



The *Camellia* Journal

Sacramento Camellia Queens

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
VOL. 20, NO. 2
MARCH, 1965

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7,500. The largest circulation of any publication devoted to the Camellia.

TO WHOM:

To the 7,500 plus members of the American Camellia Society, Libraries, Nurserymen, Landscape Architects, Horticulturists, Local Camellia Societies, and Garden Clubs throughout the United States, England, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and many other foreign countries.

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The
Camellia
Journal

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Tallahassee Was One of Best Meetings Yet

Our Tallahassee hosts gave ACS one of the most successful annual meetings in its 20-year history.

In spite of a hard freeze less than a week before the January 14-16th meeting an excellent show, trips, gardens and other activities were staged without a hitch. Almost 400 members attended; this was one of the largest meetings ever held.

The Men's Camellia and Garden Club of Tallahassee with Nelson Carter as President and Payne Midyette as General Chairman and their many helpers did a magnificent job. Many ACS members were attending their first annual meeting. Others had attended almost every one of the twenty annual meetings. All were high in their praise of Tallahassee and its traditional southern hospitality.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Riggall of Ascot, England, came over especially to attend the meeting. Other foreign countries represented were: Elizabethville, Republic of the Congo; Istanbul, Turkey; Ontario, Canada; Rome, Italy and Australia. ACS Director Russel Gainer came from Oregon. Sizeable delegations came from California, New Jersey, Maryland, Texas, Arkansas, Virginia, in addition to states nearby.

Many members, eager for the festivities to start, arrived on Wednesday, a day early. This gave them an opportunity to see old friends and make new ones, visit points of interest or rest a bit before the busy round of well-planned activities started.

By Thursday noon most had arrived and that afternoon special buses transported guests to beautiful Killearn Gardens, formerly the Maclay estate, which several years ago was given to the state as a park. Mrs. Maclay of New York, a charter member of ACS, still maintains a residence adjoining the park.

The next stop was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Payne Midyette to see their very fine greenhouse, out-door plantings and wild waterfowl. Thursday evening, group meetings were held to

demonstrate artistic arrangements and show slides. An interesting slide identification contest embarrassed some of us who think we know camellias, but it was a great idea.

Many considered Friday's activities the highlight of the entire convention. (There were so many highlights it is difficult to say which.) About two-thirds of the guests chose to visit the greenhouses of Mr. Hjort in Thomasville, Wilkes in Moultrie, Hugh Shackelford and Spencer Walden in Albany. Spencer had just built still another greenhouse, not yet filled with camellias, in which the nurserymen mentioned served a buffet luncheon.

The others visited nearby Wakulla Springs, saw the largest spring in the world through glass bottom boats and took the very interesting jungle cruise down the river formed by the spring. An elaborate buffet luncheon was served in the hotel at the spring.

Thursday evening a cocktail-buffet was enjoyed at the Floridian Hotel.

Saturday morning an open meeting of the Governing Board was held at the Duval Hotel after which many visited the Grove, an ante-bellum house built about 1820—recently restored and furnished in the period. At the Governor's Mansion next door, Florida's First Lady, Mrs. Haydon Burns, the Midyettes and the Nelson Carters received ACS members. Coffee was served in the spacious and beautiful dining room.

The show was outstanding. Fine greenhouse blooms were brought in from considerable distances. Competition was keen and the quality was excellent.

The rain Saturday evening did not dampen our spirits. The enormous banquet hall in the Florida State University Student Union readily accommodated the record crowd. Business, introductions, awards, etc., were held to a minimum in order to allow ample time for the outstanding entertain-

(Please turn to page 6)



Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Riggall of Ascot, England, are welcomed to ACS Convention by Tallahassee Camellia Club President Nelson Carter. The Riggalls visited shows in Jacksonville, Birmingham, Mobile and California. They also visited gardens and greenhouses in Charleston, Savannah, Mantee Lane, Macon, New Orleans and elsewhere. (Photo: Tallahassee Democrat.)

Our Cover Story

The beautiful cover shows a bevy of college girls on beautiful California Capitol grounds. They are candidates for Sacramento Camellia Festival Queen. They are, front row, left to right: Marilyn Rumph, Sacramento State College; Susan Chase, American River Junior College; Lillian Abbott, Sacramento City College; Dennise Varzos, American River Junior College; Paula Mattson, Sacramento State College; Elaine Drake, Sacramento City College; Troas Hayes, American River Junior College. Rear row, left to right: Kathryn Skeels, Sacramento State College; Vickie Brewer, Sacramento City College.

We are indebted to ACS member Ed Combatalade for the color separations. Sacramento is planning great things for our annual meeting March 3, 4 and 5, 1966. See story elsewhere in this issue.

Macon to Host Fall Meeting

NOVEMBER 11, 12, 13, 1965

The Fall Meeting of the American Camellia Society will be held in Macon, Georgia, November 11-13, 1965. Those who attended the Annual meeting in Macon in 1957 still consider that one of the best ever and the largest. The same hotel, Dempsey Motor Hotel, will be headquarters. It is recalled that ACS was formed at the Dempsey twenty years ago, in October 1945. With Georgia's 1,200 members and a large segment of the ACS membership in easy driving distance, this again should be a well attended meeting. You can count on the largest Fall show yet. Georgians with tens of thousands of outdoor plants and others in nearby states have experimented with gibbing and last Fall had exceptionally fine flowers. The early November date was chosen because it is usually pre frost. This should be the greatest outdoor show ever.

Invitation to Natchez

The Natchez Men's Camellia Club has extended ACS an invitation to hold its Fall 1966 meeting in Natchez, Mississippi. This invitation is being

referred to the ACS Convention Committee for recommendation to the Governing Board at the Fall meeting.

Natchez is an interesting old city with excellent motels and hotels. Situated on a two-hundred-foot bluff above the Mississippi river, Natchez was once the wealthiest city in America. There are more fine homes of the pre-Civil War era in Natchez than are to be found anywhere else. Cotton was king and steamboats plied the river. Thousands of tourists make the Natchez Pilgrimage each spring.

Natchez is experiencing a great industrial boom with many huge new plants, and boasts the newest port on the Mississippi.

Special Gib Issue in July

We plan to publish a special issue of the *Camellia Journal* in July, devoted primarily to advances in know-how of use of gibberellic acid; when to start application; how late in season it is still effective; disadvantages of gibbs; how to apply, in bud cup, hypodermic needle, painting of buds, in leaf axil, spray or other; color and formation distortion. This chemical is still the most discussed item in the *Camellia World*. We know it has stimulated and renewed interest in camellias as nothing else has done.

We need your stories, information and know-how articles or items by June 5th in order to go to press with the July *Camellia Journal*. May we count on your assistance?

Every member is invited to contribute experiences to this special issue. Photographs are always interesting.

New Life Members

This season ACS has been fortunate in receiving life memberships from Mrs. J. B. Ferguson, Jr. of Mississippi City, Miss.; President Charles R. Butler of Mobile, Spencer Walden, Jr. of Albany, Mr. John Freeman and Mrs. John (Doris) Freeman of Orlando, Florida. Life memberships are \$125. This money is invested and the interest used to maintain the membership.

"Storms and Winter Weather
Bring plants and people close
together" —A.S.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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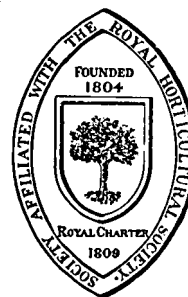
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A membership in the American Camellia Society will bring you a bound Yearbook and five issues of *The Camellia Journal*.

Annual Members—\$6.00; Sustaining Members—\$12.00; Life Members—\$125.00; Patrons—\$100.00 gift to ACS in addition to Life Membership. Make payment to American Camellia Society, Box C, Tifton, Georgia.



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The *Camellia* Journal

AMERICA'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

Volume 20

Number 1

March, 1965

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Awards

The secret Illges Award Committee was unable to agree on a japonica seedling which performs equally well in all areas. Last years Illges Medal was awarded to 'CARTER'S SUNBURST'.

The Peer Sasanqua Cup and Plaque went to Tom Dodd Nurseries of Semmes, Alabama, for 'BONANZA'.

The Sewell Mutant Cup was awarded to Mr. Harry H. Smith of Flowerwood Nurseries, Mobile, Alabama, for 'MATHOTIANA SUPREME'. Rules governing the Sewell Award were changed recently to cover all mutations or sports introduced since organization of the American Camellia Society in 1945. 'MATHOTIANA SUPREME' takes a well deserved niche beside 'BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME' and 'TOMORROW'S DAWN'.

The Harris Hybrid Award went to 'CHARLEAN', Wilmer Stewart's (Savannah) cross between 'DONCKELARIJ' and 'DONATION'. The first Harris award winner was 'HOWARD ASPER'. The announcement of the Special Awards administered by the American Camellia Society is always a highlight of the annual banquet. Awards do not have to be given every year if a worthy candidate doesn't come up.

—ACS—

AFTER SACRAMENTO . . .

Interested in a Post Convention Trip to Hawaii?

The Sacramento ACS Convention committee is planning great things for March 3-5, 1966.

If there is sufficient interest in a trip to Hawaii a special rate tour can be arranged by United Air Lines. If 25 or more are interested the rate can

be about \$260 round trip by jet plus \$160 for hotel, meals, sightseeing, ground transportation and special features. If interested fill in the special coupon elsewhere in this issue and return to ACS Headquarters. This is merely an interest survey and does not commit or obligate you in any way.

Waikiki, Pearl Harbor, also orchid, anthurim and tree fern gardens—native villages, volcanoes are included.

—ACS—

San Francisco?

Interested in a pre- or post-convention trip to the San Francisco area?

Director Woodford Harrison of Berkeley is planning an itinerary for those who wish to visit camellia gardens and other points of interest in the San Francisco area. Details will be found in the *Journal* later.

—ACS—

Would Standard Show Entry Cards be Helpful?

There are many different types of show entry cards used. Some are tied on the stem of the flower, others have a hole at the top to place around sherbet containers, others are designed to tuck under individual containers.

Without any attempt to require use of these cards, by having them printed in huge quantities ACS can save shows, especially smaller shows, considerable money by making these available at cost plus a little for handling and postage.

If the response is good and the Exhibitions and Awards Committee approves in time to get these printed this summer, we can have these ready for shows next season. Let us hear from you on this.

South Georgia Camellia Society Donates Valuable Color Plates to ACS

In purchasing the remaining copies of Gerbing's two-volume work on camellias the South Georgia Camellia Society also acquired the 145 sets of 4-color copper plates. Electroplates were made from these original plates and were used in printing two editions of Gerbing's Camellias, hence the originals are in perfect condition.

We are indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cawood of Americus, Georgia, for negotiating the purchase of these books which originally sold for \$25 per set and making them available to all camellia enthusiasts at the very modest price of \$5. These lavishly illustrated books were the first such camellia books printed in America.

At current prices the replacement value of these plates would be at least \$15,000. It is planned to use these plates from time to time on the *Journal* covers, for booklets, posters and for loan to local camellia and garden organizations for use on program covers.

The South Georgia Camellia Society has successfully carried out several projects. Last Fall some surplus funds (who ever heard of such a thing in an organization) were used to purchase gibberellic acid and distribute 5 cc's to each of its members. In addition ready-mixed gib was made available to all camellia growers at \$1 per 5 cc. Several thousand vials were sold and served to revive and increase interest in camellias as never before.

This Society requires each member to become a member of the American Camellia Society. As a result the Society received a rebate of \$1 for each member. \$200 was then donated to the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station's Camellia Test Garden located next to ACS Headquarters in Tifton. Surely this is one of the most active camellia organizations anywhere. Mr. Stewart Watson of Albany is the current President.

—ACS—

We need your ZIP code number if not shown on your address label on this *Journal*. The Post Office Department will shortly require this on all bulk mail.

NEXT YEAR'S TRIP TO HAWAII

I/we are interested in a post convention trip by air to Hawaii following the Annual Meeting in Sacramento. This can be for a week or ten days at about \$420.00, including jet flight, meals, hotel, ground transportation, sightseeing. 44 pounds baggage allowance. Please send more details when available. This inquiry does not obligate me in any way.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

NUMBER IN PARTY _____

California, *Here We Come*

MARY LOUISE VAUGHN
Sacramento, California

Sacramento, capital and Camellia Capital of California, will be host to the ACS Convention March 3, 4 and 5, 1966.

Cliff W. Royston, president of the Camellia Society of Sacramento, reports many plans are "cooking" for the conclave, which will include the society's 42nd Annual Show March 5 and 6.

Headquarters will be the Hotel El Dorado, one of the finest of many new motel-type accommodations in the beautiful capital. The suggested agenda will include visits to the outstanding camellia collection in Capitol Park and the homes of some of the leading private growers in the community; tours to points of interest in the romantic history of Sacramento, and possibly other sightseeing tours, such as one to the nearby Mother Lode country of Gold Rush fame.

Sacramento's camellia show is one of the oldest and largest in the nation. Regularly eight to ten thousand blossoms are entered in spectacular array that covers the main floor of the capital's large Memorial Auditorium. Competitive horticulture and arrangements entries fill to overflowing the main theater, and side rooms, even hallways, offer special exhibits such as displays of blossoms not eligible in the competition and demonstrations of camellia culture and corsage making.

Some 800 exhibitors enter blooms, including many from other sections of the state.

For several years past the show has drawn up to 60,000 visitors. The register for out-of-town guests at the 1964 show, for example, included signatures of visitors from 129 California cities outside of Sacramento County, from 37 other states and from 14 foreign countries.

D. Jackson Faustman, a consulting traffic engineer of national repute as well as a grower of some mighty fine

camellias, has served as chairman of the show for 1964 and 65. Faustman's personal camellia collection is known for miniatures as well as large varieties.

The 1966 ACS convention and show plans are currently under the direction of the executive board of the society. Board members include Royston, who is a life insurance agent when he is not working with his camellias; Charles C. Marks, Ray H. Soehren, Mrs. Virgil C. Capfer, Mrs. Norman A. Jones, Richard Ray and Ernest Stevens. A general chairman will be appointed in the near future.

The quality of the blooms in the Sacramento area is normally high, and the size of blossoms generally large for their individual cultivars.

"Although some Sacramento growers are experimenting with gibbing," Royston said, "our blossoms in most varieties grow to such size that most growers feel artificial methods are unnecessary."

Sacramento's Capitol Park boasts one of the finest collections of camellias to be found anywhere, more than 2,800 plants. Some date back to 1869, when the grounds around the California State Capitol were first landscaped, and others among more than 800 varieties in the collection are of the newest cultivars, grown in experimental culture. State Gardener Jerry Olrich is a recognized authority on camellias.

Since 1955 Sacramento's camellia show has been the excuse and the nucleus for a ten-day community celebration which draws together many colorful events, keyed to varying interests but all set against a background of blossom.

First on the agenda of the gala Camellia Festival is the selection of nine beautiful coeds to be Camellia Princesses. (E. A. Combatalade, a past society president and founder of the

festival, says: "Nobody's mad at pretty girls!")

The celebration built around the show includes a chamber of commerce breakfast at which one of the princesses is chosen queen; the selection of nine civic leaders as official escorts for the queen and princesses; the Camellia Ball, an elegant formal affair featuring the coronation pageant; Babies' Day, when plants are given to the newborn; a fashion show luncheon, an outstanding symphony concert, a ballet, Cheer-Up Day (blossoms for shut-ins in hospitals and rest homes), a parade of camellia-decorated floats manned entirely by costumed children; an international friendship luncheon in which some 17 ethnic groups join together; two days of folk dancing featuring a spectacular exhibition pageant, and a regatta on nearby Folsom Lake. All activities are open to the public.

Each major event is sponsored by a different organization in the community, but camellia growers play a vital role in all the festivities, supplying the thousands of blossoms used in background decorations, on floats and as gifts.

The focus on camellias is infectious. The "Queen of Blossoms" dominates the decorative schemes of parties and club gatherings for weeks around show time. Banks and other industries stage their own "Little Camellia Shows" with entries from employees' gardens. Grocers, department stores and variety stores pack purchases in camellia-printed bags, with dates of the show and other Festival events on the back.

Camellias have been grown in Sacramento since Gold Rush days, although no one knows when the first plants arrived. The first indisputable evidence of camellias anywhere West of the Rockies is an advertisement published in The Sacramento Union February 7, 1852, which noted a new shipment of bulbs and shrubs, "including camellias," at the "New England Seed Store."

A bronze plaque to mark the site of this historic store in Sacramento's West End has been placed by the Camellia Festival Association and the capital's Historic Landmarks Commission.

The advertiser was James L. L. F. Warren, a former Boston florist and nurseryman, who had come to seek fame and fortune in the gold fields but found it more profitable to get back to his old trade.

Warren was quoted a year later, saying, "This truly magnificent plant, unsurpassed in loveliness, will ere long become acclimated with us to form our pride as an ornamental tree in our gardens."

Warren could not have guessed how true his prediction really was.

Sacramento's aggregate collection of camellia plants has now grown to an estimated 750,000, including the tallest and the largest camellias in the United States as well as seedlings planted last year. Camellias are the pride of private gardens, public parks and commercial landscaping throughout the city itself and the sprawling metropolitan area for miles around.

Sacramento has proudly worn the title "Camellia Capital" since 1910, a title later officially adopted by her city council, which also designated the camellia as the city's official flower. In 1964, the council approved a municipal flag, which depicts in side figures some of the highlights of Sacramento's history (a Pony Express rider, a gold miner, the first transcontinental railroad) but has as its central theme a huge pink camellia imposed on the background of the State Capitol dome.

—ACS—

Feray Honored

A unique feature of the Gulf Coast Camellia Society Show January 9th was the dedication of the show to Mr. I. J. Feray, 81-year-old Beaumont camellia grower.

Mr. Feray, a familiar figure at many camellia shows in the Gulf Coast area, has been propagating and blooming camellias for 37 years.

Congratulations, Mr. Feray, on a well deserved honor.

A special bus was chartered by Monroe, Louisiana, Camellia enthusiasts to attend this show which in a few short years has developed into one of the top shows in the U. S.

TALLAHASSEE MEETING

(Continued from page 1)

ment. Tumbling acts by a group of young girls trained by the city's recreation department were amazing. Three members of the F.S.U. Music faculty presented an enjoyable program of semi-classical and popular music featuring solos and duets by highly talented performers.

Sunday morning after a convention is always a bitter-sweet affair—parting of friends as they go their separate

ways, yet memories of a very wonderful meeting. Thanks, Tallahassee, for your many courtesies and such an enjoyable meeting.

It takes many people to put on a gathering such as this. Tallahassee people work together as a team, giving generously of their talents, time and energy, above and beyond the call of duty.

—ACS—

IMPORTANT!—We must have your Zip Code immediately.



Payne Midyette, right, General Chairman of the ACS Tallahassee Convention and sweepstakes winner for "protected untreated blooms" congratulates Dr. Mervin B. Wine of Thomasville, sweepstakes winner for "outside untreated blooms." Mr. Midyette is the new ACS Vice-President for the Gulf Coast." (Photo: Tallahassee Democrat.)

Readers Give Their Ideas On Shows and People

(From *Carolina Camellias*, Fall 1964)

In the Spring issue of *Carolina Camellias* we gave our readers an opportunity to "sound-off" about certain questions having to do with Camellia Shows and Judging of Camellia Shows.

Apparently a lot of readers were waiting for such an opportunity for the response was overwhelming and not only were the questions answered but many readers wrote additional comments about the various questions and related subjects.

The object of the questionnaire was as follows:

1. Compare ideas of accredited judges and non-judges.
2. Bring attention to our current rules.
3. Bring up rules that might need changing or modifying.
4. Bring up points not covered by rules that should be covered.
5. Stimulate thinking on the subject.

We believe that the questionnaire has achieved all of these objects. One of the most pleasing things about the response was the fact that both judges and non-judges sent in their answers with 67% of the replies being from judges and 43% from non-judges. We feel that this gives us a very fair representation from both groups.

In reporting the results to you we are breaking down the answers into three groups as follows:

1. Questions on which there was either 100% agreement or almost 100% agreement.
2. Questions on which there was at least three-fourths agreement.
3. Questions on which there was less than three-fourths agreement.

The wide diversity of opinion is shown by the fact that there were

very few of the questions on which there was full agreement. Perhaps this should cause those charged with this responsibility to re-think some rules and to go slow on making new "hard and fast rules."

POINTS OF GENERAL AGREEMENT

There were only two points on which there was 100% agreement. All liked the idea of having a Court of Honor and all thought that the Best in Show should be selected by majority vote. Only one person thought that Best in Show should be selected by nomination and a show of hands. All others were for a written ballot. Most thought that the Court of Honor should have ten or more blooms.

POINTS ON WHICH AT LEAST THREE-FOURTHS AGREED

Note: Unless otherwise indicated the judges and non-judges voted about the same.

79% thought that in general judges are doing a good job but 21% thought otherwise.

With reference to handling blooms, 75% thought that a judge should be able to carry a bloom to the head table to be considered for best in show while 25% said no.

80% thought a judge should move a bloom on the table so it could be better examined while 20% said no.

85% thought a judge should be able to adjust a bloom in the container where it had been placed one sided while only 15% thought otherwise.

80% said they would vote for the better bloom that might lose its head before the end of the show while 20% said they would vote for a second best bloom that was fresher.

80% thought a judge should not be limited to the area he judged in se-

lecting blooms to be considered of Best in Show while 20% felt he should be limited.

BEST IN SHOW

85% thought that blooms to be considered for Best in Show should be blue ribbon blooms while 15% disagreed.

81% said they would vote for Best in Show a variety they had never seen before while 19% said they would not.

80% said there should be a division for Best in Show over 4" and Best in Show under 4". 20% voted for only one class. Only 60% thought there should be a class for Best in Show under 2".

RULE UNPOPULAR

Present instructions are that just a tiny spot of white, regardless of how small it is, shall cause a bloom to be classified as variegated. 76% disagreed with this and only 24% felt it should be classified variegated. (Editor's note: We have all seen outstanding blooms with just one tiny fleck of white that didn't stand a chance as a variegated bloom for the simple reason it was not really variegated when compared to blooms with a lot of white. Perhaps the rule should be that any bloom with only one spot of white less than 1/2 inch in size would be considered a solid flower.)

The question of what to do with a bloom that had three or more leaves on it is one that comes up in every show. Only 15% said they would disqualify it while 85% said they would either take off the excess leaves or just treat it as if it had only two leaves.

SEEDLINGS

With reference to seedlings 76% thought there should be a separate class for those grown under glass

while only 24% thought they should compete against seedlings grown outside.

91% thought that there should be a limit on the length of time an exhibitor had owned a plant before entering a bloom from it. 45% thought this time should be 30 days while 55% thought it should be 6 months or longer.

80% thought that collectors should be able to compete against those having only a few plants while only 10% thought otherwise.

With reference to what the term Best in Show means 95% thought it means "the most perfect bloom."

CONSIDERABLE DISAGREEMENT

64% thought that it was all right for a judge to enter blooms in a show if he is asked to by the show people but 36% felt that judges should not compete even if asked to. One reader made a suggestion that a good solution to this problem would be a separate section where the judges could compete against each other. Show chairmen might give some thought to this suggestion.

60% thought that judges should be required to attend a judging school

and 60% also felt that judges should be required to judge a certain number of shows in order to remain accredited. 66% thought that two shows in three years would be about the right requirement while 34% thought they ought to judge at least one show every year. It is interesting to note that this is one of the few times that the judges voted together and the non-judges voted together. There was only one non-judge who felt that the judges should not be required to judge a certain number of shows and there were only three judges who thought they should.

EVEN-STEPHEN

There was a fifty-fifty breakdown on whether they would vote for an old variety for Best in Show or a new variety (other things being equal). One commented that this should not be a factor in the consideration for Best in Show. Several others said they would vote for the "best one" and one reader said he would vote for the "big red one."

38% thought there should be a limit in the number of blooms a judge could select for consideration for Best

in Show while 62% did not feel there should be any limit on the selection. However 60% did feel that there should be some limit on the number before the voting started.

BLUE RIBBONS

43% felt that more than one blue ribbon should be given for varieties that normally have several forms such as peony and semidouble while 57% said no, give only one ribbon.

The question was asked what the reader would do in case a greenhouse bloom was perfect but smaller than normal for that variety when it is grown in a greenhouse. 43% said they would give it a blue ribbon but 57% said they would give it a red or yellow and two readers would not give it a ribbon.

On the question of whether to vote for an outstanding old bloom or an average fresh bloom, the old outstanding bloom got a slight edge of 55% to 45% for the average fresh bloom.

WEATHER DAMAGE

Another related question was what to do in the case of an outstanding outdoor bloom that had been wind or weather damaged as compared with an average bloom in good condition. In this case the average bloom in good condition won 59% to 41%. One reader said it would depend on the extent of damage and another said they would be guided by the directions of the show chairman.

In the case of two blooms of the same variety that is normally formal double 67% said they would vote for the formal double while only 33% said they would vote for the bloom that was not typical even though it was a larger and better bloom.

58% said they would vote for an average bloom that was typical as to color while 42% would vote for an outstanding bloom of the variety even though the color might not be typical.

PAST PEAK

The question was asked if a flower good in every respect except being past its peak should get a blue ribbon. 63% said yes while 37% said no.

Since it counts against a bloom if it is *smaller* than normal readers were asked if it should also count against a flower if it was *larger* than normal.



American Legion National Commander Donald E. Johnson, on a recent visit to Tifton was pinned with a 'PINK PERFECTION' boutonniere. Then when he saw a large 'LADY CLARE' he wanted that also, hence the two camellias on his lapel. Shown with him is Miss Dana Bowen of Tifton, Georgia's Girls State Governor, wearing a Camellia corsage. Mrs. Wm. T. Parkman of Tifton (left), President of Department of Georgia American Legion Auxiliary and (right) Mrs. Loy Morgan of Tifton, Second District President American Legion Auxiliary. (Photo: Tifton Gazette.)

67% said it should not be penalized for extra size while 33% said it should. (Several commented only in the case of a miniature variety should extra size be penalized.)

60% said that some sort of recognition should be given to an outstanding bloom that is not typical of a variety while 40% voted no.

36% thought they could judge a bloom on the point system but 64% did not feel that they could use a point system in judging.

There was a definite division of opinion on whether gib treated blooms should be entered in a special class. 57% thought they should while 43% felt just as strongly they should not.

GENERAL COMMENTS

It is recognized that the terminology used in many of the questions creates an opening for controversy as to the exact meaning of certain words. For example we wanted the term "slightly past the peak" to mean just that but some thought it referred to an old or aged bloom. Also we realize that if the bloom referred to in a question was actually seen it could be as one reader wrote, "—all things considered, I might change some of my answers."

All in all I think that a lot of thought was given to answering the questions and that we have been given a lot of "food for thought."

READERS' COMMENTS

Listed below are some of the comments made by our readers on some of the questions:

"I have for years advocated a get-together of judges to clarify some of the points under discussion and maybe others."

"I feel a good judge should be able to handle the blooms more carefully than pages and I don't see why not turn a flower to its best advantage if it has not been so placed in container by page."

"What do you mean by off-color? If pleasant, yes—if not, no. One year in Jax. they wanted to disqualify all 'MATHOTIANAS' because they were pink—it had been a very warm year. I did not agree, as they were fine flowers."

"If the schedule calls for two leaves there should be two—but I think it should read 'two or more' leaves. If

removing a leaf will display a flower to better advantage, I see no objection to removing it."

"A judging school is good for beginners, but older judges should have a get-together for discussion."

"It's too easy to get to be a judge."

"Yes, but who is going to teach the judging school?"

"Most of the better shows last two days. It is discouraging to see a sub-

stantial percentage of the head table on the second day. I think more credit should be given to freshness."

"We plan to have a Judge's Trophy—judges only can enter."

"Scoring is not for show judging—individual blooms yes—yes for training judges."

"Everyone protects in some way if only to plant behind a fence or under a tree."

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The seven varieties of Cattleyas are:

Lc. Danae 'Seville' Finest apricot yellow
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Bc. Deesse 'Charles' PC/RHS White perfect shape
Ferrieres x C. Lamartine
Lc. Danae 'Chaudron' Copper color
Francois Coppee x Jocelyn
Lc. Danae 'Folies' Finest salmon yellow
Francois Coppee x Jocelyn

Lc. Jocelyn 'Alcazar' Light salmon yellow
Barres x Crowborough
Lc. Culminant 'La Tuilerie'
Ile de France x Gaillard
Purple. Gold medal, best flower in show.
Hamburg, ICA 1963
Lc. Chine 'Bouton d'Or' (Yellow)
Lc. Omphale x Lc. Edgard Van Belle

The 8 varieties of Meristem Clonal Tissue Culture Cymbidiums are as follows:

Cygnus 'Ingham' AM/AOS
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Fine yellow.
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Kurun 'Troubadour'
Cornette x Stardust
The earliest of all Cymb. Kurun (Nov.)
Light delicate pink, very floriferous.
\$8.50 each
Pearlbel F.C.C./RHS
Pearl x Mirabel
True Cyprus green. Magnificent lip
with scarlet band. (This plant sells
for \$10.00 . . . quite outstanding.)
Swallow 'Exbury' F.C.C./RHS
Alexanderi x Pauwelsii
Yellow of great renown.
\$8.50 each

Sea Foam 'Green Fire' AM/AOS
Apollo x Blue Smoke
Very fine green.
\$8.50 each
Babylon 'Castle Hill' F.C.C./RHS
Olympus x Pauwelsii
Lovely pink. Very attractive in
every way as breeder and as a
plant easy to grow and flower.
\$8.50 each
Bautista De Anza 'La Tuilerie'
Apollo x Babylon
Excellent yellow-green, lip of
Babylon C.H.
\$8.50 each
Balkis 'France' Gold Medal
Alexanderi x Rosanna
Best in show Hamburg Spring '63
White with perfect shape, broad
petals and sepals.
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"There are plenty of judges, but not enough truly qualified judges."

LAST QUESTIONS

The last two questions were what do you like best about camellia shows and what do you dislike most about camellia shows. One item that appeared on both the like and dislike list was the same—People. Of course the adjectives used in describing these people were quite different so they were not talking about the same people. The ones who were liked were, friendly, helpful, nice, etc., while the ones who were disliked were just the opposite. They were not friendly, snobbish, poor sports, show offs, ribbon-hogs, etc.

Of course one reader divided it another way. He liked the pretty women and disliked the men. (No, we're not going to tell you who he is.)

There were several things that were mentioned by a number of people in both the like and dislike categories.

Repeated under the like section was

seeing flowers, both old and new varieties, seeing old friends and meeting new friends, entering blooms, the good fellowship.

DISLIKES

Repeated under the dislike section were the unfriendly people already referred to, crowding of blooms, fatigue, restrictions that keep exhibitors away, poor judging, lack of organization and help in entering blooms, having to get up so early to get to the show, flower arrangers, lack of space to work with blooms, show offs, rough handling of blooms, etc. However, the one dislike that almost everyone listed was expressed by comments like the following, "not starting on time, late opening to the public, judges running over time, having to wait for show to open past time given, etc."

Strangely enough your editor's pet dislike was not listed once. That is, the long ride home after the show is over.

There was one fine lady, however,

who wrote, "I can't think of anything I don't like about a camellia show."

The statement we liked best though was from the reader who wrote, "I do not believe in cutting up my 'CAROLINA CAMELLIAS' so on a separate paper I've answered your questions. CAROLINA CAMELLIAS IS THE BEST AND I SAVE EVERY ONE AND FILE IT AWAY SO I CAN GO BACK AND RE-READ THEM."

—ACS—

Ten Best?

Which in your opinion are the 10 all-time great camellias?

Which are the best new ones for out of doors, also for greenhouse? The "best in show" winners do not necessarily mean these are the best all around varieties. Drop us a card listing your choice. The results would make an interesting compilation. Many beginners want to know what to start with. Experienced growers want to know what others think of the new ones.

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CHARLES KEETON
Long Beach, Miss.

B. Y. Morrison is known primarily for his Glendale hybrid azaleas and his new Back Acre hybrids, a few of which are currently being made available, with more good ones to come. But Mr. Morrison knows his camellias, too, though he makes no effort to keep up on the new ones. When I heard that he had purchased one of the first \$25 plants of 'BLUSH SUPREME', the superb sport discovered at Al Lefebvre's Tradoo Nursery (Long Beach, Miss.), a couple of years back, I asked him why he had started after the "hot" ones. "Not so", he said, "I'm merely interested in the somatic mutations occurring in the 'BETTY SHEFFIELD' family because they are so like the mutations of the Satsuki azaleas." "Somatic" was a new word for me, and I still don't pretend to fully understand its meaning, but I do know both the 'BETTY' camellias and Satsuki azaleas well enough to see the similarity of pattern in their mutations. They both start with a solid bloom (or with a primarily white bloom with stripes or specks of color). Then, if solid they first sport the white with bits of color, or if already that type, sport the solid. After that they begin to go "all out" in their sporting combinations, with the picotee edge as the ultimate development. Anyone like Mr. Morrison who understands these things could have predicted for us years ago that 'B. S. SUPREME' and 'BLUSH SUPREME' were "in our future", but we probably would have been skeptical anyway. These blooms are far too wonderful to be believable even now that we have them.

While I may well be mistaken, I am under the impression that Mr. Morrison felt that 'LADY VANSITTART' might ultimately also run the gamut of the somatic mutation pattern since she has gone part of the route.

I am also convinced that I saw a branch of 'VULCAN VAR.' tending toward a picotee edge in one of Ferol

Zerkowsky's greenhouses. "H o d y" Wilson didn't feel that it would hold, but at least the sporting branch has been grafted.

In the interest of keeping the ACS membership up to date on sporting 'BETTY', Mrs. Z and I tried to figure out how many 'BETTY' mutations we had heard of. In somewhat the order of appearance, here they are: 1. 'BETTY SHEFFIELD', 2. 'B. S. PINK', 3. 'B. S. BLUSH', 4. 'B. S. SILVER', 5. 'B. S. VARIEGATED', 6. 'FUNNY FACE' and

'CHARMING BETTY' (apparently the nomenclature experts will decide these are one though they are presently registered as different), 7. 'B. S. SPECIAL No. 1', 8. 'B. S. SPECIAL No. 2', 9. 'B. S. SUPREME', 10. 'BLUSH SUPREME', 11. 'B. S. PINK HEART', 12. 'VEINED B. S.', 13. 'B. S. CORAL', 14. 'B. S. DREAM', 15. 'B. S. DAWN', 16. 'B. S. ROSEFORM', 17. 'BLONDE B. S.' (a 'FUNNY FACE' sport not yet released by Tammia), 18. an unnamed 'FUNNY FACE' sport that is solid white



CAMELLIA WEDDING. Miss Catherine Forrester Mitchell of Tifton chose camellias to decorate for her marriage to Mr. Bobby Louis Tyson on December 27. The bridal bouquet was a spray of 'MISS UNIVERSE' and 'FROSTY MORN.' The bridesmaids wore forest green velvet and carried crescent bouquets of 'MARIE BRACEY' camellias. The groom and groomsmen wore boutonnières of 'K. SAWADA' buds. A single tree candelabrum held an arrangement of camellias in shades of pink and white topped by nine lighted tapers. Camellias were used extensively in the decorations on the luncheon table and at the various parties given for the bride. The decorations and wedding flowers were designed and made by American Camellia Society members Mmes. J. S. Taylor, Denzil Gill, Berry Rigdon, Steve Mitchell, Pauline Kent and Clifford Lindskog.

with just a touch of vegetative color and somewhat different flower formation (also Mrs. Zerkowsky's), . . . plus the following from Mark Cannon's '63 and '64 scion lists and with no attempt at the order of their appearance, 19. 'B. S. BLUSH SPORT', 20. 'B. S. RAY'S SPECKLED', 21. 'B. S. SILVER' (no stripes), 22. 'B. S. WHITE THROAT', 23. 'B. S. LIGHT PINK', 24. 'B. S. LIGHT PINK VAR.', . . . I recall hearing of a 'RUBY BETTY' and 'PURPLE BETTY' some years back (25 and 26), but I don't know what became of them. 'LUCKY SEVEN' was thought of as a 'BETTY' for a time, and may be.

The list can doubtless be extended further by consulting current scion lists. I feel certain there are at least thirty or thirty-five named 'BETTY' mutations, plus many yet unnamed.

To digress a bit, we find the stories behind the naming of camellias frequently as interesting as the flowers themselves. It is a fact that the bloom which became 'FUNNY FACE BETTY' was originally destined to be called 'B. S. SUPREME' until Mrs. Z met Sam Hjort on a New York bound train and got started talking camellias. He told her about his sport which he intended to call by the name 'SUPREME', and she relinquished her idea. Once later she had a sport (not a 'BETTY') which she planned naming 'MR. SAM' after her husband, but Mr. Hjort came out with his 'MR. SAM' first. Great minds obviously move in the same channels!

For us lesser mortals who love the 'B. S.' family dearly while at the same time bemoan the population explosion it is producing, there is the eternal problem of space. Even Bill Dee who for years has been concentrating each family on one plant (or two where virus variegation is involved) admits to having at least a half dozen plants of various combinations of 'BERRYS'. He'll lick the problem, however, he says, if 'BETTY' will just settle down and stop her somatic mutations.

—ACS—

Callaway Gardens, Pine Mountain, Georgia, is a favorite recreation and beauty spot. This heavily endowed garden is building two new greenhouses, one of which will be filled with choice varieties of camellias. More on this garden later.

Camellia Books

SPACE AND COLOR IN JAPANESE FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

By Kasumi Teshigawara. 128 pp. Illustrated with 48 plates in color and line drawings. Kodansha International Ltd. Publisher, Tokyo. Distributed in USA by Japan Publications Trading Co., Rutland, Vermont. \$6.95.

ACS member Walter N. Harrison, stationed in Korea with the U. S. Army Engineers, kindly sent the Editor a copy of this interesting book for Christmas.

The author is the daughter of Sofu Teshigawara, founder and head of the Sogetsu School of Ikebana. Last year she and her father held a private exhibit at Lincoln Center in New York.

Basic arrangements, cutting, bending and placement techniques are explained and illustrated. Substitute materials are suggested for Western arrangers. Both classical and modern arrangements are presented to suit a wide range of tastes. The book thus holds equal value and attraction for both beginning and advanced students of flower arranging. Some of the arrangements feature camellias.

CAMELLIAS

By Mrs. Beryl Leslie Urquhart, Editor. 20 color plates and short introduction. Format 9½" x 7¼". Urquhart Press, Old Plaw Hatch, Sharpthorne, Sussex, England. 21 shillings or \$3.00.

Several years ago Mrs. Urquhart published two large folios (18½" x 13½") of Camellia paintings by Paul Jones at \$15.00 for each volume. The present edition contains a selection of 20 color plates from the large folios which have been remade in a smaller size. Although the color is not as satisfactory as the larger plates, this is nevertheless a beautiful little book offered at a very reasonable price. Paul Jones is probably the greatest painter of camellias.

MONOGRAPH ON THE GENUS CAMELLIA

By Samuel Curtis. London, 1819 (Facsimile). Charles W. Traylen, Castle House, 49-50 Quarry Street, Guildford, England. \$12.00. 60 pp.

This early Camellia classic is beautifully and accurately reproduced by eight-color lithography from the original edition of 1819. The five original drawings by Clara Maria Pope have been reproduced full size, 18" x 22". The title page and descriptive text are also reproduced.

The original edition of this work is extremely rare and if a copy were offered for sale the price would be over £1,000 (\$2,-

800.00). Collectors of Camelliana and libraries will be particularly interested in this facsimile edition. The color plates are reproduced on heavy paper suitable for framing.

THE RHODODENDRON AND CAMELLIA YEARBOOK—1965

Edited by Synge and Platt. 203 pages; 9 color plates and 41 black and white illustrations. The Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, London, S. W. 1. \$2.50 postpaid to USA.

The Yearbook is primarily concerned with Rhododendrons as it should be. This very large genus performs remarkably well in Britain, whereas camellias do not perform as well as in the United States.

Professor Waterhouse describes New Camellias in Australia. Gerald Pinckney comments on some of the fine new camellias he saw on a recent visit to the U. S. Fred Heutte contributes an article on Interesting Newer Camellias and George Du Brul comments on Camellia Shows in the U. S.

Leslie Riggall, who has just returned from an extensive visit to U. S. shows, gardens and nurseries, contributes an interesting article on Camellias and Azaleas in Japan. Sir Giles Loder describes a visit to the famous nursery of Guichard Soeurs at Nantes.

Edward B. Dunn, President of the American Rhododendron Society, writes on shows and other activities of his society. There are many interesting articles on Rhododendron nomenclature and culture.

A \$6.00 membership in the Royal Horticultural Society includes a subscription to the Journal of the R. H. S. published monthly. These excellent publications are beautifully illustrated in color and black and white.



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Birmingham—Bessemer

Show Organization

The American Camellia Society will always be grateful to the Men's Camellia Society of Birmingham for coming to the rescue in 1955 when the ACS Annual meeting was scheduled to be held in Macon. The Thanksgiving freeze had wiped out all hopes of any outside blooms. Birmingham agreed to undertake the task of hosting the ACS Convention and stage an all greenhouse show. At that time—10 years ago now—few cities had enough camellia greenhouses to stage a show.

Often adversity makes people redouble their efforts, so Birmingham staged one of the best shows and conventions ever. Likewise Charleston came to the rescue when Shreveport was frozen out in 1962. This too was one of the best.

Birmingham gained much valuable experience from this meeting and ever since has had one of the largest and best organized shows anywhere. Many of their ideas have been helpful to others.

Show committees were appointed in September and each member of both the Bessemer and Birmingham societies was given a copy. The show is scheduled for February 13-14, 1965. The various committees and the duties of each committee are listed below. The membership of these committees has been deleted here:

SHOW COMMITTEES

STEERING

Since questions of importance with respect to the staging and handling of the show may suddenly arise under circumstances where it is impossible for the two Clubs as such to meet and pass on said questions, it is the function of the Steering Committee to pass on and decide all such matters; and in addition to counsel with and assist each Committee in the handling of its responsibilities and duties.

FINANCE

Responsible for obtaining funds and disbursing them.

JUDGES AND TRANSPORTATION

Secures the judges, notifies judges of headquarters motel and makes reservations as requested. Passes on the rules of judging, instruct the Judges as to points of judging, assign them to certain areas, and select clerks to assist them. This committee will also arrange for transporting the judges to the banquet.

PUBLICITY

Responsible for handling all matters pertaining to advertising in newspapers, news releases, television, radio, etc.

TROPHIES AND RIBBONS

Secures all trophies and ribbons and determines how they shall be awarded.

ed. Also, secures entry cards and is responsible for their distribution.

HOSPITALITY

This committee is responsible for the Friday night hospitality extended the judges and for making arrangements for the Saturday night banquet including the selection of a place, menu and program.

SCHEDULES AND PROGRAM

Gathers and prepares the information that will be printed in the booklets and on programs and will have authority to have booklets published.

SIGNS AND POSTERS

Responsible for the printing of signs and posters and their distribution.

CAMELLIA QUEEN PAGENT

Handles all matters pertaining to this subject.

ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENTS AND TABLE SETTINGS

This committee will have full responsibility for all matters pertaining to this section of the show.

SATURDAY LUNCHEON FOR JUDGES

Wives of members constitute this committee which will secure and pre-



"CAMELLIA DAY" IN TIFTON. For ten years Tifton has celebrated the height of the camellia season with "Camellia Day." Some 10,000 blooms are placed in motels, business places, the hospital, libraries, and are pinned on all visitors and Tiftonites who want them. Private gardens are open and a special invitation extended to visit the Camellia Test Garden at the Experiment Station. (Left) Mrs. George Wright, president of the Council of Garden Clubs, is shown with Mrs. Joe Kent, Jr., chairman of Camellia Day, gathering blossoms. (Photo: Tifton Gazette.)

pare the food to serve lunch to the judges and workers Saturday at noon.

DECORATIONS

Responsible for decorating the auditorium for the show. Provide an attractive ACS membership booth in a prominent location to be manned at all times.

STAGING

Will set up the center table on which the prize winning blooms will be displayed, also tables for display of other blooms.

PROPERTIES

Responsible for obtaining, collecting and delivering all show materials to the auditorium for the use of all committees and return the properties and materials to their place of storage.

RECEIVING

Will provide cups with water for display of blooms and assist exhibitors in making entries of blooms.

CLASSIFICATION

The function of this committee is to determine that the entry card is properly prepared and that the correct name of each flower is shown.

ENTRY PLACEMENT

Responsible for placing blooms on the appropriate table after they have passed the classification committee.

DISMANTLING

The duties of this committee (all members) is to dismantle all show properties and equipment after closing show Sunday P. M.

STATISTICIAN

This committee will tally the awards after judges have finished and announce the Sweepstake winners.

HOUSEKEEPING

Responsible for rearrangement of bloom after they have been placed on the tables in order to provide adequate spacing between them or to provide additional space for more blooms. They will also supervise the show from 5:00 P. M. until Saturday closing and see that there is no overheating of the building on Saturday night and that the show is in order for opening Sunday P. M.

Frank Griffin Donates Rare Book to ACS Library

In the January *Camellia Journal* your editor mentioned the need for Mrs. Sheffield (Claudia) Phelps' "A Camellia Note Book" to fill another gap in our growing library.

Frank Griffin, well known to all camellia people through his *Camellian* (magazine and more recently the book by the same name) kindly donated a copy of this now rare little book. This was published privately by Mrs. Phelps of Aiken, South Carolina, in 1940. The author was one of those who had an important part in the renaissance of camellias in the United States in the 1930s and 40s. Published in 1940, Mrs. Phelps noted in her book:

"We need two things:

"An active Camellia Society, comparable to the Iris Society, for the registration of names and the settling of disputed nomenclature, also for the preparing of a standard scale of points; and an illustrated monograph or handbook, with an authoritative chapter on the family history of the camellia species, and with first rate color prints of from eighty to one hundred of the varieties of camellia japonica now being shown in competition." Thus she seemed to anticipate the formation of the American Camellia Society in 1945, chartered with the express purpose of

nomenclatural reform, registration and establishing show procedures. Dr. H. H. Hume, first president of ACS, later published such a book as she mentioned. At that time there were practically no camellia books available.

Thanks, Frank, for this and many other books which you have donated to ACS.

Miss Claudia Phelps, Mrs. Phelps' daughter, several years ago donated the fine collection of Camellia books which she and her mother had assembled to the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina in Columbia.

—ACS—

Atmospheric Losses of Manures

Growers are wasting both time and money, in many cases, by applying manure on the surface of soil.

Scientists at the University of California in Riverside, have found that much nitrogen is lost—as ammonia gas escaping into the atmosphere—when a fertilizer is spread on soil without being worked below the surface.

"Surface-applied manure, when not incorporated, is an inefficient source of nitrogen because of atmospheric ammonia losses," reports Dr. Robert B. Harding, associate chemist in the Citrus Research Center and Agricultural Experiment Station at Riverside.

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Camellias in a Northern Greenhouse

WALTER A. WHEELER
Weston, Massachusetts

Only a camellia devotee can appreciate the impending excitement when, in mid-August, he gazes into his greenhouse and sees no colorful flowers, but only the glossy foliage of his favorite japonicas. True, nascent blooms have been forming. Many varieties already have been disbudded. This special interest involves something besides next winter's blossoms.

In one Massachusetts conservatory the excitement centers around three particular plants. A branch or two of each droops wearily with the burden of procreation. A 'VILLE DE NANTES' and two seedlings, 'LAURA HAGAR' and 'PROF. CLEAVES', have completed their life cycles by producing seed pods. The rosy blush of these little pseudo apples and the red ribbons which had earmarked the pollinated blossoms are the only colors contrasting with the lush green leaves. The price one pays for being able to watch this miracle of God's creativity is small indeed if it is measured only in terms of man's effort and expense.

The miracle began during February, in this greenhouse nestled down within the ice and snow of a subzero Boston winter. Someone with a camel's hair brush flicked golden clusters of pollen dust from one dramatic camellia blossom to another. Emulating the South's winter insects *en plein air*, the brush repeatedly brought pollens from several likely suitors to one pistil in hopes that within such a choice the blushing flower might find a paramour to her liking. This arrangement satisfied the blossoms on the above three plants. Barring unfortunate accidents to the pods and nuts therein, one would have only to plant the seeds when they ripen and then await the usual five to seven years for the new generation's first blooms.

However, there is no need to wait such a long time if one is not above tampering with Mother Nature. The

following procedure has been used for a number of years. It has produced large, vigorous seedlings which in many instances have blossomed when not quite two years old.

With pliers one may crack the navel end of each seed. This seems to facilitate germination. The seed is placed cracked end down in damp peat. This position apparently helps prevent seed rot and perhaps encourages a straighter root formation. Seedlings with knotted and twisted roots have been said to succumb easily. A glass or plastic container, covered but not air-tight, makes an ideal peat moss incubator if kept at about 70°. After two weeks of incubation, one can start removing the sprouted seeds, the tap roots of which should be nipped back to an inch. All



Dr. Keel's greenhouse under snow, Winston-Salem, N. C.

seeds containing live embryos ought to sprout within six weeks after sowing. Some growers nestle the doctored seeds into cribs of damp vermiculite, which can be placed under a canopy of polyethylene to retain humidity above the tender growth. The pH of neutral or alkaline tap water can be corrected with aluminum sulphate.

As soon as leaves appear above the docked seeds, the flats of vermiculite can be placed in filtered sunlight and growth can be hastened with foliar feeding. We often dilute the foliar plant food to half strength but use it twice as often as prescribed by the manufacturer. Further acceleration in growth may be achieved by using

a 150 watt reflector flood light about two feet above the seedlings throughout the nights, permitting only about five hours of "dark rest" out of each twenty-four hour period.

As the plants reach four or five inches in height, they can be potted in a good camellia soil. A month later, root feeding may begin with any good camellia fertilizer, but we find that it is a good idea also to continue regular foliar feeding. To assure humid conditions, we retain the polyethylene covering and keep the plants growing steadily with the electric lighting. We have discontinued the lights during the second summer, allowing the first buds to set naturally and to develop slowly.

The flowers produced by two-year seedlings forced in the above manner here in Weston, Massachusetts, have ranged from single white and single red through semi-double pale pinks and carmine striped flesh tones to full formal double reds. One charming two-year-old double of rose hue had a clearly defined white stripe down the center of each pointed petal. Unfortunately, this marking did not hold for the third year.

As a professional artist I have found this never duplicating succession of blossoms a constant challenge to render in paint—a much more satisfactory way of recording new varieties than depending on the vagaries of my amateurish color photography.

Thus the flora of my youth in Houston and Shreveport has accompanied me into the frozen north, but not without some problems! Strangely enough, the obstacles have not been so much those of heating, but actually of cooling during the winter. On clear sunny days when the outdoor temperature is near zero, the interior of even an unheated greenhouse, if a small one, can soar into the 90's. My first greenhouse, a plastic affair constructed on the south of our Wellesley home, covered both

the basement bulkhead and a first floor window. This arrangement provided heat from the furnace through convection. The very coldest nights seldom necessitated supplementary electric heat. The daytimes, however, taxed the patience of the most stolid camellias, since there was no automatic ventilation and no one was home during week days to regulate temperatures between 7 A.M. and 6 P.M. Guessing the intensity of sunshine for a day in advance in capricious New England, in order to regulate ventilation, flirted with disaster on several occasions. But the beloved japonicas survived and bloomed in a wide assortment of temperatures. Imagine the chagrin of a self-respecting 'ELEGANS' to find itself blossoming next to a fully flowered white *Cattleya* orchid!

When we moved to Weston, we constructed another plastic greenhouse on the only practical exposure for that residence: north. A cement patio slab formed an ideal foundation. Heat through the windows of a furnace-utility room proved to be ample. A glass door and double casement window connected the new greenhouse with the living room—a most decorative arrangement. Though a north exposure required more heat, temperatures tended to remain more stable during clear winter weather, because of the lack of direct sunshine. Intensity of flower coloring reached its perfection in this northerly exposed greenhouse.

Yet, again, it was sun which almost brought us to grief. Late in the winter of the first year, new growth

curled and dried. The cause remained a mystery until Mr. Stanley Cunningham of Rhode Island visited the next fall and diagnosed "sunburn!" Reviewing the period of damage when a number of smaller plants died, I realized that we had complained that over the week ends (when someone was present to regulate the greenhouse) during the late winter and early spring the weather had been consistently inclement—clearing only on weekdays. Unnoticed until too late, the sun had gradually climbed higher and higher with the approaching equinox so that it flooded over the residence into the greenhouse, burning the tender young growth unaccustomed to such exposure. The following year, week ends were fair and I found myself providing cheesecloth shading as early as February.

Though the plants are usually summered under pine trees, unfriendly insects, including our ravenous Japanese beetles, have always made green Swiss cheese of the delicate new leaves. This year I decided not to sacrifice anything to the bugs, so the camellias remained under plastic the entire summer, after insect screening had been fitted to all windows, doors and ventilators. Growth has been extremely lush, with a 'KUMASAKA' and young seedlings stretching up at least two feet.

Because we keep a valuable breeding nucleus of whippets as house pets, we use no toxic sprays. As a result, two summer problems have been aphids and scale. After an initial springtime oil spraying, daily attention with a mild household and gar-

den spray for the aphids, and an occasional sponging of a branch with soap suds for scale has kept these pests under reasonable control.

Some camellia writers have already ridiculed the extra effort and expense required to bring our favorite flower into blossom in less than two years from the time of sowing. Perhaps such exertion is foolish. But the thrill we experienced last January alone was worth even greater sacrifice. Boston's 134th Annual Camellia Show, the oldest continuous flower exhibition in the United States, took place on January 10th and 11th at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Hall. In past years, our camellias have failed to open for the show, but last winter we were able to cut and store some pretty blossoms before the exciting event. Though none of the most outstanding standard varieties of our collection opened at that time (they had bloomed in December or stubbornly waited until February and March), we did manage to submit entries in six classes.

Since 1829 the exhibitors of this show usually have come from prominent Boston families whose extensive greenhouses and corps of gardeners furnished the competition. Therefore, we took our pampered entries into the show with the apology that at least they would augment the display and add some color. Anyone can imagine our surprise and excitement when we attended opening night and found that with six entries we had won four firsts and a second. Two of the first prizes and the second had been awarded to cherished seedlings!

ACS MEMBERS

We enjoyed your visit to our Nursery during the ACS Annual Meeting in Tallahassee. We try to keep up with the best of the new-named varieties and seedlings. We specialize in fine strains of 'TOMORROW', 'GUILIO NUCCIO', the 'BETTY SHEFFIELDS', etc.

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Seasonal *Reminders*

GARDEN SANITATION

Camellia Flower Blight continues to spread and is the most serious of all diseases affecting camellias. Scales, insect enemies and even root-rot and dieback are serious but are more easily controlled.

Garden sanitation is a year-round job but picking up and destroying dead flowers is especially important at this season. Better yet, pick flowers before they fall or shatter. The life cycle of the causal fungus lives over the dormant period in flowers which drop to the ground and are often buried in the mulch or soil. At season's end remove and burn mulch and replace with clean mulch. Soil surface sprays are only partially effective.

PRUNING

Pruning was discussed in the January *Camellia Journal*. Prune branches broken during the winter winds. Large old plants can be rejuvenated by pruning before new growth starts. Plants badly infected with scale should be thinned by selective pruning and lower branches which touch the ground removed. In this way spraying is much more effective.

SPRAYING

There are several sprays which are effective in control of scales. Oil-I-Cide (see ad for sources) is one of the best of the commercial sprays. Volck, an oil emulsion spray, as is Oil-I-Cide, must be used with caution. A freeze following oil spray defoliates plants. Likewise, oil sprays are injurious during high temperatures.

Malathion is less effective. Parathion is highly toxic to humans so must be used with extreme caution.

Some growers report very satisfactory results using Cygon, a systemic spray, which is absorbed into the plant itself and may be used at any season.

Both hand and power sprayers may be used. A nozzle producing a fine mist is important. Since scales are usually found on the underside of leaves it is important to see that the underside is well sprayed.

FERTILIZING

Camellias should be fertilized at the end of the flowering season and about the time new growth is beginning. Some very successful growers fertilize only once a year; others apply a second "feeding" in June. Still others use a fertilizer low in nitrogen in September to "harden off" growth. A fertilizer formula with nitrogen in organic form is recommended. Cottonseed meal as the nitrogen source is effective since it is slow in breaking down, thus providing nitrogen over a long period. Well rotted barnyard manure is effective; however, some growers warn against using a heavy

application as it is often quite saline.

Commercial formulas such as found in Reliance fertilizer, produced in Savannah, and other Azalea-Camellia formulas are very effective and readily available.

Do not overfertilize. It is better to underfertilize. Apply in a circle just beyond the branch tips, not close around the trunk. Trace elements are usually included in good commercial formulas, or may be added. Es-Min-El is one such preparation. These may be sprayed on the underside of leaves.

The above recommendations are for outside plants. Greenhouse fertilizer schedules and formulas and schedules are quite different. Liquid fertilizers are often used, but are more expensive.



Princess Murat stands beside tombs of her famous relatives, Prince and Princess Achilles Murat, in Tallahassee. Prince Murat was the son of Napoleon's sister and Crown Prince of Naples until the Bonaparte regime ended. Both have camellias named for them by Ritchie Rosa of Tallahassee.

Reliance Donates Half Ton of Fertilizer to Test Garden

Each year Jack Cope, a charter and life member of ACS of Savannah, donates a half ton of his Reliance fertilizer to the Camellia Test Garden at Tifton. This is a formula especially developed for camellias and azaleas and the vigor of the several hundred plants in the Test Garden attest to its effectiveness.

The camellias in the Test Garden have been more beautiful than ever this season. Five days after an 18-degree freeze in early February they were again blooming beautifully. The Test Garden is located adjacent to ACS Headquarters and within a few feet of Interstate 75, one of the busiest expressways running through Chattanooga, Atlanta, Macon, Tifton and connecting with the Sunshine Parkway to Miami. Located between the new Holiday Inn and Howard Johnson's Motel it is attracting increasing numbers of tourists who stop by to see camellias, many for the first time.

—ACS—

New members may receive a free copy of our special Greenhouse Culture edition of the *Camellia Journal* (July 1962) upon request. Non members are charged 50¢.

SHOW DATES

Place and Sponsor

Date

Antioch, California, Delta Camellia Society	March 20-21, 1965
Greensboro, North Carolina, Men's Piedmont Camellia Club.....	March 20-21, 1965
Norfolk, Virginia, Virginia Camellia Society.....	March 20-21, 1965
Pleasant Hills, California, Northern California Camellia Society, Inc.* ..	March 20-21, 1965
Spartanburg, South Carolina, Spartanburg Men's Camellia Society.....	March 20-21, 1965
Elizabeth City, North Carolina, Men's Horticultural Society.....	March 27-28, 1965
Baltimore, Maryland, The Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland.....	April 9-10, 1965
Richmond, Virginia, Richmond Camellia Society.....	April 10-11, 1965
Washington, D. C., The Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley, Inc. ...	April 17-18, 1965
Macon, Georgia, Middle Georgia Camellia Society—	
ACS Fall Meeting	November 13-14, 1965
Beaumont, Texas, Men's Garden Club of Greater Beaumont	January 29-30, 1966
Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Tuscaloosa Men's Camellia Club.....	January 29-30, 1966
Aiken, South Carolina, Aiken Camellia Club	February 5-6, 1966
Jackson, Mississippi, Jackson Camellia Society	February 5-6, 1966
Liberty, Texas, Atascosita Camellia Club	February 5-6, 1966
Kilgore, Texas, Kilgore Camellia Society	February 6, 1966
Birmingham, Alabama, Bessemer and Birmingham Men's Camellia Clubs	February 12-13, 1966
Wilmington, North Carolina, Tidewater Camellia Club.....	February 26-27, 1966
Sacramento, California, Camellia Society of Sacramento—	
ACS Annual Meeting	March 5-6, 1966
Charlotte, North Carolina, Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte	March 12-13, 1966
Wilmington, North Carolina, Tidewater Camellia Club.....	February 25-26, 1967

* Correction in date or place.

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Mrs. C. W. Lattin (NOV.)

Pensacola:

George W. Anderson (NOV.)

MISSISSIPPI

Fayette:

Mrs. Carroll McLaurin

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia:

Mrs. Henry F. Hall

—ACS—

Hoyt Lee, an ACS President Emeritus, retired from the L & N Railroad several years ago. He recently joined the public relations staff of Bellingrath Gardens near Mobile. Hoyt is certainly in his element in such a position. He has been promoting camellias for years and was instrumental in establishing the large and very fine Camellia Arboretum at Bellingrath.

International Camellia Society to Meet at Brighton, England, April 9 to 11, 1965

Members of the International Camellia Society who plan to be in England next month will be interested in the International Camellia Society's conference to be held at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, Sussex. Reservations should be made through Mr. J. T. Gallagher, Graystead, Bovingdon, Herts. *and not directly with the hotel.* The cost is £8.8.0 (about \$23.00) which includes room, meals and conference fee.

Friday evening's program includes the opening address by Mr. Charles Puddle, the Society's Secretary, and showing of slides. After dinner Mr. F. P. Knight, Director of the Royal Horticultural Society's Wisley Garden, will give an illustrated lecture on Camellia Cultivation at Wisley. At 9 p. m. there will be a question and answer session.

On Saturday visits will be made to Leonardslee, the Loder Estate, also Stonehurst, the Strauss garden and Wakehurst now administered by Kew. After the banquet Saturday evening there will be a lecture, short talks and slides shown by conferees.

Sunday morning there will be a tour of the garden of Sir Ralph and Lady Clarke at Borde Hill and that afternoon a tour of the gardens of the Earl and Countess of Rosse at Nymans.

Membership in the International Camellia Society is \$3 per year which may be paid through Mr. Albert Fendig, St. Simons Island, Georgia.

NEW VARIETIES REGISTERED

'SPELLBOUND' (Reg. No. 825). A ten-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1954. This seedling is being registered by C. W. Moughon, Birmingham, Ala., who states this seedling was a gift to him from Malbis Nursery, Mobile, Ala. It was propagated by Gerbing Nursery, Fernandina Beach, Fla., for commercial introduction in 1964.

The leaves on this plant are dark green and average 4 plus inches in length and 2½ plus inches in width. Plant growth is upright, open and average and rapid in rate.

This shrimp pink flower is semidouble to peony form; stamens are yellow. Bloom measures 5½ inches in diameter and 3 to 3½ inches in depth and has 30 plus petals and 1 to 5 petaloids. Flowers midseason to late.

'AMABEL LANSDELL' (Reg. No. 826). A 10-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in January 1960, originated by Marion Lansdell Meiere, Augusta, Ga., and propagated by McCord's Nursery, Graniteville, S. C. (near Aiken). Was introduced commercially in 1964. This seedling was described in an article "What's New in Camellias?" in the January 1962 *Camellia Journal*.

The plant is outstanding, with large serrated dark green leaves averaging 4¼ inches in length and 2¼ inches in width. Plant growth is upright and open, medium in rate.

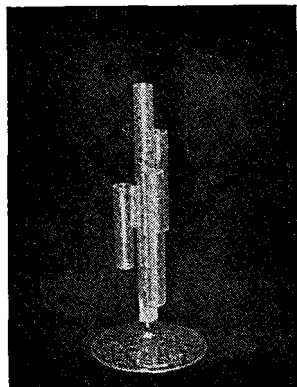
This flower is variable as to form from semidouble to peony. It is of fine texture with creamy center shading to exquisite tones of pink on outer petals. This, too, can vary with pink predominating throughout. Bloom measures 5 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth, when grown outside, and has 12 to 15 petals with varying number of petaloids. Cold hardy, excellent lasting qualities. Blooms midseason.

'ROSELLE BELL' (Reg. No. 827). A sport of 'FINLANDIA' which was grafted on 'MATHOTIANA ALBA' understock that was first observed in 1948 and propagated in 1950 by Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bell, Cairo, Georgia. Plant growth is upright and average. Leaves are light green and average 3½ to 4½ inches in length and 1½ to 2 inches in width.

This anemone form flower is pure white with yellow anthers and very light greenish yellow filaments. It is 4 inches in diameter and 2 to 2½ inches in depth and has 17 to 35 petals and 5 to 7 petaloids. Texture is thick and creamy. Withstands weather excellently—rain or freeze, a couple of days after the severest freeze you have excellent blossoms. Blooms December through February.

'MERIAM LEWIS' (Reg. No. 828). A 9-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1959, originated and propagated by F. C. Lewis Nursery, Norfolk, Va. Plant growth is upright and average, medium in rate. Leaves are dark green and average 3½ inches in length and 2 inches in width.

The semidouble flower, similar to 'FRIZZLE WHITE', is 4 to 4¾ inches in



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diameter and 2 inches in depth and has 14 to 20 petals. Color is a very attractive pink—just a shade darker than 'MONTE CARLO' with yellow stamens. This camellia is outstanding as a cut flower. It stands up and does not fade. It is unique; with rabbit ears and most of the blooms have from two to five trumpets. Blooms October through March.

'MERIAM LEWIS VARIEGATED' (Reg. No. 829). Same as 'MERIAM LEWIS' except variegated. Variegation occurred through grafting scions from 'MERIAM LEWIS' into stock with virus. The color is a very attractive pink and white. The pink is a shade of its own—just a shade darker or pinker than 'MONTE CARLO'.

'THEO DE TULLIO' (Reg. No. 830). A 9-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1958, originated and propagated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Fla., for commercial introduction in the Fall of 1965. Leaves are dark green and average 3 inches in length and 2 inches in width. Plant growth is upright and open, medium in rate.

The light blush pink bloom, with light yellow anthers and white filaments, is 5 inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth with 28 to 30 petals. Flower form is semidouble to loose peony form with wavy petals occasionally. Flower has 3 alternate rows of petals curved to stand apart with center petals of crepe texture and nar-

rower, that stand high among stamens. Has a fragrance. Blooms midseason.

'CAROL BETTES' (Reg. No. 831). A 7-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1962, originated and propagated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Fla. Plant growth is upright and dense, medium in rate. Leaves are dark green averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and 1 inch in width.

The formal double flower is light peach pink and measures 3 inches in diameter and 1 inch in depth. It has 60 petals—12 to 15 alternate rows of small round petals that are slightly cupped, giving a pleasing appearance to the blossom. Blooms January and February.

'ALBERT HORNE'—Horne's No. 1006. (Reg. No. 832). A 7-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1963, originated and propagated by Albert and Alice Horne, Moncks Corner, S. C. Plant growth is upright and dense, medium in rate. Leaves are dark green averaging $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in width.

This semidouble flower is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth when grown outside and not gibbed. Color is light pink with deep rose pink stripes (similar in color to 'ANITA' or 'CARTER'S SUNBURST'). Anthers yellow; filaments white. Flower has 13 to 15 full form petals surrounding 13 to 15 full form upright petals which are intermixed with 5 to 7 petaloids. Flower remains on plant from 10 to 14 days,

falls intact, and is cold resistant. Blooms midseason.

'AZTEC WARRIOR'—Horne's No. 1011. (Reg. No. 833). A 7-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed during the 1962-63 season, originated and propagated by Albert and Alice Horne, Moncks Corner, S. C. Plant growth is upright and open, medium in rate. Leaves are light green and average $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width.

The anemone to loose peony form flowers are bright red with yellow anthers and pink filaments and measure $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth when grown in open and not gibbed. This flower opens about 3 inches and continues to grow for several days until it reaches its maximum. All petals are somewhat twisted. 28 petals are large and surround 14 smaller petals which are completely curled and intermixed with 12 petaloids and stamens. They all curve outward and downward and eventually form a complete ball to the stem of the plant. This flower is tolerant to full sun and severe cold. Blooms early to midseason.

'APACHE CHIEF'—Horne's No. 1007. (Reg. No. 834). A 7-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed during the 1962-63 season, originated and propagated by Albert and Alice Horne, Moncks Corner, S. C. Leaves are dark green and average $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length

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and 2¼ inches in width. Plant growth is medium in rate, upright and dense.

This semidouble flower, similar to 'DONCKELARI', is 5½ inches in diameter and 3½ inches in depth when grown outside and not gibbed and has 37 petals and 12 petaloids. Color is bright rose pink with white filaments and yellow anthers. This flower remains on plant up to two weeks or more. As it ages it takes on an undertone of purple, falling intact. Some of the petaloids form trumpets, and and some flags which are purple. Blooms early to midseason.

'DOCTOR HUFFMAN'—Marbury's No. 144. (Reg. No. 835). A 12-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1958, originated by S. L. Marbury, Wilmington, N. C. Plant growth is dense and average, rapid in rate. The light green leaves average 3 inches in length and 1¾ inches in width.

This pink, with yellow stamens, flower is 4½ inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth and has 25 petals and a mass of petaloids. This flower is variable in form, some blooms being anemone, others semidouble with many petals and very few stamens and others regular semidouble with yellow stamens in center. Long lasting. Blooms midseason.

'DR. CHARLES PETTEWAY' (Reg. No. 836). An 8-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1956, originated and propagated by H. C. Petteway, Lakeland, Fla. Leaves are dark green and average 5 inches in length and 2½ inches in width. Plant growth is medium upright.

This rose pink flower is 3½ to 4 inches in diameter. Stamens are yellow. Bloom starts with a beautiful large round rosebud shape and opens into an irregular semidouble form. Blooms midseason.

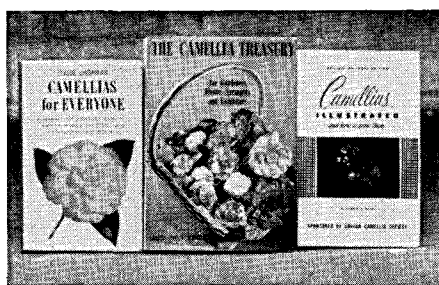
'DR. CHARLES PETTEWAY VAR.' (Reg. No. 837). Same as 'DR. CHARLES PETTEWAY' except variegated. Variegation came from grafting 'DR. CHARLES PETTEWAY' into virus understock. Graft is 5 years old and plant has bloomed continuously since 1960. Color is rose pink heavily variegated with white. Blooms midseason.

'DOVIE FIFIELD' (Reg. No. 839). A 9-year-old chance seedling of 'ROBERT

NORTON' that first bloomed in October 1956, originated and propagated by H. C. Petteway, Lakeland, Fla., and named for his daughter. Leaves are medium green and average 4 inches in length and 2½ inches in width. Plant growth is average and bushy, medium in rate.

Flower is peony form with slightly sunken groups of petaloids with bright yellow stamens. Color is bluish pink with well scattered pink speckles. Flower is 3½ to 5 inches in diameter and 2 1/3 to 3 inches in depth. Opens oddly but exceptionally well. Very good in Lakeland area. Blooms midseason.

'MARY MCKINNON' (Reg. No. 840). A 30(?) -year-old chance seedling of 'DONCKELARI', originated and propagated by Mrs. L. T. McKinnon, Brunswick, Ga. (deceased). Name and description published in the Nomenclature book. Plant growth is dense and spreading. Leaves measure 3 inches in length and 1½ inches in width, are olive green, well-serrated, well-veined and pointed.



BOOKS FOR SALE

Sealy's REVISION OF THE GENUS CAMELLIA	10.00
Indispensible to hybridizers and those interested in the 82 species. With 239 pages, color frontispiece and 95 line drawings and maps.	
Sharp's CAMELLIAS ILLUSTRATED, Revised	
Cloth Bound Edition	6.50
Spiral Bound Edition	5.00
THE CAMELLIA TREASURY by Mrs. Paul Kincaid	9.95
218 pages. Well illustrated. Reviewed in July 1964 Camellia Journal.	

This office has a complete set of American Camellia Yearbooks 1946-60 in excellent condition. Price \$75.00. We cannot break this set for individual copies, however, from time to time we acquire a few out of print Yearbooks—1950, 1953 and 1954 are available at \$5.00 each. Yearbooks of 1949, 1952, 1957 to 1965 may be purchased at \$4.00 each.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Box C TIFTON, GEORGIA

The semidouble flower is rose pink with yellow anthers and pink filaments. It is 5½ inches in diameter and 4 inches in depth and has 9 to 12 petals. Blooms December-March.

'MARTHA NORWOOD' (Reg. No. 841). A 10-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1959, originated by C. Dewey Norwood, Thomasville, Ga., and named for his wife, and is being propagated by Thomasville Nurseries, Inc., Thomasville, Ga. Bush vigorous, of upright-medium growth. Leaves average 2½ inches in length and 1¾ inches in width and are dark green.

Flower is very large, 5½ to 6 inches in diameter and 2 to 2½ inches in depth. Formation is semidouble with usually ten large petals, occasionally twelve, of heavy texture. One compact ring of golden stamens in center, 1½ inches in length. Flower somewhat similar to 'R. L. WHEELER' but darker. Flowers long lasting. Blooms December-February.

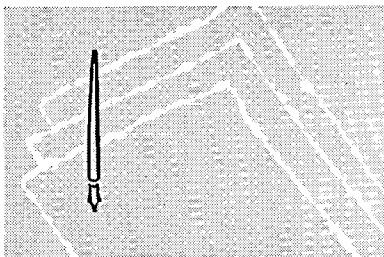
'MARY NOEL GREEN' (Reg. No. 842). An 8-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1959, originated and propagated by Julington Nurseries, Inc., Jacksonville, Fla., for introduction in the Fall of 1965. Plant growth is dense and average, medium in rate. The leaves average 3 inches in length and 2 inches in width and are dark green with heavy texture.

The loose anemone form flower is bright red (Turkey red) with gold anthers and white filaments. It is 4½ inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth and has 24 petals and 7 to 10 petaloids. Flower has 4 alternate rows of large round petals, with several rows of smaller petals graduating in smaller sizes toward the center. Petals are slightly wavy, are waxy and heavy textured. Low center grouped stamens. Blossom of very sturdy composition, stays on bush well. Blooms midseason.

—ACS—

If you like a particular article in the Journal or Yearbook, why not write the author a note or card? Most writers appreciate fan mail and it encourages them to write again. Also let the ACS office know your likes and dislikes.

Letters to the Editor



We regret to note the indifference to the pronunciation of the name "camellia."

In the question and answer column of your January, 1965, issue you tell someone that either cameal-ia or camell-ia is correct—that it makes no difference. Even in the book recently published by Mr. Frank Griffin someone writes the same thing.

How can you possibly say that it makes no difference what you call a thing so beautiful and that occupies such an important place in the lives of so many people? You might as well say that it makes no difference whether you say George Washington or George Wishington! It ought to make a lot of difference to all camellia lovers. It is either cameal-ia or it is camell-ia—one is right and the other is wrong.

The grandeur of the plant and its blossoms demands a correct and unequivocal name. Let's establish one and encourage its use.

N. E. W.,
Greenville, Miss.

EDITOR'S NOTE: You are a braver man than I. Even the members of the ACS Governing Board are about equally divided in their pronunciation of *Camellia*. Maybe this will be of interest:

"... Who thinks of Father Kamel, the Moravian Jesuit traveller of the seventeenth century, when he pins a camellia into his buttonhole? No one, surely, or we shouldn't almost always call it a camee-lya."

"It will be observed that the plant name is not Kamelia, although it is called after Kamel. The reason of this is that the generic names are taken in many cases, not directly from the real names of the men after whom they were called, but from a Latinized or Graecised form of these names, which was commonly used at a time when Latin was the ordinary language for almost all scientific and theological

works . . . Kamel becomes Camellus, and is remembered (or, according to Mr. Britten, forgotten) in the *Camellia*.

"CAM-EL-LI-A. A word subject, in the matter of pronunciation, to very hard usage, which sometimes goes so far as to give it the sound of "Camilla."

—From *the Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening*, 4:347-348, 1884.

More confused than ever? So am I. I find myself using a short E in certain sections and a long EE in others. Again, what difference does it make, or who cares? Let's not labor the point; I'm too busy enjoying them and in meeting *Camellia* people.

"I read the new *Journal* last night. As usual it was real good. Again congrats. I know that the only time you hear about publications is when someone has a gripe, therefore I want to let you know when it is especially good."

A. C. H.,
Shreveport.

Reference is made to the question proposed in the September 1964 issue of "The Journal" as to whether The Society should publish an inexpensive book for beginners in the culture of *Camellias*.

In as much as I have been going through the beginners state for the past year, I strongly concur in the proposal. I would have welcomed such a book a year ago and would do so now.

I suggest that the contents of such a book be kept simple, briefly explaining the several groups of *camellias* and blooms and giving tried and true methods of culture that are of general application. Since most beginners will start with outside plantings and advance to "under glass" culture, I also suggest that a list of "general purpose" *camellias* be given, viz.: those varieties that can

stand both some sun and, more importantly, cold weather. A brief description of the bloom and when it blooms would be most helpful. In this connection, see the text of Gerbing's book, which in my limited readings is the best book on *Camellias* I've come across.

A schedule of when to plant, when to fertilize and what kind, winter feeding, watering (winter), sprays, de-budding, die back and other common ailments, grafting, seeds, cuttings, etc., and a few simple rules for selecting prize blooms will answer the numerous questions that come to the beginner.

Our experienced growers here have been most helpful, but most beginners do not like to constantly bother their friends.

I feel that such a book should sell for around \$3.50 or \$4.00. To charge much more will scare off interested people of moderate incomes and *camellias* are for all people, not just the affluent.

I hope such a book is published.

W. M. LUDINGTON,
Colonel USA (Ret.),
Marshall, Texas.

I am in complete agreement with you that something needs be done for beginners in the *camellia* business. I have been a member for a couple of years now and I have not been able to amass a sufficient amount of information to even consider myself a beginner.

It seems to me that rather than publish a book on the subject it would be much easier to incorporate some information in the journals. Your last issue was a complete and total loss for any sort of information to anyone and the current issue makes for at least five minutes of reading.

Your greenhouse issue is almost as worthless as the regular journal. Likewise much culture written about in many places and no general set of rules set up that one might go by.

I trust that you will accept this criticism in the spirit that it is intended, viz.—a bigger and better American Society.

W. J. B.,
Mississippi.

How Are Camellias Named?

THE REV. DRAYTON COOPER
Kershaw, South Carolina

How are camellias named? A good question, with a usually obvious answer: they are generally named for a friend, or a relative, or some event, or place, that has special significance in the life of the grower.

But behind each new variety's name, there must be a story. For instance, there is an unregistered seedling growing in the yard of a man near here named for his granddaughter; the seedling burst into bloom on the day his first grandchild was born. It was a natural, then, to name the camellia for the little girl.

Most people would associate the name of a camellia with a happy, joyous moment in a person's life; but this is not always the case.

During the quiet days of the late 30s a boy grew into early manhood in Sumter, S. C. As the darkening clouds of 1940 and 1941 gathered on the horizon, he became more and more interested in airplanes. His hobby, in those days, was the building of models of the fighting planes of the world.

His father was a well-known jeweler in the community, and to show his patriotism, he often displayed the model airplanes his son had built in the small show window of his corner jewelry store.

The models were exquisite pieces of craftsmanship, carefully and lovingly crafted by hands which had inherited the skill of a jeweler. They were complete to the last detail.

Then one day, a summons from the government came to the lad, and he reported for duty. Our country was now at war, and he went away to do his part. He found his place in the Air Corps, and began to learn to fly the planes he loved so well.

The community knew Bennie, largely because of his model planes, and often town's folk would stop by the store to inquire about him. His father was always happy to tell about his son, where he was, what he was doing. Always there was a model airplane in the window, a reminder that the store had a son away in service.

The war dragged on. Things looked dark for the Allies. And then one day, the sun set for the family at the jewelry store. A telegram came with the ominous opening lines, "We regret to inform you . . ." The war was over for Bennie, forever. He would not be coming home.

Carefully, and lovingly, the scale model P-40 was lifted out of the window for Bennie had flown his last mission. After that day, the old jewelry store on the corner didn't seem the same anymore.

The war was finally over, and families once again reunited with loved ones. Years passed by and many forgot what war was like. They forgot the headlines, they forgot the black-outs and air raid drills, they forgot the ration stamps, and gasoline stickers that ornamented windshields of cars in the 40s. A generation grew up who did not know the meaning of such names as El Alamein, Tarawa, Okinawa, Bastogne, Normandy or Cherbourg.

But some could not forget those names, nor the awful significance they held. And one of these was Bennie's father.

Then the interest in growing camellias struck, and painstakingly a man in that town nurtured his plants; as painstakingly as he had mounted

diamonds in another day, and as painstakingly as his son had built model airplanes in the Springtime of his young life, so many years ago.

Finally, the fruit of his efforts was borne. A beautiful pink seedling burst into bloom in 1962 in Sumter, S. C. The father looked at it, and his memory carried him back across the years to another day, a day when he saw his son, straight, erect, proud, stride away wearing the wings he had earned so well.

There was no decision, really, to make when it came to naming the new seedling. And today the camellia world may enjoy its beauty because a father remembered.

The next time you see a 'Lt. BENNIE FOLSOM' in bloom, remember this story, for it is true.

—ACS—

A Warning on Use of Indole-Acetic Acid

In the January 1965 *Camellia Journal* we mentioned a new Gib formula being used by Col. Reed in California. Dr. Racoff, Jim Pinkerton and other Columbia, South Carolina, growers who have been experimenting with various gib formulas warn that their experience with indole-acetic acid in the gibberellic acid formula caused dropping of leaves and burning of flower buds. Go slow with using Indole until more experimentation establishes the proper concentration to use.



PRESIDENT BUTLER SPEAKS IN MOULTRIE. (Left to Right): Stuart Watson, President of the South Georgia Camellia Society, ACS President Charles Butler, ACS Director-at-Large Bill Mathis and ACS Georgia Director Spencer Walden admire choice camellias. The occasion was a recent meeting of the 200 member South Georgia Camellia Society held in Moultrie. Meetings are held in a different city each month. (Photo: Moultrie Observer.)

Beware of Positive Statements Concerning Camellias!

In speaking or writing about camellias always leave yourself a loophole. Maybe we should end up with the south of the border expression—"I theenk."

In the January *Camellia Journal* your editor goofed by stating that 'MAGNOLIAFLORA' doesn't respond well to gib acid—that the buds open into a tubular shaped flower. Before this *faux pas* got into print I found out better. I have been corrected repeatedly on this. At least it proves that the *Journal* is closely read by a number of members. If applied at the right time, when buds are fully developed, 'MAGNOLIAFLORA' responds beautifully.

Positive statements about the worth of certain varieties are also dangerous. Under my set of conditions a variety may perform a certain way; under a different set it may respond entirely differently. In my personal collection at Reynolds, Georgia, 90 miles north of Tifton, varieties often perform very

different from those in the Test Garden in Tifton. Even in the same garden one plant of a variety may perform better than another of the same variety. The article on Microclimates in the 1965 *Yearbook* explains many such differences. Cold hardiness, soil mixes, fertilizers, time of grafting, gib formulas, time of application are subjects over which opinions differ.

Some users report poor results with Col. Reed's gib indole-acetic acid formula mentioned in the January 1965 *Camellia Journal*. He had excellent results.

We stated in the January *Camellia Journal* that the first *Public Camellia* show was held in Macon, Georgia on Feb. 5, 1932. Sacramento challenges this honor, having staged its first show in 1925 which attracted 300 people. The Camellia Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is even older. We assume these were public shows, not restricted to members. There goes another positive statement blasted to bits.

Several cities claim the largest Camellia Show—Shreveport, Sacra-

mento, Washington, and Birmingham. I'm sidestepping this one!

Only one thing is sure—camellias constitute the most interesting hobby of all. Like women, they are unpredictable—and fascinating!

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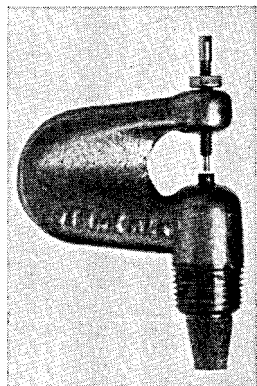
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Things Camelliawise

CHARLES L. KEETON
Long Beach, Mississippi

When I first suggested this column and its name to Joe Pyron a couple years back, I viewed it as an outlet for folks who grow camellias to express themselves—even though they might not consider themselves writers. It seems that Joe and I are the only ones to date who have cared to contribute. And yet, I still think each of you are missing some fun by not having a whirl at writing a few items.

Some of the best talkers I know are among those who say, "I hate to write letters, or I can't write." And sometimes they do write in a stilted manner which makes them dull. Yet these are fascinating people who CAN write about camellias and camellia people if they will but forget they are writing for publication and let themselves go. Good writing is natural writing that says something. The worst kind of writing I know is the stuff which comes when we try too hard. But even that can be interesting if it's about camellias. We ACS members are harsh judges of blooms, perhaps, but we're really very appreciative when folks

try to inform or even entertain us with things camelliawise.

Personally, my only objection to ACS is that even it cannot supply me with enough wordy help with my camellias. (Maybe I need more help than most, or maybe I'm a more voracious reader.) This is no criticism of our editor and the few who do contribute articles, but it is criticism of most of us ACS members. This magazine is OURS, and it is up to us to cram it full of "goodies." Who cares if you split an infinitive if you tell us something new or otherwise of interest about camellias? This is a small talk column, but it's also a good place to tackle weighty subjects such as camellia show morality . . . to tell about why you bother with camellias . . . or about which blooms you've found respond particularly well to gibbing . . . or where you can argue against gibbing if you still have feelings on the matter. This should be a catch-all. It's variety that makes a column interesting—something for everyone!

It's a "name-dropper," get-acquainted, folksy kind of column where you can get to know people on a first

name basis as you do at camellia meetings and conventions.

I have never seen any point to hiding the unpleasantness of life and pretend they'll go away or don't exist. Today's cheating in the world of camellias is just as shocking as elsewhere. But I, for one, don't want to either expose or excommunicate the cheater—the ones who somehow, through rationalization or otherwise, show protected blooms in competition against unprotected blooms. I admit that they insult our intelligence and that we help pay for the ribbons and silver they win, but I know that these few dishonest folks fool only themselves—certainly not us.

They are a product of the times when the moral code has become "not getting caught" rather than not doing wrong. And I want the cheaters to know that they are entirely safe. We have no intention of disputing their word—"catching them." If they can live with their consciences, it is entirely okay with us. We may win fewer ribbons and less silver because of their competition, but we sleep well nights. I'm sure we must be keeping these people out of more serious mischief!

The happiest winners at a camellia show are rarely the folks harvesting their annual crop of silver. More likely, they are first-time winners, ladies with their favorite 'ALBA PLENA' or 'MATHO-TIANA', or the child permitted to enter a few blooms in her or his "very own name." If the ribbons happen to be red or white, what of it?

My conscience still bothers me because the first bloom of ours ever entered in a show came off a potted 'TOMORROW' which we put under a roof over-hang to protect its one lovely bloom from predicted rain. A friend, stopping by after the bloom-beating rain took it along to the show and entered it in our name. It was judged runner-up among "unprotected blooms." No one questioned our integrity, but I've never felt quite right about accepting the awards. A vase, part of the award instead of silver, was given away immediately to ease my conscience, but I've kept the rib-

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bons to help me decide if I ever get confused as to what "protected" and "unprotected" mean.

An even more honest camellia grower than I, and one with better judgment, too, is one I met recently in Amite, Louisiana. He has about a thousand plants and admits that in some quarter century as a camellia hobbyist he has "raised and bloomed quite a lot of seedlings." When asked if he ever had any good ones, his reply showed him to be a truly rare camellia man. "Not a solitary one," he said.

Strangely, when I met this grower in Amite, I was there to talk to another with the world's best sense of humor. If you doubt that one town can have both a completely honest man and a man with an incomparable sense of humor, all I can say is "look about you." Every town has them. And you are the one whose life is enriched when you find them.

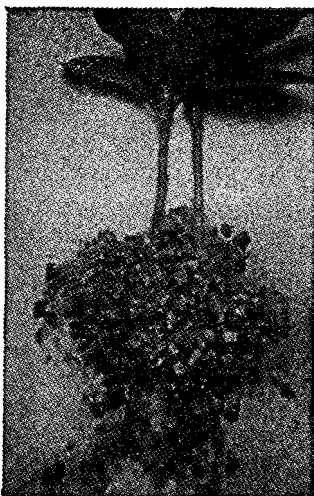
Consider this latter gentleman, and see if you think I over-rate him. Actually, I'm still telling about him from hearsay because I didn't find him and his wife there when I visited their home. Joe Pyron had first met them—their names are Mr. and Mrs. Schlaudecker—at a camellia meeting in Mobile and told me about them. Proof of their interest in camellias is evidenced by the fact that Amite and Mobile are about 200 miles apart and by the fact that they attend the Slidell show annually. In fact, Elizabeth Schlaudecker must have won a dozen ribbons or more there this year. Since she's in her 70's and does her own gardening work, this makes her quite a remarkable lady on her own. Her husband's sense of humor and bright outlook on life is so exceptional that he looms among men. For example, I'm told by a close friend of his who seeing Mr. Schlaudecker at the Slidell show greeted him with a friendly, "Hello, there, what are you doing here?" Without hesitation, Mr. Schlaudecker replied, "Why, haven't you heard that I'm one of the judges?" . . . Mr. Schlaudecker is completely blind but gets great pleasure out of camellia shows through his wife's eyes and through the contagious pleasure of people around him. On one oc-

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casion he told Ferol Zerkowsky, "That's the most beautiful 'DRAMA GIRL' I've ever seen." And who is to say it wasn't?

Great troubles the Schlaudeckers have, but the way they surmount them to enjoy camellias (or use camellias to help forget their troubles) definitely makes them "our kind of people."

The definition of culture which has stuck in my mind since college days is that "culture is the study of perfection." What a wonderful definition that is! And what a wonderful picture of culture at its best when you see hundreds of people closely examining blooms at a camellia show! There indeed is the study of perfection—and darned critical study, too.

At a recent meeting of the Gulfport Men's Camellia Society Mrs. Ferol Zerkowsky told us how to handle and transport show blooms. She was fresh from her victory over other commercial competitors at Birmingham and a number of other shows and being among old and admiring friends went into great detail including the importance of washing out the plastic boxes and "moss" and sunning them well after returning home. She mentioned that she uses a vinegar rinse on these as she does when she shampoos her hair. Questions drew her out further about the reason for the vinegar rinse and she laughingly said, "If I keep on, I'll be telling you my idea on preventing colds, too." So then some members insisted on hearing about this (incidentally she feels that pH here, as with camellias, is important—that we need to keep our systems somewhat neutral).

Dr. L. J. Audioun, our current president, in thanking Ferol for her fine talk, said that the cold preventive reminded him of his wife's. He said that she has for several years gargled with a mouthwash and insisted that it kept her from catching colds. Regardless of how often he professionally said, "Nonsense," she was undeterred. Naturally, when she recently did catch "a real dilly of a cold," he couldn't resist the gloating impulse to ask her why the mouthwash hadn't prevented it. With simple lady-like logic his wife

replied: "I stopped using it several months ago."

One of the greatest thrills a camellia show can offer is the chance to "discover" a variety that's new to you and entirely to your taste—one which immediately becomes a "must" on your want list. My wife saw such a bloom two years ago at Slidell but neglected to note the exhibitor. It's named 'QUEEN VICTORIA'S BLUSH' (Mrs. Moore's Speckled), but no one we've asked has heard of it. We can't imagine why such a distinctive midseason bloomer wouldn't achieve popularity with the current revival of interest in formals. Can anyone supply us any information about Mrs. Moore's Speckled? This is not the better known 'QUEEN VICTORIA'S BLUSH' (South), otherwise known as 'SOUV. DE BAHUAUD LITOU' (among those who can pronounce it). It is the speckled flower (darker pink specks on blush) which we find interesting.

'MAYTIME' (on the strength of seeing one bloom) is a newer formal which interests us. Its name comes from the fact that it blooms in California in May, but with gibbing it was shown in New Orleans in a fall show.

'DIDDY MEALING's pink sport keeps gaining popularity. And among collectors in this section 'DIDDY'S PINK ORGANDIE' has recently become a most sought after formal.

'ELLA WOOD', an interesting medium-size sporting semidouble to peony form variety which has been around for a decade, may soon be "discovered" if it truly gibs as well as I've been told that it does. . . . Gibbing is responsible for many smaller varieties finally gaining wider recognition.

Some of us are not completely satisfied that 'CLAUDIA PHELPS' and 'TILLIE RICE' are the same. 'CLAUDIA PHELPS' is one of the fine 'DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND' sports, but some we've seen are not as defined in pattern as 'TILLIE RICE'. However, we learned long ago

the truth of the old adage, "if you can't lick 'em, join 'em." We show our 'TILLIE RICE' blooms as 'CLAUDIA PHELPS' (as instructed) and win.

Our personal vote for loveliest bloom of all (subject to change from season to season) is 'BLUSH BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME', or properly, 'BLUSH SUPREME'. When you select show blooms of this or of the regular 'B. S. SUPREME', pick the ones with the widest borders of pink on the outside. Judges say those are the ones they go for every time!

—ACS—

According to the American Automobile Association it costs each man, woman and child in the United States \$26.31 per year to clean up litter strewn along streets, highways and public parks. Heavy fines or, even better, a day's work in cleaning up the mess, might discourage those found guilty.

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At the Annual Meeting in Tallahassee, Florida, the following committee appointments were made to take effect immediately:

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William P. Kemp, *Vice-Chairman*
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W. F. (Hody) Wilson, *Chairman*
H. E. Ashby, Dr. W. F. Mathis, Mrs. Doris Freeman, Herbert L. Benson, Milton H. Brown, Joseph H. Pyron

EXHIBITIONS AND AWARDS

Milo Rowell, *Chairman*
Aubrey Harris, Mark Cannon, Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr., Caryll W. Pitkin

REGISTRATION

Mrs. Jessie Katz, *Chairman*
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Others in strategic locations to be appointed by the Chairman

FINANCE

C. E. Sharpe, *Chairman*
Spencer Walden, L. J. Richard, C. W. Farmer, T. J. Smith, Joseph H. Pyron

CHARTER AND BY-LAWS

Fred W. Johnson, *Chairman*
John N. Sewell, Horace Smith, Caston Wannamaker

CONVENTIONS

Spencer Walden, *Chairman*
Maynard Munger, Fred Johnson

SLIDES

Tom Eagelson, *Chairman*
Russel Gainer, Sam Zerkowsky

SOURCES OF SPECIES

Maynard Munger, *Chairman*
Woodford F. Harrison, Dave Feathers, Mrs. Lilette Witman

HYBRID STUD BOOK

Dr. P. L. Hilsman, *Chairman*
All existing members who will be notified as soon as names available

FOUNDATION AND HEADQUARTERS

George Wheeler, *Chairman*
Dr. J. W. Habel, Clay Foreman, Judge Whit Windham, George Du Brul, Reg Ragland, S. L. Marbury

NOMENCLATURE

Hoyt Lee, Dave Strother
To serve with William Woodroof as Chairman and other two members appointed by Southern California Camellia Society.

Other Members Would Like to Know Your Experience With . . .

Fertilizing container grown camellias.
Show procedures you recommend.
Improving judging procedures.
Suggestions as to how unworthy seedlings and sports can be eliminated before registration.

Improved grafting techniques.
Hybridizing: Which are best parents?
Water relations in greenhouse culture: Humidity; how often to water; drainage; control of algae on damp leaves.

Soil mixes for container plants.
Controlled crosses within the species japonica.

Gibberellic acid suggestions.
Best new camellias for your area; for greenhouses.

Overlooked older varieties recommended.

Do some varieties deteriorate?
Moving large plants.
Disbudding; when? How much?
Growing camellias under artificial light and continuous light.

Shipping camellias: What stage to cut them; how to pack, etc.

Forcing seedlings into flower in less time.

Are own root plants superior to grafts?
Are polyethylene or fiberglass houses superior to glass houses?

Camellia personalities.
Stories about interesting camellias, where they came from, how named.
Planting suggestions; preparing soil; time; selection of plants; care first year.

Shading camellias, natural and artificial shade.

Camellias in the landscape.

Interesting photos and story explaining them.

Every member is especially invited to contribute articles, stories, items, photographs. Many newspaper stories are worthy of reprinting or of rewriting for the *Journals* and *Yearbook*.

—ACS—

My Recent Finding in Grafting

I try grafting a few camellias every season and have tried all kinds of covering for scions such as wax, paint, sand and nothing at all which has been the best for me until I found the following in high grafting.

I do some high grafting on understock and always use a bracket to hold the plastic bag off the scion and also use black plastic tape to hold the bracket to the understock and just happened to cover the lower part of the scion with the tape and in checking the graft later I found that under the tape was callused beautifully while above had not.

After seeing this I have been using black plastic tape on all grafts and they seem to callus lots faster and better.

I pull the tape around the understock enough to cover the scion about two plies thick and pretty tight.

In a few weeks I begin checking the grafts and if the tape has begun to swell I pull it off and see if it has callused and if so I leave it off but put the cover back until the scion begins to grow. It seems to work like Black Magic.

H. W. STEINDORFF,
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Greenville, Ala.

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RETAIL • WHOLESALE

Sun Tolerance of Camellia Japonica

CLIFFORD C. PRESNALL
Washington, D. C.

The sun-tolerance of camellias has interested many members during recent years. Relatively little has been published on the subject and still less has been directly applicable to this area.

This is not to imply any inferiority in the quality of sunlight striking this particular part of the Earth, claims of superiority from certain resort-minded Chambers of Commerce to the contrary notwithstanding. It is evident, however, that variations in atmospheric conditions can alter the relationships between camellias and sunlight. Humidity is the variable most closely linked to apparent differences in sun tolerance; temperature seems also to have an effect, although indirectly so.

Travelers through the "camellia belt" have remarked upon the seemingly higher degree of sun tolerance in some coastal gardens as compared to similarly exposed gardens far inland. This is generally recognized among camellia experts and is commonly ascribed to the higher average humidity along the coast. A certain amount of sunlight is "screened out" by water vapor of itself and also by the dust which it holds in the air.

The resultant decrease in the amount of sunlight reaching the earth's surface is variable. At high noon, when sunlight takes the shortest (vertical) path through the atmosphere, an air moisture content which, when condensed, would make 1 centimeter of water, will shut off approximately 15% of the sunlight.

My wife and I were especially impressed with the relation between humidity and sunlight intensity when we were photographing camellias at Fortin de las Flores, Mexico, a few years ago. There, on the eastern escarpment of the Sierra del Madre Oriental, the humid Gulf air produces an almost continual haze during the cloudless dry season. It is not fog; the sun shines throughout each day, and brightly—or so we thought until

we read the light meter. It showed 7 or 7.5. In arid western Mexico it had read 10. Both locations were in the same latitude and the sunlight was the same except for the difference in humidity. Roughly, the amount of sunlight reaching the earth varied inversely with the humidity. From this, it may appear that camellias in a humid area are actually no more sun tolerant than in an arid region. Their decreased exposure to actual sunlight merely makes it seem that way. Or does it?

Camellias thrive in a humid climate. Summer temperatures on the high side are also conducive to their well-being. Healthy plants, like people, can withstand unfavorable influences better than those living a marginal existence. It must be admitted that the Washington area is in the zone of marginal existence for camellias—well, anyway, it is not optimum. Hence camellias in our area show a degree of sun intolerance which is both apparent and actual as compared to those growing in more humid and warmer places. This should be kept in mind when studying the tabulation at the end of this article.

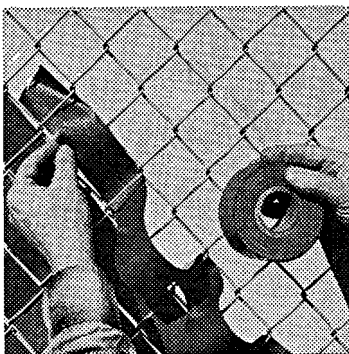
It should also be recognized that this entire discussion deals with the relationship between sunlight and foliage. The effect of sunlight on floral aspects of camellias is outside the scope of this article. Suffice to say,

flower bud production is usually more abundant on camellias exposed to considerable sun than on those which are well shaded.

Kinds of camellias which Society members have reported to be sun tolerant are shown in the first numbered column of the following table. Kinds which were most frequently reported as sun tolerant are marked with an asterisk. The second column shows kinds reported as most sun tolerant by the Northern California Camellia Society (*American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, pp. 100-105). In the third column are kinds reported "excellent" and "good" in sun by Louisiana State University (*Camellias Illustrated*, p. 173). From these lists I have deleted early kinds. All such, with the possible exception of 'AREJISHI', do poorly in the Washington area regardless of sun or shade. Included, however, are several middle and late blooming kinds which have not been thoroughly tested in the Washington area.

TABULATION OF SUN-TOLERANT
CAMELLIA JAPONICA

	1	2	3
'ADOLPHE AUDUSSON'	*x	x	x
'ADOLPHE AUDUSSON VAR.' ..		x	
'ANITA'		x	
'BERENICE BODDY'	*x	x	
'BLACK PRINCE'	x		
'BESSIE MCARTHUR'		x	
'BIG BEAUTY'		x	
'BLUSH HIBISCUS'	x		



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	1	2	3
'BRILLIANT'			x
'C. M. HOVEY'		x	x
'C. M. WILSON'	x		
'CAMPBELL ASHLEY'			x
'CONFLAGRATION'	x		
'DONKELARI'		x	
'DR. JOHN D. BELL'	x	x	
'DR. TINSLEY'	x	x	
'EDWIN H. FOLK'	x		
'ELEANOR HAGOOD'	x		
'ELEGANS'	°x		x
'ELEGANS VAR.'		x	
'ELENA NOBILE'		x	
'EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'		x	
'EUGENE LIZE'		x	
'FIREBRAND VAR.'		x	
'FLAME'		x	
'GEN. DWIGHT EISENHOWER'		x	
'GEN. GEORGE PATTON'			x
'GIGANTEA'	x	x	x
'GLEN 40'		x	
'GOSHA-GURUMA'			x
'GOV. EARL WARREN'		x	x
'GOV. MOUTON'	x		x
'GRANDIFLORA ROSEA'		x	
'HISHI-KARAITO'	x		
'IMURA'			x
'IWANE'	x	x	
'JARVIS RED'	°x		
'K. SAWADA'			x
'KUMASAKA'	°x	x	
'LADY DE SAUMEREZ'	x		
'LADY KAY'		x	
'LADY MARY CROMARITE'		x	
'LADY VANSITTART'		x	x
'LAWRENCE WALKER'	x		
'LETTITA SCHRADER'		x	
'LEUCANTHA'	°x		
'MAGNOLIAEFLORA'	°x		
'MARGARET MCCOWN'	x		
'MARTHA BRICE'			x
'MATHOTIANA'	°x	x	x
'MONJISU'	x		
'MRS. CHAS. COBB'		x	
'MRS. FREEMAN WEISS'			x
'MRS. LYMAN CLARKE'	x		
'NAGASAKI'		x	
'NINA AVERY'	x		
'ONJI'	x		
'PAULETTE GODDARD'		x	x
'PEARL HARBOR'			x
'LADY CLARE'	°x	x	
'PINK STAR'		x	
'PRINCE EUGENE NAPOLEN'		x	
'PROF. CHAS. S. SARGENT'	°x	x	x
'PURITY'		x	
'REV. JOHN BENNETT'	x		x
'ROYAL WHITE'	x		
'SHIN-SHIKO'		x	
'ST. ANDRE'		x	
'PINK PERFECTION'	°x		
'TE DEUM'	x	x	
'TEUTONIA PINK'	x		
'THELMA DALE'			x
'TRIPHOSA'	x		
'VICTORY WHITE'			x
'VILLE DE NANTES'		x	
'WHITE GIANT'			x
'WHITE QUEEN'			x
'YOSEMITE'		x	

Five others short lists of sun tolerant kinds have come to my attention. William Hertrich (Camellias in the Huntington Gardens, v. 2, p. 8) lists 'BLOOD OF CHINA', 'COVINA', 'PINK PERFECTION', 'LADY CLARE', and 'LALLAROOK'; O. E. Hooper (*American Camellia yearbook*, 1951, pp. 255-257) lists 'C. M. HOVEY', 'ELEGANS', 'ELENA NOBILE', 'KUMASAKA', 'LADY CLARE', and 'PRINCE EUGENE NAPOLEON'; Mrs. Helen D. Brown (*Camellia Review*, July 1957, pp. 4-5) lists 'ELEGANS', 'FRED SANDER', 'GIGANTEA', 'KUMASAKA', 'LADY CLARE', 'LINDSAY NEILL', 'MRS. CHAS. COBB', 'PINK PERFECTION', and 'VILLE DE NANTES'; Frederic Huette (*Newsletter of the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley*, Oct. 1957) lists 'BERENICE BODDY', 'BLOOD OF CHINA', 'DONATION', 'ELEGANS', 'J. C. WILLIAMS', 'LADY CLARE', 'MASTERPIECE', 'MATHOTIANA', and 'MRS. LYMAN CLARKE'; and J. Carroll Reiners (*American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, pp. 213-216) lists 'BILLIE McCASKILL', 'DR. TINSLEY', 'ELEANOR HAGOOD', 'FLAMINGO', 'KRAMER'S SUPREME', 'THELMA DALE', 'WHITE PRINCESS', and 'YOBOKI-DORI'.

Mr. Reiner considers it important to maintain high humidity as an aid to successful camellia culture in full sun. He does this by frequent overhead irrigation for short intervals. Mr. Huette also advocates and practices this in the Norfolk Municipal Gardens and in his own garden, using an automatic mist spray.

—ACS—

The Silly Things

It is a little colder today, and a good thing, too, as the city's amateur camellia growers surely will agree. If the unseasonable balminess of recent days were to keep up much longer, there would be heartbreak out in the garden.

Funny thing about flowers: They have personalities all their own. Chrysanthemums were made to be Executive Vice-Presidents; roses at their best are royalty; most of the dahlias we have known were strictly Madam Chairman types. Marigolds are little girls, all in uniform, marching home from private school; lilies are the bride's attendants; azaleas are gypsies dancing; zinnias are papal guards;

gardenias are a choir of angels, and geraniums are young mothers coffee-clatching in the suburbs.

But camellias? You might elect a dahlia to be head of the D.A.R., but you never will elect a camellia to anything. Camellias are a man's flower, which is to say, they are all woman. Feminine. Female. Camellias are debutantes, sweethearts, center-fold playmates; they are Miss Teen-aged America, Hedy Lamarr and Helen of Troy. They are, as Mr. Keats observed in another context, their own excuse for being. Their loveliness increases.

Alas, they do not have much sense. One cannot ask for everything. Given a week of soft rain and lingerie sun the silly things lift up their heads. They look around, like the girl who wants a Tiparillo. It's not even Christmas, but they somehow imagine it's spring. Last week a 'PINK PERFECTION' couldn't stand it any longer. She blossomed! On December 10! Did you ever hear of such a thing?

There is, we suppose, no possible good purpose to be served by worrying about all this. There are some things, mainly women, beyond a man's control anyhow. The camellias will flirt with the winter sun, tease with the shadows, show a tantalizing slip of color. They will do as they darn well please. They're not supposed to blossom till March in these latitudes, but women have a poor sense of time and a fine flair for getting attention.

Every morning as we walk through the garden, heading for the office, we see the buds whispering and giggling in each other's ears. Camellias know when they have a man hooked, and poor miserable creatures that we amateur growers are, how we love it!

—From the *Richmond News Leader*, Dec. 15, 1964.

—ACS—

"I'm a new member and received my first *Journal* last night, read it from cover to cover before I could put it down. I was delighted that so much could be packed into it. I believe I have Camelliitis. Please send me the *Yearbook* which went with the 1964 membership."

Mrs. I. C. R.,
Biloxi, Miss.

Acid or Alkaline Soils for Camellias?

(From the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley Newsletter)

Three years ago this *Newsletter* was the first to have courage enough to indicate that people were paying far too much attention to "acid-loving camellias," and that they probably actually preferred soil conditions of a pH rating nearer to 6 and 6.2 than the 4.5 to 5.5 people—"experts" were declaring was necessary. This thesis, if it can be called such, came as a result of walking about Mr. S. L. Marbury's gardens while Les took pH reading of plants. Those that were in tubs with a reading of 6 and 6.2 were far healthier looking than those in soils reading 5 or so.

Recently, we tested the plant medium of a large California nursery—you're right it showed 6.2. Mr. Howard of Laurel Lake Nursery and garden last year informed our Society that he uses some ground dolomitic limestone in his mixtures.

As long ago as 1880 Mr. Robert J. Halliday, author of a book *Practical Camellia Culture* advocated using "lime water three times a year to keep the soil sweet, and kill the worms which are working on it." He added that he also "frequently syringed my Camellias with the water."

I recently visited Mr. Lewis Knock at Frederick, Md. He had had a bit of trouble with some plants that would put out their new growth as small leaves with the outer half browning and turning crisp. A test showed the pH had gone down to 3. He has added some dolomitic limestone ground fine. The top few inches of soil has returned to about 6. His large number of plants, other than these few look perfect—the pH?? It runs about 6 to 6.2. Incidentally, he discovered the problem of those few in his smaller greenhouse was the cinders he had used in his soil mix—apparently all of the sulphur had not been leached out.

Further information on the acid vs. the alkaline or more nearly neutral pH soil is included in the excerpts from a short article entitled "Further Notes from Adelaide" in the March 1964 *Camellia News* of the Australian

Camellia Research Society. "A short trip to Newman's Nursery at Tea Tree Gully was much enjoyed. . . . The most interesting thing here was the high alkalinity, brought about by using water from a well that is fed from the hills where dolomite seems to be present. The appearance of the white deposit clinging to the leaves indicate a form of magnesia, and is probably magnesium sulphate. The condition of the plants was excellent, and with a pH reading of 8 (Editor's note—it is 8) in the soil at the roots gave a start to those present, and no doubt food for thought. Undoubtedly we have not realized that camellia Japonica can thrive under conditions which most camellia experts would condemn.

"In parts of the United States they have a similar water problem and succeed in growing good camellias. There is a different in alkalinity brought about by magnesium sulphate and that brought about by calcium sulphate and therein lies a field of research for those interested."

The *Newsletter* requests comments on this article—comments substantiated by actual research or observation. Perhaps someone is in a position to make the test suggested by Mr. A. L. Stewart of Australia who wrote the excerpt quoted above.

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Marion, South Carolina

A Note on 'Mathotiana'

Some years ago the variegated form of 'MATHOTIANA' was sold under the name of 'C. M. HOVEY' and as a result many 'MATHOTIANA VARIEGATED' are entered in shows under the name of 'C. M. HOVEY'. There is an old variety by the name of 'C. M. HOVEY' which is not a 'MATHOTIANA' at all. 'C. M. HOVEY' is a formal red but a much flatter flower and inferior to 'MATHOTIANA'. 'ROSEA SUPERBA' is a 'MATHOTIANA' sport.

'MATHOTIANA ALBA' is not a white form of 'MATHOTIANA'. 'MATHOTIANA ROSEA' is a sport of 'MATHOTIANA ALBA', so is 'SOUVENIR DE BAHUAUD LITOU' now rarely grown.

There is some confusion over the true 'MATHOTIANA'. The English, Australian and Portuguese concept should be grown alongside the American concept. Some contend that our 'TE DEUM' is the true 'MATHOTIANA'; however, 'TE DEUM' always shows stamens, even before the bud opens and is a loose irregular flower which does not fit the Verschaffelt illustration nor the description of 'MATHOTIANA'. It may take years to straighten out this nomenclatural confusion.

—ACS—

Camelliamen and Fishermen

Of course we always discredit fishermen's tales but camelliamen are developing into pretty good prevaricators also. A news item from the Monroe, Louisiana, newspaper proves this.

It seems that Dr. F. C. Shelton and Philip Bernhardt, both Monroe camellia enthusiasts, last summer were telling about prospects for the blooming season. Both have many old and new varieties and use gib very successfully.

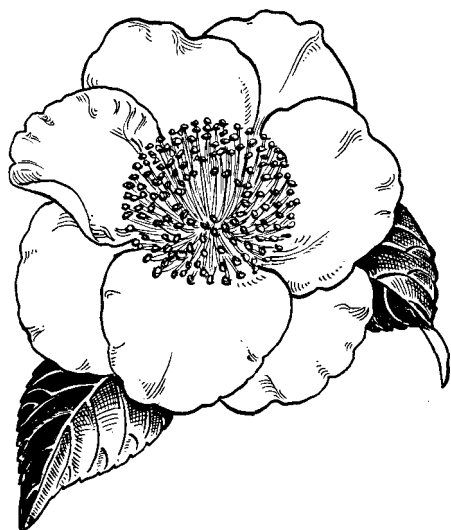
Bernhardt boasted that his buds look "like apples hanging on the limbs." Not to be outdone, Dr. Shelton replied that he made one mistake. After gibbing some of his buds they weighted the branches so much that he "propped them up with two-by-fours, but now I realize I should have used four-by-fours." As with fish tales the first one never wins!

Flower Forms

Many systems of camellia flower form classification have been proposed from the pioneer systems of Berlese in the 1830's and 40's to the present. The

different forms as used in Woodroof's Camellia Nomenclature* are now generally accepted as easily understood and workable by amateurs. This is a modification of one of Berlese's systems. These various forms shown in

the series of drawings herewith were made especially for ACS by Marion Ruff Sheehan of Gainesville, Florida. It is hoped these will be useful in describing flowers for registration and for other uses.



Single—'AMABILIS'—From 5 to 8 petals in a single whirl or row with prominent stamen cluster.



Anemone—'ELEGANS'—Center cluster of shorter petals and/or petaloids usually with stamens, surrounded by guard petals. Sometimes described as a pompon center.



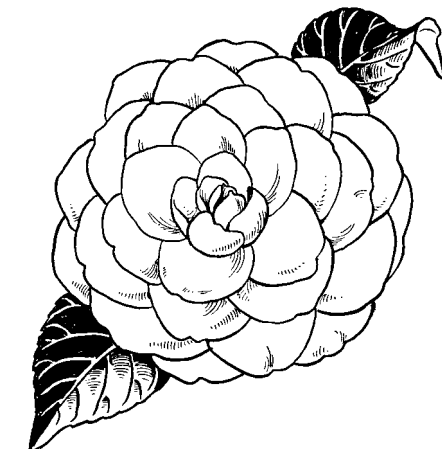
Many flowers fall in between full peonyform and loose semi-double, for example, 'BETTY SHEFFIELD' and 'TOMORROW'. Often stamens are interspersed.



Semi-double—'EMMETT BARNES' or 'LADY CLARE'—Two or more whirls of petals showing stamens.



Peony—'DEBUTANTE'—Petals and petaloids about same length and not distinctly different from other petals.



Formal double—'ALBA PLENA'—Rarely shows stamens. Petals may be imbricated (overlapping and staggered as with shingles), spirally arranged as in 'PURPLE SWIRL', or tiered (arranged in rows one on top of another or starshaped) as in 'CANDIDISSIMA'.

Oh, To Be A Judge

Under the heading in your January issue "What Camellia Show Judges Look For," by Harold Dryden, there is shown a picture of beautiful Pamela Wycoff trying to interest Sherrill Halbert in a box of beautiful camellia blooms. Little wonder he has that hypnotic stare in his eyes and is spell-bound at the beauty of the Queen and not even looking at the camellias!

Then on page 32 the pictures show the Governor of California goofing in

the process of crowning Pamela Wycoff, Queen of the Sacramento camellia season. In the last picture he looks as though "rigor mortis" had set in and there is little wonder. Miss Wycoff is one of the most beautiful and wholesome looking young ladies we have ever seen. All the pictures remind me of an actual happening at a camellia banquet at Slidell, Louisiana several years ago. A rather "seasoned" looking couple were seated at a table with several of the Beauty Queen attendants and the Queen of the Ozone

Camellia Show. The husband just sat there with his eyes glued on a very large camellia bloom pinned on one of the debutantes. His wife nudged him and said "Gargoyle, stop staring at that young lady and eat your dinner—everyone else is about finished and they know what you are thinking about!" . . . He flushed and starting to eat while blurting out "I'm not thinking about anything but my dinner—pass me the 'camelisquits' and shut up!"

—KNARF NIFFIRG.



'EUGENE LIZE'

Synonyms: 'LADY JANE GREY', 'ANNIE McDONALD', 'DONCKELARIJ EUGENE LIZE'
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One of the beautiful color plates from Gerbing's Camellias

Camellia Books by Gerbing

The \$25 two volume set of CAMELLIAS by Gustav G. Gerbing is now available at \$5! The South Georgia Camellia Society has purchased all remaining copies of this Camellia classic and, as a service to Camellia enthusiasts, is making them available at the very reasonable price of \$5 for the set, postpaid.

Volume I is 6½" by 9½". This revised edition of 1950 of 264 pages is beauti-

fully illustrated with 108 color plates. Camellia culture, diseases, varieties, etc., are discussed.

Volume II, 9" by 12" is a looseleaf binder of 76 pages with 37 full page color plates. Not sold separately. These books with the first fine camellia plates produced in America, were privately published by Mr. Gerbing of Fernandina Beach, Florida in 1943 and 1945. The 1943 edition of

3000 copies was quickly sold out. They will be a valuable addition to your library or make fine gifts. The original price of the set of two books was \$25. These remaining copies show signs of storage but are in good condition and are to be sold as is.

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| 'Veined Betty' | 'Merrillees' | 'Clark Hubbs' | 'Coral Mist Blush' |
| 'Coral Betty' | 'Touchdown' | 'Sueyn' | 'Velma Grantham' |
| 'Betty Sheffield Dream' | 'Kickoff' | 'Nellie McGrath' | 'Velma Grantham Pink' |
| 'Betty Sheffield Dawn' | 'Carter's Sunburst' | 'Erin Farmer' | 'Velma Grantham Blush' |
| 'Blush Supreme' | 'Carter's Sunburst Pink' | 'Guilio Nuccio' and Var. | 'White Velvet' |
| (and of course all other 'Betty Sheffield' sports. They are all so good it is hard to decide which is best) | 'Marie Bracey' | 'Thelma Dale Blush' | 'Charlie Bettes' |
| 'Mary Agnes Patin' | (heavily variegated) | 'Overlook White' | 'Dixie Knight Supreme' |
| 'Commander Mulroy' | 'Grand Slam' | (one of Mr. Sawada's finest) | 'Wildwood Peony' |
| 'Dan Graves' | 'Donna Buono' | 'Bienville' | 'Vulcan Var.' |
| 'Dan Graves Var.' | 'Gus Menard' | (Mr. Sawada's finest formal—early white) | 'Julia France' |
| | 'Alexis Smith' | 'Dixierama' | 'Judy Matthews' |
| | 'Purple Swirl' | (Mr. Sawada's largest pink) | 'Tomorrow's Dawn' |
| | 'Ballet Dancer' | 'Ava Maria' (early) | 'Tomorrow Var.' |
| | 'Mildred Elliman' | 'Can Can' | 'Eleanor Hagood' |
| | | | 'Catherine Cathcart Pink' |

HYBRIDS

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 'Julia Hamiter' | 'Felice Harris' |
| 'Carl Tourje' | 'Leonard Messell' |
| 'Diamond Head' | |

MINIATURES

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 'Marcel Valois' | 'Runt' | 'Little Babe' |
| 'Little Man' | 'Baby Sis' | 'Sugar Babe' |
| 'Fircorne Var.' | 'Man Size' | 'Hishi Karaito' |
| 'Wart' | 'Red Button' | |

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| 'Imura' | 'Emmett Barnes' (early) | 'Edwin Folk' | 'Juanita Smith' |
| 'Winifred Womack' | 'Anita' | 'Ville de Nantes' | |
| 'Magnoliaeflora' | 'Sally Harrell' | 'Donckelarii' | |

Tammia Nursery, regrettably, will not release the true 'GUILIO NUCCIO FIMBRIATED' until grafts from this plant have proved to be true. We have 1-, 2- and 3-year grafts that have grown unusually well but none have bloomed except one variegated plant. We will, again this year, bloom the parent plant. We are well aware that something being called Fimbriated Nuccio is being sold, swapped, traded or what have you—but none of these came from our plant.

Perhaps ours will not be any better than what is being sold. If it isn't it will not be released. We do our best to stand behind everything we sell as to quality and to what we claim it to be. When we are told we are wrong, adjustments are made immediately regardless of loss to us.

IMPORTANT

This Nursery is FREE of Flower Blight and We Are Authorized to Ship Soil Into All States

TAMMIA NURSERY

SLIDELL, LA.

HWY. 1091

P. O. BOX 157

Tel.—Area Code 504-643-3636

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Zerkowsky

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