order that you need not duplicate, unless there is some reason of which I am not aware, I am putting in with this the list of things I have, most of them from our mutual friend Alek Korsakoff in Miami. I follow his instructions, put them all in pots and now want to risk some of them outside. The problem here, with all these amaryllids is damage to foliage in winter. Of those I have, some take it well, and some show the depletion of food. Z. rosea for example blooms each autumn, but not with the abandon that I have seen in Miami. I have many pots of seedlings coming on, and at last have a pod set (selfed) on Cooperia Traubi which I like very much and which to my eye is identical with Clint No. M 292, Korsakoff does not agree! Outside the things I bought from Giridlian as C. Smalli are very hardy, free blooming and seeding, Z. Drummondii grows well enough but does not flower as much, though one good crop per year. But there is no need to go on with all this.....

Every good wish, and my thanks,

Sincerely,

B. Y. Morrison -- incl-check.

October 12, 1960

Your additional idea concerning the planning of an exploration, as the British do it, is new to me and I am glad to have this idea available.

We have just completed taking up our bulbs from our experimental garden. The majority of these, of course, will not winter over with us successfully. On the other hand I think that most of these would grow outside with you. We are sending today, under separate cover, a few bulbs of several lots which you may be interested in. In the first place we are enclosing bulbs of two white-flowered *Zephyranthes* species from Florida (*Z. atamasco* - our #14751-60; and *Z. treatiae* - our #14746-60) also *Z. clintiae* from Mexico, our #14054-57. In addition we are enclosing a few bulbs of *Habranthus brachyandrus*. At the end of the season we always have numerous bulbs to dispose of. If you should have an interest in other species of this group we will be glad to send additional material.

Again thanking you for your interest in our endeavor and again expressing regret at the long delay in my reply, I am

Cordially yours,

Walter S. Flory

WSF:ak

THE BLANDY EXPERIMENTAL FARM

THE ORLAND E. WHITE ARBORETUM



Boyce, Virginia

October 12, 1960

Dr. B. Y. Morrison
Route #1, Box 24
Pass Christian
Mississippi

Dear Dr. Morrison:

Your cordial and helpful letter of June 26 has gone without an answer for much too long a period. For this I apologize. We seem to have been unusually busy during the past summer and in addition I had a number of personal things which kept me quite busy, not the least of which was the marriage on August 28 of my only daughter. Now my boys are back in school and I have time to do some thinking and planning about my own work.

Your several suggestions as to methods of securing additional funds for our work here sound most interesting and helpful. We have an Advisory Committee for the Orland E. White Research Arboretum and The Garden Club of Virginia has a representative on that committee. The committee contains nine members and most are serving on a rotated three-year system. The Garden Club of Virginia usually has their first vice-president serving on our Advisory Committee. In that way we have made a good contact with that organization and while we have never actually approached them for funds, I feel that the ground work has been laid when we have a plan to develop.

Your second query raised the question, "Is there a way in which gifts of money can be made? If so, how should the checks be written?" Your indication that you would be glad to contribute to our fund is certainly a generous one and one which we appreciate. We have just set up a separate fund in the bursar's office in the University and today I have a communication from the bursar assigning a fund number to this separate fund. Accordingly, we are in a position to accept gifts which can be earmarked for our Arboretum work. Checks could be made out to The Orland E. White Research Arboretum and mailed to me and I will see that they are deposited in the correct fund in Charlottesville, against which we may draw. If for some reason you should find it inconvenient to contribute as suggested - since some considerable time has gone by since June 26 - that will be quite understandable. Whether you contribute or not your thought in this connection is certainly a most generous one and one which is very encouraging and much appreciated.

Route 1 Box 24,
Pass Christian, Miss.,
26 June 1960

Prof. Walter S. Flory,
Blandy Experimental Farm,
Boyce, Virginia.

Dear Prof. Flory:

Probably there is no one to whom you might have used the term "shoestring" who would or could understand it more completely. It has been my portion for many a long year, in the USDA and now, as a retired old man! But I am used to it, by now.

I am most grateful for the two packets of seed, and will add them to the collection of similar seeds that are filling pots in my little greenhouse.

But to the more important matter.

I wonder if the Garden Club of Virginia could not make a regular contribution to your establishment? I no longer know all the active persons, even if I am an honorary member, but I might do some scouting about for you if you like? They usually spend their money on restorations I think, and on roadways. I personally like to think of the future and projections that go on developing.

Second query. Is there a way in which gifts of money can be made? If so how should the checks be written? Right now I have some money on hand that I should be delighted to send along, sharing with you, and seeding it with absolutely no thought of return. I can send one hundred dollars now and probably can send more later in the year. My living here is very simple and I find that I can indulge my horticultural interests from time to time, and when they can be helpful in the bargain, that is excellent.

One more idea, for what it is worth. The British on planning an exploration, often, perhaps usually, finance it by forming a group, each person "buying" as many shares as he cares to and shares in those I have known about are usually 25 pounds. All material goes in to one agency, often the Edinburgh Botanic garden, and nothing goes back to the donors until there is stuff to share. This brings more work on the central agency, but it does get stuff brought in and work was usually published from Edinburgh. Possibly you know all of this. In time, I might be able to dig up names of persons who could and would join in such a scheme.

Sincerely yours,

B. Y. Morrison

THE BLANDY EXPERIMENTAL FARM

THE ORLAND E. WHITE ARBORETUM



Boyce, Virginia

June 20, 1960

Mr. B. Y. Morrison
Route 1, Box 24
Pass Christian
Mississippi

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Your cordial letter of June 6 is certainly much appreciated. When we take our Zephyranthes from the experimental garden in the fall we shall certainly see that you get representatives of as many of the Mexican Plateau taxa as possible. Most of these increase fairly rapidly and we should have material of a number of these for you. In the meantime some of these are maturing seed and we are enclosing a few of these on the chance that you might like to get started on this slower method of assembling some of the Mexican material.

Anything that we have for distribution is certainly on a gratis basis. At the same time we are being forced to look around for "angels." Mr. Blandy's generous endowment does not buy nearly what it bought in 1926—at the time of his death. We have never received any state or other public support. We feel that during the past thirty odd years we have contributed about as much on a "shoestring" budget as any unit that we know but the string is getting thinner all the time. At the present our research is being supported by modest grants from the Atomic Energy Commission and from the National Science Foundation. Our biggest need is for additional fellowship funds to help us entice more of the best young men coming along. If you should be in Washington at any time and have a chance to come out and see our setup I will be very happy to drive in to get you. In the meantime if you know of any person or any foundation that is especially interested in the type of work that we are carrying on here we will appreciate your help and advice.

Again, with many thanks for your good letter, I am

Sincerely,

Walter S. Flory
Walter S. Flory

WSF:ak
Encs.

Route 1 Box 24,
Pass Christian, Miss.,
3 February 1962

Prof. Walter S. Flory,
The Blandy Experimental Farm,
Boyce, Virginia.

Dear Prof. Flory:

I very much enjoyed your letter of January 31 and am happy to know of all the progress you and your assistants are making with the *Zephyranthes* etc group! That is fine and I hope all will work out well and soon! It is not always so that a taxonomic group has an impatient horticultural group waiting eagerly for their findings.

It would be quite wonderful if I could tell you that we can and would offer you a chance of color plates for any article you might prepare for the AHM. but that paper is put out by a group, that is almost as short of money as your arboretum seems to be. I am glad though, that you reminded me of this and I'll see if I cannot squeeze out a little more some time during the summer. At the moment, I am completely "broke" due to spending of needed equipment here and a wild order of bulbs from Howard and others. I am so delighted that Dr. Howard is going to risk a commercial production, of all these, and hear too that Claude Davis in Baton Rouge is doing the same. May be before I die, it will be possible for any amateur to find a source in quantity and at reasonable prices of all the best.

As you probably read from the papers we have had a severely cold mid-January. Here the worst temperatures were 17, 10 and 22 on three successive nights. Now it is slowly warming up and with plenty of humidity so that the burned leaves on broad leaved evergreens are slowly coming back to turgidity. There will be terrific losses however, and when I tell you that live oak and camphor will be nearly leafless for a time, the camphor more than the oak, you will know that we "had it!"

Winter foliage on the *zephyranthes* and allies varied in the damage and while some are already showing new growth from what was left of the leaves, not all are. If decay goes on down into the bulb this can be serious. For the present, most of my more valuable things are in pots in the greenhouse that is kept at low temperatures and should be safe, but I cannot contemplate growing them on indefinitely there and of course we need to know what will endure our normal winters.

I wish I could offer some helpful suggestions about the Box wood, pspers and all. I cannot. It is not an important genus down here where we can have other somewhat similar plants. And in general people are not interested, if one may judge from what exists, in the type of gardening in which box is dominant, a style not employed here.

In addition, there seems to be a general idea that if we have evergreens they should have fine flowers, and all the people who are concerned with winter visitors, want things that bloom in the winter months! This is difficult.

Flory- 2: Feb. 3:62.

As to the zephyranthes you mentioned, collected by Shinnars near Buccatoona, not Buskatoona, I will have to do some inquiring among my friends to see if it can be collected. I do not know the plant at all, and I do not know any botanists in that area, but only a friend or two with an eye to plants who might find it for us. If I am successful, I'll let you know.

Mrs. Evans of Ferriday sent me a parcel of bulbs dug here and there in her garden and none labelled. As they grew and flowered most were things that I knew and had but two interested me, one known in the South here as Nelson's Panama Pink and another fine white, of which I sent her a slide with the request that she let me know its name if it had one. She was much busied then by her husband's illness and sent it on to Nelson, who sent it back with the notation *Z. candida* Herb. This I have confessed to him, I find it hard to believe. It differs so markedly in so many ways from all the *candida* that I have and I have this from many sources. Nelson wrote me it came to him from Tucuman, Argentina. Is this one on which you have done cytological work? And do you concur in *Z. candida*? Possibly you cannot tell which I mean from so vague a term as Tucuman, Argentina, and I have no Nelson collection number. It is a fine thing, blooms only once, later than *candida*, has better flowers, in every way, and usually has a faint tint of pink on the outside of the perianth segments. The seed capsule is different from the few that I have seen of *candida*, that makes little seed here. I am now growing seedlings of it, and will see what they do--- sometime, date uncertain! I'll also try to raise some seedlings of Panama Pink, and see if there is a break up there. As I have made no crosses and do not plan to make any, I would not venture a guess as to its possible parents!

Everything aside from the needed work to recover from January goes well enough I suppose. I never have energy enough to do all that I should enjoy doing nor money enough to hire it done but I do enjoy life here and all, in spite of all the common ups and downs that would come anywhere I guess.

All best wishes to you in every way,

Sincerely,

B. Y. Morrison

m

UNIVERSITY HILLS NURSERY

Claude W. Davis, Proprietor
470 Delgado Drive
Baton Rouge 8, La.

Daylilies
Amaryllis

June 2, 1962.

Louisiana Native Irises
Crimums

Dear Mr. Morrison,

It's somewhat the case of "the blind leading the blind" when I undertake to tell you how to get imported bulbs to bloom the second year because I am not always wholly successful myself. However, I will give my hypothesis on the subject and what I try to do.

My first step is to try to get root growth started on newly imported bulbs. My goal is to have some new root development before the scape starts to put out. To this end I rub "Rootone" on the base of the bulb before potting and I keep my pots in my little hothouse where I can maintain a temperature of around 75 degrees. My next item is to have the potting mixture fertile, as well as friable and full of humus. My mixture of 1/3rd each (by volume) of coarse sand, peat moss and commercial manure ("Longhorn") is made up several months in advance of potting and kept moist so that it will begin to break down. As each pot is filled I use about two tablespoonfuls of 8-8-8 and two heaping tablespoonfuls of oyster shell flour to an 8" pot.

In the spring after flowering I tap the bulbs with the dirt ball out of the pot and plant in the ground. I try to have my outside bed with soil as good as that which is in the pot and I set the bulbs where they will get partial shade. I have two little shade frames. One is covered with slats 1" apart and the other is covered with chicken wire in which I have Spanish moss growing. Watering with the hose is done about twice a week when the weather is dry.

With all of this care, I still had a good many bulbs which failed to bloom this spring in their out-door beds. I attribute this to the severe cold which damaged the bulbs under a mulch of bagasse, even though the bulbs were not killed. The bulbs which were completely covered with soil and then mulched with bagasse came through in much better shape and gave a higher percentage of bloom.

I visited the commercial growers in Holland in 1958. One of the principal things which impressed me was the fact that they are growing their Amaryllis on the ground in their greenhouses in beds ~~two~~ feet deep which are entirely composed of about 90% compost and 10% coarse sand. In addition, the Dutch Experiment Station recommends "dunging" the bulbs with a top dressing of manure in the spring and an application of a complete fertilizer about twice a year. I learned definitely that Van Meeuwen is making the commercial fertilizer application, but I failed to get this information from Ludwig & Co. and from the two Warmenhoven firms. I have been giving my own bulbs an application of 8-8-8 about twice a year.

I am delighted to learn that you received a much needed rain this week. We had an all-night precipitation of about 3/4th of an inch and it helped a lot.

I have a good stand of seedlings of Zeph. Simpsoni which I am very proud of. Again, many thanks.

Sincerely,

Claude W. Davis

UNIVERSITY HILLS NURSERY

Claude W. Davis, Proprietor
470 Delgado Drive
Baton Rouge 8, La.

Daylilies
Amaryllis

March 6, 1962.

Louisiana Native Irises
Crimums

Dear Mr. Morrison,

I enjoyed your interesting letter of March 2nd, and I did not find it unduly long because I was glad to read what you had to say.

While I lost numerous seedlings in pots and flats, most of my "rainlilies" which were planted in the ground survived the cold. In addition, I have obtained some bulbs from Wyndham Hayward. At the present time my only species which have been lost and not replaced is ~~xxx~~ Habranthus tauberti and of this I would be most happy to have some of your seedling bulbs so as to get a fresh start. I do not have ? Andersoni and would be happy to have a few seedlings for trial and to get a start with it. What is the genus? I have enough bulbs of H. robustus to eventually get a commercial stock built up from seed, but if you have a surplus of seedlings which you do not need it would shorten the period of my build up.

Mr. Hayward and Mrs. Clint dry out their bulbs for a week or two and then put them in a paper bag by varieties. For little seedlings to be sent such a short distance I would suggest that they be washed free of soil and packed in a paper bag with dry vermiculite. This would not set them back quite so much in transplanting. They could be shipped at any time that it is convenient with you.

If you want them for observation or for getting a start in their reproduction, I could send you a few bulbs each of the following:

Cooperia pendunculata, C. braziliensis, Habranthus M-445 (Clint), H. concolor, H. immaculatus, Cooperia sp. M-292 (Clint), C. drummondii (Howard) From near Valles, Mexico, Zephyranthes insularum, Z. macrosiphon, Z. sp. 'Panama Pink', Zephyranthes x 'Ruth Page', Habranthus texanus, Cooperia drummondii (Thad Howards 'Stinkers'), Z. M-30 (Clint. May be Z. macrosiphon), Z. Clint M-375, M-550 and Z. citrina. I also have a fair quantity of Z. candida and Z. grandiflora. Two more of Clint's are M-40 and M-58.

Please let me know if you want any of these, or all of them and I will send you a few bulbs of each as soon as I get your reply.

Sincerely yours,

Claude W. Davis
Claude W. Davis

UNIVERSITY HILLS NURSERY

Claude W. Davis, Proprietor
470 Delgado Drive
Baton Rouge 8, La.

Daylilies
Amaryllis

May 1, 1962.

Louisiana Native Irises
Crinum

Dear Mr. Morrison,

The enclosed was cut from the Baton Rouge
Morning Advocate of this date. It will be of interest to
you if you have not already seen it.

Sincerely,

Claude W. Davis

USL Research Aims at Azaleas Which Will Bloom All Seasons

LAFAYETTE — Azaleas will bloom in area gardens from autumn through mid-summer if results of research being carried on with hybrids at the University of Southeastern Louisiana prove fruitful.

Not only will many varieties of this Louisiana flower favorite grace gardens with color and beauty for extended periods, but they will also exhibit a healthy perfection, for the research is also aimed at singling out types of azaleas which possibly could be blight resistant.

Dr. Sigmond Solymosy, superintendent of grounds at Southwestern and associate professor of horticulture, is working with the Glenn Dale Azaleas in his experiments.

The program on these hybrids was originally begun in 1929 by B. Y. Morrison, formerly principal horticulturist with the Agricultural Research Administration.

Winter Research First

When Morrison created the hybrids at the United States Plant Introduction Garden, Glenn Dale, Md., his intent was the production of azaleas which would be winter hardy at Washington, D.C., and which would bear flowers as large as those of the southern gardens.

Because of the usually bland weather conditions of Louisiana the Glenn Dales bloom earlier and blooming periods outlast those in the colder northern states.

Dr. Solymosy is carrying out



AZALEAS FOR ALL SEASONS—That is the aim of research being carried on at the University of Southwestern Louisiana by Dr. Sigmond Solymosy, superintendent of Grounds and Associate Professor of Horticulture. Dr. Solymosy is experimenting with Glenn Dale hybrid Azaleas, varieties of which will bloom in early autumn, winter, spring and summer. Early though inconclusive results indicate hybrids will thrive in this climate and many may be resistant to the azalea blight which troubles many plants in this area.

Does Your Memory Fail You?

A noted publisher in Chicago reports there is a simple technique for acquiring a powerful memory which can pay you real dividends in both business and social advancement and works like magic to give you added poise, necessary self-confidence and greater popularity.

According to this publisher, many people do not realize how much they could influence others simply by remembering accurately everything they see, hear, or read. Whether in business, at social functions or even in casual conversations with new acquaintances, there are ways in which you can dominate each situation by your ability to remember.

To acquaint the readers of this paper with the easy-to-follow rules for developing skill in remembering anything you choose to remember, the publishers have printed full details of their self-training methods in a new book, "Adventures in Memory," which will be mailed free to anyone who requests it. No obligation. Simply send your request to: Memory Studies, 235 Diversey Park,

his tests on 135 varieties of azaleas with approximately 700 plants of these varieties set out on the university campus.

The USL horticulturist reported plants were originally set out in rough dry soil, during the initial period, disclosed many findings on heat and cold resistance.

More Water, Fertilizer

Recent treatment of the plants, includes some frequent waterings and usage of larger amounts of fertilizer, Dr. Solymosy said.

The adaptability of Glenn Dale azaleas to this climate seems proved since none of the plants set out at USL has died. Observation of the test plants by Dr. Solymosy has disclosed there is a slight possibility some of the varieties will show resistance to plant blight.

Plants being used in the research feature a galaxy of colors. Among Glenn Dale azaleas which have not been affected by plant blight this season is the Commando, which has rose purple blossoms, blooms in clusters of two to four blossoms and these blossoms are two to two and one-half inches across.

pale pink color—Driven Snowy is one of the pure white varieties, Fairy Bell blossoms are pink with dots of rose and Fawn is a white azalea with mallow pink margins.

In a more vibrant shade, Jamboree, is a shade lighter than scarlet.

Dr. Solymosy believes experiments on the plants, which are now in the second year, will continue for another three years before conclusive results will be reached.

"But our experiments now point to a favorable outcome for larger, possibly blight resistant azaleas, which will bloom at various seasons in our Louisiana gardens," he said.

Manager at Store Here Is Promoted

Brian A. Hester, former Baton Rouge J. C. Penney Co. store department manager, has been promoted to a management position with the company in Norfolk, Va.

A graduate of University of Georgia, he has been with the

Route 1 Box 24,
Pass Christian, Miss.,
2 April 1962

Dear Prof. Davis:

38 here this a.m. and we are promised colder for to-morrow! This is almost too too much. The garden is in glorious bloom and most of the things frosted in growth on March 5 are making recoveries. Now, if they are ruined again, it will be serious.

I have been extremely slow in making any reply to your kind offer of samples of your things. Too busy with immediate necessities here. Now I am going off on the evening of April 7 and will not be back till April 12, so you have a further reprieve. If this last date is too late for safe shipments let us forget the whole thing, please.

I think I have none of the Zeph-Cooperia-Habrnthus listed below, so a sample will be more than adequate. Do NOT rob yourself in any case, as a commercial production is far more important than supplying my curiosity with any stay.

Sincerely yours,

B. Y. Morrison

m

C. braziliensis
H. concolor
H. immaculatus
C. drummondii (Howard) from near Valles, Mexico.
(I have drummondii from Giridlian and it does not flower)
C. drummondii (Thad Howard's 'Stinkers')
Z. M-30
Z. M 550 Clint
Z(?) M-40 Clint



Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

DIVISION OF
PLANT EXPLORATION AND INTRODUCTION

PLANT INTRODUCTION GARDEN
Glenn Dale, Md.
July 24, 1942.

Mr. B. Y. Morrison,
Plant Exploration and Introduction,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

I wish to call attention to two of our recent file photographs, Nos. 79,912 and 79,913 which possibly might be used as a plate in the National Horticultural Magazine. I made these negatives recently when using the subject, *Philadelphus Coup d'Argent*, for cuttings in a test of rooting.

I consider this the most beautiful variety which I have seen up to the present, and probably only *Atlas* and *Innocence* would rival it. The heavy texture of the flowers and the unusual snowy whiteness are notable. This is apparently one of *Lemoine's* hybrid strain.

Enlargements could be made from these negatives. I do not know which of the two is better since there was much variation in tonal range in duplicate prints from the same negative. I would suggest having several enlargements made in case you plan to use this photo.

Stock of this subject has been distributed from this station, and in this state, the Kingsville Nurseries have it. Mr. Claude Hope thinks that it will always be rare in the trade because of the great difficulty of rooting cuttings. However, we have just found that excellent rooting may be obtained by the use of mechanical humidification, together with growth substance treatment. The cuttings, when potted, became established quickly and pushed new growth from the buds.

This summer we took as many cuttings of *Ohionanthus retusus* as possible and rooting has started. We were able to obtain almost two thousand.

Very truly yours,

V. T. Stoutemyer
V. T. Stoutemyer
Associate Horticulturist



Route 1 Box 142,
Pass Christian, Miss.,
10 February 1956

Dr. M. V. Bailey,
American Cyanamid Company,
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Bailey:

Thank you for your letter of February 7th received this morning, with the reprint of Dr. Brierly's paper. This paper contains some data that I had not seen before, but a few doubts remain in my mind that I shall probably have to clear up by use of the product here. I am particularly grateful to you for the caution re the dust on foliage.

I appreciate your comment and opinion re the possibility that one might be fearful of lime accumulation. As I had seen, long ago reports on the ash analysis of azalea plants, and as of course I know that calcium is an essential part of all woody tissue, I had merely wondered not only if there could be any accumulation but if there could be any, even temporary, imbalance between the iron-nitrogen-calcium elements. Such a difficulty usually results in an appearance of chlorosis and ordinarily can be rectified simply enough.

The evergreen and semi-evergreen azaleas that are the main stay of Southern gardens are much less sensitive to "non-acid" conditions, if I may judge from my personal experiences over many years, not here but farther north.

The only question that comes to my mind at the moment is this: would the fact that we have been using the Dithane-78 method of control for five successive years, have brought about any condition in the soil, that would work harm to the action of Cyanamid? We have had almost no trouble at all with blight under this rigorous treatment but the program of constant spraying three times a week, for about five months is a labor. (This is a collector's garden and I have thousands of seedlings with a wide range of bloom dates.) In using Dithane we have always sprayed the ground under the bushes as well as the blooming branches, in the perhaps vain hope that we were a deterrent at least in the upward progress.

Thank you also for the source addresses. I shall be interested only in the AERO Cyanamid, Granular.

I do understand the need for a public approach to the whole situation, and have been urging that "we" think of it, as we do problems in Public Health. Of course, as in Public Health programs there will be the recalcitrant and the ignorant with whom to deal, and in a plant program there is not quite the same authority behind the whole.

Thank you again.

Faithfully yours,

B. Y. Morrison

AMERICAN *Cyanamid* COMPANY

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK



TELEPHONE CIRCLE 7-0100
CABLE ADDRESS LIMENITRO

February 7, 1956

Mr. B. Y. Morrison
Route 1, Box 142
Pass Christian, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Your letter of January 27, addressed to our Mr. Reuben Hock in New Orleans, has been referred to this office for attention, and we are glad to know of your interest in the use of calcium cyanamide for the control of azalea petal blight.

Something over ten years ago cyanamide was tried for this particular purpose and found to be quite effective. In later years the experiments were repeated and the same effective results were reported. No doubt, the best summary of this work is to be found in the enclosed reprint of an article by Dr. Philip Brierley, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Experiments in other areas throughout the southeast have shown that good results in the control of this fungus often have been secured with applications of as little as 200 pounds per acre ($\frac{1}{2}$ pound per 100 square feet), but for a general clean-up in heavily infested areas the initial application might well be as much as 400 pounds per acre (1 pound per 100 square feet.) Such treatments with cyanamide apparently prevent the development of the apothecia, which are the small spores carried from the ground up onto the petals at early blooming stages. The control in this manner eliminates primary infection but, of course, leaves the plants open to secondary infection by means of the apothecia being carried in by the wind or by insects from untreated areas in the neighborhood. This secondary infection can be controlled only by area or community treatments to eliminate the source of the apothecia.

Cyanamide is available in a granular form but friction set up by handling and shipping the containers causes some dust to erode off the granules, and when the material is applied to the soil under the azalea plants care should be taken to prevent getting large quantities of any of the dust on the foliage. This is not particularly difficult by means of hand application at a time when the azalea foliage is dry.

Cyanamide contains available lime, which some people may think might be objectionable when using it for azalea fertilization. Actually, however, the amount of lime you would apply in a 200 to 400 pound per acre treatment is no more than is lost each year from the soil by leaching from normal rainfall in the humid areas of the south and southeast. It is our opinion that this will not be an undesirable factor. Even the acid-soil

February 7, 1956

tolerant plants, such as azaleas and rhododendrons, require calcium in an available form as a plant nutrient. The term "acid-soil loving" is, I believe, sometimes used when "acid-soil tolerant" would be more nearly correct. If soil acidity is demanded it can easily be created with occasional applications of aluminum sulfate.

The nitrogen in cyanamide is a very desirable form for the fertilization of azaleas. It is resistant to leaching, is long lasting and tends to produce very bright colored blossoms.

Cyanamide is sold to the farm trade as a nitrogen fertilizer under the name of AERO Cyanamid, Granular, and is available in 100 pound bags through the fertilizer trade. It is also sold for home use under the trade name of Lawn and Garden Cyanamid and is available from the following companies:

The Wax Company, Amory, Mississippi.
Mississippi Federated Cooperative, Jackson, Mississippi.
Fred's Wholesale Florist, 3750 Florida Street, Baton Rouge,
Louisiana.

For the lawn and garden trade the Cyanamid is packed in 10, 25 and 50 pound bags.

If you have any further questions we hope you will feel free to write us.

Yours very truly,

M. V. Bailey

M. V. Bailey, Technical Director
Agricultural Chemicals Division

MVB/lgl 5
Enclosure

Table 1. *Ovulinia apothecia* in 0.001-acre plots at Charleston, S. C., artificially infested with infected flowers in 1940. Treatments applied Feb. 27, 1941; apothecia counted March 18, 22, and 26, April 2 and 14, 1941.

Treatment	Amount applied per acre	Number of apothecia	
		1	2
Cyanamid, Granular	200 lb.	0	0
	400 lb.	0	0
	800 lb.	0	0
Elgetol (1 per cent solution)	450 gal.	0	0
	900 gal.	0	0
	1800 gal.	0	0
Controls, untreated	—	6	3
	—	7	0
	—	17	1

In the second trial, plots 2 x 2 ft. in an area lightly shaded by large trees were arranged in four rows of six each and heavily infested with blighted azalea flowers in April, 1940. Four chemical treatments were applied on March 12, 1941, each treatment appearing once in each of three blocks. Twelve untreated plots were randomized with the treatments in each

block. The results (Table 2) indicate complete suppression of apothecia in all plots treated with either Cyanamid or Elgetol. The experiment was duplicated in an open field. Only one apothecium developed in the open, whereas 603 apothecia developed in the original experimental series that was shaded.

Table 2. Number of *Ovulinia apothecia* in 2 x 2-ft. experimental plots at Charleston, S. C., artificially infested with infected flowers in 1940. Treatments applied March 12, 1941; apothecia counted March 17, 22, and 25, April 2 and 12, 1941.

Treatment	Amount applied per acre	Block 1		Block 2		Block 3	
		Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control
Cyanamid, Granular	400 lb.	0	41	0	28	0	4
Cyanamid, powder	400 lb.	0	54	0	83	0	16
Cyanamid, powder (suspended in water)	400 lb.	0	68	0	107	0	12
Elgetol (1 per cent solution)	450 gal.	0	130	0	35	0	25
Totals		0	293	0	253	0	57

In the third trial, five replications of each of three Cyanamid treatments were paired with untreated plots of equal size in an azalea garden in which flower spot had been consistently severe. As shown in (Table 3) natural infestation here was much lighter than the infestation artificially produced (Table 2). In two control plots no apothecia appeared, but two or more were found in each of 13 others, while no apothecia appeared in any of the 15 plots to which Cyanamid was applied.

Table 3. Number of *Ovulinia apothecia* in paired 2 x 2-ft. plots in a naturally infested garden at Summerville, S. C. Treatments applied March 12, 1941; apothecia counted March 17, 22, and 25, April 3 and 10, 1941.

Treatment (400 lb. per acre)		Replication					Totals
		1	2	3	4	5	
Cyanamid, Granular	Treated	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Control	6	3	12	15	8	44
Cyanamid, powder	Treated	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Control	9	6	0	5	0	20
Cyanamid, powder (suspended in water)	Treated	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Control	19	2	3	17	8	49

Preliminary trials were conducted to test the tolerance of azaleas to calcium cyanamide. On March 18, 1941, Cyanamid, 400 lbs. per acre in sand, was applied to 5 plots at Magnolia Garden under old azalea bushes. The natural ground cover of light leaf mulch was undisturbed. On March 19, Cyanamid was applied at the same rate to five plots at Summerville, S. C., and to five at the Cypress Gardens. During the 1941 season no injury to azaleas was evident on any of the 15 plots. Apothecia, abundant in previous seasons, on some of the plots at Summerville were not detected after treatment. Higher amounts of Cyanamid, 800 and 1600 lbs. per acre, produced no visible injury to azaleas in the season of application.

Summary

Data presented indicate that treatment with Cyanamid or Elgetol in advance of apothecial development will suppress apothecia of *Ovulinia azaleae* for one flowering season. It is not known whether the sclerotia in treated areas are capable of developing apothecia in the following season. Unfortunately both the materials here shown to be effective against *Ovulinia* are injurious to the leaves of azaleas. Preliminary evidence indicates that Cyanamid is safe to apply to the soil about azaleas, producing no recognizable injury, at least in the season it is applied. No tests on the safety of applying Elgetol have been made.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND



FERTILIZER LOSSES THROUGH LEACHING AS MEASURED BY LYSIMETER EXPERIMENTS

M. F. MORGAN, O. E. STREET AND H. G. M. JACOBSON

Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station

Extracted from Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station,
Bul. 326, Feb., 1931

As reported in Bulletin 311, a lysimeter equipment was installed at Windsor in the spring of 1929 for the purpose of studying the losses of plant food elements through leaching, as affected by soil type, character of the fertilizer and crop removal. It is common knowledge that the leaching of fertilizer during wet seasons is a serious problem in tobacco production, particularly on our sandy soils. Although less conspicuously in evidence, the fate of fertilizer ingredients that are applied in excess of crop removal in our heavy tobacco fertilizer practice is an important factor in the cumulative effect of continuous tobacco culture upon the productive power of the soil. Much light should be thrown upon these problems by means of the experiments now in progress.

Briefly, the plan of the investigations is as follows:

Surface soil lysimeters. Cylindrical tanks 20 inches in diameter containing only the normal depth (seven inches) of surface soil are used in this experiment. Four different soils are compared:

1. An excessively sandy soil from the "plains", designated as *Merrimac coarse sand*; taken from a shade field operated by H. C. Griswold in the town of Windsor Locks.

2. A medium sandy loam of the type most generally used for tobacco, designated as *Merrimac sandy loam*; taken from the Tobacco Substation field.

3. A very fine sandy loam, characteristic of the lighter textured soils of the gently rolling low uplands that occur just east of the level terraces lying east of the Connecticut River, designated as *Enfield very fine sandy loam*; taken from a field owned by P. Chamberlain, near Broad Brook.

4. A reddish brown loam, typical of the heavier upland soils which are derived from red (Triassic) sandstone glacial till, designated as *Wethersfield loam*; taken from a field owned by Olds and Whipple, in the town of Suffield.

On each of these soils the following forms of fertilizer nitrogen are compared, each used in amounts equivalent to 200 pounds of nitrogen per acre per year: nitrate of soda, sulfate of ammonia, urea and cottonseed meal. Precipitated bone, carbonate of potash, sulfate of potash and sulfate of magnesia are added to each tank in amounts sufficient to supply 100 pounds of phosphoric acid, 200 pounds of potash and 25 pounds of magnesia per acre per year.

The Merrimac sandy loam soil (No. 2) also includes tanks without nitrogen, but with other nutrients applied at the usual rate. All treatments are in duplicate.

All of the surface soil lysimeters are uncropped, since this experiment is primarily designed to study the absolute amounts of nitrogen that become available and leach through the surface soil at different periods of the year from various sources of nitrogen on the different soils.

Twenty-inch lysimeters. These are cylindrical tanks 20 inches in diameter and 20 inches deep, containing surface of normal depth (seven inches) placed over about 12 inches of subsoil.

All of the soil for this experiment is the *Merrimac sandy loam* from the Tobacco Substation field, identical with the one used in the surface soil lysimeters.

In this experiment a comparison is made between the following sixteen nitrogenous fertilizers:

Mineral and synthetic sources

Nitrate nitrogen	{ nitrate of soda nitrate of potash nitrate of lime
Ammonia nitrogen	{ sulfate of ammonia ammophos "B"
Urea	
Calurea (containing both urea and nitrate of lime)	
Cyanamide	

Vegetable organic sources

Cottonseed meal
Castor pomace
Linsed meal

Animal organic sources

Dry ground fish meal
Hoof and horn meal
Dried blood
Animal tannage

Cow manure

In all cases precipitated bone, carbonate of potash, sulfate of potash and sulfate of magnesia are added in amounts sufficient to supply the soil in the tanks with a total of 100 pounds of phosphoric acid, 200 pounds potash and 25 pounds of magnesia, except that the nitrate of potash necessary to furnish the required amount of nitrogen also supplied 677 pounds of potash, while the ammophos yielded 312 pounds of phosphoric acid.¹

¹ In 1929 errors in preliminary data on the nitrogen content of the fertilizer material caused the use of 227 pounds of nitrogen as cyanamide and 280.6 pounds of nitrogen as hoof and horn meal.

One tobacco plant is grown to normal harvest maturity on each of the 20-inch tanks. In 1929 the crop was destroyed by hail just before harvest time and the crop was chopped up and returned to the soil, as was the common field practice following the severe hailstorm that year. The crop of 1930 was harvested, dried, weighed and analyzed, in order to obtain data on crop removal of plant food elements.

Whenever a sufficient amount of rain has fallen to produce leaching, the leachate is measured and sampled, and the nitrate nitrogen content of the leachate is determined. Complete chemical analyses of the composite samples of the leachings from each tank are made for two six-month periods for each year beginning about May 25. This is the normal date for the fertilizer applications that are made just before tobacco setting.

The rainfall since May 25, 1929, has been unusually low almost every month. The year ending May 25, 1930, showed a rainfall of only 32.75 inches, which is about 12 inches below normal. For the six-month period ending November 25, 1930, the rainfall showed a corresponding deficiency.

Table 2. Effects of pre-harvest treatments with potassium cyanate and sodium cyanamide on seeds and plant regrowth from alfalfa, red clover and alsike clover.

Treatment	Rate of application pounds per acre	Seed appearance compared with check	Seed germination percentage			Regrowth appearance	Percentage crown killing
			1948	1949	1949		
			Alfalfa	Red clover	Alsike		
Check; swathed	0	—	86	91	92	Normal	0
Pot. cyanate spray	10	Normal	89	92	94	Normal	0
Pot. cyanate dust	120	Normal	90	92	93	Normal	0
Sod. cyanamide spray	60	Normal	87	89	90	Normal	0
Sod. cyanamide spray	100	Normal	89	91	92	Normal	0
Sod. cyanamide dust	120	Normal	87	90	92	Normal	0

Dry preparations of potassium cyanate (X1), sodium cyanamide (X10), calcium cyanamide and monosodium cyanamide were applied at rates ranging from 40 to 200 pounds per acre in certain of the comparisons with spray treatments.

Following application of the chemicals, observations were recorded with regard to rapidity and extent of response to the various dry and spray preparations. Some of the treated areas were harvested with farm machinery. Seed yield determinations were made where practicable and germination tests performed on samples from treated and control material. Later comparisons included inspection of root crowns and regrowth of parent plants in chemically-treated and in swathed areas.

Chemical analyses to determine carbohydrate, protein and phosphorus content of representative samples of root material taken at different times after plant treatment were also carried out but are not discussed in the present paper.

Results

Data from field scale harvesting methods are not extensive enough to warrant at present an evaluation of the relative merits of the various chemical treatments in regard to possible improvement of seed yields. The figures in Table 3 however are of some interest in this connection.

Table 3. Seed yields of alsike clover threshed with combine harvester following different pre-harvest treatments of 4-acre blocks, 1950.

Swathing	Potassium cyanate	Sodium cyanamide	Natural freezing
392 lb.	471 lb.	498 lb.	406 lb.

Discussion and Conclusions

1. Of the "Cyanamid" chemicals tested, potassium cyanate and sodium cyanamide were outstanding as top-killers when applied in spray form. Dusts were unsatisfactory.

2. Although smaller amounts of potassium cyanate were effective in comparison with sodium cyanamide the latter is somewhat more caustic, hence more rapid in action and in addition is likely to be cheaper commercially. Care to avoid skin irritation should be taken while handling this material and sprayers should be rinsed thoroughly after use.

3. While as little as 9 gallons spray solution per acre sometimes produced very good results, 40 gallons or more were generally required for adequate coverage and top-killing.

4. Better results were obtained when a wetting agent was

added to the spray solution. In general there were only minor differences between the suitability of soap, casein, and a number of trade-name household detergents.

5. Major differences in results within a particular season were due to variation in height and density of stand of the crop, rather than to species tested.

6. Rates of application therefore should be adjusted in accordance with results from a preliminary trial made a few days in advance of the major operation in a given year. In general, however, 30-60 pounds sodium cyanamide, or 15-35 pounds potassium cyanate, with added detergent in 40 or more gallons solution per acre, appear to be the ranges of suitable rates for ground spray rigs in preparation for combining alsike, alfalfa or red clover within 5 days after treatment.

7. Preliminary trials have shown that complete top-killing is not essential for satisfactory combining. Drying out of about 80 per cent of the top-growth of alsike, alfalfa, and red clover permitted good threshing without appreciable mixture of the seed with shattered leaf and stem material.

8. Pre-harvest treatment of birdsfoot trefoil was effective in killing top-growth and in delaying by several days the dehiscence of seed pods, especially those immature at time of treatment. Additional experimentation is necessary to establish recommendations regarding this phase of the work.

9. As judged by the conditions of harvested seed, its germinability and the inspection of plant crowns and regrowth, there were no harmful effects from the use of the top-killers concerned.

Acknowledgments

Grateful acknowledgement is expressed to American Cyanamid Co., New York, and to North American Cyanamid Ltd., Toronto, for financial assistance, supplies of chemicals and continuing interest and co-operation. It is also a pleasure to acknowledge the help from time to time of University associates and the assistance of farmers who provided free sites for the experiments.

References

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- CORNS, W. G. A comparison of sodium cyanamide, aromatic oil and dinitro formulations as pre-harvest top-killers on flax and alfalfa. University of Alberta, Dept. of Extension Press Bull. January, 1952.

ERADICANT FUNGICIDES OF POSSIBLE VALUE AGAINST THE AZALEA PETAL BLIGHT FUNGUS, OVULINIA AZALEAE

PHILIP BRIERLEY [†]

Reprinted from *Phytopathology*, February, 1950,
Vol. XL, No. 2, pp. 153-155.

Control of the petal blight disease of azalea, caused by *Ovulinia azaleae* Weiss, is now accomplished by use of protectant fungicides¹. Before effective protectants became available, some tests were made of the possibility of eliminating, or at least reducing, the primary inoculum of ascospores by applying eradicator fungicides to the soil to prevent the development of the apothecial stage. However, two factors weigh against the practical use of eradicants in control of azalea petal blight, namely the hazard of injury by the fungicide to some of the diverse plants that accompany azaleas in Southeastern gardens, and the need for applications on a community basis in order to accomplish significant reduction of the disease. Protectants, therefore, have the more general appeal. The work on eradicants was discontinued in 1941, although two compounds, Cyanamid and Elgetol, had proved effective against the apothecia of *Ovulinia*. Since Plakidas² has recently suggested the study of eradicants, the data are presented here and may be of interest to workers who continue such studies.

Plots for experimental treatment near Charleston, South Carolina, were infested with blighted azalea flowers during the flowering season of 1940 (Tables 1 and 2) or were chosen in a heavily infested garden (Table 3). All plots were small because it was not practicable to count the tiny apothecia on large areas. Apothecia were first detected on February 28, and were common in the Charleston area by March 18, 1941. Few or none had developed in the test plots at the time the chemicals were applied, February 27 or March 12, 1941.

Cyanamid (calcium cyanamide) found effective against apothecia of *Sclerotinia fructicola* by Huber and Baur³, and Elgetol (sodium dinitrocresylate), found toxic to perithecia of *Venturia* by Keitt and coworkers⁴, were the compounds tested as eradicants. Elgetol was applied in water solution. Cyanamid was tested in water suspension, but the grade used made a poor suspension. When not otherwise specified, the dry Cyanamid was diluted in white sand, which provided bulk and facilitated even distribution. The rates used were approximately those recommended by previous workers, or multiples of these rates.

In the first trial (Table 1), plots 6.5 ft. square (approximately 0.001 acre) were treated with two chemicals at three rates each in the spring of 1940. One azalea was set in each plot to test phytocidal action. Both Cyanamid and Elgetol burned the leaves with which they came in contact. These plots were covered with blighted flowers in April, 1940. During the summer the bushes were killed by flooding. On February 27, 1941, the treatments were repeated as shown in (Table 1).



Above: Black sclerotium, the stage of the fungus when there are no flowers, and horn-like apothecium. Apothecia release spores causing initial infection of flowers. (greatly enlarged). Photo by L. L. English.

Above Right: Initial spot stage of the disease. This is followed by the "limp-blight" stage, 24 hours later. Photo by L. Stites.

Right: Sclerotia, (arrows) developing on blighted flowers. Photo by L. Stites.

[†]Pathologist, Division of Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland.

¹Gill, D. L. Effectiveness of fungicidal sprays and dusts in azalea petal blight control. *Phytopath.* (In press.)

²Plakidas, A. G. Effect of sclerotial development on incidence of azalea flower blight. U. S. Dept. Agr., Plant Dis. Rptr. 33: 272-273, 1949.

³Huber, G. A., and K. Baur. The use of calcium cyanamide for the destruction of apothecia of *Sclerotinia fructicola*. *Phytopath.* 29: 436-441, 1939.

⁴Keitt, G. W., C. N. Clatyon, and M. H. Langford. Experiments with eradicator fungicides for combating apple scab. *Phytopath.* 31: 296-322, 1941.

Route 1 Box 142,
Pass Christian, Miss.,
10 February 1956

Mr. R. L. Hock,
American Cyanamid Company
P.O. Box 10008 Jefferson Branch
New Orleans 21, La.

Dear Mr. Hock:

Thank you for your letter of February 7th and for the letter that has just come from the New York office, for which my thanks are due to you also.

The information sent from New York contains some data new to me but I still have some doubts in my mind that probably can be dispelled only by trial and error in my own plantings. That I propose doing as soon as possible.

My garden is not the ideal spot as it is essentially a breeding garden and any loss that might occur would be of material that could not be replaced. But I shall look for some "sacrificial victims" and hope that I shall see them flourish and not become victims at all. This is one of the cases when I shall delight in admitting that my doubts were groundless.

Thank you again.

Faithfully yours,

B. Y. Morrison

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

FORTIER PLANT
AVONDALE, LA.



TELEPHONE
UNIVERSITY 5431

MAILING ADDRESS
P. O. BOX 10008 JEFFERSON BRANCH
NEW ORLEANS 21, LA.
February 7, 1956

Mr. B. Y. Morrison
Route 1, Box 142
Pass Christian, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Your letter of January 27, 1956, concerning azalea "blight" was received just as I was leaving for our New York Office. This trip gave me the opportunity to present your problem directly to our top Agricultural Chemical people.

It was indicated to me later that they are somewhat familiar with this problem and may be able to give you some help. I was assured that they would investigate it thoroughly and I am sure that you will hear from them shortly.

Yours very truly

R. L. Hock
Plant Manager

RLH:ac

Route 1 Box 142,
Pass Christian, Miss.,
10 February 1956

Dear Mrs. Borah:

Since I have seen you I have had a very pleasant letter from Mr. Hock who carried my letter with him to the New York office of American Cyanamid Company, and this morning an air mail letter from that office, sending helpful advice and a reprint of an article by Dr. Brierly (whom I knew in Beltsville) that is very interesting. But from my gardening point of view, not complete.

As far as I can now tell, there is no next step other than that of BYM's buying a sack of the stuff and trying it out. Since I feel that we have the disease pretty well under control here, thanks to three years of spraying with Dithane 78, there may be nothing more than additional data, all negative or vague....

I cannot believe that any of my neighbors who do nothing would welcome cooperation.

If the claims of the Company are correct, I suppose that I should utter the most abject apologies to you and your correspondents for having stirred up a tempest in a tea pot. I do not have any trouble in apologizing, but I'd like to postpone it until I have had some personal experience with the product.

The week point, from my point of view, in all the data reported, is that it is all experimental and does not report on what happened when the same plot was treated with Calcium cyanamid year after year for say twenty years.... And there are no data on what happens when the ground is first dusted with Cyanamid, and then one goes into the Dithane routine just to be sure that no oospores have floated in from elsewhere.

I will appreciate it greatly if you will share this letter with Mrs. Milling who produced Mr. Hock!

The weather continues disgusting and I now have to wonder what we will do with the redoubtable Cynthia if she arrived in a pouring rain next Saturday morning. When faced with problems involving a major effort in self control, I always fear death from self-strangulation, so should hear of my demise, you will guess properly that I choked to death.....

Thank you for all you have done and be assured that I'll keep you posted on what happens from time to time. It may even be that you can write an article for the GCA Bulletin that will make Mrs. Keith jump -- or can she jump?

Faithfully,

B. Y. Morrison

m

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED

1314 Woodland Drive
Reidsville, N.C.
April 3, 1963

Ans -
Apr. 8/63

Dear Mr. Morrison,

It is always a pleasure to hear from others who are interested in the old daffodils. The tazetta that you have from Elizabeth Lawrence is my favorite of all the species (or unknown) that I have found. Your articles have been a help and inspiration for my gardening efforts through the years and I am sure that if you do not know this particular variety, it must be a rare one.

Elizabeth seems a little mixed up on "who and where it came from". I sent her a bulb of it three or four years ago from my stock of 6 bulbs received in 1957 from Carl Woodward of Route 1, Ruby, S.C. This is the story:

Wrote him 4/8/63

I direct a Round Robin for the American Hemerocallis Society and for the 10 years one of the members has been Carl Woodward, a rather droll bachelor but kind and generous to a fault. In one of the letters I mentioned that I was trying to find bulbs of what is known locally as "17 Sisters" but they were not for sale by the people who had them. The one I meant then was the tenderer, whiter one that some call "White Pearl" and Daffodil Mart sells it now. Carl wrote me that he had a few bulbs of a good hardy 17 Sisters that he would share with me. He wrote, "This makes a huge bulb and increases so slow that I have only a few after 15 years of growing it. Mrs. Davis of Red Springs, N.C. gave me the start and she told me, 'Carl, guard these with your life--they are my eyeballs'. She knew how I loved flowers and wanted me to have them." I understood that Mrs. Davis had later died and he knew nothing of what happened to her garden. He sent me 6 bulbs of it and they really were huge. I thought Elizabeth might be able to identify it for me so I let her have a bulb the next year. I put mine in two spots in the garden as a safeguard. One of the clumps has increased enough that I shall take it up this summer and spread to other locations. I will be happy to send you one or two if you can't buy them from Carl. He may have a better supply than I. I hope so. Write him and see. I ordered a bulb of COMPRESSA from Alec Gray two years ago to compare. The bulb compared in size but the bloom was not the same. My "Davis Tazetta" grows 18 inches and has 18 florets on some stems. It is a glorious thing in a good daffodil year. This spring is the first one

Carl Woodward supplied - tel Mrs. Puck 6/8/63

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that it has shown winter damage but as you know we have lost many, many plants this terrible winter--then summer weather in the 80's for two weeks has made daffodils pathetic. They open on short stems and are gone in a day from the sun and wind. This should be my peak bloom week. The photographer was here today to take pictures of my garden and I was ashamed of it. Our Flower Show yesterday was barely in time. I had a specimen of the Davis Tazetta in the show and one of the older ladies of the town was discussing it and the difference in one from Georgia also called "17 Sisters" by the owner. This old gardener was president of the first garden club in the state and has been about over the south. She said last night that mine is "Grand Monarque" (or monarch). But if it was this southern variety I feel sure that you would know it. She recalled to me the article in the 1959 ADS Yearbook, by Mrs. Willie Rice Hurst, whom I heard make the talk at the convention in Atlanta the spring of 1958. Mrs. Hurst says on page 8 of the 1959 yearbook that they called it "Grandma's" until in recent years they were told that the name was Grand Monarch. Please read the article and see what you make of it. Mrs. Hurst lived near Atlanta; at Marshallville, I believe. She was quite along in years and may have died.

If you do trace the origin of these old daffodils, will you let me know if my friend here is right about it being the Georgia "Grand Monarch"?

Elizabeth has given me a number of rare bulbs and plants and I am collecting all of the species of daffodils that I can find. Do you know of sources of others that might be hardy here? The Pearl is not reliable and I have discarded most of that. Paper White dies out of course.

Remember that Mr. Woodward is in South Carolina.

Sincerely,

Anna Sheets

(Mrs. W. O. Sheets)

Mrs. Mae W. Holmes

Rt. 1

Modoc, S. C.

"This is the yellow with the small red cup."

"These are the small yellow and they are the original narcissus and I know they have been in my family for the past 3 generations. I'm 67 yrs old ~~And~~ so you see they have been around quite a while." (Look like either jonquilla or campernelle.)

"These are the cream white. They are the old fashioned kind and has been in the family as far back as I can trace but I dont really know where they came from."

"Since you sent plenty postage I'm sending y u some yellow daffodils they have medium size blooms and are so easily grown. they are quite old fashioned."

Miss Cora Lee Harmon
ward. S.C.R.#1-

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mr. E. Y. Morrison

Rt. 1 Box 24

Pass Christian

Mississippi

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ward D.P.
Sep 1962
Dear Sir
I am on a va-
cation just got home
it Friday I try to get
the bulbs shipped to-
morrow the bulbs
last name for them
my mother said they all
day called them the
dome star they are
pretty the stem gets
over a foot tall the
peddles around the
size of a cup top I sure
you will like them
I get them off tomorrow
Grimond
(over)

Oct 10, 62

Mr B. Y. Morrison

Box 24-

Pass Christian, Miss.

Dear Mr Morrison:

Your order for bulbs received - and
I am mailing some today - thanks
a lot.

The white Pearl narcissus grew in
my grand mother's flower garden hundred
years ago in fact all the bulbs I
am sending did. They are the old fashioned
dependable bulbs that stay in the ground
year after year, and should be planted 4 to 6
inches deep - I sold the last of my dry
narcissus bulbs last week, so I had to dig
these, but it does not hurt to move them
if you plant them right out - and the
Southern Bell Hyacinths are very small, but
all the dry ones I had left, so if you are not
satisfied, return them and get your money -

I have double pink peonies for \$1. each
or will exchange for double red peonies -
Wm. F. M. Apperson.

Route 1 Box 24,
Pass Christian, Miss.,
8 October 1962

Mrs. J. M. Apperson,
Route 4
Union, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Apperson:

There are a number of things in your advertisement in the October 1 issue of the Mississippi Market Bulletin, that I should like to have for the garden here, particularly your narcissus, White Pearl.

Do you have any "history" on that kind? If so will you let me know of it, at your convenience.

I am remitting by check adding 10¢ for exchange; but if that is not convenient to you, will you return it in the inclosed envelope with any notes re White Pearl and I will get a Money Order for you.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

B. Y. Morrison

50 Narcissus, White Pearl	2.00
12 Hyacinth, double pink	2.00
25 " , Pink Roman	3.00
25 " , White Roman	3.00
25 " , Southern Bell	2.00
	<hr/> 12.00

Postage: pure guess!

1.00
<hr/> 13.00

Mrs. Earl Louke
Water Valley
Miss. R. 3



Mr. B. Y. Morrison
Rt. 1 Box 24
Pass Christian
Mississippi

100 tiny nos. 3 02

~~200~~ 200 tiny nos. 1 00

24 old time paper 1 00

4 letter paper 50

5 50

postage

50

1450 Cantera Ave.,
Santa Barbara, Calif.

August 9. 1951

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Your last letter arrived the day we brought our begonias home from the Show and Elta (Daughter) brought it to me as I sat gazing upon what appeared to be hundreds of plants waiting to be put back in the garden. I can truthfully say that I was relieved to know that you would be out of town and were willing to give me more time. I do feel so guilty keeping you waiting so long. My only hope of forgiveness is that the plants will be of the quality that will please you and thus recompense the long delay.

I took special care in wrapping your begonias and wish that you comment on their condition on arrival. If weather conditions are favorable they should stand the trip better than the previous lot.

I added two of my newest Rex cross that you might watch and report on. Using the new B. circumlobata from China as the seed parent I did get a definite rex cross but just what change in characteristics only time will tell. I used a thin leafed Rex for the pollen. Figure that they may be more serrate than other crosses and that the flower might be larger. B. circumlobata carries large blossoms in deep pink. I slipped in an "American Beauty" the one and only patented begonia. A miniature rex of Mrs. Lewis's. I do not have the patent rights but couldn't resist adding it for your collection. Forgive me, for being unethical.

Your letter of June 13th (Is it possible that I have not written you since receiving it ?) telling of yourself and work was most interesting. Was surprised to learn that you are a Californian

at heart. What a small world. So you knew Mr. VanRennselaer of the Botanic Garden. His brother Richard has been working with my husband for many years here on Hope Ranch, Superintendent and Foreman solving the many problems usual with so large a set-up.

Now it is my turn to give you some news. Do you recall a Dr. Cornelius Muller ? Both he and his wife Kathrine worked under you in Washington. Dr. Kathrine tells me that they were many times entertained in your home while studying in the East. Dr. Kathrine Muller has received the appointment as Director of the Botanic Gardens taking Mr. VanRennselaer's place. She is doing a vast amount of improvement at the Gardens and is truly making a name for herself as Director. Dr. Cornelius is Assistant Professor of Botany at our U.C. of Santa Barbara and last year was in Norway and the continent doing research on "Oak"

I am sure that you would have every reason to be proud of the work they are doing. It was during the placing of the exhibits in the Show that I mentioned you and your interest in Rex Begonias. By the way the "Gardens" exhibit of Native Shrubs was beautiful and took not only First but Sweetstakes in the Division.

I suppose that I should tell you how I came out at the Show. Not as many blue ribbons as formally but the cash prizes were about the same. Found that I cannot grow specimen plants like I used to, with so many seedlings and young plants to be cared for. It was a lot of work, I had nearly 200 square feet plus the specimen plants. Of course my three miniature gardens took threefirsts and I received many compliments . I was very proud of the work and have had photos taken of them in both color and black and white. As yet have not seen the results but if they are anyway good I shall send you a copy. Total prize money amounted to nearly \$300.00. Not bad ??

The pictures of your Rex seedlings and your article were

of special interest to me and I shall be waiting for your next. Thank you for mentioning me, but I haven't contributed enough for such publicity. I do disagree with you on the "casserole method of growing minute seed" Of course I do not use the brick but plant on about an inch of sterilized moss and leaf mold in equal parts right in the bottom of the small ice box dishes. Find that it is by far the best method in that until pricking out time, no watering is necessary and the seedlings have plenty of food. In fact I seldom look in until I am ready to transplant. Your observation of retarded germination is usual with all begonia seed. Many times I find that there is the second and even a third crop to be pricked off. Even from the same seed pod.

Did you know that not until the last few years that Azaleas never had a chance in California ? So many were of the opinion that they were impossible here. Mr. Wilcox of Los Angeles has lately moved his Azalea Farms to Santa Barbara, to be away from the Los Angeles smog. He is about two miles from here and although I have not found time to visit the nurseries I hear that it is already much more profitable and that he is continually expanding. Do you think that perhaps he would be interested in your new hardy variety? Certainly with his interest in the plants you should contact him and give California a chance to grow "Your Babies".

Have you had any experience in growing Strelitzias from seed ? There is so little literature on the subject and I have been offered the chance to grow seed for my neighbor who has a field of 10,000 plants coming into bloom and wishes to grow seedlings for replacements. If you know of any sure method that would give a maximum of germination I would certainly appreciate your help. Have been rather fortunate in the pollinization and am now able to get from ten to twenty seeds per pod. We were talking to-day of the possibilities in hybridizing with the species. What would be your opinion of such a venture? To get

a dwarf blue or even an improvement would be heavenly. To add the broad leaf of s.nocolai to s.Regina would be an accomplishment, or am I just wishfully dreaming?

I hope to be able to give up my work on the National Board of the A.B.S. and devote more time to hybridizing, and all that goes with it. I resent your remark that you are old enough to know better than to start new things as your age, perhaps because I took it to heart and hesitated a moment to think of all the things I am paanning for a 57 year old grandmother of nine. But----I have tasted the joys of creating new plants and believe that nothing will stop me so long as I can have an hour in which to work. I do wished that I could show you my begonias. Maybe I should turn to photography and use pictures instead of words. One of my tenuifolia Rex crosses has huge leaves and a spread of nearly four feet. TRULY tropically beautiful.

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Would you advise me to send some of my new begonias to The New York Botanic Garden? Would they be interested in the hybrids? I have often thought of contacting Mr. Everett but failed to write him, perhaps because I felt I had not yet accomplished enough. Dr. Robbins is the gentleman who does so much by way of discription is he Hot? I should see to it that I have some of my hybrids in the coming Begonia Show, shouldn't I???

I must tell you of my latest ---- for you will understand the joys I am experiencng.

B.Kellermanni X Mazae is peltate and showing some pink in the stem also markings in the leaf. The B.Mazae X Kellermani is a darling. Peltate leaf, deep bronze green and covered with fine white scurf but not as cupped as the parent Kellermani. B. Dayii X MacDougalli is going to be huge. light green serrate leaves carrying the dark vein markings of Dayii. Every indication of being hardier than either parent. I am sure that the B. Mazae X Mac Dougalli will be worth while

as yet hardly large enough to tell much about but look interesting. The *B. imperialis* X *B. circumlobata* are growing fast with pebbly leaf surface the leaf being almost heart-shaped and to a lance-point, definitely new characteristics showing up for a new begonia. *B. imperialis* X *B. Valpariso* carries the veinings of Valpariso but not the peltate leaf, but a new softness of *imperialis*. Have others that are interesting but time will tell if they will be good. My last years hybrids are proving popular and I hope to soon have descriptions of them in the Begonian.

I do hope that you will find the Rexes that I have chosen, for you, different. I have tried to give you a range of color, type and hybrid variation as well as the old ones that are now scarce and of course some of the latest, in hopes that you can show the public that Rexes are truly the Royalty of Begonias and something to be desired.

Hope I have not tired you with my chatter, will wish you luck in growing your collection, then close.

Cordially,

Louise Schwendtgen

Rex Begonias # 2.

Marie Louise, origin obscure, small leaved, miniature growth ----	1.00
Starlight, L.S. hybrid, Sunderbruch blood, 1949. -----	1.00
Prince Charming, sturdy cathayana rex hybrid, Elsie Frey. 1942 --	1.00
Floralice, r.c. Mrs. Rudolph X cathayana, Walter Knecht. 1945 -----	1.50
Amethest, Rex hybrid. colorful, Elsie Frey. 1950 -----	1.00
Avila. rex hybrid, colorful spiril, Elsie Frey, 1950 -----	1.50
Robin, rex X dregei, miniature type, Elsie Frey. 1950, -----	1.50
Scarlet O'Hara. rex X macBethi, miniature type Mrs. Lewis. 1948. --	1.50
Miss Janice, small leaved miniature type, California, Hyb. unknown	1.00
Stanley Wilson, blackest of rex, Flaitz hybrid, about 1945 -----	1.00
Pacific Sunset. old favorite perhaps one of Robinson's. -----	.75
Old Ramona. West coast hybrid. about 1937, -----	.75
Radiance, r.c. X India Spotted. L.S. hybrid 1943 (hardy) -----	.75
cathayana X Evansiana, tree-type, un-named, Elsie Frey, 1950. -----	1.00
cathayana X b. pustulata, Rex type. un-named, R. Ziezenhenne, 1950-	1.50
b. circumlabata X r.c. Starlight, L.S. seedling 1950, unproven ----	.75
" " " " " " " -----	.75
Virginia Slocum, silver sheen, Elsie Frey hybrid 1949. -----	.75
A miniature monstrosity, among r.c. X. dregei seedlings. 1950 -----	
American Beauty. colorful miniature type. only patented begonia	
Mrs. Lewis 1948 (?) -----	
4 rex seedlings, L.S. 1950 -----	1.30

\$20.30

By credit \$20.30

The Knockan,

Broughshane,

Co. Antrim, N. Ireland.

15th December, 1953.

My dear Ben,

Thank you ever so much for your long interesting letter of 9th December received along with your card this morning. I wrote you on November 26th and a few days before that had asked the R.H.S. to send you a copy of the new issue of the Daffodil & Tulip Year-Book but I suppose that neither the letter nor the Year-Book had reached you when you wrote. I hope that they have by this time. If the Year-Book has not turned up let me know and I will have them send you another.

You speak of collecting Tazetta Narcissi. I wonder if you have got Silver Chimes, as I feel sure it would grow like a weed with you and I should say that Silver Chimes and Soleil D'Or are the two most beautiful of all the tazettas. The triandrus blood in Silver Chimes gives it added refinement and it is an entire charming pot plant. I am afraid I have none of it left here now as it did little good out-of-doors here, and the daffodil fly was very fond of it. But I am sure I could get a few bulbs of it for you, or you might be able to get it from Oregon or California. Do you know the poetaz Cragford which is about the earliest thing that I know. In fact partly due to our quite abnormally mild autumn and frostless weather up till now a few flowers of it are already actually opening on a little two year down patch out-of-doors. Of course once winter frost comes it will be cut down. It was raised by P.D. Williams, and Zandbergen of Holland, to whom he sent some to try, discovered it to be an extraordinarily early forcer. They could easily get it in flower in November. It is white and orange scarlet has several heads on the stem and very free flowering. A little rough in quality perhaps, but I am sure it will have a great future as a winter flowering bulb. As I said I have a few of it here though I don't list it as I don't think I have the right conditions to grow really good bulbs of it but I could easily send you a few to try. Silver Chimes by the way is said to be bred between Grand Monarch and Triandrus Calathinus. In appearance it rather resembles Grand Monarch but has better and more refined quality and good substance.

Since you have been able to flower the other varieties of daffodils that you mention fairly well, it does look really hopeful that you will succeed in growing at all events a great many varieties probably quite as many as you want to handle. Probably bulbs from

your old garden will acclimatize rather better than from this cool wet climate up here, but no doubt even ours would acclimatize in time or at all events some of them. I shall send you my list but I really would much prefer to send you a little collection of things to try just as a gift, if you will send me the necessary permit tags to accompany the parcel or parcels.

I am much interested in your account of the progress of your friend who has tuberculosis as my foreman John Shaw's little daughter Jean, of 12 or almost 13 years of age, has been in a sanatorium near Belfast for nine or ten months. I am afraid she was pretty bad before they realized what was the matter, but she also has been having streptomycin and PAS treatment though I have not heard any mention of insoniazide, though her Father did tell me that they had recently been trying some drug of which he had not heard the name. She has been making quite good progress but is being strictly kept in her bed. She is fortunately a good little patient so I do hope that in the end she will be alright.

I should think that Magnolias ought to be a great joy in your climate. I saw a photograph in a New Zealand paper recently of fine deciduous Magnolias flowering in the Botanic Garden at Wellington with groups of daffodils underneath them, which would be a charming combination. The Pyracanthas must also be a very great delight: I have a scarlet one and a yellow one on the house here both of which blossom lavishly but unfortunately set comparatively little fruit. I suppose they don't get enough sun here.

You would probably be able to grow the annual Morning Glories very well. A friend has once or twice sent me seeds of a large and glorious deep sky blue one from New Zealand which won't grow out-of-doors here, but I have once or twice flowered a few plants of it in my little greenhouse, and seed that I sent to the Channel Islands has done quite well out-of-doors but not on the same scale as I saw it growing right to the top of a house at Perth in Australia which it had simply smothered in glorious deep sky blue flowers, a really marvellous and lovely sight.

The weather here has really been quite extraordinary. Up to now we have had only one sharp night frost and the rest has been abnormally mild and some of the daffodils appear to be as far above ground as one would expect to see them at the end of January so I am now hoping that if we are going to have any winter at all it will come soon and keep them asleep until it is really time for them to get up. There was slight frost and a definitely colder air this morning so it looks a little like a change.

Thank you ever so much for your kind good wishes. I am sure you know that you have mine in full measure.

Yours ever
Guy Wilson

The Knockan,
Broughshane,

Co Antrim.
N. Ireland.

7th. March, 1940.

My Dear Ben,

I was delighted to have your letter of Feb. 11th. a few days ago.

We have had here the severest winter since 1895. It has not been quite so great a winter as that, but we have had a long spell of, for us, very severe frost; but as the ground was drier than usual when it came, and as the weather was completely calm all the time, I think that, here at all events, damage is less than might have been expected. I hear of some places in England where they had a strange and disastrous visitation in the form of rain which froze as it fell: one correspondent tells me of how it rained and froze all night, and all through the night they could hear branches and limbs crashing down from the trees under the weight of the ice, and when daylight came it revealed terrible havoc. Fortunately, we had nothing like that here and curiously enough very little snow indeed.

We have now had several breaks of a few mild days, but the cold keeps coming back with quite severe night frosts which have rather spoiled snowdrops which were at their best. Dutch crocuses are just coming out, but I have had a good deal of pleasure from a lot of Bowles' charming little chrysanthus varieties, also varieties of *Thommasinianus*, etc., etc.. The latter display a range of exquisite tones of clearest amethyst and lavender, and produce seedlings that are sometimes most intriguing, bicolours, the outside of the petals being white or very faint silvery lavender and the inside bright lavender. They are all most lovely little things and a great delight, although except in an occasional season it is only on odd days that one can see their beauty to advantage.

Daffodils are a little bit backward, but not at all so late as one might expect after the winter we have had: the foliage of some of the earliest things is now six to ten inches high while others are not yet through the ground but such as are above ground look remarkably well and strong and appear to have suffered no visible ill effect from the drastic winter. I attribute their vigour principally to rather better ripening than usual last summer. If we get decent weather in April I ought to have fine flowers.

I have a little lot coming out in my small greenhouse the flowers of which I hope to take over for the R.H.S. Meeting of March 19th. - I may say that the R.H.S. have begun again to hold their fortnightly Shows and, circumstances permitting, will hold the Daffodil Show as scheduled on April 16th. and 17th. but the Chelsea Show has been abandoned. Of course, if air raids began (and the fact that they have not begun is of course no guarantee that they will not) no doubt the R.H.S. Meetings would have to shut down again. Transport between here and England is a bit difficult and hampered by restrictions, but if the Daffodil Show is held I shall certainly try to take some flowers over, though one does feel just slightly nervous as one of our cross-Channel steamers from Belfast has already been sunk, but fortunately without

loss of life.

I think the most trying part of this War is the continual atmosphere of suspense, and also of course the complete uncertainty as to the future so in a way I suppose if one could school oneself to live largely in the present it would be best in the meantime.!

I read somewhere the other day of an old saying or superstition that when St. Patrick's Day, (March 17th.), falls on Palm Sunday, there will be a great peace. That I believe occurs this year, the last occasion was some two or three hundred years ago and I think it will not happen again for a similar period, but I fear we dare hardly hope for such a blessed issue of Fate just now: indeed, my typist has just told me, that he hears that the I.R.A. are making plans for some outbreak of vengeance on that day, but of course one does not worry much over such rumours as that.

My new catalogue has just arrived from the printers so here is a copy. Of the few bulbs I sent you last year I wonder if Justice looks alright: of course I think it was a sterilised bulb, but it makes rather a poor soft bulb which is very much inclined to harbour bulb scale mite, and consequently it sometimes looks rather unhappy. I think you had the first bulb of Truth that I sold, before I had even named it, when it was under No. 23/6, I believe. I would be much interested to know if this continues to thrive with you: I think it one of the very best white things I have raised, but here it seems to have a little tendency to develop basal rot. I can keep it going here pretty well by giving it an hour in the hot bath with Uspulin or Aretan (mercurial fungicides) in the bath each time I lift it, but I lost one or two bulbs last year with what looked like fusarium. It may be freer of this in other soils or under different conditions. I shall be very sorry if it proves a bad doer, as it is a most perfectly lovely flower and plant.

Thanks ever so much for all your good wishes,
Yours Ever,

Ray Wilson.

B. V. Morrison Esq.,
116, Chestnut St.,
Takoma Park.

The Knockan,
Broughshane,
Co Antrim.

30th May 1938.

My dear Morrison,

The April issue of your lovely National Horticultural Magazine reached me a few days ago. I think that your getting up of and continuing to publish this very fine thing is a great achievement. I am going to send this issue on to Mr. Armitage Moore of Rowallane, Saintfield, Co. Down, who is probably the most distinguished gardener in Northern Ireland. He has a very beautiful place of about 40 acres extent and a very fine collection of Rhododendrons, rare and uncommon trees and shrubs and alpine; all most beautifully grown and beautifully placed: I am sure this issue will interest him keenly. Next time you are here I shall take you to see him.

A few days ago I wrote a sketchy account of our daffodil season here and my doings at the London Show for some daffodil friends in Tasmania. I had a few carbon copies of it made, and am enclosing one to you, together with a photograph of my winning Engleheart Cup group, as I have no doubt you will be interested. Broughshane is the big white Trumpet of which I sent you a photograph, under its seedling number, 25/31, which you published in the American Daffodil Year Book.

Your secretary or someone notified me some time back that I was to credit your account with, I think it was 9 dollars, the cost of my advertisement in the Daffodil Year Book, against bulbs that you might order. Thank you ever so much for this and all your other continuous tokens of friendship. I sometimes wonder how you get along, for you are just too good and kind for the sort of world we are living in; and yet of course, it is people like you who keep hope alive.

The state of world affairs is thoroughly alarming and nerve wracking; the danger of war seems ever present and great, and is of course killing enterprise and damaging trade. Some think another terrible depression, and economic chaos almost inevitable. Of course I think there is hope in the fact, that those responsible for the government and guidance of the Nations have not forgotten the awfulness of the Great War and the dire effects of the comparatively recent great trade slump, and that therefore desperate efforts will be made to avoid the outbreak of an infinitely greater and more terrible war. I feel pretty sure, that our statesmen at all events, are making superhuman efforts for peace; but I feel that some radical reorganisation of the world's economics is necessary, or to go to the root of the matter, a radical change of heart.

I hope you keep well and that sometime before very long you will be back again in these parts.

Ever yours sincerely,

Guy Wilson.

We have really had a most curious season since the beginning of Winter. Nice mild Autumn weather lasted until quite late; then in early December there suddenly arrived a spell of really severe winter weather with much snow and heavy frost which rendered roads most dangerous; it was all over before the 21st, our shortest day. I had never before seen such a spell of severe weather before that date and thought we were in for a big Winter; but after that there was little more frost, January and February, so far as I remember, being dull and wet.

Winter flowering bulbs were much retarded by the cold in December and snowdrops came late. Up till about the end of February daffodils were not ahead of schedule; then came the most amazing March in living memory, a perfectly beautiful month, better I think than the best April I have ever seen - the "Gardener's Chronicle" stated that there had been nothing like it for 124 years, and here in the North it's abnormality was even more marked - there was no frost throughout the month, it was all soft, warm and humid with gentle Southwesterly breezes: I felt as though we had been transplanted down to Scilly. Occasional trees were in green leaf by the 20th and at the end of the month the countryside looked more like the first week in May. The average temperature for the whole month was 7 - 10 degrees above normal: I used to go down and look at the thermometer in my new cold greenhouse about midnight before going to bed, and it was nearly always about 50 - 52 degrees F. without my heat whatever. This amazing weather lasted until about the 10th April, when it turned colder and we began to get a long succession of very bad frosts combined with the worst drought I have ever seen, which did untold damage to all the precocious young growth that the abnormally mild March had produced. Fruit, flowering shrubs and everything not made of cast iron suffered severely throughout the whole country and the effects will not be overcome this year or possibly next.

Badly needed rain came about a fortnight ago, just as farmers were beginning to despair of grass and hay for their cattle; it has continued wet and showery since, and at the time of writing looks like a definite spell of wet weather, which as far as the bulbs are concerned, is now coming just at the wrong time, as what they badly need from now onwards would be good, dry, sunny weather to ripen them off properly. I fear we shall get a considerable attack of the various fungal leaf diseases troubles which check the best development of the bulbs.

To return to the daffodils themselves: as I said, they were not ahead of schedule in the last week of February, but March brought them out in one headlong rush, and by the 30th March things were in full bloom that I exhibited at the R.H.S on the 4th May 1937, which was of course an abnormally late season; however I reckon my flowers were just about three weeks early. The warm March literally forced them, and as we had plenty of rain that month, the flowers were magnificent in size and smooth, and the colour of red cups was amazing; but the quickly rushed growth made stems rather weak and flowers a bit soft and short of substance; the constant wet encouraged a certain amount of spotting and they went over

much more rapidly than usual.

I selected my first seedling of the 8th March; last year's first would have been more than a month later. I selected close on 200 seedlings, many of them beautiful things, though I do not recall any one in particular that was really spectacular or startling; but I often find that seedlings develop a lot after their first year of flowering.

Flowers, generally speaking, were very fine indeed; I don't think I have ever seen Beersheba so big, most of it seemed about 5½ inches. Carnlough was quite superb, but just past it's best for the Show, big flowers with perfectly flat perianths, silken smooth and marble solid. Niphetos was better than I have ever had it; but one might write a Catalogue: however I don't think I ever had colour quite so good and some seedlings of previous selection were superb.

The difficulty of course was to keep flowers back for the Show. Thinking that, as is nearly always the case, the Show would be too early for me, I had built an additional cold greenhouse and potted a lot of my best things in big pots. We had to keep moving these pots around and plunging them in the coolest places out of doors until they were actually opening, when we had to bring them in to have them in good condition. They developed magnificently and were a glorious sight in the greenhouse, which was carefully shaded, and though many were too far gone for the Show, we were able to use some of them.

At the Show we made a big effort, taking 18 great boxes of flowers, some of which must have been cut quite 10 days and kept carefully in my new bulb shed, which is fortunately very cool and airy. I had four helpers besides myself and we put up a really magnificent non-competitive 36ft group which was a unanimous Gold Medal and declared to be the best in the Show. Richardson also had a very fine Gold Medal group, but as his flowers were not so fresh, the votes were one short of unanimous.

I also entered for the Engleheart Cup, also Class 2 for 12 varieties selected from not fewer than 4 divisions: Class 2, 12 varieties of Trumpets: Class 3, 12 varieties of Incomps, not more than 6 with orange colouring: Class 4, 9 varieties of Barrii: Class 5, 12 varieties of Leedsii (6 being 4a and 6 4b) and Class 41, 12 varieties not in Commerce; all these being 3 blooms of each, besides which we entered a number of the single bloom classes. We got First in the Engleheart Cup, in the Trumpets, the Barrii, the Leedsii and the Class for 12 varieties not in Commerce. Richardson beating us in Class 1 and Class 3. We also won some of the single blooms, but I now forget which. However I was very pleased with our days work.

I thought Richardson was very close to us in the Engleheart Cup, but Michael Williams told me that he thought I had won it comfortably.

I enclose a photograph of the group that was taken for the "Gardener's Chronicle". You must remember that the back row is further from the camera than the front row, and therefore the flowers look relatively a little smaller than they ought. The top row reading from the left is as follows:-

No. 1 A very big Leedsii of lovely form, quality and balance, bred from a seedling, (Nevis x White Nile) x Cameronian. Last year it had just a bit of pink in it's crown, this was scarcely apparent this season.

- No.2. A very striking big rich clean yellow and tangerine red Incomp. which I have named Armada. I cannot recall it's number at the moment, but I think it was bred from No.15/7 x Cornish Fire: 15/7 being an intense dark golden Incomp bred from a yellow Incomp. seedling x Fortune. The flower was past it's best when shown, being early, but attracted much attention, and a Dutchman who was here was mad to buy it, but I wouldn't part, as it is one of the most striking big red and yellows I have seen.
- No.3. This is my great white Trumpet Broughshane, and it's stem goes right to the bottom of the vase. As the plant threw 5 flowers this year instead of the one it gave last year and in 1936, I think it was scarcely so good. Nevertheless, a Dutchman was exceedingly annoyed because I laughed at his offer of £100 for the plant: I told him that if he tacked on another nought I might begin to think about it. It is a wonderful plant, one or two of it's leaves this year measuring about 1½ inches across.
- No.4. This was a beautiful big white and red Incomp; the perianth really almost poeticus white with just a shade of clear cool lemon where it joined the crown, which was clear deep almost ruby red; a gorgeous flower really, bred from Clava x Hades.

Second Row

- No.1. A very dark solid gold Trumpet.
- No.2. The wonderful big flat crowned Leedsii, Chinese White, which I really thought about the most distinct thing I had. It must have been about 5 inches with, as you see, great breadth of petal and yet excellent balance; pure white throughout and of excellent substance. Bred from Silver Plane x Silver Coin Seedling of P.D. Williams' raising.
- No.3. An Incomp. Deep gold and intense vivid red cup, one of the deepest bits of colour I have bred; from Damson x Ruston Pasha.
- No.4. A very fine Slemish, which Leak wanted to make the best flower in the Show.

Bottom Row

- No.1. Sister to Chinese White. This one has a most attractive dainty gold rim around the crown.
- No.2. Bravura. A superb Barrii bred from Folly x Sunstar. Purest poeticus white perianth of great substance and quality and vivid scarlet crown. I did not consider it a good example. I had a much better and smoother flower which was damaged by an insect.
- No.3. My pink crowned Leedsii bred from Mitylene x Evening. This had been out for 15 days or so in the greenhouse and was therefore past it's best, but still had such an amount of real rose pink throughout it's whole crown that it created quite a sensation. At it's best it astonished everybody who came into my greenhouse.
- No.4. This was a fine example of my fine large clear lemon and white Incomp. Larne.

The Medal for the best flower in the Show was awarded to a splendid bloom of the Leedsii Ludlow, raised by Alec. Wilson and shown by Richardson. Personally I rather expected that they would have chosen Chinese White on account of it's novelty; but the winning flower was

certainly a great beauty, though in dimension so close to a Trumpet that it had more the appearance of a Trumpet than a Leedsii: it has fine form and great substance and is of the purest clear icy white throughout with a lot of lovely green in the base. All available bulbs were sold out at £15 each.

I may here say, that the other day I had a copy of the Minutes of a Meeting of the Narcissus Committee held on the 15th May, at which it appears to have been finally decreed that Slemish must henceforth be a Leedsii. This strict adherence to the tape line rather than to the character and appearance of a flower is very vexatious to me and seems on stupid; but there it is, and unless some better modification of classification can be found, I suppose we must abide by it.

There were also many would be buyers for Chinese White, but as there was only one bulb, there was nothing doing.

I should add that I got no less than 5 Awards of Merit for new varieties as follows:- Dunlewy; Rathkenney - a very good bicolour Trumpet with smooth pure white perianth and rich bright chrome yellow trumpet: Larne: Sincerity and Silver Wedding. These were all my own raising except Sincerity. Dunlewy and Larne are not quite new, but I had not had an opportunity of showing them in good condition before. Silver Wedding, which aroused the most enthusiasm of all I think, is a perfectly lovely little pure white flower of smoothest quality with a rather narrow and straight crown with a very neatly flanged mouth; to all appearances an undoubted Trumpet, but Simmonds found the crown to be some decimal fraction shorter than the petal and declared that it must therefore be a Leedsii, while everyone else felt that this was absurd, though apparently unavoidable owing to the wording of the R.H.S Classification.

I brought a few more of my very late flowers over to the next R.H.S Meeting; Poets, small crowned Leedsii, etc., and at this Meeting I got an Award of Merit for Dreamlight, one of my small crowned Leedsii: so I had a good season on the whole as far as Showing went; and business at the Show I am glad to say, was good in view of the precarious state of world affairs.

After the early R.H.S Meeting I crossed to Richardson's on March 25th and found his flowers in their early prime, at the very top of their form and absolutely superb with all his careful sheltering and cultivation: every flower seemed to be in flawless condition; they were a truly glorious sight, nothing finer could be imagined. I cannot take time to go into details, but may mention one or two in notes that I shall write for the Midland Report. I shall only say that I still consider Krakatoa the most spectacular advance in colour since Fortune; there were four blooms, and would be buyers of the stock would have to begin to talk in four figures.

Jan 1. 1938.

The Knockan,
Broughshane,

Co. Antrim.

My dear Morris.

Thank you very much indeed for your nice Christmas card, which I was particularly glad to get, as it is so long since I've heard anything of you that I've several times wondered if all is well with you, & cannot help fearing that at best you must be much overworked. Anyhow, I hope you are quite well, & that nothing untoward has befallen you.

I must also thank you again for the National Horticultural Magazine, which continues to arrive regularly, & is always a source of great pleasure & interest.

At the end of October I was at the A. H. S. at our Daffodil Year Book Committee, & stayed a night with Bowles. He was showing me some rather good flower photos, and from the standpoint of "design" - I asked him if he knew your magazine, & he said he did not, so a few days ago, I picked out half a dozen issues containing what I

Considered some very fine photos, & sent them along to him.

After a very nice & fine late Autumn, and in December, real severe winter weather (frost & snow) arrived suddenly, started for 15 days without a break, which is the longest spell of such weather that I can remember before the shillest day. It did no harm to growing things, but caught me with (forbidding) not enough warm clothes on. I had to retire to bed with a chill in the kidney, which though not really bad, has kept me more or less in the shuff for fully a fortnight - however, I'm nearly all right again, & should very soon be quite as usual.

The cold weather departed with flood, & we had a very mild "green" Christmas, & a good many Daffodil "noses" are beginning to show above ground. Just now it looks like a touch of frost again - Normally, of course, the worst weather is yet to come. Well, I do hope all is well with you, & that 1938 may bring you something better than you ever expected - & some wonderful seedlings - which I expect it will do! Yours ever
Ray Wilson

The Knockan,
Broughshane,

Co. Antrim.

20th November, 1935.

My Dear Morrison,

I think you will have heard by now (as Simmonds told me he wrote you) of the death of our dear P.D. Williams. He was to have been in London for a meeting of the Daffodil Year Book committee on November 4; I had been in touch with him shortly before that time and think the date had been arranged to suit him. I was there myself of course, and reached the council room a few minutes early for the committee. I was seated at the table and actually listening for P.D.'s well known voice as he would come out of the elevator, when Bowles came in and announced that he was laid up with a chill and would not be present; next day was Tuesday and there was a small show in the hall; there I met a close friend of P.D.'s who told me that he must be dangerously ill, as one of his daughters had been staying with them and was wired for to go home to Lanarth on Sunday. That evening I telephoned Lanarth from my hotel; Michael answered me and I gathered from his tone that P.D. was pretty bad; I hoped and thought however that his great spirit would pull him through, but he passed away next evening. Septic Bronchitis, I believe, proved too much for his heart. Michael wrote me that he never complained of any pain during his short illness and passed away very peacefully.

His going leaves a gap that can never be filled; he was a very great man, a quite unique, gorgeously colourful and attractive personality; I knew no one at all like him; he was honoured, admired and loved by a great many people; his tongue was sharp and his wit keen, but kindly; he had amazing energy and worked hard. He rendered the Daffodil immense service; his shrewd judgment and advice were of great value; I don't think we should have had the Daffodil Conference but for him. His ideals for the flower were of the highest; he was a severe and keen critic, and I think I am right in saying he has raised more first class flowers than anyone else: we shall miss him terribly; he gave the Daffodil season a flavour without which it ~~will~~ never be quite the same.

We must feel, however, that his going was mercifully ordained; his lameness and constant pain and serious blindness, though so heroically endured, must of late years have been terribly trying, and I feel sure that real old age would have been intolerable for him for he was terribly independent ~~from others~~. I think there were moments when he dreaded the outlook, but in the main his amazing vitality and heroic spirit and vivid interest in every aspect of life, enabled him in spite of his great infirmities, to enjoy life keenly: I could never regard him as other than young and yet he had reached the three score and ten. After all it must have been a wonderful release from bondage for him.

The Daffodil Year Book is to be published again in 1936;
I sincerely hope that it will be better edited.

I have to-day a letter from Mrs. Foote, in the course of which she mentions having had a long letter from you, in which you had discussed

the question of pink Daffodils. She is still much concerned about the question she raised at the conference, and tells me you said that I did not mention it to you, which I fear she regards as a serious omission on my part. If you have still got the long letter, which I wrote you, in which I dealt as fully as I could with this subject, also Brodie's and Engleheart's letters, which I sent you, I wonder if you would mind passing them on to the good lady to read; it might console her a little for my remissness, and it would save me an immense amount of trouble trying to write it all out again for her.

While on the subject of pinks, I have just recently had a very interesting letter from Radcliffe of Tasmania. A couple of seasons ago he sent me a few bulbs, including one of his seedling Pink of Dawn; this flowered out of season and I daresay out of character, but well enough to let me see that it was a good thing; a trumpet of very good quality, with symmetrical pure white perianth and nice trumpet the whole of which was faintly but definitely suffused with shell pink. He writes in the letter to which I refer, as follows:- "I mentioned before that I had a big batch of my Pink of Dawn strain to flower this year. The results were very satisfactory. I was afraid that the pink would disappear, but Pink of Dawn X Rosary both ways gave me some good pinks. Neither of the parents open pink, but the seedlings do, and some are much pinker than either parent; one in particular, a full trumpet, is pink to the base with a heavier buff pink on the edge of a much frilled trumpet and a well overlapping quite white perianth: I think it my best achievement and have a good many more of the same cross to flower".

This is very interesting and rather backs the idea that by intercrossing pinks themselves better pinks will be attained. I think with all the scraps of information (valuable or worthless) that I have sent you on this subject you ought to be able to produce an article on it for the next issue of your Year Book.

I am just home from England, where I stayed with various friends and paid an interesting little visit to a Colonel Goldschmidt, the only surviving son of the great Jenny Lind; though he says he is nearly 75, he is a very active little man looking not much more than 60: I saw some very interesting old documents, including a letter from Bernadotte appointing Jenny Lind court singer in Sweden, and a very fine portrait painted when I think she must have been under 30.

Well I have many other letters to write so must close.
With all good wishes.

Yours ever,

Tom Wilson

P.S. I have just written Mrs. Foote, and have copied the above paragraph from Radcliffe's letter for her. I may add that she gives me the astounding information that her daughter-in-law made for her this season 742 successful crosses using 120 varieties from which she has planted 19923 seeds; quite as much as I should do in 4 years; it's a good thing that U.S.A. is a big place, she certainly is a marvel.

A.M. Wilson writes me that he was at P.D. Williams' funeral: he says although the church was a large one there wasn't standing room in it, and a big crowd outside of those who couldn't get in. In Cornwall, I fancy, he will be missed more than any other man.

The Knockan,
Broughshane.

Co Antrim.

16th October, 1935.

My Dear Morrison,

Your fine letter written on board ship and finished when you got home, was a great pleasure to me, as I was just beginning to feel a little bit mouldy, as I usually do at this time of year.

Taking your letter as it comes - As to Mrs. Foote's questions in connection with breeding pinks, her questions seemed to be most interesting and deserving of very careful consideration, and I was really very much vexed by Bowles' treatment of ~~me~~ he was almost rude; the only explanation I can offer is that this discussion followed my paper, which was the last on the second day of the show, and I am quite sure he was tired and exhausted beyond all human endurance, and probably anxious to get the discussion closed. I regret to say I have never made a study of Mendel or the more recent discoveries in Genetics, so that all this about Chromosomes etc, is out of my depth, and I couldn't deal with it; but I regarded the amazingly painstaking work and study, which Mrs. Foote is carrying on, with much admiration and respect, and think that she will more than likely make definitely useful and interesting discoveries, in fact I am awaiting developments from her with much interest.

As to your ideas of how to breed pinks, I am sure there is much in what you say, though whether you could get a good pink out of the first cross between a long pedigreed pure white and a white perianthed solid red cup, I don't know; it would certainly be worth trying if one could lay hands on the right materials - I flowered a fine red and white out of Folly by Sunstar this year, but it is very late, and I fancy most whites would be over before it would be out. You might get a strongish pink from such a cross, but I rather think it would be a brickly pink, as of course our reddest red cups up to date have a lot of orange or I suppose really yellow colouring matter in them: if Mrs. R. O. Backhouse did come from a Leedsii by Will Scarlett it's rather unpleasant raw beefy sort of colour is more or less explained. Personally I should be inclined to think that the continued inter-breeding of the best pinks would produce something better and more definite, but this may be mere unscientific imagination; unless it be that pink, or some of our pinks may be definite mutation and merely diluted red; e.g., where are the buff pink perianths coming from? I don't know of any original species that shows the faintest trace of red in its perianth.

Before leaving the matter of pinks, after I had been to Brodie this year, he wrote me that a pink cupped seedling had opened, quite the best pink cup he had yet had, and he said that it was bred from Mitylene by pollen of a Leedsii flower that I had at one time taken him: now to the best of my recollection I never took him a flower with the least trace of pink in it, but I know that he did make use of the pollen of a very nice pure white Leedsii of mine; I think it is No. 19/66: I have just looked it up and it is No. 19/66. I had 19/66 down in my book as coming from either No. 14/27 or 14/17 selfed: both of these flowers came out of a large Engleheart Leedsii sent out as "Blizzard" by

The Donard Nursery Co.: the pollen parent in each case was uncertain, but that of No. 14/17 was thought to have been E.663, a short stemmed waxy white Leedsii of excellent form: the fact that No. 19/66 is rather short stemmed and of very good form lends probability to this. All this is pretty vague, but definitely 19/66 is a flower of long white pedigree, and I feel more than half certain that it is the pollen parent of Brodie's good new pink cup. Mitylene, of course, came out of Beacon, which doubtless has the red of Poeticus and the orange of Princess Mary behind it: Engleheart said the other parent of Mitylene was a large Leedsii.

So far as I remember Mr. H. A. Brown of Australia told me that his best pink cup came out of a yellow Incomparabilis, viz. W. F. Gates, by a very pale bicolor or almost white trumpet, called Mrs. W. F. Moody; and I know Brodie got a white perianth flower with pale muddy pink crown out of my very bright yellow Incomparabilis Osiris by Naxos; so in many cases if the pink be not a mutation, it is some kind of diffused colour from a grandparent or great grandparent, or even more remote ancestor.

I think if Cranfield had said that Poeticus Poetarum was the source of all of what we call the solid red (as distinct from what you call the patterned red, or what I call red rims) it would be fairly near the mark. Of course we don't know the origin of some flowers such as the old Incomp. C. J. Backhouse or Gloria Mundi, or even Blackwell, which latter, P.D. Williams now guesses to be the parent of Fortune; but we do know that Will Scarlett was bred between Poetarum and Muticus, and that it undoubtedly entered largely into the pedigrees of the Backhouse red strain. If I am not mistaken P.D. Williams has made a similar assertion to that of Cranfield: I rather think that Firebrand came from Princess Mary by Poetarum; and Firebrand I believe to have been the main original source of red in the Williams' strain. I have been trying to turn up the pedigree of Pepper, an early starry, very deep yellow and orange red flower, which was raised by J.C. Williams, and kept in his hands and those of P.D.W. until just now, but I cannot lay hands on the pedigree at the moment; but if I remember aright P.D. Williams said it was bred between Maximus and Firebrand; and I know they used it for breeding: they also made great use of Hospodar, which is King Alfred- Firebrand. You are thus right that the excellence of the yellow in their flowers is due to the fact of their having the self gold of Maximus behind them, a factor which to the best of my knowledge is quite absent in the Backhouse strain.

I feel pretty sure that Poetarum must be an ancestor of both Acme and Ace of Diamonds; as Engleheart raised these I may send him your letter and ask his opinion.

As to bicolor trumpets, some of these no doubt may be by-products of Leedsii-White Ajax breeding, but of course they have arisen in other ways; some no doubt having bicolor yellows such as Van Wavere's Giant for one parent. Madame De Graaff seedlings gave many bicolors, because of course Empress was one of the parents of Madame De Graaff. King Alfred X Madame De Graaff gave many cool pale bicolors. Sincerity, I believe, came from Lord Roberts by White Knight; White Knight of course being self fertilised Madame De Graaff and Lord Roberts what you would call a bicolor yellow, according to Barr came

out of Monarch by Madame De Graaff. I should think that the mating of Nissa with clear bicolors such as you suggest should give some good flowers: Nissa, according to Brodie, is self fertilised Kingdom: Kingdom was raised by the late Mr. Milner; I don't know its pedigree, but should not be surprised if it were Minnie Hume by Monarch; anyhow Nissa is a very good bit of white and clear yellow, and also has good form.

As to your suggestion that pinks are coming to the fore because they have been accepted as all right, well I think it quite unlikely that any pink was ever strangled at birth; the little trumpet called Apricot is a very old flower indeed. As to the all reds, I don't think I should ever like these much, though probably the Dutch would, nevertheless I carefully keep anything, e.g. my buff petalled seedlings, that seems to be going in that direction, as these mutations are of course most interesting, apart from their possible considerable commercial value, which is a consideration where one has to earn one's living. I should think the cross Clontarf by Cornish Fire will very probably give you a large curiously buff coloured flower; quite a brainwave, I must try it, for Cornish Fire is the parent of my strongest buff pink petal~~ed~~, Fortune being the seed parent.

Reverting to Pepper. See page 139 of 1931 Year book, in discussion following my remarks on early Deffordis for the Garden - P.D. is reported to say (13 lines from bottom) "Pepper was out of Poetarium by 'Maximus'". I well remember my astonishment at this remark, & I ejaculated - "Poetarium!!?" whereon he corrected himself, saying "Firebrand".

In a few seasons now the bulk of the stock has been in the hands of A.M. Williams (son of J.C.W.) who grows it for market. Formerly I used to see a few rows of it at Llanarth, carefully re-anthod & tied up, though I believe a very shy seeder - it was then known as "Caerhays Firebrand". Caerhays being the name of J.C.W.'s place.

With regard to self fertilised seedlings, I suppose I have used the term somewhat loosely. As you probably know, I have not got the time necessary to do my hybridizing as carefully as I could wish: many of my flowers are pollinated without being previously de-anthered, so when flowers appear in batches of seedlings, which are pretty obviously not the intended cross I assume, unless there is some obvious reason for not doing so, that they have resulted from self fertilisation, but of course I don't know this positively. Almost every season I save a few odd pods of good things, which I have not crossed, assuming that they have been self fertilised. In the case of the yellow-red mentioned on page 71 of the Year Book, this came among a batch of Copper Bowl supposedly crossed with Fortune: as far as I remember few, if any of this batch, showed much trace of Fortune, so I thought that they were in the main simply self fertilised. Copper Bowl itself, of course, came out of Beacon by Fortune, and the yellow-red seedling in question (which by the way has since been named Goodwill), has a smaller crown than Copper Bowl, and has in that respect I should say reverted slightly towards Beacon.

I don't know the history of the White Sentinel seedlings mentioned in page 74, beyond that Richardson himself told me they were self fertilised; I don't at all imagine that he deliberately selfed them, but probably sowed some self set seed: there were several really beautiful large flowers of tophole quality and practically trumpet proportions, pink colouring was present, but quite faint, not any more definite I should say than in Rosary. White Sentinel is of course a twin to Mitylene and therefore a Beacon seedling; Beacon being from Princess Mary; this is only one of a good few instances where I have seen pink tints appear in things which had Princess Mary quite a distance back in their ancestry, but that is digressing somewhat. Reverting to the question of self fertilisation; to the best of my recollection once very many years ago, shortly after I had acquired King Alfred, and was completely under the spell of its beauty and splendour, but vexed by its uncertain constitution, I deliberately self fertilised some flowers of it, either with their own pollen or with pollen from other flowers of King Alfred, hoping thereby to produce something quite similar, or of the same type but better, which would prove really vigorous here with me: so far as I can remember the resulting seedlings were quite disappointing, nothing in any way conspicuous among them, in fact I think they were inferior to the parent: it is a long time ago now so my recollection is not clear.

The history of Nissa, so far as I can remember, what Brodie told me of it was, that it was raised by his gardener, when he was abroad at the war: his gardener did a little breeding for him, but had not the time to de-anther any flowers; the resulting seedlings flowered after Brodie's return home, and he told me that they contained a proportion that were obviously the intended cross - e.g. Gallipoli, which professed to be Bernardino X Will Scarlett, and pretty obviously was that, no, I think it was the other way round, Will Scarlett X Bernardino. Nissa, he said, came from Kingdom: I don't know what the gardener had crossed Kingdom with, but Brodie considered that Nissa did not result from his cross.

You ask if the Engleheart or Backhouse records will ever be available; I think it is doubtful, chiefly because I doubt if in any

either case any extensive records have been kept, and the same remark applies to P.D. Williams: I think that all three of these breeders made a practice of very frequently applying a lot of different pollens to the same parent and simply recording the mother, and possibly not always doing that: they simply had a marvellous flair for what they were doing; there is no question of this in the case of P.D.W., he has a positive genius for it. Of course it is certainly true that in the earlier days Engleheart gave away little or no information, and P.D.W. and J.C.W. were completely silent. Things are rather different now; I have quite frequently asked P.D. the breeding of some of his things, and in most cases he has simply been unable to tell me; it was not that he was unwilling.

With regard to Nevis, Brodie told me that when Engleheart sent him the white pollen from which it resulted, he told him that this particular white had Triandrus somewhere in its pedigree: I have seldom, if ever before, repeated this piece of information, because I rather doubt its accuracy, as it has been found extraordinarily difficult, if not impossible, to get seed from Triandrus Hybrids, and I think their pollen is usually infertile; moreover, I have known Engleheart's statements to be sometimes contradictory. In connection with breeding from Triandrus, Alex. Gray of Scilly, told me that he had got seed from certain Triandrus Ajax Hybrids: when in Scilly last March he showed me two or three of the resulting seedlings in flower; they were obviously self fertilised and certainly not from the cross he supposed that he had made: it was of course interesting to me to know that they had set seed at all.

I have no doubt that in the early days breeders gave nothing away, for commercial reasons as you suggest: this didn't matter to the Williams's, who were well off, but they were on very friendly terms with Engleheart, and I think kept quiet on his account.

I think your suggestion about requiring a record of the breeding of new varieties when they are named, is a good one, and would help towards progress: I believe that in the case of Orchids, such records are strictly kept.

With regard to the Barriis without colour: it would certainly be difficult to produce these; one might possibly get some by mating deep yellow Incomps. of yellow pedigree, with such things as Silver Salver: then as you say a 3B without colour is apt to be a Leedsii. Personally I think St.Egwin ought to be classed as an Incomp.: it came out of Merit, as you doubtless know, and Merit, I suppose, is a sort of Leedsii. One occasionally hears it suggested that the classification needs overhauling: I begin to think the matter should at all events be considered, although it would be very controversial. All the sections are now so run into each other that one can only classify things arbitrarily; I mean St.Egwin is only a Barrii because someone said it was a Barrii: it might possibly simplify matters if we abandoned Incomp. Leedsii and Barrii, and substituted Medio and Parvi, with colour sub-divisions; though I think the Poets would still have to stand separate, as would the Trumpets; notwithstanding the fact that Barriis now run into Poets, and one does not really know where to draw the line between Trumpets and Incomps. or Leedsis.

I am sorry that you had a rather rough passage, but glad to hear of your safe arrival, and that you got all your odd scraps of bulbs through all right. I hope your live plants travelled well. We are having plenty of rainy weather here now. *Gentiana Sino-Ornato* is still a glorious sight, literally thousands of its sapphire trumpets open every day that is not too cold.

With all good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Guy Wilson.

P.S. While on the subject of breeding pinks I forgot to say that this year I flowered quite a small batch out of a pure white Leedsii, No. 11/3, by Sunstar; which, as you know, is a white and deep red Barrii. 11/3 was out of No. 6/34 (a large tall Leedsii) by Mrs. Robert Sydenham: Mrs. Robert Sydenham, though self fertilised Madame De Graaff, is a flower of exceptional purity, and is known to give exceptional purity to its descendants: 6/34 came out of Minnie Hume by Pearl of Kent: Pearl of Kent was out of Monarch by Madame De Graaff: Minnie Hume, I feel pretty sure, came between one of the old white trumpets and poeticus; so Monarch is the only thing in that pedigree that isn't white, excepting of course the Empress parent of Madame De Graaff; but white always seems to me to be very dominant. Turning to Sunstar, which was raised by Mrs. Backhouse; the perianth of Sunstar is a little less white than the purest Poeticus white, but some of its seedlings come with absolute Poeticus white petals; it is obviously close to Poeticus on one side, and I feel practically certain has a red and white pedigree on the other side, possibly with Will Scarlett somewhere in the background. Well to get back to my little batch that flowered this year out of 11/3 by Sunstar, there were very few flowers and inconspicuous, but one, obviously the cross, had pure white perianth and a small cup just very faintly tinted salmon or coral. I did not give it a number, but think I kept it under a wooden label in case I should find opportunity to use it for further breeding. Had there been a larger batch one might have got some stronger coloured cups, but I rather doubt if there would have been any real pinks.

26/10/34. It occurred to me to send your letter & this reply to Brodie in case he might care to make any comments. I enclose what he has sent. "Seabank" which he mentions, is quite a nice distinct flower. very white perianth & rather straight globe shaped ~~apricot~~ with apricot cup.

Pinks Engleheart always said that
pink just came & had no theory
as to how or why
The pink I got from Nith, Lane this
year by a seedling of yours (& it was
quite white) I should put down to
the influence of the redness in Becca
modified by two crosses of white -
Whitener is decidedly dominant, hence
I suppose the elimination of the colour
in Becca in the first generation -

Do you remember Scabank as
shown by Calvert? it came from
a white Ajax seedling x Hades
it is not pink in the crown but
a sort of pinky apricot - using
the pollen of such as Scabank
onto Nith, Lane might give a pinker
cup -

~~But I am only guessing~~ -
I should say that crossing pink
with pink would be the most
likely method of producing better
pinks - but I am only guessing -

— As to seedlings from crossed flowers
that have not been deanthed, when

The cross has obviously not taken. I always consider them self fertilised as very little pollen is effectively carried by travelling bees - or where should bees be - but the flower carries a lot of little thrip-like insect which run up the pistil quite visibly leaving dusted with pollen, - they can carry no pollen if the anthers have been removed. - I remark that bees (which are the only insect I see visiting the flowers going from one to another) do not effect cross fertilisation because in almost every case where the flowers have been properly deanthised I find the cross proposed cross has obviously taken.

I should be inclined to say that a great majority of strong red coloured flowers have come originally through the agency of poetarum. I don't know where else it can have come from. - The reason why pinks are coming to the fore is that raisers don't know where else to go for a new break! & pinkness is still in its infancy.

I don't think Engleheart in his later years, when he was turning out novelties in great quantity, had any ~~records~~ exact records of parentage & he was intercrossing seedlings & only had a rough idea

TELEGRAPH BRODIE
STATION BRODIE L.M.S

(2)

BRODIE CASTLE
FORRES

of whence came the strain on which
he was working - P.D.W. certainly only
nowadays, knows the seed parent
with any certainty -

As to making an analysis of the
whole batch of seedlings resulting
from a cross, I don't think any of us
would have the time (at that period of
the year) or the inclination! but we
should read with avidity any results
that Morrison obtained from his
experiments & should be grateful
to him -

18. x. 1935

Dear John

I made the above notes on Morrison's
letter before reading your reply &
I see that you have covered all the
ground & in any case they are quite
useless from a scientific point of
view - however I send them along.
Thank you for letting me see the
correspondence yrs

(JB)

The Knockan,
Broughshane,

Co Antrim.
18th July, 1935.

My Dear Morrison,

I was quite surprised to have your nice letter in reply to my last so soon.

I believe I shall quite easily be able to send you Slemish, as it has lifted better than I expected, and Brodie is sending me a few bulbs from some he is growing for me. Your Permit has not come to hand up-to-date, but no doubt it will in due course.

Many thanks for your very interesting list of crosses. You have certainly gone nap on Fortune. Damson X Fortune should give you some large highly coloured flowers, but some may be coarse: I flowered about half a dozen from that cross this year, none were very good, but out of your large batch you might get some good ones. You might quite possibly get some good yellow-reds from Garibaldi X Fortune, and Garibaldi X Copper Bowl. You will probably get some beautiful flowers from Hera; this year I saw several beautiful things that Richardson had got from it: a large proportion of these Fortune things will be early I expect. It will be interesting to hear what you get from Merit by Fortune, probably some good quality flowers, but I shouldn't expect any orange cups. White Sentinel by Fortune might be good; White Sentinel is evidently a good parent; Richardson and Brodie had both some very beautiful things out of it this year; fine size and lovely quality. Mrs. Krelage by Beersheba ought to give you some tophole white trumpets; my Ardclinis came from that cross; while Mrs. Krelage by Royalist might give you some very good quality flowers.

I don't know P.D. Williams' Orwell, but it must be very good indeed; if I were you I should use its pollen on Fortune, Killigrew, Garibaldi, Copper Bowl, and any other good yellow-red; I see you have already used it on Copper Bowl.

Fairy King is a seedling from Gulliver, so I don't think it is related to Garibaldi, which I think is a Hospodar seedling, but I am not certain: Gulliver, I believe has given several good things including Carbineer.

Thanks for your comments on De Graaff: I doubt if my small stocks would be of much service to him anyhow.

As for the seedling stocks you had from me, if you think any of them worth naming, name them yourself, and by all means sell through Powell if you can, or anyhow you can; I shouldn't think of naming them, as I have so many coming on that I have difficulty in finding names for those I don't part with.

I am glad to say that my brother keeps fairly well; I gave him your very kind message, and both he and Mrs. Wilson ask me to send you their very kindest regards.

I am much interested and delighted to hear that there is a chance of you being on this side in early September: do try and not make such a rush of it, but give yourself a little time to spend. You must certainly look me up if only for a night or two; we should have so

much to talk about: I need not say how very great a pleasure it would be to me. I do hope you will be able to take the trip: be sure to let me know in good time when you are coming.

Drop a line per return to say whether you would like your bulbs to arrive before you leave or after you return. I do hope I may have the great pleasure of seeing you so soon. Meantime every good wish.

Yours sincerely,

Guy Wilson.

1-17-6

5-0-0

6-0-0

1-5-0

12-6

2-5-0

1-14-0

1-15-0

18-0

1-14-0

15-0-0

1-2-0

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2-15-0

1-2-6

17-0

15-0

1-17-6

2-7-15

3-15-0

6-0-0

3-3-0

10-0-0

1-15-0

101-19-6

50-14-9

Ailsa

Alroi

Bacchus

Beersheba

Bokhara

Bulwark

Bunting

Calcutta

Clava

Cocarde

Copper Bowl

Dumson

Dinton Red

Eskimo

Folly

Fortune

Gracie

Harlock

Hebrew

San Secret

Idris

Jubilee

Kennack (3)

Kithiqa

King of the North

Low Anthim

Lorenst

Majestic

Merit (2)

Mosella

Nissa

Nine

Adessa

Asiris

Pilgrimage

Red Rim

Royalist (2)

St. Equin

Seraglio (2)

Sorley Bm (4)

Acye

Ac 7 Diamond

Eskimo

Forest

Fairy Circle

Flotist's Delight

Goldbeater

Golden Flag

Graveling

Hades

Hymettus

5 Chetmo 1/6

4 Corinth 2/6

6 Conker 7 Anthim

5 Deskinge @ 5/-

5 Eskimo @ 1/6

3 1/2 @ 1/6

4 Gallop @ 1/6

3 Gallop @ 1/6

4 Faribald @ 1/6

2 Godelphin @ 1/6

5 Hades @ 1/6

2 Hebrew @ 1/6

4 Hopeful @ 1/6

4 Jingle Fire @ 1/6

4 Kandahar @ 1/6

5 Kentana @ 1/6

3 Kennack @ 1/6

6 Kilcree

2 Low Anthim @ 1/6

12 Medusa 15/-

3 Merit

6 Mer R.O.B.

3 Kelly @ 1/6

5 Pride 7 Canbidge

5 Red Sea @ 1/6

3 Royalist

2 St. Donthea

2 St. Equin @ 1/6

3 Seraglio @ 1/6

4 Sorley Bm @ 1/6

10 Solleret @ 1/6

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11

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R. W. M. LTD.

CONTINUATION SHEET

19

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The Knockan,
Broughshane.

Co. Antrim.

28th May, 1935.

My Dear Morrison,

I ought long ago to have acknowledged your welcome letter of March 8, but as you can well understand, the Daffodil season has been a big rush, more hectic than usual owing to the conference, and I am scarcely out of the wood yet with arrears of correspondence.

I thought your Year Book most excellent for a start and hope you will be able to keep it going, but it must be terribly difficult for you to do much about it when you are so tied down with your department work. Thank you ever so much for putting in my advertisement; I have had a few enquiries for catalogues, which I think must have come from it. I have up-to-date taken you at your word, and not sent the 9 dollars which it costs, in case you feel like having a few bulbs, but if you find yourself too busy to handle them, or that for any reason you cannot have any this year, be sure to let me know and I will remit at once. If you can do with a few bulbs, or even a bulb, please let me send you something to the value of £5 sterling against this 9 dollars, even whether you order any others or not.

Well we had a curious season; it began by being the earliest in history, and everyone in a panic lest there should be no flowers for the conference. I was able to put up a fine 25ft group in London on April 2, a date on which I have never been able before to show from the open air. We got some cold weather in April, which more or less saved the situation and we really had a very fine show for the conference. You will perhaps have seen or heard something of Mrs. Foote, who will be home before this reaches you: she just caught the show on April 2 and did everything from that on pretty thoroughly: she is really quite wonderful for making notes; I admire her thoroughness and resource. She also visited P.D. Williams, Richardson and myself: she came here just before the London Show and unfortunately we had had a terrible gale the day before she arrived; indeed it continued after she came here and my flowers, which had been magnificent, were terribly damaged; however she got some idea of what we have. I also had Mr. & Mrs. Reynolds from California, a very nice couple, and Mr. H. A. Browne from Australia.

I think the conference was really a great success and aroused a lot of interest; all the papers given will be fully reported in the 1935 Year Book. Trade was quite brisk at the show; but trying to sell bulbs and take part in the conference simultaneously was bit too hectic and pretty exhausting, especially after having had a frightfully strenuous week before the show. My brother and his wife were laid up with influenza, he was so ill that I feared I might not be able to go at all; then I had first the Reynolds and then Mrs. Foote and her son at my house, and that devastating gale wrecking my flowers, so you can imagine what a job it was trying to save and collect stuff for the show.

Richardson won the Engleheart Cup, I think perhaps the vagaries of the weather did me out of that, as I had several flowers that were finer than any of his, but his general average was better and more even than mine, I think: anyhow we ran very close. I won the class

for twelve varieties, not in commerce, 3 blooms of each; and also the class for twelve varieties representing at least 4 sections, 3 blooms of each: I had not won either of these classes in London before: besides this I won the class for 12 varieties of trumpets and got Awards of Merit for 4 flowers of my own raising, namely, Slemish, Principal, Effective and Golden Wedding: the latter a very nice yellow trumpet which came out of White Emperor, almost an exact replica of White Emperor but deep rich yellow.

I flowered about the biggest lot of seedlings that I have ever had this year, amongst them some that I thought very good, especially some grand yellow trumpets: one of the most remarkable of these was out of King of the North by pollen that came from P.D. Williams; an early flower of great size, perfect pose and carriage, immense absolutely flat overlapping perianth of velvet smoothness and neatly flanged crown; the whole of a uniform deep rich gold. One or two other very fine ones came from Hebron. I am now getting a few red and yellow seedlings which please me, or perhaps I should say yellow and orange, as they seem to be absolutely sunproof and do not fade: late in the season I had two splendid flowers from Folly by Sunstar; the largest one had massive white perianth and deep red cup; the smaller was rather better in quality with a bit of greeny citron in the centre of the cup. I also had many fine whites; I probably have more of them than anyone else nowadays; and several interesting pinky petalled Incomps.,.

Brodie is working on pinks and has several leedsii and a trumpets with pink crowns: after I had been there this year he wrote me that a late flower had come out, a seedling from Mitylene by pollen of some leedsii that I had taken to him, that had a really good pink cup. He had one or two beautiful whites out of Naxos by Slemish.

I do hope you had a little time to enjoy your own flowers and that you had some nice seedlings. I fear this is a poor letter, but my brain seems rather dried up.

With very kind regards and best wishes.

Ever your sincerely,

Tom Wilson

The Knockan,
Broughshane.

Co Antrim.

30th November, 1935.

My Dear Morrison,

Very many thanks for your two letters of November 15 and 18.

I have myself just been giving a Daffodil Lecture at a place 20 miles from here, where there is quite a keen little group. I had the assistance of some 30 R.H.S. slides, which made it more interesting, and I think they were quite pleased. You certainly seem to have done well in Rochester, placing 32 copies of the Daffodil Year Book; was it your Daffodil Year Book or ours?

I fear you think our methods of breeding are very slovenly; and if we are honest with ourselves I suppose it would have to be admitted that they are. But do you think that if one could find the necessary time and energy for a thorough course of study of Mendelianism and all the most recent science of Genetics, Chromosome numbers, etc., etc., that it would really very much help us to achieve the further advances for which we hope from our most up-to-date material. I could readily believe that if Leeds, Backhouse and our pioneer hybridists had known it all, when they started to work on the species, things might have been very different: but would it really help me very much in working on things like, let us say, Slemish, Elgin, Porthilly, Fortune, etc. etc., which are really mongrels with a long and very mixed up ancestry. Life is too short to contemplate beginning all over again from the species. Then in addition to all this, to set oneself the task and find the space for raising large batches of all one's crosses, and carefully noting the behaviour of every resulting seedling, and then selling them, well one's imagination quails. Anyhow these are the kind of arguments with which I soothe my conscience. But I verily believe that the bracing climate of U.S.A. does endow its citizens with a most amazing energy that would face propositions of this kind without a qualm - look at the work Mrs. Foote does! - I simply would not have believed it had I not seen it, and if you and she can work on these lines, I think you are certain to make valuable discoveries and achieve some remarkable results. I am sure climate makes an enormous difference to what people can do, and ours is on the whole relaxing: sometimes we get a few exceptional days with clear dry air with a north-easterly breeze, when I feel I can do about twice as much and think about twice as clearly as normally. Didn't I also send

Engleheart's letter?

Coming to your second letter, with regard to the matter of your acting as my agent: as you say I don't suppose it would be worth while trying to arrange anything to come into operation before 1937 in view of the quarantine. Then I doubt whether it could now be arranged on the same lines as my New Zealand agency: when I started that, I had had very few direct dealings in that country, and of those some had been unsatisfactory, so when I got in touch with my excellent friend, Mr. Poole, I ceased finally to supply anyone direct in that country and shipped to him alone, but the whole turnover is very small: of course

New Zealand cannot absorb very much, as it has no industrial population, and therefore little or no call for cut flowers; and it has up to date no outlet for bulbs: besides Poole isn't the only grower, there are others who import from Richardson and other British growers.

In the case of U.S.A. it seems quite different: I have done business with my few customers there, I suppose they now amount to 20 or 30 in all, for quite a number of years, and it has always been most pleasant; so I scarcely see how I could suddenly say to them, I will no longer supply you direct. Of course if they were quite satisfied to place their orders with you I should have no objection, and if you could sell them acclimatized bulbs from your own stock I should think it would be to their advantage, though U.S.A. is so big and contains such a variety of climates, that I suppose it may be that bulbs grown by you might not invariably acclimatise better than bulbs grown here. I really have a shockingly bad business head, and the more I think of it the more difficult it is to know what would be the best arrangement.

But apart from all the foregoing it does seem to me that there must be an immense amount of commercial ground to be broken for Daffodils in U.S.A. You, with your exhibits, lectures, etc. etc. on the spot, are bound to get in touch with a great number of people with whom I have no chance of getting in touch, and I don't see why you shouldn't do business with them and take orders from them to supply from your own garden and nursery, merely buying from me what you cannot supply yourself or what you require for keeping up your stock; and you would of course buy from Richardson or anyone else, Dutch or British, who might be able to supply anything you wanted, as of course my resources don't cover everything. So instead of sending all the addresses you can get hold of to me, as you have been so very kindly doing, once you started you would sell to these people yourself.

Coming to the question of prices, I am sure that in cases where you wanted more than a very limited number of anything of which I had spare stock available, I could let you have prices considerably lower than my ordinary wholesale prices. Mind you, if you go in for this, you must keep a jolly sharp lookout for your own interests; I rather fear it is not in your nature to be sufficiently careful in that direction, but while one can treat customers and everyone with whom one deals, well, after all one has got to remember that business is business.

With regard to a catalogue, I think you should produce your own catalogue, and plan it as you think it will best appeal to your customers, and best suit your own purpose: you see, you will be offering a good many varieties that I don't handle at all, some Dutch ones and some of Richardson's, etc.; besides which you have, and in due course may perhaps buy more entire unnamed stocks, which you would name and distribute yourself; you would of course give the raiser's name in your catalogue, as is usually the custom. I send old Poole a bundle of my catalogues each year, but whether he does or does not distribute them I really do not know, but I know that he states in a prominent place in his own catalogue that he is my agent. It would be little use my sending you catalogues, as of course your customers would find it much more convenient to have the prices in American money. I should of course gladly allow you to make any use you wished of my plates or descriptions. Hitherto I have never shipped any bulbs to U.S.A. other than by parcels post, and I don't at all know how the Dutch or others who send bulk consignments ship their stuff: I mean by what route or what rates they pay, etc, but I suppose I could find out

something about it from some other growers, or possibly you could get hold of some information yourself.

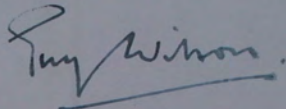
I don't know that any other ideas occur to me at the moment, but you can let me have your views on these when you have time.

Very many thanks for the list of numbered seedling stocks in which you are interested. I shall keep this carefully and shall hope after next flowering season to send you particulars and prices of some of them at all events.

As to the other list of unnamed seedlings of mine, which you already have, I shall look up the pedigrees of those of which you have not got the pedigrees, and enclose with this. Of those that you had in 1931, Nos. M1 to M8 inclusive, I fear I can tell you nothing, as to the best of my recollection they were things which I had not numbered, but which you fancied and picked out of the seedling beds, and I simply marked them with these numbers on small wooden labels to keep track of them for you till lifting time.

With all best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Guy Wilson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

HERBARIUM OF L. H. BAILEY

ETHEL ZOE BAILEY, CURATOR
ITHACA, N. Y.

May 17, 1933

Mr. B. Y. Morrison,
116 Chestnut St.,
Takoma Park, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Let me send you my hearty congratulations on the excellent journal you are making of the National Horticultural Magazine. I have admired the way in which it has developed, and the critical attention you are devoting to the different classes of plants.

As you may know, this herbarium makes an effort to incorporate the novelties in species and main varieties as rapidly as they come into cultivation. There should be some place where such a record is available. The herbarium is of course far short of completeness of such a record, but it is very difficult to obtain herbarium material adequately prepared of horticultural plants, and apparently particularly of novelties. I am writing to ask whether there is any way by which this herbarium may receive either herbarium material all prepared or growing specimens for the making of such material, as it comes to your hand from time to time. Of course I know that many of the plants you illustrate and describe do not come through your hands, but you must grow many of them and perhaps material comes to you that you do not keep.

We are always glad to pay for available herbarium material that adds to the value of the collection. Anything you may be able to send us at any time will be welcome.

Sincerely yours,

L. H. Bailey

THE
MIDLAND DAFFODIL SOCIETY.

ROBERT SYDENHAM, FOUNDER.

Hon. Secretary:
Mr. HERBERT SMITH,
22, Tenby Street North,
Birmingham.

Hon. Treasurer:
G. B. COPE, Esq.,
County Court,
Wolverhampton.

22, TENBY STREET,

BIRMINGHAM.

27th Oct. 1925.

Mr Morrison,
116, Chestnut St.
Takoma Park, D.C.
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

I duly received your esteemed letter of September 17th and are glad to have the opportunity of entering your name as a member of our Daffodil Society.

With regard to the Reports for 1919 to 1924 inclusive, I am sorry there is one issue out of print, that is the 21st. Annual Report. There was an extraordinary demand for spare this edition, consequently we have no special-copies left. I can send you the other five for 1/- each.

Kindly let me hear if you would like them sent on.

Sincerely yours,

Hon. Secretary.

Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue Sta., D.C. 5847

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CABLE ADDRESS:
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NEW YORK

September 15, 1924.

Mr. Lisle Morrison,
Bureau of Biological Survey,
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

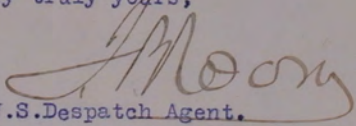
Dear Mr. Morrison:

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

I am sorry that your letter of September 13th, regarding bulbs from Barr, London, came too late, as inquiry at the American Express Co., elicits that one (1) case garden bulbs consigned to Mr. B. Y. Morrison, Takoma Park, D.C., arrived at New York September 10th, per s.s. "Olympic", and an "IN-BOND", Customs clearance has been made by the American Express Co., and the shipment will leave New York today September 15th, "IN-BOND", to B.Y. Morrison, Takoma Park, D.C.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,


U.S. Despatch Agent.

BARR & SONS,
SEEDSMEN,
BULB GROWERS & NURSERYMEN.
(NURSERIES AT TAPLOW, BUCKS.)

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PROPRIETORS:-
P. R. BARR,
G. H. BARR.

11, 12 & 13, *King Street,*
Covent Garden,
London, W.C.2.

1.

Sept. 4th. 1924.

B.F. Morrison Esqr.

116, Chestnut St.

Takoma Park,

D.C.U.S.A.

Sir,

We have pleasure in advising you of
despatch of the bulbs kindly ordered as per enclosed
invoice and hope they will reach you safely. They were forwarded
in accordance with your instructions by American Express
Mail Steamer and we hope they will reach you before
Sept. 15th.

Since writing us on July 28th. you will
no doubt have received our letter of July 21st. containing
receipt for your remittance.

We have been able to supply all the items of
your kind order with exception of Pharoah which is unobtainable
this season.

We are, sir,

Yours obediently.

Barr & Sons

GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

Permit No. 10764

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—PLANT QUARANTINE ACT.

Exportation of Nursery Stock from Northern Ireland.*Original Certificate of Examination of Nursery Stock.*

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the nursery stock (viz., Bulbs
 _____) and packing material
 included in this package were inspected by me on this date. The stock
 was grown by Donard Nursery Co.,
 at Newcastle,
 in the County of Down Northern Ireland,
 and was found or was believed by me to be free from plant diseases and
 insect pests. The material in which the stock is packed has not previously
 been used as packing or otherwise in connection with living plants, and is
 free from sand, soil, or earth.

Signed Edmund Turner

Title:—

*Inspection Official of the Ministry of Agriculture,
 Northern Ireland.*

Address:—

WELLINGTON PLACE,
 BELFAST.

Date 30th July 19 29

*No liability attaches to the Ministry of Agriculture or to any of their Inspectors
 in respect of this Certificate.*

Holders of numerous
Medals and Awards
gained at the leading
Shows during recent
years for their Novel-
ties and Specialities.

From Herbert Chapman, Limited

(Governing Director—F. HERBERT CHAPMAN),

*Daffodil Specialists, and Raisers and Introducers
of Choice New Seedling Plants for the Garden.*

**Rotherside Gardens,
RYE, Sussex,**

England,

Recent Introductions:—

Apple

"Salteote Pippin,"
the finest Dessert Apple
to follow Cox's Orange

Award of Merit
(unanimous), R.H.S.,
3rd January, 1928.

Narcissus

"Holmdale,"

a Daffodil of surpassing
Whiteness.

Award of Merit, R.H.S.,
11th April, 1928.

Aug: 10: 1929.

Dear Mr. Harrison,

Thank you so much
for your letter dated 29th July,
just received. I am glad
to find that I can supply the

- 2. Kelles,
- 2. Lord of the Manor,
- 1. Chirgafore,
- 1. Charella,
- 2. Palma,
- 1. Vogue.

The only things I cannot send are
the 2. Recessional, & I do hope
that this will not matter very

much, as I assure you there is
really ample value for your money
in the rest. Your regulations
make my position so awkward:
you see, to a customer here, I
could send him a thing or two
gratis to make up for any
deficiency, but this I dare not
do in your case, & I feel
somehow that you will take
the will for the deed, as our
relations have always been so
cordial. I must leave it at
that. I shall send

the things before long, &
believe me, with kind regards &
sincere wishes to you for success
in your work, Yours very truly,

F. Herbert Chapman.

NEWCASTLE, 13th August, 1929.

County Down.

M B. Y. Morrison, Esq.,

116, Chestnut Street, Takoma Park, D.C. U.S.A.

BOUGHT OF THE DONARD NURSERY CO.

✓ To	1	Narcissus Bokhara	D.N. 7"			3	0	0
✓	2	" "	Eskimo D.N. 6"	@ 12/-		1	4	0
✓	1	" "	Helmet T.N. 9"			17	6	
✓	1	" "	Jubilant D.N. 7"			3	0	0
✓	3	" "	Medusa D.N. 6"	@ 3/-		9	0	
✓	3	" "	Pilgrimage D.N. 1 - 6" .2 - 7"	@ 7/6		1	2	6
✓	1	" "	St. Dorothea D.N. 6½"			2	2	0
✓	1	" "	The Admiral D.N. 6"			1	10	0
						£13 5 0		

not in trade

NARCISSUS NARCISSUS

abscissus (Haw.) Schultes f. (Ajax abscissus Haw.)

--graciliflorus Pugsley

--serotinus (Jord.) Pugsley

--tubulosus (Jord.) Pugsley

albescens Pugsley (N. albicans Hort., not Haw.)

albicans Hort. N. albescens Pugsley

albus Haw. N. moschatus L.

albus Hort. N. triandrus albus Hort.

alpestris Pugsley (N. moschatus of trade, not L.)

asturiensis (Jord.) Pugsley (N. minor Brotero, not Haw.; N. minimus of gardens, not Haw.)

--brevicoronatus Pugsley

x Barrii - a horticultural hybrid group. (N.B.- Has no relation to N. juncifolius Req.)

bicolor L.

--lorifolius (Herb.) Pugsley

biflorus Curt.

biflorus Gren. & Godr. ~~N. Pseudo-Narcissus~~ N. Pseudo-Narcissus L.

biflorus Schur N. radiiflorus Salisb.

Bulbocodium L. HOOP-PETTICOAT DAFFODILL

--citrinus Baker

--conspicuus (D. Don) Hort.

--monophyllus Baker (N. Clusii Dunal)

--monophyllus foliosus Hort.

calathinus L. N. odor L.

calathinus DC. N. triandrus calathinus (DC.)

Campernellii Hort. N. odor L.

cernuus Hort. N. moschatus L.
→ cernuus Roth, not Salisb. N. tortuosus Haw.
--plenus Hort. N. moschatus plenus Hort.
Clusii Dunal N. Bulbocodium mono-
 phyllus Baker

✓ confusus Pugsley

cyclamineus DC.

✓ elegans (Haw.) Spach.

✓ exertus (Haw.) Pugsley (N. majalis exertus Haw.)

--ornatus (Barr) Pugsley (N. poeticus ornatus Barr)

gaditanus Boiss. N. juncifolius Req.

✓ Gayi (Hénon) Pugsley

✓ --praelongus Pugsley

✓ Gouani Roth x N. incomparabilis Mill.
This is not in trade and incomparabilis exists now only as
a group name.

gracilis Sabine JONQUIL

--tenuior (Curt.) Hort. (N. tenuior Curt.) SILVER JONQUIL

✓ Graellsii Webb N. Bulbocodium Graellsii (Webb) Hort.

✓ hellenicus Pugsley

Hispanicus Gouan

--concolor (Jord.) Pugsley

--propinquus (Herb.) Pugsley

--spurius (Haw.) Pugsley

x incomparabilis Mill. NONESUCH DAFFODIL
This is no longer an entity - merely a group name for
natural or artificial hybrids of a specific lineage.

✓ x intermedius Lois.
This is a group name, like the last.

Johnstonii (Baker) Pugsley

✓ --mirabilis Pugsley

- Jonquilla L. JONQUIL
- flore pleno Parkinson QUEEN ANNE'S DOUBLE JON-
QUIL
- ✓--jonquilloides (Willk.)Hort.
- minor Hort.
- ✓-- Webbii (Parl.)Hort. (N. Webbii Parl.)
- ✓jonquilloides Willk. N. Jonquilla jonquilloides
(Willk.)Hort.
- juncifolius Req. (N. Requienii M.Roem.)
- ✓--gaditanus (Boiss.)Hort.
- ✓--minutiflorus (Willk.)Hort.
- rupicola (Dufour)Hort.
- ✓Lagoi Marino
- x Leedsii T.Moore
A group name for natural or artificial hybrids of a specific
lineage.
- ✓leonensis Pugsley
- lobularis Haw. N. obvallaris Salisb.
- lobularis Hort., not Haw. N. nanus Spach.
- ✓longispathus Pugsley
- loriflorus Schultes. N. bicolor lorifolius (Herb.)
Pugsley
- ✓macrolobus (Jord.)Pugsley
- ✓--pallescentes Pugsley
- ✓majalis Curtis
- ✓--patellaris (Haw.)Pugsley
- major spurius coronatus Hort. N. hispanicus Gouan
- ✓Marvieri (Johandiez & Maire)Hort.
- maximus D.Don N. obvallaris maximus (Haw.)
Pugsley
- minus of authors, not Haw. N. asturiensis (Jord.)Pugsley

includes
minor L. (N. minimus Haw., ^{but} not N. minimus of trade.)
 --minimus (Haw.) Pugsley (N. minimus Haw.)
 --nanus (Spach) Herb. N. nanus Spach.
 --plenus Hort.
minor Brotero N. asturiensis (Jord.) Pugsley.
 ✓ minutiflorus Willk. N. juncifolius minutiflorus (Willk.) Hort.
moschatus L., not Haw. (N. cernuus of gardens)
moschatus Haw. N. tortuosus Haw.
moschatus of trade N. alpestris Pugsley
nanus Spach (N. minor nanus (Spach) Herb.)

x Nelsoni

✓ nevadensis Pugsley
 ✓ nivalis Graels N. Bulbocodium nivalis (Graells) Hort.
 ✓ nobilis (Haw.) Schultes f. N. Pseudo-Narcissus nobilis (Haw.) Herb.
obvallaris Salisb. TENBY DAFFODIL
 ✓ --concolor (Bromf.) Pugsley
 --maximus (Haw.) Pugsley
 ✓ --toscanus Pugsley
odorus L. (N. calathinus L., not DC. or Red.) CAMPERNELLI JONQUIL
 --giganteus Hort.
 ✓ --heminalis (Schultes) Hort.
 --minor Hort.
 --plenus Hort.
 --rugulosus (Link.) Hort.
 --rugulosus maximus Hort.
 --trilobus (L.) Hort.
orientalis L. N. Tazetta L.
ornatus Haw. N. poeticus L.

pallidiflorus Pugsley (N. pallidus praecox of gardens.)

--asturisticus (Barr)Pugsley

--intermedius Pugsley

pisanus Pugsley

x Poetaz A group name for hybrids of poeticus x Tazetta or reverse.

poeticus L. POET'S NARCISSUS

--ornatus Barr N. exertus ornatus (Barr)

--recurvus (Haw.)Hort. N. recurvus Haw.

--grandiflorus Hort.

--hellenicus (Pugsley)Hort.

--majalis (Curt.)Hort.

--ornatus maximus Hort.

--patellaris (Salisb.)Hort. N. majalis patellaris
(Salisb.)Pugsley

--praecox Hort.

--grandiflorus Hort.

--radiflorus (Salisb.)Baker N. radiflorus Salisb.

--reflexus Hort.

--tripodales (Salisb.)Hort.

--verbanensis Herb. N. verbanensis (Herb.)Pugs1.

--princeps of hort. authors N. Gayii (Hénon)Pugs1.

--propinquus Salisb. N. hispanicus propinquus
(Salisb.)Pugs1.

Pseudo-Narcissus L.

--bicolor (L.)Willk. & Lge. N. bicolor L.

--Bromfieldii Syme N. obvallaris Salisb.

--cambricus (Haw.)Hort. (Ajax cambricus Haw.)

--concolor Bromf. N. obvallaris concolor
(Bromf.)Pugs1.

--cyclamineus (DC.)Baker N. cyclamineus DC.

~~+~~festinus (Jord.) Pugsley (Ajax festinus Jord.)

~~+~~humilis Pugsley

~~+~~insignis Pugsley

--Johnstonii Baker N. Johnstonii (Baker) Pugsley.

~~+~~lobularis (Schultes) DC. (N. lobularis Schultes)

--major Baker N. hispanicus Guan

San 2 species --minoriformis Pugsley

~~+~~montinus (Jord.) Pugsley (Ajax montinus Jord.)

~~+~~moschatus (L.) Hort. N. moschatus L.

--muticus (Gay) Baker N. abscissus (Haw.) Schultes

~~+~~nobilis (Haw.) Herb. N. nobilis (Haw.) Schultes f.

--obvallaris (Salisb.) Hort. N. obvallaris Salisb.

~~+~~platylobus (Jord.) Pugsley

--plenus Hort.

~~+~~porrigens (Jord.) Pugsley

~~+~~scoticus Hort.

~~+~~scoticus plenus Hort.

~~+~~tortuosus Hort.

~~+~~variiformis Hort.

pumilus Salisb. (N. minor of trade, not L.)

~~+~~radiiflorus Salisb. (N. poeticus radiiflorus (Salisb.) Baker)

recurvus Haw. (N. poeticus recurvus (Haw.) Hort.)

~~+~~gracilior Haw.

~~+~~Requienii M. Roem. N. juncifolius Req.

rugilobus Haw. N. obvallaris Salisb.

rugilobus Hort. N. bicolor lorifolius
(Herb.) Pugsley

rugilobus Steud. N. Pseudo-Narcissus L.

rupicola Dufour (N. juncifolius rupicola (Dufour) Hort.)

✓ Sabini Lindl.

✓ serotinus L. AUTUMN JONQUIL

✓ stellaris Haw.

Tazetta L.

--orientalis (L.) Hort. N. Tazetta L.

tenuior Curt. N. gracilis tenuior (Curt.)
Hort.

tortuosus Haw. (N. moschatus Haw. not L.)

triandrus L.

--albus Hort.

✓ --aurantiacus Hort.

--calathinus (DC.) Hort. (N. calathinus DC.; N. calathinus Red.)

✓ --concolor (Link.) Hort.

✓ --nutans Hort.

✓ --pallidus (Graels) Hort.

✓ --pulchellus Hort.

3 or 2 species ✓ --ryensis (Chapm.) Hort. Probably a garden hybrid.

✓ viridiflorus Schoubœ GREEN AUTUMN JONQUIL

Watieri Maire

✓ Webbii Parl. N. Jonquilla Webbii (Parl.)
Hort.

ARUNDEL HOUSE,
KENSINGTON PALACE GARDENS,
LONDON, W.

September 22nd 1919

Dear Sir,

Pray accept my best thanks for your kind letter of the 5th September. I note that you are good enough to say that you will endeavour to send me next year seeds of *Iris tripetala*, which I shall be delighted to have.

I have made enquiries at H.M. Customs and find that there is no restriction whatever at the present time on importing plants into this country. If, therefore, you will be good enough to send me one or two plants of this *Iris* next Spring, I shall be very glad. My experience of American *Irises* is that the plants are best planted after they have flowered, but it is by no means certain that this must necessarily be the case with regard to the above mentioned interesting species.

Thanking you again very much for saying that you will assist me and assuring you that I shall be very glad to send you any interesting species of *Iris* which I possess, in return, should you desire them.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,

N. Charles J. ...

B.Y. Morrison, Esq.,
116 Chestnut Street,
Tokoma Park, D.C.
U.S.A

Officers



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LANDSCAPE GARDENER,
H. C. SKEELS, 210 HOLLY AV.

The Takoma Park
Horticultural Improvement Club
Takoma Park, D. C.



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TABLES AND LANTERN
H. B. HENDRICK
8 SYCAMORE AVE.

March 27, 1919.

Mr. B. Y. Morrison,
116 Chestnut Avenue,
Takoma Park, Md.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Without your consent, I have ventured to designate you as Chairman of the Exhibition Committee of the Horticultural Club. As you know, Mr. Skeels had been designated Chairman, but chiefly on the score of health he begs to be relieved. He says that he will still serve on the committee and give you every assistance possible. Your committee then will be constituted as follows:

B. Y. Morrison, Chairman.

H. C. Skeels,

W. A. Orton,

D. N. Shoemaker,

Mrs. David Griffiths,

Mrs. W. J. Morse, 6809 Fifth St.,

Mrs. R. A. Ramsay, 125 Willow Ave.,

Mrs. R. F. Rose, 6803 Fifth St.,

Miss E. MacFarlane, 216 Spruce St.

Of course, you can call on any of us to assist in any way we can. I talked to Mr. Skeels and Dr. Shoemaker relative to the Narcissus Show, and they both agreed that we were not quite ready to hold it next Wednesday night. That is the regular meeting night of the Club, consequently we will have the regular meeting on that night.

Hoping that this work will be congenial to you, I am

Very truly yours,

W. T. Simmons
President.

December 11, 1917.

Mr. Benj. Y. Morrison,
116 Chestnut Street,
Takoma Park, D. C.

My dear Mr. Morrison:

In reply to your note I am sending you the Chinese sketch herewith by Registered mail. If you could find time to make drawings for us so as to have them in not later than January twentieth, we should be glad to have you do so. There probably ought to be three or four drawings to occupy at least two pages, and we would not limit you to that if you cared to do more.

We would pay you \$150 for them, and return the drawings to you when we had finished with them. In other words, the price would include all publication rights only.

As I am able to recall the drawings you showed me, they did not contain figures, so I assume you may not care to make the figures prominent in this case?

If you would be quite willing, as you suggested, to send in some little sketches of your plan--well and good.

Very truly yours,

C. LeBaron

CLE/IM

*Please return the Mrs in about a week as we have
no copy and it has not been put into type CLE*

THE TAKOMA PARK
HORTICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT CLUB

Takoma Park, D.C.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rose Show. At the Library Wednesday evening, May 28, from 7 to 9, and Thursday 2 to 9. See next page for awards.

Spring Bulbs. Orders should be in the hands of the Committee by June 14. Catalogues at the Library, for Tulips, Narcissi, Crocus, etc. Mr. Simmons is chairman of the Committee.

Bills are Due. For seeds and plants. Let us maintain our credit. Mr. Simmons will be at the Rose Show and will write you a receipt.

Cash Prizes. In order to stimulate interest in the breeding of iris among members of the club a member offers the following prizes which will be available for the first time in 1920.

1. A prize of ten dollars (\$10) for the best seedling raised by a member.
2. A prize of five dollars (\$5) for the best new variety not yet in trade.
(This may or may not be raised by a member.)
3. A prize of five dollars (\$5) for the best variety introduced after 1915.

The schedule for the judging of the seedlings will be furnished to all interested members at a later date. In all cases the exhibits must score 90 points to be considered. In case of lower standards there will be no award.

You say, "of course no one has a chance except Mr. B.Y. Morrison." You are wrong. Mr. Morrison is the generous donor of these prizes and he will not compete.

R. S. KROUT.

Secretary.

C. C. CARROLL.

President.

1919 ROSE SHOW.

Takoma Park Library, Wednesday, May 28, from 7 to 9; Thursday, May 29, 2 to 9

Exhibits should be brought to the Library Wednesday between 2 and 7 o'clock.

Awards will be made in the following classes:

Roses.

- Class 1. Teas and Hybrid Teas. Three blooms or less to a vase.
(a) Pink Varieties
(b) Red Varieties
(c) White Varieties
(d) Yellow Varieties.

When there are three or more entries of one variety they will constitute a separate division under the subclass, and will be judged separately. Three entries will entitle to one award; four to two awards; and five to three awards in each variety competition.

- Class 2. Hybrid Perpetuals. Three blooms or less to a vase.
(a) Pink Varieties
(b) Red Varieties
(c) White Varieties.

The same conditions with respect to variety competition hold with this class as with Class 1.

- Class 3. Spray of climbing roses two to three feet long.

- Class 4. Most artistic vase of roses.

- (a) Using only roses and rose leaves.
(b) Using roses and other greens.

- Class 5. Most artistic basket.

- (a) Using only roses and rose leaves.
(b) Using roses and other greens.

- Class 6. Best collection of roses, quantity and quality considered.

Other Flowers.

- Class 7. Best exhibit of Peony Varieties.

- Class 8. Best collection of other flowers besides Roses and Petnies.

None is so unfortunate as not to have a rose bush. Bring a single bud, or bring baskets full. The Committee will stage them. There are a few fairly large rose growers in the Park, but the people who have but a few plants well taken care of are the ones who usually get the awards. Let us see also your peonies, your poppies and anything else you may have in bloom.

7320 Piney Branch Road,
Takoma Park, 12, D.C.,
3 December 1951

Dear Douglas,

Your air mail of Nov. 29 arrived this morning and I am sorry as anything if you were worried about writing me. I am the one who is grateful and I was the one who was timid about making the first move. When I first mentioned the matter to Bob, he told me that you never sold others so I let it drop, but I was just as sorry as could be.

New a little more about myself. Bob has probably told you that I have had things from him for some time and he should have told you if he has not that I have been most enthusiastic about them. The only ones that I personally do not like, and I dislike them heartily, are those in which he is 'roped'. Frankly and honestly when any nude man is roped, he should be trussed, for it is for no good purpose! The ropes in Bob's pictures are not tightly drawn enough to show the pressure on the flesh and that I feel is a fault, if rope is to be used at all! I know of course that different people react differently to any subject and it may be that I am not sound in my point of view, but I am just not interested in any pose of any one in which there is rope - unless it is used brutally and the whole is suggestive. (I feel about this as I do about a dirty joke. I am against dirty jokes, but if they have to be, they MUST be clever.)

If you want to check on me "obituary style" you will find me in "Who's Who in America". That is not a bragging statement at all, for I am just an ordinary person like hundreds of others, but it would give you an idea that I would not willingly put myself or any one in an embarrassing position.

I like good physiques. My own is excellent in spite of my sixty years and except for the neck muscles that are definitely showing age, getting stringy, the body itself does not betray it. And it has served me well for many years of active work and promises to serve me well for years to come. I have used barbells, carefully for some time, unfortunately with some interruptions, but I look forward to renewing my routines. I use them for my health not my 'beauty'..... And they have done all that is claimed for them.

I am not a photographer and no one has ever seen my collection of pictures that is kept under lock and key. Only one person knows of it, aside from the several photographers from whom I have bought prints, except one man who will have the task of disposing of my effects when I die. He knows what it is, but has not seen it and knows how I want it destroyed without examination. I have entire confidence in him.

What I hope I can do, once I am safely past the details of getting settled into the new home and garden in Mississippi, is to go back to drawing and painting again. Aside from making scientific drawings and some horticultural drawings, I have had no time to consider it, since high school days. The I did well enough but it was all brushed aside in the necessity of earning a living!

What I should describe as an ideal model, I cannot tell you easily. I know that I do not like the extremely developed men whom the mags touch off as having 'Herculean' physiques: (I ~~call~~ them Percherons.) I also feel that the athlete who has trained his body and developed it so that his head is no longer in all-over-proportion, is no longer a desirable model. Many models judging my pictures do not have well formed heads and when the head is made to look even smaller by the over-developed shoulder muscles, well..... I know that I enjoy the model in which is musculature is visible, but I never care for the tensed pictures that are presented in which the model looks as if he had been skinned and the muscles exposed. I have no preference as to blonde or brunette, and I do not feel that all models should be 19. In fact one of the things that I asked Bob when I got my courage up to do it, was would he be willing to keep in touch with me and allow me to buy prints in every age group as he has them taken. I would like to see what happens to a well cared for body in the passage of time. I am afraid he was amused no end.

In a general way, I like such physiques as I have seen in pictures of dancers and swimmers, much less people who trend in time to wrestling. So that is the best I can do. The fact remains, however, that a good photographer can make even a type that I do not care about look better than he is, and as you are that kind of a photographer, you can pay as much or as little attention to me as you see fit!

At hand I have only the following with your prints in them.

Mike Duhal S&H Jan. 52 page 24. This I like, though I feel that the tensed pose brings his deltoid-biceps-etc group almost into too great bulk. Our arms were NOT meant to look like fore-legs. Off hand I should say I'd like to see anything of his.

Ricardo Cortez S&H Oct. 51 page 30-31. I believe I would like his pictures. Would prefer the original to the contrived picture on page 30; like the pose on 31 but not the setting. I would say yes.

Dick Buckholz S&H Oct. 51 page 29 and Nov. 50 page 44. This is a model that I never "quite" like. I suspect that the difficulty is that I do not like his features, they are heavy and often present you with shadows that make them look heavier. Also, his face never shows any life. Dubious about him.

Catalle Bres. S&H Sept 51 page 26. From this one picture I would say 'NO', but I may be wrong. To me they are just beef.

Wendell Meyer S&H Sept. 51 page 27. From this picture again I would say NO, good physique, heavy face.

Vic Seinke S&H August 51 page 24. Hard to tell, the face is in shadow, but it looks pained, as if the muscular effort of the pose was too great for comfort. I'd leave this one to your decision.

Charles Hartley S&H July 51 page 31. I think I should like to see his prints. His body in this one does not look too unusual but the face has some fire.

Peter Spanovic Your Phys. Feb 51, page 30. From this one print, NO.

Perhaps I may add one thing when I say, that in Bob's pictures you have caught or I give you credit for catching, his somewhat languid physical attitude. There are relatively few in which there is that tension that comes just ahead of movement. I have an amazing number of his prints, taken reclining or semi-reclining; they are beautiful but

Douglas - 3

they progress naturally into all of his leaning poses, with almost nothing that is firmly erect. I do not say this in criticism of Bob, whom I have enjoyed knowing too much to be captious, but to state the case.

This is all I can do at present. I have dozens of magazines in the store room in Mississippi not only S&H to which I subscribe, but many of the Wieder messes that I usually pick up to look at the pictures, never to read the texts, now that I know what they are like.

I'll write you again from Mississippi after I have been through the stacks and then probably will have others of your work to cite in the category of models that I like best or hope to get. I know I have seen them again and again, but I do not recall anything at the moment save a sue of Emerich Ishikawa and Stanzyck (whose physique I usually do not care about since most of the time he is "fatted up" to meet the weight requirements of whatever group it is Hoffman has chosen for him to win! From all of this, I suppose the basic is: tall rather than short, slender rather than heavily muscled, muscles reasonably well defined, neither too much or lest in the contours (flowing) that are areally for the very young only.

Whatever number I decide to try, I think I should like to pay for in its entirety and then ask you to send me only one half the number paid for, so that I could take a quick look and return any that I would know at once, I should not care about. (If this is not agreeable to you, do not hesitate one moment to say so, I shall take no offence and I should like to be a customer, more than anything else as I believe it will top all that I now have.

I do my own typing as you can easily guess from its inaccuracies, but if I were to write it all long hand you would never answer!

All good wishes,

Sincerely,

B.Y. Morrisen

7320 Piney Branch Road,
Takema Park, 12, D.C.,
3 December 1951

Dear Dick,

It was not only a pleasure but a relief to get a letter from you, for I had been worried not to hear ever the long time. I hoped that all was all right but I felt that if you did not wish to write that was your privilege. So I do hope that there were no troubles for you, after and with that model! In a way I am still sorry that I did not get to greet you personally while you were in New York and I still regret that you never told me which was your picture! (It does not appear in these catalogues, the one print to which I have reference!)

I do have, I am sure, the greater portion of the prints offered in the present listings, but as I am not sure about some of them, I'd like to keep them until I have had a chance to check against my collection. This is now in Mississippi where I expect to go sometime about Christmas time. I will write you from there. The two catalogues that have most of the pictures I knew I do not have are FF and DD.

Of course I would like to have the 60 new prints but I should like to make it all one order and complete, at one writing. After January 1, I am making Mississippi my permanent headquarters but even so I shall have to travel back and forth at times, so I will have to give you specific instructions about dates, for making deliveries. We had to do this before as you may recall. Of course I hope that some of the 60 will be the kind that you used to say were my special liking! I can still get a kick out of that set of 'action' shots you let me have. I picked up one somewhat similar set elsewhere, but it does not touch yours. And a professional model whom I have come to know, showed me a small set of himself, that is stupid! Even if he was paid a fat fee for posing.

San Diego is a nice town and I hope you will be able to get some models to work with who have really good bodies. So many have been not quite up to the mark.

I'd be happy to hear from you and certainly wish you well in all things. I'll write you again, as soon as I am approximately settled. Good luck.

Sincerely,

B.Y. Morrison

7320 Piney Branch Road,
Takema Park, 12, D.C.
27 November 1951

Dear Douglas,

You have no idea how sincerely I appreciate the letter of November 24 and your willingness to allow me to have other pictures from you. I have greatly enjoyed having the pictures of Bob Delmonteque and told him long ago that I wished I might have prints of other models that you took, for I have seen them in the 'strength' magazines, elegant things.

My difficulty at this moment is that this week I am concluding my long life as a worker in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and while I myself should much prefer to slip out of my post with no more than the cordial relations that I have always enjoyed with my colleagues, they feel that I must be feted in all the embarrassing ways that attend 'final days'. The result is that I do not dare take time this week to look even through my current numbers, and all the files that I have saved I have taken to Mississippi where I hope finally to settle down.

I shall try to write you more lucidly next week and know that I shall want to write more fully still, later in December when I go to Mississippi. I should like to settle down to it this evening, but in a few moments I set forth to be dined and make futile conversation for the rest of the evening, and so it will continue.

I am delighted, truly, and will write you more fully as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

B.Y.Morrisen

BYM

Mississippi address(for the record): R 1, Box 142, Pass Christian.