AMERICAN CAMELLIA *Quarterly*

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American Camellia Quarterly, Volume 6 - Number 3, July 1951

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American Camellia Quarterly

VOLUME 6—NUMBER 3 JULY, 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 and a subscription to the American Camellia Quarterly.

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MEMBERSHIP APPEAL

Of course last year was a disastrous season throughout a large part of our camellia land. Some people have become so discouraged that they now profess complete and final indifference to a camellia plant or flower. But these are actually very, very few. Many more are now suffering from temporary apathy which will disappear when the first blooms burst forth this fall.

We are leading up to the point of telling you that our roll now carries more delinquent members than we normally have on this date. If we do not pick up, we will experience our first decline in membership since the Society was founded. But this does not have to happen.

All members have been duly notified. The January Quarterly had a notice of dues and also a membership renewal blank attached. The April issue carried a reminder stamped on copies mailed to delinquent members. This current Quarterly also is being mailed to every member of 1950. But it really must be the last complimentary copy. A second reminder may be stamped on your copy to tell you finally of "No More Quarterlies — No Yearbook." Please take these reminders to heart. They have been sent in the most friendly spirit, with the real hope that you wish to continue your membership. But the time to respond is right now.

We must place our order for the number of yearbooks we will require. We cannot afford to print a couple of thousand extra copies which might be ordered in future years to complete a set of yearbooks.

Our dues rates are most reasonable. They have not been increased since the Society was formed, yet there has been quite an improvement in the size and quality of publications. Our services and our cost of operation have increased, of course. Our directors are committed to holding the dues rates at the present level if at all possible. We have managed to make ends meet, however, only through a very gratifying increase in membership each year. The membership record of the ACS is a challenge to other national organizations of this nature. Letters to your general office from other societies say, "how do you do it?"; "we have had to increase our dues" and so forth. Well, we in the office do not "do it." You who are members are the ones to thank for the support you have given the Society. The American Camellia Society is yours and its future is in your hands.

So, renewals, please. They are most important. New members are welcomed, and you can help your Society by interesting camellia friends to join. More than 1000 new names have been added this year. This is fine, but even this increase has not been enough to offset our present loss in renewals. Do not delay or forget. Renew today.

THE OCTOBER QUARTERLY

Special Notice to Show Chairmen, Club Officials and Commercial Members

We still want to make a start on providing something of an informational handbook for the October Quarterly. Just how far we can go depends a great deal on the amount of information we can get from the members.

First, we must surely publish the list of proposed Camellia Shows for the coming season. This means that show officials in every locality should inform the ACS office as soon as possible on this subject. This is most important.

Second, we will ask again that Camellia Clubs that have not reported after our appeal in July give us the name of club, time and place of meeting and officers. We would like to list all such organizations in the handbook.

Third, we hope to have a good list of gardens that may welcome visitors. This should include many private and municipal gardens as well as a number of beautiful commercial gardens.

Fourth, we hope to include a directory of commercial members of the ACS. This will be of value in giving the membership the names of nurseries and other firms that support the Society through commercial membership.

The idea of a handbook is a new venture. The first issue will certainly not be complete, but we hope that each year it may be improved and enlarged. If we have to abandon the idea, it will be because the necessary information has not been supplied as herein requested.

YEARBOOK PREVIEW

It has been evident for some time that something must be done about the ever-increasing size of recent Yearbook editions. There are several factors that prohibit the continuation of this practice. Perhaps a few of the considerations will be strongly questioned by some members; however, the general consensus has been taken into account on these, and the remaining points are incontestable.

The size of our Yearbook is becoming unwieldy, with appearance and ease of use for reference suffering thereby. There is regrettably a very definite limit to material available for the Yearbook, and the requisite articles are more difficult to procure each year. Some material that has been included in past editions has very doubtful permanent value and should appear elsewhere. Finally, mailing rates have become entirely too excessive for the weight recent Yearbooks have attained

Accordingly, several decisions have been reached and the new editorial policy is hereby outlined. Future Yearbook editions will be limited to approximately 300 total pages. This is necessary to restrict the weight so that Yearbooks may be distributed at the most reasonable mailing rate obtainable. The decrease in size will not, however, be made at the expense of total textual material. This will remain the same or only slightly less than in our two recent large editions. All significant weight reduction is to be made by sacrificing other material. The membership roll and report of shows sections, heretofore included, will no longer appear in the Yearbook. It is planned eventually to include these in other publications. Also, with the exception of the 1951 edition because of past commitments, all future Yearbook editions will no longer contain advertisements. In addition, any material submitted for publication that is of doubtful value in such a permanent medium will be used in other ways. Therefore, by excluding the membership roll, show reports, advertisements, and other questionable material, the Yearbook will be reduced to a reasonable size and yet not suffer from the loss of valuable text material.

Also, it has been decided that each future edition will include a certain number of articles reprinted from other publications in which they originally appeared. This is both necessary to ease the always threatening scarcity of material, and desirable in that the membership

will thereby receive the advantage of these important contributions that are generally unavailable to everyone.

Finally, you will be interested to know that preparation for the Yearbook is well under way. It will be distributed by early November. Our new publishers, The R. L. Bryan Company, Columbia, South Carolina, are experienced in producing fine books. They are most cooperative and deeply interested in our Society. They have given every assurance that there will be no delays in publication of the Yearbooks. The 1951 book and future editions will continue to carry articles of timely interest and definite value to all camellia growers. It is our intention to maintain the high standard of quality that has characterized former volumes.

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA

Camellias thrive in Southern England and the Channel Islands, and our British cousins have been growing them for more than a century. Only a favored few have been able to hold membership in the American Camellia Society. Many camellia enthusiasts, however, would like to be members of the ACS, but U. S. dollars over there are as scarce as eggs or even hens' teeth. So a barter plan has been worked out which will help all concerned if our members wish to cooperate.

Mr. J. A. Slocock, Goldsworth Nursery, in Woking, Surrey, has agreed to be our British representative. The plan is similar to the one we have employed so successfully for several years in Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Slocock will accept English memberships and will pay the Society in salable goods rather than in money.

Our first offering in this barter arrangement is the current volume of the Royal Horticultural Society which reports the proceedings of the Magnolia and Camellia Conference held last year. This is an excellent library item, well illustrated, which includes several interesting and informative papers on camellias, as well as magnolias. The book also reports the conference tour of famous English gardens. A great many of our members should welcome the chance to secure this volume. By way of further interest, it might be mentioned that Dr. Hume and the Ralph Peers attended the Conference and took part in the proceedings and tours.

We have arranged to place a requisition on August 15 for the number of copies that have been ordered by you up to that date. The number of books that the RHS can supply us is limited to 100 copies. We believe that every available copy will be sold. The price is $3.00 postpaid.

This proposition has many advantages to both parties concerned. First, you will get full value in the book you buy, also you will provide some unknown English friend with the opportunity to become a member of the ACS. You need not be reminded of the full value he will get by this membership.

Let's support this mutual assistance pact among camellia lovers of two friendly countries. Our English friends are ready, able and willing. How about you? Will we let them down? Place your order today with a little $3.00 check.

CORRECTION ON VARIETY REGISTRATION

The April, 1951, Quarterly listed a newly registered variety that must be corrected as follows:

Registration No. 115 was published as LAZATTA. This variety is properly spelled LAZETTA. Please make note of this correction.

FALL CAMELLIA SHOWS

It is not too early to start plans for a fall show. The idea of holding a show at the beginning of the flowering season is gaining ground. There are many advantages that have been pointed out before, and this year seems especially suitable to start an annual event.

The early freeze of 1950 stopped most camellia shows—stopped them cold, you might say. Everybody is ready to see some fine flowers just as soon as possible. Let's meet that demand. It is also a good year to start giving a break to some of the very finest varieties that are past their prime in blooms by midseason. Consider in this list such names as Daikagura, Debutante, Yokei-haku, Lindsay Neill, Arejishi, Alba Plena, Kikutoji, Gov. Mouton, Imperator (French) and most of the sasanquas.

Last year, Fall Shows were held in Pearl River, Louisiana; Hattiesburg, Mississippi; and Columbia, South Carolina. All were most successful. This year we have reports that these shows will again be staged.

The show at Columbia, South Carolina was really a big event and the "second annual" promises to be even greater. Arrangements have been made to hold this show under auspices of the American Camellia Society as co-sponsors. Judges accredited by the A.C.S. will award the Society's Gold and Silver Certificates as well as the Highly Commended Award for new seedlings. The Columbia people are to be commended and congratulated for their enterprise and interest. There is no area of camellia land where finer blooms or more varieties are available. With the enthusiasm and experience at their disposal, success is assured.

Certainly all of the A.C.S. sends to Columbia our best wishes.

We have just been notified that the Second Annual Columbia Fall Camellia Show will be held on November 17-18 at the Wade Hampton Hotel Ballroom. This is the first show to be registered for the 1951-52 season.

THE 1951 GROWTH CYCLE IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST

John Niles Sewell, Jacksonville, Florida

The most interesting aftermath of last winter's unprecedented weather conditions in the South and Southeast has been the comparative growth of camellias this spring and summer. Most plants which were not severely damaged have produced an unusual amount of growth of good quality. Many growers agree that this has been due to the fact that the strength which would have gone into blooms which the plants did not have because of cold damage has been added to the normal amount of growth energy. This tendency has been increased as a result of pruning of damaged plants, and a really exceptional amount of growth has been produced by many plants which were damaged badly enough to necessitate considerable pruning but not too badly to respond properly to such pruning.

In his excellent talk during the Society's Annual Meeting in Savannah last February, K. Sawada advised against unnecessarily severe pruning. The wisdom of his advice has been proven since by the fact that many latent buds have produced good growth much nearer the ends of branches than might have been anticipated previously, even though the regular growth buds at the ends of the branches were frozen. In such a case, of course, the

damaged tips should be pruned just above the point of new growth if this has not already been done. Plants whose damaged tips of twigs and branches were pruned before the start of spring growth have produced some peculiar results in some cases. For example, where a comparatively small number of undamaged growth buds were left unpruned the first sudden thrust of growth energy has brought out "balloon" leaves from these undamaged growth buds before the latent buds have developed correspondingly on other parts of the plants. Often these undamaged growth buds have faced toward the inside of the plant because the growth buds facing toward the outside were more exposed and were damaged more severely; where this has been true, strong shoots have grown almost horizontally across the main body of the plant. These shoots should not be pruned too soon, but, if desired, can be pruned in future years to help the plant's tendency to grow more symmetrically.

Generally speaking, camellia growers in the mid-South and lower South have suffered worse than in the upper South, probably because early frosts had caused most camellia plants in the upper South to become semi-dormant before the severe November freeze which more directly affected the rest of the South and Southeast. Friends in the middle South have told me about plants which produced an apparently normal amount of spring growth but afterwards died suddenly, and in some cases of this kind rather large plants have been involved. This regrettable situation seems to have been due to what was described as "terminal thrust" where growth has been produced through energy stored in the plant itself, but where cold damage to the cambium near the base of the plant had been so severe - even though not too clearly evident - as to prevent the normal flow of moisture and nourishment through the plant. In other words, a camellia plant may have survived the effects of severe cold damage until it produced spring growth, yet may have died since because of having been unable to stand the strain of spring growth with an inadequate amount of undamaged cambium. Anyone who has carefully peeled the bark from around such a plant near its base has almost invariably found that the cambium has been black completely around at least part of the trunk of the plant.

Dieback will undoubtedly be more prevalent throughout the South and Southeast this year than in a normal year because unions between old growth and new growth may have sustained cold damage last winter and may "cave in" at some time this summer. All of us should watch out for "drooping" new growth which fails to revive promptly during the night after having been watered or syringed (as distinguished from temporary wilting due to severe summer heat), and prune such a damaged twig or branch back to good clean and solid wood before the dieback has had a chance to penetrate into one of the main branches and thus cause severe damage to the plant. For example, a piece of new growth between 5" and 6" long on a Cameo Pink in our yard was cut off before it drooped at all, because dieback involving a shorter piece of growth on the same branch had penetrated into the branch behind the good growth, and there was no use postponing the inevitable. A good clean cut is essential, of course, and it may also be advisable to use a good pruning paint to prevent redevelopment of dieback where a twig or branch of any appreciable size is cut off.

Much of the unusually heavy growth this spring and summer has

lacked sufficient color. This has been true in our own yard, even though considerable cottonseed meal was used in addition to one of the good commercial fertilizers at the time of our first feeding this year. This may be helped later by the use of small amounts of iron sulfate which, incidentally, I consider a better acidifying agent than aluminum sulfate, particularly in the sandy soils of certain parts of Florida or other soils which lack iron. However, this lack of color in leaves has been due primarily to an insufficient absorption of nitrogen by the plants thus affected. While these leaves may later "color up" to some extent, a "watering can" version of nitrogen fertilization through leaf absorption should produce good results if one of the urea solutions is used. Interesting articles on this subject by Drs. Walter E. Lammerts and Edgar C. Tullis appeared in the 1950 American Camellia Yearbook.

The quality and amount of new growth this spring and summer indicates that, with reasonable luck, most of us in the South and Southeast should have more and better blooms next winter. Let's all look forward to an unusually good camellia season next winter instead of worrying too much about what happened last winter!

VARIETY MARGUERITE CALUSAUT

Sam Harn, Gainesville, Florida

Credit Mrs. Sigmund J. Katz, of Covington, Louisiana, for starting us on a cross-country search for information about this camellia variety, as well as the whereabouts of the lady for whom it was named. As a result of the quest, it is learned that "CALUSAUT" is generally incorrectly spelled and pronounced "CALUSANT." The flower is a Magnolia Gardens seedling which the senior Mr. Norwood Hastie named a number of years ago in honor of a lady who is now Mrs. Carl H. Lewis of Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. Katz was the first to wonder if the spelling were incorrect. She has not disclosed on what grounds she based her suspicion of an error, and we will credit this to her unerring woman's intuition. At any rate she asked Mr. Norwood Hastie, Jr. for a story on the naming of this variety. After some record searching, Mr. Hastie found that the mistake occurred because a written signature was incorrectly read wherein the name of Calusaut became Calusant. The only other information from this source was that the lady now was married and lived in Atlanta.

So then the search was on. New Orleans, we know, is full of French family names and we asked Mrs. Katz if Calusaut was a Louisiana name. Hermann Deutsch (not French, I presume), who is a widely read columnist of that city, entered the chase with a 3-column story on the subject after being questioned on the name. It filled his quota of space for an issue and added some features to the full story. We quote him here for the same reason:

"The camellia season is over. From now until September there is nothing to do but spray periodically for scale infestation and aphids, mulch, keep the roots moist, take the bell jars from the grafts and replace them with slat shelters, remove these after the new wood has hardened, gather the seeds, if any, and plant them at once, disbud as needed and a few other chores which must be completed before the first early blooms open in September. So there's time for talk."

Then Hermann adds a little confusion by asking his readers if they know of a New Orleans family named "Callisaut." He picks up more space, just as this writer is doing, by

expounding on the merits of beautiful names for beautiful camellias, citing as a classic example Pink Perfection instead of Frau Minna Seidel. Still more lines are gained with discussion of Magnolia Gardens. This has been treated ably in the 1948 Yearbook, and we do not have the hardihood to expand this article thus.

Every now and then Hermann Deutsch or any other writer must get back to his subject - in this case var. Marguerite Calusaut. Remember, we are still looking for this lady.

Mrs. Katz next asked Dave Strother what he knew about the matter. This was natural, for she well knew that Mr. Strother is a well informed expert in the fields of camellia nomenclature and ladies. In this case, an expert in both fields was indicated. The gallant expert came promptly to the aid of Mrs. Katz. He made contact with a fellow expert in Atlanta, Phil Shutze. (Does this seem complicated to you? If so, read on). Jessie Katz, the efficient one, next sent the writer copies of everything and a pencilled note that read, "Sam, these just came; will let you know if we get anything further." You can well imagine my sleepless nights that followed.

And now we are back to what we told you in the first paragraph. Mr. Shutze had reported that Marguerite Calusaut was indeed Mrs. Carl H. Lewis, nothing more. And as far as camellia nomenclature goes that is as much as one should need to know. Further historical details, though interesting, are actually none of my business, or yours, forsooth.

This variety was originally described as a semi-double white with irregular pink stripings, size about the average for blooms. The soft pink sport, however, is more popular and perhaps more widely propagated. The only specimen that this writer has seen was at the Atlanta show in February. The flower had a beautiful satiny sheen to the petals that made it fairly glisten. It was immediately added to that long list of must-haves and it started this whole inquiry.

Rules of nomenclature, when strictly interpreted, can force an obvious error to be perpetuated. Variety Marguerite Calusaut as here written might well be adopted, however. The error has been discovered. It was promptly corrected in subsequent catalog printings before it had obtained any wide distribution or extensive propagation. It has also carried variously the titles of Mme. and Mlle. Both can well be discarded. This is the sensible course to pursue for the correction is herein explained in a rather widely circulated publication, and it is doubtful if experts of a hundred years hence will quarrel with this decision.

KILLEARN GARDENS

The State of Florida has accepted a gift of the beautiful and famous Killearn Gardens as a state park. This generous bequest has been made by Mrs. Alfred B. Maclay and her son, Capt. Alfred B. Maclay, Jr., and daughter, Mrs. Noel S. Bowers as a memorial to the late Alfred B. Maclay.

The property covers some 400 acres, including extensive formal gardens. Mr. Maclay spent 25 years developing Killearn, which is named for the Scottish home of Maclay ancestors. Many large and beautiful camellias adorn the plantings. The original plants of a number of varieties are included in the collection. The situation for a garden is ideal with rolling hills, a beautiful lake and stately trees both native and imported. The formal garden with the reflection pool is a view never to be forgotten by a lover of the beautiful.

At a recent session of the Florida

legislature the sum of $42,600 was budgeted for maintenance and operation as a state park.

Mrs. Maclay has been a member and strong supporter of the American Camellia Society since its beginning. The ACS wishes to express appreciation to her and her son and daughter for this generous gift which makes Killearn a camellia shrine for the enjoyment of all of us.

ROSY FUTURE

Reports from all sections indicate that there is a definite spirit of optimism ahead for the coming season. Wise nurserymen who watch these trends are expecting and preparing for a banner year. Certainly, our good friends, the ones in the nursery business, deserve all the support and trade they can get this fall and winter.

Many of us experienced disappointment last season. Our abiding hobby did not give the joy and pleasure that we had anticipated, but this did not actually affect the supply of bread and butter. Our nurserymen, on the other hand, who love camellias just like the rest of us, had additional troubles that were much more real. Unless bread and butter had been stored from former years, the supply was rather meager.

It would seem to be obvious that many plants will be bought this year for replacements; many more will be those added plants that were planned for last year and not available. We can add to this the normal trade and also that spirit of revived interest that will surely come when camellias bloom again.

Every one of us should be grateful to our good friend, the nurseryman. He is the one who has had to bear the real loss and still greets us with a smile. He is the one who will have good plants ready for you when the time arrives to plant.

COSMOPOLITES VISIT THE SOUTH

Ralph and Monique Peer have left a trail of good will and pleasant memories as a result of their tour of the South in June. They left their California home via the southern route and have covered many spots of deep interest to any camellia enthusiast.

The tour included a visit to Orange, Texas, the home of the H. J. Lutcher Starks, and the gardens of Shangri-La; Covington, Louisiana, and the S. J. Katz gardens; LaCombe, Louisiana, of Bayou Garden fame, home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Leche. Many famous Georgia gardens were visited which included the cities of Columbus, Macon, Fort Valley, Thomasville, Sea Island, Savannah and Augusta. Tallahassee, Gainesville and Jacksonville, Florida, were also on the itinerary. Friends in South Carolina welcomed the travellers in Orangeburg, Columbia and Magnolia Gardens, the famous estate of C. Norwood Hastie. Other points of interest included Mobile, Myrtle Beach and the Norfolk area. The trip ended in New York, from where the Peers will soon sail for an extended journey into foreign lands.

Mr. and Mrs. Peer are both interested in camellias - not only japonicas, but every known species - as well as many other ornamental plant materials. When in Gainesville, they were about midway of their tour. They had enjoyed the trip to the fullest and had made many new friends and also cemented the friendships of former years. We view the visit of the Peers as a journey of good will in addition to just another pleasant trip. Mr. Peer is a Patron Member of the American Camellia Society and the only Patron from the Pacific Coast area. He is a generous contributor of articles for the yearbooks.

1951 SHOW REPORTS

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, March 10-11, 1951 (27th Annual)
Sponsor: Camellia Society of Sacramento.
Awards: (1) Gold Certificate, A. S. C.: Mr. Barlow W. S. Hollingshead, Orinda, Calif.
(2) Silver Certificate, A. C. S.: Mr. A. R. Carstensen, Sacramento, Calif.
(3) Best flower in show: Donckelarii.
Remarks: The show was one of the most colorful ever staged in Sacramento. More than 5000 blooms were on display. More entries were received than had been thought possible in a season that was considered unfavorable for camellias.

A. E. Morrison.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, March 24-25, 1951 (4th Annual)
Sponsor: San Diego Camellia Society.
Awards: (1) Gold Certificate, A. C. S.: Mrs. Scott Campbell, La Mesa, Calif.
(2) Silver Certificate, A. C. S.: Mrs. Fred Hebert, La Mesa, Calif.
(3) Award of Merit, A. C. S.: Harvey Short, Ramona, Calif., for unnamed seedling; clear rose pink, anemone form, five inches diameter, waved petals with high crown of stamens and petaloids intermixed.
(4) Highly Commended Certificate, A. C. S.: E. W. Miller, Escondito, Calif.; for seedling Melody Lane.
Remarks: This most successful show was held in huge Conference Hall Auditorium at Balboa Park. The theme was "Camellias—Our Colonial Heritage." This was carried out with a white columned pergola in the center of the room. Gracing this beautiful pergola was a lovely Colonial Girl, dressed in the fashion of the Old South with camellia blooms accenting the costume. She carried a basket of blooms and two white doves were at her feet. Hostesses were also dressed in the colonial manner. Demonstrations were given in grafting and corsage work. The Southern California Society had a special exhibit of blooms covering thirty feet of table space.

C. M. Carlton, Chairman.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, January 27-28, 1951 (14th Annual)
Sponsors: Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville and Federated Garden Clubs of Jacksonville.
Chairmen: Mrs. Sam Dunlap and C. E. Moorman.
Co-Chairmen: Mrs. J. G. Thomason and E. T. Owens.
Number of blooms displayed: More than 1100.
Attendance: 2000.
Awards: (1) Gold Certificate, A. C. S.: Mrs. C. G. McGehee.
(2) Silver Certificate, A. C. S.: Mrs. C. F. Henley.
(3) Men's Garden Club Silver Trophy: R. H. F. Dade.
(4) Best flower in show: Iwane; exhibited by Mrs. H. G. Miller.
Remarks: Due to unfavorable weather conditions the show was smaller than usual, but we are glad we held an event. Mrs. Brady Johnson, Jacksonville, and friends from Orlando and Gainesville furnished beautiful non-competitive displays. Five nurserymen in the Jacksonville area and Flowerwood Nursery, Mobile, Alabama, had excellent displays of camellias which added greatly to the success of the show.

ORLANDO, FLORIDA, January 13-14, 1951 (3rd Annual)
Sponsor: Central Florida Camellia Society.
Number of blooms displayed: 4000.
Awards: (1) Gold Certificate, A. C. S.: Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bailey, Orlando, Fla.
(2) Silver Certificate, A. C. S.: A. E. Crocker, Lake Mary, Fla.
(3) Best flower in show: Eugene Lize; exhibited by A. E. Crocker, Lake Mary, Fla.
(4) Arrangement: Mrs. J. E. Laughinghouse, Orlando, Fla.
Remarks: This was the largest show of the season in the Southeastern area for flowers grown in the open. Orlando, by its southern location escaped the severe loss experienced elsewhere due to the late November freeze. A beautiful garden plot was arranged in front of the stage in the Municipal Auditorium. This was dominated by a wood carving of the Figure of Music, done by Anton Polasek, Winter Park, Florida. Background music was furnished by Ed Lord, Organist.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, January 28, 1951
Sponsor: Men's Camellia Club of Escambia County.
Remarks: This show was at one time cancelled after the November freeze. We are delighted, however, that we changed this decision and held an exhibition this year. Some of the finest blooms ever shown were in our exhibit. J. L. Kahn and Filo H. Turner furnished about 450 blooms. Commercial exhibits came from Overlook Nurseries and Flowerwood. They sent blooms grown under glass that were wonderful. A special table held 45 different seedlings, one of which was an outstanding specimen. The Ladies Garden Circles assisted and furnished some 60 arrangements. One thing we learned is never to be hasty in cancelling a show.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. February 13, 1951
Remarks: No report of this show was received. It is known, however, that this was one of the finest and best camellia shows held in the South. Practically all flowers were grown under glass, for many Atlanta growers have greenhouses. One outstanding contribution was the exhibit from the collection of Mrs. S. C. Porter. The Biltmore Hotel was the scene of the show. The large exhibit room was filled with visitors from the moment the doors were opened.

FRANKLINTON, LOUISIANA, January 13-14, 1951 (6th Annual)
Sponsor: Washington Parish Camellia Association.
Remarks: Details of this show were not reported. It is understood that the event was successful, considering the unfavorable weather conditions of the past season.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUSIANA, February 10-11, 1951
Sponsor: Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans.
Show Chairman: R. Schultze, Jr.
Attendance: 7,500.
Number of blooms displayed: 3,500.
Awards: (1) Best flower in show: Ville de Nantes; exhibited by Joseph L. Schuerman.
(2) Best three blooms of one variety: Colletti; exhibited by Dr. James K. Howles.
(3) Best Seedling: Unnamed; exhibited by Mr. John LaNoue.
Remarks: Each year we select one variety for special consideration. This year we chose Laurel Leaf. The best of this variety was exhibited by Mr. O. B. Elmer.
William F. LaRose, Secretary.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, January 18-19, 1951 (121st Annual)
Sponsor: Massachusetts Horticultural Society.
Award: Best flower in show: Gigantea; exhibited by Mrs. Theodore E. Brown, Milton, Mass.
Remarks: This is the oldest camellia show in the nation. In 1829 Marshall P. Wilder, patron of horticulture in Boston, exhibited a collection of nearly 300 varieties. The annual show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society dates from 1830. Many of the plants grown by present owners are descendants of original plants imported by Boston families in the early 19th Century. One grower exhibited blooms this year from a five-foot plant known to be more than 75 years old and may be much older. Large throngs visited this show in Horticulural Hall. Mr. Arno H. Nehrling, Executive Secretary of the Society was Exhibition Director.

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI, January 24, 1951 (4th Annual)
Sponsor: Irish Hill Garden Club.
Awards: (1) Gold Certificate, A. C. S.: Mrs. B. V. Bohn, Gulfport, Miss.
(2) Silver Certificate, A. C. S.: Mrs. T. S. Clower, Gulfport, Miss.
(3) Best flower in show: Magnoliaeflora; exhibited by Mrs. B. V. Bohn, Gulfport, Miss.
(4) Highly Commended Certificate, A. C. S.: Mrs. T. S. Clower, Gulfport, Miss., for seedling.
Remarks: Due to the poor season, there were fewer blooms exhibited. We had, however, 324 blooms of 85 varieties. Local nurserymen in this area furnished excellent displays and also plants for prizes. An evening show of colored slides of local gardens and nurseries was well attended and enjoyed.
Mrs. G. E. Jones, Jr., Gen. Chmn.

McCOMB, MISSISSIPPI, March 3-4, 1951 (2nd Annual)
Sponsor: Men's Camellia Club of Pike County.
Chairman: W. C. Blount, Summit, Miss.
Attendance: 2,500. Visitors from 16 states.

Number of blooms displayed: 1,700. (100 varieties)
Awards: 1) Grand Sweepstakes: Wallace Blount, Summit, Miss.
(2) Sweepstakes, on specimen blooms: V. D. Myers, Mcomb, Miss.
(3) Best flower in show: Ville de Nantes; exhibited by J. H. Price, Magnolia, Miss.
(4) Arrangements: Wallace Blount, Summit, Miss.
Remarks: The show was highlighted by the crowning of the Camellia Queen, Miss Nancy Corbett. Mrs. H. W. Tucker, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, did not enter for competition, but her display was one of the favorites of all who viewed the exhibits. Mr. O. C. Cotten had an interesting exhibit of camellia species which included japonica, sasanqua, reticulata, saluenensis and sinensis.

M. B. Broach, Secretary.

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, March 10, 1951 (5th Annual)
Sponsor: Fayetteville Garden Club.
Number of blooms displayed: 1000.
Remarks: The show this year was in the form of an exhibit and was non-competitive. It was held in honor of the North Carolina Camellia Society which convened in Fayetteville on this date. There were 44 exhibitors. Impressive collections were furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Holmes, Mount Olive, N. C., and Mr. S. L. Marbury, Wilmington, N. C. Miss Ruth Loman also had an interesting collection of seedlings.

Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Chairman.

NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA, March 31, 1951 (1st Annual)
Sponsor: Huntington Garden Club.
Awards: Best flower in show: Lady Clare; exhibited by Mr. Charles Ferguson.
Arrangements: Mrs. M. B. Beecroft
Remarks: The First Peninsula Camellia Show was considered by all a complete success. Our city is rather new in camellia interest. Some 300 very fine specimens were exhibited and the show created much interest in camellias.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, March 17-18, 1951 (12th Annual)
Sponsors: Garden Club of Norfolk and Virginia Camellia Society.
Number of blooms displayed: 1500.
Awards: (1) Gold Certificates, A. C. S.: Mr. and Mrs. Alison J. Parsons and Mr. and Mrs. Alan J. Hofheimer. (There was a tie of exactly the same number of ribbons won in three classes.)
(2) Silver Certificate,, A. C. S.: Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Miller.
(3) Highly Commended Certificate, A. C. S.: for seedling exhibited by Mr. Charles J. Hayes.
(4) Best flower in show: Pink Star; exhibited by Mrs. A. L. Martone.
(5) Arrangement: Mrs. Anderson Maxey.
Remarks: An outstanding exhibit of the show was the collection of 85 varieties from the Norfolk Municipal Gardens. The stage was decorated with a spring planting scene. In the center was a live oak tree surrounded by camellias, azealeas and dogwood in bloom. The planting was planned and supervised by Mr. Frederick Heutte, Superintendent of Parks. A throne-like terrace was the locale for the crowning of the Camellia Queen. The whole scene used 2000 square feet of space and had special lighting effects, which produced a beautiful picture.

SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA, March 10-11, 1951 (4th Annual)
Sponsor: Nansemond River Garden Club.
Number of blooms displayed: 775.
Attendance: 900.
Awards: (1) Gold Certificate, A. C. S.: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hofheimer, Norfolk.
(2) Silver Certificate, A. C. S.: Mr. Harry C. Miller, Norfolk.
(3) Best flower in show: Iwane; exhibited by Mr. Harry L. Miller.
Remarks: The success of this show proved that we were wise in not cancelling the event as we once planned. The beauty of the show was enhanced by garden scenes arranged by Coleman's Nursery, Portsmouth, and Lyon-Austin Greenhouses and I. T. Christman Nursery. Mr. Frederick Heutte of the Norfolk Parks Department supplied a non-competitive exhibit of 60 varieties. Many exhibitors and garden clubs of neighboring cities cooperated.

BOOK REVIEW

ARTISTRY IN ARRANGEMENT was published in March, 1951, by The Flower Arrangers Club of Georgia. This group is composed of sixteen members from Atlanta, Avondale Estates, College Park, Decatur, Griffin and Macon. Mrs. Jesse Fort of Griffin is director of arrangements, assigning classes and analyzing designs. The book contains forty-five prints of arrangements, a Foreword, history of the club with list of members, a short article on texture, fifteen suggestions of combinations of plant material of good relationships for floral design, also of dried flowers and grasses, branches, and fruits. A brief description of design, materials, and container is given with each print. There are five arrangements featuring camellias. The book sells for $1.00 and is available from the following sources: Rich's Inc., Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Carl Sloan, 9 Berkeley Road, Avondale Estates, Ga.; Mrs. W. T. Wood, 3875 Overlook Ave., Macon, Ga.

ROCKINGHAM CAMELLIA CLUB

Anna Lea Harris

A group of Rockingham camellia enthusiasts on one of their camellia jaunts, first envisioned the organization of a club for camellia hobbyists in our area. Realizing that most hobbyists enjoy getting together to discuss problems and accomplishments, we felt that much good could be derived from such an organization and, as a result, our club was organized officially the latter part of 1949. 1950 was our first entire year and our report dates from that time. Our meetings are held the first Thursday night in each month, with the exception of May, June and August, at the Community Building in Rockingham and all camellia enthusiasts from other areas are always welcome.

A membership in our Club automatically carries a membership in the North Carolina Camellia Society and although thirty-six of our members belong to the American Camellia Society, we look forward to the time when our local dues will be increased sufficiently to cover this also. We have tried to encourage the membership of married couples and as a result twenty-eight Mr. and Mrs. are members. This makes for joint interest and so much more can be accomplished when a couple is working together. We enrolled one hundred and twenty-one members during our first year.

Our programs have included round table discussions, demonstrations in rooting, planting seed and grafting, the showing of movies and slides, out-of-town and out-of-state speakers who have talked about varieties, fertilizing, planting, watering and other matters of interest. Two of our out-of-state speakers have gone back home and helped with the organization of similar groups in their communities.

We have had good attendance at most of our meetings and the awarding of a door prize, always a camellia plant donated by some good member, has helped with this. These plants have not always been large or unusual varieties but many of our members are just beginning and any good plant is a welcome addition to their collection.

Members are encouraged to bring blossoms to all meetings and this has helped to acquaint them with different varieties and has added interest to the meetings.

We held our first showing of camellias for the public on February 15, 1950, and hundreds of blossoms were exhibited. Since it was our first attempt at anything of the kind,

we did not have them judged but rather displayed them for the enjoyment of all. A silver offering was taken to help defray expenses and $75.00 was cleared. A show under the auspices of the American Camellia Society was planned for 1951 —but everyone knows what happened, so let's forget it and look forward to the 1952 show.

We are interested in more than our own collections and as a civic project, we have agreed to assist with the planting of the grounds of our Memorial Hospital which is well under way. Each member has been asked to have at least one camellia plant ready for the hospital grounds when it is needed, along with any other desirable pieces of shrubbery.

The last census gave Rockingham less than 3,000 people so part, a very active part, of our membership has been drawn from other towns in the county and a few from out of the county. We believe that we have created much interest and enthusiasm and we know that we have learned a lot through our club. We suggest that if you have a few dyed-in-the-wool camellia lovers, whose enthusiasm not even the winter of 1950-51 could dampen and you are interested in furthering your hobby, organize a local Camellia Club.

CAMELLIA SHOW IN AUGUST

An interesting letter from William M. Eggleston, Victoria, Australia, informs us that their first camellia show will be held in August and is expected to prove a great success. The Royal Horticultural Society, of which Mr. Eggleston is Hon. Secretary of the Camellia Section, will sponsor the event.

Our Australian friends have been supplied with ACS material on the operation of a camellia show, varietal and classification lists, sample show programs and schedules. We hope to have later a full report of this show.

Mr. Eggleston tells us that he tried peat moss for seed germination after reading of this medium in our publications. He confesses that he made the test "on spec," as he says, but in a fortnight he was rewarded with great success.

As you read this in July, it is interesting to realize that the camellia season in Australia is at its peak. Our plants that have come from that far-off-land have taken the change of seasons with no difficulty. Plants have been too small to bloom the first year after arrival, but they do start to bloom here during our winter. They take the complete reversal of seasons in their stride by behaving like a locally grown plant.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA CATALOG

When the first edition of the American Camellia Catalog appeared in 1949, it was on occasion carelessly confused with publications of the A.C.S. However, the name has now made a place for itself in camellia literature by virtue of its quality and excellence. The authors, who have no connection with the Society other than being enthusiastic members, deserve every credit for their good work.

The A.C.S. would be very proud indeed if it could have afforded to produce the work in these volumes but such was not the case. Here, venture, capital and private enterprise must be given full credit and praise. All camellia enthusiasts are indebted to Albert Fendig and Robert Erdman for their interest and ambition. They have filled a great need in making available where possible the full history and other details of many of our camellia varieties. It is good to know that this work will continue and we may

hope for an eventual coverage of all current varieties. In such an undertaking, the support and cooperation of everyone interested in camellias is most essential. To those of you who do not presently subscribe to this publication, may we suggest that you contact them for further details at Box 507, Rt. 2, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Georgia.

NOTES ON GEORGIA CAMELLIAS

James Stokes, Milledgeville

Continued from April Quarterly — Part 6 (conclusion)

For the past eighteen years Mr. R. L. Wheeler, manager of the Central Georgia Nurseries on Clinton Road, Macon, has observed closely the Dr. Lee seedlings, and is active not only in propagating these but also in producing new varieties. At the present time he has some thirty thousand or more seedlings ranging from a few inches to several feet in height. The duties of checking these for new varieties and recording appropriate notations is very time consuming. Since little attention has been given to the production of fine early blooming varieties, it is on this problem that Mr. Wheeler is concentrating. Many sections of Georgia can grow early varieties with considerable success.

At the present time he has propagated and prepared for introduction to the trade two extra fine varieties. The variety which has been named Eddie G. Wheeler in honor of Mrs. R. L. Wheeler is a lovely soft pink, semi-double, 4-4½ inch flower. Its floral formation is a bit unusual and the petals possess a unique sheen. It won the Award of Merit at the 1949 Central Georgia Camellia Show. The plant is an upright grower and has many desirable qualities.

Mr. Wheeler's second new variety is named R. L. Wheeler in honor of the originator. The seed from which this variety originated was planted in 1940, and the first flowers appeared in the Spring of 1948. It is a semi-double, rose colored, five to six inch flower. The vegetative habit of the plant is excellent. During the 1949 camellia season this variety won the Award of Merit at Pensacola, Florida; Valdosta, Cordele, and Augusta. It has also earned the Bulkley Medal of the Garden Club of America. This remarkable record was achieved in spite of the fact that the plant bore only eleven buds during the season.

There are many other seedlings under observation by Mr. Wheeler. A new variety named Wheelers' Fragrant is thought to be a hybrid betwen James Hyde Porter and Herme. This variety will be introduced later. Mr. Wheeler is giving particular attention to the quality rather than the quantity of his introductions. Nurserymen in general are using much greater caution in introducing new varieties and are attempting to introduce only those which are superior or compare favorably with existing varieties.

No report has come to the author of seedlings or sports that have originated in Atlanta. Some of Atlanta's indoor growers of camellias are Mr. Philip Shutze, Mrs. Samuel C. Porter, Mr. R. B. Wilby, Mr. Carl Good, Mr. Rutherford Ellis, Mr. J. R. Dunn, Mr. P. L. Blackshear, Mrs. Fletcher Crown (Decatur), Mrs. F. P. Calhoun, Mrs. J. E. Paullin, Mr. K. D. Martin, and Mrs. L. A. Dodd. Mr. Dunn states: "The list of glass house growers should by all means include the name of Mrs. L. A. Dodd, Edison Avenue, who has, I believe, the oldest collection of Camellias in Atlanta, they having been inherited

by her from her brother who lived in Batesburg, S. C. Upon his death some ten years ago this collection was moved to Atlanta and is under glass, and Mrs. Dodd does quite a bit of winning in the shows."

Some of the outdoor growers of camellias in Atlanta are Mr. J. R. Dunn, Mrs. Fletcher Crown (Decatur), Mrs. Samuel C. Porter, Mrs. R. E. Hodgson, Mrs. Edwin Catts, Mrs. F. P. Calhoun, Mrs. N. D. Eubank, Mr. G. W. McCarty, Mrs. R. K. Batington, Mrs. J. E. Paullin, and Miss Nellie Hightower.

Mr. J. R. Dunn adds the following interesting note: "We have about two hundred outdoor plants. The outdoor plants are experimental so as to determine the varieties that will do well in this area. During our absence Christmas, there was no heat in our glass house and the hi-lo showed a temperature of twenty-five degrees. Much to our surprise the following varieties were not affected by the 25 degrees: Lady Hume's Blush, H. A. Downing, Iwane Shibori, and Donckelari.

"I believe I am the only collector who does any propagating in Atlanta. Out of some 1,000 cuttings, I have better than 80 per cent in cold frames awaiting spring. This, I think, is an unusually good average and was my first attempt. I used Copper "A" for a dip fungicide, then dipped the ends of cuttings in Hormodin #3, placing them in a rooting medium of half sand-half vermiculite, under glass and using a home made humidifier."

It is to Augusta that we turn for highest honors in the origination of new varieties. Camellias were being sold in Augusta several years before the arrival of the well known horticulturist Prosper Julius Alphonse Berckmans. Among the present originators of new varieties and active camellia enthusiasts are Mrs. James E. Harper, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Mealing, Judge Henry Hammond, Mr. Alonzo Boardman, Mr. James G. Bailie, and others.

Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Mealing are residents of Augusta and North Augusta, S. C. Their home Look-Away Hall is across the Savannah River. Dr. and Mrs. Mealing have an extensive collection of fine camellias and they are interested in them scientifically as well as esthetically. Dr. Mealing is looking for enough spare time to carry on some hybridization work and also to treat camellias with hormones and chemicals. Both members of this family have out-of-state camellias named in their honor. Mr. Norwood Hastie, Jr., of Magnolia Gardens named one of his originations Dearie Mealing in honor of Mrs. Mealing. Mr. Walter Allan of Summerville, S. C., named one of his originations Dr. H. G. Mealing in honor of Dr. Mealing.

Dr. Mealing reports: "Our first origination was Look-Away, a sport of Herme. This I found about eight years ago and we think a lovely and unusual sport. Mr. Kenneth Sprunt of Orton Plantation has propagating rights of this variety.

"Our next introduction was Diddy Mealing named for our oldest daughter. The information in the bulletin (Variety Registration, January, 1949, News Letter) is essentially correct. We noted the first bloom was in January, 1946; it bloomed again in December, 1946, and has bloomed in December each year since that time. We have bloomed it without protection each year after the first bloom. It also opens well in our greenhouse. This was grown from seed collected from our own plants in our own garden, and this is true of all of our seedlings except one imbricated white which I cannot decide whether to propagate or not as it does not always open satisfactorily. Diddy was the only plant

of some two hundred seedlings that we have kept. It was a member of a smaller group of ten selected seeds, so you see our first effort was a 'washout' except for Diddy.

"I am now registering Patricia Mealing, another of our seedlings. This was the first plant, by a year, to bloom from a batch of some three hundred selected seeds. It is a very early bloomer and usually blooms in October, but keeps blooming through the cold weather into January. It is a lovely pink, loose to heavy peony form; the petals have a glow and appear as though silver were sprinkled on them. Although it produces flowers up to five inches in size, the average size is about four and one-half inches. The first bloom appeared November 15, 1946. It grows well, roots well, and rooted cuttings usually produce a bloom in three years. This is earlier than any other variety we have grown. This one is named for our youngest daughter.

"We have several seedlings we have been watching from one to four years and will be glad to inform you when we are ready to release them."

Life Magazine, March 6, 1939, has an interesting article on Mr. Alonzo Boardman of Augusta and his camellias. Mr. Boardman is a modest gentleman and is reluctant to accept credit for the many varieties that he has originated. In 1928 he introduced to the South the first California varieties. Among these were Lady Clare (Grandiflora Rosea), Kumasaka, Pink Star, Lotus (Grandiflora Alba), Daikagura, Snowdrift, Apple Blossom, Goshoguruma, Akebono, and others.

In 1936 and again in 1937 he visited California in the quest of new varieties. On the latter trip he rented a Ford car and drove, during the summer, some two thousand miles up and down the state. He brought back some sixty supposedly new varieties, but when they bloomed only about twelve varieties were new to the South.

Mr. Boardman's interest in camellias was awakened when he was a chap of some fourteen or fifteen years of age. In 1910 his father bought some fifteen camellia plants from P. J. Berckmans in Augusta. These plants had been imported from Seidel in Germany. Among these were the varieties Donckelari, Herme, and a very fine one which the Boardmans later named "Margaret Madsen." Mr. Boardman states that the Donckelari was an especially fine one and from it he has gathered many seed.

So far as known to the author Mrs. Elizabeth Fleming Boardman, wife of Mr. Alonzo Boardman, is the only Georgian to have the distinction of having two camellias named in her honor. Several years ago Mr. C. N. Hastie, of Magnolia Gardens, named a very beautiful white variety Elizabeth Boardman in honor of Mrs. Boardman. One of Mr. Boardman's choice originations has been named Elizabeth Fleming, also in her honor.

Mr. Boardman's variety Elizabeth Fleming is a seedling of Donckelari. It is semi-double, light pink, and produces very large flowers. It is reported to be his favorite original.

Anne Sydenstricker is a Boardman origination and is a seedling of Donckelari. This one is named in honor of Anne, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. V. P. Sydenstricker.

Elizabeth Fleming Variegated is a variegated form following the grafting of Elizabeth Fleming. It was first produced by Mr. Boardman.

The variety Mrs. C. Henry Cohen (Miss Nora) was developed by Mr. Boardman and named for a friend. Ten years ago there were only two

plants of this variety. It has probably been withheld from propagation.

The variety Hollis C. Boardman is a seedling from Donckelari. The seed was planted in 1937. This variety has almost the same formation as Donckelari. It is solid pink, large flowered, and a late bloomer. It was originated and introduced by Mr. Boardman.

The variety Martha Boardman is a seedling from Duchess of Sutherland. It is pure white, large, and of water-lily type. It is reported to be very cold resistant. Mr. Boardman introduced it in 1947.

Mr. Boardman states that he has some four or five thousand plants which he has given his son in the hope that he will carry on. Mr. Boardman grafts a few hundred each year of the twenty best varieties and will eventually graft all that he has which he does not consider to be first class camellias.

In the vicinity of Augusta is a very extensive collection of fine camellias, many of which are fine specimen plants of considerable size. Here is to be seen a large specimen of C. saluenensis. Here may also be seen the results of grafting stock plants at different levels, even to several feet above ground. These are the gardens of Judge Henry C. Hammond. He is an amiable host and is doing much to familiarize the public with the fine varieties. Judge Hammond reports: "I have done nothing toward originating new camellia varieties, except give the 'go' sign to 120,000 bees and a few friends. Bees and friends have been busy as hell, but no report to date. Always happy to meet you scientists, but have to keep my feet on the ground."

If the reader is interested in "feet" he will find an excellent example in Life Magazine, March 6, 1939, and a few notes on Judge Hammond's fine camellias. Ten years ago he was reported to have some 12,000 plants.

The variety Nellie Ann Phinizy originated in Augusta and developed in the garden of Mrs. Harry Goodrich. It is a variegated form following the grafting of Pink Star. Mr. Boardman grafted, for Mrs. Goodman, the plant which produced Nellie Ann Phinizy.

The variety Florence Clarke is a semi-double pink with prominent stamens in the center, and is reported to be a dependable bloomer. It was named by Mrs. Josiah T. Clarke of Augusta, for herself, and introduced to the trade by the Fruitland Nurseries. Mrs. Clark does not know the origin of this variety, but had it when she first married.

About 1857 Mr. P. J. A. Berckmans, a native of Aschot, Belgium, entered the nursery business in Augusta. This nursery has been in business continuously since this date as the Fruitland Nurseries. Following the Civil War this nursery was practically the sole source of supply of camellias for the South. Undoubtedly many of the old specimen plants in Georgia, now with name and history unknown, were importations by Mr. Berckmans.

In 1919 the Berckmans' interest in Fruitland Nurseries was bought out by the present owners. Under the leadership of Mr. James G. Bailie this nursery has been very active, since the early days of the camellia revival, in the propagation and origination of new varieties of camellias. Mr. Bailie is a specialist in camellias and is giving freely of his time and talents toward promoting these plants. From the Fruitland Nurseries one would expect many new varieties to be introduced because of their long experience, competent staff, and the backlog of fine old specimen plants in the equable climate of Augusta.

In the following note Mr. Bailie

tells briefly something of his procedure in obtaining new varieties and lists the names of Fruitland's superior originations:

"For many years we have been collecting seed from plants here at the nursery, and some from other plantings. These we plant, allowing the plants to grow until first blooms are produced. Each year we carefully inspect these new flowers and decide if they are or are not worth propagating or naming.

"We sometimes label a seedling as a seed produced by a certain known variety of camellia. Usually the offspring will show strong parental resemblance—for example, in the leaf characteristics, the tendency of the flower to fall off shortly after cutting, which is a trait of the Tricolor, Lady Clare, etc.

"Only this week (December 2, 1948) we have seen at least four new and promising seedlings. These will soon be recorded with the American Camellia Society. Really, in our case, it's not a scientific effort on our part to produce new seedlings. Nature takes its course. I might add —the reason is—there doesn't seem to be enough time to get around to all that there is to be done on a nursery.

"Listed below are some of our originations—some very popular at present—others not quite so well known, but nevertheless good.

The Lil Red Devil F.N.
Egret F.N.
Ermine F.N.
White Cloud F.N.
Symphonette F.N.
Rhapsody F.N.
Capt. Kidd F.N.
Invictus F.N.
Galilee F.N.
Rosary F.N.
Pink Petticoat F.N.
Hiroshima F.N.
Gypsy Caravan F.N.
Sir Galahad F.N.
Iwo Jima F.N.
Williams Lavender F.N.
Luminosa F.N.
The Daffodil F.N.
Top Sergeant F.N.
Pearly Gate F.N.
Tradewind F.N.
Innocence F.N.
Queen of Fruitland F.N.
Sunny Jim F.N.
Sunny South F.N.
Southern Belle F.N.
Ballerina F.N.
and many sasanquas."

In addition there is a new variety of C. saluenensis which has been developed from seed imported from England. It is a very hardy, prolific, lavender-pink, with single flowers.

This listing is a very impressive one and contains many very fine new varieties. Many of these have been listed with the American Camellia Society and accompanied with adequate descriptions. In this way and this way only can the unnecessary duplication of names, confusion, and introduction of worthless varieties be terminated.

The variety Horkan is probably a lost label variety which has entered the trade from several sources. An old plant was found in a cemetery in the vicinity of Augusta. An adjoining tombstone bore the headmark Horkan. This accounts for the name of the variety Horkan. An old plant was also found in the yard of a negress by the name of Rena Campbell. From this source the variety entered the trade as Rena Campbell. The varieties Horkan and Rena Campbell are synonymous with Variabilis. It is probable that Mille Beaux is a sport of Variabilis. Mr. J. G. Bailie reports that he originally bought some plants of the variety Horkan from a cemetery in Augusta, but finally discovered that this variety was identical with the variety known as Variabilis, and the name was changed accordingly.

Since varieties originating in other states and named in honor of Georgians are often confused with varieties originating within this State, it seems advisable to make a preliminary list of those in this category. The following have been mentioned previously: Dearie Mealing, Dr. H. G. Mealing, Elizabeth Boardman, Elizabeth Le Bey, and John Illges.

The variety Lois Dunn originated at Camellia Nurseries, Tallahasssee, Fla., and was named in honor of Mrs. J. R. Dunn of Atlanta by Mr. Breckenridge Gamble.

The variety Marguerite Calusaut is a Magnolia Gardens variety and was named by Mr. Hastie in honor of Mrs. Carl Lewis of Atlanta.

The variety Mildred Seydell was originated and named by Mr. Robert O. Rubel of Crichton, Ala., in honor of Miss Mildred Seydell of Atlanta.

The variety Marie Lustrat McHatton probably originated in Alabama and was named in honor of Mrs. T. H. McHatton of Athens.

Margaret Dykes was originated by the Camellia Nurseries, Tallahassee, Florida, and named in honor of Mrs. A. N. Dykes of Columbus.

The variety Augusta Evans Wilson (St. Elmo) was named for the Georgia author Augusta Evans Wilson. She was a granddaughter of John Howard of Columbus and as a guest in this home, long after his death, she completed her novel St. Elmo. Major Jeremiah Slade later named this estate St. Elmo in her honor. This plant entered the trade from an unnamed variety on the property of Augusta Evans Wilson in Mobile, Ala.

Catharine Cathcart is a Magnolia Gardens variety named by Mr. Hastie in honor of a native Charlestonian Miss Catharine Cathcart. She is now Mrs. W. G. Hamm of Atlanta.

The variety Flora Hollingsworth is a Magnolia Gardens origination which will be introduced soon and is named in honor of the late Miss Flora Hollingsworth of Augusta.

The variety J. J. Whitfield is a Magnolia Gardens creation which has been named in honor of Mr. J. J. Whitfield of Hawkinsville. Mr. Whitfield has been a camellia enthusiast for many years and at Whitfield Cottage in Hawkinsville may be seen a number of old camellias. He has done much to disseminate camellia information through published bulletins, as well as by personal contacts.

Mr. R. J. Wilmot called the author's attention to an old variety named in honor of a Georgian. In the early 1800's Robert Carr, son-in-law of John Bartram and manager of the Bartram Gardens near Philadelphia, developed a seedling which he named Wrayii in honor of his friend Dr. Wray, of Augusta. This seedling was pronounced by a committee of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society to be a very fine one.

This paper is far from complete but it has been compiled with the hope that its contents may be of sufficient interest to the Georgia enthusiast that he will endeavor to help in collecting and recording the data known concerning varieties that originated in or entered the trade from Georgia before such data are lost for the record. The notes related on the history of Georgia varieties are, for the most part, direct contributions either from the originators or from the next best sources. The author is deeply appreciative of the kind assistance that has come from so many different sources and is well aware that any interest that this paper may engender stems directly from the initiative of the individual contributors.

The author is deeply indebted to Mr. Dave Strother of Fort Valley, and Mr. R. J. Wilmot of Gainesville, Florida; and is also indebted to Messrs.

Sam Hjort, James G. Bailie, C. N. Hastie, Jr., Alonzo Boardman, Dr. H. G. Mealing, and many others.

(The End)

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MORE ON RETICULATA CUTTINGS

Mr. Francis Hanger, writing in **The Gardeners' Chronicle** of November 13, 1937 (p. 357 in volume 102), presents some most interesting remarks contained in a general article on "raising camellias from cuttings." He states that "if the shoots of wild **C. reticulata** are taken before the wood is hard they root one hundred percent, and the garden variety taken at the right time, has rooted about seventy-five percent with me." Earlier in his article he mentions that the best time to take camellia cuttings is "when the new shoots or growths are about four to five inches long and only half hard, they should be pulled off with a heel. No trimming will be necessary. When the new growths have developed three leaves they are usually in perfect condition. The softer cutting produces roots easily and quickly, and is not subject to the formation of hard callus."

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