

AMERICAN CAMELLIA *Quarterly*

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Courtesy Camellias in America Revised Edition, by H. Harold Hume
CAMELLIA JAPONICA • TE DEUM

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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

This message is especially directed to camellia lovers who are not already members of the American Camellia Society. I wish to extend to each of you a very warm and cordial invitation to become a member of this, our National organization.

This complimentary copy of the American Camellia Quarterly is being sent to you because I believe that this concrete example of just one of the advantages of membership in our Society will make you want to see more of them. This is just one of four Quarterlies which you would receive each year as a member of the American Camellia Society. A Yearbook is also published each year, which alone is worth more than the membership dues. Camellia people everywhere will be glad to see your name listed as a member in our Yearbook, and in turn it will introduce you to the camellia people, camellia gardens, and camellia organizations everywhere.

From our literature you will receive information concerning:

- (a) Every phase of camellia propagation and culture,
- (b) New camellia varieties and new species or hybrids,
- (c) Camellia shows—when and where, with reports on show winners,
- (d) The names and addresses of camellia growers everywhere.

At our annual meetings and at our shows it is thrilling to meet and mingle with camellia lovers from North, East, South, and West. There is a strong bond uniting all those who appreciate the beauty of this Aristocrat of the Garden. Membership in our national organization does not mean any less loyalty to state and local societies for those most active in the American Camellia Society are also those most active in camellia affairs at state and local levels.

I urge you to join the thousands who are now members of our Society by sending your membership dues of \$5.00 to our Executive Secretary, Mr. Arthur C. Brown, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida.

Ralph S. Peer

THE VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY WELCOMES THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY—MARCH 18-21, 1959

Frederic Heutte, Norfolk, Virginia

On March 19, 1959, seven years practically to the day since the American Camellia Society met here in Virginia, we again are honored to serve as your Host, this time in the City of Norfolk instead of Virginia Beach. It is rather significant that most of the Officials in charge of the Seventh Annual Meeting will again be greeting you on its Fourteenth, including our Mayor W. F. Duckworth. Of greater significance, however, is the fact that many good camellia growers will act as a supporting cast to greet the many more good camellia growers we expect will be coming to this meeting, just as the number of camellias has multiplied and their sizes greatly increased in this lush Tidewater soil.

We are pleased by the selection for our Headquarters, the Monticello Hotel, with other hotels nearby to serve you in the heart of our downtown area and shopping district, because as a side line of camellia lore, you will witness the last gasp of an old but famous port city, as it will emerge into its new and modern aspect. You will see cranes and bulldozers carving out new perspectives, as even old streets will lose their identity. This urban redevelopment project, one of the largest in the South, will rejuvenate 138 acres of its most crowded business sections and present pleasant vistas in which camellias will play an important part, as it is planned to use them in profusion. Already several thousands have been used in the 200 acres of the redevelopment housing now completed, so that those who saw Norfolk seven years ago, and see it again, will see one of the new wonders of city planning.

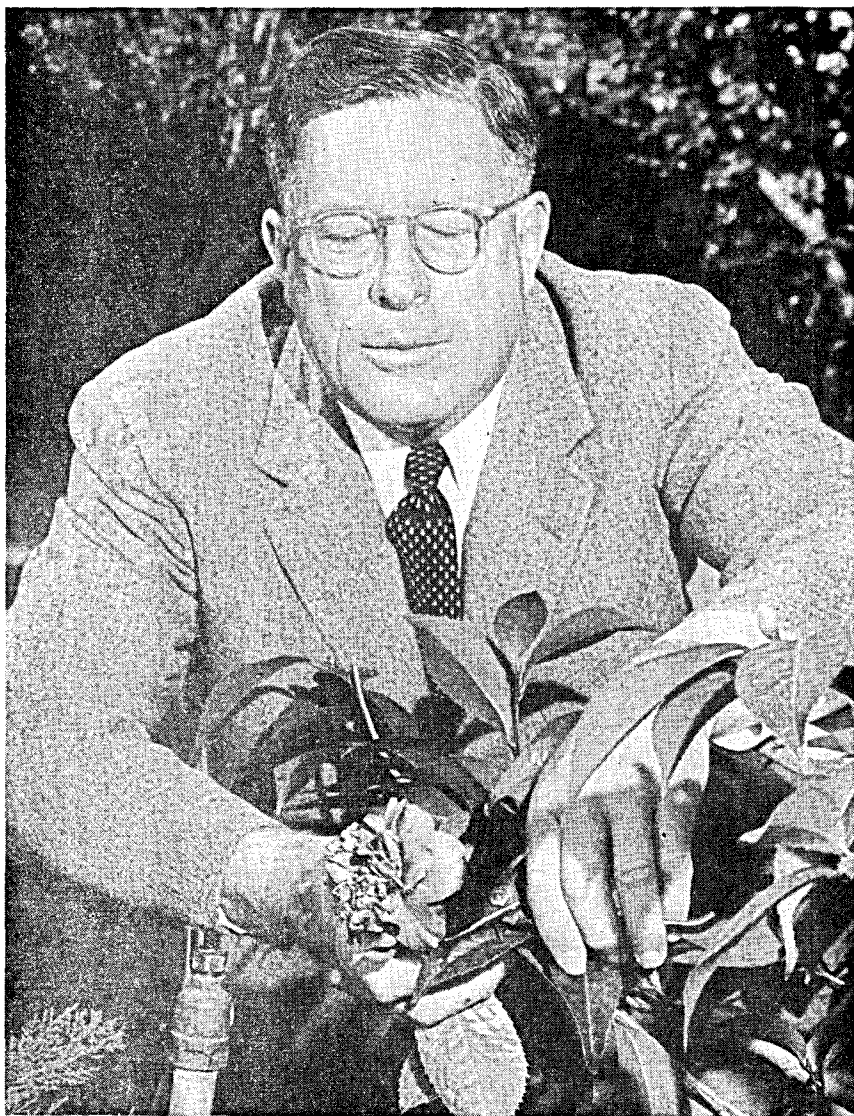
This same pace will be witnessed in its surrounding gardens, with camellias playing a most important phase. You will be shown several collections with 500 or more varieties in the Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk area. You will see camellias planted along boulevards—and in thousands of home yards. This portion of Tidewater Virginia is the source from which camellia culture has reached such points as our Nation's Capital, where they are now grown in great profusion, as well as Richmond, Virginia, our State Capital.

It is a little over 50 years ago that the first plantings were established here, but only since the founding of the American Camellia Society and subsequently the Virginia Camellia Society has real culture and development been made with this plant.

You will also be shown again through Norfolk's Municipal Camellia Garden, which has now over 800 varieties, including many species such as *C. granthamiana* and the new *Reticulata* collection grown in an unheated pit greenhouse. Adjacent to this Garden is being developed a new Botanical Garden where already a reflecting basin has been established, the perimeter of which reflects camellias 10 feet high, so that all in all there will be plenty of camellias in evidence. The souvenir program which will be given to you as part of the registration is dedicated to this new Botanical Garden, with all profits which may accrue from its advertisements given over for camellia research.

Under the Chairmanship of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Parsons, well known to camellia circles and on the Board of Directors of the American Camellia Society, has been placed the responsibility of this meeting. "Preacher," as he is known to most of us, is at this writing touring Europe with Mrs. Parsons, and I am sure

will bring back with them many ideas to make this meeting the best to date, if that is at all possible. Let me assure you, however, that if an enthusiastic Host Society is a criterion to a good meeting, this should be it. So plan to come to Norfolk, where many friendly hands and good camellias will be here to greet you.



AREJISHI in bloom on July 22 in United States District Court Judge SHERILL HALBERT'S garden. Judge Halbert is a Past President of Sacramento Camellia Society and a member of the Executive Committee of the Sacramento Camellia Festival Association.

RATING CAMELLIAS—A PRELIMINARY REPORT

David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California

The test of the Puddle-Hazlewood-Feathers plan for a systematic evaluation of camellias by acknowledged authorities using standard rules of procedure, as authorized by the Governing Board of the American Camellia Society in annual meeting last February, has now been largely completed, and the task of collating, analyzing, interpreting and writing the covering article constituting the final comprehensive report, which will appear in the 1958 Yearbook, is now under way. In the interim, we should like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank very sincerely all those who took the time, from certainly more pleasurable diversions during the summer, to carefully study the rules of procedure, and to fill out and return the score cards to the Secretary. To that gentleman, Arthur C. Brown, his good wife and Assistant Secretary, Ethel M. Brown, and the office staff go the most sincere thanks of the writer for their sympathetic and helpful cooperation throughout. To them this was an unusual and added burden, and they responded nobly.

The publicity which this undertaking has received has brought a fair amount of correspondence to the writer as entrepreneur thereof, of a nature both critical and commendatory. The principal criticism has been that the plan is too complicated and this reaction appears to have arisen from the misconception, in some instances, that the project is intended to be a sort of "do-it-yourself" proposition. While there is no reason why any qualified person should not use the "yardstick" we have devised to do his own measuring, the real intent and purpose of the originators is to have ratings made regularly on an area basis by the most qualified persons obtainable, such "official" ratings to be published periodically as a check-list and guide for the Society members. With new camellias, it is to be expected that these official ratings will be revised occasionally, as plants become more established and experience is broadened.

Insofar as complexity is concerned, because this effort was started from scratch, everything we could think of that might tend to develop an accurate and reliable result was included. To the degree that we are able to enlist the experience and good judgment of the best appraisers available, much of the "questionnaire" nature of the rating forms can be dropped. Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that the business of becoming familiarized with the system was, in itself, a fairly large part of the task. As the appraisers acquire an intimate knowledge of the mechanics of the plan, the complexity and thus the time involved will naturally diminish. Aside from this, other simplifications, arising from actual usage of the forms, have suggested themselves.

On the commendatory side, we have been greatly encouraged by the letters of those who were kind enough to take the time to write and express enthusiasm for the project. It seems that many believe, as we do, that camellia rating by qualified judges, using sound principles of evaluation which eliminate as much of the human-element risk as possible, is both desirable and necessary.

If I may presume to speak for the three individuals who were motivated throughout by this conviction, (embracing as they do, the very broad background represented by (1) an Associate Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society, honored because of his skills and knowledge as curator of one of the famed gardens of England, (2) a retired nurseryman with the keenest interest and activity in Australian camellia society affairs, now become experimenter, and (3) a breeder of camellias, certainly better known for his efforts as amateur

editor of a camellia society publication) matters have developed to the point where there is really no alternative to the quasi-scientific approach to camellia evaluation. The situation has become confused and people are being disappointed, to put it mildly, with a resultant unfavorable reaction on the growth of interest and enthusiasm in camellias and therefore camellia societies. It is a primary purpose of the camellia-rating endeavor to check this trend and, through the medium of their membership in the amateur societies, render society members service of an impartial and reliable nature that will, when it becomes established, inevitably result in greater enjoyment of their hobby, minimize expensive experimentation at a loss of time and money, and lead eventually to a more wholesome relationship between those who sell and those who buy camellias. At least, this is what we hope for and surely it is an objective meriting the utmost support and cooperation of all concerned.

IN MEMORIAM

William S. Domer—1902-1958

Commander William Samuel Domer, graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, and native of Washington, D. C., died May 23, 1958 at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland. Associated for many years with Sandoz, Inc., Real Estate, Washington, D. C., and with the Bureau of Ships during World War II, he became interested in trying camellias in the Washington, D. C. area in 1948 and was a founding member of the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley in 1955, and Vice President of that Society 1957-1958. He was an extremely enthusiastic camellia grower and was also a member of the Southern California Camellia Society, the Northern California Camellia Society, the Virginia Camellia Society, the Oregon Camellia Society, the North Carolina Camellia Society, and the American Camellia Society. In the latter organization he served on the Inter-Society Committee, and was an accredited judge, having served in many of the shows in the Gulf and Atlantic coastal districts, and was State Director for Maryland and Washington, D. C. Although Commander Domer is no longer with us, he will be remembered by many, many friends, particularly when plants that he gave so generously as scions or cuttings are in bloom. The Society and his many friends extend their sympathy to his wife and relatives.

Edward P. Carter

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THE CAMELLIA

Arthur C. Brown, Gainesville, Florida ¹

A Capsule of the Camellia—The story of the camellia is as romantic as the flower itself. It is permeated with the mystery of the Orient, the salty vigor of merchantmen, and the perfume of a decadent court, to become revitalized in the strength of a new country. (Attributed to Mr. E. A. Combatalade, Sacramento, California.)

The references to camellias which follow were taken almost in their entirety from articles published from time to time in the several editions of the Society's official publication, *American Camellia Yearbook*.

Camellias belong to the family THEACEAE, and the tribe GORDONIEAE. (See A Review of the Species of Camellia by J. Robert Sealy, 1956 Yearbook.)

Species most frequently encountered in the United States include *japonica*, *sasanqua*, *reticulata*, *hiemalis*, *vernalis*, and *saluenensis*. Recently authorities placed into other species several varieties formerly believed to be *C. sasanqua*. For example, SHOWA-NO-SAKAE and SHISHI-GASHIRA have been placed in the species *C. hiemalis*, and DAWN into the species *C. vernalis*. For an up-to-date list of varieties by species, see the 1958 edition of *Camellia Nomenclature* published by the Southern California Camellia Society.

Camellias probably originated in the warmer parts of China and Indo-China, and on the islands adjacent to China. In their natural homes camellias thrived in localities where high temperature, heavy rainfall, and high humidity prevailed during the summer, with light rainfall and cooler or cool and cloudy weather with limited variations in the winter. The soils are well drained and acid in reaction. Plants are all evergreen, mostly shrubs or small trees up to 30 feet high; one or two species, *C. reticulata* for example, may attain 50 feet.

Dissemination into Europe and America

In English literature the date of introduction of camellies into that country is "before 1739." The Abbé Berlese, writing in 1737, mentioned a camellia in the royal gardens in Italy. The first authentic date for entry of camellias into England is 1792, when an ALBA PLENA and a VARIEGATA were brought in by Captain Connor of the East India vessel *Carnatic*. Camellias are now to be found in England, Belgium, France, Germany, Portugal, Spain and Italy.

What is believed to be the first introduction into America was a single red variety obtained from England in 1798 by John Stevens, Hoboken, New Jersey. Many other importations followed. Interest in the genus spread to Philadelphia, and that city became the camellia center of the United States. For the most part camellias were grown in greenhouses.

Outdoor culture in this country began with the movement of camellias into Baltimore, Maryland, Charleston, South Carolina, Savannah, Georgia, and other cities in the South. Noteworthy plantings were started at Magnolia Gardens and Middleton Gardens near Charleston. In 1848 Rev. John Grimeké-Drayton of Magnolia-on-the-Ashby imported camellia plants from France and England, although there is reason to believe that camellias were growing at Magnolia before that date. In 1858 he reported that some 120 varieties were growing on the

¹ Executive Secretary, American Camellia Society, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida.

plantation. It is interesting to observe that ownership of Magnolia Gardens has remained in the hands of direct descendants of the man who first obtained possession of the property—Thomas Drayton in 1692, or Thomas Drayton, Jr., in 1700. C. Norwood Hastie, Jr., a widely known and respected nurseryman-member of the American Camellia Society, is the current owner.

From the Seaboard camellias moved westward through the Southern states into Louisiana. In 1852 plants were imported into Sacramento, California, by L. L. F. Warren, a former resident of Boston who had grown camellias in Boston before he moved west.

Temperature Limitations

Camellia plants can withstand low temperatures without injury. Charles McIntosh wrote in 1885:

“The camellia in its native home is exposed during the summer to a heat equal to that of Bengal, India, while in winter the cold is nearly as intense as it is in Moscow, Russia.”

In an article, “Camellias in New York,” published in the American Camellia Yearbook of 1955, Dr. P. W. Zimmerman quoted Mr. W. Phillips, a nurseryman in Yonkers, New York, as saying that, as a result of his experience in the winter of 1954-55 when the temperature dropped to 7 degrees, he considered camellia plants to be hardier than azaleas, rhododendrons, and laurels.

Mr. Ralph S. Peer, President, American Camellia Society, in a letter written last Spring (1958), stated, “The plants of *C. rusticana* in my garden here (Lake Tahoe, California) successfully came through one of the worst winters on record. We had 14 feet of snow here at ‘White Firs’ at the end of February.” (Note—the common name for *C. rusticana* is “Snow Camellia.”)

The ability of the camellia plant to withstand low temperature without injury is dependent upon a number of factors, especially the degree of dormancy attained by the plant before cold weather strikes. For an interesting discussion of this subject we quote from Dr. H. S. Wolfe’s article, “Injury of Camellias by Cold”, published in the 1951 Yearbook—

“Plants whose tissues are well matured when they are subjected to freezing temperatures, therefore, are the ones which can survive. There are great differences between species in the minimal temperatures they can endure, but within any species it is the degree of maturity of tissues which determines frost resistance—or more correctly, resistance to freezing. The real problem in the camellia region is to achieve maturity. Sometimes the climatic conditions take care of the matter for us very nicely. An autumn when the temperature gradually declines so that all growth has ceased long before any freezing temperatures arrive, with no recurrence of warmth, matures camellias so that they endure our coldest winters unhurt. But an autumn in which favorable warmth continues late and freezing weather comes early, such as the Autumn of 1950, leaves camellias poorly prepared to resist low temperatures, and extensive injury results.

“It is not enough, moreover, that the plant become thoroughly dormant before freezing occurs. It must stay dormant until no more freezing is going to occur. More than half of the battle of freeze resistance is won for the camellia grower if his shrubs enter the winter in well-matured condition,

but it is not necessary for visible signs of growth to be manifest before the tissues change their degree of maturity. A week or two with temperatures not below 40° F. may play havoc with cold resistance. And of course there is a steady decline in cold endurance in flower buds as they swell and open. Fortunately the camellia has far less tendency than the peach to start vegetative buds into growth as the result of a warm period in winter; but dormancy is chiefly a function of temperature, and above 40° F. there is no dormancy operative to restrain growth.

"The rate at which frozen tissues thaw out in air has been found to have little or no effect on the degree of injury. But if water is used to thaw plants, the very rapid thawing which results is likely to cause more injury than thawing in air. So do not turn the hose on frozen plants next morning. It is often the case, however, that where frozen plant tissues are exposed to direct sunshine, there is more injury than if the plants are shaded. Camellias are usually grown under partial shade; but if specimens are growing in full sun, it may reduce freeze injury to cover them before sunrise with cloth or paper.

"Finally, it must be remembered that just as there are differences in cold endurance between different species of plants, so there are differences between varieties of camellia in their resistance to freezing injury under the same conditions of climate and soil. Where winter injury is a frequent handicap to satisfaction in camellia growing, those varieties which have greater relative endurance of cold should be given preference or grown exclusively."

Culture in the United States

In this country camellias are grown in the ground out-of-doors, in containers, and in greenhouses. As a general rule the area in which camellias can be grown out-of-doors successfully is south and east of a line drawn, roughly, from Washington, D. C., to Eldorado, Arkansas, and from that point southwest in the general direction of, but west of, Texarkana and Fort Worth, Texas. On the Pacific Coast outdoor culture is practical from Southern California northward to Vancouver, British Columbia. Container-grown camellias are to be found throughout these areas, but most particularly in California.

Species most generally encountered are *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*, and to a far less degree *C. reticulata*. The Japonicas are the hardiest, followed closely by Sasanquas; Reticulatas are far more susceptible to cold injury than either of these.

Camellias are satisfactory greenhouse subjects. As a general rule cultural requirements are about the same for growth in the open ground, containers, or greenhouses (including coolrooms or porches)—well drained, slightly acid (pH 5 to 6) soil, ample moisture (but not "wet feet"), humidity on the high side, semi-shade, and winter temperatures between 32° and 60° F.

The following comments about container culture were taken from the article "Growing Camellias in Containers" by Claude Chidamian, published in the 1954 Yearbook:

"Camellias will live indefinitely in containers as long as they are of sufficient size to take care of the roots. (The ratio of 6 sq. in. of root space for each foot in height has been advocated by some growers.) There is no other plant that stands being root-bound so well as the camellia, provided it is fed and watered

regularly. European growers have kept camellias in containers for as long as 50 years, the plants being 8 to 10 feet high by 6 to 8 feet across. My own collection (at Los Angeles, California) of several hundred container-grown camellias includes a number of plants over 25 years in age and 8 feet in height which are growing and blooming freely in 20-inch clay pots.

"The requirements for growing camellias in containers successfully are not many, but imperative. Shade, moisture, rich soil, drainage—these cover the essentials. But the many practical aspects of these basic factors must be discussed more fully. - - - The best time to pot or repot is during the month of February. - - - A pot-bound plant must be placed in a larger container or normal growth and bloom will cease. - - - For the amateur the best practice is to shift from a gallon tin (or 6- or 8-inch pot) into a 5-gallon tin or 12-inch pot, and then continue shifting four sizes larger each time. - - - Potted camellias seem to grow best when uniform amounts of water are always present in the soil. This condition can best be achieved by watering the plants freely at infrequent intervals. - - - Potted camellias must be given adequate fertilizer to replace nutrients leached out by frequent watering or by absorption into the plant. - - - It is a good idea to give a light feeding in December to insure a supply of food for the first flush of growth. The second application is made in February to stimulate the new growth that is just beginning. The third and last feeding is given in April. Liquid fertilizers are excellent for container-grown plants because they penetrate the soil thoroughly and are immediately available to the roots."

Favorable cultural conditions for plants growing in the ground approximate those for containers—shade, or at least semishade, moisture, good drainage, rich soil (slightly acid in reaction). As in the case of container-grown plants, a fertilizer schedule is a highly debatable subject. The best advice is for each grower to work out a schedule that is best suited to soil and climatic conditions for his particular area.

The cultural conditions specified for camellias grown in containers and in the ground also apply to greenhouse culture, with one very important addition—ample ventilation. For suggestions about greenhouse culture we will quote from an article on the subject by Dr. S. Lehman Nyce of Norristown, Pennsylvania, published in the 1954 Yearbook—

"Instead of side walls, the glass on my greenhouse comes down to within six inches of the ground, and allows space for two rows of glass ventilators hinged at the top. This arrangement literally places the plants out of doors in the summer and eliminates the need for moving them out under the trees. The thermostat on an oil-burning heating system is set at 40° F.—the furnace turns on at 38 degrees and off at 42 degrees. The thermostat setting is not changed during the winter. Automatic hydroelectric ventilators take care of temperatures which exceed 45 degrees. Soil for both bedded and potted plants is prepared at the rate of one-third old cow manure, and one-third peat, and one-third sandy loam; the pH is maintained at 5.5. - - - On the average all plants—bedded and potted (plunged)—are watered once a week. Syringing or spraying is attended to by an automatic overhead sprinkler system. The spray is turned on morning and evening for about three minutes. This prevents humidity from dropping below fifty per cent. The same schedule is followed during the summer, but the sprayers operate for periods of one to one and one half hours daily.

"A lath shading remains in place on the north and south sides of the roof all summer, but is rolled up for the month of November until the Daikaguras

begin to bloom. At that time the sun is low and the north shades are left rolled up, but the south ones go down again. I believe that this one burst of sunlight at a time when no plant growth is taking place and flower buds are not opening has tremendous effect upon the size, color and texture of flowers."

In the same edition of the Yearbook Mr. Paul Ackerman, Neponsit, Long Island, New York, discussed construction of a "do-it-yourself" greenhouse, and culture of camellias in a room or on a porch. Mr. Ackerman's experience with camellias dates back to 1931. Since that time he has never been without camellias and has grown them successfully in the house, on a porch, and in a greenhouse. In his article he gave some facts and figures, and stated, in part:

"The greenhouse is 25 feet long and 10½ feet wide, 6 feet 3 inches high at the eaves and 9 feet 3 inches at the ridge, and accommodates some 40 varieties of camellias planted in clay pots. Every other sash on the roof and sides can be opened. In addition there are four ventilator boards, each 8 inches x 10 feet, hinged at the top, along each side at the bottom of the sash. Since mid-April we have carried a coat of shading compound on the roof and west side. This, plus the flexible ventilating plan, has given us a house which thus far has never been more than one or two degrees warmer than the temperature outside. This fact is noteworthy in view of the absence of automatic fans, sprinkling devices or controls. (Reference, of course, is made to summer temperatures.) For the winter of 1954-55 a hot water system or a thermostatically controlled kerosene heater will be installed. - - - We learned last winter that camellia plants will bloom very well when the house is running at quite cool temperatures. Our night temperatures were usually between 36° and 40° F. Spot watering, moving from plant to plant with a slowly running hose, is the general method I use. - - - The soil should be fibrous and conducive to drainage and aeration. - - - I feed the plants in early spring and in June—light applications only on moist soil. This schedule is supplemented by foliar feeding starting in March. The solution is sprayed on the leaves once every two weeks over a period of two months.

"The preceding comments pertain to camellias in a greenhouse. There are several specific requirements for successful culture in the home. Of primary importance is a room or porch which can be kept cool during the fall and winter. The lack of humidity together with the high temperatures that prevail in the average home during the winter will not kill camellia plants, but will cause poor growth and extensive bud-drop. Householders who can meet the simple requirements of a cool (and well lighted) room or porch can grow camellias satisfactorily, particularly the single, semidouble, and peony-form types. The ideal temperature for rooms or porches should be between 45 and 50 degrees F. although temperatures in the low 30's won't hurt the plants. Plants which winter indoors should be moved to the garden and set (plunged) in semi-shade as soon as the new growth has hardened. June is a good time to make the move. Plants should remain outdoors well into the fall. My practice was to leave them out until the beginning of November, - - - the plants become hardened and are well able to stand the rigors of low temperatures."

Insects

Camellias are hosts of comparatively few insect pests. Scale insects, especially tea scale, are probably the worst offenders. Unless brought under control, tea scale can severely injure, even kill the plant. Its presence is indicated

by a white cottony mass on the underside of the leaves. Those areas, in fact all parts of the plant above ground, should be thoroughly covered with spray material. Oil emulsions (Florida Volck is recommended) and malathion are the control materials most frequently used. The first application should be made in the spring, preferably before new growth begins, followed by a second application about 10 days later. A third application early in June may be desirable for the control of tea scale.

Red spiders, or mites, injure foliage by sucking plant juices therefrom. Presence of mites is first indicated by a graying or browning of the midribs of the foliage, and eventually of the entire leaf. These pests can be controlled by application (to both sides of the leaves) of an oil emulsion or malathion, although a good miticide is recommended. Repeated sprayings may be necessary.

Plant lice, or aphids, cause great injury at times to new growth; the affected leaves are twisted, curled and stunted. Black Leaf 40 is an effective control material.

Caution: On the whole, oil emulsions are safe to use. At times, however, plants may be severely injured. Do not spray plants in full sun when the temperatures are above 90 degrees, or when temperatures in the low 30's may occur. Oil and sulfur are incompatible, so do not use an oil emulsion on a plant that has been treated with sulfur, or will be so treated, within two weeks of the scheduled application of oil emulsion.

Use spray materials according to instructions printed on the containers.

Unless the operator intends to thoroughly cover every part of the plant, both sides of the leaves, stems and branches with the spray material, he may as well leave the sprayer in the shed and go fishing.

Diseases

There are several diseases of camellias, but only two, dieback and camellia flower blight, are of major and wide spread importance, and difficult to control.

Dieback is caused by a fungus, *Glomerella cingulata*. Symptoms: wilting of leaves on a twig and cankers on the limbs or trunk. Affected leaves and twigs turn brown—at times black—and shrivel. Control—a question. Dr. Denzell L. Gill, Pathologist, United States Department of Agriculture, Tifton, Georgia, published in the 1957 Yearbook the results of a five-year study of the effect of fungicides, nitrogen fertilizer, complete fertilizer, insecticides and pruning on camellia dieback. His summary and conclusions follow:

"The fungicides tested, ferbam and Copper A or captan, reduced dieback in some cases. Both high amounts of nitrogen and complete fertilizer increased dieback. The amount of dieback was not affected by the insecticides tested, oil emulsion and parathion, or by pruning. The amount of growth was affected in some cases by fungicides and by pruning." (Until such time as an effective control for dieback is developed, this writer will depend upon pruning—at times drastic—of diseased twigs, branches, even trunks.)

Camellia flower blight is caused by the presence of the fungus *Sclerotinia camelliae*, which is closely related to the fungi responsible for brown rot of peaches and petal blight of azaleas.

According to Luther W. Baxter, Jr., and W. M. Epp whose article "Camellia Flower Blight" appeared in the 1957 American Camellia Yearbook, only the flowers of camellias become diseased. Unlike azalea petal blight, this disease does not progress from flower to flower. The life history of the causal organism is from the flower into the ground, and, the following season, back to the flower.

The first noticeable symptoms of camellia flower blight are small brown spots on the petals. After a few days the spots enlarge to cover entire petals, and eventually most or all of the flower. When such flowers are turned over and the bracts (calyx) and core (pistil) of the flower are removed, a white to gray cottony fungal growth is usually evident. On many varieties prominent venation of the affected petal tissue is a characteristic symptom. The texture or consistency of the diseased flower remains firm even when the petal is rubbed between the fingers, as contrasted with azalea petal blight which breaks down when tested in this manner. If brown spots are found distributed at random on flowers of several varieties during the period late January to April, the presence of flower blight should be suspected. Flower blight has not been known to develop prior to mid-January so any suspicious flowers observed in the fall of the year may be disregarded.

The diseased flowers fall from the plant at about the same time as normal blooms. A few days later the base of the flower begins to thicken, and in about two weeks hard black bodies, sclerotia, are formed. The presence of sclerotia provides a positive identification of flower blight.

According to Baxter and Epp, frost injury can be distinguished from flower blight rather easily, since frost injury sustained by the flower is usually brighter in color and is restricted to the margins of the petals. Flower blight, on the other hand, always progresses toward the center of the flower. Freeze injury is more difficult to distinguish from flower blight on the basis of color, but as a rule all open flowers will be affected and there will not be any isolated brown spots.

A number of other reports of investigations on camellia flower blight have been printed from time to time in the Yearbooks. These include articles by Haasis and Nelson (1953); D. L. Gill (1955); D. L. Gill and J. T. Ratcliffe (1956).

Up to the present time, an effective means for the control of camellia flower blight has not been developed. However, recent investigations indicate that the use of the material Terraclor may be very effective. Two reports on the results of the use of Terraclor will be published in the 1958 Yearbook.

Other diseases which affect camellias at times have been discussed in various editions of the Yearbook—corky outgrowths (A. G. Plakidas, 1949), camellia root rot (D. L. Gill, 1952), camellia root rot, virus and virus-like diseases, corky outgrowths and others (D. L. Gill, 1955), nematodes (R. L. Self and Eldon J. Cairns, 1955), and a general discussion of diseases (Erdman West, 1955).

Propagation

Camellias may be propagated in several ways—seeds, twig cuttings, leaf-bud cuttings, air-layering and grafting. All of these methods have been discussed repeatedly in various editions of the Yearbook.

Seed pods mature in this country during June, July and August and should be collected before the pods split and the seeds fall to the ground. As the seeds lose vitality rapidly when exposed to the air, they should be planted as soon as possible. (Some growers test seeds by dumping them in a pail of water—practically all the seeds which sink to the bottom will germinate; the ones that float at the top are doubtful.) Small lots of seed may be germinated in damp sphagnum moss in a wide-mouth glass jar—as the seeds sprout, they are removed and planted. Larger amounts may be sprouted in flats, placed in the shade, in a well sifted mixture of equal parts of peat moss, leaf mold and sand. Seeds are

planted about one inch deep. The surface should be mulched and kept moist, but not soggy. The seedlings may be transplanted into the ground or containers when about 4 inches high.

Cuttings should not be permitted to wilt following removal from a plant. They may be rooted in boxes at least 6 inches deep with enough holes in the bottom to insure adequate drainage. In a partially shaded area, the box should be set on bricks to facilitate drainage. The bottom of the box is covered with 1 to 2 inches of gravel, and the box filled with the planting medium—sand, vermiculite, half sand and half vermiculite, half peat and half vermiculite, or what have you. The peat mixture will hold moisture better than sand, give an acid reaction, and possibly promote more root growth than sand. The vermiculite mixtures have a high moisture retaining capacity, are sterile, and are loose. **Do not** pack vermiculite mixtures.

Cuttings may be made at any time during the year, but the highest percentage of take are from those set out during the summer months. The cuttings, from healthy, pest free plants, should be 5 to 6 inches long with the top three leaves. To conserve moisture the cuttings are placed in the growing medium at an angle so the lower leaf will be parallel to the ground. The box is then covered with a double layer of cheesecloth or a piece of white-washed glass. For the first 6 to 10 days the cuttings should be syringed twice daily. From then on the medium should be kept moist but not soggy.

In recent years many growers have been very successful with propagation of camellias under a mist spray, thereby doing away with the need for cover or frequent hand sprayings. A plan for a mist-spray propagation bed is a part of an article on this subject by Austin Griffiths, Jr., Howard W. Miller and Ralph H. Sharpe in the 1953 Yearbook.

If only a few cuttings are involved, they can be rooted satisfactorily by putting them into the ground in the shade and covering with an inverted glass jar. In this way they require a minimum of care and may be left in place for a longer period.

Grafting: The several methods of grafting have been discussed so frequently and at such length in different Yearbooks that further discussion of this lengthy subject is hardly advisable in this article. However, reference will be made to two adjuncts of grafting which are of considerable importance.

1. Use of fungicides in camellia grafting. A. G. Plakidas and Louis Anzalone (1956 Yearbook) reported that immersion of scions for 30 seconds in solutions of the fungicides ferbam or captan (3 pounds per 100 gallons of water) is a valuable aid in increasing the percentage of successful grafts, particularly in the case of varieties that are difficult to graft. The method is easy and inexpensive and is applicable to both amateur and commercial grafting.

2. Mist grafting. A number of growers have extended the use of mist spray for cuttings to their grafting procedures. This method provides the humidity so essential to successful grafting without the trouble and aggravation incidental to the use of glass jars on small stocks, or the construction of platforms and the use of glass covers around very large stocks. This subject is discussed at length in articles in the 1956 and 1957 Yearbooks contributed by Mr. Frederic Heutte.

There remain a number of items of interest about camellias that cannot be discussed at this time. The Editor has just reminded me that I was commissioned to write a short article for the October Quarterly—not a book. So I will close with a reminder to members of the American Camellia Society that the items

not mentioned herein, and many others, have been discussed authoritatively and at some length in one or more of the *American Camellia Yearbooks* published since 1946. Incidentally, a Table of Contents of all articles published in the Yearbooks will be included in the 1958 edition.

To prospective members who may read this article, I offer a cordial invitation to join the American Camellia Society and participate in the benefits that are a part of a membership. A membership in the American Camellia Society is about the best investment a camellia enthusiast can make. In return for a nominal membership fee of \$5.00, each member receives copies of the Society's publications without additional charge.

This is a sample of the American Camellia Quarterly. The Yearbook is a handsomely bound volume of approximately 300 pages, and contains some 40-45 articles dealing with almost every phase of camellia culture, 8 color plates of camellia flowers, and numerous black-and-white illustrations.

A roster of names and addresses of members is published in each Yearbook. Join the Society and take a copy with you on your travels. Almost everywhere in the South and on the Pacific Coast, and to a lesser extent in the North and even abroad, you will find a member of this Society the doors of whose home will swing open with welcome upon utterance of the magic word—Camellias.

A final suggestion: A membership in the American Camellia Society makes a wonderful present for Christmas or birthdays.

NOTICE OF ELECTION—GULF COAST TERRITORY

An election for the Directorate will be held this Fall and Winter in the Gulf Coast Territory. This Territory is composed of the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. The positions involved are one Director from each State, and two Directors-at-Large for the Territory.

Notices of the election and requests for names of nominees, in the form of double postal cards, will be mailed to all voting members about the middle of November. Members shall indicate on the return portion of the postal cards the name of their choice (one only) for Director from their state, and the names of their choice (two only) for Director-at-Large, and mail the cards to the Secretary without delay. Nominations received beyond 30 days after the date indicated on the notices will not be considered.

The By-Laws provide that the names of incumbent Directors be printed in the notice. Some members, particularly new ones, believe they are obligated to vote for the incumbents. *That is not true.* Members have the privilege of writing in the name of any candidate of their own choice.

The final ballots will be mailed from the Secretary's office about the middle of January. The names of the members who receive the highest number of nominating votes for each Directorate, together with such additional names as the nominating committee may select, shall be printed on these ballots. However, members *are not obligated* to vote for the candidates whose names appear on the ballots. They are privileged to write in, on blank lines provided for that purpose, the names of candidates of their own selection.

The members who receive the highest number of final ballots for any Directorate shall be the winners. The newly elected Directors will take office at the Annual Meeting to be held in Norfolk, Virginia, March 18-22, 1959.

INTERVIEWS WITH PROMINENT CAMELLIA GROWERS ON THE BEHAVIOR OF CAMELLIAS LAST WINTER

Mrs. M. J. Witman, Macon, Georgia

A. Camellias at Fort Valley, Georgia.

"This past winter we had two glorious camellia seasons instead of one in Georgia. The first extended from early fall until late December. The second from early March way into April. Our hopes had risen very high during the early season, only to be shattered by continuous cold spells during January and February. According to the Macon Weather Bureau the low temperatures during these two months were as follows:

Jan. 1—32 degrees	Jan. 11—30 degrees	Jan. 21—47 degrees
2—25 degrees	12—30 degrees	22—36 degrees
3—27 degrees	13—39 degrees	23—34 degrees
4—24 degrees	14—48 degrees	24—40 degrees
5—26 degrees	15—43 degrees	25—39 degrees
6—28 degrees	16—39 degrees	26—37 degrees
7—27 degrees	17—29 degrees	27—37 degrees
8—22 degrees	18—29 degrees	28—30 degrees
9—17 degrees	19—26 degrees	29—39 degrees
10—25 degrees	20—37 degrees	30—31 degrees
		31—37 degrees
Feb. 1—31 degrees	Feb. 11—24 degrees	Feb. 21—21 degrees
2—27 degrees	12—34 degrees	22—23 degrees
3—26 degrees	13—25 degrees	23—35 degrees
4—21 degrees	14—24 degrees	24—31 degrees
5—37 degrees	15—21 degrees	25—48 degrees
6—63 degrees	16—32 degrees	26—48 degrees
7—53 degrees	17—17 degrees	27—57 degrees
8—34 degrees	18—10 degrees	28—56 degrees
9—27 degrees	19—12 degrees	29—49 degrees
10—24 degrees	20—17 degrees	

Our blooming season then was at a standstill. Few buds opened. Those that dared to do so gave us flowers that were not up to standard. However, neither buds nor shrubs were injured, unlike the case during previous winters' severe freezes. I believe that there are two factors responsible for this good luck.

1. The fact that we had plenty of rainfall in autumn and all winter, therefore, plenty of moisture in the ground.

2. The fact that we did not have, as we did in previous winters, extremes in temperatures, i. e. an 80 degree reading one day followed by a 20 or 15 degree reading the next. Instead, we had uniformly cold weather during January and February. Most all the shows had to be cancelled in Georgia, as they are always held during these two months. Camellia lovers were quite discouraged, and they had good reasons to be. Yet, every time I looked at my fine crop of buds, I could not help being optimistic. Naturally fewer visitors came to M. L. to see my collection during that period, but I felt confident that later on we would have plenty of good flowers, as the tight buds had not been damaged by cold. My optimism was well rewarded. Our private show in March and April sur-

passed all of our hopes. Indeed, it has been the finest camellia season we ever had. Not only this, but every camellia grower with whom I came in contact at that time spoke enthusiastically about the "most beautiful blooms he ever saw in his yard." So, our Georgia shows this year were confined to our own gardens, but they were magnificent.

The following observations on the behavior of my camellias during our late season are more specific. About 85 per cent of the blooms were better than ever before, and about 15 per cent were worse. Among the 85 per cent I would like to list MRS. D. W. DAVIS, LAWRENCE WALKER, PINK CHAMPAGNE, and especially SIEUR DE BIENVILLE, that pink sport of FLORENCE STRATTON which is so difficult to open outdoors. For the first time, this year, its blooms were exquisite in texture, size and form. Among the 15 per cent that did not do well at all I will list PINK PERFECTION, MAGNOLIAEFLORA, and the MATHOTIANAS.

Several Georgia growers brought to my attention that dieback has been more prevalent lately in our gardens than it ever had been before. Dead twigs still have to be trimmed daily. It has also been observed here, and in many other gardens in this territory, that a large percentage of camellia shrubs shed their leaves more heavily than in former years. In fact, Judge Solomon wrote me from Savannah that this same condition prevailed in his garden.

The abundant shedding of leaves, reported above, has been followed by luxuriant new growth. This fact, and also the fact that our shrubs are setting a splendid early new crop of buds, may indicate that we might have the finest camellia season yet ahead of us."

B. Camellias Near Mobile.

"Last winter the camellia cycle around Mobile, Alabama, followed much the same pattern as it did in Georgia, as reported by a Fort Valley grower. I have a suggested explanation on why the variety VILLE DE NANTES does not do well around Mobile. I think that, normally, the Mobile climate does not provide for enough dormancy. During Mobile's delightfully mild winters the VILLES are being "forced", as they would be in a greenhouse, without sufficient rest period. Consequently they open too soon, undersized, too flat, and generally without serration on the petals' edge. I was quite enthusiastic, however, about the extraordinarily good behavior of the VILLE DE NANTES sport, LADY KAY, this past winter. They were breathtaking in size, with much white in their ruffled, rabbit-eared petals."

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Don't forget that the 1959 camellia show of the Virginia Camellia Society will be held in Norfolk, Virginia, in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society. The dates for the show will be March 21-22.

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The 1960 Jacksonville (Florida) show also will be held in conjunction with an Annual Meeting of the Society. The tentative dates for that show are January 23-24, 1960, which are the customary dates for the show staged jointly by the Garden Club of Jacksonville and the Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville. Officials of local shows in the South, who select dates for their shows well in advance, should bear these dates in mind to avoid conflict with the Annual Meeting and show.

NEW INTRODUCTIONS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA 1958-1959 SEASON

A. H. Dekker, Glendale, California

It is surprising to learn after canvassing the propagators and dealers in Southern California that they again are introducing a fair number of outstanding new varieties. We will make an effort to give a clear and accurate description of each one of these new introductions. In describing the size, we will use the terminology as outlined in the nomenclature book published by the Southern California Camellia Society.

Vern and Billie McCaskill of the McCaskill Gardens of Pasadena are introducing a number of new varieties this season, one of which is named for the editor of the *Camellia Review*, the publication of the Southern California Camellia Society.

LIZ BEEBE is a seedling of the well known COLONIAL LADY. It is a semidouble, medium pink with deeper shades of pink distributed haphazardly on the petals in a most unusual manner. It has good substance, average texture, and the blooms which appear in mid-season have good lasting qualities. The shrub is of the bushy type with extremely fine foliage.

The McCaskills have honored their good friends, Colonel and Mrs. Gale, by naming two seedlings after these two fine individuals who have given so much to camellias.

JESSE GALE is a glossy deep red (one might describe it as a patent leather red), single bloom of unknown parentage. The substance is good and, as described above, the texture is glossy. This flower also blooms mid-season. The medium-large bloom, which in appearance resembles CASILDA except for its deeper red color, is borne on a bushy shrub with medium size green foliage. This bloom has excellent keeping qualities for a single.

The seedling named for our old friend, for many years Secretary-Treasurer of the Southern California Camellia Society, is called CARROLL GALE. This bloom is a pale pink, rose form, of unknown parentage. It is a solid pink with no markings. The blooms, which are borne on a compact, bushy shrub with medium size leaves, have good substance and average texture. This flower has excellent lasting qualities.

The McCaskills are proud of a very large semidouble of an unusual oriental rose color with deeper rose margins and veinings. The unusual cluster of stamens and ruffled petals, along with the distinctive color, give this flower a definite oriental appearance which suggested to them the name of ARABIAN NIGHTS. This flower, which has good lasting qualities and drops in one piece, appears on a graceful, vigorously growing shrub at mid-season.

Another McCaskill introduction is a MAGNOLIAEFLORA seedling called WISHING STAR, which is a light pink semidouble to anemone form. This flower blooms mid-season and is a clear pink without markings and is of good texture and substance. The flower, which has good lasting qualities and drops in one piece, has outer star-shaped petals with a varying number of inner petals and petaloids. This is a bushy upright grower with full attractive foliage.

With the thought in mind that there is a growing interest in miniature camellias, particularly for the art of "flower arrangements" but also for boutonnières, the McCaskills are this season introducing two of their own chance seedling miniatures. One is called BAMBINO, a coral pink, peony-form flower which has good substance and blooms mid-season on a compact bushy plant of medium green foliage. The other one is called ROSY-POSY, a bright pink rose-form flower which is very similar in form to FIR CONE. This flower also blooms mid-season and the plant description is identical to that of BAMBINO.

The Nuccios' Nurseries, located in the beautiful foothill section of Altadena, California, are introducing at least one of their own seedlings and several of Harvey Short's seedlings, as well as a Lotus seedling originated by Mr. and Mrs. K. O. Hestor of Modesto, California.

LUCY HESTOR is a very large, semidouble with fifteen to eighteen petals which in color resemble THELMA DALE and which by many is described as silvery pink. This is a solid colored bloom, with no markings, of excellent substance and heavy texture and unusual lasting qualities. The blooms appear on a vigorous, upright growing plant with very dark, large, green leaves.

A chance seedling discovered by Julius Nuccio in their home nursery about eight years ago, but never placed on the market and distributed as a shrub, is a light pink, orchid tone formal double, with seventy-five to ninety petals, named MAY INGRAM. The substance and texture of this flower are excellent. It blooms from October through February in Southern California. It is a medium large bloom growing on a vigorous, upright plant with large, medium-green foliage. Inasmuch as the keeping qualities of this flower are so superior and because of the unusually attractive color, the Nuccios for a period of at least four years have marketed this as a corsage bloom on the wholesale cut flower market. Because of popular demand by private collectors for this outstanding formal, they have decided to introduce the shrub this fall.

At long last, Harvey Short has named a camellia for his wife, MARGARET SHORT. We know Harvey has introduced some outstanding camellias. This should be the most outstanding. This chance seedling reminds one somewhat of the Reticulata form. It is a large semi-peony with some rabbit ears surrounding a mass of blond stamens. This unusual styled flower is a rich shade of solid pink, without markings, with a lavender pink toward the edge of the petals and a salmon or coral cast toward the center of the flower. It blooms from late January and into the month of April, and has good substance, with petals of fairly heavy texture and has excellent keeping qualities. A mature plant of this variety should require little disbudding to get good blooms inasmuch as it has a tendency to bear buds singly and rarely in clusters. The medium size, medium-green leaves are elliptical in shape and the bush is quite compact in habit of growth.

SNOW PALACE is the name Harvey Short has given to an unusual solid white which is a seedling of ELEGANS (CHANDLER). It is unusual in that this is a white which appears on a fairly compact bush with very dark green, medium to large elliptical leaves. Rarely do we see the combination of a white bloom along with very dark, rich green foliage. The buds set early and blooms appear in December and bloom through April. To date, there has been no evidence of "balling." This large, one-piece flower which has good lasting qualities is semi-peony or anemone in form with a few golden stamens interspersed with short petaloids and with large wavy guard petals.

Even though Mrs. Councilman of the Councilman Acres, El Monte, California, has, during the past season, sold some plants of her very attractive white camellia named ANGEL, we have not previously described this flower so we now take this opportunity to tell you something of the characteristics of this outstanding solid white seedling of unknown parentage. If you are familiar with the Reticulata CRIMSON ROBE, you may get a mind's-eye picture of the form of ANGEL (American Camellia Bureau Registration No. 216). The petals are large and crepe-like in texture with attractive rabbit ears intermingled with the yellow stamens. The texture and substance of this flower are excellent and it has exceptional lasting qualities. The medium green leaves are slightly serrated and slightly curved. It is a full upright grower.

During the 1957-58 season two camellias were introduced in the Southern California area which failed to receive any notice in the QUARTERLY. We feel that we should mention these two introductions.

The first in ONETIA HOLLAND which was introduced by an amateur camellia enthusiast, James Holland, of Upland, California, who planted a comparatively few Japanese seeds which had been given to him and was fortunate enough to find that he had a beautiful white seedling which he has named for his wife. The flower is a large, loose semidouble of medium to light texture and substance. Some exceptionally beautiful blooms of this variety have been exhibited. It is the opinion of some well-informed observers that not a sufficient number of blooms have been examined to give final judgment on this flower even though it has prospects of being one of our finer white blooms. ONETIA HOLLAND blooms mid-season to late. The shrub is a slow compact grower with large, beautiful dark green, serrated leaf.

The other bloom which was not mentioned last season is one introduced by the Kramer Brothers Nurseries of Upland, California, called KRAMER'S SUPREME, which is a seedling of PRINCESS BACCIOCHI, originated by August Kramer. It is a turkey red double peony form with buttercup stamens. When the first petals open it is a somewhat flat peony form but as it opens fully, it becomes a round peony form. The petals are irregular double, folded and incomplete, with ribs and veins prominent on the face and visible from beneath, and they are intermixed with large petaloids and stamens to form a multi-centered flower. The texture is heavy and the substance firm with thick, leathery and shiny guards which give strong adherence of its flowers to their receptacles. The blooms exhibit excellent keeping qualities both on the plant and as cut flowers and are reported to be slightly fragrant. The blooming season in Southern California is late January to February. The shrub is an upright, vigorous, fast grower with dense foliage. The large, dark, glossy, spinach-green leaves are sharply serrated and lend real beauty to the plant.

We also have some advance information with reference to a PURITY seedling being propagated by August Kramer of Kramer Brothers Nurseries for which a patent application has been made. From the information which we have been able to gather it appears that this seedling will not be introduced until the 1959-60 season. At the moment this white seedling does not have a name. It is rose to peony in form, medium large in size with large petals and numerous petaloids. This is a compact grower which is distinguished by its heavy budding and bearing of well-formed blooms which appear mid-season to late.

THE 1958-59 ARRANGEMENT CONTEST

Mrs. Rose Gish, National Chairman, Riverside, California

In my capacity as Chairman of the American Camellia Society Arrangement Contest, I extend to everyone a cordial invitation to participate in the forthcoming Contest. We are proud of the progress made to date, and our thanks go to officials of each of the local groups that will participate. It is only with the help of such groups that the Contest will continue to grow.

Mrs. Juanita Garat, 4854 Canyon Crest Road, Riverside, California, will serve as co-chairman. Mrs. Garat silently and proficiently aided me during the past year and is well qualified to serve as co-chairman. In addition, twelve State Chairmen have been appointed for 1958-59. The appointees are extremely well qualified in the field of Flower Arrangement. Their names and addresses follow:

Alabama—Mrs. Walter E. Thompson 2907 Southwood Road Birmingham 13	Maryland—To be confirmed
Arkansas—Mrs. William H. Oberthier 1405 Locust Street Texarkana	North Carolina—Mrs. James Tyler 1000 Pollock Street Kinston
California—Mrs. Edna Schoof 1218 South 2nd Avenue Arcadia	Oregon—To be confirmed
Florida—Mrs. J. L. Price 3835 Ponce DeLeon Avenue Jacksonville	South Carolina—Mrs. Fred J. Hay 402 Washington Street Dillon
Georgia—To be confirmed	Texas—Mrs. W. H. Bennett Box 193 Humble
Louisiana—Mrs. Robert Smith 4900 Venus Street New Orleans	Mississippi—Mrs. M. B. Latham Springridge, Rt. 1, Box 198 Raymond

The State Chairmen will be helpful to contestants in solving problems that may arise, preparation of schedules, dispatch of photographs, and will provide a direct contact with the National Chairman. All questions should be sent to the State Chairman. Please notify your State Chairman in the event your local contest is cancelled.

Arrangers in states not represented by State Chairmen should work directly through the National Chairman, 1845 Pennsylvania Avenue, Riverside, California, or the Co-Chairman, Mrs. Garat.

Flower Arranging is growing in enthusiasm at a terrific pace. This is not surprising, for suddenly the wife finds she too can become very much a part of the Camellia World and still not infringe on Hubby's territory. (Unless she gets caught cutting 18-inch stems of his prize plant!) The Los Angeles Camellia Council took the brave step of separating the Blossom Division and the Arrangement Division into two separate shows on consecutive weekends. This procedure gave arrangers an opportunity to demonstrate the popularity of their art. The plan has worked very successfully for two years, and it should continue to do so. Descanso Gardens was packed with people and the tents in which

the show was held were difficult to get into without a long wait. Some of the died-in-the-wool camelliaites had to confess that flowering arranging was very much a necessary part of a camellia show.

We invite any and all clubs, groups and societies to set up their schedules with the American Camellia Society's Contest. All arrangements entered in the Contest must be firsts. If no first is given in a class, then no entry from that class is acceptable.

The Rules for the 1958-59 Contest follow.

Rules

1. The competitive period shall be from November 1, 1958, to May 15, 1959. Any photographs received after this date will be returned as the pictures for the contest will be on their way to the three judges in various parts of the country.
2. The contest shall be open to exhibitors in camellia shows held in cooperation with the American Camellia Society.
3. Classes named and interpretations shall be adaptations in spirit of the theme, accenting a camellia or camellias.
4. Color harmonies will be left to the Schedule Chairman of local shows.
5. Backgrounds shall be plain (no fabric shall be used).
6. Exhibitors shall be limited to one entry in each class.
7. Foliage and flowers other than camellias may be used in the compositions.
8. Accessories may be used in all classes.
9. Photographs of entries of Blue Ribbon winners shall be sent to the National Chairman of the Arrangement Contest. These photographs shall be 5 x 7 inches or larger in size, printed on black and white glossy paper and clear cut in design. All photographs sent to the Chairman shall become the property of the American Camellia Society. (Exception in Rule One only.)
10. A description of the contestant's entry, including class, design, materials and container, together with schedule of the show at which the ribbon was won, shall accompany each photograph. This description, together with the name and address of the contestant, shall be typed on a separate piece of paper, and not on the back of the photograph. Do not use paper clips or pins in connection with photographs.
11. Photographs and descriptive matter must be sent by midnight May 15, 1959, to the National Chairman of the Arrangement Contest, Mrs. Rose Gish, 1845 Pennsylvania Avenue, Riverside, California.
12. Ribbons won at local shows or other extraneous material such as entry cards, are not part of an arrangement and should not be photographed. However, inclusion of these articles will not disqualify an entry.

THEME—THE ROMANCE OF CAMELLIAS IN THE AMERICAN HOME

Class 1. Camellia composition of fans suitable for an entry.

Class 2. Camellias in an urn for the living room.

Class 3. Dramatizing one camellia in an arrangement most suited for the coffee table.

Class 4. A composition with shells or coral for the dining room.

Class 5. Camellias in a basket for the patio.

Awards

Most Outstanding Arrangement in Contest—A silver trophy to be retained by the winner.

Second Best in Contest—A silver tray to be retained by the winner.

First in each Class—American Camellia Society membership for one year.

Second in each Class—Current *American Camellia Yearbook*.

Third in each Class—Current *American Camellia Yearbook*.

THE RALPH PEER SASANQUA CUP

Emmett Barnes,¹ Macon, Georgia

The Ralph Peer Sasanqua Cup will be awarded in the early part of 1959 for the best Sasanqua seedling bloom qualifying in 1958. The following requirements will apply:

1. It must be a Sasanqua seedling bloom.
2. It must be registered with the American Camellia Society.
3. It must be certified to have bloomed for the last 2 consecutive years.
4. A seedling bloom will be eligible for consideration for a period of 5 years after it has been in commerce, provided that at the time it was first brought up for consideration for the Ralph Peer Sasanqua Cup it was not then in commerce.
5. The yearly closing date for entries is the last day of each calendar year—namely, December 31st.
6. Four kodachromes shall be submitted with each entry, together with a history and description of each bloom.

In order to cover, as thoroughly as possible, the Sasanqua growing territory, the country has been divided into 2 sections with 4 members from each section. For all the territory except the West Coast states, the following committee is in charge:

1. Mrs. Sigmund J. Katz, Chairman, P. O. Box 896, Covington, Louisiana.
2. Mr. Norwood Hastie, Magnolia Gardens, Johns Island, South Carolina.
3. Mr. Hoyt Lee, P. O. Box 13, Mobile, Alabama.
4. Mr. C. M. Roberson, 395 Buford Place, Macon, Georgia.

For the West Coast territory the committee is:

1. Mr. David L. Feathers, Chairman, 1 Camellia Lane, Lafayette, California.
2. Mr. Toichi Domoto, 26591 Western Road, Haywood, California.
3. Mr. Roy T. Thompson, 2723 Hermosita Drive, Glendale, California.
4. Mr. Vern McCaskill, 25 S. Michillinda Avenue, Pasadena, California.

Each grower who is contemplating entering a bloom or blooms for the Ralph Peer Sasanqua Cup should contact the member of the committee located nearest to his gardens. Every member of the committee is anxious to give all-out assistance to those who desire to submit their blooms. Mr. Peer's award of the Sasanqua Cup is most meritorious and should help to bring out valuable additions to our already beautiful Sasanqua blooms.

¹ Chairman, Committee on Exhibitions and Awards.

NOTES ABOUT LOCAL CAMELLIA SOCIETIES

Fall Shows: A gala event of the early season will be the camellia show at Charleston, South Carolina, November 22-23, sponsored by the Men's Camellia Society of Charleston County. The show will be held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the South Carolina Camellia Society and the Fall Meeting of the Governing Board of the American Camellia Society (This Board will convene on November 20). State-wide cooperation on the part of local camellia societies should insure an abundance of flowers.

Visitors are invited to attend a Dutch luncheon to be held at the Headquarters Hotel, the Fort Sumter, at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, November 22. Reservations may be made through Mr. W. D. Chassereau, 114 Chesterfield Road, North Charleston, South Carolina.

Apology Department:

Mr. A. Eugene Frazier, President, Minden Camellia Society, Minden, Louisiana, reports that members of his club were disappointed because we failed to publish a report about their show in the July Quarterly. If the fault was ours, we offer our sincere apologies for omission. As this was the club's first show, we can understand the feeling of the members. One comment by Mr. Frazier justifies repetition:

"It (the show) came so close to being cancelled, yet it was such a tremendous success that we are still expanding our chest about that accomplishment."

Ah, Cancellation! I wonder how many shows would have been a "tremendous success" had they not been cancelled?

Mr. Frazier also stated that a children's arrangement contest will be a feature of the 1959 show which is scheduled for February 21-22. The management of the Minden Bank & Trust Company will again turn over their building as a site for the show. Last year the management served coffee and sandwiches to visitors.

Ever notice the increasing number of bankers who are offering their buildings as sites for camellia shows? That is not surprising for bankers, as a rule, recognize a good thing when they see it.

According to Ted Kohl, Vice President and Show Chairman of the San Diego (California) County Camellia Society, they will repeat the annual Super Sweepstakes which was so successful last year. Competition in this class is limited to individuals who have won at least one Sweepstake in an accredited camellia show. The show will be held at Balboa Park, February 7-8. Mr. Kohl added that large growers who ordinarily do not enter for competition will be most welcome to enter a complimentary display.

In return for this little plug for the San Diego Show, we hope Mr. Kohl will send us a report on the outcome of the Super Sweepstakes competition.

The Bath (North Carolina) Garden Club hopes to hold its first cooperative show in 1959. This information comes from Mrs. James L. McLaurin, Bath.

Dr. Bob Womack, Custodian of the Society's collection of Kodachromes, reports that contributions of slides are coming in rather slowly. This is to be regretted, for what better entertainment could a program chairman provide than projection of a hundred or more colored slides of camellia flowers—a number of which are newly introduced varieties.

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Don't forget the 1959 show of the Virginia Camellia Society. That event will be staged in Norfolk, Virginia, March 21-22, in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society.

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Norfolk is the home of Mr. Frederic Heutte, a former State Director, who, as always, will play an important part in the staging of the show. In the column "Speaking of Roses" in the September *American Rose Magazine*, the editor paid tribute to Mr. Heutte in the following words:

"Frederic Heutte is one of the country's greatest proponents of the new system of rooting cuttings and reestablishing transplanted plants under mist. As director of the newly-organized Norfolk (Virginia) Botanical Garden and superintendent of the city's parks and cemeteries, he has developed a sound horticultural background during 43 years of work in the field."

A photograph of Mr. Heutte was made a part of the tribute.

EARLY BLOOMS

For some reason only a comparatively few reports about early blooms have been received this year. These include:

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| July 4 | Jos. A. Rubenstein, Long Beach, Mississippi |
| July 19 | John A. H. Murphree, Gainesville, Florida |
| July 24 | Dr. Joe Verser, Harrisburg, Arkansas |
| July 31 | Fred McGee, Florence, South Carolina |
| August 14 | Glen G. Stout, Vicksburg, Mississippi |
| August 19 | Mrs. J. Carl Minter, Cairo, Georgia |
| August 24 | Sam McK. Mixson, Gainesville, Florida |
| August 24 | Mrs. James L. McLaurin, Bath, North Carolina |
| August 25 | A. J. Martin, North Charleston, South Carolina |

MRS. D. W. DAVIS

- July 19 Mrs. J. A. Baggs, Savannah, Georgia
Judge Arthur W. Solomon, who saw this flower, stated "The bloom is not as large as the usual MRS. D. W. DAVIS, but has many more petals, a few petaloids, and a suffusion of pink at the base of the petals."

YOHEI-HAKU (SEPTEMBER MORN)

- August 14 Frank Reed, Pasadena, California
Mr. Reed reported that July was the only month during the past year when he did not have camellia flowers.

THE LIBRARY TABLE

Flower Arranging—With the keen interest in flower arranging exhibited by many feminine camellia enthusiasts, it is fitting to call attention to a small but comprehensive and authoritative book just off the press, *The Art of Flower and Foliage Arrangement* by Anna Hong Rutt. Mrs. Rutt was one of the three judges of the 1956-57 Arrangement Contest of the American Camellia Society, which attests both her national fame and her familiarity with camellia arrangements. She formerly headed the Art Department at Northwestern University and is an accredited judge and teacher of flower show schools for the National Council of State Garden Clubs.

The principles of art are clearly set forth at the beginning of the book, and are followed by applications of these principles in development of various styles of flower arranging, both Occidental and Oriental. Further chapters deal with arrangements for a variety of occasions, with the techniques of making arrangements, and with the problems of exhibiting and judging arrangements. Throughout the explanations are lucid and the many photographed examples really illustrate the points made. Each chapter has a number of suggested problems to be solved, and there is a lengthy list of possible themes for arrangement competitions.

Errors are few, and since the author is an artist rather than a horticulturist, such lapses as calla-lilies for callas and Purple Dawn for Mathotiana can hardly be held against her. This little book of 248 pages is published by Macmillan at \$5.95, and is warmly recommended to aspiring arrangers in spite of the high price, probably due to the many illustrations.

Pruning Manual—Under the title *Pruning Made Easy*, Edwin F. Steffek has written a small but meaty and easily comprehended book to guide the pruning of trees and shrubs by amateurs. In general the recommendations are sound and the explanations accurate, although a number of small errors were detected. While the lists of ornamental plants are heavily weighted in favor of the North, a good number of Southern favorites are included, and the camellia receives as fair a share of attention as the forsythia. Many helpful sketches help assure that the reader of this little book of 120 pages will understand the nature of pruning responses and the basic principles of plant pruning in general. It is published by Henry Holt and Co., at \$2.95.

Botany of the Camellia—We are advised that the Royal Horticultural Society will publish this month *A Revision of the Genus Camellia* by J. Robert Sealy. He is the world's leading authority on camellia taxonomy and is on the staff of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England. A brief summary of his revision appeared in the 1956 Yearbook of our Society. The present volume will be 230 pages of 12 by 9 inches, and will contain a very comprehensive treatment of the many species in this genus, only a few of which are in cultivation. There will also be a chapter on camellias in gardens, with special attention to the inter-specific hybrids produced in the past thirty years. This will undoubtedly be the standard reference work on the botanical aspects of camellias for a great many years. The book will be priced at \$10 and may be ordered from the Secretary of our Society.

NEW VARIETIES REGISTERED

MERRY MEN (No. 335): A 15-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia. The shell pink flowers, 4 to 5 inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth, resemble MRS. D. W. DAVIS but are slightly smaller. The flowers have 3 rows of very large petals, each row in a plane of its own, and long yellow stamens. Flowering season is February and March.

VIRGINIA RICH (No. 336): A 10-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Wheelers' Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia. The originator describes the color of the flower as "cream in center, shading to white to light pink to orchid." There are 65 petals; the ones on the outer edge are large and round. Towards the center, the petals in each row are narrower and shorter, creating a half-moon effect. There are 5 cream-colored petals in the center, then 15 white ones, 15 light pink and the 30 on the outer row are orchid or violet, tinted pink. The flowers, 3 to 4 inches across and with an average depth of 1½ inches, appear during February and March.

BARBARA THOMPSON (No. 337): A 9-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by R. S. Mauldin, Hueytown, Alabama. The deep pink, formal double flowers are 2½ to 3 inches in diameter and 1¾ to 2 inches in depth. There are from 95 to 102 petals of superior substance. Petals on the outer row are imbricated; the formation of the very pointed petals in the inner rows is star-like. Blooming season is January to March.

MRS. GOODWIN KNIGHT (No. 338): A 12-year-old chance seedling grown from seed originating in Huntington Botanical Gardens, San Marino, California, and registered by Sacramento Camellia Festival Association, Sacramento. The irregular double, Neyron Rose colored flowers average from 4 to 4¾ inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth. There are 10 to 12 base petals with center of flower arranged in fascicles of smaller, folded petals and petaloids intermixed with stamens. Blooming season, October.

MARK ALAN (No. 339): An 8-year-old chance seedling, first flowered in 1957, originated by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina. Plant growth is upright and dense. The wine colored flowers, 5 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, have 12 to 15 petals and 25 to 35 long slender petaloids with spoon-like cups on end of each, interspersed with yellow stamens. Blooming season, December to March.

GLADYS WANNAMAKER (No. 340): An 8-year-old chance seedling, first flowered in 1955, originated by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina, and will be propagated for the South Carolina Camellia Society for release in 1960. The flowers average 5 inches in diameter and 1 inch in depth and are pale pink with golden stamens which do not turn brown with age. Flowers have 12 petals of superior substance and usually 4 petaloids. Blooming season is January through March.

MARVIN MANN (No. 341): An 8-year-old chance seedling, first flowered in 1958, originated by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina. The flowers, 5 inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth, are rose colored and have 15 petals that are turned and twisted, with stamens showing in center intermingled with petals, resembling a very loose flower of WOODVILLE

RED. This seedling was named in honor of Judge Marvin M. Mann, the first President of the South Carolina Camellia Society. Blooming season is January through March.

JULIA FRANCE (No. 342): An 8-year-old chance seedling, first flowered in 1957, originated by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ashby, Charleston South Carolina. The light pink flowers, 5 to 5½ inches in diameter and 1 inch in depth, resemble **ELIZABETH BOARDMAN** in form, and have 15 to 18 petals of superior substance. It is stated that the flower has exceptional lasting qualities and holds on plant for a week and more. This seedling was awarded two Highly Commended Seedling Certificates in 1957 (exhibited under the name **MRS. JOSEPH FRANCE** for whom the variety was named) at Orangeburg and Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina, shows. Flowering season is January through March.

BUSTER NEWMAN (No. 343): A 10-year-old chance seedling originated by Mrs. W. J. Beasley, Hartsville, South Carolina. The deep red flowers, 4½ inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth, resemble **DEBUTANTE** in form and have 42 wide petals that grow folded, giving it a loose peony form, with 8 to 10 petaloids and short stamens intermingled with the folded petals. Blooming season is January 15 through March.

BARBARA HOFF (No. 344): A 12-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Dr. Gilbert E. Fisher, Union Springs, Alabama. The vivid rose-red, variegated white flowers, 5½ to 6 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth, resemble **R. L. WHEELER** in form, and have 10 to 12 petals and occasional petaloids. It is stated that this variety bloomed beautifully after 12- and 14-degree weather last season. Blooming season, January-February.

ERNESTINE BOWMAN (No. 345): A 15-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Dr. Gilbert E. Fisher, Union Springs, Alabama. The salmon pink, variegated white flowers, 4½ to 5 inches in diameter and 2¾ inches in depth, resemble **ELIZABETH BOARDMAN** in form, and have from 12 to 15 petals and 3 to 5 petaloids. It is stated that the amount of white varies with almost every bloom—from very little to over 60 per cent. Blooming season, November-December.

OLGA LEACH (No. 346): A 10-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Dr. Gilbert E. Fisher, Union Springs, Alabama. The loose semi-double flowers, 4½ to 5 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth, are pale pink, variegated white, and have 14 to 16 petals and 3 or 4 petaloids. It is stated that the blooms have a most spectacular and unusual fimbriation of deeper pink on the outer one-fourth of the petals, shading to almost white in the inner one-third of the petals. Blooming season, December through February.

REV. JOHN BOWMAN (No. 347): A 14-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Dr. Gilbert E. Fisher, Union Springs, Alabama. The flowers, 5 inches in diameter and 3 to 3½ inches in depth, are the color of **PINK PERFECTION** and resemble a loosely constructed **DEBUTANTE**. There are 20 to 25 petals. Blooming season, January through March.

GOVERNOR ROBERT HOLMES (No. 348): A 10-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Dr. Gilbert E. Fisher, Union Springs, Alabama. The coral pink flowers, 5 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth, resemble **JESSIE KATZ** in form, and have 9 to 10 petals and 3 to 4 petaloids. Flowering season, January-March.

BETSY BOULWARE (No. 349): An 8-year-old chance seedling originated by Mrs. T. H. Symmes, St. Matthews, South Carolina. The semidouble flowers, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, have 12 to 15 large petals of heavy texture, with occasional petaloids, and fine stamen center. The blooms are pure white in center toned with soft pink toward edge and end of each petal, resembling DR. TINSLEY. Blooming season, midseason to late.



RALPH N. PHILBRICK (left), instructor in botany at University of California at Los Angeles, and JERRY OLRICH (right), State Gardener, inspect a camellia shrub in Capitol Park, Sacramento, California. Mr. Philbrick is conducting a camellia nomenclature study under the auspices of the Liberty Hyde Bailey Hortorium which received for this purpose a grant of \$59,650 from the Longwood Foundation established by the late Pierre S. du Pont. Sacramento has a history of more than 100 years of camellias.

A RESUME OF COOPERATIVE CAMELLIA SHOW PROCEDURES

Arthur C. Brown, Gainesville, Florida

Horticultural Exhibits

In the Fall of 1956 the President of the American Camellia Society, Mr. S. L. Marbury, appointed a committee to draft a set of Rules for Judges and Judging as well as Recommendations for Standard Camellia Show Procedures, with Mrs. Jessie W. Katz as Chairman. The Rules and Recommendations were presented to the Governing Board at the Annual Meeting held in Macon, Georgia, in February, 1957, and were approved and adopted forthwith. The Rules were printed in the April 1957 Quarterly, and the Recommendations appeared in the October 1957 issue. Reprints of both instruments are made a part of all show kits which are sent to local camellia societies which hold shows in cooperation with this Society.

A brief reference to some of the Rules and other items of interest follow.

Cooperative Shows

General Show Chairmen who want to hold cooperative shows must agree to comply with the following requirements:

1. Abide by the Society's Rules for Judging.
2. Utilize the services of at least three Judges accredited by the Society. In shows where more than 9 Judges are needed, the minimum number must be not less than one-third of the total number of judges officiating. (Lists of Accredited Judges are published in the October and January issues of the Quarterly.)
3. Publicize in show schedules and announcements the fact that the show will be held in cooperation with this Society. A matrix bearing an impression of the Seal of the American Camellia Society is included in the show kits and should be used on show schedules. (The matrix should be safeguarded for re-use in subsequent shows.)
4. Furnish the Secretary, as promptly as possible, with a list of names of Judges who will officiate, as well as a copy of the schedule.
5. Make adequate arrangements to solicit members for the American Camellia Society during the period the show will be open to the public.

NOTE: The Secretary will not furnish show kits to any particular Show Chairman until after he has had an opportunity to ascertain if the required number of Accredited Judges will officiate. Show Chairmen should furnish him with their lists of Judges as promptly as possible.

Limitations Imposed on a Judge

Some of the things a Judge must not do:

1. Never work alone or with a second Judge. All judging must be performed by teams of three Judges.
2. Never officiate in a DIVISION in which he is a competitive exhibitor, nor shall he participate in the voting for an Outstanding Bloom Award if his own flower is under consideration for that award.

3. Never judge a flower if he can in any way identify the owner or exhibitor thereof.
4. Never permit himself to be unfairly influenced by his prejudice against or preference for any quality of a flower such as amount of variegation, color, form, newness, rarity, or long familiarity with the variety.
5. Never touch or otherwise handle a flower on exhibition, or its container. A flower must be judged against the Standard of Perfection without regard to hidden defects. However, if several flowers in a class are under such close consideration for an award that consideration of defects of any kind is desirable, the Judge should request a clerk to move the bloom **in its container** so that he may be able to examine the flower more critically. Never move a bloom believed worthy of consideration for an Outstanding Bloom Award to the table provided for such competitors. This transfer must be done in one of two ways, which conditions should be specified in the Show Schedule: (1) By requesting a clerk to move the flower **in its container**; (2) Upon request of a member of the show committee, the Judge may move the exhibit himself, handling only the container.

Privileges of a Judge

1. To be furnished in advance with a copy of the show schedule.
2. To be furnished, by the Show Chairman, with special information as may be pertinent to that particular show, with emphasis on adverse weather conditions that may have prevailed during the preceding week or two.
3. To withhold certain ribbons if the flowers on exhibition are inferior, and leniency in judging has not been specially requested by the Show Chairman on account of unusual conditions. In other words, the best flower in a poor class may not merit a blue ribbon.
4. To request a clerk, when working on a team of three Judges, to move a bloom misclassified with respect to variety into its correct class. In cases of disagreement with the Placement Committee, with respect to misclassification, the unanimous decision of that particular team of judges shall prevail.
5. To refuse to become involved with the management, or others, in disputes concerning who grew certain flowers on exhibition, where the blooms were grown, how long the plant which produced the flower has been in the possession of the exhibitor, or the meaning of ambiguous words or terms.
6. To demand privacy while judging. The head, or chief clerk, should remain at least five feet to the rear of the officiating Judge. For the information of the clerk, the Judge may indicate the winners in a class by marking on entry card with a soft pencil the numerals, 1, 2 or 3.
7. To award more than one Highly Commended Seedling Certificate in any one show when, in the opinion of the majority of Accredited Judges officiating (and never fewer than three), the exceptional quality of the seedling flowers in competition justifies such action.
8. The decisions of the Judges shall be final.

Qualifications and Responsibilities of an Accredited Judge

The minimum qualifications for appointment as an Accredited Judge are:

1. The applicant must have been a member of the American Camellia Society in good standing for at least **24 months** preceding date of application.

2. He must know, and be familiar with, the characteristics of at least 75 different varieties of camellias, as well as the correct nomenclature pertaining thereto insofar as it is known.
3. He must be familiar with the Society's Rules for Judges and Judging, and Recommendations for Standard Show Procedures.
4. He must have had at least one year's experience in judging on teams with Accredited Judges or as a Judges' Clerk.

When making application for appointment the applicant shall obligate himself to:

- a. Continue his studies of the **Camellia** for the purpose of increasing his knowledge of the characteristic features, habits and nomenclature of the several varieties.
- b. Continue his study of the Rules for Judges and Judging, show procedures, awards, etc., and agree to have a copy of the Rules in his possession at all times while judging, and to conscientiously follow and abide by such Rules.
- c. To be on time at any show at which he will officiate, and to study and understand the Schedules of such shows.
- d. To cooperate with fellow judges and the management of the show, and select Outstanding Blooms by a majority, never a plurality, vote, preferably by written ballot.
- e. To know, and properly apply, the Scale of Points approved by the Society.

Scale of Points

Form	20	Size	20	Condition	15
Color and Markings..	20	Texture and Substance	20	Foliage	5

Definition of Terms

1. **FORM:** That which is characteristic of a variety in all its customary variations. The form may be better, but must not fall short of the requirements except as is habitually observed in a certain growing area. Failure to attain symmetrical form in outline shall be regarded as a fault.
2. **COLOR:** That which is characteristic, or better, for a variety—clear and bright, or soft, as called for.
3. **MARKINGS:** Amount, distribution, design and clarity of markings or variations.
4. **SIZE:** This refers to size according to the best that can be expected of a variety.
5. **TEXTURE:** Smooth or crepey as characteristic for the variety, also sparkle, sheen and brilliance of the petal surface.
6. **SUBSTANCE:** Thickness or thinness of petal as characteristic of the variety, as well as firmness and crispness of petals.
7. **CONDITION:** Freshness as indicated by turgidity, color, and firmness of stamens and anthers; blooms to be free from indications of damage caused by insects or diseases, torn petals, discoloration or other surface marks caused by weather or contact of any kind.
8. **FOLIAGE:** One or more leaves, with color and vigor characteristic of the variety, should be attached to each stem. (*Camellia reticulata* only may be

judged without foliage or wood if so specified in the schedule of any particular show. In such an event the 5 points allotted to foliage may be for **DISTINCTIVENESS**.) Evidence of disease, scale insects or mites, or disfigurement caused by weather or mechanical injury and chewing insects shall be counted against the exhibit. Leaves must be free of dust or spray residue. Growth buds may be removed by the exhibitor without risk of penalty.

9. **DISTINCTIVENESS**: A quality of elegance and finish that makes an exhibit stand out above the others.

NOTE: In order to reduce risk of premature dropping or shedding of blooms of some single and semidouble varieties which have this tendency even while quite fresh, the American Camellia Society approves the practice of wiring such blooms to **their own wood**. A Judge should be able to recognize, within limits, leaves typical of a variety and observe and penalize any infringement of the rule that flowers must be wired to their own wood.

Definitions of some other terms used in camellia shows follow:

SEEDLING BLOOM: A bloom from a plant that has not been disseminated commercially, i.e., offered for sale or sold either by the originator or others. After a seedling plant has become disseminated, flowers from that plant must compete in the regular classes provided by any show.

AMATEUR: An amateur is one who does not engage in the sale of plants or flowers for any part of his livelihood, and/or does not accept pay as a gardener, garden consultant or landscape architect, or charge admission to his garden for personal gain.

BLOOM: An individual flower—one on a stem.

COMMERCIAL GROWER: One who grows plants or flowers for sale.

COLLECTIONS: Show schedules should specify conditions for the guidance of Judges in gauging the exhibit. Points to be considered: (a) number of varieties specified or limited, or greater number count as a point in favor of an entry; (b) quality of blooms in exhibit; (c) overall appearance and manner of displaying collection.

DISQUALIFY: To remove an entry from consideration by Judges because of some fault of the exhibitor—failure to conform with the schedule, or prohibition by the Rules. Reasons for disqualifications should always be written on the entry card.

GROWN IN THE OPEN: Flowers from plants that have been grown in the open **without** any protection whatever, other than in an unheated lath house.

OUTSTANDING: A blossom which is most attractive, desirable and arresting in its beauty, without regard to newness, rarity, or long and wide distribution of its variety.

PLATES: Containers should be uniform. Points to be considered: (a) Blooms of the same variety—Credit should be given for uniformity and attractive appearance, freshness, etc.; (b) Blooms of different varieties—Credit should be given to attractive combinations of colors as well as quality of the blooms.

Certificates

The Certificates furnished by the Society in the show kits, as well as the purposes for which they should be used, should be too well known to warrant detailed description here. They include:

Outstanding Bloom in Show Certificate—for Japonica and/or Reticulata grown in the open, and Japonica and/or Reticulata grown under glass.

Highly Commended Seedling Certificate—This certificate shall be awarded only when, in the opinion of the majority of Accredited Judges officiating (and never less than three), the new seedling variety is likely to make some new and valuable addition to varieties already in circulation and, furthermore, possesses merit sufficient to qualify it for competition for the John P. Illges Medal, if a Japonica, or the Ralph S. Peer Cup, if a Sasanqua. More than one Highly Commended Seedling Certificate may be awarded in any show if the entries are of a quality to justify such action.

Gold and Silver Certificates—for Sweepstakes winner and for Sweepstakes runnerup.

NOTE: The Society will not provide Gold and Silver Certificates for subdivisions within a class, such as classes for flowers over and under a certain size, or for flowers grown in collections of over and under a certain number of plants.

The Rules and Regulations governing the appointment of Accredited Judges and Judging of Horticultural Exhibits were printed in full in the April 1957 Quarterly. The Recommendations for Standard Camellia Show Procedures appeared in the Quarterly for October 1957.

Arrangements

The conditions which will govern the 1957-58 American Camellia Society Arrangement Contest appear elsewhere in this Quarterly. Therefore, we will limit our comments to definitions of some of the terms applicable to arrangements. These definitions were prepared by Mrs. Rose Gish, Chairman of the Arrangement Contest Committee, and conform with the definitions in the *Handbook for Flower Shows*, published by the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., Box 4965, Philadelphia 19, Pennsylvania.

Accessory—Anything other than fresh-cut plant material, be it in the container, or on the lip of the container, or placed apart from the container, background fabrics, lids, figurines, etc.

Accessory-Container—A container with a supplementary design attached to or imposed upon its surface.

Arrange—To organize the elements used, according to the principles of design (whether exhibit be a flower arrangement, composition, picture box, table, etc.)

Arrangement—The end effect of using fresh-cut plant material to create a design according to art principles. A process through which a design emerges.

Artistic—Conforming to or characterized by art; showing taste or skill in conformity with the accepted rules of design.

Basket—A container made of woven material, such as twigs, cane, rushes, or other flexible material. Should have a handle.

Bowl—A container as broad as or broader than it is high and having for the most part a wide opening.

Class—A group of entries having the same specifications; any explicitly worded heading under which entries are made. From Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, "Things ranked together as possessing similar characteristics or attributes."

- Color Harmony**—The orderly combination of colors resulting in an esthetically pleasing general effect.
- Composition**—A carefully planned and executed design. The arrangement of parts and things which collectively possess meaning they did not have individually.
- Condition**—In artistic divisions this means physical condition of plant material—freshness, and freedom from wilt, injury, insects or diseases which would detract from beauty of material.
- Container**—Any receptable for cut plant material.
- Distinction**—Marked superiority. Distinction has to do with the manner in which the material was used, not what was used.
- Foliage**—The leaves of a plant.
- Form**—Appearance apart from color or materials: shape, contour, outline.
- Invitation Class**—A class, either competitive or non-competitive, for skilled exhibitors, usually invited from other clubs. Generally, an invitation class is non-competitive. Where competitive, it is usually a standing rule that no judges' comments are required.
- Naturalistic**—This implies an exhibit in which material is placed to suggest, so far as possible, its natural growth.
- Novice**—One who enters in a competitive class for the first time; also, one who has exhibited in previous shows but has won no awards.
- Originality**—An intrinsic quality which an arranger, through the selection and use of plant material, gives to a design, which sets it apart from the commonplace. All points for originality are deducted if the exhibit is a copy of one in a book or magazine or one in another flower show.
- Outstanding**—The most conspicuous or spectacular exhibit, which combines quality of material with artistic arrangement.
- Proportion**—The graceful relationship in a design of one area to another. It is allied to scale, which is concerned with the size relationship of parts.
- Scale**—Size relationship of component parts of an arrangement or composition.
- Section**—Consists of a group of Classes. A group of Sections makes up a Division in a flower show.
- Simplicity**—A quality found in an artistic exhibit where nothing essential is omitted and nothing extraneous included which would detract from its design.
- Suitability**—Appropriateness; in keeping with the purpose and character of the exhibit.
- Symmetry**—A regular, balanced arrangement of parts on opposite sides of an imaginary central axis.
- Texture**—The fineness or coarseness of the finish in tissue structure on the surface of plant material—as the velvety texture of wisteria seedpods or the paper-thin texture of the poppy.
- Values**—A color scale indicating gradations from white, the highest value, to black, the lowest value.
- Voids**—The empty spaces between the solids in an artistic design.

TO DISBUD OR NOT DISBUD?— THAT IS THE QUESTION ¹

C. W. Lattin, Oakland, California

Some are for it—others agin' it. The decision is up to you.

Disbudding your camellias is a problem you must stand up and face alone. Your individual situation is not "The Jones" down the street and you must ask yourself these questions:

First—Do I grow camellias—

For many flowers (one big splash)

For specimen flowers

For garden subjects

For specimen plants

Second—Will I enter into competition at Camellia Show time?

Third—Do I dislike work?

Fourth—Do I let my camellias "just take care of themselves?"

Fifth—Do I have petal blight?

After you have the answer to these questions, the rest comes fairly easy.
NO - NO.

Unless you are interested in show or specimen flowers—always aiming to have blooms in tip top shape—you **should not** disbud. But like all flat statements there must be an exception. In this case there are two:

1. Some plants by their very nature set too many buds. For the good of your plant, disbud.

2. Petal blight (the scourge of all camellia flower lovers). If you have it, one of the best controls is to disbud. By disbudding you greatly reduce the number of flowers, and thus your percentage of infection. Also, it is much easier to "knock 'em off" than it is to pick up 50,000 petals from the ground.

To many who grow camellias, the tedious work of disbudding is too much of a chore, or the plants are too large to disbud properly.

So again, I repeat—with my two exceptions—Don't disbud unless you enter shows.

What do you care if the blossom is only 4½ inches when, if you had disbudded, it might have been 5 inches. The mass effect of a plant covered with flowers more than offsets the extra ½ inch in a few flowers.

If you are a show competitor—a "ribbon hound"—or just enjoy the thrill of large flowers for the variety, **you must** disbud.

With a certain income (fertilizer) a parent can only provide an average meal for each of his many children, but if he only has one child (one bud) that child reaps the benefit of all the food. Generally speaking, his complexion (color) is better, his health (condition) is better, his size (to variety) is better and his strength (substance) is better.

Some camellia varieties do not benefit from disbudding. They are normally the so-called "stinkers" or it might be the locality and climatic conditions under which they are grown. Other varieties are just the opposite. They get larger, their color is better and their substance is superior. YES — YES.

¹ Reprinted by permission from the Camellia Review for October, 1957.

If, on getting back to my original question—"Do you enter into Camellia Shows?"—the answer is "Yes", then here are a few pointers I have found helpful:

1. Select varieties which will improve by disbudding.
2. Select the proper time to disbud.
3. Select the proper bud to pinch off.

The Time

There is a considerable variation in **the proper time to disbud**. Early varieties set buds very early and must be disbudded early. Midseason varieties are somewhat later and late varieties are later yet. By this you can readily see that if you have a number of plants of various varieties, disbudding cannot be done all at once. I know in my own case that I start disbudding in August and continue on into February. The time to disbud, regardless of variety, is as soon as you can distinguish between flower buds and new growth and are able to select "the one to go" and the one that is to remain and be "best of show." The longer the "ones to go" remain on the plant the more it impairs the growth of those that remain.

The Method

Many theories have been advanced regarding the proper way to disbud, but I have found (I may be wrong) that if you disbud early enough you do not injure the plant or the adjoining flower bud. Twist 'em off, knock 'em off, punch holes in 'em, or snap 'em off. The main thing is to get 'em off and get 'em off in a hurry. Each week-end I check my plants, disbudding, disbudding, and disbudding. Buds I missed on the previous round—new buds or just ones I believe won't do well because of their position on the branch or position between the leaves.

In my opinion disbudding can be summed up thusly:

1. Leave not more than one bud to a terminal.
2. Leave no buds along the branches, or short terminals.
3. Save buds that hang downward so that when the flower forms its face will hang down, thus being protected from rain, frost or sun. Without exception the color, size and substance of a flower that hangs downward are better than those whose faces are upward. O.K.—call me a liar—but just try it.
4. Remove any terminal buds that will be malformed because of leaves on adjacent twig or branches. Sure, you can use clothespins or Scotch tape to hold the leaves back or branches in place, but if you have to do that to have it bloom right—"knock it off" and let the strength go into a flower that will form correctly.
5. Make your job as easy as possible; while you are watering, keep your fingers busy—knock 'em off, twist 'em off or snap 'em off. Do two jobs at once and in a short time you will be amazed how easy it is to disbud and water at the same time and how soon the job is done.
6. On buds you knock off early there is no danger of continuing the cycle of petal blight. Every one you remove reduces the number of flowers that may be affected and certainly the number that must be picked up and destroyed later.
7. If there is a choice between buds, leave the one that will mature when you want it to mature, be it show time or any other time. With a little practice and a few flowering date records you can generally tell which ones must go.

8. On those varieties that have a heavy or very heavy bud set, more care must be taken in order not to injure the tip growth. On these varieties it is wise to insert a shingle nail into the bud at the tip. The hole it makes will be sufficient to dry out the bud and it will fall off by itself in a short time.
YES? NO?

In conclusion, you can sum it all up in a few short words.

If you want specimen flowers—knock 'em off;

If you don't—leave 'em on.

SHOW DATES—SEASON 1958-1959

1958

Florence, S. C. (Men's Garden Club of the Pee Dee)	Nov. 15 - 16
Charleston, S. C. (South Carolina Camellia Society and Men's Camellia Club of Charleston County)	Nov. 22 - 23

1959

Marianna, Fla. (Marianna Camellia Club and Marianna Garden Clubs)	Jan. 10 - 11
Quitman, Ga. (Quitman Garden Club)	Jan. 10 - 11
Abbeville, La. (Madam et Mademoiselle and Abbeville Garden Club)	Jan. 10 - 11
Covington, La. (Woman's Auxiliary to Christ Episcopal Church)	Jan. 10 - 11
Beaumont, Texas. (Southeast Texas Camellia Society and Texas Camellia Society)	Jan. 10 - 11
Panama City, Fla. (Camellia Society of Panama City)	Jan. 17 - 18
Orlando, Fla. (Central Florida Camellia Society)	Jan. 17 - 18
Thomasville, Ga. (Men's Garden Club and Thomasville Garden Club)	Jan. 17 - 18
New Orleans, La. (Camellia Division, New Orleans Garden Society, Inc.)	Jan. 17 - 18
Summerville, S. C. (Summerville Camellia Society)	Jan. 17 - 18
Port Arthur, Texas. (Men's Garden Club of Port Arthur)	Jan. 17 - 18
Gainesville, Fla. (Men's Garden Club of Gainesville)	Jan. 18
Dothan, Ala. (Cherokee Garden Club)	Jan. 24 - 25
Cairo, Ga. (Cairo Garden Clubs, Inc.)	Jan. 24 - 25
Moultrie, Ga. (The Cherokee Garden Club of Moultrie)	Jan. 24 - 25
Savannah, Ga. (Men's Garden Club of Savannah)	Jan. 24 - 25
Alexandria, La. (Central Louisiana Camellia Society)	Jan. 24 - 25
Lake Charles, La. (Southwest Louisiana Camellia Society, Inc.)	Jan. 24 - 25
Gulfport, Miss. (Gulfport Men's Camellia Society)	Jan. 24 - 25
Moss Point, Miss. (Perennial Garden Club)	Jan. 24 - 25
Mt. Pleasant, S. C. (Alhambra Garden Club)	Jan. 24 - 25
Beaumont, Texas. (The Men's Garden Club of Greater Beaumont)	Jan. 24 - 25
Tallahassee, Fla. (Tallahassee Garden Club, Inc.)	Jan. 31 - Feb. 1
Valdosta, Ga. (Valdosta Garden Center)	Jan. 31 - Feb. 1

Slidell, La. (Ozone Camellia Club)	Jan. 31 - Feb. 1
Biloxi, Miss. (Irish Hill Garden Club)	Jan. 31 - Feb. 1
Montgomery, Ala. (Montgomery Camellia Society)	Jan. 31 - Feb. 1
Gulfport, Miss. (Gulfport Garden Club)	Jan. 31 - Feb. 1
Aiken, S. C. (Aiken Camellia Club)	Jan. 31 - Feb. 1
Charleston, S. C. (North Charleston Camellia Society)	Jan. 31 - Feb. 1
Houston, Texas. (Houston Camellia Society)	Jan. 31 - Feb. 1
Liberty, Texas. (Atascosito Camellia Club)	Jan. 31 - Feb. 1
San Diego, Calif. (San Diego Camellia Society)	Feb. 7 - 8
Albany, Ga. (Federated Garden Clubs of Albany)	Feb. 7 - 8
Hammond, La. (Men's Garden Club of Tangipahoa Parish)	Feb. 7 - 8
Biloxi, Miss. (Biloxi Lions Club)	Feb. 7 - 8
Hattiesburg, Miss. (Hattiesburg Camellia Society)	Feb. 7 - 8
Vicksburg, Miss. (Vicksburg Men's Garden Club)	Feb. 7 - 8
Charleston, S. C. (The Garden Club of Charleston)	Feb. 7 - 8
Beaumont, Texas. (Magnolia Garden Club of Beaumont)	Feb. 7 - 8
Kilgore, Texas. (Kilgore Camellia Society)	Feb. 8
Atlanta, Ga. (North Georgia Camellia Society, Atlanta Camellia Society and Buckhead Lions Club)	Feb. 14 - 15
Macon, Ga. (Middle Georgia Camellia Society)	Feb. 14 - 15
New Orleans, La. (Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans)	Feb. 14 - 15
Bay St. Louis, Miss. (Bay Waveland Garden Club)	Feb. 14 - 15
Columbia, S. C. (Columbia Garden Club and Men's Camellia Club of Columbia)	Feb. 14 - 15
Georgetown, S. C. (Georgetown Garden Club)	Feb. 14 - 15
Tyler, Texas. (Tyler Camellia Society)	Feb. 15
Marshall, Texas. (Amaryllis Beaty Garden Club)	Feb. 17
Bessemer, Ala. (Men's Camellia Society of Jefferson County)	Feb. 21 - 22
Temple City, Calif. (Temple City Camellia Society)	Feb. 21 - 22
Minden, La. (The Minden Camellia Club)	Feb. 21 - 22
Wilmington, N. C. (Men's Tidewater Garden Club)	Feb. 21 - 22
Moncks Corner, S. C. (Berkeley County Camellia Society)	Feb. 21 - 22
Marshall, Texas. (Men's Camellia Society of Marshall)	Feb. 22
Shreveport, La. (Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport)	Feb. 28 - Mar. 1
Florence, S. C. (Florence Camellia Society)	Feb. 28 - Mar. 1
Texarkana, Ark. (Men's Camellia Club of Texarkana)	Mar. 7 - 8
Sacramento, Calif. (Camellia Society of Sacramento)	Mar. 7 - 8
Jackson, Miss. (Jackson Camellia Society)	Mar. 7 - 8
Fayetteville, N. C. (Fayetteville Garden Club and Pine Needles Club)	Mar. 7 - 8
Greenville, S. C. (Men's Garden Club of Greenville)	Mar. 7 - 8
Charlotte, N. C. (Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte)	Mar. 14 - 15
Elizabeth City, N. C. (Men's Horticultural Society of the Albemarle)	Mar. 19 - 20
Norfolk, Va. (Virginia Camellia Society)	Mar. 21 - 22

LIST OF ACCREDITED CAMELLIA SHOW JUDGES

The names of members in good standing who have been designated as judges by the Chairman of the Exhibitions and Awards Committee of the American Camellia Society appear in the following list. Conditions that govern the appointment as an Accredited Judge include continuous membership in the Society for a period of two years (twenty-four months) preceding date of application, a general knowledge of camellia species, varieties and forms, and the ability to identify at least seventy-five varieties of camellias. The application must be endorsed by two Accredited Judges of the Society. Preliminary applications should be addressed to the Secretary.

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 Bessemer:
 Gale, Dr. Robert T.
 Lefkovits, Norman
 Mauldin, R. S., Sr.
 Nordan, Majors
 Birmingham:
 Brooks, M. Thomas
 Hamilton, Elbert A.
 Lange, Ray L.
 Lynch, Frank M.
 Poe, W. Lee
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 Dothan:
 Cannon, Mrs. Mark S.
 Cannon, Mark S.
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 Carter, Stuart B.
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 Moyers, R. R.
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 Perry, Mrs. Orion S.
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 Stanley, J. Glen
 Steindorff, Henry W.
 Talbert, Erastus
 Loxley:
 Windbigler, H. L.
 Mobile:
 Abbot, J. Lloyd
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Davis, Ray
 Godwin, Robert L.
 Lee, Hoyt W.
 Sawada, K.
 Smith, Gregory L.
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 Agee, Walter L.
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 Alley, J. T.
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 Johnston, T. D.
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 Union Springs:
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 McKinney, Dr. J. R.
 McKinney, Mrs. J. R.

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 Nuccio, Julius
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 Griffiths, Austin, Jr.
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Lawson, Dr. John D.
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 Williams, Frank D.
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 El Cajon:
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 Miller, Stanley W.
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 Fawns, Dr. Lynn W.
 Munger, Maynard
 Rowell, Milo E.
 Wilson, Homer C.
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 Dekker, Albert H.
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 Thompson, Roy T.
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 Robinson, John C.
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march 19-22

make a note . . .

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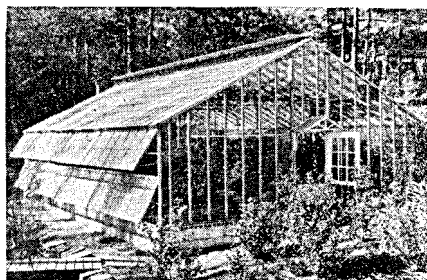
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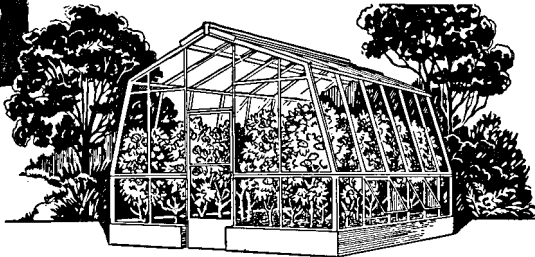
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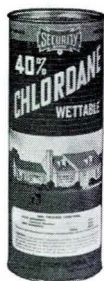
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