

AMERICAN CAMELLIA *Quarterly*

VOLUME 14 • NUMBER 4

OCTOBER, 1959



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Courtesy Camellias in America Revised Edition, by H. Harold Hume
CAMELLIA SASANOUIA • HUGH EVANS (HERE)

American Camellia Quarterly

Vol. 14, No. 4

October, 1959

Issued quarterly from the office of the Secretary of the American Camellia Society,
Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida

Entered as second class matter October 1, 1949, at the Post Office at
Gainesville, Florida, under Acts of August 24, 1912.

A membership in the American Camellia Society will bring you a bound Yearbook and a subscription to the American Camellia Quarterly.

Annual Members—\$5.00; Sustaining Members—\$10.00; Life Members—\$100.00; Patrons—\$200.00. Make payment to American Camellia Society, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida.

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JACKSONVILLE WILL WELCOME YOU IN JANUARY

John N. Sewell, Jacksonville, Florida

Plans for the American Camellia Society's 1960 convention in Jacksonville were being considered even before the society's 1959 convention was held in Norfolk, and the tentative schedule published in this issue of the Quarterly is the result of a great deal of work and study. Many members of both the Garden Club of Jacksonville and the Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville have helped in selecting the best possible combination of events, and the cooperation of the experienced personnel of Jacksonville's excellent Tourist and Convention Bureau has already been invaluable. Even though we have succeeded in obtaining "bargain rates" for some of these events, I can personally assure members of our society that the actual total cost per person will exceed the \$20.00 registration fee for our three-day program.

My article, "Plan That Trip to Annual Meeting in Florida," in the July issue of the Quarterly (which incidentally was characterized by the esteemed editor of this publication as a "come on", and he ought to know), included the statement that my task as general chairman of the ACS convention is a pleasant one because of the excellent cooperation received from local organizations. The appointment of that wonderful person, Stella Sewell, as my co-chairman also made my job considerably easier because if there is anyone in the world who can keep me from making a mistake it is my wife! She and I have agreed that nothing pleases us more than to be with good friends, and we are looking forward to being with many of them next January.

Advance payment of registration fees has been suggested—in fact, requested—in connection with many previous conventions of the American Camellia Society but will not be necessary for the Jacksonville convention. The Jacksonville Tourist and Convention Bureau's professional crew can actually type a name plate and issue a ticket book for each registrant in less time than would be required to locate an envelope prepared in advance. This will require only a few seconds per person if registrants will be kind enough to have the exact amount of the registration fee ready at time of registration. However, I urge our society's members to make hotel reservations well ahead of time, when a better choice of rooms will be available than later. Hotel reservations arranged in advance will also enable us to determine the approximate attendance far enough ahead of time so that all of the scheduled events can be made to work smoothly. I am mentioning these important items because all indications continue to point toward the largest attendance at any convention in ACS history.

Out-of-town entries for competition in Jacksonville's Twenty-fourth Annual Camellia Show on January 30 and 31 will be welcomed. The Hotel Robert Meyer has agreed to set aside a reasonable amount of space in its salad vault (which will be cool but not too cold) in which to keep blooms brought by automobile until time for entry in the show on the morning of Saturday, January 30, 1960. Other local hotels will undoubtedly provide similar facilities, but it is important that this be brought to the attention of hotel attendants at time of arrival.

If anyone has any other ideas which might help make the Jacksonville convention truly outstanding, I will certainly welcome suggestions.

Tentative Schedule of Activities for
The American Camellia Society's 15th Annual Meeting

January 28-30, 1960, Jacksonville, Florida

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1960

- 8:00 A.M. Registration, lobby of Hotel Robert Meyer
- 5:00 P.M. Registration fee of \$20.00 entitles each person registering either Thursday or Friday to one ticket for each event listed.
- 10:00 A.M. Buses leave Hotel Robert Meyer for trip to gardens of Mrs. W. M. Bostwick on Hecksher Drive and Frank D. Bisbee on Trout River Drive near Jacksonville, returning to the hotel in time for lunch.
- 2:00 P.M. A "choose your own subjects" session in the Hotel Robert Meyer devoted to classes on different subjects for different groups at the same time. Some of these will be repeated so that, for example, one group can watch at fairly close range a demonstration of grafting with newly designed grafting tools while another group (also not too large) enjoys a display of selected color slides, with these two groups changing places for a repetition of these two events. This session will also include (principally for the ladies but the men will be welcome too!) a class on artistic arrangements under the direction of Mrs. Fred J. Hay, Chairman of the American Camellia Society's National Arrangements Contest.
- 5:30 P.M. Reception for Past Presidents of the American Camellia Society in the Windsor Room of the Hotel Robert Meyer. Refreshments.
- 7:00 P.M.
- 8:30 P.M. Illustrated story of Jacksonville's development, including its outstanding urban redevelopment program, which is almost amazing in its scope, as the welcoming address of the Honorable Haydon Burns, Mayor of Jacksonville. Followed by movie in color of the outstanding camellia show at Shreveport, Louisiana.
- 10:00 P.M.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1960

- 8:00 A.M.
- 5:00 P.M. Registration, lobby of Hotel Robert Meyer
- 9:00 A.M. Buses leave Hotel Robert Meyer for all-day trip. First stop at Marineland for its show which includes a very unusual act by trained porpoises. Second stop at St. Augustine for lunch at the fabulous Ponce de Leon Hotel (completed in 1888 at a cost of two and one half million dollars) and sightseeing in the oldest city in the United States. Third and last stop at Juley Nurseries near Mandarin, a thirty-acre nursery specializing in camellias, then returning to the Hotel Robert Meyer.
- 5:00 P.M.
- 8:30 P.M. Inter-Society Meeting in Windsor Room of Hotel Robert Meyer, including report on the Society's camellia rating plan, presentation of Illges and Peer Medals, etc. Panel discussion on camellia show judging and exhibiting (from the viewpoint of both the judges and the exhibitors).
- 10:00 P.M.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1960

- 9:00 A.M. Registration, lobby of Hotel Robert Meyer
- 12:00 Noon Registration fee of \$12.50 per person for late arrivals entitles each registrant to tickets for Saturday events only. Saturday morning open for shopping or visits to points of interest such as Gerbing's Nursery at Fernandina Beach (about 35 miles from Jacksonville).
- 1:00 P.M. Luncheon at the Hotel George Washington.
- 3:00 P.M. Jacksonville's 24th annual camellia show opens. Shuttle buses for convention registrants will operate between Hotel Robert Meyer and show site (the Garden Center at Riverside Avenue and Post Street) starting at 2:30 P.M. with last trip leaving Garden Center at 5:30 P.M.
- 7:00 P.M. Fellowship Hour on Mezzanine of Hotel Robert Meyer. Refreshments.
- 8:00 P.M. Annual banquet of the American Camellia Society in the Windsor Room of Hotel Robert Meyer. Introduction of newly elected Officers and Directors to the Society's members. An outstanding speaker will talk on an unusual subject.



Mr. and Mrs. Fred McGee of Florence, South Carolina, with one of their 600 specimens of 280 varieties of camellias. He is president of the Florence Camellia Society and chairman of its Camellia Show. (Photo courtesy *Florence Morning News*.)

THE 1959-1960 ARRANGEMENT CONTEST

Mrs. Fred J. Hay, Dillon, South Carolina

A cordial invitation to participate in the Arrangement Contest is extended to officials of all Camellia Societies and Garden Clubs which hold camellia shows. The simple requirements are that the show must be held in cooperation with the American Camellia Society, and the rules governing the contest must be observed.

It gives me great pleasure to announce the reappointment of those of our State Chairmen who were able to serve again, and a new Chairman for South Carolina. All are exceptionally well qualified for this office, having had wide experience in the field of Flower Arrangement. Their names and addresses are listed below:

Arkansas—

Mrs. William H. Oberthier
1405 Locust St.
Texarkana

Florida—

Mrs. J. L. Price
3835 Ponce DeLeon Ave.
Jacksonville

Louisiana—

Mrs. Robert Smith
4900 Venus St.
New Orleans

Mississippi—

Mrs. M. B. Latham
Springridge, Rt. 1, Box 198
Raymond

North Carolina—

Mrs. James Tyler
1000 Pollock St.
Kinston

South Carolina—

Mrs. John C. Henagan
Washington Street
Dillon

Texas—

Mrs. W. H. Bennett
Box 193
Humble

Your State Chairmen are ready to help show committees and contestants with problems, questions, and schedule details, and will provide a direct contact with the National Chairman.

Contestants in states not represented by State Chairmen should work directly through the National Chairman, 402 Washington Street, Dillon, South Carolina.

We hope that all clubs, groups and societies will set up their schedules with the American Camellia Society's Contest, and find much pleasure and added interest in the experience.

The Rules and Theme for the 1959-60 Contest are given below:

Rules

1. The competitive period shall be from November 1, 1959, to May 1, 1960. Any photographs received after May 1 will be disqualified. All photographs shall become the property of the American Camellia Society.

2. The contest shall be open to exhibitors in camellia shows held in cooperation with the American Camellia Society.

3. The Standard System of Awarding as outlined by the National Council of State Garden Clubs shall be used—only one blue ribbon, one red ribbon, and one yellow ribbon may be given in a class.

4. Classes named and interpretations shall be adaptations in spirit of the Theme accenting one or more camellias as stated in each class.
5. Color harmonies will be left to the Schedule Chairman of local shows except where otherwise specified in a class.
6. Backgrounds shall be plain. No draping allowed.
7. Stands, bases, mats, or fabric used as such, allowed in all classes.
8. Exhibitors shall be limited to one entry in each class.
9. Photographs of winning blue ribbon exhibits in cooperative shows shall be sent to the National Chairman of the Arrangement Contest. These photographs shall be 5 x 7 inches or larger in size, printed in black and white on glossy paper, and clear cut in design. Ribbons won at local shows, or other extraneous material such as entry cards, are not a part of the arrangement and should be removed before photographing. However, inclusion of these articles will not disqualify an entry.
10. A description of the contestant's entry, including class, design, color, material and container, together with schedule of the show at which the ribbon was won shall accompany each photograph. Do not use clips or pins in connection with photographs.
11. Photographs and descriptive matter must be sent by May 1, 1960, to the National Chairman of the Arrangement Contest, Mrs. Fred J. Hay, 402 Washington Street, Dillon, South Carolina.

Theme—Camellias, Among Earth's Treasures

- Class 1. Ore, Refined by Fire—Red camellias only, dramatized with other foliage in an iron or bronze container.
- Class 2. Nature's Sculpture—One or more camellias featured with weathered or polished wood, container concealed. Other foliage allowed.
- Class 3. The Good Earth—One or more camellias with fruit in a cornucopia, shallow, or flat container. Other foliage and a minimum of artificial fruit allowed.
- Class 4. Crystal Springs—One or more camellias in an upright glass container, stems or foliage showing below the water line to be a part of the over-all design. Other flowers and foliage allowed.
- Class 5. Chanting Bird—One or more camellias with bare, or pine, or flowering branches, using a bird figurine as accessory. Other foliage allowed.
- Class 6. Gold and Silver—One or more white camellias with yellow flowers in a silver chalice or compote. A minimum of foliage allowed.
- Class 7. Gems of Purest Ray—One or more camellias in a jewel box or small chest, using jewelry as accessory or accessories. Other flowers and foliage allowed.

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The Camellia has been designated the official flower of the State of Alabama, according to information furnished by Hoyt W. Lee, Mobile, Charles Ingram, Tuscaloosa, and other members of that state. The Camellia displaces the Goldenrod as the official flower.

A bill authorizing this change was introduced into the Legislature at the request of members of the Men's Camellia Club of Greenville—the Camellia City of Alabama. The bill became a law upon signature of Gov. John Patterson.

CAMELLIAS AND RADIO

Arthur C. Brown, Gainesville, Florida

The Texas Camellia Society will turn to the radio this year to advertise the camellia, the Texas Camellia Society, and the American Camellia Society. In his letter announcing this program, Mr. George DuBrul, Vice-President of the Texas Camellia Society, stated:

"During the 1959-60 camellia blooming season the Texas Camellia Society will broadcast over local radio stations a series of 13 talks on all aspects of camellias—culture, judging, varieties, etc. Each talk will be prepared by camellia enthusiasts well qualified to talk authoritatively on the subject assigned to him. Here are some of the subjects and contributors:

Camellia Judging—Mrs. S. J. Katz

Camellia Culture in the Gulf Coast Area—Tom Clower

Camellia Culture in a Colder Climate—Dr. Edgar C. Tullis

Greenhouses, A Few Whys and Hows—George Wheeler

The American Camellia Society Arrangement Contest—Rose Gish

and so on. Each article will be of sufficient interest to justify printing in publications put out by local societies and clubs.

"The 13-talk program fits in very nicely with the business management of radio stations. Radio time is usually sold to commercial organizations in 13-week periods or parcels. Every minute of the 13-week period is seldom sold and radio directors frequently find themselves with several 13 or 30-minute gaps in their program. These gaps must be filled with programs of some kind, usually a monotonous grinding out of music (?) by disc jockeys. It is believed that directors of radio stations will welcome talks on camellias sponsored by local societies to fill in some of the unsold periods.

"It is also believed that these talks on camellias will bring in new members to our society. There are in every locality gardeners keenly interested in camellias who have not joined a local society because 'no one asked me to join' or 'I did not know there is such a society'. What better way to extend invitations to become members than through a series of talks over the radio?

"We believe", concluded Mr. DuBrul, "that local societies throughout the country will be interested in our radio program. For the benefit of such organizations, we plan to mimeograph the entire series and make the set available to local societies at a nominal figure—not over \$2.50 per set."

Representatives of local clubs who may be interested in securing complete sets of these radio talks should communicate with Mr. George DuBrul, 3134 Lovers Lane, Dallas, Texas.

That radio talks about camellias are well received has been demonstrated by Mr. Hamilton Fish, Station KLOX, San Jose, California, whose Monday to Saturday morning "Garden News" is now in its 6th year. To quote Mr. Fish:

"Judging from the volume of our mail at both the radio station and the San Jose *Mercury News*, people sincerely desire down-to-earth information concerning camellias. There is so much misinformation circulating as fact that we have felt privileged in having the opportunity to answer questions. KLOX gets a strong mail response from 29 northern California counties and a light response from an additional 3 or 4. Most gardeners are interested in camellias."

NOTICE OF ELECTION — PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY

An election of Directors for the Pacific Coast Territory will be held in the Fall of 1959. This Territory is composed of the states of California, Oregon and Washington. Members of the Society who reside in those states will be privileged to vote for ONE Director from their state and TWO Directors-at-Large from their Territory. Ballot will be by means of double postal cards, and the election will be conducted in two sections.

1. Nominating Ballots: On or before September 29, 1959, the Secretary will send to each member in the Pacific Coast Territory a notice of election and request for names of nominees for each position. On the return portion of the postal card members should write in the name (one only) of the candidate of their choice for State Director, and the names (two only) of the candidates of their choice for Director-at-Large. The return portion of the nominating ballot must be in the office of the Secretary on or before October 29, 1959. The notices of election will carry the names of incumbent Directors. These names are furnished solely as an item of information—members are not obligated to vote for incumbents.

2. Final Ballots: On or before November 28, 1959, the Secretary will mail the final ballots. The By-Laws provide that the name of the person who receives the highest number of nominating votes for each Directorate shall be included in the final ballots, together with such additional names as the Nominating Committee shall select. (The Nominating Committee, appointed by the President, is composed of one member from each state in which an election for the Directorate shall be held.) Members are not obligated to vote for the candidates whose names are printed on the final ballots. To the contrary, members may disregard the printed names and "write-in", on the lines provided for that purpose, the names of any candidates of their own choice—but only ONE name for State Director and only TWO names for Director-at-Large.

The final ballots must be in the office of the Secretary by December 28. The final ballots will be counted by a Tellers Committee to be appointed by the President, and the results reported to the Governing Board. New Directors will take office at the Annual Meeting to be held in Jacksonville, Florida, January 28-30, and will serve for a term of three years.

SASANQUA WINS TOP ALL-AMERICA CAMELLIA SELECTIONS AWARD

All-America Camellia Selections has announced that SPARKLING BURGUNDY has been chosen as winner of the award for 1960, the first time that a Sasanqua variety has been so honored. The winner was developed by René Casadaban, Casadaban's Nursery, Abita Springs, Louisiana, from a hand-cross between HINODE-GUMO and SHOWA-NO-SAKAE. If *C. hiemalis* is accepted as a distinct species from *C. sasanqua*, which is open to some question, then this variety is a hybrid. There is no question at all, however, that it is a very beautiful and floriferous variety and well worthy of the honor it has won. The variety name refers to the deep rosy pink color of the flowers, which are very large for Sasanquas (up to 4 inches) and anemone-form. The variety is reported to be hardier to cold than most Sasanquas. This selection seems likely to be much more generally satisfactory in the southern and eastern camellia areas than the last two selections have been. Congratulations are in order to René Casadaban on this winner.



Sparkling Burgundy, the Sasanqua given the All-America Camellia Selections award for 1960.

ACROSS THE SECRETARY'S DESK

DON'T FORGET INCREASE IN 1960 DUES. For Annual Members the dues will be \$6 and for Sustaining, \$12. Also, remember that membership is for the calendar year—January 1 to December 31—and all Annual and Sustaining dues will become due on January 1, 1960.

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The Fall Meeting of the Governing Board will be held in Columbia, S. C., November 19-21. Board members will be in session on the evening of Thursday, November 19, and all day Friday. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting and fall show of the South Carolina Camellia Society. Board members will serve as judges for the show to be held on Saturday.

The Governing Board is composed of Directors and Officers. All past presidents and committee members of the American Camellia Society are invited to attend. Headquarters will be at the Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia.

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In the June issue of the Newsletter of the Australian and New Zealand Research Society, Mr. Walter Hazlewood makes a sensible suggestion regarding the validity of *C. hiemalis*. He notes that Sealy in his recent monograph rejects this name and treats it as a form of *C. sasanqua* solely on the basis of study of a photograph of Nakai's type specimen. He further points out the ready availability of living specimens of both moot species, *C. hiemalis* and *C. vernalis*, there in England for Sealy's study, and urges that an appraisal of the merits of these as valid species would carry much more weight if made as the result of careful study of the plants themselves rather than of photographs. The marked difference in flowering season deserves some consideration, although there are plenty of examples with *C. japonica* of equally great difference between varieties. It is certainly to be hoped that some of the British leaders in camellia culture will see that Sealy gets fresh material for study and that he will at least make a new appraisal before rejecting these proposed species.

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Mr. Frederic Heutte, Director, Norfolk Botanical Garden, and Mrs. Heutte returned from a trip to Europe a short time ago. While abroad the Heuttes visited many botanical and private gardens. Mr. Heutte was especially impressed with Lord Aberconway's "Bodnant." While in England the Heuttes ran into another member of the American Camellia Society, Mr. Jacques Legendre, proprietor of the Gulf Stream Nursery, Wachapreague, Virginia.

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Mr. C. W. Lattin, 2246 83rd Avenue, Oakland, California, wants to get back numbers of the Quarterly—issues prior to and including Volume 4. He also needs a copy of Vol. 5, No. 4. Members who can fill some of Mr. Lattin's needs should communicate with him. Another member who is trying to complete his set of Quarterlies is Mr. Charles Puddle, Bodnant Gardens, Denbighshire, North Wales. Mr. Puddle is in need of Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 4; Vol. 4, No. 4 and Vol. 8, No. 2.

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George DuBrul sent a sample of the articles the Texas Camellia Society will broadcast over the radio. If local society editors are smart they will get copies and, in addition to broadcasting the articles, use them as fillers in their society's bulletin or show schedule.

Our thanks to Mr. J. O. Jackson, Wilson, N. C., for the little verse quoted herewith. Mr. Jackson did not state whether or not it is original.

Folks who make a garden,
Who love to weed and hoe,
Always seem less worried
Than other folks I know.

They also seem more gentle,
Their hearts with love abound;
You can always tell such people
By the look they carry around.

Can it be that gardening
Plays a double role,
Fulfills creative longing
And cultivates the soul?

And Mr. Jackson goes on to tell this sad lament of a fellow camellia hobbyist, Mr. K. D. Kennedy. Says Mr. Kennedy:

"You know, Jack, I think I am running out of space for camellias. Right now it looks as though I won't be able to buy more than about 50 plants this Fall—maybe I can squeeze in 60."

We recommend to Mr. Kennedy that he get a Katz Ground Stretcher.

— — — — —

Largely as a result of pressure brought about by members of the Texas Camellia Society, John C. White, Texas Commissioner of Agriculture, has promulgated an embargo on the entry into Texas of camellia plants with soil or flower buds showing color, and cut flowers, because of the risk of introducing more camellia flower blight.

Thus, Texas, some 10 years late, joins the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina in an attempt to control further entry and dissemination of camellia flower blight. Several years ago quarantine officials in Virginia, realizing the impracticability of control by legislation, rescinded the State's flower blight rule.

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A quote from *Southern Florist and Nurseryman*, July 10, 1959, sent in by Robert O. Rubel, Jr., Mobile:

"When John Irving, Pico Rivera nurseryman, put his place up for sale, the first prospect talked about 'clearing the yard and cutting down the tree.' The tree in question was really an enormous camellia shrub, 30 feet in height, which had long been a landmark in the area. In fact it had been planted back in 1887. Mr. Irving contacted Ralph S. Peer, Past President, American Camellia Society, in Hollywood and arrangements were made to move the huge shrub. For six months the roots were cut a few at a time to prevent shock and finally a few weeks ago the 'tree' was uprooted, leaving a 7-foot deep hole as big as the basement of a house. The shrub itself weighed 15 tons. It was successfully transported to Hollywood where it was transplanted in its new location at 8159 Hollywood Boulevard,"—residence of Mr. Peer.

Wonder how come Mr. Peer beat Mr. H. L. Lutch Stark, Orange, Texas, to this king-size prize!

'TIS SPRING AND SOLOMON'S GARDENS HIT BEAUTY'S HEIGHT

Mitzi Bythewood, Savannah, Georgia

To make a garden:

You find a tangle of scrub and knotted trees. You stand and conjure up a vision of tender green lawns wandering from under tremendous oaks whose arms cascade with gently waving moss.

In the distance you eye a furious backdrop of flaming azaleas that melt into the softest lavender and pinks. Up and down the long expanse you wind shrubs to frame an unexpected vista. You arrange a whole acre of camellias. You fling the largest wisteria you can find all the way to the top of a lofty tree. You sprinkle around a few buttercups.



Evening Press photo by Buddy Rich

JUDGE SOLOMON IN HIS GARDEN

Then you roll up your sleeves and for 45 years you dig and you water as needed.

And there is your garden—a rival to the loveliest in the land—almost as perfect as the garden of Judge Arthur W. Solomon, for this was his recipe.

Reprinted from *Savannah Evening Press* for April 4, 1959; Miss Bythewood is a staff writer.

Judge Solomon's beautiful 12-acre grounds surround his home at Grimball's Point 10 miles from downtown Savannah. They are always open to the public. In fact, says the judge, they were created as much for the public as for family enjoyment.

If perfection can be at its height, the gardens, with their hundreds of azaleas in full bloom, are at their height this weekend, and for the umpteenth spring Solomon issues the invitation that has been familiar to Savannahians, "Come and walk on the grass."

The judge "walked on the grass" this morning (for all his 86 years, setting a fast pace) and talked with enthusiasm about his hobby.

He recalled his earliest interest with: "When I was a child, I heard my English-born parents tell about lawns in England that were as pretty in the back of the house as they were in front."

But it wasn't until he was 41 that the judge found the marsh-front tract that suited his horticultural interests. By that time he had a wife and two children, owned a successful laundry, and was a county commissioner.

"I knew nothing about gardens," the judge admitted. "In fact it was several years before I knew I was planting camellias, not japonicas."

Still he knew from the first how he wanted those 12 overgrown acres to look and he proceeded plant by plant. What is there today is exactly as the judge planned it 45 years ago.

From the first the judge's special zeal was camellias. He raised them, studied them, promoted them, judged them and crowned their queens.

"Everything in horticulture is slow," said the judge. "You plant for posterity."

About the number of camellia and azalea plants in his garden, Judge Solomon said he doesn't know and he is not going to count. But he estimated over 25 varieties of azaleas and between 400 and 500 varieties of camellias. Many azalea plants have grown 13 or more feet high. Camellia blooms reach over six inches across. The trunk of a wisteria vine measures 20 inches in diameter at the base. The Kurume azalea, known elsewhere as a dwarf, grows 8 to 10 feet high in the Solomon gardens.

Making public a few of his gardening secrets, Judge Solomon said:

1. For soil, he prepares a mixture of sand, leaf mold, peat-moss and well-rotted compost; then he fertilizes occasionally.

2. He provides partial shade where Nature skipped, by planting castor-beans for early protection and pine seedlings to take over later.

3. His own property has good drainage, but he advises tiles where drainage is a problem.

4. He waters freely, "for the soil around here is sandy and the water goes on down to China."

During the years, the judge has been interested in many more gardens than his own. He is a charter member of the Men's Garden Club, a past president of the American Camellia Society. He has encouraged the planting of camellias in other sections of the country, sending plants from his own gardens for experimental purposes. For years he has urged Savannahians to enhance the beauty of their city by planting more azaleas, and for many springs he has given away azalea cuttings to as many as would call for them.

In recognition of his "outstanding service to the cause of beauty," Judge Solomon has been awarded a plaque by the American Camellia Society; two camellias bear the respective names of JUDGE SOLOMON and MISS FRANKIE, the judge's late wife; two azaleas carry the Solomon name—those, grown by Karl Johnson of the Bloomingdale Nurseries, who began his plantings largely with cuttings supplied by the judge.

Solomon is considered one of the country's foremost camellia experts and his advice is widely sought.

Judge Solomon's activities have been somewhat curbed by "what they think I should do," but he still does a good deal of his own gardening. He remains active on the County Commission and goes daily to this office at the E. & W. Laundry where he is now part owner with his son.

"Work makes for a longer life," the judge commented, and as for gardening, "there is no end to the fun you can have."

APOLOGIES TO HARVEY SHORT

Joseph H. Pyron, Reynolds, Georgia

In my article "What's in a Name?" in the July 1959 American Camellia Quarterly, I mentioned a few of the attractive and imaginative names which some growers are giving their introductions. It is obvious that any such mention should pay special tribute to Mr. Harvey F. Short who comes up with such attractive names, yet the paragraph on Mr. Short's names was inadvertently omitted from the article as it appeared in print. In the final typing I must have skipped this very important paragraph. In a way I am glad this happened for it gave me an opportunity to write to Mr. Short apologizing for the omission and to express my appreciation not only for the many fine names but for the varieties themselves. In reply he gave some interesting comments together with a listing of his present and future names. I quote the following from his letter:

"I have found much pleasure and much reason for giving flowers a nice name to carry them along. Naming for good friends or noted people is all right (a nice honor) but to other than the acquaintance the name cannot mean much to anyone else.

"In studying my flowers some hint of description is usually tied in with the name. BRIDE'S BOUQUET suggests an artistic composition, as a bouquet in white; FROSTY MORN, the crisp, sparkling icy frost on a very cold morn; SILVER PLUME, the softest silver pink usually ribboned on the branch like a plume; WEDDING BELLS, definitely a bell-shaped flower in softest pinks, etc."

Among his yet to be released varieties are such names as MAGIC MOMENT, EXTRAVAGANZA, LOVELIGHT, WEST WIND, DREAM AWHILE and BALLET DANCER. For boutonniere types he has selected the names MEMENTO, ELFIN CHARM, CAMEO GEM and PINK-A-BOW. These names seem to be a continuation in the tradition of his very fine GUEST OF HONOR, FAIREST DAY, FORTUNE TELLER, GALLANT ARRAY, GYPSY FLAIR, MY FAIR LADY, SEVENTH HEAVEN, SNOW PALACE, WHITE THRONE, WINTER CARNIVAL, MARBLE HALLS, SPECIAL TRIBUTE and many, many more.

Surely Mr. Short is a genius at naming camellias! He has the soul of a poet.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA REGISTRATION BUREAU

General Rules for Filing and Processing Applications

1. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, American Camellia Society, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida, or the Secretary, Southern California Camellia Society, 2465 Sherwood Road, San Marino, California.

2. The varietal registration application forms shall be made out in quadruplicate, as fully and completely as possible, to avoid delays in final disposition, and three copies of the application, together with a registration fee of \$2.00 for each variety, shall be forwarded to the Secretary, the fourth or yellow copy being retained by the applicant.

3. Applicants are urged to send two 35 mm Kodachromes of flowers for each variety for which registration is desired. If this cannot be done, send two glossy black and white photographs.

4. Applications received by the Secretary will be forwarded to the member of the Committee on Varietal Registration and Nomenclature (or his designated agent) in the area in which the applicant resides, who shall make such examination as he deems necessary and return the applications to the Secretary with his approval or rejection, stating reasons for rejection. Applicants will be notified by the Secretary as to the action taken and if the application is rejected the reasons therefor will be furnished upon request. Fees will not be refunded in the event registration is not approved.

5. Approval for registration carries no guarantee beyond formal recognition and publication of the name and description of plant and flower in the American Camellia Yearbook and, at the discretion of the Editor of that publication, in Camellia Nomenclature.

6. Applications for registration of SPORTS will not be considered unless the sport has been propagated from the parent plant and flowered for at least two years, during which period all of the blooms produced were 100 per cent true to type. This test is required as an indication that the sport has been stabilized or "set".

Nomenclature Rules

A. Formation and Use of Names

1. Name must be a proper name or a word in common language, and not a scientific name of Latin form.
2. Each word of the name must begin with a capital letter, except when national custom requires otherwise.
3. Single quotation marks are to be used to enclose a name.
4. Name must be used only once, and not for more than one species.
5. Name should preferably consist of one or two words and must not consist of more than three words, and excessively long words or phrases must not be used. (Example: 'Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II' is too long.)
6. Name of sport should include name of parent as initial word where practicable, and it is considered practicable where solid colored or variegated

- variety produces one sport consisting of a variegated or solid form and does not violate other rules. (1) However, when a variety produces various sports, a name not including the name of the parent is permissible, although reference should be made to the parent in a publication or registration. (2) (Examples: (a) 'Herme Pink'; (b) 'Colonial Lady'.)
7. Name containing an initial article must not be used unless required by linguistic custom. (Example: 'The Dove' is not permitted and 'La Bella' is permitted.)
 8. Name containing initial abbreviation must not be used, except in abbreviations of forms of address. (Example: 'St. Andre' for 'Saint Andre'.)
 9. Although not mandatory, avoid the use of the following names:
 - (a) Names containing forms of address as distinguished from forms of title. (Example: Miss, Mr., Mrs., but forms of title such as Dr., Judge, Capt., etc., are permissible.)
 - (b) Names exaggerating the merits of a variety. (Example: 'Mathotiana Supreme'.)
 - (c) Names likely to be confused. (Example: 'Imperial', 'Imperialis'.)
 - (d) Names resulting in a series of names with same initial word. (Examples: 'Pink Ball', 'Pink Beauty'; 'White Ball', 'White Beauty'.)

B. Priority of Use of Names

1. First validly published name has priority, and valid publication consists of listing of name accompanied by a description sufficient to identify the variety in a dated (at least as to year), printed or similarly duplicated publication which is distributed to the public, including horticultural books or magazines, nursery or trade catalogues, and publications of horticultural societies, provided publication is made with permission of originator or introducer. Registration with an official registration authority without such valid publication does not give priority.
2. Names generally established and in common use will take priority over a name first validly published.

C. Change of Names

1. Name first validly published cannot be changed, except in the following cases:
 - (a) Where the same name is used for different species, the name may be changed if reference is made to disclose the former name in any listing or publication.
 - (b) Translation or transliteration is allowed where there are linguistic or other difficulties, except as to personal names. The first valid published translation or transliteration has priority in the particular language.
 - (c) Where a variety is introduced into another country, and its original name is commercially unacceptable due to the difficulty of pronunciation or when the original name or a translation would have a different connotation or implication, the name may be changed upon the approval of the originator.
2. A name generally established or in common use should not be changed to comply with rules.

WHY CAMELLIA RATINGS?

David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California

Brief mention was made in the April, 1959, issue of this Quarterly that the American Camellia Society has decided to go ahead with the Camellia Rating Plan, following the general lines of the test conducted last year under the supervision of the writer, which was fully reported in the 1958 Yearbook. This is a significant step in that it will be the first time any amateur organization has endeavored to systematically evaluate and grade, over a period of years, the hundreds of camellias now in commercial propagation. At the same time, it is a very formidable undertaking and an endless task, for new camellias are being developed at a rate almost as fast as they can be properly appraised. It is planned to have a reasonable number of old and new camellias rated each year by a team of qualified appraisers evenly distributed throughout the United States, and the regional and national average ratings thus determined are to be published as an added service by the American Camellia Society.

In some minds the question may arise, "Why go to all this trouble?" It shall be the purpose of this article to attempt to explain what we seek to accomplish and why we feel it is a worthwhile effort.

To begin with, the idea of grading or judging the relative merits of ornamental plants is not new. The continuous stream of new introductions years ago convinced the American Rose Society of the wisdom of going to the expense of "rating" roses annually on a national basis. Their "Proof of the Pudding", which is the department in the rose annual devoted to this subject, is now regarded by many rose fanciers as the most important single service rendered to them by that society. It tentatively rates new introductions just as quickly as sufficient experience can be gained. Such tentative ratings are subject to modification based on the more complete reports possible as the plant gains widespread distribution and eventually a permanent rating is published. Thus there becomes available a most complete, thoroughly objective evaluation, for guidance in conjunction with the annual "selections" announced by the trade.

It may be said, then, that the constant flood of new introductions and the publicizing of sometimes ill-chosen "selected" top-notchers in themselves constitute sufficient reason for amateur organizations to make their own ratings and classification of ornamental plants based on systematic analysis. However, there is something more than this in our case. Until a few years ago, there were only the Japonicas to consider. Now we have the Reticulatas and some hybrids and, in a few years there will be a veritable deluge of many kinds of the latter, concerning which almost no background of experience will be available. As with anything else that is new, some of these are going to be expensive. It is essential, therefore, that before this happens we get ourselves into a position where those who wish to do so may have the benefit of the recognized appraisers' verdict, or else do their own judging based on established rating principles. This would be a sort of "look before you leap" proposition.

The more knowledge and experience a person possesses, the less advice he needs. Certainly this is as true in choosing camellias as in anything else. On the other hand, the newer one is at the camellia game, the more information he wants and should get through his society. Camellia Rating is aimed directly at the novice, but it is surprising how many things there really are to consider when it comes right down to an overall evaluation of a camellia. Take for example the matter of Growth Habit. How often have we seen the mistake

made of planting a leggy grower where a compact one is needed, or a spreading grower where there is space only for one that is columnar? After a few years, a difficult job of transplanting often is necessary, or the plant is cut down and grafted—all of which could easily have been avoided. Then there is the common complaint that a flower is too fragile or damages too easily, or that it fades in the sun or purples from the cold, or it may fall very quickly, or shatter badly, or the camellia may be lacking in mass blooming effect. Perhaps, worst of all, the plant is a delicate, weak grower. All of these faults are common and therefore taken into account in determination of the scoring.

Of course, in the final analysis it cannot be questioned that the individual is the one to decide what kind of a camellia he wants—and for what purpose; we merely attempt to guide him. He may be willing to put up with ANYTHING just to get a stunning or flashy flower. That is his privilege, although he certainly will be the exception rather than the rule. We further recognize that a Camellia Rating System should be broad enough to assist the person interested in camellias for show purposes, even though designed primarily for the casual (and far more common) grower whose first concern is to get a plant that he will be happy to have in his garden. We accomplish this in rating by first dividing the camellia into its three main features—Plant, Flower and Flowering Habit—each of which is made up of a number of different characteristics scored separately and totaled so that the value of each feature can be determined. Here, again, we are following established principles, for judging rules at all the shows require consideration of the several characteristics of the one feature concerned in the scoring (the flower). We merely extend this principle to cover the plant as a whole. By so doing, one familiar with rating will know immediately whether the particular virtue of the camellia is beauty of the Plant, the individual Flower, the beauty of the massed floescence, or whether it is an all-around good camellia.

It is generally agreed that the present practice of judging seedlings at camellia shows is quite inadequate, because it takes into consideration the flower only. As anyone knows who grows seedlings extensively, there is a great deal more to the successful development of a good new introduction than merely the flower, important though that certainly is. An exhibit of cut flowers is but ONE of the usages of a camellia, and is quite aside from the very important consideration of whether the plant grows and looks well. We now have so thoroughly covered the field that the specifications a seedling must meet today are very broad indeed—it is not enough to rate high in only one feature.

One of the more common complaints about many of the new introductions is the lack of individuality—they are “too much like” something else. However, the flower is only part of the story. How about the comparative value of the camellia as a whole? Here is another important function of camellia rating, for, not only does it call attention to the similarity and identify the varieties which are alike, but the rating also automatically indicates which is the better, thus assisting in the up-grading of those grown. This constitutes IMPROVEMENT, which should be one of the prime objectives in breeding camellias and something to be encouraged.

Another complaint is that camellias which do well in one part of the country sometimes prove to be indifferent or poor performers in another—a matter of plant or flower response to climatic environment. By publishing regional ratings, some indication of performance in the individual's own locality will be at hand, and thus another common cause of disappointment ameliorated.

Finally, the desirability of standardization and common definition of evaluation terms are among the more important reasons for taking this step. One

person's idea of what is meant by "fair" or "good" may not be the same as another's, and, of course, there are varying degrees of "fair" and "good". It is far easier to express gradations in figures than in words. If, for example, you know that a "good" camellia is one rating between 70 and 79, a rating of 77 tells very clearly HOW GOOD it is. This is what we mean by "definition". By the same token, it may very well be that there are authorities at hand perfectly capable of judging the qualifications of a camellia, who could tell us whether we should try to grow it. However, a number of questions arise. Is one person's opinion or experience sufficient? Is personal preference or prejudice involved? Have all the factors which enter into the proper evaluation of a camellia been taken into consideration? When rating flowers at a camellia show, we do not operate on the "sole judge" principle. Is it not even more important that we have a consensus or an "average" when judging the camellia AS A WHOLE? This is what is meant by "standardization". Anyone who deals extensively with figures has a high regard for the balancing effect of "averages". This is possible only through NUMERICAL ratings—a universal language that needs no emphasis or inflection to convey its exact meaning.

To summarize, then, the broad objectives of camellia rating, stated briefly, are:

1. The establishment of standard rules of evaluation and a universal definition of "grade" through the use of figures, resulting in the avoidance of the waste of time, money and effort on poor camellias. This is accomplished by:
 - (a) Assisting in the intelligent selection of camellias according to the particular purpose or feature most desired
 - (b) Gradual elimination from the scene, by publicizing how poorly they rate on the basis of scientific analysis, of those that are unworthy
 - (c) Indicating variation in performance under different climatic conditions and the risks involved, especially where heat or cold tolerance is concerned
 - (d) Calling attention to similarity between two or more varieties, where it exists, especially those so much alike as to constitute unwanted duplication
2. Setting up of a check-list for the guidance of the would-be purchaser, thus creating widespread awareness of what factors make a camellia good or bad.

THE SOCIETY RECOGNIZES A NEW SHOW CLASS

Upon recommendation of the Committee on Exhibitions and Awards, the American Camellia Society will provide, upon request, certificates for an additional class in the Horticultural Division—Plants grown in the open where flowers and plants have been protected in some artificial manner from damage by the elements. In addition the class formerly called "Grown Under Glass" will be known as "Inside Grown Plants."

A description of the three classes follows:

A. Outside Grown Plants—Unprotected: Flowers from plants that have been grown in the open without any protection other than that furnished by an unheated slat house where the slats have no covering whatever over them or any substance between them.

B. Outside Grown Plants—Protected: Flowers from plants grown in the open but where both plants and flowers are, or have been, protected in some artificial manner from damage by the elements.

C. *Inside Grown Plants*: Flowers from plants in enclosed structures grown and/or bloomed under artificial conditions where temperature and/or moisture is largely or completely controlled.

A camellia show held in cooperation with the American Camellia Society may consist of any one of the three classes described in the preceding paragraph or any combination thereof.

If a Class B (Outside Grown Plants—Protected) is not provided by a show committee, all blooms in this category should be entered under Classification C—Inside Grown Plants.

The Society will not furnish certificates for classes within classes—such as flowers over or under a certain diameter, or for members or non-members, etc.

FIRST AWARD OF PEER SASANQUA CUP

A. J. Hickson, Port Arthur, Texas*

At the Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society held in Norfolk, Virginia, in March, 1959, announcement was made by Mr. Ralph S. Peer that the seedling Sasanqua, CHANSONETTE, had been selected as the best entry submitted in competition for the Ralph Peer Cup prior to December 31, 1958.

CHANSONETTE was developed by Miss Marjorie Washburne of Port Arthur, Texas, and the original plant is now 8 years old. It is presently being propagated by Eagleson Nursery of Port Arthur and Nuccio's Nurseries of Altadena, California, and will be released in the Fall of 1960. The flower is bright, deep pink, fully imbricated, formal double in form, and the rosebud center never opens. The blooms are 3 inches or more in diameter; plant growth is vigorous and open, and blooming season is normally October through December. Due to an unusually late season, CHANSONETTE was still in flower in January, 1959, and was given a blue ribbon in each of two camellia shows where it was exhibited as a seedling.

On May 18, 1959, at a special Ladies' Night meeting of the Men's Garden Club of Greater Port Arthur, Mr. C. S. Shoolroy, former State Director of Texas, presented to Miss Washburne, on behalf of the Men's Garden Club, a lovely orchid corsage, at the same time offering the Club's congratulations on winning the award. Mr. Vance Burks, Tyler, Texas, present Director for the State of Texas, represented the American Camellia Society in the presentation to Miss Washburne of the beautiful bronze plaque on which is engraved "American Camellia Society," "Ralph Peer Sasanqua Cup," the name of the winning flower, the name of its originator, and the year. In the center of the plaque on a dark background appears an artist's conception of a symbolic Sasanqua—light pink with green leaves outlined in bronze.

The Ralph Peer Sasanqua Cup award for the best Sasanqua seedling in any one year is made possible through the generosity of Mr. Ralph S. Peer, President Emeritus of the American Camellia Society, whose successful efforts in the interest of camellia culture, including introduction into this country of several fine varieties of *C. reticulata*, have rewarded him with an international reputation among camellia experts and just plain camellia lovers.

It is hoped that many more fine new Sasanqua varieties will join CHANSONETTE, the first winner of the Ralph Peer Sasanqua Cup, in the years to come, and that the species will at last receive the recognition so richly deserved.

* President, Men's Garden Club of Greater Port Arthur.

THE EDITOR'S CUBBYHOLE

Group Names for Camellia Hybrids

While many chance crossings of camellia species have taken place, some in China and Japan probably hundreds of years ago, the first camellia hybrid of definitely known ancestry was exhibited in England in 1940. This was a hybrid of *C. saluenensis* x *C. japonica* made by Mr. J. C. Williams at Caerhays, Cornwall, soon after the first seedlings of *C. saluenensis* from Forrest's collections bloomed there. A number of hybrid seedlings were selected by Mr. Williams and Col. S. R. Clarke, and several named varieties were released. At the instigation of that eminent horticulturist, the late Lord Aberconway, these Williams Hybrids were given the Latin group name *C. x williamsii*, as permitted by the International Code of Nomenclature, by Sir W. W. Smith in 1949.

Since that time there has developed a tremendous interest in crossing as many as possible of the camellia species, to see how many new and different forms may be evolved. Thus far the following crosses have been announced: *saluenensis* x *japonica*, *saluenensis* x *reticulata*, *saluenensis* x *cuspidata*, *reticulata* x *japonica*, *reticulata* x *pitardii*, *reticulata* x *sasanqua*, *taliensis* x *cuspidata*, *taliensis* x *fraterna*, *taliensis* x *saluenensis*, and possibly others. Each of these is equally entitled to a Latin group name, but so far none has been formally proposed for any other than the Williams Hybrids, although at least one tentative proposal has appeared in print.

In the writer's opinion it is fortunate that the literature has not been further cluttered with these Latin names, which look like species names but have no scientific standing as such. Written properly with the hybrid sign (x) before them, they are understood by well-informed camellia growers to be simply names of convenient brevity for referring to these hybrids. Especially when a hybrid is crossed with a species or another hybrid, the Latin group names are slightly more convenient to write than an English name. But too often, even in standard horticultural journals, the hybrid sign is omitted and the name is misunderstood as a true species name.

Certainly some convenient method of referring to the hybrids of any one cross as a group is desirable, and so is the association of the name of the originator with the group. These objectives are fully attained in the alternative method of indicating hybrid groups by using English names: Williams Hybrids, Doak Hybrids, Borde Hill Hybrids, Lammerts Hybrids, Caerhays Hybrids, etc. Each of these names has been used for a hybrid camellia group already. The practice of indicating hybrid groups thus is well established with roses, tulips, lilies, and iris. It serves equally well to distinguish the various hybrid groups as does conferring Latin group names, and does not confuse these with the true specific epithets. True, the Latin names look more "scientific," but that only confuses the layman more. In citing hybrid parentage for a new variety, which needs only rarely to be done, it is not much more trouble to state the actual species involved; and if the reader can remember that *C. x williamsii* is the group name for hybrids of *C. saluenensis* x *C. japonica*, he should as easily remember that this is the cross represented by the Williams Hybrids.

There are some 12 or 13 species of camellia now in cultivation which seem likely to be used in crossing, with perhaps an equal number more which seem likely to be brought into gardens for use in breeding. If one estimates the number of possible crosses which may be made among these species, even

taking into account the difficulties supposedly presented by disparate chromosome numbers, it becomes apparent that this number can easily exceed that of all known species in the genus. If Latin group names, so easily confused with species names, are given to all of these possible combinations, the literature of camellia botany will be vastly confused.

Now is a good time to stop, before we get into such a situation!

CASTOR-BEAN SHADE FOR YOUNG CAMELLIAS

A. W. Solomon, Savannah, Georgia

Camellias often find life very rugged, especially newly transplanted bushes, when exposed directly to sunlight of full intensity in gardens lacking proper overhead shade trees. This problem has sometimes been met by erecting temporary shading structures. I have found a solution in the use of castor-bean seedlings planted on the south side of camellias. Planted the last of February,



the seeds sprout as soon as it is warm enough for them and the plants grow rapidly to a height of several feet, making a widespread shade. The more closely the seeds are planted, the denser the resulting shade. Usually a distance of 2 to 3 feet between castor-bean plants will be satisfactory. The accompanying photograph shows azaleas thus shaded, but the problem is very much the same for azaleas as for camellias. After two seasons of growth the camellia bushes should begin to shade the ground considerably, and should have developed root systems which can meet their needs for water fairly well, and the castor-bean plants can be cut down. They form a rapid and inexpensive shade during those two starting years, however.

SUMMER AND CAMELLIAS IN THE NORTHWEST

Mrs. M. J. Witman, Macon, Georgia

It seems incongruous to mention Canada and camellias in the same breath. Still, our first encounter with our favorite shrub, on the way to San Francisco in July 1958 via the Canadian Rockies, was in Vancouver and Victoria. We saw there large Japonicas near attractive homes. Many of them were being used as foundation plantings, and some as evergreen background for artistically designed, meticulously kept, rock gardens. In these Canadian cities, built on rocky hills, this type of garden is ideal. Practically every private residence has one, with masses of vivid colors—a sight so strikingly beautiful that it leaves an everlasting impression on the visitors.

It was only when we landed in Portland, however, that we reached the north-western frontier of this continent's camellia kingdom. Thanks to Morrie Sharp and his lovely wife, Helen, we spent two very pleasant days in that city. Morrie, who is the Oregon American Camellia Society director, practically abandoned his work at the newspaper in order to show us the beautiful sights in and around Portland. We stopped by his home to look over his fine shrubs. Then he took us to see some of his friends' collections. We were accompanied on this tour by Donald Stryker, a well known hybrid fancier from Langlois, Oregon. Our first stop was to call on Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Chuinard, who received us most graciously. They told us that camellias do not fare well outdoors at the altitude their house has been built, but that they derive much joy from those which they grow under glass. Their shrubs in the glasshouse were very sturdy, with unusually clean and glossy leaves. Dr. Chuinard attributes their healthy condition to the fish-oil emulsion which he periodically applies to the foliage. The Chuinards use a five- or six-inch deep mulch of sawdust all over their ground, under their shrubs, in order to keep the roots moist and discourage weeds.

The lack of camellias in the landscape around the Chuinards' home does not affect the breathtaking beauty of its surroundings. The rambling house is flanked by a picturesque rock garden. It overlooks the magnificent valley of the Columbia River and faces, in the far distance, beautiful snow-capped Mount Hood.

The second day of our visit the Sharps took us and Donald Stryker to the home of two very active members of their camellia society, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Johnson, who entertained us with a delicious western-style barbecue. Among the fine looking camellias we saw there many were unknown to us. Mrs. Johnson (who, by the way, is deeply interested in hybridizing) spoke with praise of a beautiful white named STARLIGHT; of a red and white sport of FRED SANDER, with fimbriated petals, named CALIFORNIA DAINTY; of WICKE, an adorable miniature; and of SWEET BONAIR, which is fragrant. It was fun, indeed, to compare notes and exchange experiences with our fine hosts.

Before leaving Portland we paid a short visit to Washington Park and its famous rose test garden. In that park Morrie showed us the permanent place for the INTERNATIONAL GARDEN OF TOMORROW, which will be one of the great attractions of the 1959 OREGON CENTENNIAL. We later called on a friend of Donald Stryker, Mrs. Hart, who proudly showed us her magnificent collection of rhododendrons. Some dwarf varieties, only a few inches high, had tiny leaves resembling those of boxwood.

We are indeed indebted to the Sharps and to Mr. Stryker for the warm welcome and friendliness with which we were greeted everywhere in their fine city.

Our itinerary took us next to our favorite city in California, which is San Francisco. We remained there about two weeks. During that time we paid several visits to the Golden Gate Park, one of the finest in the world. The camellias planted there were disappointing to us. We were told that they do not do well at all in the San Francisco area, due to the continuous cool weather and practically no sunshine. It seems almost unbelievable that nineteen miles away, in Lafayette, the climate should be ideal for them. The Feathers and the Paiges, who are fortunate enough to live in that city, had arranged a wonderful schedule for us. We spent two days as their guests, this giving us ample opportunities to look over their fine camellias. The weather in Lafayette, during the summer months, is somewhat comparable to that of Georgia. The thermometer goes way up into the nineties. However, the people there are not as well equipped as we are in Georgia to combat the heat, for very few houses are air-conditioned. Then, too, it does not rain for five whole months, which means the necessity of watering almost daily to save precious shrubbery.

Harold and Mary Paige have their camellias protected by a perfectly conceived slathouse, located at the foot of a sheltering canyon. Their plants show the love and care constantly bestowed upon them. They are fertilized with cottonseed meal plus hoof and horn meal. The Paiges also grow magnificent roses, some with stems four and five feet long. Their canyon is a bird sanctuary. We saw large coveys of quail perfectly at home in the yard. Then at breakfast times we were treated to a real show—humming birds by the dozens coming to sip the syrup that Mary prepares for them in special bottles which she hangs in the shrubs, right under the windows. According to Mary, her little winged friends never fail to show up at meal time. Harold Paige is the assistant editor of the Northern California Camellia Society Bulletin, while Dave Feathers is its editor.

Dave and Lauretta Feathers live also at the foot of a canyon, just a few miles away from the Paiges. Most of Dave's camellias are planted in the ground, on the canyon slopes, where they seem to be thriving. The greatest point of interest in Dave's collection is, however, the remarkable hybrids he himself has created and which he carefully keep under glass. These are a living proof of his tremendous skill in hybridizing, and also of his incomparable perseverance. Many of these hybrids represent the results, over the years, of many crosses and "recrosses" between various species, in an attempt to capture each species' most desirable characteristics. We had the opportunity of seeing color slides of some of their blooms at a very pleasant and interesting gathering in the Paiges' home one evening. The flowers we saw were quite different from any we had seen, in form, color and texture. Their petals had a transparency and ethereal quality almost undescrivable. We truly felt that we were looking at a "distinctly new type of camellia." One of the blooms was quite spectacular, about four inches wide, definitely orchid colored, with numerous petals curling up like those of a *Reticulata*, but with a delicacy of texture that did not belong to these but perhaps to the *Saluenensis*. We subsequently saw the plant that produced this remarkable bloom. It had a bushy habit, and large, glossy leaves, very much like *Japonica* leaves. Dave Feathers told us that there is no end to the exciting new types of camellias the future holds for us through hybridizing.

At the Paiges' party we had the privilege of meeting some of the leaders of the Northern California Camellia Society: Mr. Walter Patterson, the president, and Mr. O. L. Davis, the secretary, and also a few well known hybridizing experts, among them Dr. Walker M. Wells, the godfather of the hybrid SYLVIA MAY, which he imported from England several years ago and named after his

daughter. That evening Sylvia May, now a lovely teen-ager, helped serve the delicious meal prepared by Mary Paige. We were particularly honored to meet another famous hybridizer, Dr. Walter E. Lammerts of Descanso Distributors, as we had often heard of his fine contributions to the camellia world. Dr. Lammerts' chief interest, however, is rose hybridizing. He has created many outstanding varieties, among them the lovely CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG, and more recently, the Grandiflora QUEEN ELIZABETH. Fate sometimes plays strange tricks. Dr. Lammerts that night seemed to suffer great discomfort from what we all thought was a cold, but he admitted that, of all things, he was intensely allergic to rose pollen.

A few days later Mary and Harold Paige drove us to Caesar Breschini's. He is a very friendly person and certainly a fine grower of camellias. His collection is one of the best anywhere. He is the producer of EDELWEISS, a beautiful white, recently introduced to the South. He spoke with enthusiasm also about several other new seedlings. Mr. Breschini grows his plants under slats. He too uses hoof and horn meal, which, he says, releases nitrogen to the soil very slowly.

After spending a couple of interesting hours with the Breschini's we drove to Vernon James' for lunch. Vernon has recently moved forty miles from Campbell to Aptos, California. His new nursery covers much more ground than the old one, and is located in an attractive setting. Vernon has introduced some fine hybrids, most of them the results of crossing SYLVIA MAY with Japonicas. The most outstanding one, we think, is ROBBIE, named after his first grandson, a chubby little fellow whose picture the James showed proudly to their guests. Vernon has a fine new hybrid in the test gardens which, he thinks, may create quite a sensation in the camellia world when it is released, a year or so from now. We saw its bloom two years ago in the Campbell nursery. We saw it again during our recent visit on a color photograph. It is a lovely, medium size flower with fluffy, curly petals, delicately tinted several shades of pink. As their guests for the luncheon the James also had two newcomers in the camellia nursery business, Dr. and Mrs. John D. Lawson of Antioch, California. We were told that Dr. Lawson may propagate and sell some of Dave Feathers' hybrids.

Towards the end of our stay in the West we drove from San Francisco to Lake Tahoe to be the guests of Ralph and Monique Peer. Their summer residence is located among white fire trees, on the edge of the beautiful lake. In their park we saw several healthy plants of *Camellia rusticana*, the snow camellia. According to Ralph they seem to be quite happy at an altitude of 6,000 feet, even during the most rigorous winters. After a delightful visit, which included a fast ride with young Ralph in his speedboat, and driving up to 9,000 feet, over the Sierra Navadas, in order to go and dine at Reno, we returned to San Francisco for our last three days.

We had planned to go to Yosemite from Tahoe, and to visit the Milo Rowells in Fresno on our way back. Unfortunately we could not make it. Milo is the American Camellia Society vice-president for the Pacific Coast area. To our delight Milo and Aggie arranged to come to San Francisco, and we spent two very pleasant days together. Unable to show us camellias, they took us to visit two exquisite Japanese gardens near San Mateo, one of them with an outstanding collection of bonsai trees, those rare horticultural treasures that can only be created to perfection by the skillful hands of meticulous Japanese gardeners. We heard that the Rowells, too, have a superb Japanese garden, besides the fine collection of camellias and a lovely home. We can hardly wait until our next trip West, when a visit to Fresno will definitely be first on our schedule.

IS YOUR SEEDLING SASANQUA ELIGIBLE FOR THE PEER CUP?

Arthur C. Brown, Gainesville, Florida

The most recent "shot in the arm" for those camellia enthusiasts who grow their own seedlings is the Ralph S. Peer Cup for the most outstanding Sasanqua seedling developed during any one year. The first award to Miss Marjorie Washburne, Port Arthur, Texas, for her seedling CHANSONETTE, has stimulated interest in the development of new Sasanqua varieties all over the country.

(In England, camellia hobbyists must compete for their own Peer Cup, offered annually by the Royal Horticultural Society in London. This year's winner was Lord Aberconway, titular Head Gardener at Bodnant, North Wales.)

Individual originators of outstanding new varieties of Sasanqua seedlings are urged to enter their introductions in the contest for the Peer Cup. There are a few simple rules that govern the contest. The first and most important is the requirement that the new seedling Sasanqua be registered with the American Camellia Registration Bureau before it can be given serious consideration by the Committee.

Registration procedures are simple also. Write to the Secretary at Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida, and ask for a set of varietal registration forms. Following receipt, the applicant should fill in the forms, in quadruplicate, as fully and completely as possible. The first three copies, together with a check in the sum of \$2 for each variety to be registered, should be returned to the Secretary who, in turn, will forward the applications to the Chairman of the Varietal Registration Committee.

The conditions which govern the Peer Cup award are:

1. The new variety must be a seedling Sasanqua (*Camellia sasanqua*, *C. hiemalis*, *C. vernalis*).
2. It must be registered with the American Camellia Society.
3. It must be certified that the variety has bloomed for two consecutive years prior to entry in the contest.
4. The seedling will be eligible for consideration for the Cup for a period of five years, provided it was not in commerce at the time it was first nominated. Any entry submitted the previous year, except the winning entry, may be resubmitted.
5. Four colored slides of the subject must be submitted with each entry, together with a history and description of each bloom.
6. Originators may enter their own seedlings at will. The originator need not be a member of the American Camellia Society.
7. The yearly closing date for entries is the last day of each calendar year, namely, December 31.

Entries and colored slides should be submitted to one of the following members of the Peer Cup Committee:

South—Mrs. S. J. Katz, Box 896, Covington, Louisiana; C. Norwood Hastie, Jr., Magnolia Gardens, Johns Island, South Carolina; Hoyt W. Lee, Box 13, Mobile, Alabama; and C. M. Roberson, 395 Buford Place, Macon, Georgia.

West—D. L. Feathers, No. 1 Camellia Lane, Lafayette, California; Toichi Domoto, 26521 Whitman Street, Hayward, California; Vern McCaskill, 25 S. Michillinda Avenue, Pasadena, California; and Roy T. Thompson, 2723 Hermosita Drive, Glendale, California.

Winners of the contest will not be presented with the cup itself. The cup will become the property of the American Camellia Society and be kept in the office of the Secretary. The names of successive winners will be engraved upon it.

Winners will receive a handsome, suitably engraved bronze plaque which will become their personal property.

FAYETTEVILLE CAMELLIA GARDEN

The Fayetteville (N. C.) Camellia Society is establishing a camellia garden in cooperation with Holy Trinity Episcopal Church on its property. As can be seen in the photograph, the site has scattered pine trees which will provide good shade. The Society has asked for plants to be donated and will undertake to care for them properly as well as to label them correctly. The garden will be open to the public.

Fayetteville glories in the title, the Camellia City of North Carolina, and has a very large and active camellia society. The first camellia show in the state was held here. The society maintains a collection of camellia books, the Duncan DeVane Section of the Cumberland County Public Library, named in honor of one of the early camellia lovers of the city.



STARTING WORK on the Camellia Garden are members of the garden committee (left to right) David T. Oates, president of the Fayetteville Camellia Society, Fred Mayo, Dr. W. T. Rainey, chairman, H. R. Hooks, and Marvin Riddle.

HERALDS OF THE 1959-60 FLOWERING SEASON

Arthur C. Brown, Gainesville, Florida

Early blooms reported to the Secretary are listed below:

Date	Variety	Grower
June 24	AREJISHI.....	Hershel Haynes, Gainesville, Fla.
July 3	Seedling.....	A. Sidney Johnson, Beaumont, Tex.
July 15	GIGANTEA.....	Dr. Herbert Shirley, Hollywood, Calif.
July 19	DAIKAGURA VAR.....	Wylie H. Russell, Liberty, Tex.
July 24	YOHEI-HAKU (Sept. Morn).....	M. L. Shea, Gainesville, Fla.
July 25	AREJISHI.....	Mrs. L. Caston Wannamaker, Cheraw, S. C.
July 27	AREJISHI.....	G. C. Comstock, Beaumont, Tex.
July 28	AREJISHI.....	Dr. Edley H. Jones, Vicksburg, Miss.
July 29	AREJISHI.....	Cecil Mathews, Gainesville, Fla.
July 31	AREJISHI.....	Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Quattlebaum, N. Charleston, S. C.
August 3	DAIKAGURA.....	A. Sidney Johnson, Beaumont, Tex.
August 3	HIGH HAT.....	Frank Barranco, Beaumont, Tex.
August 5	DAIKAGURA.....	Mrs. Paul Mouton, Lafayette, La.
August 7	AREJISHI.....	S. McK. Mixson, Gainesville, Fla.
August 7	YOHEI-HAKU (Sept. Morn).....	Mrs. Sam P. Harn, Gainesville, Fla.
August 8	DAIKAGURA VAR.....	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Mulroy, New Orleans, La.
August 8	AREJISHI.....	Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Freeman, Lake Charles, La.
August 14	HIGH HAT.....	Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Quattlebaum, N. Charleston, S. C.
August 17	SHIRO-DAIKAGURA.....	Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Quattlebaum, N. Charleston, S. C.
August 19	DAIKAGURA.....	Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Mancill, Lafayette, La.
August 19	AREJISHI.....	A. J. Martin, N. Charleston, S. C.
August 20	YOHEI-HAKU (Sept. Morn).....	Stanley J. Theriot, Covington, La.

Several interesting notes accompanied the preceding reports. Mr. Johnson, Beaumont, stated that his seedling heretofore has bloomed in the latter part of April and in May and it is possible that the seedling that bloomed on July 3 was actually a very late flower from the 1958-59 season.

Dr. Herbert Shirley, in his report on his July 15 flower, stated: "On the same day the last fading bloom of the 1958-59 season, a C. M. HOVEY, dropped from the plant, so the 'New Year in saw the Old Year out'."

OF PINEAPPLES AND CAMELLIAS

Joseph H. Pyron, Reynolds, Georgia

Botanically speaking, the pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) and the camellia (*Camellia japonica*) are only remotely related genera; yet as traditional symbols of hospitality the camellia and the pineapple are very close kin.

Camellia hospitality is a very special delight, and when coupled with the traditional symbol of hospitality, the pineapple, represents Southern hospitality at its best. The Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte, North Carolina, under the able direction of its president, Robert C. White, dispensed this rare variety in a spectacular manner on Saturday evening, March 14. An elaborate dinner

honored their out-of-town visitors, distinguished judges, and many officers of the American Camellia Society who attended their 4th annual camellia show.

The execution of this rare treat deserves particular mention. The dining tables were a spring vision of yellow and green, and the pineapple motif was evident in both food and decoration. Fresh miniature pineapples, with their elongated tufts of sword-like leaves, were flown in from Hawaii.¹ Florets of yellow daffodils were cleverly arranged to simulate real pineapples. Flickering candlelight cast a breath-taking spell over the City Club dining room. The first course was a half pineapple filled with colorful and assorted fruit wedges, and the dessert was flaming cognac Cherry Jubilee.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dowd entertained the judges at luncheon before the Camellia Show. Frank Dowd, the American Camellia Society Director for North Carolina, was confined to the hospital. Undismayed, and with Mr. Dowd's moral support and encouragement, Mrs. Dowd went ahead with their plans to have the judges' luncheon at their lovely home.

Guests were invited to inspect their greenhouse, where even well-known varieties were hardly recognizable, due to their exceptional quality and size. Luncheon was served on the terrace temporarily enclosed with clear plastic, thus giving the effect of dining among the camellias. Tables were decorated with specimens of potential prize-winning camellias, yet the Dowd flowers were not entered in competition in the show.

Son Hackney's "Drama Girl", Anne

"Son" and Anne Hackney of Charlotte, who can walk away with blue ribbons wherever they exhibit, did not enter flowers in competition, but unselfishly cut quantities for use in arrangements for the show and for the exquisite table decorations for Friday evening. This delightful dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Spangler at the Myers Park Country Club, complimenting out-of-town visitors for the camellia show. Mr. Spangler is a past president of the Camellia Club. The Hackney reserve of beauty never seemed to give out, as many visitors were adorned with magnificent specimens from the Hackney greenhouses.

At the Friday evening dinner Anne, who is as striking looking as she is intelligent and charming, wore an exquisite FROSTY MORN on a black dress. On Saturday evening she wore an even more spectacular flower, a DRAMA GIRL, which Dr. Lee Turlington of Birmingham, Boynton Cole of Atlanta, and others measured and remeasured. The three of us can vouch for its diameter—7½ inches! Nor was this enormous flower coarse; there were three smaller petals which curved in to give it an attractive center formation. When asked about this flower, Anne said there were three others open in their greenhouse, one of which was larger than this one, but that "Son" told her that it would be too ostentatious to wear! If we could have rejudged the show that night, DRAMA GIRL would have won best in the show according to most of the judges present. They amazed the camellia lovers at the Norfolk show the following week with more fine DRAMA GIRLS.

While "Son" Hackney isn't nearly as decorative as Anne, he did an outstanding job of planning and executing the decorations as show chairman. The Old South setting was magnificently carried out with its walled gardens, wrought iron grill work, magnolias, live oaks, camellias, azaleas, Spanish-moss, a splash-

¹ They could have been obtained more easily in Florida.—Ed.

ing fountain, and even singing birds. On the stage was a replica of the famous Orton Plantation Mansion of Wilmington, North Carolina. Special lighting effects simulating moonlight bathed the white columned house, which was effectively landscaped according to the Orton tradition with camellias, azaleas, and graceful live oaks, festooned with Spanish-moss. This formed an ideal background for the many fine specimen blooms which were exhibited. An old favorite, VILLE DE NANTES, won best in show under glass and MATHOTIANA SUPREME was best flower grown in the open.

There are many talented and hard working members who deserve credit for this outstanding event. Robert Livingston, incoming president of the Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte, elicits particular acclaim, for in cooperation with "Son" Hackney and Warren Coleman, they were responsible for the brilliant staging of the 1959 Charlotte Camellia Show. Each year Charlotte pays particular attention to developing a theme in show decoration resulting in outstanding exhibitor and spectator appeal.

IN MEMORIAM

William Thomas Wood—1889-1959

In the passing of William Thomas Wood, Macon, Georgia, on April 30, 1959, the American Camellia Society in particular and ornamental horticulture in general lost a devoted friend and staunch supporter.

William T. Wood was born in Sanford, Florida, on November 11, 1889, but subsequently moved to Macon, Georgia. He was one of the organizers, as well as a Charter and Life Member, of the American Camellia Society, and served at one time as State Director for Georgia. For many years he was Chairman of the Committee on Exhibitions and Awards, and Chairman of the Illges Medal Committee. He won high recognition as a hybridizer and one of his Japonica seedlings, MARIE WOOD, won the Society's Highly Commended Seedling Certificate. Incidentally, this seedling has won favor in the minds of northern camellia growers because of its ability to withstand low temperatures when planted out of doors. In 1957 Mr. Wood was awarded the American Camellia Society's Bronze Plaque in recognition of his valuable contributions to the Society and to the camellia.

He was also a recognized authority on Hemerocallis. In 1957 he received the American Hemerocallis Society's Award of Merit for developing the first true pink daylily which he named for his wife, Marie Wood. In 1958 he won the American Home Achievement Medal for Hybridizers for his origination B. S. Walker. During the same year he won another achievement medal for his seedling daylily. This seedling was named for his Grandmother, Margaretta Smoot. Some of his seedling daylilies are now "on trial" in the Kew Gardens, England.

Mr. Wood, in addition to being Vice-President of Fickling & Walker and Director in the Macon Federal Savings & Loan Association, was interested in the Merriwood Press, Macon. *Flower Arrangements Judged and Point Scored* is one of his publications. He was also publisher and co-author of *Flower Show Know How*.

To his wife, Marie Wood, and relatives, go the great sympathy and condolences of members of the American Camellia Society.



WILLIAM THOMAS WOOD
1889-1959

NEW VARIETIES REGISTERED

TECKLA VAR. (No. 414): A variegated form of **TECKLA** originated and propagated by Ed. L. Stelling, Augusta, Ga. The flowers, deep pink and white in color, average 6 inches across and have 18 creped petals. Flowers are somewhat tulip-like in form. Blooming season January-March.

ANNIE L. BELL (No. 415): A 9-year-old chance seedling originated by the late Annie L. Bell, Fort Deposit, Alabama, and propagated by Mrs. J. Bruce Airey, Wetumpka, Alabama, which first flowered in 1956. The semidouble white flowers, 3 inches across and 1¼ inches deep, have 13 petals, and yellow stamens. Texture reported as thin and dainty. Blooming season, midseason.

ISABEL HERMANN (No. 416): A 10-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by B. J. Hermann, Mobile, Ala. The dark antique red, peony-form flowers are 4 inches across and 3 inches deep, with yellow stamens. Blooming season, midseason to late.

VIRGINIA J (No. 417): An 8-year-old chance seedling originated by J. H. Johnson, Andalusia, Ala., and propagated by Mark Cannon, Dothan, Ala. The flowers are semidouble in form, pink in color, with yellow stamens and 39 petals and several petaloids. The blooms average 4½ inches across and 2 inches deep. Blooming season, December and January.

STOPLIGHT (No. 418): An 11-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Charles E. Maston, Whittier, California. The very dark red, semidouble flowers have 12-16 petals arranged in three rows—the inner row of four petals stand semi-erect. All stamens are central in a ring. Flowering season, February and March.

LA ESPERANZA (No. 419): A 10-year-old chance seedling originated by the late Miss Ethel Spears, Charleston, S. C., and propagated by Gen. Edwin Sibert, North Charleston, S. C. The formal double flowers are moderate red in color (Munsell Hue 2.5 R 4/10) with 55 petals, and are 3¾ inches across and 2 inches deep. Blooming season, midseason to late.

LYNN MARIE (No. 420): A 7½-year-old seedling of **WHITE GIANT** originated by Harold Larson, Orange, California. The peony-form flowers are blush to rose pink in color, 3½ inches across and 2 inches deep with 60 petals. Blooming season, January-April.

THANKSGIVING (No. 421): A 7½-year-old chance seedling originated by Harold Larson, Orange, California. The semidouble flowers resemble **ADOLPHE AUDUSSON** in form, and are turkey red in color, with 16 to 18 petals and yellow stamens. Flowers are 4 inches across and 1½ inches deep. Blooming season, November-March.

CYNTHIA HOOGLAND (No. 422): An 8-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by E. B. Mann, Woodland Nursery, Pascagoula, Mississippi, and registered by N. J. Griffith, Shreveport, Louisiana. The deep red peony-form flowers, 4 to 4½ inches in diameter and 2 inches deep, have 17 to 19 petals, and generally 4 to 5 rabbit-ears mixed with golden stamens. Blooming season, March and April.

LADY VANSITTART BLUSH (No. 423): A sport of **LADY VANSITTART** that was first observed in 1955 by Henry B. Rehder, Wilmington, North Carolina, originator and propagator. The pale blush flowers have 16 petals, 3 petaloids, and yellow stamens, and are 3¾ inches in diameter and 1¼ inches in depth. Flowering season, February-March.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY (*C. sasanqua*) (No. 424): A 9-year-old seedling of HINODE-GUMO and SHOWA-NO-SAKAE, originated and propagated by Casadaban's Nurseries, Abita Springs, Louisiana. The flowers, Rose Bengal in color (Plate 2 5/1 Wilson), average 3 to 4 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, and have approximately 39 petals intermingled with petaloids and yellow stamens. Flowering season October-December. All America Camellia Selection for 1960—Plant Patent No. 1539.

FASHION PLATE (*C. sasanqua*) (No. 425): An 11-year-old chance seedling, originated and propagated by Casadaban's Nurseries, Abita Springs, Louisiana. The large single flowers, cream with rose pink border, average 4 inches in diameter, and have yellow stamens, and occasional rabbit-ears. Flowering season, October-November.

CALIFORNIA SNOW (No. 426): A 5-year-old seedling hybrid of SYLVIA MAY (*cuspidata* x *saluenensis*) and unknown male parent, originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, and propagated by Camelliana Nursery, Antioch, California. The single white flowers, 2 inches in diameter and ¾ inch in depth, have 5 petals and bronze stamens. Flowering season, midseason.

FLUTED ORCHID (No. 427): A 5-year-old seedling hybrid of *C. saluenensis* x *C. reticulata* CRIMSON ROBE, originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, and propagated by Camelliana Nursery, Antioch, California. The light orchid pink, single flowers, maximum diameter of 5½ inches and 3 inches deep, have 8 petals, golden stamens and occasional petaloids. Flowering season, early to midseason.

MONTICELLO (No. 428): A 5-year-old seedling of hybrid SYLVIA MAY and unknown male parent, originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California. The rich pink peony-form flowers, 4 to 4½ inches in diameter and 2½ to 3 inches in depth, have 40 petals and golden stamens. Flowering season, midseason.

ECCLEFIELD (No. 429): An 8-year-old seedling of JOSHUA E. YOUTZ, originated by Mrs. Lillian Huthert, Castro Valley, California, and propagated by Toichi Domoto Nursery, Hayward, California. The white anemone-form flowers have 24 to 28 petals and average from 5 to 6½ inches in diameter. Flowering season, midseason.

CORRECTIONS

(1) The Varietal Registration and Nomenclature Committee has authorized a change in the name of Mr. H. E. Ashby's seedling (Reg. No. 341) MARVIN MANN to JUDGE MARVIN MANN.

(2) The description of Mr. Robert P. Holmes' seedling (Reg. No. 390) CROWNED PRINCE in the July 1959 Quarterly is erroneous. The following description of the flower is the proper one:

"The creamy white flowers, 4¾ inches in diameter and 2¾ inches in depth, have 16 petals and 20 petaloids. Bright yellow stamens around six or seven petals and numerous petaloids appear to form a crown of gold."

(3) The description of Mr. James A. Vaughan's seedling CELINA VAUGHAN (Reg. No. 386) in the July 1959 Quarterly should have read as follows:

"The rose-form, double flowers, white and red candy striped, are 4½ inches in diameter and 1½ inches in depth, and have 25 petals and white stamens. This variety occasionally sports a solid red semidouble bloom."

These changes will be made in the report of new seedlings registered to be reported in the 1959 *American Camellia Yearbook*.

SHOW DATES — SEASON 1959-1960

1959

Columbia, S. C. (South Carolina Camellia Society)	Nov. 21 - 22
Charleston, S. C. (Men's Camellia Society)	Dec. 5 - 6

1960

Lafayette, La. (Louisiana Camellia Society)	Jan. 9 - 10
Beaumont, Texas (Southeast Texas Camellia Society)	Jan. 9 - 10
Abbeville, La. (Mme. et Mlle. and Abbeville Garden Club)	Jan. 16 - 17
New Orleans, La. (New Orleans Garden Society)	Jan. 16 - 17
Port Arthur, Texas (Men's Garden Club of Port Arthur)	Jan. 16 - 17
Lakeland, Fla. (Amaryllis Circle of Lakeland Garden Club)	Jan. 23 - 24
Orlando, Fla. (Central Florida Camellia Society)	Jan. 23 - 24
Pensacola, Fla. (Men's Camellia Club of Pensacola)	Jan. 23 - 24
Quitman, Ga. (Quitman Garden Club)	Jan. 23 - 24
Covington, La. (Woman's Auxiliary to Christ Episcopal Church)	Jan. 23 - 24
Lake Charles, La. (S. W. Louisiana Camellia Society)	Jan. 23 - 24
Beaumont, Texas (Men's Garden Club of Greater Beaumont)	Jan. 23 - 24
Gainesville, Fla. (Men's Garden Club)	Jan. 24
Bogalusa, La. (Methodist W. S. C. Society)	Jan. 29 - 30
Jacksonville, Fla. (Men's Garden Club and Garden Club of Jacksonville)	Jan. 30 - 31
Biloxi, Miss. (Irish Hill Garden Club)	Jan. 30 - 31
Houston, Texas (Houston Camellia Society)	Jan. 30 - 31
Liberty, Texas (Atascosito Camellia Club)	Jan. 30 - 31
Natchez, Miss. (Men's Camellia Club of Natchez)	Jan. 31
Birmingham, Ala. (Bessemer Men's Camellia Society and Men's Camellia Society of Birmingham)	Feb. 6 - 7
Mobile, Ala. (Men's Camellia Club)	Feb. 6 - 7
Augusta, Ga. (Augusta Council of Garden Clubs)	Feb. 6 - 7
Panama City, Fla. (Panama City Camellia Society and Panama City Garden Club)	Feb. 6 - 7
Savannah, Ga. (Men's Garden Club of Savannah)	Feb. 6 - 7
Thomasville, Ga. (Thomasville Garden Club and Men's Garden Club)	Feb. 6 - 7
Slidell, La. (Ozone Camellia Club)	Feb. 6 - 7
Gulfport, Miss. (Gulfport Garden Club)	Feb. 6 - 7
Moss Point, Miss. (Moss Point Men's Camellia Club)	Feb. 6 - 7
North Charleston, S. C. (North Charleston Camellia Society)	Feb. 6 - 7
Kilgore, Texas (Kilgore Camellia Society)	Feb. 7
Atlanta, Ga. (Atlanta Camellia Society, North Georgia Camellia Society and the Buckhead Lions Club)	Feb. 13 - 14
Albany, Ga. (The Federated Garden Clubs of Albany)	Feb. 13 - 14
New Orleans, La. (Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans)	Feb. 13 - 14
Biloxi, Miss. (Biloxi Lions Club)	Feb. 13 - 14
Brookhaven, Miss. (Brookhaven Camellia Society)	Feb. 13 - 14
Gulfport, Miss. (Gulfport Men's Camellia Society)	Feb. 13 - 14
Aiken, S. C. (Aiken Camellia Club)	Feb. 13 - 14
Georgetown, S. C. (Georgetown Garden Club)	Feb. 13 - 14
Summerville, S. C. (Summerville Camellia Society)	Feb. 13 - 14
San Diego, Calif. (San Diego Camellia Society)	Feb. 13 - 14
Tyler, Texas (Tyler Camellia Society)	Feb. 14

Marshall, Texas (Amaryllis Beaty Garden Club)	Feb. 18
Macon, Ga. (Middle Georgia Camellia Society)	Feb. 20 - 21
Hammond, La. (Tangipahoa Parish Camellia Club)	Feb. 20 - 21
Lafayette, La. (South Louisiana Camellia Society)	Feb. 20 - 21
Hattiesburg, Miss. (Hattiesburg Camellia Society)	Feb. 20 - 21
Meridian, Miss. (Meridian Camellia Society)	Feb. 20 - 21
Columbia, S. C. (Columbia Garden Club and The Men's Camellia Club)	Feb. 20 - 21
Carthage, Texas (Men's Camellia Club of Carthage)	Feb. 21
Fort Worth, Texas (Fort Worth Camellia Society)	Feb. 21
Longview, Texas (Longview Camellia Society)	Feb. 21
Shreveport, La. (Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport)	Feb. 27 - 28
Jackson, Miss. (Jackson Camellia Society)	Feb. 27 - 28
Wilmington, N. C. (Men's Tidewater Garden Club)	Feb. 27 - 28
Moncks Corner, S. C. (Berkeley County Camellia Society)	Feb. 27 - 28
Dallas, Texas (Dallas Camellia Society)	Feb. 27 - 28
Sacramento, Calif. (Camellia Society of Sacramento)	Mar. 5 - 6
Fayetteville, N. C. (Fayetteville Camellia Club)	Mar. 5 - 6
Florence, S. C. (Florence Camellia Society)	Mar. 5 - 6
Greenville, S. C. (Men's Garden Club of Greenville)	Mar. 5 - 6
Charlotte, N. C. (Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte)	Mar. 12 - 13
Elizabeth City, N. C. (Men's Horticultural Society of the Albemarle)	Mar. 12 - 13
Texarkana, Ark. (Men's Camellia Club of Texarkana, hosts to Texas Camellia Society)	Mar. 12 - 13
Greensboro, N. C. (Men's Piedmont Camellia Club)	Mar. 19 - 20
Norfolk, Va. (Virginia Camellia Society)	Mar. 19 - 20
Rocky Mount, N. C. (Eastern Carolina Camellia Society)	Mar. 19 - 20
Richmond, Va. (Richmond Camellia Society)	Mar. 26 - 27
Baltimore, Md. (The Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland)	April 8 - 9

NEWS ABOUT LOCAL SOCIETIES

Dr. A. W. Jessep, Director Emeritus of the Melbourne Botanical Garden and a keen camellia enthusiast in his own right, accompanied by Mrs. Jessep, will visit the United States early in 1960. Dr. Jessep has informed President Wannamaker that he plans to enter the country in California and travel across the continent via the southern route to the East Coast, and then northward into Canada.

Mr. Wannamaker has not been informed of the dates of Dr. Jessep's sojourn in the States; he may or may not arrive in time to attend the Annual Meeting in Jacksonville, January 28-30, 1960.

Officials of several local societies are interested in having Dr. Jessep talk to the members of their clubs. While the good Doctor would be willing to visit local groups, he will be handicapped by lack of where-with-all to finance side trips. In Australia he is able to "live high on the hog", but the Australian Government restricts the flow of dollars from that country and residents who leave the country on vacation trips are rather severely limited as to the amount of money they can take with them. Therefore, if he accepts too many invitations he may have to make a slight charge for his services. The charge would be a nominal one—say hotel accommodations plus one-half of any moneys collected as admission.

A CASE OF FREAK BLOOMING OF A SCION

Mrs. W. E. Conger, Arcadia, Louisiana

In late February, 1959, I cut off the tops of eight 20-year-old Sasanquas and grafted Japonica varieties on them. Because they were so old and the stocks were so large, I used polyethylene bags to maintain humidity about the scions. One one-inch stock I put in five scions of WHITE BY THE GATE, making several tangential clefts instead of splitting through the middle of the stock. One branch of the stock was left in place and can be seen in the background.



Camellia bloom in July from February graft.

All five scions made good unions. One of them, however, evidently had a differentiated but not well developed flower bud, for on July 11 this flower bud was very evident. It opened fully on July 18 and remained in good condition for ten days. Producing the flower did not stunt the vegetative growth of the scion; on the contrary it grew twice as tall as the others. It will be noted that this flower bud developed very low on the scion.

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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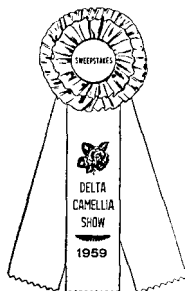
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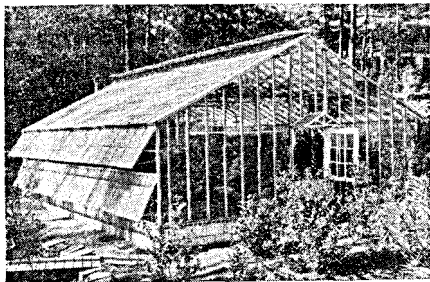
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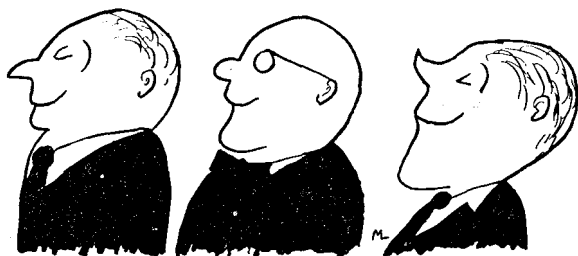
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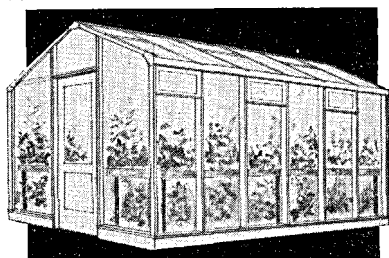
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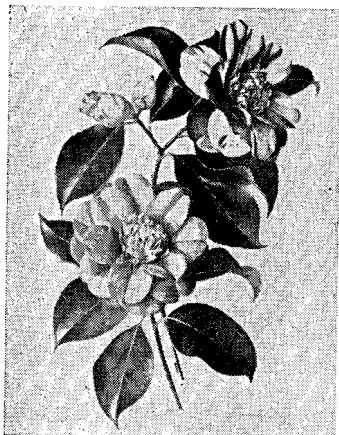
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