AMERICAN CAMELLIA *Quarterly*

VOLUME 5 - NUMBER 1 JANUARY 1950



©

CAMELLIA JAPONICA • KIMBERLEY

American Camellia Quarterly, Volume 5 - Number 1, January 1950

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American Camellia Quarterly

VOLUME 5 — NUMBER 1 JANUARY, 1950

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A membership in the American Camellia Society will bring you a bound Yearbook that contains the latest information on culture, pest control, varietal nomenclature, history, descriptions and sources of new varieties, and exact scientific information on various subjects concerning camellias. Fifty cents of your dues is a subscription to the American Camellia Quarterly which replaces the News-Letter.

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GREETINGS

We start off the year 1950 with a new title for what was our News-letter because the Post Office Department said that News-letter was not a suitable title for a publication going into Second Class Mail. We hope that the membership has no-objection to this innovation.

The past year has been very successful in that the memberhip has made a healthy gain and only a small percentage dropped by the wayside. It has been our experience that there will be a turnover of nearly 10% and this has held true again.

Let us remind you that if you change your address during the year to please notify us at once so you will not miss any issues of the Quarterly. Failure to change causes this overworked office extra correspondence and triples the cost of postage for the issue that is returned.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

Mr. M. J. Witman is not satisfied with the way the membership campaign is going and has asked that it be extended to April 1, 1950, to include the rest of the flowering season rather than close it at the end of the calendar year. This will allow coordinated activity to continue.

In Alabama 10 new members have come from Alexandria City, 46 from Birmingham, 19 from Dothan, 24 from Mobile, 23 from Monroeville, 26 from Montgomery and 12 from Tuscaloosa with a total of 258 for the state. Los Angeles had 13 and Sacramento 14 with a total of 103 for the state. There was some activity in Florida with 29 from Jax, 22 from Panama City, 20 from Pensacola, 11 from Quincy, 34 from Tallahassee, with 184 from the state as a whole. There are several hot spots in Georgia where Albany has sent in 12, Athens 11, Atlanta 45, Macon 152, Newnan 14, Perry 26, Savannah 104, Tifton 15, Waycross 17, a total of 446 from the state. Louisiana has also been very active and 35 have come from Baton Rouge, 49 from Bunkie, 14 from Hammond, 17 from Munroe, 27 from New Orleans, 35 from Shreveport, a total of 275 for the state. In Mississippi 22 came from Greenville, 11 from McComb and 11 from Woodville, a total of 135 for the state. Considering its climate to be on the margin for camellia growing, North Carolina did well to send in 154 with 12 from Fayeteville, 19 from Kinston, 22 from Raleigh and 13 from Wilmington. Oregon sent in 5 members. From South Carolina came 361 members, 16 from Anderson, 18 from Charleston, 40 from Columbia, 12 from Florence, 21 from Greenville, 25 from Latta, 11 from Newberry, 27 from St. Matthews and 37 from Sumter. Texas sent us 63 with 13 from Houston and 16 from Tyler. Virginia, another state with a limited growing area sent us 49 with 16 of them from Norfolk. Washington has sent us 10 members.

After the Yearbook went out there was a spontaneous increase due to those who saw copies and joined in order to get a copy.

YEARBOOK: Reports from the membership indicate that everyone was pleased with the 1949 Yearbook. This is to notify new members that we have a few on hand at $3.00 and that we also still have a few copies of the 1948 issue at $2.50. They are both post paid. Both the 1946 and 1947 issues are out of print.

RENEWAL: You will note that there is a renewal blank enclosed in your Quarterly. If you have not remitted already, remember that 1950 dues become delinquent March 1st. To those who came in late in December with a 1949 please note that membership runs by the calendar and that you received full benefits for the year. If anyone did not receive their Yearbook please notify this office.

TIFTON, GEORGIA TRIAL GARDEN

The Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton, Georgia, is located in the most diversified agricultural section of the South. Cotton, peanuts, corn, small grain, pastures, beef cattle, hogs, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, pecans, vegetable plants for northern growers, and truck crops of many kinds constitute the major sources of income of the farmers of this section. Of necessity, the Station must conduct research on the various enterprises.

Here, too, is a section in which floriculturists revel. Roses, azaleas, camellias, and other flowering plants contribute to the beauty of yards, parks, and streets. The Station has long been aware of this and camellias and azaleas have made up the base plantings in the landscaping of Station grounds. Tests are being conducted on varieties, fertilizers, and sprays of roses.

Recently, the American Camellia Society designated the Station as a trial ground. Even now a bulldozer is thinning pines in the six-acre grove adjacent to the main building. Here camellias of many varieties in conditions varying from full shade to full sunlight will be planted. Already, in the greenhouse, in the shade, and in the open cuttings of some 150 varieties are being propagated in different rooting media. Camellia enthusiasts are looking to the Station, within the next few years, to prove a testing ground for the many practices used in camellia culture.

At the present time, the camellia project is being financed on a shoestring basis with various growers furnishing cuttings and plants. The development of the grounds will of necessity be limited by the funds available to the Station for this work. Station authorities are hopeful that through state aid and private contributions the trial grounds will become one of the show areas of the Southeast.

GEORGE H. KING, Director

Your committee has had inquiries and discussions at various times during the last three seasons relative to the wiring of camellia specimens for exhibition. We have had some that are just as strong in their belief that this should not be allowed as we have had in favor of it. Your chairman has given this considerable thought and study. At the New York show I found that they wire practically all specimens and as a result they do not have heads falling off as is the case in most camellia shows.

After trying various sizes of florist wire for this, I believe that you will be more successful with No. 23 for general use, and for light flowers you can use No. 24, while for real heavy flowers you may need No. 22.

Your committee recommends that wiring be allowed and that judges be instructed not to take off points for wiring unless it is extremely noticeable.

Wm. T. Wood
Chairman

Committee on
Exhibitions and Awards.

"Because of similarity of names, the American Camellia Society wishes our members to know that there is absolutely no connection between the Society and those gentlemen publishing the American Camellia Catalog. We issued a similar notice in the October News-letter but from the number of inquiries received, it was evidently overlooked, and again we wish to say that the American Camellia Society is interested only in their Quarterly and the annual Yearbook.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
CONFERENCE ON
CAMELLLIAS AND MAGNOLIAS
to be held in the
Lecture Room of the New Hall
Greycoat Street, Westminster, S.W. I
and
SHOW OF CAMELLIAS AND MAGNOLIAS
with
COMPETITIVE CLASSES
to be held in
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S HALLS on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4 and 5, 1950

PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCE
Tuesday April 4, 1950
1st Afternoon Session, 2:30 p.m.
Chairman
The President of The Royal Horticultural Society
Speakers: Mr. G. H. Johnstone and Dr. W. L. Stewart
Subject: "Camellias in Cornish Gardens"
followed by
2nd Afternoon Session
Speaker: Dr. H. Harold Hume (President-Emeritus of the American Camellia Society)
Subject: "Forms of Camellia japonica"
Wednesday, April 5, 1950
1st Morning Session, 10:30 a.m.
Speaker: Mr. H. G. Hillier
Subject: "Propagation of Camellias and Magnolias"
followed by
2nd Morning Session
Speaker: Mr. J. E. Dandy, M.A., F.L.S. (Department of Botany, British Museum [Natural History])
Subject: "Survey of the Genus Magnolia together with Michelia and Manglietia"
1st Afternoon Session, 2:30 p.m.
Speaker: Mr. G. H. Johnstone
Subject: "Chinese Magnolias in Cultivation"
followed by
2nd Afternoon Session
Speaker: Mr. J. R. Sealy, B.Sc., F.L.S. (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
Subject: "Camellia Species"

6-DAY TOUR
Visiting Cornish Gardens, March 25-30
and
VISITS TO GARDENS
on Friday and Saturday, March 31 & April 1

BINDERS:- We have located a source of binders for the News-letters and Quarterlies similar to the one offered for sale by Home Gardening. Binder will hold all the issues 1946 through 1950. If there is sufficient demand at $1.50 we will place an order for these.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

PROGRAM

Friday, January 20

Visits to local nurseries and gardens beginning Friday and continuing through Sunday.

American Camellia Society Board of Directors' Meeting — 1:00 to 5:00 P. M.

Cajun Shrimp Boil — 5:30 to 7:00 P. M.

Camellia Pageant—8:00 P.M.

Saturday, January 21

Receive entries for show—8:00 A. M. to 12:00 Noon

Camellia Clinic—Joint session A. C. S. and L. C. S.—9:00 - 11:00

A. C. S. Board of Directors' Meeting—11:00 A.M. to 12:00 Noon

A. C. S. Board of Directors' Luncheon, President Fletcher's home — 12:00 to 1:00

L. C. S. Business Meeting—1:00 to 3:00 P.M.

Camellia Show—3:00 to 9:00 P.M.

Joint Banquet of A. C. S. & L. C. S. —8:00 P.M. Address: Camellias—A Background for Living — Claude Chidamian, Los Angeles, California

Sunday, January 22

Camellia Show—8:30 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.

Registration — Mrs. Lionel J. Billeaud, S. L. I. Station, Box 165, Lafayette, Louisiana.

Registration fee is $5.00. Registration tickets will admit members to the Shrimp Boil, furnish reserved seats to the Pageant and admittance to private gardens. Deadline is January 15th and check or money order must accompany request for registration.

THE MEANING OF THE CAMELLIA

Morgan T. Riley, New York, N. Y.
Author of "Dahlias: What is Known About Them"

The camellia has meaning in the language of flowers. The books on this subject give these meanings. And they give as well what is back of these meanings. These bases for their meanings show clearly what the makers of the language of flowers endeavored to create.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wirt's Flora's Dictionary sets forth her guides: "the mystic language of the East - - - or British poets, or its botanical, or its popular name, or some property peculiar to it, such as its hue, form, odour, place and manner of growth, sensibility, medicinal virtue, or some other characteristic connected with its history or character." These are Mrs. Wirt's touchstones.

The minds of other language-makers acted much as did Mrs. Wirt's. Henrietta Dumont has said the camellia means Modest Merit. She tells us why. "It is made the emblem of modest worth, as Roscoe observes, 'it boasts no fragrance, and conceals no thorn'."

Some years later a Frenchwoman writes of the meanings of flowers, and she—we have no evidence Madame Anais de Neuville read Miss Dumont—gives a meaning strikingly similar. Madam de Neuville gives Talent Modeste et Venere—Modest and Venerated Talent. She does not tell her reason.

The first Englishman to write on the language of flowers—busy, useful, interesting Henry Philips—says, "This beautiful flower, the pride of the Japanese grove, although it attracts all eyes by its beauty, fails for want of fragrance to attract us like the rose, whose essence renders it more precious than even its unequalled beauty." And he puts upon the camellia, which he calls the Japan rose, Beauty is Your Only Attraction. Careful, careful young man, to what young lady you send a camellia.

Another Englishman—or is it an Englishwoman? "The language and poetry of flowers with floral illuminations" of 1875 gives no author, is still anonymous, sets upon the red camellia, Unpretending Excellence, and upon the white, Perfected Loveliness. Another Englishman, John Ingram, even goes beyond these. He says the camellia is Supreme Loveliness. "Everybody will willingly acknowledge the camellia, or rose of Japan, to be one of the most lovely floral beauties ever introduced into this country; but, alas! despite its supreme loveliness, this flower, unlike its European rival queen, the rose, has no fragrance."

But this lack of fragrance which has depressed these is no handicap to the camellia's form; it uplifts these others.

Across the Channel in France, Pierre Zaccone looks upon our camellia, says it means Constance—Duree — Constancy — Continuance. Was he thinking of the number of our camellia blooms, or the length of time they charm us? He gives us no hint. Across the Alps, Paolina Grati gives Costanza, Durata — Pierre Zaccone in Italian.

We note people used to call the camellia the Japan rose. Miss Ildrewe, publishing in Boston, gracefully sets upon the camellia "Gratitude," backs it with: "The camellia japonica, as its name shows, comes to us from Japan, and is the ornament of every garden in that country and in China." She uses Mrs. Wirt's "circumstance connected with its history."

Two additional meanings:

Mrs. Catherine Esling's Flora's Lexicon rouses curiosity when she says the camellia means My destiny is in Your Hands. Was it custom in Philadelphia, in Mrs. Esling's 1839, to follow up a proposal with a camellia? Did the camellia reinforce the popped question? Was it a follow up that called for a clear an-

swer? You tell me; I have only my curiosity.

Last comes John Wesley Hanson. By his name we can guess his family was Methodist. We know he was pastor of the "New Covenant" in Chicago for 15 years; we know he wrote for women—one of his books was the Ladies' Casket, another, Offerings to Beauty, a third—he wrote at least 15—Flora's Dial. The Rev. Hanson must have read Henry Phillips, but couldn't agree—or did he ready Lucy Hooper, who in America accepts Phillips?—for the Rev. Hanson says the camellia means Beauty Is Not Your Only Attraction.

So it's these meanings the writers of the language of flowers have given the camellia. Most have said Beauty is Your Only Attraction. I ask you, after you have not merely read, but thought about all the meanings, which seems to you, who have so often looked upon the camellia, to fit? Or, is there some other meaning that seems to fit better?

Should you desire to see the books these language-makers have produced, so you may read what meaning they have given to other flowers, below are listed all those I have seen which give meanings to the camellia, indicating the great libraries where you may find them:

NN is the New York Public Library.

NNBG is the New York Botanical Garden

NNH is the New York Horticultural Society

DLC is the Library of Congress

BM is the British Museum

Floral emblems. By Henry Philips, London 1825, NN DLC BM

Flora's lexicon. An interpretation of the language and sentiment of flowers with an outline of botany and a poetical introduction. Catharine H. Waterman. (Esling) Philadelphia 1839, NN NNBG DLC BM

The lady's book of flowers and poetry; to which are added, a botanical introduction, a complete floral dictionary; and a chapter on plants in rooms. Edited by Lucy Hooper. New York 1842, NN NNBG DLC BM.

Flora's dial; containing a flower dedication to each day in the year, and an appropriate poetic sentiment for each flower. J. (ohn) Wesley Hanson. Boston 1846, NN DLC.

The poetical language of flowers; or the pilgrimmage of love. By Thomas Miller. Edited by Mrs. E. Oakes Smith. London 1847, NN DLC BM.

The sentiments of flowers in rhyme; or the poetry of flowers learned by memotechnic rules. Pliny Miles. New York 1848, NN DLC BM.

The language of flowers. The floral offering; a token of affection and esteem comprising the language and poetry of flowers. With coloured illustrations, from original drawings. Henrietta Dumont. Philadelphia 1851, NN DLC.

Nouveau language des fleurs avec leur valeur symbolique et leur emploi pour l'expression des pensees. Precede d'une introduction par Pierre Zaccone. Paris 1851, NN BM.

The language of flowers. Edited by Miss Ildrewe. Boston 1865, NN NNBG.

Le veritable langage des fleurs. Par Mme. Anais de Neuville. Paris 1866, NN.

Flora Symbolica; or, the language and sentiment of flowers. Including floral poetry, original and selected. John Ingram. London 1869. NN DLC BM.

The poetry of flowers. 1871 NN.

The language of flowers, a complete alphabet of floral emblems. New York 1875, NN DLC.

The language and poetry of flowers with floral illuminations. London 1875, NN DLC.

Il linguaggio dei fiori. Paolina Grati. Firenze 1895. NN.

The illustrated language of flowers, compiled and edited by Mrs. L. Burke. London, NNBG.



Dr. G. Myron Grismore, left, and O. E. Hopfer, right, discuss the Lakeside Park Camellia Garden planting plan with Charles Congdon, Center, the park landscape foreman, who is himself an ardent camellia fan.

Photo—Harold Winder, Oakland, Calif.

300 CAMELLIA PLANTS GIVEN OAKLAND PARK

Planting of the camellia garden in Lakeside Park, Oakland, is under way in accordance with plans jointly developed by the Northern California Camellia Society and the Oakland Park Department.

Over 300 of the colorful plants valued at better than $10,000 have been donated to the Park Department by society members and commercial growers. They represent most of the known varieties of the plant and will be displayed as part of the new trial and show garden being established in Lakeside Park.

According to O. E. Hopfer, society garden committee chairman, the exhibit will be the only one of its kind in the west.

"The area selected for the camellia garden provides shade from the large oaks that are found in abundance in the park, as well as some open sections where varieties taking full sun will be planted," Hopfer stated. "We are happy to cooperate with the Oakland Park Department in this undertaking and we know that when completed this will be one of the beauty spots of California. The idea of contributing to the project has caught on with the various garden clubs, and as many of their members do not have plants that they can donate, they have sent and are sending checks to our society to be used for the purchase of additional varieties that are not in our present collection," Hopfer declared.

One of the outstanding features of the camellia garden will be a hedge

of C. M. Hovey (Colonel Firey)—the orange red camellia—surrounding the garden. It is estimated that within five years the 200 plants in this hedge, which were donated by Hopfer, will be the most beautiful hedge in the Western United States.

Over 20 truckloads of composted leaf mold were used to prepare the soil for the planting, and it is anticipated that the garden will be in full bloom early next year.

VARIETY REGISTRATION

No. 28: MARTHA BRICE: This is an open pollinated seedling of the variety known as Brice 4 grown by Mrs. M. E. Brice of Quitman, Ga. It is 15 years old and bloomed at 3 years. It has been propagated since 1937 by Thomasville Nurseries and is being registered by them.

The plant is of average compact growth with large wide leaves similar to Debutante but the serrations are not as distinctive.

The midseason flowers are 3½ to 4 inches in diameter, incomplete double with large and small upright petaloids, light pink with a slight lavender cast.

No. 29: WINIFRED COULTER: A seedling of the variety known as Princesse Baciocchi in California that first flowered in 1945, grown by Mrs. Stuart A. Coulter of Charter Oak, California. It is being propagated by Vern McCaskill and Clark Thomas.

The plant is of rapid compact growth. The incomplete double flowers with large petaloids are rosy red, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, flowering midseason.

No. 30: NESBETTE: This variety is a seedling of Cheerful x Rubra Virginalis that first flowered in 1948. It was grown by Mrs. Vaughn Nesbitt of Shreveport, La. and is not in propgation.

The plant is of average, compact growth with large dark green, glossy leaves like Enrico Bettoni. The flowers vary from single through incomplete double with large petaloids to complete double incomplete imbricated with more than 25 petals, according to Fischer's Color Chart it is rose pink. The flowers were unaffected by cold. The variety won an Award of Merit at the 1949 Shreveport Camellia Show.

No. 31: LENA JACKSON: A 13 year old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered in 1944 at Ingleside Nurseries, Baconton, Georgia.

The plant has rapid, compact upright growth. The leaves are very dark green and heavy, long and narrow, sometimes slightly curled and serrate.

The 3½ to 4½ inch, blush pink flower opens January through March and sometimes into April. The complete double incomplete imbricated flowers hold their formation for 3-4 days when the central bud finally opens to show a tight cluster of yellow stamens. It has 24-30 petals.

No. 32: CLOWER WHITE: A seedling resulting from a cross, Noblissima x Gloire de Nantes made by T. S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi in 1938 that first flowered in 1943. It is being propagated by Bordie's Biloxi Nursery.

The plant is of rapid, open, upright growth with laterals and leaves spread far apart. The light green leaves are large, long, thin and smooth, some of which are drooping.

The flower buds which are produced singly are long, ovate at each end, light green to mottled brown in color.

The pure white flowers are incomplete double with yellow anthered stamens among the large petaloids. The midseason flowers are up to 5½ in. in diameter.

No. 33: FLORENCE HOLLIS: A 9 year old seedling grown by Mrs. J. L. Hand of Pelham, Georgia that first flowered in 1945. It is being registered by C. W. Hand and is being

propagated by him and Cooper's Camellia Nursery of Pelham.

It was fully described in the Newsletter, Volume 3, Number 2, April, 1948.

No. 34: HAZEL E. HERRIN: A 7 year old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered in 1948. The seedling was grown by Thomas E. Herrin, Sr. and is being propagated by Herrin's Camellia and Azalea Gardens, Pensacola, Florida.

The plant is of open average growth with rather long leaves.

The light green flower buds are large and round.

The flowers are semi-double to incomplete double with large petaloids with 17 petals, old rose in color, 5 to 5½ in. in diameter, open November and December.

No. 35: SIMEON: A seedling resulting from a cross, Rev. John Bennett x Hikaru-genji made by T. S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi in 1937. The Rev. John Bennett was not the true variety but a mislabeled sort that was widely distributed under this name several years ago. The variety first flowered in 1944. It is being propagated by Bayou Gardens and others.

The plant is of rapid, upright, compact growth but some branches are pendulous while others are heavy and upright. Some leaves are moderately wrinkled while others are smooth.

The flower buds are light green, long and pointed and evenly distributed over the plant, a high percent of which produce perfect flowers. The mid-season delicate rose flowers are semi-double, up to 6½ in. in diameter.

No. 36: MARJORIE MAGNIFICENT: Grown from seed of Japanese origin by G. H. Wilkinson of Pensacola, Florida, planted in 1937 and first flowered in 1944. It is being registered and propagated by Mr. Wilkinson.

The plant is of average compact growth.

The 3-4 in. flowers are blush pink, semi-double to incomplete double with large petaloids, opening December through February.

No. 37: ELIZABETH LE BEY: Grown from seed of Japanese origin by G. H. Wilkinson of Pensacola, Florida, planted in 1937 and first flowered in 1946. It is being registered and propagated by Mr. Wilkinson.

The plant is of rapid, open growth.

The flowers are pink, a little deeper than Pink Star, incomplete double with small spreading petaloids, 3½ to 4½ in. in diameter, opening January-February.

No. 38: VASHTI: A 30 year old seedling of unknown parentage grown by Frank L. Gibson of Thomasville, Georgia, that first flowered at 6 years of age. It is being registered and propagated by Thomasville Nurseries.

The plant is of rapid upright growth with small rounded dark green foliage.

The complete double, incomplete imbricated flowers are 2½-3½ in. in diameter, white, splotched and striped pink and open in midseason.

No. 39: DR. TINSLEY: Purchased as a seedling of unknown parentage in 1940 by Mrs. G. J. Tinsley of Hammond, Louisiana. It first flowered in 1945 and was shown in the Men's Camellia Club show in New Orleans in 1945. It is being propagated by Henderson's Nursery, Lafayette, Louisiana.

The plant is of upright, compact growth with slightly serrated edges.

The flower buds are ovate with pointed tips, dark green in color.

The semi-double flowers are pink with the reverse side of the petals self pink, and the upper side shading from almost white at the base to a deeper pink at the edge. Flowers that have been stored in a covered bowl in a refrigerator have been entered in a flower show.

It blooms ordinarily in January and February but flowers may open often in December.

No. 40: EMMETT BARNES: A variety grown from Japanese seed planted

about 1939 that first flowered in the Ingleside Nursery in 1945. The seed was planted by a Mr. Baker who sold the seedling to Pat Brown who in turn sold it to A. E. Barnes, Jr. Mr. Barnes allowed Mr. Brown to propagate it and he did so under the name Emmett Barnes. Mr. Barnes is the registrant.

The plant is of open rapid growth. The semi-double white flowers are 4-5 in. in diameter and open from October 15th to January 15th.

No. 41: AGNES OF THE OAKS: A seedling of unknown parentage, planted 1938 by Frank A. Godchaux of Abbeville, Louisiana that first flowered in 1945. It is plant patent Number 873.

The plant is of average growth, compact and upright.

The flower buds are large, oblong and green in color.

The flowers are semi-double, 14-16 petals, Maerz and Paul, 41-J-1 or medium pink marbled with white, 4¾ to 5¾ in. in diameter opening November to February.

No. 42: CAMPBELL ASHLEY: A chance seedling in Middleton Gardens that first flowered in 1941. J. Campbell Ashley is the registrant.

The plant is of average compact growth with dark green heavily veined leaves. The flower buds are long, compact and green in color. The semi-double, deep rich red flowers are 3½ to 5 in. in diameter, opening February and March.

No. 43: MANANA: From a seed of Imperator planted 1943 by R. C. Carr, Carr's Camellia Garden, Tulare, California who is registrant. It first flowered in 1947 and is being propagated by several nurseries.

The plant is of vigorous sturdy growth with large, broad dark green serralated leaves. The flower buds are round. The long lasting dark red flowers are 4-4½ in. in diameter and 3 in. deep. They vary from incomplete double to complete double imbricated and open from October to February.

No. 44: McFERRIN: A 29 year old seedling of unknown parentage grown by the late W. H. McFerrin that first flowered in 1925. It is being registered by Oakley McFerrin. It is being propagated by Fairview Farm and Nursery, Greenville, Alabama.

The plant is of rapid compact growth and does well in full sun. The leaves are large, oval and dark green.

The ovate flower buds are green in color and are produced in large quantities.

The rose pink flowers are 3-4½ in. in diameter complete double, incomplete imbricated at first opening to incomplete double with small petaloids, showing stamens in the final stages. The late flowers are very hardy and are scented like Hikarigenji.

No. 45: STABLER PINK: A 40 year old seedling grown by Dr. L. V. Stabler of Greenville, Alabama, that first flowered 38 years ago. It is being registered by Dr. A. A. Stabler and is being propagated by Fairview Farm and Nursery of Greenville, Alabama.

The plant is of rapid, upright, compact growth with large, oval medium green leaves that are heavily veined.

The medium green flower's buds are long and tapered and are not affected by cold to any great extent.

The 3-4 in. light rose pink flowers are complete double imbricated with 78 petals blooming from mid to late season.

CORRECTION: In the description of Edna Earl, registration number 24, News-letter number 4, Vol. 4, page 8, the variety was reported as grown by Mrs. A. M. Jones, this variety was actually grown by Mrs. A. M. Adams.

CAMELLIA SHOW DATES

January 7 & 8—Quitman, Ga.
—McComb, Miss.
January 8 —Tyler, Tex.
January 12 —St. Simons, Ga.
January 13 & 14—New Iberia, La.
January 14 - 15—Birmingham, Ala.; Pensacola, Fla.; Beaumont, Tex.; Cordele, Ga.; Summerville, S. C.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Tallahassee, Fla.
January 18 — Douglas, Ga.; Georgetown, S. C.
January 19 —Dothan, Ala.
January 21 & 22 — Lafayette, La.; Americus, Ga.; Orlando, Fla.; Monks Corner, S. C.
January 25 —Beaufort, S. C.
January 27—Beaumont, Texas.
January 28 & 29 — Albany, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Springfield, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Thomasville, Ga.
February 1—Manning, S. C.
February 4 & 5 — Atlanta, Ga.; Shreveport, La.; Augusta, Ga.; Waycross, Ga.; Perry, Ga.
February 9—Orangeburg, S. C.
February 11 & 12—Savannah, Ga.
February 14—Hawkinsville, Ga.
February 15 & 16—Columbia, S. C.
February 18 & 19—Macon, Ga.; Pasadena Calif.
February 22—Marshallville, Ga.
February 25 & 26—Columbus, Ga.
March 3—Laurens, S. C.
March 9 & 10—Fayetteville, N. C.
March 11 & 12—Suffolk, Va.

To: Members of American Camellia Society

Dear Member:

The hotels and courts in Lafayette are cooperating to the fullest extent with us in our effort to get all camellia fans housed for the meetings here January 20, 21 and 22. There is a possibility that they cannot accommodate all requests. In order to insure a place for all to stay, Southwestern Louisiana institute is turning over three new dormitories to camellia fans. These beautiful new buildings have spacious rooms equipped with individual room lavatories, beds with Simmons innerspring mattresses, dressers and chairs.

One dormitory will house women, one married couples and one men. Guests may either bring their bedding with them or send it in advance by pre-paid express. Bedding expressed should be sent to Huger Hall, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, Louisiana.

Despite the inconvenience this may cause, we are confident that those housed in our dormitories will be satisfied.

Dormitory rooms and other accommodations are to be handled through Mr. J. C. Eberhart, Evangeline Hotel.

Looking forward to seeing you on January 20, 21 and 22, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ira S. Nelson,

Show Manager
Louisiana Camellia Society

A set of camellia prints suitable for framing, reproduction of some of the old Belgian Verschaffelt color plates has been located for sale at reasonable prices. Size 12¼ x 17 inches at $2.50 each are as follows: No. 200 Principessa Rospigliosi, No. 201 Temple de Venus, No. 202 Parvula, No. 203 Celine, No. 204 Bealii Rosea, No. 205 Rising Sun, No. 206 Rubra Perfecta, No. 207 Augusto. Size 10 x 12 inches, $1.00 each, No. 1165 Poeniflore Monstre, No. 1166 Rubra Monstrosa, No. 1167 Scharwoodi, No. 1168 Perpenti, No. 1169 Robertsonii, No. 1170 Comte de Spaur, No. 1171 Fulgens Plenissima, No. 1172 Sophia. Size 7 x 9 inches duplicating all the 10 x 12 series except Perpenti and Fulgens Plenissima sell for 50c each. These may be purchased from David Cohn, c/o Camilla Lucas, 36 W. 47th Street, New York 19, New York.

NOTES ON GEORGIA CAMELLIAS

By James Stokes

PART TWO

Miss Lena Chambers of St. Petersburg, Florida, and formerly Superintendent of the Vashti School at Thomasville, writes as follows concerning the origin of the variety known as **Vashti:**

"About twenty years ago I started to propagate camellias on the campus of the Vashti School. At that time we did not have camellias, and friends of the school gave me cuttings for rooting and also gave me seeds to plant. I began grafting when some of my plants were large enough to use for grafting stock. This particular camellia appeared among some of my earlier plants. I do not think it came from a graft because I believe I had this Camellia before I began grafting. It could have been a sport found in some of the cuttings but I am more inclined to believe that it is a seedling.

"Our local nurseryman Mr. Sam Hjort became very much interested in this camellia, found it a good seller and bought as many as I had to sell each year. After hunting and failing to find this variety in any other nursery in the State or in any state, he named it Vashti. He now has this variety listed in his catalogue and has sold it all over the U. S. A nephew of mine living in Santa Rosa, California, found this variety listed by a nurseryman in Oakland, California."

In recent years a red form of Vashti has appeared in the Thomasville Nurseries and has been named and intrdouced as **Vashti Red.** The best available evidence concerning Vashti is that it is not a Georgia seedling but a lost label variety. Mr. Hjort states that Vashti definitely is not Brilliant Variegated, there being differences in the form of these flowers. Also that many camellia fanciers and nurserymen have seen the variety Vashti in bloom at Thomasville Nurseries without being able to give it a better name.

The story connected with the origin of the variety **William Blanchard** is the antithesis of what usually happens to a buyer when she orders "a red japonica" from a nurseryman. Mrs. Wm. De L. Worsley of Columbus writes as follows:

"I wrote to the Thomasville Nurseries about 1924, (when my husband and I built the house in St. Elmo Place in which we are living), to buy some shrubbery, among other things, 'a red japonica.' Mr. S. C. Hjort, the President, sent me a plant about two feet high, that after some years, began to bloom, and was very lovely. That was when just the real old places around Columbus had large japonica bushes. Everybody loved them, but they had not changed their name to 'Camellia,' and were not yet all the rage. Very few of them were named at all. When my bush began to bloom, I frequently wore a blossom, and it was much admired. To describe the color accurately, it is a deep watermelon color, and iridescent. They were, and are, medium in size.

"My friends all wanted a similar bush, and one of them cut some of the blooms and sent them to Mr. Hjort to duplicate. He tried several times, but couldn't. So then I wrote him, after I heard he thought it was a seedling, offering to give him cuttings, if he would allow me to name the bush for my father, who died a few years before, and who dearly loved flowers. Mr. Hjort consented, and for several years, each time he came to the Camellia Show in Columbus, he paid a visit to the 'William Blanchard,' which finally grew so tall, I let him cut off the whole top.

(To Be Continued)



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