



**In Praise of Greenwoods on the  
East Coast**

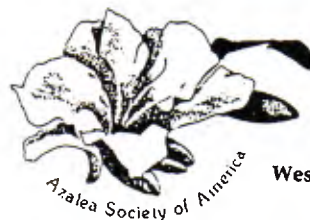
*Page 64*

**North Tisbury Nakaharae Azaleas**

*Page 71*

**Correction of the Official  
Description of 'Furbelow'**

*Page 74*



---

# President's Letter

---

L. Malcolm Clark

---

As you will notice immediately, **THE AZALEAN** has expanded by 20%, half of that in color. This is made possible by a 15% increase in membership and done in the belief that this new level can be sustained. The important azaleas of our honorary member and "Queen Mother", Polly Hill, seem a fitting inaugural. Similar features are planned for succeeding issues. Surely a journal of this quality will serve as its own recruitment campaign, so show off your new AZALEAN! (The sign-up address is at the bottom of this page.)

There is one hitch in this. A larger **AZALEAN** means more articles. In a more perfect world the editor would have enough on hand to pick and choose, giving a theme to each issue. That is not the case and will not be unless YOU submit. What you know, what you believe, what you can't find out—broad or narrow. Your fears are unfounded for the editorial staff will lend whatever hand you may need. Just do it. It is for such endeavors that we have winter.

Most of you have renewed your membership, but for others 1992 dues are due. If it is important that you renew promptly for second notices are an unnecessary burden on an already tight budget. Speaking of which, it should be noted that only 5% carry a contributing membership. In the past it has been more than twice that. Let's fill up the first page of the membership roster.

More good news, in fact GREAT news. We have a new chapter in Georgia with some forty members, a majority new to the ASA. It's called The Oconee Chapter after the common name of our native species *R. flammeum* (formerly *R. speciosum*). Their by-laws have been approved by the ASA Board of Directors and their charter will be formally presented at the 1992 Annual Meeting, but they are open for business now. To date meetings have been held in Conyers, Georgia and most members are in a sixty or so mile radius. Certainly at-large members within reach should give Jim Thornton, the 1992 Chapter President, a call. And from the rest of us, a hearty welcome!  
□

**THE AZALEAN** accepts advertising for products and services relating to horticulture as a benefit to the membership. The Editor reserves the right to decide upon the acceptability of any advertisement.

---

*On the Cover:* North Tisbury Nakaharae Azaleas  
*Left to Right:* "Red Fountain", 'Yuka', 'Joseph Hill'

*Photographer:* Polly Hill

---

## Azalea Society of America

The Azalea Society of America, organized December 9, 1977 and incorporated in the District of Columbia, is an educational and scientific non-profit association devoted to the culture, propagation and appreciation of the series *Azalea* (subgenus *Anthodendron*) of the genus *Rhododendron* in the Heath family (Ericaceae).

---

### OFFICERS FOR 1991-1992

<b>President</b>	L. Malcolm Clark
<b>Vice-President</b>	William C. Miller III
<b>Secretary</b>	Carol Flowers
<b>Treasurer</b>	Glenn W. Taylor
<b>Immediate Past-President</b>	Robert W. Hobbs

### DIRECTORS

Terms Expiring in 1993	Terms Expiring in 1992
Rosalie Nachman	John L. Creech
Eleanor Stubbs	Robert T. Stelloh
Edward Rothe	Donald H. Voss

Chapter presidents serve as ex-officio directors.

---

### CHAPTERS

- Brookside Gardens** (chartered August 1979)  
Bill Johnson, *President*
- Richmond, Virginia** (chartered August 1979)  
Ray Doggett, *President*
- Robert D. Gartrell** (chartered May 1980)  
Jerry Goodman, *President*
- Ben Morrison** (chartered May 1980)  
Sue Switzer, *President*
- Northern Virginia** (chartered May 1980)  
Glenn W. Taylor, *President*
- Louisiana** (chartered June 1981)  
Robert Lee, *President*
- Tri-State** (chartered October 1981)  
Dr. James Dippel, *President*
- Flame Azalea** (chartered May 1984)
  
- Delmarva** (chartered May 1986)  
Dr. Cyril A. Schulman, *President*
- Dallas Chapter** (chartered May 1989)  
Stephen S. Brainerd, *President*
- Oconee Chapter** (chartered November 1991)  
Jim Thornton, *President*

---

Regular membership is open to all interested parties for an annual contribution of \$20.00. Life membership is \$300.00. Members receive **THE AZALEAN** and are eligible for participation in all activities of the Society including those of the chapter with which the member affiliates. For information and membership application, write to the Secretary, Azalea Society of America, P. O. Box 34536, West Bethesda, MD 20827-0536.

**Editor**

Robert W. Hobbs, Ph.D.

**Associate Editor**

Belinda L. Hobbs

**Assistant Editor**

George S. Switzer, Ph.D.

**Advisory Editorial Board**

Fred C. Galle

Sandra F. McDonald, Ph.D.

Ryon A. Page

Donald H. Voss

---

THE AZALEAN is published during March, June, September, and December by the Azalea Society of America, Inc., P. O. Box 34536, West Bethesda, MD 20827-0536.

Additional copies of the current and back issues can be obtained from the Treasurer, Glenn W. Taylor, 5203 Queensberry Avenue, Springfield, VA 22151, (703) 321-7053. Volumes 1 through 4 published from 1979 through 1982 consist of 15 issues at \$2.50 per issue. The price for each issue beginning with 1983, Volumes 5 through 12, is \$3.50.

Opinions and views expressed in THE AZALEAN are those of the contributors or the Editor, not necessarily those of the Society, and are presented to foster a wider appreciation and knowledge of azaleas. Advertisements are presented as a service to our readers and do not imply endorsement by the Azalea Society of America. Advertising and other contributions to THE AZALEAN are used exclusively to help defray the costs of publishing THE AZALEAN.

Address all editorial and business correspondence to:  
**The Editor, THE AZALEAN**  
737 Walnut Avenue,  
North Beach, MD 20714.

---

Lay-out of THE AZALEAN by:  
Donna Ziegenfuss  
North Beach, MD

Printing of THE AZALEAN by:  
Hour Printer  
Silver Spring, MD

---

---

## *Table of Contents*

---

---

VOLUME 13      NUMBER 4      DECEMBER 1991

- 62 **President's Letter**  
*L. Malcolm Clark*
- 64 **In Praise of Greenwoods on the East Coast**  
*Jane Newman*
- 68 **1992 Convention and Annual Meeting**  
*Robert W. Hobbs*
- 69 **Kudzu—A Ground Cover from the Southern Azalea Garden**  
*Jim Thornton*
- 70 **Where Now?**  
*Rosalie Nachman*
- 71 **North Tisbury Nakaharae Azaleas**  
*Polly Hill*
- 74 **Correction of the Official Description of 'Furbelow'**  
*Richard T. West and William C. Miller III*
- 75 **Membership Dues**  
*Donald H. Voss*
- 76 **Letters to the Editor**
- 77 **Azalea News**  
The National Arboretum Library  
Azalea Symposium Announced
- 77 **Azalea Calendar**
- 78 **Society News**  
Ben Morrison Chapter News  
Brookside Gardens Chapter News  
Dallas Chapter News  
Richmond, Virginia Chapter News  
Executive Committee Meetings  
Board of Directors Meeting  
September Mailing Statistics
- 79 **New Members**
- 80 **1991 AZALEAN Author, Subject and Title Index**
- 82 **Azalea Mart**

---

# In Praise of Greenwoods on the East Coast

---

Jane Newman  
Great Falls, VA

---

*(THE AZALEAN for the winter 1982-83 included an article by the hybridizer of Greenwood azaleas, which described the varieties he was growing for retailers and concluded with a request for ratings of quality for members of the group and information on their heat and cold tolerance in other localities. This is my more-than-somewhat-belated and roundabout response.)*

In 1974 the modest shipping list of Island Gardens of Eugene, Oregon, was divided into five groups. From the nine items in Group 2—New Hardy Evergreen Azaleas, I ordered 'Katie' (described as "another dark orchid hose-in-hose but this blooms late") and 'Puff Pink' (described as "a pale pink with double carnation form, medium growth, late blooming"). A couple of years later I noted on the index card for 'Katie' "blooming profusely, great!" I was even more delighted with 'Puff,' which is still among my favorites.



Right: 'Star Ruby'  
Far Right: 'Sleigh Bells'



Above: 'Misty'  
Right: 'Annette'



In 1975 and 1977 I ordered a few more of the "new hardy evergreen azaleas", and then disaster struck—Island Gardens no longer shipped. Fortunately, just about that time Holly Hills began offering several of the group, which by then I knew were Greenwoods, hybridized by Mr. William Guttormsen of Canby, Oregon. As years went by, I also acquired Greenwoods from Hass Nursery, Stubbs Shrubs, Gordon Severe, and particularly, George Harding. In 1989 Ronnie Palmer, who had early on become a Greenwood fan and shared his collection with Mr. Harding, was able to supply another dozen varieties from his Azalea Hill Gardens and Nursery in Pine Bluff.

Last year disaster struck again—I learned that Mr. Guttormsen was going out of business and frantically asked Eleanor Stubbs for help in getting some of those on my still-extensive "want list." She very graciously agreed.

Because of Eleanor's busy schedule and my time-out for foot surgery, the two boxes of beautiful plants did not arrive until almost the middle of December. The plants were obviously "behind" in hardening off as compared with my other azaleas, but were promptly planted in the little, totally exposed area I had prepared by digging up some of my grass. Our winter was unusually mild—the only one I can remember when most mums survived. All the new plants came through beautifully, and whenever we had a sunny day I grabbed my fiberglass-handled shovel (a good investment for someone who used to break two or three wooden handles each year) and started turning over more sod so that the babies would have more room.

Spring was a little later than last year but much kinder and gentler because we didn't have that series of once-a-week cold snaps that froze zillions of azalea and apple blossoms. The azalea season began before the middle of April with 'Tina,' a true

dwarf Greenwood with rosy pink flowers. Following shortly were its siblings 'Genie Magic' and 'Pink Annette'. My biggest 'Genie' is about three feet wide and barely a foot high. It is fun to watch the beautiful foliage being hidden as bud opening starts around the edges and gradually spreads upward. The color begins close to that of 'Stewartstonian' and the plant I acquired as 'Forest Fire' (which is neither a deep pink as described in *Azaleas* nor tiny as described in *Hybrids and Hybridizers*) but later becomes more subdued. The foliage of 'Pink Annette' is definitely similar to that of its 'Coral Bells' parent. Its very long-lasting blossoms are hose-in-hose with enough petaloids to look rosebuddy; their color is a little brighter than that of Shammarello's 'Hino Pink'.

Meanwhile, 'Red Beauty' and 'Tami' opened as solid masses of rose red and pink. The two are entwined with each other and a gooseberry that is trying to take over the whole space. 'Tami' is supposed to be fragrant, but the bumblebees are more attracted to the gooseberry.

Another early bloomer was 'Greenwood Wendy,' a new plant from Eleanor. It is one of the four selections from Mr. Guttormsen's latest cross of 'Albert-Elizabeth' x 'Hino Crimson' that "take after Momma" in coloring and is a single with completely overlapping petals (English translation of "lobes very well imbricated") that starts with a good deal of pink and gradually becomes lighter. It looks as if the habit will continue compact and very attractive. Also from the cross is 'Candy,' a beautiful ruffled double. 'Pink Petals,' another sibling, is a possibly even more ruffled double, well deserving the description luscious, fantabulous and all those other extravagant adjectives strewn about by a certain West Coast nurseryperson. It, too, looks as if it will stay quite low.

And speaking of height, my tallest Greenwood is 'Star Ruby,' one of the

plants from Island Gardens. Growing more than five feet tall in deep shade (less from now on because half of my last peach tree broke off), it has glowing bright-colored flowers that sometimes seem almost the "screaming" orange of 'Queen Wilhelmina' and other times closer to true red.

Planted nearby is 'Bolero,' another plant from Island Gardens. When 'Bolero' got a couple feet tall, it decided to take a hike right and left. It has by far the greatest wingspan of any of my Greenwoods—more than eight feet—and would be even wider if one of the branches hadn't bumped into a rhododendron and turned upward again. 'Bolero' is particularly attractive when the coral-rose blossoms droop from the weight of rain, exposing white ribs that give a two-tone effect. The only complaint I have against the plant is that one year it concealed a hornets' nest into contact with which—as Sir Winston might have phrased it—my fat knee came.

'Misty' looks somewhat like a hose-in-hose 'Parfait' with a less prominent blotch. It blooms just about the same time as 'Su-Lin,' a beautiful red hose-in-hose that looks at first glance like a single because the sepals-turned-petals are so short. 'Su-Lin' shouldn't be planted next to her sister 'Crimson Crest', since when they open they are just a blip apart on the color chart. It looks fine in front of a drift of plants I received as 'Jet Fire' but which are obviously mislabeled since they are an unfiery deep lavender pink rather than red. They look as if they belong to the Greenwood family, however, so they'll stay.

'Silver Streak' would provide a nice color break almost anywhere in the Greenwood patch except right under 'Star Ruby'. A fascinating feature of 'Silver Streak', apart from its small leaves margined in white, was the variation in size of bloom between plants and even on the same plant (on a foot-high plant the range was three inches to barely half that). Its color, like that of 'Deep Purple' on

which it sported, is a gorgeous purple, redder than those of 'Dauntless' and 'Blue Danube'. It is close to the shade of the Schroeders' 'Purple Pride' but much slower to sunfade. A couple of my six plants seem to be trying to sport back to solid-colored big leaves. I plan to keep a special watch over them, mindful of the times a white-flowering stem sprouted from the base of a red dogwood, provided an eye-catching two-color tree for a few years and eventually crowded out the less vigorous red graft.

Between the listings in Galle's revised *Azaleas* and Eleanor Stubbs' account of the Greenwood hybridizing program in *THE AZALEAN* for September 1987, 24 whites are noted, with blooming periods from late April to late May. Although I think way too many white azaleas have been named, I can't cite any of my white Greenwoods that definitely should have been put in the discard pile. Some, such as 'Snow Mound,' are noteworthy because their winter foliage is an attractive dark green rather than the yellowish green characteristic of white azaleas. (Those dark green leaves of 'Snow Mound' are apparently tasty as dessert for rabbits who first munch on a Gable H12G across the pathway—or maybe they are the entree and 'Garda Joy' the dessert.) 'Star' is noteworthy because of its distinctive curved petals. 'Winter Hawk' opens as an incredible mass of crinkly, yellowish hose-in-hose blossoms that turn pure white. 'Sleigh Bells' is the perfect companion for 'Greenwood Orchid'. And on and on. (By the way, hybridizers, since you can't possibly top 'White Jade' for beauty, why not try to develop whites with resistance to acid rain—using 'Dorothy Rees' as the worst-case example?)

Another of the new plants from Eleanor was tagged 'Greenwood Duet,' which I assume is a renaming of 'Clipper' since it matches the description of having both white and pink

semidouble and double blossoms. It made me wonder if just one of the those forms must be used for cuttings.

'Puff' was spectacular this year. Now 21 years old, the large plant bloomed so profusely that only a few isolated leaves were visible. 'Dolores,' 'Linda Jean,' and 'Mona Lisa' are some of the other lovely big pink Greenwoods. 'Tat' is a three-inch double pink to which Mr. Guttormsen assigned highest ratings for flower and habit. The three plants I acquired as 'Tat' are a little disappointing because the habit is not as attractive as that of the other Greenwoods.

Not at all disappointing is 'Pink Cloud,' which is probably closer to lavender than that of 'Linwood Lavender'. Its beautiful four-inch double blossoms are of the flat two-layer form (or five plus five as the registration probably shows), while most of the newer Guttormsen double introductions are of the rosebud form. As May drew to a close with a record-breaking streak of over 90-degree days 'Pink Cloud' was one of quite a few Greenwoods still hanging in there and providing a graceful segue into the Satsuki season.

And now about hardiness. I live west and slightly north of Washington, D.C. Just a few miles away is Dulles Airport, where wintertime thermometer readings are often ten or 12 degrees lower than the "official" Washington readings taken at National Airport on the Potomac River. The tempering effect of a wide expanse of water often results in lower summertime readings at National than Dulles.

My house, facing west, is on a slight rise. Although the woods in front are exposed to an almost constant northwest wind, I started filling them with rhododendrons and azaleas. Then one drizzly Sunday I went to check one of the plants and spotted a brown VW backed into the driveway next to the tree with the "no trespass-

ing" sign. The motor was running, the door was open, and the driver was grabbing. I yelled and she got away before I could get close. Since then the only azaleas that go in front are extras that bloom too early or get too big to tote to the May sale of Friends of Homeless Animals. The backyard slopes down a bit. With mature azaleas along the fence acting as a partial windbreak, it almost seems to be in a different temperature zone from the front.

When plants from the first two Island Gardens shipments were still in front of the house, we had the brutal 1976-77 winter, which pretty well killed off all the region's camellias and crape myrtles that managed to survive the very bad winter seven years earlier. As I recall, the temperature stayed below freezing for more than a month; I know jackhammers were necessary to open a grave in the middle of February 1977. Many other bad winters, including at least one when the mercury dipped to minus 13 degrees have come along since then (remember the plane that crashed into the icy Potomac one January?). The winter of either '81-'82 or '82-'83 killed two of my big deodar cedars. In September 1983 I put all my small potted azaleas to the lee side of the remaining cedar for wintertime protection and lost many of them when January cold killed the tree. I blame winter weather for the demise over the last 15 years of slews of rhododendrons (including five 'Sapphos' near where the VW was parked and at least six of the eight varieties that came in the shipment with 'Katie' and 'Puff'), all my Carlas except 'Sunglow' and 'Pink Cloud,' many Linwood "hardies" and Back Acres, and several Harris hybrids.

Over those 15 years we've also had some record high temperatures, many of them during severe drought. Three years ago I was tickled that lack of a late bud-killing freeze meant I would finally get a chance to try to identify some of my untagged azale-

as, but the heat, very low humidity, and a constant searing wind turned the blossoms into limp formless masses by midmorning. Three plants of 'Delos' looked so pitiful that in a fit of botanical anthropomorphizing I started cutting off the blossoms to lessen the struggle of the poor things to draw water from their roots.

During those summers, particularly in the third straight drought year, I was wary about watering for fear of exhausting the well (the only way I know to measure the depth of my well water involves calling the company that keeps replacing the pump; they would send three plumbers to pull out a piece of PVC pipe that probably weighs at least ten or 15 pounds). Consequently, I lost a lot of unmulched Glenn Dales near an enormous spreading evergreen which would be long gone if it did not have catbird nests in it. I also lost all the Glenn Dales planted in the "shelter" of a big limbed-up larch. I don't know if the larch needles intercepted what little rain fell or its roots drew all moisture from the soil or there was a combination. The larch is gone, and plants near its stump are thriving.

With few exceptions the Greenwoods have come through these ups and downs. Most of the exceptions were small plants moved just before drought struck.

The other exception was 'Silver Streak'. Plants with variegated leaves are generally, I understand, less hardy than their counterparts with solid leaves (a common sight each spring at local nurseries is the block of 'Silver Sword' unsold because a cold spell that barely affected other varieties has turned their blossoms brown). After losing several 'Silver Streak' plants over winter despite planting them in protected situations,

I moved the only survivor out into the open a couple of years ago. The other five little plants that bloomed so beautifully this year came from a nursery where last spring they looked so awful that four were consigned to the horticultural equivalent of a remainder bin and the other to a Dumpster. Probably all azalea lovers subscribe to the "nothing ventured" creed as far as hardiness is concerned, so I'll continue to adopt 'Silver Streak' plants even though they may live to bloom only occasionally and will probably never get to a respectable size.

Although I suspect—and veteran azalea collectors are, I am sure, shocked at the very notion—that several of my Greenwoods are impostors, I consider the group very worthy. Most are unusually attractive year round. The compact habit of Greenwoods grown in the sun makes them great for camouflaging the ugly lower stems of deciduous azaleas. In turn, the deciduous varieties provide height and color variation. Most of the deciduous azaleas interplanted with my Greenwoods are yellow, but this year I added several whites from that adjective West Coast person. The plants also share space with a couple of tree peonies, some leucothoes, and name-brand mountain laurels. In summer the spotlight is taken by hostas, astilbes, yellow-flowered dwarf daylilies, etc. (abbreviation of a Latin term for stuff-I-buy-and-then-try-to-find-a-place-to-put). The daylilies are planted in bands of metal edging to prevent their encroaching into azalea root space; the hostas and astilbes are planted in cages made of half-inch hardware cloth to prevent their becoming expensive tidbits for whatever varmints tunneled to and ate so many of their predecessors. (And speaking of tunneling, never stand

there looking up in amazement at how fast that beautifully barked volunteer sycamore is growing; look down and, when you see how all those yam-colored roots are invading your azalea beds at the same great speed, run for the chain saw!)

The first time I recall seeing Greenwoods for sale in this area was about six or eight years ago when a nursery in Beltsville, Maryland, began offering 'Star Ruby'. My luscious 'Pink Petals' came from the same Virginia nursery that had 'Silver Streak'. Other varieties that have become available locally include 'Blazon,' 'June,' 'Pink Cloud,' and 'Torchlight'. I urge fellow Easterners who come across Greenwoods to try them. You'll like them.

Now, attention kind strangers Out West who have plants of 'Baby Rosebud,' 'Bingo,' 'Caliente,' 'Calusa,' 'Candice,' 'Cantico,' 'Capri,' 'Chiffon,' 'Clipper' (if not the same as 'Greenwood Duet'), 'Confetti,' 'Crystal,' 'Deseronto,' 'Diablo,' 'Disco,' 'Dorian,' 'Estrellita,' 'Fire Chief,' 'Gemini,' 'Geronimo,' 'Kachina,' 'Laser,' 'Lindean,' 'Lunar Sea,' 'Marianne,' 'Marvee,' 'Montezuma,' 'Orbit,' 'Paleface,' 'Paluna,' 'Pawnee,' 'Pink Fancy,' 'Pink Rosebud,' 'Pollyanna,' 'Red Blaze,' 'Redland,' 'Salishan,' 'Snowman,' 'Star Fire,' 'St. Helens,' 'Sundance,' and the real 'Greenwood Cherry,' 'Jet Fire,' and 'Satanta': It's time to start saving those little boxes your checks come in. Then on a Monday next June you can take cuttings of those beauties, seal them in a plastic bag with a wet paper towel wrapped around the stems, and mail them to me in the boxes. Please and thank you. (I have some grass left, and I'll keep the shovel handy.)

Bob, You're charging me what for this classified? □

---

# 1992 Convention and Annual Meeting

---

Robert W. Hobbs

North Beach, Maryland

---

The Thirteenth ASA Convention and Annual Meeting will be held May 14-16, 1992 at the Holiday Inn in Solomons, MD. Located at the confluence of the Patuxent River and the Chesapeake Bay, Solomons is a well-known fishing and boating center which has one of the world's deepest natural harbors. The Chesapeake Biological Laboratory featuring a model of the Chesapeake Bay estuarine system is located in Solomons, as is the Calvert Marine Museum. The area is rich with sites of historical, geographical, and botanical interest. The Calvert Cliffs, discovered by Captain John Smith on his exploration of the bay in 1608, extend for 30 miles along the western shore. With heights up to 120 feet, the banks are rich with fossils from the Miocene Age (10-24 million years ago).

The convention headquarters will be at the Holiday Inn at Solomons. Registration will begin mid-afternoon on Thursday, May 14. Following dinner on your own, three short talks will be presented in preparation for the tour on Friday. George Switzer will describe the origin of the collection of Beltsville hybrids at Scientists Cliffs, which will be visited on Friday. Next, Richard West will describe the work that he and Bill Miller have done at Ten Oaks Nursery, one of the nurseries which received the initial distribution of Glenn Dale azaleas. Glenn Dale azaleas will be seen in great abundance at the two azalea gardens and nurseries that will be visited Friday. Then, Bill Miller will discuss some research he has been conducting on Ben Morrison, for whom the sponsoring chapter is named.

During the day Friday, attendees will be able to take a horticultural tour of the area, featuring, of course, azaleas. On the tour we will visit the 3-acre informal garden and nursery (Cavalier Nursery) of Sue and George Switzer. The Switzer garden contains over 1000 varieties of azaleas, including a large collection of Glenn Dales. We will also visit the Azalea Trace Nursery of Charles and Wanda Hanners, which at this writing has 15,000 container azaleas of 1500 varieties and 700 of their own hybrids. The collection of Beltsville hybrids at Scientists Cliffs will also be visited.

A box lunch will be served at nearby Christ Church. The church dates from 1672, although the present structure was built in 1772. A unique small garden of biblical plants will be available for a brief tour. Along the way to the azalea gardens, we will visit the Battle Creek Cypress Swamp, for a stroll on the boardwalk through the only significant stand of 100-foot-tall bald cypress trees this far north, and for a walk along the Chesapeake Bay and the fresh water ponds at Flag Ponds Nature Park. Perhaps we will get a glimpse of the Blue Flag iris for which the park is named. Friday evening will feature a talk by ASA past president and chapter member James A. (Tony) Dove, currently horticulturist at the Tryon Palace and Gardens in New Bern, North Carolina.

Saturday, attendees will be able to participate in a tour of historic southern Maryland. In the morning we will visit Sotterley, the only surviving colonial plantation that is still privately owned and yet open to the public. Overlooking the Patuxent River, the mansion was built in 1717 and was home to distinguished Maryland families for two centuries.

Following lunch at Sotterley, the buses will proceed to St. Mary's City, the fourth permanent settlement in British North America, established in 1634. The

site features reconstructed 17th century buildings including Maryland's first State House (built in 1676,) a square-rigged ship and a tobacco plantation. Of course, there are colonial display gardens at both Sotterley and St. Mary's City.

The banquet and annual meeting will be held at the Holiday Inn on Saturday evening. Fred Galle, formerly Director of Horticulture at Callaway Gardens, Pine Mountain, Georgia and author of the book *Azaleas* will be the featured speaker.

There will also be an azalea plant sale, along with azalea tee shirts designed and painted by Jean Cox and beveled glass etchings of azaleas, one designed by Jean Cox and the other from the December 1984 issue of *THE AZALEAN* as obtained from Dr. and Mrs. Charles Evans.

One feature to note—the planned tours do not require the buses and the participants inside to travel very far: the longest distance travelled on Friday is 25 miles and on Saturday, 20 miles (one way.)

You may wish to come early and stay late. Fred Galle will be speaking at the U.S. National Arboretum on the evening of Wednesday, May 13 on the subject of "Discovering North American Rhododendrons with Emphasis on Native Deciduous Azaleas and a Brief Discussion of Native Evergreen Rhododendrons." The U.S. National Arboretum in Washington, D.C., is a little over an hour's drive from Solomons. You may wish to also visit the Calvert Marine Museum, Calvert Cliffs State Park, and the state park at the Cove Point Lighthouse.

Solomons can be reached by automobile about 50 miles south of the



---

# Kudzu—A Ground Cover from the Southern Azalea Garden

---

Jim Thornton  
Conyers, Georgia

---

Washington Beltway (I-495/95) via Maryland Route 4. Solomons is about 65 miles from Washington National Airport and 55 miles from Baltimore-Washington International Airport.

Travel arrangements can be made through Heritage Travel, Crofton, Maryland, by calling 1-800-462-3325. Discount air fares with USAir can be arranged with Heritage Travel. Discounts of 40% on regular coach or first class fares and 5% discounts on the cheaper buy-in-advance fares will be available.

Please find included with this AZALEAN a registration form which needs to be returned by April 1, 1992 in order to keep the show on the road. Please fill it out and return to Mrs. Bee Hobbs, 737 Walnut Avenue, North Beach, MD 20714 (PHONE: (301) 855-5269) as soon as possible.

Come, enjoy yourself, relax, visit, and learn. ☐

Well ... not exactly! In fact, ABSOLUTELY NOT!!! But now that I have your attention, I thought you might enjoy part of a little fun piece I've been saving since the '70's. It was written by Tifton B. Merritt for *The Athens Observer*, and reprinted from the April 2, 1978 *Atlanta Journal and Constitution*:

"...Kudzu, for those of you not already familiar with it, is a hardy perennial that can be grown quite well by the beginner who observes these few simple rules.

**Choosing A Plot:** Kudzu can be grown almost anywhere, so site selection is not the problem it is with some other finicky plants like strawberries. Although kudzu will grow quite well on cement, for best results you should select an area having at least some dirt. To avoid lawsuits, it is advisable to plant well away from your neighbor's house, unless, of course, you don't get along well with your neighbor anyway.

**Preparing the Soil:** Go out and stomp on the soil for a while just to get its attention and to prepare it for the kudzu.

**Deciding When to Plant:** Kudzu should always be planted at night. If kudzu is planted during daylight hours, angry neighbors might see you and begin throwing rocks at you.

**Selecting the Proper Fertilizer:** The best fertilizer I have discovered for kudzu is 40-weight, non-detergent motor oil. Kudzu actually doesn't need anything to help it grow, but the motor oil helps to prevent scraping the underside of the tender leaves when the kudzu starts its rapid growth. It also cuts down on friction and lessens the danger of fire when the kudzu really starts to move. Change oil once every thousand feet or every two weeks, whichever comes first.

**Mulching the Plants:** Contrary to what you may be told by the Extension Service, kudzu can profit from a good mulch. I have found that a heavy mulch for the young plants produces a hardier crop. For best results, as soon as the young shoots begin to appear, cover kudzu with concrete blocks. Although this causes a temporary setback, your kudzu will accept this mulch as a challenge and will reward you with redoubled determination in the long run.

**Organic or Chemical Gardening:** Kudzu is ideal for either the organic gardener or for those who prefer to use chemicals to ward off garden pests. Kudzu is oblivious to both chemicals and pests. Therefore, you can grow organically and let the pests get out of the way of the kudzu as best they can, or you can spray any commercial poison directly onto your crop. Your decision depends on how much you personally enjoy killing bugs. The kudzu will not be affected either way.

**Crop Rotations:** Many gardeners are understandably concerned that growing the same crop year after year will deplete the soil. If you desire to change from kudzu to some other plant next year, now is the time to begin preparations. Right now, before the growing season has reached its peak, you should list your house and lot with a reputable real estate agent and begin making plans to move elsewhere. Your chances of selling will be better now than they will be later in the summer, when it may be difficult for a prospective buyer to realize that beneath those lush, green vines stands an adorable three-bedroom house."

Since I'm into providing ground cover information, maybe next quarter I'll write about another one. Let's see—how about AEGOPODIUM PODAGRARIA? Seriously! ☐

---

## Where Now?

---

Rosalie M. Nachman  
Richmond, VA

---

Trying to fit a plant collector into an organized garden situation can be difficult. A true plant lover cannot be restrained by "beds." He plants until there's no space left—but that doesn't stop him or even slow him down.

Being azalea addicts, we accept that azaleas and rhododendrons are the most desirable plants for our gardens. Our need is to fit them into a comfortable situation, rather than as rowed out soldiers (onions). Perfectly rectangular or round beds and borders make me nervous. Drifts of plants that look as if they were born there, that curve gently—no ruffles, please—are more natural. A garden should wander and not be seen at a glance.

Wildflowers nestle between the larger plants and tend to show off before or after the azaleas for a spot of color. My favorites are bloodroot, trillium, *Iris cristata* (and other small iris), Solomon's seal (variegated, too), rue, thyme and lots of other herbs. But don't ignore the ferns; there are dozens of hardy ones—harts tongue (looks like bird's nest), maidenhair (several kinds), Christmas and Japanese are some I can't live without. They're exciting to watch spore, have all kinds of babies in the moss—moss is really beautiful (on rocks especially).

Hosta is a huge family—so many new ones—from yellow dwarfs to blue giants. Liriope is now turning heads with some of its new looks, from all the variegated ones to the beautiful black ones with great texture. Sarcococccas, hellebores, daylilies, primroses, scilla, grape hyacinth, tulips and daffodils, arums, forget-me-nots, equisetum, and selaginella all do their "thing" to create a natural effect. But do put bulbs and small plants in groups, not singles, and be sure to try the miniature bulbs. In sunny spots, try some of the exciting grasses.

Another "can't do without" is *Pieris japonica*. It's almost as wonderful as *Kalmia* (mountain laurel). Have you seen the new looks for them? The wonderment of it all is there's always a new variety to try. *Sciadopitys verticellata*, or Japanese umbrella pine is another favorite, hardy with unusual texture and color of foliage.

Of course, I can't say enough about camellias. They suffered a few years ago, but they've grown up again and look terrific. My 'Paulette Goddard' never lost a leaf in those bad winters, and 'Governor Mouton' held up almost as well. Very few varieties died, and all bloomed this year and are better than ever. Camellias are very happy in Richmond. We won't stop growing them because of the winter of '84.

Many azaleas have overgrown their allotment of space, and as they finish their bloom I try to give each a good haircut, keeping in mind how many months of the year each plant is truly attractive. I must check and be sure not to have too many of the same variety. Southern Indicas (such as 'George Lindly Taber') and many Glenn Dales (such as 'Martha Hitchcock') just get too big to keep. Do try some of the azaleas that rate high for foliage texture. Polly Hill's introductions are hardy with tiny ground-hugging habits. Some Satsuki's—'Rukizon', 'Yashio

Red' and the new (to us) curled 'Gyokurei', 'Seigai' and variegated foliaged 'Uke Funei'. The Girard's are crisp and the Linwoods soft. The Glenn Dales do it all, and the Robin Hills are lovely medium growers. There are so many new ones to try; it makes one (me) frantic!

The *Rhododendron kiusianum* 'Komo Kulshan' is outstanding, as are all *R. yakushimanum*. They all like to cuddle up to a big rock under a tall pine, a dogwood tree, or a lace leaf maple (with their lower limbs pruned up to allow in light).

After 35 years of serious gardening, my most valuable thinking is: move it! Admit your mistakes and try something new. If, after three years of trying a plant, you find it either sits and does nothing or grows and isn't the thing you hoped it would be, or even if it grows so much it swallows an area, move it or kill it. Don't take up valuable space with marginal plants. Traditional ideas of design need not be yours, for your interpretation of nature is purely your own. A garden should contain a sense of wonderment—of excitement—what's in the next turn of the path. It is a big experiment, and the pleasure comes from trying different combinations of plant material, large rocks (two-man) and weathered wood. The satisfaction of a garden is truly not in the finished product but in the doing. Don't fear taking an ax to that dogwood tree that came up in the wrong place.

More than anything else, your garden is yours; do it your way. If you like blue iris next to your pink azalea, do it. If you want six different hostas grouped together and one red dwarf maple, try it. If it doesn't look so great, it's not in cement: move it!! Remember, the thing we like most about gardening is that it grows and changes each day—don't let it defeat you—look at it as a chance to try a new azalea. □

---

# North Tisbury Nakaharae Azaleas

---

## Polly Hill

Hockessin, DE, and Barnard's Inn Farm, MA

---

North Tisbury azaleas are becoming more generally available in the market place so it might be a good time to discuss their history and the several qualities which distinguish them. This paper refers only to the nakaharae group.

Ground cover azaleas were new in the late sixties. They were new because they were bred from the species *R. nakaharae*, which was new to our horticulture in the West. *Rhododendron nakaharae* is endemic to Taiwan, although it may have originated thousands of years ago when Taiwan was part of the Chinese mainland. In time the species established progeny on the various mountains in Taiwan. The first time it was mentioned in print was in 1908 in Japan. The name honors the Japanese botanist, Dr. Nakahara.

At Barnard's Inn Farm on Martha's Vineyard I am growing four different individuals of *R. nakaharae*. The first cultivar, named 'Mariko', was given to me as a tiny rooted cutting by Dr. August Kehr in 1973. Its story goes back before 1965 to the first introduction to England by Dr. Tsuneshige Rokujo of Tokyo, a knowledgeable and well-known rhododendron breeder. I quote this bit of history from a letter of August 5, 1985 to me from Dr. Rokujo. "As for nakaharae 'Mariko' I sent nakaharae to Mr. Cox more than 20 years ago. He gave the division (or cutting) to Mr. A. F. George, the owner of Hydon Nurseries. He got the A.M. (The Royal Horticultural Society Award of Merit) in 1970 and gave the name of 'Mariko', after my first daughter. I know Mr. George personally. The original plant came from Mr. Ichiro Yenomoto, the farmer and collector of our native azaleas and *Rhododendron*. He has one of the best collections of our native plants. His nakaharae might have come to him before the war." Dr. Kehr told me that his plant came from Mr. Peter Cox of Scotland. In the 18 years since I nurtured this tiny 'Mariko' it has grown to ten inches high by 26 inches wide, clearly a rock garden treasure. Its color is 43-C flushed 54-A in the RHS red group.

In 1974 I purchased my second cultivar of *R. nakaharae*, #73/195 from the *Rhododendron* Species Foundation. That number has been replaced in the RSF catalog by the cultivar 'Mount Seven Star'. The plant #73/195 now measures nine inches high by 33 inches wide. Its form is quite perfect, but the flower color leaves something to be desired, paling beside 'Mount Seven Star'.

My third cultivar is 'Mount Seven Star', named for the English name of the mountain in the North of Taiwan from which its seed was collected. Mr. C. S. Kuo of Taiwan sent a pinch of seed to Anne Fielder, my neighbor on Martha's Vineyard, which she passed on to me in 1969. Only one seedling remains. The mountain on which it was collected and for which the cultivar is named, is called Mt. Chising in Chinese. It is in the Tatung Range in the North of Taiwan. This many-branched dwarf plant has small deep green leaves, set close together, large deep red flowers, RHS #40 A, "pure cadmium red", says the artist Jeanne Holgate, and all its parts have red hairs, typical of the species. It measures 15 inches high by 52 inches wide after 18 years from seed.

I am now registering the fourth plant which came to me as a seed in 1962 from Dr. Rokujo. It took 29 years to bloom. Its measurements are six inches high by 19 inches wide. The seed envelope was labelled *R. nakaharae* open pollinated.

Other plants from that envelope of seeds proved to be hybrids. I have named only two of them, 'Marilee' and 'Wintergreen'. The only one to come true to the species I have named, with Dr. Rokujo's help, 'Nakami'. That means "beautiful nakaharae". 'Nakami', my fourth plant, is another rock garden gem and worthy in every respect.

Labels do not always tell the whole story. In 1967 I was sent a plant of D. G. Hobbie's labelled "nakaharae". But the label belied the plant's its hybrid origin and was undistinguished, as were so many of my hybrid seedlings.

In 1971 Dr. John Creech sent me two seedlings from seed he had gathered on Mount Morrison in Taiwan. They were also labelled *R. nakaharae*. One died and the other I am registering as 'Fuzzy'. It is clearly a wild hybrid with *R. oldhamii*, which Dr. Creech assures me grows wild along with *R. nakaharae* "all over the mountain". My plant grows prostrate on the ground with soft furry leaves and red flowers. It is not reliably hardy north of Zone 8, I am told.

After evaluating the four cultivars of *R. nakaharae* from the wild that I have described, I would say that all four fit the description of the species in Li's *Woody Flora of Taiwan*<sup>1</sup>. To paraphrase his discussion of *R. nakaharae* he says, "A low shrub, often prostrate, many branched". He further describes the branchlets as covered with strigose and appressed hairs, the leaves polymorphic, short and broad, also with hairs on both sides and margins. Petioles and pedicels are also hairy. Flowers, one to three, are terminal. Stamens nine or ten, sometimes five or six, unequal. Ovary is pubescent. Capsules are globose or ovoid about eight mm long, pubescent. Li describes the flower color as scarlet, though the RSF plant is somewhat more faded than that. 'Mariko' is closer to scarlet, and 'Mount Seven Star' is both deeper and richer red and larger than the others, a superb flower. It is a plant with enormous

presence whatever your garden style may be.

With this background for the species I will now try to describe the hybrids of *R. nakaharae* that have been given the name of "ground cover azaleas". Dr. Rokujo has a large collection of azaleas in his garden that he uses for breeding. In the introduction to the translation of *The Brocade Pillow*<sup>2</sup> of Ito Ihei, p. xviii, John Creech said that Morrison, Gable, and other early American breeders used nearly the same species as the early Japanese breeders. Only recently has *R. nakaharae* from Taiwan been incorporated for dwarfness. It is Dr. Rokujo who made that contribution, after I had requested dwarf azaleas of the kind I had seen in one or two Japanese gardens. He made crosses with *R. nakaharae* and sent me the first seeds in 1961.

Some time before 1961 he had purchased in England a plant whose flower was an unusual shade of bronzy-orange. It is listed in Hillier's catalog dated 1963-1964, on page 136. Its name is 'W. Leith', and the comment was "a very striking plant". This is going pretty far for a catalog from Hillier. Rokujo crossed it with his *nakaharae* 'Mariko'. He was hoping for larger, finer red flowers and low creeping plants. That cross resulted in my seedling selections 'Joseph Hill' and the reciprocal crosses 'Susannah Hill' and 'Red

Fountain'. Observe that this cross does not involve any Japanese species or Gumpo azaleas.

In searching for pink flowers, at my request, he used the Satsuki azalea 'Chinyeyi', a white-flowered seed parent, with *R. nakaharae* as pollen parent. My selections of that cross are 'Michael Hill', 'Pink Pancake', and 'Late Love'.

Very much in the Japanese taste is the Gumpo azalea 'Kin-no-sai', with narrow leaves and split-petal flowers of bright vermilion red. He crossed it with *R. nakaharae*, I grew the seed and selected 'Alexander'. I might also have registered its sibling, now known as 'Hill's Single Red', but I did not. Not only is 'Alexander' a vigorous dwarf creeper, but it is also ground-hugging and cascading when permitted.

Also in 1961 Dr. Rokujo sent *R. nakaharae* seeds crossed with *R. kaempferi*. One of the two remaining progeny is known as 'Flaming Mamie'. I rejected it as being what I called "Airport Red". These two plants are shrubby in habit, not prostrate ground covers.

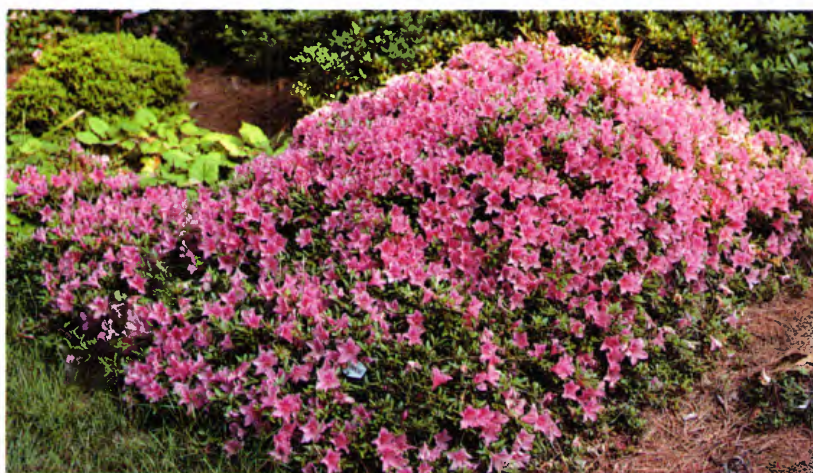
The three selections using 'W. Leith' as one parent bloom about the first of June. The others, under the influence of Gumpo parentage, bloom

later in June and July. As a group they are the latest to bloom of all the evergreen azaleas. They follow on the heels of the beautiful Robin Hill azaleas.

It would be a welcome addition to this group of plants to include a white-flowered form. Red is strongly dominant in *R. nakaharae* and so far there are no white plants with the particular characteristics transmitted by *nakaharae*. My best offering for a late blooming, compact, and white flowering cultivar is 'Yuka' (pronounced Yoo-kah). It was selected by Dr. Rokujo from a collection of Gumpo. He rooted it and sent it to me un-named with four other selections also un-named. Four of the five are single-flowered whites. 'Yuka' is the hardiest, but the others, 'Yaye' (rhymes with Hi), 'Matsuyo', and



Top Right: 'Yuka'  
Bottom Right: 'Michael Hill'  
Below: 'Pink Pancake'



'Midori' are beautiful with three- to four-inch flowers successfully growing in my Zone 6. The fifth selection he sent me is a double-flowered coral colored plant I named 'Eiko San' [see Letters to the Editor, p. 76]. It is very dwarf, almost flat, and slowly increases in size. It is truly double, seven times. Each layer has five lobes in the corolla, making a 35 petalled rose-like flower on a carpeting plant. It is possible that my azalea 'Eiko San' already had the Japanese name 'Beni Banyo'. 'Matsuyo' is white flowered with many salmon colored stripes, flecks and sectors, giving it a peppermint effect. 'Yaye' with four-inch flowers of white also has intrusions or borders of coral or rosy colors. 'Midori' is mostly pure white with a chartruse throat, and is three and one-half to four inches wide. 'Midori' and 'Yaye' are less hardy than 'Yuka' and 'Matsuyo', but I grow them all in Zone 6 at Barnard's Inn Farm.

The following details relate to my ground-cover azalea hybrids, one of whose parents is the species *R. nakaharae*. All crosses are by Dr. Rokujo, who sent me the seeds. Color ratings are from the RHS chart, early edition.

'Alexander': the leaf is long and narrow with red hairs. Flowers are



seven cm. across, vermilion red. Winter buds and pedicels are red. Winter foliage is a dark green-maroon. The plant spreads readily and cascades when permitted. It blooms in late June.

'Joseph Hill': the plant is thickly branched, creeps and roots well, with a smooth and flowing habit. The flower is a deep rich cadmium red 44 A, 6.5 cm. wide. It blooms the earliest of this group which is June the first at Barnard's Inn Farm.

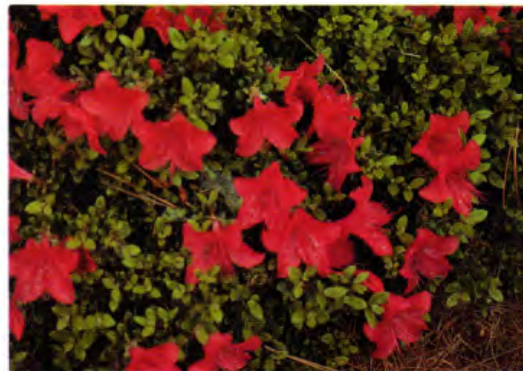
'Late Love': is thickly branched, creeping over the ground and rooting. Flowers are apricot pink 50 A with purple blotch 54 B and 6.5 cm. across. It blooms late for a long period in late June and July.

'Marilee': very vigorous low shrub, tightly twigged and mounding. Flowers are 5.5 cm. across, the color red 47 C with purple blotch 52 A, which is a sparkling combination. It blooms in late June.

'Michael Hill': the fastest creeper of this group. Give it room to spread. Flowers are seven cm. across and frilled. The color is a bright salmon pink 49A-B with blotch 57A. Blooming in June, it will creep and bloom under tall or leggy plants.

'Pink Pancake': has a very narrow leaf, spreads and roots well. Flowers are a glowing peach-pink 48C with blotch purple 57A, and 6.5 cm. wide. It is hardy in Zone 6, but a trifle less hardy than its siblings.

Below: 'Mount Seven Star'



'Red Fountain': strong branches that reach up then arch over. They are covered with four cm. flowers of deep red, occasionally appearing double with petaloidy. It blooms in early June.

'Susannah Hill': mounded twiggy shrub with broad and rounded, hairy leaves. Its flowers are four cm. wide, appearing double with petaloidy. They resemble dark red "rose-buds", lightly blotched strong red. It blooms in early June.

'Wintergreen': very dwarf plant which spreads and roots in a regular circle pattern. The leaf is long and narrow with red hairs. The leaves hold a good green color in winter. Flowers are 6.5 cm. across, vermilion red and lightly ruffled. It is a hardy and reliable plant.

For those who grow the nakaharae group of azaleas I offer two caveats. One, they have proved delicious to rabbits, in fact irresistible, from November to April. Wire cages are one way to handle the problem. The other warning concerns maintenance. I have seen an untutored groundsman minister to my ground cover plants at the end of a long shovel full of coarse mulch, instead of on his knees with a hand tool. Azaleas are very brittle and the branches are easily broken. Even three or four years' growth, complete with flower buds, can be shovelled off in a few seconds. And please do not expect showy results the first few years. They take time to get established, but then get better every year, both in and out of bloom.

#### References

- 1) Hui-Lin Li, *Woody Flora of Taiwan*, Livingston Publishing Co. Narbeth, PA, 1963, page 698.
- 2) Ito Ihei, *The Brocade Pillow* (translation by Kaname Kato with introduction and commentary by John L. Creech). Weatherhill, New York and Tokyo, 1984 p. xviii. □

---

# Correction of the Official Description of 'Furbelow', A Glenn Dale Azalea

---

Richard T. West and William C. Miller III  
*Columbia, MD and Bethesda, MD*

---

An examination of records from the U.S.D.A. Plant Introduction Station at Glenn Dale, Maryland, has revealed that the official flower description given for 'Furbelow' in U.S.D.A. Monograph 20, *The Glenn Dale Azaleas*, is in error. The correct description is:

**Furbelow (PI 163970)**

**2-1/2 to 3 inches, Viridine yellow blotch (greenish). Mid- to late May.**

We have found that the description given in Monograph 20, "Flowers 2 to 4 in head; 2 inches across, white, heavily sanded, flaked and with a few stripes of Nopal Red, anthers blackish. Cut out any branch showing red flowers..." was meant for 'Pinocchio'.

Among the working documents from the Plant Introduction Station at Glenn Dale, Maryland, are various selection and description lists from the Glenn Dale azalea hybridizing and propagation program [1]. One paper, entitled "National Arboretum, Azalea Selections, Spring 1947," is a list of hybrids selected at that time for further consideration as Glenn Dale azaleas [2]. When the plants were selected, they were assigned a Bell number, which was a working number given to a particular plant for individual identification before naming and introduction. From the cross of ('Vittata Fortunei' x 'Indica Alba') x 'Shinnyo-notsuki', four plants were selected and assigned Bell numbers: 39525 ('Helen Gunning'), 39526 ('Lillie Maude'), 39527 ('Louise Dowdle'), and 39528 ('Furbelow') [3]. The next selections, made from another cross, were assigned Bell numbers in the continuing sequence; they were 39529 ('Pinocchio'), 39530 ('Puck'), 39531 ('Madcap'), and 39532 ('Goblin').

Another paper accompanied the selection list and was entitled, "Description of selections made in 1947 of the material hybridized in 1939." The listing begins with the statement, "The descriptions that follow were taken on May 11, 1948 by Albert Close (color) and B. Y. Morrison (text and color check)." The lists are in Bell-number order with text next to each number, and the part of interest here reads:

39527 - Modified mucronatum. 3" Tyrian Pink, Tyrian Rose blotch. Late.

39528 - Modified mucronatum. 2-1/2 - 3" white, Viridine yellow blotch (greenish). Late. [4]

39529 - Modified mucronatum. 2" heavily sanded, flaked, few stripes of Nopal Red. Anthers blackish. Throw out red selfs.

These descriptive lists may have been used in the process of assigning Plant Introduction (PI) numbers as well as being used in the development of full descriptions for each selection, such as would be needed for publication. Sometime after these lists were typewritten, someone identified each Bell-numbered selection with its assigned PI number (which were also in sequence) by writing the numbers in ink next to the Bell numbers, and that is when a mistake in numbering was made. The PI number for 'Louise Dowdle' was written next to the Bell number and text for 'Louise Dowdle' and again next to the following number and text which was for 'Furbelow'. This gave 'Louise Dowdle' two descriptions, and the 'Furbelow' PI number was assigned to the next Bell number and text on

the list, the one for 'Pinocchio'. [Who knows why this happened; maybe the PI assignor got distracted for a moment?]

We speculate that this particular document was directly used in the production of the manuscript for Monograph 20, and that it is the source of the mistake. We guess that someone started transcribing the descriptions for each PI number and when they got to 'Louise Dowdle's' number they took the first and correct description (working down the page). What happened next is a mystery: they either did not catch the repeat, or skipped it for whatever reason. They continued transcribing, and for the next one, PI 163970 (for 'Furbelow'), they copied the adjacent text which was for 'Pinocchio'. This PI numbering error continued for two more listings to the bottom of the page, but seems to have been caught. The list shows that the incorrect PI sequence was written over and corrected. The document does have pencil markings next to these entries: a question mark next to the 'Furbelow' Bell number and text; and "OK" next to the Bell numbers near it, but there is nothing next to the 'Pinocchio' Bell number and text. It is impossible to know whether these pencil markings were made at the time of the error for purposes of checking and correction, or at a later time for some other reason.

The damage had been done, however: although the PI numbering order was corrected, somehow 'Furbelow' retained the 'Pinocchio' description, and 'Furbelow's' correct description was lost. The error was never discovered, and Monograph 20 was printed with the wrong text.

It is important to state at this point our belief that the mistake with the 'Furbelow' description is a singular transcribing error. Our examination of the descriptions for the other Glenn Dale cultivars numerically near 'Furbelow' as well as others on these listings prove them to be entirely consistent.

In fact, the Bell list text became the flower descriptions used in Monograph 20 with little change. The exception is the text for 'Pinocchio' which is entirely different: "2 to 2-1/2 inches, size somewhat dependent on the number of flowers and moisture, white with stripes of Scarlet-Red. Cut out any branches producing self-red flowers. Early to mid-May." It had to be different, of course, because the original text was with 'Furbelow', and no Bell text existed for 'Pinocchio'. Someone had to write a new description.

It is interesting to note the difference in the two 'Pinocchio' texts. The original Bell-number list text mentioned flakes and sanding, and blackish anthers. The Monograph 20 text has the curious statement that flower size depends on the total number of

flowers and the amount of moisture, but the exact relationship isn't specified. Furthermore, the statement implies that 'Pinocchio' is unique by having its flower's size so affected. As to color, Nopal Red is slightly less orange, darker, and less saturated than Scarlet-Red.

On a personal note, the discovery of this error is timely for us and welcomed because we have been trying to understand what happened to the red in a forty-year old 'Furbelow' plant with an original tag found at the Ten Oaks Nursery. We discovered that others over the years had the same problem with 'Furbelow', but there was no acceptable explanation until now. The observed flowering on the old Ten Oaks 'Furbelow' matches the "lost," correct description exactly.

## Comments

[1.] Copies of these working documents are in the possession of William C. Miller III.

[2.] Some of the Glenn Dale hybrid seedlings were grown in test beds at the U.S. National Arboretum.

[3.] In Monograph 20, "mucronatum" was used, but the selection lists and other records tend to be more detailed and specify 'Indica Alba' (see page 5, B. Y. Morrison, The Glenn Dale Azaleas, U.S.D.A. Agricultural Monograph No. 20, 1953, for a further explanation).

[4.] "Late" was defined as having only five or less flowers open at the time of taking the description on May 11. The phrase, "Modified mucronatum", referred to the growth habit of the seedling. □

---

## Membership Dues

---

Donald H. Voss  
*Vienna, VA*

---

As you know, dues are essential to our Society's functioning. The by-laws state that annual dues are due and payable by 1 January of each year. We allow a grace period (members not renewing are dropped as of 1 March), but strongly urge members not to abuse the privilege.

As with chapter operations, our bookkeeping and membership-record maintenance is done by volunteers. Timely renewal and adherence to procedure greatly reduce the considerable burden of dues collection on these individuals.

By mid-November, annual members should receive a dues-payment envelope. The member should enclose a check and mail the pre-printed envelope to the Society's post office box. Use of the envelope supplied is important: the member's address label on that envelope contains the data-base record number for the member. This greatly reduces the time and effort required to post renewals. Also, the member may indicate change of address at this time by correcting the information on the label.

When dues are posted for chapter members, a list is prepared to accompany the check for transmittal to the chapter. Our hope is that, with cooperation of the membership in remitting dues on time, the procedure would have to be repeated only a few times each year. In fact, it had to be done 23 times in 1991. As you can understand, this is a real nuisance.

The first dues notice is sent via low-cost bulk mail; in January a second is sent by first-class mail. Prompt payment not only helps us but also reduces the considerable cost of this extra postage. □

---

## Letters to the Editor

---

We are told that the Japanese have been keeping records of azaleas for many years and we assume that they are registered. I can list at least ten instances in which two different azaleas have the same name. I will mention one—'Yuko'. There are two different plants both sports of 'Gumpo'. In the list of Satsukis published by Japanese Satsuki Society (1955). 'Yuko' is described as purple with white stripes and this is the picture given in a 1970 book. In another book (1980) and also in Brookside selections, 'Yuko' is the sekidera sport. This 'Yuko' is the plant that has been sold for years as "Fancy Gumpo".

Several years ago, I wrote to Dr. Creech asking if the red bordered 'Miyimono-tsuki' was a sport of the striped 'Miyimo'. He could not find any records about this plant (George Harding later said that the foliage was different) but he did state "The Japanese often repeat names after varieties have lost favor and in many instances unaware that names are previously used". Apparently registered names can be used for another plant—so much for infallibility.

In Lee's second edition, Mr. Morrison's description of 'Sakuragata' does not mention a white eye, but rather two different types of red (as in 'Ho-raku'). The 'Sakuragata' that I obtained from Kingsville 20 years ago was identical to the solid sport of 'How-raku' that I propagated. This year Hohman's 'Sakuragata' threw a white flower on a small branch. Henry Hohman obtained all his Satsukis from Glenn Dale and as he and Mr. Morrison probably had the same plants, one wonders if the mix-up occurred at Glenn Dale.

Dr. Neil P. Campbell  
Washington, D.C.

Beattie introduced two Satsukis, P.I. 77087 and P.I. 77104. The sekidera sport of one of these two was confirmed at Glenn Dale as thulite pink and, as P.I. 77087 is described as thulite pink, it was given this number and has been named 'Oh My'. However, I am not aware that P.I. 77087 has ever been described as having a white edge. A sekidera will throw a few flowers of its parent and 'My Oh My' has a few red flowers. Therefore, I am inclined to believe that 'Oh My' is a sport of P.I. 77104. On several occasions the late Mr. Albert Close said that P.I. 77104 was a fine azalea.

Dr. Neil P. Campbell  
Washington, D.C.

Several members of the ASA have expressed an interest in purchasing a copy of the 1989 Monograph of Kurume Azaleas, "Azaleas in Kurume". This 265-page book is the product of the Kurume Azalea Festival held in Kurume in 1989. Although mostly in Japanese, there are English summaries of every section and the color plates of several hundred Kurume and other azaleas have the English transliterations. My colleague, Dr. S. Yamaguchi tells me that the Ashi Shobou Company still have several hundred copies still on hand. Their address is:

Ashi Shobou Company 14—21,  
Akasaka-1 Chome Chu-ou-ku,  
Fukuoka City, JAPAN  
P. O. Savings Account: Fukuoka 1-39430

Dr. John Creech  
Hendersonville, NC

The Editor has received permission from the author to print excerpts from a letter concerning plant registration ...

...Since 1985, I have been serving as the North American registrar of plant names for the genus *rhododendron*. Although my work is performed under the auspices of The American Rhododendron Society, I report directly to the Registration Officer of The Royal Horticultural Society. The RHS serves as International Registration Agent for several genera, including *rhododendron*.

The problem I am facing is that very few azalea names are being registered. I have written to several azalea growers with notable lack of response. I had hoped that Don Voss's article would stimulate some interest, but I have received only one request for information since Don's article appeared. ...

...If you know of anything that I should or should not be doing to reach the azalea growers, please let me know ...

Jay W. Murray, Registrar  
21 Squire Terrace  
Colts Neck, NJ 07722

### Change In Status of the Name 'Eiko-San'

The name 'Eiko-San' was registered by Mrs. Julian W. (Polly) Hill in 1967 for an evergreen azalea described as an interspecies hybrid. Recent efforts by Mrs. Hill to learn more about the background of this clone have revealed that it is indistinguishable from the 'Balsaminiflorum' grown by her. Consequently, the name 'Eiko-San' has been designated a synonym.

Jay W. Murray  
North American Registrar of Plant  
Names for The Royal Horticultural  
Society for the Genus *Rhododendron*



### The National Arboretum Library

Erik A. Neumann

The National Arboretum Library located in the Administration Building offers the staff of the Arboretum, visiting scientists, landscape architects, students and the general public an on-site working collection providing access to specialized reference and resource materials in selected subject areas specifically selected to support the research emphasis and educational programs of the Arboretum. The content of the library encompasses aspects of botany and plant systematics, horticulture, plant breeding and cytogenetics, landscape architecture, garden history, pathology, entomology, plant exploration and floristics.

The library is staffed by a qualified librarian and is operated as a branch library, under a cooperative agreement with its parent library, the National Agricultural Library in suburban Beltsville, Maryland. The Librarian can assist users in locating references through the use of a card catalog located in the reading room. The catalog utilizes the author/book title file. A computerized bibliographic search service provides an opportunity for on-line searches. General library services such as document delivery, cataloging, broad scope reference materials, foreign literature and bibliographic access tools are provided by the Library Services personnel located at the National Agricultural Library.

In addition to the main collection of over 6,000 books, located in an attractive library reading room and adjacent stacks, a well rounded selection of both foreign and domestic journals and a collection of rare books are available for reference. Special collections of Nursery and Seed Catalogs, Plant Patents, Pamphlet and Clipping files, and guides to other Arboreta and Botanic Gardens are also available.

As the Arboretum Library is staffed on a part-time basis, it is open

to the public by appointment only. Please call (202) 475-4858 or 475-4828 for hours and to schedule an appointment. □

### Azalea Symposium Announced

Organizers of the 1992 Landon Azalea Garden Festival, at the Performing Arts Center, Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, have announced that they will sponsor a symposium "CAPITAL AZALEAS!" to be held Friday, May 1, 1992 at 1:00PM. Admission is \$6.00 per person and includes the symposium and a reception to follow.

Panelists from the Azalea Society of America will present information

and answer questions about Washington's favorite plant:

**Where did azaleas come from?**

**Where are they going?**

Trends from natives to future hybrids...

**What do I plant with my azaleas?**

Planning for color, size, bloom time, companions...

**Why did my azalea die?**

Planting, transplanting, maintenance tips...

For additional information contact Ms. Ginger Vanderver (PHONE: (301) 469-6721). □

---

---

## Azalea Calendar

---

---

### 1992

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>February 1</b>     | Deadline for receiving material (articles, advertisements, and chapter news) for March issue of <b>THE AZALEAN</b>   |
| <b>February 13-16</b> | Maymont Garden and Flower Show at Richmond Center sponsored by the Richmond Chapter  |
| <b>May 1</b>          | Deadline for receiving material (articles, advertisements, and chapter news) for the June issue of <b>THE AZALEAN</b>  |
| <b>May 1</b>          | Symposium "CAPITAL AZALEAS!" held at 1:00PM at the Performing Arts Center, Landon School, Wilson Lane, Bethesda, MD  |
| <b>May 1-3</b>        | Landon School Azalea Festival and the Brookside Gardens Show sponsored by the Brookside Chapter  |
| <b>May 1-3</b>        | Spring Meeting and Azalea Flower Truss Show at Richmond's Koger Center South with the Middle Atlantic Chapter of the American Rhododendron Society   |
| <b>May 13</b>         | U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, D.C., Fred Galle, "Discovering North American Rhododendrons with Emphasis on Native Deciduous Azaleas and a Brief Discussion of Native Evergreen Rhododendrons" |
| <b>May 14-17</b>      | ASA Convention and Annual Meeting at Solomons, Maryland, sponsored by the Ben Morrison Chapter   |
| <b>August 1</b>       | Deadline for receiving material (articles, advertisements, and chapter news) for the September issue of <b>THE AZALEAN</b>   |
| <b>November 1</b>     | Deadline for receiving material (articles, advertisements, and chapter news) for the December issue of <b>THE AZALEAN</b>  |

**Ben Morrison Chapter News**

Sue Switzer, *President*

The Ben Morrison Chapter met at the Fairview Library on September 29. The program included a presentation by Mr. Bob Stelloh concerning the George Harding Memorial Garden at the American Horticultural Society's River Farm. Sue and George Switzer volunteered to head the committee for the Ben Morrison Chapter.

There were also discussions and decisions made on plans for the 1992 ASA Annual Meeting and Convention to be held at Solomons Island, Maryland, May 14-17.

The next meeting will be the Christmas Party held at the home of Allen and Bobbie Jones on December 15, 1991. □

**Brookside Gardens Chapter News**

Bill Johnson, *President*

The plant auction held in the auditorium of the National Arboretum on September 15 was very successful financially as well as being great fun for those in attendance. Thanks to dedicated plant lovers we came very close to making \$1800 to be shared with Friends of the National Arboretum (FONA) to benefit the azalea collection at the Arboretum. In addition to the auction we also had a raffle which gave the small investors who were frequently outbid a chance to participate and take some great plants home. Many chapter members contributed to this success: Harry Weiskittel of Marshy Point Nursery, Mike White of White's Nursery, Teresa Dunnington, publicity and signs at the Arboretum, Dorothy Murphree and Mary Rutley at the information table, and Barbara Bullock for her organizational skills. Last but not least Mr. Casual (William Miller) our auctioneer who works without a mike and must have been hoarse for days afterward.

At the meeting on October 7 at Olney Library, 3500 Olney-Laytonsville

Road (Route 108) in Olney, MD, the speaker was Mr. Thomas Buchter who is currently Deputy Director of Winterthur Museum and Gardens in Delaware. Tom spoke about the azalea woods and the restoration of the gardens at Winterthur. □

**Dallas Chapter News**

Steve Brainerd

We are excited in North Central Texas about the quality and quantity of fall-flowering azaleas. The chapter displayed sixteen flowering cultivars in our booth at Neil Sperry's Fall Garden Fair in September. The viewing public was astounded by the flowers. In many cases there was disbelief that the plants had not been forced. In October we were fortunate enough to enjoy a visit with Pete Vines who was impressed by the amount of fall azalea color at the Dallas Arboretum. Initial impressions are that the planting mix in combination with azaleas planted in sun are producing heavy fall blooming.

Pete Vines' beautiful slide program and talk captivated the chapter membership. The question and answer period continued for an hour after having to vacate the meeting room. Pete is an outstanding ambassador for azaleas. The Dallas Chapter heartily recommends inviting him to speak.

The following is a list of some of the heaviest blooming azaleas in Dallas in the fall of 1991:

Huang 4-7-13  
Huang 4-6-71  
Oakton  
Keepsake  
Oldham azalea  
Conversation Piece  
Sherbrook  
Vittata Purple  
Sekidera  
Seiko-no-hikari  
Seiho  
Copperman (moderate)  
Dayspring

Habanera  
Harlequin  
Gratitude  
Ho Oden  
Gyokka-no-kagayaki  
Hakko  
Hoko  
Pink Cloud  
Kayo-no-homare  
Kakyo-no-hikari  
Narihira  
Baton Rouge  
Wintergreen  
Cherie  
Jennifer  
Cille Shaw  
Watchet  
Chiyo-no-hikari  
Hoju-no-hikari  
Azuma kagami  
Abbott  
Lorna  
Fashion (moderate) □

**Richmond, Virginia Chapter News**

Dorothy Robinson

The Richmond Chapter held its Annual Cuttings Exchange on July 30 at the newly-remodeled home and garden of Judy and Bob Daughtry. It was an extremely pleasant gathering and included a number of guests. Home-made ice cream and cookies were delicious, cuttings were numerous, and member interactions were at their best. . .

In October the Chapter enjoyed a record attendance at its Annual Dinner and Plant Auction on the 20th at the Richmond Council of Garden Clubs Center. Beef tenderloin and baked chicken were provided; members and guests brought salads and desserts. A short business meeting included the election of officers.

In the upcoming year it is planned to participate again in the Maymont Garden and Flower Show scheduled for February 13-16 at the Richmond Center. During the first weekend in May the Chapter will join with the Middle Atlantic Chapter of the American Rhododendron Society for a

Spring Meeting and Flower Show in Richmond's Koger Center South. The dates are May 1-3 with garden tours both Saturday and Sunday. The chapters joined in sponsoring a meeting and flower show first in Richmond in 1982 and again in Fredericksburg in 1984. □

### Executive Committee Meetings

The Executive Committee of the ASA has met twice since the last issue. As a reminder, the Executive Committee is made up of the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Immediate Past President and any other committee chairpersons that the officers wish to include. The Committee met on August 31 and October 26 to facilitate the operations of the Society. On August 31, the membership committee reported that the number of members was 876.

Plans continue on the proposed George Harding Memorial Garden to be established at the American Horticultural Society's River Farm near Mount Vernon, Virginia.

It was reported that Ajit Thakur has donated over 212 slides to the ASA slide library, making a total of 564 slides in the library. Ways to doc-

ument the slide library and to encourage its use were discussed.

In addition, to these items, nearly 20 other operational issues were discussed.

At the October 26 meeting, Society finances were a main item of discussion. In addition several ideas about increasing membership were discussed. An item of concern is the need for the participation of more members in the activities of the Society. The agenda for the forthcoming Board of Directors meeting was established. □

### Board of Directors Meeting

The Board of Directors met November 9 at the home of Bob and Denise Stelloh in Darnestown, Maryland. At the meeting, the Society budget for 1992 was approved. Bob Stelloh was confirmed as chairman of the nominating committee. As discussed in the President's Letter, the by-laws for a new chapter, the Oconee Chapter, were approved; the charter will be presented at the next annual meeting. Several options for increasing Society membership were discussed. □

---

## September 1991 Mailing Statistics

There were 895 copies of the June issue of THE AZALEAN in the bulk mailing. Below is a state-by-state summary of the mailing:

Foreign = 15	West Virginia = 2	Wisconsin = 1
Massachusetts = 23	North Carolina = 48	Minnesota = 4
Rhode Island = 2	South Carolina = 18	Illinois = 5
New Hampshire = 3	Georgia = 38	Montana = 6
Connecticut = 8	Florida = 17	Kansas = 3
New Jersey = 38	Alabama = 21	Louisiana = 27
New York = 32	Tennessee = 12	Arkansas = 4
Pennsylvania = 25	Missouri = 7	Oklahoma = 1
Delaware = 7	Kentucky = 5	Texas = 58
Washington, DC = 12	Ohio = 10	Colorado = 1
Maryland = 164	Indiana = 27	California = 35
Virginia = 174	Michigan = 2	Hawaii = 2
Washington = 19		Oregon = 19

---

## ASA NEW MEMBERS

### At-Large Members

Helen H. Ball  
Box 65  
Basye, VA 22810  
PHONE: (703) 856-2402

Chris J. Barker  
138 MacGregor Drive  
Mahopac, NY 10541  
PHONE: (914) 628-5490

Mary Brookhyser  
3221 South 374th  
Auburn, WA 98002

Mr. & Mrs. A. Richard Brooks  
255 Holden Wood Road  
Concord, MA 01742  
PHONE: (508) 369-7450

Charles Dagman  
4055 Ridgeway Lane  
Colorado, Springs, CO 80908  
PHONE: (719) 495-0274

Elaine Korwan  
RR1, Box 270  
Jeffersonville, NY 12748  
PHONE: (914) 482-3345

Jeffrey Nissenbaum  
Peck Road  
P. O. Box 158  
Wales, MA 01081  
PHONE: (413) 267-4706

**Brookside Gardens Chapter**  
Ms. Barbara Bullock  
10408 Royal Road  
Silver Spring, MD 20903

**Dallas Chapter**  
Nancy E. Ridgway  
8934 Redondo  
Dallas, TX 75218  
PHONE: (214) 328-1865  
Marty & Bill Swachuk  
P. O. Box 1554  
Grapevine, TX 76051-1554  
PHONE: (817) 430-0713

**Louisiana Chapter**  
Dr. & Mrs. Murray Pendarvis  
23685 Menzer Lane  
Springfield, LA 70462  
PHONE: (504) 294-2292

**Northern Virginia Chapter**  
Lynda E. Goodman  
5133 Chowan Avenue  
Alexandria, VA 22312  
PHONE: (703) 256-2918  
Philip W. Sisson  
5010 Larno Drive  
Alexandria, VA 22310  
PHONE: (703) 971-7485

**Richmond, Va Chapter**  
Mr. & Mrs. Jennings L. Wagoner  
100 Juniper Lane  
Charlottesville, VA 22901  
PHONE: (804) 296-8560

# THE AZALEAN, Volume 13, 1991 INDEX

## AUTHOR INDEX

<i>Author</i>	<i>Title: Number, Page</i>
Berry, Robert K.	In Memoriam-John Underwood Rochester, Jr.: 1, 12
Brown, William L.	Breeding for Everblooming Azaleas: 3, 51
Bullock, Barbara L.	Message and Status Report from the U.S. National Arboretum: 2, 32
Burnett II, Naud	Dallas Arboretum and Botanical Society: 3, 49
Campbell, Neil	Letters to the Editor: 4, 76 and 4, 76
Clark, Malcolm	President's Letter: 3, 42 and 4, 62
Constantin, R. J.	Hammond Research Station: 3, 46
Creech, John	Letter to the Editor: 4, 76
Dove, James A.	Some Thoughts on Plant and Site Selection: 1, 4
Emory, Debby	Thoughts on Pruning Azaleas: 2, 25
Frank, J. Ray & Beste, C. E.	The Effect of Metolachlor on Azaleas: 2, 33
Hill, Polly	North Tisbury Nakaharae Azaleas: 4, 71
Hobbs, Robert W.	1991 Convention and Annual Meeting: 3, 44 1992 Convention and Annual Meeting: 4, 68 Addendum to Book List: 3, 52 Azalea Book List: 2, 31
Keyser, Joseph M.	Turn Your Barrels into Bins: 1, 16
Miller III, William C.	Glenn Dale Preservation Project: 1, 14 Report of the Public Information Committee for 1991: 2, 34 <i>Rhododendron tashiroi</i> (Maximowicz): 1, 22 "Why Did My Plant Die?": 2, 24 Letter to the Editor: 1, 5
Moore, Sewell T.	Change in Status of the Name 'Eiko-San': 4, 76
Murray, Jay W.	Letter to the Editor: 4, 76
Nachman, Rosalie	Where Now?: 4, 70
Neumann, Eric	The National Arboretum Library: 4, 77
Newman, Jane	In Praise of Greenwoods on the East Coast: 4, 64 Tips for Azalea Fans: 2, 29 National Arboretum: 1, 16
Shaffer, Jack	Making New Azalea Varieties: 3, 47
Stadtherr, Richard	Kudzu—A Ground Cover for the Southern Azalea Garden: 4, 69
Thornton, Jim	
Voss, Donald H.	Don't Name That Plant—Until You Have Read This Article, Part I: 1, 5 Don't Name That Plant—Until You Have Read This Article, Part II: 2, 26
West, Richard T. & Miller III, William C.	Correction of the Official Description of 'Furbelow': 4, 74

## SUBJECT INDEX

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Title: Number, Page</i>
Azalea Literature	Addendum to Azalea Book List: 3, 52 Azalea Book List: 2, 31 The National Arboretum Library: 4, 77
Azalea Names	Correction of the Official Description of 'Furbelow': 4, 74
Azalea News	ASA Member Receives Award: 2, 32

	Azalea Collection at The National Gallery of Art: 3, 56
	Azalea Survey (Proposed): 1, 16
	Azalea Symposium: 4, 77
	Dr. H. Marc Cathey Accepts New Position: 3, 56
	Horticulture Classes at U.S. Botanic Garden: 3, 56
	Landon Azalea Garden Festival: 1, 16
	Message and Status Report from The U.S. National Arboretum: 2, 32
	National Arboretum: 1, 16
	The Effect of Metolachlor on Azaleas: 2, 33
	Turn Your Barrels into Bins: 1, 16
Azalea Research	Hammond Research Station: 3, 46
AZALEAN Prize	Prize for Best Article in THE AZALEAN: 2, 30
Conventions	1991 Convention and Annual Meeting: 3, 44 1992 Convention and Annual Meeting: 4, 68
Cover Photographs	<i>Rhododendron prunifolium</i> : 1, 1 <i>Rhododendron tashiroi</i> (Maximowicz): 2, 21-22 Azaleas at The Hammond Research Station, Hammond, LA: 3, 41 North Tisbury Nakaharae Azaleas: <i>Left to Right</i> : 'Red Fountain', 'Yuka', 'Joseph Hill': 4, 61 "Why Did My Plant Die?": 2, 24
Culture	Some Thoughts on Plant and Site Selection: 1, 4 Thoughts on Pruning Azaleas: 2, 25 Tips for Azalea Fans: 2, 29
Garden Planning	Where Now?: 4, 70
Gardens	Dallas Arboretum and Botanical Society: 3, 49 Longue Vue—A New Orleans Showplace: 3, 45 Kudzu—A Ground Cover for the Southern Azalea Garden: 4, 69
Horticultural Humor	In Praise of Greenwoods on the East Coast: 4, 64
Hybrid Groups	North Tisbury Nakaharae Azaleas: 4, 71 Breeding for Everblooming Azaleas: 3, 51 Making New Azalea Varieties: 3, 47
Hybridization	
In Memoriam	In Memoriam-John Underwood Rochester, Jr.: 1, 12.
Letter to the Editor	Campbell, Neil: 4, 76 and 4, 76 Change in Status of the Name 'Eiko-San': 4, 76 Creech, John: 4, 76 Moore, Sewell T.: 1, 5. Murray, Jay W.: 4, 76
President's Letter	President's Letter: 1, 2; 3, 42; and 4, 62
Registering Azaleas	Don't Name That Plant—Until You Have Read This Article, Part I: 1, 5 Don't Name That Plant—Until You Have Read This Article, Part II: 2, 26
Society Business	Membership Dues: 4, 75 Proposed Amendments to By-Laws: 3, 48 Society Management Calendar: 3, 52
Society News	1992 Annual Meeting and Convention: 3, 55 1992 Convention and Annual Meeting: 1, 15

A "New" Chapter: 3, 53  
 Azalea Calendar: 1, 17; 2, 35; 3, 55 and 4, 77  
 Azalea Shows in the Washington, D.C. area: 3, 54  
 Ben Morrison Chapter News: 1, 14; 2, 34; 3, 53; 4, 78  
 Board of Directors Meeting: 3, 53; 4, 79  
 Brookside Gardens Chapter News: 1, 14; 2, 34; 3, 53; 4, 78  
 Dallas Chapter News: 1, 15; 3, 53; 4, 78  
 December Mailing Statistics: 1, 15  
 Executive Committee Meeting: 1, 15; 4, 79  
 Glenn Dale Preservation Project: 1, 14  
 Highlights from Azalea Society National Convention: 2, 35  
 In Memory (Nancy Duncan Batson): 3, 55  
 Landon Azalea Garden Festival: 1, 16  
 March Mailing Statistics: 2, 35  
 New Members-Chapter Assignment Policy: 3, 53  
 Nominees for Officers and Directors: 3, 55  
 Officers and Directors Elected: 2, 35  
 Results of Spring 1991 Mass Mailing: 3, 55  
 Richmond, Virginia Chapter News: 1, 15, 2, 34; 4, 78  
 September Mailing Statistics: 4, 79  
 Society Recognized in Newsletter: 3, 55  
 Thanks for Supporting THE AZALEAN: 1, 15  
 THE AZALEAN Back Issue Index: 2, 34  
 Tri-State Chapter News: 1, 15

Correction of the Official Description of 'Fur-below': 4, 74  
 Dallas Arboretum and Botanical Society: 3, 49  
 Don't Name That Plant—Until You Have Read This Article, Part I: 1, 5  
 Don't Name That Plant—Until You Have Read This Article, Part II: 2, 26  
 Glenn Dale Preservation Project: 1, 14  
 Hammond Research Station: 3, 46  
 In Memorium-John Underwood Rochester, Jr.: 1, 12  
 In Praise of Greenwoods on the East Coast: 4, 64  
 Kudzu—A Ground Cover for the Southern Azalea Garden: 4, 69  
 Longue Vue Gardens—A New Orleans Show-place: 3, 45  
 Making New Azalea Varieties: 3, 47  
 Membership Dues: 4, 75  
 Message and Status Report from the U.S. Arboretum: 2, 32  
 National Arboretum: 1, 16  
 North Tisbury Nakaharae Azaleas: 4, 71  
 President's Letter: 3, 42 and 4, 62  
 President's Letter: 1, 2  
 Prize for the Best Article in THE AZALEAN: 2, 30  
 Proposed Amendments to By-Laws: 3, 48  
 Report of the Public Information Committee for 1991: 2, 34  
*Rhododendron tashiroi* (Maximowicz): 2, 22  
 Society Management Calendar: 3, 52  
 Some Thoughts on Plant and Site Selection: 1, 4  
 THE AZALEAN Back Issue Index: 2, 34  
 The Effect of Metolachlor on Azaleas: 2, 33  
 The National Arboretum Library: 4, 77  
 Thoughts on Pruning Azaleas: 2, 25  
 Tips for Azalea Fans: 2, 29  
 Turn Your Barrels into Bins: 1, 16  
 Where Now?: 4, 70  
 "Why Did My Plant Die?": 2, 24  
 1991 Convention and Annual Meeting: 3, 44  
 1992 Convention and Annual Meeting: 4, 68  
 West, Richard & Miller III, William C.  
 Burnett II, Naud  
 Voss, Donald H.  
 Voss, Donald H.  
 Miller III, William C.  
 Constantin, R. J.  
 Berry, Robert  
 Newman, Jane  
 Thornton, Jim  
 Stadtherr, Richard  
 Voss, Donald H.  
 Bullock, Barbara L.  
 Shaffer, Jack  
 Hill, Polly  
 Clark, Malcolm  
 Hobbs, Robert W.  
 Miller III, William C.  
 Miller III, William C.  
 Dove, James A.  
 Frank, J. Ray & Beste, C. E.  
 Neumann, Eric  
 Newman, Jane  
 Newman, Jane  
 Nachman, Rosalie  
 Miller III, William C.  
 Hobbs, Robert W.  
 Hobbs, Robert W.

**TITLE INDEX**

<i>Title: Number, Page</i>	<i>Author</i>
Addendum to Azalea Book List: 3, 52	Hobbs, Robert W.
Azalea Book List: 2, 31	Hobbs, Robert W.
Azalea Collection at the National Gallery of Art: 3, 56	
Azalea Survey (Proposed): 1, 16	
Breeding for Everblooming Azaleas: 3, 51	Brown, William L.
Change in Status of the Name 'Eiko-San': 4, 76	Murray, Jay W.

**Attend the 1992 Convention and Annual Meeting  
 of The Azalea Society of America**



*Hosted by The Ben Morrison Chapter*  
 At Solomons, Maryland  
 May 14-16, 1992