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HOLLY SOCIETY JOURNAL

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HOLLY SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.

The Holly Society of America, Inc., founded in 1947, is a not-for-profit, 501(c)(3) organization of individuals interested in learning about the genus *Ilex*. Through Society publications, lectures, meetings, and visits to holly collections, information is provided for skilled growers as well as novices. Local or regional groups of holly enthusiasts are encouraged to establish chapters under the National Society.

The Holly Society funds research and serves as the International Registration Authority for cultivated *Ilex*, having been so appointed in 1958 by the International Commission for Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants of the International Union of Biological Sciences.

Members receive two issues of the *Holly Society Journal* a year. Annual dues are: Regular Membership (Individual or Joint to one address, domestic or foreign): Standard, $35.00; Sustaining, $60.00; Sponsoring, $120.00. Life Membership: Individual, $600.00. Commercial or Institutional Membership: Standard, $60.00; Sustaining, $120.00.

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In 1991, after 20 years of mixed livestock farming on our 30-acre (12 ha) smallholding, in the south of England, I decided to change from farming. On the advice of a Government Horticultural specialist, I decided to grow large specimen holly for the burgeoning ‘instant’ gardening market. I tried to discover whether this would be a good move, asking friends in the horticultural field and was told that that no-one wanted these plants. However, I had started to do some research and found myself increasingly drawn to this ‘unpopular’ plant that “no-one wanted.” I began to visit big gardens, looking at how these plants were used. A few miles north from our farm in Hampshire is the famous Royal Horticultural Garden of Wisley. Wisley has a fine collection of holly and I took photographs and asked questions. I bought books, and began to make lists. The late, great John Bond, keeper of the Saville Gardens, gave me a tour of the hollies there and also some sound advice.

To get a move on, I bought 100 hollies of just 3 varieties, Ilex × meserveae ‘Blue Prince’, ‘Blue Princess’, and I. aquifolium ‘Argentea Marginata’. My husband pegged out a 40 × 20 yd (36.6 × 18.3 m) area on our old chicken plot, and we planted them 6’ (1.8 m) apart along the contour of a gently sloping field. I knew absolutely nothing about holly except that every year I had a hard time cutting our own holly hedge with hand shears, perched on top of a ladder. The soil here is lower greensand and slightly acidic with ironstone deposits. It was a natural seed bed where almost anything grows, but waiting for 3.2 qt (3 l) plants, which I was assured would grow slowly, I decided to open up another acre of land taken from our sheep pasture. I bought a mix of 3.2 qt (3 l) hollies from the prestigious Messrs. Hillier and Sons, this time 400 plants, and again planted them. I had to learn everything about planting, pruning, watering, feeding, and staking, and in nearly every case I made mistakes. We had very dry summers so I put in a drip line watering system and the weeds sprang up, strong and vigorous. Although I tried hoeing, it was too much for me. So I tried mulching with deep straw, but the pheasants simply loved kicking it around looking for food. The ties cut into the stems, killing off the top growth; frost struck early, hit the late new growth, ran down the stems and killed the plant. Then rabbits attacked the stems, ring-barking them. By this time, in 1994, I had put up an 18’ × 64’ (5.5 × 20 m) poly tunnel, and had taken hundreds of cuttings.
(a skill I learned from books) that had taken well, but that were all destroyed by voles. Then I discovered that the 400 plants from Hilliers were seriously sub-standard and were not growing. So I dug a 2’ (0.6 m) trench, 70 yd (64 m) long, dug up the ones which still showed life, and planted them as a hedge, well mulched and with a drip line. This consisted of *I. aquifolium* ‘Argentea Marginata’, *I. aquifolium* ‘Handsworth New Silver’, *I. aquifolium* ‘Alaska’, *I. aquifolium* ‘Golden Queen’, *I. aquifolium* ‘Golden Milkboy’, *I. × altaclarensis* ‘Golden King’, *I. × altaclarensis* ‘Camelliifolia’, and I planted a few *I. aquifolium* here and there between the variegated hollies. This took off very quickly and stood me in good stead as an example of a mixed holly hedge.

As the pressure of work mounted I realized that there was no way I could keep up with everything. So I contacted Dinah at Shallowmead Nurseries, where I got my first hollies, and she and her partner agreed to do my propagation. Every autumn I would take cuttings and drive down with them, and Dinah and her team would let me know what had come through and at what size I wanted them back. I saw that there was a shortfall in my country of many old cultivars, so I looked abroad to Holland and the Low Countries for stock. I visited Esvelds in Bostook, one of the most ancient and well established growing areas worldwide. Here I found many examples of the hollies that seemed to have fallen out of cultivation in the UK, and I was able to do good business with them.

So now I was well set up, but where was I to find my customers. My brother Rodney had been in advertising most of his life and I asked him. Well, he told me, you need publicity. Oh, I said, you mean advertising? Good heavens no, he answered, you don’t want to pay for that, you must get it free! But before I needed to do anything, the phone rang and it was the editor of one of our leading gardening magazines, asking if they could run a feature on the hollies for their Christmas edition. That was a great success, customers poured in, and other journals and newspapers caught on. I had some of the country’s leading photographers here, and they took amazing pictures. I was on my way! I spent money on good catalogues with pictures of the hollies, went out giving talks on the subject, got big cardboard boxes made up to send hollies out in, and also buying a trailer so I could deliver large specimens.

By now, in 1996, an additional 1 acre (0.4 ha) was planted out, and I began to employ men who could do the heavy work. I was in my 60’s, and although very fit, I now had to build an extension onto our cottage so that my widowed mother could live with us. Anyone who has struggled
with building regulations, architects, builders who keep disappearing, and more knows the stresses. My dear husband’s health was failing, so there was nursing him as well. But the business was going great guns. We were moving out of recession and a great many historical houses and gardens were being restored. Old planting plans were often discovered and hollies were everywhere, but, sadly, they had declined when the two world wars had taken the gardeners away to fight, many to die and many to move into more remunerative occupations.

Now I was called in to help in the reconstruction of many gardens. For example, I helped with Osborne House, Queen Victoria’s home on the Isle of Wight; large screening hollies for Buckingham Palace; Brodsworth Hall in Yorkshire run by English Heritage; and many other prestigious parks and gardens. I was in the right place at the right time, and was on the road delivering, seeing customers, packing up hollies to go by courier, and supervising planting here and in other gardens.

One great day for us was when the Holly Society of America arrived on a visit, and it was wonderful to meet so many members and past Society presidents. One of my personal highlights was registering my holly, *I. aquifolium* ‘Silver Lining’, the first holly registered with the Holly Society in the new century.

It was all good fun, but good times go. The big recession of 2008 finished the business. Everything stopped dead. No phone calls, no orders. I closed the business in a week. Emptied the poly tunnel, let my workers go and destroyed all the container stock. I tried to keep the holly groves going, but everything was too much. My second husband got very ill, and died. Then my health went through a bad patch, with two big operations to get through.

Gradually I got better and I desperately wanted to get the hollies into shape again, but there was no money coming in and everything had got into a terrible mess. However, I had a good man in Bill, who was a jack of all trades, and I took him on just one day a week. I had to restructure all the plantings to try changing from a nursery into an arboretum. With help at times from his nephew, I dragged out hundreds of hollies and burnt them, as one couldn’t walk between them because they had expanded. Then we started clipping, weeding, and mowing. I managed to get two Toro zero turn mowers and I spent my days clipping and mowing.

My son, James, has been able to be with me, lending his invaluable help, especially when Bill had to retire. So now it is the two of us, and I must say that the place is looking pretty good. Last year we were granted
National Collection status, which has given us more prestige, and are trying to work out a way forward to bring the collection to a wider audience. Highfield Hollies now offers group visits and hands-on supervised topiary courses, working with large specimen trees, lollipops, cake stands and other interesting shapes.

Collections of other interesting trees have been planted among the holly groves, mainly North American oaks, *Liquidambars*, *Cornus* and Magnolias and we are always adding to the tapestry of plantings. Walks, talks, light refreshments and Christmas wreath-making are on offer to groups, or visitors may choose to wander at leisure to enjoy the romantic layout of the gardens, groves and woodlands.

Now, although we are not attempting to operate as a nursery, our specialist growers hold plants descended from our stock. Therefore we will be able to offer container-grown hollies for interested parties to grow on, and also propagate the rarer cultivars and species to order.

We invite all HSA members and friends to visit our gardens. Find our more about Highfield Hollies at our website, [http://abtek-it.co.uk/](http://abtek-it.co.uk/).

Louise Bendall owns and operates Highfield Hollies at Highfield Farm, Hatch Lane, Liss, Hampshire, England, GU33 7NH, established in 1992 to grow large hollies for gardeners who were looking for an instant impact. They now offer classes and have a small collection of rare breed poultry and rare breed sheep. Louise was given the William F. Kosar Award for an outstanding plants person at the 2008 HSA Annual Meeting.

**ILEX OPACA AT CALEDON STATE PARK**

*Dr. Richard Stalter*

**Abstract**

The objective of this study was to determine arborescent composition and dominance of tree species at the Eagle Hill woodland in Caledon State Park, Virginia, a site where American Holly, *Ilex opaca* is common. Trees, with a trunk diameter 3” (7.6 cm), 4.5’ (1.37 m) above ground were sampled using 11 × 11 yd (10 × 10 m) quadrats*, a sampling method used by ecologists to measure abundance, dominance and importance of trees. Twenty 120 yd² (100 m²) quadrats were established within the Eagle Hill woodland. Density and relative frequency, basal area, relative dominance, and importance value were calculated. Yellow Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) and Sweet Gum
(Liquidambar styraciflua), were the dominant trees ranking first and second respectively in importance and dominance followed by Flowering Dogwood (Cornus florida) and American Holly (I. opaca). Caledon State Park was selected for study because of its protected status.

**Introduction**

The property comprising present day Caledon State Park was settled in 1659 by the Alexander brothers over 350 years ago. In the mid-1800s, the property passed from the Alexanders to William Smoot. The property remained in the Smoot family until 1974 when it was donated to the Commonwealth of Virginia by Mrs. Ann Hopewell Smoot in memory of her husband who died in 1962. A 122-hectare portion of the park containing “old growth” trees was designated as a U.S. National Natural Landmark in 1974.

The present study of I. opaca is part of a larger floristic inventory of the flora at Caledon by the author where 628 vascular plant species have been identified to date. Five woodland sites were sampled by the quadrat method, but only one site, the Eagle Wildlife Area, where I. opaca is common, is reported here. The objective of this study was to determine the dominant tree species and most frequently occurring tree saplings, shrubs and herbaceous vascular plant species at Eagle Hill Wildlife Area at Caledon State Park, Virginia, a 2580-acre (1044 ha) park (38° 21’ 09” N, 77° 07’ 58” W) bordering the Potomac River (Figure 1). The Eagle Hill Wildlife Area is representative of forest sections at Caledon State Park. This park was selected as a study area because of its protected status. A similar American Holly site sampled by Stalter at nearby Dahlgren, Virginia, was developed and destroyed (Stalter 2000).

**Methods**

Trees with a trunk diameter and breast height, 4.5’ (1.37 m) above ground, 3” (7.6 cm) or greater in diameter were sampled using the quadrat method. Twenty 11 × 11 yd (10 × 10 m) quadrats were selected at the Eagle Hill Wildlife Area. The quadrats were spaced 32.8’ (10 m)
apart so that no tree would be sampled twice. Density (D), relative density (RD), frequency (F), relative frequency (RF), basal area (BA), relative dominance (RDo), and importance value (IV) were calculated in standard fashion (Table 1). The ecological significance of sampling trees using the method above is discussed in detail in a previous paper published in the Holly Society Journal by the author (Stalter 2000). Twenty 6.6’ × 13’ (2 × 4 m) quadrats were used to sample tree seedlings and saplings, shrubs and vines, and herbaceous vascular plant species. Nomenclature for vascular plant species follows Weakley (2015).

Relative dominance, percent basal area, and importance value, the sum of relative density, relative frequency and basal area are presented in Table 1.**Frequency values (percent quadrats occupied) by the most common seedlings and saplings (Table 2), most common shrubs and vines (Table 3) and most common herbaceous vascular plant species are presented in (Table 4).

Since there are no studies that deal with seedling and sapling survival of *I. opaca*, a five-year study of seedling survival was initiated in fall 2018. Stems of 30 individual young *I. opaca* in 4 size classes, 1–6” (2.5–15 cm), 6–12” (15–30.5 cm), 12–18” (30.5–46 cm), 24” (61 cm) and greater, were marked with white paint for future identification. The marked trees will be examined yearly, beginning in 2019, terminating in 2023, to determine *I. opaca* survival in each of the aforementioned size classes. The results of this future study will be submitted to the Holly Society Journal for consideration of publication. Caledon State Park was selected for this research because the site is protected and accessible.

**Results and Discussion**

Ten tree species were encountered in our sample at Eagle Hill. Yellow Poplar (*Liriodendrum tulipifera*) and Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) were the two most dominant and ecologically important tree species at this site while, *I. opaca* ranked fourth in importance value (Table 1). *I. opaca* was the most frequently encountered tree seedling and sapling with frequency value of 45% (Table 2). No *Cornus florida*, seedlings were observed at Eagle Hill, suggesting that *I. opaca* may replace *Cornus florida* as the dominant sub-canopy species in the future. Dogwood has been ravaged by blight, Dogwood anthracnose and has nearly been eliminated in NYC parks. Wineberry (*Rubus phoenicolasius*), an invasive shrub, was the most frequently encountered shrub species, while a second invasive species, Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), was found on only one quadrat (Table 3).
Japanese Stilt Grass (*Microstegium vimineum*) was the most frequently encountered herbaceous species and was found in 100% of the quadrats (Table 4). Like the dominant Wineberry and Japanese Honeysuckle, it formed a nearly impenetrable blanket, excluding potentially competing species. *Microstegium* has been reported to secrete allopathic chemicals into the soil environment that may inhibit the growth of other species in the same way that antibiotic compounds kill or inhibit the growth of certain bacteria (Tekiela et al. 2012).

Most American Hollies at Caledon State Park are under 8.8 yd (8 m) tall and have trunk diameters less than 12” (0.30 m) measured at 4.5’ (1.37 m) above the ground. There are some larger hollies at Caledon that grow in small grove on a bluff near the Potomac River (Figure 2). The specimen pictured was over 33’ (10 m) tall and had a trunk diameter of 17” (0.43 m).

*I. opaca* achieves its best growth and dominance at coastal sites where it is not in competition with other tree species. Stalter has conducted studies at a Maritime Forest at Fire Island, New York (Stalter 1979a), Sandy Hook, New Jersey (Stalter 1979b, 1979c, 1998, Stalter and McArthur 2005) and the Shoemaker Holly site on the Garden State Parkway in Southern New Jersey (Stalter 2016). At all three sites, *I. opaca* is dominant (Table 5). Oaks (*Quercus*) were scarce at Fire Island, NY, absent at Sandy Hook’s Bayside Holly Forest, but present at the Shoemaker Holly Rest Stop in New Jersey. At all sites, American Holly’s dense shade is an impediment for oak and tree invasion. Most of the trees at the three coastal sites produce edible fruit that aids in their dispersal by birds and small mammals. Bird dissemination in especially important at the two island sites, Sandy Hook and Fire Island, where small mammals play a smaller role. Wind is an important role in seed dispersal at Caledon where wind disseminated taxa, *Liriodendron* and *Liquidambar* rank one and two, respectively, in ecological importance (Table 5).

**Summary**

In summary, Caledon State Park, Virginia, was selected as a study site and future research area because of its protected status and access. *Liriodendron* and *Liquidambar* are the dominant trees at this site. *Cornus florida* the dominant subcanopy species may be replaced by *I. opaca* in the future due to infestation by Dogwood anthracnose.

A continuing study on survival of young *I. opaca* was established in fall 2018. Both *I. opaca* and *Cornus florida* are common sub canopy tree
species here. Seedlings and saplings of *I. opaca* will be sampled yearly from 2019 to 2023 to determine survival. Species composition and frequency of all arborescent taxa encountered at that time will be compared. Survival of *I. opaca* seedlings and saplings in the four size classes will be recorded in 2023 to determine the pattern of recruitment success and survival.

**References**


*Dr. Richard Stalter is a professor of Biology at St. John’s University, Grand Central and Utopia Parkway, Jamaica, New York 11439*

*Editor’s note “A quadrat is a frame, traditionally square, used in ecology and geography to isolate a standard unit of area for study of the distribution of an item over a large area.” Wikipedia*

**Tables follow this article.**
Table 1: Density, Relative Density, Frequency, Relative Frequency, Basal Area (BA), Relative Dominance (RDo), and Importance Values (IV) for Trees at Eagle Hill. *Trees are listed in Descending Order of Importance.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Density</th>
<th>Relative Density</th>
<th>Frequency (%)</th>
<th>Relative Frequency</th>
<th>BA (inches)</th>
<th>RDo</th>
<th>IV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liriodendron tulipifera</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>8,461.91</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>99.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidambar styraciflua.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>3,287.74</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>70.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornus florida</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>385.63</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex opaca</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>481.48</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>36.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus falcata</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2,887.91</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>25.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acer rubrum</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>153.94</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>3.60</td>
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<td>Quercus velutina</td>
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<td>0.93</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>132.73</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>3.46</td>
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<td>Paulownia tomentosa</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>113.10</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>3.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nyssa sylvatica</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>7.07</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asimina triloba</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>7.07</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>2.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Frequency Percent Quadrats Occupied for Seedlings and Saplings at Eagle Hill.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Frequency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ilex opaca</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidambar styraciflua</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriodendron tulipifera</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus falcata</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asimina triloba</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Frequency Values for Vines and Shrubs at Eagle Hill. *An asterisk proceeds non-native species.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Frequency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Rubus phoenicolasius</em></td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eonymus americanus</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicodendron radicans</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smilax rotundifolia</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lonicera japonica</em></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campsis radicans</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4: Frequency Values for Herbaceous Vascular Plant Species at Eagle Hill.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Frequency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microstegium vinineum</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arisaema triphyllum</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygonum virginanum</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galium sp.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohemia cylindrica</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachyelytrum erectum</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athyrium felix femina</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carex spp.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyssa sylvatica</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer rubrum</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus rigida</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus serotina</td>
<td>39.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celtis occidentalis</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus virginiana</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelanchier canadensis</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sassafras albidum</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus stellata</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriodendron tulipifera</td>
<td>99.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidambar styaciflu</td>
<td>70.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cronus florida</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulonia tomentosa</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asimina triloba</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Importance value of tree species at three coastal sites where I. opaca is dominant, Shoemaker Holly Rest Stop, Garden State Parkway, NJ, Sandy Hook, NJ, Fire Island, NY and Caledon State Park, VA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Shoemaker</th>
<th>Sandy Hook</th>
<th>Fire Island</th>
<th>Caledon</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ilex opaca</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>242.7</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>36.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quercus alba</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quercus falcata</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td>25.9</td>
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<td>Quercus velutina</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyssa sylvatica</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Acer rubrum</td>
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<td>3.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pinus rigida</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prunus serotina</td>
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<td>39.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Celtis occidentalis</td>
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<td>13.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juniperus virginiana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amelanchier canadensis</td>
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<td>Sassafras albidum</td>
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<td>Quercus stellata</td>
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<td>Liriodendron tulipifera</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asimina triloba</td>
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<td>2.7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
TEST HOLLIES FOR 2019

Jim Resch

The Test Holly program brings new holly introductions into the hands of enthusiastic growers, arboreta and public gardens for evaluation under a wide variety of “real world” growing conditions. At this year’s Annual Meeting, we are pleased to offer two new test hollies. The first is an evergreen hybrid, ‘Irish Eyes’, with its spiny, dark green leaves. It is a chance seedling of the female Ilex aquifolium ‘Lewid tn rf8s’, with I. (cornuta × pernyi) ‘John T. Morris’ believed to be the male parent. ‘Irish Eyes’ was selected by Jim Resch in 2008, based on its shiny dark green foliage and bright red fruits. It appears to be a fairly slow-growing, upright shrub. Our plants were propagated by Susan Hunter of Heartwood Nursery in 2018. During the 2019 growing season, they have been grown with either Osmocote Plus® controlled release fertilizer, or with Holly-tone® organic fertilizer.

The second Test Holly is Ilex ‘CR195-115’ Emerald Lady™, a new introduction from the breeding program of Elwin Orton and Thomas Molnar at Rutgers University. Emerald Lady™ is the result of a cross between I. crenata ‘Sky Pencil’ and ‘Jersey Jewel’. It features rapid, upright growth, typically with a single leader. It grows taller and faster than the female parent, ‘Sky Pencil’, reaching 12’ (3.6 m) within 15 years. A female selection, it bears abundant black fruits. Emerald Lady™ is the subject of U.S. Plant Patent 30,129 which prohibits unauthorized asexual propagation, and recipients are reminded to respect these intellectual property rights. Our plants were provided through the generosity of Alan Jones of Manor View Farm.

HAROLD ELMORE HOLLY COLLECTION

Fran Scheidt

After over a decade of leadership of the Holly Task Force at the University of Tennessee Arboretum in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, Dennis Superczynski is stepping down and passing the responsibility for the maintenance and beautification of the collection to a new leader. The University of Tennessee Arboretum Society (UTAS), to whom Dennis issued timely and thorough reports on the holly collection, is extremely grateful for the Volunteer Spirit he has shown for so many years. Together with his wife, Jan, they have nurtured the Harold Elmore Holly Collection and made it a jewel in the crown of the Arboretum’s
attractions. We will continue to rely on Dennis’ expertise as he welcomes and guides a new leader, Ian Watson, who joined the UTAS Board in January of 2019. As a well-known and very respected horticulturalist in Knoxville, UTAS is so pleased that Ian has the knowledge and willingness to direct the Holly Task Force.

Also, the curator the the Elmore Holly Collection, Fran Scheidt, is turning the Holly Task Force records over to a new volunteer. In the early 2000’s Fran completed the first comprehensive inventory of the holly garden. From this information a standardized label for each plant was fabricated and installed. Further, a Walking Tour brochure was published. And with the coming of computers, a data base was developed. Today Fran maintains an old-fashioned index card file that contains a card for each individual plant in the Collection. These are filed by species rather than by plant number or cultivar name, thereby having an efficient cross-reference for each plant. Fran plans to complete two tasks before officially giving up all her files. First is that of another comprehensive field inventory. This will serve as a double-check of our records: the Walking Tour Brochure; the Holly Task Force records; those in the data base of the UT Arboretum Office; and the actual plants in the Collection. The final task is in cooperation with Dr. Will Witte, the third member of the Holly Task Force. We have now added the holly that are the Best-of-the-Best in his Korean Holly Research Project to the Tennessee Garden of the Elmore Holly Collection. This project, sponsored originally by the Holly Society, has been described in earlier Journals. Will grew these plants here at the University of Tennessee Arboretum from seed from Korea, and these *cornuta*, *integra* and the baby *wandoensis*, qualify as worthy placement in the Tennessee Collection.

Another very important change in the fall of 2018 was the long-awaited installation of a water line to the holly collection. Funding this expensive project was the initial hurdle, but Dr. Willard Witte came to a UTAS Board meeting and challenged Board members to make donations that he would match dollar for dollar. When the anticipated amount was reached, Don Williams, a Board member, suggested that we could accomplish our goal much more cheaply by installing an irrigation line rather than a traditional water line. Dr. Kevin Hoyt, UT Arboretum Director, found a reliable company for the work, and we now have water to save tender young hollies during long hot summers!

Now that UTAS has accomplished two of its three goals to improve the Harold Elmore Holly Collection—a new color brochure and the
water line—we are ready to begin work on a final goal, that of completing the second half of the stone entrance to the collection. This will be the biggest undertaking yet, but we have unspent money from the water line fund. A committee of Dennis Superczynski, Dr. Willard Witte, Fran Scheidt, Dr. Kevin Hoyt, and Janet Bigelow will begin work on this project soon.

*Fran Scheidt is a long-time member of the Society, and a former Editor of the Journal. In 2014 she was given the Wolf Fenton Award at the Annual Meeting.*

**HOLLY ARBORETA 2018 ANNUAL REPORTS**

Holly Society Official Holly Arboreta and Experimental Test Centers are public or semipublic institutions that educate plant lovers in the use of holly in the landscape and comply with HSA guidelines. These institutions maintain properly labeled holly collections and accurate accession records that include valid name, source, date and size (or age) when received, location, and other relevant information. Official Arboreta and Test Centers must submit annual reports to the Society to stay active. These reports include pertinent weather data, additions or deletions to the collection, notes on holly performance, and general information on holly collections and projects involving them. Test Centers must also report the status of ongoing research involving holly. Following are the Official Holly Arboreta and Experimental Test Center reports for 2018.

NOTE: For the 2018 reports, the HSA arboretum committee asked the arboreta to file their reports using an online form, a change from past practice. The descriptions of the arboreta and more general information from those forms are published here. The new forms, which contain much more detailed information, are on our website. Some arboreta submitted a narrative report, the format formerly used, instead of a form. Those reports are included in their entirety here, and will also be posted to the website. Inventory lists for some arboreta may also be found on the HSA website, www.hollysocam.org.

**BAYARD CUTTING ARBORETUM**

Great River, NY USDA     Hardiness Zone 7a

Bayard Cutting Arboretum was donated to the Long Island State Park Region by Mrs. William Bayard Cutting and her daughter, Mrs.
Olivia James, in memory of William Bayard Cutting, “to provide an oasis of beauty and quiet for the pleasure, rest and refreshment of those who delight in outdoor beauty; and to bring about a greater appreciation and understanding of the value and importance of informal planting.”

The Holly Walk has offerings in all seasons, but the winter display of red, orange and yellow berries are the exclamation points on the beautiful winter landscape at the arboretum. The three-acre collection offers something for everyone, a labyrinth for children, intimate pathways for a leisurely stroll, and beautiful scenery for bird watchers and wildlife photographers. It is a collection of nearly 60 species of *Ilex* and nearly 150 cultivated varieties, including specimens of the Hedgehog Holly *I. aquifolium* ‘Ferox’, one of the oldest named holly cultivars in the world, and the Luster Leaf Holly, *I. latifolia*. This collection was expanded in the late 1970s when the arboretum installed cold hardy *Ilex* cultivars and it underwent a major renovation in 2013–2014 when new cultivars were planted and established cultivars rejuvenated.

We are in search of a large specimen holly to fill an empty area needing height. We also want to formally install the Holly Society Plaque within the garden.

Joy Arden, joy.arden@parks.ny.gov
440 Montauk Hwy. Great River, NY 11739
http://www.bayardcuttingarboretum.com

BERNHEIM ARBORETUM AND RESEARCH FOREST
Clermont, KY USDA Hardiness Zone 6a

Soon we will be gearing up to celebrate Bernheim’s 90th Anniversary. Purchased by German immigrant Isaac W. Bernheim in 1929, the land was dedicated as a gift to the people of his new homeland. Today, over 250,000 visitors from the U.S. and abroad visit Bernheim each year. Please check us out at www.bernheim.org. to learn more about events, programming, and to plan your visit. Wishes for a great growing year!

Eric Garris, Horticulturist

CHOLLIPO ARBORETUM
Taean-Gun, Chung Cheong Nam-Do, Republic of Korea
USDA Hardiness Zone 8

Chollipo Arboretum lies in USDA Plant Hardiness Zone 8. In 2018, the mean temperature was 53.8 °F (12.1 °C), the maximum temperature
was 97.5 °F (36.4 °C) on 16 August and the minimum was 11.1 °F
(–11.6 °C) on 7 February. The precipitation was 36.1″ (918 mm) in 2018.
The mean humidity was 65.4%, the maximum humidity was 99.9% on
17 and 18 May, 26 July, and 17 September. The minimum humidity was
24.5% on 15 December. The mean velocity of the wind was 2.9 mph
(1.3 m/s) and the maximum velocity of the wind was 36.9 mph (6.5 m/s)
on 6 December.

One of the major projects was remodeling the winter garden from
February to March 2018. The winter garden before remodeling has poor
soil and growth condition of trees and shrubs was not favorable. We
concentrated to improve the soil condition. In addition, we relocated
the plants that did not fit the theme of winter season. The peculiar plants in
winter were planted, and those are Cornus, Salix, Hamamelis,
Chimonanthus, Crocus, Galanthus and Narcissus. We planted 140 taxa
of plants with a variety of beautiful branch colors or blooming in winter
and early spring.

We have installed ‘Miller’s Forest Road’ at the Comprehensive
Garden from for the last two years. The main purpose of this road is to
restore the path that founder Carl Ferris Miller loved and to honor the
founder’s spirit. This path will be used as the main route for Magnolia
Society International Annual Meeting in 2020. The total length of this
road is about 1.4 miles (2.2 km). This connects to the Magnolia Garden,
the Acer Garden and the Viburnum Garden in the Comprehensive
Garden. This path is partially installed with wood deck and hardened soil
paving to ensure barrier-free approaches. Many plants will be displayed
on the sides of path.

The Chollipo Arboretum documented the following seeds and plants
in 2018:

Ilex crenata var. microphylla (Collected in Mt. Halla, Jeju Island / Korea)
I. integra (Collected in Ulleung Island / Korea)
I. serrata ‘Xanthocarpa’ (Donated by Chollipo supporting member
Park Jang-Sin / Korea)

We have relocated 19 hollies as follows:
I. aquifolium ‘Argentea Marginata’ (f)
I. aquifolium ‘Rubricaulis Aurea’ (f)
I. cornuta ‘Burfordii’ (f)
I. cornuta ‘D’Or’ (f)
I. *cornuta* ‘Dwarf Burford’ (f)
I. *crenata* var. *microphylla*
I. *crenata* ‘Argentea Marginata’
I. *crenata* ‘Sky Pencil’
I. *latifolia* ‘Variegata’
I. *opaca* ‘Bear Crossing’ (f)
I. *opaca* ‘Taber No. 3’
I. *serrata* ‘Xanthocarpa’
I. ‘Meschick’ Dragon Lady™
I. × *attenuata* ‘Sunny Foster’ (f)
I. × *wandoensis*
I. ‘Kurley Koe’ (f)
I. ‘Nellie R. Stevens’ (f)
I. ‘Ruby’ (f)
I. ‘Venus’ (f)

We have relocated 8 hollies to the Miller’s Garden and 11 hollies to the Comprehensive Garden, where the biggest area of land in Chollipo Arboretum.

Cuttings were taken for propagation:
I. *dimorphophylla*

I. *dimorphophylla* is known as Okinawa Holly, and originated in Japan. We have taken 37 cuttings of this holly for propagation because of the great symbolism that this holly was widely known to the ornamental world by the founder, Carl Ferris Miller.

The following hollies have died because of severe drought in the last year. However, we have other specimens in other areas of the garden.
I. *fargesii*
I. *opaca* ‘Dan Fenton’ (f)
I. *rubra*
I. ‘Meschick’ Dragon Lady™

The following hollies especially looked nice in 2018:
I. *aquifolium* ‘Ferox Argentea’
I. *cornuta* ‘O’ Spring’
I. *cornuta* ‘Dwarf Burford’
I. *decidua* ‘Red Cascade’
I. *purpurea*
I. *rotunda*
I. *verticillata* ‘Winter Red’
I. × *wandoensis*
I. ‘Nellie R. Stevens’

Many hollies produced superb fruits last year. Of course, numerous birds have enjoyed the fruits in the garden, too.

~ Kim Min-Woo, Plant Department, Chollipo Arboretum
Foundation Office 82-41-672-9985, Fax 82-41-672-9984
Homepage: [http://chollipo.org](http://chollipo.org)

**CYLBURN ARBORETUM**
Baltimore, MD  USDA Zone 7

Cylburn Arboretum is a Baltimore City public park, supported by the friends group, Cylburn Arboretum Association, Inc. Neither the City nor the Association has extensive financial resources, and we struggle to muster the paid and volunteer support to care for approximately We now have 155 *Ilex* and approximately 23 taxa in our collection, as well as 3,000 other woody plants, spread over about 55 acres (22.3 hectares).

The main *Ilex* collection was probably planted in the 1960’s by the then-Chief Horticulturist, Gerry Moudry. It has recently been renovated. Other parts of the Arboretum also have significant plantings of *Ilex*, especially cultivars of *I. opaca* on the west side of visitor parking, and *I. verticillata* in a bioswale.

The Cylburn Arboretum Association, the non-profit friends group, provides plant care to compensate for dwindling city resources. Formed in 1954, the Association now employs professional gardeners and contracts with an arborist for arbor and IPM care of woody plants. Limited, stretched, resources are a constant challenge.

The renovation of the *Ilex* collection involved severe renovation pruning, the results of which won’t be fully apparent for two years. We also were given a dozen plants from the estate of Charles Anderson. They were transplanted in the spring of 2019 and we will be able to accession and evaluate them in a year.

We are thrilled to be a beneficiary of the HSA breeding program, and have several lovely hollies in a “cold” greenhouse where they can grow bigger before being planted out. And we continue to benefit from the wisdom, donations and expertise of Bill Kuhl, nearby inspirations for fostering our *Ilex* collections. We now have 155 *Ilex* and approximately 23 taxa in our collection.
The Dawes Arboretum, Newark, OH, is a non-profit garden that received arboretum status in 1929. It was founded by Beman Dawes who purchased the original north end section of the arboretum as a summer residence. He and his wife, Bertie, resided in their summer house, now Daweswood House Museum, on the grounds of the arboretum until their deaths. Their love for trees and extension of this love to the local communities of Licking County remain the basis of our strong commitment to horticultural education. The expansion of the arboretum continued gradually from its inception to the present and now encompasses nearly 2000 acres, 400 of which are intensively cultivated. The diversity of woody trees, shrubs, groundcovers and vines now numbers over 5000 taxa.

The Holly Collection has existed in its present location since the 1950's, but most of the American hollies (*Ilex opaca*) were first established in the 1960's. Subsequent propagation and additions to our collection began in earnest in the 1990's. We continue to add regularly to this collection, and over 200 cultivars of American holly now exist in what is, certainly, the most northern comprehensive representation of this species. We have also focused on the lesser holly “cousins”, deciduous hollies, and we have an excellent representation of common winterberry (*I. verticillata*) and hybrid winterberries (*I. verticillata × I. serrata*).

We only have one test in our collections, *I. verticillata* 'Chickemmoo', which we have had since the mid 1990's. I consider it a run of the mill common winterberry with average sized fruit. It lies next to Bright Horizon common winterberry which I think is Polly Hill's best common winterberry. I would recommend it generally but not specifically over other clones.

All who have visited our holly collection know at once of its rather colossal size. As a young man, I used to manage this collection on a daily basis and most often on my own but that is no longer feasible for me. Yet, I am at liberty to make some curious observations when my other projects afford me the time to do so. I am grateful that plants cannot read hardiness zone maps for, if that were the case, our fine specimen of large gallberry (*I. coriacea*), a wild collected seedling from Carteret County,
North Carolina, would have to "give up the ghost" immediately. And yet, this 2004 accession still flourishes, prompting me to travel to the coastal comfort of this banana belt and grow more companion seedlings.

It is also a good thing that we have had many friends and notable plantsmen helping us out in our quest to diversify our holly representation. For example, we have long sought to increase our plantings of smooth winterberry (*I. laevigata*) in hopes of adding female plants to our existing male plants. We now have many fine seedlings in the nursery from wild populations in Johnston County, North Carolina. This population became known to me only through the guidance of a long time plant enthusiast, A. J. Bullard of Mt. Olive, N. Carolina. A. J. spent the better part of a day walking with us around some of his haunts.

Our *ex situ* plantings of longstalk holly (*I. longipes*) bring forth another good example of local botanists and plantsmen donating their time to assist us in growing rare species. I am indebted to Ray Head of Rutherfordton, North Carolina, for our first plants of this species, and to Wayne Webb from Superior Trees in Lee, Florida, for additional accessions. This most beautiful species is deserving of more recognition, and it is another plant that does not abide by human calculations and hardiness zone maps.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard Larson, Nursery Manager/Propagator http://dawesarb.org
7770 Jacksontown Rd., Newark, OH 43056

HOYT ARBORETUM
Portland, OR USDA Hardiness Zone 7b

Hoyt Arboretum is a 90 year old municipal arboretum situated in Washington Park, Portland Oregon. The 200 acre arboretum displays a global tree collection of over 2000 species.

The *Ilex* collection was designed and established with nursery partnerships in 1997. Large tree donations came from Oregon State University’s nursery breeding program and Teufel Nursery Holly Farm foliage production facility located a few miles from the Arboretum.

The *Ilex* collection has cultivar and botanical specimen components. It is one of a few public gardens on the West Coast with an extensive Holly collection. We strive to provide gardeners with good alternative holly to grow instead of *I. aquifolium* as the species and some of the cultivars are weedy in Pacific Northwest forests.
We have 212 *Ilex* and 126 taxa in our collection.

Martin Nicholson, Martin.nicholson@portlandoregon.gov

4000 SW Fairview Blvd, Portland, OR

**JARDIN ARBORETUM D’ILEX**

USDA Hardiness Zone 7

I am the owner of the Conservatory of *Ilex* (formerly Arboretum Des Prés des Culands Conservatoire National d’*Ilex*). Pierre Paris created this garden 30 years ago. It is a collection of 500 *Ilex* in an old marsh. I created the gardens near the arboretum 17 years ago and specialized in varieties of old roses (500 different varieties), Les Jardins de Roquelin.

We had a lot of rain in April and May, and drought in November. Our maximum temperature was 95°F (35°C) and the minimum was 23°F (–5°C). The total annual rainfall was 17.7” (450 mm). Our most significant rainfall was in February, March, April, November, and December. We had no significant drought or snowfall as we are in a temperate climate.

Our collection has 950 *Ilex*. In 2018 we added *I. crenata*. We had no deacessions despite some dry weather, but we did have a lot of dry branches.

For the future, I would like to complete the collection. I am open to suggestions for testing varieties of holly.

Stephane Chassine, curator

https://www.loirevalley-france.co.uk/organise-your-stay/visits/gardens/jardin-arboretum-dilex

**THE MORRIS ARBORETUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA**

Philadelphia, PA USDA  Hardiness Zone 6

Founded in 1887 as the private estate of siblings John T. and Lydia T. Morris, the Morris Arboretum of the University of Pennsylvania was established in 1932 as a university-administered arboretum and public garden for research, education and horticultural display. It became the official Arboretum of the Commonwealth in 1988. With a total of 167 acres, the public garden is 92-acres of display gardens, exhibits, garden architecture, sculpture, and natural features located in Philadelphia. The arboretum integrates its living collection into a historic landscape that is
listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to the public garden, Bloomfield Farm is an adjacent, non-public 74-acre (30 ha) research and support site in Springfield Township, Montgomery County.

The Morris Arboretum is recognized as an Official Holly Arboretum, an honor we have held since 1948 when we were recognized as one of the original holly arboreta. Although a few hollies remain from the Morris’s time, many plants have been added over succeeding decades and our collection is dispersed throughout the Arboretum. A large group of hollies was planted on our ‘Holly Slope’, from 1949-1953 on four acres of land the Arboretum acquired with our administration building, Gates Hall, in 1948. This slope was selected for its southern exposure and well-drained soils. Henry Skinner, the curator at the time, planted American hollies (*Ilex opaca*) at the more exposed top of the slope, and more tender species such as English and *Altaclera* holly (*I. aquifolium* and *I. × altaclerensis*) in the shaded and protected lower areas.

We continue our major project to review and propagate the hollies in the Holly Slope collection. The main goal of this project is to perform an assessment to determine if any hollies on the slope are unusual, special, or rarely present in other major holly collections nearby, and to propagate those hollies with the eventual intention of offering specimens to other gardens and arboreta. This was completed through correspondence with the staff at the institutions that house these major holly collections. Propagation of these plants by cuttings was undertaken in the winter of 2013 – 2014. Since then we have distributed a large number of hollies to other institutions while also continuing to add plants to our own collection.

We have 832 *Ilex* and 179 taxa in our collection. As mentioned above, one of our main goals is to replicate the more unusual varieties in our older holly collection. In addition, we are always looking to add new and unusual cultivars when possible. Our ultimate goal is to both preserve the historic plants in our collection while continue to grow and enhance our overall collection of *Ilex*.

Anthony S. Aiello, Elinor I. Goff, and Pamela Morris Olshefski
Contact: aiello@upenn.edu Phone: (215) 247-5777 ext. 137
http://www.morrisarboretum.org
9414 Meadowbrook Ave. Philadelphia, PA 19118
PLANTING FIELDS ARBORETUM
Oyster Bay, NY     USDA Hardiness Zone 7a

Planting Fields Arboretum, is a 409–acre (165.5 ha) public garden located on the north shore of Long Island. It is the former estate of William Robertson Coe. Born in England, Mr. Coe earned his wealth in the United States as chairman of the Johnson & Higgins maritime insurance company. He and his second wife, Mai Rogers Coe purchased Planting Fields in 1913.

Mr. Coe commissioned the office of Guy Lowell for landscape architecture to develop the landscape of the property. Andrew Robeson Sargent, son of renowned botanist Charles Sprague Sargent, served as the project principal. Upon Sargent’s untimely death in 1918, Mr. Coe hired the Olmstead brothers firm of Brookline, Massachusetts to continue the development of the landscape at Planting Fields.

At the time of Mr. Coe’s passing in 1955, the property was deeded to New York state for use as an institution for horticultural education.

We experienced three Nor’easters in March bringing heavy wet snow. These storms caused significant damage to our collection, caused by falling branches. We have 528 Ilex and 375 taxa in our collection.

In the winter of 2018–2019 we began a major project to clean up our Holly collection, primarily focused on removing invasive plants and undesirable seedlings. Going forward we will be evaluating the collection to determine which accessions should remain and which should be removed to allow for newer cultivars to featured in our collection.

Michael Runkel, Michael.Runkel@parks.ny.gov
https://plantingfields.org/. 1395 Planting Fields Road Oyster Bay, NY 11771

THE POLLY HILL ARBORETUM
West Tisbury, Martha’s Vineyard, Massachusetts USDA Hardiness Zone 7a

The Polly Hill Arboretum (PHA), a Martha’s Vineyard horticultural and botanical landmark, was developed by the legendary horticulturist, Polly Hill (1907–2007). Here, in 1958, Polly began an arboretum by sowing a seed, eventually bringing 20 acres (8.1 ha) under cultivation while preserving an additional 40 acres (16.2 ha) as native woodland. Established in 1998 as a not-for-profit institution, the Arboretum is devoted to the cultivation and study of plants and the preservation of the character and magic of this tranquil landscape.
The cultivated portion of PHA is comprised primarily of Haven very fine sandy loam (0–3% slopes) and, to a lesser extent, Riverhead sandy loam (0–3% slopes) on the eastern edge of the property. Soil pH on site ranges between 4.1 and 6.5 (mean 5.3). *Ilex glabra*, *I. opaca*, and *I. verticillata* are all indigenous to the Island, though only *I. opaca* is naturally occurring on site at PHA. The PHA living collections contain a total of 113 *Ilex* individuals, and 62 taxa.

Elizabeth Thomas and Todd Rounsaville, 809 State Road, West Tisbury, MA 02575. [http://www.pollyhillarboretum.org](http://www.pollyhillarboretum.org)

**RUTGERS GARDENS**
New Brunswick, NJ USDA Hardiness Zone 6b

Our holly collection began as an evaluation of varieties, with many planted as early as the 1940s. It became the foundation of Dr. Elwin Orton’s American Holly (*I. opaca*) breeding program in the 1950s. The original planting, together with some of Dr. Orton’s recent selections, including ‘Dan Fenton’, ‘Jersey Princess’, ‘Jersey Delight’, and ‘Jersey Knight’, make up one of the largest American Holly collections in the United States. In addition, our collection includes a wide range of other *Ilex* species and hybrids, including noteworthy specimens of *I. opaca* (such as ‘Galyean Gold’ and ‘Boyce Thompson Xanthocarpa’), *I. perado* (Madeira Holly), *I. × altaclerensis* ‘James G. Esson’, and other interesting hybrids. Also represented are numerous English Hollies (*I. aquifolium*), Chinese Hollies (*I. purpurea* and *I. cornuta*), Japanese Hollies (*I. crenata*), Inkberry Hollies (*I. glabra*), and well over 50 deciduous hollies (including *I. decidua*, *I. montana*, *I. serrata*, and *I. verticillata*).

The official botanic garden for Rutgers University, Rutgers Gardens encompasses nearly 180 acres of maintained and natural areas, featuring not only gardens, but providing numerous programs for community, faculty, and students to enjoy. Our regular annual events and features include the Spring Flower Fair (Mother’s Day weekend), Summer Fest, Solstice Jazz and Wine event, the Gardens Party (featuring presentation of the national Hamilton Award), Fall Festival, display and vegetable gardens, undergraduate internships, and youth programs. Among our many gardens and collections that draw tens of thousands of visitors each year, our historic Holly Collection remains a focal point on many walks and tours on the grounds.
Clayton Leadbetter, Ornamental Breeding Coordinator, Rutgers Gardens—*Where the Future of Horticulture Is Grounded in Our Past*

http://rutgersgardens.rutgers.edu

SANDHILLS COMMUNITY COLLEGE EBERSOLE HOLLY COLLECTION

Pinehurst, NC USDA Hardiness Zone 7b

Sandhills Community College offers the Ebersole Holly Collection as its special contribution to the local and national interest in the *Ilex* genus.

In 1969, Dr. and Mrs. Fred Ebersole, members of the Holly Society of America, retired to their home on Midland Road, Pinehurst, NC. They began to expand a small collection of holly brought with them from plant zone 6. During the ensuing decade specimens of most of the species grown in the U.S. at that time had been collected and grown at the home site. Conservation of this love’s labor demanded some plan of perpetual care. Mr. Fred Garret, Coordinator of the Landscape Gardening Program, and Dr. Raymond Stone, President of the College, welcomed the addition of this collection in planning the college arboretum.

In 1978, prior to accepting a large diverse collection of holly species from Dr. Fred Ebersole, funds were needed for clearing and preparation of two acres of land for the Holly Garden. The landscape gardening students undertook the work project on weekends, cutting trees necessary for construction of a new parking lot in front of Heutte Hall. With the permission from the College trustees all monies derived from the sale of the trees would be used for site preparation of the holly collection. The College trustees also dedicated fifteen acres of campus land to the Landscape Gardening program in 1978 for future garden expansion.

In February 1979 the first transplanting to this location began. Transfers were made in each early spring continuing into 1982 with a total of over 500 plants. In 1985, the Holly Society of America designated this collection as official HAS Arboretum number 20 in its group of National Arboreta. The holly collection which became known as the Ebersole Holly Garden was the first garden established in what is now known as the Sandhills Horticultural Gardens. The college is pleased to be able to present this collection for public view and examination.

Joshua Bustillos 3395 Airport Rd, Pinehurst, NC 28374 910-603-9582 http://www.sandhills.edu/academics/horticultural-gardens/
THE SCOTT ARBORETUM OF SWARTHMORE
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania  (USDA Hardiness Zone 6b)

Donated in 1974, the James R. Frorer Holly Collection was a gift of James R. Frorer, an avid collector of *Ilex* and a Swarthmore College alumnus. Frorer provided the resources for moving the collection and established an endowment fund to aid with upkeep and maintenance. The Scott Arboretum has been designated a National Holly Arboretum by the Holly Society of America. The extensive collection is also recognized by the Plant Collections Network (PCN).

The collection sits on a south-facing slope overlooking the Crum Creek. Bountiful sunlight and air flow are afforded. These same winds can cause winter desiccation and the exposure leads to foliar bleaching. None of the specimens receive irrigation other than rainwater from storms. The collection is maintained by the Scott Arboretum’s horticulture crew, curatorial office and volunteers.

The collection contains 1404 *Ilex* and 305 taxa. We hope to add *I. ‘Solar Flare’*.

Mary Tipping
Curator and Plant Recorder mtippin1@swarthmore.edu

TYLER ARBORETUM
Media, Pennsylvania  USDA Hardiness Zone 6

In 1681 Thomas Minshall, an English Quaker, purchased property in Pennsylvania from William Penn that contained the site now occupied by the Arboretum. The property was owned by eight generations of the same Minshall/Painter/Tyler family until 1944, when the family bequeathed the property to a board of Trustees established to direct and oversee the land as an arboretum. The arboretum had been started in the mid-19th century, by two Painter brothers who planted out more than 1,100 specimens. They catalogued their plantings in fine hand-written inventories from 1853 and 1863, which we still have. That collection included four holly specimens: two *Ilex opaca*, one English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), and one *Prinos glabra* (*I. glabra*).

When Dr. Wister came in as Tyler Arboretum’s first director in 1946, one of the Painter American hollies was still growing in its cited location. Dr. Wister focused on preserving the historic trees from the Painter collection, as well as adding new collections of plants throughout the 1950’s: rhododendrons, lilacs, magnolias, crabapples, cherries and
hollies. He wrote, “The holly collection began with a gift from the Kennett Square Garden Club which enabled us to move some fine specimen plants.” He placed the hollies as a backdrop between the lilacs and rhododendron area. Just behind the lilacs are groupings of exotic hollies, including several forms of the English Hollies which are of doubtful hardiness, but will, it is hoped, do well in this sheltered location. Then come some of the fine Chinese Hollies and their garden forms. Further along are numerous American Hollies which came up from seed under the old Painter Tree in the Old Arb, and beyond them where the Crabapple trail begins are named forms of the American Holly. The holly collection of the Arboretum was designated as an Official Holly Society of America Holly Arboretum on April 10, 1968. The collection was named in honor of Carl W. Fenninger who was a long-term board member and an active member of the Holly Society. He had been responsible for securing many yellow-fruited forms of hollies for the arboretum collection, including *I. opaca* ‘Virginia West’, which was registered with the Holly Society by Tyler director Carl Suk in 1990.

The next large expansion of the holly collection occurred in the 1980’s in a different area of the arboretum, by the Maintenance Building. The Maintenance Building holly collection was the result of the efforts of the then Delaware Valley Chapter of the Holly Society of America. This collection was planted with specific criteria to update Tyler’s overall collection. First, all hollies in the collection must be available in the trade. Second, they must be of landscape size in order to plant out. This expansion added many of the fine Holly-of-the-Year specimens we now have in our collection.

Since the 2000’s, most of our new holly acquisitions have been mass plantings of *I. verticillata*, *I. × meserveae*, and *I. glabra*. We continue to cherish our fine older specimens.

Our collection contains 542 *Ilex* and 143 taxa. *Ilex opaca* ‘Maryland Dwarf’ is on my wish list to augment our *I. opaca* collection.

Alison Dame, Plant Recorder www.tylerarboretum.org, 515 Painter Road, Media, Pennsylvania
Ilex ‘CR195-115’ Emerald Lady™ is a recent introduction from the Rutgers breeding program. It is a cross between *I. crenata* ‘Sky Pencil’ and ‘Jersey Jewel’ and is a 2019 Test Holly. ~ Tom Molnar

An overview of the gardens at Highfield Hollies, Liss, England.
~ Clive Nichols

*Ilex aquifolium*
‘Amber’ is one of many hollies in the gardens at Highfield Hollies, Liss, England
~ Clive Nichols
*Ilex × aquipernyi × ? ‘Barbie Doll’* is a 2019 registration by Jim Resch for Bill Kuhl. Read more on page 43. ~ Jim Resch

*Ilex cornuta ‘Charlie’s China Dean’* is a 2019 registration by Jim Resch for Charles Anderson. Read more on page 43. ~ Jim Resch

*Ilex × attenuata ‘Sunny Foster’* at the US National Arboretum. ~ Carole Bordelon
*Ilex × wandoensis* 'Charlie's Karen Ann' is a new registration of one of Charles Anderson’s hollies. It began as a small, unnamed rooted cutting from Professor Willard Witte of the University of Tennessee in the early 2000s, apparently from seed he collected in South Korea in 1985. Read more on page 45.

~ Jim Resch

*Ilex cornuta* ‘Seoul Man’ with an ant on its flowers is a 2019 registration by Jim Resch for Bill Kuhl. Complete plant registration information begins on page 50.

~ Jim Resch
Ilex opaca ‘Charlie’s Church’ sprigs on a rail. This holly was registered in 2019. A photo of the entire plant is on the inside of the back cover, and registration information is on page 47 of this Journal. ~Jim Resch

Louise Bendall is the owner of Highfield Hollies in England. She stands with Ilex aquifolium ‘Silver Lining’, the holly she registered with the Holly Society as the first registration in the 21st century! The article on her remarkable journey to grow hollies, and more, begins on page 3. The cover photo is also from Highfield Hollies.
~Louise Bendall
*Ilex cornuta* ‘Seoul Man’, was registered by Jim Resch for Bill Kuhl in 2019. This plant has its “roots” in South Korea, Tennessee, and Maryland. This specimen is in Bear, Delaware.
~ Jim Resch

Elwin Orton with *Ilex* ‘CR195-115’ Emerald Lady™, an introduction from the Rutgers University breeding program by Elwin Orton and Tom Molnar.
~ Tom Molnar
Ilex ‘Coronet’, a US Arboretum introduction that offers heavy production of bright red berries without pollination, at Bayard Cutting Arboretum, Great Neck, NY. ~ Joy Arden

Dr. Will Witte and Fran Scheidt water a new holly in the Elmore Holly Collection in Oak Ridge, TN. Many of this year’s holly registrations began as seeds that Will brought back from South Korea in 1985. ~ Kevin Hoyt

Ilex aquifolium ‘Silver Lining’, the first holly registered with the HSA in the 21st century, by Louise Bendall, Liss, England. This plant is in her garden, Highfield Hollies. ~ Louise Bendall
Richard Stalter and a large *Ilex opaca* at Caledon State Park, Virginia. Read more about his research starting on page 6. ~ Richard Stalter


Sue Hunter with *Ilex opaca* at Manassas National Battlefield Park. ~ Sue Hunter

*Ilex pedunculosa* at Scott Arboretum, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. ~ Mary Tipping
The University of Delaware Botanic Gardens (UDBG) traces its roots back to the late 1950’s with the planting of specimen trees and shrubs around Agriculture Hall (now Townsend Hall) at the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources (CANR). These early plantings initially supported student coursework and have evolved over time into gardens that serve the UD community and broader public. With a donation from Emily Clark Diffenback, the garden in front of Townsend Hall was formally established in 1973 and became known as The Emily B. Clark Garden. The garden was intended to be beautiful as well as educational, and contains some of the oldest plant specimens, such as the dwarf conifer collection, within the UDBG.

The Emily B. Clark Garden was the first of many gardens. The earlier gardens were the result of more than fifty years of independent projects directed at building an outdoor laboratory for student learning. Many notable experts including Dr. Richard Lighty, Dr. Charles Dunham, and Mr. William H. Frederick, Jr. worked to assemble the plant collection and organize the horticultural experience for the university and regional community. With the addition of the Herbaceous Garden to the landscape, the name ‘University of Delaware Botanic Gardens’ was adopted in 1992. The enthusiastic group of volunteers who planted and maintained the Herbaceous Garden went on to found UDBG Friends which has over 200 members today. UDBG Friends continues to advocate, fund, and support UDBG. In the 1990’s, Worrilow Hall Garden and a collection of native plants known as the Native Garden were introduced. The Lepidoptera Trail and the Wetland Garden were introduced in the 2000’s.

The Dean of CANR officially recognized UDBG in 2006 and appointed its first Director, Dr. John Frett, and hired its first part-time staff Valann Budischak and Melinda Zoehrer. An Advisory Committee was appointed to review the garden’s progress. Today, the UD Botanic Garden is a series of twelve gardens and plantings on fifteen acres that surround Townsend and Worrilow Halls, Fischer Greenhouse Laboratory, and the general greenhouse complex. The grounds and nursery operations are maintained by one full-time staff member, Horticultural Manager Andrew Adams, hired in 2018, who takes care of the greenhouse operations as well as a team of summer and annual interns. The internship program provides students with the opportunity to apply what they have learned in the classroom to practical situations. The program started in 1992 with the
birth of the UDBG Plant Sale. While the plant sale initially funded summer internships, it has grown to fund two non-degreed seeking graduate students for one year as well as one full-time curatorial graduate student for two years. The program has attracted students from across the country as well as internationally.

UDBG is truly a laboratory that provides a link between theory and practice to better ensure the success of our students. Students can observe and participate in research being conducted at UDBG such as the herbaceous trials which have resulted in presentations, publications and the release of two cultivars to the nursery industry. Our extensive woody collections have also facilitated research. The holly collection is recognized as a National Holly Arboretum, the viburnum collection served as the conduit for the development of a research project on the speciation of treehoppers, and several plants were used in a species screening for Asian longhorn beetles by scientists at the USDA Beneficial Insects Research Laboratory. UDBG continues to be used by faculty, students, Green Industry professionals, and the public, and serves a primary role in supporting the CANR programs in horticulture, plant science, entomology, and landscape design. It is often used as an educational setting and source of materials for short courses, workshops, and plant walks. The botanic garden has nearly a 50-year history of educating people about plants and promoting them for generations to enjoy and cherish.

Through the weather woes, two Ilex performed particularly well this year, and one was featured prominently in our fall and winter wreath making classes. I. × attenuata ‘Longwood Gold’ was a particular winner with our visitors this year, with everyone walking into our office stopping to take a look at the golden fruit set it produced. I. verticillata × serrata ‘Christmas Cheer’ had a wonderful red fruit set that was particularly robust.

Andrew Adams, University of Delaware Botanic Gardens Horticulture Manager, University of Delaware Class of 2017, 531 S. College Avenue, Newark, DE

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE ARBORETUM
Oak Ridge, TN USDA Hardiness Zone 7a–6b

In 1983, Harold Lane Elmore, known to many as “Mr. Holly,” presented a modest plan to Richard Evans, then Director of the University of Tennessee Arboretum in Oak Ridge, TN. Evans expanded on the idea, showing Elmore a three-acre, sun-drenched, grassy field, a very suitable
site for most holly species. That same year, UTAS adopted the proposed Holly Garden as a central program objective and created the Holly Task Force to oversee the collection. In April 1985, UTAS volunteers planted 25 hollies. This was the first of subsequent twice-yearly Holly Work Days, times when volunteers gather to plant, weed, fertilize, and mulch the collection. It has now grown to 248 *Ilex*. Since Elmore’s death in 2002 members of the Holly Task Force have continued the work of Elmore in the following ways:

- The Elmore Memorial Fund was established by UTAS.
- The collection was mapped, and the nomenclature of each plant was verified by Dr. Will Witte, a nationally recognized authority.
- A Walking Tour Brochure was designed and printed.
- Plant labels were obtained and installed.
- Plans were initiated for an entryway to the collection, and one half of the entryway has been built.
- The Elmore Holly Collection was officially so designated by the University of Tennessee in 2004.
- The Tennessee Holly Garden was developed in 2008.
- The collection has been increased to almost 250 cultivars.
- In 2018 the Walking Tour Brochure was updated, and 500 copies were printed in color.
- In 2018 a water line was installed to the *Ilex* collection, enabling the Holly Task Force to water young plants during periods of drought.
- The collection contains 248 *Ilex* and 231 taxa.

Janet Bigelow, President, UT Arboretum Society; Dr. Will Witte, Dennis Superczynski, and Fran Scheidt, members of the Holly Task Force.  http://utarboretum.tennessee.edu/index.html 901 S. Illinois Avenue, Oak Ridge, TN 37830

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON BOTANIC GARDENS
Seattle, WA    USDA Hardiness Zone 8a

The Washington Park Arboretum, part of the University of Washington Botanic Gardens (UWBG), was established in 1934. It contains one of the largest tree collections in temperate North America. In addition to our *Ilex* collection, which has been nationally accredited by the American Public Gardens Association since 2002, our collections are particularly robust in *Quercus* (nationally accredited), *Magnolia* (nationally accredited), *Acer* (nationally accredited), *Sorbus*, conifer genera, rhododendrons, witch hazel
family members, viburnums and various ecogeographic collections (SE Australia, New Zealand, Chile, SW China). Currently, our collections hold over 15,000 accessions representing nearly 5,000 taxa and 40,000 plants.

Our *Ilex* collection formerly was much larger due to the inclusion of many *I. aquifoliium* cultivars, but due to their invasive spread in the maritime Pacific Northwest, all but a few have been removed. We now have 274 *Ilex* and 42 taxa in our gardens. Our current focus is on species and garden worthy cultivars for our region.

David Zuckerman, Manager of Horticulture, Ray Larson, Curator of Living Collections, Ryan Garrison, Horticulturist – *Ilex*

https://botanicgardens.uw.edu/

**U.S. NATIONAL ARBORETUM**

Washington, DC USDA Hardiness Zone 7b

The Holly Collection at the U.S. National Arboretum was one of the earliest collections established. The initial plantings began in 1943. Soon after Dr. Skinner became Director of the Arboretum, he designed and installed several major landscape features in the Holly Collection. These included the Holly Trail, the planting of *Ilex cornuta* ‘Rotunda’ at the parking lot, the circular hedge of *I. cornuta* ‘Rotunda’ around a large oak and the Magnolia “allee” which led to the circular hedge of *I. cornuta* ‘Rotunda’. In addition, Dr. Skinner brought hollies from Morris Arboretum where he served as curator before coming to the Arboretum. He also brought some of the holly hybrids he produced at the Morris Arboretum. Two of these later hybrids were selected and introduced by Dr. Skinner as ‘Lydia Morris’ and ‘John T. Morris’. The original plants of these two clones are still located on the Holly Trail.

In 1956, William F. Kosar was appointed to head a holly and magnolia breeding program. With Dr. Kosar’s appointment, many plants were added to the collection. By 1957, the holly collection contained 101 American Hollies, 92 English Hollies, 40 Japanese Hollies and 75 miscellaneous species. During the early 1960’s, Gene Eisenbeiss was hired to assist Dr. Kosar in the holly breeding program.

In 1971, Dr. Kosar retired. In 1972, Dr. Frank Santamour was appointed to the holly breeding program. Dr. Santamour continued to work on the evaluation of Kosar hybrids with Gene as his assistant. During the 1970’s, the collection reached its peak in numbers of species and cultivars displayed.
In 1980, Dr. Ted Dudley, traveled to China where he brought home several species of *Ilex*. One newly discovered species was *shennongjianensis*. Most of the species collected in China were planted in the Asian Collections which is adjacent to the Holly Collection.

From 1982 to 1985, the Holly Collection was renovated. It was re-organized with many new species and cultivars added. All plants with unknown origins or unknown cultivars were removed. By the end of 1985, a comprehensive inventory of the collection was finally completed.

After Gene’s death in May, 1997, the *Ilex* research program came to an end. During 1998 and 1999, the Holly Research field was dismantled and many of the plants were transplanted to the Holly collection or other collections on the grounds. Plants were also distributed to interested institutions.

For the last 15 years, we have added new cultivars of unrepresented *Ilex* and continue to maintain our original plantings. During the last five years, the majority of the *Ilex* in the Holly/Magnolia Collection and on the grounds have been mapped in GIS and can be located through the Arboretum Botanical Explorer (ABE) and the arboretum APP. This not only benefits our visitors, but it helps staff with inventory, documentation and preservation of the *Ilex* collection.

Starting in 1998, the Chesapeake Chapter of the Holly Society started volunteering two times per year in the collection. This was and is a tremendous help for the collection. Now part of the Mid-Atlantic regional group, several members continue to volunteer one time per year in the fall.

We have 795 *Ilex*, 287 taxa in our collection. The *Ilex* that do the best in our climate and soils are the native *opacas* and *verticillatas*. The *koehneanas* do very well and are attractive year round.

Carole Bordelon, Supervisory Horticulturist  

**IN MEMORIAM**  
*Emily Jernigan*

We remember with fondness and extend our sympathies to the families of the following. Hollies, and membership in the Holly Society of America, were important in their lives. More extensive remembrances may be published on our website, www.hollysocam.org.

The mother of HSA President Sue Hunter, **Susan Weber Hockaday**, age 87, of Bel Air, MD passed away on June 3, 2019 at her home. Born
in Bridgeton, NJ, youngest daughter of the late William Frederick Weber and Esther Stone (Shoemaker) Weber and wife of the late Robert N. Hockaday Sr. She was a longtime resident of Harford County, MD, formerly of Baltimore County. Susan was a lifelong teacher in Baltimore and Harford Counties and enjoyed volunteering and tutoring children after her retirement from St. James Academy.

Mrs. Hockaday is survived by son, Robert N. Hockaday, Jr. of Saint Michaels; daughter, Susan Hunter of Felton, PA; three grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

INTERNATIONAL ILEX CULTIVAR REGISTRATIONS

Michael R. Pontti

The Registration Committee reviewed and accepted nine new holly registrations in 2018/2019 to the present. The following holly registrations are complete and Holly Certificates will be issued. The newly registered holly cultivar names are listed below.

1-18 Ilex opaca ‘Mission Oaks’
Female
Registered: November 26, 2018
Richard Larson for Albert H. Hendley, Jr.
7770 Jackstown Road
Newark, Ohio 43056

The selection originated as a chance seedling in September 2001, growing in a fence line of a residence at 1724 Euclid Avenue in Zanesville, Ohio by its discoverer/namer, Albert Hendley. The 1.2 m (4’) seedling was subsequently moved to its present location at which time growth and durability have been continually observed.

The evergreen tree, now about 17 years old, is 4 m (13’) tall, broadly conical in shape, with a spread 3.4 m (11’) and a herringbone branching habit. The leaves are typically 3.2 – 6.4 cm (1 ¼ – 2 ½”) long by 2.5cm to 5.1cm (1–2”) wide, simple coriaceous, and glabrous. Leaf shape is oval, with an acuminate apex and a cuneate base. Margins are convex, spinose in top view with 3 spines per side, with petiole lengths to 8 mm (5/16”) and average yearly growth 1.2 dm to 1.8 dm (4½ – 7”). Leaf color is green, Green Group 139A on the Royal Hort. Soc. Colour Chart, 1995. Fruits are red, globose, Orange-Red Group 30A, 5 – 8 mm (3/16 – 5/16”) in diameter, with peduncles to 1 mm (1/32”).
Voucher specimens are on deposit in the herbarium of the U.S. National Arboretum (NA), Washington, D.C. 20002.

2-18 *Ilex × aquipernyi* × ? ‘Barbie Doll’  Female
Registered: December 16, 2018
James F. Resch for William N. Kuhl
5 Heather Loft Court
Bear, Delaware 19701

The selection originated as an open pollinated chance seedling which germinated beneath a specimen of *Ilex × aquipernyi* ‘Meschick’ at McLean Nurseries, 2000 Satyr Hill Road in Parkville, Maryland about 1998, by the discoverer, William Kuhl. It was moved to its present location where it has grown undisturbed. The male parent is unknown, but based on leaf characters of ‘Barbie Doll’, may be an *I. cornuta* or *cornuta × pernyi* type holly.

The evergreen shrub, now about twenty years old, is 2.5 m (8) tall, rounded in shape, with a spread of 2.5 m (8) and a horizontal branching habit. The leaves are typically 3.5 cm (1 ¾”) long by 2.2 cm (¾”) wide, petioles to 3 mm (⅛”), simple, coriaceous, and glabrous. Leaf shape is oval/quadrangular, with a strongly acuminate apex and a rounded to cuneate base. The leaves are stiff, keeled and twisted and are oval/quadrangular in shape. Leaf margins are undulate in side view and boldly spinose in top view. Leaf color is green, Green group N137A on the Royal Hort. Soc. Colour Chart, 2007. Fruits are red, oblong in shape and rounded in cross section, 9 mm (⅜”) in diameter, Red Group 42A, with peduncles 3 mm (⅛”). Fruits are typically borne singly.

Plants have been grown from rooted cuttings and circulated, tested and evaluated for hardiness, with long-term survival in zone 6b/7a been demonstrated. Rooted cuttings are available through William Kuhl of McLean Nurseries, Sue Hunter of Heartwood Nursery, and James Resch of Bear, Delaware.

The plant was named ‘Barbie Doll’ at the suggestion of Sue Hunter, in reference to the plant’s exceedingly sharp spines, about 2 mm (¼”).

Selection of ‘Barbie Doll’ was based on its attractive foliage, featuring exceptionally sharp spines which confer remarkable resistance to deer browsing. When compared to the female parent *I. × aquipernyi* ‘Meschick’, the leaves of ‘Barbie Doll’ are more twisted, with more strongly recurved apices and much more pronounced spines. ‘Barbie Doll’ is also slower growing, with a more rounded habit.
Voucher specimens are on deposit in the herbarium of the U. S. National Arboretum (NA), Washington, D.C. 20002.

**3-18 Ilex cornuta ‘Charlie’s China Doll’**  Female

Registered: December 18, 2018

James F. Resch for Charles R. Anderson

5 Heather Loft Court

Bear, Delaware 19701

The selection originated about 1960, as an unlabeled plant in a mixed delivery of hollies from a nursery, and was subsequently grown at the home of Charles R. Anderson, 11801 Greenspring Avenue in Owings Mills, Maryland. Charles referred to the plant as ‘China Doll’, but the name ‘Charlie’s China Doll’ is being used for registration at the request of the Anderson family.

The original plant was used as a foundation planting at the Owings Mills residence and is a mounded, multi-stemmed shrub, 4.6 m (15’) tall by 4.6 m (15’) wide and a herringbone branching habit. The leaves are typically oval to slightly ovate, generally flat in cross section, and slightly bullate. The margins in side view show little to no undulation and are convex. The largest leaves are approximately 8 cm (3 ⅛”) long and 4 cm (1 9/16”) wide. The bases are rounded to sub-acute. Apices are acute with a sharp apical spine of 1-2 mm (1/32 – 1/16”), with the tip only moderately reflexed. Margins typically feature just one spine of 1–2 mm per side (1/32 – 1/16”) “horns”, symmetrically arranged near the apex. These are directed distally, and not upturned. Basal horns are typically lacking, or if present on an occasional leaf, are much reduced. The occasional leaf may be found with margins entire and only a single, apical spine. Leaves are simple, coriaceous and of heavy substance, glossy, and a deep green color, Green group N137 A on the Royal Hort. Society Colour Chart of 2007. Petioles are 6–8 mm (3/16 – 5/16”) long.

The plant bears pistillate flowers with 4 yellowish-white petals and 4 underdeveloped stamens each, fasciculate and borne in leaf axil on second year growth. Flowering typically begins mid- to late April in zone 7a and is therefore early in the holly flowering season. *Ilex* males with overlapping blooming periods include *I. cornuta × pernyi* and *I. × meserveae* hybrids, as well as *I. cornuta* itself. After flowering, the pistils enlarge to become oblong drupes, which ripen in November to a glossy fruit of a bright red color, Red group 45A on the Royal Hort.
Society Colour Chart of 2007. Fruits are oblong in side view (and rounded in cross section), and measure 12 mm (slightly less than $\frac{1}{2}$") long by 9 mm (slightly less than $\frac{3}{8}$") wide, on peduncles which are 9 mm (slightly less than $\frac{3}{8}$") long. Fruits are borne in tight clusters, either singly, in pairs, or in threes. Fruit set is generally abundant, but the trees may also alternate years of heavy and light fruiting.

Plants have been grown from rooted cuttings by William Kuhl of McLean Nurseries, and offered for sale under the name ‘China Doll’ since the early 2000s. Well-branched of ‘China Doll’ in 1-gallon containers were distributed as part of the Test Holly Program at the HSA National Meeting at Hunt Valley, Maryland in 2015, as briefly described in the Holly Society Journal, 33 (2): 40-41 (2015). ‘China Doll’ is also growing in Arboretum Bokrijk in Belgium, thanks to Albert Neël taking cuttings from Charles Anderson’s plant (Holly Society Journal, 27(1&2): 7-9 (2009)). Cuttings have also been sent to Chollipo Arboretum in the Republic of Korea, where they have been rooted.

On mature trees, annual growth of about 13 cm (5.12") on the leader and lateral branch tips is typical. Young plants grown from cuttings may produce two growth flushes and add 46 cm (18") of height per year, given adequate water and fertilization. Long term survival in zone 6b/7a has been demonstrated, with a recorded low temperature of –24 °C (–12 °F) in January 1994 causing no damage.

‘Charlie’s China Doll was selected based on its distinctive foliage characteristics and abundant fruiting. When compared to typical I. cornuta plants, the leaves of ‘Charlie’s China Doll’ are seen to lack basal horns, are flatter, and the tip is less strongly reflexed.

Voucher specimens are on deposit in the herbarium of the U.S. National Arboretum (NA), Washington, D.C. 20002.

1-19 Ilex × wandoensis ‘Charlie’s Karen Ann’ Female
Registered: January 11, 2019
James F. Resch for Charles R. Anderson
5 Heather Loft Court
Bear, Delaware 19701

The original selection was received as a small, unnamed rooted cutting from Professor Willard Witte of the University of Tennessee in the early 2000s, apparently from seed collected in Korea in 1985. The
The plant bears pistillate flowers on second year growth, as is typical for *Ilex × wandoensis*. After flowering, the pistils of this selection enlarge to become globose drupes, which ripen in November to fruit of a bright orange red color, Orange Red Group 34 A on the Royal Hort Society Colour Chart of 2007. Fruits are rounded in side view and rounded to slightly angled in cross section, and measure 9 mm (0.35”) long by 9 mm (0.35”) wide, on peduncles which are 8 mm (5/16”) long. Fruits are typically borne singly, and in abundance.

Long-term survival in Zone 6b/7a has been demonstrated.

Plants have been grown from rooted cuttings by William Kuhl of McLean Nurseries in Parkville, Maryland, and offered for sale over the past several years

‘Charlie’s Karen Ann’ was selected based on its dense, pyramidal growth habit, heavy fruiting, and lack of *I. × wandoensis* cultivars in cultivation for American gardens. After conversations with Dr. Witte this selection was compared with other *I. × wandoensis* selections from his collection of Korean seed-derived plants. The leaves of ‘Charlie’s Karen Ann’ are significantly smaller than those of *I. × wandoensis* cultivars, ‘Jean’s Jadette’, and ‘Harold Elmore’. In addition, the apices of ‘Charlie’s Karen Ann’ are not reflexed as in ‘Jean’s Jadette’ (i.e. leaves

‘Charlie’s Karen Ann’ was selected based on its dense, pyramidal growth habit, heavy fruiting, and lack of *I. × wandoensis* cultivars in cultivation for American gardens. After conversations with Dr. Witte this selection was compared with other *I. × wandoensis* selections from his collection of Korean seed-derived plants. The leaves of ‘Charlie’s Karen Ann’ are significantly smaller than those of *I. × wandoensis* cultivars, ‘Jean’s Jadette’, and ‘Harold Elmore’. In addition, the apices of ‘Charlie’s Karen Ann’ are not reflexed as in ‘Jean’s Jadette’ (i.e. leaves
are flatter). The habit of ‘Charlie’s Karen Ann’ is more compact and conical than that of ‘Harold Elmore’.

Voucher specimens are on deposit in the herbarium of the U.S. National Arboretum (NA), Washington, D.C. 20002.

2-19 *Ilex opaca* ‘Charlie’s Church’

Registered: January 14, 2019

James F. Resch for Charles R. Anderson

5 Heather Loft Court

Bear, Delaware 19701

The original plant was a chance seedling found in a field adjacent to a garden in Annapolis, Maryland by Charles R. Anderson. The seedling was moved to his home in Owings Mills, Maryland, in 1961, part of a group of hollies which also included *Ilex opaca* ‘Charlie’s Angel’ (see Holly Society Journal 29 92): 25-26 (2011). Whereas Charles labeled it simply as ‘Church’, in more recent years, the plant has entered circulation as ‘Charlie’s Church’. Charles often spoke of this holly as one of his favorites. And the name may refer to his use of its cut branches to decorate his family’s church.

The original parent plant is an upright, broadly pyramidal tree approximately 11 m (36’) tall and 8 m (26’) wide. The trunk has a diameter of 41 cm (16”) at the base. The plant displays a horizontal branching habit. Annual growth of up to 30 cm (12”) on the leader and lateral branches is typical.

The leaf texture is coriaceous, while the leaves are somewhat curled, keeled, and glabrous. They are oval in shape, with the largest leaves 5.0 cm (2.0”) long and 4.0 cm 1.6”) wide. The bases are acute. The margins are undulate in side view and spinose in top view, with 4 – 5 spines per side. Apices are acuminate, with a tip spine of 2–3 mm (¼/16 – ⅛”). Petioles are up to 6 mm (0.24”) long. Upper leaf surfaces are yellow-green in color, Yellow Green Group 148A on the Royal Hort Society Colour Chart of 2007.

The plant bears pistillate flowers on 1st year growth, as is typical for *Ilex opaca*. After flowering, the pistils of ‘Charlie’s Church’ enlarge to become globose drupes, which ripen in November to fruit of a bright red color, Red group 46B (Royal Hort Society Colour Chart of 2007). Fruits are rounded in side view and rounded in cross section, and measure 8 mm (5/16”) long by 8 mm (5/16”) wide, on peduncles which are up to 8 mm (5/16”) long. Fruits are typically borne singly, and in great abundance.
Long term survival in Zone 6b/7a has been demonstrated, with a recorded low temperature of –24 °C (–12 °F) in January 1994 causing no damage.

Plants have been grown from rooted cuttings by William Kuhl of McLean Nurseries in Parkville, Maryland, and Sue Hunter of Heartwood Nursery in Felton, Pennsylvania, and offered for sale for the past several years.

‘Charlie’s Church’ was selected based on attractive dense foliage, abundant red fruit, fast growth, and upright pyramidal shape. Relative to typical wild type *I. opaca*, the tree displays especially heavy fruiting without any sacrifice of annual growth rate.

Voucher specimens are on deposit in the herbarium of the U.S. National Arboretum (NA), Washington, D.C. 20002.

3-19 *Ilex opaca* ‘Charlie’s Ginny Marie’  
Female  
Registered: January 15, 2019  
James F. Resch for Charles R. Anderson  
5 Heather Loft Court  
Bear, Delaware 19701  

The original plant, now nearly 30 years old, was a chance seedling in Charles Anderson’s collection in Owings Mills, Maryland, which germinated near the base of a large oak tree and has remained in that location since approximately the late 1980s.

The original parent plant is an upright, pyramidal tree approximately 5.2 m (17’) tall and 2.7 m (9’) wide. The trunk is 11 cm (4.5”) in diameter at the base. The plant displays a horizontal branching habit. On mature trees, annual growth of about 25 cm (10”) on the leader and on lateral branch tips is typical.

The leaf texture is coriaceous, while the leaves are generally flat in cross section to slightly keeled, and glabrous. They are oval in shape, with the largest leaves up to 7 cm (2 ¾”) long by 5.5 cm (2 ⅛”) wide. The leaf bases are rounded. Margins are generally flat to only slightly undulate in side view and spinose in top view, with 4-5 spines per side. Apices are acuminate, with a tip spine of 2–3 mm (¼–⅛”). Petioles are up to 6–11 mm (⅜–⅝”) long. Upper leaf surfaces are yellow green in color, Yellow Green Group 147A on the Royal Hort Society Colour Chart of 2007.

The plant bears pistillate flowers on 1st year growth, as is typical for *Ilex opaca*. After flowering, the pistils of ‘Ginny Marie’ enlarge to
become globose drupes, which ripen in November to fruit of a bright red color, Red group 45B on the Royal Hort Society Colour Chart of 2007. Fruits are rounded in side view and rounded in cross section, and measure 9mm (⅜") long by 9 mm (⅜") wide, on peduncles which are up to 9mm (⅜") long. Fruits are typically borne singly.

Long term survival in Zone 6b/7a has been demonstrated, with a recorded low temperature of –24 °C (–12 °F) in January 1994 causing no damage.

Plants have been grown from rooted cuttings by William Kuhl of McLean Nurseries of Parkville, Maryland, and offered for sale for the past several years.

‘Charlie’s Ginny Marie’ was selected based on its wide and flat, dark green leaves, red fruits. And dense pyramidal shape. While leaves of ‘Charlie’s Ginny Marie’ are flat like those of I. opaca ‘Satyr Hill’, when compared to trees of that selection growing within a few meters, the leaves of ‘Charlie’s Ginny Marie’ are less keeled, and not quite as broad. In addition, marginal spines of ‘Charlie’s Ginny Marie’ are more pronounced than those of ‘Satyr Hill’, and its fruits are seen to be redder (and less orange-red) than those of ‘Satyr Hill’.

Voucher specimens are on deposit in the herbarium of the U.S. National Arboretum (NA), Washington, D.C. 20002.

4-19 Ilex aquifolium ‘Garner’s Gold’ Female
Registered: February 23, 2019
Jeremy R. Garner
Nandina, Cansey Lane
Bradfield, Manningtree
Essex, United Kingdom

The original plant, grown in a garden at East Malling, Kent from a single shoot mutation found on an old holly tree growing in old park land surrounding Bradbourne House (Headquarters of East Malling Research —the fruit research station.) The rooted cutting of this shoot grew on and in 1989 when the photo of the original tree was taken, it was a 3m (10’) tree. The family home was subsequently sold, along with the tree, but the selector/discoverer, Robert J. Garner, son, Jeremy, propagated several cuttings for himself and family. The tree in Jeremy’s garden is now 3.7 m (12’) tall and is used for this registration.

The plant is an upright, columnar tree approximately 3.7 m (12’) tall and 1.8 m (6’) wide. The plant displays a horizontal branching habit. On
mature trees, annual growth of about 3.1 dm (12”) on the leader and on lateral branch tips is typical.

The leaf texture is coriaceous, while the leaves are generally undulate in cross section, keeled and glabrous. They are oval in shape, with the largest leaves up to 1.1 dm (4”) long by 5.1 cm (2”) wide. The leaf bases are cuneate. Margins are generally very undulate in side view and spinose in top view, with up to 7–8 spines per side. Apices are acuminate, with a tip spine of 3–4 mm (¼ – 3/16”). Petioles are up to 1.6 cm (⅝”) long. Upper leaf surfaces are variegated of the Aurea Group (yellow) further divided into Aurea Medio-Picta (yellow variegation in the center of leaf), with dark green longitudinally (green in color, Yellow-Green Group 146A) and a creamy yellow center (yellow in color, Yellow Group 4C) blotch in the center, arising all along the midrib, on the Royal Hort Society Colour Chart, 1995. Occasional shoots revert to green, but often leaves which appear green to start develop a yellow center as they mature.

The plant bears pistillate flowers, which are small, white, fragrant flowers borne in the leaf axils on old growth and often subject to late frost damage, as is typical for Ilex aquifolium. After flowering, the pistils of ‘Garner’s Gold’ enlarge to become globose drupes, which ripen to fruit of a light red color. The typical fruits are red, 5–10 mm (⅜ – ⅜”) diameter. Plant quarantine regulations, however, have prevented the Registrar from viewing the fruit of this clone firsthand.

Long term survival in Zone 7 has been demonstrated, and many I. aquifolium cultivars are now be listed as being hardy in Zone 6. This selection has survived 20 + years in southern England without damage.

‘Garner’s Gold’ was selected based on its columnar shape and the vivid Aurea Medio Picta variegation along the center blotch of the leaf and the fact that it is female, unlike many variegated English holly cultivars. The tree carries a good crop of fruit in late autumn, which in England, are usually devoured by the birds by Christmas.

Voucher specimens are on deposit in the herbarium of the U.S. National Arboretum (NA), Washington, D.C. 20002.

5-19 Ilex cornuta ‘Seoul Man’

Male
Registered: May 10, 2019
James F. Resch for William N. Kuhl
5 Heather Loft Court
Bear, Delaware 19701
In 1985, the Holly Society of America helped to fund a U.S. National Arboretum-led plant exploration trip to South Korea, and Dr. Willard T. Witte of the University of Tennessee was designated to receive the HSA’s portion of the expedition’s germplasm. As a result Dr. Witte received small seedlings of *Ilex cornuta* collected from a schoolyard on the Pyonsan Peninsula on the southwest coast of Chollapuk-Do Province. The female parent plant of these seedlings was documented as having been dug from the population of the northernmost stand of *I. cornuta* in South Korea. These seedlings were grown in a greenhouse at the University of Tennessee, and cuttings of surviving plants were taken in the summer of 1986. Some of the small rooted cuttings, numbered CH–1 to CH–129, were distributed to participants of the Holly Society Annual Meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, in October 1986 (see Holly Society Journal 6 (1): 11-14 (1988) and Holly Society Journal 19 (1): 11-15 (2001)). William Kuhl received a cutting labeled CH–121, which he grew at a property adjacent to his nursery in Parkville, MD. After sprigs of CH–121 won first place in numerous sprig contests, Bill named the plant ‘Seoul Man’, a play on words, in reference to the plant’s Korean origin. The original plants from the CH-series in Tennessee have been bulldozed by the University. And there are no patent or intellectual property restrictions pertaining to the plant (communication from Willard Witte, July 22, 2018).

The oldest existing plant in Parkville, Maryland, at 32 years old, is an upright, mounded, multi-stemmed shrub, 3.0 m (10’) tall and 7.6 m (25’) wide. The foliage was once quite dense but the plant is now in heavy competition from nearby trees. The trunk is about 25.4 cm (10”) in diameter at the base. The plant displays a horizontal branching habit. A 12-year-old cutting, grown as a single-trunked tree, has reached 4.0 m (13’) tall and 2.4 m (8’) wide. Average annual growth is up to 30 cm (12”).

The foliage of ‘Seoul Man’ displays pronounced heterophylly, in which highly spinose leaves on juvenile foliage are accompanied by mature foliage with entire margins. The voucher specimens accompanying this application are representative of the mature foliage form. Mature form leaves are very glossy on the upper surface, coriaceous, and glabrous. The largest leaves are broadly oval, approximately 5.8 cm (2 ¼”) long and 3.6 cm (1 ⅜”) wide. Margins are convex in side view and entire in top view. The apex is acuminate with a tip spine of 2–3 mm (¼” – ⅛”), and is not significantly reflexed. The bases are rounded. Petioles are up to 4 mm (⅛”) long.
Juvenile form leaves, which occur near the base of the plant, are very glossy on the upper surface, coriaceous, and glabrous. They are obovate (broader towards the apex), 6.2 cm (2 ½”) long and 5.1 cm (2”) wide. The apex is acuminate, with an apical spine of 2–3 mm (¼ – ⅛”), which is strongly reflexed. Marginal spines project farther from the stem than the apex. Bases are rounded. Petioles are 4 mm (⅛”) long. Intermediate form leaves may appear on stems between those juvenile and mature forms, having a spine on one marginal side and the other side entire, or with an enlarged marginal lobe lacking a spine. All upper leaf surfaces are a deep green in color, Green group 136A on the RHS Colour Chart of 2007.

The plant bears fragrant, staminate flowers with 4 yellowish-white petals and 4 stamens each, fasciculate and borne in leaf axils on 2nd year growth. Flowering typically begins in mid-late April in Zone 7a and is therefore early in the holly flowering season. Flowering is consistently heavy and the plant appears to be an excellent pollinator for Ilex females with overlapping bloom periods, including I. cornuta × pernyi and I. × meserveae hybrids, as well as I. cornuta itself. Numerous flowers are also observed in the autumn. Towards the end of the spring flowering season, also in autumn, the plant produces some perfect flowers, each with 4 pollen-bearing stamens arranged around a small pistil. These perfect flowers occasionally transform into small, often misshapen (angled in cross section), red fruit, as has been observed in several I. cornuta males.

Plants have been grown from rooted cuttings by William Kuhl of McLean Nurseries, and offered for sale (initially labeled ‘CH–121’) since at least the early 2000s. Numerous plants have also been donated for auction at the Holly Society’s annual meeting plant sales.

Long-term survival in Zone 6b/7 has been demonstrated.

‘Seoul Man’ was selected based on its deep green, glossy foliage, spineless leaf margins on mature foliage, dense growth habit forming attractive sprigs, and abundant flowering properties. In addition to its long-term hardiness in Zone 6b/7.

Voucher specimens are on deposit in the herbarium of the U.S. National Arboretum (NA), Washington, D.C. 20002.
In 1985, the Holly Society of America helped to fund a U.S. National Arboretum-led plant exploration trip to South Korea, and Dr. Willard T. Witte of the University of Tennessee was designated to receive the HSA’s portion of the expedition’s germplasm. As a result Dr. Witte received small seedlings of *Ilex cornuta* collected from a schoolyard on the Pyonsan Peninsula on the southwest coast of Chollapuk-Do Province. The female parent plant of these seedlings was documented as having been dug from the population of the northernmost stand of *I. cornuta* in South Korea. These seedlings were grown in a greenhouse at the University of Tennessee, and cuttings of surviving plants were taken in the summer of 1986. Some of the small rooted cuttings, numbered CH–1 to CH–129, were distributed to participants of the Holly Society Annual Meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, in October 1986 (see Holly Society Journal 6 (1): 11–14 (1988) and Holly Society Journal 19 (1): 11–15 (2001)). Charles Anderson received a cutting labeled CH–122, which he grew at his home in Owings Mills, Maryland. After sprigs of CH–122 won first place in numerous sprig contests, Charles named the plant ‘China Dean’ (communication from Charles Anderson, January 23, 2013). The original plants from the CH–series in Tennessee have been bulldozed by the University. And there are no patent or intellectual property restrictions pertaining to the plant (communication from Willard Witte, July 22, 2018).

The oldest existing plant in Charles Anderson’s collection is mounded, very dense multi-stemmed shrub, 4 m (13’’) tall and 4 m (13’’) wide. The trunk is 33 cm (13’’) in diameter at the base. The plant displays a horizontal branching habit. Average annual growth is about 20 cm (8 ”).

The leaf texture is coriaceous, while the leaves are keeled, very glossy on the upper surface, and glabrous. They are oblong to quadrangular in shape, with the largest leaves 5.5 cm (2 ½ ”) long and 3.5 cm (1 3/8 in) wide. The bases are truncate to slightly rounded. Margins are convex in side view and spinose in top view, typically with 2 (rarely 3) spines per side. Apices are acuminate, strongly recurved, and the tip spine is 2 mm (1/16 ”) long. Petioles are up to 3 mm (1/8 ”) long.
Upper leaf surfaces are a deep green in color, Green Group 137 A on the RHS Colour Chart of 2007.

Unlike many other *I. cornuta* selections, ‘Charlie’s China Dean’ is not observed to exhibit heterophylly, i.e. all leaves appear uniformly spinose.

The plant bears staminate flowers with 4 yellowish-white petals and 4 stamens each, fasciculate and borne in leaf axils on second year growth. Flowering typically begins in mid-to-late April in Zone 7a and is therefore early in the holly flowering season. Flowering is consistently heavy and the plant appears to be an excellent pollenizer for *I.* females with overlapping blooming periods, including *I. cornuta × pernyi* and *I. × meserveae* hybrids, as well as *I. cornuta* itself.

The plant also produces a few perfect flowers, each with 4 pollen-bearing stamens arranged around a small pistil. These perfect flowers rarely transform into very small, oblong or misshapen, red fruit, as has been observed in several *I. cornuta* males (see Holly Society Journal 34(1): 4 (2016)).

Plants have been grown from rooted cuttings by William Kuhl of McLean Nurseries, and offered for sale (initially labeled ‘CH–122’) since at least the early 2000s. Plants have also been donated for auction at the Holly Society’s annual meeting plant sales.

Long-term survival in Zone 6b/7a has been demonstrated, with a recorded low temperature of –24 °C (–12 °F) in January 1994 causing no damage.

‘Charlie’s China Dean’ was selected based on its handsome, glossy foliage, dense growth habit forming attractive sprigs, and abundant flowering properties, in addition to its long-term hardiness in Zone 6b/7a.

Voucher specimens are on deposit in the herbarium of the U.S. National Arboretum (NA), Washington, D.C. 20002.
PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

Dear Members and Holly Friends,

I am honored and pleased to be serving as your President for a third consecutive term. I am indebted to the HSA Past Presidents, Executive Board, Trustees, Committee Chairs and Members who share our mission, “…to stimulate interest, promote research, and collect and disseminate information about the genus Ilex.”

The past few years have seen our organization grow and diversify in membership, assimilate into new geographical regions, refine and adapt to a new technological system, and continue public and industry outreach to educate all about Holly. New corporate and individual sponsorship levels have attracted first-time supporters.

Candidly speaking, transitioning has proven to be quite challenging at times! Any group such as this must seek and maintain a balance between the past and “the way we’ve always done things” while welcoming and encouraging fresh, new ideas to implement to keep moving forward.

I am looking forward to the next two years and working with all as we continue to cultivate and further develop our Committees, our method of outreach and communication with related organizations, and sharing resources and time together at Regional Meetings and the National Annual Meeting.

Together, we can ensure the continuation and preservation of the Holly Society of America. Thank you for allowing me the honor of serving as your President.

Sue Hunter
President, Holly Society of America

72ND ANNUAL MEETING, NASHVILLE, TN

Dennis Superczynski
October 11—14, 2019, Nashville, Tennessee, Franklin Marriott Hotel Cool Springs

Friday, October 11: Executive Board and Trustees meeting
Saturday, October 12: Early Arrivals Tour: Private group tour of the Opryland Hotel atrium gardens followed by lunch in one of the atrium cafes. Afternoon tour of Andrew Jackson’s Hermitage. Welcome Dinner.
Sunday, October 13: Annual Holly Tour: Cheekwood Estate and Grounds Guided Tour and Lunch. Private tour of the Hewitt private garden in Liper’s Fork, TN. Closed to the public on Sundays, it will open to us.

Monday, October 14: Speakers, Luncheon, Plant & Silent Auction, Sprig contest, Banquet and awards at the Franklin Cool Springs Hotel.

Dennis Superczynski, Treasurer and 2019 Meeting Coordinator, jandport@att.net. Information also at www.hollysocam.org.

**Speakers - October 11**

**Carol Reese** is a Research Horticulture Specialist at UT’s West Tennessee AgResearch and Education Center. She is a nationally-known speaker, blending equal parts gardening knowledge, homespun wisdom and humor. Carol is the gardening and nature columnist for the Jackson Sun, as well as a contributor to Horticulture Magazine and Tennessee Home and Farm. She has a B.S. and M.S. in horticulture from Mississippi State University and attributes her love of horticulture to being raised on a farm by generations of plant lovers. Her topic: “Sex in the Garden,” a funny and illuminating program on how babies are being made in our landscapes.

**Jim Resch** is chair of the Research & Development/ Test Holly and Taxonomy committees of the Holly Society. Jim trained in molecular biology and organic chemistry at Johns Hopkins and Cornell University. After earning his Ph.D. researching poisonous plants and fungi, Jim worked for over three decades in human drug discovery. Jim’s current interests with the Holly Society include the selection and evaluation of new hybrids. For the past several years he has provided the annual Holly meetings with test hollies.

**Rachel Cobb,** of NJ, is the HSA’s Webmaster and photographer for the San Diego Floral Association. Rachel studied art at the New England School of Art and Design, Ridgewood School of Art and Design, and the Annex in NYC where she worked as a freelance graphic designer for more than 20 years. She is a print and website designer for several garden-based publications and organizations. Rachel feels fortunate to be able to live her life documenting her love of nature’s simplicity and magnificence, stating: “I have found my niche, and am so lucky to share my life’s passion with so many wonderful people.”
PROPOSED SLATE OF TRUSTEES

This is the proposed slate of trustees that will be voted on at the Annual Meeting. Members of this group have a great deal of experience with the HSA and knowledge of holly. Read more about these candidates in the Holly Letter. Mike Pontti chaired the Nominating Committee.

**Proposed Trustees for 2019**

- Thomas G. Hilt, Washington, DC
- Paul Lightfoot, Fishers, IN
- Karen Vallowe, Greencastle, IN

**NEW HSA MEMBERS**

We welcome the following new Society members:

- Catherine J. Crean, White Plains, NY 10605
- Kim Eierman, Bronxville, NY 10708
- Jane Faulman, Silver Spring, MD 20901
- Greg Kramer, Parks & Recreation, Town of Greenwich, CT 06830
- Anne Morin, Gloucester, MA 01931
- Samuel C. Webb, Jr., Pittsburgh, PA 15236
- Ken Woerthwein, Felton, PA 17322
- Yiping Zou, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China 210043

**DONATIONS TO HSA TRUST FUNDS**

Donations were made to the funds listed below from October, 2017 to September, 2018. The total of all donations is $2,620.

**Research Trust Fund**

- Robert & Carla Artis
- Miriam Brent Booker, Hale Booth, Thornton Burnet, Jr., Richard Gettys, Mike & Diana Pontti

**Save the Holly Fund**

- Chad Franer, Mike & Diana Pontti, April Sanborn

**Wolf-Memorial Fund**

- Charles Anderson: John & Nancy Freeman, Mike & Diana Pontti
- Charles & Dot Anderson: Jim & Barb Resch, Robert Shumate
- Harold Elmore: Dennis & Jan Superczynski, Joe H. Woody
- Ruth Gehnrich: Herman Gehnrich
- Betty Kassab: Mr. & Mrs. Myo Myint
- John McDonnell: George M. Mitchell
Albert Neél: Dennis & Jan Superczynski
George Stilwell: George Stilwell, Jr.

Undesignated: William Cannon, Arlene L. Copeland, Mr. & Mrs. Myo Myint, Mike & Diana Pontti, Drs. Nick & Sheila Sorby, Dr. Willard Witte

The Holly Society thanks all those who donate to our Trust and Memorial Funds.

Financial reports are available to Society members upon written request to the HSA Secretary, secretaryhollysociety@gmail.com.

Dennis Superczynski, Treasurer, HSA

PLANT DONATIONS TO THE ANNUAL MEETING

The following entities have donated plants that will be sold at the auction at the 2019 HSA Annual Meeting. Many Society members will also bring plants for the auction.

Beaver Creek Nursery, Knoxville, TN
Mike and Brenda Stansberry

The Dawes Arboretum, Newark, Ohio
Rich Larson

East Fork Nursery, Sevierville, TN
Vivian Abney

Heartwood Nursery and Garden Shop, Felton, PA
Susan Hunter

Hewitt Garden & Design Center, Franklin, TN
Bill Hewitt

McLean Nurseries, Parkville, MD
Bill Kuhl

Vineyard Gardens, West Tisbury, MA
Chuck and Chris Wiley

Allan Armitage, Athens, GA, donated several of his autographed garden books.

Please visit these nurseries and websites to discover many unusual, difficult to find plants, and garden ideas.
EDITOR’S NOTE

Emily Jernigan

It is with regret that I am resigning my position as Editor of the Holly Society of America after I complete my duties associated with the publication of Volume 2 of the 2019 Journal. I have enjoyed my work with the Holly Society for the past 10 years, and look forward to continuing that relationship in an advisory capacity and by attending Annual Meetings. Rachel Cobb will become the Editor and will continue her role as Webmaster.

I particularly want to thank Dennis Superczynski, who asked me to take on the job as Editor in 2009; Ann Farnum, who served as an editorial consultant and mentor early in my tenure; Jim Cannon, who agreed to continue creating the beautiful covers for the Journal when I became the Editor; and Secretary Carole Cossaboon, whose cheerful, friendly attitude and competence make everyone, including me, feel better. HSA Historian Carmen Gianforte has offered numerous historical items for publication in the Journal. Society Presidents Ray Head, Mike Pontti, John Swintosky, and, especially, Sue Hunter, along with Bill Cannon and Mark Chaffins, have supported my work.

Jim Resch deserves special mention. His efforts have played a significant role in the production of the Journal. He has been kind enough, and patient enough, to continue checking my work to make sure that the nomenclature is right. He suggests, writes, and edits articles; submits photos; and is always willing to help. Jim’s expertise and unfailing good humor have made my job so much easier.

Thank you to all HSA members who have written up tours, and sent articles and photos for the past 22 editions of the Journal. Your contributions are grist for the mill that is the Journal.

Charlie and I value the friendships that we have formed at the Annual Meetings, and through my work as Editor. We want those, and our attendance at those meetings, to continue.
HOLLY SOCIETY OF AMERICA REGIONS

Mid-Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. Contacts: Jane Y. Christy, Sue Hunter, Sandy Wilson


Southeastern: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. Contact: Carolinas or South Central Chapter

Great Rivers: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. Contact: Great Rivers Chapter

Western: California, Kansas, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Washington Contact: Carole Cossaboon, HSA Secretary

International: All countries and members outside the US. Contact: Carole Cossaboon, HSA Secretary

SPONSOR YOUR FAVORITE HOLLY

Sue Hunter

Do you have a holly that you admire more than others? Perhaps there's a stately specimen of a "named" variety that you or someone you know has long appreciated, or a relatively new plant that you're observing as it grows.

Consider sponsoring your choice and having your specimen recognized by the Holly Society of America. This is different than a holly registration. Contact Sue Hunter for information: 717-779-6516.
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Southeast Region, Holly Society of America
The Espoma Company, Millville, NJ

Thank you for your support!

VISIT OUR WEBSITE
Please visit our website, www.hollysocam.org, for more information about the Holly Society and holly. We have articles, photos, and information about our Annual and Region meetings. Join or renew your membership in the Society there using PayPal, too.
You can find us on Facebook and Instagram, too.

HSA ANNUAL MEETING SITES
72nd Meeting
Nashville, TN
October 11 — 15, 2019

73rd Meeting
Williamsburg, VA
October, 2020
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HOLLY SOCIETY OF AMERICA COMMITTEES

The activities of the Holly Society are managed by groups of dedicated volunteers organized into various committees. Volunteers willing to assist with committee activities are always welcome; contact the chair to offer your services, or contact Sue Hunter, HSA President.

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Phone: 856 825-4300 Fax: 865-825-5283
Email our secretary, secretaryhollysociety@gmail.com, or visit www.hollysocam.org.

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