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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.,  
30 March 1951

Mr. Frederic P. Lee,  
1290 Eighteenth St. N.W.,  
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Lee:

I have before me your Memo of March 28 with inclosures, copies of letters to Mr. Hansen and from Dr. Hume.

From my own experience in the breeding of azaleas, I have absolutely no faith whatever in the opinion, expressed here by Dr. Hume, but stated elsewhere by others, Bowers in particular, that climaculacea could have anything to do with the earlier "Azalea indica" such as Duke of Wellington, Coccinea major and Glory of Sunninghill. I have already stated my opinion in regard to these and see no reason to alter it. I have yet to hear of any one anywhere, who has succeeded in bringing to flowering size any single plant that represented a cross between a pentanthera and an obtusum. This I state in spite of the so-called Vuykeana hybrids and the 'Belgians' recorded in the Tuinbouw, which are supposed to have 'mollis' blood. It would be a very easy matter to self any of the three mentioned and raise the seedlings, but I hate to waste my time and space on such a silly business!

We gave at the Arboretum plants of Ward's Ruby. It appears to be a very close thing to ordinary Kurume varieties. Ward was attached prior to 1935 to the Cottage Garden Nursery, located then at Queens L.I., and was reported to have attempted to establish a nursery for them at Eureka Calif. with the idea of producing there evicaceous plants more cheaply than could be done on Long Island. That venture failed and the nursery on Long Island has long been out of business, I suspect that the date of its last catalogue could be traced through the USDA library collection of trade catalogues, but don't expect me to do it, for you have given me quite enough for the present!

Our plants of Ward's Ruby came from Henry Rohman. The plant has no distinction or special merit, but the flowers are a very deep and splendid color. I have not used it in any crossing, on account of its small size.

Merely as a personal opinion, I feel that Dr. Hume has a very vague idea of 'macrantha'. The illustration in his book, is not 'macrantha' but a hybrid of it, probably of the same type of cross as that of Fashion. The actual plant shown, I suspect but do not know, looks like one of the Japanese clones that are grown by Sawada.

What Dr. Hume does not say, is that in the South including Florida, all the 'Belgians' bloom intermittently throughout the year, except in the coldest months. I am not prepared to back up the statement at present but I believe that this is due to the plant's habit of making short but continuous flushes of growth throughout the entire year. I would expect such a habit to come from a species that was native in the southern part of a climatic range, and personally I suspect *R. indicum* ('macrantha').

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At this time I am not prepared to defend the following opinion, namely that 'Fortune's azalea' as Dr. Hume calls it, is not a 'form or variety' of Simsii, but a hybrid. With what, I do not know.

With this letter I am sending you the notes written at some length on the Belgians that I have grown in Mississippi and the few that I have here under name. I have not put in the flower measurements as these notes are to be accompanied by natural size drawings. That ~~was~~ is not yet completed.

Mr. Verkade has not replied to my inquiry in regard to the best fifteen varieties, so I am sending you my idea for whatever it is worth.

I am sorry that I do not have the other named Belgians that are in catalogues in the his country. Possibly in another two or three years I shall have assembled all of them.

In so far as I am able to tell, the notes on all these new plants are probably quite sound except for one thing, the degree of ~~double~~ing. From working with double plants I have found that it is almost always possible to find some single and semi-double flowers on almost every variety. This is of interest to me as a breeder, as the single or near single flowers usually betray the stamen number and that with the type of winter leaves, gives a rather fair indication of the predominating strain of blood in the 'monrel'. I have not included in my write up all the little notes that I made for myself as a breeder, as I see no point in handing over to the lazy 'geneticists' what they should have done for themselves - ages ago, with their super techniques! Sorry to be such a crab but there is a limit to what I expect to hand out from now on! A further clue to the dominant strain also appears in the character of the leaves on the new shoots, which I believe I can read from having handled so many thousands of seedling plants of which I know the ancestry. --- If then, to return to the topic sentence of this paragraph after these several detours, my notes do not give the full degree of doubleness, it must be laid to the fact that the plants are new in their site and not completely at home. I do not believe that there was any misnaming.

Very truly yours,

B.Y.Morrison.



1103 SW 2nd Avenue  
Gainesville, Florida  
March 23, 1951

Dr. Frederic P. Lee  
Lee, Toomey & Kent  
1200 Eighteenth Street N. W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Dr. Lee:

I am sorry to be so slow in answering your inquiry of February 27th but when your letter came I was out of the country and am only now catching up with the correspondence that accumulated.

There is, as you have indicated, no such thing in our area as a normal season. Here at Gainesville I would say that in most years the main blooming season of the azalea covers a month, beginning about the fifteenth or twentieth of February and coming over to the same date in March. However, it is possible under our conditions to have azaleas in flower almost twelve months in the year. Let us say that the season opens with Fortune's azalea, often listed as vittata. It has probably the longest flowering season ~~many~~ of any of the introduced azaleas. It never makes a large showing at any time but throughout the winter, unless the weather is too cold, some flowers are found on it at all times until April. Then, in the spring, usually beginning in late April or early May the varieties of azalea macrantha begin and extend well into the summer. There is a little space in August and September when flowers are rather difficult to find.

Most of the varieties referred to "Azalea indica" begins as just stated above, about the middle of February with the opening of the variety known as Duc de Rohan, followed by most of the varieties in that group such as Formosa, Lawsall, Brilliant, Fielder's White, Prince of Wales, Pheonicia, Elegans and Elegans superba. Coccinea Major is later than the others and the latest of them all is Pride of Dorking. Parentage of all of these is, of course, quite mixed but such varieties as Duke of Wellington, Coccinea Major and Glory of Sunninghill all probably have the yellow of calendulacea and for the most part these are somewhat later than the others.

The flowering season farther south in the state begins earlier, probably as early as February first and it is later farther north and west so we are safe in saying in Florida that the flowering period is extended over a period of two months if all the areas are considered.

Three species of azaleas, canescens, austriana and serrulata are definitely native in Florida. Canescens is in flower now and has been for about a month. Austrina is later and will begin in the first part of April in the western part of the state. It is not



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Frederic P. Lee-Washington-Page #2.

native in the eastern part. Serrulata in this latitude is in flower for about a month beginning about the 20th of July. There is a possibility that a fourth species is native in the state. In the northwestern corner north of Pensacola I believe that alabamense occurs.

Bowers in his "Rhododendrons and Azaleas", page 426, 1936, lists Black Hawk, Hiawatha and North Star but does not list Sachem. Gerblings' Nursery, Fernandino, Florida, listed Black Hawk, Ruby and Sachem in an undated catalog but in the catalog there was inserted a letter to customers bearing the date February 3, 1943. I wish I could help you with these further but this is about the best I can do at the moment.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ H. Harold Hume

H. HAROLD HUME

FREDERIC P. LEE  
1200 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W.  
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

March 28, 1951.

MEMORANDUM TO MESSRS. MORRISON AND WEISS:

I wrote Dr. H. Harold Hume recently for data as to the blooming season in his area and the order of bloom of various azaleas during that season. A copy of his letter is enclosed for your information.

Dr. Weiss earlier gave me orally his recollection as to the period and order of bloom around Charleston and Mr. Morrison is preparing to do the same with regard to Mississippi. I also have some data from Mr. Hanson, Assistant Director at the Seattle Arboretum. It is somewhat confusing, however, since apparently not merely the blooming season differs but the order of bloom within the season varies somewhat from our order of bloom around Washington.

I would appreciate any comments you might have on Dr. Hume's letter.

The reference to Black Hawk, Hiawatha, North Star and Sachem in Dr. Hume's letter was in response to my inquiry as to parentage or origin of these clones or sources of information about them. If either of you have any data I would appreciate learning about it. I know of a Pericat hybrid named Hiawatha. Dr. Hume also mentioned Ruby and I am familiar with a Sander hybrid Ruby and also know of, but am not familiar with, a Ward's Ruby. As to the others I have no information.

Sincerely,

*Frederic P. Lee*

Enclosure

FREDERIC P. LEE  
1200 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W.  
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

March 29, 1951.

Mr. Robert J. Hansen  
Assistant Director  
University of Washington Arboretum  
Seattle 5, Washington

Dear Mr. Hansen:

Many thanks for your letter of March 6 and enclosure regarding order of bloom during the azalea season.

Apparently our theory may be in error that while the length of the blooming season for azaleas may vary from area to area, the order of bloom of particular species, varieties and clones would be substantially the same in each area. I have taken the azaleas listed in the enclosure accompanying your letter (except for *altaclarensis*, *alabamensis*, and *occidentalis* of which I have no blooming date record) and relisted them in accordance with my understanding of the order of bloom around the Washington area. According to records here they would bloom in about the following order:

- E Dayspring (Glenn Dale hy.); Seattle, EM
- EM Schlippenbachii; Seattle E  
Vaseyi; Seattle same  
Kaempferi; Seattle same  
Arnoldianum; Seattle same  
Mucronatum; Seattle LM  
Daybreak (Kurume, not Glenn Dale hy., although Beattie also brought it in 1928 and it was distributed under an Office of Plant Introduction number); Seattle same  
Daphne (Kurume); Seattle LM
- LM Molle; Seattle EM  
Nudiflorum; Seattle EM  
Luteum; Seattle same
- L Buccaneer (Glenn Dale hy.); Seattle EM  
Glamour (Glenn Dale hy.); Seattle LM



- 2 -

VL Indicum Sweet (macrantha); Seattle same  
Arborescens; Seattle same  
Viscosum; Seattle same

The differences while not great except in case of  
Buccaneer, are somewhat puzzling.

Also, would you let me have the approximate calendar dates of the beginning and end of your azalea blooming season or, if that is impracticable because there is no such thing as a normal season, then the approximate number of weeks that constitute that season, as for example, the time between the blooming of schlippenbachii and viscosum on your list.

Sincerely,

/s/ Frederic P. Lee

cc: Mr. O. B. Thorgrimson

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

Dear Fred Lee,

To date no reply from Verhade. I'll let you have my list as soon as I hear from him, as it is entirely possible that I might choose a set of varieties that would appeal to me as the most beautiful in the Belgian group, and yet he would know that some I had chosen might be irregular in their performance. I made my list on the basis of outright beauty (as I see it) and ignored the time (seasonal) spread that would be of interest to the florist.

I have finished my draft of the entire series of notes on the Belgians made in Mississippi this winter and as soon as it is copied will send you a copy for your file. I have not made up the drawings for which I have the sketches, for the reason that I wondered whether you would want any of the 'Azalea number'. If not, I should draw them as I did for the Southern Indicas, alphabetically with as many on a page as I could decently combine.

I have not done anything about any further drawings and have not yet gone over the Glenn Dale by parental or allied parental groups, to see where I come out.

The color name business is beyond me. I inclose with this the end result of study through all the interval since you were here. I am perfectly aware that it is useless for your purposes and am quite willing to expose myself to attack, if you wish. I'll get your Colour Chart to you as swiftly as possible this week.

My next horror is that Glenn Dale business and as I told McCall once out at the Bureau I am rapidly reaching the place where I wish I had never looked at an azalea!

Yours,

BYM

In order to get a clearer idea in my mind of the basic structure of the two color charts, I decided to study the first sets of pure colors. In Ridgway this is the central line of samples on Plates I - XII. In the RHS, it is most easily (for me) apprehended by looking at the charts on Pages 2 - 6 and examining the names given for the large groups, names that are common English. These I believe are the basic set for us. RHS begins with a diluted yellow, Ridgway with a pure red.

Ridgway.RHS.

Spectrum Red )	
Scarlet Red )	Orange Red (Scarlet)
Scarlet )	
Grenadine Red)	
Flame Scarlet)	Reddish Orange
Orange Chrome)	
Cadmium Orange)	Orange
Orange )	
Cadmium Yellow)	Yellowish Orange
Light Cadmium)	Orange Yellow
Lemon Chrome )	
Lemon Yellow )	Yellow
Greenish Yellow)	Greenish Yellow (page 5)
Bright Green-Yellow)	
Neva Green )	
Yellow Green )	Yellowish Green (page 5)
Night Green )	
Emerald Green)	Green (page 5)
Vivid Green )	
Skobeloff Green)	Bluish Green (page 5)
Benzol Green )	
Italian Blue)	Greenish Blue (page 5)
Caerulean Blue)	
Methyl Blue )	Blue (page 5)
Spectrum Blue )	
Bradley's Blue)	Violet Blue (page 5)
Phenyl Blue )	
Blue Violet )	Bluish Violet (page 5)
Bluish Violet )	
Spectrum Violet )	Violet (page 4)
Amethyst Violet )	Reddish Violet (page 4)
Violet Purple )	
Purple )	
Rhodamine Purple )	Violet Red (page 4)



Midway

RHS

Tyrian Rose) ..... Red (Crimson) (page 3)  
 Rose Red )

The chief differences in the two lists are the arbitrary starting points and the fact that different points in the spectrum were chosen in each series as fixed points.

The reason that so many Midway colors are noted as 'NIL' in the RHS is because of this difference of starting points in the primary ring of colors.

My suggestion would be to examine the list of group names which are common English and understood by all painters and now presumably by all flower arrangers, and see what other English names we get to cover the derivatives of those colors, i.e. the tonalities that are gotten when the basic color is diluted with white and with black.

Fortunately there are very few instances known to me, in which we have derivatives from the colors (primary series in Midway) that have been grayed, beginning in Midway as Plate XIII. The few that come to mind are on Plates XIII, XXV, XXVI. I have not made color readings in the Ghent, mollis, japonicum series and do not know that lot by heart. It is possible that some of their colors would fall on Plates XIII, XIV, XV and XVI.

RHS Common group names

		White added	Black added
Orange Red -----	Scarlet Orange Red	Vermilion	
Reddish Orange --	Reddish Orange	Tangerine	Burnt Orange
Orange ---	Orange	Caroma	Rust
Yellowish Orange -	Yellowish Orange	Empire	Ochre
Yellow -	Yellow	(Canary .....(Sulphur	
Greenish Yellow -	Greenish Yellow	(Primrose Chartreuse	
Yellowish Green -	Yellowish Green	Chartreuse	
Green -	Green	Aqua	
Bluish Green -	Bluish Green	Aqua	
Greenish Blue -	Greenish Blue	Aqua(Scilla Sibirica)	
Blue -	Blue	Cornflower	
Violet Blue -		Ultramarine	
Violet -	Violet	Violet	
Reddish Violet -	Magenta	<del>Wistaria</del> Wistaria Lilac	
Violet Red -	Magenta	Mauve	
Red(Crimson) -	Crimson	Orchid	
		Rose Red	

Obviously there are serious omissions in this or any other list for the reason that azalea petal tissue usually is semi-translucent and the light passing through it gives what to the eye appears as a separation of color or of the effect of one color over another, that is impossible to measure on either chart if the petal is laid down so no light passes through it.

The better, in my opinion, chart for these mixed colors is Ridgway with its Plate I, which comes more nearly to giving you the colors that most people would call the 'salmon and flesh series' not to mention 'peach' and 'apricot'.

In fact I see no easy way out of the whole mess, for if one uses even one half of the words I have suggested as 'common color terms'; part from the RHS, part from any ordinary color vocabulary, there will be some pious soul who will remember that the very same words have been used in Ridgway and/or RHS, look up the terms there and promptly find that we have 'misused' them!

As an example in Ridgway. He uses the term 'Old Rose' (Plate XIII) If you were to show that color to almost any person who thinks of 'old rose' as a familiar tone they would probably scream and go on to say that it is not 'pink enough', which only means that it is too far removed from 'rose color' which to most people is a fairly fixed point in their common color vocabulary, with 'rose pink' and 'rose red' ~~as~~ as reasonable extensions. I would say that for most persons, Ridgway's Rose Pink and Rose Red were very good approximations of popular notions!

Of course I know it was this very type of confusion that lead Ridgway and others to attempt a fixed and arbitrary series of names.

As far as the Glenn Dales are concerned you will find almost every color needed in the Ridgway Plates, I, II, V, VI, X, XI, XII, XIII, (XIV), XXIII, (XXIV), XXV, XXVI. I hope some day to add a few more for green and for yellow.

I have tried to come up with a series for the RHS plate numbers and I cannot make it work, I believe for the reason I gave first that the 'fixed points' in the two series do not match.

Neither chart solves for me the problem of those flowers that appear to have an undertone of yellow, a yellow that is almost separable, but not in the sense that one finds it in the 'blended' irises of the tall bearded series, but rather in the sense that one gets it in painting, water colors of course, in which one puts on first a wash of the undertone color and then when that is almost dry covers it with the real tone of the object, the dead tone of the color chart paper!

from Morrison

7320 Piney Branch Road,  
Takoma Park, 12, D.C.,  
27 February 1951

Mr. John Verkade,  
Verkade's Nursery,  
R.N.1, Paterson, N.J.

Dear Mr. Verkade:

I have just returned from a fortnight's visit in Pass Christian, and had the chance to see the azaleas, most of them, in flower. Before I make any further comment, let me say that I am perfectly delighted with them and only wish that I were an "old hand" at growing them to be absolutely certain in my own mind that I was giving them perfect care.

Of the collection, only *Baerrensiana*, Jean Baerrens, J.T.D. Lewellyn, and Julius Bhehrs were so late that no color showed; no flowers were open on Propper van der Baels, Mme. van Gele, Wm Kolker, Prof. Wolters and its white sport. These last would have been open in a day or so more of the mild fine weather, but I could not stay. Of a few of the early flowering sorts I saw only the last blooms. Even so, it was a great treat.

Marie Louise interested me greatly as it does not match the description either of the 'indica' of that name that is sold by Fruitlands Nursery and is hardy here in Takoma Park, nor the description in the *Tuinbouw Encyclopedie* (Vol. 1) "De Azalea indica 1". As an historical link it is interesting and the fact that it is nose-in-nose, even more so.

Celestine and the three forms of Dame Melanie chiefly on account of the habit and the leaf characters. The flowers are poorer than at least 75% of my hardy hybrids but the foliage is excellent. When I settle down in Mississippi, I hope to self them all to see what will come in the way of hybrid break-up that may give further clues to the ancestry.

When it comes to the other things, of course, my own personal pleasure enters into whatever I may say. For absolute quality I cannot imagine anything finer than Mme. Charles Vuylsteke, *Hollandia* or *Perle de Swynaerde*, I do not happen to care for *Jubilee*, either in the form you sent or the form I bought in Washington D.C. in which there is no white margin at all but a pale rose pink ground, dotted, sande, and streaked all over with deep rose. Whether I like it or not, it is a superb plant.

All the *Vervaeenae*s are fine, but I like the white one best. *Loelia* your white *Mme. Romaine de Smet*, and *Perle de Saefeleare* run it a close race. I did not get good flowers on *Fax* and *Niobe* but I suspect that the plants were not well enough rooted into the new bed, a difficulty that handicapped some others. *White Petrick* was superb.

*Gloire de Loechristi* was grand but it had a close rival in one plant of *Mme L. Verveane* which apparently came from the orange sport that the type plant throws at times.

I personally would prefer *Brillianta* to *Triumph*, but I would like *Columbine*, *Mons. Millaud*, and *Rubis* more than either even if single.



2-

And Etoile de Belgique was marvellous.

Super Orange was just coming into full flower when I left but it was superb, though not so spectacular as Hollandaia, and my personal enthusiasm for old Deschryveriana is not lessened by either. The singles, Apollo and Willem van Oranje, interested me greatly as they are apparently not far removed from some of the old things like coccinea major, Pride of Dooking, Pluto, etc., all of which we grow outside in Mississippi.

Mme. Petrick, Louis van Houtte, Mad. van der Cryssen, Ernest Beekhout, were all fine. I especially like the last.

My personal pleasure in flowers irregularly edged with white is great; the beautiful series with Ideal, Mme. Romaine de Smet, Mme. Petrick Superba, Mao. J. Verveane, Empress of India, Mme. van Damme, and Verveaneana, all in the rose pinks, with Souv. de Theo Pien, Eric Schläe and Dr. Bergmann in the salmon pink tones I like even better. Dr. Bergmann was particularly fine, many flowers lasting ten days or more.

Pink Pearl and Temperance were fine but leave me cold; Adrian Stoyart and Viola cea, even colder! They are good things but not to my personal liking.

Ernest Thiers and Eclairer do not interest me at all, though fine plants, because I do not like the narrow lobes on the flowers, again my personal idiosyncrasy.

Ernest Beekhout I found greatly to my liking, in fact I personally prefer it to Mme Petrick, although with us this time, the flowering seasons barely overlap.

Undoubtedly I have much to learn about handling the plants well, and I shall be very proud if they set half as many buds for next year as they bore on arrival last autumn. Nearly all look in fine condition and those few (Ideal, Simon Mardner, Mile. Sanders, Perle de Noisy, Theodore Fideisin) that still look a little 'homesick' are for the most part breaking into growth along the few bare shoots.

As the place in Pass Christian, is really Mr. Anderson's and since he has done most of the tending, all credit should go to him, and to you. We do not have many visitors but the few who came were 'goggle-eyed' with amazement.

I carried down with me this time, pollen of such of my hardy Glenn Dales as we happened to have in flower in the propagating houses. I could have used three times as much pollen.

Now I can hardly wait for two things: next season, when I hope to be there all the time, and the time when Mr. VerKade has 75 more and new kinds to sell! The report of the 1950 Floralia in Belgium showed that the Belgians are showing new seedlings again and although there were no descriptive notes, the number of entries and classes showed that there must have been many entries.

3-

At Christmas time in Washington there were plants of Albert-Elizabeth, Mme Petrick, White Petrick and either Petrick Superba or one like it, possibly Eric Schöme, a host of Kurume Coral Bells and several poorly flowered Pericats. During my absence I have no doubt that the "Valentine's Day trade" produced any quantity of Triumph. Easter will bring a few more sorts that I shall hope to identify this season, but I doubt if the florists here offer more than a dozen kinds all together. To me this seems lamentable and I wish I knew what to do to alter the condition.

Again sir, let me record my deep sense of appreciation and indebtedness to you for allowing me to have plants from your collection. In time I shall hope to be able to show more tangible evidence of their use, than my present verbal assurance.

Very sincerely yours,

B.Y.Morrison

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BYM



3720 Piney Branch Road,  
Takoma Park, 12, D.C.,  
10 November 1950

Mr. Milo Perkins,  
1200 Eighteenth Street, N.W.,  
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Milo:

Your letter of November 2 with inclosed carbons for my information was read after our conversation by telephone and I have read it several times since then. It goes so far ahead of anything that I have ever thought of that I feel a little dazed, even yet and also a little timorous that you will certainly have to discover, sooner or later, what in infant I am in the business world! It appears to me that I shall have to be some sort of silent partner depending on you two for all the brains and praying quietly meantime that my production of 'novelties' will make some adequate approximation to even a minor contribution to the whole.

Of course I'll be happy to talk with you about it all, but it will be safer far, for me to listen.

In spite of the fact that things are being accomplished in the various departments of my activities, it seems to me that the only place where I am still alive and vigorous, is in the azalea breeding game, where the old imagination proliferates at an alarming rate.

My correspondence with the Belgian nurseries goes on and I hope I shall be able to surmount the present difficulties, even if time will or may be lost. The better of the two had no stock that would be small enough to stand the soil-off-the-roots treatment, so I have asked them if they would grow me some on contract and if not that, if they would sell me scions to come over by air. I think my New Jersey man would undertake the grafting operations for me though he knows nothing of the whole affair as yet. The smaller list came from a nursery of which I know nothing and I believe that I shall try a small importation from them this winter. If both these fail, I have one connection in England, that may be able to pull off the whole business, if I read the former letters correctly.

The Japanese connection has more books for me and I am only waiting for word from the home office in this country to know whether I deal directly or through the office here. It looks as if I were on the brink of some new data at least.

Meantime the thousands of seedlings are slowing up, some have some traces of autumn color and I am still vacillating as to whether to take them to Mississippi the end of this month or wait till Spring. I think the latter. Though the space will be crowded early here if this year's crop comes up as abundantly as last year's did.

Thank you for your P.S. but you know Milo, that I have done nothing at all except be the hand that set into motion, precipitating a bit of what always was.



MILO PERKINS  
1200 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W.  
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

November 6, 1950

Mr. B. Y. Morrison  
7320 Piney Branch Road  
Takoma Park, Maryland

Dear B.Y.:

You were certainly sweet to take the trouble to write me as frankly as you did on November 3, and to give me the detailed information. As you know from my phone conversation with you, Brother Adams got no Glen Dales from us. We got 145 Glen Dales from him, some three-fourths of which we did not have. We feel utterly certain that there will be no leak on your list. Fundamentally, Tharon and I are interested in creating beauty in our own garden. I think five or ten years hence there's a way for the two of us to get a little "bread and butter pension money" in addition, but it's fun playing with azaleas whether that happens or not.

With all my warmest best wishes.

Sincerely,

Milo.

P.S. And one last thing, B.Y.: quite aside from the fun of knowing you, you have made a very real contribution to the loveliness of our garden which is going to increase year by year. As you know, this property is going to Landon School when Tharon and I bump off for fairer worlds and I hope it will add a lot to the lives of a good many boys for a good many decades to come.

MILO PERKINS  
1200 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W.  
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

November 2, 1950

Mr. B. Y. Morrison  
7320 Piney Branch Road  
Takoma Park, Maryland

Dear B.Y.:

For your information. After I get some of these business things a little straightened out, suppose you and Tharon and I get together for another evening and go over some of the steps we'll have to take next. Both of us are very excited about how the three of us can come out on this a few years hence. We spent four days in Atlanta last week and the field there is absolutely wide open for the sort of hybridizing you are doing in Mississippi. Also, we made some good connections down there which will be useful later.

Tharon has been in the hospital this week with pneumonia, but is very much better and I'm hoping we can get her home over this weekend.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Milo.

Enclosure

B.Y.

This letter was at the suggestion of my  
attys in N.Y. We should be able to  
postpone income taxes until we've gotten  
our capital back, and meanwhile reduce them  
because of expenses in this business - Milo

November 2, 1950

Bureau of Internal Revenue  
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I have turned what was a hobby into a business and I need some help on how to handle the matter tax wise.

Over the last six years I have hybridized and propagated a great many evergreens at my home at 7800 Bradley Boulevard, Bethesda, Maryland, where we have about three acres of ground. We now have about 16,000 plants, some 700 separate named varieties of rare azaleas, and about 200 varieties of hybrid rhododendrons, in addition to various kinds of hollies, etc., etc. I have about \$35,000 or \$40,000 tied up in this investment.

I have formed a partnership with the leading hybridizer of azaleas in this country and we are going to "sharecrop" small azalea plants with selected nurseries. That is, we shall root the cuttings from our present mother stock, deliver them to nurseries one year later without cash payment, and split the gross proceeds four to six years thereafter when the plants are sold.

I realize that I can deduct as an expense item on my income tax any monies henceforth advanced to this partnership for operating expenses and that my associate will be able to do the same. What I am puzzled about, however, is how to recover the capital already invested in the mother stock and such other capital items. The only thing I've been able to figure out is to take a note from this partnership, payable to me for a return of the capital I've already put in as the revenues a few years hence make such payment possible. My associate in this partnership will have a similar problem on getting a return of capital and this letter is to inquire as to whether or not this is the best way to handle the matter.

We have already closed a contract with one nursery in Long Island and do not plan to have over two such contracts for the first year or two until we are certain we have all the "bugs" out of the arrangement. Revenues five to ten years hence, if all goes well, would be rather considerable.

Any help that you can give me will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,



November 2, 1950

Mr. John Snyder, President  
Pressed Steel Car Company, Inc.  
230 Park Avenue  
New York, New York

Dear John:

I'm enclosing a copy of this year's March  
TOWN AND COUNTRY in which I had a little piece  
on the extraordinary work of B. Y. Morrison.  
He will be my partner in the new business of  
"sharecropping" small azalea plants. It occurred  
to me that you and whoever runs your nursery  
out at Shelter Island might be interested, since  
you are our first customer and we want to give  
you very special treatment. Incidentally, this  
is the only copy of the magazine I have left,  
so will you please be good enough to have Miss  
St. John send it back to me after you have  
finished with it.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

7320 Piney Branch Road,  
Takoma Park, 12, D.C.,  
14 August 1950

Verkade's Nurseries,  
R.F.D. 4  
Paterson, N.J.

Dear Mr. Verkade:

About two years ago when I visited your nursery you were good enough to listen to my inquiries about the possibility of my purchasing from you a collection of your Belgian azaleas that I should like to use in my breeding work, remembering that I am not a commercial man and am not entitled to the usual trade prices. I came to you because I could not then and have not since found any nursery that lists so many kinds by name and I do want named sorts.

Would it be possible to order now for delivery some time in late September or early October two plants each of your entire list from Avenir to Willem van Oranje plus two plants of Marie Louise? As I read it this would be 144 plants and a great nuisance to pack for shipment!

For two years now I have been establishing my breeding stock in Pass Christian, Miss. I would want the plants sent there but I cannot tell you the exact date at this writing.

I am inclosing a check for three hundred dollars on account and beg that you bill me for whatever additional there should be. I am perfectly willing to have small plants and feel there may be some advantage in it, since they would then grow up in that climate, which is usually mild enough to let them succeed out of doors under some light shelter. I have a greenhouse there and mean to start them under cover.

In all cases, I feel very much your debtor for even considering helping me in this fashion and hope that you have not altered your mind about it.

Very sincerely,

B.Y.Morrison

BYM:s; inclCheck.

HARRY V. SEEVERS

Box 123

OTTAWA, KANSAS

2-8-49

Mr. R. Y. Morrison,  
Takoma Park, 12, D.C.

Dear Mr. Randolph;-

Many thanks for yours of the 31st ult. Since that last letter to you, winter really reached us. On Jan. 24th we had -12 degrees, which is exceedingly cold, even for this area. Today is the first day since mid-December that has been normal—every day has had a lower than normal minimum or a below average mean. It has been really bad. Here at Ottawa we have had as many as three years go by without a zero day, but this winter has been very much of an exception.

It is too early to determine anything definite, I know, but a careful examination of the first shipment of Glendale hybrids shows no sign of bark injury or any other signs that the plants are not ready to go ahead when spring comes. At least, if they took this winter here they are pretty hardy.

I am quite convinced that one of the worst things we have to contend with is our cold weather combined with a bright winter sun. The *Asempier-Mulvatica* hybrids, for instance, seem to take the cold if shaded, but if not shaded the flowers fall without damage to the rest of the plant. Too, I mulch heavily with saw dust—frequently there will be two inches of frost in saw dust mulches and two feet of frost in unprotected ground.

I examined the Stardust with reference to which I wrote you, and it still has nearly all its leaves, just as green as ever.

I shall write the USDA in May or June, giving them the results of the trial plants sent me, but not mentioning anything that might embarrass you. The letter will be very business like. I will appreciate it, however, if you will arrange to have me get all future trial azaleas.

I shall be glad to carry out any trials for you, of course, and will attempt to give you a correct account of the behavior of the plants. Azaleas grow on one!

By the time I retire, in another three or four years, we hope to have our new home a show place for those interested in azaleas and we plan to do quite a lot of traveling to see what others are doing. Our new home was planned so we suffer none of the real rigors of low temperatures, and we will be in shape to leave the place and travel at any time of year. We are very fortunate in that we are in a natural gas area, the fuel is cheap and we can set the thermostat and leave whenever we wish.

Many thanks for your kind letter and best wishes.

Very truly yours,

Harry V. Seever



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

*Mailed Oct 11  
with 5 549 sub. info*

Nursery Taboureu,  
Oostakker,  
Belgium.

Gentlemen:

Recently I made inquiry through the Belgian Embassy in this city and as a result of the kind offices of the Agricultural Attaché, Mr. Roger Coustry, I have been given your address.

For a considerable number of years I have been making a study of azaleas and have now reached the place where I should like to do some work with the florist's azaleas derived largely from Azalea indica L. and usually referred to, in this country, as Belgian azaleas.

As far as I have been able, I have assembled all the varieties that are offered in trade in this country, both of the very old varieties (such as Ivoryana, Criterion and the like) and of those now grown by florists (such as Mme. Petrick and her sports, the Vervaeckiana tribe, and so on). I hope to purchase the remaining few in the near future.

In my studies I have seen many of the older books as well as the 'De Azalea indica L.' of the Tuinbouw Encyclopedie and some of the varieties that appear to be no longer in commercial production appeal to me very much indeed. Since I am not a commercial grower and do not have to consider the 'market', but an amateur who grows some hybrid azaleas as his hobby, it occurs to me that if they still exist, they would make a wonderful addition to my collection as well as something to throw light on the increasingly splendid development of the race in your country.

I have the necessary permits to import from the U.S.A.

Since I am not the typical 'American millionaire' of the jokes, my question must be a modest one. Do you have any of the older varieties and if so would it be possible to purchase from you plants that would stand the necessary treatment of soil removal unless there is now an accepted growth in peat or something similar? If my question is quite unreasonable, I beg that you will have no hesitation in saying so. I inclose a list of the varieties that I now have.

Believe me, gentlemen, most appreciative of anything you may be able to offer me.

Faithfully yours,

B.Y. Morrison.

BYM:s:incl.

7020 Piney Branch Road,  
Takoma Park, 12, D.C., USA.  
2 October 1980

*Mailed Oct 3 at  
✓ 54 ~~air~~ <sup>Int</sup> ~~exp~~*

Etab. Louis Van Houtte,  
La Pinte, Belgium.

Gentlemen:

Recently I made inquiry through the Belgian Embassy in this city and as a result of the kind offices of the Agricultural Attaché, Mr. Roger Coustry, I have been given your address.

For a considerable number of years I have been making a study of azaleas and have now reached the place where I should like to do some work with the florist's azaleas derived largely from Azalea indica L. and usually referred to in this country as Belgian azaleas.

As far as I have been able I have assembled all the varieties that are offered in trade in this country, both of the very old varieties (such as Ivoryana, Criterion, etc) and of those now grown by florists (such as Mme. Petrick and its sports, the group of Vervaeckeanas and so on). I hope to purchase the remaining varieties shortly.

In my studies I have seen many of the older books as well as the 'De Azalea Indica L.' of the Tuinbouw Encyclopedie and some of the varieties that appear to be no longer in commercial production appeal to me very much indeed, and since I am not a commercial grower but an amateur who grows some hybrid azaleas as his hobby, it occurs to me that if they still exist, they would make a wonderful addition to my collection as well as throw some light on the increasingly splendid development of the race in your country.

I have the necessary authority to import under the usual permits from the USDA.

Since I am not the typical 'American millionaire' of the jokes, my question must be a modest one. Do you have any of the older varieties and if so, would it be possible to purchase from you plants that would stand the necessary treatment of soil removal unless there is now an accepted growth in peat or something similar? If my question is quite unreasonable, I beg that you will have no hesitation whatever in saying so. I inclose a list of the varieties that I now have.

Believe me, gentlemen, most appreciative of anything you may be able to offer to do.

Faithfully yours,

B.Y. Morrison

BYM:3



7320 Piney Branch Road,  
Takoma Park, 12, D. C.,  
30 September 1950

Dear Mr. Coustry,

On my return this morning from my Mississippi garden where I have just filled one half of my greenhouse with about one hundred fifty plants of Belgian azaleas, I find your gracious letter of the twenty-fifth. I am most sincerely appreciative of all that you have done in my behalf.

Letters will go shortly to the two addresses that you have sent me to inquire about old varieties and letters will go also to the addresses that I sent you for verification, to see if any of the newer varieties would be available and under what conditions and when.

The whole project grows more exciting every moment and I feel rather like the small child who cannot wait for Christmas morning!

Already I have made a resolve that somehow, sometime, I shall get a visit to the region where all this fine breeding and growing work is being done and see at first hand. To see a great Floralia would be wonderful but by 1955 I hope I shall have so many thousand seedlings of my own that I doubt if I could tear myself away!

I shall hope too in time to be able to show you some of the results, in which you will have had a share.

Sincerely yours,

B.Y. Morrison

BYM



AMBASSADE DE BELGIQUE  
ATTACHÉ AGRICOLE

~~12345 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE N.W.~~

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

2310 Tracy Place N.W.

Ref.: N

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25, 1950.

Mr. B. Y. Morrison  
7320 Pine~~W~~ Branch Road  
Takoma Park, 12 D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison,

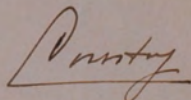
Your letter of August 27th has been received. The addresses of the Belgian nurserymen are perhaps incomplete but they are nevertheless sufficient so that a letter bearing these addresses will reach the concerned nurserymen practically always.

In the meantime I have received word from Brussels as to the commercial firms or other eventual institutions that might have some of the old varieties of Azaleas. Two addresses were given as follows:  
House Louis Van Houtte, La Pinte Belgium &  
Nursery Taboureau, Oostakker, Belgium.

I would doubt that a collection of Azaleas is maintained in the estate of Count de Kerkhove de Denterghem. I shall however investigate this possibility.

With best wishes of success,

Very sincerely yours,



R. Coustry

7320 Piney Branch Road,  
Takoma Park, 12, D.C.,  
27 August 1950

Mr. Roger L. Coustry,  
Agricultural Attaché  
The Belgian Embassy,  
2310 Tracy Place N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Coustry:

Although I have not forgotten that you are absent from your post this month, I venture to add one more letter to the accumulation that may greet you on your return and hope I may be forgiven.

Through the kindness of a friend in the U.S. Department of Agriculture I was fortunate enough to receive a copy of the Schedule of the 1950 Floraria that give not only the schedule but the names of the prize winners in the competitive classes for azaleas. I suspect that the addresses of these nurserymen may be incomplete and wonder if it would be possible for you to have them verified? Those which are of the greatest interest to me are underscored. I am most grateful for your help.

Roby, Jos., Evergem  
Buyse, A.A., Loochristi  
Onockaert, Marcel, St. Amandsbrug - Mt. St. Amand  
Collumbien, J., Merelbeke  
Collumbien, Mrs. Jos., Merelbeke  
De Meyer, Roger, Loochristi  
Herens, Rudolf, Ghent  
Sonnevill, Jos., Destelbergen  
Steynert-Verhelie, A., Langerbrugge (Evergem)  
Van Gele, Gaston, Zwijnaarde  
Versluis, Willem, Evergem  
Wille, Roger, Stekene

This makes a more imposing list than any small project of mine may warrant and of course will bring replies on the 'modern' rather than the ancient sorts.

Among the historically famous names that appear in the list of patrons are those of the family of the Count and Countess de Merchove de Denterghem. It may be that in their estates, there is an historically important collection of old named sorts, but at this time, unless there is already an established connection through some of the gardener's staff and the nursery trade, one need look no further. This paragraph is included as we say here, 'only for the record'.

Sincerely,

B.Y. Morrison

BYM:s:incl.

Linnæus in Classes 578-589 - knedties - Leest & Groot -

Morrison to Country 20.VIII-1950

— Bohyn, Jos., Evergem

— Buyle, H. A., Loochristi.

Cnockaert, Marcel. St. Omandsberg - Mt. St. Omand

Columbijn, J., Merelbeke

Columbijn, Mene Jos., "

De Meyer, Roger. Loochristi

Haerens, Rudolf, Gent

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Sonneville, Jos., Destelbergen.

— Stryaert-Verhelle A., Langerbrugge (Evergem)

Van Gele, Gaston. Zwijnaarde

— Verschuys, Willem. Evergem

Wille, Roger. Stekene



Bier, E. J. + Jonen, Melle  
 XX Bohyn, Jrs. Evergem  
 XX Buxle, H. A. Loochristi: Cnockaert Marcel. }  
 X Collumbien, J. Merelbeke St. Amantenberg }  
 X Dr. Meyer, Roger Loochristi: nat - St. Amant. }  
 Dr. Schryver - Dr. Bock - Gand  
 Dr. Schryver, Joseph (St. Hrv.) Loochristi-  
 Dr. Schryver, Paul (Finnes) "  
 Aug. Haerens + Sons & Gent  
 Haerens, Justin Gent  
 X Haerens, Rudolf Gent  
 Meyfroot, Alb. "La Druve" Dorselbergen  
 Piens, Arthur Gentbrugge  
 X - ~~Sander + Fil~~ Brugge  
~~Sonneville, Joseph~~ Melle Dorselbergen  
 Spae, R.  
 Staeyens - Verhelle, A. Langenbrugge (Evergem)  
 Van Damme, Gerard Loochristi  
 Vander weghe, V. Loochristi  
 X Van Gele, Gaston Zwijnaarde  
 L. Van Houtte Père La Pinte  
 XX Versluis, Willem Evergem  
 Wille Ch. + Jrs. Co. Zomergem  
 X Wille, Roger Skene

AMBASSADE DE BELGIQUE  
ATTACHÉ AGRICOLE  
2510 AGRICULTURE AVENUE N. W.  
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1950

Ref.: N 102

Mr Benjamin Y. Morrison  
7320 Piney Branch Road  
Takoma Park, 12 DC.

My dear Mr Morrison,

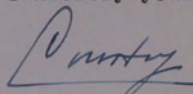
You should not at all apologize for your letter of 12 inst~~ead~~ and I shall only be too glad if I can be of any assistance to you.

Since I do not know if any nurseryman or hobbyist are still maintaining a collection of "old fashioned" varieties of Azalea indica in my country, I am, by same mail, requesting this information from the Department of Agriculture in Brussels. As soon as a reply is received I shall advise you. Please note however, that I shall be out of town for about two months, as of August 1.

I ignore if the following information is of any value & you will have to judge for yourself. Traveling in Florida last Winter, I discovered surprisingly a place where belgian azalea's, of varieties since long dropped by commercial growers, still are kept in fair amounts. The place is known as Casselberry -after the name of the owner- & the man in charge is a belgian, Mr Jules Colle, Fern Park Fa. You might perhaps locate there some old varieties of interest to you.

I wish you good luck & assure you that you should feel free to call on me as often as you want to.

Very sincerely yours

  
Roger L. Coustry  
Agriculture Attaché

TELEPHONE  
MOUNTAIN VIEW 8-0304

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS  
ERIE R. R. TO WAYNE, N. J.

# VERKADE'S NURSERIES

NURSERY GROUNDS, BLACK OAK RIDGE ROAD

MAIL R. F. D. No. 1, PATERSON, N. J.

MEMBER OF  
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN  
EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN  
NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

WAYNE, N. J., *Aug 19* 19*50*

*B. Y. Morrison  
7320 Piney Branch Rd.  
Tukoma Park 12 D.C.*

*Dear Sir;*

*Mr. Verkade is on a business trip  
and will return around Sept. 1st  
when he returns I will have him  
write you about the Ayaleas you  
inquired about*

*Sincerely  
Verkade's Nursery  
Ray Verkade*



from Morrison

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

Mr. E.T. DeCleene,  
De Cleene's Nurseries,  
Elsenham  
Bishop's Stortford, Herts.,  
England.

My dear Mr. DeCleene:

Your recent letter addressed to me in the Department of Agriculture was shown me on one of my recent visits and will be answered officially later on. I am for a few weeks longer on leave from my post.

As far as I know, there is no way in which I or any of my immediate colleagues could be of assistance, certainly we are in no position to ask that the Agricultural Attache call on your institution. That is a request that I believe would be in order for you to make yourself.

The principal difficulty in exporting your product to this country is that of meeting the quarantine requirements of our government. These have recently been revised but I do not know the final outcome. Basically, they still retain the major difficulty that of non-acceptance of plants with soil on the roots. My official unit has had some few imports that came in bare root, as required and by the most careful handling arrived at a complete success. The necessity of such handling reduces the interest of the commercial nurseryman. Many of them have no facilities for such preliminary care; some of them could not afford to set aside space for such handling and many more have not the needed skills. For all such, the home grown product is the inevitable result.

There are in the State of New Jersey, so I am told, a considerable number of firms that regularly propagate the 'Belgian' azaleas. I have personal knowledge of only one: Verkade's Nursery, Wayne, N.J. (Mail address: Verkade's Nursery, R.F.D. No. 1, Paterson, N.J.) The plant is excellent, the work skillful and the list of varieties number sixty-six (66). He offers every variety that your catalogue lists except: Madame Van Damme, Theodor Findeisen, Princess Beatrix, John Petersen, John T.D. Llewellyn, Madame John Macreons, Vervaeckiana rubra, Fred Sander, Aventglocken, Madame Van Gule, Schraveneer.

There are also in various parts of the South and on the Pacific Coast nurseries that produce Belgian azaleas but in a very short list of varieties, though in wholesale quantities, for all producers are wholesale nurserymen as is Mr. Verkade. The essential difference is that the plants can be grown under lath in Florida and finished there or in the field. Verkade has to work in cool greenhouses.

The number of amateur gardeners who might wish to import would be so small that they would be scarcely worth your consideration. I myself, who grow azaleas for my own delight, would be interested only in varieties that could have no interest for you and I am not at all certain that I would be granted a permit to import in any case.

On the other hand, as a matter of more optimistic character, I may say informally and unofficially as is all this letter, that there are many studies being made in this country to study methods of fumigation that will be satisfactory as related to soilborne organisms but not harmful to the plants. Should some such be found, it might alter the situation. In our own experience, it has been found that methyl bromide does injure some azaleas but not others.

Again, unofficially, I believe it would be right to suggest that the tendency of recommendation is always to the small sizes of plants for imports. This brings certain difficulties when the stock is grafted, but they are not insurmountable if the exporter is skilled in packing and the importer is well trained in handling his material on receipt. We all realize that the exporter would prefer to sell larger plants and certainly there are many here who might, if they could, prefer to import large plants, establish, finish and sell them, as an imported product with no thought of any local propagation.

Should you care to get the latest rulings of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in regard to the factors governing import of plant materials, you would get it most quickly, I believe if you wrote directly to:

Mr. George Becker,  
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine,  
U.S. Department of Agriculture,  
209 River Street,  
Roboken, N.J. USA.

or to his immediate superior:

Mr. E.J. Sasser,  
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine,  
U.S. Department of Agriculture,  
Washington 25, D.C. USA.

It is possible of course that the Agricultural Attache in London, would have copies of the latest regulations and that would save you time.

I sincerely wish that I could be truly helpful. I cannot as you will see. The addresses that I gave you in the former official letter are of the best trade papers and your advertisements there would be seen by the wholesale florists who would be the proper field for the purchase of your plants, if they can bring them in. I should consider the buying of advertising space a waste of money until you know what can be done, and whether or not there would be a continuing market for your products.

If it should happen that I came across further information at a later date that might be helpful, I shall send it on to you. If it is useful, splendid; if not, I shall be sorry.

Very truly yours,

B.Y. Morrison

BYM:s



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

Julius Roehrs,  
Rutherford, N.J.

Gentlemen:

This morning I stopped in one of the local florist's shops to buy an azalea that attracted my attention and as the clerk was wrapping it, I asked if he knew the name. Of course he did not. I then ventured to ask if he knew if it was grown locally and he told me that it had come from you.

It is one of the semi-double forms of the so-called Belgian azaleas with a pale rose pink ground, flecked copiously and striped somewhat with rose red. There are a few white flakes on the margins but they do not make a border of white as one gets in *Vervaeckiana*, etc.

Do you by any chance have any one in your plant who might recognize it from this description? I should be grateful for the name if possible and inclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply. I keep my azaleas for years and it is always a pleasure to know the name of the variety. Thank you for any help you may be able to extend.

Very truly yours,

B.Y. Morrison.

BYM:s

PS. There is one branch that appears to be reverting to the solid type color, a hue that suggest the standard variety *Triomphe*.



COPY

OVERLOOK NURSERIES  
Crichton Station, Mobile, Alabama

July 23, 1949

Mr. Frederic P. Lee  
1200 18th Street, N.W.  
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Lee;

Thank you very much for your letter of July 18th and  
your kind invitation to serve on the Azalea Committee.

I am very interested in azaleas--having worked with  
them for the past thirty years. I am indeed greatly  
honored and shall be happy to work with the editorial  
board on this project.

I accept and I shall be glad to serve in any way possible.

Yours truly,

/s/ K. Sawada

K. Sawada  
Overlook Nurseries, Inc.

## Constitution

- |                                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Name                             | 8. Branch Societies                 |
| 2. Object of Society                | 9. Assoc. Organizations             |
| 3. Headquarters                     | 10. Committees & Secondary Officers |
| 4. Members                          | 11. Meetings of the Society         |
| 5. Officers & Directors             | 12. Publications                    |
| 6. Board of Directors               | 13. Amendments                      |
| 7. Election of Officers & Directors | 14. Ratification                    |

Washington, D. C.

Feb. 1927

## Constitution

### Preamble

In order to further the best interests of American Horticulture the National Horticultural Society and the present American Horticultural Society have joined forces in a single organization to carry on the life and purposes of both Societies more effectively.

### Article I

#### Name

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the American Horticultural Society.

### Article I

Section 2. For the first three years after the union all publications and letter-heads shall bear the added note: "A union of the National Horticultural Society and the American Horticultural Society."

### Article II

#### Object of the Society

Section 1. The object of the American Horticultural Society shall be the promotion of Horticulture in all its branches.

### Article III

#### Headquarters

Section 1. The headquarters of the American Horticultural Society shall be maintained in Washington, D. C.

### Article IV

#### Members

Section 1. This Society shall consist of the following classes of members: Annual members, Affiliated members, Life members, Patrons, Fellows.

### Article V

#### Officers and Directors

Section 1. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, First Vice-President, ~~Secretary, and Treasurer.~~ <sup>Second Vice President.</sup>

### Article V

As amended April 28, 1949

Section 2. There shall be ten Directors at Large, elected from the membership of the Society, to serve terms of two years each, five of whom shall be elected each year. The Editor of the National Horticultural Magazine shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors.

### Article V

Section 3. Officers and Directors shall hold office until their successors are elected and assume their duties.



Article VI  
Board of Directors

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall consist of the Officers and Directors of the Society, as provided for in Article V, Secs. 1 and 2, together with the state and regional representatives, elected annually by each regional or state branch Society, and the representatives of associated Organizations, as provided for in Article IX, Sec. 2.

Article VI

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall be the governing body of the Society, and shall have power to act on all matters pertaining to the Society.

Article VI

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall meet at stated intervals and at the call of the President.

Article VI

Section 4. One-third of the members of the Board of Directors or their proxies shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article VI

Section 5. Members of the Board of Directors who are unable to be present at meetings of the Board may designate proxies, said proxies to be other than regular members of the Board. No person shall hold more than one proxy.

Article VI

Section 6. Any member of the Board of Directors desiring to be represented by proxy at any meeting of the Board shall notify the Secretary in advance as to the identity of said proxy.

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Article VII  
Election of Officers and Directors

Section 1. Any voting member may submit to the Secretary, not less than two months before the Annual Meeting, nominations for Officers and Directors. These shall be submitted to a nominating committee, who shall select the candidates for any office.

Article VII

Section 2. The names of the two persons receiving the highest number of nominating votes for each office shall be included in the final ballot, together with such additional names as the nominating committee may select; provided, that in case any person is nominated by the nominating ballot for more than one office, as provided above, the nominating committee shall determine the office for which the nomination shall stand.

Article VII

Section 3. Officers and Directors shall be elected by mail ballot. The votes shall be canvassed as provided for in the By-Laws. A plurality vote shall elect.

Article VIII  
Branch Societies

Section 1. For the purpose of developing local interest in Horticulture the Board of Directors may authorize regional, state, or local branches.

Article VIII

Section 2. All members of branch Societies shall be fully paid members of the American Horticultural Society.



## Article VIII

Section 3. Branch societies shall form and conduct their own organizations, subject to this Constitution and By-Laws.

## Article VIII

Section 4. Activities of branch societies which might interfere with interests and policies of other branches or of the Society at large shall be subject to action of the Board of Directors.

## Article IX

## Associated Organizations

Section 1. Associated Organizations are State Horticultural Societies or National Societies devoted to special interests which may be recognized and approved by the Board of Directors, and which contribute financially to the support of the Society.

## Article IX

Section 2. Associated Organizations shall have such representation on the Board of Directors of the American Horticultural Society as said Board may determine.

## Article IX

Section 3. Societies desiring to become associated with the American Horticultural Society as provided in Secs. 1 and 2 above, shall make application for recognition to the board of Directors in writing, who shall act on the application.

## Article X

## Committees and Secondary Officers

Section 1. Standing committees may be established by By-Law or action of the Board of Directors.

## Article X

Section 2. The positions of Editor, Librarian, and other Secondary Officers may be established by By-Law or action of the Board of Directors.

## Article X

Section 3. Special committees may be authorized by action of the Board of Directors or by plurality vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the Society.

## Article XI

## Meetings of the Society

(as amended April 28, 1948)

Section 1. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in April. Other meetings shall be held at the call of the Board of Directors.

## Article XII

## Publications

Section 1. The Society shall continue the publication of the series of bulletins begun by the present American Horticultural Society.

## Article XII

Section 2. The Society shall continue the publication of the National Horticultural Magazine founded by the National Horticultural Society. The publication of the National Horticultural Magazine shall begin with volume V, 1926.

## Article XIII

## Amendments

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended by submitting the proposed change in writing to the Secretary, supported by the signature of not less than five members in good standing, at least 15 days prior to an annual meeting. Such proposal shall be submitted at the annual meeting. A copy of the proposed amendment shall be supplied to each member with the report of the annual meeting. At the time of the next annual election a copy of the proposed amendment shall be mailed to each member with the ballots. Votes on the amendment shall be returned with the election ballots and be canvassed by the Board of Directors. Two-thirds of the ballots cast must be in the affirmative for the amendment to be adopted.

## Article XIV

## Ratification

This Constitution shall go into effect when duly ratified by both the National Horticultural Society and the present American Horticultural Society, due notice in writing of such action being given to the respective secretaries of the two societies.

## By-Laws

- |                                     |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Order of business                | 8. Meetings of the Board of Directors |
| 2. Classes of membership            | 9. Branches                           |
| 3. Voting privileges                | 10. Assoc. Organizations              |
| 4. Election of members              | 11. Standing Committees               |
| 5. Election of Officers & Directors | 12. Secondary Officers                |
| 6. Duties of Officers               | 13. Awards                            |
| 7. Payment of dues                  | 14. Publications                      |
|                                     | 15. Amendments                        |

## By-Laws

## Article 1

## Order of Business

The following order of business shall be observed at all meetings unless set aside by vote: (1) Call to order, (2) Reading of minutes of previous meeting, (3) Reports of Officers and Committees, (4) Communications and Resolutions, (5) Unfinished business, (6) New business, (7) Adjournment.

## Article 2

## Classes of Membership

Section 1. As amended December 1948. Annual Members - Persons who are interested in any branch of Horticulture who shall pay annual dues of five dollars. Members who were members of the National Horticultural Society or the present American Horticultural Society at the time of merger shall be known as Charter Members.

## Article 2

Section 1. Amendment to bring up before Board of Directors at 1949 meeting.

Add sentence as follows: Annual members who shall pay annual dues of ten dollars shall be known as Sustaining Annual Members.

## Article 2

## As amended December 1948

Section 2. Affiliated Members - Horticultural societies, garden clubs, societies devoted to special interests, or local or district organizations interested in Horticulture may become affiliated members. Any organization eligible for affiliation shall make application to the board of Directors, who shall act upon it. An affiliated member shall pay annual dues of \$5.00 and shall be entitled to the same benefits and privileges as an annual member, including one copy of all publications. Additional copies of publications will be furnished at the rate of \$3.50 per year.



## Article 2

Section 3. Life Members - Persons interested in the purposes of the Society, who shall pay \$100.00.

## Article 2

Section 4. Patrons - Persons interested in the objects and aims of the Society who contribute \$200.00 or more towards its support.

## Article 2

Section 5. Fellows - Those whom the Society has elected as Fellows in recognition of their achievement in Horticulture; provided, that those elected to honorary fellowship in the National Horticultural Society prior to July 1, 1925, shall automatically become Fellows of the new Society.

## Article 3

## Voting Privileges

Section 1. As amended May 1948. Only annual members, affiliated members, life members, and patrons shall be entitled to vote.

## Article 3

Section 2. As amended May 1948. Only annual members, life members, and patrons shall be eligible to hold office.

## Article 4

## Election of Members

Section 1. Nominations for membership in the Society shall be presented to the Secretary in writing, accompanied by the required dues. All applications for membership shall be approved by the membership committee, subject to review and action by the Board of Directors.

## Article 5

## Election of Officers and Directors

Section 1. As amended May 1948. The Secretary shall send to all voting members, not less than four months before the date of election, a list of the offices to be filled, together with the names of those whose terms expire.

## Article 5

Section 2. As amended May 1948. The Board of Directors shall select a nominating committee of five members at least three months before the annual meeting.

## Article 5

Section 3. The nominating committee shall obtain the written consent to serve from all nominees before the names are placed on the final ballot.

## Article 5

Section 4. As amended May 1948. Ballots will be required when more than one nomination has been made for any office. When required, they shall be sent to each member one month before the annual meeting. Ballots shall be returned to the Secretary and must reach him not less than five days before the annual meeting.

## Article 5

Section 5. The President shall appoint at least three tellers to canvass the final votes for each office.

## Article 6

## Duties of Officers

Section 1. The President shall perform the usual duties of such office, be the directing head of the Society, and chairman of the Board of Directors.



## Article 6

Section 2. The Vice-Presidents in their order shall act in the absence or incapacitation of the President.

## Article 6

Section 3. As amended May 1948. The Secretary shall keep a record of the Proceedings of the Society and of the Board of Directors, and conduct their correspondence.

## Article 6

Section 4. As amended May 1948. The Treasurer shall receive, expend, and deposit all moneys belonging to the Society as directed by the Board of Directors. He shall keep a record of all receipts and expenditures of the Society and make all payments by check.

## Article 6

Section 5. The Board of Directors shall arrange for meetings of the Society, and for exhibitions and tours. It may appoint sub-committees from its members or committees from the Society at large for specific purposes. It shall consider the formation of branch societies and shall act on all petitions for membership of affiliated members. If a vacancy occurs in any office of the Society the Board of Directors shall fill the vacancy by appointment for the unexpired term.

## Article 7

## Payment of Dues

Section 1. The fiscal year of the Society shall begin on the first day of January.

## Article 7

Section 2. Members whose dues have not been paid by March 1 shall be considered delinquent. They will not be entitled to receive the publications or other benefits of the Society until arrears are paid.

## Article 7

Section 3. The names of all members whose dues have not been paid by July 1 shall be dropped from the rolls of the Society. Due notice of non-payment of dues will be mailed to delinquent members on or after March 1, but nothing in this Article shall be construed as making such notice obligatory on the part of the officers of the Society, or the non-receipt of such notice the cause for any action against the Society or its officers on account of removal from membership, or non-receipt of any of the Society's publications or other benefits.

## Article 8

## Meetings of the Board of Directors

Section 1. As amended May 1948. A meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held on or before the first Tuesday in May of each year, for outlining the work and activities of the year.

## Article 8

Section 2. Other meetings will be held by direction of the Board.

## Article 8

Section 3. Special meetings may be held on two weeks' notice at the call of the President, or on request of five members of the Board.

## Article 9

## Branches (as amended May 1948)

Section 1. Each state and regional branch society shall elect a member to represent it on the Board of Directors.

## Article 9

Section 2. Regional or state branch societies having representation on the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than 50 members residing in such region or state.

## Article 9

Section 3. Fifteen or more members may form a local branch society.

## Article 9

Section 4. Fifty cents of the membership dues of each branch member shall be made available for the use of the regional, state, or local branch to which the member belongs.

## Article 10

## Associated Organizations

Section 1. The Board of Directors may admit associated organizations to membership by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of its membership, said vote to be taken by mail, or roll call of members and proxies present at a meeting, or a combination as may be determined by the Board.

## Article 10

Section 2. Contributions from associated organizations shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

## Article 11

## Standing Committees

Section 1. As amended May 1946. As soon as practicable after the annual meeting the President shall appoint the following standing committees:

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Membership         | (3) Publications           |
| (2) Budget and Finance | (4) Exhibitions and Awards |
|                        | (5) Local activities       |

## Article 12

## Secondary Officers

Section 1. As the need shall arise the Board of Directors shall appoint an Editor, a Librarian, or such other Secondary Officers as may be needed.

## Article 13

## Awards

Section 1. The Society may award, in accordance with the importance and value of the exhibit or contribution to Horticulture, Gold Medals, Silver Medals, Bronze Medals, First-Class Certificates, Awards of Merit, Cultural Certificates, and other awards.

## Article 13

Section 2. The Society may recognize by suitable award persons, corporations, or other institutions who or which have made great contributions to World Horticulture.

## Article 14

## Publications

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall supervise the issuing of the publications of the Society.

## Article 14

Section 2. The publications of the American Horticultural Society shall not be sold or otherwise furnished to other than members of the Society, except as approved by the Board of Directors.



Article 14

Section 3. Back numbers of publications may be sold to new members desiring copies of the same at prices as determined by the Board of Directors.

Article 14

Section 4. (Amendment Nov. 29, 1927). The sum of two dollars (\$2.00) for each member of the American Horticultural Society shall be set aside annually to cover their subscription to the National Horticultural Magazine.  
(to be amended by deletion)

Article 15

Amendments

Section 1. An amendment to the By-Laws may be adopted by a majority vote at any meeting of the Board of Directors, providing a notice in writing has been mailed to all members of the Board one month in advance of the meeting.

Article 15

Section 2. A proposal to amend the By-Laws may be submitted in writing to the Board of Directors by any branch society or by any five members.



FREDERIC P. LEE  
1200 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W.  
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

August 22, 1949.

Dr. Fred O. Coe  
Mr. B. Y. Morrison  
Mr. Milo R. Perkins  
Dr. Freeman Weiss

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AZALEA COMMITTEE, AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL  
SOCIETY:

Supplementing my letter of August 3rd, enclosed are  
copies of replies from Dr. Donald Wyman, Mrs. J. Norman  
Henry, and Mr. K. Sawada.

Sincerely,

*Frederic P. Lee*

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Enclosures

COPY

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM

Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

July 19

Dear Mr. Lee:

Your letter of July 6 caught me in California.  
Azalea Committee is O.K. & I'll be glad to help all I can.  
We are having a very energetic two month tour of this  
wide western area & will not return until Sept. 1. Regards  
from both Florence & me to you & Mrs. Lee.

Hastily,

/s/ Donald Wyman

Lakemont Gardens

July 5, 1947

Winter Park, Florida

Mr. B. Y. Morrison

USDA Plant Industry Sta.,

Beltsville, Md.



Dear Mr. Morrison,

I had just been reading Dr. Fairchild's new book, "The World Grows Round My Door," and had noted his somewhat inadequate tribute to you and your staff on page 209, when your letter came in the morning's mail. Dr. F.'s account is delightfully rambling and philosophical. I really enjoy his style tremendously, it is so personal, like himself, and thoroughly non-scientific in exposition, but sufficiently accurate factually.

I feel sure Mr. Colle would sell a varietal collection. I told him you were interested in Belgian azaleas, and he said he would be glad to have me bring you out to see his patch (he has a couple acres under lath and more planted outside. Or you could stop by on your own some time when motoring down this way.

I think you should have a place in Florida. See what Dr. F. has done at Miami. Of course he has the Graham Bell financial support on the Mrs. side, but you could do a lot here, maybe lower down the East or West coast if you wanted to dabble in tropics. But Azaleas would do better for you in this climate. I think it is okay in this climate to dabble in the Belgian types as Colle's plants came out so well in last winter's freeze.

Would you want the varietal collection for your USDA division or for yourself personally? I will speak to Mr. Colle about it the next time I see him. Or you could write to him personally, this might be good, as I believe he knows who you are already. His name is Jules Colle, c/o Belgian Azaleas, Inc., Winter Park, Fla. The ~~former~~ azalea farm is at Casselberry, but there is no postoffice there of that name. The post office at Casselberry is named Fern Park, so Mr. Hibbard, Casselberry, who wants it changed to Casselberry, gets his mail at Winter Park. The Belgian Azaleas firm advertizes under the town name of Casselberry, Fla., in the florists magazines, but the post office knows now that the mail should come to Winter Park and they direct it accordingly. It's a very confusing matter,

(over)



all being part of Mr. Casselberry's campaign to have the post office name changed to Casselberry! The people nearby don't like Mr. Casselberry, and have hitherto blocked all efforts to change the name (confidential.)

Personally I would not recommend any temps for indica azaleas generally that go below 35 degrees, as a hard frost of 30 or 31 degrees will spoil the blossoms in winter here. Nips the flowers, causing white spots which become infected with fungus. I imagine the reason my pot plants of Belgian azaleas were so badly hurt last winter was just because they were fresh out of a greenhouse in New Jersey, only a few weeks before, and lushly coming into bloom. We had a very warm January here anyway. As I wrote, Belgian azaleas in old plantings were very little touched by the cold, only where they were putting up new growth. I had long stems of A. indica Formosa, one of the toughest, which were new growth of the winter months, frozen back to old wood by the cold, on long established plants.

plant and flower dealers,  
Address, Vincent Bros., Zellwood, Fla., and I am sure you will reach them.

Have you determined from the Belgian Azalea encyclopaedia what are the species which have gone into the production of the modern Belgian Azaleas? Or maybe they are thoroughly mixed up like the modern Gloxinia, so that even the plantmen themselves are confused.

On another matter, I wrote you that I had received two shipments of Phlox species, or rather ginger from Hawaii this past year, besides the plant your division so kindly sent me from Chapman field. Your plant started to grow, but the tops were killed back by our freeze and the roots rotted too. Neither shipment from Hawaii direct, and one was by air mail, costing me \$4.50 postage, so that the roots came in four days, ever grew a single sprout. All the roots just rotted in the ground more or less slowly without growing. Do you suppose they don't like our sour soil, or was our cold weather too much for them even though they were freshly planted underground, when the frost came. Maybe they were frozen or touched by cold in the plane coming from Hawaii in January! That could happen at high altitude. The previous shipment by ordinary mail had evidently been overheated on the boat as some of the tuberous roots were rotting on arrival. Those received by air were fine and fresh, and I was much disappointed when none of them grew. I potted some and planted the others in the rich ground of my lake bank. They were

huge pieces of rhizome  
Yours sincerely, Wyndham Hayward

June. Flowering for most species and clones will be coming to a close. Most of the here-in-here blossoms run & rather on the bush. A strong hosing with water will knock off most of them.

As soon as flowering is over, give the annual feeding if that is your practice.

Watch the developing lateral shoots & ascertain when you may safely begin making cuttings.

Transplant from cutting frames the cuttings rooted last summer. They should have matured their new growths. In order to induce further growth & branching, cut off the bare tip of each shoot & keep <sup>plants</sup> watered. New growths should start in three <sup>3 weeks</sup> 3 to 4 weeks. For convenience, this snipping can be done before transplanting time & the new growth will just appear at transplant time.

All seedlings should have been transplanted from germination flats and should be kept growing steadily. Check for more serious among deciduous species as they tend to become dormant and make no more growth till the following spring.

If you transplanted bushes while in flower to improve the color scheme, see that they get extra water if rains are not adequate.

Begin watching for the attacks of the minor insect pests, lace wing fly, red spider & white fly. Standard sprays at recommended time intervals.



July, This month should see almost the completion of the growth of the lateral branches that will bear most of the flower buds for the following season. If their growth has not been adequate with fertilizer in June or without, a light fertilizing, <sup>(about 1/3 the normal amount)</sup> and some attention to watering should make them normal.

Begin to make cuttings as rapidly as the wood is ready. Use in preference, the laterals mentioned above.

If you believe in cutting off seed pods, do it now.

Watch for insect attacks, lace wing fly, in the sunniest hottest areas will be at its best with red spider a run-up and white fly, in shadier areas on the wooly leaves sorts.

Watch composts.

Watch watering. If July is your dry month, water is most needed by plants making their skeleton growth - particularly seedlings. If these latter are kept at a fairly uniform rate of growth from spring to fall you will have better plants. A slight midsummer check in mature plants may and often does result in shorter lateral growths & the appearance of heavier flowering. Rooted cuttings (liners) transplanted from frames or brought in June, should be making a second growth. Any that are not should have the ~~top~~ tip snipped from each shoot to encourage new shoot formation. Seedlings in their transplant flats or pots should be kept growing steadily as June, July and August are their best months. Remember that most of the ancestors of the evergreen agaveas came from regions with long, hot, humid, thunder-storm ridden climates. Even the far from altitudes like it.

If for any reason a drastic pruning is necessary for either evergreen or deciduous species, it can be done this month though June is better. There will be some "bleeding" but apparent,



no damage follows.

If you mean to try mound-laying on deciduous species, this is the month. Remember that you bury last year's wood and not wood of the current year's growth such as is taken for cuttings. Here again, moisture conditions should be uniform and kept uniform until late autumn, as the plant is merely making roots as an extra job, the current year's shoot growth having been largely accomplished.

August

If the beginnings of flower bud formation is not apparent in all types of apoleas, extra water may be needed. In this area, R. mucronatum and its forms and R. phoeniceum and its forms are the slowest to show the buds, but these can usually be foreshadowed by the production of smaller & smaller leaves on the lateral branches.

→ If further spraying for lace-wing fly is needed, give it.

If possible finish making all cuttings that are to be rooted in cold frames. The frames themselves should be in readiness well in advance of inserting the cuttings, should be clean & provided with adequate shade. The making of cuttings can be continued much later but if the wood is ripe, rooting (6 to 8 weeks) will be ~~well~~ accomplished adequately before the season brings cold nights which slow up rooting.

If you prepare your own leaf composts, attend to them regularly. The ideal compost will have fine particles from the leaf blades but some of the firm petiole and nerves. It should not be of powder-like consistency, even when to be mixed in soil.

Inspect\*) The only places that must be watched particularly are areas into which tree roots penetrate and raised beds. In the first, the water is taken up by trees before the apoleas have a chance; in the latter, the much to be desired good drainage in winter, acts in summer also. Study the rainfall, during the storm, on the site. You may be surprised to see how little rain, <sup>directly</sup> reaches the soil under a fine oak tree.

When necessary, water twice, once in the evening and the following morning: but if long hours of fine spray are possible this is not necessary.

If you are the sort of person that dislikes the long whip-like

growth of leaders, nip out the tops when they are about 2 inches above the level of the existing foliage mass. Do not wait until they are 3 feet tall. By early checking, you can get two or three shoots in place of one, but you lose the essential natural and characteristic habit.

\* ~~Insert~~

If you have not already done so, cut off all seed pods of these few clones, like the Kurume Hinodegiri, that set seed so freely, it impairs the growth. This seems to be particularly true in sandy soils, or when plantings are against foundation walls.

Watch for lace wing fly, red spider and white fly. Spray ~~if~~ <sup>if and</sup> when needed.

\* Insert

This is the month when most azaleas initiate the growth of shoots that are to make additions to the skeleton of the whole plant. They may appear from the base or crown or along bare portions of the older stems. If you are so disposed, many of these may be trained by staking out the tips at levels where you want more laterals, or by ~~tying~~ tying them to stakes at angles to guide them in new directions.

This is the best month for transplanting on your own grounds.

For the northern gardener, it is the best month for deliveries from the South.



September. Unless there is regional or seasonal drought there need be no attention to watering of permanent plantings. If there is drought, one slow but steady watering is better than frequent light waterings. \* Shade

In the seedling beds, a thorough soaking once a week to unflowered seedlings is sufficient. If there is a good rain, this should be omitted.

In cutting frames (out-g. doors) water only as needed. Here once in two weeks is sufficient, whether the sand-peat mixture or pure sand is used. The frames of course are well shaded.

This is a good month for screening leaf soil, if this is used in seedling transplant flats. It can be stored as such or mixed with whatever is the desired mixture. There seems to be no advantage in preparing sphagnum for seed-flats, much in advance of the sowing date. The amount needed is usually small, and the work is quickly done.

An occasional inspection should be given to all seed pods from hand pollination. Early maturity in some cases appears to be normal but sometimes results from insect injury. In the latter case, there is rarely any seed to be harvested. If the pods capsules are turning from green to dark brown, they should be further watched. If through any necessity, they must be harvested before the capsule has turned brown and burst open, they can be kept in the paper, labelled coin envelopes, at room temperature and appear to completely ripening normally in all ways, save that the seed (in the Obtuseum sub-series) will be a little paler in hue, than bush ripened seed. Germination appears normal.

\* If additional mulch of leaf compost is to be given, be sure that the ground is normally moist before covering it with compost. Do not let compost pile <sup>up</sup> in the angles formed by the various shoots, nor bury drooping

branches. End of insect.

Check all plants that may carry labels attached by wires. Loosen any that approach tightness, as there will be too much to do in May or June when growth seems most vigorous. Avoid such labels when possible.

Make your own observations as to which varieties are making too much shoot growth & either move to a drier location or omit watering.



## Section on Seedlings -

Among progenies raised from crosses within the *Obtusum* sub-series several abnormalities have appeared. In almost any population there are a few individual plants that can best be described as "munts". In so far as gross observation shows, nothing appears to be wrong except that they do not grow. The senior author has kept such plants alive for as much as four years before discarding them as useless. They are not to be confused with "dwarf" forms that maintain low stature, usually with normal or slightly reduced internodal lengths. Nor are they to be confused with those seedlings that show fasciation. These latter usually have succumbed during the first winter in the outdoor transplant bed. When they do not, they behave like dwarfs, frequently producing normal lateral branches. Up to this writing, none has flowered. In contrast to these abnormalities of stem structure, seedlings with variegated ~~or~~ seedleaves or albinos are fairly common. In our experience chiefly in crosses involving *R. mucronatum* and particularly its var. *Sakidiana*. The albinos die promptly, usually with a loss of the root & hypocotyl. The parti-colored forms frequently live on and the survivors usually produce shoots with normal green leaves. When variegation has appeared in *mucronatum* derivatives, it is of the mottled type, more distinct towards but not at the margins of the leaves. It usually appears in the first leaves produced in spring, with normal green leaves thereafter, and so makes no show. In no case, among many survivors has the variegation become showy, though in a few instances it has become stable. None of these seedlings have come to flowering (1949). In one single case it has been possible to keep alive and growing, slowly but normally, a ~~few~~ seedling in which there is parti-colored variegation. This plant, now three years old appears to be entirely healthy, but is scarcely more than 2 1/2 inches tall. Its sister seedlings are twice to three times that height which appears to be normal as one of the parents is a dwarf (lateral-growing) clone, but of unknown

parentage, so that it is impossible to tell the possible ancestry. Whether or not any such seedling should be saved is doubtful, but as variegated plants are marketable they may have a place.

No feeding has been resorted to in the hope of encouraging growth, as they are subject to the same rigorous treatment given all seedlings to assure hardiness.



Bed 1

84-46-55 Bed 1<sup>6</sup> - (36)

120-46 18 - Bed 5<sup>5</sup> (98)

123-46 57 - Bed 6<sup>6</sup> VT (61)

125-46 33 Bed 6 - 39

127-46 34 - Bed 2 (20) - Bed 8 (32)

17-46 28

12-46 82

13-46 10

14-46 20

15-46 4

16-46 3

17-46 11

224-46 8

225-46 45

229-46 17 - Bed 10 - (1)

210-46 75

211-46 12

212-46 14

213-46 19

214-46 22

215-46 40

216-46 2

217-46 9

220-46 6

221-46 14

222-46 10

223-46 1

224-46 3

131-46 23 - Bed 2 (43) Bed 5 (71)

134-46 6

136-46 - 26

137-46 5

138-46 3

140-46 23

161-46 64 - Bed 8 (24)

## Bes 2 -

- 181-46 - (49) - Bes 10 (12)  
 186-46 - (3)  
 87-46 (49) Bes 10 (14)  
 89-46 (41) - Bes 6 (37)  
 90-46 (50) - Bes 6 (43)  
 91-46 (49) - Bes 6 (100)  
 94-46 (53) - Bes 5 (105)  
 96-46 (53) - Bes 5 (106)  
 97-46 (57) - Bes 5 - (33) - Bes 8 (67)  
 98-46 (61) - Bes 8 - (63)  
 112-46 (17) - Bes 6 (67)  
 114-46 (91)  
 115-46 (9)  
 117-46 - (9)  
 116-46 (53)  
 127-46 (26) Bes 8 (32)  
 131-46 (43) - Bes 1 (23) - Bes 5 (71)  
 169-46 (48) - Bes 6 (79)  
 170-46 (43) - Bes 6 (78)  
 171-46 39  
 2074-46 68 Bes 6 (31)

## Bes 3

- 196-46 (100)  
 197-46 (72)  
 195-46 (21)



# Box 4

198-46 (107)  
 199-46 (106)  
 201-46 (20)  
 72-46 (70)  
 81-46 (10)  
 82-46 (95)  
 207-46 (96)

# Box 5

166-46 - (4) - Box 5 (73)  
 163-46 - (10)  
 162-46 - (7)  
 149-46 - (1)  
 128-46 (5)  
 91-46 (100) Box 2 (49)  
 90-46 (43) Box 2 (50)  
 89-46 (37) Box 2 (46) Box 10 (38)  
 175-46 (39)  
 176-46 (22)  
 103-46 (44)  
 104-46 (21)  
 105-46 (30) - Box 7 (43)  
 178-46 (40) - Box 8 (72)  
 179-46 (70) Box 10 (18)  
 180-46 (2)  
 181-42 (36) - Box 10 (38)  
 168-46 (6)  
 169-46 (77) Box 2 (45)  
 170-46 (78) Box 2 (43)

204-46 - (10) - Box 7 (31)  
 202-46 (39)  
 207A-46 (31) Box 2 (68)  
 208-46 (107)  
 85-46 (82)  
 200-46 (65)  
 201-46 (96)  
 202-46 (75)  
 172-46 (15)  
 173-46 (61)  
 124-46 (29)  
 65-46 (85) Box 10 (5)  
 67-46 (36)  
 81/132-46 (20)  
 69-46 (6)  
 70-46 (5)  
 109-46 (23) - Box 8 (8)  
 111-46 (65)  
 112-46 (67) Box 2 (17)

Bel 5

166-46 - (73) Bel 6 (4)

167-46 (28)

168-46 (33)

186-46 (22)

187-46 (64) Bel 9 (3)

188-46 (10)

189-46 (67)

120-46 (98)

122-46 (17)

189-46 (15) Bel 9 (16)

190-46 (86)

191-46 (24) Bel 7 (57)

97-46 (33) Bel 8 (69)

184-46 (26)

83-46 (81) Bel 9 (12)

84-46 (36)

118-46 (68)

126-46 (31)

130-46 (78)

131-46 (71)

92-46 (106)

93-46 (104)

94-46 (105)

96-46 (104)



bed 7

bed 8

124-46 (41)

172-46 (37)

194-46 (17)

171-46 (73)

193-46 (85)

173-46 (1)

192-46 (40)

99-46 (5)

191-46 (57) bed 5 (24)

98-46 (63)

64-46 (76)

97-46 (69) bed 5 (33)

204-46 (31) bed 6 (10)

134-46 (10)

58-46 (12)

127-46 (32)

105-46 (43) bed 6 (46)

121-46 (20)

107-46 (36)

109-46 (8)

108-46 (82)

62-46 (2)

60-46 (65)

11-46 (8)

61-46 (36)

155-46 (27)

27-46 (21)

160-46 (38)

31B-46 (2)

161-46 (24)

31A-46 (4)

175-46 (38) bed 10 (62)

32-46 (9)

176-46 (16)

34-46 (8)

177-46 (28)

35-46 (3)

178-46 (72)

36-46 (40)

46-46 (84)

47-46 (44)

48-46 (29)

49-46 (5)

Bed 9

189-46 (16) Bed 5 (55)  
 183-46 (10)  
 156-46 (6)  
 187-46 (3) Bed 5 (64)  
 153-46 (1)  
 157-46 (2)  
 159-46 (7)  
 83-46 (7) Bed 5 (85)  
 147-46 (1)  
 151-46 (15)  
 102-46 (8)  
 43-46 (8)  
 42-46 (24)  
 40-46 (5)  
 40-46 (5)  
 41-46 (14)  
 38-46 (6)  
 39-46 (25)  
 37-46 (86)

Bed 10

41-46 (5)  
 209-46 (1)  
 44-46 (1)  
 65-46 (5)  
 63-46 (2)  
 89-46 (38) Bed 6 (37) Bed 2 (46)  
 88-46 (51)  
 87-46 (18) Bed 2 (49)  
 85-46 (11)  
 175-46 (62) Bed 8 (38)  
 77-46 (35)  
 145-46 (7)  
 141-46 (7)  
 140-46 (1)  
 76-46 (17)  
 75-46 (2)  
 74-46 (33)  
 73-46 (28)  
 71-46 (9)  
 70-46 (6)  
 179-46 (18) Bed 6 (70)  
 181-46 (38) Bed 6 (39)  
 182-46 (16)  
 183-46 (29)  
 184-46 (5)  
 185-46 (12) Bed 2 (49)



WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY  
SALEM, OREGON

February 8, 1949

Mr. B. G. Morrison  
Takoma Park, D.C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Have you a forgiving nature  
— one well exercised and  
developed? I hope so.

There is no excuse for my neglect  
in thanking you for your contribution  
to the Yearbook except that I have been  
so unreasonably busy that many important  
matters suffer. I did greatly  
appreciate your response to my  
request, I like the article and feel  
it will make a fine contribution  
to the 1949 Yearbook. I wish all  
the contributors I have asked had  
been as responsive as you have been.  
— materials are coming in very  
slowly. I should have the mss.  
ready for the publisher now.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY  
SALEM, OREGON

But I haven't enough in to make  
even a decent start. If you have  
any suggestions to make as to the  
source of worthwhile material I would  
be most happy to have you share them  
with me — many of my efforts  
have failed or merely received promises  
for future yearbooks.

Again I would express my  
appreciation for your <sup>contributions</sup>  
and trust you will forgive my  
slowness in sending my thanks.

Sincerely  
R. Moulton Little

P.S. Do you have any good illustrations  
of the Glenn Dale Azaleas? This year I'm  
using about six (I hope) color plates of  
thos. — three of the show of last year.  
I'd like to use a number of black and whites  
also. RML



Alabaster	Mimmet
Anchrite	Picador
Aphrodite	Pixie
Buccaneer	Rever-
Caprice	Samite
Carmel	Stardust
Day pring -	Tanager
Dimity	ho
Fantasy -	141783
Fashion	141797
Gaiety	
Glamour	
Grack	
Joy	
Jubilate	
May flower	

Rhododendron Seeds, 1948 Crop.

Jos. B. Gable, Stewartstown, Pa.

- 1 Adenopodum - doubtful if any seeds in this pinch of dust.
- 2 Amesiae - open, very few seeds.
- 3 arborescens glaucum - from plant with striking blue foliage.
- 4 atlanticum - from plants of this species native here.
- 5 Atrier x Disca - (Strosanguines x Griersonianum) x (discolor x Caroline) Super red  
super red by a super white.
- 6 Atroflo - (atrosanguineum x floccigerum) crossed with fine reds.
- 7 austrinum x luteum beautiful light yellow, F& open pollinated.
- 8 Barchycarpum - color
- 9 (Brachycarpum x Essex Scarlet)-(red) x (strosanguineum x Thompsonii) should produce
- 10 campanulatum from plant growing here twenty years.
- 11 discolor x Camp's red Might prove a hardy worthwhile azaleodendron?
- 12 carolinianum
- 13 Catalglia Catawbiense album(native var. from late Powell Glass).
- 14 Catalglia x adenopodum
- 15 Catalglia x Caroline
- 16 Catalglia x disca. Mating of two superb whites, both hardy.
- 17 Catalglia x Essex Scarlet
- 18 Catalglia x Wardii. Wardii is a dwarf yellow, nearly hardy.
- 19 Catfort - Catawbiense x Fortunei
- 20 Catawbiense(red) x Atrier
- 21 Catawbiense(red) x Atroflo.
- 22 Catawbiense(red) x Atsonii Red flowered plant of the species x (Atrosanguineum  
x Thomsonii)
- 23 Catawbiense(red) x euchaetes The latter is a beautiful four star red.
- 24 Red Catawbiense x (The Cardinal?) The best red colored ever here.
- 25 Catawbiense compactum
- 26 Discolor color
- 27 Discolor x Camp's red, Reverse cross of No.11 which should read Camp's red x disc
- 28 Essex Scarlet x Caroline
- 29 Essex Scarlet x Disca.
- 30 Fortunei
- 31 Ghent Hybrids
- 32 Goldsworth Yellow. Open.
- 33 Keiskei
- 34 Longesquamatum Hadry pink species with heavy dark foliage.
- 35 Macrosepalum, More meticulously Rl linearifolium v. macrosepalum
- 37 micranthum
- 38 mucronulatumrose.
- 39 Racemosum Rock 59717
- 41 Schlippenbachii. Pink from selected pink flowered plants.
- 42 Smirnovii hybrids
- 43 Smirnovii x haematodes #1. Both of these are dwarf plants with medium
- 44 Smirnovii x haematodes #2. size bright red flowers pendant, on long stems
- among the foliage. #1 open pol. #2 x various reds.
- 45 maxhaem.(maximum x haematodes) second generation seeds from this semi-dwarf,  
salmon flowered hybrid.
- 40 reticulatum, from plants that have proven hardy here.
- 44(this is a repeat on original paper BYM) souldis x disca.
- 45 Souliei x Caroline
- 46 'Cardinal x reds.
- 47 Vaseyi



141768 - Mavrouncon

141774 - not named

141780 - Day spring

141898 - Aphrodite

141907 - Tanager

35210 - no P.I. number - no name - JRM

35210 - no P.I. number - no name - JRM

Catts to Min. Speaker July 1948

Pixie	141780 ✓	Gumpo ✓
Anchorite ✓	141774 ✓	Carmel
Glamour ✓		Mai-hime
Fantasy ✓	32204 ✓	H. Dawson
Caress ✓	35210 ✓	Caprice ✓
aphr 141898 ✓	127664 ✓	
Tanga 141907 ✓	141768 ✓	
Joya ✓		
Fashion ✓	32204 = 141763 not named	



## CULTURE OF AZALEAS IN THE SOUTH

Talk given by Sidney Meadows, grower for Flowerwood Nursery, Mobile, Ala. at the Mississippi Florists and Nurserymen's Convention, Biloxi, Mississippi.

The present day forcing varieties are of mixed origin. The Indian varieties were developed in Belgium, Germany, Holland and Great Britain from a number of oriental species. The varieties Indian Alba and Phoenicia are direct results of original hybridizing. Before plant quarantine were put into effect many of these varieties were imported for forcing. The Kurume varieties were bred from a single species Azalea obtusa by Motozo Sakamoto in Kurume Japan. Kume varieties first appeared as an exhibit in San Francisco in 1915 but this collection was lost. A major portion of the present-day varieties found in commercial channels were originated from 50 varieties imported into Massachusetts in 1918. The deciduous and quite hardy Ghent hybrids werebred in Belgium from crosses of American species and a native European specie Azalea lutea. There are 15 species and varieties of American Azaleas to be found growing from Labrador to Florida.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Propagation

Stock plants should be free of all insect infestation prior to taking cuttings. This can be accomplished by spraying with a mixture of one pint of Black Leaf 40, 1½ lbs. of derris, and 1 gal. of Nursery Volck per 100 gals of water. Cuttings may be taken as soon as there are sufficient cuttings of proper length. The date varies from year to year but as a rule it is between April 15 and May 1. The cuttings are handled as outlined below:

1. Strip lower leaves and if cutting is too soft break out the top.
2. Dip base in either Rootone or Hormodin No. 2 powder.
3. Stick cuttings shallow enough to place leaves well above dampness of sand. Medium grade sand has given best results.
4. Pack sand very firmly around cuttings and water thoroughly.
5. Keep humidity high. The midday temperature usually runs between 80 to 100 deg. F.
6. Keep sand moist and sufficient bottom drainage to prevent water-logging of sand.

Tests with cuttings treated with fungicidal dip showed no toxic effects from either a Fermate or Spergon dip. Bordeaux mixture dip appeared to be toxic as rooting was inferior to other treatments. Tests on the number of leaves per cutting showed that the growth of the cuttings increased as the number of leaves were increased from three to five. Cuttings treated with Hormodin No. 2 rooted much better than untreated cuttings.

### Lining-Out

After rooting the cuttings are transplanted to a coldframe under about 50 per cent lath shade. Glass sash are placed over the coldframes immediately after transplanting and additional shading of straw or whitewash is provided until the plants become established about two to four weeks after transplanting.

Peat or an organic substitute is used in liberal amounts in preparing the soil for the coldframe to give proper drainage and aeration. The soil is not fertilized, however, before planting. After becoming established the plants are fertilized every six or eight weeks with 5 lbs. of Vigoro per 100 sq. ft. Plants are sheared as often as necessary to cause them to branch out.

Insect and disease control in the cold frame usually consists of spraying with one pint of Black Leaf 40 and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. DDT to 100 gals. of water to control thrip and mealy bug. If chlorosis appears include iron sulfate in the spray mixture at the rate of 3 lbs. to 100 gals.

All shading is removed from the glass about Oct. 15. The glass sash are replaced before danger of freezing and left on until the danger of frost is past in the Spring. The plants remain semi-dormant from late November to January and develop roots during this time. Vigorous growth starts in February and continues until the plants are dug for Spring planting. The time of digging depends on the season but the plants are usually ready about March 15.

After the first Winter in the coldframe the plants are usually transferred to the lath house. The beds are prepared for planting with peat and 10 lbs. of Vigoro per 150 sq. ft. The peat is desirable but not absolutely necessary for growing Indian varieties. A heavy straw mulch should be applied immediately after planting to hold moisture, protect the young plants and to keep down weeds. Adequate irrigation should be provided during periods of drought. Varieties or plants that tend to grow tall should be clipped to encourage branching.

--Florists Exchange and Horticultural Trade World



	No. Plants
(1) Florists ghent X 39037 Mrs. Carmichael x Alice	126
(2) " " X 39030 V.F. x Maxwellli	192
(3) " " X 39085 Fielders White x Kaempferi	528
(4) " " X 39086 Multiflora x Kaempferi	144
(5) " " X 35287 Multiflora x Maxwellli	162
(6) 27445 V.F. x Miyagimo X 32414 Malvatica x Satsuki	288
(7) 32222 Hinodegiri x Willy X 27445 V.F. x Miyagimo	240
(8) 131312 Shinryo-no-tsuki X 39454 A. mac. x 131320 Tama-sugata	336
(9) 127674 A. ind. mac. var. Jindai X 39454 A. mac. x 131320 Tama-sugata	288
(10) 127672 A. ind. mac. var. How-raku X 39454 A. mac. X 131320 Tama-sugata	384
39720 - 161483 Rhododendron Simsii	48
39735 - 161687 " "	48
39829 - 162425 " "	48
39962 - 162602 " "	48
39367 - 158037 " "	48

*Mr. Morrison*

*This is a complete list of seedlings for your  
 garden for 1948. (I hope) and is for your information  
 only. I do not have a carbon copy.*

*Al Rose*

FREDERIC P. LEE  
1200 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W.  
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

August 3, 1949.

Dr. Fred O. Coe  
Mr. B. Y. Morrison  
Mr. Milo R. Perkins  
Dr. Freeman Weiss

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AZALEA COMMITTEE, AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL  
SOCIETY:

Enclosed for your information is a list of the persons  
to whom letters were sent requesting acceptance of membership  
on the Azalea Committee of the American Horticultural Society  
indicating the action taken. Also enclosed are copies of the  
replies received to date.

Sincerely,

*Frederic P. Lee*

Enclosures



LIST OF PERSONS TO WHOM AZALEA LETTERS WERE SENT

Mr. Henry E. Allanson, Port Republic, Maryland.	Accepted
Mr. James G. Bailie, Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia.	Accepted
Mr. C. D. Beadle, Biltmore, North Carolina.	Accepted
Dr. Clement G. Bowers, Box 181, Maine, New York.	Accepted
Miss Cora R. Brandt, Secretary, California Horticultural Society, 300 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 4, California.	Accepted
Dr. W. H. Camp, Curator of Experimental Botany, The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Nineteenth and the Parkway, Philadelphia 3, Pa.	Accepted
Mr. Albert W. Close, Plant Introduction Station, U.S.D.A., Glenn Dale, Maryland	No reply received
Dr. Frederick W. Coe, 7301 Overhill Road, Bethesda 14, Maryland.	Accepted
Mr. M. G. Coplen, Rock Creek Nurseries, Rockville, Maryland.	Accepted
Mr. Henry F. duPont, Winterthur, Delaware.	Accepted
Mr. Leonard F. Frisbie, Box 132, Puyallup, Washington.	Accepted
Mr. John E. Graf, 2035 Parkside Drive, Washington, D. C.	Accepted

Mr. Eldred E. Green,  
2334 West 110th Street,  
Chicago 43, Illinois.

Accepted

Mr. C. Norwood Hastie, Jr.,  
Magnolia Gardens and Nurseries,  
Route 2,  
John's Island, South Carolina.

Accepted

Mrs. J. Norman Henry,  
Gladwyne, Pennsylvania.

No reply received

Mr. Henry H. Hohman,  
Kingsville Nurseries,  
Kingsville, Maryland.

No reply received

Dr. H. Harold Hume,  
Provost,  
University of Florida,  
Gainesville, Florida.

Accepted.

Mr. Lewis A. Hurst,  
1427 Highland Drive,  
Silver Spring, Maryland.

Accepted

Dr. E. J. Kraus,  
School of Agriculture Experiment Station,  
Oregon State College,  
Corvallis, Oregon.

Accepted

Mr. Kenneth MacDonald,  
Le-Mac Nursery Co.,  
Hampton, Virginia.

No reply received

Mr. R. P. Mayo,  
Route 2,  
Washington Road,  
Augusta, Georgia.

Accepted

Mr. Ernest G. Moore,  
7205 Old Chester Road,  
Bethesda, Maryland.

No reply received

Mr. K. Sawada,  
Overlook Nurseries,  
Crichton Station,  
Mobile, Alabama.

No reply received

Mr. Henry T. Skinner,  
Morris Arboretum,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

No reply received

Mr. Arthur D. Slavin,  
4400 N. Port Washington Road,  
Milwaukee 12, Wisconsin.

Accepted



- 3 -

Dr. Vernon T. Stoutemyer,  
College of Agriculture,  
University of California,  
Los Angeles 24, California.

Accepted

Mrs. O. B. Thorgrimson,  
7140 - 55th Avenue South,  
Seattle 8, Washington.

Accepted

Dr. Edgar T. Wherry,  
Department of Botany,  
University of Pennsylvania,  
Philadelphia 4, Penn.

No reply received

Mr. George C. White,  
Bobbink & Atkins,  
East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Accepted

Dr. John C. Wister,  
Arthur Hoyt Scott Horticultural Foundation,  
Swarthmore College,  
Swarthmore, Penn.

Accepted

Dr. Donald Wyman,  
Arnold Arboretum,  
Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts.

Acknowledgment from Sec'y

Dr. P. W. Zimmerman,  
Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant  
Research, Inc.,  
Yonkers 3, New York.

Accepted

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation



COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Agricultural Research Administration  
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and  
Agricultural Engineering

Office of Chief of Bureau

Beltsville, Maryland

July 13, 1949

Mr. Frederic P. Lee  
1200 18th Street, N. W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Fred:

Of course I shall be glad to serve on the Azalea Committee of the American Horticultural Society.

My suggestions may not be entirely in line with what is intended to be accomplished by the Azalea Handbook, but I am sending them to you for what they are worth. In making these suggestions, I have in mind information I would be interested in having if I were making a start in home azalea growing. Also, this is based in part on the many inquiries I have received throughout the years. I appreciate that quite probably my suggestions will have been covered in various other ways in the proposed Handbook; however, I give them to you for what they are worth.

1. I would like to see an adequate discussion of home propagation and handling of azaleas, without heat, with the facilities the average person has available or could readily obtain. The great mass of literature on azaleas is directed toward nurserymen and people who do their propagating under glass and with heat. A simple and adequate presentation of how cuttings and young plants may be handled under average home conditions, without greenhouses or heat, would, I think, be very useful and helpful in getting a lot of people started.
2. A more or less restricted list, by azalea groups, of the better varieties would be helpful. Most people getting started want suggestions as to varieties. Far too many get a few standard sorts. This is quite all right, except that there are so many better varieties available that they can just as well start with a good range instead of the half-dozen to ten varieties which over 90 percent of our people grow.
3. This is not a Government publication, and the inclusion by areas of a list of dependable nurserymen as a source for good plant material would be well worth while. People wanting to start growing azaleas are always asking, "Where can I get plants?" Very often they get stuck by some individual who overcharges for very ordinary material. A list of the better concerns would, I think, be well worth while.

2--F. P. Lee--7/13/49

4. I would like to see a good write-up of the practices followed at Glenn Dale in azalea propagation. It is one of the nicest jobs of propagation of an ornamental plant I have ever seen. They have developed practices that could certainly be adopted by many nurserymen to their economic advantage. While some nurserymen, like Henry Hohman and Tingle, are adopting some of their practices, the work they are doing is so thoroughly good it ought to be more widely known; and if known, I believe it would be adopted.

These are merely suggestions for what they are worth, and they quite probably have already been fully covered. In the first three, I have in mind primarily being helpful to individual home owners. The fourth suggestion, I think, would make the Handbook of real value to nurserymen.

glad to be

I shall be called upon for anything I can do.

Incidentally, I am now a countryman, and my address is Port Republic, Md. I moved down permanently in April and commute to my office at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md. I can be reached at either address.

Very sincerely,

/s/ H. E. Allanson

H. E. Allanson  
Assistant Chief of Bureau



COPY

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

Augusta Georgia

July 15, 1949

Mr. Frederic P. Lee  
1200 18th St., N.W.,  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lee:

Your letter of the 8th instant has been received and I will be very glad to serve on the Azalea Committee of The American Horticultural Society. I do not know if I will be able to be of much help but will do my best to help you all I can.

We, of course have been growing the Azalea Indica and Kurume for a good many years and for several years now have had the Glenn Dale Hybrids and the Macrantha Hybrids and some have done very well here. A good many of these new varieites have been bought and we believe the interest in Azalea Culture is increasing through the Southern States.

Yours truly,

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

By: /s/ Jas. G. Bailie

JGB:m



COPY

Biltmore, N. C.,  
July 12, 1949

Mr. Frederic P. Lee  
1200 - 18th Street, N.W.,  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lee:

Your letter of July 8th, in which you ask me to serve on an Azalea Committee of the American Horticultural Society, has been received, and I appreciate your words of invitation.

I understand you wish me to serve as a regional representative, and that my presentations may well reflect the summary of experience and observations made in the Azalea Garden here at Biltmore.

Let me tell you briefly about this Azalea Garden:

Some twenty or more years ago I began making and studying a collection of American Azaleas and planting them in an Azalea Garden here at Biltmore. Native American Azaleas dominate the plantations, but there are representative groups of Kurumes, Macranthas, Glenndales, Gables, etc.

It was for the purpose of assembling all of the American Azaleas that the garden, which now covers about thirty acres, and contains some 30,000 plants, was started. An herbarium of the American Azaleas and Rhododendrons is being made to show flowers, fruit, foliage and winterbuds from the same numbered subject growing in the garden, and the original plant, from its natural habitat, is recorded to its political and geographical source. Some fifty or more water-color paintings have been made, all American, and yet, the garden is far from finished, and much search in the fields of some several states remains to be done, in order to gain the information for better understanding.

If with this background I can be helpful to you, the Committee and the American Horticultural Society and the editors, I am yours to command.

Faithfully yours,

/s/ C. D. Beadle

C. D. Beadle

CDB:j

COPY

CLEMENT G. BOWERS  
Plant Research  
Maine, N. Y.

July 11, 1949

Mr. Frederic P. Lee,  
1200 18th Street, N. W.,  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lee:

I have your letter of July 6th and am delighted to hear of the plans to make an Azalea Handbook of the forthcoming January issue of the National Horticultural Magazine.

Particularly in the North, relatively too little attention has been paid to azaleas and relatively too much has been said about rhododendrons, and the same may be said about the literature that comes to us from England and the West Coast. I feel that, along with the obviously important material that will come out on the azaleas of the so-called Obtusum subseries (Section Tsutsutsi), a great deal ought to be said also about the deciduous kinds that are of "ironclad" hardiness in regions such as New York and New England where even Kaempferi is tender.

During June I returned from two months spent in England and on the Continent. I took a two-weeks' excursion with the Rhododendron Group of the Royal Horticultural Society through the principal ericaceous collections of England, and I also saw the "Exposition Azalee" in Paris and also visited Holland in the height of the blooming season for Ghent and Mollis azaleas. I returned with the same convictions that I have always held, namely, that new and improved varieties must be produced here in America and that our own ideas, rather than foreign ones, must be followed. But I did see some good things which, I think, will help us in our improvement of hardy races. In azaleas, the best things I saw were the beautifully improved forms that Slocock is getting out of the old Knap Hill Hybrid Ghent Azaleas. I feel that we may improve our hardy deciduous strains a lot with the progeny of these in breeding.

I commend you for your choice of an editorial board and I assure you that I shall be happy to be on your Committee and do anything I can to help.

Very sincerely,

/s/ Clement G. Bowers

Clement G. Bowers.



COPY

CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

300 Montgomery St., San Francisco 4, California

July 12, 1949

Mr. Frederic P. Lee  
1200 18th Street, N.W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lee:

The invitation to serve on the Azalea Committee of the American Horticultural Society in your letter of July 8, 1949, does me great honor. If my small knowledge and experience will be of use, I shall be very happy to place it at your service, being deeply interested in your project and grateful to you for having undertaken it. We can very well use a recent and competent assemblage of information pertinent to the use and culture of azaleas, including, as it necessarily would, information about the newer introductions.

The only thought that I can offer you, without knowing more details concerning the plans, is that any effort you can make toward pinning down correct nomenclature with regard to the new varieties will be most valuable. Already the Glenn Dales (about which, by the way, I am most enthusiastic) show some signs of confusion in spite of the care with which the labelling is done by the Bureau,--to say nothing of older varieties which are being sold under several different names even within our state! I suppose this is inevitable with any group of plants that hybridizes so readily; I know only too well that the same condition prevails in other fields. So anything we might do to make possible correct identification of azalea varieties at an early stage in their introduction should be appreciated by both professionals and amateurs.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Cora R. Brandt

Secretary



COPY

THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES  
OF PHILADELPHIA

Nineteenth and the Parkway  
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

July 14, 1949

Mr. Frederic P. Lee  
1200 18th Street, N.W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

My dear Mr. Lee:

I wish to thank you for the honor of being asked to serve on the Azalea Committee. It therefore will be a pleasure to accept your invitation.

There is, however, one slight fly in the ointment; I am not a member of the American Horticultural Society. Perhaps this is a situation somewhat similar to that in which a certain biological society found itself a few years ago: It elected a certain person to office and then found that the person had never been a member of the Society. Perhaps to avoid any eyebrow lifting, if you would have the Society send me a membership blank, or whatever, I think I could be induced to join, since I have been intending to for some time.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

/s/ W. H. Camp

W. H. Camp  
Curator of Experimental Botany

WHC/c.

COPY

7301 Overhill Rd.  
Bethesda 14, Md.  
July 18, 1949

Dear Mr. Lee,

I'm sorry not to have answered your letter sooner, and really have no valid excuse. Thanks a lot for the letter and I hope that I can be of some help to you in the preparation of the book or manual on azaleas.

One thing that has interested me very much and will lead to something in time I hope is the creation of a group of deciduous azaleas starting with the very much neglected group of southern native azaleas. Several of these have very sweet scented flowers and a superior spherical raceme of flowers. An especially nice feature of these plants is their relatively small size and compact growth without the skunky odor of the foliage found in the Mollis hybrids. Mrs. J. Norman Henry in Gladwyn has some beautiful varieties of these southern species but it is very difficult to get any material from her for hybridization. I hope to get started on crossing this group of azaleas as soon as they are established here on our place and if they are crossed with something like R. roseum they certainly should be superior in many respects to the Ghent and Mollis hybrids.

There is another field that interests me considerably and should be of value if it has not already been done at Glenn Dale. There are many species of the Azalea subseries that have not been tried in this vicinity and I feel that the English conditions are not a fair trial for many of them. There are species in the Obtusum, Schlippenbachii, and Canadense group that should be tried or, if already tried, reported upon in this book.

Recently I read a rather interesting short article in an English gardening magazine that might add something to your material. This article dealt with plant chimeras and bud mutants and the fact that a fair percentage of the Chugai hybrids and Glenn Dale hybrids are prone to sport in this manner should make this of interest to those that grow these plants. The explanation of these sports is fairly simple and the explanation should lead to some rather interesting products if someone was interested in producing this group vegetatively.

I certainly do hope that I get a chance to get down to your house some time when you are there. I have been down several times and taken some cuttings of the Chugai hybrids. Next spring I hope to make some crosses with some of your rhododendrons and azaleas. The former group has been badly neglected as you well know and I think we should make some use of the plants we have and see if we can't get started on some kind of a program similar to that on the west coast.

Sincerely,

/s/ Frederick W. Coe



COPY

ROCK CREEK NURSERIES

Rockville, Maryland

July 26, 1949

Mr. Frederick P. Lee  
1200 - 18th St., N.W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lee:

Thanks for your letter.

It is really a compliment that you would think I could be of any use to your committee in the azalea project which you have on hand. I am not at all sure that I know anything about azaleas.

The main thing in which I am interested is how I can get roots on them more quickly and save time in getting a nice bushy plant in 4" pot, and how I can select the ones among all the new varieties which the feminine sex will approve because they are the people who will decide which ones are going to be commercially profitable.

I will do what I can: I suspect it will be limited. It may be that the outline of which you spoke will give me some idea of what you want and what I can do.

Sincerely yours,

Rock Creek Nurseries

/s/ M. G. Coplen

M. G. Coplen

MGC:pb

COPY

H. F. DU PONT  
Winterthur, Delaware

July 15, 1949

Dear Mr. Lee:

I have your letter of the 8th instant and I should be very glad to serve on the Azalea Committee if you think I could be of any real service. I am quite unable to write any articles and inasmuch as you already have excellent coloured photographs of Azaleas you would not need any of mine.

The Azalea Handbook appeals to me very strongly and I feel enthusiastic about it. I only wish my Kurumes were named and that I knew the breeding of my Kaempferi Hybrids which are really quite superb bushes.

After reading this I think you will agree with me that except for the presentation of the Azaleas themselves I really won't be able to add much to the committee.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Henry F. duPont

P. S. It would be well worthwhile if nurserymen would propagate early and late Kaempferi.



COPY

Box 132,  
Puyallup, Washington,  
July 11th, '49

Mr. Frederic P. Lee,  
Chairman Editorial Board,  
1200 18th Street N.W.,  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lee:

I have your letter of July 8th and I am more than pleased with the news it brought about the Azalea Handbook. That is a project that will meet a very pressing need and render a real service to azalea enthusiasts.

I will, of course, consider it a privilege to serve on The Azalea Committee and you may count on me to do all I can to help.

This Puget Sound country is a fertile field for azalea development. We have the climate that is most favorable, and we have plenty of gardeners who are enthusiastic about them, but we are far behind in the matter of information and distribution of fine varieties. There are many good sorts that are entirely missing from our collections. So we will look forward to the Azalea Handbook with keen anticipation.

We have a very dependable group centered around Tacoma, Washington, that plans to undertake a very comprehensive civic Rhododendron program starting this fall. We will give a lot of attention to azaleas. On a separate sheet I am listing some things concerning azaleas about which we need information. I do not yet know the scope of your plans, so developments in Holland and England may be something you do not intend dealing with. Also on a separate sheet I am listing some requests for some assistance that will help us to carry out our practical projects for the year 1949-50. Please pass it along to the proper party in the Society.

At our next meeting in September we intend sending along an application for the affiliation of The Tacoma Rhododendron Society with the American Horticultural Society.

Sincerely,

/s/ Leonard F. Frisbie

COPYTOPICS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO PUGET SOUND  
(WASH) AZALEA GROWERS.

1. The Glenn Dale Hybrids.
2. Hybrids involving such species of the Luteum Subseries as *occidentale* and *calendulacea* and the work that is being done with them in England.
3. Some of the older and comprehensive private collections in Eastern gardens.
4. The Arnold Arboretum Collection of azaleas.
5. Work that has been done in Japan with *R. indicum* (*macrantha*) and others of the Subseries *Obtusum*.
6. The *Malvatica* x *Kaempferi* hybrids.
7. The work of Hollanders with *molle* x *japonicum*; *Hinodegiri* x *Kaempferi* and *Kurume* x *molle*.



COPY

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE IN AZALEA  
PROBLEMS FROM THE TACOMA RHODODENDRON SOCIETY,  
TACOMA, WASHINGTON, LEONARD F. FRISBIE, PRES.  
BOX 132, PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON.

1. We have seen some of the Glenn Dale hybrids in the University of Washington Arboretum at Seattle and we are highly enthusiastic about them. Our Society would like to see a good line of these in the hands of some of our Puget Sound nurserymen so that they would get into general distribution.

Also we would like to be able to display about a dozen plants of the Glenn Dale hybrids at our Tacoma Rhododendron Show in the spring of 1950. We would be glad to return the plants and pay all cost for transportation, packing, etc.

2. Many of the species of Subseries Luteum that are native to America are entirely missing in our Puget Sound Gardens. We would like names of nurserymen or private collectors from whom we can purchase these species. Vaseyi and calendulacea are about the only two that we grow here now.

3. We would like to import the indicum (macrantha) and other obtusum hybrid from Japan. Is there any valid procedure for this? Formalities of the Military Occupation Government have blocked all our efforts to date. We understand Mr. Wada is still alive and at work. We would like to contact him.

4. We would like for our Society to make a public planting of the Wilson 50 Kurume azaleas. We have the list, but would like to know about a commercial source of supply.

COPY

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
Washington 25, D.C.  
U.S.A.

July 13, 1949

Mr. Frederic P. Lee  
1200 18th Street, NW  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lee:

Acknowledgment is made of your letter of July 9, in which you request that I serve on the Azalea Committee of the American Horticultural Society, Inc. Frankly I do not know that I would have a great deal to contribute in this field, but I will be very glad to do the best I can.

Your request that I give you any thoughts I may have as to the azalea project in this initial stage rather puts me on the spot since I do not know whether this handbook will be directed to the professional or to the amateur grower, though I hope that it will contain much information which will be of use to the latter. If this is the case, I would like to suggest as a preliminary measure that the following points receive consideration:

1. Characteristics and use as ornamental plants

2. Landscaping  
Varieties  
Colors  
Growth habits  
Blooming periods

3. Culture

- Soil  
Reactions to heat, cold, sun, shade, wind  
Fertilization  
Irrigation  
Pruning  
Propagation

4. Plants of other types for interplanting

My reason for suggesting the above is that these are the points on which I greatly needed information when I started growing azaleas. In spite of the fact that I had the very generous help of both Ben Morrison and Henry Allanson, I still had to learn a great deal by experience. I, therefore, feel that these points at least would provide a great deal of help for the amateur, and the latter group is increasing at a tremendous rate.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ J. E. Graf

J. E. Graf



COPY

ELDRED E. GREEN  
Horticulturist  
2334 West 110th Street  
Chicago 43, Illinois

July 14, 1949

Mr. Frederic P. Lee,  
1200 18th St., N. W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lee:

I will be glad to serve on the Azalea Committee altho I feel that I have little to offer.

Here in the middle west azaleas, like rhododendrons can be grown, but the selection of kinds is narrowed considerably by the vagaries of the climate. Temperatures range from 100 above to -30. Nearly every winter has at least one zero spell. Winter sun is strong and the hazards of ice, sleet, and winter drought all exert strong influences on evergreen material. This limits our selection to the hardier sorts of deciduous kinds.

Farther south of here where the winters are not so severe the heat and drought of summer more than make up for the lack of extreme cold.

In this region the following should be checked for ideas and opinions.

Wayside Gardens, J. J. Grullemans, Mentor, Ohio  
H. J. Kohankie & Sons, Painesville, Ohio  
Bosley Nurseries, Mentor, Ohio  
Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, Mo.  
Charles Fiore Nursery, Prairie View, Ill.  
Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Ill. (very small coll.)  
L. L. Caldwell, 6225 Forest Ave., Hammond, Ind.

You probably have access to the catalogs of the commercial firms mentioned. They might be solicited as to the sorts they have tried and found unsatisfactory.

There are one or two other places where I know of certain azaleas being grown, and I can easily ascertain the results.

I will be happy to assist in any way that I can.

Sincerely,

/s/ Eldred E. Green

COPY

MAGNOLIA GARDENS AND NURSERIES

Charleston, S.C.

July 11, 1949

Mr. Frederic P. Lee  
1200 18th St., NW  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lee:

It is indeed a pleasure to hear from you again; I hope every Spring that you will come down again to see our azaleas really in bloom.

Dr. Weiss has been telling me about the Azalea Handbook project -- it will be a greatly needed work.

I will be happy to do anything I can to help, but feel that I do not know enough of the subject to be of any value. If Dr. Weiss is of the opinion that I can be of assistance, I will serve. This is a queer way for me to answer you, but Dr. Weiss knows my very limited qualifications and can tell you whether to put me on the board or get someone else.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

/s/ C. N. Hastie, Jr.

C. N. Hastie, Jr.



COPY

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Gainesville

College of Agriculture  
Office of the Provost and Dean

July 8, 1949

Mr. Frederic P. Lee  
1200 18th Street, N.W.,  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lee:

It pleases me very much to note the interest the National Horticultural Magazine is taking in azaleas. They fill a gap in flowering that would be very empty and bare without them.

I am very willing to join with you and to be of as much assistance in forwarding the project as I can. Generally, I have regarded azaleas as doing a lot for the middle section of the country but with the results of the work done by Morrison, Gable and others, there is now an extension of their values considerably to the northward. The same thing is taking place at our end of the line. There are several individuals in the more southernly part of our state who are engaged in developing varieties adapted for the south, using R. scabrum from Okinawa as one of the parents.

There are several things that in my opinion need to be done for azaleas, but whether they are to come within the scope of your contemplated publication would appear to me doubtful. Among these are adequate descriptions of varieties now in cultivation. Unfortunately, some varieties have acquired more than one name and even in the Kurume group, I think, that Wilson started out so clearly, there are also duplications.

So let me hear from you and I will help as much as I can.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ H. Harold Hume

H. HAROLD HUME

HHH/mw

COPY

Silver Spring, Md.

July 12, '49

Dear Mr. Lee:

In reply to your letter of July 8, I shall be very glad to cooperate with you in the preparation of the Azalea Handbook, although I realize that our knowledge of the subject is limited largely to the growing of azaleas.

We had planned to visit your gardens when the azaleas were in bloom but my 50th class reunion at Purdue University occurred on April 29, 30 and May 1st, at the time the azaleas were approaching their peak of bloom. We lost out on the Arboretum Show as well at our own garden. The heat wave had destroyed most of the bloom by the time we returned.

With kind personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

/s/ Lewis A. Hurst

1427 Highland Drive



COPY

OREGON STATE COLLEGE  
School of Agriculture Experiment Station  
Extension Service

Corvallis

July 9 - 49

Dear Mr. Lee:

Your letter of July 6 is here. I am happy to learn the Society contemplates an Azalea Yearbook.

It took a spring here in Oregon -- where certain azaleas do very well to make me conscious of the potential value of this flower. In fact I have become so much interested in it that I've undertaken an extremely modest program of selection of still better types for the Pacific Northwest -- where many finer things could be grown I'm sure. To this end I've already contacted nurserymen and hybridizers to learn something about azaleas. I regret to say that a certain degree of reading has produced within me a feeling of confusion more and more conflunded -- all the more reason an authoritative reference would be most welcome and useful.

Although I do not at the moment see how I could be of any use on your Azalea Committee -- yet if I can be I'll be glad to have opportunity to be of service. Last spring -- shortly after coming here -- I innocently voted at a local garden club session that I felt better camellias for this region of rain and cold -- could be had. Lo and behold -- 2 weeks later the Portland Journal has me down as the noted Camellia hybridizer! More still and yet interesting -- I've since had at least 50 letters on the matter and helpful conferences with several workers who do know something of that field. Now I find myself in virtually the same situation with reference to azaleas!

And yet just this morning the Asst. Dean was in for a chat on that matter -- wondering whether I could use an assistant -- some space -- even a very modest budget for purchasing plants! So perhaps desire may yet be translated into action -- in fact I made various crosses this spring -- just to get under way. If all these germinate I'll have to enlarge the county to contain them.

Yours very truly,

/s/ E. J. Kraus

COPY

MAYO NURSERIES

Mail Address, Route No. 2,  
Box No. 142

Augusta, Georgia

July 13, 1949

Mr. Frederic P. Lee  
1200 18th St. N.W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lee:

Yours of the 9th just received and I will be very glad to serve on the Azalea Committee, and be of any help I can toward making the January issue an Azalea Handbook which will well serve its important objective. I think it is a fine project and greatly needed. If any evidence of the great worth of the azalea were needed, it is shown by the enormous increase in plantings and continued interest on the part of practically every home owner and municipality in the face of repeated failures due almost entirely to ignorance of the simple but essential requirements of this species. After you have received complete acceptances on this committee, I would appreciate receiving a list of their names and addresses.

Without seeing your outline, a few thoughts that occur to me are:

Articles on the newer varieties which have been actually proven by test to perform satisfactorily outdoors in the various regions where azaleas may be grown. Advice on the old standard varieties is generally available from local nurserymen and could be omitted to save space. As you know, this work has been my hobby for many years, and I could get up something for the South if wanted.

An article on the prevention and cure of chlorosis in azaleas. This trouble is rapidly becoming a menace in this region.

An article giving the most up-to-date information on prevention of azalea petal blight. Nurserymen and show garden owners have already, or will have to, get posted on this to stay in business; but it's going to kill the amateur interest unless they are informed. We don't want to give the azalea a black eye by too much emphasis on such matters, but rose and other fanciers take it for granted that certain treatments are essential, and the azalea grower had better be informed beforehand than after his interest has been killed.

An article on control of lace fly, red spider and chewing insects, boiling it down to simplest terms and fewest number of spray applications, featuring the idea that prevention is a lot easier than clean-up after heavy infestations have occurred. Many new spray materials have been developed which may be used in combination to save time, and some may be used at any time while others are limited by temperatures.



Mr. Frederic Lee, p. 2

A short educational article acquainting the amateur with the fact that he is missing a third of the available blooming season by not using the late-blooming varieties which have been developed, many of which are the most beautiful in the whole list, including many outstanding bi-colors not available during the regular blooming season. Most amateurs don't even know that these exist as they never see them because they stop going to nurseries before they bloom, and their neighbors don't have them. Leave varieties out of this and let them be included in the articles on regional varieties.

An article calling attention to the fact that grounds which have already been landscaped in a general way, either recently or years ago, offer just as much and many times more, desirable areas for planting azaleas as grounds which are to be newly planted.

Of course, an article on proper preparation before planting; lack of which can never be corrected after planting--including advice on drainage if needed, and a proper fertilizing and trimming program, also the effects of shade and sun, and importance of mulching with material which will allow water to penetrate, and give an acid reaction as it decays.

Take steps toward promoting the formation of an American Azalea Society and affiliated local Azalea Clubs. If there is or are such, I have never heard of them, and the subject certainly warrants their existence.

Take steps toward promoting local Azalea shows under the auspices of some leading garden club in each community. The flowers can be displayed in vases just as are handled in Camellia shows. I did it all alone last spring in connection with the meeting of the Augusta area council of garden clubs and at least one member of each garden club saw it. It received much favorable attention and good newspaper publicity. It was primarily an educational exhibit. I enclose clipping showing the exhibit. There was a large public attendance also.

An article on the proper terminology for describing the various types of azalea flowers, illustrated with line drawings; urging their adoption by nurserymen and their understanding by individual growers. At present the majority of individuals call a hose-in-hose a "double", etc.

It would be a wonderful aid in the promotion of azalea planting to have a large over-run of the edition available to nurserymen to give to customers, and for other methods of distribution to interested individuals, whether members of the society or not, if the extra copies can be produced cheaply enough. The beginner in a small way is the potential enthusiast of the future. However, I doubt if very many would obtain them if they had to go to the trouble of ordering them individually. Garden clubs would probably

Mr. Frederic Lee, p. 3

offer the most likely source of distribution in addition to the nurserymen. A strong appeal to join the Society, taking a half-page or so, might bring in a flock of new members. Giving folks the information they want and need to succeed is much better salesmanship than any high-pressure method.

Whoa here. You didn't ask me to write the book, so I'd better quit rambling on.

I enclose check for \$3.50 as an Affiliated Member as I am a member of the American Camellia Society. This is for 1949, which I have evidently overlooked. Please change my address from Route 2, Stevens Creek Road to Route 2, Washington Road.

With personal regards and all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ R. P. Mayo

R. P. Mayo



COPY

4400 N. Port Washington Rd.  
Milwaukee 12, Wisconsin  
July 18, 1949

Mr. Frederic P. Lee  
Chairman, Editorial Board  
The American Horticultural Society, Inc.  
1200 18th Street, N. W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lee:

I have your letter of July 9 in which you do me the great honor in asking me to serve on the Azalea Committee of the American Horticultural Society. I shall be more than pleased to accept this assignment and hope that I may be able to contribute something of value.

Although I did considerable work with ericaceous materials fifteen to twenty years ago, I have been since 1934 in the midwest where ericaceous plants have extremely limited possibilities. During the past several years it has been my pleasure to work professionally with some of the commercial nurserymen in Ohio who are producing rhododendron and azalea on a small scale. My work along this line has been related to the subject of soil conservation and soil management and it is perhaps along this line that I can make my largest contribution to the Committee. I will, however, make myself available for whatever assignments you may wish to give me.

Thanking you for asking me to serve on the Committee and wishing you every success with the Azalea Handbook, I am

Sincerely yours,

/s/ A. D. Slavin

A. D. Slavin

COPY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
College of Agriculture  
Agricultural Experiment Station

Division of Ornamental Horticulture  
Los Angeles 24, California

July 12, 1949

Mr. Frederic P. Lee  
1200 18th Street, N.W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lee:

I have your letter of July 6 and am greatly pleased to learn of the proposed Azalea Handbook. I think this is a splendid idea and suggest that possibly other issues of the magazine may be devoted to specialized subjects in a similar manner.

Southern California is now an important center of azalea production for florist forcing plants. These are grown in large lath houses and, although our labor and water costs are higher than those on the Gulf Coast, our product is able to compete successfully on the markets of the Middle West and East because of the very dense bushy growth of the plants. We do have a few cultural and nutritional difficulties. One of the most serious is that we do not get quite enough cold in the winter to promote uniform flowering on the plants. Most of the plants which are grown here belong to the Kurume or indica azaleas. The Rutherfordianas also seem to be popular. We do not grow a great many rhododendrons in this part of the state. The San Francisco area can do a better job of growing them. There is, however, a very fine rhododendron collection which seems to be in perfect health on the grounds of the Huntington Botanic Garden at San Marino.

Some notice of the commercial azalea production in this state might be worth mentioning in the handbook. We are starting some cultural experiments on azaleas which are under the supervision of Dr. Duane O. Crummett of our staff. I wish to assure you of our continuing interest in this project, and if we can help in any way please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ V. T. Stoutemyer

V. T. Stoutemyer

VTS:mcm



COPY

MRS. O. B. THORGRIMSON  
7140 - 55th Avenue South  
Seattle 8, Washington

July 13, 1949.

Dear Mr. Lee:

An Azalea Handbook seems most timely and we are pleased the Pacific Northwest is to be included.

Offhand, I can think of two or three articles that might add interest. An article on "The Growing of Azaleas in the Northwest" by Mr. Mulligan, director of the Univ. of Washington Arboretum as he has had more experience or has grown more azaleas than anyone I can think of, in this area. Mr. R. A. Pearce across the lake grows them by the hundred of thousands but they are shipped east for the florist trade.

Another article on "How to Distinguish an Azalea from a Rhododendron." I think you could find no one better on such a technical subject than Carl S. English Jr. or his wife. Mr. Morrison would be the man to inveigle that paper -- if you cared for it.

Then, an article on "The Oregon Azalea," a. occidentalis, and a photo of them growing along the Coast Highway in Oregon would be most interesting. Someone from Portland, perhaps some member of the Am. Rhodo. Society would most likely write it for you.

I will be most happy to be of any assistance in getting out this Handbook but feel most incompetent on the subject of Azaleas. Don't you think that Mr. Mulligan would be a much better choice?

We are having a wonderful summer (real warm weather) and the flowers have been magnificent. Best regards from O. B. and myself to yourself and wife. And particularly remember us to Mr. Morrison and his sister.

Sincerely,

/s/ Myrtle R. Thorgrimson

COPY

BOBBINK & ATKINS

588 Paterson Avenue  
East Rutherford, N. J.

July 13, 1949

Mr. Frederic P. Lee  
1200 - 18th St., N. W.,  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lee:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 9 regarding the formation of an Azalea Committee. I shall be happy indeed to serve to the best of my ability. It seems to me that the idea is splendid, and certainly a step in the right direction, as over the last twenty or thirty years a great many new varieties and types have been produced which should become of increasing interest to Horticulture, and the general public, and whereas there has been a great upswing in the use of Azaleas, it is my feeling that this is only the beginning of a much larger part which will be played by Azaleas in the future.

Very truly yours,

/s/ George C. White

George C. White

GCW/AGR



COPY

ARTHUR HOYT SCOTT HORTICULTURAL FOUNDATION  
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE  
Swarthmore, Pa.

John C. Wister, Director

July 12, 1949

Dr. Frederic P. Lee  
1200 18th Street, N.W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Dr. Lee:

I have your letter of July 9th, and am greatly interested to hear that The National Horticultural Magazine is planning an Azalea Handbook. I agree entirely with you that there is great need for such a book, and I am sure that Ben Morrison will give us something that will be of great value and a most worthwhile addition to Clement Bowers' book.

I am looking forward particularly to a really good description of the Glendale Hybrids which have interested me greatly, although I am a little suspicious about the hardness of some of them here. Ben was good enough to send us a collection, but we struck a bad drought here and owing to war conditions we were unable to water everything and others were winter-killed, if it was that and not drought effects. Last summer Ben sent us some more, and I have had plants this year from Kingsville Nursery in addition, so that we have quite a good set and shall try to give them the best possible test.

I am greatly flattered that you should want me to serve on an azalea committee for the American Horticultural Society. I am, as you probably know, a life member of the Society, and value its magazine above all other Horticultural publications. I doubt very much if I can be of any value to you on this committee, but if you feel that I will be, I shall be glad to serve. I have no suggestions to make at this time except that I should like the entire subject of azaleas covered, including the tender ones for the South, the hardier ones for the North, and all the in between kinds. My first interest, of course, is in the hardier ones and in lengthening the season with hybrids of the macrantha group and, if possible, in the selection of hybrids of our native viscosa, which is in bloom now and which is so wonderfully fragrant. There is great work to be done also in the March blooming mucronulatum if you would include that with azaleas as many people do although it is not officially one.

I paid a short visit to Joseph Gable this spring, but that was my only real azalea visit. I have not seen the azalea planting at the National Arboretum and hope to do so next year.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ John C. Wister

COPY

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM

Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

July 8, 1949

Dear Mr. Lee:

Your letter of the sixth to Dr. Wyman has been received. However, Dr. Wyman is on the West Coast and will not return to the Arboretum until the end of August. I am forwarding the letter to him for a direct reply.

Very truly yours,

/s/ June Eldridge

June Eldridge, Secretary to  
Dr. Wyman



COPY

BOYCE THOMPSON INSTITUTE FOR PLANT RESEARCH, INC.

Yonkers 3, N. Y.

July 14, 1949

Mr. Frederic P. Lee  
1200 18th Street, N. W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lee:

I have your invitation to serve on your azalea committee of the American Horticultural Society. I shall be willing to serve on your committee though I wonder if I am in a position to do as much for the Society as you hope for. I am not an azalea expert. Mr. J. H. Beale, Director of our Arboretum, and a graduate of Kew Gardens, England, knows much more about azalea than I. If after you get this information you prefer to have Mr. Beale I am sure he will be willing to serve on your committee.

I have a thought which I wish to present to you at this time. It concerns promoting camellias in the colder parts of the United States. In 1947 I wrote a short article for the American Camellia Yearbook and another for the 1949 Yearbook concerning hardy camellias. I have grown camellias in my yard since 1928, and suggested to The American Camellia Society that they start a project and perhaps testing grounds in New York for the purpose of selecting hardy camellias. Perhaps your Society will be interested in taking part in promoting hardy camellias. Many people in the north would be glad to have camellia plants in their garden.

Very truly yours,

/s/ P. W. Zimmerman

P. W. Zimmerman

sf

COPY

MRS. J. NORMAN HENRY

Gladwyne, Pennsylvania

July 21, 1949.

Dear Mr. Lee:

We have had desperately serious illness in my family or your recent letter would have been answered sooner. For the last couple of weeks my secretary has had to lay my mail aside until I could go over it.

It is a good thing to know that the January number of the National Horticultural Magazine will be an Azalea Handbook. It is a subject that is very close to me and has been for years.

However, I am definitely a working gardener and in order to keep up with my work, which means breeding, actual planting, etc., I am unable to take on any more committee work. If I do, my botanical and garden work will most assuredly suffer seriously. I have in fact this year resigned from two committees for this very reason. If I were able to serve on one more committee, it would surely be your committee.

I regret most exceedingly that I am unable to accede to your request and I do thank you for the honor you have conferred on me in asking me to be a member of the committee.

My correspondence already has reached vast proportions. I think my secretary, who has been with me for over twenty years, would leave me if she had any more botanical letters to answer. I would like to add that she is not in the least lazy and has been very patient, but the days are not long enough and she cannot do any more than she is already doing.

With very best wishes for the success of the committee and of the magazine, and again expressing how very sorry I am that I am unable to take an active part in it,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Mary G. Henry

FAC



December 20, 1949

Campinas, Est. de São Paulo.

Dear Morrison:

It is with a deep feeling of satisfaction that I am writing to you to send my hearty greetings throughout this Christmas Season and to wish you much happiness and prosperity on your New Year's journey.

Perhaps, you would not believe if I tell you that I remember you oftenly all year around, and many and many times think of writing to you, but I cannot help, it is by Christmas time only that I am able to overcome my unexcusable laziness in writing letters.

I feel extremely happy when your Christmas greetings arrives every year, and I believe you will be happy too, in learning that your most humble and sincere friend has not forgot you either.

Many times I can imagine of you already retired from your official job, and very busy in

enjoying natural life, making your nice garden out of wildness, breeding new varieties of azaleas, and not quite seldom, singing some old song - as only you know how - to forget a lost hope or to revive some happy event, also, lost in the past time. Yes, dear Ben, nothing is more true, than the old saying "Remembering is to live again". That is the reason why I keep always in my heart the remembrance of the many hours of pleasure I had in your company.

You certainly are remembered of those seeds of azaleas I collected from several plants of your collection in your country-yard. Well, I was able to raise many seedlings from them, some of which already been in blooming this year, bearing flowers of nice colors, from pale pink to deep red, and even though they are not of large size, are very attractive in its appearance, looking different from the common types we have here. One of them has a light, but pleasant fragrance which reminds me of honey.



Azaleas do very well and beautifully on many  
gardens around São Paulo, our State's Capital,  
and here in Campinas, about fifty miles from  
there, we had nice front yards decorated with  
azaleas, mostly bearing large flowers of white  
and pink colors. They bloom twice a year.

Now, I have not been lucky with the max-  
issus bulbs you have given me. Some varieties  
kept for two seasons, blooming fairly, but by  
that time they became weaker and weaker, even  
though stored in refrigerator to complete the  
rest period of the bulbs.

When I met you the first time I asked you  
about sending us a large lot of varieties of fruit  
trees of several species. As you know many of  
them were lost during transportation and delay at  
Custom House, but we have still been able to secu-  
re and multiply some of them chiefly the va-  
rieties of apple and quince. We have received and  
recorded those varieties by the number of in-  
troduction which was on the label attached to  
them, and the correspondence regarding this matter  
also mention only the numbers, ~~as~~ as we are now

To Morrison 20-XII-1949

interested in learning the name of these varieties,  
I beg your pardon to ask you if it is possible to  
send us this information, about the following varie-  
ties of apple: I 137.287, I 137.329, I 137.396,  
I 137.399, I 137.411, I 137.433, I 137.452,  
I 137.454, I 137.455, and of quince, I 128.463,  
I 128.464.

I hope this letter find you and yours in  
excellent health, and that you all will have  
a very happy 1950.

Sincerely

Paula J. Davis



# American Begonia Society

Affiliated with the American Horticultural Society

OFFICIAL *The* BEGONIAN PUBLICATION

April 25, 1950

B. Y. Morrison, Editor  
The American Horticultural Society, Inc.  
821 Washington Loan & Trust Bldg.  
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

First, my wife says your home address has the charm of the English countryside in its sound.

Second, re prices--going by a couple of catalogues out here small plants are 50¢, 75¢, or \$1.00 usually; and I was considering you want parents as well as children, so to speak, and that \$30.00 was the figure you'd rather stick to. Naturally that means 30 to 60 small plants and wait for them to grow to photographic beauty (not counting shipping costs). There are 18 parent species and hybrids on our list, but of course you may not wish to purchase all of these, some being more difficult to obtain and to grow than others. There are 22 rex-cultorum listed, mostly taken from Mrs. Schwerdtfeger's notes and duplicating much of my original list that I worked out with H.K.Krauss' book as authority. Heaven help you when you delve into the synonyms and also-known-as's--I can't! Swords are drawn often over such business.

Regarding the Flaitz hybrids, I have not been privileged to meet her yet and understand forest fire and drought have given them a hard time of it of late, but her crosses are unusually fine. However, she merely gives a few to people like Mrs. Schwerdtfeger and Mr. Ziesenhenné to grow for themselves provided they will agree not to distribute them! You may want to use another spiral example of late vintage instead of ojal. If so, I'm sure any eastern man will have fine ones of his own, or Les Woodriff lists several excellent ones.

I have been personally at a disadvantage in never having been a rex fancier and collector although I admire them very much--hence as I see the hundreds of seedlings in everyone's lathhouse I visit, it seems I am in an endless forest of new patterns and color combinations and feel sure I must have omitted many new ones absolutely distinct in some feature. Be sure and ask Mrs. Schwerdtfeger for one of her tenuifolia crosses for the article; that is a new leaf development.

Sincerely,

*Stanley S. ...*

## SUGGESTED REX COLLECTION

## (Parents)

## Species

(B. rex not currently cultivated)

- B. xanthina -- added salmon tints  
 B. rubro-venia (several variations) -- added silver hues  
 B. Griffithi -- soft textures  
 B. robusta )  
 B. laciniata ) --- smaller leaves  
 B. tenera )  
 B. imperialis)  
 B. Evansiana) --- upright, branching  
 B. diadema ) -- cleft margins

(The main early crosses were made with the above and a few others of confused nomenclature or small noticeable result.)

- B. cathayana -- soft texture, definite zone  
 B. Dregei )  
 B. weltoniensis (hybrid) ) --- produced "miniatures"  
 B. MacBethi (hybrid) )  
 B. socotrana -- low growth & abundant flowers  
 B. fimbriata tuberhybrida -- large leaf, larger flower  
 \* B. indian spotted (natural hybrid) -- tall, branching  
 \* B. Sunderbruchii (hybrid) -- very serrated leaf  
 \* B. tenuifolia -- paper thin leaf

Two other crosses have been made that resulted in more fibrous types of great interest:

- B. decora -- The only one now available today appears to be "velvet queen"  
 B. incarnata purpurea -- The "Mallet series" exemplified by "Arthur Mallet"

(\* Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger, our Public Relations Director, 1450 Canter Avenue, Hope Ranch, Santa Barbara, Calif.--who works closely guided by Mr. Rudolf Ziesenhenn--was my consultant and final authority. Of the starred items she says: "Many beautiful hybrids have been produced, several of which are named, but few have found their way through the markets to the begonia grower." She herself has some fine things of her own, including the tenuifolia crosses, and I am sure that if you wish examples of these she can get them for you. Probably most of the others you cannot obtain in the East as well.)

D-Vista Gardens, 3225 "D" St., Salem, Oregon, is handling the retailing of all of Les Woodriff's introductions, if you cannot get them East.

Name	(Children) (rex-cultorum)	Outstanding character	(Approved) Date intro.
King Edward IV	large, dark		1916
Lucie Closson	robusta x		1886
Abel Carriere	Evansiana x	silvery	1876
grandis	probably the oldest		1857
Bettina Rothschild (syn. fireflush)	old - unsurpassed - hairy		1866
pearli )			
speculata and/or )	--- imperialis influence		1890
silver fleece )			







*The Royal Horticultural Society,  
Vincent Square,*

*Westminster, S.W.1.*

TELEGRAMS:  
"HORTENSIA SOWEST LONDON"

TELEPHONE:  
VICTORIA 4333.

*All communications should be  
addressed to The Secretary.*

AS/AC

June 19, 1947.

Mr. B.Y. Morrison,  
Office of the Secretary,  
The American Horticultural Society, Inc.,  
821, Washington Loan & Trust Building,  
Washington, 4, D.C.,  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Morrison,

Revised Classification of Daffodils.

Thank you for your letter of May 17.  
I note that you will be unable to send me  
any notes of revised classification this  
year but we shall be glad to have such  
information at any time and as we do not  
propose to publish a new edition of the  
Classified List of Daffodil Names until next  
year information received next spring will be  
in time for the new Classified List.

Daffodil and Tulip Year-book.

With reference to the second part of  
your letter I am sending under separate cover,  
for your acceptance, a copy of the Daffodil  
and Tulip Year-book for 1946. I fear that  
our stock is at present exhausted but we are  
having a reprint. The price is 6/6d. in  
paper covers and 8/- in cloth covers, post free.



Until the reprint appears only paper covered copies are available from any firms who happen to have a stock such as Messrs. Barr & Sons, 11/13, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.

Yours sincerely,

*Alimonds*

# DEUTSCHE GARTENBAU-GESELLSCHAFT

GRÜNDUNGSJAHR 1822

~~PROTEKTOR DER REICHS- UND PREUSS. MINISTER  
FÜR LANDWIRTSCHAFT, DOMÄNEN UND FORSTEN~~

TEL.: 915911

BANKKONTO:

DEUTSCHE GARTENBAU-KREDIT  
A.G. BERLIN-CHARLOTTENBURG 4,  
SCHLÜTERSTRASSE 38

POSTSCHECKKONTO:

BERLIN 9840

BERLIN-CHARLOTTENBURG 4  
SCHLÜTERSTRASSE 39

DEN 14.6.1951

Sehr geehrte Herren !

Die Deutsche Gartenbau-Gesellschaft gibt sich die Ehre, Ihnen mitzuteilen, daß sie mit Wirkung vom 6. Juni 1951 ihre Tätigkeit unter der Präsidentschaft von Prof. Dr. E. Werdermann, Direktor des Botanischen Museums und Gartens in Berlin-Dahlem wieder aufgenommen hat. Die Anschrift ist die gleiche geblieben wie seit 1939.

Durch die Ungunst der Ereignisse war es leider nicht möglich, die Arbeiten früher zu beginnen. Das Veröffentlichungsorgan, die Ihnen wohlbekannte "Gartenflora", die 1940 zum letztenmal mit einem kleinen Jahresband erschien, wird erst in nächster Zeit neu herauskommen. Wir werden uns gestatten, Sie hiervon sofort in Kenntnis zu setzen, um den früheren Schriftenaustausch wieder einzuleiten. Sollte Ihnen der Jahrgang 1940 der "Gartenflora" nicht mehr zugegangen sein, erbitten wir Ihre Nachricht. Soweit der vorhandene Rest reicht, sind wir gern bereit, Ihnen ein Stück zur Verfügung zu stellen.

Wir würden uns freuen, wenn es Ihnen möglich wäre, den früheren ausländischen Mitgliedern durch Ihre Zeitschrift bekanntzugeben, daß unsere bereits 1822 gegründete Gesellschaft, die am 4. Juli 1952 ihr 130jähriges Bestehen feiern kann, wieder arbeitet und über ihre Geschäftsstelle in Berlin-Charlottenburg 4, Schlüterstr. 39, erreichbar ist.



Hochachtungsvoll

für das Präsidium

*Zander*

(Dr. Rob. Zander)

Schriftführer



12 New York Ave.  
Takoma Park Md.  
Dec. 13 1949

Dear Ben:

It's my pleasure to be of help to you - I don't get this way often. I didn't realize you were flying the coop so soon. The complicated part of this fertilizer act is getting your feet wet after that the water is fine. Let your plants be the indicator. This recipe is like those of many cooks - taste and add! Mix equal parts of cottonseed or soybean meal with a complete fertilizer having the following or similar formula. 5-10-5. That is it.

To get best continued growth in sandy soil. Usually shade under 3"-4" of sawdust to which has been added approx 25% of 18 or 20% superphosphate per 1000 sq. ft.

After early spring transplanting into the bed I mix with 2-4 inches of sawdust then fertilizer with about 3 single heaping handfuls per 18-24 inch plant and water for. This should last from 3-4 months depending upon the age of sawdust, temperature rainfall --- (you know the song and hence)

Contrary to all rules and regulations I frequently fertilize in July using the 5-10-5 throughout the meal - again letting the plant color be the guide.

In the south where cold with soft growth  
is not so serious you might advantageously  
use the combination. An established plant  
I fertilize in early March - lightly and  
again in May & sometimes <sup>over</sup> in late  
March depending upon the earliness of  
season.

Sometimes I fortify the mixture with  
about 15 by volume of ammonium nitrate or  
sulphate particularly for roses or others that  
like heavy feeding. The older the sawdust  
the less feeding the greener the more!

Down in Ole Miss you may  
find it desirable to fertilize 4 times  
a year, unheard of - Cut & try.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

With you when the winds blow  
cold. I might make a fair boy  
with a shovel!

If above isn't sufficient, advise.

The stamp is herewith returned (Don't  
think familiar)

Mabel joins with me in best  
of holiday greetings. The latest  
string is out.

Sincerely

Falls

When can we expect  
you back!



Route 1 Box 24,  
Pass Christian, Miss.,  
8 May 1961

Dear Mrs. Wheeler:

Thank you for your reply to my questions!

Your grandiflora Giant Round Petal sounds like Grand Monarque  
of which I have an ample supply, but I'll like to see.

Your cream cluster sounds like italicus but again, I'd like to see.

But I do not want a mix! Thank you just the same.

Your Early Double is most interesting to me.

So may I add to my order as per the list on the bottom of  
this letter? Check inclosed. I'll be happy to refund postage  
if this makes the whole an order too large for the prices?

Thank you for all. I have hopes that I could find more  
orders for you among neighbors, But so far, no luck. Alas  
most are people who make up their minds when it is too late!

Sincerely yours,

Digitized by ~~E. H. Hunt~~ Institute for Botanical Documentation

m:incl-check.

100 Early double(cluster)	6.00
12 Grandiflora round petal cluster	.75
12 Cream cluster	.50
100 Long trumpet yellow daffodil, early	3.00
	<hr/> 10.25

Apr 30<sup>th</sup> 61

Dear Mr. Morrison:-

I am sorry I failed to get a new bulb list printed. My husband has been in the hospital 3 weeks and I can't drive. I am sending you an old one and a list of some other bulbs I have to offer. I will ship your order of *Jonquilla simplex* around the 1st of June. If you are interested in named bearded iris I sure have some lovely ones also daylilies.

Thanks again

Sincerely

Mrs. F.B. Wheelers

Rt 1. Box 3

Sibley, La



## Bulb List.

	per doz	per 100
paper wh nar	\$0.75	\$4.00
Early dbl nar	1.00	6.00
Cressus Laf	1.25	7.00
wh petal lemon tr	1.00	6.00
Scarlet Gem	2.00	
Carlton	2.00	
Thalia	2.00	
Fortune	2.00	
Blue Roman Hyacinth	1.50	

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Mrs. F. B. Wheeler  
 Rt 1. Box 3  
 Sibley, La

May 5 - 61  
Rt 1. Box 3  
Sibley, La

Dear Mr. Morrison:

The Grandiflora Giant round petal  
nar I have is a bunch or  
cluster type has from 12 to 18  
blooms to spike. It looks a  
lot like Silver Chimes only the  
blooms aren't as large as Silver  
Chimes. I don't know why it is  
called giant because Silver  
Chimes isn't. It is a pretty nar.  
The cream cluster has pointed  
petals. My Early double nar  
is also cluster type. I can  
send you 100 Cream Cluster  
and Grandiflora. mx for \$4.  
My long trumpet yellow daf is  
the old fashion early  
Gold Spur. not tall or large  
but very charming and hardy.  
It is some time called Butter Cup.

Sincerely

Mrs. F. B. Whelless



# PRICE LIST

Route 1, Box ~~2~~ 3  
Sibley, Louisiana

Listed below are the bulbs I have to offer for sale. They will be  
mormant by the first of June. ALL BLOOMING SIZE.

Mrs. F. B. Wheless

NAME OF BULB	Per Doz.	PRICE Per 100	Per 1000
Poet April Blooming Narcissus	\$ .35	2.00	15.00
Giant Round-Petal Narcissus <i>cream</i>	.75	5.00	40.00
Cream Cluster Narcissus	<del>.75</del> .50	<del>4.00</del> 3.00	<del>30.00</del> 22.00
Leucojum Snowdrop	.50	3.00	<del>25.00</del>
Long Trumpet Daffodil, Yellow	.50	3.00	<del>25.00</del>
White Zephyranthes Fairy Lily	<del>.75</del> .35	<del>1.50</del> 2.00	<del>10.00</del> 15.00
La. Wild Iris, lavender	<del>.75</del> .50	<del>2.00</del> 3.00	<del>10.00</del>
Large White Bearded Iris	<del>.75</del> .50	<del>2.00</del> 3.00	<del>10.00</del>
<del>Orange</del> Campernelle Jonquil	.40	<del>3.00</del> 2.50	25.00 18.00
<del>La. Wild Iris, Tall, Light Blue</del>	<del>.75</del>	<del>2.00</del>	<del>10.00</del>
Yellow Cluster Jonquil	<del>.60</del> .35	2.00	12.00
Blue Grape Hyacinth	<del>.50</del>	3.00	<del>25.00</del>
Jonquilla Simplex	<del>.40</del>	2.50	<del>20.00</del> 18.00
Twink Daffodil, Dbl. Orange and yellow	.75	5.00	
Red Guernsey Lily	1.00	<del>7.00</del> 5.00	
Daffodil, dbl. Orange & Green	.50	3.00	<del>25.00</del>
<i>mx Bulbs</i>	.35	2.50	<del>18.00</del>

Rt. 2  
Marks, Miss. 38646  
September 10, 1965

Dear Mr. Morrison,

It was certainly a pleasure hearing from you, both of your letters at that! First of all, let me extend my hopes that you escaped the enraged lady, Hurricane Betsy. Right now, we are getting rain and some high winds, about 30 mph from her, although she is west of us, in Arkansas.

With so few scapes on your *Lycoris* bulbs this year, you must be dismayed. In August I had about ten scapes on the fertile strain of *Lycoris radiata* (Would you like some bulbs; I can spare a few.). For some reason---too hot and dry, I suspect---my *squamigera* did not bloom at all this year, although all my neighbors' bulbs did. Of course theirs are old and quite established. My *squamigera* are only two years old, and the bulbs are still small as I had to get what I could afford. I do have about 100 bulbs of it, and last year I did have four stalks. This next year I imagine I'll have about thirty stalks. At the moment I have about seventy-five to eighty scapes up on the common *Lycoris radiata*. My prize bloom, however, is on a *Lycoris elsiae* bulb. I planted only last fall, ordered through the market bulletin. The flower is salmon-flesh, a pastel blend of many shades, and it is unbelievably beautiful. I have it covered with an upturned bushel basket during this wind and rain. When the sun comes out I'll photograph it closeup.

Where did you get your aurea "Vermillion"? Is it just the common aurea? Perhaps the color would be better under different light situations. The best of luck to you with it.

I am really sorry that the *L. sanguinea* var. *kiushiana* bulbs have deteriorated. I should be very grateful if you could spare at least a "reject" bulb, for I'll pot grow it inside. However, some plants just kick up and die. I have trouble growing azaleas, and consequently I only have four young bushes, also some of the wild ones from the woods.

Perhaps I told you, but I am 23 years old and a law student at the U. of Mississippi. It was only four or five years ago that I became interested in bulbs and plants, mainly as a constructive hobby. Now, I can't seem to give it up---happy and glad I am about that. I have in those few years acquired about thirty-eight varieties of narcissus, twenty lilies (species and hybrids, *Lilium*), sixty irises (all named varieties of which I keep carefully labeled), five species *crinum* and three hybrids, eight *Hippeastrum* (by name from Ludwigs in Holland), and numerous other bulbs. Oh yea, twenty-something daylilies by name---all the Stout medals from 1956-1963 plus HM's and AM's. One of my prizes is a bulb of native Mississippi *Lilium superbum*. For the past three years I've been growing *Hippeastrum* seedlings. Next spring I'll have from five to ten to bloom---I hope. There are also many other bulbs I have but not in any large quantity,



except *L. radiata*, which I suppose is about my favorite flower, along with *Amarcrinum* "Lon Delkin", which is budding right now after having outdone itself already in June.

Well, enough of that. I don't want to bore anybody.

You've been so nice about writing and even offering to supply me with a start of *klushiana*, so I am hoping you could help me just a little bit more. Could you please send me the addresses of Dr. Traub and Mr. Caldwell?

Also do you know of any place or person, other than Dr. Traub, Mr. Caldwell, and Mrs. U.B. Evans of Ferriday, La., who have the really hard to get *Lycoris* bulbs? I'm most interested in acquiring these varieties, not only for their great rarity and beauty but also because I want to try to hybridize them: *chinensis*, *haywardi*, *sperryi*, *caldwelli*, and *houdyshelli*. I guess the proper word for them all would be "rare".

As you see, I'm enclosing a *Lycoris* culture sheet which you might find interesting. If you see any real errors, I'd "sho" appreciate it if you'd tell me.

Many thanks for everything. And if it's OK with you, when I come down to see some of my kinfolks, I'd like to see you too, and your *Lycoris*. I don't even mind if it's just leaves to see. I have a good imagination.

Thank you again, for everything.

Sincerely,

Philip R. Adams

Philip R. Adams

P.S. Notice the similarity of types.

All spring-leaf-emergers are Type I except *chinensis*, *sperryi*, and *caldwelli*. Without exception all Types II are fall-leaf-emergers. All of Type I are also hardy here in north Miss.

PRA

(in N. Mex.)

bloom date		Lycoris	Hardiness	depth	Water	Site	Leaf	Type
July	III	sanguinea	H	1"-2"	moist	shade	Feb. IV	I
		radiata (strain)	H	1"-2"	regular	dappled-sun	Sept. I	II
	IV	chinensis	H	2"-3"	regular	dappled	Mar. I	II
		squamigera	H	2"-4"	moist	dappled-sun	Feb. I	I
		haywardi	H	2"-4"	moist	dappled-sun	Feb. I	I
Aug.	I	incarnata	H	2"-3"	winter-wet summer-hot, dry	dappled-sun	Jan. IV	I
	II	sperryi	H	1"-2"	regular	dappled	Mar. I	II
	III	radiata (strain)	H	1"-2"	regular	dappled-sun	Sept. I	II
		caldwelli	H	2"-3"	regular	dappled	Jan. IV	II
	IV	sprengeri	H	1"-3"	winter-wet summer-hot, dry	dappled-sun	Jan. IV	I
Sept. I-III		radiata (strain)	H	1"-2"	regular	dappled-sun	Sept. II	II
		houslayi	H	1"-2"	regular	dappled	Sept. III	II
		elsiae	HH	1"-2"	regular	sun	Sept. II	II
		traubi	HH	1"-2"	regular	sun	Sept. II	II
	IV	aurea	T	1"-2"	always moist	dappled-sun	Sept. IV	II
Oct.	I	radiata (strain)	H	1"-2"	regular	dappled-sun	Oct. II	II

Dates are given by week, first wk-I, second wk-II, etc. "regular" under "water" means the same culture as given radiata, i.e., moist winters, mostly dry summers. Types are I-plain, II-spiderly.



from Morrison

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

Dr. Thad M. Howard,  
Zephyr Gardens: Rt. 13 Box 524  
9138 San Pedro Ave.,  
San Antonio, Texas, 78209

Dear Dr. Howard:

Thank you for the new list! I am delighted to have it and to have your pleasant note typed on top.

Personally I am disgusted with my poor performance and for the miserable way in which the drawings were reproduced, as I had planned them as full page sheets, which would have given them, a better showing, all of them. Even so, I know of at least one person who feels that she now wants more zephyranthes.

I would appreciate it very much indeed if you would not send me any replacements. That sounds more than ungrateful and you deserve a word of explanation. So bear with me, please. I feel that what you are doing is very important and the tiny part that I may be able to do to bring it all to some public notice is not a completely noble act on my part. To explain that, let me say that through all the years when I was Editor of the AM, I made it a regular practice every year to buy materials that I did not know, that I thought I should know, and that I felt might make material for the magazine. A purely selfish undertaking and nothing more. It has afforded me, in the time, a vast amount of pleasure and I think, though I cannot prove, has been responsible at times for promoting things that should have been more widely known and grown.

I also have the firm conviction that nursery people should be supported by purchases! Particularly people who are growing things that are not staple products. If we interested amateurs do not do it, who will? I do not know.

I go to all this long "spiel" in order to say that I am very keen to buy and I mean buy from you more bulbs, but I am not going to send you my order and my check unless you will allow me to buy the things just like any one else. I am no longer the editor, and while I feel reasonably certain that anything I may send in will be welcomed, I do not believe in the "dead hand of the past" and if the boys want a break I will applaud it. So, when I hear from you, and a post card will serve, that I may order and pay just like John Doe or Richard Roe or any one else, I'll take you into my confidence about it all. You will have the special privilege of refusing any item you may have in short supply, or is too precious to send out - yet. Remember too, that I am now 73 and should not be trusted in any long range scheme, no matter how well I seem to be.

2- Howard: Feb:18 1965

Although you may not know it, I am actually reducing all my garden areas as much as I can, and putting in lawns that can be cared for by hired help. I am well, but I cannot serve as many hours a week, as I should like in the role of laborer or gardener, either of which I enjoy doing and being.

By now, I can only hope that you are laughing aloud and yet, have not decided that the "poor old man" must be quite cracked.

In any case, all best wishes for all your plans and success with the zephyranthes, whether at my hands or with another.

Sincerely yours,

B. Y. Morrison

m



Route 1 Box 24,  
Pass Christian, Miss., 39571  
26 April 1965

Mr. Alton R. Lefebvre,  
832 Township Road,  
Mississippi City, Miss.

Dear Mr. Lefebvre:

I am certain that you are just as busy as ever, but the only thing I should like to bother you with now, is to ask if you still feel that you can handle some ~~propagati~~ propagation for me this season, on a strictly commercial basis, please. I think I asked about 1,000 cuttings but I may beg a few more?

If you have thought the matter over and feel you cannot, please let me know at once, so I can do some planning in some other way.

I have a good supply of metal flats, and they would be useful in bringing the rooted buttings back here, when ready. They come in two depths and the deeper one is the better of the two for me here.

Be sure that you consider every detail in relation to the costs. The time you put in yourself, not only in making or preparing the cuttings, but in coming and going. The costs of the rooting medium; the costs of running the mist; the value of the space, not just for the cuttings but for whatever valuable plants you might have had in it, if it were not occupied by my stuff. Any spray materials, any rooting materials (Hormones) and any other things of which I might not think or know.

Also please remember, that all this has nothing whatever to do with your getting other things from me, here; plants or cuttings, for they would have been yours if I had not made any proposal of your help. Please know, that I am keen to have you succeed in your work, and nothing would please me more than to give you any help to that end that you may agree to do! But I do hope you can see your way clear to help me with rootings, if, but only IF, it will not jeopardize your own labors.

All best wishes,

Sincerely

B. Y. Morrison

m

4810 Palm Dr.  
La Canada, Calif.  
Sept 11, '65

Dear B.Y.M.

I've been wanting for a couple of years to send you the bulb I called *Pachybolbus* and finally dug my clump to find that it does not have the huge black bulb as described in one of the old manuals. ~~Flower~~ had fit so perfectly, the tall flattened scape with ridiculously small white flowers for the size of scape, + very long leaves.

Now I'm wondering if it might be *Pannizianus* <sup>or *Barbise*</sup> instead. I obtained

This seed in New Zealand <sup>in 1958</sup> at seedling time so I didn't see the flower. It grew quickly and bloomed in its 4th or 5th year + has increased to 15 small bulbs.

The one I have labelled as *Pannizianus* is merely a smaller daintier paper white but this one definitely is not like paper white.

I now have a bulb which satisfies all the descriptions of the late Grand Monarque + it is similar to but later than *Compressa* + has the short stigma. I notice in some notes I have under



your name "Grand Monarque - late bloomer  
 Common form in the south" and "Grandiflorous -  
 earlier very good form with pale yellow cup  
 which does not fade." I'm wondering  
 if the Grandiflorous might not fit my  
early Grand Monarch which is like the  
 one you sent me by that name too.

I don't believe I thanked you for the  
*bulbocodium citrinum* seed, for your letter  
 of April 7. is in my unanswered pile -  
 shame on me - but it isn't the only one,  
 I've been gardening about too much this  
 summer - going on all the fishing trips  
 with my husband to watch over him - that  
 I didn't use to have to do before his strokes;  
 so my correspondence & garden suffers  
 noticeably. I did plant the seed however  
 & have all the specie seed in plant bands  
 in an old icebox & will keep them cold till  
 November & then bring outside.

I haven't seen *jorgilloides* or *gaditanus*  
 or *Fernandesi* but they sound interesting.

I'm enjoying all the *Lycoris* forms of  
*albiflorus* in bloom now; and fertile *Radiata* and  
*Cinnebar* which seem identical.

cheers  
 Polly Anderson.

Dead Ben - Weather incredible up here - predicted to go up in high Seventies tomorrow - Can't really enjoy it - Keep expecting winter to pounce!

Tarlatan Stree in bloom - Poplin & Romieuxii about to pop - Several Tazettas in bud - & earliest ever - Snowdrops in bloom. (Other Bulbocodium hit by cold at critical stage.)

Think it <sup>weather</sup> is affecting my joints however - all old wounds aching - & Rheumatiz or something in my hip - otherwise I could be accomplishing much outside -

Think the "Thanksgiving" must be a series of seedlings - the one Mr. Arthes sent me bloomed about same time as my early form of Soleil d'or & was very similar - for two consecutive years at least have a number of seedlings of this coming along which should start blooming next year -

Did not receive italicus from Meyer - late yellow from Eliz. Lawrence - & odd wild one from Grenoble - as I wrote you I did get one marked N. italicus - another marked 17 sisters from you - & was interested & grateful to get both -

Perhaps another year you'll have some to spare of the first three -

Being so mild I might even get bloom from Fris. ungicularis this year - Rhizomes of original stock from Eliz. L. were devoured by beasts - probably mice - When I raised a group from seed - those that survived low temperatures were planted in open-waive plastic baskets - which prevented their being eaten -

Have you tried dried blood to discourage Rabbits? A small sprinkle around plants is really effective



But - of course one must be careful not to use too much  
nor let it touch the plant - wies Burn badly in direct contact  
or used in excess. & it does not smell like Chanel - of any number!

Have seedlings coming along from Bathurst? May or  
May not be correct name but fits description from old Catalogues  
& Kirby - Very different from any other yellow Tozetta types I  
have - & this year - first time - two called "Aurora" - one  
mid-winter blooming - other mid-Spring

Interesting thing about Bathurst is that despite late  
blooming - it is not burned by hot suns (unlike many of the  
so-called yellows - Scarlet Gem - Matador - Halcyon etc which bleach  
badly in a matter of hours) -

Also like I have a Nerveille which I got from New Zealand  
(now well acclimatized apparently) -

I keep wondering if a pit would be the answer to  
having the tender Tozettas bloom reliably - every year -  
they are just about my favorites & I mourn when the  
buds get blasted & I have missed the flowers & fragrance  
for a whole year -

At a sale I bought a batch of small window Sashes -  
about 2 1/2' square - think I'll try propping them with  
some support - in hope of protecting those things now in  
bud which, otherwise, are bound to get tipped.

Have you raised Tapeinanthus humilis? Now have a pot of  
small plants coming along - & wondering if they wies prone worth  
the time & trouble of growing them on - Now going to soak my  
joints - apply some horse liniment - & hope I shall feel more  
sprightly tomorrow - All good wishes -

Lans

Route 1 Box 24,  
Pass Christian, Miss., 39571  
31 December 1965

Mrs. Mel Williams,  
Route 2  
Sandy Hook, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Williams:

I have been planning to get this letter written for months, but one thing after another has delayed me, not one of which was really a decent excuse!

But I cannot let the year go out, without writing you that my request that you skip me in your visiting is now "off." IF you care about it.

It would be splendid if I could truthfully tell you, that my year or more or less solitary labors had brought an accomplishment of all the things that seemed imperative. I cannot do that.

It has been a year of almost continual destructions, and there has been an almost "eternal" flame burning of azaleas that I must never look at again. But, there remain, almost as many more that will serve the same fate in 1966, DV.

The other thing I wanted to tell you, is that the text, mostly mine, in Lee's latest issue of The Azalea Book, contains many errors among the satsuki descriptions, due to the fact that the Japanese assistant did not return my copy with corrections until after the printing had gone beyond the place where it could be altered. I had warned Lee of this, but he was insistent that he get everything I had. He got it from me with real reluctance, even if I do count him a friend!

In time, I shall be able to give you a list of the errors so you can mark your copy. I am NOT proud of it.

One more errap. If you had bought from Mr. Tingle, this season the plant he had listed as Kagetsumuji, this stock was not, is not correct. It was an error from USDA. I have now returned to USDA two of the true plants that they had sent me originally, and one of the one they sent that was wrong, with the request that one of the true ones go to Tingle. Kagetsumuji, is a purple self. The plant sent out and offered, is probably Tochi no Hikari, but do not change your labels until it, the plant you may have, has bloomed. If it is white with pink flakes, stripes, etc. It is probably Tochi no Hikari all right, but .... this is just one more instance of the troubles in propagating any striped satsuki, and some not striped!

All best wishes, for 1966 to you and yours, B. Y. Morris



Route 1 Box 24,  
Pass Christian, Miss., 39571  
6 November 1965

Dr. Charles L. Harris,  
Plant Pathology Department,  
Georgia Experiment Station,  
Experiment, Ga. 30212

Dear Dr. Harris:

Your letter of November 4 reached me this morning, and I have no recollection of any earlier letter. I am far from infallible, believe me, but I think I should not only have answered but would remember. I'm sorry.

In a way, I doubt very much if I can be of much help. As I am not interested in either *Amaryllis* or *Hippeastrum* save as any one would like a few to have in pots for the show-off at blooming time. I avoid species, as I know I might be tempted and I am now far too old to start anything like that. I do have some seedlings of one Bolivian species that I can send you with pleasure. The seed came from Dr. Cardenas himself, whom I know personally. A. Mendonil.

I feel certain that you must know already through Dr. Traub's Plant Life Society, of the dealer in Jacksonville, Mr. Robert Goedert, Box 6534, Jacksonville, Fla. 32205, and of all the species that have come into the country mostly from the same Cardenas, for Dr. Ira B. Nelson of Lafayette, La.

The only time I have ever seen any mention of the Blue *Amaryllis* in trade, was in Goedert's list, as seed only.

In general I do not grow crinums. The few I have bought came from either

Claude Davis in Baton Rouge, or from Mr. Woodland in Columbia, S. C., these latter as gifts. There are a few of the most common kinds on the place from years back.

Possibly you know the list of Dr. T.H. Howard, of San Antonio, Texas? He lists many crinums.

As I said above, I'm interested in the Dutch *Amaryllis* only as flowering pot plants for decoration. I do not grow crinums as they are so abominable looking here after frost. I grow my collection of *Lycoris*, only as decoration in the garden, and my collecting of *Gephyranthes* and kin has been more notable for my failures than for anything else. Most of the things I have coveted like an alkaline soil, and a dry season-wet season climate, which I do not have.

All this sounds rather unhelpful to me, and I'm sorry about that too, but if the letter leads you to ask other questions, fire away. I'll answer, if I know. Please forgive my poor typing.

Cordially yours,

B. Y. Morrison

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

DIVISION \_\_\_\_\_ BELTSVILLE, Md., \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF BUREAU

Approval is requested for the publication (~~presentation~~) of the attached paper, as follows:

Title: Geraniums for Colorful Leaves

Author (name and title): B. Y. Morrison, Principal Horticulturist and  
Director of the U. S. National Arboretum

Place of Publication:  
~~Presentation:~~

Remuneration: ?

Reviewed and initialed by:

The paper contains (no) reference to the work of (other Bureaus) the following Bureaus, the written approval of which, signed by the Chief of Bureau, should be (has been) obtained:

The paper is a report of work under { Bankhead-Jones  
and title): { Research and Marketing } funds (give project number

Neither

A copy of the paper is enclosed for the Office of Information.

Attendance at Meeting form has been (will be) submitted (is attached).

Very truly yours,

Approved \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Chief of Bureau.

If reprints are issued when the paper is published, one should be furnished the Department Library. If the article is published in a journal not likely to be in the Department Library and no reprints are issued, a copy of the publication containing the article should be supplied if possible.

(SUBMIT WITH ONE GREEN AND TWO WHITE CARBONS, WITH EXTRA WHITE CARBON  
FOR BANKHEAD-JONES PAPERS)



## GERANIUMS FOR COLORFUL LEAVES

There was a time when many of the geraniums grown in home windows had the bronze zone on each leaf that one would expect from the old name of Zonale geraniums. This mark of deeper or paler bronzy brown made a pleasant pattern on the plants, even when no flowers were to be seen. Many of the more modern varieties with admittedly larger and finer flowers showed no such pattern and now, if one wants it, he will find it most quickly if he turns to those few lists that offer variegated geraniums.

Thanks to the pronouncements of various people of importance, variegated plants in general became "anathema" so that only the indifferent or the valiant have preserved many plants that might well have been lost.

Curiosity as much as anything else spurred the writer to the purchase of a set of geraniums with colored leaves. As might be expected, some are more immediately appealing than others, but not one need be looked at with disdain.

One plant among them all stands apart because of its growth habit, which is closer to that of the old fashioned apple-scented or nutmeg-scented geranium than to that of the zonales. Mme. Salleron makes a dense mound with many short branches from the base, each crowned with gray-green leaves irregularly edged with white. In the days of "carpet bedding," this made a "neat border," but one need not use it so today. The general tone is gray green and in a dull gray-blue flower pot, it need evoke no sneers.

Growing erect like any decent geranium, there are in the writer's trial set five sorts that at first glance seem rather much alike, though they are not. The disinterested say - all are green with irregular white margins. None bears important flowers. Hills of Snow shows the narrowest of creamy-white margins. Mrs. Parker carries leaves with a gray-green center

bounded by a dark green "zone" edged with a fairly wide border of white, marked on its inner edge by pale, almost silvery-green blotches. In the youngest leaves the margins are markedly cream colored, but they fade to white as they mature. Flowers of Spring never loses the creamy tone to the irregular border. Its center is green and there are a few gray-green blotches between this and the creamy margin. Mountains of Snow carries a deep green leaf with a wide if irregular margin of white and a few of the silvery gray-green blotches. Mme Langwith is much like the last except that the plant seems more robust in all its parts and the white margins are less deep.

In marked contrast to these silvery gray-green varieties are those that might be called golden, a misnomer, of course, since all have some green in the yellow. The writer's plants are still too young to suggest any variations of habit that might come with age, but Cloth of Gold and Dwarf Gold Leaf look much alike at present.

Damon Gold would fall here except that there is a faint suggestion of a bronze zone in the proper place for a zonale type.

More distinctive in pattern of the bronze zone are Roderick Dhu, Bronze Beauty, Alpha, Jubilee and Pink MacMahon. Of these, the writer's personal preference goes to Bronze Beauty and Roderick Dhu, the former with a pale yellow-green ground and the latter with a deeper but still definitely yellow-green ground. Each has a wide zone of bronze that has much the quality of the so-called "wood browns" one finds in pansy flowers. Whether it is always so or is just the case in the writer's specimen, in Bronze Beauty the yellow green that edges the leaf seems a little paler than the center. Jubilee comes most close to Bronze Beauty but is distinct. Alpha seems distinct in that the bronze zone grows paler as the leaves age.



These are a medium yellow green. Pink MacMahon gives leaves of pale yellow green with a definite but pale brown zone and carries meager heads of pink flowers that grow paler as they age, almost to white on the edges. Like most flowers in this group, they are not very effective.

Similar in all ways, but with normal geranium green leaves and rich dark brown zone, we have Bismarck that produces heads of brilliant scarlet flowers of poor form, Red MacMahon identical save for a lighter brown in the zone and larger but still poor scarlet flowers, and Distinction with fine green leaves ruffled on the margin and set off by a very narrow zone of brown quite near the edge.

Beckwith Pride comes close here but differs in that, in addition to the dark green and faint brown zone, there are irregular flakes of creamy white that appear without pattern.

Happy Thought reverses the pattern of most with a central zone of pale greenish yellow that rays out irregularly into the wide dark green border.

Crystal Palace stands by itself also with leaves of a medium yellow green but with a normal green center that rays out into the yellow border. The scarlet flowers are small and poor but brilliant.

Unlike most others are two that came under the name of "Frutetorum" and "Frutetorum Dark Beauty." In each case the leaf margin shows a distinctive pattern of lobing. In the first there is a faint suggestion of a brown zone; in the second the flush of brown appears only in the center of the leaf, spreading irregularly from the point where the petiole is attached to the blade.

The most colorful or the most garish, as you wish, are left to the last, Skies of Italy, Lady Pollock, Miss Burdette Coutts, Mrs. Cox and

Lady Cullum. Skies of Italy reminds one of "Frutetorum" in the deeply lobed leaf margins but in no other way. The center of the leaf is dark green bounded by the brown zone and edged with pale yellow that fades with age to creamy white. Lady Pollock (single), which has not flowered as yet, has leaves with a green center bounded by the brown zone, a band of green beyond that with irregular golden edges that eventually fade to creamy white. In this case, as in all the others of this group, wherever the white or creamy edge penetrates irregularly into the brown zone, the latter shows as dull rose. This is particularly noticeable in Miss Burdette Coutts. Here the center is gray green with a few irregular flakes of paler gray green. The zone is distinctly a reddish brown which shows as dull pink if it touches the wide margin of creamy white. Mrs. Cox is rather similar but the gray-green center is small and unflaked; the zone is a dull reddish brown but it, too, shows as a dulled pink if it touches the pale yellow margin that fades to creamy white. Lady Cullum shows leaves with the darkest green of any for the central area, a bronze-brown zone and an irregular creamy-yellow edge.

The photographs show better than words what the leaves really can do in the way of coloring, and the beginner need only be reminded that geraniums like sunlight. In this case, it seems to enrich the color. They also like a firm soil, well rammed into the pots, and not acid in reaction or too rich. Apparently one must learn to water the plants according to their needs and the only variation here seems to be that the "golden-leaved" variety will grow limp for lack of water more quickly than the others. To keep the plants well branched, one must have courage enough to cut off the tops, using them as cuttings to be sure, and keep the plants in good growth as the branches form.



The photographs were taken looking down upon the tops of the plants in order to see the full beauty of the patterns. There is the further advantage in this that should the stems have grown lank and bare, it will not show!

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bounded by a dark green "zone" edged with a fairly wide border of white, marked on its inner edge by pale, almost silvery-green blotches. In the youngest leaves the margins are markedly cream colored, but they fade to white as they mature. Flowers of Spring never loses the creamy tone to the irregular border. Its center is green and there are a few gray-green blotches between this and the creamy margin. Mountains of Snow carries a deep green leaf with a wide if irregular margin of white and a few of the silvery gray-green blotches. Mme Langwith is much like the last except that the plant seems more robust in all its parts and the white margins are less deep.

In marked contrast to these silvery gray-green varieties are those that might be called golden, a misnomer, of course, since all have some green in the yellow. The writer's plants are still too young to suggest any variations of habit that might come with age, but Cloth of Gold and Dwarf Gold Leaf look much alike at present.

Damon Gold would fall here except that there is a faint suggestion of a bronze zone in the proper place for a zonale type.

More distinctive in pattern of the bronze zone are Roderick Dhu, Bronze Beauty, Alpha, Jubilee and Pink MacMahon. Of these, the writer's personal preference goes to Bronze Beauty and Roderick Dhu, the former with a pale yellow-green ground and the latter with a deeper but still definitely yellow-green ground. Each has a wide zone of bronze that has much the quality of the so-called "wood browns" one finds in pansy flowers. Whether it is always so or is just the case in the writer's specimen, in Bronze Beauty the yellow green that edges the leaf seems a little paler than the center. Jubilee comes most close to Bronze Beauty but is distinct. Alpha seems distinct in that the bronze zone grows paler as the leaves age.



These are a medium yellow green. Pink MacMahon gives leaves of pale yellow green with a definite but pale brown zone and carries meager heads of pink flowers that grow paler as they age, almost to white on the edges. Like most flowers in this group, they are not very effective.

Similar in all ways, but with normal geranium green leaves and rich dark brown zone, we have Bismarck that produces heads of brilliant scarlet flowers of poor form, Red MacMahon identical save for a lighter brown in the zone and larger but still poor scarlet flowers, and Distinction with fine green leaves ruffled on the margin and set off by a very narrow zone of brown quite near the edge.

Beckwith Pride comes close here but differs in that, in addition to the dark green and faint brown zone, there are irregular flakes of creamy white that appear without pattern.

Happy Thought reverses the pattern of most with a central zone of pale greenish yellow that rays out irregularly into the wide dark green border.

Crystal Palace stands by itself also with leaves of a medium yellow green but with a normal green center that rays out into the yellow border. The scarlet flowers are small and poor but brilliant.

Unlike most others are two that came under the name of "Frutetorum" and "Frutetorum Dark Beauty." In each case the leaf margin shows a distinctive pattern of lobing. In the first there is a faint suggestion of a brown zone; in the second the flush of brown appears only in the center of the leaf, spreading irregularly from the point where the petiole is attached to the blade.

The most colorful or the most garish, as you wish, are left to the last, Skies of Italy, Lady Pollock, Miss Burdette Coutts, Mrs. Cox and

Lady Cullum. Skies of Italy reminds one of "Frutetorum" in the deeply lobed leaf margins but in no other way. The center of the leaf is dark green bounded by the brown zone and edged with pale yellow that fades with age to creamy white. Lady Pollock (single), which has not flowered as yet, has leaves with a green center bounded by the brown zone, a band of green beyond that with irregular golden edges that eventually fade to creamy white. In this case, as in all the others of this group, wherever the white or creamy edge penetrates irregularly into the brown zone, the latter shows as dull rose. This is particularly noticeable in Miss Burdette Coutts. Here the center is gray green with a few irregular flakes of paler gray green. The zone is distinctly a reddish brown which shows as dull pink if it touches the wide margin of creamy white. Mrs. Cox is rather similar but the gray-green center is small and unflaked; the zone is a dull reddish brown but it, too, shows as a dulled pink if it touches the pale yellow margin that fades to creamy white. Lady Cullum shows leaves with the darkest green of any for the central area, a bronze-brown zone and an irregular creamy-yellow edge.

The photographs show better than words what the leaves really can do in the way of coloring, and the beginner need only be reminded that geraniums like sunlight. In this case, it seems to enrich the color. They also like a firm soil, well rammed into the pots, and not acid in reaction or too rich. Apparently one must learn to water the plants according to their needs and the only variation here seems to be that the "golden-leaved" variety will grow limp for lack of water more quickly than the others. To keep the plants well branched, one must have courage enough to cut off the tops, using them as cuttings to be sure, and keep the plants in good growth as the branches form.



The photographs were taken looking down upon the tops of the plants in order to see the full beauty of the patterns. There is the further advantage in this that should the stems have grown lank and bare, it will not show!

June 25, 1951

Photographs taken 4/6/51

Lady Pallock, Single

Mme Salleron

Mrs Cox

Roderick Dhu

Bronze Beauty

Miss Burdette Coutts

Bismarck

Hills of Italy

Lady Cullum

Flowers of Spring

Mountain of Snow

Happy Thought

Rev Mac Mahon

Crystal Palace Gim

Jubilee

Dwarf Gold Leaf

Cloth of Gold

Pink Mac Mahon

Ready for taking:

Alpha

Frutetorum Dark Beauty

Beckwith Pride

Damon Gold

Mme Langwith

Not yet ready:

Mrs Parker

Distinction

Hills of Snow, Frutetorum



Pass Christian, Miss.,  
22 March 1953

Dear Dr. Nason:

Your letter of March the eighteenth gives me a very happy feeling and the same time, a feeling of humbleness that I should have been chosen. My own regard toward the work that lies behind is, that it is too little and in some cases too inadequate.

If your committee feels that I am a proper recipient, I shall indeed be honored to accept. I beg that you extend to them my sense of appreciation of the honor done me.

At this writing I am not certain what I may be able to do about coming north in June. It would be a great pleasure to me to be able to express my appreciation personally. Two reasons may prevent, one the health of my house mate, Mr. Anderson, and the other the state of my present work. As Dr. Wister may have told you I am continuing my work in azalea breeding taking advantage of a new set of climatic conditions that simplify many of the techniques. While germinations of the 1952 material is now almost complete the new plantlets have a difficult time ahead for the next few months. May I write you on this matter later?

Yours sincerely,

B. Y. Morrison

Dr. John W. Nason,  
President, Swarthmore College,  
Swarthmore, Penna.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE  
SWARTHMORE, PA.  
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

18 March 1953

Dear Mr. Morrison:

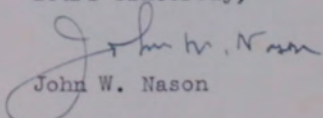
The Arthur Hoyt Scott Garden and Horticulture Award is given periodically by Swarthmore College and consists of a gold medal together with a prize of \$1000. The enclosed mimeographed statement will give you some information about the Award and a list of the past recipients.

It gives me great pleasure to tell you that the Committee of Selection has this year voted to give the Award to you in recognition of your distinguished contribution to horticulture. It has been customary in the past to present this Award at Commencement which will fall on Monday, June 8, and I should be happy to have you on the platform at that time. This is not necessary however, and if you would find it inconvenient to come to the college early in June or for other reasons would prefer not to make the trip here, I shall send the check and the medal to you as soon as the latter is struck.

If you accept this Award, we shall want to send news of it to the newspapers and the various garden and horticultural journals. We shall have a suitable story prepared when I know that this is acceptable to you.

On a separate sheet I give you, merely for your information, the names of this year's Committee of Selection.

Yours sincerely,

  
John W. Nason

Mr. B. Y. Morrison  
Pass Christian  
Mississippi



SWARTHMORE COLLEGE  
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

THE ARTHUR HOYT SCOTT GARDEN AWARD

The Arthur Hoyt Scott Garden and Horticulture Award was established in 1929 by Margaret Scott Moon and Owen Moon, Jr., in memory of Arthur Hoyt Scott, a graduate of Swarthmore College in 1895 and an outstanding amateur gardener. It consists of a gold medal and a prize of one thousand dollars, to be awarded from time to time. Swarthmore College is the custodian and trustee of the endowment funds.

The Committee of Award shall consist of nine members as follows:

President of Swarthmore College (chairman)

Representatives of

the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society

the Massachusetts Horticultural Society

the Horticultural Society of New York

a nationally known garden or nature organization

a nationally known flower society

an editor within the Philadelphia area

two members at large (appointed annually by the President of Swarthmore College)

(The chairman of the committee shall have the power to fill all vacancies.)

The gold medal executed by Walker Hancock, sculptor, in collaboration with W. Pope Barney, architect, personifies the spirit of Arthur Hoyt Scott in the application of horticulture to gardening.

The purpose of the award is to promote a greater love of nature, make the nation more conscious of the beauty of the outdoors, develop a greater knowledge and love of plants and flowers, spread the gospel of better planting and designing, and arouse a wider interest in better planting and more beautiful gardens among all citizens.

Any individual, organization, or corporate body may be eligible to receive the award, but the committee is urged to give preference to an individual who has made a creative contribution to horticulture rather than to an agency which may be merely the vehicle of more widespread interest in gardening. No bar shall exist because of any interest, direct or indirect, of any member of the Committee of Award.

Previous recipients of the award have included: John C. Wister, director of the Arthur Hoyt Scott Horticultural Foundation, 1930; Liberty Hyde Bailey, former Dean of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University and editor of the Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, 1931; J. Horace McFarland, former president of the American Rose Society, 1939; C. Stuart Gager, former director of the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, 1941; Richardson Wright, editor of House and Garden, 1942; H. Harold Hume, former dean of agriculture at the University of Florida, 1944; A. P. Saunders, former president of the American Peony Society, 1947; Ellen Eddy Shaw of the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, 1949, National Council of State Garden Clubs, 1952

COMMITTEE OF SELECTION

John M. Fogg	Vice Provost, University of Pennsylvania, Representing Pa. Horticultural Society
Arno H. Nehrling	Executive Secretary, Mass. Horticultural Society
Mrs. W. Redmond Cross	President, The Horticultural Society of New York
Mrs. Lewis M. Hull	Past President, National Council of State Garden Clubs
Dr. R. C. Allen	Executive Secretary, American Rose So- ciety
Robert Reed	Editor, THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN
Dr. John C. Wister	At Large - Director, Arthur Hoyt Scott Foundation
Mrs. James Bush-Brown	Director, School of Horticulture for Women
John W. Nason	President, Swarthmore College





Mr B.Y.Morrison



Am Horticultural Society

821 Washington Loan and Trust Co  
Building

washington, D C

Mrs. Mortimer J. Fox - South Bedford Road - Mount Kisco, New York

Mrs James Skaggs Pa 2078

Mr Fitzgerald  
herb - W. Louis

only - 7 garden

Genevieve Mrs.

with James 1795

— o — o — o —

Oct 17-20 +

1795



8 October 1950 .

My dear Mrs. Strayer,

As I promised you I should, I wrote to Mrs. Mortimer Fox (Helen M.) who not only has studied and written about herbs but who has lived in France and has made a life long study of the work of Le Notre, the greatest of the French masters of garden style. She has replied immediately. I quote:

Dezallier d'Argenville, A.-J.

La Theorie et La Pratique de Jardinage, Mariette, 1709.

ibid in English Translation

The Theory and Practice of Gardening, London, G. James 1712

Lister, Martin

A Journey to Paris in the Year 1698.

Babeau, Albert

Le Jardin des Tuilleries au XVII et au XVIII e siècle, in "Societe de L'Histoire de Paris, Memoires 28:37-66, 1901

Blomfield, Sir Benjamin Z.

A History of French Architecture, London, G. Bell, 1921.

Charpent, Marguerite

L'Art des Jardins, Paris, Garnier, 1930

Corpechot, Lucien

Les Jardins de l'Antiquite, Paris, Alou, 1937 (excellent)

Pouquier, Marcel

de L'Art des Jardins, Paris, 1911

(all his other books. He was a great modern landscape architect.)

de Nolhac, Pierre

Everything he wrote

Harley, Charles

Le Jardin de Clagny a Versailles, 1913 (This was a smallish garden with a good plan.)

Stein, Henri

Les Jardins de France 1913 (Tells all in pictures)

Trinks, Inigo

Garden Craft in Europe, London 1913.

"The art of French gardens was crystallized by Le Notre and all later gardens were made according to the principles he established and which are described by D'Argenville. Many of the greatest gardens such as Versailles, St. Cloud, Vaux le Vicomte, etc. had small gardens in them, sometimes these small gardens were called "bosquets". The plan for Widsville is small and so is "Meaux", both delightful gardens especially the one at Meaux, which might be adapted for a small garden here.

"I tremble to think of anyone making a French garden who has not seen and studied the ones abroad. The essence of a French garden is French culture of the day. It was based on strict adherence to rules of life and art."

So you see I fear your friend will have to learn to read French. It is not too difficult if one has a gift of tongues.

I answer you from the above address, as your inquiry has no relation to my 'job' and both Mrs. Fox and I are officers in the above.

Oct 5th

Mrs. Mortimer J. Fox - South Bedford Road - Mount Kisco, New York

Dear Ben

The stamp<sup>pp</sup>'The most beautiful late seventeenth century French garden in the U S is the Middleton outside of Charleston S C. All French gardens were influenced by "e Notre, who did many small and charming ones. I suggest Mrs Strayer look at the following books

Dezallier d'Argenville, A J La Theorie et

- la Pratique de Jrdinage, Paris, Mariette, 1709
- The books tran into English, The Theory and Practice of Gardening, London, G James, 1712
- (This man gives the principles underlying all French gardens
- Lister, Martin, A Journey to Paris in the year 1698
- Babeau, Albert, Le Jardin des Tuileries au xvii em et au xviii e Siecle, in Societe de l'Histoire de Paris, Memoires 28; 37-66, 1901
- Blomfield, Sir Reginald Theodore, A Hisotry of French Architecture, London, G Bell, 1921
- Cherageat, Marguerite, L'Art des Jardins, Paris, Garnier, 1930
- Corpechot, Lucien, Les Jardins de l'Intelligence Paris, Plon, 1937( excellent)
- Fougier, Marcel, de l'Art des Jardinsm Paris, 1911 and



Mrs. Mortimer J. Fox - South Bedford Road - Mount Kisco, New York

his other books. He was a great modern landscape architect.

- Everything by Pierre de Nolhac
- Harlay Charles, Le Chateau de Clagny a Versailles, 1913 (this was a smallish garden, good plan)
- Pean, Prosper, Jardins de France, Paris, 1925
- Stein, Henri, Les Jardins de France, 1913  
tells the whole story in pictures
- Triggs, Henry Inigo, Garden Craft in Europe, London 1913

The art of French gardens was crystallized by Le Notre and all later gardens were made according to the principles he established and which are described by D'Argenville. Many of the great gardens such as Versailles, St Cloud, Vaux le Vicomte, etc had small gardens in them, sometimes these small gardens were called "bosquets". The plan for Wideville is small and so is <sup>Meaux</sup> ~~small~~, both delightful gardens especially the one at Meaux, which might be adapted for a small garden. here.

Mrs. Mortimer J. Fox - South Bedford Road - Mount Kisco, New York

terribly typed but I hope useful.

I tremble to think of anyone making a French garden who has not seen and studied the ones abroad. The essence of a French garden is French culture of the day. It was based by strict adherence to rules of life and art.

Well, that's that..

As ever to you

W. L. Fox





TELEGRAMS:  
"HORTENSIA SOWEST LONDON."  
TELEPHONE:  
VICTORIA 4333.

*All communications should be  
addressed to "The Secretary."*

*Royal Horticultural Society,  
Vincent Square,*

*Westminster, S.W.1.*

Dear Sir,

I would like to draw your attention to "The Study of the Genus *Paeonia*" which this Society hopes to publish during September, which has been prepared by Col. F.C. Stern. Since the edition of this very fine volume is necessarily very limited in numbers, we are anxious that any institutions who wish to make certain of a copy of the book should order in advance of publication, as it is unlikely that we will be able to reprint it.

The price will be 3 guineas plus 5s. 0d. for postage and packing and I enclose a prospectus with a specimen coloured plate. In addition, the book also contains chapters on the cytology and distribution of the genus and its cultivation.

In case you may not have seen it, owing to the interruptions due to the war, I also enclose a prospectus of the "Genus *Tulipa*" by the late Sir Daniel Hall which this Society published in 1940. The Society still has a small stock of this volume.

Yours truly,

*Patrick. L. Syge.*

Editor.

# A STUDY OF THE GENUS PAEONIA

By

F. C. STERN

O.B.E., M.C., F.L.S., V.M.H.

WITH FIFTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLOUR BY

LILIAN SNELLING

AND DRAWINGS BY

LILIAN SNELLING AND STELLA ROSS-CRAIG

"The late Mr. H. J. Elwes of Colesbourne suggested to me many years ago that a new study of the genus *Paeonia* should be undertaken. The names of paeony species were in much confusion, as there was a set of traditional names in gardens and another in systematic literature; further, since the last study of the genus was published by Huth in 1891, several new species have been discovered and described. This genus is so interesting and also so useful for the garden that it seemed worth while to try and get the nomenclature in order; and this has necessitated an examination of the whole genus. I began to collect the different species in 1919, and grew them in my garden at Highbury, Goring-by-Sea, Sussex. The plants were either collected from the natural habitat of the species or raised from seed collected from the wild plants, for it was essential that the plants examined should be examples of the actual wild species from their particular districts.

\* \* \* \* \*

The cytological aspect of the genus and its relation to the geographical distribution has been dealt with in Chapter III.

The late Dr. O. Stapf, F.R.S., former Keeper of the Herbarium at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, is often mentioned in this work. He was much interested in paeonies, and no doubt had he lived would have brought out a monograph of the genus. We often discussed the genus and examined many species together. The Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens kindly lent me Dr. Stapf's paeony notes after his death; these have been of the greatest value, and more especially his notes on the literature of the genus."

LONDON:

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, VINCENT SQUARE, S.W.1

1946



# THE GENUS TULIPA

BY

Sir A. DANIEL HALL

K.C.B., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., V.M.H.

Vice-President of the Royal Horticultural Society

Late Director of the John Innes Horticultural Institution

WITH

FORTY PLATES IN COLOUR

BY

H. C. OSTERSTOCK

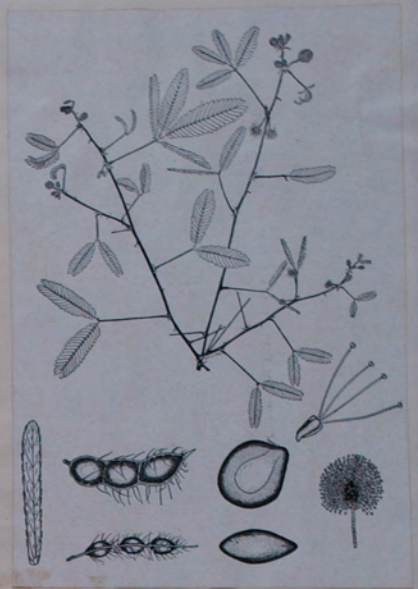
Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

PUBLISHED BY

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, LONDON

1940

Printed by The Aberdeen University Press



- Plate courtesy Otto Degener.

SENSITIVE PLANT

(*Mimosa pudica*)



## THE SENSITIVE PLANT

- Otto Degener & Alex D. Hawkes -

The Sensitive Plant (Mimosa pudica, Pea Family) is a native of tropical America, but is now widely naturalized in warm regions. It is a perennial, forming low tangled masses in pastures and waste places, particularly in moderately rainy areas. It becomes woody with age and then, especially, its curved prickles are a nuisance to barefoot walkers. It was long considered a weed in pastures, as it tends to crowd out more desirable forage plants; more recent experiments show that if it is mowed low to cut away the woody twigs and thereafter always heavily grazed, the tender young shoots will continue to form valuable feed year after year.

The jointed pods, or loments as they are called by the botanists, are prickly along their rim, probably to help in their distribution by animals, to whose fur they adhere. The seeds do not fall out of these pods; instead, one-seeded segments break from the rim on ripening.

The individual flowers of the Sensitive Plant are tiny, consisting mainly of four pink corolla lobes, four thread-like purplish stamens with yellow anthers, and a single purplish pistil. But so many of them are clustered together that they form a conspicuous fluffy pink globe about three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

Many members of the Pea Family respond to a variety of external stimuli with "sleep movements." The Sensitive Plant, because of the rapidity of its movements, is by far the best known and most spectacular. When the leaves are touched, suddenly the leaf-stalk falls and even the smallest leaflets fold together. This is accomplished by the quick escape of sap from the microscopic cells of a specialized joint, called a pulvinus, into neighboring air spaces. It is like a garden hose stiff with water suddenly collapsing on closing the spigot. Then as the cells of the pulvinus slowly regain their sap and become rigid again, the leaf assumes its normal expanded position. This movement is so striking that the famous Sensitive Plant is grown in many schools and uni-

versities as an aid in teaching. Should the students disturb the plant often, however, it will no longer react efficiently, but will show signs of fatigue. If irritated too often, it may languish and may even finally die, of sheer exhaustion!

In Cuba this fascinating plant is known as the dormidera, and it is often a great pest in pasturelands, many thousands of individual specimens appearing in an acre of land. It is interesting to walk through a field which is full of Sensitive Plants, for one's path may easily be detected as a sadly dejected <sup>trail</sup> ~~bunch~~ of wilted foliage. In a remarkably short time, however, the feathery leaves which originally shrank away as they were touched resume their erect position, and the field is once again a solid mass of waving fern-like foliage and tufts of pink blossoms.

- - -



27 November 1949

Mr. Alex D. Hawkes  
P.O. Box 35  
Coconut Grove, 33, Fla.

Dear Alex:

Very slowly I am catching up with my out-of-USDA life. So I come to your letters of August 9 and 19, acknowledged from AHS in September.

You did send me the *Derris elliptica* once before with a kodak but I sent it back with no good reason, except that I do not like it. I do not like it now and can offer no better reason. It simply does not 'come off' to lapse into nonsense.

The *Mimosa pudica* is quite all right but I think that we shall not be able to reproduce the cut. It apparently is a great reduction of an ink drawing and I think that any attempt to pick it up would show more irregularities in line than would be worth doing.

The same difficulty is true for the reproductions in the long paper on collecting in Cuba. Most of them are not even on white paper which makes it all the worse. Now if Dr. Degener would care to let us have the original drawings we could have new line cuts made that would do you all credit and could return the drawings when we have our blocks. I do not know if that would be possible or agreeable to him.

The Cuban piece I like and I do not like if you will forgive a paradox. There is something psychologically objectionable about starting a series with a 'last minute last trip', and it is a mistake to make a reference to anything of a personal nature that is not explained later on. There are a lot of little things that I believe you could improve. For example, Page 1, par. beginning 'The last collecting trip on this voyage etc. Next sentence, 'My herbarium press (note singular) is filled to repletion.' in the next paragraph you go off 'laden with cameras, herbarium presses, - ' etc. Also I don't much like the use of 'repletion' for an herbarium press nor later on, 'pregnant'. The connotations are too human and no herbarium press ever gave out anything legitimate that wasn't dead, i.e. still-born! No, sir, I believe it is all right to have the slightly risqué touch, better in speaking than in print, but all right, but the risqué has to be as keen as a knife thrust.

Do you mind my marking the piece up a little and returning it to you for OK or refusal?

Yes, we still deal out the 100 reprints! Most people don't want them and I must always tell the authors in advance that the delivery is SLOW. The printer apparently fits them in on one of his smaller presses, as he can spare a man from the main jobs. I'm sorry it is that way, but it is.

Phoebe joins me in regards. It is nice to hear from you and someday I hope to know about the interesting 'personal' adventures. Yours,

P.O. Box 35  
Coconut Grove 33, Fla.  
9 August 1949

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a brief paper on Derris scandens, which you may be able to use in the magazine. I am under the impression that I sent you this in 1944, but can find no positive record that I did, hence I try again. I also send a longer, illustrated thing on Mimosa pudica, written in collaboration with Otto Degener.

If you see fit to use either or both of these, I should like very much to have reprints of them, if you still operate under that system.

With best personal wishes (and to Phoebe, too), I remain

Cordially,

*Alex*  
Alex D. Hawkes



Alex D. Hawkes  
P.O. Box 35  
Coconut Grove 33, Fla.



Mr. B.Y. Morrison  
NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE  
821 Washington Loan & Trust Bldg.  
Washington, D.C.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

P.O. Box 35  
Coconut Grove 33, Fla.  
19 August 1949

Dear Mr. Morrison:

The enclosure, an article entitled Botanizing in North Cuba, is intended as the initial paper in a series called The Odyssey of a Plant-Hunter. If you feel you can use this, and others of similar nature, please let me know, and I shall send further articles in the series to you soon.

The illustrations are arranged in rather peculiar numerical order; perhaps it would be better if the numbering system were changed, so that the numbers follow the order of the appearance of the plants within the article rather than their present hodgepodge.

If you do decide to use this, I would appreciate having about a hundred reprints of it made when it is published. Eventually I hope to have the papers in this series reprinted into book form, if possible, but for now I would like a number of reprints to be made available.

With best personal wishes, I remain

Cordially,

*Alex*

Alex D. Hawkes



Dec 29 -

Foxden

Peekskill, New York

Dear Pen

Mr Slate asked me for pictures of lilies historical ones- and I could not find them. Yesterday I was cleaning up( New Year activity) and there they were. I thought you might want to use them sometime, they are so lovely. The first cup is obviously a lotus but the second one is an amplification of it. However in the Magazine it would not all have to be lilies but Liliaceae in art. You write the legends yourself- if you want to use them. I'm giving away everything I can spare so when I die there will be a minimum to clean up and have sent lots of garden pictures to the N.Y. Bot. Garden- Miss Hall will file them away.

A Happy New Year to you-wherever you are.

As ever your devoted friend,

Wm. T. S.

Route 1 Box 24,  
Pass Christian, Miss., 39571  
14 May 1965

Dear Mr. London:

Your letter came yesterday and believe me, I do understand and appreciate the problems you are facing.

Yes, you have guessed correctly, that there are problems here too! The drought continues, and I can make it vivid for you by saying, that the bloom on many of the late midseason varieties dried on the bushes as I could not manage the over-all watering of the place and take care of the smaller area in which I am now trying to concentrate all my present activities. I am ashamed to have any one see it. My helper who is older than I am, comes only twice a week and is capable of only certain activities, and even these must be more or less carefully supervised. He simply forgets, if I tell him more than one job at a time. What he has learned here, he does usually remember, more or less and I think he has finally gotten through his head what we must do in preparing a new bed.

As far as I can tell you now, based on the present conditions I shall want to send you cuttings between June 1 and 15, if you will be home then. I do not want them to be too hard.

Let me keep the list you sent, and send whatever I can, even if you may get other material of the same things elsewhere.

To them I should like to send you some cuttings of a white that is not first early, but earlier than many and with flowers a little larger than those of any other early white. I have watched it now for year, and as its foliage is very good, I'd like to have you try it, even before I do anything about its release. If it fails with you, you are free to dump it and forget it, but let me know please.

I am doing no hybridizing of any kind now, though my fingers itch to do it.

My major task for this season, is to get into new and decent beds, all seedlings that I have in the series for 1954, 1955 and 1956 crosses; and although I am certain that I shall save temporarily more than I can finally elect, I must empty the long seedling bed, that is over crowded and too far from the new work area, to be sure that it will get all the attention it should have.

I am also making a valiant effort to get complete descriptions of every seedling I am choosing, even temporary choices, and have them on hand against the future. The matter of permanent tags is also well in hand! Such a pest, but vital

In addition, I am checking all the descriptions I have of the satsuki collection, to be sure on the same basis, even if I may never do any publishing on them. My last import (1965) came over unwisely packed, and there will be serious losses in it. The dry weather allows me to watch them and water as needed, but I know that many that are now breaking, even a little may collapse when the hotter night temperatures begin as they will.



London: 2 - May 14

When you say that the Glenn Dales improve ineffect as they mature, and you noted this earlier with Copperman, you have hit one of the things that many men have failed to see. For most commercial people and most amateurs, the word "azalea" commonly brings up a mental picture of a Kuruma. Kurumas do make a mass of bloom early in life. Many Glenn Dales have to make a skeleton first, like a fruit tree before they show their true character.

In addition, kinds like Martha Hitchcock, Helen Gunning and so on, have to make not only a skeleton, but a very twiggy one, before they cover themselves with bloom. In time they will. Also, in the early years, there is some tendency to make flowers with no white center. This too comes with a twiggy maturity.

My most striking "failure" with this is Luna. It has been almost, if not entirely dropped. I have two old specimens here, that have been shamefully crowded and neglected. This season I moved them into a new bed, watered with care, and practically all blooms had the proper light center. Now I must face the question of hacking them down, to get a good plant, and lose the proper bloom in the next two years.

Whether or not one should expect any nurseryman to undertake the needed pruning, on small plants to induce early twig formation, I simply do not know.

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It is a question that concerns me seriously, as in the many seedlings I am now watching, I have a lot that have light centers, and nearly all are late bloomers, so I cannot try them on you. There is always some variation in the amount of light center (the area) in nearly all, including some of the setsukis themselves. This appears to be normal for them. But, if a nurseryman with a catalogue advertises a light center, and the small plant the customer buys, has none, there will be a yll I am certain.

In looking back in your letter, I am a little puzzled that you feel the people in the Pacific northwest do not know the Glenn Dales. A fairly full collection was sent to the Washington Arboretum in Seattle, years ago and I think, that most if not all have been maintained. Surely any one could go and look? I do not know the policy of the arboretum about cuttings. And of course, I get a good chuckle that Tom Dodd is getting things from you! Three loud cheers for YOU! He was here with a man from Blackwell's when Refrain was in full and glorious bloom and that man almost shouted, and Tom, said absolutely nothing! I would have gladly given him any number of the stock plants right then, had he shown any interest at all. Possibly it is his quiet manner that deceives me. In looking over my seedling beds in the past, he has merely remarked that they showed a lot of macrantha and in the fine set from which Marian Lee was named, most with light centers, he expressed his interest and approval of a deep rose red self. MY fault again, doubtless, but this is the way it is here. So you can guess, my own problems are several and various.

All best wishes.

September 1, 1949

Mr. Alex D. Hawkes  
P. O. Box 35  
Coconut Grove 33, Florida

Dear Mr. Hawkes:

Your letters of August 9 and August 19, both addressed to Mr. B. Y. Morrison, have been received. We expect Mr. Morrison at the office shortly, and your letters will be referred to him for attention.

Very truly yours,

Office Secretary