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American Peony Society Bulletin



SEPTEMBER, 1967 — NO. 186



PAT VICTOR (Kreckler 1967)



AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY

107½ W. Main St.,
Van Wert, Ohio 45891
Area Code 419-232-0861

1966-1967 OFFICERS

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Sec'y.-Treas. ... Mrs. S. E. Wissing, 93 South Lombard Ave., Lombard, Ill. 60148

OBJECTIVES

The Articles of Incorporation state: Section (2) That the particular objects for which the corporation is to be formed are as follows: To increase the general interest in the cultivation and use of the Peony; to improve the methods of its cultivation and methods of placing it upon the market; to increase its use as a decorative flower; to bring about a more thorough understanding between those interested in its culture; to properly supervise the nomenclature of the different varieties and kinds of peonies; to stimulate the growing and introduction of improved seedlings and crosses of such flower; and to promote any of the general objects herein specified by holding or causing to be held examinations, and awarding or causing or procuring to be awarded, prizes therefore or in any other manner.

MEMBERSHIP

The By-Laws state: All reputable persons, professional or amateur, who are interested in the Peony, its propagation, culture, sale and development are eligible to membership.

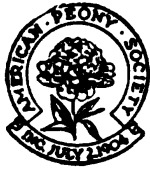
The annual dues are now \$5.00 a year. The year begins with January 1 and runs the calendar year. Applicants for membership should send check or money order for five dollars payable to AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY to the Secretary. If cash is sent, the letter should be registered. The society will not be responsible for any cash remittances made otherwise. Membership fee is \$5.00, \$3.00 of which is for a subscription to the American Peony Society Bulletin for one year. Subscription to the Bulletin to non-members, \$5.00 for one year.

THE BULLETIN

The Bulletin is issued quarterly. Back numbers when available, will be charged at prices which will be furnished by the Editor. Current year back numbers will be fifty cents to members.

DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION

This department was formed "to properly supervise the nomenclature of the different varieties and kinds of peonies". Those who desire to register a new variety, and all new varieties should be registered to avoid duplication of names, should apply to C. D. Pennell, Chairman, Nomenclature Committee. Registration fee is \$2.00 for each variety registered.



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Catharine Carroll Pennell, Editor — Van Wert, Ohio 45891

THE 62nd ANNUAL PEONY SHOW

COURT OF HONOR

DOUBLE DARK PINK	Marvin C. Karrels, 3272 S. 46th Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53219	Princess Margaret
DOUBLE WHITE OR FLESH	Clarence O. Lienau, 9135 Beech Daly Detroit, Michigan 48239	Bowl of Cream
DOUBLE RED	Brand Peony Farms Faribault, Minnesota 55021	Douglas Brand
SINGLE	Clarence O. Lienau	Pico
SEMI DOUBLE WHITE	Marvin C. Karrels	Miss America
SEMI DOUBLE PINK OR RED	Clarence O. Lienau	Mighty Moe
HYBRID OR SPECIE	Mrs. R. A. Risch, Rt. 1, Box 152 Grays Lake, Illinois 60030	Diana Parks
JAPANESE	Brand Peony Farms	Kay Tischler
TREE PEONY	Dr. Harold Tinnapple, Rt. A State Rt. 105, Pemberville, Ohio 43450	Souv De Maxima Cornu
ARRANGEMENT	Mrs. Clarence McBride, 18516 Harlow avenue Detroit, Michigan 48235	First Place Award
CHAMPION OF THE SHOW	Recipient — B. F. Farr Memorial Medal Walter Alexander, 145 Eberly ave., Bowling Green, Ohio 43402	Doris Cooper
BEST NEW VARIETY — No. 92	Brand Peony Farms	Myron D. Bigger Placque

This will be named Elsie Pickett (sister of Archie and Bob Tischler).

Schedule

DIVISION I

Section A. Certificate Collections.

Class 1—25 varieties, any type;
one bloom each in separate containers, each labeled.

Gold Medal

1. **Clarence Lineau**, 9135 Beech Daly, Detroit, Michigan. (Emma Klehm, Red Charm, Florence Nicholls, Helen Hayes, Neon, Liberty Bell, Charm, Ann Cousins, Ella Christiansen, Cytheria, Garden Glory, Moonstone, Mrs. F. D. R., Gay Patee, Lady

- Kate, Mathilda Lewis Kansas, Myrtle Gentry, Bowl of Cream, Mighty Mo, Hari-ai-nin, Elsa Sass, Sparkling Star, Dignity, Break o' Day)
2. **Marvin Karrels**, 3242 S. 46th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. (Margaret Lough Largo, Firebell, W. E. Blanchette Lotus Queen, Illini Belle, Walter Mains, Kansas, Annisquam, Lovely Rose, Norma Voltz, Westhill, Golden Glow, Buckeye Belle, Heritage, Exquisite, White Capri, Mrs. F. D. R., Evelyn, Miss America, Carrara, Red Charm, Hari-ai-in, Belle Cen-

ter, Miss America)
Class 2—15 varieties

Silver Medal

1. Marvin Karrels. (Miss America, W. E. Blanchette, Imperial Red, Elora, Red Charm, Diana Parks, Carina, Areturus, Harri-ai-nin, Norma Volz, Mrs. F. D. R. Exquisite, W. L. Gumm, E. F. Kelsey, Buckeye Belle)
2. Clarence Lienau. (Mathilda Lewis, Mrs. F.D.R., Helen Hayes, Red Charm, Primavera, Dolordell, Better Times, The Fawn, Sir John Franklin, Dresden Pink, Liberty Bell, Emma Klehm, Lady Kate, Rosada, Do-Tell)
3. Walter Alexander. (Bu-Te, Break o' Day, Mattie La Fuze, Gay Patee, Mighty Mo, Judge Snook, Nick Shaylor, Harry. L. Smith, Mrs. F. D. R.)

SECTION B—3 blooms E. F. Kelsey, Yulon, Francis Mains, Kansas, Pico, Milderd May. 1 variety—1 container Lactifloras (albifloras) only.

Class 3—Double white or flesh

1. Brand Peony Farms—Mount Everest
2. Harold Tinnappel — Francis Mains
3. Clarence Lienau—Elsa Sass

Class 4—Double Light Pink

1. Harold Tinnappel — Francis Mains
2. Clarence Lienau—Elsa Sass
3. Walter Alexander — Francis Mains

Class 5—Double Dark Pink

1. Marvin Karrels—Princess Margaret
2. Clarence Lienau — Helen Hayes
3. Harold Tinnappel—

Class 6—Double Red

1. Brand Peony Farms—Doug-

las Brand

2. W. G. Sindt—
3. Brand Peony Farms—Kansas

Class 7—Semi-double white

2. Clarence Lienau — Minnie Shaylor

Class 8—Semi-double other than white;

1. Frank Howell—Area Maxia
2. Clarence Lienau—Mighty Mo
3. W. G. Sindt—

Class 9—Double, one each, red:

1. Clarence Lienau — Mothers Choice, Sara Bernhart, Kansas

Class 10—Bomb type any color or colors:

1. Clarence Lienau—Snow Mountain

SECTION C—Specimen classes. 1 bloom — Lactifloras only.

Class 11—Double white or flesh:

1. Brand Peony Farms, Box 36, Faribault, Minnesota. Mount Everest
2. Lienau Peony Gardens, 9135 Beech Daly, Detroit, Michigan. Ann Cousins
3. Lienau Peony Gardens, 9135 Beech Daly, Detroit, Michigan, Gardenia

Class 12—Double light pink

1. W. A. Alexander, Cooper
2. Lienau Peony Gardens. Moonstone
3. Lienau Peony Gardens, Mrs. F.D.R.

Class 13—Double dark pink

1. Lienau Peony Gardens. Pres. F.D.R.
2. Marvin Karrels. Wonder
3. Harold Tinnappel. Margaret Clark

Class 14—Double red:

1. Brand Peony Farms. Douglas Brand
2. Lienau Gardens. Dixie
3. Lienau Peony Gardens. Kansas

Class 15—Semi-double white or flesh:

1. Lienau Peony Gardens. Minnie Shaylor.
2. Lienau Gardens. Miss America
3. Frank L. Howell. Ave Maria

Class 16—Semi-double pink:

1. Lienau Peony Gardens. Mammoth Rose

Class 17—Semi-double Red:

1. Lienau Peony Gardens. Mighty Moe
2. W. A. Alexander. Harry L. Smith
3. Frank L. Howell. Carolyn Mae Nelson

Class 18—Bomb type, any color:

1. Lienau Peony Gardens. Snow Mountain
2. Lienau Peony Gardens. Helen Hayes

SECTION D. Japanese type lactifloras:

Class 19—

1. M. C. Karrels. Collection of 5: Hari-ai-nin, Doreen, Largo, Ama-no-sode, Nippon Beauty
2. M. C. Karrels. Collection of 5: Rashamoon, Hari-ai-nin, Nippon Beauty, Largo, White Cap
3. Lienau Peony Gardens. Collection of 5: Bu-Te, Charm, Skasagata, Gay Paree, Do-Tell

Class 20—3 blooms, white, same variety:

1. Lienau Peony Gardens. Bu-Te
2. Brand Peony Farms. Faribo Gold

Class 21—3 blooms—pink—same variety:

1. Brand Peony Farms. Gypsy Rose
2. Lienau Peony Gardens. Onahama
3. Lienau Peony Gardens. Neon

Class 22—3 blooms, red, same variety:

1. Lienau Peony Garden. Hari-ai-nin
3. Harold Tinnappel. Moore

Class 23—Specimen bloom—white:

1. Lienau Peony Gardens. Bu-Te
2. M. C. Karrels. Lotus Queen
3. Harold Tinnappel. Bu-Te

Class 24—Specimen bloom—pink:

1. Brand Peony Gardens. Kay Tischler
2. Harold Tinnappel. Tomata Baku
3. Lienau Peony Gardens. Gay Paree

Class 25—Specimen bloom, red:

1. Lienau Peony Gardens. Dignity
2. Lienau Peony Gardens. Hari-ai-nin
3. Brand Peony Farms. Terry Grudem

SECTION E: Single type lactifloras:

Class 26—Collection, 5 varieties, any color or colors:

1. Clarence Lienau, 9135 Beech Daly, Detroit, Mich. 48239, Pico, Seashell, Mrs. Thim, Pres. Lincoln, Krinkled White

Class 27—3 blooms, white, same variety:

1. Brand Peony Farms, Box 36, Faribault, Minnesota. Krinkled White
2. Marvin Karrels, 3272 S. 46th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53219. Exquisite
3. Marvin Karrels, 3272 S. 46th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53219. Pico

Class 28—3 blooms, pink, same variety:

1. Clarence Lienau, 9135 Beech Daly, Detroit, Michigan 48239. Sea Shell
2. W. G. Sindt, 1847 McKnight Road, N. St. Paul, Minnesota 55109. Owatonna

Class 29—3 blooms, red, same variety:

2. Clarence Lienau, 9135 Beech Daly, Detroit, Michigan 48239. Imperial Red

Class 30—Specimen bloom, white:

1. Clarence Lienau, 9135 Beech Daly, Detroit, Michigan 48239. Pico
2. W. A. Alexander, 145 Eberly Avenue, Bowling Green, Ohio 43402. Pico
3. Brand Peony Farms, Box 36, Faribault, Minnesota. Krinkled White

Class 31—Specimen bloom, pink:

1. Clarence Lienau, 9135 Beech Daly, Detroit, Michigan 48239. Sea Shell

Class 32—Specimen bloom, red:

2. Clarence Lienau, 9135 Beech Daly, Detroit, Michigan 48239. Pres. Lincoln

SECTION F. Hybrids (inter-species crosses) and species except lactiflora and moutan.

Class 33—Collection—10 varieties, 1 bloom each, hybrids only. Separate containers-label

1. Marvin Karrels, 3272 S. 46th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53219. Heritage, Dauntless, Requim, Buckeye Belle, Janice Starlight, Prairie Moon, Carena, Janice, Nathali
2. Harold Tinnappel, Rt. A., State Rt. 105, Pemberville, Ohio 43450. Cytheria, Charles Mains, Ellen Cowley, Laura Magnusen, Lovely Rose, Pink Chalice, Prairie Moonlight, Rose Diamond, Walter Mains, Lobata Seedling
3. W. A. Alexander, 145 Eberly Avenue, Bowling Green, Ohio 43402. Ann Zahller, Belle Center, Buckeye Belle, Chas. Mains, Firebelle, Wal-

ter Mains, Red Charm, John Harvard, Liberator, Chief Logan

Class 34—No entries

Class 35—Collection 3 double varieties, hybrids

2. Harold Tinnappel, Rt. A., State Rt. 105, Pemberville, Ohio 43450. Chas. Mains, Red Charm, Chief Pontiac

Class 36—Collection 3 semi-double varieties—hybrids

1. Marvin Karrels, 3272 S. 46th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53219. Carina, Nathalie, Belle Center
2. Frank Howell, Rt. 1, Box 485, Newton, New Jersey 07860. Chocolate Soldier, Dandy Dan, Cytheria
3. Harold Tinnappel, Rt. A., State Rt. 105, Pemberville, Ohio 43450. Firebelle, Cytheria, Ellen Cowley

Class 37—Collection 3 Japanese type varieties, hybrids:

2. Clarence Lienau, 9135 Beech Daly, Detroit, Michigan 48239. Walter Mains
3. Marvin Karrels, 3272 S. 46th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53219. Walter Mains

Class 38—Collection 3 single varieties; hybrids:

1. Marvin Karrels, 3272 S. 46th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53219. Friendship, Dauntless, Golden Glow
2. Marvin Karrels. Starlight, Great Lady, Friendship
3. Clarence O. Lienau. Golden Glow, Lovely Rose, May Dawn

Class 39—Specimen bloom, double. Hybrid or species:

1. Frank L. Howell, Rt. 1, Box 485, Newton, New Jersey 07860. Red Charm
2. Marvin Karrels, 3272 S. 46th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53219. Red Charm

3. W. A. Alexander, 145 Eberly Avenue, Bowling Green, Ohio 43402. Chief Logan

Class 40—Specimen bloom, semi-double, Hybrid or species:

1. Frank L. Howell. Cytheria
2. Frank L. Howell. Carolina
3. Harold Tinnappel. Fire Belle

Class 40A—Specimen bloom, Japanese type. Hybrid or species:

1. Walter Alexander. Walter Mains
2. Clarence Lienau. Walter Mains
3. Frank L. Howell. Chocolate Soldier

Class 41—Specimen bloom, single type. Hybrid or species:

1. Mrs. R. A. Risch, Rt. 1, Box 152, Grayslake, Illinois 60030. Lovely Rose
2. Harold Tinnappel. Pink seedling
3. Mrs. R. A. Risch. Friendship

SECTION G: Tree Peonies

Class 42:—Collection of 3 varieties, any type and color:

1. Harold Tinnappel. La Esperance, Alice Harding, Souv. de Maxim Cornu

Class 43—Specimen bloom, any type, color:

1. Donald Reed, Sr. El Dorado
2. Harold Tinnappel. Souv. de Maxim Cornu

DIVISION II—Amateurs only:

SECTION H: Collections. Lactifloras only except as noted:

Class 44—10 varieties, 1 bloom each, any type, any color, separate containers:

1. Dee Garrison, 4512 N. 64th, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Martha Bullock, Moonstone, Kansas, Red Charm, Illini Belle, Flame, Therese, Rashooman, LeCygne, Elizabeth Huntington.

2. A. J. Frazier, 539 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. J. V. Edlund, Solonge, Loren Franklin, Ensign Morigority, Philippe Rivoire, Auten's Pride, Thurman Hiles, Moonstone, Judy Becker, Dorothy J.

3. O. M. Stonehouse, 1008 Windemere, Ontario, Canada. Loren Franklin, Cararra, Cloud Castle, Amber Glow, Florence Nichols, Valencia, Gay Patee, Hanciana Brand, Elsa Sass, Tomato Boku

Class 45—3 double varieties, 1 each, red, white, pink:

1. Dee Garrison. Martha Bullock, Kansas, Mary E. Nichols
2. O. M. Stonehouse. Matte Lafuze, Helen Hayes, Valencia
3. A. Jay Frazier. Auten's Pride, Kelways Glorious, Judy Becker

Class 46—3 semi-double, varieties, any color:

No entries

Class 47—3 Japanese varieties, any color:

1. A. Jay Frazier. Lotus Queen, Cararra, Westerner
2. O. M. Stonehouse. Nippon Beauty, Lotus Queen, Tamate Boku

Class 48—3 single varieties, any color:

No awards. Condition poor

Class 49—3 varieties hybrids or species, any type, any color:

1. Dee Garrison. Flame, Lovely Rose, Red Charm,
2. A. Jay Frazier. Black Monarch, Red Dandy, Red Monarch

SECTION I—Specimens—o bloom. Lactifloras except as noted:

Class 50—Double white:

1. A. Jay Frazier. Doris Cooper

2. Mrs. R. A. Risch, Rt. 1, Box 152, Grayslake, Illinois 60030. Norma Volz

3. Dee Garrison, 4512 N. 64th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Le Cygne

Class 51—Double pink:

1. A. Jay Frazier. Ensign Moriarity

2. Logan. Helen Hayes

3. Dee Garrison. Mondaleen

Class 52—Double red:

1. Dee Garrison. Kansas

2. A. M. Stonehouse. Paul Revere

Class 53—Semi-double, any color:

1. A. Jay Frazier. Minnie Shaylor

2. Dee Garrison. Elizabeth Huntington

Class 54—Japanese type, any color:

1. Dee Garrison. Nippon Beauty

2. Dee Garrison. Roshomon

3. A. Jay Frazier. Gay Paree

Class 55—Single, any color:

1. Mrs. R. A. Risch. Sparkling Star

2. A. Jay Frazier. Pico

3. Logan. Le Jour

Class 56—Hybrid or species, any color:

1. Mrs. R. A. Risch. Diana Parks

2. Dee Garrison. Flame

3. W. G. Sindt. John Harvard

DIVISION III—Seedlings and New varieties. Open to all.

SECTION J: Seedlings.

Class 57—3 blooms-1 variety that has not been offered for sale but has been divided 1 or more times. It must be designated by no. code or name

Klehm Peony Farm. Certificate of Merit. 82-D

SECTION K: Recent Introductions:

Class 58—3 blooms. Limited to varieties which have been named and registered

with the American Peony Society and not have been offered for sale no more than 6 years

J. Franklin Styer. Linda. Certificate of Merit

Brand Peony Farms. Terry

Grudem Honorable Mention

Brand Peony Farms. Kay

Tischler. Honorable Mention

J. Franklin Styer. Ann Styer.

Honorable Mention

SECTION L. The Myron D. Bigger Plaque:

Class 59—The best and most distinctive new peony shown under conditions listed in schedule:

Brand Peony Farms. No. 92.

DIVISION IV: Visitors from out of State of Michigan:

SECTION M:

Class 60—5 specimen blooms, any type, any color. May be same or different varieties.

1. Brand Peony Farms. Collection of 5: Douglas Brand, Mount Everest, Dolodell, Gypsy Rose and Krinkled White

2. O. M. Stonehouse. Collection of 5: Longfellow, Hansina Brand, Carrara, Nick Shaylor, Ensign Moriarity

Class 61—Exhibitor from greatest distance:

1. W. G. Sindt, 1847 McKnight Road, North St. Paul, Minnesota

DIVISION VI—ARRANGEMENTS

Class 62—"Young Moderns"—for Foyer — contemporary style

1. Mrs. Lynn Compton, 22180 Rougemont, Southfield, Mich. 48075

2. Mrs. Charlotte Sindt, 1437 McKnight Rd. N. St. Paul, Minnesota

Class 63—"Gardner's Delight" for Living Room (elegant)

1. Mrs. J. Ottenbaker, 11645 Whitcomb Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48227

Miss Betty Gaither, 16581 Plainview, Detroit, Michigan 48219

Honorable Mention—Mrs. Robert Lytle, 12909 Ruthland, Detroit, Michigan 48227

Class 64—"Wishing Time"—Crescent design for Mantel

1. No first
2. Mrs. Charlotte Sindt
3. Mrs. Robert Lytle

Class 65—"Peonies and Glass" for a Victorian Parlor:

1. Mrs. Charlotte Sindt
2. Mrs. Lynn Compton
3. Mrs. H. C. Gaither, 3818 Lakecrest Dr., Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 48013

Class 66—"Simplicity Speaks for Itself" for a contemporary room

1. Mrs. Elna McBryde, Winner of outstanding arrangement award
2. Mrs. Charlotte Sindt
Honorable Mention: Mrs. T. H. Kingston, 16196 Ohio, Detroit, Michigan 48221

Class 67—"Pairing Off"—For a Buffet

1. Mrs. Charlotte Sindt
2. No award
3. Mrs. H. C. Gaither
Honorable Mention, Mrs. Robert Lytle

Class 68—"Reflections"

1. Mrs. Clarence McBryde
2. Mrs. Charlotte Sindt
3. Mrs. L. A. Hough, 25205 Waycross, Southfield, Michigan 48075
Honorable Mention: Mrs. Lorie Hawkinson, 16191 Negaunee, Detroit, Michigan 48240

Class 69—"Time for Romance" arrangement for special

occasion

1. Mrs. Karin Hill, 7291 Parkland, Detroit, Michigan 48239
2. Mrs. Lynn Compton
3. Mrs. L. A. Hough
Honorable Mention: Mrs. A. Stavers, 14925 Penrod Ave., Detroit, Michigan 48223

Class 70—"Kitchen Kaper"—For kitchen window sill

1. No award
2. Mrs. Robert Lytle
3. Mrs. Don Bergland, 18492 Harlow Ave., Detroit Michigan 48235
Honorable Mention: Mrs. Don Bergland

Class 71—"Peonies and Wood"

1. Mr. Donald Read, Sr., Rt. 1, Lincoln, Michigan

Class 72—"As You Like It"

1. Mrs. G. Englander, Sussex St., Detroit, Michigan 48227
2. Mrs. Allen Hill, 7291 Parkland, Detroit, Michigan
Honorable Mention: Mrs. Clarence McBryde

Wm. H. Kreckler Honors Artist

The picture on the cover of this issue is of PAT VICTOR, a William H. Kreckler registration and named to honor Mrs. James Victor, Van Wert, Ohio, in appreciation for her designing the cover of our publication.

The cover plates had been used for many years and it became imperative that new plates be made. Mrs. Victor, a member of the Van Wert County Art Club and Fine Arts Association, has been accorded many honors in Art Exhibits including Area Artists, Toledo Museum of Art, Fort Wayne Art Exhibits and the Hoosier Salon. For a complete description of the flower we refer you to the section on Registration in this issue.

HISTORY IN THE MAKING

The 64th Annual Meeting and the 62nd Annual Peony Exhibition of the American Peony Society is over and it can truly be said that "history was in the making" in Detroit. The many features so expertly added and handled by Mr. Clarence O. Lienau, chairman of arrangements and Miss Patricia Hobar, Public Relations Director, Northland Center, made the entire program one to be recorded with high praise.

The facilities of the Exhibition Center were excellent—lighting afforded everyone an opportunity to study the varieties carefully and the decorative scheme supplied by the staff artists added much to the tone of the background and enhanced the Court of Honor staging.

Program activities began when the Show was opened to the public at 1:30 p.m. Saturday, June 17th. The Board of Directors were afforded every necessity for the conduct not only of their meetings but for the Root Auction and the Judges Clinic.

Certainly several **Firsts** were scored (1) we believe more people were made aware of the Show being held as the result of the Radio, Press, and T.V. coverage by Miss Hobar. (2) Several thousand people witnessed the actual Exhibit and we know many thousands more knew about the show. Participation by the exhibitors was very commendable.

The Root Auction again proved to be a worthwhile money making event. While there were not too many in attendance, the interest in new and fine varieties was indicated by the total result that went into the Treasury of the Society.

The Annual Banquet was served in the Greenfield Inn, details having been arranged nicely by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Lienau, their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs.

Irvin Ewing.

Director Harold E. Wolfe, Belleville, Ill., introduced by President Denlinger, gave his usual interesting and highly informative report of the development of the Peony flower. Many readers will recall that Mr. Wolfe was one of the first to experiment with acetamide thereby obtaining vigorous and unusual characteristics from the flower. While he revised his thinking on the importance of this step in developing seedlings, his discussion was exceedingly interesting and well received by those in attendance. He again passed around exhibits of the results of the use of this chemical and certainly we will hear more from him and the other members of the Society who are experimenting in the same area. A re-print of Mr. Wolfe's article "The Mathematics of Hybridizing" may be found in another section of this Bulletin.

Following the address, the Annual meeting was held and the Directors re-elected. Election of Mrs. Catherine Pennell, Secretary, as a member of the Board and Mrs. Ken Colby, Monroe, Louisiana, followed.

The 1968 Annual Meeting and Peony Exhibition will be held at Mitchell Park Conservatory in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 21, 22nd and 23rd. Mr. Marvin Karrels reported that two of the three Horticultural Domes are now open to the public and it is hoped the third one will be ready at time of opening of the Exhibition.

It was regrettable that Miss Hobar, Northland Center, was unable to be present to personally hear the commendation of her cooperation in making the entire program a success.

Awards and Certificates were presented by the members of the Board of Directors to the win-

ners in the Court of Honor (See listings in this Bulletin).

President Denlinger announced the meeting of the Board of Directors for the new year would be held Sunday morning at 10:30 and the Judges Clinic at 2:00 p.m.

Popularity Contest

An outstanding feature of the 1967 Show was the Popularity Contest conducted by Clarence Lineau. Blanks were provided on which the entrant was asked to name the Peony bloom you admire the most—also your second choice." Name and address of contestant was also included as well as the list of door prizes given by Mr. Lineau.

1st prize was won by F. A. Reinke, 2010 N. Melborn, Dearborn, Michigan, who gave as his choices (1st) "The Fawn" (2) Red Charm.

2nd winner—John Mikiel 368 Alter Rd., Detroit, Michigan (1st choice) Cytheria (2nd choice) James Pillow.

Miss June Hicks, Garden Editor for the Detroit News drew the slips from a huge barrel in which everyone deposited their slips after it had been turned 25 times.

Mr. Lineau gave the winners the following prizes—1st award—\$15.00 worth of peony roots and 2nd award \$10.00 worth of peony roots.

Mr. Lineau stated that a complete check of 500 of the slips after the Show gave the following results:

Red Charm 1st choice on all slips and led all the rest with all voting their second place. Others in the 1st place category were: Douglas Brand, Cytheria, Diana Parks Bu-Te, Doris Cooper, Seashell, Mrs. F.D.R., Gay Paree, Moonstone and Kay Tishler.

In the list of Second choice varieties—(in which Red Charm led.) Bu-Te was second; Douglas Brand

and Diana Parks tied for third; Cytheria, fourth; Doris Cooper, fifth, SeaShell, sixth; Mrs. F.D.R., 7th; Gay Paree, 8th; Moonstone and Ave Maria tied for ninth; Francis Maine and Bowl of Cream, tied of 10th.

JUDGES FOR SHOW

Mr. Frank E. Moots, Newton, Kansas, of the Board of Directors, served as Chief Judge for the Peony Exhibition. Assisting him as Judges were Pharon B. Denlinger, Dayton, Ohio; Jo P. Edwards, Crawfordsville, Indiana; Louis Smirnow, Brookville, Long Island, N.Y.; Dr. Franklin J. Styer, Concordville, Pa.; Miss Silvia Saunders, Clinton, New York; Steve Moldovan, Avon, Ohio; Harold E. Wolfe, Belleville, Illinois; Chas. D. Pennell, Van Wert, O.; Marvin C. Karrels, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Frank L. Howell, Newton, New Jersey; and Dr. Harold Tinnappel, Pemberville, Ohio.

Mr. Clarence Lienau, Chairman of Arrangements for the Exhibition and Annual Meeting, was most fortunate to have had the splendid assistance of Mrs. Clarence McBryde, about whom we wrote in the Editor's Column, (see June issue of the Bulletin). Accredited Judges from the Federated Garden Clubs of Michigan judged the Arrangement Division. We are sorry we do not have pictures of the winning arrangements. The area for entries in the Division was filled with entries—each one we thought should have been a winner!

A complete report of the Root Auction and the Judges Clinic will be carried in the December Bulletin.

What better place than in the garden can one find peace and confidence in the beauty of God's creations.

SOME ASIATIC PEONIES

by A. P. Saunders, Clinton, New York

We are indebted to Miss Silvia Saunders, daughter of the late A. P. Saunders, Clinton, New York, for the series entitled "Some Asiatic Peonies" written by her father and printed in *The Flora and Silva* published by Dulau & Co. LTD. 32 Old Bond Street, London, England.

The following article, first in the series of two, was printed in the July 1931, Vol III, No. 4, issue. The second, appearing in the October 1931 issue, Vol IV, No. 1 will appear in our December issue of the *American Peony Society Bulletin*.

Miss Saunders stated "I do not think they have ever been reprinted in a Bulletin. Please guard these two issues with your life. They are my only copies. They are part (and a fine part) of all the things I have here that were written by my father."

We are deeply appreciative of Miss Saunders' willingness to share them with our membership through the pages of the Bulletin. The magazines have been returned to her!

I propose to discuss in the following pages some of the Peony species that have come to us out of Asia; and as the geographers do not tell us exactly where in Caucasia is the line which separates Europe from Asia I shall feel free to include some of the Caucasian species—the ones with which I have had first-hand experience—and to omit others which I know less well.

The Caucasus is rich in Peony species and has given us some of the most precious native forms we have, though most of these are still but

little known to the gardening public.

Anyone interested in Peony species should not fail to consult Major Stern's excellent paper in the "Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society" for January 1931. I shall have occasion to refer to it more than once in the course of this article.

P. macrophylla, the coarse-leaved Peony. This species is well named. The individual leaflets are entire, that is, not lobed or dissected; and they attain proportions which for a Peony are enormous. I have measured a terminal leaflet that was 9 x 6 inches. If drawn on paper this looks like an incredible size for a peony leaflet; and so I felt when I later ran across the measurement in my records. So in the succeeding spring I again laid a tape measure along the leaves, and had no difficulty in finding several of the same dimensions.

The plant is a very early bloomer, coming in with the single **tenuifolia**, which contests with **macrophylla** the honour of being the first of all Peonies to open its blooms in the spring. I have a number of seedlings of **macrophylla**, and they vary a little in season; but each year it is a race between the earliest of these and the single **tenuifolia** to see which shall be first. In a normal season—if there be such a thing—these two plants open their first blooms in my latitude about the tenth or twelfth of May, though in a very early year I

SAUNDERS MEDAL A REALITY

All members ever having served on the Board of Directors of the American Peony Society have hoped that a new medal could be struck to honor one of the most knowledgeable men in Paeonia culture, Dr. A. P. Saunders. Miss Silvia Saunders, his daughter, is making this dream a reality, as evidenced by the display of the facsimile of the medal at the Board meeting last June.

More about this in a later Bulletin.

have seen blooms in April. Mr. F. W. Moore, in "The Garden", Vol. XLV, p. 71, (1894), gives the following dates for the first blooms of different species in his garden:

P. cretica, May 1; **P. tenuifolia**, May 3; **P. arietina**, May 4; **P. humilis**, May 6; and **P. peregrina**, May 7.

My **P. cretica** bloomed for the first time in the spring of 1930, and was by no means one of the first species to bloom; but perhaps when the plant is better established it may appear at an earlier date.

The expanded flowers of **P. macrophylla** are white, botanical descriptions designating them as yellow to the contrary notwithstanding. True, the opening buds are sometimes greenish or yellowish; but any such colour fades out as the bloom expands, and by the time it is open the petals are white. The seedlings I have raised show very little variation in the colour of their flowers.

On the whole the plant is a good one, especially on account of its earliness. It crosses fairly well with the Chinese Peonies as well as with the forms of **officinalis**, and gives interesting hybrids, some of them very fine.

P. macrophylla is easily recognized by its very early bloom and by its coarse foliage, which is as if blistered; that is, the veins are depressed so that the shining surface of the leaf stands up above their level. If any further mark of recognition were needed, it would be supplied by the boxlike odor of the leaves, which in full sunlight is quite strong, and, so far as I know, belongs to this species alone.

The seed-pods when open, display blue-black fertile seeds along with many large, brilliant, rose-red, sterile ovules. It is hard to see what purpose these steril ovules can have served in the evolutionary process,

but they are common to quite a number of Peony species, and they do add greatly to the beauty of the plant in autumn.

P. Mlokosewitschi.—"This pleasing little assortment of syllables," as Farrer calls it, is applied to a plant which, like **P. macrophylla**, is a native of the Caucasus region. It is not only one of the most distinct of all Peony species, but in the whole range of Peonies it is to my thinking one of the most beautiful we possess. It should be in the garden of everyone who cares for lovely plants. If my readers get nothing else from my efforts except the determination to add this plant to their gardens, their time and mine will not have been wasted. Unfortunately it cannot be counted on to thrive everywhere. With me, on a stiff clay and in very severe climate it flourishes almost like a weed, though I must admit that I lose a plant now and then from crown rot. But some of my correspondents in various parts of the United States find it an uncertain grower, and M. Lemoine writes me that it does poorly with him at Nancy.

The blooming season of **P. Mlokosewitschi** is extremely early—only a few days later than that of **P. macrophylla**; and the flowers are of a light clear yellow; not a cream-white called yellow, but a true and enduring yellow, such that when the petals fall off they still retain their full colour. The shade is neither so deep nor so bright as in **P. lutea**, it is true, but no one would hesitate to call these flowers yellow, and a very beautiful shade of yellow.

The foliage is glaucous green with some bronzy-red in it, and the stems are bronzy-red. There is some variation of colour in the leafage of different seedlings, and most of them are of a plum-purple color when the shoots first appear above ground. The plant is handsome even

out of bloom; when in bloom it is strikingly beautiful. In autumn when the seed-pods burst they are seen to be filled with dark-blue seeds mixed with bright, rose-red, sterile ovules similar to those of *P. macrophylla*. The leaves are apparently covered on the upper surface with some waxy secretion, for they are not wetted by water-drops, which lie in the depressions like little spheres of crystal.

It would seem as if this plant had been specially created to yield us by crossing with the Chinese Peonies of our gardens a grand race of double yellow Peonies. But, after making a good many hundred attempts to produce such crosses without ever getting so much as one hybrid seed, I have come to the conclusion that its creation must have been for some other purpose. Apparently its Caucasian blood is curdled by the mere thought of accepting a Mongol mate. And yet, Cophetua-like, it accepts the little beggar-maid *tenuifolia* and mates with her willingly.

The botanical affiliations of *P. Mlokosewitschi* seem to be with *triternata*, and probably with *corallina*, though regarding the last I have as yet no direct evidence.

P. triternata—This plant has a good deal the appearance of *Mlokosewitschi*, though it is light green instead of bronzy. The bloom of *triternata* is light mauve pink, but not a bad colour, and it fades into a rather pretty shade. Its habitat is the Caucasus region and Asia Minor. The species has been long in cultivation, but for only a very short time in my garden, and I do not therefore feel well qualified to speak about it, except to say that it is a desirable plant. It crosses on *Mlokosewitschi* with extreme ease, and is no doubt closely related to that species, with which it shares an undying hatred of the Chinese Peonies, for with them it will apparently have

nothing to do.

P. Wittmanniana—Here is another desirable plant from the same region of country; though this one has been found also in northern Persia in general appearance *P. Wittmanniana* might be described as the feminine counterpart of *P. macrophylla*. She has refinement and delicacy where he has strength and coarseness. Matrimonial alliances between the two houses seem to be warmly favoured on both sides, and are fruitful; this I take to indicate that the two species are rather closely related.

The blooms of *P. Wittmanniana* are of a very pale yellow colour. One might call them yellow if one were looking for a yellow Peony, or cream-white if one were after a white one. M. Lemoine has used this plant in producing his famous crosses with Chinese Peonies, which bear the names *Mai fleuri*, *Le Printemps*, *Avant Garde*. These hybrids are excellent plants, and with me have far more vigour than the species *Wittmanniana*, which shows a tendency to enjoy poor health in my garden. This species has also been crossed with *P. officinalis*, and a hybrid form is on the market under the name *P. Wittmanniana splendens*. It is not very splendid, but it does hold its own at that early season when there are few Peonies to compete with it.

The leaflets in all four of the species so far considered are entire. Those of *Mlokosewitschi* and *triternata* are much rounded at the ends; those of *macrophylla* less so, while in *Wittmanniana* the leaflets are rather pointed. This species, like the others, shows the idiosyncrasy of producing red sterile ovules mixed with the fertile seeds. This character is, I presume, very marked in *corallina*, from its name; but that species will not be dealt with here, as I have still to see it in bloom. Not

but what I have bought plants under the name *P. corallina* several times and grown them on for years; but so far all that have come to maturity have turned out to be something else. Would that we could devise some way by which the careless nurseryman who sells us plants not true to name could be compelled to replace not the plants, but our lost years!

The ease with which they intercross would indicate a close relationship between *P. macrophylla* and *P. Wittmanniana*, but I do not believe that *P. Mlokozewitschi* is at all close to either of these, for it does not cross readily with them. Furthermore, the hybrids of *macrophylla* with *sinensis* and of *Wittmanniana* with *sinensis* are in general very much alike, while *Mlokozewitschi* does not give hybrids at all with *sinensis*.

Two other species remain to be considered, which have their haunts in Caucasia and nearby regions. These are *P. tenuifolia* and the so-called *P. hybrida*.

P. tenuifolia—I have already spoken of this as one of the earliest of all Peonies to come into bloom. The plant is familiar to almost everyone who grows perennials; and no one could fail to recognize it from its feather foliage. The leaves are the very opposite of those in the species heretofore considered for these are divided and dissected until you would think the plant had a mania for leaf dissection. I once had the curiosity to count the points on a leaf on *tenuifolia*, and there were over two hundred. This passion for subdivision, curiously enough, does not come on the plant at the beginning of its life, but grows on it by degrees. The germinating seedlings of *tenuifolia* do not have their first leaves any more divided than are those of several other species, such as *Veitchi*, *Woodwardi*, *Emodi*. Indeed, the young *tenuifolias* could

scarcely be distinguished from the young plants of these other species. Small weak roots, the result of root division of *tenuifolia*, will also, sometimes for a year or two, make leaves which show no more subdivision than do those of *Veitchi*.

The species *tenuifolia* has single bright crimson flowers, which nestle in the leaves at the top of the stem—are “sessile”, having no stems of their own. The colour of the flower is clear and brilliant and it is a favourite in old-fashioned gardens; it is indeed already so widely known that there is no need to stress its merits.

P. tenuifolia is native to the region stretching from Transylvania to the Crimea, the Caucasus, and Armenia. It was introduced to English gardens in 1765, and since that time spread itself widely around. It is stoloniferous, i.e. makes runners underground, and forms buds on root fragments; hence, there is no difficulty in multiplying it if one is so minded.

There are two forms of *tenuifolia* which are probably mutations from the original species; these are the double crimson, having the colour of the single-flowered plant, and the single form known as *tenuifolia rosea*, which bears blooms of a peculiar watery pink. These are both pretty; the double-flowered form, which is of unknown antiquity, blooms about a week later than the single; it is widely offered by nurserymen, but the pink single form is rather rare, though it is carried in England by Messrs. Barr and Sons, Mr. Amos Perry, and perhaps others.

The single flowered plant set seeds to its own pollen, but with me at least, never abundantly. The double flowered form has no stamens and therefore sets no seed unless hand-pollinated; but it does give seed to the pollen of other species when

there is not too high a degree of incompatibility between them.

The seedlings of *tenuifolia* show a difference from other Peonies in bringing their seed-leaves above ground when they are germinating. Most peonies keep their seed-leaves tucked away in the seed, and the first leaf they send up is a true leaf; but *tenuifolia* brings up first two rather long strap-shaped seed-leaves, and later the first true leaf. The Tree Peony also does this once in a while but only very exceptionally.

A plant sometimes offered in catalogues along with *tenuifolia* is the one known as *tenuifolia latifolia*. The name is sufficiently descriptive, the leaves being somewhat broader than in the type. The bloom is crimson in colour but not so good as *tenuifolia* itself. I have had the plant under observation for a couple of years and find that it sets no seed and has sterile pollen. It is therefore to be considered as probably a hybrid. I have been unable to find any record of its origin. It may be a *tenuifolia-anomala* hybrid, but there is no method of analysis by which this can be determined; the only method is to raise a strain of *tenuifolia-anomala* hybrids for comparison; and this is being done.

The name *P. laciniata*, which is sometimes coupled with that of *tenuifolia*, seems to be a synonym of *P. anomala*, and is, I think, generally accepted as such.

P. hybrida—This plant has a peculiar history. The legend that attaches to it is to the effect that it "was found by Pallas in the Botanic Garden at St. Petersburg, growing near its two parents, *P. anomala* and *P. tenuifolia*". This is an unfortunate legend, for the plant is known to exist in the wild state, and the evidence is quite conclusive that it is not a hybrid at all. Lynch in his monograph on *Paeonia* (1890) very

rightly treats it as a true species, as it has been found native in the Caucasus and other regions; and the botanic garden at Leningrad has in recent years offered in its exchange list seed collected in various localities. Its pollen is very active and has none of the appearance of a hybrid pollen. The plant is not unlike *tenuifolia* in general appearance, but the colour of the petals is somewhat lighter, and the flowers are stalked above the leaves, so that the plant when in bloom makes a rather better show in the garden than does *tenuifolia*. I consider *P. hybrida* a desirable garden form, and I wish it had a better name; for to name a species *hybrida* is bad at the best, but to call this one *tenuifolia hybrida*, as is often done, is much worse if it is neither *tenuifolia* nor a hybrid. I wish it might be renamed after Lynch, who first credited it with the independence that is its due; but I suppose it is too late for that.

P. anomala—This species has already been mentioned. It occurs as a wild plant in Europe and all through the western half of Siberia, especially in the Ural and Altai mountains and in the region of Lake Baikal. The true species is not commonly supplied by nurserymen. Most of the plants one buys as *anomala* turn out to be either one or other of the forms known as *anomala insignis* and *anomala intermedia*. I believe both of these to be hybrids between *anomala* and some other species, but the evidence is not yet conclusive. However, that may be, they are both of them preferable to the type as garden plants, for they both have fairly good bright crimson flowers; the blooms do indeed become purplish with age, but they never descend to such a dull and muddy purple as characterizes the true species. For the breeder, on the contrary, the varieties *insignis* and *intermedia* are but poor substitutes for the type, as they are, I think,

sterile both as to seed and pollen; and if one is carrying out breeding experiments, a fertile plant, even if ugly, is to be preferred to a sterile one. My opinion of the species **anomala** is based on the plant under that name in the collection at Highland Park, Rochester, N.Y. If it should turn out that their plant is not true to name, my judgement as to the merits of this species would have to be revised.

I have had a bad time with seeds of **P. anomala**. I have bought them wherever I have seen them offered and have never had a single germination. Is it possible that **anomala insignis** sometimes sets a few seeds, and that most of the so-called **anomala** seed in commerce is of that origin? Or is the seed of **anomala** perhaps of very slow germination, lying in the ground for a number of years before it comes up? I hope to have the true species in bloom in my garden this year or next and shall then be able to make more exact observations on it.

P. Emodi—This is the only Peony that has so far been reported from the Himalayas. It is found at elevations of 5000 to 10,000 feet, from Kumaon to Kashmir. The flower is white, 3 to 4 inches across, and is said to be very beautiful. Some suspicion still attaches to it on account of doubts as to its hardiness. We can scarcely believe that a mountain plant growing at such altitudes could be tender. Yet Major Stern, in the article to which I have already referred, states that he does not find the plant hardy in his garden and that he has never had it in bloom. I have also not yet bloomed it, but it came safely through the severe winter of 1929-30 and made good growth in the following summer. And I can now report (April 1931) that it is pushing up strongly for another year's growth; and even a group of young seedlings which germinated a year ago and

were set out last summer are every one in good growth. And none of these plants have had more than a light protection of straw. I feel convinced, therefore, that the plant withstands the winter well, and that Major Stern's difficulties with it must have some other origin.

It is not possible to say much about the natural affinities of this species. The leaflets are much divided, recalling **P. Veitchi** or **P. anomala** in their general appearance, and I suppose it is mainly on this account that a relationship has been assumed between **P Emodi** and **P anomala**. I do not very much believe in similarity of leaf forms as indicating close relationship in Peony species. Further this species is said to bear several flowers to a stem, sharing this peculiarity with **P. Veitchi** and **P. Sinensis (albiflora)**; and some have found here an indication of a relationship to **P. Sinensis**. Now the plant can hardly be related to both **sinensis and anomala**, for these two are certainly not at all close to one another. There is something individual and distinctive in the general style of **P Emodi**, which suggests that it may perhaps stand by itself without any close affiliations with the species named. The question of its relationships must be left open until the plant can be more carefully studied.

Christmas is Coming!

**HOW ABOUT A
MEMBERSHIP IN APS
FOR A FRIEND?**



TREE PEONIES

by Leo J. Armatys

The emergence of Peony Power has captured the fancy of gardeners, professional and amateur alike. There are sceptics, but not among growers of tree peonies!

Disaster:

It wasn't really a flood. It was an abnormal rise in the water level following a long series of record breaking rains in June. The result was standing water in the root zone. This is Moutan's only deadly enemy. Older tree peonies here, those that had become established, shrugged off the water without serious setback, but a group of fine young plants, planted or transplanted late last fall, just couldn't take it.

The roll call of victims reads like the Who's Who of the peony kingdom. There was Smirnow's FAIRY TALE, STOLEN HEAVEN, GENKIMON and KAMADA FUJI; Saunders' VESUVIAN, DAREDEVIL and NARCISSUS; Gratwick's TRIA and SUISHO HAKU; and others of comparable stature.

I still favor deep planting, but will probably find that I'm setting young plants just a bit shallower in the future.

In an attempt to roll with the blow, I may yet make this the year of my garden's great leap forward. In addition to replacing my losses I may add some of the kinds that were still several years away in my current five-year plan.

Miscellany:

A nicely rounded, three-foot BLACK PIRATE sent up a late stem last spring, four feet tall and topped by a typical bloom of deep, velvety maroon. This is a great favorite in England and Nebraska.

An Omaha visitor dropped by when both GESSEKAI and Rock's Variety were in full bloom. She picked GESSEKAI as the top white, principally because she is wild about fully double flowers.

Whatever else, I'm no photographer. I snapped a whole roll of Rock's var., from first bud openings and extending through the bloom period—and got not a single picture. I was trying to use the fancy Petri VI camera that my eldest son brought back from Vietnam.

And Away They Go:

A good crop of seed from *P. suffruticosa*, var. J. F. Rock, is on its way to almost all who expressed a desire for it. And to one or two who didn't. Most of the seed was mailed the week of Sept. 11th, with that destined for England and Australia going air-mail. A few seeds were carried to the USSR on Sept. 12th by one of the Nebraska bankers visiting Russia on another of the many "people to people" exchange groups. This seed goes to a young lady in Moscow's Main Botanic Garden. A few days later, more seed accompanied comely brunette, Natalie Hahn, en route to New Zealand as part of the International Farm Youth Exchange Scholarship program. Its destination is a gentleman in Taihape. Most of the requests for this seed came last fall. My filing system isn't too good, so please let me know if I missed anyone.

A.P.S. Members Salute Mrs. Emig



Mrs. Herman Emig

"The Flower Lady" is the title dubbed on Mrs. Herman Emig by all the children of Bexley, suburb of Columbus, Ohio," wrote Pauline Wessa, Columbus Citizen-Journal Staff Writer after a visit to the Emig Garden on occasion of the traditional field trip made by every Bexley kindergarten class. Each child is given a plant and a big bag of cookies—along with instructions on how to care for the plant.

Mrs. Emig is a loyal member of our Society (she has been a member for 19 years) and a **DEDICATED PEONY grower**. We all delighted in reading her article **PEONIES! The Backbone of Beautiful Gardens** that appeared in the American Peony Society Bulletin, March 1966. "The peony is to the garden, like a mother is to a home," wrote Mrs. Emig, "for it provides backbone, strength and solidity." She further stated she felt "the **Peony to be the mother of the garden**, and all other plants are her helpers in making a unified pattern of beauty."

"Outstanding Gardener" was the

title given Mrs. Emig by the newspaper. Mrs. Emig has shared her plants with many people and her garden has been a mecca for adult flower lovers as well as children. Her garden has been open to visitors from mid-May through early June since 1955 nearly every year. This year Mrs. Emig showed their garden over 1000 times in three weeks. "Everyone took names down of peonies. Many people never saw the singles and Japs. The favorite of all was "Dawn Pink", also Pico, and Skylark and Gay Paree too."

Yes we salute Mrs. Emig—"The Flower Lady"—"Columbus' Gardener of the Year" however, in coining a complimentary salutation for her as a member of the American Peony Society, and studying the dictionary for an adjective or two we came up with many. Among them we found the following:

Partisan—an adherent or supporter of a person, party or cause—and certainly Mrs. Emig is an outstanding example of one who is an ardent supporter of teaching an appreciation of flowers. Mrs. Emig stated "Children have the greatest respect for flowers if they know something about them. They go through my garden almost reverently . . . I show them the different colors and tell them the different kind of peonies."

Publicist—a press agent or public relations person.

Pacemaker—a person, group or organization that is the most progressive or successful and serves as a model to be imitated, followed, etc.

Put them altogether and we could say—N. Brandewie Emig—Peony Publicist—President of the Partisan Pacemakers. Knowing Mrs. Emig as we do we are sure she would be happy just to be known as "The Flower Lady" the children's guide to a life-long appreciation of flowers and gardening.

PEONIES IN THE SOUTH

by Mrs. K. M. Colby, Collinston Garden Club

Now that our hot summer days are over and there is a hint of fall in the air, every gardener feels the urge to be outdoors planting. I hope that whatever you grow that you have the desire to grow it well. All of us who love to garden, usually have some particular plant to which we are partial. We will spend

SUGGESTED PROCEDURES:

Remember—If **OLD** Peony clumps are in the right place and are growing well, they can be left alone for many years. If however, they have not been growing and blooming well, they can be dug, divided and re-set.

To dig an old peony clump, begin by digging a trench out far enough to be beyond the spread of the thick fleshy roots. Dig down and then work the spade or shovel inward, underneath the roots. Gradually work the roots loose. With one hand holding the tops down near the ground and pulling upward, pry upward from below with the other hand on the shovel. Do this gradually, to avoid breaking the roots.

After the clump has been lifted up clear of the ground, turn it over on its side. If any amount of soil clings to the roots, wash it off with the hose. Cut off the tops with pruning shears.

Leave the old clump on the ground, exposed to the sun and weather until the roots turn limp. This avoids unnecessary breaking. Then with a heavy, large knife, cut the old clump apart into divisions that should have from three to five eyes at the top. These divisions are then ready to re-set.

—○—

The excellent is new forever
... Ralph Waldo Emerson

more time and effort in growing our favorite plant than we do others. I am grateful for the opportunity to tell you about my favorite plant, the Peony.

The Peony has a fantastic history dating from Greek mythology. Legend has it that it was named for Paeon, a physician who attended the Greek Gods. Paeon was the pupil of AEsculapius, God of Medicine. Paeon used the Peony root as medicine and was credited with curing Pluto of a wound inflicted by Hercules during the Trojan War. He also cured Mars by using his powerful medicine. His success aroused the jealousy of his teacher who secretly plotted his death. Pluto heard of the plot to kill Paeon, and being ever grateful to Paeon for saving his life, changed Paeon into the plant which had been used for his cure. The plant ever since has borne Paeon's name. So goes the legend, and facts have no business getting in the way of legend.

The Peony has been recorded since 77 A.D. in modern times. Long ago it was believed that a Peony planted by the door step would keep away evil spirits. It was the forerunner of Hadacol, being listed as a cure for at least twenty diseases, including swooning, palsies, decayed spirits, fits, coldness of the liver and all stomach ailments. The roots were used in soups and the seeds were used as a seasoning for food and drinks. I have found some recipes in old books in case anyone is interested in brewing up a pot of Peony soup.

Personally, we leave the doctoring to the doctors and the recipes to Betty Crocker and grow Peonies for the joy of the growing, the lovely spring foliage and the beautiful blooms. We fell in love with Peonies eleven years ago while working in Illinois. We were told that peonies just would not grow down South. We visited Mr. Edward Auten, a famous hybrider, who gave us no encouragement and reluctantly sold us six plants. After eleven years we have most of the original plants and our peony garden has grown to about a hundred varieties, including a number of tree peonies. We have many visitors during bloom time, and it is amusing to hear them say, "They are just beautiful! Isn't it a shame they won't grow down here?"

There is no magic about growing Peonies in the South, but culture is somewhat different than in colder climates. They come in colors of white, pink, and red. There are two yellow varieties which are very expensive as yet. Most everyone is familiar with the big double white, 'Festiva Maxima'. We have found a few of these in this area which are thirty years old. Besides the large doubles, there are single, semi-double, and Japanese varieties. All do well here. In a good catalogue varieties are listed also according to bloom time, early, mid-season, and late. We have found that early and mid-season are most satisfactory as they bloom before our weather gets too hot. Bloom time in our area usually begins about April 15th and lasts a month.

Talking of varieties brings up the question of where to obtain good roots. It takes labor and good soil to plant a peony, or anything else. A peony properly planted will live for twenty-five years, so it is a good investment to buy the best roots possible. As of now, the only place to buy freshly dug named varieties are

from a commercial peony grower. You can order their catalogues in the spring, order your plants and they will be shipped in the fall at the proper planting time. Peony roots planted in the spring in the South are almost guaranteed to die. I hope that soon some of our local nurseries will have named varieties for fall planting. Many people have been disappointed because their unnamed variety was a late bloomer, which would seldom bloom in this area. Most of us have to consider cost, so in case you hesitate to ask, there are wonderful peonies for as little as two to three dollars.

Select your planting site and try to have it prepared before your roots arrive. Peonies will grow in full sun or in areas that get at least one-half day of sunshine. High passing shade that will allow one-half day of sunshine is ideal.

Avoid planting too near trees, shrubs, or hedge plants. Peonies resent intrusion by the roots of other plants that may rob them of food and moisture. They should be spaced at least two feet apart, but three is better. The first couple of years they may look lost in space, but a mature plant will have a spread of two to three feet across.

We now come to the place that separates the gardeners from the coffee drinkers—digging the holes! Dig the hole three feet in diameter and two feet deep. While you are laboring, it will help if you remember that the plant will be growing in it for years and years and you only dig it once. Save the top soil, but discard the sub soil and hard pan, if encountered. I've heard people say they have no hard pan. Either they are very fortunate or else haven't dug deep enough. After a well earned rest, fill the hole to within eight inches of the top with good friable garden soil mixed with a pound of bone meal. The next step is one of

the most important in your planting. Tamp this soil firmly in the hole. We find that tramping with our feet gives the best results. After tramping, you will find that more soil is needed to fill the hole. Repeat this process until you are positive that the soil is firmly packed and will not settle after our winter rains. This is not the spot to skimp on soil. It is better to plant one peony well than a dozen poorly. Now, almost all your labor is over. Make a mound of good soil in the center of the hole. Have the mound high enough that when the root is set on it, that the crown or eyes are one or two inches above ground level. This seems high, but no matter how well you have packed the soil, there will be some settlement. When you are satisfied the eyes are set right, cover the roots well with soil. Grasp the top of the plant and shake gently to get soil all around the roots and fill any voids. Water well and after water has drained away, fill in the hole, covering the eyes with about three-fourths inch of soil. Do not cover with any mulch, as peonies like cold temperatures and any mulch around the crown may cause rot. Do label your plant by variety name or make a chart of your planting. It is much more fun. You are hoping the plant will be around for many years, and you don't want to say 'It' or 'Them' for that long.

The after care of Peonies is very

simple. A mulch of pine straw, bark, etc., around the roots in the summer will keep down weeds and conserve moisture. In case of severe drought, a good soaking every week or so will help. The mulch should be removed in the fall and the dead stalks cut to the ground. Remove the stalks and clean all debris from crowns. After the second year, a cup of bone meal lightly dug around the roots after bloom time is enough feeding.

In closing, I wish to invite all of you to visit our garden at any time, but especially in bloom time.

This talk was written and given by Mrs. K. M. Colby at the Patio Garden Club, Monroe, Louisiana on October 19, 1966.

It was also given at the El Dorado Garden Club, El Dorada, Arkansas, on November 3, 1966.

The portion of the paper dealing with planting and culture in the South was given at the annual banquet of the American Peony Society, held in Kingwood Center, Mansfield, Ohio on June 19th, 1966.

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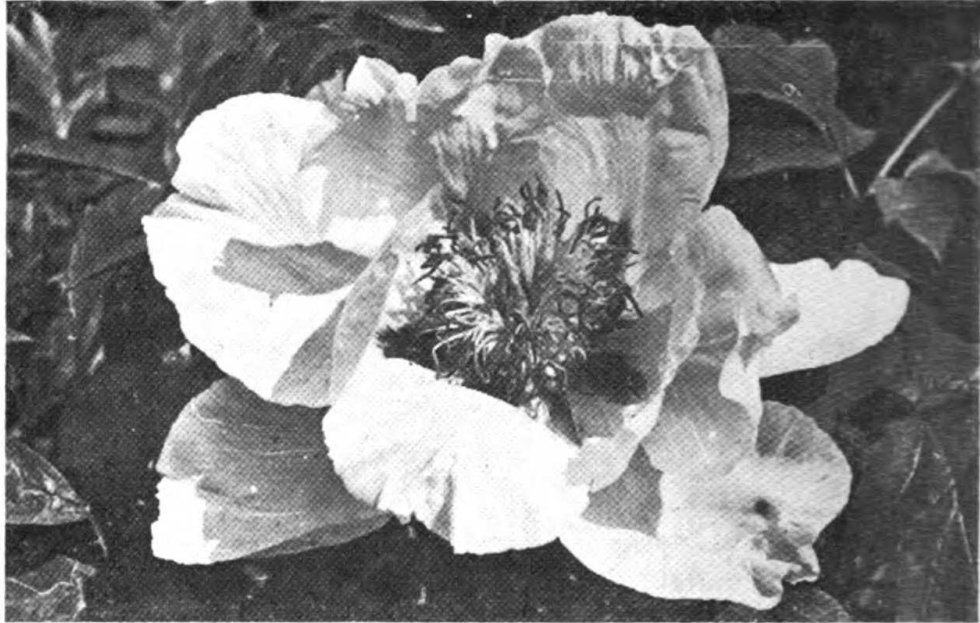
Eleven years "trial and error" by: Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Colby.

1968 EXHIBITION AND MEETING

Will Be Held In
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

JUNE 21st, 22nd, 23rd

Put These Dates On Your Calendar!



No. 3301 — a winter hardy seedling of *Paeonia Suffruticosa*; white, blood red blotched, big 20 cu. (8")

— by Peter Uptis

The above picture was sent us by Peters Uuitis, Box 11, Dobele, Latvia, U.S.S.R., a new member of the American Peony Society. Mr. Uptis stated "I am selectioner of fruit trees, but work some in hybridizing, also with lilacs, roses, lilies and peonies. In genus *Paeonia* I have great interest also for *P. suffruticosa* (*P. moutan*). The above picture," he stated further, "is from a winter resistant hybrid seedling No. 3301. I have collected practically all botanical species of genus *Paeonia*."

"Here where we live peonies boom in May and June. In our area weather conditions are good for raising *P. Lactiflora*. Our favorite varieties are: **Koppius, Kelways Glorious; Ladu Alexander Duff, La Rosiere** (good form), **Le Cygne; Mad. Claude Tain; Marie Crousse, Miss Eckhardt, Peter Brand,** eties are: **Alice Harding, Baronese Schroeder, Duch, de Nemours, Fr. Primevere, Sarah Bernhardt, X Solange, Souv. de Louis Bigot, Vogue.**"

The Mathematics Of Hybridizing

by Harold E. Wolfe

(a reprint of this article which was 1st printed in March 1958 **Bulletin No. 148**)

Over the years there have appeared in the bulletins of our society a number of fine articles on hybrid herbaceous peonies. Not only are they a "must" for anyone interested in this field—they comprise practically all the material on this particular phase of plant-breeding.

None of these articles, however, include information on the mathematical formulae that determine the extent to which we can obtain ge-

netically-differing individuals in populations of hybrids, and it has occurred to me that it might be of some benefit to present them. Many I am sure, will find them interesting, and some may find them helpful. Certainly it will demonstrate that there are myriad possibilities of bringing into being many new fine hybrid peonies to add to those that are already brightening our peony seasons.

In the broadest sense a hybrid is

the result of a cross between two individuals that differ to any extent in their genetic constituencies. Using this definition, a cross between any two varieties of albiflora would be called a hybrid. This would actually be an intra-species hybrid, and we would have to identify an inter-species cross as such to distinguish it from the intra. In a somewhat narrower but more convenient sense the term "hybrid" is used to indicate only inter-specific or inter-generic crosses, and we shall use it in that manner here. And since we are not concerned with the latter, its use will imply only crossing between two species—or more, as in the case of multiple hybrids.

There is no need to give detailed explanations of the genetic terms required in this presentation. We are concerned here only with the parts they play in bringing about differences in seedling populations.

Let us deal first with chromosomes, for it is their arrangement and re-arrangement that is the basis for our mathematics of difference. All normal individuals of practically all species, be they plant or animal, contain in each of their cells a number of chromosomes which is normal or "regular" for the species. This number varies between species. In the genus *Paeonia* the chromosome number for albiflora is 10; for officinalis and lobata, 20. These latter are said to be "tetraploids," or plants with twice the "normal" number of chromosomes.

Chromosomes may in a sense be considered packages, containing genes. They are visible under the microscope. Genes, which are the mechanism of inheritance, are so small they can be seen only with the aid of an electron microscope. More is known about the effects of these genes than about how they bring these effects about.

Chromosomes exist in sets and in

pairs. In albiflora there are two sets of 5 each, and five pairs. If we identify one set as chromosomes A, B, C, D, and E, then the corresponding pair-members in the other set can be identified as a, b, c, d, and e. If we cross two albifloras, one parent contributes one set of five; the other the other set. If we cross albiflora and anomala, again each parent contributes one set of five, to make up the normal cell complement of 10. But where we run into difficulty is when we make the albiflora x lobata cross, for in this instance lobata's chromosome contribution to the hybrid thus formed is 10, instead of 5. These added to albiflora's 5 make a total of 15 in the hybrid's cells, and this means difficulty later on with its fertility. But we will reserve this for some future article on sterility in hybrids.

It should be explained that when ova and pollen cells are formed, these each contain only half the normal number of chromosomes in the plants cells. When they unite to form a new plant, its cells then contain the normal number. This is a wise provision on nature's part, for in the case of our albiflora x anomala cross, if each parent contributed its full complement of 10 chromosomes, the resulting hybrid would have 20 in its cells. In the next generation there would be 40, the next 80, and so on. Propagation, life itself, would become impossible.

If officinalis (20) and lobata (20) are crossed, each contributes 10 chromosomes so that the resulting hybrid has 20.

It has been noted that when ova and pollen are formed, at their functioning stage they have only half the normal number of chromosomes. It should be now mentioned that this is the same number as those in each of the plants' two "sets." Let us identify one of an albiflora variety's sets as X, and the other as Y. The

5 chromosomes in any sex-cell will not necessarily belong to **one** of these sets. As long as the set in the sex-cell is a complete one, some of its chromosomes can come from **X**, some from **Y**. But we must have all the pairs represented. The 5 in any sex-cell may be **ABcde**, or **aBcde**, or **ABCdE**. Only one out of every 32 will either be either **ABCDE** or **abcde**.

It is this phenomenon of random chromosome arrangement in formation of ova and pollen cells that is the basis for the differences in the **F**. or first generation of seedlings. And the formula for determining the number of genetically differing cells is 2^n th power, where n equals the number of **pairs** of chromosomes with any differences at all between their respective members. Assuming that in each of the parents of a hybrid this number would be 5 (and in most peonies as they now exist this is certainly a safe assumption) this expanded becomes 32, so that 32 differing types of sex-cells will in this instance be formed.

If a plant with n pairs of chromosomes differing between themselves is selfed, the number of genetically differing individuals possible to obtain is represented by the formula 3^n th. Again using 5 for n , we this time have 343. (If only 4 of the pairs differed between themselves, we would have only 81). We might raise 1000 seedlings from a self and not encompass all the 343 possible genetically differing seedlings—or genotypes, but certainly the minimum number we could raise to obtain them would be 343.

From this we go to the next situation, that of crossing two species with appreciable differences between the respective chromosome pairs in each. The formula here is 4^n th, and with n again equalling 5, we get 1024. This is the number of genetically differing seedlings we could hope to obtain, for instance, when

we make the **albiflora x anomala** cross. And incidentally, also when we make the **albiflora x officinalis** and **albiflora x lobata** crosses, in spite of the fact that these two last-named species are tetraploids. They are apparently autotetraploids.

We come now to the **F-2** or second generation, in which we always find the most desirable plants. This is true because of the concentration of "good" genes possible in this generation. But we should mention that it is in this generation that we also find the poorest ones, for a like concentration or gathering of "bad" ones is equally possible.

After we have our hybrids between **albiflora** and **anomala**, and they are fertile, we can by selfing and intercrossing them obtain a total of 100,000 genetically differing seedlings. The formula here is 10^n th, with n qualified as before.

By this time it is evident that there is much unexplored seedling territory for us—an area in which we can most assuredly expect rewards for our labor. It is thrilling to contemplate what the second generation of the **albiflora x lobata** will give us. Give us, that is, when we have learned how to break through the sterility barrier with which these hybrids confront us.

(This sterility is not in itself an undesirable characteristic, for it makes them more desirable as cut flowers. This means in almost all cases no free pollen, even in the singles.)

The actual number of types of seedlings possible in most "interspecies" crosses is much larger than 1024 indicated by the formula 4^n th, for there are many genetic types in **albiflora**, for instance, and also appreciable variations in many of the other species used in crossing. If we should use **lobata** pollen from one **lobata** plant on 20 different varieties of **albiflora** we are certain

to have a possibility far greater than 1024. And if on these same 20 albifloras we used pollen from several lobata "forms," the number will be still greater.

It should be pointed out that the more first generation plants we produce from crosses between albiflora and lobata, for instance, the greater chance we have of obtaining fertile hybrids that will make a populous second generation easier to obtain.

One of the things all peony breeders should appreciate is the wide assortment of genes available in old reliable albiflora. It is more practically valuable as it now exists than it would be if it were a "pure" species. It has served the world well, and it is safe to say that when better peonies, albiflora's genes will help

build them.

It is to be hoped that this article has at least disclosed the great possibilities for us in the future. We have, for sake of clarity, used as few species as possible in our discussion, but the overall possibilities when all the others are taken into account becomes almost an imponderable. For the reason of time alone, only a relatively few may ever be realized. And yet, even the prospect of securing the new things this relatively few will give us has prompted my exploratory activities in herbaceous hybrids over the past few years. Here lies an ever-continuing challenge—a permanent Mount Everest, perhaps, for some of the younger folks whom we would like to see take up peony-breeding.

Plant Peonies For Carefree Beauty

by Art Kozelka

(The BULLETIN gratefully acknowledges permission granted by ART KOZELKA to use the following article which appeared in a recent issue of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.)

Peonies rank as the top favorite among most home gardeners when showy perennials are considered. Their huge, fragrant blooms, which range from purest white to the deepest reds, dominate the garden scene in late May and early June, soon after the spring flowering buds have finished their display.

Gardeners like them not only for their lovely flowers, but because they are minimum-care plants. More so than most other perennials, peonies are truly hardy, blooming unfailingly each year even after the most rugged winters.

What other comparable flowers can you plant and leave to grow in the same spot for 10 years or more without lifting and dividing them? We have seen peonies we know were set out at least 25 years ago blooming profusely each spring, and with virtually no care.

Generally it is a good rule not to divide older clumps as long as they are producing good quality blooms.

Although peonies require little attention once established, the care that accompanies their planting is important. The extra time and effort that goes into planting them properly certainly is worthwhile when one considers the years of carefree existence they offer.

Roots with plump eyes (buds) are available now from nurserymen and garden centers. The next few weeks are ideal for setting them out. The roots will take hold before the soil freezes and be ready to begin sturdy growth in spring.

When selecting the planting site, choose a location that drains well and will allow the plants to get full sunlight, if possible, but no less than half a day's sunlight. Avoid planting too close to large trees or shrubs,



Peonies are among the most dependable flowering plants for the perennial garden. For blooms next spring, plant the roots in the next few weeks. Colors range from pure white to deep red.

or smaller ones that will grow in a few years. These not only would cast some shade, but would compete for soil nutrients and moisture.

Thoroughly prepare the soil at the new site, digging at least a foot deep and removing all grassy weeds, particularly any quackgrass that may be found. Each planting hole should be a foot deep and about 2 feet wide. Work some compost, peat moss, or dry manure into the subsoil, then add good soil as needed to cover the roots.

Perhaps the most important phase of planting is to set the roots just deep enough so that the buds are 2 inches below ground level. Expert growers emphasize the importance of heeding the 2-inch depth for the buds. Deeper planting may result in inferior blooms, fewer blooms, and often no blooms at all.

When the buds are set at the right depth, pack soil firmly between and over the roots until the hole is filled, and water thoroughly. If soil settles in the hole after watering, add more to bring it to ground level.

After the first hard frost, it's wise to place a light mulch of straw or peat moss over the new plantings for the first winter. Once the plants become established, no winter protection is necessary.

Peonies often are planted as accents in perennial or annual beds and borders, and are particularly effective in group plantings where their massed blooms are the main attraction in season. Some gardeners also use them as a summer hedge because their foliage lends itself to this purpose. With the foliage gone in winter, such a hedge along a walk or driveway leaves nothing to interfere with accumulations of shoveled snow.

1968 Exhibition and Meeting

**Will Be Held In
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
June 21st, 22nd, 23rd
Put These Dates On
Your Calendar!**

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK . . .

Mrs. Roger D. Branigan, wife of the Hon. Governor Branigan, of Indiana, wrote us this summer of her regret that she did not have a picture of "Hoosier Heritage," this year. She stated that they "had a change of gardeners at the Executive Mansion which did break the continuity of last year's gardening." And with the advent of a new grandson she was away when "the" peony bloomed. Mrs. Branigan was called away just when the buds were coming on, and when she returned the blooms were gone.

Mrs. Branigan again expressed appreciation for the peonies and the morning with the American Peony Society representatives.

* * * *

It's always great to receive a clipping from some friend—about something of personal interest—but here is one story of a planting we would like to have duplicated in every city, town and hamlet not only in the United States, but throughout the world

"Thought you'd enjoy this too!" was written across the top of a column headed "Away We Go"—by Marj; Heyduck, Journal Herald, Dayton, Ohio—"Driving to Midland, Mich., one day provided another view of Ohio I hadn't seen for a long while.

I took the scenic route—old 127 to Lansing and then 47 to Midland. This way I got a good look at the peony bushes that lend such color and grace to Van Wert. The bushes, heavy with bloom, were growing in the space between the sidewalk and the curb on the main street. They hadn't been picked clean by vandals and torn up by the roots. It was such a pretty sight to see the many colors of the peonies growing where all could enjoy. Remember the old

fashioned bushes growing in everybody's yard when we were children? They were the cemetery flowers to be put on the graves on what we called Decoration Day. What concern there was each year so the buds wouldn't open before or after May 30 but precisely on the day itself. And the accepted colloquial pronunciation was piney."

We thank Miss Heyduck and suggest that she visit Pharon B. Denlinger's beautiful plantings next spring, for like the story "Acres of Diamonds" she too will find exceptional beauty in the Denlinger plantings right in her own city!

* * * *

Summer solstice was just beginning when we attended the Annual meeting of the Society held in Detroit, Michigan, in June and now we greet you as the Autumnal Equinox will soon begin as determined by the inclination or tilt of the earth's axis with respect to the sun. Since that time the Pennells have been spending a much needed rest period on an island in Geirgian Bay, Point au Baril to be exact.

Memories of the Show bloom, the good visits with our delightful members and the information so generously given by everyone for the benefit of we amateurs, will sustain us until 1968, when we meet again in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

We agree whole heartedly with Glen Colby, our newly elected member of the Board of Directors, who, with her husband Glen, do so much in promoting an appreciation of the Peony in Louisiana, who stated in a recent letter, "Wish we could entice more amateurs like us to attend. They really don't know what they are missing. We think Peony folks are the most friendly of all folks. The tree peonies are already

putting on scions so maybe we will have that early fall.”

* * * *

Not enough can be said for the excellent way in which Miss Patricia Hobar, Public Relations Executive with Northland Center, took care of every detail to the point that the Peony Show was one of the best ever held. It made the first return of the Society in 64 years, to the city where the first annual meeting was held, an outstanding success. We believe more people knew about the Show, when and where it was being held, as a result of the press, radio and television promotion given by Miss Hobar and her staff. Several thousand people witnessed the exhibit and we know many thousands more having heard about the Show and meeting will in the future, be more acutely aware of the Peony as a beautiful flower, so easily grown.

* * * *

We extend appreciation to Mr. William H. Krekler for his naming a seedling for Mrs. Victor, artist, who so kindly responded to our call for help when it was needed.

* * * *

Again we deeply regret delay of publication of the September Bulletin, due to circumstances beyond our control. We would be grateful if you would notify us as to the date you do receive your Bulletin.

TESTIMONIAL FOR 'AGE OF GOLD'

Miss Silvia Saunders, Clinton, New York 13323, has shared with us an excerpt of a letter received by her.

“In October, 1963, you sent me a small **Age of Gold** (for which you apologized). It bloomed in 1964, 1965, and in January 1966 it was smashed flat with the ground by a football scrimmage. To my astonishment, it threw up a good many new stems, bloomed profusely and was lovely. This year the plant is some four feet in diameter and about 30 inches tall. It bloomed for over a month, first the terminal bloom and then at least two side buds for nearly every bloom stalk.”

Miss Saunders, daughter of the late A. P. Saunders, renowned hybridizer in the Peony realm, lists **Age of Gold** in her 1967 Price List. Under the heading LUTEA (TREE PEONY) HYBRIDS, Miss Saunders states “I list only those varieties on which I have at least a small supply. Group 2—yellows, double and semi-double **Age of Gold** 4 yr. \$15.00 and 2 yr. plants at \$10.00.

Peonies in the Spotlight

The Twin City Iris Society, affiliated with the American Iris Society and the Minnesota State Horticultural Society presented their 15th annual Iris Show June 10th and 11th this year. They included PEONIES in three classifications. Mr. W. G. Sindt, member and Director of the American Peony Society has kindly furnished us with a report of the Peony classification variety and entrant winners. Mr. Sindt stat-

ed there were 42 entries, 5 exhibitors. The date was early for gardeners in that area.

The report is as follows:

SECTION VIII

Peonies—open to all exhibitors.

- 801 One bloom—double or blush. no entry
- 802 One bloom—double pink. 1st Mrs. Hallin.
- 803 One bloom red double 1st J. P.

Withrow—Tenufolia

- 804 One bloom—single or jap—1st Mrs. Patricia Wycosky—**George Bolin**
 - 805 One bloom—Hybrid white or pink; Stover Gardens—Nathalie
 - 806 One bloom Hybrid red; 1st Mrs. Patricia Wycosky — **Bright Knight**, 2nd K. W. Fisher—Gay Cavalier, 3rd Mrs. Patricia Wycosky—Golden Glow
 - 807 One bloom—Tree Peony: 1st Mr. Henry Halverson (lavender), 2nd Mr. Henry Halverson (white), 3rd Mr. Henry Halverson (yellow)
 - 808 Three blooms: 1st Mr. Henry Halverson (yellow Jap), 2nd Mrs. Patricia Wycosky — **Bright Knight**, 3rd Mrs. Patricia Wycosky—Golden Glow
- CHAMPION** from Class 808 — 3 blooms yellow jap by Henry Halverson

ARTISTIC DIVISION — Arrange-

ments

Theme — The Circus Comes to Town

Class 7—The Balloons (using peonies—not eligible for champion)
1st Mrs. K. W. Fisher, 2nd Mrs. W. G. Sindt

This was also reserve champion of the show. Brand Peony Farms, Faribault, Minnesota had a display table of Peonies, French Lilacs, Iris. The Show was held in a large shopping center in Edina, Minnesota and visited by approximately 20,000 visitors. "Peonies do add a spot of color to our iris show and create a lot of interest" wrote Mr. Sindt.

SINDTS BUILD NEW HOME

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Sindt wrote early in August "Our new home is progressing and are supposed to be in sometime in September, probably the latter part. Our address then will be—Rt. 4, Stillwater, Minn. 55082.

PEONY IS VILLAGE FLOWER

Elk Grove Village, Illinois has an official city flower — the PEONY! We have learned that the Jaycees in that community sponsor a Peony Pageant—complete with parade and queen, in fact their Ninth Annual Pageant was held June 14, 1967.

JAYCEE a peony origination of Klehms (1959) is the official flower. The registration by Charles Klehm & Son reads as follows:

JAYCEE—D.M. Seedling No. 78
T. Parentage: Mons. Jules Elie x Mr. L. Van Leeuwen. Large, full double, rosetype flower, carried on strong stems of medium height and blooming in midseason. Its color is an American Beauty Red with silver edges. It shows no stamens. Its foliage is full and luscious. It makes an excellent garden flower as well as one that can be used for cut flowers. Bulletin N. 155. December 1959. We first learned about Elk Grove

Village thru the courtesy of Mr. Edward J. Benes, Chicago, who sent the Editor a clipping from the Chicago Daily News—the story "ANYBODY CAN GROW THE STURDY PEONY"!! by Richard DeLano, Garden Editor. Mr. DeLano is with the University of Illinois Extension Service and replying to our inquiry, gave us the information. We are sorry to say that we have not as yet received the information about the Pageant promised us by the secretary to the Village Mayor.

1968 Exhibition and Meeting

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OUR READERS WRITE . . .

California

Mr. Delbert M. Caves, 1101 South Ninth Avenue, Arcadia, California 91006 wrote us "This spring I am opening a retail nursery in a mountain resort, 7200 feet elevation and wish to specialize in peonies. Am interester in a list of wholesale growers in Oregon or California."

* * * *

Connecticut

We hope the questions asked in a letter from Mrs. Gwen Anderson 128 Brookside Circle, Wethersfield, Conn. 06109 will be answered by some of our members! "I have had two Peony bushes which have thrown no blossoms and one which this last spring threw one flower. Do they need more fertilizing or do they need to be movd or raised up some from the ground? They throw many (up to 9, 10 and 11) stems, but only buds which do not materialize into blossoms. Was the climate in Connecticut too cold too late this year for them to gain their full growth. However the other 10 bushes did quite well, the older ones up to 35 blooms with two on a stem in most cases. It is puzzling."

Mrs. Anderson made an inquiry regarding a listing of one or two unusual peony growers who sell roots.

* * * *

New Hampshire

Mr. Howard S. Andros, Boulder Wall Gardens, Walpole, New Hampshire, 03608 a member in our Society, wrote as follows:

"I have grown Chinese Peonies for 20 years but have just recently become excited by the herbaceous hybrids of Tree Peonies, primarily because of the Wister book. I'd like to find names of Japanese Tree Peony importers and am interested to know any people who grow herbaceous hybrids in New England. Also interested to know what are

the factors determining compatability in breeding them.

"I expect my favorite peonies would be single and semi-doubles. Almost any Bulletin published within the last 2 years or so would be fine. . ."

* * * *

Ohio

Z.R. Prentiss, 1799 Highview Ave., Akron, Ohio 44301 wrote us the following:

"We have here in Akron a civic project similar to that in Mansfield—Kingwood Center. Perhaps you have heard of it. It is Stan Hywet, the old home of the founder of the Good-year Tire and Rubber Co., Mr. F.A. Seiberling. The Stan Hywet Foundation took over the property on a trial basis eight years ago. The Foundation now has the deeds and full control of the property.

"The property consists of 39 acres and a beautiful old house. The house is very large and of early Tudor style. It is beautifully landscaped and the gardens adds to its beauty. There is this difference between Kingwood and Stan Hywet—Kingwood has lots of mony but at Stan Hywet we are struggling a little. Oh, it is a going concern all right, it just means that we go a little slower to do some of things that are desired. Donations are coming in rather nicely.

My little part in helping to make this an attractive place was to put in an iris display garden. We now have 336 of the latest iris and only three duplicates. With the exception of this year it has really been a thing of beauty. This year the buds froze and only a few developed.

In August of 1965 through the help of Mr. William Krekler I planted just a few less than 400 peonies. Much to my surprise about 65% bloomed this year. They were really

very beautiful.

If you have never visited Stan Hywet, I hope you will plan on it and would suggest next peony season as a good time!"

* * * *

Oregon

Mr. Carl T. Morris, Route 1, Box 117, Jefferson, Oregon stated "I decided to really level with you in regard to our tree peonies. I went out and carefully counted them. There were exactly 150 of them! About fifteen years ago some of our friends moved away and as they left they gave us two double yellow tree peony plants. They never fail to bloom and I believe we enjoy them more than any other flowers we have. Each year I would say to myself, and anyone who would listen. "This fall I'm going to divide one of those plants." Then when fall arrived with the rain and all I'd chicken out and not do it. Last fall, however, I made good on my resolve with the result that now I have 30 new plants instead of one big one. I'll tell you when I got three that big plant was a wreck. The double yellow ones have a lovely and most enjoyable scent. All of our other tree peonies are, I think, seedlings. Some are single, some are double and some semi-double. Mostly in shades of white, pink and red.

* * * *

Virginia

We were delighted to hear from Mrs. Elaine F. Peyton, "Windy Hill Gardens," Rapidan, Virginia, in response to our thank-you for forwarding mail to the office. We share her letter with you: "Thank you for your nice letter—we enjoyed hearing from you. It seems there is always a bit more mail coming this way. The latest I am forwarding as usual. I don't mind at all, if we can be of any help to the Peony Society, only too glad to do it."

"The remodeling on the down-

stairs comes along on a snail's pace, no help to be had, the usual story. We had the floors re-finished and that made quite a difference. You would hardly recognize the hall and Daddie's old room. We are making a Library out of it. Someday I shall do my best to attend the annual Show. I am so interested and have become so much more so since I have joined the Garden Club. Don't give up hope for me."

We apologize to Elise for sharing the letter, but we know how many of our members have fond memories of "Windy Hill" and our beloved George Peyton. His home and family have an unusual spot in the hearts of both members and non-members of the Society.

PEONIES — A HOBBY FOR FORTY YEARS

Hester White has been growing peonies for more than forty years as a hobby and for the cut flower enthusiasts. He has nearly 50 varieties and many seedlings. One of his originations "Speedway Flame" is registered with the Society (See Bulletin June 1961) Mr. White tells us it was a seedling grown while the Whites were living within two blocks of the Speedway in Indiana, where the 500 Mile Race track is located.

Mr. White is partial to Mons. Jules Elie. "If I had to give up all my peonies but one," he stated "I would keep Mons. Jules Elie.

We were sorry to learn of Mrs. White's illness but happy to know that she is recovering. The White Peony Gardens is located five miles east of Danville, Indiana just off Rt. No. 36. It is easily found by going to 525 E, turn south on the black top road and go about two-tenths of a mile. The White home—a brick house is on the east side of the road. The White Peony Garden sign is easily noticed.

Sindts Are Peony Ribbon Winners

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Sindt, formerly of North St. Paul, Minnesota but now residing in their newly constructed residence, the address Rt. 4, Stillwater, Minnesota 55082, not only took honors at the National Show held in Detroit, Mich., in June, but one week later at the Garden Club of Ramsey County Garden Club Show held at the Twin City Federal Savings & Loan Association in St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Sindt (member of the APS Board of Directors) sent us the following results of the Show as related to the Section on Peonies. The number in parenthesis shows the number of entrants in each class. The name of the winner preceeds the name of the Peony.

Class 1. (8) 1 bloom double white:
1st W. G. Sindts—Mrs. J. V. Edlund

2nd W. G. Sindt—Robert E. Lee
3rd W. G. Sindt—Francis Willard

Class 2. (7) 1 bloom double blush:
1st W. G. Sindt—Dr. Huxley
2nd W. G. Sindt—R. S. Napier
3rd Charlotte Sindt—R. A. Napier

Class 3. (4) 1 bloom, double light pink:
1st Mrs. K. W. Fisher—Erickson's Pink
2nd W. G. Sindt—Walter Faxon
3rd K. W. Fisher—Erickson's Pink

Class 4. (7) 1 bloom double dark pink
1st W. G. Sindt—Majestic Rose
2nd K. W. Fisher—Majestic Rose
3rd Charlotte Sindt — Majestic Rose

Class 5 (7) 1 bloom double red:
1st Charlotte Sindt — Dr. J. L. Crenshaw
2nd Charlotte Sindt—Bonanza
3rd W. G. Sindt—Bonanza

Class 6 (3) 1 bloom hybrid any type or color

3rd only — K. W. Fisher — Red Charm

Class 7 (8) 1 bloom single or jap white or blush:

1st James Glander — Krinkled White

2nd W. G. Sindt—Midway Island

3rd Charlotte Sindt—Owatoma

H.M. W. G. Sindt—Fuji no mine

Class 8 (6) 1 bloom single or jap pink:

1st Charlotte Sind—Prairie Afire

2nd W. G. Sindt—Seashell

3rd James Glander — Nippon Beauty

4th James Glander—Seashell

Class 9 (3) 1 bloom single or jap red:

Class 10-A—(6) 3 blooms double white or blush

1st Charlotte Sindt—Mrs. J. V. Edlund

2nd W. G. Sindt—Robert E. Lee

3rd Mrs. K. W. Fisher — Ann Cousins

Class 10-B — (4) 3 blooms double pink or red:

1st W. G. Sindt—Lady Kate

2nd K. W. Fisher—Mons. Jules Elie

3rd Charlotte Sindt—Henry St. Claire

Class 10-C—(6) 3 blooms single or jap any color

1st Marie Glander — Krinkled White

2nd—W. G. Sindt—Fugi No Mine

3rd Charlotte Sindt—Owatoma

Champion 1 bloom—Mrs. J. V. Edlund—Class 1

Reserve Champion 1 bloom — Dr. Huxley—Class 2

Champion 3 blooms—Mrs. J. V. Edlund—Class 10-A

Mr. Sindt wrote us that "it isn't a big show but when it is combined with all other types of flowers the over all effect is very satisfactory."

We hope this report of a smaller

Show will be of encouragement to other Garden Clubs to see that there is a classification for PEONIES—for we do know that Mr. Sindt is right—the combination of blooms does make a good Show. Don't forget to send us information about your Shows. If you do not have time to write out names of winners and varieties — send us the newspaper clippings, but be sure the reporter has the true facts.

Registrations

William H. Krekler, Krekler Farms, 4030 West Elkton Road, Somerville, Ohio 45064 has sent in the following to the Nomenclature Committee for Registration:

MISS MARY: A wide deep red single Albiflora with a dense small gold stamen mass. The thirty-one inch bush holds its many flowers ten inches above its nice bush. Pale green pistols have pale wine-red tops. This peony is a very near twin to CAMDEN.

NELLIE SAYLOR: This hardy fair sized Jap has a deep wine-red collar and a 'flatish' ball center that is white in appearance. The yard tall dense bush carries its gay different flowers ten inches above its leaves. The very distinctive petaloids are pale, pink streaked inside and near white outside. They are one-half inch wide, curved scooplike with narrow bases-somewhat resembles some flat mums. Its pale green pistols have near white tops. I am naming this odd peony for an elder sister.

PAT VICTOR: This refined, charming, Jap peony flower forms a large crinkled edged big petaled 'flatish' cup which holds a thick mass of 'twisty' crinkled bright petaloids. These eighth inch wide petaloids have bright creamy edges on top part and much lighter centers. Their

thread-like bases are pale lemon. The narrow-topped pale green pistols wavy pennant-like, white tops-erect-yard high stems carry the wide flowers a foot above the big-leaved dense bush. This peony is named for Patricia Victor in appreciation of her art work for our American Peony Society Bulletin cover.

JAMES LEWIS: A late waxy near-white, large, double Albiflora with a pale sulphur glow. This very sturdy neat 27 inch tall peony has flowers well up above its nice bush, on thick upright stems. Apparently has no pistols nor stamens in the small center hard ball deep in the flowers sunken central hollow. In every way this is a superior variety, one of the best. I have named well over one hundred varieties of peonies and at last I have found one worthy to name for my longtime assistant.

Mr. Krekler's Nursery is located midway between Somerville and West Elkton, between State Route 127 and 503, one-half mile north of Butler-Preble County line and one-half mile east of Wayne's Old Trace Road. Arrows on small peony signs dot the fences, encircling the Nursery. Mr. Krekler is on the Gratis, Ohio telephone line.

* * * *

WILDE'S INTRODUCTIONS

Gilbert H. Wild and Son, Inc. Sarcocoxie, Missouri, 64862, have submitted the following ten (10) varieties for registration by the Nomenclature Committee of the American Peony Society:

AIRAWAY (Wild 53-12). 32-37" in height in 1967. 8" flowers. Fragrant. Deep rose Japanese. A very free blooming rose-red Jap. Center petaloids are very even and compact. They are edged and tipped with gold. The mature blossom measures 8" across. Petals are crimped and lacy. Carpels are green tipped white. Fo-

liage is a dark green. Stiff stems. Holds very well as a cut flower.

BANDMASTER (Wild 56-100). 8" flowers. Good. Large red single. 25-27" tall in 1967. Very broad foliage. No white on reverse side of petals. Foliage is a beautiful dark green; profuse bloomer. Color holds. A good keeper. Fragrant. One row of large petals. Medium heavy stems.

CHERRY ROYAL (Wild 57-22). A beautiful coral pink double. Flowers are very symmetrical and full. Not too large in size. No stamens. Has no blue sheen to it. (More description later).

CIRCUS CLOWN (Wild 57-9). Deeper in color than W53-12. Has two rows of large petals. Center a deep cream and very full. The petaloids look like spoon mums. 32" tall; 6-7" flowers. Very colorful in field. Color mellows. Foliage broad and dark green. Stiff stems. Green carpels tipped yellow.

DESERT SONG (Wild 57-41). 8" flowers. Midseason. Very dark red single with no white on back of petals. Very crinkled.

DREAM MIST (Wild 57-13). 7" flowers. 30" tall. Large pale pink Jap, slightly fragrant. Good stems. Carpels are pale, pale green almost white. No color on tips. Large pale yellow staminodes in center around disc, and surrounding these are the smaller deeper staminodes. Two rows of large petals. Very stiff stems; good green foliage. Mellows to a very pale pink. Beautiful broad foliage. Good flower.

FEATHER TOP (Wild 56-72). A novelty. A very unusual shape and form. Has 6-7 rows of outer petals and then a band of yellow staminodes, topped by a cluster of rose pink petals. The outer petals are dark shading lighter to top of flowers. Flowers are 5½" deep and 6½" across. Stiff stems; good foliage.

INNOVATION (Wild 57-44). Red novelty is similar in pattern to W56-72. More description later.

REGAL SPLENDOR (Wild 56-33). 30" tall; a brilliant red Peony. It has two rows of collar petals and the center is very full of petaloids that are curly and crimped. Slightly fragrant. Has very few stamens. Broad, dark waxy green foliage. Stems are exceptionally stiff and thick. Flowers are 7" across and 4" deep. Very nice. Not a fast grower.

TORCH SONG (Wild 56-62). 26" in 1967. A large red with a few stamens well hidden throughout the center of the flower. A few shades darker red than **BIG BEN**. Very full flowers that are well shaped. 8" flower, across; and 4½" deep. A very beautiful Peony. Stiff stems and good green foliage.

* * * *

STYER SEEDLINGS

J. Franklin Styer Nurseries, U.S. Rte. 1, Concordville, Pa. 19331 has sent the following peonies—cultivars, to be entered in the "seedling" Class as No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 1 is an early pure white, bomb type. Stems are not entirely straight, light green, strong enough for the flowers of medium length. Foliage is broad, somewhat fleshy. Buds pure green, round. Flower has a very high, round shape, petals all narrower than the guards.

No. 2 — same description as No. 1, but is a light blush pink.

—o—

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OBITUARIES

Word has been received since our last edition of the Bulletin, of the death of one of our distinguished men in our "Society family" and the widows of two "family" personalities, namely Earl B. White, Mrs. W. F. Christman, and Mrs. John Bongers.

* * * *

White

Mrs. Nannette Isabel White, 250 University Blvd., Daytona Beach, Florida, wrote us as follows: My husband, Earl B. White, died March 8, 1966. Through a misunderstanding your office was never notified. Dr. White was a serious peony hybridizer for over a period of thirty years, at White Lodge Peony Gardens in Kensington, Maryland. He was a member of the Peony Society for over forty years, having served as President and/as a member of the Board of Directors, for several terms.

In Washington, D.C. June 7, 1929 he was awarded the Society's Gold Medal for the best collection, not more than one hundred varieties of Peonies, Open Class. In 1954 at the Minneapolis National Peony Show, he was awarded the American Home Achievement Medal for his lovely yellow "**Claire de Lune**" called by the American Peony Society secretary as "probably the outstanding accomplishment in hybridizing since peonies have been grown".

"He had many staunch friends among the older members, who have gone before him, but there may still be those who knew him as a man who truly loved this beautiful flower."

We may add to Mrs. White's comments regarding her late husband, that Mr. White not only served as President, but also as Vice-President

and from perusing the Bulletins, we find he contributed a great deal more than we can at this time enumerate. Our condolences to Mrs. White and our appreciation for her writing us.

* * * *

Christman

Word has been received of the death of the widow of W. F. Christman, Northbrook, Illinois, July 8, 1967. We are indebted to Mr. Edward J. Benes, 3412 West 84th St., Chicago, Illinois 60652, who sent us the press clipping. Memorial services were held Tuesday, July 11th, in St. Peter's United Church of Christ, Northbrook, Illinois and interment in St. Peter's Cemetery.

F.P. Tikalsky, LaGrange, Illinois, wrote in an article appearing in the September, 1950, issue of the Bulletin, "The grape vine attributes quite a bit of success to Mr. Christman's loyal wife, whom they say is a pretty large cog in the machinery of getting out the Bulletins." The article entitled "One Hundred Bulletins in a Row" was a tribute to the late Mr. Christman's editorship of the Bulletin." The Christmans observed their Golden Wedding Anniversary that year.

The report of the June 1951 Show and Meetings stated "... announcement that W.F. Christman, our Secretary - Editor, was relinquishing these jobs after twenty-eight years of tenureship. Because of his outstanding job sacrifice and devotion the Board of Directors voted him the Gold Medal of the Society. Marvin Karrels then made a brief speech and presented him with a solid gold wrist watch. Letters, folding money, checks were also presented. Mr. Christman and Mrs. Christman were voted Life memberships in the Society.

Bongers

We have received word of the death of Ethel L. Bongers, in Ottumwa, Iowa.

Mrs. Bongers was the widow of the late John Bongers who died in 1944. The Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Patricks Church and interment in Calvary Cemetery.

Willis J. Smith, 515 East South St., Sigourney, Iowa, member of the American Peony Society several years ago. He was a friend of George W. Peyton and after his death in 1944, Mr. Peyton made the trip from Rapidan, Virginia, to Ottumwa, Iowa, to help Mrs. Bongers catalogue his Peony Garden.

"Mr. Bongers and I made a visit to Edward Auten Jr.'s garden in Princeville, Illinois, at blooming time and it was a sight that I will not forget."

* * * *

Rohlfs

We recently received a notice from the Obituary column of the American Nurseryman of the death of R.M.C. Rohlfs, founder of Alta Vista Nurseries, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Rohlfs, a member of the American Peony Society, started the Alta Vista Nurseries on his father's farm in 1901, and it is presently located at 6434 Brady street and is operated by a son, Mark.

He was dean of Quad cities' nurseryman, and his firm is a member of the American Association of Nurseryman and the Iowa Association. Peonies were his specialty, and he had originated several varieties. Mr. Rohlf was an active churchman and had served as a councilman.

* * * *

Thurlow

We have just received notice as of July 8, 1967, from Mr. Roger G. Coggeshall, President, Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Newbury, Mass., of the death of Winthrop H. Thurlow, May 2, 1967.

Further information was requested. However, as we go to press have

not received an answer from Mr. Coggeshall. We will have further information about Mr. Thurlow and his work with the Society, in our next publication.

Peonies Do Grow In The South

The Fifth District Garden Clubs of Louisiana held their annual flower show in May 1967, and to the best of our knowledge Peonies were listed for the first time under separate classes in the Horticulture schedule—singles, doubles and Japs by color.

Mr. and Mrs. Ken Colby had eight entries and received seven blue ribbons and one red as well as the Award of Merit for **Golden Arrow**.

The High School Gardeners Awards for Horticulture and Design were won by Peonies!

Mrs. Colby stated that "Many people who ordered Peonies three years ago called us to tell of their wonderful blooms. One man reported thirty-two blooms on a three-year old **Bu-te** plant. Le Cygne were wonderful this year, not only for us but for other people in the area. It must have been a good year as our tree peonies had very good bloom, some for the first time."

Elsewhere in the Bulletin we are printing a paper entitled "Peonies in the South" by Mrs. Colby. This paper was awarded second place in a state-wide competition on a Horticulture paper. Our congratulations to you Mrs. Colby.

"**Golden Arrow**," the Peony given the Award of Merit is a Jap—Red. (Nicholls, 1941). Petals and stamens of fairly deep red, the latter tipped with yellow arrowheads. The carpels harmonize in color. The Nomenclature records further state "the carpels harmonize in color—overlapping petals—distinct—No. 173 from Mikado.

Frederick Huette Receives Honors

Frederic Heutte, former director of the Norfolk Botanical Garden until his retirement in 1965, and now director of Research and Development at the Winn Nursery in Norfolk, received the Arthur Hoyt Scott Garden and Horticulture Award at the Swarthmore College Commencement on Monday, June 12, this year. The award is given in recognition of distinguished contribution to horticulture.

Mr. Heutte was born in France but came to this country at the age of eleven. He served as a horticultural apprentice before he entered the U.S. Army in World War I. After the war he worked on a number of private estates as assistant to superintendents and then, after 1923, as superintendent. In 1936 he was appointed Superintendent of Parks, Forestry and Cemeteries in Norfolk, Virginia; and in 1958 was appointed director of the new Norfolk Botanical Garden, a post he held until his retirement in 1965. He designed and built the Botanical Garden and became the greatest influence in teaching the public about horticulture and conservation. He is now consultant of the proposed State School of Horticulture at Clarendon Gardens, Pinehurst, North Carolina.

Mr. Heutte has received many honors including the Outstanding Public Service Award of the Civilian Club of Norfolk, the Merite Agricole Award and medal from the French Government, the Gold Medal of the Garden Club of America, the Public Service Award of the Knights of Columbus, the Distinguished Service Award of the New York Horticultural Society and the Citation of Merit of the American Horticultural Society. In 1966 he received the Citation of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and also the Gold Medal Award of the National Association of Gardeners.

He is past president of the Virginia Camellia Society and a past president of the Tidewater Rose Society. He is now serving on the Governor of Virginia's Commission for Conservation and Economic Development; he is Chairman of the American Horticultural Society's Committee on Natural Beauty and an advisory member of Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson's Beautification of National Capital Parks.

He is well known as a lecturer and on the radio. He is the author of many articles for horticultural magazines.

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Back Bulletins. Current issues 50c each. Other issues \$1.00 each when available. Send list wanted for quotation on purchase of more than one Bulletin prior to current year.

Recommended List of Peonies For Planting. 65c each non-members. Members price 50c. We are forced to raise our price of this pamphlet. This is due to cost of printing and mailing. Special price if ordered in lots of 25.

Peonies Outdoors and In. Arno and Irene Nehrling. Hearthsides Press Inc., New York. About 300-pages, 100 black and white illustrations and 11 color plates. Contents similar to those of the Handbook with the addition of a section of Peonies Indoors, arrangements and how to stage a show. About 40-pages are devoted to the Tree Peony. Price to members of the American Peony Society: \$4.95 each. To non-members \$5.95.

Color Slide Collection. (35-mm slides), about 200 slides of all types, including hybrid and tree peonies. Rent \$5.00. Return Postage must be paid by renter. Insure for \$50.00. Renter supplies projector.

The Peonies. Edited by Dr. John C. Wister and published by American Horticultural Society, 1600 Bladensburg Road, N.E., Washington 2, D.C., has over 200-pages and many illustrations. It treats both Tree and herbaceous peonies. Write direct to American Peony Society Office for full information.

GIFTS

Birthday Cards: Attractive cards with colored pictures of peonies that were painted in West Germany and with a verse applicable to any person, may be procured from this office. Packages of 10, 25, 50 or 100. Prices reasonable. Write for price stating quantity and giving four weeks notice prior to date needed.

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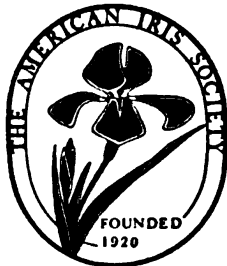
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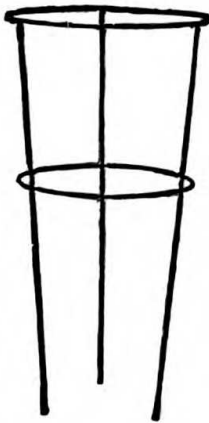
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