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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

7320 Piney Branch Road,
Takoma Park, 12, D.C., USA
3 November 1951

Mr. S. E. Satomi
2-468 Tedereki,
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Dear Mr. Satomi:

My good friend, John Creech has given me a copy of your letter to him dated September 5, 1951 and has shown me the copies of the several azalea flowers that you have sent him. He felt that as I was the man who had done the breeding work with the Glenn Dale azaleas and as I am going on with azalea breeding personally and expect to continue until I am a very old man, I might write you.

Through the help of the Charles H. Tuttle Co., Care, Nippon Shuppan Kyokai, 1, 1-chome, Kasuga-Ono, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, I had the privilege of buying copies of the Annals of the "Dainippon Satsuki Dekakai" for the years 1928, 1930, 1931, 1934-1938. Of course I cannot read the texts which I regret sincerely, but I can study the pictures and a little later I shall hope to have some parts of the books translated. Through the same company I have also, three books on Satsuki culture. Here once more I must rely on the pictures for the present.

In our country we no longer use the name R. lateritum but in place of it, R. indicum Sweet. for the plant that I learned to call "satsuki" when I was in Japan in 1916-17. This is the later-flowering azalea, the "fifth-month azalea" is it not? The other azaleas I was told were more often spoken of as "tsutsuji" and for example the white flowered Hyakya-tsutsuji is what we knew as R. mucronatum with its lovely colored form "Sekidara" and so on.

Owing to the fact that we originally had an incomplete knowledge of the cold-hardiness of R. indicum this azalea, your 'satsuki' was not much used and I turned rather to R. mucronatum, R. Kämpferi and in a much smaller degree to R. yunnanense to bring cold-hardiness into our plants, for our winters here are much more severe than those of Tokyo and of Kyoto which I knew better than Tokyo. For example, our first experience with young plants of the 'satsuki' type of azaleas that we imported from the Ohgaki Nursery in 1935-1939 was such that we did not believe we should be able to use them out of doors in our gardens. We knew better now and I have beautiful plants that have been out of doors for over ten years. I used the Japanese plants as male parents, chiefly on R. mucronatum but also on several hybrids of my own between R. mucronatum and R. Kämpferi, with the result that I obtained plants with more of the habit of mucronatum but the flowers like the Japanese plants, and hardy to cold.

I have always wished that I knew and I still wish that I knew the names of the Japanese gardeners, amateurs or professionals who produced the Japanese varieties that I have used, so that I might publicly acknowledge my indebtedness to them in my work. I believe that I shall write to the Secretary of the Japanese Azalea Society and ask if that information may be found. I am grateful to you for his address.

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I shall not attempt to send you any photographs in this letter which will come by air, but we will try to send you prints by surface mail and that will take many weeks to arrive I fear.

The breeding work covered a very wide range of combinations and the plants that we selected from the resulting seedlings, show as wide a range in color and growth habit as well as size of flower and pattern. The essential test for us, is always the endurance of cold.

At the end of this month, I shall end my long years of service to the United States Department of Agriculture and shall be able to devote my entire time to the breeding of azaleas. I have now in my own garden here, about 15,000 seedlings that have not yet flowered enough to show which are the best and worth keeping for further study. I am establishing a new garden in Mississippi where I shall hope to live in a much more gentle climate - more like that of Kyushiu Island, and continue to breed azaleas. There I now have about 24,000 one-year and two-year old seedlings as well as my large collection of breeding stock with many Japanese varieties, some from the USDA importations from the Chugai Nursery, and some that I bought from my old friend, Mr. K. Sawada of the Overlook Nurseries, Crichton Station, Mobile, Alabama.

From all this you may see that I am truly interested in the growing of azaleas, not just 'satsuki' but all types, those from Japan, and also several from China, of which A. Simsii in both its garden and its wild forms has been most useful.

I shall write you again when the pictures are sent. If there is anything that I can do for you in this country I shall hope to learn it from you. I still remember my year in the Orient as a student of botany, with the greatest pleasure and would like to be able to prove it further in the years to come.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Y. Morrison

BYM:s

C O P Y

2-468, Todoroki,
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
Sept. 5, 1951

Mr. John L. Creech
Plant Industry Station
Beltsville, Maryland
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Creech:

I am much pleased to receive your letter of August 15, and sorry for my lateness to write this letter.

The address of the Chugai Nursery is "Yamamoto, Kawabe-gun, Hyogo-prefecture, Japan". But I don't know exactly whether they are doing business like before or not.

I think it will be convenient for you to know that there are Japan Azalea Society in Tokyo. The members of the Society are 350 or more breeders and amateurs at present. They open the Show in every season at Tokyo. The director of that Society is Mr. Toyojiro Murai, his address is "8-2190, Itabashi-machi, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan".

The flowers (*R. lateritium*), registered to the Societies are more than 500 varieties until to-day. After 1938, when you purchased, about 40 varieties are registered, and after war, 3 varieties are registered. Best varieties in them are Narihira; Taihei; Kotobuki; Banka; Heiwa; Kusutama; Shin-kigen etc.

Herewith, I enclosed a picture card though it is not nice print. This flower is "Reigetsu", registered in 1950, and received the Governor's prize of Tochigi-prefecture and Mayer's prize of Utsunomiya-city at Tochigi-prefecture Azalea Show. Tochigi-prefecture is one of the main districts of Azalea breeding in Japan.

Many thanks for your present, at a later date, some pictures of the azaleas developed at your Station.

Yours truly,

S - E. Satomi

Eikichi Satomi

Received:
USDA - PE&I
September 10, 1951

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

BY MESSENGER

Mr. B. Y. Morrison
U. S. National Arboretum
28th & M Sts., NE
Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

7320 Piney Branch Road,
Takoma Park, 12, D.C.,
3 November 1951

Mr. Teyejiro Murai
8-2190 Itabashi-machi
Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Dear Mr. Murai:

Through the courtesy of Mr. Eikichi Satomi who has corresponded with my friend Mr. Jean L. Cresch, I have your address as the Secretary of the "Dai-Nippon Satsuki Sokeikai, and I beg your kindness if I propose several questions with which you may be able to help me.

Many years ago I spent almost one year in Japan and there learned to love the azalea even more than before my visit. In the years that have passed I have not only grown many in my own garden but have promoted the interest in them through my official work in the United States Department of Agriculture. In the Department I carried on breeding work with azaleas for several years and produced a large series of hybrids that are becoming important garden plants in this country. In the course of that work, I used a number of azaleas that we purchased from the Chugai Nursery Company in Japan.

I should be delighted if it is possible to learn the names of the men who produced the hybrids that I used in my work so that a permanent record may be included in the history of the department of the Horticultural Division of Japan to our work.

The names of the varieties that I used, in Romanji of course as we had no ideograph record of the names are as follows:

IN USDA WORK:

Adzuma-ne-hana	)	Hatsushima	)
Chejuraku	)	Ho-eden	)
Fuji-no-keshi	) All from Chugai	Osakazuki	) All from
Fukurekuja	)	Warai-gishi	) other
Fukaju	)	Yozakura	) sources
Joh-ga	)		
Kagetsu	)		
Keisetsu	)		
Shinnye-ne-tsuki	)		
Tama-tsugata	)		

IN MY PERSONAL WORK, more recent.

Bunkwa	Keisetsu
Eiten	Kingetsu
Fuji-no-keshi	Kew-keku
Fukurekuja	Mai-hime
Ganbi	Musashime
Ganrei	Rowgetsu
Hatsugasame	Seigetsu
Hovraku	Shikan-ow
Jindai	Shinnye-ne-tsuki
Joh-ga	Sain-sei
Kagetsu	Tamagiku
Keisetsu	Tama-tsugata

Mr. Benjamin Y. Morrison
7320 Piney Branch Road,
Takoma Park 12,
D. C. USA

2-468, Todoroki
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
11 November, 1951

Dear Mr. Morrison:

I am very delighted to have your letter enclosed International coupons of October 31. I recieved your picture from Mr. Creech last September, then I mounted it, and now it is proudly one in my room. So my obligation is so much with the letter from yourself, the authority of Glenn Dale.

I forwarded the picture book of "Satsuki" to Mr. Creech last day, but perhaps you have it, because it is the Annual of the Teikoku Satsuki Kyokai (Imperial Azalea Society). The Satsuki Dokokai (Azalea Club) and Teikoku Satsuki Kyokai, both are dissolved, and the two are united with the Nippon Satsuki Kyokai (Japan Azalea Society) that are established newly after war. But the Annual of the new Society do not be published, because their economic condition at present is not recovered yet, though they are continuing the opening of the Satsuki Show in every season at Tokyo and several local cities. General speaking, the public interest for Azalea in this country are increasing rapidly year by year.

Please tell me what kind of books on Satsuki culture you have. When I find out the book different from them, I will get it and send you it.

Now I have the old and small series of the Tsutsuji and Satsuki culture that are published before 102 years, 1849 (Kaei 2 nen), 4 years before when Commander Perry called on this country. The series consist with 5 copies, but unfortunately I can not obtain No. 1 and 2. If you have interest to see them, I beg to forward that original copies to you as the memory of the favour after I make manuscript.

botanic,

About the name of the Satsuki: I feel it is proper to call them *B. indicum* as you told me. I acted only upon Dr. T. Makino's form. The word Satsuki is means by May in English, it is use as poetical word for May but not usually. The common word for May is Go-gatsu (the fifth -moon).

Tsutsuji are belongs to *B. mucronatum* as your information. They have larger leaves than these of Satsuki, and enclosed ^{both} evergreen and deciduous while the Satsuki are only evergreen, and the native original var. of Satsuki are find at the Southern district only, but the native Tsutsuji are growing widely and plenty in this country.

There are the different condition on the appreciation between these two in this country.

The Satsuki are appreciate principally as the dwarfed plants in pots ("Bonsai" in Japanese), of course there are plenty of them used in garden for landscape plants, but all of the breeders of the Satsuki don't culture them for the purpose of landscaping. The varieties of the Satsuki been use for the landscape materials are these of old fashioned, very common and cheaper in cost. These varieties are out of value among the Satsuki-lovers.

The Tsutsuji are culture only for landscaping purpose. The Satsuki breeders don't culture them, though in the old time there were no line between these two kinds.

I think above mentioned matter are different from that of your country.

By the way, the foreign Azaleas been use for the articles of the modern flower shops, and most of all are culture under the glass house or in the frame by the flower growers. It also doesn't be accept for the exhibits of the Satsuki Flower Show.

I feel that the Satsuki has the hardness against cold, because they are growing perfectly in the heavy cold district in this country, I will tell you Yamagata Prefecture as Example, where are famous place on the Satsuki culture, and the Temperature of this district go down about same with Washington to New York in winter. There are situated in Long. 139.5 to 140.5 degrees, and in lat. 38 to 39 degrees. The snowfall in this district are one of the heaviest in Japan, the depth of snow near the sea coast reaches over 3 feet, while it increases to 9-13 feet at the foot of the mountains.

Are there the American native R. kaempferi? I want to see them. There are plenty of the native R. kaempferi in Japan. Are they same with that of your country? ^{mother of} It is said that R. kaempferi is the wild "Kirishima" (R. obtusum), because no one find out the wild "Kirishima", they are growing only in the garden. There are no "Kirishima" even in Mount Kirishima.

I learned that your essential test is always the endurance of cold. When I get some news to contribute to your test, I will write it to you.

I wish to know what kind of soils (planting material) are use on the Azalea culture in your country. We use "Kanuma-soil", it is special soil best for the Satsuki culture.

Then it is very pleasant news that you will be able to devote your entire time to the breeding of Azaleas in near future. We are expecting the successful news of "Morrison of Glenn Dale", and wish you are always enjoy your work in good health.

I feel much familiar to you, owing to know you have ever been in this country. There were big change after the time you stayed here.
at

3-

I should be much pleased if you would kindly send me a copy of the Annual of Azalea Society in your country or the catalogues of Azaleas of the American nurseries. I fear that it will cause you lots of trouble.

Please tell my regard to Mr. Creech and Mr. Hyland.

Sincerely yours,

E. Satomi

Eikichi Satomi

Translated from "Makino Shin Nihon Shokubutsu Zukan".
(1960).

Makino's New Illustrated Flora of Japan. 1960.

Rewritten under the supervision of

Fumio Maekawa Dr. Sc.
Hiroshi Hara Dr. Sc.
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page 459.
Illustration number 1834.

Jap. Nom.: Maruba satsuki (means "Orbicular-leafed azalea")
Rhododendron eriocarpum ^KNAMAI.

Ever-green low Shrub, naturally grown in Ryukyu Island,
widely cultivated in garden too. Surface^C of the branch
is covered closely with ^tbent hair. Leaves are obovate
or elliptic, the apex is short and acute, and seems near-
ly orbicular, 1-3cm long, thick, deep green and shine,
each surface bears ^{nt}bent hair. Flower; blooms on top
of the branch during May to June, dia-meter 4-5cm. Scaly
leaf of the flower bud is large, peduncle is short.
Commonly purplish red, occasionally white, light pink,
and variegated. Calyx is small, and apex ^{the} ^{'s} devided in to
five. Number of stamen are 6 to 10. Ovary bears den-
sely white wrath hair. It differs from the others due
to wide and orbicular leaves, number of stamens are more
than five, and color of the anther is lighter.
Jap. Nom. MARUBA SATSUKI is derived from the meaning that
"Satsuki bearing orbicular leaves" (Marui-orbicular, Ha-
leafes).

(Notes; Japanese ^HBa (leaf or leaves) is pronounced commonly
Ba if it is followed to the other word, of course there
is some exceptional cases.)

Makino - Shin Nihon Shokubutsu Zukan
Reizei 1960



1833. しでさつき

〔つじ科〕

Rhododendron indicum Sweet forma *laciniatum* Makino

サツキツツジの園芸品種で庭園に植えられる。枝は細かく分岐し、しばしば
わん曲する。葉は皮針形または広倒皮針形で両端はとがり、長さ1~3cm、濃緑
色で光沢がある。5~6月、枝ごとに通常1個の花を開く。花柄は短かい。がく
片は5個、小形で長さ2~5cm。花冠は一般のツツジ類と異り、基部まで裂けて
5個の離れた花弁になる。花弁は朱赤色ではん点がなく、倒皮針形で先はやや
鈍形、長さ1~3.5cm、幅5~7mm。雄しべは5本。花糸は赤色、やくは暗紫
色で時に退化する。花柱は赤色で長い。〔日本名〕四手サツキでその細く裂け
た花弁がしで（四手）に似ているのでいう。

1834. まるぼさつき

〔つじ科〕

Rhododendron eriocarpum Nakai

琉球に自生するが、広く庭園に植えられている常緑低木である。枝には伏した
毛が密にはえ。葉は倒卵形または広楕円形で、先は短かくとがるかほぼ円形、
長さ1~3cm、質厚く濃緑色で光沢があり、両面に伏した毛がはえる。5~6月
頃、枝の端に1~2個の花をつける。花芽のりん片は大きく、花柄は短かい。花
は径4~5cm、紅紫色が普通であるが、白色、淡紅色、咲き分けなど多くの園
芸品種がある。がくは小形で先は5裂する。雄しべは6~10本。子房には白色
の剛毛が密生している。サツキとは葉が幅広く丸味があり、雄しべは5本より
多く、やくの色がうすいので区別される。〔日本名〕丸い葉をもったサツキの
意味である。



1835. りゅうきゅうつつじ (しりゅう)
(うきゅう)

〔つじ科〕

Rhododendron mucronatum G. Don

普通に庭園に植えられる常緑の小低木である。幹の下部から多く分枝し、株
全体の形は円形で、大きなものは高さ約1.5mとなる。葉は互生して短かい柄
をもつ。多くは小枝の先端に葉が2枚集まって、皮針形または倒皮針形で、
先は鋭形または鈍形、革質で細毛がある。初夏、枝の先に1~2個の白色の花
を開く。がくは緑色で5片にわかれ、裂片は皮針形である。花冠は漏斗形で5
裂し、上面に緑色のはん点がある。雄しべは10本。雌しべは1本。さく果は有
毛である。日本に野生はなく、支那原産と考えられたこともあるが、キシツツジ
やモチツツジを親として作られた園芸種と思われる。慣用として漢名に白杜鵑
花をあてている。



1836. むらさきりゅうきゅうつつじ

〔つじ科〕

Rhododendron hortense Nakai

庭園に植えられている半常緑の低木で、枝は横に広がり密に茂る。春の葉は
楕円形で先端は短かくとがり、長さ3~6cm、浅緑色で、若枝とともに両面に立
った軟毛が密生している。秋の葉はやや小形で先端は鈍形、濃緑色で厚く、越
冬する。4~5月、枝の先に2~4個の花を開く。がく片は皮針形で長さ12~20
mm、花柄とともに腺毛が密生している。花冠は淡紅紫色で径5cm内外、上側
の裂片に紅色のはん点があり、少し芳香をもっている。雄しべは6~10本。子
房の先には腺のある白色の毛が密生している。モチツツジに非常によく似てい
るが、雄しべの数が多いため区別され、モチツツジをもとにして作られた園芸
品と思われる。



202-SP-3-2615



1829. やえきりしま
Rhododendron obtusum Planch.
forma *Buergeri* Maxim.

〔つつじ科〕

キリシマの園芸品種で、観賞用として庭園に栽培される常緑低木である。秋の葉は倒卵形または長楕円形で先は丸く、越冬し、長さ1.5~2.5cm、春の葉は多少長くて先はやや尖り、ともに伏した細毛がある。4~5月、枝の先に径3cmばかりの2~3個の花を開く。がくは花弁状になって花冠とほとんど同大形で濃紅色をし、花冠が二重にかさなったように見える。雄しべは5本正常で、花糸は紅色、やくは薄紫色、花柱も紅色である。このほかキリシマの園芸品にはいろいろの形があり、花の紅紫色のものにも、がくが花冠状に大きくなった一品種がありムラサキミノといい、またがくがやや大きく花弁状になるが、花冠よりは小さく不規則に裂ける形のものをコンミノという。

1830. やまつつじ

〔つつじ科〕

Rhododendron Kaempferi Planch.

各地の山野に自生する半落葉低木で、高さは約1~3mとなり、枝は分枝多く横に広がる。葉は互生し、枝の先に集ってつき、狭い倒卵形、または倒皮針形で先は鋭形、枝とともに毛がある。初夏、枝の先に有柄の赤色の花を少数散形状に開く。がくは5裂して小形、卵形でふちに毛がある。花冠は漏斗形または漏斗状筒形で5裂し、上面に濃紅色のはん点がある。雄しべは5本、雌しべは1本、さく果には毛がある。変化が多く、花が紫色のものをムラサキヤマツツジ (f. *mikawanum*)、がく片が皮針形で細長いものをサンヨウツツジ (f. *purpureum*)、がく片が花弁状になったものをヤエザキヤマツツジ (f. *Komatsui*)、雄しべが花弁状になったものをタチセンエ (f. *plenum*)、花筒の細長いヒメヤマツツジ (f. *tubiflorum*)、北海道にあり葉が大きく、がく片も幅広いものをエゾヤマツツジ (f. *latispalum*)、伊豆大島のもは芽のりん片が大きくオオシヤマツツジ (f. *macrogemma*)、四季咲きヤマツツジ (f. *sempperflorens*) などの品種がある。



1831. みやまきりしま

Rhododendron kiusianum Makino

〔つつじ科〕

霧島山、阿蘇山、雲仙嶽、久住山をはじめ、九州の高山にはえる常緑低木である。山頂付近では高さが傾斜に10cmぐらゐであるが、標高が低くなるにつれて1mぐらゐになる。枝は密に分枝し、葉は小さく、長楕円形で先はとがり、長さ8~30mm、両面特に下面脈上には褐色の毛がある。5~6月、枝の先に2~3個の紅紫色の花を散形に開く。花冠は漏斗状で径2~3cm、先は5裂し、上面に細点をもつものと、ないものがある。雄しべは5本、雌しべは1本、果実は卵形で褐色の毛がはえる。本種は園芸品のタルメツツジの母種であることを指摘し、ミヤマキリシマの名もかつて私がなづけたものである。



1832. さつきつつじ

〔つつじ科〕

Rhododendron indicum Sweet

常緑低木で普通は人家に栽培され、またしばしば関東以西、四国、九州の河岸の岩の上に野生する。高さは約15~90cmばかり、葉は互生し、枝の先に集ってつき、線状皮針形で両端はとがり、全縁で枝と葉はともに褐色の伏毛がある。5~6月、枝の先に紅紫色の花を開き、花の下部には早落性の広いりん片がある。がくは小さくて5裂する。花冠は大きく広い漏斗形で5裂し、上面に濃紅紫色のはん点がある。雄しべは5本、雌しべは1本、さく果には毛がある。園芸品種には白、しばり咲き、咲分けなど変ったものが多い。〔日本名〕五月(陰曆)すなわちサツキに咲くの意味である。しばしば泉月ツツジと書くが、一般に略してサツキという。漢名に杜鹃花をあてることがあるが誤りである。学名はインド産のつつじの意味であるがインドに産せず日本特産である。





石
南
科

まるばさつき 石南科

Rhododendron eriocarpum NAKAI.

九州ノ島嶼ニ産スル常緑小木ニシテ、枝極ハ細カク分岐シ、高サ二三尺ヨリ四五尺、葉ハ薄キ革質ニ黒キ剛毛ヲ散布ス、初夏、梢頭ニ開花ス、花冠開徑、一寸内外、帯紫紅色又ハ朱赤色、萼、子房ニモ毛茸ヲ帶ブ、往々栽培觀賞セラル

圖解……開花セル枝、稍縮寫、葉二片、實大、子房、萼、原大

材料……薩摩 隼勝瀬島ヨリ鹿兒島へ移植 生品(昭和十一年六月七日)永井龜彦氏寄

石
南
科

げんかいつつじ 石南科

Rhododendron mucronulatum Turcz. var. *ciliatum* Nakai.

本州中南部ヨリ九州ニ亘リテ産スルつつじニシテ、小木本ナリ、葉ハ多少冬ヲ
 凌グ、枝極良ク分岐シテ稍細、葉ハ薄質、平滑、嫩葉ハ有毛、早春萌葉ニ先チテ梢
 頭ニ開花ス、花冠ハ櫻色、開徑寸餘、葯ハ黒色

圖解……開花セル枝ト嫩芽ヲ出タセル枝、並ニ盛葉ノ枝、稍縮寫

材料……花——東京 移植 生品 (昭和十年三月十一日) 林伯闇家寄

葉——東京帝國大學植園 栽培 生品 (昭和十三年六月)

from Morrison

7320 Piney Branch Road,
Takoma Park, 12, D.C., USA.
16 November 1951

Dear Mr. Satomi,

Since we are now old friends, we can omit the formal salutation of business letters and imagine ourselves in garden with our plants, looking at every detail and discussing the relative merits of the different bushes! In my own garden to-day it was too cold and too wet to be very pleasant, but the bushes still stand and I now have no further work except to make some permanent labels to put on some bushes from which I have gathered seed. I now have all my seed cleaned and in envelopes from my garden here; in Mississippi where I have my other garden, there is another supply and there is a third near where Mr. Ciesch lives, made for me by a friend of mine on some of the tender azaleas (Belgian type) that we keep under glass.

I shall put the names of the azalea books on a separate sheet of paper so you can see what I now have. Also the names of the Azalea Society of which I have some yearbooks (annuals).

You are very kind to offer me the old books that you have, but I would feel most unhappy to have them here. I have a very strong feeling that they should never leave Japan. That is part of the true wealth of your country and should stay there. If I could read Japanese, I should beg the privilege of borrowing them until I have read them, but it would be wrong to let them come here where no one would read them and use them. I do thank you from my heart for your very kind thought for me.

When I was in Japan, now so very long ago, I learned the name of Satsuki is 'Fifth-month azalea' and if I remember correctly, the fifth month is the month when all the boy-children used to celebrate their birthday! It was also the month when certain iris came into flower, in fact it was a very nice month as it is here!

We do not have the cultivation of plants in pots as much as in Japan as it went out of fashion long ago and now appears only in remote places, especially where there is a poor climate or the certain styles of gardens, where plants in pots are used to decorate paved areas, or terraces. One of the things I hope to do when I am permanently settled in Mississippi is to begin a collection of azaleas in pots, as well as some other plants that look well in pots but at present I am not at home during each day and such plants need particularly careful watering.

You ask about soil. We do not have any one type of soil that we choose. Here, I use the natural soil which is a very porous clay with mica in it. If I add an almost equal bulk of humus, whether it is compost that I prepare myself from the forest leaves, or 'peat' that I purchase. I usually do not add any sand, except in the boxes where I plant my little seedlings after they come to their first transplanting. Then I add 1/3 more sand to the above mixture of soil and humus. In Mississippi there is no clay, so I mix half and half of the natural sandy soil and humus. My experience with soil is that it does not matter too much what the soil may be if several things are prepared: one, an acid reaction, two, perfect drainage and three at the same time, uniform moisture-holding character. If I wish to hasten growth, I use a fertilizer that is made from fish-oils and scrap. It is excellent.

In my home garden I sow the seed in shallow boxes, using only moss to fill them and sowing the seed on the surface. The flats as we call the boxes, are watered well before the seed is sown and then no more until the seed germinates, usually in three weeks. I allow the little seedlings to grow until they have three small leaves, and then move them into rows in a new flat filled with the soil and humus mixture. They grow on rapidly or slowly depending only on the amount of care I can give them. When I am retired, I shall be able to make them into large plants in one summer, but I do not plant them in the open garden until the following year. After that they are cared for outside.

No, we do not have any *R. Kammpferi* in this country except what has been grown from seeds, originally coming from Japan. All of our native species are deciduous and belong in the Section *Pentanthera*, to which the Japanese *R. japonicum* belongs, except one, namely *R. Vaseyi*, no two, the other being *R. canadense*. *R. Vaseyi* is a very beautiful azalea much like the Korean *R. Schlippenbachii* except smaller; *R. canadense* is small, not snowy and about the color of *R. reticulatum*.

One thing that is always difficult to explain to any one is the difference between the climate of an island and of a continent. You have cold temperatures in Yamagata Prefecture ~~but~~ you have snow that covers the plants and makes a protecting cover. I believe that also during the winter, you have many fogs and mists. We do not have either and our plants must endure the drying action of the sun when the temperature is low, as well as winds that also take out the moisture. A continental climate is much more severe usually, than any island climate. I have not trouble at all in my own garden with *R. indicum* (syn. *lateritium*) but unless there is a good snow cover, it will die farther north. If there is a good snow cover it lives, but alters its growth habit, remaining almost prostrate on the ground. Its greatest value to me, is the fact that it blooms later than the other species and that by combining it with the early flowering kinds I have been able to make varieties from the end of April until early June which is the month for the flowering of *satsuki* with me.

At the present time I am working on several lines of work. I have in my garden a plant raised from Japanese seed that looks very much like *Kammpferi* except that it is smaller, and does not flower until June. The great botanist, Dr. Reeder who died a few years ago, told me that it was only a form of *R. obtusum*. This may be true in the taxonomic sense, but it is very different, and regularly different every year from all the *Kammpferi* forms that I have and all the *obtusum* forms, including all the Kurume azaleas. This plant combined with 'satsuki' and *satsuki*-hybrids is now giving me a new race of early June blooming azaleas that I am crossing again with *satsuki* and *satsuki*-hybrids in order to improve the size of flower and the extent of the colors. I am also working on several combinations using *R. scabrum* which is not cold-hardy here, with other varieties and have several fine plants, one that is hardy and practically identical with *scabrum*. The I am working to combine the so-called Belgian azaleas (such as Albert-Elizabeth, etc.) with my hardy Glenn Dales. I have thousands of seedlings coming on, but I have yet to know how good they are out of doors without protection. All of this will be easier to manage in Mississippi where there is less winter, where camellias (*tsubaki*) grow finely and where I have hundreds of *Lycoris radiata* that reminds me of the 'O-Bon Matsuri in September. I was told that this *Lycoris* was 'bad luck' but I like it very much and we have thousands in this country, where they are called Red Spider Lilies because of the long stamens that stand away from the flowers like spider's legs!

As you probably knew, our garden style has developed differently from the classical Japanese styles, largely because we have had ample space in which to garden and because our designers were not artists who lived and made a small garden inside of the walls of their private places. So many fine artist-priests were your first designers, and had to think of their hours of meditation as well as their gardening. We have not had that pattern and like to see plants coming into their full height and eventually into the habit of 'old-age' which the skilled Japanese gardener can hasten by careful pruning. Some of my oldest plants are now 15-18 feet tall, so that one can walk under them!

The tender, florist's azalea (Belgian type, like Albert-Elizabeth, Verveaneans, etc) is an interesting problem, as it was bred in Europe chiefly by the Belgians, for growing in pots, and for flowering under glass. We do not know the breeding but we do know the species that were available at the time when the work began, after that all must have been inbreeding. There are still incultivation many old varieties that are or should be called satsuki I am sure, though no one does. Such kinds as Emperor, Brilliant, Willem van Oranje, Apollo, are almost certainly pure satsuki. Others have some additional blood, possibly the blood of the Chinese R. Simsii, which is also hardy with me, but has small flowers rather early in the year, usually April. I am hoping in time to be able by experiment, to determine which are the principle ancestors of the several kinds that we now have in this country, and of which I have perhaps almost a hundred.

I will send you a little later the chief azalea catalogues, but they are of 1951, not 1952. When the American Horticultural Society book comes out I shall be happy to send you that and meantime, I will hunt for a copy of a book that may be of interest, though it has many faults, some through accident, some from lack of knowledge. These will come by boat mail and so will be slow in their journey.

My grateful thanks to you for your kind letter. My very best wishes for your success in all your undertakings, and the hope that I may hear from you when you have time to write.

Very truly yours,

B. Y. Morrison

from Skinner

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
CROPS RESEARCH DIVISION

NATIONAL ARBORETUM

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
UNITED STATES NATIONAL ARBORETUM
WASHINGTON 25 D. C. 20250

June 4, 1965

Mr. B. Y. Morrison
Route 1, Box 24
Pass Christian, Mississippi 39571

Dear Ben:

My abject apologies for being so slow with your azalea list! This was partly caused by our most hectic spring ever--complicated to no small degree by Francis' absence in India--but also by the fact that Fred Lee has been in possession of all the name information, including our card file, for revision of his book. I consequently had to seek his cooperation and found his letter, copy enclosed, on my return from New York this week.

You will note that Fred backs Harold Fletcher's findings as to ineligibility of Fusilier, Gavotte, Quadrille, and Triton--and I see that Harold accepted Tinkerbell for a rhododendron in the '65 Year-book listing. However, I'm afraid he slipped on Nike which is certainly in the Register as Fred indicates and should not be reused. Fred's point regarding Tamino seems to me to be well taken, but the decisions on Bacchana and Bravado seem up to you. These are evidently acceptable, and any slight confusions would be with your own earlier names.

Our material is now back again so that we should be able to help you much more promptly with future listings. Of course, we are all puzzled as to what Harold Fletcher will want to do with the 700 names being added to The Azalea Book, of which less than 200 have been registered. Actually, one would suppose these 500 could legitimately be duplicated--at a price of confusion continued.

The Arboretum becomes increasingly involved in the President's Beautification campaign, with its attendant problems, but we hope that the tie-in may pay off, budget-wise, within a year or so. It may also interest you to know that the proposal, with all its back history, for

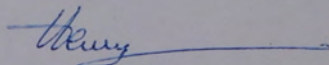
2.

bringing botanical work of the Smithsonian to the Arboretum, has been recently raised by the Smithsonian as a result of finding that new quarters for the herbarium, etc. across the Mall are already inadequate. The Council and Department are a little on the fence, but I believe we all basically favor such a move provided that enough safeguards can be written in. Both staff and outlooks have very much changed in the Smithsonian, and I cannot help feeling that arboretum research could be considerably strengthened by such an association so long as the Arboretum remains master of the situation. It is the only kind of outside ^{institution} ~~institution~~ that seems reasonably justified. Am sure you will have thought much about this in the past.

At long last we have had a few good showers.

My best regards,

Sincerely,



Henry T. Skinner
Director

Enclosure

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
U. S. PLANT INTRODUCTION STATION
GLENN DALE, MARYLAND 20769

January 11, 1966

Mr. B. Y. Morrison
Route 1, Box 24
Pass Christian, Mississippi 39571

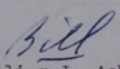
Dear Ben:

Many thanks for the revised information about the Akebono x fraterna hybrid. Sounds like this may be a real mixed up hybrid (genetically speaking), which is exactly what I am interested in. The real interest will come when I can get some root tips of it and see what the chromosomes look like.

The C. fraterna we have here is P.I. 162476, originally obtained as seed from the Lu Shan Botanical Garden, Kuling, China in February 1948. It is my guess that this is also what you and Mr. Sawada have.

I see you read the article by Dr. Cutter in the latest Camellia Yearbook. I have also read it. I could say much about its contents, but perhaps it would be better to say nothing except - this illustrates one of the things one must expect when one talks too much to visitors. Someday perhaps I will learn - if I live long enough.

Sincerely yours,


William L. Ackerman
Horticulturist, in charge

Kobayashi, Norio

Satsuki no Kenkyu to Baiyo
Tokyo, 1939 Hakubunkan

Study + Cultivation of Satsuki

皋月の研究と培養 目次

總 說

一 皋月は日本の花

二 皋月の園藝花としての地位

三 有利な趣味の家庭園藝

四 皋月觀賞の來歴

大正昭和の皋月とその觀賞上の標準

花 形

色 彩

花 質

葉 形

一
二
三
四
五
六
七
八
九
十
十一
十二
十三
十四
十五
十六

躑躅類の性狀と皐月の特徴

皐月の花

イ 花輪の大小

ロ 花の形状

ハ 花 瓣

ニ 花 の 色

皐月の花及葉の變化

培 養

一 培養の趣味

二 稚木よりの仕立方

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二四

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三 用 土

四 植 か へ

五 灌 水

六 肥 料

七 置 場 所

八 害 蟲 及 其 驅 除 法

九 挿 木 と 其 養 成

一〇 温 室 培 養

一一 新 花 の 作 出 法

觀賞と木振りの整へ方

一 皐月盆栽とは

二 盆樹の容積

二八

二九

三〇

三一

三二

三三

三四

三五

三六

三七

三八

三九

三	幹に就て.....	六
四	枝の整へ方.....	六
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六	盆樹の形態.....	一〇一
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四	底白咲花(紋り底白を除く).....	一二〇
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六	覆輪花種.....	一二三
七	重ね咲種.....	一二三
八	紋り咲種.....	一二四
九	新花紋咲種.....	一二四
世界の進出を計れ		一二五

2-468 Todoroki,
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.
September 28, 1952.

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

Dear Mr. Morrison:

I enclosed herewith the continued copies of the Japanese
old azalea book. I hope that you will find some interest
in those copies.

Now, it is best season in this country. In my garden golden-
osmanthus are giving out their sweet perfume, the fruits of
Kaki are turning orang-red, and it is also best time to trans-
plant the flowering quince, so I am enjoying with these work.
The fruits of azaleas are not ripened completely yet.

With very best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

E. Satomi

Eikichi Satomi

The Translated Copy
of
"Chosei-Karin-sho"
Vol. III

長生花林抄

嘉永二年增補版

Chosei-karin-sho.
(Japanese old book of Azaleas printed in 1847)

Volume 3.

page 1. Fusatan:
Flowers are assembling like a cluster; make
binding the branches; late flowering; red.



page 2. Soshitan:
Red; semi-double; small size.

Murasaki-manju:
Purple; full double; medium.

Murasaki-shibori:
White with purple spots; large.

page 3. Tokiwa-murasaki:
Deep purple; large; foliage look like Ryukyu
(Rhod. mucronatum).

Kishima:
Red; large; leaves are large too.

Gosho-murasaki:
Purple; large; foliage look like Ryukyu.

page 4.

Nankin-shibori:

Form is same with the illustration; pink, sometimes appears white stripes a little.

Nankin-shibori



▲
あんきんしぼり

page 5.

Akebono:

Cream with purplish shade; double; assembling; medium.

Kokasan:

Deep pink; double; a little larger than small size.

page 6.

Kirin:

Red; small petals are cutted like the illustration.

Kirin



▲
きりん

page 7.

Shishi:

White with pink blushes, mix with white and pink, pink spotted, pink breathed etc.; medium.

Tomaya:

Reddish brown with purple spots; large. *flower.*

page 8.

Natsu-no-ogi:

White; medium; sometimes appears cutted petals.

Koshikibu:

Lilac; small; most earliest blooming.

page 9.

Suruga-manju:

Light purple; large, double, assembling; large leaf.

Appare:

Pink; medium.

Kamomurasaki:

Deep purple; large.

page 10.

Hanaguruma:

Purple with deeper purple spots. Leaf; large.

Hanaguruma



▲
花車

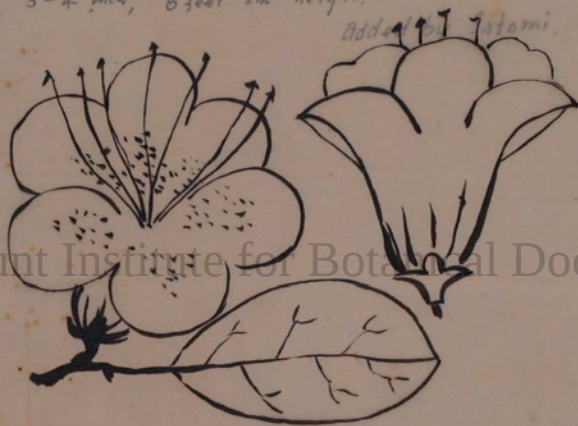
page 11. Kisaragi (another name, "Sarashina"):
White; large. Leaf is nearly same with "Kirishima"
(R. obtusum).

Mayuzumi:
Pinkish cream; medium.

p.12-13. Kazanjima-tsutsuji:
Pink with red spots. Petals; appears 5-7 p'cs.
Late variety. Leaf; large.

= (Rhod. scabrum G. Don. (Gard. Dict. III 846))
Kazanjima
Petal are waved, Stamn are 10, Diameter of
flower 3-4 inch, 6 feet in height.

added 10 stamens.



うきよ

Omu:
Light pink, large.

page 14.

Kuchibeni:

Light pink with red fringe, changing to blue.
Flowering period; so long.

Kuchibeni



▲
くらげに

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page 15.

Miyoshino (Koshin):

White with light pink shade, mixing red striped and red spotted, medium.

Futae-murasaki:

Deep purple, semidouble, medium.

page 16.

Omokage:

Pure white, semidouble. Leaves; large.

Omokage



▲
おまけ

page 17. Okuruma (Ito-kuruma, Kinyori, Yori-kurenai):
Red.

Okuruma



おくらま

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page 18. Masukagami:
Pale reddish brown with red brush, medium.

Ruson:
Purple, small; blooms two times, one time in late winter,
another in mid spring.

Murakumo:
Light purple, large.

p.18-19. Usukumo:
Light pink with red spots, large.

page 19. Sekidera:
Light pinkish white with purple brush, a little
spots in base.

Ogurayama:
Red, medium.

page 20.
-21

Toe-guruma:

Purple, single but the number of petals are generally ten p'cs. Stamen; so many. Leaves; same with Ryukyu (R. mucronatum). Branches; bended by twisting.

♀
Toe-kuruma



トゲ車

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Waka-murasaki:

Purple, large.

Haru-osohiku

page 22.

Haru-osohiku:

White with red brush and reddish brown stripes, ~~also~~ ^{appears} with pure white, red, and reddish brown.



春
おそひく

page 23. Tebotan (Fujimi-murasaki):
Purple, double, medium, large leaf.

Yaema:
Deep pink, double, medium, late flowering.

page 24. Karakusa:
Red, blooms assembling at top point of branch.

Karakusa



けい
し
き

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page 25. Kara-tsutsuji:
Red, both flower and leaf are large like those of
Kirishima (R. cuneatum).



けい
し
き

page 26. Koshi:
Very dark purple, large.

Sayohime:
Purple, medium.

page 27. Futaemi:
The flower illustrated is pure white, like snow, and blooms assembling petals at base point, leaves are also large.



page 28. Asakasumi: (Genji-sankichi)
Pale pink edged with white, medium.

Botan-kurenai:
Deep pink, double, medium.

Yae-kurenai:
Red, double, small.

page 29.

Shamuro:

White with purple blush and spots, appears quite purple.

shamuro



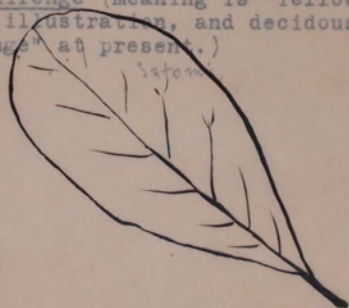
▲
しゃむろ

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page 30.
-31.

Kuchiba:

^{Yellow}
Yellow, large. This is only one variety in all Tsutsuji and Satsuki. This may be "Sheep Azalea" that is described in Shonso-komoku. (It is old famous botanical book in China). The flowers are assembling to one point. I (writer) have ever seen them at the foot of Mount Fuji, and was told that the name of them is Kirenge (meaning is "Yellow locus"). The leaf is like the illustration, and deciduous. (It is called "Ki-reng" at present.)



▲
くちば

page 33.

Hana-no-en:

Reddish brown with red blush and stripes, blooms mixing with pure red and reddish brown.

Hana-no-en



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page 34.

Yoshino-yama:

Light pink with white edge irregularly, large, makes imagine the enlarged flower of Cherry.

page-34

-35.

Karin:

Deep Chinese carmine, large, blooms assembly, form is like "Kuchiba", deciduous.

page 36.

Renge-tsutsuji:

Form look like "Karin", pale Chinese pink, large, deciduous.

page 37.

Kokurumi:

Form is shown by the illustration. Flower that of just before blooming look like Nut ("Kurumi" in Japanese), so it is called "Ko-kurumi" (meaning "Small nut"), red.

Kokurumi



こくらみ

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page 38.

Koiko:

Deep red, small, like with "Kirishima", suitable for cutting flower.

("Koi" meanig "deep", "ko" meaning "pink" in this case)

Kurofune l.

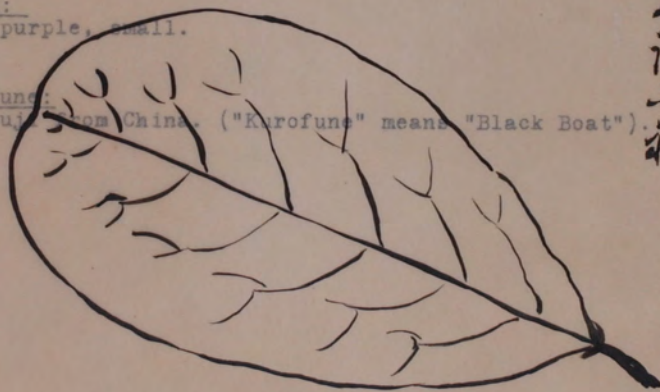
Unrin:

Deep purple, small.

page 39.

Kurofune:

Tsutsujidom China. ("Kurofune" means "Black Boat")



黒船のつばき

page 40.

Kurofune, continued

Pink, large, assembling like Rhododendron, large leaf,
and verticillate.

Kurofune 2.



くろふね
いざよひ
さくら

page 41.

Yama-manju:

Red, double, small.

Kasugano:

Light purple, small.

Shishin:

Deep purple, medium.

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page 42.

Shiro-senju:

White.

Shiro-senju



▲
しろせんじゅ

page 42-

43.

Shiro-manju:

White, leaves look like "Ryukyu".

Shiro-manju



志路万重

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page 44.

Susono-murasaki:

Purple shaded with pink, small, semi-double.

Edo-shiro: (Edo-shiro, Rakka-no-yuki)

Pure white like snow, large, leaf looks like "Ryukyu", but smaller.

page 45.

Mukashi-hatsuyuki:

Pure white, medium.

Usuiro: (Usuyo)

Pale pink, large, leaf is like "Ryukyu".

page 46.

Shinonome:

Pink, large, nice type, blooms toward upward.
Color changes according to blooming.

Kikyo:

Violet blue really like Platycodon. Large.

page 47-
48.

Asukagawa:

Pale pink with purple bluish, appears pure purple,
pure pale pink, and pale pink with red spots,
so changeable.

Asukagawa



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page 48.

Kawari-ko-kurumi:

Nearly same with "Ko-kurumi", light pink, large.

page 49.

Murasaki-dan:

Purple, semi-double, medium.

Minobu-murasaki:

Pale purple, medium.

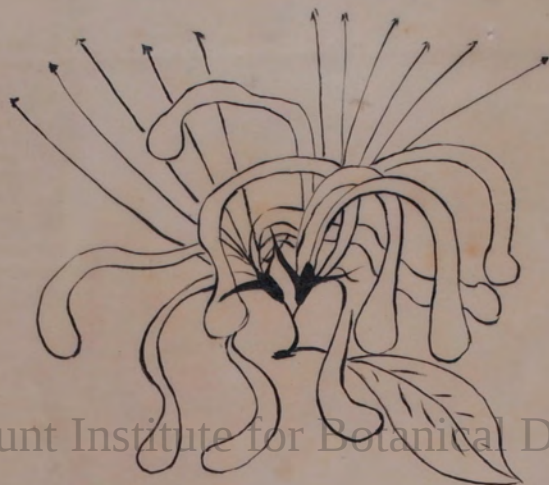
Kokonoe:

Red, double and single, large.

page 50-
51.

Zaigyo:

Form; shown by the illustration, lavender, appears large, medium, and small in size, leaf; large.



紫陽花

Zaigyo

P. 51-52.

Karaito:

Both stamen and petal are consist^{ed} with same organ.
Color; red.



紅花

Karaito

The Translated Copy
of
Chosei-karin-sho, Volume IV.

This Volume is described
on Satsuki (*A. indicum*).

長生苑林抄

嘉永二年増補版

Indication

- This mark shows that the flowering time is same with "Matsushima", and later about 30 days than "Kirishima".
- ⊕ This marked varieties bloom earlier about two weeks than "Matsushima", and nearly same time with late varieties of Tsutsuji (R. kaemferi).
- ◐ The mark shows the varieties that bloom later than "Matsushima"

p.3



●
12
23

"Matsushima" (brush marks) appears red and black on white ground, sometimes white, pure red and pink, white and pink stripes on white ground.

p.4



"Takane" (brush marks) appears red bluish on white ground, sometimes pure pink. marks

Matsu-shima

p.5



●
12
13

"Genji" (brush strokes) appears red bluish on light pink ground, white edge, sometimes pure red.

Genji

p. 12
p. 6

Yoshono-gawa - Cherry-pink with red and pale red marks slightly, large.

p. 7

Magaki - Double, appears red stripes on white ground, it is planted at warm district, blossoms seasons-Spring and Fall in a year.



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p. 8

Koshoku - Deep red, small, nice form. Another name, "Yu-giri", "Komi-kurenai".

p. 9

Sasa-nami - Appears fancy figured variegation on white ground, and sometimes bears pure red, pure white, and pink flowers.

Magaki

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p. 10

Shiro-shiro - Petals are thick, white, typical form.

p. 11

Kofuji - Petals are thick, white, typical form.

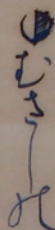
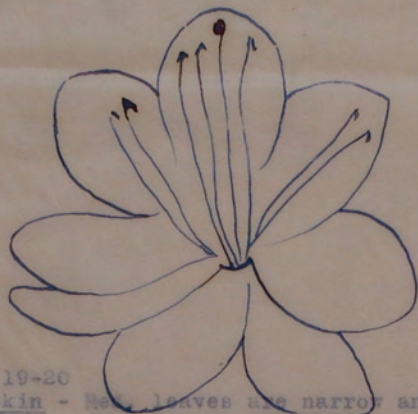


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Sasanami
Kofuji

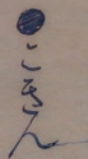
Illustration of "Musashino". p.18.

Musashi no



p.19-20

Kokin - Red leaves are narrow and long, looks like
"Seigai" of Tsubaki, so is called another
name "Satsuki-seigai".



Kokin

p.20-21

Arashi-yama - White with wide and narrow stripes
that of red and pink.



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p.21

Futari-shizuka - Light purple, medium size, blossoms
cluster with two flowers.

The meaning of this name is

"Gentle Arashi-yama" another name

for "Arashi-yama"

p.22

Osoraku - The appearance looks like "Sasanami", but
keeps white ground more widely than it, so
it must be draw a line between them.



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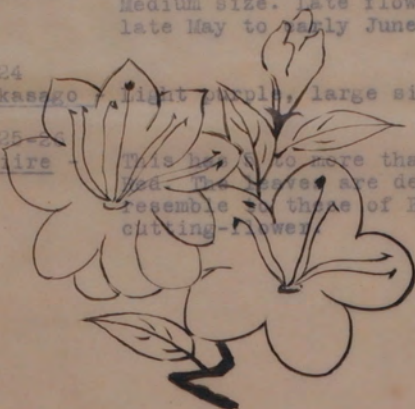
Osoraku

p.23
Shita-kurenai - Red, large size. Oriire

p.24
Kirikane - Deep pink, rather like light Chinese-red.
Medium size. Late flowering. Blooms from
late May to early June.

p.24
Takasago - Light purple, large size.

p.25-26
Oriire - This has more than 10 pieces of petals.
Red. The leaves are deep green and dense
resemble those of Bux-wood. Good for
cutting-flower.



p.26
Koya-kurenai - Deep red, small size, twigs and leaves
are dense, fine variety.

p.27
Shin-kurenai - Red, medium size.

p.27
Hachijo-kurenai - Deep red, large size.

p.28
Hazure-yuki - Light pink with pure white margin,
large size. "Hazure-yuki" meaning
"Snow falling from leaves".

p.28
Satsuma-kurenai - Deep red, thick petal, large size,
the form is good.

p.29

O-mane - Red, this name is means by "large full double".
The other name: "Satsuma-mane".



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p.30

Sen-e - Red, medium, double.

p.30

Sen-e - Red, large, full double.

p.30

Ko-kurenai - Red, small.

p.31-32-33-34-35

Soko-shiro - Edge is red, center is white.

blooms occasionally ~~qu~~^{soko-shiro}
it is said that this is better to grow
rather slenderly, because it appears
comparatively many white center. 

The stout plant of this variety  appears
quite red flowers, and it is interesting
that the young and vigorous plant of
this variety blooms only red colored flower.
In the case of the same plant, the slender
one appears like-like appears like white
than the stout branch. These phenomenon
causing the difference of the
color, but it is caused by the growing
conditions.



p.39/40

Meigetsu: Deep red, the form looks like "Oriire".
Number of petals are beaved indefinitely
8-13 pieces.

Meigetsu

名月



p.40

Beni-shibori : Pink with white marks, medium size.

p.41

Chiri: Red, the form is unusual.

Chiri

ちり



p.42

Yukimura : White, small.

p.42

Ko-murasaki : Deep purple, small size.

p.36

Hagoromo: Light red, both flowers and leaves are small size.

Hagoromo



●
 八重紅
 小

p.37/38

Shokko : Red brush marks, wide and narrow, appears on the white colour. Occasionally blooms light Chinese-red, pure red, and light pink.



●
 八重紅
 小

p.38

Hiroshima-sakibiki: white with slightly red marks, large size.

Shokko



p.42

Yuso : Deep purple, large size.



p.43

Koshinami : Red, large.



●
こしなみ



p.44

Naniwa-shibori : White with purple brush marks.
Large size.



p.44

Hyakuman : Red, large size.

Koshinami

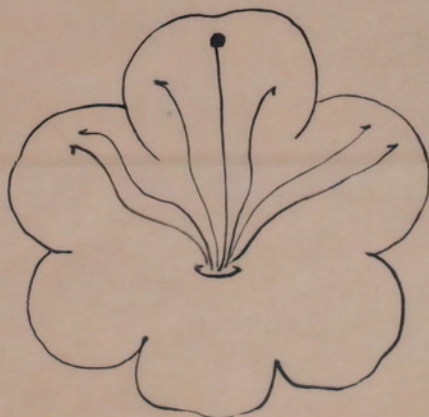


p.45

Oie-murasaki : Deep purple, medium size.

p.45

Akari-tsuki : Deep red, Six petals, large size.



●
あかりつき

Akari-tsuki

p.46

Shirasato-tsuki: Rather greenish white, the form is resembled to "Akari-tsuki", large size.

p.46

Tobiiri: Red large marks appear on the white ground.
The other name: "Sakiwake".

p.47/48

Kikumori: Red, medium, leaves smallest and dense, the form of the leaves looks like double Chrysanthemum especially in winter, so it is named "Kiku-mori" meaning "Gard of Chrysanthemum".

p.48

Ohmi : Pure greenish white, sometimes appears red marks slightly. Large size.

p.49

Katsuragi: White, mixed with medium and small sizes.

Katsuragi



くさぎ

p.50

Asaki: Greenish white, small.

p.51

Omodaka: Light purple, large size, leaves comparatively large.

p.51

Muji-shiro: White, large.

p.51

Hakata-kurenai: Deepest red, large size, thick petal.
Form regular, resembles to "Satsuma-kurenai", but this has rather round petal while that of "Satsuma-kurenai" is sharply pointed.

p.52

O-shibori: Appears red stripes and spots on the white, resembles to "Arashi-yama".

p.52

Kikyo: Violet blue, large.

p.53

Kazaguruma: Red, resembles to "Chiri".
The name is means by Paper Windmill.



p.54

Kii-no-kuni: Red, large. *Kazaguruma*
The name is means by "Kii Province".

p.54

Ko-shibori: Red stripes on white, medium.

Mikawa-murasaki: Deep purple, large.

Meaning "Purple of Mikawa Province".

p.54

Seihaku: Greenish white, medium size.
Meaning "Greenish White".

p.55

Natsu-yama: Light vermillion, mixed with red marks,
pure red, and pure pink flower. Large size.
Meaning "Summer Mountain".

p.55

Sao-yama: Cherry pink with red spots in the brooch,
large.
Meaning "Mt. Sao".

p.56 Futa-omote

Futa-omote: Particoloured with red and white, pure red,
and pure white. Large size.
Meaning "Double Face".



p.57

Kocho: Red, large size, petals are long.
Meaning "Butterfly".

Futa-omote



Kocho

p.58

Suruga-shibori: Pink marks on white, large size,
occasionally blooms pure pink.

p.58

Satsuma-murasaki: Deep purple, large size.

p.59

Katsuyama: Red stripes and spots on the crimson ground.
The margin of petal is nearly round.
Sometimes blooms pure vermilion and pure red.



かつやま

Katsuyama

p.60

Ominameshi (= Ominaeshi):

Pure white, medium size, blooms abundantly,
number of petals are beared indefinitely
from 8 to 15 pieces.

Meaning "Patrinia scabiosaeifolia".

p.61/62

Hanasoroe: Flowers are extremely changeable in their
colours of red, white, red, pink, yellow,
and every named colours with the above
colours except only purple.
The other name: "Hana-san".



花さろへ

Hana-soroe



p.62

Ichō (Ichiyo): Pink, small size.

p.63

Fuji-sarasa: Appears irregularly red stripes on the white ground. This is one of the changeable varieties in its colour.



ふじさらさ

p.64

Shira-nami: White, is blended with pale pinkish colour, marked a little with red stripes.

p.65

Zai: The form looks like "Zai" of Tsutsuji, but the petal is shorter than it. Red.
Meaning "Warder".



ざい

Zai

p. 66

p. 86
Ukigumo: Very light pink, red spotted in it's blotch,
good form, large.
Meaning "Floating Cloud".

p. 66

p. 66
Shimo-murasaki: Light purple, large.

p. 67

p. 67
Neriginu: Pinkish white, large size.
Meaning "Glossed Silk".

v. 67

p. 67
Azanashi : Pink, large size.

p. 62igurashi:

Higurashi: Pink, large, and has red spots in it's
broth.

p. 68

p. 68
Utsusemi: Blooms Chinese-red with red marks, appears
occasionally white stripes, large.
Meaning "Cicada's Shell".

p. 69

Satsuma-sen-e: Red, full-double.
Meaning "Double of Satsuma Province".



● 高麗人

Satsuma-sen-e.

p.70

Toyo-satsuma: Deep pink, semi-double, large size.

p.71

Mii-dera: Appears light purple stripes on the white ground, occasionally blooms pure light purple and pure white.

p.71

Hana-kagami: Marked irregularly with red stripes on the pinkish ground.

花
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p.72

Kiyotaki: Red marked on the white ground, changeable in colour.

p.72/73

Shira-fuji: Pure white, medium, blooming period long. Flowers does not stay on the twigs when finished. Their falling appearance is different from the usual varieties.

Hana-Kagami

p.74

Genji-magaki: Pink with red stripes, appears wh margin, double.

Genji-magaki

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p. 75

Ju-rin: White and pink, and with their various variegations.
Large size.

p. 76

Murasaki-kazaguruma: Purple variety of the "Kazaguruma". (p. 53).



●
むらさき
風車

Murasaki-kazaguruma

19
CHOSEI-KARIN-SHO

Vol. 5.

長生花林抄

卷五

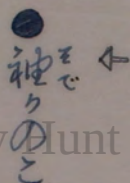
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- this mark denotes the time of the blooming which are same with "Matsu-shima", so it is later about thirty days than "Kiri-shima", and also later some sixty days from vernal equinoctial day.
- ④ This mark indicates the flowering time earlier about fifteen days than "Matsu-shima", so it is about same time with late flowering varieties of Tsutsuji.
- ① This mark denotes the varieties those later than "Matsu-shima".



SODEMAGAKI

White with red stripes and spots, hose-and-hose, blooms collective form. Twigs are slender.



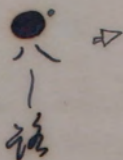
SODE-KANOKO

Flowers are very alike to SODEMAGAKI, appears more red spots than SODEMAGAKI, sometimes blooms pale pink flowers.



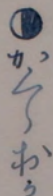
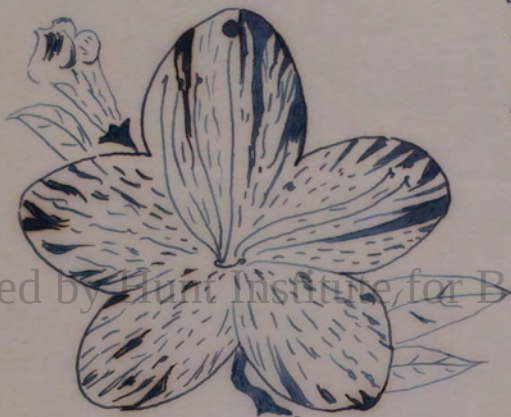
HANA-GATAMI

Blooms typical form of Satsuki, but sometimes appears hose-and-hose, white with red, pale pink, and orange red pattern.



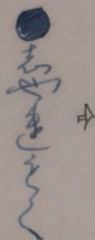
YATSU-SHIRO

Pure white, large,
regular form.



KAGURA-OKA

Blooms different in
colours and forms,
deep red variegation
on white ground, red
stripes on light pink
ground, and sometimes
red with white spots.
And occasionally appears
hose-and-hose.
in



SHARE-MOKU

Light orange-red, form is regular, petals are
thick, large.

pet



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NISHIKI

Deep red, hose-ⁱⁿ-hose,
blooms earliar than
Kirishima in spring, and
in autamun appears much
bloomings.



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TOTSUSO-MURASAKI

Purple, large.

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UME-GAE

Red, semi-double or double,
hose-in-hose.

源氏しほり

→ GENJI-SHIBORI

Color and form are similar with GENJI, but appears much variegation.

おくらむらさき

→ OKU-MURASAKI

Deep purple, large, leaves are also dark, good for cut-flower.



さざなみ

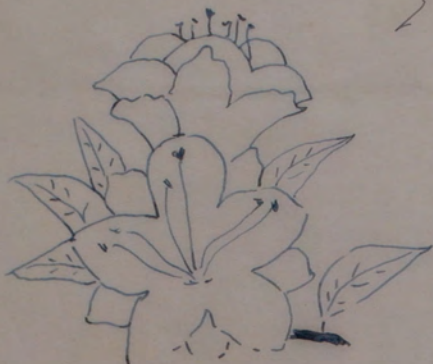
← SAZA-NAMI

White flecked on red ground, but occasionally appears pure pink and white. And bears skirt (koshimino). Saza-nami meaning Ripples.

おとろたけ

→ OTOWA-TAKANE

Pale pink with red stripes, large, occasionally appears hose-in-hose.



紅にまがき

BENI-MAGAKI

Color red.



かしわざき

KASHIWAZAKI

White with purple stripes, occasionally blooms pure white and pure purple, medium size.



ちやうほう

CHOYO

Red stripes appears slightly on white ground, large.



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→ SEKIMORI

Red alike Kiri-shima,
semi-double.



●
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→ KOSUHAKI

Purplish pink, semi-
double and double.

●
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→ OH-FUJI

Deep red, large.

らん
かん

RAKAN

Deep purple, large,
leaves are dark and dense.

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OSAYA

Deep red, large.



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HANA-KAZURA

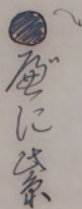
Red flecked white,
Appears formal skirt.



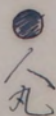
はな
かさ

HANA-KASA

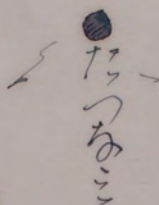
Deep red, form is unusual.
Flowers are serve in Japan-
ese cooking.

BENI-MURASAKI

Redish purple,
medium size.

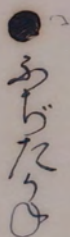
HITOMARU

Orange red, occasionally appears
red stripes, petals are thick,
form is noble, large.
(Hitomaru is the name of ancient
poet in Japan.)

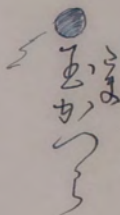
TATSU-NAMI

White with red stripes and
orange-red flakes, sometimes
appears pure white or yellow-
ish petals, medium size,
formal type.

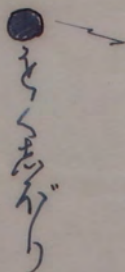
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FUJI-TAKANE

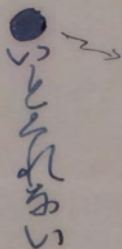
Light orange-red
with red stripes,
occasionally appears
pure pale pink,
large.

TAMA-KATSURA

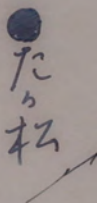
Light orange-red with red stripes,
appears formal skirt.

MOKU-SHIBORI

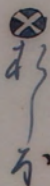
Cherry pink tinted cream with
red flecks, large.

ITO-KURENAI

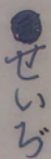
Red.
(Chuyo, Yae-shide)

TAKA-MATSU

Orange-red with red stripes,
red flecks, and red sands.
Sometimes appears red.

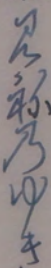
OSHIHO

Light pink with red stripes, and pure red, and pure rose pink. Large.

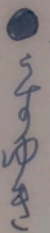
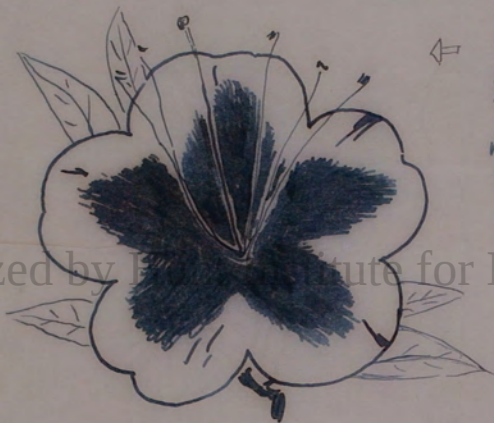
SEIJI

Cherry pink, large.

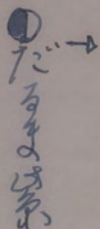
NO MARK.

MINE-NO-YUKI

Pure white with pink center, sometimes appears red stripes.

USU-YUKI

Petals are thick, white, large.

DARUMA-MURASAKI

Deep purple, large.



●
花のそと

→ HANA-NO-MOTO

White with Pink and orange-red stripes, in late autumn leaves appears purple dots. Compact.

(Hana-no-moto; meaning Origin of flower.)



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→ KASHURON

Orange-red, double, appears red stripes, blooms in both spring and autumn.



マキギヌ



MAKI-GINU

(Kiri-tsubo)
Red.

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あつさうろ

NATSU-KIRISHIMA

Bright deep red, large.
Leaves are dense.



のみぢかふ



MOMIJI-KASANE

Red.



べにぼたん

BENI-BOTAN

Red.



ふじなみ

FUJI-NAMI

White with light pink stripes and flecks, sometimes appears nose-in-nose.

いちもんじ

ICHI-MONJI

Red with white stripes, appears pure white and pure red, and white with red stripes, large.

かんじょう

KANJOJI

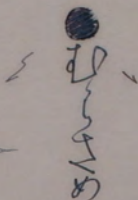
Light orange-red with red stripes, sometimes appears light purple stripes, medium size.



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11

KINU-GAWA
(RIVER KINU)

Cherry pink, occasionally
appears red stripes, large.



MURASAME
(Shower)

White with red and pink
stripes, sometimes blooms
pure red and pure pink.



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AMATSU-KURENAI
(Another name; "IKKEI")

Red, large.



おとわやま

OTOWA-YAMA
(Mt. Otowa)

White with deep red stripes and flecks, sometimes appears light pink with red stripes, and red & white. Very large, larger than "Matsu-shima", occasionally blooms six petals flower.



おのゑ

YOSHINO-MURASAKI

Purple, large.

ONOE

White with red & light pink stripes.

おのゑの
花は
大い
な
花
で
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る



源平

GENPEI

Red flower with white skirt.

源氏紫

GENJI-MURASAKI

Purple, small, white margined, leaves are also small and dense.

せい

SEIYO

Cherry-pink, large, and has skirt.



大阪花車

OSAKA-HANAGURUMA

(Another name: ROKU-SEN)

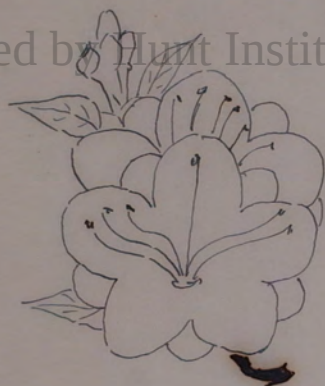
Red, six petals.



⇒ 松
なみ
⇒

MATSU-NAMI

Appears pale orange-red stripes on white ground, blooms oftenly sectored flowers of orange-red and white.



⇒ 薄
かさね
⇒

Usu-KASANE
(meaning "light double")

Light pink.

⇒ 松
島
い
し
の

⇒ MATSU-SHIMA-
KOSHIMINO

Flower is similar with "Matsu-shima", but has skirt.

⇒ ぶ
さ
う
こ
し
の
け

BUSO-KOSHIMINO

Orange-red with red stripes and flecks, forms are irregular, large, have skirts.



源氏こしみの

GENJI-KOSHIMINO

Pale pink with red stripes,
white fringed.



しろこしみの

SHIRO-KOSHIMINO

(meaning, "White Skirt")

White, with slight
red stripes, large,
bears skirt.

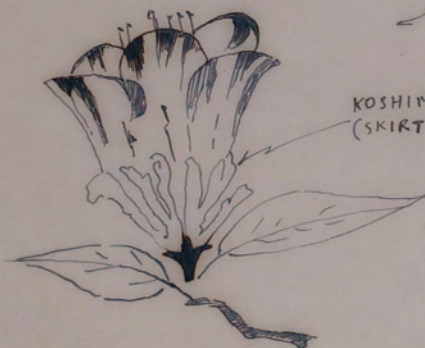


かきこしみの

KAKI-KOSHIMINO

(meaning, "Orange-red
Skirt")

Orange-red slightly
striped with red,
large, sometimes blooms
pure red.



KOSHIMINO
(SKIRT)

ねさらくに
しみの

OSORAKU-KOSHIMINO
(Beautifull Skirt)

White with red variegation,
large.



あかこしみの

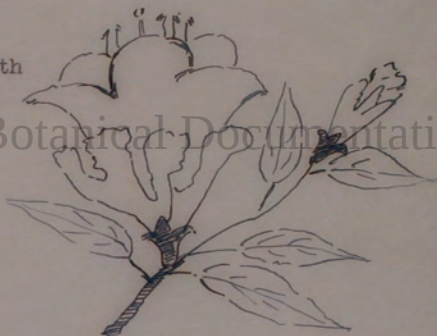
AKA-KOSHIMINO
(meaning; "RED SKIRT")

→ This is not so unusual, but is called as "Koshimino" from long ago.

さざなみこしみの

→ SAZANAMI-KOSHIMINO

Colour and form are same with "SAZA-NAMI", but have skirt.



おほこしみの

OH-KOSHIMINO
(meaning; "Large Skirt")

Red, large.

KAPPA-KOSHIMINO

Skirt is large, so seems like outer petal of double form. Red.

あつちこしみの

たう小腰蓑

TAKANE-KOSHIMINO
(meaning; Skirt of Alps)

Colour and form are same with "TAKANE" (~~KOSHIMINO~~), but has skirt.



八重子の

→

YAE-KOSHIMINO
(meaning; "Double Skirt")

Red, full double.

●わ
ざ
ち
し
膜
え
れ

 $\rightarrow$

AZANASHI-KOSHIMINO
(meaning; "Fine Skirt")

Red, large.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Route 1 Box 24,
Pass Christian, Miss.,
18 August 1960

Carl Emrick
53 South Broadway,
Yonkers, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your advertisement was read in the Book Section of the
New York Times.

My problem concerns translation from the Japanese.

I have three bound volumes (boards) about the Japanese
type of azalea known as Satsuki. I have also, eight
paper bound, annual reports of the Japanese Satsuki
Society (Dainippon Satsuki Doko Kai).

At this particular time, all that I should like to have
first is a translation of the Table of Contents, if there
is such, in order to determine what portions I would need.

My only interest at this time, is to dis-cover if the
Japanese have written anything at all about the breeding
involved in the production of these plants. This will
appear as breeding in the strict sense of the word, i.e.
the production of new plants by pollination and seed
production for the origination of new forms, and in the
loose sense of the word, in the propagation of "sports"
what appear sporadically and are much prized in Japan.

Sports most commonly appear on varieties that have white
flowers striped with various colors. The sports may be
to pure white, to pure color of the stripe, or to a flower
with a white throat and colored margins or a white flower
with the white showing only on the margins.

If I am correct that the contents will show whether or not
this is treated, we can then go on.

If your translator or translators are not familiar with botanical
and horticultural terms, a translation into rough English will
serve well enough, as in past experience, I have found that
a rough translation would give me the clue by which I could then
help the translator.

If this lies withing your field at all, I shall be delighted
to know as soon as may be convenient, and to have even a
tentative suggestion as to costs and preferred manner of
payments.

Faithfully yours,

B. Y. Morrison

BYS

To:

4112

Mr. B. Y. Morrison

Route 1, Box 24, 96/253

Pass Christian, Miss.

U. S. A. 39571

Descriptive List of Satsuki in Japan

Explanatory Note

Selecting clones; The clones listed here are selected mostly from "Satsuki Meikan" or the graded list of Satsuki published from Nihon Satsuki-kai (Japan Satsuki Club) and Tochighi-ken Satsuki-kai (Satsuki Club of Tochighi Prefecture) and some of the old clones growing at B. Y. M. garden which are still have in favor. Tokyo Satsuki-kai and Tochighi-ken Satsuki-kai publish the graded list of Satsuki every Satsuki season. The clones mentioned in these two lists are believed as representative clone which have in favor among the Satsuki clones in Japan. The clones mentioned in both lists are divided New clones and so called Master clones (clones of established merit) The clones belong to either New clones or Master clones are ranked according to their popular favor. Every year some new clones are added and consequently same numbers of clones which are less favored are excluded from the list.

In this descriptive list, however, the clones are mentioned in alphabetical order and not graded in particular.

Description; The description of clones are mostly based on the graded list of Nihon or Tochighi-ken Satsuki-kai which description are mostly limited on the character of flower. But, I tried to add Parentage, Habit of growth and Blooming season, etc. In these items, blank are showing no data available so far.

All color designations are not accurate, but give the outline as I cannot have full data in the current season.

Name of clones; Japanese name in Romaji accompanied in ^{parenthesis} ~~bracket~~ translation of those names. Romanization of Japanese according to Hepburn system, and put the long mark over the long vowels as for example hō, kō and chū etc. Gha or ghe are showing nasal g. The name in parenthesis on the line is the breeder of the clone.

New clones Awarded by Minister of Agriculture & Forestry, at Satsuki Show sponsored by Nihon Satsuki-kai.

1949 Shin-kighen, Ban-jō no Tsuki

1950 Ban-ka, Wa-kō

1951 Gyo-ten,

1952 Kotobuki

1953 Shin-kighen

1954 Hei-wa

1955 So-kō

1956 Gettoku

1957 Mei-chō

1958 Yama no Hikari

1959 Isshō no Haru

1960 Kiri no Hikari

1961 Sō-ghen no Tsuki

1962 Rei-kō

1963 Nikko

New clones Registered by Nihon Satsuki-kai

1961 Sō-ghen no Tsuki.
Shin-sen (Koshibuchi) (Kaneda)

1962 Gekkei-kan (Koshibuchi)
Tō-ten-kō (Kawai)
Shoku-jo (Inaba)
Hatsu no Hana (Shibahata)
Chiyo no Tsuki (Ughajin)

1963 Rei-kō (Yamanoi)
Seito no Hana
Kei-shuku
Shin-ju
Matsu no Homare

Awarded Highest Mention by Tochigi-ken Satsuki-kai

1952	Ban-jō	
1953	Ban-ka	
1954	Tatsumi no Hikari	
1955	So-kō	
1956	Tatsumi no Hikari	
1957	Mei-chō	Shinnyon no Hikari
1958	Asahi	Asahi toku
1959	Hikari	
1960	Shi-hō	
1961	Nichi-rin	Chin-zai
1962	Mei-kō	Tsuki
1963	Sekai no Hikari	Yama no Hikari
1964	Hatsu no Hana	Nikkō

New clones Registered by Tochighi-ken Satski-kai

1953	Akebono Bannō Hi-ghasa Ban-kō Tsuki no Tsukasa	1960	Tochi no Homare Waka-koma Sekai no Hikari
1954	Chi-kyū nishiki Takara no Hikari Cho-ju no Iwai	1961	Hatsu no Hana Chiyo no Tsuki Shin-sen Yayoi no Tsuki
1955	Yozu Gekka San-kō Matsu no Hikari Mei-chō Sei-ka Beni-ghasa	1962	Mei-rō Tsuki-hime Gin-rei Shi-kō Tsuki no Mai Kinppa
1956	Mei-kō Shi-hō Asahi Mei-hō Ko-han no ^u Tsuki Hikari	1963	Shira-fuji Gosho no Tsuki Yomo no Haru Ko-jo no Tsuki
1957		1964	Beni Kaghami Rai-kō Kō-ghoku Shin-ran
		"	Approved New Clones Hatsu Shimada Sō-ghen no Tsuki Kinppai Mine no Hikari
1958	Kō-ghetsu Shō-ghetsu Chin-zai (syn. Hana-hubuki) Yama no Hikari		
1959	Tsuki Nikkō Ikoi no Tomo Gekkei-kan Haru no hikari Iwai no Tsuki		

✓1 Ai-koku (Patriotism)

Parentage: Ka-hō X Tanima no Yuki

White center with purple and white ground with flakes, stripes or sector of purple, in the case of white ground the blotch area flushed with glass green, lobes broad, margin somewhat wavy. Medium size. Midseason.

Add. Your plant of Ai-koku should be a white sport, and will appear ^{rust} striped flower later.

✓2 Akebono (Dawn)

Parentage: Sport of Zui-ō

Ground color, pale lavender with flakes or stripes of rose pink, lobes often six and fairly round with heavy substance. Giant size.

Add. I presume your plant as Zui-ō, the parent plant.

3 Akita nishiki ('Akita' brocade)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

Pure white ground with liner stripes of red, sometimes six lobes with heavy substance.

4 Akoya-hime (Princess 'Akoya')

Parentage: Seedling of Asahi-zuru

Ground color, snow white with flakes and strips of deep reddish purple.

5 to 9 lobes, round, well formed flower.

Leaves round and dark green.

✓5 Ama-ghasa (Hat of Heaven)

Parentage: Sei-dai X Hō-zan

Grenadine red self, well formed giant flower.

? 10 stamens ?

✓6 Asa-hi (Rising sun)

Parentage: Kusu-dama X Ban-ka (Seikō-en)

White ground with stripes ~~of~~ and parti-colored of deep red. A very round and flat giant flower, and very fine substance.

- 7 Asahi no Hikari (Ray of Rising Sun)

Parentage: Seedling of Ei-kan

Ground color, pale lavender with purplish red flakes and stripes.
Very large flower.

- 8 Asahi-zuru (Rising sun and crane)

Ground color light red with margin shaded white. Very charming.
Medium size.

- 9 Aya nishiki (Twill damask and brocade or rich fabrics like damask and brocade)

Parentage: Unknown, very old clone.

Strap shaped lobes, often mixed with round or odd shaped flowers.
Medium to small in size.

- 10 ~~Azuma~~ Azuma nishiki ('Azuma' brocade)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

Ground color, light red with deep red stripe or flush. lobes 5 to

8. Medium size.

- 11 Azuma no Hana (Flower of East)

Parentage: Fuji nishiki X Sin-sei (Kaneda)

Snow white ground with heavy stripes or sector of grenadine red and pale red or red ground with white stripes.

Lobes, broad. Large flower.

Add. This is not old Chūghai hybrid but newer clone.

- 12 Bandai (Eternity)

Parentage: Seedling of Izayoi

Snow white ground with stripes and flakes of red color.

Sometimes has 8 to 9 lobes, well formed, very large flower.

- ✓ 13 Ban-ghaku (Ten thousand peaks)

Parentage: Shō-zui X Yō-mei, Triploidy plant

White ground with heavy stripes, flakes, freckles and flush of purplish red.

Substance of corolla is very good. Very large flower.

Late season.

✓14 Ban-jō (Sovereign)

Parentage: Akoya hime X Ban-dai

White ground with red stripes and flakes, $\frac{1}{2}$ lobes, are broad and 5 to 13 in number. Giant flower, mid-season.

Flower keeps very well, vigorous grower.

✓15 Ban-jō no Tsuki (Moon of Sovereign)

Parentage: Zui-ō X Shunryo no Tsuki (Seikō-en) Tetraploidy.

White ground with purplish red stripes or sector and white center.

Very large flower, and late season.

✓16 Ban-kā (Ten thousand flowers)

parentage: Sport of Ban-jō

White ground with red stripes or rayed.

Giant flower, early season.

Corolla, with heavy substance, leaves large and round.

17 Ban-ki (All brilliancy)

Parentage: Shō-zui X Ban-dai

White ground with deep red flakes and rayed.

Lobes broad and round. Very large flower.

✓18 Ban-kō (Ten thousand light)

Parentage: Seedling of Ban-ka

White ground with purple stripes.

Giant flower.

✓ 19 Bannō (King of all)

Parentage: Seedling of Ban-ka

White ground with red stripes or rayed, corolla with heavy substance.

Well formed, giant flower.

20 Ban-sai (Long live +)

Parentage: Iza-yoi X Tama^{ma}-orihime

✓ Pure white ground with deep purplish red stripes , flakes or parti-colored and purplish red with white center.

This clone bears white centered flower from as young as 2 year liner.

Growth is weak.

Middle size.

✓ 21 Beni-ghasa (Red umbrella)

Parentage: Sport of Ama-ghasa

10 stamens ?

Grenadine red self, well formed giant flower.

Corolla, heavy substance. Early season.

22 Beni-man-e, syn. Kō-man-e (Red double)

Parentage: Unknown, very old clone.

Deep Jasper red self, peony-flowered medium flower.

Mid season. Very vigorous grower.

✓ 23 Ban-ka (Civilization)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

Delft rose ground shading to white throat.

Well formed, medium size. Late season.

✓ 24 Chigho-sughata (Figure of page)

Parentage:

Deep red ground with clear white center.

Margin of lobes ruffled. Medium size. Early season.

✓25 Chikyū nishiki (Brocade of globe)

Parentage:

White ground with purplish red stripes or flakes.

Corolla, with heavy substance.

Large, early season.

✓26 Chin-zan (Unusual mountain)

Parentage: Sport of O¹-sakazuki

Deep rose pink self. Bell shaped, small size.

Leaves, ^vsmall, twiggy and dense, suited for small or miniature Bonsai.

Early season.

✓27 Chitose nishiki (Thousand years' Brocade)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

Pure white ground with deep purplish red stripes, flakes or freakles.

Leaves round and small, twiggy and compact in growth. So that it

is widely grown next to Matsu-nami.

Medium size, Early season.

✓28 Chiyoda nishiki ('Chiyoda' Brocade)

Parentage:

White ground with Rose madder stripes or flakes and freakles.

Large,

✓29 Chiyo no Tsuki (Moon of thousand era)

Parentage: Matsu-nami X Ki-kōshi (Ughajin, 1962)

White ground with stripes or rayed of Jasper red and same color with white center. Starry form and somewhat tubular in profile.

Medium size. Early season.

✓30 Chōju no Iwai (Celebration of long life)

Parentage: (Seikō-en ?

White ground with red stripes or flakes and freakles.

6 to 7 lobes, margin of lobes waved. Giant flower.

- ✓ 31 Dai-shu-hai (Big vermillion cup)

Parentage: unknown,

Deep red with white center or white with deep red margin.

Well formed, with round lobes.

Medium size, early season.

- ✓ 32 Ei-kan (Garland)

Parentage: Seedling of Asahi-zuru

Snow white ground with purplish red stripes or flakes or same color base with white margin. Very variable in pattern.

Usually 5 to 6 lobes but often 8 to 9 lobes, and margin of lobes ruffled. Corolla, with heavy substance. Large flower. Late.

Dark green leaves with glistening.

Vigorous grower, and easy to grow.

- 33 Ei-shi (Gallant figure)

Parentage: Fuji nishiki X Homare no Kokka

Pure white ground with purple stripes and flakes or particolored.

Margin of lobes ruffled, good substance. Large flower.

- ✓ 34 Ei-ten (^glorious ceremony)

Parentage: Seedling of Fuji nishiki (or Yō-meï X Izayoi)

Snow white ground with purple stripes or flakes and ~~particolored~~ mixed with same color base with white margin. Corolla with heavy substance. Very large, late season.

- ✓ 35 Fuji nishiki (Peerless brocade)

Parentage: Chance seedling, parentage unknown.

Pure white ground with heavy stripes or flakes and freakles.

Margin of lobes waved and having 5 to 6 lobes of good substance.

Medium size, early to mid season.

- ✓ 36 Fuku-ju (Happiness and longevity.)

Parentage:

Snow white ground with stripes or rayes of purplish red .

Well formed very large flower. Late season.

Leaf form good. Vigorous grower.

- ✓ 37 Fuku-roku-ju (^God of Wealth and Longevity)

Parentage: Izayoi X ~~K~~^Yinka-zan (Akimoto 1929)

Snow white ground with deep crimson stripes or same color base with white margin. Mostly 6 lobes but some have 7 to 8 lobes, good substance. Very large flower.

- 38 Gha-hō (Gracefull flower)

Parentage: Hō-etsu X Zui-ō

Pure white ground with Rose purple heavy stripes or flakes and freakles. ^Margin of lobes ruffled. Giant flower.

- ✓ 39 Gekka (Flower of Moon)

Parentage:

(Reg.by Tochighi-ken Satsuki-
kai, 1955)

White ground with red stripes or rayes and red with white white ~~z~~ center. Glossy silky substance is outstanding.

Corolla, well formed and rounded.

Large flower, late season.

- ✓ 40 Gekkei-kan (Laurel crown)

Parentage:

(Koshibuchi 1962)

White ground with dark crimson stripes or flakes and same color shaded toward white throat.

Lobes, narrow, rather flat in profile.

Very large, early season.

- 41 Gekkō (Light of Moon)
 Parentage: Sei-ghetsu X ~~Kyokkō~~/nishiki (1938)
 Pure white ground with deep red stripes, flakes or rayes and mixed with white centered red.
 Well formed, very large flower
- ✓ 42 Gettoku (Virtue of Moon)
 Parentage: (Shinryo no Tsuki X Ban^{ka} or Seedling of Ban-ka)
 White ground with red stripes, flakes or freakles.
 Margin of lobes ruffled.
 Giant flower, early season.
- 43 Gi-kō (Light of Right)
 Parentage: Shō-zui X Sei-dai
 White ground with purple stripes, flakes or rayes.
 Giant flower, keeps well.
 Leaves, glossy. Vigorous grower.
- 44 Gin-sekai (Silver world or Snowy ~~and~~ scene)
 Parentage:
 Snow white self.
- 45 Gin-rei (Silver ring)
 Parentage: Sport of San-kō no Tsuki (Round leaved)
 White ground with purplish red stripes, flakes or freakles and same color base with white center.
 Well formed, medium size.
- ✓ 46 Gobi nishiki ('Gobi' brocade)
 Parentage: Unknown, old clone.
 Snow white ground with deep red stripes, flakes, freakles, rayes, half-dyed ^Yflush. This clone has extreme variable patterns that had been used for breeding and produced many outstanding clones.
 Medium size, late season.

just here

Poor form, < stripe
 no overlapping -

- 47 Go-jō nishiki (Five castle brocade)

Parentage:

Pure white ground with deep red stripes, flakes or flush, sometimes light red base with deep red stripes.

Medium size, vigorous grower.

- 48 Gosho no Tsuki (Moon of Palace)

Parentage: Ai-koku X Sei-kō no Tsuki (Reg. 1963)

White ground with purple stripes and same color with white center.

Well formed, medium size.

- ✓49 Gun-bi (Beauty of Mass)

Parentage: Sport of Gun-pō

~~Very~~ Very pale Rose madder ground with red stripes or flakes.

Margin of lobes ruffled. Large flower.

- ~~46~~
50 Gunnō (Ruler of Mass)

Parentage:

Violet red self. Margin of lobes ruffled.

Medium size.

- ✓ ~~50~~
51 Gun-pō (Grouped Phoenixes)

Parentage: Unknown, (Akimoto)

Pure white ground with stripes, flakes or flush of Hermosa pink.

Representing clone of ruffled margin. corolla, with good substance.

Medium size, late season.

- ✓ ~~51~~
52 Gun-rei (Group of beautiful ones)

Parentage: Sport of Gun-pō (Pale colored ground)

Pale Rose madder ground with stripes or flushed with deep Rose madder.

Margin of lobes frilled, medium size.

Small leaves. Havit, very dense and twiggy, but slow to grow.

✓53 Gun-sei (Boice of crowd)
 Parentage: Gunmō X ~~Gun-pō~~ or Seedling of Gunpō (Akimoto, 1929)
 Milky white ground with stripes or freakles of deep purple, throat
 flushed with light Chalesdony yellow.
 Margin of lobes frilled. Flowers keep well. Medium to small in
 size. Leaves, small and dark green with grossy.
 Vigorous grower.

✓54 Gyō-kō (Light of Dawn) ~~Parentage~~
 Parentage: Breeder (Kaneda) said as a chance seedling of Gobi nishiki
 but more likely offspring of Kinka-zan.
 White ground with deep scarlet red stripes, freakles or particolored.
 Medium size, late season. Growth is not strong.
 Add. Your plant should be a colored self sport.

✓55 Gyoku-shin (No suitable translation)
 Parentage: Seedling of Asahi-zuru
 Snow white ground with purplish red stripes or freakles, sometimes
 mixed with same color base with white margin.
 6 to 13 lobes, overlapping well. Margin of lobes ruffled.
 Corolla, with heavy substance. Medium size.
 Leaves large and Belgian azalea-like.

56 Gyoku-y^gō (Beautiful sun)
 Parentage: Sport of Gyoku-shō (Round leaved) (Ughajin)
 White ground with deep crimson stripes or sectores.
 Large flower.

57 Gyoku-shō
 Parentage:
 White ground with deep crimson stripes or sectores.
 Lobes 7 to 8, heavy substance. Large size.

- ✓ 58 Gyō-ten (Sky of Dawn)
 Parentage: Sport of Ka-hō
 Pale lavender ground with rayes of deep purplish red or white stripes.
 Margin smooth, overlapping well.
 Large size, late season.
- ✓ 59 Hakata-shiro (syn. Hakata-haku; 'Hakata¹white)
 Parentage: Unknown, very old clone which is mentioned on 'Kin-shū-makura'(1672), Oldest monograph on Satsuki.
 Snow white self having a wash of pale viridine green in the blotch area. Medium size, late season.
 Leaves small, dark green. Habit, dense and twiggy.
 Exeellent for Bonsai.
- ✓ 60 Hana-fubuki (syn. Chin-zan:-in Utsunomiya;
 Flower petales fall as if Snowstorm)
 Parentage: Sport of Kotobuki (Yamanoi)
 White with reddish purple stripes or same color with white stripes
 and mixed with white center.
 Lobes strap shaped. Early season.
- 61 Haru-ghasumi (Spring haze)
 Parentage: Sport of Ka-ghetsu (Pale color ground)
 Pale ~~lavender~~ lavender ground with stripes or rayes of deepple
 and ~~white~~ white center.
 Medium size.
- ✓ 62 Haru no Hikari (Light of Spring)
 Parentage: Sport of So-kō
 Ground color, Pale Rose madder containing Jasper red with deep rose
 madder, stripes, particolored or freakles and white stripes or
 flakes. Floweris relatively flat with overlapping lobes.
 Giant flower. Early season.
 Add. Your white ground plant might be 'So-kō^I, parent plant.

- 63 Hatsu no Hana (First blossom)
Parentage: Seedling of Kusu-dama (Seikō-en)
White with Rose pink stripes or flakes and freckles, and white center
of Rose pink too. Well formed.
Very large, Early season.
- ✓64 Hei-wa (Piece)
Parentage: Sport of Wa-kō Tetraploidy plant.
Very pale lavender ground with purple stripes or freckles and rays.
Lobes, 5 to 7 or 8. Very large, mid season.
- ✓65 Hei-wa no Hikari (Light of Piece)
Parentage:
Light Hermosa pink ground with white center.
Large size.
- 66 Hi-ghasa (parasol)
Parentage: Seedling of Ban-ka
Purplish red self, margin of lobes waved.
Giant flower. Early season.
- ✓67 Hikari (Light)
Parentage: Sport of So-kō (Seikō-en)
Ground color, pale Rose madder containing Jasper red, with stripes or
freckles of deep Rose madder, and white stripes too. Sometimes mixed
with white ground with stripes of these color. Very variable in pattern.
Giant flower. Mid season.
- 68 Hi no Tsukasa (Chief of Scarlet)
Parentage:
Deep scarlet red self.
Middle size. Late season.

✓69 Hito-maru (Name of a poet long ago)

Parentage: Unknown, very old clone which mentioned in 'Kin-shū-makura(1672)'.

Pale Jasper^{red} ground with deep Jasper red stripes and flakes or white stripes.

Sometimes has 12 to 13 lobes, margin of lobes slightly waved.

Corolla, with heavy substance, and keeps well.

Medium size, late season.

Leaves, narrow and glossy. Vigorous grower.

✓70 Hō-etsu (Sweet enjoyment)

Parentage: Sport of Hō-sei (Round leaved)

Pure white ground with deep purple stripes, flakes or particolored and flush.

Corolla, with heavy substance. Very large, late season.

Habit, dense and twiggy.

71 Hō-ghetsu (Round Moon)

Parentage: Izayoi X Sei-dai

Pure white ground with brushedor stripes and flaked of Rose red, or white center of same color.

Medium size.

✓72 Hō-kō (Rich in Light)

Parentage: Sport of Hō-nen (Round leaved)

Milky white ground with stripes, flakes or particolored and flushed of scarlet red.

Large flower, mid season.

- ✓73 Homare no Hana (flower of Honor)
 Parentage: Sport of Ban-ka
 Pale Rose pink ground with stripes of scarlet red.
 Well formed, giant flowered, mid season.
- 74 Hō-meī (Fragrant light)
 Parentage: (Yamanoi)
 Pure white ground with scarlet stripes and flakes.
 Lobes, round. Medium size.
- ✓75 Hō-nen (Year of plenty)
 Parentage: Izayoi X Gobi nishiki (Seikō-en)
 Milky white ground with heavy stripes, flakes or freckles and flush
 of deep red.
 Medium size.
- ✓76 Hōrai-zan (Mountain of Eternal youth :- Chinese traditional place)
 Parentage: Sister clone of Gen-shi no Hikari (Seikō-en)
 White ground with heavy stripes or freckles of purplish red.
 Margin of lobes, ruffled.
 Well formed, large, early season.
 Habit of growth, good.
- 77 Hō-sei (sweet voice)
 Parentage: Kumo no ue X Ima-yō (Niimura, 1928)
 Pure white ground with heavy stripes or freckles and flush of deep
 purple. Corolla, with heavy substance.
 Very large.
- 78 Hoshi-zuki-yo (Starlit night)
 Parentage:
 White center

- 79 Hōshu no Hikari (Light of Jewel)
 Parentage: Koku-sei X Hō-sei (Yamanoi)
 Snow white ground with stripes or flakes and freckles of red with pale
 lavender. Very large.
- ✓ 80 Hotaru no Hikari (light of Lightening bug)
 Parentage: Ki-kōshi X Hito-maru
 Ground color, between pale pink and moderate yellow pink self or stripes
 of deep pink, throat flushed with pale yellow green.
 5 to 6 lobes. Small flower. Mid season.
- ✓ 81 Ikoi no Tomo (Friend of rest)
 Parentage:
 White ground with heavy stripes, freckles of red. Often, mixed with
 white center. Corolla, with heavy substance.
 Well formed, giant flower. Mid season.
 Leaves ~~7~~, round.
- 82 Ima-yō nishiki (Present day brocade)
 Parentage: Unknown, old clone.
 ✓ Flesh pink ground with stripes or rays of deep crimson.
 Medium flower.
- 83 Ishi-yama (Stone mountain)
 Parentage: Unknown, old clone.
 Between lavender and pink self.
 Medium size.
- ✓ 84 Isshō no Haru (Spring of a life)
 Parentage: Sport of Yamato no Hikari (Seikō-en)
 Lavender ground with purple or white stripes.
 Very large flower. Late season.

- ✓ 85 Iwai no Tsuki (Moon of congratulation)
 Parentage:
 White ground with heavy stripes or flakes of crimson red and clear white center. Lobes round, well formed flower.
 Very large, late season.
- ✓ 86 Izayoi (Moon six days old)
 Parentage: Unknown, old clone.
 Hermosa pinkshaded toward the throat. Corolla almost round, with heavy substance. Large size, mid season.
 Small leaves, twiggy and vigorous.
- ✓ 87 Jō-gha (Phoebe, elegant name of Moon.)
 Parentage: Sport of Izayoi
 White ground with rose lavender stripe.
 Medium size.
- 88 Jūgho-ya (Full Moon)
 Parentage:
 Lavender self, medium size.
- ✓ 89 Ka-ghetsu (Flower and Moon)
 Parentage: Murakumo no Tsuki X Kyōkō nishiki
 Pure white ground with vivid Rose purple stripes, flakes or rays and white center.
 Medium size, early season.
- ✓ 90 Ka-hō (Floral treasure)
 Seedling of Asahi-zuru (Akimoto)
 Pure white ground with heavy stripes, flakes or freckles of Rosolane purple or white stripes on Rosolane purple ground.
 Lobes, 5 to 12, with heavy substance. Flower keeps well.
 Large size, mid to late season.
 Twiggy and dense. Vigorous grower.
- ✓ 91 Kakkō (Cakoo)
 Parentage: Seedling of Kikkōshi
 Pale purplish pink ground with vivid purplish red stripes, flakes or freckles and white center.
 medium size, late season.

✓ 92 Kan-ki (Ecstasy)

Parentage: Ishi-yama X Tai-yō nishiki or Seedling of Mei-sei

Snow white ground with deep crimson stripes, flakes or flush.

Corolla, with heavy substance.

Medium size, late season.

Leaves, round.

✓ 93 Kara-ito (Chinese thread)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

Scarlet self, hose in hose bloom with petaloid filament.

Small size, late season.

94 ~~Ka~~shin (Pleasant day)

Parentage: Tama-orihime X Taka-sagho

Brilliant white ground with deep purplish red stripes, half-dyed mixed with

~~or~~ deep purplish red with white center ^{or} white margin.

Margin of lobes, ruffled. Medium size.

95 Kasugha-no (Field of 'Kasugha')

Parentage: Unknown, old ~~var~~ clone.

Dark red self. Medium size.

96 Ki-jō (Tortoise castle)

Parentage: Taka-sagho X Gobi nishiki

White ground with stripes, flakes or freckles and flush of vivid ~~or~~ purplish red. Lobes, 5 to 7. Medium size.

(97 Ki-kaku (Tortoise and Crane)

Parentage: Unknown, old variety.

White ground with dark lilac stripes or flakes. Lobes, 5 to 8 or 9.

Medium size.

- ✓98 Ki-kōshi (Young noble)
 Parentage: Unknown, old clone.
 Rose lavender ground with white center. Starry shape.
 Small size, late season.
 Leaves, small and grossy. Havit, dense and twiggy. Vigorous grower.
- 99 Kiku-sui (Scoop up water)
 Parentage: Unknown, old clone.
 White ground with purple stripes, flakes or freakles. Very variable in pattern, then called as 'Purple Matsu-nami'.
 Small size, Late season.
- 100 Kimi no Hana (Flower of 'KIMI' 'Kimi')
 Parentage: Tama-ori hime X Yata no Kaghami (Tomuro)
 White ground with deep Jasper red stripes, reyed and large dots mixed with white center.
 Medium size, late season.
- 101 Kinka-zan ('Kinka' hill)
 Parentage: Unknown, very old clone.
 Snow white ground with deep crimson stripes, flakes, freakles or flush and half-dyed.
 Lobes, 5,6 to 7 or 8.
 Medium size, late season.
- 102 Kin nishiki (Gold brocade)
 Parentage:
 Pale Hermosa pink Ground with deep crimson stripes, flakes or freakles, throat flushed with Chartreuse green. Medium size.
- ✓ 103 Kin no sai (Gold baton)... Sometimes called as Kin-zai.
 Parentage: Unknown, very old clone, more than 200 years old.
 Rose Doree self. Lobes, strap shaped, sometimes mixed with round-petaled flowers or these intermediate formes.
 Leaves, small. Habits, dense and twiggy, dwarf.

Small size, early season.

Often planted in the garden as cover plant in Japan, but not strong.

104 Kin-pa (Golden waves)

Parentage: Sport of Matsu-nami (Pale color ground)

Pattern, form of flower and habit of growth are same as Matsu-nami but ground color is flesh pink and blooming season early.

105 Kiri no Hikari (Light of Paulownia)

Parentage: Yamato no Hikari X Gobi nishiki

Pure white ground with dark lilac stripes and flakes.

Very large, late season.

✓106 Kō-ghetsu (Brilliant Moon)--Utsunomiya

Parentage: Sport of Sei-kō no Tsuki

White ground with heavy stripes, flakes and freckles or white center.

Medium size, early season. Vigorous grower.

? 107 Kō-ghetsu (Brilliant Moon)--Tokyo

Parentage: On-shi X Nishiki-den

White ground with dark lilac stripes and rayed or white center.

Medium size.

✓108 Kohan no Hikari (Light of Lakeside)

Parentage:

Vivid deep crimson ground with white center.

Very large.

✓109 Kohan no Tsuki (Moon of Lakeside)

Parentage: Gyō-kō X Sei-dai (Kaneda, 1955)

Vivid deep crimson with white center. Well formed medium flower. Late season.

- 110 Kojō no Tsuki (Moon of old castle)

Parentage: Ban-rai X Ban-ghaku

White ground with heavy stripes or flakes and white center of ~~edge~~
~~color~~ purplish red. Medium size.

Leaves and habit of growth, good.

- 111 Kō-ka (Brilliant flower)

Parentage:

Pure white ground with heavy stripes and flakes of crimson red.

Large size, early season.

- 112 Kokkan (Crown of Kingdom)

Parentage:

✓ White ground with heavy stripes or freakles of purple containing

Wistaria blue. Margin of lobes ruffled.

Very large.

- 113 Koku-sei (Voice of Nation)

Parentage:

White containing very pale green ground with purplish red stripes or flakes. Medium size.

- 114 Komachi warai (Smile of Beauty)

Parentage:

Pure white ground with heavy stripes and freakles of dark lilac.

Well formed, very large flower.

- 115 Kō-man-e ---see Beni-man-e (22)

- ✓ 116 Kō-raku (Universal enjoyment)

Parentage:

Vivid rose purple or Hermosa pink ground with white center.

Medium size, late season.

Add. Your description is better ?

✓ 117 Kotobuki (Longevity)

Parentage: Seedling of Tō-gyoku

Snow white ground with purplish red stripes, flakes and freakles
or purplish red base with white center. Very variable in pattern

Flower keeps well. Medium size, late season.

Vigorous grower.

✓ 118 Kō-zan (Brilliant mountain) .

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

Hermosa pink containing Delft rose self.

Small size, early season. Habit, twiggy, growth is not good.

119 Kō-zan nishiki (Brocade of Brilliant mountain)

Parentage: Nikko-zan X Matsu-nami

Ground color, same as Nikkō-zan (not yet ascertained ? with red
stripes.

120 Kumoi (Palace)

Parentage: Fuji nishiki X Shō-zui

Pure white ground with deep purple stripes, flakes and rayed.

Margin of lobes ruffled. Very large.

✓ 121 Kusu-dama (Decorative flower ball)

Parentage: Sport of Shinnyo no Tsuki

Deep purplish red ground with white margin or white center and
both in one flower as so-called 'bull's eye', or lavender ground
with stripes or freakles of deep purplish red.

Very large, early season.

122 Kyōkkō nishiki (Brocade of Rising sun's ray)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

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

- ✓123 Man-saku (^U ~~B~~umper crop)

Parentage:

(Shibahata)

Ground color, Hermosa pink containing Salmon pink, with Rose madder heavy stripes, flakes or freakles and white stripes.

Medium size.

- ✓124 Matsu-nami (Pine with Waves)

Parentage: Unknown, very old clone.

Pure white ground with stripes, flakes or freakles and rayed or dotted of vivid crimson.

Lobes, 3 or 4 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 13. Flower keeps well.

Medium size, Late season.

Leaves, small. Habit, with dense and twiggy. Vigorous grower.

This is one of the most widely grown clones for Bonsai, through out old and new clones.

- ✓125 Matsu no Hikari (Light of Pine)

Parentage: Sei-dai X Shinryo no Tsuki

Pure white ground with stripes, flakes or freakles and rayed of vivid crimson red.

Lobes, round and well imbricated. Giant size, early season.

- 126 Matsu no Mai (Dance of Pine)

Parentage: Seedling of Hakata-shiro

(Yamanoi)

White ground with red stripes and light red ground with deep red stripes.

Lobes, 4,5 to 12 or 13. Medium size.

- 127 Matsu no Tomo (Friend of Pine)--- syn. Utsu-murasaki.(' Utsu-purple.)

Parentage: Unknown, Old clone.

Snow white ground with purplish red heavy stripes, flakes or freakles

Lobes, 5,6 to 12 or 13 Medium size.

✓ 128 Mei-chō (Bright morning)

Parentage: Seedling of So-kō (Seikō-en)

White ground with heavy stripes, flakes or freakles of deep red and light red flakes or rays.

Lobes, broad and round, well formed flower.

Giant size, early season.

Add. In your description; 'Myo cho' and 'Miyo Tiyo' will be another Rōma-ji for this clone.??

✓ 129 Mei-hō (Bright Jewel)

Parentage: Seedling of Ban-ka

White ground with deep red stripes and flakes.

Giant size, mid season.

130 Mei-ka (Bright flower)

Parentage: Yō-mei X Ka-hō (Watanuki, 1938)

White ground with heavy stripes or flakes and freakles of crimson.

Well formed, giant flower.

131 Mei-kō (Bright light)

Sport of Tatsumi no Hikari (Pale colored ground)

Pale lavender pink ground with Rose pink stripes, flakes or freakles mixed with white stripes.

Large size, early season.

132 Mei-rō (Brightness)

Parentage: Sport of Mei-chō

Very pale lavender ground with stripes or flakes and freakles of red. Giant flower.

✓133 Mei-sei (Fame)

Parentage: Gobi nishiki X Izayoi (Kabuto)

White ground with deep crimson stripes or flakes and flush.

Lobes, 5 to 7 or 8. Flower keeps well.

Medium size.

134 Mi-hata (Flag of Emperor)

Parentage: Renamed for Shin Tanimura no nishiki

White with very pale green ground with deep crimson stripes or flush and white center. Medium flower.

✓135 Musashi-no (Field of 'Musashi', environs of Tokyo.)

Parentage: Izayoi X Chitose-ghawa

~~Rose red~~ ^{with 6, 7 to 11, 12)}
~~snow white~~ self. Lobes, round and well imbricated. Form of
flower is similar with Izayoi. Medium size.

Leaves, round and large.

✓136 Myō-ghi (Place name)

Parentage: Gun-pō X Fuji nishiki (fukushima, 1928)

Snow white ground with purple stripes and flakes.

Heavy substance. Margin of lobes sinuated.

Very large.

✓137 Nanba nishiki ('Naniwa' Brocade)

Note; This name has to write correctly as 'Naniwa' nishiki,
but 'Nanba nishiki' is current name.

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

Pure white ground with deep red stripes, flakes or rayed, very variable in pattern. Corolla, with bell shaped and sometimes mixed with narrow lobed .

Small size, early season.

Habit of growth good and many masterpieces of Bonsai have grown.

- 138 Nari-hira (Name of a famous handsome man in old time)
 Parentage: Chin-zan X Mai-sughata
 Pale Rose pink ground with white center. Form of flowers, single,
 hose in hose, double or petaloidy in stamen.
 Small size.
- ✓ 139 Nichi-rin (Sun)
 Parentage: Seedling of Bun-ka
 White ground with Rose pink stripes or flakes and freakles.
 Lobes, round and waved margin. Well formed and jeavy substance.
 Giant size.
- ✓ 140 Nikkō (Sunshine)
 Parentage: Sport of Kō-zan (Pale colored ground)
 Flesh pink ground with crimson stripes and flakes or white stripes.
 Small , starry flower. ~~///~~ Early season.
- 141 Nishiki- ghawa (River of Brocade)
 Parentage: Unknown, old clone.
 White ground with heavy stripes, flakes and freakles of red
 containng Hermosa pink.
 Corolla, with wellformed and heavy substance. Medium size.
- 142 Nishiki no Hikari (Light of Brocade)
 Parentage:
 White ground with heavy stripes, flakes ^{and} ~~or~~ freakles, or light
 red ground with same pattern of crimson.
 Margin of lobes, ruffled. Medium size.
- 143 Nyohō-zan (Mt. 'Nyohō')
 Parentage: Sport of Kō-zan (White margined clone)
 Hermosa pink containing Derft rose self with white margin.
 Small size, early season.
- ✓ 144 On-shi (Imperial gift)
 Parentage: Unknown, semi-old clone appered in Taishō era (1911-
 1925)
 Clear deep purple ground with white center.
 Medium size. Growth, rather weak.

- ✓145 On-shō (Reward)
 Parentage: Katori X Hō-ō or Kokkō nishiki (Akimoto, 1959)
 Pale Rose pink ground with dark lilac stripes or rayed.
 Lobes, round and well imbricated. Medium size.
 Vigorous grower.
- 146 On-yō (Kindly face)
 Parentage: Kō-zan X Gobi nishiki (Yoshinari)
 Deep crimson stripes on 'Kō-zan' (Hermosa pink containing Derft
 rose self) Small size.
 Habit, twiggy and dwarf, suited for small size Bonsai.
- ✓147 Ō-sakazuki (Large cup)
 Parentage: Unknown, very old flower.
 Deep Rose pink self. Lobes, overlapping.
 Medium size, late season. Leaves, small and grossy.
 Twiggy and vigorous in growth.
 Add. Many trees grown as masterpiece of Bonsai.
 There is purplish colored form included with Ō-sakazuki
 Growers distinguish this as Ō-sakazuki No. 2 and the former
 as No. 1.
- ✓148 Rei-ghetsu (Beautiful Moon)
 Parentage: Shō-zui X Yata no Kagami (Yoshinari)
 Pure white ground with heavy stripes, flakes or freckles and
 white center. Well formed, medium size, late season.
- 149 Rei-hē (Beautiful mountain)
 Parentage: Seedling of Takasagho
 Snow white ground with lavender stripes or flakes and half-dyed.
 Margin of lobes, waved and good form. Heavy substance.
 Medium size.
- ✓150 Rei-jin (Belle)
 Parentage: Ban-ka X Kusu-dama (Seikō-en)
 Light red ground with crimson stripes, flakes and freckles.
 Lobes, broad and well formed. Very large size, mid season.

- ✓151 Rei-ka (Beautiful flower)
 Parentage: Seedling of Sei-dai
 Pale Rose pink ground with heavy stripes, flakes or freakles of deep red. Well formed, circular and rather flat flower.
 Large size, early season.

- ~~Kakko~~
 152 Rei-kō (Beautiful light)
 Parentage: Kakko X Un-ghetsu (Yamanoi, 1962)
 White ground with Vivid and deep purplish red brushed or heavy stripes and white center.
 Well formed, very large flower.

- ✓153 Rei-kō (Light of Bell)
 Parentage: Sport of Zui-hō
 Snow white ground with deep Rose madder stripes or large blotched. Margin of lobes, waved. Corolla, with heavy substance.
 Very large.

- 154 Rin-pū (Long Rain and Wind)
 Parentage: Unknown, old clone.
 Rose lavender self. Bell shape, small size, late season.
 Leaves, small and folded upward peculiarly.
 Habit, dense, twiggy and dwarf.

- ✓155 Sakura-ghata (Cherry blossom shape)
 Parentage: Unknown, old clone.
 Lavender pink with white center. Lobes, somewhat pointed and gives ~~some what~~ cherry blossom image. Medium size.

- 156 San-katsu (A heroine's name in Kabuki drama)
 Parentage: Unknown, old clone.
 White ground with stripes or flakes of lavender pink.
 Medium size.

- 157 San-kō no Tsuki ('San-kō', Tree light, means 'Sun, Moon and Star' and 'Tsuki' is Moon, but in this case 'Tsuki' means White centered clone. In the name of Satsuki clone 'Tsuki' or 'ghetsu' (another reading for Chinese character of 'Tsuki') means 'white center. e.g. Shinnyo no Tsuki, San-kō no Tsuki, Ka-ghetsu and Kō-ghetsu, etc.

- Parentage: Ban-rai X Ei-kō (Seikō-en)
 White ground with reddish lavender flush, stripes or flakes and white center. Well formed, very round flower.
 Medium size, mid season.

- 158 Satsuma-beni or Satsuma-kurenai ('Satsuma'-red , 'Satsuma' is old name of Kagoshima prefecture, Southern Kyūshū, where R. eriocarpum and other Southern group of Satsuki are grown in plenty.)
Parentage: Unknown, Very old clone mentioned in 'Kinshū-makura' (1692)

Deep red self, medium size. Late season. Corolla, With heavy substance.

- 159 Setchū no Matsu (Pine, Snowed up)

Parentage:

Snow white self, small starry flower.

Leaves, small and narrow folded lengthwise. Dwarf habit, suited for miniature Bonsai.

- ✓ 160 Sei-dai (Holy generation)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

Tyrian pink base with clear white center. Well formed medium flower, early season.

- ✓ 161 Sei-ghetsu (Holy Moon)

Parentage: Unknown,

light lavender ground with lavender stripes or flakes and white center. Lobes, round and well formed. Medium size.

- 162 Sei-ju (Age of Emperor)

Parentage: Sport of Sei-un (Akimoto, 1930)

White ground with Stripes or flakes and brushed of crimson.

Corolla, with heavy substance. Very large flower.

- 163 Sei-ka (Genuine)

Parentage: Kusudama X Ban-ka

Snow white ground with deep red stripes, flakes and freckles.

Very clear color. Giant flower.

- ✓ 164 Sei-kō no Tsuki (Blue light of Moon, 'Sei-kō' is name of Breeder's garden.)

Parentage: Shō-zui X Fuku-musume (Sei-kō-en)

White ground with heavy stripes, flakes or freckles of deep purplish red and white center.

Medium size, early season.

- ✓ 165 Sei-shi nishiki (Clear purple brocade)
 Parentage: Unknown, old clone.
 White ground with purple stripes or flakes. Margin of lobes ruffled, petaloidy appedage to each lobes.
 Medium size.
- ✓ 166 Sei-to no Hana (Flower of Holy City)
 Parentage:
 Dull white ground with Delft rose particolored or motley flaked and white center. Very large flower.
- ✓ 166 Sei-un (Fortune of Emperor)
 Parentage: Seedling of Gobi nishiki
 White ground with crimson stripes, flakes or brushed.
 Well formed, medium size, late season.
- ✓ 167 Sekai no Hikari (Light of World)
 Parentage: Sport of Tatsumi no Hikari
 White ground with purplish red stripes, flakes or sectored and light lavender pink ground with purplish red stlipes.
 Well formed, Lobes broad and heavy substance.
 Giant flower, mid season.
- ✓ 168 Shibori-asaghao (Striped Morning glory)
 Parentage: Unknown, very old clone, which mentioned in 'Kin-shū makura(1692)
 White ground with purplish red stripes or flakes.
 Funnel shaped flower which is alike to Morning glory form that it is called as 'Morning glory flowered Clone' and at the time of 'Kin-shū-makura' several clones of this group had existent.
 Medium size, very early season.
- 169 Shichi-fuku-ju (Seven God of good fortune)
 Parentage: Unknown, old clone.
 White ground with purplish red stripes, flakes or freakles and white center. Medium size.
- ✓ 171 Shi-hō (Purple jewel) (Seikō-en)
 Parentage: Tai-hei X Rose bell
 Snow white ground with heavy stripes, flakes or freakles of pale purple. Well formed, round and flat in profile.
 Giant flower, early season.

- 172 Shi-hō-den (Purple stork mansion)
 Parentage: Unknown
 Pale lavender ground with deep purplish red stripes.
 Large size.
- ✓ 173 Sin-kighen (New era)
 Parentage: Ban-ghaku X Sumida (Yamanoi,)
 Pure white ground with wash of Lumiere green in ^{of} blotch area and
 Tyrian rose stripes or flakes. Well formed round flower.
 Very large flower, mid season.
- 174 Shi-kō (Purple light)
 Parentage: Sport of Shi-hō
 Pale lavender ground with Purplish red stripes and rayed.
 Giant flower.
- 175 Shin-kyō (Mirror of God)
 Parentage: White sport of Yata no Kaghami
 White ground with red stripes and large blotch.
 Mediumsize, mid season.
- ✓ 176 Shinnyono Hikari (Light of Eternal truth)
 Parentage: White sport of Kusu-jana
 White ground with Tyrian rose stripes and white center. Sometimes
 mix~~xx~~ white margin on Tyrian rose base.
 Very large, mid season.
- ✓ 177 Shinnyo no Tsuki (Moon of Eternal truth)
 Parentage: Zetsu-rin X Sakura-ghata
 Tyrian rose ground with white center.
 Very large, mid season.
- ? 178 Shin-sei (Holiness)
 Parentage: Pale color ground clone of Chitose nishiki
 Pale rose pink ground with Tyrian rose stripes or rayes and
 white stripes.
 Medium size, early season.
 Add. Your plant seems very differ in blooming season and patterns.

- 179 ~~Shi~~ Sen (Offering to God)
 Parentage: Sport of Gyō-kō (Koshibuchi, 1961)
 White with deep crimson red stripes, flakes, rays or self with
 white margin. Variable in pattern and very clear.
 Round flower and heavy substance.
 Very large, late season.
- 180 Shin-Taiyō (New Sun)
 Parentage:
 White ground with heavy stripes or flakes of Hermosa pink.
 Giant flower, early season.
- 181 Shi-ō (Purple king)
 Parentage:
 Deep purplish red self.
 Medium size.
- 182 Shira-fuji (White Mt. Fuji)
 Parentage: Sport of Ai-koku (Kyokka-en)
 Color and pattern of flower are same as Ai-koku. But, lobes
 are narrower than parent and leaves have broad white margin.
 Medium to small flower, early season.
- 183 Shi-ryū no mai (Purple dragon dance)
 Parentage: Unknown, old clone.
 Deep purplish red self with petaloidy stamen.
 Medium size, late season.
- 184 Shi-sei (Purple Star)
 Parentage: Seedling of Hakata-shiro
 White ground with red stripes. Lobes, 5 to 6, round, but
 some has strap and mix petaloidy stamens. Medium size.
- 185 Shi-sui (Purple water)
 Parentage: Unknown, old clone.
 Purplish red self. Narrow lobes and mixed strap shaped flower.
 Small size, early season.
- 186 Shō-ghetsu (Shinning Moon)
 Parentage: Seedling of Kō-ka
 Snow white ground with crimson red stripes or flakes, and
 white center. Well formed, medium size.

- 187 Shokkō nishiki ('Shokko¹ Brocade, one of the most famous brocade)
 Parentage: Unknown, very old more than 200 years old)
 White ground with red stripes, flakes, particolored or large
 blotches mixed with red or white self, very variable in pattern.
 Well formed, medium size.
 Leaves, oblanceolate. Thick blanch.
- ✓ 188 Shoku-jo (Weaving ~~maid~~ Maid)
 Parentage: (Inaba, 1962)
 White ground with heavy stripes, flakes or fleckles of Phlox pink,
 Rose pink dots on the blotch area which flushed with light yellow
 green. Very large.
- ✓ 189 Shō-zui (Happy sign)
 Parentage: Kyōkō nishiki X Izayoi
 White ground with Phlox pink stripes, flakes or sectors.
 Well formed flower. Medium size. Vigorous grower.
- ✓ 190 Shu-chū-ka (Flower in Sake-liquor)
 Deep Jasper red ground with white center.
 Medium size.
- ✓ 191 Shū-getsu (Moon of Autumn)
 Parentage: Sport of Ai-koku (Stripeless clone)
 Deep Mallow purple self with white center.
 Medium size, mid season.
 Add. Your white ground clone do not represent this clone.
- 192 Shun-ghaku (Spring ~~peak~~/)/ mountain)
 Parentage:
 Pale lavender ground with deep Rose lavender stripes, flakes or
 and white stripes. Medium size.
- ✓ 193 Shun-pō (Spring stork)
 Parentage: Unknown, old clone.
 Pure white ground with Phlox purple stripes or rayed.
 7 to 8 lobes. Very large size.

- 194 Sō-ghen no Tsuki (Moon of grassland)
 Parentage: Not recorded. (Kaneda, 1961)
 White ground with Jasper red heavy stripes, flakes or white center
 and white margin, mixed with bull's eye pattern (White margin
 and white center in one flower).
 Medium size.
- 195 Sō-ghon nishiki (Magnificent brocade)
 Parentage: Unknown, old clone,
 White ground with dark purplish red flush or heavy stripes.
 Medium size.
- ✓ 196 So-hō (Peak of Soochow, China)
 Parentage: Kyokkō nishiki X Yū-shō (1934)
 White ground with heavy stripes, flakes or freakles and white
 center. Well formed flower. Medium size, early season.
- ✓ 197 So-kō (Light of Soochow)
 Parentage: Seedling of Ban-jō or Ban-ka
 White ground with heavy stripes, flakes or freakles.
 Giant size, early.
- ✓ 198 Sun-fu (Another name of Mito city, East of Tokyo.)
 Parentage: Seedling of Ban-jō (Seikō-en)
 White ground with heavy stripes, flakes or freakles.
 Lobes, 5, 6 to 7, 8. Very large.
- 199 Sumida (Name of the river flow through Tokyo.)
 Parentage: Yō-mei X Gun-sei (Kanenari)
 Snow white ground with heavy stripes or flakes of purplish red.
 Corolla, with heavy substance. Very large.
- ✓ 200 Tai-hei (Piece)
 Parentage: Shinnyo no Tsuki X Zui-ō (Seikō-en, 1939)
 Tetraploidy
 Pure white ground with showy purple stripes or flakes and pale
 lavender flakes mixed with white center.
 Lobes, 5 or 6. Giant size, late season.

201 Tai-hō (Big stork)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

White ground with heavy stripes or sprushed with purplish red.

✓ Margin of lobes ruffled. Large size.

Add. So called 'Osaka-Tai-hō' (Osaka strain of Tai-hō) is especially showy.

202 ~~Tai-kan~~ / ~~Grand view~~)
Tai-kan (Grand view)

Parentage: Yō-meī X Gassan (Akimoto, 1931)

White ground with heavy stripes, flakes or freakles and half-dyed.

✓ Margin of lobes waved. Corolla, with heavy substance.

Mostly 6 lobes. Very large.

203 Tai-zan (Name of mountain in Shantāng Province, China)

Parentage: Kyokkō nishiki X Fuji nishiki

Snow white ground with Purple stripes, flakes or sectoried.

Well formed. Flower keeps well. Shiny leaves. Medium size.
Vigorous grower.

204 Tai-zan-haku ('Tai-zan' White)

✓ Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

White self, flushed with pale yellowish green.

Lobes, 5,6 to 7,8. Medium size.

205 Takane no Tsuki (Moon of high peak)

Parentage: Seedling of Tanima no Yuki (Kaneda)

White ground with Scarlet red rayed or large blotch and white center. Medium size.

✓ 206 Takasago (One of the subject of 'Noh' song, also another name of Formosa.)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

Rose purple self. Margin of lobes, frilled and somewhat roundish, heavy substance.

Medium to large in size. Late season.

- ✓ 207 Tama ~~hata~~ (Beautiful flag)

Parentage: Fuji nishiki X On-shi (Akimoto, 1928)

Snow white ground with deep purplish red rayed or half-dyed
and white margin or white center. Medium size.

- 208 Tama-Ori-hime (Beautiful Weaving maid)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

- ✓ Pure white ground with Purplish red stripes or flakes and
white center, sometimes mixed with colored or white self.
Medium size. Growth is not so vigorous.

- 209 Tanima no Yuki (Snow in Gorge)

Parentage: Unknown, very old clone already mentioned in
'Kinshū makura' (1692)

Deep Jasper red with white center. Margin of lobes, somewhat
ruffled. Medium size.

And, white center will not appear in the young stage or
vigorous growing tree. It is necessary to grow with moderate
feeding for white center.

- ✓ 210 Tatsumi no Hikari (Light of South East)

Parentage: Seedling of Ban-jō

White ground with Rose pink containing lavender heavy stripes
or flakes. Lobes, round and overlapping.

Giant flower, early season.

- 211 Ten-ju (Heavenly gift)

Parentage: Unknown,

Snow white ground with Rose pink stripes, flakes or flakes
and flush or half-dyed. Round and overlapping lobes, margin
ruffled. 5, ~~6~~ to 11 or 12 lobes. Very large size.

212 Ten-kei (Heavenly delight)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

White ground with Purplish red stripes, flakes or freckles and half-dyed or white center, sometimes mixed with colored self.

Medium size.

213 Ten-shi (Imperial gift)

Parentage: Fuji nishiki X Tai-hō

Snow white ground with heavy stripes of showy purplish red.

Lobes, broad and well imbricated, margin ruffled, heavy substance.

Medium size.

✓ 214 Tochi no Hikari (Light of Tochi ^{ghi} Prefecture)

Parentage: Seedling of Ban-ka

White ground with heavy stripes of flakes and freckles of Rose pink. ^{Margin of lobes, ruffled.}

Large size, early season.

Add. Your tree is solid colored clone, sorry.

✓ 215 Tochi no Homare (Honor of Tochi^{ghi} Prefecture)

Parentage: Seedling of Ban-jō (Pale colored clone)

Very pale lavender ground with ^{deep} purple stripes.

Giant size, early season.

216 Toki-Gun-pō (Hermosa pink strain of Gun-pō)

Parentage: Sport of Gun-pō

Hermosa pink self. Flower form is similar to Gun-pō.

Medium size.

217 Tomei nishiki (Eastern light Brocade)

✓ Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

Pale rose ground with deep crimson heavy stripes. Medium size.

218 Tō-ten-kō (Light of Eastern sky)

Parentage: (Kawai, 1962)

Snow white ground with heavy stripes, flakes or freckles of crimson and rayed, mixed with white center. Very large.

✓ 219 Tsuki (Moon)

Parentage: Heiwa X Sei-kō no Tsuki

Pure white ground with clear purple stripes and white center.

Its pattern is very variable. Large size.

220 Tsuki-hime (Princess of Moon)

Parentage: Sister of Iwai no Tsuki

White ground with deep purple stripes or rayed and white center.

Color is very showy. Large size.

221 Tsuki no Hikari (Light of Moon)

Parentage: Tatsumi no Hikari X Sei-dai

White ground with Rose pink heavy stripes or freckles and white center. Very showy pattern. Large size, early season.

222 Tsuki no Mai (Dance of Moon)

Parentage: Tatsumi no Hikari X Sei-dai

White ground with deep crimson heavy stripes or freckles and white center. Well formed large flower, early season.

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224 Un-ghetsu (Moon with Cloud)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

Dull white ground with Hermosa pink freckles and greenish dots. Lobes, very ~~narrow~~ narrow, medium size.

225 Uyō no Hikari (Light of 'Uyō')

Parentage: Kokkō nishiki X Izayoi

Snow white ground with rayed of deep crimson. Well formed, very large flower. Vigorous grower.

- ✓ 223 Tsuki no Tsukasa 6 Governor of Moon)

Parentage: Seedling of Ka-ghetsu

White ground with purple stripes and white center. Fine pattern,
well formed flower. Medium size, early season.

- 226 Uyō no Tsuki^u (Moon of 'Uyō')

Parentage:

White ground with purplish red stripes, flakes or freakles and
white center. Medium size.

- ✓ 227 Waka koma (Pony)

Parentage: Gun-pō X Gyoku- shin

Pale Hermosa pink ground with deep Hermosa pink rayed.

Margin of lobes sinuated. Medium size, late season.

- ✓ 228 ~~Wa-kō~~ Wa-kō (Light of Japan)

Parentage: Shō-zui X Hō-sei Tetraploidy (4X)

White ground with heavy stripes or freakles of purplish red.

Lobes, 5 to 8 or 9. Very large size.

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✓ 239 Warai-jishi (Laughing lion)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

Rose pink self, single, hose in hose or both with petaloidy stamens.

Medium size.

- ✓ 230 Yaita-jiro ('Yaita' white)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

Pure white self. Margin of lobes waved. Medium size.

- 231 Yama no Akebono (Dawn of Mountain)

Parentage; (Yamanoi)

White ground with deep purplish stripes or flakes. Very large.

✓232 Yama no Hikari (Light of Mountain)

Parentage: Sport of Ka-zan

Light red ground with crimson red parti-colored or freakles,
sometimes mixed with white ground flower (Ka-zan, parent flower)
Medium size, early season.

233 Yamato no Hikari (Light of Japan)

Parentage: Hō-zan X Ei-ten (Seiko-en)

2
Snow white ground with rayed of deep purple. Well formed, very
large flower. Corolla and leaves heavy substance. Early season.
Add. This clone often miss-spelled as Nihon no Hikari.

✓ 234 Yata no Kaghami (Mirror of 'Yata', one of the three sacred
emblem of sovereign rule.)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

Deep scarlet red with white center or large blotch of white.
Well formed, medium to small in size. Early season.

✓ 235 Yayoi no Tsuki (Moon of March)

Parentage: Sport of Rei-ghetsu (Pale colored ground)

Light red ground with deep crimson red stripes or flakes.
Very showy. Medium size, late season.

236 Yōki-hi (Yang Kuei Fei, consort of Chinese Emperor.)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

Deep scarlet red with white center. 5 to 6 lobes.
Medium size, late season.

237 Yomo no Haru (Spring of four quarters)

Parentage: Sport of Isshō no Haru (Deeper colored ground)

Lavender ground with heavy stripes, flakes or freakles.
Well formed, very large flower.

- ✓ 238 Yo-zakura (Cherry blossom in night)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

Pale lavender pink self. Medium size.

- 239 ~~Yū-giri~~ Yū-ghiri (Evening Mist)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

Pale lavender with Hermosa pink self. Medium size.

- 240 Yuki no Akebono (Dawn of snowed night)

Parentage: Unknown, old clone.

White ground with deep purple stripes, flakes and brushed or white center. Medium size.

- 241 Zetsu-rin (Unsurpassed)

Parentage : Kyokkō nishiki X Mme. Morreux Alba (Belgian azalea)
crimson

Snow white ground with ~~purple~~ stripes or flakes .

Lobes, 5, 6 to 10. Corolla, round and well formed.

Giant size.

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- ✓ 242 Zui-ō (Lucky King)

Parentage: Kyokkō nishiki X Kumo no ue

Snow white ground with purplish red flakes or stripes. Corolla, with heavy substance, well formed. Very size, late season.

- 243 Zui-shi

Parentage: (Shibahata)

Pale Jasper red ground with deep Jasper red stripes or parti-colored and brushed . Very large.

ADDENDA

- * 1 Beni Kaghami (Red Mirror)
Parentage: Seedling of Kohan no Tsuki
White ground with deep crimson stripes, flakes or particolored
and white center. Medium size.
- * 2 Hatsu Shimada (First hair up in a Shimada coifure)
Parentage:
White ground with red rayed and white center . Large size.
- * 3 Kei- shuku (Celebration)
Parentage:
Pure white ground with rayed and freckles of purplish red, flushed
with greenish yellow. Corolla, round and well imbricated.
Very large flower.
- * 4 Kinppai (Gold cup)
Parentage: Seedling of Yata no Kaghami
Deep crimson red with white center. Medium size.
- * 5 Ko-gyoku (Brilliant gem)
Parentage: Seedling of Kō-zan
Jasper red ground with heavy stripes, flakes or freckles of red.
Stripes, very showy. Corolla, round, small in size.
- * 6 Matsu no Homare (Honor of Pine)
Parentage:
Milky white ground with rayed or large blotch of jasper red con-
taining purple. Lobes, 5, 6 to 12, 13. Large size.
Habit of growth and leaf form are good.
- *7 Mine no Yuki (Snow on Peak)
Parentage: Matsu-nami X Kō-zan
White ground with red stripes. Well formed, small flower.

- * 8 Rai-kō (viewing of rising sun from top of high mountain)
Parentage: Seedling of Hito-maru
Pale Jasper red ground with heavy stripes, flakes or freakles
of red and white stripes. Well formed, medium flower.
- * 9 Shin-ju (New greeting)
Parentage:
Pale purplish ground with showy purplish red stripes, flakes or
✓ freakles and particolored, also mixed with white center.
Lobes, strap shaped. Medium size.
- * 10 Shin-ran (Name of famous priest, 1173-1262)
✓ Parentage: On-yō X Ki-kōshi
White ground with purplish red rayed or freakles mixed with self
and white center.