

AMERICAN CAMELLIA *Quarterly*

VOLUME 6 - NUMBER 2

APRIL 1951



American Camellia Quarterly, Volume 6 - Number 2, April 1951

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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.

Annual Members—\$3.00; Sustaining Members—\$10.00; Commercial Members—\$10.00; Life Members—\$100.00; Patrons—\$200.00. Make payment to American Camellia Society, Box 2398 University Station, Gainesville, Florida.

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WHY THE 1950 YEARBOOK WAS LATE

Between December 1, 1950 and March 1, 1951 some five thousand members asked about delivery of the yearbook. The phrasing differed from the refined "I am wondering about my yearbook" to the belligerent "If you do not send the year book at once, I shall expose you for the crooks you are." Three times your secretary's office mimeographed standard replies. The first promised delivery by Christmas, the second pushed the date to January and the last told our bewildered members to expect the book by March 1 and implied that you will get it when it arrives. That is exactly what happened and that is what we should have said at first, but we were sincere in all of our promises. They were based on promises of the publishers.

From Washington to Richmond (100 miles) runs the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad—The RF&P. This one line carries the traffic of many other lines, including the Coast Line, the Seaboard and Southern. When a train is 15 minutes late in Washington it may be two hours late at Richmond because it must await an unused moment on the busy RF&P. Something like this can happen in the publishing business, we have learned.

The American Camellia Society Yearbook of 1950 failed to make the publisher's scheduled deadline by four weeks; the final publication was fourteen weeks late. Contributing factors to delay were the increased pages of the membership roster, more pages of text material and a much bigger job of indexing. This indexing is a very specialized job for which our chosen publishers are well equipped. The cause of our original delay is well known. The Society suffered a great loss in the death of our beloved past Secretary and Editor, Roy J. Wilmot, on May

7th. It would be a difficult task to change editors without some delay. An apology for the loss of the four weeks work on the Yearbook is not necessary or in order.

Now the Yearbook has arrived at last. It is hoped that you have enjoyed this new volume and that you feel it has been worth waiting for. Every effort will be made to have the 1951 book distributed in the Fall. No doubt this will be done. Your harassed Secretary and his faithful office assistants wish for an early delivery more than any single member possibly could. We would not relish another season of explanations and broken promises.

MEET YOUR NEW OFFICERS

President—Judge Arthur W. Solomon, Savannah, Georgia. The Board of Directors unanimously elected Judge Solomon for another term as President. The good Judge protested sincerely and mightily and his final acceptance was contingent upon promises of full support and help from all directors and members. There is no new face or new personality in our President for 1951, we are satisfied with the familiar friend we have come to love and trust. No doubt, however, he will supply us with new enthusiasm, new vigor and new ideas as he has done in the past.

Vice-President from Atlantic Coast States—Calder W. Seibels, Columbia, South Carolina; Vice-President from Pacific Coast States, Herbert V. Mitchell, Oakland, California; Vice-President from Gulf Coast States, T. K. McKnight, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Here are three good men and true, all are well known and beloved by the camellia world. All are anxious and able to support our President and our Society.

The following State Directors were

elected by the membership of states comprising Unit I: Alabama—M. J. Funchess, Auburn, Alabama, succeeding H. W. Lee, Mobile, Alabama. Georgia—T. E. Fletcher, Cordele, Georgia, who had served one year of the unexpired term of Dr. W. G. Lee, Macon, Georgia, resigned. North Carolina—Mrs. R. L. McMillan, Raleigh, North Carolina, re-elected. Texas—W. Lynn Brown, Austin, Texas, succeeding C. L. Babcock, Beaumont, Texas.

Directors-at-large for states in Unit I—J. P. Illges, Columbus, Georgia, and D. C. Strother, Fort Valley, Georgia, re-elected.

The Board of Directors elected S. J. Katz, Covington, Louisiana, to fill the unexpired term of T. K. McKnight, who was made a V.P.

The full roster of Officers and Directors will be found on the inside cover page. Directors-at-large and State Directors in Units II and III will serve through their terms for additional one and two years respectively.

1951 CONVENTION

Some 250 Camellia enthusiasts gathered at the historic Hotel DeSoto for the sixth Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society on February 10. This may be considered the hard (or is the word die-hard?) core of the membership. In a more normal year, attendance would have been 500 or more, for Georgia is the number one state in camellia culture and Savannah vies with Macon as the Camellia Capitol. Members came from Virginia and the Carolinas. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, all had delegations. Dr. and Mrs. E. W. McLean, of San Marino, California, were able and friendly ambassadors from the Pacific Coast.

Business of the Society got under way Friday night with the meeting of the Board of Directors. The Election Committee submitted results of

ballots in Unit I as reported in another article. The President, the Treasurer and the Secretary presented reports on the state of the Society. Suffice it to say that the organization is operating smoothly, is financially solvent and has enjoyed a substantial and healthy growth in membership. The roster on January 1 revealed a total of 7,733 members in comparison with 4,924 for one year previously.

Many matters of policy were studied and discussed. Interesting subjects included the improvement of registration procedure and extension of the progress of outstanding seedlings leading finally to the Illges Medal.

The Board selected Mr. Austin Griffiths, Jr., as Editor for Quarterlies and Yearbook, beginning with the July issue of the Quarterly, since Dr. Hume could no longer assume the duties of this assignment. Mr. Griffiths has been an able assistant to Dr. Hume and was formerly our Associate Editor. He has been the first recipient of an American Camellia Society scholarship which enabled him to pursue post graduate studies at the University of Florida, majoring in camellia culture and nomenclature. He has recently been appointed Assistant Horticulturist in charge of ornamentals at the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station.

In recognition of the many outstanding services and contributions of Dr. Hume on behalf of the Society, the board created a new award to be bestowed upon our founding patron and President Emeritus. A committee, headed by Dr. McLean, reported at a later meeting with the recommendation of an American Camellia Society plaque known as the Award of Honor be first presented to Dr. Hume. This was adopted and the bronze plaque is now being made from a special cast for the Society.

The Board elected four members to be Fellows of the American Ca-

mellia Society. This honor is provided in the By-laws to be given to persons deemed deserving because of outstanding achievements and valuable contributions to the advancement of knowledge of the genus *Camellia*. Those so recognized are: Dr. James Bonner, Plant Physiologist, Kerckhoff Laboratories of Biology, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.; Dr. Walter E. Lammerts, Head of Research, Descanso Distributors, Inc., La Canada, California; Dr. A. G. Plakidas, Plant Pathologist, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Dr. James Stokes, Chairman, Department of Biology, Georgia State College, Milledgeville, Georgia. Each new Fellow has received a Certificate suitable for framing.

The convention program was officially opened on Saturday morning. After official welcomes and with the "Keys to the city" in our pockets, the first feature was the Panel Discussion. This period of questions and answers has become a popular feature of A. C. S. conventions. Some fifteen informed experts and amateurs as specialists in various phases of camellia problems form the panel group. The questions, as usual, were fired quickly and the panel members fired back the answers with equal dispatch. Only the clock, which relentlessly showed it was time to desist, halted this part of the program after two hours well spent by all.

There followed a talk by Dr. Hume on Camellias in England, a discussion of camellia diseases by Dr. Danzell L. Gill, of Tifton, Georgia, Experiment Station and by our beloved Mr. K. Sawada on cold damage to camellias.

The noon luncheon with a welcome refreshment prelude came next. The afternoon afforded members time to visit an excellent display of blooms and art exhibit at

the Telfair Academy of Arts and Science. Outstanding displays of flowers were from S. L. Marbury of Wilmington, N. C., and Mrs. Samuel C. Porter, Atlanta, Ga. A garden tour was provided for those who had the urge to view plants without flowers, which were beautiful nevertheless.

President Solomon was a genial host at another refreshment prelude at his beautiful estate at Grimbells Point on the Isle of Hope. From here it was a matter of rush and race to be ready for the Annual Dinner, the closing event.

This is always an occasion of pleasure and 1951 was no exception. The first feature of note was the presentation of the Illges Medal by Vice-President Bill Wood to Mrs. Emmett Pfingstl, of Montgomery, Alabama, for Var. Joseph Pfingstl as the outstanding seedling of 1950. Mrs. Pfingstl graciously accepted the bronze trophy in memory of her husband whose untimely death occurred before the award had been revealed. She presented plants to the city of Savannah and the Roy Wilmot Memorial Garden.

The convention enjoyed a humorous and entertaining address by William Hazlett Upson, well known author of dozens of good stories.

The climax of the evening was the showing of the famous Williams' Kodachrome, including several of the new varieties of *C. reticulata*, which are just appearing on the camellia horizon.

Midnight brought an end to a pleasant day for most of the members. A hardy few would not give up but sank in soft lobby chairs and under dim lights talked camellias until wee small hours of the morn.

The farewells on Sunday among friends both new and renewed indicated the success and spirit of the 1951 convention. The words of many were, "I'll see you in Norfolk next year, if not before!"

SOMETHING NEW

The American Camellia Society needs a Members' Handbook. We have in mind a publication that will be a handy, pocket-size book with all sorts of pertinent information therein. This should include a geographical roster of members which has been in the yearbooks of former times, taking almost 100 pages of that important library volume. We would also publish a copy of the by-laws, our list of officers, suggestions for camellia shows, a roster of all camellia clubs and societies with meeting dates, and a list of municipal and private gardens open to visitors.

The Handbook should be issued in October so that members will have the advantage of using it during the full camellia season. Now, you see, this is a new project and we will require some help from you, dear reader, if we are to publish full and correct information. So consider our next remarks as a personal message.

To Secretaries and Officers of local or regional societies—please write at once to the Secretary of the ACS, giving the correct name of your society, the name of your President and Secretary and the time and place of meetings. We assume visitors will be welcome.

To all and sundry where there is no organized society—we appeal to you to give us information on camellia gardens open to visitors. We would like to know the approximate size and the approximate number of plants with any other pertinent information. Should the Handbook be published and should your favorite town not be given due recognition, reflect and recall whether or not you responded to this request.

NOTICE, SHOW CHAIRMEN

Do not fail to report your show to the Society's office. We will want to know the approximate attendance, number of blooms and number of varieties displayed, winners of main awards, best flower in show and other interesting data. If you have an especially good show picture, send it along. A few of the best can be used in our publications.

HAIL TO FRANK WILLIAMS

Did you ever wish to see the finest camellia kodachrome slides in the world? If you have, wish no more—just act instead.

Frank D. Williams, Beverly Hills, California, photographic expert par excellence and non-pareil, has generously donated to the ACS a set of slides from his famous collection. These were shown at the Annual Meeting in Savannah and made a tremendous hit. At the conclusion of the showing, Bill Wood announced the gift from Frank Williams.

The Kodachromes are available to organized societies for program use. The only cost will be shipping charges. The only requirement will be a guarantee of safe and prompt return. Applications for use of the slides in Atlantic and Gulf Coast states should be addressed to William T. Wood, 420 Second Street, Macon, Georgia. Societies in Pacific Coast states should request slides direct from Mr. Williams.

NOTICE TO RARE BOOK COLLECTORS

Word has come from our membership representatives, W. G. Hazelwood, Epping, N.S.W., Australia, that he can secure one copy of "Camellia Quest," by E. G. Waterhouse. This book is a limited edition of 500 copies and is considered an excellent collector's item. A few copies have been acquired in this country

and the prevailing price has now reached \$100. Anyone who may be interested in obtaining this book may correspond with the Secretary.

Due to dollar shortage in Australia, the American Camellia Society does not collect cash for dues of Australian members. Mr. Hazelwood credits our account and we periodically receive desirable plants for the Test Gardens or other items of value in lieu of money. This offer of "Camellia Quest" is a product of this arrangement. We have a special fondness for our forty-two members in the Down Under Camellia Belt. Each year more are added to our rolls. Any help we can extend is a pleasure to perform.

CAN YOU TOP THIS PRICE?

A good story does not grow too old to copy in three years. We have a copy of the McComb, (Miss.) Enterprise-Journal of April 13, 1948, in which it relates in headlines "Southwest Mississippi's Most Expensive Tree Moved to Texas." A gigantic 24-foot Camellia, known locally as "The Magnolia King," was packed and ready for shipment to its purchaser in Orange, Texas. We do not construe this to mean that the variety is GIGANTEA, which is also called MAGNOLIA KING, though this may be the case. The plant was owned by Miss Elizabeth Smiley, of Amite County. The Camellia cutting was given to Miss Smiley's mother some fifty years ago by Miss Maggie McAllister of Wilkinson County. The reported sale price was \$1,750.00.

There is a point to remember in this story for those who may have to endure a marital existence where only one partner is camellia conscious. Count the number of plants in your collection, then multiply by 1750, (do not fail to include rooted cuttings). Then make a tabulation of the age of your plants. With a little help from your school-age off-

spring, you can work out with mathematical exactness the potential worth of your collection when each plant becomes fifty years old. This should be a great source of satisfaction to you and may give you a few days of peace. Of course, a storm may break if a second school-age child joins forces with the opposition anti-camellia faction.

SEED BEARING PARENTS

In correspondence with Mr. W. L. Roberts, of Valdosta, Georgia, he writes as follows:

"It was only after the receipt of the 1947 Yearbook that I became interested in the (hand) pollination of camellias

"In our garden there are several hundred varieties, ranging in age from 60 years to last year's seedlings. Prior to 1947 we gathered very few seeds. After reading the Yearbook and trying my hand at pollination, our production for 1947 was about 30 seeds, for 1948 it jumped to over 200 and for 1949 to 320. The great increase in seed productivity is indicative of the work of hand pollination.

"Being just an enthusiastic, haphazard back-yard hibridizer, I neither keep tedious records nor employ a brush in pollinizing. I find my thumb nail is sufficient and always on hand!"

He goes on to make the suggestion that we ask members of the Society to send in lists of those varieties that successfully bear seed and from which they have collected seed. This information would be valuable and of interest to growers inclined towards hand pollination and crossed seedling production. As a beginning he submits the following list of varieties that have successfully served as female parents in his collection. To this has been added those that have served in like manner here in the test garden

or have been reported in correspondence heretofore.

Akebono	Lady Mildred
Amabilis Red	Lady Vansittart
Amabilis Var.	Magnoliaeflora
Annie Gray	Alba
Aunt Jetty	Mathotiana
Bernice Boody	Monarch
Candidissima	Monjisu
Cheerful	Mrs. Abby
Dolly Madison	Wilder
Donckelarii	(the false variety)
Duplex	Mrs. F. L. Gibson
Elegans	Pink Ball
Enrico Bettoni	Paeoniaeflora
Fred Sander	Pink Star
Glorie de Nantes	Prof. C. S.
Gov. Mouton	Sargent
Horkan	Rainy Sun
Imperator	St. Elmo
Imura	Selby Sears
Iwane	Semi-double
Jarvis Red	Blush
Jupiter	T. K. Varigated
Kate Young	Tricolor
(a seedling from	Tricolor Red
Elegans and	Tricolor White
Herme)	Ville de Nantes
Kuigyo-Subaki	Victor Emmanuel
Lady Clare	

HELP WANTED

One continuous job of all American Camellia Society members is the pleasant missionary work of securing new memberships. When you tell a friend about the society you are not begging for a donation, you are giving him a chance to get the biggest known value in camellia pleasure.

Besides, you are also helping yourself, for more members means more value to you. Our scope of service is only limited by the funds available from our members.

Membership work is not solely a labor of love. The best in each state will be given a good plant from his State Director and the first in all the ACS will be presented with a plant from President Solomon. Pacific

Coasters have an added incentive from Morrie Sharp of Portland, Oregon. He has offered to give a copy of "Camellias Illustrated" to the first ten members that get five or more new members.

We have had a gratifying increase in membership from the Pacific Coast this year—especially from California. These have been sending in their dues on their own initiative. Members can get credit for their work by either sending in new memberships or asking that their friends give them credit.

The ACS has grown every year since 1946. Last year we gained almost 3,000 members. We have no illusions or hopes about repeating this record in 1951. A large area of the camellia belt has had a bad and discouraging year. No blooms and no shows will be reflected in some waning of interest. It is therefore more necessary than ever that all good members come to the aid of their society.

You do not have to be a super-salesman. Let a camellia friend glance at your Yearbook. Our publishers say this book would sell for \$7.50 if it were written and distributed on a profit basis. So get busy.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

CAMELLIAS: KINDS AND CULTURE, by H. Harold Hume. 271 pages, illustrated, indexed. The Macmillan Company, New York. 1951. After April 1, \$6.50. (Reprinted with permission from Home Gardening Magazine, March 1951, article by Eva Noble.)

Everything anyone needs to know about camellias is in this latest book of a foremost authority on camellias. Dr. Hume has compiled and condensed his knowledge of the subject into this handy volume, forgetting nothing.

Camellias have an intensely inter-

esting history of thousands of years, beginning in the mystic Orient, where they were favorite plants in temple gardens. How they came to Europe and from there to America is a story told by the author in factual form. Greenhouses in New England first grew camellias, but when they came to the South, they flourished as outdoor plants. They were very popular in the antebellum days, then fell from grace for a matter of several generations, but now they have been restored to favor, and knowledge of their culture is necessary to success.

The chapter on planting gives the best time, the best type of soil, depth of planting and mulching, and degree of shading required by camellias. This is followed by a chapter on feeding. The culture and care of camellias as garden subjects or as potted plants and greenhouse plants, with propagation methods and the prevention and control of diseases and insects, are matters fully set forth.

The classification of camellias is cleared of confusion and the names as given, are letter perfect.

Eight pages of color and sixty-eight line drawings and photographs amply illustrate the text. The jacket is gay with **Camellia japonica** Ville de Nantes and **C. sasanqua**, Hinodegumo.

The author, who is President Emeritus of the American Camellia Society, expresses his purpose in these words:

"This volume is presented in the hope that it will assist in growing better camellias in larger numbers, under all conditions and for all uses to which they are adapted."

VARIETY REGISTRATIONS

To the list of variety registrations published in the January Quarterly, the following are added:

#107 BETTY GOODWIN: A seedling of unknown parentage first flowered in 1947. Age 10 yr. Originated

by Mrs. C. I. Goodwin, Sr. 1077 Middleton St. NE, Orangeburg, S. C. Plant growth is rapid, compact. One side of plant has white streaked with blush pink flower, while other side produces flower of solid blush pink. Leaves are oval, serrate, thin, medium green, slightly revolute. Buds are oval shaped and blush pink. Stamens central, petals broad as long, petal texture thin. Blooms are semi-double blush pink. 3 - 3½ inches in diameter, January - February.

#108 PRINCE CHARLIE: A seedling of unknown parentage from Tea Garden, Summerville, S. C. Age 9 years. First year of flower 1949. Originated by Lawrence A. Walker, Summerville, S. C. Being propagated by Garden Hill Nursery, Summerville, S. C. Introduced in 1950. Type of plant growth is upright. Manner of growth is compact and slow. Leaves are heavy rounded dark green. Flower buds are oval and brown. Flowers are simple, semi-double. Color of flower is deep red 4½ inches in diameter. Midseason to late.

#109 GENERAL MOULTRIE: A seedling of unknown parentage from Garden Hill Nursery in Summerville, S. C. Age seven years. First year of flower was 1949. Originated and propagated at Garden Hill Nursery, Summerville, S. C. Introduced in 1950. Type of plant growth is open and upright. Manner of growth is rapid. Leaves are long heavily veined on top side, color medium green. Flower buds are oval and green. Flower is incomplete double, mixed petaloids. Color is velvety red fading toward center. Midseason.

#110 ELEANOR McDOWELL: A seedling of unknown parentage from Tea Garden, Summerville, S. C. 8 years old. First year of flower was 1949. Originated and propagated by Garden Hill Nursery, Summerville, S. C. Type of plant growth is upright. Manner of growth is compact. Profuse bloomer. Flower buds are oval

and brown. Flower is complete double, incomplete imbricated. Color of flower is rose pink. $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Midseason to late.

#111 BAYOU DREAM: *Sasanqua*. A seedling of *Sasanqua Rosea* first flowered in 1947. Age 6 years. Parentage is *Rosea Sasanqua* and unknown. Originated by J. S. Bradford, Ocean Springs, Miss. Date introduced was October 15, 1950. Type of growth is upright. Manner of growth is compact and slow. When well established becomes rapid grower. Leaves are extreme dark green. Buds are oblong and pea green. Seem to split before opening. Flowers are semi-double, inner petals rabbit eared. Color of flower is Roseine purple (Color chart of Am. Gladiolus Soc.) size $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. October to December.

#112 BECKY VARNER: A seedling of unknown parentage, 8 years old. First flowered in 1946. Originated by Mrs. C. T. Springer, Union Springs, Ala. Type of plant growth is open and upright. Manner of growth is slow. Buds are ovoid and green. Flower is deep red, turning purple as they age. Loose peony type, interspersed with yellow stamens. $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Mid-season.

#113 MARGARET K. CUTTER. A seedling of unknown parentage purchased from Domoto Nursery. Owned by Robert K. Cutter, M.D., 107 S. Hampton Ave., Berkeley, Calif. Type of plant growth is average. Blooms plant growth is average. Blooms early; sets seed well. Manner of growth is slow. Flower buds are ovate and green. The flower is single and color is Rose Opal (Royal Hort. Chart) 3-4 inches in diameter. January - March.

#114 ESTHER MOAD: A 13 year old seedling of unknown parentage. First year of flower was 1943. Originated by Riverbank Camellia Nursery, 633 Atchison, Riverbank, Calif. Being propagated by same. Introduced in the fall of 1948. Type of

plant growth is open and upright. Light green foliage. Flower buds are round, slightly pointed tip. Pointed petals. Variegated form also which is called Esther Moad, Var. Flower is complete double, mixed petaloids. Color light rose (2-B-5, Maerz & Paul Chart) $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 inches in diameter. February - March.

#115 LAZATTA: A 13 year old seedling of unknown parentage. First year of flower was 1943. Originated by Riverbank Camellia Nursery, Riverbank, Calif. and being propagated by them. Introduced in fall of 1948. Type of plant growth is upright. Manner of growth is compact. Dark green foliage — buds lightly as young plant — will stand more sunlight and heat than most varieties. Flower buds are round. Fragrant — sometimes some of petaloids are purple. Flower is incomplete double, small petaloids. Color Brick red (5-E-6, Maerz & Paul chart) $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, February-March.

#116 KNIGHTS FERRY: A 13 year old seedling of unknown parentage. First year of flower was 1943. Originated by Riverbank Camellia Nursery, 633 Atchison, Riverbank, Calif., and being propagated by them. Introduced in the fall of 1949. Type of plant growth is open. Manner of growth is rapid. Flower buds are rounded. Crinkly, heart-shaped petals. Flower is incomplete double, large petaloids. Color is rose, (1-G-4, Maerz & Paul chart) $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. February-March.

#117 SHARON LEE: A 13 year old seedling of unknown parentage. First year of flower was 1943. Originated and propagated by Riverbank Camellia Nursery, Riverbank, Calif. Introduced in fall of 1949. Type of plant growth is average. Manner of growth is compact. Flower buds are round. Slight brown crust. Flowers are complete-double irregular. Color of flower is rose (1-J-4 Maerz & Paul

chart) 3-4½ inches in diameter. February - March.

#118 ABBOT TURNER: Seedling of unknown parentage, age 9 years. First year of flower was 1947. Originated by Mrs. D. A. Turner, 3218 Hilton Ave., Columbus, Ga. Type of plant growth is open. Manner of growth is rapid. About the shade of red of the Lindsay Neill but has red and white stamens tipped with gold—a number of petaloids. The leaves are all dark green and have not been burned or made to turn brown with the very cold weather. Flower buds are large and round, color is brown tipped with red. The flower is incomplete double with small petaloids resembling Aunt Jetty. Color is red. 4-5 inches in diameter. January and February.

#119 RYE HERIOT: An 8 year old seedling of unknown parentage. First year of flower was 1946. Originated by Walter Allan Nursery, Summerville, S. C. Being propagated by same. Announced in 1947 catalog. Not disseminated yet. Type of plant growth is average. Manner of growth is rapid and compact. Rather long, serrated leaves slightly twisted. Flower buds are large and pointed. Color deep rose pink. Flower is simple, semi-double. Color of flower is deep rose pink, 4 to 5 inches in diameter. January - February.

#120 BURNEYVILLE. A seedling of unknown parentage 13 years old. First year of flower was 1944. Originated and propagated by Riverbank Camellia Nursery, 633 Atchison, Riverbank, Calif. Introduced in fall of 1949. Type of plant growth is upright. Manner of growth is compact. Leaves are dark green, rounded, serrated. Flower bud is small, round. Deeply veined petals and petaloids. Flowers are incomplete double with small petaloids. Color, light rose (2-H-4, Maerz & Paul chart) 3-4½ inches in diameter, February - March.

#122 VICTOR JOHNSON: A seedling of unknown parentage 13 years old. First year of flower was 1944. Originated and propagated by Riverbank Camellia Nursery, 633 Atchison, Riverbank, Calif. Introduced in the fall of 1949. Type of plant growth is upright. Manner of growth is compact. Leaves are large, pointed tips, serrated. Flower buds are round, flat tip. Flowers are complete-double. Color, bright red (3-K-5, Maerz & Paul chart) 3-4 inches in diameter. February - March.

#123 SONORA: A seedling of unknown parentage 13 years old. First year of flower was 1944. Originated by Riverbank Camellia Nursery, 633 Atchison, Riverbank, Calif. and propagated by them. Introduced in 1949. Plant growth is average. Manner of growth is rapid. Light green foliage. Flower buds are oblong, round. Long lasting — holds up well. Flowers are complete double imbricated. Color Nilsson rose (2-1-2, Maerz & Paul chart). 3-4 inches in diameter. February-March.

ROSTER ODDITIES

One A. C. S. member who has the inquisitiveness of a monkey and who has plenty of time to indulge this noble characteristic has made a study of our membership roster. He reports some interesting data which we pass on to the more lethargic rank and file.

The 1950 Yearbook lists some 7,300 names as of October 31, 1950. These are divided into 4,000 men, 3,000 women and 300 nurseries, libraries and societies. Some states are also odd in that they do not conform to the national norm. Oregon has 48 men and 8 women, California has 370 men and 80 women, Tennessee has 10 men and 20 women and Virginia lists 103 men and 98 women. Now, what do you make of all that?

Macon, Georgia, has the most

members with 146 men and 145 women, Atlanta follows with 124 men and 120 women. (These are close majorities, men). Savannah, Georgia, has 135 men and 45 women and Columbia, South Carolina, equals her with 100 men and 80 women. New Orleans and Shreveport, Louisiana, run a close race with 86 men and 46 women for the former and 83 men and 67 women for the latter.

Some other city contrasts follow:

Columbus, Ga.	22 men, 45 women
Cordele, Ga.	4 men, 32 women
Dothan, Ala.	64 men, 3 women
Glendale, Cal.	16 men, 3 women
Greenville, Miss.	3 men, 32 women
Latta, S. C.	5 men, 25 women
Laurel, Miss.	6 men, 22 women
Los Angeles, Cal.	20 men, 4 women
Monroeville, Ala.	31 men, 1 woman
Moultrie, Ga.	7 men, 19 women
Pasadena, Cal.	11 men, 0 women
Quitman, Ga.	1 man, 10 women

Now, if you add all the men in all the cities mentioned and all the women in the same cities, you get 864 men and 699 women, which is still the national norm in spite of the odd results shown above. Figures are surely interesting. You can make them prove anything, if you try enough.

Another odd item that is reported is the number of Doctors that are listed in the roster. There are 422 of them with that title and there must be others who are listed only by initials. There is also a good supply of Colonels and Reverends. In New Orleans, 20% of the men who are members are Doctors and in Quitman, Georgia, it is 100%.

There are still some other interesting quirks in the roster, such as the number of women members who can play the piano or the proportion of spinsters to bachelors. These will be worked out and reported at a later date, no doubt! In the meantime, if anyone who reads this to the end should say to the writer "SO,

WHAT?", he will only get a typically simian blank look for reply.

NEW YORK IS CAMELLIA CONSCIOUS

On January 23, the Second Annual Camellia Meeting of Metropolitan New York was held in Schraft's Dining Room, Esso Building, at 15 W. 51st Street, New York. The program consisted of a social hour, followed by a dinner and formal program. This event which is now planned for an annual affair was first held on February 1, 1950, and proved to be most popular with the many camellia enthusiasts in the Metropolitan area.

The program featured talks by Mr. W. R. Pierson, Jr., of Cromwell, Conn., Judge A. W. Solomon, President of the American Camellia Society, Mr. Everett Miller, Superintendent of the W. R. Coe Estate, Oyster Bay, Long Island, and Dr. P. W. Zimmerman, of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Yonkers, New York. (Dr. Zimmerman, who was formerly Dean of Agriculture at the University of Maryland, has been studying the hardiness of camellias for many years. He contributed an article on this subject for the year-book of 1947). There were also Kodachrome slides, courtesy Magnolia Gardens, a camellia exhibit and time-lapse motion pictures shown by Dr. Zimmerman.

The pre-program notes give most interesting comments by several growers in this northern area. Experiences of these people indicate good sources of material for future articles. Your interest may be aroused by a few quotations. "I have two plants that are at least six years old that have taken our northern New Jersey winters in their stride and are doing very well. Of the many that I put in last year, several bloomed and now have buds which I hope to

enjoy next spring." "I am using such early blooming varieties as Kikutoji, Arejishi, Daikagura and the Sasanquas. So far they have gone through twelve below zero without any apparent harm." These statements are dated Jan. 15.

Another item of interest comes from New York. An exhibit of Camellias was awarded a silver medal certificate at the International Flower Show held on March 5th. Miss Evelyn Collins Hill, of New York and Lynnhaven, Virginia, exhibited some fifty varieties of camellias grown out of doors at her Virginia home, Sea Breeze Farm. The list included the following varieties: Lotus, Snowdrift,

Purity, Alba Plena, Alba Superba, Nobilissima, Imura, Duchess of Sutherland, White Empress, Amabalis, Mrs. Chas. Simons, Mrs. William Thompson, Magnoliaeflora, Pink Ball, Debutante, Dixie, Otome, Akebono, Herme, Pink Herme, Mrs. Freeman Weiss, Rev. John G. Drayton, Elegans, Pride of Rosebud Farm, Bella Romana, Sweeti Vera, Mme. Hovey, Eugene Lize, Ville de Nantes, Fanny Bolis, Monjisu, Monarch, Governor Mouton, Gigantea, Rose Glory, Ruby Glow, Imperator, Emperor of Russia, Princess Bachinachi, Marquis d'Exeter, St. Andre, Helen of Troy, Rainy Sun and others including several seedlings.

NOTES ON GEORGIA CAMELLIAS

By James Stokes

Part 5 -- Continued from October Quarterly

Almost midway between Fort Valley and Marshallville at Massey's Lane is one of the most extensive, attractive, and well thought through plantings of camellias to be found anywhere. These gardens contain only the rarest and most exquisite varieties. The reputation of a camellia is a matter of no concern to this fancier. If it does not produce up to the standards of quality and quantity delineated by this connoisseur, it immediately falls to the grafting knife. These are the gardens of Mr. D. C. Strother of Fort Valley.

It is likely that Mr. Strother travels from ten to fifteen thousand miles annually in search of the rarest and the finest in camellias. These are brought in as scions and grafted on appropriate stock. In this manner diseases are kept at a minimum. The list of varieties in these gardens is far from static as Mr. Strother is primarily interested in those which can be induced to come into com-

plete florescence under local natural conditions. When a Strother camellia blossoms you may expect to see perfection in quality and quantity. Plant nutrition is practiced at the highest level and many enthusiasts have a general feeling that Mr. Strother utilizes a few techniques unknown to other elite gardeners. At any rate these plants have received some sort of special blessing and the genial and generous owner keeps these gardens open at all hours and at all seasons in order that you and yours may enjoy, without charges, one of the most gorgeous displays of fine camellias to be seen anywhere. Thousands of camellia enthusiasts visit these gardens annually.

Mr. Strother is in very close contact with his camellias and knows them in the vegetative as well as the floral state. For many years he has studied the history of the origin of the various varieties and is probably the best informed man in Amer-

ica concerning the rare and newer varieties. He has not engaged extensively in originating new varieties but has exhibited a number of fine seedlings at camellia shows. It is probable that he is doing more than any other individual to bring the camellia to its rightful position in the gardens of the South.

Mr. Strother has recently named a new seedling and comments as follows: "I have recently named a seedling for my niece in Atlanta calling it Elizabeth Le Bey. She is Mrs. C. D. Le Bey. This seedling was originated by Mr. W. H. Wilkinson of Pensacola, Florida, and he gave me the right to name it. He gave me scions of this four or five years ago and I have five plants of it, three of them blooming this year. Mr. Wilkinson almost lost the original seedling. It is a huge flower, of a lovely shade of pink, and peony in form. Nearly everyone who has seen it has said it was the finest flower they saw at my place."

The erudite editor of the **Georgia Review**, Dr. John Donald Wade, is a permanent resident of Marshallville. His plantation style residence and old gardens are highly reminiscent of the pristine glory of the old South, and camellias play a conspicuous part in the over-all landscaping pattern. Some three thousand camellias were planted along the highways within and without this lovely city, and it is to Dr. Wade that the citizenry of Georgia is indebted, not only for the idea, but also for the finances. Dr. Wade exhibited an excellent variant of *Ville de Nantes* at the Jacksonville Camellia Show, Jacksonville, Florida. It is a beautiful full peony form, but Dr. Wade is thoroughly familiar with the behavior of camellias and is aware that this variant may not be stable. Messrs. Strother and Murray of Fort Valley also have variants of *Ville de Nantes* but question their stability.

Down in the Sugar Creek area

live Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Smith of McRae. These two enthusiasts have developed extensive plantings of camellias and in the unbelievable period of eight years. The Smith gardens are particularly notable for the fine collection of the different species, such as *C. sinensis*, *C. cuspidata*, *C. japonica*, *C. maliflora*, *C. oleifera*, *C. Pittardii*, *C. reticulata* (three varieties), *C. saluenensis*, and *C. sasanqua*, as well as hundreds of varieties of *C. japonica*, some of which are not to be seen in many other gardens. The importance of these gardens has not been fully realized; nevertheless this is one of the most important camellia plantings in the South and its varietal list may be the South's most extensive.

Mr. Smith has not engaged extensively in attempting to originate new varieties, and this is probably correlated with the newness of his plantings. However, at the present time he has several hundred fine seedlings, a number of which will bloom this year for the first time. Since these came from seed gathered from his own fine collection it is likely that he will have some choice new camellias to add to the list of the rare and finer varieties. He is now meditating over the idea of replanting his camellias in a more extensive acreage in order that they may be displayed to a better advantage, and that the number of varieties may be increased. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are two of Georgia's most genial hosts and hundreds of people visit these gardens each season. On a single Sunday as many as two hundred people have visited these gardens and enjoyed the particularly fine blossoms grown in the open, but under partial lath house protection.

In the city of Milledgeville Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ritchie are enthusiastic camellia growers and are the proud possessors of two fine old plants as well as a number of seedlings which

are under observation. The old plants were set out by Mrs. John Clark, grandmother of Mrs. Ritchie. One of these, a lost label variety, sets seed and from it has come a number of seedlings. The most promising of these is the variety which has been named Miss Mollie in honor of Mrs. Geo. D. Case, mother of Mrs. Ritchie. This seedling was twelve years old when it first bloomed in 1941. Its flowers are medium in size, formal double, and white with delicate pink tracings. The seedlings Princess Sallie and W. L. Ritchie are being held for further observation.

Mrs. J. L. Hand and Mrs. C. W. Hand of Pelham are interested not only in their collections of camellias, but also in the origination of new varieties. Mr. Hand reports that he has two or three excellent but unproven prospects. About 1940 Mrs. J. L. Hand planted some seed from her garden and one of these has developed into the variety which she has named Florence Hollis in honor of her mother who is 99 years of age. The flower is a beautiful china white, medium to large, incomplete double, and is cold resistant. This variety has been seen by many camellia fanciers and is considered by them to be an excellent addition to the list of fine camellias. This variety has been fully described in the April, 1948, **News-letter**.

The late Mr. T. R. Ramsey of Bainbridge developed two seedlings from the well known Elegans (Chandler). These have entered the trade through the Pettyjohn Nursery. Mr. Sam Pettyjohn comments as follows: "The variety Lilly Ramsey originated in this nursery, by the former owner, the late T. R. Ramsey, and it was named for his wife. This plant is a seedling of Elegans (Chandleri) and has been grown here in this nursery for the past few years with much success. The flowers resemble a Elegans (Chandleri)

in form, but the color is a deep rich red. The blooming period is one of the longest we know of and blooms when the plant is young. This is an upright grower, with dark green foliage. We consider it one of the finest of the dark red camellias.

"Mr. Ramsey said that the White Chandleri was also his own seedling, and it is listed in this manner in our catalogue." This variety is described as a hardy, slow growing, mid-season bloomer.

The variety White Chandleri was announced for the first time in the 1946-47 catalogue of the Pettyjohn Nursery. Here is an excellent example of the sort of confusion that results from failure to clear names and descriptions through the American Camellia Society. There is at present a White Chandleri (Middletonii), White Chandleri (Middleton No. 22), White Chandleri (Ramsey seedling), Chandleri Alba, White Chandleri Elegans, and Madge Miller — all of which are often referred to as White Chandleri or Chandleri Alba. The author saw some small plants in a nursery labeled White Chandleri. Questions concerning the nature of this particular White Chandleri revealed that these plants were supposed to bear white flowers, half white flowers, and variegated flowers all on the same plant. If the above description is correct it is indeed unfortunate that this variant should also bear the name White Chandleri.

In the Albany area Mr. Hugh W. Shackelford has some camellia plantings and is interested in the origination of new varieties. At the present time he has several promising seedlings under close observation and he expects to release them within the next year. One of these was exhibited at the Augusta Camellia Show and it attracted much attention.

Mrs. R. B. Whitehead of Valdosta is the originator of a seedling which

she has named Whitehead's Pride. The flower is a rich pink of semi-double formation. The plant is reported to be a prolific grower and to produce flowers well adapted to floral arrangements.

In 1938 Mr. William T. Wood of Macon imported some camellia seed from Japan. From this batch of seed have come several interesting varieties. One of the earlier ones was a double red which was named Merriewood for the Woods' suburban residence. This one failed to open satisfactorily in the Macon area and scion materials were sent to the test garden at Gainesville, Florida.

Mr. Wood comments as follows: "Marie Wood is an early semi-double white, blooming before Alba Plena, and varies in size from four to four and one-half inches. It was named in honor of Mrs. W. T. Wood. Scions have been distributed to a few nurserymen and several private collectors.

"Bailey Walker is an early mid-season semi-double bright clear pink. It has been distributed only to a few private collectors.

It is a bit surprising that Savannah, with its equable climate, very old camellia gardens, and industrious citizenry has not been more productive in originating new varieties. In 1851 The Right Reverend Stephen Elliott, Jr., said: "In many of the gardens in Savannah there are seasons of the year when one literally walks upon Camellias, and their seed is freely matured in the open air." Judge Arthur W. Solomon has a very extensive collection of fine camellias and these are perfectly displayed in beautifully landscaped gardens. He is busily engaged in extending camellia information to the public. He reports as follows: "Frankly, I do not know of any camellia plant that I can think of that originated here in Savannah. I have several hundred seedlings. Last year they produced several

good blooms and this year I expect to see quite a few more bloom but it is seldom that you get one good blossom that is outstanding in four or five hundred plants." A later report states: "I have several seedlings that I have not registered but will do so either this year or next. They are by no means the finest I have seen but better than the average and I think this year you will be able to get the names of quite a few seedlings that are going to be registered from Chatham County."

Mr. H. B. Stanton of Savannah has originated a fine seedling which won a blue ribbon at the 1945 Savannah Camellia Show. The flower is single, 3-4½ inches in diameter, with six petals, and deep in color. It has been named Katharin Stanton in honor of his mother who resided in Atlanta, and it has been registered with the American Camellia Society. It is described in the October, 1948, **News-letter**. Mr. Stanton's interest in camellias extends back some twenty years. At his country home "Shadowlawn" he has several hundred camellias and some fifteen hundred azaleas.

Mr. J. L. Cope of Savannah has a variety which has been named Laura Dasher and the original plant is in his father's garden. It is a sport of Mathotiana and is very similar to Rosea Superba.

In the Shirley Hills section of Macon lives a man whose interest in camellias antedates the camellia revival. It is through his interest and generosity that many people have come to know more about camellias. The Dr. W. G. Lee Boulevard and the parks and avenues of Macon are dotted with living memorials to the ingenuity and public spiritedness of Dr. W. G. Lee. About thirty years ago he permitted an itinerant nurseryman to plant some ten thousand seedlings on the grounds of his estate. These seedlings had come from seed collected from some of the

finest plantings in Georgia and South Carolina, and it was only natural that some very superior offspring would result from such a large number of plantings. The nurseryman moved from Macon and later returned to remove his share of the plants. The fate of the nurseryman's lot is not known to the author. However, from those retained by Dr. Lee have come many exquisite varieties which have been propagated from coast to coast.

One would judge that Dr. Lee is a real family man since his camellias bear such names a Christine Lee, Dr. W. G. Lee, Tinky Lee, Anna Lee, and Matt Lee. One of his close friends has been honored by naming a very fine variety James Hyde Porter. This handsome camellia is a semi-double to loose peony white with variable pink stripes. In camellias of the striped sort one may expect monochromatic reversion. This has occurred in the James Hyde Porter variety. Some of Dr. Lee's originations are described in the 1947 edition of the **American Camellia Yearbook**.

From the Christine Lee variety has been developed a particularly beautiful variegated strain. Dr. Lee grafted Christine Lee on appropriate understock and the variegated form appeared suddenly. It seems probable that many variegated strains are due to virus diseases, and such diseases in camellias seem to effect no undesirable qualities unless leaf mottling is to be considered in this category.

Dr. Lee's gardens are very extensive and his plantings contain many of the very finest varieties. The original seedlings and their sports may be seen in his gardens and hundreds of visitors have availed themselves of this opportunity. Dr. Lee hasn't given up the chase and is still interested in the production of fine seedlings. Among those that have been propagated for sale are

Dr. W. G. Lee numbers 19, 43, 56, 74, 89, 96, 98, and in addition there are about forty-five other very good numbered varieties that are being held for further observation.

In handling thousands of seedlings along with great numbers of standard varieties, with inexperienced labor during certain periods, it is inevitable that some mixing of materials should occur. The variety known as Bill Lee seems to fall in this category. This is not a Georgia origination but an old unnamed variety from the Summerville Tea Garden known as Tea Garden No. 44. Magnolia Gardens and Nurseries has exclusive propagation rights on the Tea Garden camellias and in 1940 the name was changed by them from Tea Garden No. 44 to Prima Donna Variegated. The varieties Bill Lee and Prima Donna Variegated seem to be identical. Priority of name is a matter for consideration elsewhere.

(To be Continued)

A STATEMENT FROM DR. HUME

At the time of the death of R. J. Wilmot I was in Europe and, to help out in part with what had been left unfinished, agreed to look after the editing of four Quarterlies and the Yearbook for 1950. When I did this it was impossible to foresee what was ahead. If I could have, the task would not have been undertaken.

Although the Yearbook has been delayed I have completed what I agreed to do. With the publication of the April 1951 Quarterly now my connection as editor is ended.

—H. Harold Hume

With the above note left on my desk to be given to the printers, Dr. Hume has modestly and simply said farewell to official cares and respon-

sibilities. I cannot feel, however, that this modesty and simplicity, which is so characteristic, is an adequate farewell for the occasion. Without his knowledge, this reply is added for the record.

The American Camellia Society cannot adequately express full appreciation for the many contribu-

tions that H. Harold Hume has so generously made in our behalf. He has the admiration, respect and love of all the membership. We look forward to many more pleasant years in which we shall enjoy his association and profit by his counsel and encouragement.

—Sam P. Harn, Secretary



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