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CAMELLIA JAPONICA, GLEN 40

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Inside Cover
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS	
THE 1952 ANNUAL MEETING	1
FALL BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING	2
DUES ARE DUE	5
UNIT II NOMINATES	5
CAMELLIA SHOW DATES	6
VICTORIA AND ITS CAMELLIAS, <i>C. R. MERRILLEES</i>	6
GOOD WILL CAMELLIAS FROM JAPAN, <i>MONIQUE and RALPH PEER</i>	9
WHAT WAKE FOREST HAS LEARNED ABOUT CAMELLIAS, <i>J. ALLEN EASLEY</i>	12
SMITH CAMELLIA COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, <i>HUBERT B. OWENS</i>	14
CAMELLIAS IN KOREA, <i>MRS. L. O. MCCUTCHEON</i>	15
A WORTHY GARDEN PROJECT, <i>CHARLES C. FUNDERBURK</i>	16
IS THIS A RECORD	17
THE LIBRARY TABLE	17
BOOK REVIEWS	18
LET'S BE FAIR	20
FALL CAMELLIA SHOWS	21

AN AUGUST CAMELLIA SHOW	21
ONE HUNDRED YEARS AND ONE MONTH	22
A NOTICE TO COLLECTORS	22
A NOTICE TO COLLECTORS	23
H. H. HARMS IS HONORED	23
ADVERTISEMENTS	23

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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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THE 1952 ANNUAL MEETING

Tidewater Virginia is preparing for the biggest and best of all annual meetings at Norfolk, March 20-23. The Annual Meeting has been arranged to coincide with the combined camellia shows of Norfolk and Suffolk to be held on March 22 and 23. The camellias are at their peak of bloom and form in late March in this area. A most interesting and varied program has been provided for the members who will attend this great gathering.

The headquarters for the meeting will be at the Cavalier Hotel at Virginia Beach. This famous resort hotel is an ideal convention spot, located some 18 miles from the center of the city and overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. Everything is provided for the comfort and pleasure of the guest, including a fine 18-hole golf course, swimming pool and other recreational facilities. Special convention rates have been effected: \$9.00, single room; \$12.00, double room. Reservations should be requested from Mr. Joel E. Baugh, Convention Manager, Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

The registration fee for the convention has been set at \$15.00. This is a reasonable amount when one learns just what is included. There will be one banquet and cocktail hour, two luncheons, one afternoon reception at Seabreeze Farm and admission to the Camellia Pageant and Show and to the Annual Forum. In addition to the above functions, the registration fee includes all transportation for the entire two days in which the program provides for visits to famous gardens, the Naval Operating Base and the Camellia Show at the City Auditorium in downtown Norfolk. This solving of transportation worries is a great idea.

For those who arrive on Thursday, March 20, there has been planned a get-together dinner, not included in the registration fee. This will be preceded by a cocktail hour at which the Virginia Camellia Society will be our hosts. The Society has also provided for entertainment following the dinner. This will be at the Cavalier.

"Newcomers in the Camellia World" has been selected as the convention theme. This should be interpreted in two different ways. First, Tidewater Virginia is a relative newcomer to the camellia-belt and one will be amazed at the extensive and beautiful gardens with hundreds of varieties blooming to perfection. One will be charmed and delighted with the number and the enthusiasm of our "newcomer" hosts. And, second, there will be featured in speech and exhibit the newer varieties, which are always a matter of prime interest. Descanso Distributors have promised to send from California as many blooming varieties of the new *Reticulatas* as are available at that time. These will be on display at the Cavalier Hotel throughout the convention.

The complete program as arranged to date is as follows:

THURSDAY, MARCH 20

10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. Registration, Cavalier Hotel.

6:00 P. M. Cocktail Hour, Guests of the Virginia Camellia Society.

7:00 P. M. to 9:00 P. M. Get-together Dinner and entertainment.

(Meeting of Board of Directors, 2:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.)

FRIDAY, MARCH 21

"*Princess Anne Day*," named in honor of the host county to be visited, and famous as the site of the first landing at Jamestown (April 26, 1607). This county is also famous for many fine gardens, including the Hill Sisters', whose fine camellias and other plants will be on the day's agenda.

10:00 A. M. Leave hotel to visit gardens, with luncheon served at Norfolk's Municipal Airport and Gardens at 1 P. M.

- 3:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M. Visit the Seabreeze Farm gardens and attend reception as guests of the Princess Anne Garden Club.
- 8:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M. Annual Forum, dedicated to new species and varieties. Outstanding speakers to be announced later.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22

"Norfolk Day"

- 9:00 A. M. Meeting of Board of Directors to select 1953 meeting place and for unfinished business.
- 10:00 A. M. Leave Cavalier for Norfolk and points of interest with luncheon scheduled at Yacht and Country Club at 1:00 P. M.
- 2:30 P. M. Camellia Show, formal opening with crowning of Camellia Queen Pageant.
- 6:00 P. M. Return to Cavalier for Annual Banquet preceded by Cocktail Hour.

SUNDAY, MARCH 23

"Virginia Historical Day," an optional post-meeting tour leaving Cavalier at 9:30 A. M. for Williamsburg and Restoration area, with possible farewell dinner at Williamsburg Inn at 7 P. M. This tour will be arranged only if sufficient requests for its scheduling are sent in before the meeting.

Frederic Heutte, Chairman
1952 Annual Meeting
American Camellia Society

Frederic Heutte, Convention Chairman, has put many hours of thought and effort in preparing for a fine convention. He has had the able and enthusiastic support of Henry Pinner, of Suffolk, President of the Virginia Camellia Society, and many others who are officers and members of the active organizations in Virginia. They have provided the framework for the greatest convention of the American Camellia Society. Members from all over the nation will converge on Norfolk and make this an event long to be remembered. Be wise—make your plans to attend, and make your reservations now!

FALL BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

President Solomon called a meeting of the Board of Directors on November 16, 1951, at Columbia, South Carolina. This date coincided with the great Fall Camellia Show staged by the South Carolina Camellia Society, which is reported on elsewhere in this issue. Your Directors were in session for afternoon and evening meetings and also for an adjourned session on the following morning. Columbia is the home city of Calder Seibels, Vice-President for the Atlantic Coast States, who acted as host to his fellow directors. A social interlude was enjoyed at the Forest Lake Country Club, where dinner was served to the Directors and their wives and other guests. Among these were Joe Holland, President of the South Carolina Camellia Society and Judge Marvin Mann, the first and now immediate past-president of the Society.

In addition to the President, the meeting was attended by Vice-President Seibels and eight Directors, with eight members of the Society holding proxies for absent Directors.

Judge Solomon stated that the purpose of a fall meeting of the Board was to transact necessary business, review the condition and activities of the Society for



A view of the 100-acre park in Norfolk which is devoted exclusively to camellias and azaleas. For other details and pictures of camellias in the Norfolk Park System, see page 286 in the 1950 Yearbook.

the fiscal year about to end, prepare for the new year and make plans for the 1952 Annual Meeting.

In accordance with the announced agenda the Board reviewed in detail the present condition of the Society. It was found that the current membership of 6,000 was a reduction of some 1,800 from last year. With the exception of 1950, the present enrollment is the largest in the history of the Society. There has, however, been a continuous improvement in the services and the publications of the Society, with a consequent increase in cost of operation. No one wished to retrench by reducing present services or by cutting the size or quality of the publications. The only other course would be to increase the dues rate and provide the necessary revenue for the Society to operate on a program of continued improvement. By unanimous vote and after much careful consideration the necessary changes in the By-laws were effected, whereby the annual dues for 1952 will be \$5.00. (See further discussion in this issue in the story, "Dues are Due.")

The Board next considered the present division of the twelve camellia states into Units. The original division was made by the device of forming three Units through separation of the states into groups of four according to alphabetical sequence. This produced a most unnatural grouping, which particularly affected the value of having directors-at-large representing the Units. After due consideration it was voted to regroup the states into three geographical units conforming to the basis used for vice-presidents, the change to be made effective for the election of 1953, with necessary adjustments to the terms of office for directors elected prior to the change.

Another subject of interest to members was the matter of registration of seedlings. The present system of having a central national committee pass upon applications for registration was deemed unsatisfactory, because committee members could not possibly inspect personally the proposed seedlings. The following motion was adopted as an improvement for registration procedure: "That state sub-committees on registration be authorized, said committees to be composed of the State Director and two members appointed by him, to pass on and grade as to value all applications for registration of seedlings and fixed sports prior to submission by this sub-committee to the National Registration Committee." The President, Secretary and National Chairman were instructed to work out details to implement this motion.

Careful consideration was given to the subject of nomenclature of fixed sports which have been given distinct varietal names. It was pointed out that the general buying public is often confused or misled by separate varietal names where no reference is made to the origin of the sport. The Board was of the unanimous opinion that a clear-cut and readily adaptable policy must be recommended in efforts to correct this situation. Several plans, whereby such names would be listed in a manner to indicate the origin of a sport, were submitted for discussion and study. However, it was later thought advisable to investigate more fully those plans of merit before making any decision and formal announcement of a recommendation.

Mr. Heutte, Chairman of the Convention Committee, made a full report of his plans for the approaching Annual Meeting. The Board complimented him on his fine work and offered constructive suggestions.

Many other matters of business were considered that will be reflected in the future operation of the Society, but which need not be reported at this time. You may take this assurance from your Secretary—your Board of Directors is giving serious and able consideration to the work of your Society.

DUES ARE DUE

This notice is addressed to the "favored few" who have not yet sent in their dues for the current year. This copy of the Quarterly is sent with our compliments, because it is believed that you have simply overlooked the convenient renewal envelope enclosed with the 1951 Yearbook. If you are now delinquent, you will find enclosed a renewal slip ready for you to sign and return with your remittance. The renewal slip will not be enclosed to members who have already renewed; in this way, you will know of your current membership standing. There is hardly a need to ask that you notify us of any mistake, but please do.

You will note the change of dues rate for annual membership. We do not feel that your failure to renew is caused by this necessary increase. No one need be reminded of obvious increased costs; this is with us wherever we turn. Members of earlier years may well recall, however, that the Society has made notable improvements in the last few years. We must continue to improve and this could not be done in any other way than to increase dues. Let's glance back.

From 1946 to April, 1948, the Society sent out a "news-letter" of four mimeographed pages. The "news," by the way, was meagre. For the next six issues the news-letter was printed on a single sheet, but it added to four pages. Covers with color plates began in July, 1949, with the present Quarterly beginning in January 1950. The Quarterly now runs from sixteen to twenty-four pages, and will be enlarged in the future. And remember the early Yearbooks? The first three put together would be only a little larger than the book of 1949 or 1950 alone. The quality was there in a number of good articles, but how about the cost of printing? And so it goes.

Money, money—it's a sordid subject. The high cost of everything—it makes us all mad. Come to think of it, though, the new dues rate has just become adjusted to the present price of a five-pound roast or two steak dinners exclusive of tips and appetizers. Are you ready to renew?

UNIT II NOMINATES

This is official notice to all members of Unit II—California, Louisiana, Oregon and Virginia—that nominations are in order for a State Director from each of these four states. Your present Directors whose terms of office will expire at the Annual Meeting in Norfolk on March 20, 1952, are: D. W. McLean, for California; S. J. Katz, for Louisiana; H. H. Harms, for Oregon; and Frederic Heutte, for Virginia.

In addition to nominations from each state for a State Director, members from these four states must nominate two Directors-at-Large to represent them. Your present Directors-at-Large are A. E. Morrison, Sacramento, California, and Frank A. Godchaux, Jr., Abbeville, Louisiana.

Any or every member from the four states comprising this Unit may make nominations—one for State Director and two for Directors-at-Large. Mail your nominations to the office of the Secretary before February 10. The Nomination Committee will prepare a ballot in accordance with your nominations and the American Camellia Society By-laws. Ballots will be mailed on February 20 to each member in Unit II, and returns will be counted five days before the Annual Meeting.

CAMELLIA SHOW DATES

The following additions, corrections and cancellations to the list of Show Dates as published in the October Quarterly should be noted:

January

Abbeville, La.	5- 6
North Charleston, S. C.	5- 6
Lafayette, La.	10-11
McComb, Miss.	12-13
Montgomery, Ala.	12-13
Sea Island, Ga.	16
Tifton, Ga.	16
Laurel, Miss.	19-20
Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Boston	24-25
Bainbridge, Ga.	25
Moultrie, Ga.	26-27
Vienna, Ga.	26-27
Rincon, Ga.	27-28

February

New Orleans, La.	9-10
Thomson, Ga.	12-
Pacific Camellia Society at Glendale, Calif.	16-17
San Diego, Calif.	23-24
Central Calif. Camellia Society at Fresno, Calif.	24

Dates Changed

Albany, Ga., from Jan. 5-6 to Jan. 26	
Hattiesburg, Miss., from Jan. 19-20 to Feb. 2-3	
Wilmington, N. C., from Feb. 9-10 to Feb. 16-17	

Dates Cancelled

Georgetown, S. C.	
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VICTORIA AND ITS CAMELLIAS

C. R. MERRILLEES, St. Kilda, Victoria

We in Victoria, the smallest state on the Australian mainland and away down in its southeastern corner, are celebrating in a quiet way, the one-hundredth anniversary of our separation from New South Wales and the founding of Victoria as a separate colony.¹ For fourteen years we had been a mere district, Port Philip, a distant and little wanted appendage of the mother colony. We were probably a troublesome child, and Sydney is said to be celebrating the separation as enthusiastically as we are. So, at a time when it is thought fit to look back and retrace the progress we have made, it surely is proper to set out and admire that progress which Victoria has made in the culture of camellias.

Serious trouble is encountered at once, for one finds it difficult to detect much progress at all. In fact, our neighbors maintain that so far as camellias are concerned, we just as well might not have existed.

Those who know of the outstanding position held by Victoria in horticulture generally, may well be puzzled that New South Wales holds such pre-eminence in respect to camellias; but a closer examination will disclose three very evident causes which made it inevitable.

During the fifty years (1790-1840) in which England made such strides in camellia culture, New South Wales became a more or less prosperous colony while Victoria did not exist. When Victoria was born (the colony, not the queen), Victorians were too busy digging and spending gold to bother about horticulture. New South Wales on the other hand, during the period of its slower growth, had

¹ Manuscript submitted in the Fall of 1951.

established some fine camellia gardens; and in the decade about this date, one grower had raised, listed and described more than fifty name-worthy varieties.

This man, Sir William Macarthur, bore a name famous in Australian history. The first of that name was John Macarthur, the leader of the Rum Rebellion² which deposed Governor Bligh (of Mutiny on the Bounty fame). Later, John became an exemplary citizen and ranks as the leader in the importation and breeding of those sheep which have made a place for Australia on the map of the world's wool producers.

When Victoria had grown up a bit and might have taken a part in raising new camellias, the colony met with a disaster which brought it to the edge of bankruptcy and left our fathers more interested in cabbages and potatoes. This economic holocaust, a speculative land boom, is still referred to with awe as "The Boom"; and its collapse left Victoria almost penniless. It was years before money became plentiful enough to allow gardeners to think about camellias or to encourage our nurserymen to grow them; and by this time camellias had gone out of fashion. It was only recently that Victorians became aware that camellias had become popular again and awoke to the fact that once more we have been left behind.

There are the three factors—forty years start, Victoria too busy getting rich, and Victoria getting poor again until camellias had gone out of fashion. But whatever the explanation, the fact remains that in this field, New South Wales is outstanding in spite of Victoria's climate and soil and, in Melbourne and the nearby country, one of the best water services in the world. So what we have to do is to keep trying and in the meanwhile grow the fine varieties which our sister state ("sister" now, not "mother") produces for us.

What about the camellia mentioned in the title of this paper? Well may one ask, for Victoria's one camellia of outstanding excellence is held by many to be the best camellia grown in Australia. But alas! It is a sport and not a seedling; a sport moreover of a New South Wales product, a Macarthur seedling, known in Australia as *Aspasia*.³ This *Aspasia* (Macarthur) is a large peony-form flower, practically white with cream shading and marked frequently with several shades of pink and rose. The sport, named Lady Loch after the wife of the Governor of Victoria in the eighties, was first listed in a Melbourne catalogue. Its rosy pink, shading to near white, is an

² William Bligh, when Governor of New South Wales, attempted to put down the infamous trade in rum taking place at that time, almost a monopoly of Army officers and their associates. He was forcibly deposed by a coup d'etat led by Capt. (retired) John Macarthur, who was not allowed to return from England to Australia for some years after the subsequent enquiry. He did so later and became one of our leading citizens.

³ For further information on this variety and its sports, refer to the following: Feathers, D. L. Notes on some Australian camellias. Amer. Camellia Yearbook, pp. 79-85. 1951.

arresting sight in Melbourne suburban gardens. This Lady Loch was overlooked in other states but was rediscovered in New Zealand, where an *Aspasia* (Macarthur) sported in the same way. A few years later it was rediscovered, again in New Zealand, thus obtaining two new names—Duchess of York and Edward Billing—under which names it was freely introduced into Victoria. By this means it had three names, all of which were upheld with more vigor than knowledge. But such a beautiful flower will not lack names and various growers proceeded to bestow names without stint.

This point is labored because it exemplifies the utter confusion which can arise in deciding the correct name of a well-known camellia. This example, however, is a simple case because there is very little doubt that Lady Loch is the name of our one name-worthy variety; and after several years research and argument, in which the writer took some part, we are gratified to find that New South Wales authorities are inclined to concur. But there is that little doubt, which brings us to the next common source of confusion in naming camellias; namely, what existing camellia if any can we attach to a well-known name?

Aspasia for example! For many years there has been sold throughout Australia under the name of *Aspasia*, the lovely variety which we have described as the sport parent of our Lady Loch. No doubt whatever was raised, in fact there was no possible doubt about it, the variety is *Aspasia* and everybody knew it. Still, doubts do arise and one was dug up recently in a Macarthur Notebook of 1852, which itself was disinterred from somewhere in the dust of the Mitchell Library.⁴ The find is reported by Professor Waterhouse (E. G. Waterhouse, *Camellia Quest*, 1947) who discovered the name "*Aspasia*" as No. 1 on Macarthur's list with a description which fits our *Aspasia* except that instead of being white, the wretched thing is *Flesh Colored*. In other words—have we attached the right camellia to the proper name? It is the reverse of trying to find the original name of a well-known camellia. What we want to know is, what camellia was given the name "*Aspasia*."

If our *Aspasia* is not Macarthur's, it might be another variety altogether; a sport of an unknown variety; or even (oh horrid thought!) a sport of its reputed daughter—Lady Loch. We Victorians are happy to point out two objections to the third possibility, a most upsetting idea; namely: (1) Although *Aspasia* is known to sport freely to Lady Loch, the reverse is rare if at all. (2) Lady Loch is much too pink to be called "flesh colored."

Our opponents point out that our first objection is not valid. Although it may be unusual, a sport from dark to light is known. As for Lady Loch's being too pink for flesh-color, the writer, as biased a Victorian as any, cannot suppress altogether the idea that to a man even remotely connected with a rum rebellion, a face positively purple or crimson might be a normal flesh-color.

I fear that neither objection is valid; I hope I am wrong, for if Lady Loch be the parent and not the child, then *bang* goes our one worth-while camellia.

⁴ *The Mitchell Library in Sydney holds what is probably the best collection of early Australian documents.*

GOOD WILL CAMELLIAS FROM JAPAN

MONIQUE and RALPH PEER
Los Angeles, California

During a visit to Japan in 1949, we spent a pleasant day at the Atami-Kanko Hotel in the picturesque village of Atami which clings to the cliffside high up over the sea at the mouth of Tokyo Bay. The warm Japan Current is not far offshore, and the climate is delightful. There is the further advantage of underground heat—Atami is not far from an extinct volcano and therefore boasts of many hot mineral springs.

Our first thought upon arrival at the hotel was to visit its extensive camellia gardens. Japan was then just recovering from the terrible effects of the war, and no new varieties had been planted for many years. We found a small tree of *Herme*,¹ but were disappointed that in February camellias, generally, were not in blossom. March and April are their best months for flowers.

The view from the hotel grounds is truly entrancing. We were, perhaps, 1500 feet above sea level, and could look far out over the broad Pacific. Somewhat to the right and possible twenty miles away, we could see the island of Oshima—a legendary place where the three hundred and some odd inhabitants have for centuries earned a living by fishing and selling camellia seeds. The entire island is covered thickly with a wild growth of camellia trees. The seeds are harvested once each year and brought to mills in Atami, where the camellia oil is extracted to be used as hair dressing or for cooking purposes.

Turning back to the inn, we were most hospitably received by the manager, Mr. Shiro Matsuzaki, and charmed by the quaintly beautiful Japanese girls, always smiling, who served the special Japanese-style dinner which we had requested. When we were again walking through the gardens that evening with Mr. Matsuzaki, it occurred to us that a most unusual gift to show our appreciation of Japanese hospitality would be a camellia from America.

We mentioned the project to the hotel manager, but doubted that he expected anything to happen. Several weeks later, however, a very fine plant of *Gigantea*² arrived by air express direct from California. It was immediately planted in a prominent spot in the garden, seemed to take to the climate of its ancestral home, and grew rapidly.

With commendable enterprise Mr. Matsuzaki had a small sign painted to explain the origin of the plant. When this plant blossomed in 1950, it became the focal point of interest in the garden. This particular camellia became famous throughout the countryside and many people came to see it. Recently, Mr. Matsuzaki was thanked officially by the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture for his promotion of closer relationship between Japan and the United States.

During the past year the flowering ceremonies became very elaborate, and the blos-

¹ *The original name of this variety, and the one by which it is known in Japan is Hikaru-genji.*

² *This variety is unknown in Japan—it is apparently of European origin.*

soms are now taking on the large size which is characteristic of this variety. Recently, we received the following letter from the hotel manager:

Once more again, my baby Gigantea had abloomed each measuring five inches in diameter on 3rd of April and aroused much excitement in Atami. Despite of the rainy day, I had the honor of presence of Dr. Nobutsuna Sasaki who served the Meiji and Taisho Emperors and he is still active in teaching the construction of the Japanese poems to the Imperial family.

After he has seen the lovely flowers, he sat down in hotel parlor and kind enough to writing out a few lines of poem admiring the California camellia tree is growing splendidly in Atami spa, under my personal care and attention just as Grand-Pa does to his grand-child.

Quite by accident, Mr. Naotake Sato, President of the Japan Federation of Tourist Associations, visiting the Atami-Kanko Hotel as a part of a routine inspection of the luxurious establishments set aside by the Japanese Government for foreign tourists, learned about the Gigantea. He perceived that the common love of camellias in Japan and in the United States could be developed into a very powerful force for the good of both countries. Returning to his office in Tokyo, he made inquiries through official government channels as to the best source of new camellia varieties in Japan and learned that the private growers were so busy attempting to produce foodstuffs that the camellia gardens were neglected. At Chiba University, a short distance north of Tokyo, however, the government has again permitted the experimental development of ornamental plants. Dr. Hosaka, the President of this institution, is a well-known camellia expert who has been responsible for developing many fine varieties. Mr. Sato, working through official channels, commissioned Dr. Hosaka to prepare a representative "Good-Will" shipment to be sent to America. Fifteen varieties, some old and some new, were selected by Dr. Hosaka, carefully packed and sent to San Francisco by air express in April, 1951.

To insure safe delivery, it was arranged that after undergoing fumigation at the Plant Quarantine Station in San Francisco the plants would be turned over to Mr. David Feathers, a past-president of the Northern California Camellia Society, and a well-known camellia enthusiast. The shipment was taken by Mr. Feathers to his home in Camellia Lane at Lafayette, California, so that the plants would have a chance to recover from their long journey. Subsequently, they were transported by automobile to Los Angeles, where they will be grown in our garden at Park Hill until sufficiently developed to blossom.

They will then be planted in one group in a carefully selected spot in the Southern California Camellia Garden, a unit of Huntington Gardens, at San Marino, California. Those who have visited the Gardens will recall that Mr. Huntington had a beautiful Japanese house erected on the edge of the glen, now completely filled with camellias of tremendous size. In the vicinity of this cottage the shrubs will grow into trees—a suitable plaque will be erected to commemorate the purpose of this gift.

Following is a list of the camellias shipped by Dr. Hosaka, together with his descriptions and comments:

<i>Japanese Name of Variety</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Size of Blossoms</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>Beniotome</i>	Formal double	Medium	Crimson	Thick twigs, fit for pot planting
<i>Benibotan</i>	Semi-double	Medium	Scarlet	
<i>Chochidori</i>	Single, cup-shaped	Small	Pure white	
<i>Hanatachibana</i>	Semi-double	Medium	Scarlet, white spotted	
<i>Hanamiguruma</i>	Single	Medium	Pink with scarlet variegations	Thick twigs
<i>Furansushior</i>	Peony-shaped	Large	Pure white	
<i>Hakuronishiki</i>	Semi-double	Large with broad petals	Rose pink with scarlet figures scattered	Sensitive to the cold
<i>Kimigayo</i>	Semi-double	Medium	Pure white	
<i>Kayoidori</i>	Rose-shaped	Large	White with fine crimson stripes and variegations	Tree feeble
<i>Kyobotan</i>	Semi-double	Medium	Scarlet, white dapple	
<i>Kagiri</i>	Peony-shaped	Medium	Cream-tinged white	Flowers slightly bend down, fit for pot planting
<i>Konronguro</i>	Rose-shaped		Dark crimson	Somewhat poorly
<i>Monijigari</i>	Double	Medium	Scarlet	
<i>Shubokarako</i>	Anemone- shaped	Medium	Deep carmine	Growing quick, fit for pot
<i>Utamakura</i>	Single, cup-shaped	Large	Large white dapples on rose pink ground	

Since time immemorial, the Chinese and Japanese people have used gifts of camellia plants to cement friendships. As a matter of fact, the old legends indicate that Buddhist monks traveling back and forth from Tibet to Japan, usually through Korea, invariably brought special varieties to Japan and on their return journeys took Japanese varieties into China. In the courtyards of many Buddhist temples in China,

Korea and Japan, one finds many old camellia trees standing as examples of this friendly intercourse.

Let us hope and pray that through our common interest in camellias our traditional close friendship with the Japanese people can be strengthened, thus increasing peace and good will in our sorely troubled world.

WHAT WAKE FOREST HAS LEARNED ABOUT CAMELLIAS

J. ALLEN EASLEY
Wake Forest, North Carolina

A topic such as this, "What Wake Forest Has Learned About Camellias," pointing as it does to the experience of a community, can be properly treated only as the writer draws upon his fellow citizens for help. Hence I have turned to some of the most camellia-minded of my neighbors—to Mrs. W. E. Speas, who purchased her first camellia plant more than twenty-five years ago, to Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Barnes, whose magnificent specimen of Pink Perfection has been responsible for infecting many a passer-by with camelliitis and to Mr. and Mrs. Everett Snyder and to Barney Powell, whose all-out enthusiasm for this Queen of Flowers is unsurpassed. But none of these must be charged with any errors which may be detected in this article.

For the benefit of any readers who may not be familiar with Wake Forest, North Carolina, let it be said that it is a small college town, which some of "Peahead" Walker's football teams have helped to put on the map. It is situated on the fall-line that cuts diagonally across North Carolina, between the Piedmont region and the coastal plain. It is about 16 miles north of Raleigh, 45 miles south of the Virginia line, and about 170 miles west of Cape Hatteras.

The temperature during the winter often falls below freezing but very rarely below 15 degrees Fahrenheit. During some winters there is little snow, and again we may have twelve inches at a time. During the past winter (1950-1951), the official temperature as recorded at near-by Raleigh dropped below 20 degrees Fahrenheit on seven days and as low as 14 degrees Fahrenheit on only one day, November 26.

The original oak forests of this region have largely given way to loblolly pine. The soil has a somewhat heavy, clayey texture and needs the addition of some sand for camellias. The pH in untreated soil is prevailingly less than six. The use of acidifiers does not seem imperative, though acid fertilizers are regularly used.

What has Wake Forest learned about camellias? Well, first of all we have learned how hard the camellia bug can bite, to the neglect of one's work, the boredom of one's acquaintances, and the flattening of one's pocket book; but also to the beautification on one's premises, the enlargement of one's circle of friends, and the forgetting for a time of the woes of our troubled world. We have learned that camelliitis is after all a very pleasant disease indeed, and never seems to prove fatal.

We have learned that one touch of camelliitis makes strangers kin. We have discovered our neighbors anew, have made many friends throughout North Carolina and the South, and have come to treasure the friendship of fine spirits in far off California. We would recommend growing camellias as a good way to lessen the tensions of the world!

We have learned that camellias afford year-round pleasure. Every month brings its

demands in camellia culture and also its rewards, rewards of realization or of anticipation. Gerbing's¹ discussion of "Growing Camellias, Month by Month" details the manifold activities and satisfactions. The schedule as given in Gerbing's discussion must be retarded somewhat in Wake Forest, but we miss none of the activities suggested.

We have learned where to get help in camellia culture. We exchange information and experience among ourselves. (Though sometimes it has been misinformation and inexperience that we exchanged.) The publications of the American Camellia Society, and of the societies in South Carolina and Southern California have been especially helpful. The Camellia Day program in Raleigh each year has been a fruitful source of inspiration and information. We are building up a library of material which affords help on a wide variety of subjects.

We have learned, sometimes by painful experience, the truth of much that we have read in the camellia literature or heard from competent advisers at camellia meetings. We can point to some mute, but convincing, testimony of the need of partial shade for most camellia plants, of the damage that too much fertilizer can do, and of the danger of too wet or too poor a soil. We have learned that scions that are not quite dormant when placed in the grafting stock are sure to be disappointing. We have learned that when a nursery catalogue points out that a particular variety is not recommended for the northern part of the camellia-belt, that it is wise to let that variety alone, no matter how beautiful it is, unless one is prepared to give it protection under glass. In short we have found that there is plenty of good, sound advice on camellia growing available, and that it pays to follow it. It is when one tries to cut the corners and trust to luck that he gets into trouble.

We have learned that there is much pleasure and a wealth of beauty to be had from the old standard varieties, and that unless one has unlimited time, space, and money, he had better let others test the newer varieties. Time will prove them.

We have learned how much pleasure there is in "growing your own" from cuttings, or from seed from good camellia gardens, or from grafts. We have had the extreme pleasure of producing seedlings that offer fine promise—for example, a pure white imbricated double with a rosebud center, and a pink that is somewhere between a Rev. John G. Drayton and a Debutante.

We have learned that in our area, even in the severest winters, we can expect a satisfactory return for our efforts. In average seasons the number of excellent blooms is abundant, and in mild winters it is amazing. Furthermore, in our climate the blooms last better on the plant than further south, where the day temperature is much higher. In the winter just passed our plants suffered no such damage as those in the Deep South. The only losses in plants in this area were in small sizes in the open, or with only lath-house protection. Under such conditions plants from six to fifteen inches suffered heavy losses. But where plants were protected by a cold frame, there was no loss at all. And no plant above eighteen inches that I have examined had more than minor leaf damage. The following varieties produced some excellent blooms after the severe freezes: Amabilis, Aunt Jetty, Donckelarii, Flame, Kumasaka, Lady Clare, Leucantha, Magnoliaeflora, Orton Pink, Pink Perfection, Rosea Superba, Tricolor, Victor Emmanuel, Ville de Nantes. There were many other varieties that produced satisfactory blooms. Many blooms were smaller than usual and many showed interior damage on close inspection, but many in the above-named varieties were of show

¹ Gerbing, G. G. *CAMELLIAS*, G. G. Gerbing, *Fernandina, Florida*. 1943.

quality. Varieties that ordinarily do well here but proved disappointing in the 1950-51 season include: Akebono, C. M. Hovey, Elegans, Herme, Latifolia, Monarch, Mathotiana, Prince Eugene Napoleon, Prof. C. S. Sargent, and Sarah Frost.

We have learned that a decided addition to camellia enjoyment can be had with a small, cold greenhouse. It may be quite simple and inexpensive. I have built a 6 x 14-foot lean-to type house with some help from a carpenter. It is situated on the south side of the house in a small offset. It is made largely of second hand material. Its base is composed of switch-ties laid one on top of another; its frame is of 2 x 4-inch material; and its sides and top are secondhand window sash. The sash are hinged in place and can be opened at will. The house is heated by a small electric heater with a circulating fan attached. The temperature is controlled by an electric air switch that can be easily adjusted to the desired temperatures. One advantage of this simple type of structure is that the sash can be easily and quickly removed and replaced by lath panels after the danger of a freeze is passed. It is a great pleasure to see the blooms of Alba Plena, Debutante, Elegans, etc., laughing through the glass at the snow and frost outside, while the temperature inside is standing safely at 45 degrees Fahrenheit. In even so small a greenhouse as this, there is ample room for several large plants, either in tubs or in a bed, many small plants in beds or pots, and a bench for cuttings, seedlings, etc. The money outlay on this structure was less than one hundred dollars.

There is obviously much more for us to learn, but of two things we are sure: (1) Growing camellias is lots of fun, and (2) through them we have gotten to know many fine people.

SMITH CAMELLIA COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

HUBERT B. OWENS

Chairman, Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

One of the finest collections of camellias in the entire Piedmont section of the South is to be found on the campus of the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia. In January, 1949, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Smith, McRae, Georgia, presented forty-four camellia plants from their own private collection to the Landscape Architecture Department of the University of Georgia for use in the Founder's Memorial Garden.

These plants average three feet in height and were planted in an informal area of the grounds surrounding the quarters of the Landscape Architecture Department. For two seasons these magnificent shrubs have flowered and have been enjoyed by hundreds of visitors to this unique garden development. However, the severe test of last winter's cold wave left its mark on this planting. At the present time these plants are slowly regaining their former condition and will again soon add their floral beauty to the surroundings.

The Founder's Memorial Garden represents a collaborative project between the University of Georgia's Landscape Architecture Department and the Garden Club of Georgia. It has been developed as a memorial to the twelve founders of America's first Garden Club—The Ladies Garden Club of Athens, Georgia, which was organized in 1891. This development consists of a series of formal and informal gardens. The Landscape Architecture Building was originally constructed as a professor's home on

the old campus in 1840. Immediately before World War II, the following gardens were developed in the area surrounding this ante-bellum building: a Courtyard Garden; an old brick smokehouse renovated into a Memorial Building; a Boxwood Garden; a Terrace Garden; and a large Perennial Garden, enclosed with a serpentine wall of old brick. Since the war, a Living Memorial-Arboretum Unit has been completed north of the building. A choice collection of ornamental shrubs and small flowering trees has been used in this area. The plantings of camellias are featured in a portion of the Arboretum.

Considerable thought was given by Mr. and Mrs. Smith and the staff of the Landscape Architecture Department to the selection of varieties for inclusion in this collection. Early, midseason and late-blooming types were included. Following is a list of those comprising the Smith collection: Adolphe Audusson, Alba Plena, Arejishi, Bessie McArthur, California, Daikagura, Donckelarii, Dr. W. G. Lee, Edwin H. Folk, Elizabeth Boardman, Eugene Lize, Flame, Herme, James Hyde Porter, Jessica, Kishutsukasa (Admiral Nimitz), K. Sawada, Lady Clare, Lady Vansittart, Magnoliaeflora, Marchioness of Exeter, Mathotiana, Mine-no-yuki, Mrs. Charles Cobb, Mrs. K. Sawada, Paeoniaeflora, Pink Perfection, Shishi-gashira, St. Andre, Victor Emmanuel, Victory White, Ville de Nantes, Virgin's Blush, White Empress, and an unnamed sasanqua.

These plants are a distinct addition to the horticultural facilities available for educational purposes at the University of Georgia. A record of flowering dates and the performance of each plant is being kept.

CAMELLIAS IN KOREA

MRS. L. O. MCCUTCHEON
Sumter, South Carolina

For many years my husband and I were missionaries in Korea—"Land of the Morning Calm." The mountains of Korea range from foothills to a height of more than 10,000 feet. The rivers and streams flow into the valleys where much of the water is turned by ditches and dykes into the level rice fields, which furnish the main staple of food for twenty million people.

Though a small country, Korea is grand in scenery and beautiful with wild plants and shrubbery. There are three thousand known species and varieties of native plants. To us who knew Korea in her calmness and beauty and learned to love her warm-hearted people, the present conditions of suffering, distress and destruction are heart rending. May the picture change again to a more glorious one.

Among the many kinds of native plants growing in Korea, perhaps the most beautiful is the *Camellia japonica*, and known there as the "Enduring Winter Flower." The camellias produce single red flowers and beautiful, green, waxy leaves and grow wild on the hillsides in the South. There are also groves of them on the islands off the southern coast. You are probably familiar with the names of the southern cities like Soonchun, Pusan, and many others. We lived at Chonju, about sixty-five miles north of Soonchun. There the winters are colder and camellias do not grow wild in that section. Mrs. J. F. Preston and others who lived at Soonchun have given me information which I have included in this article. They would send us camellia branches full of buds at the Christmas season. We would put them in water and what a joy it was to watch them open up in January.

Aside from the beautiful flowers, this tree has other qualities which make the

people value it highly. The oil made from the seed pods is used for hair oil, and it makes a fine furniture polish. There is also a medicine made from the tree. One old proverb says, "If you are rich anoint your hair with Japonica oil, if you are poor use the oil of the castor bean"; and another proverb—"A man of character abides as the Japonica in the snow." Camellia branches on the wedding table are a symbol of long life and steadfastness. The above quotations were taken from *Flowers and Folklore from Far Korea*, by Florence Huddleston Crane.

Once, when leaving Korea, it was necessary to go to Shanghai to take our steamer for America. Our ship was delayed for two weeks in drydock and we stayed during this time at the local Missionary Home. When we were finally ready for the voyage, we gave our friends at the home a camellia plant to show our appreciation for many courtesies. They thought the plant was very pretty, but one of the ladies said, "You know not all of those blooms are growing on the plant, some of them have been pinned or wired on." I was disillusioned; but I thought, they will keep pretty for a little while.

When peace and freedom come to Korea, why not add to the joy and pleasure of those people by sending them some of our newer varieties of camellias, which are growing so beautifully here in our new home.

A WORTHY GARDEN PROJECT

CHARLES C. FUNDERBURK

The Men's Camellia Club of Charleston County, feeling that their local area can become the camellia center of the world, have decided to donate a public camellia garden to the city. Mayor Morrison and the Park and Playground Commission have approved the plan and granted permission to use a portion of Hampton Park for the purpose. Actual work has started, the soil is being tested, and the plans for landscaping are being drawn by Mr. Grange Simons, Superintendent of Grounds at the Navy Yard.

The Club has been working on these plans for almost a year. Messrs. Roland Weeks, Rudolph Siegling, Ted Beckett, and C. Norwood Hastie have been tireless in their efforts to have the plan approved by the Mayor and his committee. The Club is now looking forward with eagerness to the day when the camellia garden will be an added attraction to the old and historic city of Charleston.

When completed this garden will contain specimens of every available camellia, donated by members and friends. Each variety will be clearly marked so that a novice can see blooms before selecting varieties for his own garden. One section will be devoted to the many varieties which have originated in this area (there are over thirty from Magnolia Gardens alone). Scions from the original plants will be used to graft the stock which has already been donated by members and growers.

The Men's Camellia Club is sure that this unusual and interesting display of camellias will increase interest in camellia culture in this area. It will also be an addition to Charleston's many "firsts."

Anyone wishing to donate a plant, grafting stock or scions is asked to communicate with one of the officers of the Club so that provision may be made to care for the gift material. The officers are: Roland Weeks, 304 Grove St., Charleston; Chas. C. Funderburk, 703 Montague Ave., North Charleston; Raymond Deneaux, North Boulevard, North Charleston, South Carolina.

IS THIS A RECORD

By a fortunate accident, we think we have found the youngest member of the American Camellia Society. This is Burgess Thomasson, 3233 Thomas Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama. This young man became a member in February, 1950, at the age of twelve. He is now fourteen and received a 1949 Yearbook as one of his Christmas presents. Burgess has the start of a good camellia library, and he is an enthusiastic member and camellia grower. "The Camellia Nursery Business" was the subject of his Junior High theme on his future profession. This required research and interviews with nurserymen and correspondence with his state Department of Agriculture. He is also a member of the Montgomery Camellia Society. Of course he is raising seedlings, propagating plants by cuttings and grafting and, no doubt, knows plenty about camellias already. And what a prospect for the future! If I had started that young, the camellias would now be smothering my house—except that I did not have a house then. And here's a private tip to Burgess. It might pay you, young man, to invest one of your early \$100 bills in a life membership in the A.C.S. Don't tell the Treasurer about this suggestion, for the Society would be losing money on the deal.

THE LIBRARY TABLE

Gardeners interested in camellias are fortunate in that there is no scarcity of fine publications pertaining, at least in part, to this group of plants. Many members of the American Camellia Society subscribe to one or more other publications that feature articles on camellias or deal with camellias exclusively. However, perhaps there are others who are not aware of some of these publications and may be interested in adding to their camellia literature.

Among garden magazines that feature camellia articles, the one receiving our highest and most enthusiastic recommendation is *Home Gardening for the South*, published by Home Gardening, Inc., 814 St. Louis St., New Orleans 16, Louisiana—subscription, one year \$2.00; two years \$3.50; three years \$5.00. Southern gardeners—and because of similar conditions, Western gardeners too—are indeed fortunate in having such an excellent publication devoted to their particular interests. This is a great big bargain, and you will be assured of much pleasure and information from this magazine. *Home Gardening* is published each month, except for a bi-monthly issue covering July and August.

Then on the Pacific Coast, there is *Sunset*, published by the Lane Publishing Co., 576 Sacramento St., San Francisco, California. The subscription rate on the Pacific Coast is \$2.00 per year; other states, \$3.00 per year. In California, this monthly magazine is as much a fixture on the library table as the reading lamp. It covers the full field of gracious living as enjoyed in the West. One section of the magazine is devoted to horticulture in general, with camellias well represented in season.

Other garden magazines that deserve favorable mention are *Popular Gardening*, 90 State St., Albany, New York, \$3.00 per year; and the *Flower Grower*, 99 N. Broadway, Albany, New York, \$3.00 per year. These are devoted to more general phases of gardening, but they frequently contain good material of interest to Southern and Western growers.

And last, but surely not least, you will find some of your best reading in the

several publications of state and regional camellia societies. Certainly anyone interested in camellias should be a member of his local or regional organization. Many others who take the camellia hobby as a serious business should be members of several societies. The Southern California Camellia Society publishes the *Camellia Review*. This excellent bulletin is issued eight times a year along with other publications to the membership—\$5.00 per year. The Pacific Camellia Society publishes a quarterly bulletin, *Camellia Notes*. This is available along with membership—\$2.00 per year. The Northern California Camellia Society publishes their *Official Bulletin*. This fine publication generally consists of five issues each year and is available with membership—\$5.00. In the Southeast the only publication of wide circulation is the *Camellian*, which serves as the official publication of the South Carolina Camellia Society. This is certainly the outstanding magazine devoted exclusively to camellias. It provides four issues a year with every number being full of interesting material. All of these magazines bring much valuable information to a subscriber. The address necessary to contact any of these above organizations will be found by reference to the list of "Camellia Clubs and Societies" published in the October Quarterly.

BOOK REVIEWS

Camellia Magic

Those interested in camellia flower arrangement will welcome a recent addition to the literature on this subject provided in *Camellia Magic*, by Julia and Ruth Atkinson of Summit, Mississippi. The authors have contributed the first book on flower arrangement devoted exclusively to the use of camellias. As stated in their forward, "The purpose of this book is to encourage the fascinating hobby of arranging camellias in a pleasing manner." They have adhered to their purpose throughout.

The text contains a brief introduction on general and local camellia history, and subsequent sections include generous treatment of the principles of flower arrangement; period arrangements in detail; containers, flower shows and corsages; line arrangements in detail; table arrangements; flowers and pictures; arrangements with Chinese influence; contemporary arrangements in detail; color; and, in conclusion, general information on culture of the plants and handling of flowers and their classification.

An interesting feature of this book is the identification and commentary on all varieties of camellias used in the arrangements. While the many illustrations—both black-and-white and colored—adequately fulfill their purpose, an increased quality in some would have added to the aesthetic value of the book.

The format is 5 x 7 inches with 120 pages and 55 illustrations. It is available from the publishers, McComb Enterprise-Journal, McComb, Mississippi, for \$3.00 a copy.

American Camellia Catalog

The 1951 Supplement (Third Edition) of the *American Camellia Catalog* has recently been distributed to its subscribers. As explained in reviewing the 1950 Edition (*Amer. Cam. Quart.* 6(1):23. January, 1951), this publication is issued annually as a supplement to former editions and is intended to include eventually all current camellia varieties.

The format remains the same, 9 x 11 inches, with loose-leaf pages and an attractive binder. There are 124 varieties newly treated and three revised and reprinted from earlier editions. Each of these varieties is given a full page with detailed descriptive notes and general remarks on history, related varieties and synonymy.

Eight full-page illustrated varieties are included, along with a ninth one which is

an improved reprint from the 1949 Edition. Some of the illustrations distributed in a late supplement to the 1950 Edition actually pertain to text material in the current edition. The freeze of last year seriously hampered the authors' work in supplying the complete set of illustrations to these last two editions. It is understood that the remaining sixteen illustrations for the 1951 Edition will be furnished following the current season.

The color work in this most recent edition is very greatly improved over that of earlier ones. As in the past, however, while certain illustrations are excellent, a few are still far from being a true color representation. If the conscientious efforts made at improvement in this regard are continued, these illustrations will soon be above reproach. Finally, it will be noticeable to some readers that certain inconsistencies exist in the text of this edition, as in earlier ones.

The above comments in no way detract from the immense significance attached to this publication; and while improvement is possible, as with any such undertaking, the authors—Albert Fendig, Robert P. Erdman and Athos Menaboni—are quite aware of this and are making every effort towards contributing an ever more valuable addition to camellia literature.

To those sincerely interested in camellias, the *American Camellia Catalog* is unreservedly recommended. To those who can afford it, the *American Camellia Catalog* is well worth the annual cost and more. To those seeking a better understanding and knowledge of camellia varieties, the *American Camellia Catalog* is indispensable.

This publication is priced at \$15.00 a copy; further information on it and the availability of the past two editions may be obtained by writing American Camellia Catalog, Box 507, Route 2, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Georgia.

The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature

The Southern California Camellia Society has recently published a new (the third) edition of *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature*.

In the opinion of this reviewer every edition of this booklet has been a most valuable and important contribution to camellia knowledge and literature. The section which deals with care and culture contains the necessary and correct information on this subject. It is written clearly and concisely, with all essentials included. The details, the background and the "by-products" are left for larger volumes.

Then one comes to the section on nomenclature. Here is where it becomes apparent that this work is a real thesaurus. (By the way, did you know that this word means literally a treasure house?) All varieties of any consequence, and (hundreds) more, indeed are included. The correct name, correctly spelled, is followed by a brief yet adequate description of the bloom. There is also the feature of cross references for all synonyms.

This book should be considered as required reading for anyone interested in camellias! It is certainly tops in its field. Personally I like to have two copies—one for my library and one for my pocket, and both are indispensable to my well being.

A great deal of the credit for producing this book belongs to William E. Woodroof and his committee on nomenclature. Bill Woodroof is a recognized authority on this subject. The A.C.S. joins in the acclaim which is justly deserved.

What more can be said? Members of the Southern California Camellia Society have received the new edition without cost. Others may purchase it for \$1.25 from the Secretary, 40 N. San Rafael Ave., Pasadena 2, California.

LET'S BE FAIR

Reports have come to us from some sections in the middle and upper camellia-belt of the Southeast that a period of relatively low temperatures early last month has resulted in the damage and loss of flower buds. Apparently many growers have become quite alarmed at this unfortunate occurrence. In fact the state of alarm in certain instances has reached the point where hasty judgment and illogical condemnation threaten the popularity of camellias in some few of the sections affected.

The concern is understandable; however, the condemnation certainly is not! This loss of flower buds following the recent low temperatures is nothing to go off-the-deep-end over. It is discouraging and to be regretted; but such damage by no means should be considered a death knell to camellia growing in the sections where this took place.

Let's be fair—and think back over what these plants have been through in the last year or so and their subsequent behavior. First of all, most plants in the above-named regions were damaged and many of the plants were severely injured by the "big freeze" of 1950. This plant damage resulted in an abnormal and unbalanced relationship between the root systems and the above-ground portions. Such conditions could only result in much of the following vegetative growth either being extremely heavy or so delayed that it was late in maturing this fall; and consequently, flower buds formed on this growth had not become sufficiently hardened to withstand the recent damaging low temperatures. Flower buds formed on late-maturing growth are always subject to loss from a relatively early cold snap. However, with the injury to plants produced by the "big freeze" and the resultant, and unusual, preponderance of such late-maturing growth, many of the flower buds were too tender to weather the recent temperatures.

An explanation and logical consideration of what has taken place in the stricken areas is well and good—but what of the future? It is not as dark as some would predict, and we are not being misled by a pair of rose-colored glasses. In fact beyond the immediate season, the outlook is entirely sunny. By the time another flowering season rolls around, the plants will have had a second growing season and will have more nearly returned to a normal equilibrium. And as each season follows, this return to a balanced plant will be soon attained—with a concurrent increase in satisfactory flowering behaviorism.

In the meantime, there undoubtedly has been enough matured growth to produce some buds that will survive and bloom. These flowers will be most welcome and should serve the purpose of alleviating the acute camellia starvation in force over the past two seasons in these sections of the camellia-belt affected by this second loss. Then, let's look forward to next season, with back-to-normal plants and flowers enough for everyone. And above all, let's be fair! With such camellia catastrophes as the 1950 Freeze and Aftermath so rare as to be statistically insignificant—once in a lifetime—the camellia's highly deserved position as our true Southern Belle remains unquestioned.

FALL CAMELLIA SHOWS

A number of camellia shows and exhibits again have been held this fall, and the ever-increasing interest in these fall shows is indeed encouraging. Many more should be staged every year for reasons that have been mentioned several times before. We can only report on one show, because it is the only one that has been reported to us. However, this was undoubtedly the biggest and best of the early shows held this year. We refer to the fine show at Columbia, South Carolina, on November 17-18, co-sponsored by the South Carolina Camellia Society and the American Camellia Society.

The large auditorium at the Wade Hampton Hotel was filled with exquisite blooms, beautifully arranged and displayed. There were 1,685 camellias shown for competition, with 106 varieties represented from 256 exhibitors. Almost as many flowers, from 17 commercial growers and several private collections, were in non-competitive exhibits. The estimated attendance was 3,000. Registrations reveal that people came from throughout South Carolina as well as from ten other states. This is all a very fine record.

Top sweepstakes award, with the Gold Certificate from the American Camellia Society, was won by Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Kisk, of Darlington, S. C. Second place, with the Silver Certificate award from the Society, was won by Mrs. J. E. Anderson, of Timmons ville, S. C. Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Levi, of Sumter, S. C., placed third. Mrs. Anderson also exhibited the best flower in the show, a beautiful High Hat, and thereby won the Camellian Trophy. This trophy is awarded annually by Frank Griffin, editor for the magazine of the South Carolina Camellia Society, to the amateur exhibiting the best flower grown in the open.

Mrs. Calder Seibels, of Columbia, was General Chairman for the show. Much credit for the success of the event goes to her and the many members associated with her. A show like the one in Columbia does not just happen; it represents much planning and real work, but it is most rewarding, too. Congratulations!

AN AUGUST CAMELLIA SHOW

Letters from A. W. Jessup, Show Chairman, and William M. Eggleston, Secretary of the Camellia Section of the Royal Horticultural Society of Australia, tell of a most successful camellia show held in Melbourne on August 2, 1951. This, their first such show held in the past forty years, was the result of the formation of a Camellia Society Branch of the R.H.S. last year.

There were about 200 entries in competition, with approximately 4,000 blooms on display. This, you see, was really a big show. The attendance was reported as 3,000. The champion bloom of the show was a beautiful Lady St. Clair. (Note: This is an Australian seedling and should not be confused with Lady Clare.) The reserve champion was another good bloom of what is known in Australia as Alba Grandiflora.

The Melbourne Botanic Gardens exhibited blooms of 52 varieties and other non-competitive displays had equally as many. Gill and Searle's entry displayed 1,600 blooms of 40 varieties—all superb.

A special feature of the event was the visit of Professor E. G. Waterhouse, Mrs.

Waterhouse and four other friends from Sydney, New South Wales. This party made a special trip to attend the show. Professor Waterhouse, in his address at the Society meeting held in conjunction with the show, stated that "the winning blooms would compare more than favorably with any I have seen in any part of the world."

Our camellia friends in Australia are thrilled with the success of the show, which they say definitely indicates a rapidly growing enthusiasm and popularity for camellias "down under." Plans are already being made for another show in August, 1952.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AND ONE MONTH

An item of historical interest has been provided by Mr. A. E. Morrison, Director-at-Large from Sacramento, California. Mr. Morrison has been interested in the history of camellias in California for several years and published his findings on "How the Camellia Came to California" in the 1947 Yearbook.

The 28th Annual Camellia Show of Sacramento is scheduled to be held on March 8-9, 1952. This date happens to be one hundred years and one month after the first recorded shipment of camellias to California was received in Sacramento in February of 1852. These plants were consigned to Mr. James L. L. F. Warren, who had come from Boston a year or more prior to this date. Mr. Warren had maintained a nursery near Boston and had been active in camellia culture in Massachusetts through the early 1840's. Shortly thereafter, he went to California and established a seed store and nursery business. His activities did much to popularize camellias in the early days of that region.

The state of California celebrated its Centennial in 1950; but the California Camellia Centennial is fittingly set for 1952. It is most appropriate that the next Sacramento Show should feature this one-hundredth anniversary of the arrival of camellias into California. Other California shows also would be justified in adopting the Camellia Centennial theme.

A NOTICE TO COLLECTORS

Word has come from Australia that another copy of the book, *Camellia Quest*, is available for purchase by some collector in this country. We reported a similar opportunity in the Quarterly of April, 1951, and this copy was sold at once.

This book was a limited edition, with only 500 copies released. The prevailing price has now reached \$100. It is definitely an item for the collector of rare and beautiful books and for one interested in the nomenclature of camellias. Professor E. G. Waterhouse is the author, and he discusses the many varieties originated in Australia. The volume is printed on heavy vellum paper and is beautifully bound. The number of pages is less than fifty, and the page size is the same as that of our *Saturday Evening Post*. There are a number of color plates and black-and-white illustrations which are all excellent.

The American Camellia Society does not collect membership dues from foreign lands in actual cash, due to their dollar shortage. We rely on barter arrangements whereby we accept items, such as this book or camellia plants, to balance accounts. Anyone who may be interested in obtaining this book should correspond with the Secretary.

NECROLOGY

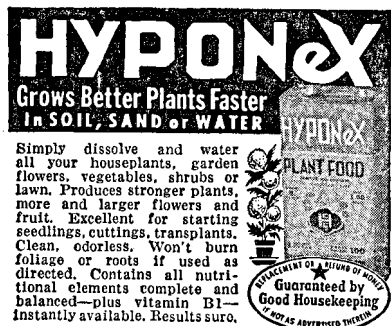
William E. Arnold-Forster: Our friends in England report the recent death of William Arnold-Forster at his Cornish home, Eagles Nest, near St. Ives. His full life, throughout which his accomplishments were most noteworthy, included naval and government service and a continuous love of painting. Mr. Arnold-Forster was keenly interested in horticulture and will be remembered by his excellent book, *Shrubs for the Milder Counties*, and his several fine articles on camellias. It was mainly through his writings that we have become more familiar with the new camellia hybrids and species of interest in England. His work and enthusiasm will be missed; the cause of camellias has lost one of its foremost adherents.

J. J. Whitfield: Many members were saddened to hear of the passing of one of the grand old men of the camellia world, a friend to all of us, J. J. Whitfield of Camellia Cottage, Hawkinsville, Georgia. Mr. Whitfield died in his eighty-sixth year on September 12, 1951, after a long and fruitful career in the civic, social, religious and business life of his community. He was a charter member of the American Camellia Society and a contributor of articles on camellias, which included a description of Camellia Cottage in the 1950 Yearbook. Our sympathy is extended to Estelle Willingham Whitfield, his loving and faithful wife of fifty-three years.

H. H. HARMS IS HONORED

The Oregon Camellia Society celebrated its tenth anniversary with a banquet meeting in Portland last November. One feature of the occasion was the presentation of a plaque to Mr. H. H. Harms "for outstanding service in founding the Society and advancing the culture of the camellia." Mr. Harms has been dubbed the "Godfather" of the Oregon Camellia Society. This title and also the new honor bestowed upon him are justly deserved.

He is the State Director for Oregon in the American Camellia Society and has been an active and enthusiastic member since the founding days. The beautiful variety, Mrs. Bertha A. Harms, is a seedling developed by Mr. Harms and named in honor of his wife.



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