



Focus on Glenn Dales

'Scherzo'

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President's Letter

L. Malcolm Clark

I look forward to seeing many of you at the 1992 Convention, May 14-16. The schedule of events is stunning! The Switzer garden and neighboring Scientists Cliffs alone have been the destination of many an azalea pilgrimage. Evening programs offer speakers of world renown. How can you stay away?

Complete information on the convention was included in the December AZALEAN and the possibility exists that some new members may not be fully informed. Inquiries should be addressed to:

Bee Hobbs
737 Walnut Avenue
North Beach, MD 27014
(301) 855-5269.

Included in this issue of THE AZALEAN is the 1992 ballot. Treasurer, Secretary, and three Directors will be elected by the membership. It is very heartening to see more willing to serve than vacancies on the Board. Your vote is meaningful. Send in your ballot promptly.

Please read twice the article here on the George Harding Azalea Garden. This is a major undertaking of the ASA. The full weight of enough people is already behind this to assure that it will happen. But a project of this importance should not just fly, it should soar. For that to happen the base of support must be both broad and solid—one beautiful plant, one day's labor, or dollars on this order from most members is what I mean. Again, whether an azalea garden occupies this excellent, high profile site does not depend on each of you, only its quality. But you should also look beyond this garden. If its burden falls on a few, everyone will be left with a bad taste in their mouths, other important projects waiting in the wings will be scrapped, and ASA itself will have to take a more narrow view of its own future. So you have another vote to cast. Support "Proposition Harding"! □

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: 'Scherzo' (see article on p.4)

Photographer: William C. Miller III

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).

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Cover Photograph of 'Scherzo'

The cover photograph by William Miller is of 'Scherzo' flowers from plants located and identified by original tags at the Ten Oaks Nursery Azalea Arboretum in Clarksville, Maryland. The arboretum was a result of Ten Oaks participation in the Glenn Dale hybrids distribution program described in the December 1989 article in *THE AZALEAN*. For the past two years, Dick West has been surveying the arboretum, and 'Scherzo' is one of the rare Glenn Dales he has hoped to find.

U.S.D.A. Monograph No. 20, *The Glenn Dale Azaleas*, describes the flowers of 'Scherzo' as, "2-1/2 to 3 inches across, white with Hortense Violet stripes. Occasional branch sport with pale violet center and darker margin." At least 95% of the spring 1991 flowers on the plants at Ten Oaks are of the pale violet center and darker margin, the margin coloring ranging from a very thin edge line to various widths of banding as shown in the photograph. Only one branch of white flowers was found, but there was a small scattering of two and three white blooms elsewhere on the plants. Of all the white flowers, just one displayed any kind of striping: a single, small one-half inch stripe (flake?) of violet. Given this, the flowers in the photograph should all be judged as sports since none are consistent with the official description.

Why the sport flower is so predominant isn't understood. It is very unlikely that the Ten Oaks plants, received in the Glenn Dale distribution program, were all from sport cuttings. It is well that tags were found because proper identification of the forty-year-old plants would probably not have occurred based on a search for the white and violet-striped flower. Mr. Miller has opined that the expected spring 1992 flowering of rooted cuttings taken from these plants in 1990 may provide some insight into the mechanism that controls sporting. If all of the two-year-old plants produce flowers the same as the sport, then it will suggest that the sport may be a more dominant and stable expression of the genetic material than the 'white with stripes' of the official description; this would be consistent with the views expressed by Ben Morrison (Charles Evans and William Miller, "Pattern of Sporting," *THE AZALEAN*, 7:1-2, 1985). However, if the new plants produce flowers that are "white with stripes," then it may be an indication that the sport which predominates these older plants may be a predestined endpoint for a progression that is a physiological function of plant size and age. In such a case, with any given mature specimen of 'Scherzo,' it may be that, when some threshold is met, the original 'white with stripes' flower starts to, or does, disappear, perhaps to reappear on later, rarer occasions only to be ironically mistaken for a sport by those unfamiliar with the cultivar. (William Miller or Dick West would certainly like to hear from anyone who has experience with sports and sporting over long periods of time.) Whatever the case, the parent plants, which have never been trimmed or otherwise cared for, will be monitored over the next several years to note their flowering behavior.

As shown in the photograph, the sport flower of 'Scherzo' can be readily judged as rather attractive and unique. It is probably worthy of propagation for itself. □

Prize for Best Article in *THE AZALEAN*—1990

In 1990 an annual prize for best article in *THE AZALEAN* was announced. The prize was established to encourage authors to submit articles for publication in *THE AZALEAN*. Funds for the prize were donated by five chapters:

Ben Morrison Chapter
Brookside Gardens Chapter
Northern Virginia Chapter
Richmond, Virginia Chapter
Tri-State Chapter

Interest from the prize fund will be used to provide an annual prize of \$100. A ballot listing all articles in 1990 issues of *THE AZALEAN* was included in the March 1991 issue. The ballots have been counted and readers of *THE AZALEAN* have selected the article:

The Enchanting Satsuki
by Ajit K. Thakur, Ph.D.

This article was the second of a two-part series of the same title, the first appearing in the December 1989 issue of *THE AZALEAN*. Part 1 discussed the origin, geographical distribution and various other aspects of the Satsukis, while Part 2 consisted of a short list and description of some of the more distinctive Satsukis. A third article, "Some Old Azaleas: Opening Pandora's Box," by Dr. Thakur will appear in the June 1992 issue.

Dr. Thakur has a Ph. D. in statistics and is well-known in the biomedical field. He is a collector of not only Satsukis but of species azaleas also.

The prize will be presented at the 1992 Annual Meeting, to be held May 16 at Solomons, Maryland. Thanks to the Chapters that sponsored the prize. And congratulations to Dr. Ajit Thakur! □

Report of the Nominating Committee

The positions which are open for the 1992 election are treasurer, secretary, and three directors, each to serve for a two-year term. One nomination was received from the membership. The Nominating Committee selected the others on the basis of their knowledge, enthusiasm, experience, sociability, geographical location, and willingness to serve the Azalea Society.

For Treasurer

Glenn Taylor, Lt. Colonel, USMC Ret., *Springfield, Virginia*

Glenn has served as your treasurer since 1984, and is also a charter member and the President of the Northern Virginia Chapter of the Azalea Society. Glenn is well known to many members, having served the needs of the membership for many years.

For Secretary

Carol Flowers, *Welcome, Maryland*

Carol has been your secretary since 1989. She has been a member of the Ben Morrison Chapter since 1983, and works as a computer analyst for the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Carol has a B.S. in Biology and an M.S. in Education from the State University of New York, and an A.A. in Computer Science from Charles County Community College.

For Director

Jack Beith, *Carriere, Mississippi*

The son of Janet Rhea and the nephew of Al Reid, Jack worked in Al Reid's nursery, and quite literally grew up with azaleas. After serving 22 years in the U. S. Coast Guard, he retired in 1980 as a Chief Warrant Officer. Jack is within a few credit hours of earning his A.A. in Horticulture from the Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College, and has been proprietor of the Linwood Acres nursery since 1986. He is a long-time member of the Louisiana Chapter of the ASA. Jack is also a member of the Mississippi Nurseryman's Association and president of their Pearl River County Chapter.

James A. 'Tony' Dove, *New Bern, North Carolina*

Tony has a B.S. in Ornamental Horticulture from the University of Maryland. After a tour with the U.S. Army in Vietnam, he designed and developed the gardens at London Town Publik House in Annapolis; he has been a consultant to the Keeper of the Royal Gardens of Windsor Great Park, Windsor, England, and he is a popular speaker on horticulture. Tony is currently working as the Branch Head, Horticultural Services for the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Tryon Palace Restoration in New Bern. He is a long-time member of the Ben Morrison Chapter, and has experience at the national level, having served both as a Director and as president of the Azalea Society.

Bill McIntosh, *Churchville, Maryland*

After serving three years in the U.S. Army, Bill earned a B.S. from Virginia Tech and an M.S. and Ph.D. from the University of Michigan, all in Biology. He worked as an Associate Professor of Zoology at Ohio State University, and retired in 1986 after 24 years as a statistician for the U.S. Department of Defense.

With an interest in horticulture and gardening most of his life, he has been a very active member of the Brookside Gardens Chapter of the Azalea Society since soon after he retired. Bill has held a variety of positions in other organizations, including president of the Harford County Chapter of the Maryland Ornithological Society and the Rolling Green Community Association, and chairman of his community Neighborhood Watch program.

Denise Stelloh, *Germantown, Maryland*

After a year at the University of Arizona, Denise started a varied career. She began as an airline stewardess and went on to be a medical secretary, the president of a medical billing company, and running her own medical-office temporary-help consulting practice. She then started a dog training company, and is currently maintaining an azalea display garden. One of the founding members of the Brookside Gardens Chapter, Denise has received their F. P. Lee Commendation for service to the chapter, has served as their interim president, and has been their Flower Show Chairman for the past seven years.

George Switzer, *Port Republic, Maryland*

George has a Ph.D. in Mineralogy from Harvard University, and retired in 1975 after 28 years as the Curator of Mineralogy at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. He now works for his wife, Sue, the proprietor of Cavalier Nursery and the current president of the Ben Morrison Chapter. George is a long-time member of the Azalea Society and has served us as a Director previously, as well as having served a term as president of the Ben Morrison Chapter.

Please vote using the enclosed ballot. Ballots must be received by May 10, 1992.

The George Harding Azalea Garden at River Farm

Robert Stelloh
Germantown, MD

Background

We were all saddened in February 1990 by the death of George Harding. George, who lived in Germantown, Maryland, was one of the leading azalea experts in the country, and one of the founding fathers of the Azalea Society of America. He was also one of our best-liked members: George loved people at least as much as he loved azaleas, and it showed. After George died, the Board of Directors suggested that a possible azalea garden at River Farm we had been discussing for some time would be a fitting memorial to George, since he was so interested in increasing the public awareness and popularity of his favorite plants.

River Farm is an historic 27-acre site on the Potomac River, just south of Washington, D.C., between Alexandria and Mount Vernon. Once owned by George Washington, it is now the headquarters of the American Horticultural Society (AHS). It's a lovely open area of rolling green lawns and mature trees, with a number of display gardens behind the main building, and a gentle slope down to the Potomac River.

The idea of an azalea garden started in the spring of 1989, when the Switzers, the Hobbs, and the Stellohs joined a number of other gardening folks on a delightful cruise and garden tour of the Windward Islands of the Caribbean, sponsored by the American Horticultural Society. On that cruise, Bob Hobbs, then-president of the Azalea Society, spoke to Carolyn Lindsay, then-president of the AHS, about the possibilities of the Azalea Society working more closely with the AHS. One of the ideas they discussed was the Azalea Society of America sponsoring an azalea display garden at the AHS River Farm headquarters.

Site

The specific garden site offered to us by the AHS is about 350 feet long and ranges from 20- to 80-feet deep, running east to west and open to the north. It includes some *Franklinias*, dogwoods and young Dawn Redwoods, with a number of mature Norway spruce, hemlocks and American hollies along the southern edge. The site fronts a grass strip and their main driveway to the north and is backed by a low brick wall to the south. It offers conditions ranging from full sun to almost full shade. It's a prime location seen by every visitor to River Farm (about 10,000 visitors each year from all over the world), since it's along the drive between the entrance and the parking lot and faces the front door of their headquarters building. It will show off azaleas to their best advantage as a border landscape, faced off by a large expanse of grass. This should make it a good source of ideas for using azaleas to many homeowners, who are usually interested in at least landscaping their borders if they have any interest in plants at all.

Although River Farm is planning a major renovation and revision, the garden site is outside of the area they are planning to change. Also, while River Farm hosts many large public gatherings with tents and booths each year, they will never encroach on this site because of its location at the south edge of their property, and their desire not to disturb their neighbor to the south.

History

In the summer of 1989, I took on the job of pursuing this idea of an azalea garden with the American Horticultural Society. After corresponding with them

for a while, I met with Frank Robinson, their Executive Director, in the fall of 1990 and reached general agreement with him on the site and garden concepts. In December 1990 I went with Ralph D'Amato, a landscape architect and member of the Brookside Gardens Chapter, to River Farm and helped him map the site of the garden. Mal Clark and I met with Frank Robinson in May 1991, showed him the map and some preliminary concept sketches that Ralph had drawn, and reached general agreement on the approach we were taking. The three local chapters, Ben Morrison, Brookside Gardens, and Northern Virginia, were approached in October 1991 to elicit their support in terms of garden committee members and their general commitment to support the garden. Two of the chapters were immediately enthusiastic in their support, and the other chapter is still considering how best to support it.

Purpose

The purpose of the garden is to use native azaleas, and other deciduous and evergreen hybrid azaleas appropriate to this climate, planted in the woodland edge setting at River Farms to be:

- A permanent memorial to George Harding.
- An educational and attractive display of azaleas.
- The focus for possible annual "Azalea Days" in the future. These "days" would be a day or a weekend each year publicized by AHS as an opportunity to see the garden at its peak, and to meet with members of the Azalea Society to have questions answered, to learn about the Azalea Society, and to sign up as new members. Such events have been quite successful in the past for other plant societies which already have display gardens at River Farm.

After the garden is installed, AHS is also interested in working with other plant societies, with the goal of augmenting the garden with companion plants such as ferns, bulbs and wildflowers, to be provided by those plant societies.

Current Status

The correspondence and meetings with AHS have resulted in agreement on a number of concepts: AHS will provide the space to work with; AHS would like us to feature native azaleas to the extent possible; we will design and plant the garden, after which the plants will become their property; and they will be responsible for the routine ongoing maintenance of the garden, with the Azalea Society responsible for periodic inspections of the garden, and for providing replacement plants and additional plants as they are needed.

At this time, eight persons have volunteered to work on the garden committee: Ralph D'Amato, Jean Cox, Milt and Joan Lerner, Nancy Stipa, George and Sue Switzer, and myself. About \$450 has been donated toward the garden expenses, against an expected need of about \$4000 for materials and supplies (we anticipate the plants and labor will be donated).

At the first committee meeting on January 25, 1991, the committee elected me as chairman. They set the spring of 1993 as a realistic target date for the garden dedication, and they adopted a work plan that covers these items:

1. Select the specific species and cultivars to use in the garden:
 - Natives and their hybrids.
 - George Harding favorites (for example, as discussed by Ryon Page in issues of *THE AZALEAN*).
 - Other azaleas, to show varieties of plant size/shape/foilage and bloom size/shape/color/time.
2. Finalize the garden design and plant list (in time for the June 1992 issue of *THE AZALEAN*).
3. Have the garden design approved by the AHS.
4. Prepare the garden site in the fall of 1992:
 - Outline the planting areas and paths (permanent edging?) - \$\$\$.
 - Dump leaves on the planting area (AHS has agreed to do this).
 - Till the area with the leaves,

along with sand, gypsum, fertilizer and other amendments.

5. Design an interpretive sign to describe the garden purpose, features, and plants.

6. Design a visitor handout with the sign information and ASA membership information.

7. Get the handout written, approved, and printed - \$\$\$.

8. Get the interpretive sign approved and constructed - \$\$\$.

9. Install the sign and other permanent items (water lines?) - \$\$\$.

10. Locate and acquire 300 to 600 mature plants (identify specific donors for the desired plants).

11. Plan the planting (line up workers for specific dates, get the plants, maybe stage them locally).

12. Plant and finish the garden (spring of 1993 target date).

13. Dedicate the garden, preferably:

- During the peak bloom season.
- Attended by the Harding family.
- Attended by ASA and AHS officials.
- With media coverage.

14. Maintain and improve the garden.

- AHS will do routine maintenance (watering, weeding).
- Azalea Society local chapters/members will inspect and replace or add plants as needed.

15. Sponsor and staff annual "Azalea Days" (local Azalea Society chapters).

16. Augment the garden with companion plants (AHS will ask other plant societies to do this).

Your Participation

There are at least four ways you can help to build the George Harding Azalea Garden:

- You can contribute your ideas.
- You can contribute your plants and other materials.
- You can contribute your money.

- You can contribute your time.

Each of these different ways to help is open to everyone, either as an individual or as a Chapter. Or both: think about how you're going to participate as an individual, and then bring the idea of Chapter participation up at your next Chapter meeting. We expect to have more information about the garden design and the desired plants in the June 1992 issue of *THE AZALEAN*, but don't wait until then—do something right now.

Chapters and individuals should send their donations of money for the garden expenses to Glenn Taylor, ASA Treasurer, 5203 Queensbury Avenue, Springfield, Virginia 22151, identified as being for the George Harding Azalea Garden. If you wish, you can identify your donation as being for a specific activity, such as one of the activities marked above with \$\$\$.

And don't worry about sending too much: we'll put the leftover money into a trust fund to handle future maintenance and replacement costs.

You should send your ideas and commitments to donate plants to Bob Stelloh, 15241 Springfield Road, Germantown, Maryland 20874. (Local members, think about the plants George gave you or sold to you, and which ones, or their offspring, you would like to give back for his memorial garden.)

George is gone, and he is missed by everyone who knew him. With your help, we can make this garden an outstanding memorial to George. The goal is to keep his memory alive by continuing to educate people and share the beauty of azaleas with them, just as George did.

Bob Stelloh and his wife, Denise, knew George for a number of years, and have a number of plants from George's garden, along with many fond memories of time spent with him. Bob recently retired from a career of computer programming, and is currently marketing a garden information management computer program he has developed for public gardens. □

The Massed Glenn Dale Azaleas on Mt. Hamilton: A Valuable Collection at the National Arboretum

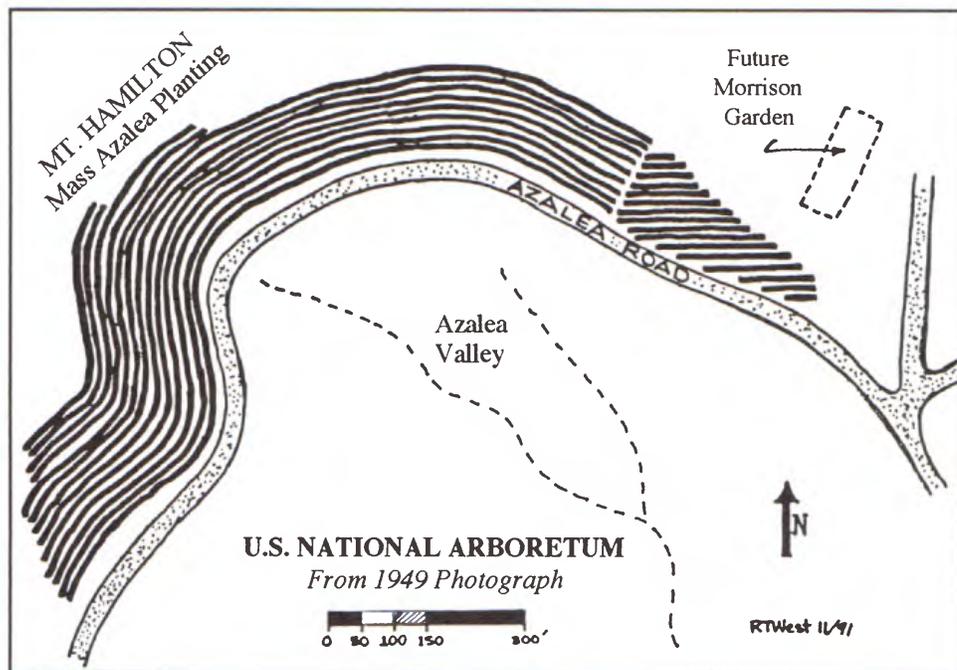
Richard T. West, *Columbia, MD*
William C. Miller III, *Bethesda, MD*
Barbara L. Bullock, *Silver Spring, MD*

"When in bloom, the azaleas attract as many as 60,000 people in a single weekend in late April." So said Henry M. Cathey, the fourth Director of the U.S. National Arboretum in Washington, D.C., to the attendees of the Tenth Azalea Society of America Convention in 1988 [1]. In particular, Dr. Cathey was referring to the massed planting of Glenn Dale hybrid azaleas on the south slope of Mt. Hamilton, the 225-foot high hill on the western side of the Arboretum. The planting, widely publicized and internationally known, is reported to contain between 60,000 and 75,000 unnamed Glenn Dale hybrid azaleas; that is, ones not selected for naming and introduction. To the visiting public it is an impressive sight of glorious spring color, but to the azalea enthusiast it is generally considered an anomaly, an unimportant group of castoffs hardly worth attention. Our research has discovered that it is, in fact, a highly valuable collection, which we believe contains a large number of the named and unnamed Glenn Dale hybrids selected from the thousands of seedlings produced and judged by B.Y. Morrison to be the very best of his extensive hybridizing program.

The popular stories we had heard in azalea circles over the years were to the effect that the Mt. Hamilton hillside planting was the result of some sort of helter-skelter operation where Glenn Dale culls or rejects were hurriedly planted at random in order to provide a quick display of progress for some undefined political purpose; presumably, to give justification to the Department of Agriculture's sup-

port of azalea hybridizing. A more graphic story told how the azaleas were thrown onto trucks at the Glenn Dale Station, driven to the Arboretum, and just tossed into holes in the ground. Even statements by knowledgeable experts that suggested things might be somewhat different didn't detract from the common beliefs: Frederic Lee in a 1968 article said, "The Mt. Hamilton hillside at the National Arboretum in Washington was planted years ago with probably over 70,000 azalea plants. While these include some of the 400-odd named Glenn Dales, they are in great part composed of plants that Morrison considered good enough for a large hillside display, but not good enough to be named and distributed as Glenn Dale hybrids" [2]. Thus, it seemed hardly worth any interest or effort to try and find a few named Glenn Dales among the thousands of other azaleas.

We held individually to these stories until our mutual interests in Morrison and his Glenn Dale azaleas brought us together in the spring of 1991 at the National Arboretum. Besides sharing our own variations of the hillside story, we also exchanged comments about things we had noticed or learned that didn't seem to fit what we had heard. For example, one has only to give more than a glance at the photograph of the hillside in bloom on the dust cover of Fred Galle's book, *Azaleas*, to see and realize there are azaleas in groups of color, rather than planted at random [3]. Walking the pathways around the hillside and looking at the planting shows not only the grouping, but what appears to be a very regular spacing between plants—a curious orderliness for what was supposed to be hurried and haphazard. It was also apparent that the massed planting, although covering a large area, did not hold 70,000 azaleas, but some amount considerably smaller. The discovery of some old photographs of the hillside and records about the Glenn Dales' history added to our increasing suspicion that the Mt. Hamilton massed azaleas represented some-



Sketch from 1949 aerial photograph of the National Arboretum

thing other than we had been led to believe and confirmed our shared feeling that the "something" was worth investigating and knowing.

Examination of the Hillside Planting

We began our investigation by trying to confirm our casual observations about the massed planting of azaleas on the southern slope of Mt. Hamilton, the hillside planting. One of us, Barbara Bullock, who is the Curator of Azaleas and Rhododendron at the National Arboretum (NA), found an old 1949 U.S. Navy aerial photograph of the NA. Taken in March when the trees were bare of leaves, the photograph clearly shows orderly rows running parallel to Azalea Road in a more-or-less east-to-west direction. The rows are arranged in two sections: the larger area is on the western side, from nine to about 13 rows deep, with a road frontage of about 1,200 feet; the smaller area, on the east, has some 16 rows of varying length with an overall road frontage of about 300 feet (see photocopy and sketch). A scale on the photograph allowed us to estimate that the hillside planting covered an area of about six acres or so.

With tape measures in hand, we inspected the planting closely, and found the rows to contain three plants across, spaced three feet apart each way. In general, the plants appeared to be grouped in blocks of twelve plants (3 x 4). With these measurements and the scaled photograph, we tried our hand at amateur aerial photo interpretation in order to estimate the total plants possible in the hillside planting. Taking into consideration linear bed length, rows in each bed, and distance between plants, we calculated that the total number of individual azaleas originally planted was about 15,000, a number much less than 70,000, but much more realistic. Dividing 15,000 by twelve (the assumed average number of plants in a grouping) gave us 1,250 groups of azaleas, or the approximate number of individual azalea varieties represented. The next questions were whether this number meant anything in the

Glenn Dale azalea program and what these 1,250 groups represented.

The Glenn Dale Hybrids and the Hillside Contents

B. Y. Morrison's interest in azaleas dated to the 1920s. In the mid-1920s, he began hybridizing by making crosses of azaleas at his home in Takoma Park, Maryland [4]. The first crosses involved 'Indica Alba', 'Indica Rosea', various Kurume azaleas, and *Rhododendron kaempferi*. In 1929, at about the time his first crosses came into bloom and he was beginning further crosses, Morrison's hybridizing interests became a "government project," probably in association with his responsibilities for the Plant Introduction Station at Glenn Dale, Maryland [5]. At Glenn Dale, Morrison had access to more kinds of azaleas either already there or purchasable, greenhouses and other facilities, and a lot of competent help. The result was hybridizing on a "serious scale" where all possible crosses could be tried. For example, a task assigned to Harry Gunning was to cross 'Vittata Fortunei' with everything [6].

As will be seen, how plants were identified at Glenn Dale was a key fact we needed to learn. Glenn Dale was also known as the "Bell Station," and the way of identifying plants, seedlings, or anything under study, was to assign a Bell or "B." number. Numbers were assigned in sequence, but the number itself was not important: the number referred to a card file where information about the plant was recorded, such as parentage, date hybridized or selected, etc. Bell numbers were assigned to the whole seedling population resulting from a cross (to record parentage, etc.), another new Bell number was assigned to a seedling selected from that cross (for origin, location, etc.), and another to a sport that might be selected from that previously selected seedling. Thus, a given azalea might have a history of two or three Bell numbers, the record file would relate the numbers, and sense could be made of it all.

A PI number is different: the assignment of a U.S.D.A. Plant Introduction (PI) number was part of the formal process where an azalea that was judged worthy was introduced or announced publicly. This was done by publishing its name, PI number, description, history, and other information, and otherwise making its availability known. The type of audit trail that is possible is shown by the Glenn Dale hybrid 'Cinderella' which is PI 201897 and B.43175. It was selected as a sport from B.32140 which came from seed lot B.13574 that resulted from the cross of 'Vittata Fortunei' by 'Louise' in 1929. The point is that Morrison and the others working on the Glenn Dales thought of the azaleas in terms of Bell numbers, not PI numbers or names, which did not come until the end of the process.

Bell numbers were assigned to the Glenn Dale hybrid seed populations resulting from crosses made in 1929,

Glenn Dale Hybridization Program Bell-Numbered Selections By Year

1937	B.27400-27500	101
1939	B.32134-32678	545
1940	B.35200-35360	161
	B.35373-35377	5
1941	B.36709-36724	18
	Pre-War Total	830
1946	B.39030-39057	
	B.39077-39079	
	B.39080-39104	
	B.39131-39136	62
1947	B.39448-39459	
	B.39470-39570	113
1948	B.40149	
	B.40150-40261	
	B.40302-40312	
	B.40379-40381	127
1949	B.40745-40749	5
1950	B.42495	1
1951	B.43173-43176	4
	Post-War Total	312
	Grand Total	1,142

1930 and 1932. The seedlings were grown one full year (including two winters) in a greenhouse and then planted outside in the "woods" area at the Glenn Dale Station where they were left to grow naturally as explained in Monograph 20 [5]. The total number of seedlings planted is not known, but it had to be in the many thousands.

In 1937, the first examination of the planted seedlings was made and an inventory of surviving plants was taken. Apparently, a large number had died, but many survived, numbering from as few as one to as many as 500 for various crosses. From these survivors, 101 selections were made, new Bell numbers in the B.27000 range assigned, and cuttings were taken for propagation to raise cultivars for further study and possible distribution. In 1939, the same plantings were inspected again, and 545 more selections were made and assigned new Bell numbers in the 32000 range. In 1940, the selections were 166 (Bells of 35000), and another 18 were selected in 1941 (Bells of 36000). Cuttings were taken as had been done previously. In total, we calculate 830 selections were made from the seedling-lot hybrids before World War II (see table of Bell-numbered selections by year).

What the exact procedures were in the propagation process and the further study of the selected cultivars isn't entirely clear. We think propagated selections may have been planted again at Glenn Dale in order to be further evaluated under natural conditions, at least in the beginning, and some small number of each selection apparently was planted also at Morrison's home in Takoma Park. It may be, however, that they were grown only in pots in cold frames at Glenn Dale. Whatever the case, enough had been learned about the first selections from 1937 and 1939, and apparently a few of the 1940 and 1941 selections had been sufficiently impressive from the initial inspection, that a total of 58 cultivars were named and given PI numbers in the summer of 1941. These included 12 from the B.27000 series, 27 from the B.32000 series, 14

from the B.35000 series, and five from the 1941 B.36000 series.

Propagation was underway for distribution, and the first plants may have been made available as early as 1940. We understand only a few were distributed initially, and they were probably the 12 from 1937 in the B.27000 series which included, for example, 'Dimity', 'Stardust', and 'Geisha' [7]. Documentation from 1942 shows there were only eleven early recipients: five nurseries, five botanical gardens and arboretums, and one individual, a Sidney Mitchell of Berkeley, California.

Interest in more Glenn Dale hybridizing had not ceased with the selections and the preparations for naming of the first hybrids. In late 1938 and early 1939, about 50 Satsuki azaleas arrived at Glenn Dale from the Chugai Nursery of Japan. Morrison used nine of them in crosses with other cultivars that had already been used as parents and with selected Glenn Dale hybrids to make 31 crosses in 1939, identified by B.33337 to B.33367 (referred to here as the B.33300 series) for the resulting seed lots (more on this later). Additionally, Morrison did some other crosses in 1940 and 1941, identified with B.36000 and B.38000 series numbers.

At the beginning of World War II in 1942, the greenhouses and coldframes at Glenn Dale held previously introduced Glenn Dale azaleas being raised for distribution, selected hybrids under further study, and the seedling results of the recent additional crosses. An order came to clear out everything, and to begin the immediate propagation of *Cinchona* tree seedlings to be used in the production of quinine needed for the war in the Pacific. Some of the azalea stock were sent out on the last distribution before stopping for the war (maybe plants for as many as 30 cultivars), and Morrison took some number of plants to Takoma Park. The majority, we believe, were sent to the NA, including the whole seedling population from the B.33300 series cross, according to Glenn Dale records.

Such a shipment to the NA had been planned for sometime, it seems, based on statements by Morrison [8]. In 1937, Morrison was appointed Acting Director of the NA following the death of Dr. Frederick V. Coville, the first Acting Director. Due to extremely limited resources, little had been done at the NA other than land acquisition, but a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp that came in that year began to do grading, general clean-up, and road construction. Although NA collection materials were non-existent, Morrison soon realized that in his position as head of the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction, he could feed materials to the NA collection from Glenn Dale with ease and at no cost. Additionally, he firmly believed in the idea of permanent collections of exceptional material in arboretums for research and further development. He had already been thinking about sending the selected results of the Glenn Dale hybridizing to the NA, and the clearance necessitated by the war made it a reality.

The transferred azaleas may have been placed first in cold frames at the NA, but they were soon "lined out" in nursery beds, and they remained so planted for the War's duration. Morrison stated in Monograph 20, "Propagations [at Glenn Dale]...produced the thousands of plants that were sent to the National Arboretum for permanent display. The nursery there was exposed, with no tree cover" (p. 13). No list of the transfers has been found, but various sources indicate there were about a dozen of each hybrid azalea, with some having only ten and a few with as many as 50. The plants were identified by Bell number only. The azaleas at the NA and at Glenn Dale received only minimal attention, if any, for the duration of the war.

After the war, when the Glenn Dale hybridization program was resumed in 1946, initial selections were made again from those early seed lot plants still growing in the woods at Glenn Dale, the very same groups from which earlier selections had



Azaleas on Mt. Hamilton hillside just after planting, about 1948. Note grouping and spacing of plants.



Contemporary appearance of hillside azaleas and walkway on Mt. Hamilton.

been made. About 60 selections were made in 1946, and some 70 more were made in 1947.

At the NA, the first order of business was clearing and preparing a site on the southern flank of Mt. Hamilton for a large planting of azaleas. All of the plants that had come from Glenn Dale in 1942 had become much overcrowded in the nursery beds, and transplanting to a permanent location was an immediate necessity. About five acres were planted by the fall of 1946, with some additional acreage planted in the spring of 1947, after which the hillside planting was reported as "complete" [9].

During this transplanting, which we believe may have not yet involved any of the B.33300 series seedlings, a few selections were made, the first from material at the NA; some of these were 'Glacier' (B.32537) and 'Ambrosia' (B.32378). Also in 1947 the formal introduction of selected azaleas resumed: 143 were given PIs, the great majority of them being selections made before the war. Plants from the B.33300 crosses of 1939 did come under observation eventually, and, as a consequence, the Glenn Dale hybrids suddenly had new kinds of flower patterns.

The Bell 33337 - 33367 Crosses

As mentioned, Morrison undertook a series of 31 crosses in 1939 using as parents cultivars that had already

proven to be successful parents (e.g., 'Indica Alba'), certain quality Glenn Dale hybrids (e.g., 'Ivory'), and recently obtained Satsuki azaleas (e.g., 'Adzuma-no-hana'). The seedling lots resulting from these crosses were identified with the numbers Bell 33337 through Bell 33367. These were "sent to the NA in 1942 as whole populations;" that is, they were not planted anywhere else, either at Glenn Dale or Takoma Park.

In 1947 those 14 crosses that had a Satsuki azalea as one parent came under inspection. Forty selections were made, some of which had very unusual flowers, one of which was specifically noted in Monograph 20:

Although they are known to exist in various races and the writer [BYM] has one Japanese clone in which a dark stripe occurs on a colored ground, this pattern was not observed until 1947 when a clone that never before had shown any stripes gave a few flowers in which a rose-colored stripe appeared on the pale-pink ground. Several more appeared as bud sports, flowering in 1948 (p. 15-16).

The description for one of the 40 selections, B.39500, which was described as being Spinel Pink with a blotch and eventually named 'Alight' (PI 163942) stated, "Watch for special tag on branch which is rose striped on pink ground."

Although selected in 1947, the 40 cultivars chosen were not described until 1948, a fact which probably accounts for another statement in Monograph 20 about unique flowers:

Until 1948, no floral pattern appeared such as seen in the tender forcing azaleas; e.g., 'Vervaeana'; in which there is a narrow white border to a pink flower that may or may not be striped as well...

On a more limited number of clones there also appeared normally producing striped flowers, in addition to the type sport, in which the ground color is white with a colored border of varying width (p. 12).

The appearance of flowers with an edge or border of white to a colored flower (what was called a Vervaeana-style or V-type) and those with a white center and a colored margin or edge (a "bordered flower") was an exciting and notable event. Prior to their first being seen in 1947 and 1948, all Glenn Dale flowers had been white or solid colors, white with stripes, and a few having a flush or wash of color, such as 'Mother of Pearl'. Thus, the bordered and the V-type flowers were quite different and probably a welcomed surprise. Furthermore, such flowers got attention in Monograph 20:

Border patterns, curiously enough, do not seem to be so important if

the border is colored, because they are sufficiently unusual to command attention. When the border is white and the petal colored, the more sharply defined the white border, the more sparkling the effect, (p. 14).

Selected in 1947, the 1948 description for B.39513 stated, "3-inch flowers, white center, magenta margins." This selection was named 'Martha Hitchcock', and it was the first of the unique bordered and V-type flowers selected from the B.33300 series.

In 1948, the B.33300 series plants were inspected again, and this time 123 selections were made, including many bordered and V-types. In the two years, selections that resulted in Glenn Dale hybrids were made from 19 of the 31 seed lots. The number of selections per cross ranged from one to 27. In total, 161 selections were made that became named Glenn Dale hybrids. These selections constitute 35 percent, or about one-third, of the total Glenn Dale hybrid population. From these crosses came all but one (i.e., 'Bravura') of the bordered and V-type flowers in the Glenn Dales, from 'Susannah' to 'Surprise', numbering 27 cultivars.

The present location of the B.33300 series at the NA is a bit of a mystery. By 1947, the "large azalea planting" on Mt. Hamilton's south slope was reported as being completed. A 1948 selection list states the B.33300s are in the "Little Garden" at the NA, but the description of the planting—some 22 rows in a north-south orientation—doesn't match an obvious location on the 1949 aerial photograph. Dr. John Creech, who was at Glenn Dale in the late 1940s and later became the third Director of the NA, has told us that he remembers that the cultivars that gave the last selections of Glenn Dales (which was mostly the B.33300 series) were located on the eastern edge of the mass planting near the Morrison (Clonal) Garden. The photograph does show a section on the eastern side of the hillside planting where the rows are in a different orientation

from the rest of the planting, and we think this area is a probable place for the location of the B.33300 series plants.

One piece of evidence has been found that shows the B.33300 series was a part of the Bell-numbered hillside azalea plantings. A Mrs. Davies went through the azaleas in 1949 and gave a list "through channels" of cultivars she wanted. Her list, all in Bell numbers, included named and unnamed Glenn Dales selected before the War as well as one B.33300 series cultivar. In response to her request, Morrison expressed grave concern about digging up any of the NA permanent collection to provide her plants.

Conclusion

In addition to those selected at the NA in 1948, a few more selections were made at Glenn Dale in what was essentially the last year of selection activity. Final decisions were made on ten other selections in 1949 and 1951 ending that part of the program, and the final distribution of introduced Glenn Dales occurred in 1954.

Morrison had made the NA one of the recipients of Glenn Dales in the distribution program. We think some of the azaleas received through the distribution may have been planted eventually in and around the Morrison Clonal Garden. In a 1948 report to the NA Advisory Council, Morrison stated that any missing clones would be brought into the collection, but whether this included supplementing the hillside planting to assure a complete 1,142 Bell-numbered collection isn't yet known. How the plants were finally arranged on the hillside also isn't known. The existence of a planting diagram has been suggested, but nothing has been found. Dr. Creech thinks the first selected azaleas were placed at the top to the hill. Interestingly and unexpectedly, he also mentioned the existence and location of the "Sweet Pea collection," which were pastel-colored Glenn Dale hybrids selected for further study by Al-

bert Close, a propagator at Glenn Dale. This collection is located at the western, top edge of the hillside.

There is an additional, relevant item of information about the budget for the NA and the hillside planting. An important topic of discussion by the NA Advisory Council after the war was how to get an adequate budget appropriated from the Congress to enable the NA to do its work. The Council advised that public and Congressional support would not be forthcoming as long as the NA and its work remained unknown. Morrison was strongly encouraged to invite the public to the NA to see the good things being done there, and the massed azaleas on the hillside was the perfect example needed. Morrison had doubts about allowing the public into a research collection, but in 1949 the NA was opened for the first time to the public during the azalea bloom. Then as now, the public came in droves to see the azaleas, and they learned about the NA.

Our working hypothesis for further research on the hillside is that it contains virtually all of the named and unnamed azaleas selected from the tens of thousands of hybrids produced in the Glenn Dale program. We believe that virtually all of the 830 selections made before the war are represented, and we know that the unique B.33300 series was only at the NA [10]. These two groups constitute about 85 percent of the total number selected. We think also that it is reasonable that the hillside was supplemented to include missing cultivars. We are intrigued that our estimate of total plant groups on the hillside—approximately 1,250—is near the number of 1,142 Bell-numbered selections made in the program, even though it may be only a coincidence. The goal of further research would be successful identification of the hillside planting, and we are confident that, as a minimum, the B.33300 series with its unique flowers can be located. The odds of identifying others are good: the 454 named Glenn Dales in

Monograph 20 are 40 percent of the total Bell-numbered selections.

Thinking back over our investigations during the past months, we are reminded of the old parlor game where a story is whispered from one individual to another in a line, and everyone laughs at how much the story has changed by the time it gets to the last person. The story of the massed azaleas on Mt. Hamilton is much like that, it seems to us, because the truth has gotten mixed up and the story has changed. The hillside planting does contain only "unnamed" Glenn Dales because they were identified only by Bell number. Rather than rejects and culls, the azaleas "represent the cream of the hybrids that were produced" as stated by Morrison himself [11]. Whereas the total, initial seedling population may have numbered some 70,000 plants, the hillside contains a number close to 15,000. Instead of rushing a planting of azaleas for some political purpose, the azaleas were sent to the NA as part of a planned donation, albeit earlier than expected because of the war and perhaps done quickly because of the requirements of the time. Rather than being planted haphazardly and at random, the azaleas were planted in prepared rows, orderly arranged in groups of about 12 plants for each selection as an intended part of the permanent collection. Whatever political and budgetary issues prevailed at the time, they had nothing to do with the creation of the hillside azaleas display, but rather they were related to using the hillside as a way of gaining support for the NA as a whole.

The massed planting of Glenn Dale azalea hybrids on the south slope of Mt. Hamilton at the National Arboretum is an important collection. It is the only collection that contains a substantial proportion of the total select-

ed hybrid population. It is the only collection that contains the complete hybrid series that produced the bordered and V-type flowers. It is a unique germ-plasm collection for research and further development. The massed azaleas on Mt. Hamilton are the living history of the Glenn Dale azalea hybridizing program and the origins of the National Arboretum.

References and Comments

1. Cathey, Henry M. The United States National Arboretum. *THE AZALEAN*, September 1988, 10(3), 52-55.

2. Lee, Frederic P. B. Y. Morrison and his azaleas. Reprinted in *THE AZALEAN*, September 1988, 10(3), 60-62. Mr. Lee was Chairman of the Arboretum's Advisory Council after World War II and the author of *The Azalea Book*.

3. Galle, Fred C. *Azaleas*. Portland, OR: Timber Press, 1985.

4. Information about Morrison's early work is contained in a paper entitled, "Report of Azalea Breeding, July 1, 1928," found in Glenn Dale Station records by Bill Miller. This paper may have been used as part of the documentation when the Glenn Dale hybridizing program was being established.

5. See: Morrison, B. Y. *The Glenn Dale Azaleas*. U.S.D.A. Agriculture Monograph 20, October 1953, for a summary of crosses and the overall Government program. In Monograph 20, Glenn Dale is called the "Plant Introduction Garden." Morrison's position was Chief of the Plant Exploration and Introduction Division.

6. From a working paper found in the records at Glenn Dale. Copies of this paper and other Glenn Dale

records mentioned are in the possession of Bill Miller.

7. Personal correspondence from Frank Dowdle, a Glenn Dale employee, to Bill Miller.

8. Morrison explained his intent to the NA Advisory Council as recorded in the transcript of the May 1946 meeting on page 15, available at the NA.

9. NA Advisory Council minutes for 1947 and 1948.

10. The NA Advisory Council minutes of 1947 include a statement about "170 clones" being represented in the hillside, but this was apparently an interim accounting.

11. The Morrison quote comes from a letter he wrote to a reporter who had asked about the hillside azaleas in 1947. Bill Miller has a copy.

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Trying to Identify Those Glenn Dales

Jane Newman
Great Falls, VA

First of all, the emphasis is on the words "trying to." This is intended to be helpful to anyone who has acquired a property with a large collection of untagged Glenn Dales or who has suffered a major disaster with respect to lost or illegible labels—as I did. Basic source of the data is B. Y. Morrison's Monograph 20 as reprinted in Lee's *Azaleas*. Several corrections or additions to descriptions have appeared in *THE AZALEAN* (see particularly issue for October 1980). A "(c)" indicates a variety for which such a description change is used. Asterisks (*) indicate varieties about which comments or personal quibbles are listed alphabetically at the end of the article.

Color

Since most of us don't have access to a Ridgway color chart, it can be useful to group plants by color descriptions. Thus, if, for example, you have a plant whose identity you are pretty sure of and which is shown as having Nopal Red flowers, your possibilities for a different plant with the same color blossoms are narrowed to fewer than half a dozen.

White

Solid white Glenn Dales are listed below by bloom sequence, size of flower in inches, flower form (if other than single) and color, if any, of blotch or throat (many of the blotches fade rather quickly).

Early April

'Samite' 2, hose-in-hose

Early to Mid-April

'Cantabile' 2 – 2-1/2

Mid-April

'Bridal Veil' 3, Chrysolite Green on upper 3 lobes

Late April

'Angelus' (c) 2 – 2-1/2, purple

'Glacier' 2-1/2 – 3

'Ivory' 2 or 3 flowers in head, 4" high, 3" wide

'Treasure' 3-1/2 – 4-1/2, suggestion of pink

Late April to Early May

'Ranger' 2 – 2-1/2, double, suggestion of chartreuse

Early to Mid-May

'Angela Place' 3

'Cygnet' (c) 1-1/2, pale yellow

'Driven Snow' 3

'Everest' 2, pale chartreuse

'Helen Close' 2-1/2 – 3, very pale yellow

'Nativity' 2 – 2-1/2, very pale chartreuse

Mid-May

'Arctic' 2-1/2 – 3, greenish

'Carrara' 2-1/2 – 3, yellowish

'Damask' 2, hose-in-hose

'Eucharis' 3, chartreuse

'Lyric' 2-1/2 – 3, chartreuse

'Mary Helen' 2, chartreuse

'Moonbeam' 4 – 5

'Niagara' 2-1/2, chartreuse

'Omen' 2 – 2-1/2, chartreuse

'Polar Sea' 3, chartreuse

'Safrano' 3-1/2, touch of chartreuse on upper lobe

'Seafoam' 3, chartreuse yellow

'Silver Moon' 3, chartreuse

'Snow Wreath' 3-1/2, faint chartreuse

'Swansong' 3-1/2 – 4, yellow

'Undine' 2 – 2-1/2, small green dots on upper 3 lobes

'Vespers' 3, chartreuse

'Vestal' 2 – 2-1/2, chartreuse

Mid-May to Later

'Snowclad' 3 – 3-1/2, chartreuse

'Wavelet' 2-1/2, yellow

Mid- to Late May

'Furbelow' (c) 2-1/2 – 3, Viridine yellow

'Moonstone' 2-1/2 – 3, chartreuse

'Wisdom' 2, chartreuse

End of May

'Snowscape' 2

Some white Glenn Dales are distinctive—'Moonbeam', for example, because of its size. 'Angelus' (c) has a rare flush of pale purple when first opening. 'Arctic' is mostly six-lobed. 'Lyric' may have clusters up to 14 flowers. 'Vestal' has a strong tendency toward petaloids, and the very dwarf 'Carrara' also has some petaloids. 'Treasure' has long, pale pink buds. Maybe one 'Vespers' blossom out of 200 has a little purple. The dark green foliage of 'Glacier' is extremely lustrous and almost round. Sister seedlings 'Angela Place' and 'Polar Sea' have wide open or flat flowers. Possibilities for other white unknowns may at least be narrowed by noting the shape and color of leaves, whether blossom margins are ruffled or frilled, and the number of flowers in a head.

Variiegated White

Variiegated white Glenn Dales are shown by bloom sequence, size of flower in inches, flower form (if other than single) and variegation color.

Early to Mid-April

'Minuet', Amparo Purple

'Pastel' 1-1/2 – 2, hose-in-hose,
Amaranth Pink
'Portent' 1 – 1-1/2, Magenta

Mid-April

'Capella' 2 – 2-1/2, hose-in-hose,
Mathew's Purple
'Cinderella'* 2 – 2-1/2, Eugenia
Red to Acajou Red
'Delight' 3-4, Phlox Purple
'Dimity'* 1-1/2 – 2, Spinel Red
'Duenna' 1 – 1-1/2, Rosolane Pur-
ple
'Fantasy' 2, dull red
'Festive'* 2 – 2-1/2, dull rose
'Geisha'* 1-1/2 – 2, Livid Purple
'Limerick' 1-1/2 – 2, Spinel Pink to
Spinel Red
'Marmora' (c) 2 – 2-1/2, hose-in-
hose, red
'Pied Piper' 2-3/4 – 3, Amaranth
Pink
'Satrap'* 2 – 2-1/2, Eugenia Red to
Acajou Red

Mid- to Late April

'Caprice' 2, coral red
'Quakeress'* 2 – 2-3/4, Bishop's
Purple
'Stardust' 2 – 2-1/4, purple

Mid-April to Early May

'Alabaster' 2 – 2-1/2, hose-in-hose,
Spinel Pink

Late April

'Cascade'* 1-1/2, hose-in-hose, bril-
liant Rose Pink

Late April to Early May

'Glee' 2 – 2-1/2, Mallow Purple

Early to Mid-May

'Harlequin' 2, Phlox Purple
'Lacquer' 3, Old Rose
'Novelty' 2, Phlox Purple
'Polonaise' 2, Magenta
'Requiem' 2, Magenta
'Sonata' 2-1/2, Phlox Purple to true
Purple

Mid-May

'Altair' 3, Rose-Purple
'Aviator' 2-3/4, Eugenia Red
'Chameleon' 3 – 3-1/2, Rosolane
Purple
'Chum' 2, Eugenia Red
'Cinnabar' 3, Spinel Red
'Cocktail' 2, Eugenia Red
'Conquest' 2-1/2 – 2-3/4, Rhoda-
mine Purple
'Cream Cup' 2, red

'Defiance' 2, Eugenia Red
'Frivolity' 2-1/2, Eugenia Red
'Futurity' 2-1/2, hose-in-hose, Ros-
olane Purple
'Gallant' 2-1/2, red
'Gnome' 2-1/2, Eugenia Red
'Goblin' 2, Eugenia Red
'Grandam' 3, Liseran Purple
'Joker' 3 – 3-1/2, Rosolane Purple
'Kohinoor' 3, Nopal Red
'Madcap' 2, Eugenia Red
'Masquerade' 2-1/2, Tyrian Pink
'Memento' 2, Liseran Purple
'Moira'* 2, Eugenia Red
'Motley' 2, Tyrian Pink
'Paprika' 2, Eugenia Red
'Pinocchio' (c), 2, Nopal Red
'Pinto' 2-1/2, Eugenia Red
'Presto' 2-1/2, between Eugenia
Red and Acajou Red
'Puck' 2-1/2 – 3, Acajou Red
'Punchinello' 3 – 3-1/2, Rosolane
Purple
'Rogue' 3, Mallow Purple
'Satyr' 3, Mallow Purple
'Shimmer' 2, Rose Color
'Silver Mist' 2, Magenta
'Sorcerer' 2, Rosolane Purple
'Spangles' 2-1/2, Jasper Red
'Taffeta' 2 – 2-1/2, Rosolane Purple
'Talisman' 2-1/2, Eugenia Red
'Tomboy' 2, Eugenia Red
'Trousseau' 3, Spinel Pink
'Vanguard' 2-1/2, Old Rose
'Yeoman' 2-1/2, Eugenia Red

Mid- to Late May

'Acrobat' 2-1/2, Mallow Purple
'Allegory' 2-3/4 – 3, Light Phlox
Purple
'Antique' 2-3/4 – 3, Phlox Purple
'Ave Maria' 2-1/2 – 3, Phlox Purple
'Baroque' 2-1/2 – 3, Phlox Purple
'Blizzard' 2-3/4 – 3, Phlox Purple
'Cadenza' 2, Magenta
'Cavatina' 2-3/4 – 3-1/4, Phlox Pur-
ple
'Consolation' 2-1/2 – 3, Light Am-
paro Purple
'Dowager' 3, Magenta
'Egoist' 2-1/2 – 3, Phlox Purple
'Folly' 2-3/4 – 3, Tyrian Pink
'Galaxy' 2-1/2 – 3, Light Phlox Pur-
ple
'Killarney' 2-3/4 – 3-1/4, Phlox
Purple
'Niphotos' 2-1/2 – 3, Phlox Purple
'Orison' 2-1/2, Magenta

'Patriot' 2-3/4 – 3, Phlox Purple
'Prodigal' 2-3/4 – 3, Phlox Purple
'Roundelay' 2-3/4 – 3, Phlox Purple
'Scherzo' 2-1/2 – 3, Hortense Violet
'Scholar' 2-1/2 – 3, lavender
'Silver Cup' 2-3/4 – 3-1/4, Light
Amparo Purple
'Silver Lace' 2-3/4 – 3, Purple (true)
'Trinkèt' 2-1/2 – 3, Pale Amaranth
Pink
'Whimsical' 2, Phlox Purple
'Winedrop'* 2-3/4 – 3, Phlox Purple
'Zephyr' 2-3/4 – 3, Light Mallow
Purple

Possibilities may again be nar-
rowed by noting the color of any
blotch, shape and color of leaves,
whether margins are ruffled or frilled,
and number of flowers in the head, as
well as amount and form (dots, flakes,
sanding, and/or stripes) of the varie-
gations. 'Pied Piper' (c) usually has six
petals. Many variegated whites have
solid sports. 'Cadenza' sometimes
sports to a striking Rosolane Purple
border with a white center. 'Consola-
tion', 'Galaxy', and 'Scherzo' also may
have occasional dark bordered sports.
'Prodigal' has sports of Pale Amparo
Purple with white edges and a crim-
son blotch on the upper lobe. 'Delight'
has sports that resemble the Sekidera
form of R. 'Mucronatum'. 'Puck'
sports to branches with white flowers.

White Center

Glenn Dales whose usual color pat-
tern is a white or near-white center
and a darker border are listed below
by bloom sequence, size of bloom in
inches, and color of border.

Early to Mid-April

'Caress' 2 – 2-1/4, pale pink
'Dayspring' 1-3/4 – 2, paler than
Rose Pink

Early to Mid-May

'Martha Hitchcock' 3, Magenta

May

'Bravura' 2-1/2 – 3, Rose Pink

Mid-May

'Boldface' 3, Light Phlox Purple
'Fawn' 2 – 2-1/2, Mallow Pink
'Helen Gunning' 2-1/2, Tyrian
Pink
'Picotee' 2, Liseran Purple
'Susannah'* 2-1/2, Mallow Purple

Mid- to Late May

'Luna' 3-1/2, almost Tyrian Rose
'Sarabande' 2-3/4 - 3, Light Phlox
Purple

Late May, Early June

'Aztec' 3, between Rose Doree and
Peach Red

Several of these varieties produce solid sports. 'Aztec' (c) is not dependable for having a white eye or center. 'Picotee' (c) may vary from year to year in having white centers. The white center of 'Bravura' (c) comes with age.

With age 'Alight' (c) usually develops flowers with lighter center. 'Welcome'* has white in the throat on the four lower petals and occasional sports that show whitish centers. 'Cranford' (c) and 'Stunner' (c)*, two sister seedlings and cobloomers of 'Aztec', may have white centers. Other ordinarily solid-colored varieties that may have white centers, especially with age, are 'Celestial' (c), 'Crinoline', 'Louise Dowdle' (c), and 'Progress'*.

White Margin

Hose-in-hose 'Refrain'* has pure white margins, a ground color of white suffused with Rosolane Pink, and a few Rose Color stripes. Eye-catching sister seedlings 'Surprise'* and 'Helen Fox'* have irregular white margins and ground colors of Eugenia Red and lighter than Eugenia Red, respectively. 'Nobility' has irregular white margins, a Pale Rose Purple ground color, heavy blotch of Rosolane Purple dots, and occasional Liseran Purple stripes. From the same parents, 'Oriflamme' is pale Tyrian Rose with irregular white margins and upper lobe blotched with dots of Tyrian Rose; it throws occasional branch sports of pure white and a few of pale purple. 'Valentine' has white margins, pale lavender-pink ground, and dark blotch.

Others With White

'Bopeep' is white, tinted from the margin a little paler than Rose Pink with a blotch of Deep Rose Pink. The hose-in-hose blossoms of 'Mother of Pearl' are essentially white, washed

from the margins with Pale Amaranth Pink, often with a white area in the center of each lobe. 'Pixie' is white, with central rays of Spinel Pink and a Spinel Red blotch on the upper lobe and occasional stripes. 'Herald' is white, with some Magenta stripes but "chiefly distinguished by the blotch of dull crimson dots on the upper lobe and pale Phlox Purple flush over the flower face". The top half of the three upper petals of 'Teresa' are Amaranth Pink; the bottom half and two lower petals are pale Amaranth Pink. All petals are flaked and striped light Rosolane Purple, with white stripes around the margins; the heavy blotch is Pomegranate Purple.

Non-white

In the breakdown of non-whites by color, qualifiers such as "little paler than" or "slightly deeper than" are not noted. Also not shown are references to suffusions, undertones, "flushed with", "carries as", and color and form of any blotch. If the description includes phrases such as "between... and..." or "little brighter than...but not as bright as..." the cultivar is listed under the first color and the second color is in parentheses. Parentheses are also used when different colors are shown for centers and margins or for upper and lower lobes.**

Acajou Red [grayish Red]

'Galathea'

Amaranth Pink [deep purplish Pink]

'Astarte' (shading to Tyrian Pink)

'Evangeline'

'Manhattan' (Tyrian Pink)

'Masterpiece'

'Megan'

'Saga'

'Sentinel'

'Temptation' (Tyrian Pink petal tips)

'Trilby'

Amaranth Purple [deep purplish Red]

'Campfire'

** To assist in interpreting the Ridgway color names used by Morrison, ISCC-NBS color names have been included in square brackets. There are 1117 Ridgway color chips but only 267 ISCC-NBS names; hence some duplication in use of the latter, ed.

'Chanticleer'

Aster Purple [deep purplish Red]

'Dauntless'

Begonia Rose [deep purplish Pink]

'Ambrosia'

'Bagatelle'

'Copperman'

'Delilah'

'Elizabeth'

'Fashion'

'Gorgeous'

'Kashmir'

'Madrigal'

'Mascot'

'Melanie'

'Opera'

'Pink Star'

'Shannon'

'Velvet'

Brilliant Orange Red

'Buccaneer' (darker upper lobe)

Brownish Red

'Jubilant' (c)

Carmine

'Bettina'

Clear Pink

'Roselight'*

'Serenity'

'Witchery'

Coral Rose

'Greeting'

Deep Rose

'Epicure'

Deep Rose Pink [strong purplish Pink]

'Arcadia' (Rose Color)

'Berceuse' (Rose Color)

'Bolivar'

'Con Amore' (Rose Color)

'Concordia'

'Corsair'

'Corydon'

'Cranford'

'Dazzler'

'Dream'

'Faith'

'Felicity'

'Illusion'

'Jessica'

'Jongleur'

'Leonore'

'Loveliness'

'Madeira' (Rose Color)

'Marvel'

'Mountebank'

'Nerissa'

'Oracle'

'Pearl Bradford'

- 'Peter Pan'
'Pinkie'
'Prelate'
'Radiance'
'Regina'
'Seashell'
'Sterling'
'Stunner'
'Vanity'
'Wanderer'
Delicate Rose
'Brangaene'
Dull Red Purple
'Medea'
Eosine Pink [deep Pink]
'Bowman'
'Captivation' (Begonia Rose)
'Coquette' (Begonia Rose)
'Coralie'
'Eros'
'Fanfare'
'Jubilee'
'Marionette' (Geranium Pink margins)
'Souvenir'
'Tango' (upper lobes between Deep Rose Pink and Rose Color)
Eugenia Red [moderate Red]
'Granat'
'Isolde'
'Token'
Geranium Pink [deep Pink to deep yellowish Pink]
'Aladdin'
'Argosy' (upper half of lobes Rose Doree)
'Cathay' (Rose Doree)
'Challenger' (Rose Doree)
'Colleen'
'Crusader'
'Damozel'
'Enchantment'
'Favorite'
'Freedom'
'Grandee'
'Mandarin'
'Peerless'
'Pippin' (Rose Doree)
'Rose Ash' (Rose Doree)
'Thisbe'
Jasper Pink [deep Pink to strong yellowish Pink]
'Phoebe'
Jasper Red [moderate Red]
'Araby' (Nopal Red)
LaFrance Pink [vivid Pink]
'Grace Freeman**
- 'Mayflower' (Geranium Pink)
'Sagittarius' (Geranium Pink)
'Satin Robe' (Geranium Pink)
'Sheila'
'Ursula**
Lavender [very pale to very light Violet]
'Gawain'
Lavender Pink
'Anthem' (c)
'Dawning'
'Quest'
'Reward'
Light Jasper Red [deep Pink to moderate Red]
'Ballet Girl'
'Tartar'
Light Mallow Purple [deep purplish Pink]
'Guerdon'
'Litany'
'Templar'
'Trophy'
'Viking'
'Violetta'
Light Rosolane Purple [deep purplish Pink]
'Rosette'
'Veteran**
Liseran Purple [reddish Purple to deep purplish Pink]
'Padre' (Pale Rosolane Purple)
'Prosperity'
'Rosalie'
'Volcan' (Magenta)
'Youth**
Mallow Pink [strong purplish Pink]
'Andros'
'Rising Sun'
'Sprite'
'Welcome' (Amaranth Pink center)
Mallow Purple [vivid reddish Purple to deep purplish Pink]
'Afterglow'
'Astra' (Tyrian Pink)
'Bonanza'
'Damaris'
'Gypsy' (Light Mallow Purple)
'Paladin'
'Progress' (darkening to Rhodamine Purple)
'Seneca'
'Valkyrie'
'Warrior'
'Zulu'
Mauvette [light purplish Pink]
'Simplicity'
- Nopal Red* [strong Red]
'Antares**
'Gladiator'
'Minstrel'
'Red Robe'
'Trouper'
Old Rose [moderate Red]
'Celestial' (c)
Orange Salmon
'Juneglow'
Pale Amaranth Pink [strong purplish Pink]
'Coral Sea' (Amaranth Pink)
Pale Amparo Purple [light Purple]
'Content'
Pale Lavender
'Matins'
Pale Rose
'Sligo**
Pale Rose Pink
'Whirlwind'
Pale Rosolane Purple [deep purplish Pink]
'Acme' (Rose Color near margins)
'Vintage'
Phlox Pink [light Purple]
'Adorable**
'Cupid**
Phlox Purple [strong reddish Purple]
'Bountiful'
'Meteor' (Mallow Purple)
Pomegranate Purple [moderate to grayish purplish Red]
'Kobold' (Bordeaux)
'Nubian'
'Sambo' (Bordeaux)
Pompeian Red [moderate Red]
'Darkness'
Purplish red
'Tanager' (c)
Rhodamine Purple [vivid purplish Red]
'Dandy'
'Nocturne' (Aster Purple)
'Parade'
'Sappho' (Tyrian Rose)
Rose Color [deep purplish Pink to vivid purplish Red]
'Abbot'
'Bishop'
'Bohemian'
'Constance'
'Consuela' (Deep Rose Pink in center)
'Cremona'
'Cytherea'
'Darling'
'Demure'



Above: 'Wanderer'
Right: 'Anthem'
Photographs by Robert W. Hobbs

'Effective'
'Ember'
'Evensong'
'Fakir'
'F. C. Bradford' (Rose Red on edge)
'Harbinger'
'Hopeful'
'Janet Noyes'
'Jeannin'
'Lustre'
'Marjorie'
'Morning Star'
'Prudence'
'Red Hussar'
'Refulgence'
'Revery'
'Samson'
'Sebastian'
'Signal'
'Tristan'
'Twinkles'
'Winner'
Rose Doree [deep yellowish Pink]
'Beacon'
'Burgundy' (Nopal Red margins)
'Cavalier'
'Clarion' (Scarlet Red)
'Dulcimer'*
'Kathleen'
'Lullaby'
'Magic'
'Mary Margaret'
'Nectar'
'Paradise'
'Picador'
'Stampede'
'Swashbuckler'
'Troubador'
'Wildfire' (Scarlet Red)
'Zingari'
Rose Pink [light purplish Pink]

'Allure'
'Anchorite'
'Aphrodite'
'Bagdad'
'Carbineer' (Deep Rose Pink)
'Circe'
'Delos'
'Desire'
'Echo'
'Epilogue'
'Fountain'
'Gaiety'
'Ganymede'
'Joya'
'Katinka'*
'Ladylove' (Deep Rose Pink)
'Mavourneen'
'Morgana'
'Noreen'
'Orpheus'
'Pilgrim'
'Rhapsody'
'Scout'*
'Serenade'
'Suwanee'
'Tokay' (Deep Rose Pink)
Rose Purple [brilliant Purple]
'Cherry Spot' (Liseran Purple)
'Commando'
'Muscadine'
Rose Red [vivid Red]
'Firedance'
'Glamour'
'Jingle'
Rosolane Purple [strong purplish Red]

'Fandango'
'Robinhood'
Rosy Lavender
'Merlin'
Salmon
'Carnival'
Scarlet Red [vivid Red]
'Commodore'
'Emblem' (Scarlet)
'Grenadier'
'Jamboree' (Rose Doree)
'Pirate'
'Red Bird'
Spinel Pink [strong purplish Red]
'Alight'
'Bacchante' (upper petals Spinel Red)
'Caraval'
'Cordial'
'Fairy Bells'
'Kenwood'
'Luminary'
Spinel Red [strong purplish Red]
'Carmel'
Thulite Pink [strong purplish Pink]
'Blushing Maid' (Spinel Pink)
Tyrian Pink [strong reddish Purple]
'Bravo'
'Camelot'
'Catawba'
'Crinoline' (Tyrian Rose)
'Daphnis'
'Gracious' (Rose Color)
'Lillie Maude'
'Louise Dowdle'

'Lucette'
'Mavis'
'Vision'
'Zealot'

Tyrian Rose [vivid purplish Red]

'Advance' (Rose Red)
'Chloe'
'Dragon' (Rose Red)
'Modesty'

Violet Rose

'Remembrance'

Family Resemblance

Selection from specific crosses for Glenn Dale introduction ranged from one to the 50 from ('Mucronatum lilacinum' x 'Willy') x ('Mrs. Carmichael' x 'Willy').*** Among those 50 varieties the gamut runs from six solid whites to 26 whites with variegations or borders (including several on the yellow side of red) to some striking solid reds and purples.

On the other hand, selections from several crosses do show a definite "family resemblance". For example, those gorgeous clouds of rosy pink singles among your Glenn Dales very early in the season are almost surely some of the "Simsii Sisters". 'Dream' is probably the most widely distribut-

ed of these, but you may also have from *R. simsii* x 'Mucronatum': 'Alis probably the most widely distributed', 'Chloe', 'Circe', 'Echo', 'Modesty' (c), 'Roselight', 'Serenity', 'Temptation', or 'Witchery' and from the reverse cross 'Concordia', 'Dawning', 'Desire', 'Serenade',* or 'Vision'.

The relationship of the six selections from the cross of *R. poukhanense* x 'Modele' is obvious because of the dominance of the *poukhanense* "blood" in the distinctive leaves, strong tendency toward being semi-deciduous, and the lavender/purple colors. The most striking and probably best known is 'Zulu'. The other members of the family are 'Gawain', 'Merlin', 'Muscadine', 'Templar', and 'Viking'.

Blooming in late April and early May and similar in their small flowers, dark narrow leaves, and floriferousness are the *R. indicum* x 'Momozono' progeny. In addition to the very popular 'Fashion', the hose-in-hose varieties are 'Captivation', 'Coquette', 'Coralie', 'Damozel', 'Enchantment', 'Fanfare', 'Favorite', 'Magic', 'Opera', 'Peerless', 'Pirate', 'Satin Robe', 'Souvenir', and 'Thisbe'. A popular single from the family is 'Illusion', which is sometimes packaged just as "pink azalea". The other singles are 'Demure', 'Evensong', 'Gracious', 'Hopeful', 'Nerissa', 'Peter Pan', 'Prudence', 'Vanity', and 'Winner' (c). These siblings can also be spotted in

late winter by the way the buds are invisible because of a protective upright sheath of leaves.

Identical twins according to their descriptions are 'Quest' and 'Reward' (a cute pairing of names), although 'Quest' is actually taller.

Among the 24 *indicum* x 'Hazel Dawson' Glenn Dales, about half ('Carnival', 'Copperman', 'Elizabeth', 'Fakir', 'Gaiety', 'Madrigal', 'Manhattan', 'Marjorie', 'Mary Margaret', 'Megan', 'Phoebe', 'Pink Star', 'Remembrance', and 'Samson') have a conspicuous blotch—sometimes described as like a heavy stain—that makes it easy to recognize them as related.

'Osakazuki' imparts to some of its offspring—such as 'Con Amore', 'Dulcimer', 'Picador', 'Cherry Spot', 'Effective', and 'Rising Sun'—a very rounded form and a "glowing" blotch that reminds one a little of the eye of mallows (*althaea* or *hibiscus*, ed.).

Flower Form

Non-white hose-in-hose varieties in addition to those from the *indicum* x 'Momozono' cross are 'Ballet Girl', 'Fairy Bells', 'Lullaby', 'Mayflower', 'Melanie',* 'Noreen', 'Paradise', 'Sebastian', 'Sligo', 'Tartar', and 'Whirlwind'. Non-white doubles are 'Andros', 'Delos', 'Kenwood', and 'Rosette'.

*** 'Lilacinum' is often considered a member of the Mucronatum group. Because 'Mucronatum' has not been found in the wild, it is now given cultivar status, ed.

Blooming Sequence

Following is the blooming sequence for cultivars whose timing is not mentioned above.

<i>Early April</i>	'Astarte'	'Echo'	'Modesty'
'Faith'	'Bettina'	'Effective'	'Morning Star'
'Sebastian'	'Bowman'	'Fairy Bells'	'Mother of Pearl'
<i>Early to Mid-April</i>	'Brangaene'	'Gladiator'	'Pixie'
'Ballet Girl'	'Buccaneer'	'Jingle'	'Red Bird'
'Bopeep'	'Burgundy'	'Jongleur'	'Red Hussar'
'Refrain'	'Camelot'	'Kashmir'	'Robinhood'
'Sligo'	'Carbineer'	'Katinka'	'Roselight'
'Tartar'	'Carmel'	'Marionette'	'Serenade'
'Trouper'	'Cavalier'	'Marvel'	'Serenity'
<i>Mid-April</i>	'Chloe'	'Mascof'	'Simplicity'
'Aladdin'	'Circe'	'Matins'	'Sprite'
'Allure'	'Clarion'	'Mavourneen'	'Tango'
'Ambrosia'	'Concordia'	'Medea'	'Templar'
'Antares'	'Dream'	'Minstrel'	'Temptation'

'Tokay'	'Noreen'	'Lustre'	'Radiance'
'Tristan'	'Padre'	'Morgana'	'Rhapsody'
'Troubador'	'Pilgrim'	'Prosperity'	'Sambo'
'Viking'	'Pippin'	'Remembrance'	'Scout'
'Violetta'	'Prelate'	'Shannon'	'Surprise'
'Vision'	'Red Robe'	'Swashbuckler'	'Teresa'
'Witchery'	'Revery' (and mid-May)	'Tanager'	'Token'
<i>Mid- to Late April</i>	'Sappho'	<i>Early to Mid-May</i>	'Trophy'
'Aphrodite'	'Scout'	'Alight'	'Valentine'
'Bishop'	'Sheila'	'Bagdad'	'Zealot'
'Carnival'*	'Suwanee'	'Bountiful'	<i>Late Midseason</i>
'Con Amore'	'Trilby'	'Crinoline'	'Felicity'*
'Darling'	'Twinkles'	'Gawain'	<i>Mid-May or Later</i>
'Dawning'	'Valkyrie'	'Merlin'	'Firedance'
'Delilah'	'Velvet'	'Nocturne'	<i>Mid- to Late May</i>
'Desire'	'Vintage'	'Progress'	'Bolivar'
'Greeting'	'Warrior'	'Ursula'	'Catawba'
'Jeannin'	'Whirlwind'	'Wanderer'	'Copperman'
'Madrigal'	'Wildfire' (c)	<i>Midseason</i>	'Cremona'
'Oracle'	'Zingari'	'Gorgeous'	'Elizabeth'
'Quest'	'Zulu'	'Volcan'	'Fakir'
'Refulgence'	<i>Late April to Early May</i>	<i>Mid-May</i>	'Guerdon'
'Reward'	'Argosy'	'Adorable'	'Jessica'
'Rising Sun'	'Bagatelle'	'Advance'	'Kathleen'
'Seneca'	'Berceuse'	'Anthem'	'Leonore'
'Signal'	'Blushing Maid'	'Bohemian'	'Lillie Maude'
<i>Mid-April to Early May</i>	'Celestial'	'Bonanza'	'Louise Dowdle'
'Beacon'	'Colleen'	'Bravo'	'Manhattan'
'Glamour'	'Commodore'	'Campfire'	'Marjorie'
'Mayflower'	'Content'	'Caraval'	'Mary Margaret'
'Rosette'	'Corsair'	'Chanticleer'	'Megan'
<i>Late April</i>	'Evangeline'	'Commando'	'Nobility'
'Abbot'	'F. C. Bradford'	'Coral Sea'	'Oriflamme'
'Acme'	'Freedom'	'Cordial'	'Paladin'
'Afterglow'	'Ganymede'	'Cupid'	'Pink Star'
'Anchorite'	'Joya'	'Damaris'	'Regina'
'Araby'	'Kenwood'	'Dandy'	'Rosalie'
'Arcadia'	'Litany'	'Darkness'	'Saga' (and early June)
'Astra'	'Lucette'	'Dauntless'	'Samson'
'Bacchante'	'Muscadine'	'Dazzler'	'Seashell'
'Cathay'	'Orpheus'	'Dragon'	'Welcome'
'Cherry Spot'	'Paradise'	'Ember'	<i>Late May</i>
'Constance'	'Phoebe'	'Fandango'	'Youth'
'Consuela'	'Picador'	'Grace Freeman'	<i>Late May, Early June</i>
'Corydon'	'Pinkie'	'Harbinger'	'Cranford'
'Daphnis'	'Sentinel'	'Helen Fox'	'Crusader'
'Dulcimer'	<i>May</i>	'Herald'	'Epicure'
'Emblem'	'Andros'	'Janet Noyes'	'Eros'
'Galathea'	'Delos'	'Jubilee'*	'Fountain'
'Grenadier'	'Stampede'	'Kobold'	'Mountebank'
'Gypsy'	'Veteran'	'Loveliness'	'Pearl Bradford'
'Jamboree'	<i>Early May</i>	'Luminary'	'Rose Ash'*
'Jubilant'	'Challenger'	'Mandarin'	'Sagittarius'
'Ladylove'	'Cytherea'	'Masterpiece'	'Sterling'
'Lullaby'	'Gaiety'	'Mavis'	'Stunner'
'Madeira'	'Granat'	'Meteor'	<i>First Week of June</i>
'Melanie'	'Grandee'	'Nubian'	'Epilogue'*
'Nectar'	'Isolde'	'Parade'	'Juneglow'

*Comments and quibbles:

'Adorable' - Plants I acquired as 'Adorable' and 'Fenelon' (a name not in Lee's *Azaleas* but included in Galle as a Glenn Dale) seem identical. George Harding could not see any difference between his plants.

'Antares' - The best Glenn Dale I know of for fall blooming.

'Carnival' - Described as blooming in mid- to late April, but my plants bloom a month later as described for most of the others from the *indicum* x 'Hazel Dawson' cross.

'Cascade' - My plants are solid pink. Someone told me this resulted from Tingle Nursery propagating only a sport. This seems a reasonable explanation since three of the five 'Shimmer' plants I got from Tingle were solid.

'Cinderella' - The March 1988 issue of *THE AZALEAN* includes a discussion of the relationship of 'Cinderella' and 'Satrap'.

'Cupid' - Often confused with 'Youth'. The easiest way to tell them apart is that the calyx of 'Cupid' is very large, hairy, and sharp pointed.

'Dimity' - The solid sport is propagated as 'Divinity'.

'Dulcimer' - Plants I acquired from several sources are all a beautiful rosy pink rather than the orange-red of Rose Doree.

'Epilogue' - My plant from Henry Hohman (the same as what I have seen in at least one other garden) blooms in early May.

'Felicity' - Plants I acquired under this name bloom by May 1. One cultivar from the same cross is shown as blooming in mid-May; the other six are shown as late April or early May.

'Festive' - The solid sport is propagated as 'Mike Bullard'.

'Geisha' - Note the distinctive color and small size. I am convinced that plants in commerce under this name are actually 'Festive'.

'Grace Freeman' - A beautiful sport with pale pink center and rose border

is propagated as 'Grace Freeman No. 2.'

'Helen Fox' - It has been suggested that the very popular 'Ben Morrison' is from the same cross as 'Helen Fox' and 'Surprise' (but see Miller, W. C., "More on the Evergreen Azalea 'Ben Morrison,'" *ARS Journal*, Summer 1988).

'Jubilee' - Described as blooming in mid-May, but mine usually doesn't start until the end of May.

'Katinka' - My plants from two sources (who both could, of course, have gotten their starts from the same mistagged plant) are lavender pink—not "Rose Pink, lightly suffused with orange." I'm pretty sure 'Katinka' was the lavender mixed with a white on the embankment by Mr. Hohman's house.

'Madrigal' - See 'Carnival.'

'Melanie' - Have plants from four States, and all are single. The unique color starts with a slight yellow tone, which disappears.

'Moirá' - My plant has rayed flowers and is said to be a sport.

'Progress' - Would say white centers are normal (at least on mature plants) rather than "some variation towards."

'Quakeress' - Sports to the Sekidera form of 'Mucronatum' and a white with yellowish blotch, as well as to solid lavender.

'Refrain' - A sport (and very nice companion) is known as 'White Refrain,' 'Reverse Refrain,' or 'Mary Sidden.'

'Rose Ash' - The only plant in the late-May-to-early-June group that is not *indicum* x 'Joh-ga' or 'Tamasugata.' My plants, including those from George Harding cuttings, bloom much earlier (only one of the other 11 varieties from the 'Vittata Fortunei' x 'Osakazuki' cross is described as waiting as late as early May to start blooming).

'Roselight' - Seems a little darker than its sister seedlings described as clear pink, which would account for the name.

'Satrap' - See 'Cinderella.'

'Scout' - Plants for sale in this area tagged "Scout, a Glenn Dale" are a bright orange-red—not "paler than Rose Pink."

'Serenade' - The only plants I acquired with this name turned out to be a hose-in-hose yellowish pink and probably from the *indicum* x 'Momozono' cross.

'Sligo' - The plant from Henry Holman (which I accept as authentic because its hose-in-hose blossoms are exactly the same shape as those of its sister seedlings 'Samite' and 'Sebastian') is a lavender pink—not "pale rose" as I visualize the color.

'Stunner' - The October 1980 correction, quoting a letter from Morrison, says "not dependable in having a white eye." The description in Lee does not mention any white; however, the cross is the same as that of 'Aztec' and 'Cranford' (the description of the latter was changed to include white centers after 20 years).

'Surprise' - See 'Helen Fox.'

'Susannah' - A pretty reliable repeat bloomer. Fall flowers are more likely to be solid pink.

'Ursula' - A good example of a flower with a blotch so heavy as to give the impression that the upper lobes are a different color.

'Veteran' - Although not mentioned in the official description, my plants have a strong tendency toward petaloids (the four non-white Glenn Dale doubles are from the same cross).

'Volcan' - My plant from Mr. Hohman blooms in mid-April—the same time as the five others from the 'Vittata Fortunei' x 'Hinode Giri' cross.

'Welcome' - Although the official description refers to only "occasional" sports that show whitish centers, BYM described it as "pink with white center" (see *THE AZALEAN*, Vol. 2, No. 4).

'Winedrop' - Has sports with a muddy magenta border and grayish white blotchless center.

'Youth' - See 'Cupid.' □

Ben Morrison Chapter

Sue Switzer, *President*

The Ben Morrison Chapter will meet at the home of Sewell Moore on March 22. There will be discussions and final decisions made on plans for the 1992 ASA Annual Meeting and Convention to be held at Solomons Island, Maryland, May 14-16. □

Brookside Gardens Chapter

Bill Johnson, *President*

The December meeting of the Brookside Gardens Chapter was fortunate to have as a speaker Mr. Phil Normandy, Curator of Plants at Brookside Gardens in Wheaton, MD.

Mr. Normandy gave us a new look at companion plants for the shady azalea garden. Phil's talk covered about 32 trees and shrubs, many of which can be used to fill the void left by the decreasing population of the native Dogwood, *Cornus florida*, a small-flowering under-story tree in our woodlands. He even included a few unusual perennials for good measure.

It was voted to add an additional \$200.00 to the chapter fund for the Memorial to George W. Harding from the funds generated by the September plant auction. Carol Allen offered the use of her landscape crew for one day to assist in the planting of the memorial garden. Jean Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Lerner, and Nancy Stipa volunteered to serve as the chapter representatives on this project.

Six hundred dollars was also given to Friends of the U. S. National Arboretum (FONA) from the proceeds of the Chapter's Auction. Most of the money will be used in the azalea collection at our National Arboretum.

This year's Frederic P. Lee Commendation went to Col. Ronald 'Pete' Vines for his work in hybridization and educational programs. The Commendation is awarded annually for distinguished contributions in fur-

thering the knowledge of propagation, care and general appreciation of azaleas, and for outstanding participation in chapter activities.

Officers for 1992 are:

Bill Johnson – President

Mary Rutley – Vice President

Jean Cox – Secretary

Dottie Murphree – Treasurer □

Dallas Chapter

Stephen S. Brainerd, *President*

There were some notable azaleas in bloom at the Dallas Arboretum last fall and early winter. Dallas had a

very early freeze to 27° the first week of November followed by very mild weather until January 15 when the temperature hit 20°. 'Dayspring' really showed off with spectacular blooms for two months. 'Vittata Fortunei' and 'Vittata Purple' were less showy but colorful. 'Sherbrook' was beautiful for four weeks in December. 'Red Slippers' began slowly but continued adding flowers until the planting was attention-getting by January 15. *R. yedoense* var. *poukhanense* lost most of its foliage, but its lavender flowers brightened the garden for two months. To place all this color in the

1992 Azalea Calendar

March 22	Ben Morrison Chapter Meeting at Sewell Moore's home
March 24	Dallas Chapter meeting at 7:00 PM at the DABS. Talk by Bob Brackman, DABS Director of Horticulture
March 28	Dallas Chapter booth at DABS
April 4	The Oconee Chapter will host its first azalea flower show at the GoldKist Stores, Inc. GoldKist is located on Georgia Highway 20 south, in Conyers, Georgia. This show will be a non-judged event for public awareness, membership drive, and flower sales.
April 11(Raindate)	
April 5	Dallas Chapter booth at DABS
April 7	Dallas Chapter meeting at 7:00PM at the DABS. Talk by David Stevens, Horticulturist-in-charge.
April 11	Glenn Dale project workday, 9:00 AM to 1:00PM. For more information contact William C. Miller at (301) 365-0692.
April 25	Brookside Gardens Chapter Azalea Mart at U.S. National Arboretum, Washington D.C.–Co-sponsored by the Friends of The National Arboretum, 10:00AM-3:00PM
April 26	Northern Virginia Chapter Meeting at 1:30PM at Tysons Public Library
May 1	Deadline for receiving material (articles, advertisements, and chapter news) for the June issue of THE AZALEAN
May 1	Symposium "CAPITAL AZALEAS!" held at 1:00PM at the Performing Arts Center, Landon School, Wilson Lane, Bethesda, MD
May 1-3	Landon School Azalea Festival and the Brookside Gardens Show sponsored by the Brookside Chapter
May 1-3	Spring Meeting and Flower Show at Richmond's Koger Center South with the Middle Atlantic Chapter of the American Rhododendron Society

proper perspective, it must be said that 'Mume' Apricot and Flowering Quince were blooming heavily in early January.

The Dallas Chapter continues to build its library. We purchased a complete set of *THE AZALEAN*. For those readers who have not seen some of the early issues, you should. The published comments from national-stature American hybridizers are very insightful. There are excellent articles on major hybrid groups as well as authoritative information on azalea propagation, planting, and maintenance.

The Dallas Chapter is planning an active spring with a booth and 50-

minute lecture at the Neil Sperry's All Garden Fair, the spring evaluation of the 2,000+ varieties of azaleas at the Dallas Arboretum (DABS) and two booths at DABS during "Dallas Blooms." On April 7, 1992 our chapter meeting will be held at 7:00PM in the DABS Azalea Garden with a talk by David Stevens, Horticulturist-in-charge. □

Louisiana Chapter

Robert Lee, *President*

We would like to thank everyone who attended the 1991 Convention in New Orleans. People are the most important ingredient for the success of a convention. We enjoyed your stay

with us and hope to have you visit us again. Several members are planning to attend the convention this year in Maryland. Hope to see you there.

Mrs. Evelyn Rochester was the gracious hostess for our annual Christmas party. The many fall-blooming azaleas combined with the other fall colors made a wonderful display in Evelyn's yard and nursery. Everyone had a great time. Thank you, Evelyn.

Dr. Larry Brown, Associate Professor of Agriculture at the Hammond Research Center, has released one of his hybrids, 'Southern Summer Rose'. This pink flowering azalea has a very long (everblooming) blooming season. Several commercial growers have started production of this azalea and plan to have enough for sale in the near future.

Congratulations goes to member Rick Webb. Mr. Webb was named "Louisiana Nurseryman of the Year" for 1992. He has served as our treasurer for the past three years. Keep up the good work, Rick. □

Northern Virginia Chapter

Glenn W. Taylor, *President*

The Northern Virginia Chapter's next meeting will be held on February 23, 1992. Our speaker will be Mr. Bruno Kaelin and his subject will be information on "Lilies—An Overview".

Our Chapter Officers for 1992 are:
Glenn Taylor – President
Landon Davis – Vice-President
Philip Louer – Secretary
John Krogmann – Treasurer
Mrs. Frances Louer – Corresponding Secretary

Our 1992 meetings have been approved by the Tysons Public Library on Route #7, just off of #495 going south toward Falls Church about one mile, just past the second light and on the next left turn. Those dates are February 23, April 26, June 21, August 16, October 18, and December 13. The Chapter will welcome any visitors. Meetings start about 1:30 pm.

Our Chapter is looking forward to an early blooming season with gar-

May 11	Brookside Gardens Chapter Azalea Mart, Tilden Middle School, Rockville, MD, 8:00AM until sold out. It is the same location on Old Georgetown Road as last year, but the school name has changed.
May 12	Dallas Chapter meeting at 7:00 PM at the Highland Park town hall.
May 14	Board of Directors Meeting, Solomons, MD
May 14-16	ASA Convention and Annual Meeting at Solomons, Maryland sponsored by the Ben Morrison Chapter
June 21	Northern Virginia Chapter Meeting at 1:30PM at Tysons Public Library
August 1	Deadline for receiving material (articles, advertisements, and chapter news) for the September issue of <i>THE AZALEAN</i>
August 16	Northern Virginia Chapter Meeting at 1:30PM at Tysons Public Library
September 19	Glenn Dale project workday, 9:00 AM to 1:00PM. For more information contact William C. Miller at (301) 365-0692.
October 17	Glenn Dale project workday, 9:00 AM to 1:00PM. For more information contact William C. Miller at (301) 365-0692.
October 18	Northern Virginia Chapter Meeting at 1:30PM at Tysons Public Library
October 20	Dallas Chapter meeting at 7:00 PM at the Highland Park town hall.
November 1	Deadline for receiving material (articles, advertisements, and chapter news) for the December issue of <i>THE AZALEAN</i>
November 21	Glenn Dale project workday, 9:00 AM to 1:00PM. For more information contact William C. Miller at (301) 365-0692.
December 13	Northern Virginia Chapter Meeting at 1:30PM at Tysons Public Library

dening visits, participation in the Horticultural Fair at the State Arboretum at Boyce, VA., sales, the National Convention, and, of course, lots of hard work playing with our hobby. □

Oconee Chapter

Jim Thornton, *President*

On October 19, 1991, 19 individuals attended an organizational meeting to form a local chapter of the Azalea Society of America, Inc. Thirteen joined and were able to elect officers, approve by-laws, and select a chapter name, "Oconee", after *R. flammeum*, which is indigenous to this area.

In addition to the business sessions, the meeting continued with a panel discussion on the propagation of the azalea from seed. The panel, experts Raymond Goza, Jim Harris, Allison Fuqua, and Dr. Joe Coleman, conducted this discussion revealing all their secrets. What better way to introduce a new chapter than to discuss the very seed of the plant we pursue! The panel discussion was videotaped and is available to other chapters.

Our next meeting was held on January 26, 1992, and was attended by 31 members and visitors, including a surprise "visitor"—none other than Malcolm Clark, President of the Azalea Society of America, who just happened to be in town. Thanks Malcolm!

Malcolm made the official announcement that our charter "The Oconee Chapter" had been formally approved.

Our meeting agenda included Dr. Joe Coleman, who discussed procedures for our first azalea flower show, coming up on April 4. Dr. Coleman presented many slides from previous shows, plus slides of azaleas that may be in bloom at the time of our show. This will be a non-judged show, primarily for public awareness and plant sales.

Raymond Goza and Jim Thornton also reviewed azalea slides and led a

discussion on the various flower forms.

At the close of this meeting our membership stands at 60 strong with at-large transfers and new members.

The Oconee Chapter stands ready to serve all azalea friends in the Southeast. Officers are:

Jim Thornton – President
Monty Laster – Vice-President
Fred Vick – Treasurer
Cindy Dial – Secretary

At present our address is:

Oconee Chapter
884 June Drive
Conyers, GA 30207
(404) 483-1593 □

Richmond, Virginia Chapter

Ray Doggett, *President*

Richmond Chapter, ASA, and Middle Atlantic Chapter, ARS, will hold a joint meeting the weekend of May 1, 2, and 3 at the Holiday Inn Conference Center, Koger South, Richmond, Virginia. Steve Welden will speak on orchids as companion plants, Paul James on new Rhodo hybrids, Malcolm Clark on new genetic sources to improve hardy azaleas, and there will be a panel discussion on planting techniques to a healthy rhodo/azalea. At our dinner Saturday evening, Rosalie Nachman will speak on "Designing the shady garden". There will be tours of six gardens, a large flower show, a tail-gate sale, and a small rare plant auction. Something for everyone! For further information call Ray or Alice Doggett at (804) 266-5421. In March we meet at Bloemendahl for an evening meeting. In April we plan a buying trip. In June we will visit a local garden, and include an ice cream social! In October we have our annual dinner and plant auction. □

Glenn Dale Preservation Project

William C. Miller III

The Glenn Dale Preservation Project has survived another year despite the complications of inclement weather and last minute scheduling problems. With the temporary loss of resident security personnel at the station, the final 1991 workday in November

had to be cancelled due to access complications that arose. Despite what may sound like a negative report, considerable progress was made in 1991 in the region on the eastern side of the "wooded area." In addition, Roger Brown of New Carrollton, Maryland was welcomed back to the Glenn Dale committee. He will play an active role in the 'Seattle White' work that is on-going.

As we move into the tenth year of the Azalea Society's oldest National Project, the station continues to yield its secrets. The discovery of the correct description for the Glenn Dale 'Furbelow' stems from ASA activities at Glenn Dale or Bell Station, as it was called. On the academic side, the more we investigate the development of the Glenn Dale hybrids, the more obvious it becomes how little "the experts" truly know, despite the extensive documentation. In addition, the relationship between the Glenn Dale Station and the National Arboretum is becoming better understood thanks to the recent efforts of Dick West of Columbia, Maryland and Barbara Bullock, the Curator of Azaleas and Rhododendron at the National Arboretum.

The Glenn Dale workdays for 1992 will all be Saturdays, as is our custom. The specific dates will be April 11, September 19, October 17, and November 21. Work will commence at 9:00 a.m. and conclude at 1:00 p.m. or when we get tired—whichever comes first. Gloves, shears, loppers, saws, axes, and good cheer will be useful and appropriate implements.

All are hereby reminded that the National Germplasm Quarantine Center (formerly the Plant Introduction Station at Glenn Dale) is not an "open" facility. Azalea Society members wishing to visit Glenn Dale on other than scheduled workdays must make advance arrangements at least two weeks prior to the desired date by contacting me at (301) 365-0692. Consistent with the terms of the ASA permit, I will request the necessary permission from the proper authorities to make the visit possible. □

ASA New Members

At-Large Members

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Mike Coppola
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