

The *Camellia* Journal



'Barbara Colbert'

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
VOL. 24, NO. 1
JANUARY, 1969

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'Omega'
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24th Annual Meeting—American Camellia Society

January 30, 31, February 1, 1969 — Broadwater Beach Hotel, Biloxi, Mississippi

HOSTS: *The Gulfport Men's Camellia Society*

Make your reservations direct to Broadwater Beach Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Mention ACS Convention January 30, 31 and February 1, 1969. Lanai rooms \$20 single; \$23 double. Garden rooms \$13 single, \$16 double. Also two-bedroom cottages available.

The wonderful Broadwater Beach Hotel has one of the finest marinas anywhere, also the outstanding golf course along the Gulf Coast. The extensive grounds are beautifully landscaped. Convention facilities are unexcelled.

The registration fee for the outstanding entertainment to be provided is \$25 per person for the full program. This fee should be sent to Mr. Robert Leeton, Jr., 615 Lewis Avenue, Gulfport, Mississippi 39501.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30

1:00 P. M.—Delegates check in.

1:00 P. M.—1st Floor Lobby—Registration.

2:00 P. M.—Meeting of ACS Governing Board.

7:00 P. M.—Coronet Room—Hospitality Hour.

Join your friends during the Hospitality Hour and showing of slides. Dinner on your own.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31

8:00 A. M.—1st Floor Lobby—Registration.

10:00 A. M.—Tour of Gardens on the Gulf Coast.

Board buses at the hotel entrance for a tour of gardens at the following homes:

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Clower
Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Wilson
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stone
Mr. Robert Leeton, Jr.

Buses return to the hotel at 12:00 Noon. Luncheon on your own.

2:00 P. M.—Vogue Room—Scientific Meeting.

7:00 P. M.—Crown Room—Seafood Safari Buffet.

This is a sumptuous array of Seafoods, both hot and cold, along with many meat items for the non-seafood eaters.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1

10:00 A. M.—Tour of the Broadwater Gardens.

This tour will be under the direction of the hotel Horticulturist, Mr. Bill McLaughlin.

12:00 Noon—Crown Room—Luncheon.

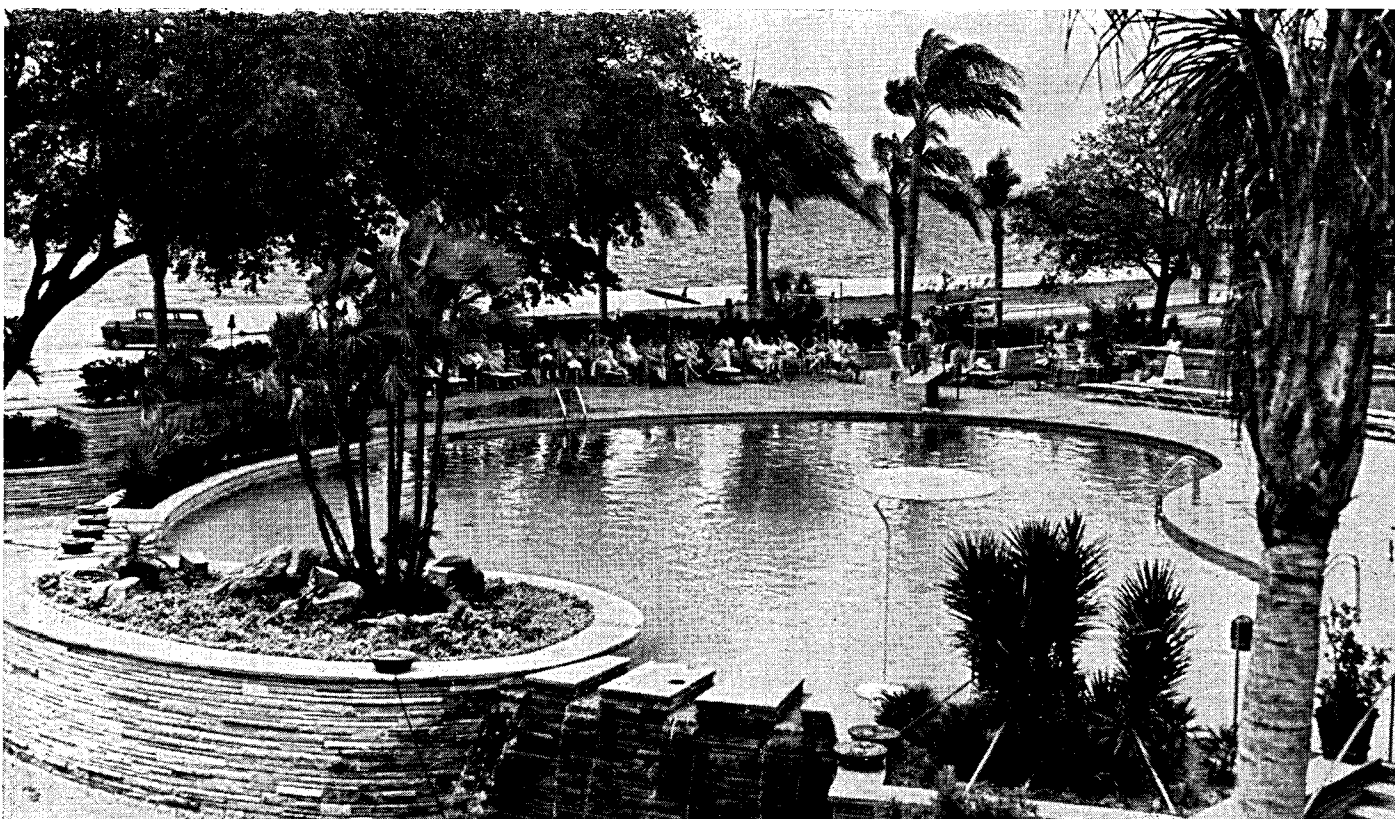
3:00 P. M.—Broadwater Country Club—Camellia Show.

Shuttle service will be provided to and from the Country Club ballroom for your convenience. The show will be open through Sunday.

7:00 P. M.—Crown Room "A"—Social Hour.

8:00 P. M.—Crown Room "B"—Banquet.

Pool at Broadwater Beach Hotel, Biloxi. In the background is the famous white beach and the Gulf of Mexico.



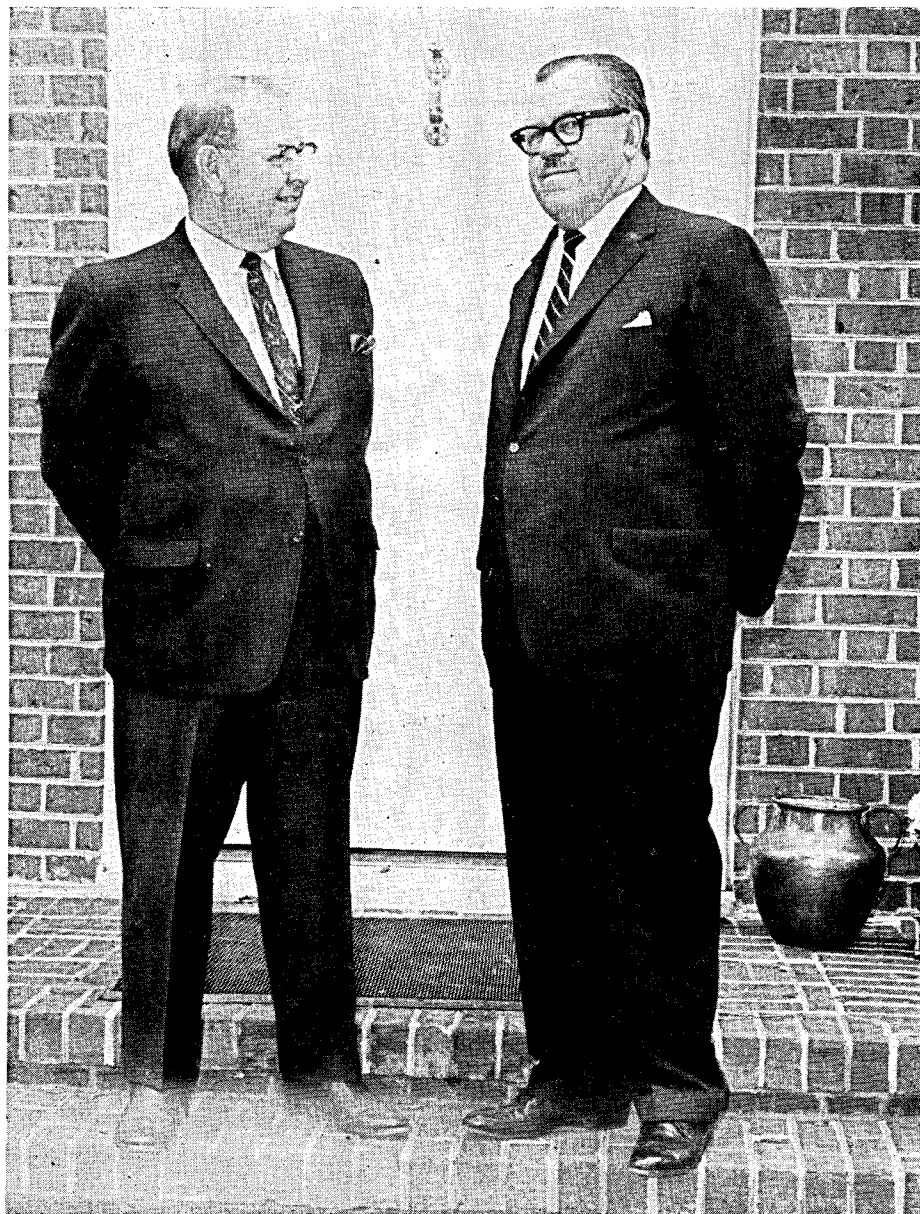
President's Message

(From address at the dinner meeting in Perry at the time of the dedication, November 15, 1968.)

Through the generosity and devotion of one man—Dave Strother—a dream has come true, the dedication of our Headquarters and we can view with pride the beautiful Headquarters building, surrounded by the magnificent camellia gardens of Massee Lane. We know that we have provided to the best of our knowledge and ability handsome furnishings, an adequate sprinkler system and many other appointments that add to the beauty and joy of this place.

I searched many years for a hobby before I found what I wanted in camellia culture, and during these years have had a great deal of pleasure in growing and exhibiting my blooms, in meeting new friends, never realizing that it would lead me to the Presidency of the ACS. I assume this responsibility tonight with enthusiasm for the work that lies ahead, with gratitude for the cooperation you are already giving me, and with determi-

(Please turn to page 4)



President J. M. Habel, Jr. and Immediate Past President Alison J. Parsons on the steps of ACS Headquarters.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE

American Camellia Society

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ACS offices are located at Massee Lane 5 miles south of Fort Valley, Georgia, on State Hwy. 49 or 12 miles west of Interstate 75 from Perry, Georgia, then North on State 49 at Marshallville.

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

Annual Members—\$6.00; Joint Husband-Wife Membership—\$10.00; 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 212, Fort Valley, Georgia. 31030



Also affiliated with the American Horticultural Society and the National Council of State Garden Clubs.

Members in Foreign Countries may pay their dues through one of our representatives:

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• *The Camellia Journal*

The *Camellia* Journal

AMERICA'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

Volume 24

Number 1

January 1969

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from page 2)

nation to help this become an even greater Society.

We all know that we are indebted to the Foundation Committee for the outstanding work they have done, but this is just the foundation, and we must work and cooperate to build on it. I, as your President, ask each of you to continue to work with me in the plan that I shall outline tonight.

First, I believe we must be realistic and know that a foundation cannot progress without adequate endowment. This is best achieved by the interest of more people with gifts from every area, in all amounts. We need a larger membership. We should have a thousand more members to make the Society self-supporting at the present rate of dues . . . Now is the time for every member to solicit more members, give memberships for birthdays, Christmas, and other special occasions.

Second, we should look closely at the additional responsibilities that have become ours. Until now, Mr. Strother has maintained the gardens, but it will soon be time for us to assume this. We will need a horticulturist who knows and loves camellias to keep Massee Lane as it is now, and to do research for the future. We all realize that our daily expenditures are increased above our small arrangement at Tifton. The Governing Board was made aware of these increased expenses from the Treasurer's financial report.

Third, we must have greenhouses to protect camellias under all weather conditions, and these will take time to construct, money to purchase, and someone to supervise. We will not have a complete program until we have greenhouses for protection, controlled culture and propagation of our plants.

Of course, you all know that I have been somewhat enthusiastic about seedlings. If we include seedlings, hybridizing, study of disease control and improved horticultural practices,

we would again need a supervisor for maintenance, as well as one interested in new and better flowers.

Many of you have helped us with these details, and we are indebted to you.

Our gratitude should be expressed to Joe Pyron whose efforts in our behalf are limitless. We not only have one of the best publications in the horticultural world, with Joe as our editor; he is also a fine public relations man, making many trips and public appearances to promote good will and new interest for ACS. In addition, he supervises our office at Headquarters, which is a full time job! I want Joe to know that all of us appreciate the loyalty and dedication he has shown this office.

In paying tribute to some, there is always the danger of omitting others who have also given time and thought, effort and money, and to these I would say that it is not overlooked nor forgotten, but deeply appreciated. I only ask that all of us continue to work together to protect what we have so richly achieved, to extend and perpetuate it for others who will serve

after us. I feel that I follow in a line of men who have done great things for ACS, and I hope to be a worthy successor. Other goals are before us, and I hope by working and planning together we can reach them.

J. M. HABEL, JR.,
President, ACS.

—ACS—

1969 Dues Payable Now

ACS 1969 dues are payable January 1; however, all 1968 members are being sent this January issue.

Dues continue at \$6 for 1969. Prompt payment lightens the work load in our very busy office.

We need your help with writing and/or securing interesting articles, camellia news items and photographs both for the Journals and the Yearbook.

\$10 joint husband-wife memberships save you \$2. This entitles both full membership privileges in ACS but they receive only one set of publications. This type membership satisfies the membership requirement for novices and accredited judges.



Attractive and unusual membership booth at Ruston, Louisiana show.

Baby It's Cold Outside

or

Beware, You Miniskirters

MILTON H. BROWN
Editor, Newsletter, Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley, McLean, Va.

Camellias, rhododendrons and miniskirters should beware these cold winds this winter. Those fast-moving cold and warm fronts that bring blizzards and snow storms are the reasons camellias, rhododendrons and miniskirted ladies face the danger of winter kill and frostbite this winter.

These weather fronts are often accompanied by winds that gust around street corners at transit and carpool stops and around the house and yards where your plants are at speeds of 30 to 40 miles per hour. When such winds blow as temperatures drop below the freezing mark it really is much colder than the thermometer will show. Just how much colder can be seen on the accompanying chart.

The "Wind-Chill Chart" was originally produced as a result of experiments by the U. S. Army's Cold Weather Laboratories, then located at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland. During the past ten years since the Army first found that the wind is a chilling factor as much as temperature—the chart has been modified in line with experiences of civilians and military men who have participated in the National Science Foundation's U. S. Antarctic Research Program.

In low temperatures with a wind that removes the heat faster than the body can replace it frostbite occurs. Thus a lowering of the air temperature or a higher wind velocity acts to increase the danger of frostbite, according to the National Science Foundation. It adds, "The combined effect of wind and temperature is

expressed in the Wind-Chill Chart as an equivalent temperature, which is the effective temperature acting on exposed flesh. "Studies in Antarctica made by the foundation, the U. S. Navy and New Zealand scientists indicate that in cold weather wet exposed flesh loses heat 28 times faster than dry cold flesh. In brief, it can be said that the Wind-Chill Chart equivalent temperature is the temperature exposed flesh would experience if one were standing in a deep-freezer and no wind was blowing. Girls—read the chart and go out and get those latest maxi-skirts.

We can see from the scientific approach that it really is colder when the wind is blowing. For example, last New Year's day there were twenty mile winds here in McLean and the protected thermometer read a cool 20 degrees. If you look at the chart at the actual air temperature of 20 and wind speed of 20 you will find that

those poor camellias in the open yard were suffering nine degrees below zero. But, wait, That night the temperature dropped sharply to zero with winds between 20 and 25 miles per hour. If you check the chart you will see that the plants were experiencing a wind-chill index of 40 to 45 degrees below zero. Yes, we did lose two camellia japonicas and one nice large rhododendron which we cut back to the ground. There is some new growth on these plants, but a cold winter will most certainly take them if we get cold weather with high winds. A good wind break could have prevented this damage.

It is easy to see that these cold dry winds will desiccate the plants to a considerable degree. Leaves will become brown and crisp and drop off. Twiggy branches will also become brittle and die because of the lack of moisture. It is important to be certain that your camellia plants get watered well—probably even more so than during the hot summer months since the latter at least has some humidity connected with them. Obviously the watering should be done when the temperature is above freezing. Also water the leaves of the plant during that time. Do not, however, water the leaves late in the day or when there is a cold temperature and winds blowing. You do recall the statement above that wet exposed flesh loses heat 28 times faster than dry cold

WIND CHILL TABLE

WIND SPEED (mph)	Actual Air Temperature (Degrees F.)											
	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20
WIND CHILL INDEX (Equivalent Temperature, °F)												
CALM	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20
5	33	27	21	16	12	7	1	-6	-11	-15	-20	-26
10	21	16	9	2	-2	-9	-15	-22	-27	-31	-38	-45
15	16	11	1	-6	-11	-18	-25	-33	-40	-45	-51	-60
20	12	3	-4	-9	-17	-24	-32	-40	-46	-52	-60	-68
25	7	0	-7	-15	-22	-29	-37	-45	-52	-58	-67	-75
30	5	-2	-11	-18	-26	-33	-41	-49	-56	-63	-70	-78
35	3	-4	-13	-20	-27	-35	-43	-52	-60	-67	-72	-83
40	1	-4	-15	-22	-29	-36	-45	-54	-62	-69	-76	-87

Wind speeds greater than 40 mph have little additional chilling effect.

Literature cited: The Sunday Star, Washington, D. C., January 7, 1968.

The Langley Weather Log, Jan. 1968, J. M. Mitchell, Jr.

flesh—this might perhaps also be the case with wet camellia leaves, but I just don't know. But—why take a chance. By keeping the ground moist, however, you will permit moisture to be taken up into the plant for the leaves—a most necessary function to keep your plants healthy during the cold months ahead. So what, if your neighbors think you've gone loco when they see you hosing your camellia plants. In the spring they will be glad to see your nice blooms and to share them with you.

Natural windbreaks, such as pine trees, hollies, buildings, will do much to cut down on the velocity of the wind and thus reduce the wind-chill index reading at your plants. If no natural windbreaks are present, you might want to construct one of three poles inserted in the ground in a triangular fashion with the point toward the general direction of the wind's approach. Stretch burlap between the three poles. It will not be necessary to put a cover on. If you do, use something like snowfencing or lath. Under no circumstances surround and cover your plants with plastic. You can smother your plant with this material. If you have other ideas on how to protect your plants from the cold winter winds, use them—but cautiously.

—ACS—

ACS Not Responsible for Accuracy of Variety Descriptions in Ads

The American Camellia Society can assume no responsibility for the accuracy of the descriptions of varieties listed in ads and registrations in the *Camellia Journal*. Although ACS takes reasonable precautions to assure accuracy of descriptions of varieties being registered it is impossible to vouch for these. Likewise varieties listed and/or described in ads cannot be checked for accuracy. Many of the latter have never been registered.

American Camellia Society 1968-69 Popularity Poll

The Camellia Forum of Sacramento, California, will conduct a survey each year to determine the 100 Camellias most liked by the membership of the Society. Select your favorites without regard to newness but give special consideration to distinctiveness of bloom, reliability and performance. Don't forget to consider all species, early and late cultivars and hybrids. Only carefully observed, well established and introduced varieties should be evaluated in making your selections—preferably by close observation in your own garden or in gardens in your immediate geographical area.

Please list (print) up to but not more than 25 varieties in spaces below:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. | 14. |
| 2. | 15. |
| 3. | 16. |
| 4. | 17. |
| 5. | 18. |
| 6. | 19. |
| 7. | 20. |
| 8. | 21. |
| 9. | 22. |
| 10. | 23. |
| 11. | 24. |
| 12. | 25. |
| 13. | |

Name _____

City _____

State _____

Do you grow inside or outside? _____

Please RETURN BALLOT NOT LATER THAN MARCH 30, 1969.

MAIL BALLOT TO: Sacramento Camellia Forum
% Mr. J. Carroll Reiners
6160 S. Land Park Drive
Sacramento, California 95831

Great Day!

Our Fall Meeting at Fort Valley Headquarters (Massee Lane), Perry, and Macon was an outstanding success according to those who attended the three-day meeting.

Many arrived Wednesday and attended a dinner meeting of the Middle Georgia Camellia Society in Perry that evening. Mark Cannon was the speaker.

Upon registering, the Perry Chamber of Commerce provided an attractive "loot kit" to each. ACS gave each registrant a pound package of shelled pecans. Mr. Strother gave us a 20 acre pecan grove as a part of the Massee Lane property. While the Governing Board was holding its business meeting in our new headquarters, many visiting members inspected the gardens at Massee Lane and the headquarters building. In spite of two nights of freezing weather earlier in the week, there were a number of Camellias in bloom.

Thursday evening we enjoyed cocktails as the guests of the Citizens & Southern National Bank of Macon at the new Houston Lake Country Club.



Hostesses from Fort Valley, Marshallville and Perry dressed in antebellum costumes serve refreshments in the garden prior to the dedication.

The elaborate buffet was provided by the registration fee. Mrs. Haynes who catered the buffet did an outstanding job for us. Upon returning to the motel in Perry, Son Hackney, Hody Wilson, George Wheeler, Clyde Copeland and many others told tall camellia tales far into the night. The three-day meeting was off to a good start.

Friday, the Big Day of the dedication was a pleasant sunny day. By then the camellias were beginning to flower again following the freeze on Monday and Tuesday. The round bed in the center of the little formal garden in front of the Headquarters was filled with yellow and white potted chrysanthemums. Carl Good's beautiful chimes in the cupola could be heard throughout the garden. Young matrons from the garden clubs of Fort Valley, Perry and Marshallville dressed in ante bellum hoop skirts, served toasted pecans, cookies and other delicacies from baskets. Mrs. Lawton Pearson of Fort Valley was responsible for this fine touch of Southern hospitality.

In the headquarters building several local camellia friends served as hostesses, guiding groups through the several rooms and answering questions about the furnishings, and the library. Another group of camellia friends were busy preparing the barbecue in the barn.

The Flint Electric Membership Corporation provided a public address system for the dedication ceremonies.



At the dedication barbecue at Massee Lane.



Secretary Pyron with Mrs. Reginald Try, Judge and Mrs. Sherrill Halbert of Sacramento and Mr. Reginald Try of Windsor, England at the Headquarters dedication. Mr. Try serves without pay as ACS's representative in England.

Promptly at noon the brief dedication ceremonies were held on the front steps with Spencer Walden, Endowment Fund and Building Chairman, as master of ceremonies. After introducing the members of the Governing Board, the Reginald Trys of England and a few other guests, including Dr. W. G. Lee of Macon, ACS's oldest member (93), President Emeritus, Charles R. Butler gave a short dedication address. As promised, the entire ceremony took only 30 minutes. Maxwell Murray then rang the old farm bell, summoning guests to the barbecue in the barn.

Some seemed to like the barn as well as the headquarters itself. One of our members, Ernest Rumph of Fort Valley had sprayed the interior with white wash as part of his contribution to the occasion. Wood shavings covered the floor and tables and chairs were provided by friends. Hanging baskets of yellow chrysanthemums were hung between the posts of the center aisle. Mr. Pool, famous for his barbecue, did an outstanding job of cooking the delicious hickory smoked pit barbecue and

could not eat the highly seasoned barbecue. Cold drinks and coffee, cole slaw, pickles and chips were provided. All were invited back for refills. Some



Mr. Charles R. Butler of Mobile, a former ACS President who was the first Chairman of the Trustees of the Endowment giving the dedicatory address on the steps of Headquarters.

brunswick stew. Other friends helped him serve the plates. The two lines moved swiftly and in less than 20 minutes all had been served. Fried chicken was served to those who

430 guests were served. Mr. Ashby McCord's Val Gas Company stood by to provide heat in the barn if needed; however, this was such a nice warm day that it was not necessary. What a



L to R: Mr. and Mrs. Bill Morrison our decorators, Mrs. Richard V. Richard, Mrs. Spencer C. Walden, Jr., wife of the Chairman of the Endowment Fund and Building Committee, Mr. Richard V. Richard, the architect who designed our building and Mrs. W. F. Mathis of Moultrie. All others are from Albany.

fine gesture this was to provide for the comfort of our guests.

Friday afternoon many visited Dick Dodd's 14 acre seedling patch in Marshallville. Although the freeze had injured the blooms, all thought the visit well worth while. Dick had just published a 16-page booklet, "Adventures in Camellia Seedlings," with numerous color photographs which he gave each guest.

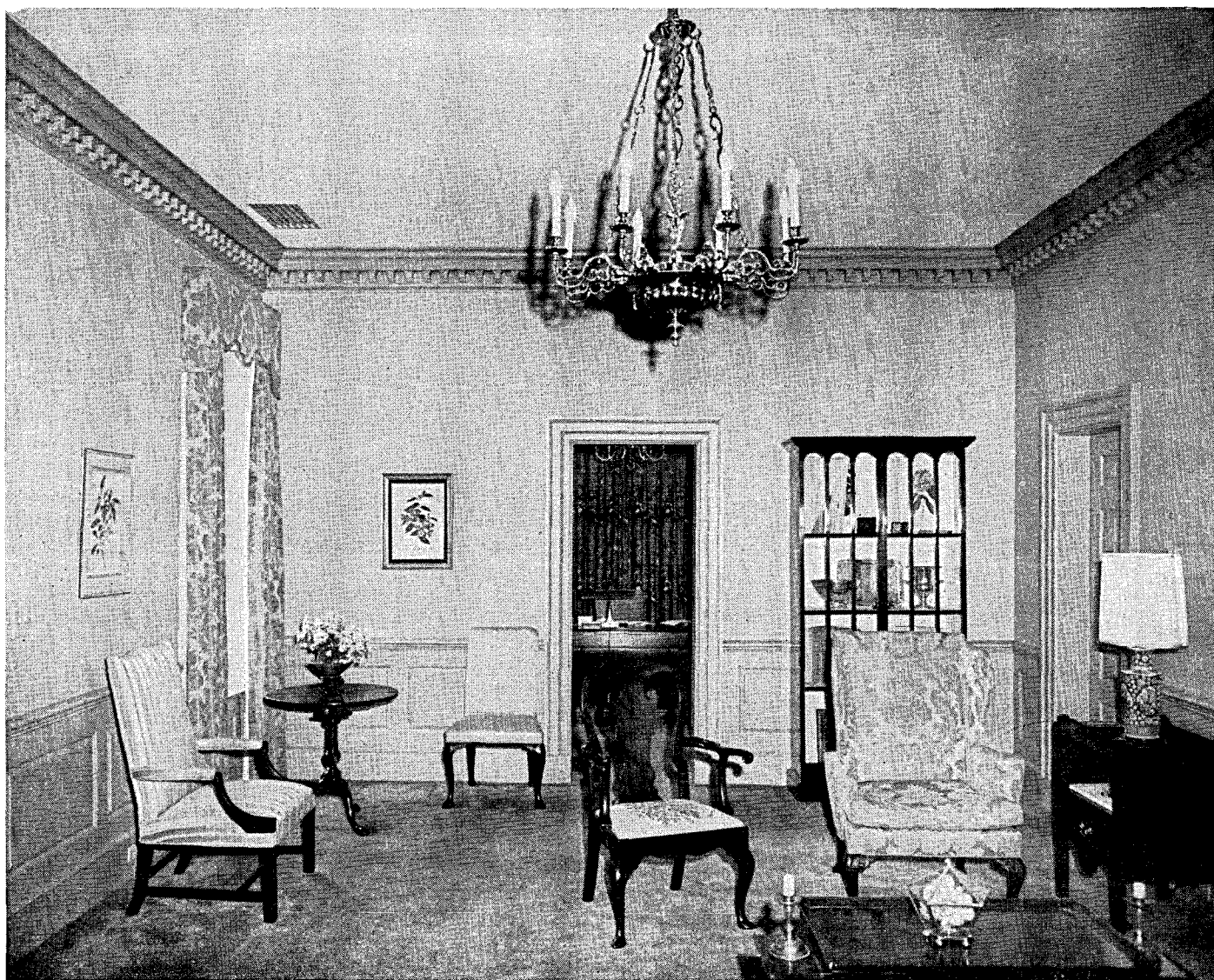
Friday evening the dinner meeting and fall assembly were held at the Tucker Road Elementary School Cafeteria. The delicious dinner featured Georgia products with a new peach juice processed in Marshallville,

Georgia, Georgia broiled chicken, shredded sweet potatoes (recipe on page 35 of November, 1968, *Camellia Journal*) and Lemon Chess Pie, a specialty of Mrs. Yates Green, who operates the New Perry Hotel. After dinner, Mrs. Janice H. Lollis of Perry, a beautiful talented young musician, who composed the words and music of a song "Camellias" sang her song and played her own accompaniment. She was inspired to compose this song after a visit to Massee Lane. The words are reproduced elsewhere in this issue. Mrs. Lollis was gracious enough to sing several of her other compositions after the meeting ad-

joined. She also gave several copies of her song to interested musicians. Those who heard the Camellia song feel that this should be published.

Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr., our new president, told of the progress of ACS during the past few years and his own plans for ACS's future. Alison J. (Preacher) Parsons, our immediate past president expressed his appreciation to those who made our new headquarters possible.

On Saturday many attended the fine Camellia show of the Middle Georgia Society in Macon. This was planned as a part of the entertainment for our visiting members.



East end of Reception Room, showing the brass chandelier given by Mrs. W. K. Laughlin of Aiken, S. C.; the original Paul Jones painting of 'VILLE DE NANTES' given by Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. MacDowell of Lakeland, Florida; tilt top table by the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley; the trophy cabinet by Mrs. J. R. Dunn of Atlanta; one of a pair of Chinese porcelain lamps by Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Witman of Macon; one of a pair of commodes by Mrs. O. T. Cowley and Mrs. Milton Stern in memory of their husbands. The four chairs shown are available as gifts or memorials. The pentagonal glass box on the tea table displays a choice Camellia which lasts a week or 10 days when thus protected. The candlesticks are a gift of Mrs. T. U. Hill of Tifton, Ga. The door opens into the Secretary's office.

Camellias

WORDS AND MUSIC

By JANICE H. LOLLIS
Perry, Georgia

The lovely Camellias all around re-
mind us of God's love,
And of his blessings that abound and
flow from heaven above.

The colors rare that their blossoms
wear are beautiful to behold.

They brighten a world full of strife
and care with men whose hearts
have turned cold.

The leaves of green with their glisten-
ing sheen,

The petals which perfectly grow,
We give thanks oh Lord today, for
each fair Camellia you send our
way.

May the beauty of each tender flow'r,
Inspire us to live better lives by Thy
pow'r,

And make use aware of Thy love and
care, and of Thy glory ev'ry where.

—ACS—

Additional Show Judges Appointed

CALIFORNIA

Long Beach:

Mr. Melvin L. Gum

LOUISIANA

Shreveport:

Mrs. Fred R. Schroeder

TENNESSEE

Memphis:

Mr. G. Ernest Harrison (Nov.)

Mrs. G. Ernest Harrison (Nov.)

—ACS—

LEMON CHESS PIE

MRS. GREEN'S Favorite Recipe,
NEW PERRY HOTEL

4 Eggs

½ Cup Butter

2 Cups Sugar

1 Tablespoon Cornstarch

Juice and Rind of 2 Lemons

Cream Butter. Blend together Sugar and
Cornstarch. Add to Butter and Cream again.
Add Eggs 1 at a time. Beat well after
each one is added. Add Lemon Juice and
Rind. Pour mixture into unbaked pie shell
and bake in 350 degree oven for about 35
minutes.

SHOW DATES

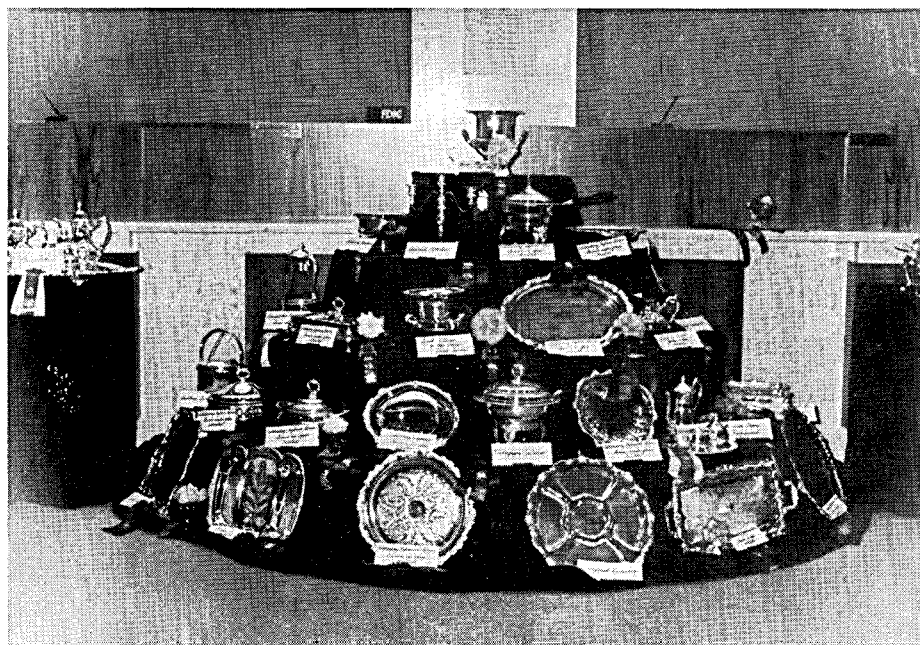
Place, Location and Sponsor

Date

Cairo, Georgia, Cairo Garden Club Council	January 18-19, 1969
Charleston, S. C., Coastal Carolina Camellia Society	January 18-19, 1969
Mobile, Ala., Men's Camellia Club of Mobile	January 18-19, 1969
New Orleans, La., The Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans, Inc.	January 18-19, 1969
Tallahassee, Fla., Tallahassee Federal Savings & Loan Assoc. Bldg., Men's Camellia and Garden Club	January 18-19, 1969
Ocala, Florida, The Pioneer Garden Club of Ocala	January 19-20, 1969
Waycross, Ga., First National Bank, Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross	January 23-24, 1969
Aiken, South Carolina, Aiken Camellia Club	January 25-26, 1969
Jacksonville, Fla., Jacksonville Garden Center, The Garden Club of Jacksonville and the Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville	January 25-26, 1969
Lake Charles, La., Southwest La. Camellia Society	January 25-26, 1969
Natchez, Miss., Natchez High School Auditorium, Natchez Men's Camellia Club	January 25-26, 1969
Ruston, La., Ruston Men's Camellia Society	January 25-26, 1969
Slidell, La., Ozone Camellia Club	January 25-26, 1969
Tuscaloosa, Ala., West Alabama Camellia show sponsored by Tuscaloosa Men's Camellia Club	January 25-26, 1969
Moultrie, Georgia, Woman's Clubhouse, Cherokee Garden Club	January 25-26, 1969
Lakeland, Florida, Garden Center Building, The Amaryllis Circle of the Garden Club, Inc.	January 25-26, 1969
Beaufort, S. C., Men's Horticulture Club and Beaufort Garden Club	February 1-2, 1969
Biloxi, Miss., GULFPORT Men's Camellia Society, Inc., in connection with ACS Annual Meeting Jan. 30-Feb. 1	February 1-2, 1969
Georgetown, S. C., Georgetown Council of Garden Clubs	February 1-2, 1969
Gulfport, Miss., Gulfport Men's Camellia Society	February 1-2, 1969
Liberty, Texas, The Atascosita Camellia Club	February 1-2, 1969
Montgomery, Ala., Bellingrath Community Center, Montgomery Camellia Society	February 1-2, 1969
Statesboro, Ga., Ogeechee Camellia Society	February 1-2, 1969
Norfolk, Virginia, Virginia Camellia Society (Under Glass Show)	February 8, 1969
Birmingham, Ala., Birmingham-Bessemer Men's Camellia Society	February 8-9, 1969
Columbia, S. C., A. C. Flora High School Gym, Men's Camellia Club of Columbia	February 8-9, 1969
Mt. Pleasant, S. C., East Cooper Camellia Show Committee	February 8-9, 1969
**Savannah, Ga., Men's Garden Club of Savannah	February 8-9, 1969
Tyler, Tex., Garden Center, Tyler Camellia Club	February 9, 1969
Atlanta, Ga., Lenox Square Auditorium, North Georgia Camellia Society, Buckhead Lions Club and Atlanta Camellia Society	February 15-16, 1969
Augusta, Ga., Ga. Railroad Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., Augusta Council of Garden Clubs and the Georgia Railroad Bank and Trust Co.	February 15-16, 1969
Laurel, Miss., Laurel Men's Camellia Society	February 15-16, 1969
Nashville, Tenn., K-Mart on Nolensville Road at Harding Place, Middle Tennessee Camellia Society	February 15-16, 1969
Redwood City, Cal., Veterans Memorial Bldg., Peninsula Camellia Society	February 15-16, 1969
Shreveport, La., Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport	February 15-16, 1969
Wilmington, N. C., Tidewater Camellia Club	February 15-16, 1969
Fort Worth, Tex., Lobby, First National Bank, Fort Worth Camellia Society	February 16, 1969
Charlotte, N. C., Charlotte Men's Camellia Club	February 22-23, 1969

<i>Place, Location and Sponsor</i>	<i>Date</i>
Cloverdale, Calif., Cloverdale Citrus Fair	February 22-23, 1969
Hattiesburg, Miss., Hattiesburg Camellia Society	February 22-23, 1969
Memphis, Tenn., Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, Memphis Camellia Society	February 22-23, 1969
Monroe, La., Northeast La. Camellia Club	February 22-23, 1969
Texarkana, Tex., The Texarkana Men's Camellia Club	February 22-23, 1969
Whiteville, N. C., Whiteville Camellia Society	February 22-23, 1969
Dallas, Tex., Northpark Mall, Dallas Camellia Society	February 23, 1969
San Jose, Calif., Camellia Society of Santa Clara County, Inc., Student Union Building, San Jose City College	February 23, 1969
Chattanooga, Tenn., American National Bank & Trust Co., Chattanooga Camellia Club	March 1-2, 1969
El Dorado, Ark., Ark. Power & Light Co., El Dorado Camellia Society ..	March 1-2, 1969
Fayetteville, N. C., Fayetteville Camellia Club	March 1-2, 1969
Sacramento, Cal., Memorial Auditorium, Camellia Society of Sacramento ..	March 1-2, 1969
Spartanburg, S. C., Dobson Gymnasium at Spartanburg High School, Spartanburg Men's Camellia Club	March 8-9, 1969
Wallace, N. C., Masonic Lodge Building, Wallace Garden Club Council ..	March 8-9, 1969
Washington, D. C., The Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley (Under-glass Show)	March 8-9, 1969
Fresno, California, McLane High School Cafeteria, Central California Camellia Society	March 9, 1969
Greensboro, N. C., Men's Piedmont Camellia Club, Greensboro National Guard Armory	March 15-16, 1969
Modesto, Calif., Camellia Society of Modesto Palm Court of the E. & J. Gallo Adm. Bldg.	March 15-16, 1969
Elizabeth City, N. C., Men's Horticulture Society	March 22-23, 1969
Santa Rosa, Cal., Santa Rosa Junior College, Sonoma County Camellia Society	March 22-23, 1969
Norfolk, Virginia, Virginia Camellia Society (Spring Show)	March 29-30, 1969
Richmond, Virginia, Richmond Camellia Society	April 12-13, 1969
Washington, D. C., The Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley (Annual Show)	April 19-20, 1969
Orlando, Florida, Camellia Society of Central Florida in connection with the ACS annual meeting	January 10-11, 1970

**Date Correction



Trophies at the Orlando, Florida show.

Camellia Research

One of the important objectives of the Endowment Fund is to promote scientific research in disease control, hybridizing and breeding for cold resistance, better color, and fragrance.

For some years, Dr. Clifford R. Parks, a cyto-geneticist working in Southern California with the Camellia Research Committee, has undertaken a vast breeding program, particularly toward cold-resistant camellia varieties. Although the Los Angeles area with its mild climate, its extensive camellia gardens, nurseries and private collections, is ideal for controlled crosses and seed production, the resulting progeny cannot be tested there for cold hardiness. As a result, the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, Longwood Gardens, Missouri Botanical Garden, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, the New York Botanical Garden, Rutgers University, Clemson, Maryland, Pennsylvania, V. P. I., Connecticut, Kentucky, Georgia, and other universities are cooperating in this important research, all being in colder climates. The U. S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Maryland is quite interested in cold hardiness of camellias.

Dr. Parks is now on the Botany Department faculty of the University of North Carolina. He is conducting this much needed research on his own time but needs some clerical assistance. \$2,500 is needed over the next three years. The American Camellia Society recently donated \$500 toward this project from Endowment Fund income and sources other than dues. Dr. Robert K. Cutter of Berkeley, California, donated \$500. Several other members have made contributions. It is hoped that others will help with this important research. Progress on this research has been reported in the American Camellia Yearbook over the past several years.



**You'll particularly enjoy
this year's**

ANNUAL AUGUSTA CAMELLIA SHOW



You will find our spacious Main Banking Room in the Georgia Railroad Bank Building a delightful setting for the hundreds of splendid exhibits that characterize the Augusta Camellia Show. Once again, Georgia Railroad Bank and Trust is pleased to co-sponsor this show with the Augusta Camellian Society.

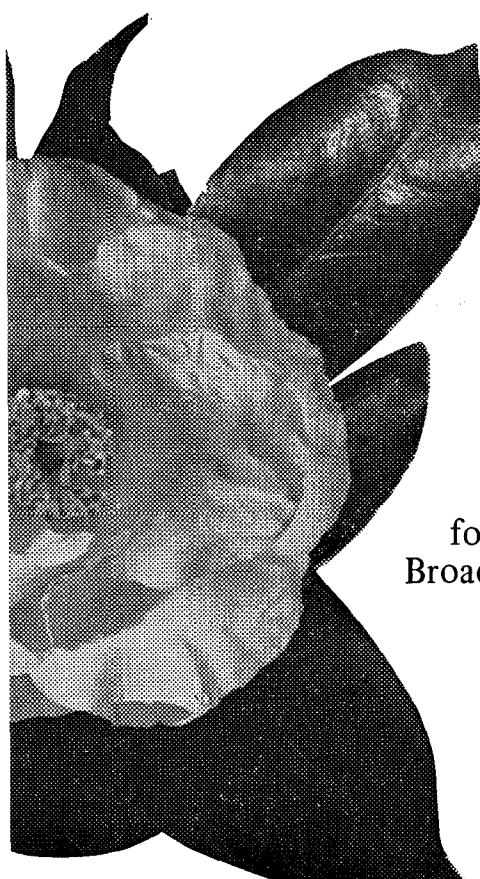
You are cordially invited to attend and also to participate. Information on entries may be obtained from Mrs. Henry P. Eve, Chairman of the Show: 602 Bourne Place, Augusta, Georgia 30904. Phone number is (404) 733-4577.

LOCAL ENTRIES: Saturday, February 15, 8:30-10:00 A. M.

OUT OF TOWN ENTRIES: Saturday, February 15, 8:30-11:30 A. M.

SHOW TIMES: Saturday, February 15, 3:30-9:00 P. M.

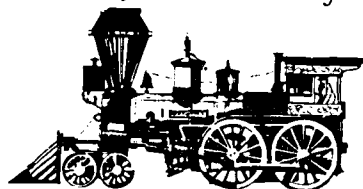
Sunday, February 16, 12:00-6:00 P. M.



New home
for the show—
Broad Street at 7th.



It's a "must" for Camellia lovers



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Member: FDIC Member: Federal Reserve System

New Greenhouse For Massee Lane

We have long realized that a modern greenhouse is badly needed at Massee Lane. Les Marbury has been particularly interested in this. One of the purposes of the Endowment Fund, after building a headquarters, drilling a deep well and installation of an irrigation system, was the erection of a greenhouse. Since we hesitated to dip into our invested funds, the greenhouse was postponed.

Although the two nights of below freezing weather earlier in the week of our dedication ceremonies of November 15 played havoc with our outdoor blooms, this served to emphasize the need for a greenhouse now. Mr. Strother, although unable to attend the dedication, was very disappointed that we had so few blooms at that time. He said he would donate the first \$1,000.00 toward the greenhouse and that if \$10,000 were raised he would then contribute another \$2,000.00 so that we might build a very adequate house.

At the dedication ceremonies on Friday, November 15, Les Marbury presented this fine offer which he likewise matched. Within a few hours \$6,000.00 had been raised. Additional donations have been received and it is hoped that by the time of our annual meeting on January 30, 31, and February 1, the full \$10,000 will be raised and Mr. Strother will add \$2,000.00 more, then by next fall we will have the house. We will then have Camellias regardless of freezes. The week before the Fall meeting and the week after we had beautiful outdoor flowers at Massee Lane. Thousands of buds had been gibbed. Maybe the two freezing nights were a blessing in disguise.

The greenhouse is to be dedicated to the memory of the late Jeff Smith who was our first and only treasurer until his death in 1966. Jeff was a camellia pioneer, having assembled the finest and most extensive collection prior to Massee Lane. Jeff also assembled a fine camellia library

which includes one of the few sets in America of Berlese's three volumes of *Inconographie du Genere Camellia*.

During the February 1945 camellia show in Savannah the chief topic of conversation was the nomenclatural muddle which was causing the same variety to be offered under as many as six or eight different names. Jeff Smith proposed the organization of a Camellia society nation-wide in scope—even world wide. This suggestion met with instant approval whereupon Judge Arthur W. Solomon arranged for a dinner meeting the following night. Invitations to attend an organizational meeting were prepared by Dave Strother and Jeff and were mailed to 111 Camellia hobbyists and nurserymen throughout the South and West. This meeting was held September 20, 1945, at the Dempsey Hotel in Macon. Dr. H. Harold Hume of the University of Florida was elected the first president. Jeff Smith became Charter Life Member Number 1. It is therefore very fitting that this greenhouse will honor Jeff Smith.

—ACS—

Donations for New Greenhouse Honoring the Late T. Jeff Smith

Mr. Dave C. Strother
Mr. and Mrs. S. Leslie Marbury
Mr. and Mrs. John Freeman
Mr. and Mrs. Boynton Cole
Mr. and Mrs. Spencer C. Walden, Jr.
Mrs. Fred Markette
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dowd
Mr. E. N. Kimes
Mr. Fred Smith
Mrs. A. B. Cooper
Mrs. James A. Fountain
Mr. W. A. Manning
Mrs. W. K. Laughlin
Mr. W. H. Robbins
Mrs. Matilda A. Wirth
Mrs. G. Fildes Tresher
Dr. Malcolm M. Smith
Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Habel, Jr.
Mr. Henry B. Rehder
Joseph H. Pyron
Clay Foreman
Payne H. Midyette
Alison J. Parsons
Charles R. Butler
Rainsford Cantelou

ACS Fall Meeting in Norfolk

Norfolk will be the site of the 1969 Fall meeting November 13, 14, 15. Since our last meeting in Norfolk 10 years ago, the entire downtown business section has been rebuilt. The General Douglas MacArthur Memorial has been completed. The Norfolk Botanical Gardens—the Gardens by the Sea—have been greatly expanded into an outstanding show place.

There are many places of great historic interest in or near Norfolk. Colonial Williamsburg and Jamestown are less than an hour's drive from Norfolk. The famous Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel is here, also the Norfolk Navy Yard. There is much to see and do in Norfolk. Plan to attend. More about this in the April *Camellia Journal*.



44 Ft. Billboard on Busy Interstate 75, erected by Perry Chamber of Commerce. Thousands of visitors will stop by Massee Lane due to this sign.

Orlando in 1970

The 1970 Annual Meeting will be held in Orlando, Florida, on January 8-11 with the Camellia Society of Central Florida as our host. This Society has been very active for many years and always stages a fine show. Orlando is a beautiful city in the heart of the citrus section. There are excellent highways, including Interstate 75 and Interstate 4 and excellent hotel accommodations.

There are many scenic and other attractions in this area. This will make the third time the ACS will have met in Florida—Jacksonville, Tallahassee and now Orlando.

Cleft Grafting—It's Easier Done Than Said

Why graft when rooting cuttings is a simple way of propagation? What is the best time to graft? Which of the various grafting methods is best? What kind and size understock to use? These are a few questions frequently asked by beginners.

There are many reasons for grafting. Some varieties are difficult to propagate by rooting cuttings. 'VILLE DE NANTES' and 'ALBA PLENA' are two good examples of this. Even when rooted, the plants tend to grow slowly on their own roots. On vigorous understock with a good root system these varieties grow normally and flower usually the second year.

With a rare new variety only a few cuttings can be removed each year and the production of any considerable stock of flowering size plants takes years. With grafts each "eye" (growth bud) on a branch is a potential new plant. The lateral buds take as well as the terminal buds. Thus a small seedling may produce from a dozen to a hundred or more grafts the first year.

Often we find that a particular variety does not open well in our climate. There are many obsolete or otherwise inferior varieties. These should be used as understock for a desirable variety.

Grafting a desirable variety onto large understock requires a slightly different procedure. Most grafts flower the second year.

There are many kinds of grafts but this discussion will be limited to cleft grafting which by consensus is the best for camellia amateurs and professional nurserymen. Even with cleft grafting there are many ways of doing one or more steps.

Years ago grafting was considered difficult and mysterious — something to be performed by an "expert." Sometime these self styled experts travelled about the country performing their job in secret for fear others

might learn their art. Now anyone may graft successfully by following simple instructions, especially if accompanied by a demonstration. Beginners are often as successful as long time grafters.

WHEN TO GRAFT?

Almost anytime except when wood is tender and sap is flowing freely (bleeding). Most grafters prefer late February and early March before new growth starts. Grafting can be done in the Fall; however, there is little progress in healing of the juncture until early spring. Summer grafting in late July to early September is often desirable when earlier grafts fail to take.

WHAT UNDERSTOCK IS BEST?

Many prefer *C. sasanqua* understock. This is fast growing, reasonably priced and the roots are more tolerant of poor drainage. The variety 'DAY DREAM' is widely used. Seedling *C. japonica* understock is also widely used. Certain varieties have stronger roots systems such as 'HOLLIFOLIA', 'PROFESSOR SARGENT' and others. Although pencil size understock is sometimes used, better results are obtained by using that with a diameter of a 5¢, 25¢, half dollar or larger. Some prefer transplanting the understock a year before grafting. Others bare root understock and graft at the same time very successfully. Never use diseased or unhealthy understock. Be sure the understock has not been frozen. Sometimes this will show up as a split at the base (crown). Most prefer understock established in the ground rather than in containers even when they are for eventual use in the greenhouse. Graft outside in all but very cold climates then dig a year later and plant in a container.

SCIONS

Always select strong healthy scions which have not been subjected to

severe freezes. Some scion sellers feature those cut from greenhouse plants. The buds (eyes or points) should be entirely dormant. Some prefer lateral or lower buds rather than the end or terminal bud. Only one eye is necessary on a scion although some prefer 2 buds or eyes. Flower buds should be removed. Scions may be stored for weeks or several months in the lower compartment of a refrigerator if kept in a slightly moist polyethylene bag. Such storage seems to be beneficial, in some way insuring better takes. Scions may be air mailed anywhere in the world, thus new varieties are quickly available through grafting instead of depending on the uncertainties of shipping plants which are almost invariably bare rooted, fumigated and delayed. Such plants usually die.

TOOLS NEEDED IN GRAFTING

While specially designed tools are available for grafting, all that is necessary is a small hack saw or sharp pruners, a sharp knife, a small screwdriver, hammer or mallet, a wide blade butcher or hunting type knife, and a disinfectant such as Captan and a rooting hormone such as Hormodin No. 2.

PREPARING UNDERSTOCK

Cut the understock two to four inches above the ground. Cut at a slight angle, being careful not to peel the bark on back side when sawing. Smoothly trim the stump, removing a small portion at an angle to the first cut. (See illustration.)

CLEFT

With the larger heavier knife make a cut along the diameter at right angles to the two sloping surfaces. Hammer knife down gently to a depth of an inch or more.

PREPARE SCION

Using smaller sharp knife or razor blade, carefully trim scion base into a large wedge shape so that the two

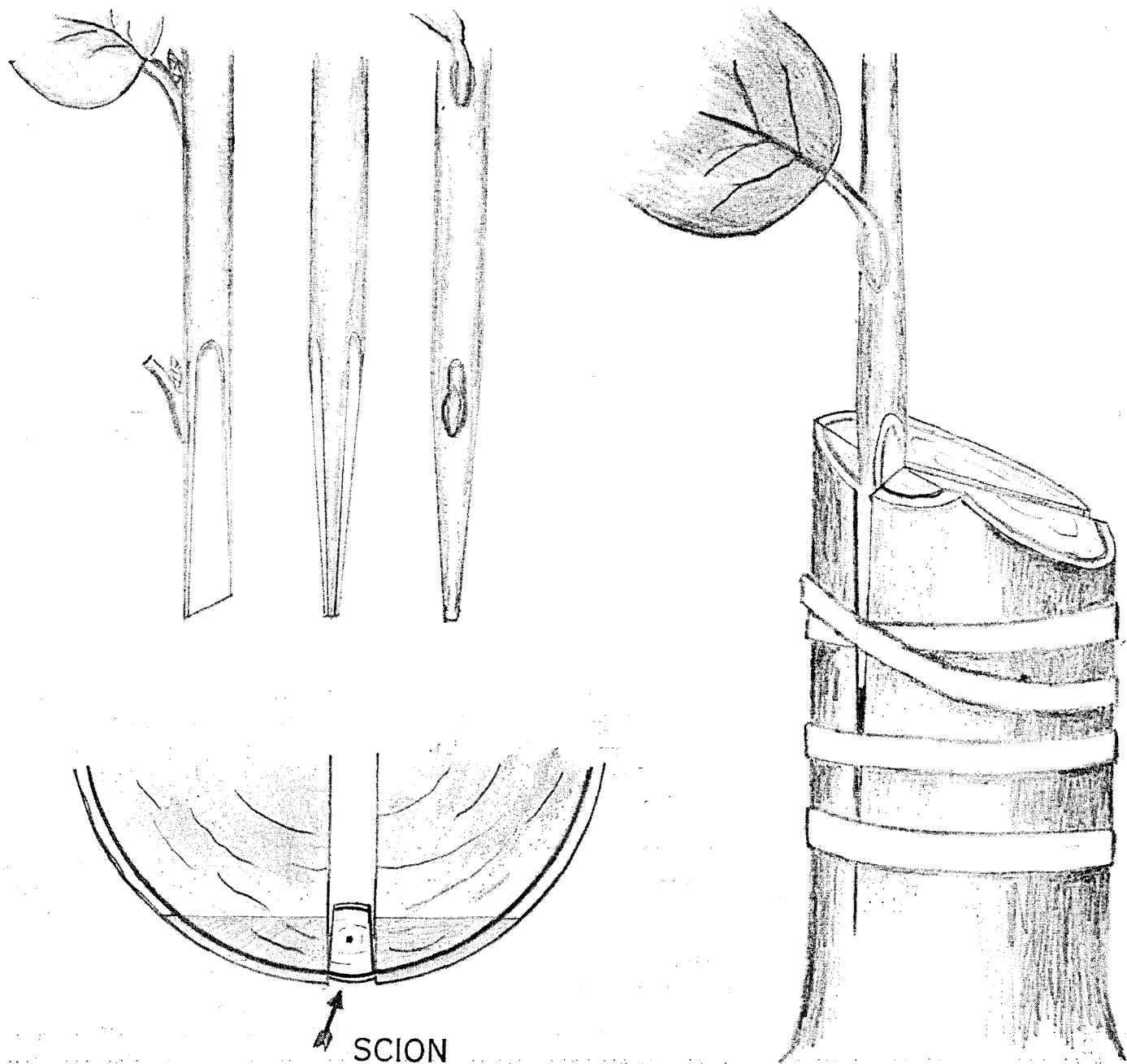
cut faces are smooth and at slight angles. There should be a wider strip of bark left on one side than on the other. (See illustration.) This insures a better fit or contact of the cut surfaces of the scion with the split understock. Dip prepared scion in Captan solution then in a rooting hormone powder such as Hormodin No. 2 or Rootone. The Captan prevents damping off while the Hormodin promotes growth of connecting tissue and healing.

Open up cleft by inserting the tip of the screwdriver. Pour a bit of the Captan solution over the cleft stump.

Now insert the scion into the cleft stump. It is important to match the greenish growth tissue (cambium layer) which is between the bark and wood of the scion and stump. Some very successful grafters merely see that the cambium layers cross by inserting the scion at a light angle. Now carefully remove the wedge or screwdriver, letting the stump sections

clamp the scion. If there is too much inching as may happen with large understock a small wooden wedge may be left inserted in the cleft. If the understock is fairly large in diameter several scions may be inserted. If the understock is pencil size a rubber band may be necessary to hold the scion tightly by wrapping it round the stump. A waxed string would serve the same purpose.

Some prefer to cover the juncture and entire stump cut surface with



Upper drawings show scions shaped for insertion in stump. Lower—scion in cleft, Scion inserted and bound in place by rubber band. Note slightly slanting cambium layers matched. surfaces of stump.

water-soluble asphalt, others use a cardboard collar and cover the stump with moist sand. Others use nothing to cover the stump.

CLOCHE

A cloche or wide mouth jar such as a gallon mayonnaise or pickle jar, or battery jar or large paper cup should be turned over the graft and sealed at the base with sand or soil. A paper sack is then used to cover the jar to cut down on light and heat from sun. This jar keeps the graft humid and protects it from being knocked out of place. A bushel vegetable hamper is useful to turn over this; however, a brick on top of the jar and stakes can serve to protect. If a hamper is used, one slat should be removed from the north side to admit some light. A wedge can also be cut from the paper bag for light and inspection.

Several weeks later inspect the healing of new growth. As soon as the first leaves appear, take the jar off. Do this in late afternoon so the sun will not dry out the tender, new growth. Watch it the next morning. If it is wilted replace the jar. In very dry weather it is desirable to support the jar or brickbats so as to provide some protection while the new growth hardens off.

Watch for slugs and pill bugs under the jar. Use chlordane to control them. Remove shoots (suckers) from understock should they appear.

An article on after-care will follow.

Why a Greenhouse at Massee Lane?

S. L. MARBURY, Wilmington, N. C.

Many of us who have visited at Massee Lane over the past twenty years or so have seen this garden in the dead of winter when it was a glorious sight, and, again, have seen it without any blooms for days and days due to severe weather.

I was much surprised recently on a trip to Perry for the Fall Meeting to see coming into Perry that large billboard advertising Massee Lane and the ACS Headquarters erected by the Perry Chamber of Commerce. This means that a lot of people traveling North and South on Interstate 75 are going to stop over to see the garden at Massee Lane.

If much advertising of this type takes place, it is going to be disappointing for visitors to drop in during a cold spell and see nothing but a lot of frozen plants. This fact alone is enough to warrant a greenhouse at Massee Lane, but also there are other factors to consider.

First of all, Mr. Dave Strother, who has so generously contributed all the

acres of ground, the garden, and a lot of cash for the ACS Headquarters, is vitally interested in seeing a greenhouse erected and also see it dedicated in the memory of one of his very close friends and a man who served so faithfully as ACS Treasurer for so many years. Mr. Jeff Smith. Mr. Strother, from his hospital bed, gave the first \$1,000.00 toward the greenhouse. Over \$7,000.00 has been raised as this is written.

It would certainly be nice to plan a trip to Massee Lane in the winter, knowing ahead of time that regardless of the weather, you will see the top camellias of the country in full bloom.

I think an excellent idea would to have a bronze plaque to be placed in or on the greenhouse, listing the names of all who donated to this project for when they visit Massee Lane and see this greenhouse in full bloom I am sure that they will say to themselves, "I am glad and proud that I had a part in making this possible."



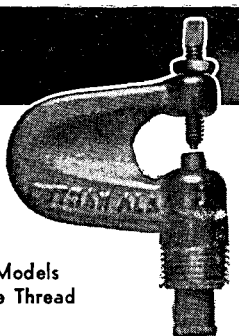
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Show Schedule

SILVER TROPHIES

1. Best Japonica Bloom in Show.
2. Runner-up to Best Japonica Bloom in Show.
3. Best Japonica Bloom, Medium or under, except Miniatures, according to Nomenclature Book.
4. Best Miniature Bloom in Show.
5. Best Japonica Seedling NOT chemically treated.
6. Best Reticulata Seedling NOT chemically treated.
7. Best Hybrid Seedling NOT chemically treated:
 - (a) NOT of Reticulata parentage.
 - (b) Of known Reticulata parentage.
8. Best three (3) Japonica Blooms—same variety.
9. Best five (5) Japonica Blooms—two (2) or more varieties.
10. Three (3) Reticulata Blooms.
11. Best Reticulata Bloom in Show.
12. Best Hybrid Bloom in Show—Use Gold Card.
 - (a) NOT of Reticulata parentage.
 - (b) Of known Reticulata parentage.
13. Best Mutation—not yet commercially distributed. This means a true sport, not merely a variegation. Open to nurserymen.
14. Sweepstakes—Blue Ribbons count 5, Reds 3, and Whites 1.
15. Sweepstakes Runner-up.
16. Best Nursery or Commercial Display.
17. Silver trophies or Tupperware will be awarded each of the twenty (20) Japonica Blooms comprising the Court of Honor.
18. Chemically Treated Seedlings are eligible for Meritorious Certificates. Such Seedlings will be displayed on a separate table, and the one judged "Best" will be awarded a silver trophy.
19. A silver trophy comparable to that awarded Best Bloom in Show will be given to Best Arrangement. Best in other Arrangement Classes will receive silver trophies, also, or cash awards.
20. American Camellia Society Certificates will be awarded where applicable.
21. Best white Japonica bloom.
22. Best Evelyn Poe bloom—white, pink, or variegated. (trophy donated by originator).

BIRMINGHAM CAMELLIA SHOW

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RULES FOR HORTICULTURAL SECTION SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CAMELLIA SHOW BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

1. No more than one Blue, one Red and one White ribbon shall be awarded to each variety.
2. Best Bloom in Show and Runner-up to Best Bloom in Show will be selected from single Japonica entries only.
3. Chemically treated blooms will be judged with untreated blooms. (See exception for Seedlings.)
4. Plants from which flowers are exhibited must have been owned by and in possession of entrant not later than January 1, 1969.
5. Wiring blooms to wood from parent plant is not only permissible but desirable.
6. More than one bloom to a single stem will disqualify the entry.
7. If only one bloom of a variety is entered, it shall constitute a class, and it will be judged against the standard of perfection for the variety, and awarded a Blue, Red or White ribbon, or no ribbon at all, at the discretion of the judges.
8. Judges may refuse to award a prize in a given variety and class if they deem the entries to be below show quality.
9. There will be no limit of blooms of any variety, and the exhibitor may win Blue, Red and White on the same variety if so chosen by the judges.
10. Blooms in competition for awards or prizes may be exhibited by amateurs only. The word "amateurs" is not to be rigidly construed, but sensibly and reasonably, to the end that those who, as of the date of the Show, earn their livelihood in whole or in part, from the business of dealing in Camellias commercially, shall be prohibited from exhibiting blooms for awards and prizes.
11. Classification and Entry Committee is authorized to reject entries of poor quality.
12. Flowers shall be placed alphabetically so that both the exhibitors and the public may find any flower with ease.
13. Flowers will be received from 6:00 A. M. until 11:00 A. M., Saturday, February 8, 1969.
14. Judging will begin promptly at 11:15 A. M.
15. Exhibitors are not limited to members of any Society.
16. All persons except specified Show Committees must be off the floor by 11:00 A. M.
17. The Show Chairman and the President of the Men's Camellia Society, in their sole discretion, shall have the authority to destroy all or any of the entries at the conclusion of the show, this by reason of the danger of flower petal blight.
18. The decisions of the Judges on Bloom Awards are final and are not subject to revision by the Show Committee or any other person or committee.
19. The Show Committee reserves the right to interpret the Rules and make further rules for the proper conduct of the Show.
20. First, second and third place ribbons will be awarded in all classes if warranted. Gold awards will be given to those blooms selected by the Judges for the Table of Honor.

+ + +

NOTE: There has been a change in Show Headquarters. Now, Civic Center Holiday Inn, 2230 10th Avenue North, within easy walking distance of the Show. Hospitality hours and Banquet will be at this location also.

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'Berenice Beauty'	'Faint Whisper'	'Leona Willsey'	'Saudade de Martins'	'Tom Cat Supreme'
'Blush Diddy'	'Fifth Avenue'	'Matador'	Branco	'Tom Knudsen'
'Ceile'	'Frances L'	'Miss Anaheim'	'Sawada 12'	'Tomorrow Park Hill'
'Chapel Bells'	'Fire Chief Variegated'	'Nancy Mandarin'	'Scentsation'	'Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn'
'Cheryl Lynn'	'Harriet Bisbee'	'Nellie McGrath Supreme'	'Silver Mist'	'Tomorrow Dawn'
'Coral Reefs'	'Henry McIntosh'	'Patsy Rish'	'Snooty Beauty'	White Sport'
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'Bill Arant'	'Floradora Girl'	'King Solomon'	'Miss Georgia'	'Red Rogue'
'Blanche Graham'	'Frances Garoni Supreme'	'King Size Var.' (heavy)	'Mona Monique'	'Roman Soldier' (V & S)
'Booksie's Rosea'	'Gay Chieftain'	'Kristin Woodroof'	'Moonlight Sonata'	'Silver Chalice'
'Cabeza de Vaca'	'Gladys Pinkerton'	'Kubul Kain Supreme'	'Mrs. Jimmy Davis'	'Silver Plume'
'Cardinal Var.'	'Glenwood'	'Lady Velma' (V & S)	'Mrs. R. L. Wheeler'	'Silver Ruffles'
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Var. and Pink'	'Grandeur'	'Leanne's Tomorrow'	'Mrs. McLaurin'	'Sir Gallahad'
'Charlie Bettes'	'Guilio Nuccio' (heavy)	'Leonard Messel'	'Neely Jahnz'	'Spellbound'
'Clark Hubbs'	'Gus Menard'	'Lila Naff'	'Nellie McGrath'	'Star Fire'
'Cover Girl'	'Hagler'	'Linda Abbott' (S & W)	'Nick's 13'	'Thanksgiving'
'Dr. Robert E. Schwartz'	'Harvest Time'	'Lillie S. Adams'	'Norwalk'	'Tickled Pink'
'Diddy's Pink'	'Helen Christian'	'Love Letters'	'O. K. Bowman'	'Tinsie'
'Diddy's Pink Organdie'	'Hit Parade'	'Linda Brothers'	'Omega'	'Tiffany Var.'
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Observations On Gibberellic Acid and Camellias By a Skeptic

JOHN D. MARR, Houston, Texas

Fools march in where wise men fear to tread—to paraphrase an old saying. In a gold stampede, some of the gold seekers realize that everything that glistens is not gold.

As a Camellia Hobbyist, involved on many fronts with Gibberellic Acid and camellias, I do not pretend to know whether I am a fool or a wise man. However, I do have a conviction that everything that glistens is *not good* when it comes to stimulating camellia blooms with Gibberellic Acid.

As an avid longtime camellia hobbyist, I have a dream, not so profound as Richard Nixon's dream, but a dream nevertheless. I can see a situation in the camellia hobby where everyone, the young to the old, the poor to the rich, all sectors of laymen to all sectors of scientists, the casual exhibitor to the intense exhibitor, the novice amateur grower to the advanced professional grower, can be blended in numbers into an active, vital and coherent hobby which can be enjoyable and beneficial to all. The group will have diverse needs and desires, but it will grow and prosper as its activities satisfy the individual needs of the members in their diverse pursuits of the gratification and the beauty of the camellia.

I have an unhappy feeling that I have another dream, wherein our camellia hobby may be in danger of destroying itself by over-indulgence in the use of Gibberellic Acid to stimulate camellia blooms. Many of the gibbed blooms are beautiful. Many of the facets of the Gibberellic Acid process are desirable. Certainly the process is here to stay even though many aspects of the current process

may be changed in the future. BUT, are we using proper research and education and adequate controls to safeguard our camellia hobby from damage or even destruction by the many harmful effects which may evolve out of the use of Gibberellic Acid to stimulate camellia blooms?

At any rate, I am deeply concerned about the possible long term adverse effects of the uncontrolled Gibberellic Acid process on the GROUP ACTIVITY aspects of our camellia hobby. I have decided to set forth some of my observations in this paper, with the hope that it will stimulate thought, investigation and possible governing controls.

By way of introduction but primarily to avoid any possible misunderstanding as to why I am writing this paper, I am submitting the following outline of my wanderings—about in the camellia hobby:

Camellia grower 20 yr.; Camellia hobbyist hook, line and sinker 18 yr.; American Camellia Society 17 yr.; Charter member Houston Camellia Society 12 yr.; and officer and show official many times; Texas Camellia Society member and past officer; Accredited ACS Judge 10 yr., and wife is also accredited ACS Judge; exhibitors and ACS judges in many shows out to 400 miles from Houston; my wife and myself are both broad spectrum horticulture and floriculture amateur home gardeners with a large collection of camellias used as landscape material in an extensive home garden; have many hobbies including other extensive plant hobbies besides camellias; we grow camellias as a hobby primarily for our own per-

sonal pleasure but secondarily and accidentally as somewhat of a civic contribution as part of our home garden.

We have never, with two exceptions, entered camellia blooms in a camellia show for the primary purpose of competition for prizes and awards. Many times to support the Houston Camellia Society shows, and other shows on invitation, we have entered a large number of blooms to help a few other interested people put on a public show for the benefit of our camellia hobby. Most times we have spent many days harvesting the flowers and storing them, even in the snow, ice and rain; many times we have worked nearly all night manicuring the flowers and preparing them for the shows; and spent many hours driving and entering the flowers; not for the prizes and awards but because we are idealists and perfectionists who believe in our camellia hobby. When our flowers go out in public we want them to put their best faces forward to the public. If the flowers do that, they will win their share of the prizes and like other human beings we enjoy seeing our babies properly rewarded for their show. They have won so many prizes and awards, it becomes a question of what to do with the new ones.

With that as a preamble, I present my observations and pose my question and hope I will not be misunderstood.

How the Gibberellic Acid-camellia process relates to the INDIVIDUAL is a problem which has to do with

results, plant damage, and the rights of other individuals.

How the Gibberellic Acid-camellia process relates to GROUP ACTIVITIES such as camellia shows, camellia society meetings, and camellia society publications, is a totally different problem, which may involve individual and group well-being as well as serious questions related to scientific accuracy.

I believe the Gibberellic Acid-camellia process, as related to group activities, raises fundamental questions which relate to the future well-being and even existence of local, regional and national camellia societies and camellia shows. I believe it is time to examine these questions and find some answers and perhaps establish some controls.

My observations are not based on well-programmed and properly documented research data, but they are based on data which are adequate to define questions which I believe are legitimate and could be answered by proper research and could be controlled by the appropriate governing groups. For those who want answers, we have no definite answers at this time—only questions which need to be answered.

How the Gibberellic Acid-camellia process relates to the INDIVIDUAL can be answered by some well-programmed and documented research. The individual certainly can and has the right to do unto his own plants anything he wants to do just as long

as he does not involve the rights or interests of other people or involve camellia organizations. The enthusiastic literature points out the good points and the advantages of Gibberellic Acid treatment of camellia flower buds.

Our experience in our garden "Briar Valley" in Houston indicates that the response to the acid may be much different from that indicated by the published data, and that there may be widespread and in some cases serious plant damage as a result of the treatment with Gibberellic Acid.

The author observed the Gibberellic Acid-camellia procedure in operation during four show seasons from the spring of 1963 through the spring of 1966. We watched this procedure in operation as an exhibitor, as an accredited ACS judge, as a participant in our local camellia society activities and as a limited experiment in our own garden, "Briar Valley" in Houston, Texas. We saw some good features about the procedure and we saw what we thought were a lot of bad and potentially harmful features about the procedure. We had many personal reservations about the procedure and how it should be applied, so, up through the spring of 1966 we had personally utilized the procedure on only a very limited basis.

During the late summer of 1966, this author, along with a number of other active Houston Camellia Society people, undertook to provide flowers for the Houston Camellia Society

show which was scheduled for November 12, 1966 in conjunction with the American Camellia Society fall meeting.

I undertook this program as a one shot proposition for the specific purpose of providing flowers for that particular show. We set up a treatment schedule on the basis of the published material. We decided to tag all of the treated buds so we would have some record of the time it took to obtain blooms. This tagging was done with multi-colored plastic tape around the stems below the buds so it was a permanent record. This accidentally turned out to be a useful record during the 1966, 1967 and 1968 seasons. The treatment was made with a dropper applicator using a 10,000 ppm strength Gibberellic Acid solution. I am sure the dropper bottle as an applicator did not work in all cases and that a certain number of the buds were actually not treated. During the past two years we have gone to a squeeze bottle with a hypodermic needle as the applicator and find this to be quicker, cheaper and a definite applicator. Most of the camellias in our garden are being used as landscape material, all of them were at least three year grafts and the majority of them were large specimen plants from four to seven feet tall.

On the basis of the published material we separated the varieties into groups. A group of 142 mid-season to late varieties was treated September 3, September 10 and September 17,

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1966. A second group of 89 varieties was treated September 17, September 24 and October 1, 1966. A third group of 48 early blooming varieties was treated on October 8, October 15 and October 22, 1966. On the large plants with many buds, three buds were treated each week so there was a total of nine treated buds on the largest plants. The number of treated buds was reduced according to the size of the plant, so on the smaller plants, some of which were three year grafts, there was only a total of three buds treated.

The procedure was not set up as a research project and was not observed and documented as a research project should be. This same observation applies to our experience when we harvested the 1966 flowers and the same observation applies to experiments we carried out during 1967 and 1968. To verify the observations, it would be necessary to set up a properly controlled and documented research project.

We did not have an exact count on the number of buds that were treated with Gibberellic Acid in 1966, but I am sure it was in excess of 2,000. It turned out we could not keep a good record of the blooming date of the flowers but we did end up with some data because we preserved an entry list of the flowers that went to the show.

The data we have indicate that on November 12, 1966, we took 217 flowers from 137 varieties to the show. This does not necessarily mean that the 142 varieties, which were not entered in the show, did not respond to Gibberellic Acid. I am sure a few of them bloomed out too early, many of the flowers were so distorted they were not entered in the show, and in about 80 percent of the cases we underestimated the time between treatment and blooming. This is particularly noticeable in the later blooming varieties where only 40 varieties were entered in the show, out of a total of 142 varieties that were treated with Gibberellic Acid.

This apparently meant that under the growing conditions of 1966, in our particular garden, with the 10,000 ppm solution, it would have required more than 69 days after treatment to bring the plants into bloom. This observation is of interest with respect to some of these varieties when it is compared to the results with the identical plants during 1968.

The most important aspect, from a purely personal standpoint, of the

1966 Gibberellic Acid program on the camellias at Briar Valley was accidental because it turned out to be what I believe is *significant and probably important evidence of plant damage* which resulted from the Gibberellic Acid treatment. It will be recalled that all of the treated buds were tagged with various colored plastic tape so there would be a permanent record which would stay on the plant unless the tape was cut



Mrs. John N. (Stella) Sewell, Jacksonville, Dr. W. T. Brightwell, Tifton, and Mrs. J. A. Fausett, Adel, Ga., judging the Orlando show, 1968.

off. In most cases the tape was placed around the twig one or two inches below the flower bud. In the spring of 1967 it became evident that a very large percentage of the twigs and small branches, up to the size of a pencil, which had been treated with Gibberellic Acid were dying back. These likewise were not set up as research data. The records we have were accidental in that we became so involved we did not have time to prune and cut back all of the treated twigs and branches so we ended up with between 1,000 and 2,000 dead twigs with various colored plastic tags.

The dying back of the treated twigs went on during 1967 and into 1968. In a few cases during 1967 there was abnormal foliage growth on a few of the branches which had been treated with Gibberellic Acid. Some of the foliage was nearly twice the normal size. The die back damage on the various plants varied considerably from plant to plant and it also varied with the size of the plants. On the large plants, with a few exceptions, I do not believe the die back went above pencil size twigs and it did not go back into the trunks of the plants. On the smaller plants the die back

became much more serious because in some cases it apparently killed the main stem of the plant back to the point where it was possibly 3/8 inch in diameter. A few of the small plants died and, I personally believe, this is a direct result of the Gibberellic Acid treatment. While I do not have documented research data for those cases, I am sure there were only from one to three treated buds on the smaller plants that were killed.

During the early summer of 1968, we finally completed the pruning of the 300 plants which had been treated with Gibberellic Acid in 1966. This, of course, included what was still alive of the 279 varieties. After pruning out twigs and small branches which were tagged with colored plastic tapes, to a total number of somewhere between 1,000 and 2,000 branches, there was no question in my mind that the Gibberellic Acid was the cause of the die back on those particular branches and there was no question in my mind that there was serious damage on some of the smaller plants and that a few of the smallest ones, probably about two foot plants, were killed outright.

In retrospect, I wonder if we should be surprised at all when we see



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woody plant damage or woody plant kill from the use of a growth hormone chemical such as Gibberellic Acid? After all, as I understand it, the woody type plant weed killer, 2-4-5-T, is actually a growth hormone herbicide which actually grows the plant to death. I would like to know the answer.

The 1966 Gibberellic Acid program was designed to produce a large number of blooms for a particular show. The program actually did produce many flowers of various kinds both for the show and during a period of about thirty to sixty days after the show. I had been watching the results of the Gibberellic Acid on the flowers for four years, but the 1966 program in our garden gave me an opportunity to observe the results on a large scale, with a large number of varieties, under many growing and exposure conditions. As a judge or an exhibitor in shows, one sees only the results which the various exhibitors believe they are justified in taking to the shows.

The 1966 Gibberellic Acid program, on the camellias in "Briar Valley," resulted in the following approximate results:

1. The Gibberellic Acid, as is well known, tended to produce an

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elongation of the plant fiber which goes to make up the bloom. This elongation varies from plant to plant and from variety to variety, but in most cases it results in a substantial enlargement of the flower bloom as compared to the normal flower which is not treated with Gibberellic Acid. This applies to both the early blooming varieties, mid-season blooming varieties and the late blooming varieties as will be discussed in greater detail later in this paper.

2. The Gibberellic Acid causes the flower bloom to open earlier than normal. It appears that some buds will only open one or two weeks ahead of their normal blooming period. Others on the same plant may open as much as three months or more prior to their normal blooming time as will be indicated by later data from 1967 and 1968. It will be seen that the lead time from treatment to bloom is extremely variable and there are probably many factors which enter into it. It probably varies from plant to plant, from variety to variety, apparently from season to season, and probably with the rainfall and existing cultural conditions.

The normal blooming date is not the controlling factor.

3. The results on the flowers as to configuration, conformation, color and substance appears to be extremely variable. The extreme variation seems to be between varieties and between flower forms, with results somewhat as follows:

a. There is apparently a rather large group of camellias which respond well to Gibberellic Acid and predominantly give beautiful, large, well-proportioned flowers which except for the size are essentially the same as the untreated flower. Of course, the large size makes this group of treated flowers an entirely different category or class than the same flowers in their normal untreated condition.

b. There is another group of camellias, of unknown size, where the flower buds do not open normally when treated with Gibberellic Acid. They tend to bullnose or abort to the point where you end up with no flower at all.

c. There is a group of unknown size, of anemone and some peony and semi-double forms, composed of petals and a group of petaloids, which results in

highly distorted flowers as compared to the normal flower which is not treated with Gibberellic Acid. Some of these tend to give a relative distortion between the petals and the petaloids so there actually is very little resemblance between the treated flower and the normal untreated flower even though both are beautiful.

d. Some of the rose form doubles, such as 'MATHOTIANA' and 'ROSEA SUPERBA', tend to open up, even early in the season, possibly due to the extreme elongation of the plant fiber resulting in the large floppy petals. These may also be beautiful flowers.

e. I suspect there may be another group where the Gibberellic Acid tends to open or bring into bloom flowers which may have a tendency to bullnose or to be difficult to bloom when they are untreated.

f. The elongation of the plant fiber produces long floppy petals and reduces the substance and lasting quality in many cases.

Our 1966 Gibberellic Acid program, at "Briar Valley", left us with mixed feelings. It produced many beautiful flowers from certain plant varieties and it substantially helped to put on



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This seedling bloomed in our nursery in the fall of 1965. We named this camellia for a friend from Valdosta, Ga. A very large deep pink semidouble with three rows of petals—measures 5 inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth not gibbed or grown under glass. Blooms from January to April. Seedling of 'R. L. Wheeler' with large leaves and a strong grower.

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'PEARLE COOPER' (Gerbing No. 200B)

This seedling also bloomed in our nursery in the fall of 1964. We named this camellia for our friend from Cooper's Nursery in Springfield, S. C. A very large deep pink and white variegated—measures 5½ inches not gibbed or green house protected. Large leaf and a fast grower. Blooms from January through April. A seedling cross of 'Elizabeth Boardman' and 'Adolphe Audusson'.

1-Year Grafts \$10.00 up; 2-Year Grafts budded \$25.00

'HARRIET MOUGHON'

(Moughon Seedling No. 3)

Red with white variegated. Large formal double. Middle to late bloomer. This seedling has won several best seedling awards in camellia shows in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

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'EVELYN POE' (W. Lee Poe Seedling)

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RALPH E. MAY, Owner,
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the show. It produced one particularly outstanding flower, 'GUILIO NUCCIO VAR.', which was the best flower in the show and was the best outdoor bloom. It produced a lot of disappointments because many of the treated flowers were abortions and distorted as to color and conformation so it would be very difficult to identify them without their name tags.

In my opinion, the camellia plants treated with Gibberellic Acid produce entirely different flower blooms than the same plants where the blooms are normal and not treated with the acid.

I do not believe the treated and untreated camellia blooms should be exhibited in the same class, at any time, at any camellia show or function. I doubt that the majority of ACS accredited judges could correctly identify many of the Gibberellic Acid treated flowers, if they were not labeled.

One has a strange feeling when he harvests a gibbed 'JULIA HAMITER' and sees a fantastically beautiful loose peony sport, which he has never seen before, and knows that scion cannot be propagated to preserve the sport. Of course, it may not really be a natural sport. Maybe it is just acid distortion, but you will never know.

The results of our large scale experiment at "Briar Valley" served only to give me an in depth observation

to confirm in my mind the conclusions I had reached from four years of observation as a judge and as an exhibitor in other shows in Texas and Louisiana. The one important observation, which was unexpected, was the amount of plant damage that resulted in our garden on our plants.

The second part of this paper has to do basically with the Gibberellic Acid-camellia process as it relates to GROUP ACTIVITIES such as camellia shows, camellia society meetings, camellia society publications and group and personal relations.

In the observations which will be made, I want to make it abundantly clear that we are trying to use only impersonal factual observations. We are not pointing fingers, calling names or drawing conclusions. We are only asking questions. All of the shows, the camellia societies, the individual exhibitors and the ACS judges were acting in good faith within the accepted framework of the local camellia hobby and under the existing rules and regulations at the time of my observations. The instances are being used only as illustrations to point up questions which I believe are pertinent and need to be answered.

The observations I am going to hereinafter present are based on situations as I from time to time observed them. The observations are not based on properly controlled and properly

documented research data such as we must have if we are going to provide answers and not just raise questions.

So far as I know, my first experience with camellia blooms, which had been brought into bloom by treatment with Gibberellic Acid, was at the Shreveport, Louisiana, show at the time of the American Camellia Society meeting in the spring of 1963. Please remember these are my conclusions from looking at the flowers. The flowers were not turned over and examined and part of them may have been good greenhouse flowers which had not been treated with Gibberellic Acid. At any rate the Shreveport people had been hit with a hard freeze which essentially put them out of the camellia business just before the convention. Groups of amateur growers from South Texas, South Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama were contacted and they agreed to provide flowers for the show. This resulted in a large number of flowers from many growers over a large area in the South. It also resulted in one of the most beautiful shows that can be imagined with excellent outdoor grown flowers and excellent greenhouse grown flowers. I doubt that the show officials were aware of the Gibberellic Acid problem and I doubt that most of the ACS accredited judges were aware of it.

(To be continued in April Journal)

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In Memoriam

MRS. SAMUEL C. PORTER

Mrs. Samuel C. (Allie) Porter, 89, widely known camellia pioneer of Atlanta, died November 11, 1968. Mrs. Porter was a prominent Interior Decorator and was former National President of the American Institute of Interior Decorators. She decorated "Mamie's Cottage", the Eisenhower home at the Augusta National Golf Course. For many years she had the largest and finest greenhouse camellia collection in the South and usually won sweepstakes in any show in which she entered camellias. She was a Charter member of ACS.

J. DAVID WIRTH

Mr. Wirth died in New Orleans November 19, 1968, at the age of 89. He was known among his camellias friends as "Uncle Dave" and his wife as "Aunt Tillie". They were Charter members of ACS and were very active in camellia circles. He was a founder of the New Orleans Camellia Club and a member of the Gulf Coast Camellia Society.

Mrs. Wirth of 212 Fillmore, New Orleans, survives. His only daughter, Mrs. Penseler J. Marice of Mobile, who inherited her love for camellias from her parents also survives.

GORDON C. DUGAL, SR.

Professor Dugal, 66, head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, died in November, 1968.

His wife of 201 Brashear Street, Lafayette, survives. Also a son and two daughters survive.

Mr. Dugal had long been interested in camellias, having been an ACS member since 1948. He interested his son in camellias and they developed an extensive nursery and garden center in Lafayette.

More About The Sweepstakes Award

HAROLD E. DRYDEN, San Marino, California
Editor, *Southern California Camellia Society Review*

NOTE: *Clif Lattin's article on page 29 of the November Camellia Journal which was also published in the October 1968 Camellia Review prompted this rebuttal by Editor Dryden in the November Review from which this is reprinted. ACS provides Sweepstakes and Runner Up (Gold and Silver Certificates) but does not require they be awarded. Several shows have discontinued Sweepstakes—this is a local decision.*

C. W. (Clif) Lattin, a transplanted Californian who now lives in Lauderdale, Mississippi, is unhappy because of the Action taken by the Los Angeles Camellia Council in discontinuing the Sweepstakes Award in camellia shows that it sponsors; namely, the Early and Spring shows in Descanso Gardens. (See the October 1968 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW, page 12, "To Whom It May Concern".) In fact, "unhappy" is a mild word to use in describing his reaction.

I know Clif because he and I worked for the same company in California, albeit he was in Northern California and I in Southern California. Furthermore, I am a Director of the Los Angeles Camellia Council and seconded Bill Woodroof's motion to discontinue the Sweepstakes Award. It is appropriate, therefore, that I answer the points that Clif has made, not in my capacity of Editor of CAMELLIA REVIEW but as one of the Directors of the Los Angeles Camellia Council that has made him unhappy.

First, what is the Sweepstakes Award? It is essentially a recognition of *quantity* of good blooms in a camellia show, good enough to merit blue ribbons. All who have judged camellia shows know that "good enough to merit blue ribbons" is not an exact term; that is, there is no requirement that the blue ribbon flower rate 90 or 85 or 80 points on the judging scale. It is merely

that the judges, in their collective wisdom, have been fit to ward blue ribbons. At least that has been the situation in Southern California and I hazard a guess on the basis of having judged with people from outside our area who have visited and been invited to judge in our shows, that we are not alone in this respect.

Maybe we are different from other parts of camellialand, but the camellia people in Southern California have not believed that an Award for Quantity has deserved the emphasis that it has received. I have observed over the years that the people who earned Best Flower, in whatever category, modestly preened because of their achievement but those who earned Sweepstakes generally passed it off with the comment "I just had more flowers in the show." We have found that some of the Sweepstakes winners have deliberately entered fewer blooms in shows because of their desire not to "compete for Sweepstakes", a step that actually reduced the number of good blooms on the show tables.

We took two steps to lessen the effect of quantity in show entries. First, we limited the number of blooms that could be entered. This step was motivated also by the limited space that was available for most shows, even in open Descanso Gardens. Actually, the limitation was not unreasonable—60 or so blooms in the single bloom classes and varying numbers in the multiple bloom classes. Actually, this limitation has caused very few bloom entries to be withheld because there are very few, if any, growers in Southern California who can come up with sixty good candidates for blue ribbon at the time of a camellia show. With regard to the limitation on multiple-bloom

entries, this limitation has reduced the amount of color in the show but not the number of candidates for blue ribbons. For some reason, some exhibitors have felt that the only thing necessary for a multi-bloom entry has been the required number of blooms of a variety, without regard to whether they match in size, form, color, or markings. It has lessened the biggest headache of the Placement Committee—finding room for all the non-descript multi-bloom entries that are made in camellia shows.

Second, we faced the issue with regard to entry of "new varieties" by providing that blue ribbons would be counted toward Sweepstakes only when there were three or more entries of a variety. This factor, and not entries of older varieties, was a major cause of dissatisfaction, although entries of older varieties caused some unhappiness because most camellia hobbyists in Southern California have limited space in their gardens and have had to choose between the older varieties of larger size and the newer varieties which of course take less space because the plants are not as large. There is the additional condition that some people specialize in the "new hot numbers" and are in regular communication with people in other parts of the country to obtain scions that are not yet in commercial channels and certainly not available to the usual grower in our camellia nurseries. We decided that we should create a condition where the competition for Sweepstakes was among the hobbyists who were growing the varieties that were more than selective in the area.

This plan worked reasonably satisfactorily; at least we heard no grumbings among the people who entered our camellia shows, whether from what we call the Los Angeles area or from other camellia societies. We had three different winners of Sweepstakes in the Descanso Gardens Spring Show in the five years 1962-1966, the last five years of the Award.

Fred Hamilton of Santa Maria, 175 miles from Los Angeles, an active S.C.C.S. member who regularly attends the Society meetings, won in 1962, 1963 and 1964. Silas Jones of Fresno, 225 miles away and a member of the Central California Camellia Society, won in 1965. Edwards Metcalf of San Marino won in 1966.

As stated previously, the action of the Los Angeles Camellia Council was taken to eliminate the factor of quantity of blooms from award recognition in the Descanso Gardens shows. Only three of the seven societies that constitute the Los Angeles Camellia Council hold their own local shows—Temple City, Pomona and San Diego, a recent member of the Council. The Temple City Society had discontinued the Sweepstakes Award prior to the Council action. The Pomona Society discontinued the Award in 1967. The San Diego Society gave the Award in its 1967 and 1968 shows. The Bakersfield Society, not a member of

the Council but whose members actively participate in the Descanso show, discontinued the Sweepstakes Award in its 1968 Bakersfield show. The Directors of the Council, made up of two members each of the seven member societies, including the presidents, and a minority of at-large Directors, have no plans for persuading societies outside Southern California to discontinue the Sweepstakes Award.

Clif writes "Any well-informed exhibitor knows that percentage-wise a far greater majority of the trophies are taken by new varieties just because they are new." He underestimates the qualifications of California show judges to select winners on the basis of quality of bloom rather than on newness of the variety. We carried in the October 1968 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW, page 5, a list of the "Best" camellias in 1967-1968 California shows. "New" is a relative term and what may be new to one area might be nearly "old hat" to

another. I suppose that the test is whether the variety has been available in an area long enough so that a goodly number of the exhibitors could have a plant of blooming size. On this basis, only three of the Very Large and Large varieties would be considered to be new—'ELEGANS SUPREME', 'BETTY SHEFFIELD BLUSH SUPREME', and 'TOMORROW PARK HILL'. Four of the Medium size varieties fall in this category—'SUNSET OAKS', 'ALLIE BLUE', 'ONE ALONE' and possibly 'ANNETTE GEHRY'. While I am not an "expert" on the Boutonniere group, most of the names listed have been on the show tables that I have judged for the past several years. I find on the list of Large, Very Large and Medium winners such varieties as 'DONCKELARIJ' (1834), 'HERME' (1875), 'MAGNOLIAEFLORE' (1886), 'LADY LOCK' (1898), 'FLAME' (1917) and 'GLEN 40' (1942). The older varieties have not been overlooked by California show judges when the

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quality of the blooms has merited "Best."

To summarize: We believe that *quality* of blooms, not quantity of entries, should be the basis of awards in camellia shows. To this end, we have expanded the number of Classes for which major awards are made and have included the runner-up in the different Classes among major award recipients. The elimination of the Sweepstakes Award from our Descanso Gardens show schedule has acceptably met conditions and attitudes as they exist in Southern California. We welcome competition from outside our area; in fact, the exhibitors from "across the mountain," those from the areas of the Bakersfield and Fresno societies, usually dominate the Descanso show from the standpoint of quality of blooms.

As for Clif's suggestion that we should adhere to A.C.S. suggested schedules and regulations, we believe that this would be a horrible thought to the majority of the A.C.S. Directors, who are representative of the part of the United States that has been most outspoken for States Rights since the days of John C. Calhoun—over 100 years ago.

-----ACS-----

Longfellow On Camellias

Dr. John H. Urabec of Los Angeles, our new Director for California, gave our library a rare item—an original letter to a friend from Henry W. Longfellow. The Boston area has long been a centre of camellia interest. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has its 140th Annual Camellia Show this month.

"Camb Feb. 13, 1881

My Dear Sir,

Mr. Owen came last evening in all the rain and brought the beautiful basket of camellias you were kind enough to send me.

Please accept my cordial thanks for these splendid flowers, and believe me

Yours very truly,

Henry W. Longfellow"

Results of Pacific Coast Elections

Election of directors for the Pacific Coast was completed November 9, 1968. Since all incumbents had served two or more consecutive three-year terms, they were not eligible for consideration for a third term.

New Directors-at-Large are:

Robert E. Ehrhart, Walnut Creek, California, and William B. Johnson, Fresno, California.

Dr. John H. Urabec, Los Angeles, California State Director.

Col. Claud G. Farrow, Portland, Oregon-Washington State State Director.

These directors will take office at the Annual Meeting in Biloxi in January, 1969.

-----ACS-----

New Directors Elected to Complete Unexpired Terms in Atlantic Coast Territory

Due to the death of Georgia Director Carl Good in September, the ACS Board of Directors elected G. Stuart Watson of Albany to complete his unexpired term.

Douglas Deane Hall of Chevy Chase, Maryland, at Director Lewis Knock's suggestion, was elected to complete Mr. Knock's term. Mr. Knock is moving from Maryland to Salemburg, North Carolina.

Eugene M. Worrell, Norfolk, Virginia, was elected to complete Dr. J. M. Habel's term since Dr. Habel was elected to the ACS presidency.

Nominations and elections of directors for the Atlantic Coast States will take place in the Fall of 1969. These states are Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland-District of Columbia and adjoining Virginia counties.

-----ACS-----

A Wheel Chair for Our Garden

Noting that sometimes a friend or relative is unable to walk around our extensive garden and is left in the car while others enjoy exploring, Maxwell and Gertrude Murray of Fort Valley have given us a wheel chair. This is stored in the little white building near the parking lot entrance. This, of course, is available for use without charge. Many elderly visitors or others temporarily disabled now are able to accompany their friends or family through the garden.

This was a very thoughtful gift of the Murrys which many will enjoy. With our new irrigation system, the camellias at Masee Lane are more beautiful than ever before. We are welcoming thousands of visitors from Interstate 75 on their way to or from Florida. Many have never before seen camellias except at a florist shop.

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THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63110

Donations to ACS Endowment Fund

(Through December 4, 1968)

State	Number of Contributions	Cash Donations	Pledges	Stock-Gifts Value Date of Receipt
Alabama	86	\$ 4,515.14	\$ 1,368.34	\$ 1,100.00
Arkansas	11	240.00	90.00	
California	101	7,183.00	2,313.00	6,997.00
Delaware	1	10.00		
District of Columbia	4	100.00		1,225.50
Connecticut	2	10.00		
Florida	93	12,621.31	730.00	
Georgia	450	38,809.37	5,094.52	11,100.00
Illinois	1	5.00		
Indiana	3	10.00		
Kentucky	3	511.00		
Louisiana	53	3,012.15	310.00	
Maryland	20	516.00		365.63
Massachusetts	3	80.00		
Michigan	5	40.00		
Mississippi	33	1,294.50	200.00	
Nebraska	1	10.00		
New Jersey	1	25.00		
New York	7	1,605.00		
North Carolina	127	9,462.00		9,075.00
Oklahoma	2	70.00	30.00	
Ohio	2	35.00		
Oregon	3	250.00		
Pennsylvania	4	65.00		
South Carolina	103	9,285.00	60.00	100.00
Tennessee	26	1,919.00		35.00
Texas	61	5,178.61	645.00	1,235.00
Vermont	1	10.00		
Virginia	122	9,988.65	1,055.00	
Washington	1	35.00		
West Virginia	1	10.00		
Australia	2	110.00		
England	1	10.00		
New Zealand	1	2.00		
	1,335	\$107,027.73	\$ 11,895.86	\$ 31,233.13
Mr. Strother		37,000.00		
		\$144,027.73	\$ 11,895.86	\$ 31,233.13

Total contributions, cash, pledges and stock gifts: \$179,899.72.

—ACS—

Gifts of Furnishings for New Headquarters

When the furnishings for Headquarters were selected by our decorator a year ago our building committee decided to go ahead and completely furnish the building and pay for these out of Endowment Funds rather than for members wishing to donate furnishings to purchase them individually.

They can then reimburse the Endowment Fund if they wish to donate a particular piece. This plan has been very successful. It also enabled us to purchase them at a considerable reduction and to have them in perfect harmony. Many of the furnishings have now been donated—that is—the

Endowment Fund has been reimbursed by donors in the amount the various pieces cost.

The following have been recently donated:

Antique Candle Table for Reception Room—Mrs. George Y. Blair and Mr. George Y. Blair, Jr., in memory of the late Mr. Blair.

Twelve light brass chandelier for Library—Friends of the late Mr. Blair.

Heavy copper urn for front steps—Mrs. M. J. Witman.

Wheel Chair for the garden—Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell R. Murray.

Other furnishings still available as gifts or memorials are:

Chippendale Wing Chair (olive damask)—\$370.00.

Queen Anne side chair (gold texture)—\$190.00.

Open arm chair (gold and green upholstery)—\$195.00.

Open arm chair (needle point upholstery) \$370.00.

Pair of Chinese porcelain vases (late Chang period) for mantel—\$120.00 each.

Pair of double arm hurricane sconces—\$90.00 each.

One twelve-light brass chandelier (original in Capitol)—\$299.00.

Five green leather upholstered walnut chairs for library—\$200.00 each.

Pair of Tayloe House lanterns for hallway—\$150.00 each.

West Carriage Gate lantern for Garden Entrance to building—\$100.00.

Arm chair (olive texture)—\$277.00.

Wing chair (Quail print upholstery)—\$257.00.

Drawer and bookcase unit (mahogany)—\$335.00.

Clara Maria Pope framed Camellia prints—\$50.00 each.

—ACS—

Contributions are now needed more than ever. With our fine gifts we have increased obligations.

New Varieties Registered

'KOHINOR' (Reg. No. 1067). A 6-year-old chance seedling of 'BUDDHA' (reticulata), that first bloomed in 1963, originated by Mrs. Monique I. Peer and propagated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., for commercial introduction in 1969.

Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with dark-green leaves averaging 3-1/2 to 4 inches in length and 1-1/2 to 2 inches in width.

The semidouble flower, resembling 'FRIZZLE WHITE' in form, 5-1/2 inches in diameter and 3-1/2 to 4 inches in depth with 12 petals. The flower color is orchid-pink with yellow anther and filaments, blooming from Jan. thru March. Texture and lasting qualities are excellent. Blooms have rabbit ears.

'BETTY M. LEE' (Reg. No. 1068). A 13-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1962, originated and propagated by Sam Monroe, Waycross, Ga., for commercial introduction in 1968.

Plant growth is average and medium in growth rate with dark-green leaves averaging 3 inches in length and 1-1/2 inches in width.

The rose form double flower resembles 'LADY KAY' in form is 4-1/2 inches in diameter and 3 inches deep with 20 petals. The flower color is deep red with 60 yellow anthers and 64 white filaments. Midseason to late. It is long lasting, firm texture, cold resistant with rabbit ears.

'DOROTHY BROWN' (Reg. No. 1069). An 8-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1964, originated by L. B. Wilson, Jr. and propagated by L. B. Wilson, Jr., and Helmuth Scholl, Jr., Gulfport, Miss., for commercial introduction at ACS Convention in Jan., 1969.

Plant growth is average and medium in rate with dark-green leaves

averaging 4-3/4 inches in length and 2-1/2 inches in width.

The peony form flower is 5 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth with 26 to 30 petals and 6 to 8 petaloids. The color is soft pink (Nickerson Color Fan Munsell Hue 7.5 RP 8/5) with yellow anther and filaments. Season Dec. to March.

'BROADWATER' (Reg. No. 1070). An 8 year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1965, originated by L. B. Wilson, Jr., and propagated by L. B. Wilson, Jr., and Helmuth Scholl, Jr., Gulfport, Miss., for commercial introduction at ACS Convention in Jan., 1969.

Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate, with dark-green leaves averaging 4-3/4 inches in length and 2-1/2 inches in width.

The peony form flower is 6 inches in diameter and 3-1/2 inches in depth with 30 to 36 petals and 5 to 7 petaloids. The color is deep pink (Nickerson Color Fan Munsell Hue 7.5 RP 6/12) with yellow anther and filaments. Season from Dec. to March.

'DOCTOR GEECHEE' (Reg. No. 1071). A 15-year-old chance seedling that

first bloomed in 1964, originated by Robert V. Burgess and propagated by Robert Burgess Nursery, Savannah, Ga.

Plant growth is upright, spreading, open and rapid in rate, with dark-green leaves averaging 5-3/8 in length and 2-3/4 inches in width.

The semidouble flower resembles 'FRIZZLE WHITE' and is 7-3/4 inches in diameter and 3 inches deep with 23 petals and no petaloids. The color is bright red with yellow anther. Mid-season.

'RAGLAND SUPREME' (Reg. No. 1072). A 4-year-old chance seedling of 'GIGANTEA ALBA' that first bloomed in 1958, originated and propagated by Mr. Reg Ragland, Pauma Valley, Calif.

Plant growth is upright, average, dense and medium in rate with dark-green leaves averaging 3-1/2 inches in length and 2 inches in width.

The formal double flower is 3-3/4 inches in diameter and 2 inches deep with 32 petals. The color is milk white with no anthers or filaments. Mid-season.

Container-Grown Camellias

Large assortment of sizes and new varieties. All plants grown in containers in sand-based potting soil, which insures rapid root growth into your soil.

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Camellia Flower Blight Spreading

The most serious disease of Camellias is without a doubt Camellia Flower Blight. This causes a hideous rotting of the flower almost overnight. Someone described its appearance "as if someone spat tobacco juice in the face of the flower".

Other camellia diseases such as die back and root rot, can be controlled more readily than can blight.

This disease was first reported in California in 1938, apparently imported on earth on the roots of Camellias from Japan where it was described in 1919. Since that time it has spread rapidly to practically every Camellia growing state.

To understand the nature of the problem it is necessary to know something of the life cycle of the causal fungus, *Sclerotinia camelliae*, Hara. The disease first appears as small brown spots usually near the center or base of the petals. These quickly

enlarge, especially running along the veins. When diseased petals are rubbed the infected portion disintegrates, whereas wind or freeze damaged tissue remains intact. Within a few days the fungus completely covers the flower.

When the flower or petals drop to the soil the infected tissue enlarges and hardens, being dark colored and of varying sizes. These are called sclerotia. In this stage the fungus is known as a mummy and can resist drying out, most chemicals and is inconspicuous, often being embedded in the soil. This infested soil is often transported in balling the roots of plants and the fungus may be spread wherever plants are shipped. The following season the same conditions which favor flowering also favor formation of fruiting bodies (apothecia). These are tiny cup shaped structures on stalks, like a tiny golf tee, which

grow out of the mummies. Spores are produced by the millions in these cups and are expelled into the air as dust where they may be blown for considerable distances, some of which settle on camellia petals. The causal fungus cannot be transmitted directly from flower to flower but must go through the resting (mummy) stage, produce fruiting bodies and be transmitted by spores. The plant itself is not affected—only the flowers.

GIB ROLE

Since the normal flowering season of most Camellias is in January, February and March, Fall flowering varieties and those flowered in the Fall by using gib acid are not affected as the spores are not produced from the resting state until winter and early spring.

Since plants with soil attached may contain the resting stage (mummies or sclerotia), bare rooting of plants from doubtful, or known areas of infection is urged as a control measure. The fungus may live over in the resting stage for a number of years.

SANITATION

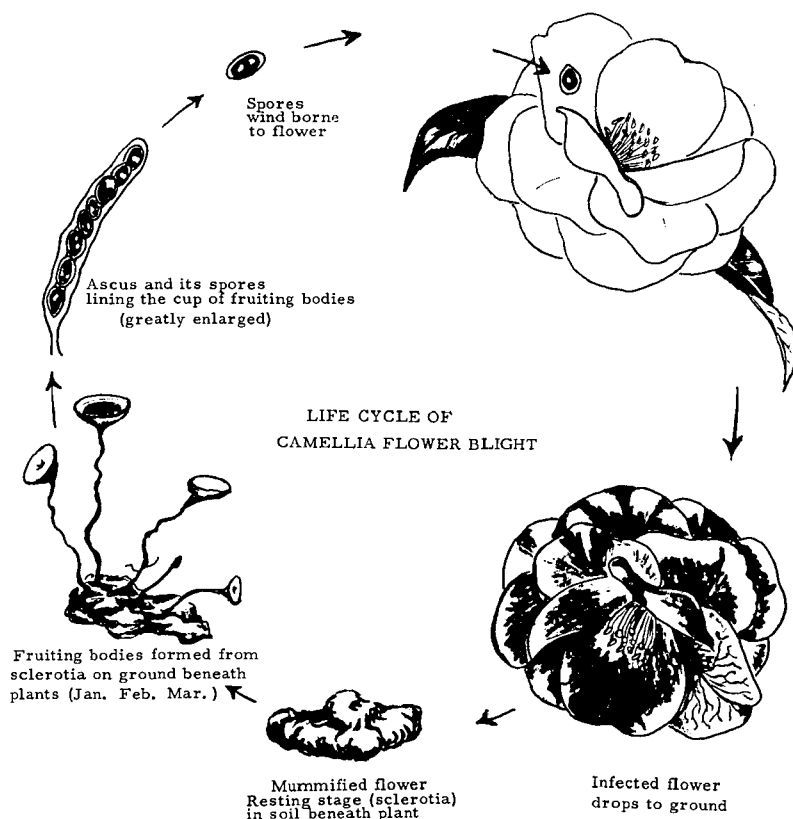
In a large planting it is difficult to pick up and burn all fallen flowers and petals, but this is highly advisable. Select varieties which fall whole instead of shattering. At the end of the flowering season remove and burn the mulch.

Sanitation is a community problem. If your neighbor does not destroy infected flowers and mulch, your garden will be reinfected.

ACS has a show rule that all flowers be burned at the end of the show as a precaution. Scions may be salvaged from the flowers without danger.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

Terraclor (pentachloronitrobenzine) applied at the rate of 1 pound of 75% wettable powder per 150 sq. feet or



3 pounds of 20% dust per 150 sq. feet has given excellent control. Also Ferbam (76% Fermate) has been effective when used at the rate of 1½ pounds per 150 sq. feet. In the resting stage the fungus is almost immune to chemical control, hence chemicals must be applied to kill the fruiting or spore bearing bodies which appear in January, February and March.

Mulch should be pulled back when treating the soil. Mid November is suggested for the first application of drench or dust under the plant and for a distance of two feet beyond the branches. Applications at 30-day intervals are suggested.

If you don't now have Camellia Flower Blight be sure you don't bring it in. Observe quarantines. Buy plants from inspected areas only. Bare rooting is a good precaution. Practice sanitation by picking up flowers if possible and removing and burning mulch. Encourage your neighbors to do likewise. Report any suspicious looking flowers to your county agent or the State plant pathologist.

If you already have an infection use chemical control in addition to the above measures and be careful about distributing flowers or plants so as to avoid spreading the fungus. Scions may be distributed without danger if flower buds are removed.

Observe quarantines.

ACTI-DIONE RZ

Shows being held in infested areas recommend spraying the flowers with Acti-Dione RZ to prevent growth of the fungus from the spore stage. This has proven very effective but is impractical for controlling development of the fungus on flowers still on the plant since it would have to be applied every few days.

See Parsons' article in *Camellia Journal*, September 1964, page 34.

Flowers from infested areas may be exhibited elsewhere without danger of spreading the disease if all flowers are burned at the end of the show.

New Book To Be Published

"ALL ABOUT CAMELLIAS"

At the meeting of the governing board of the American Camellia Society held at Masee Lane on November 14th, Dr. W. F. Mathis, Director at Large, Atlantic Coast, proposed that the ACS publish a book concerning all phases of Camellia Culture.

Dr. Mathis stated in his proposal that due to his connection with the South Georgia Camellia Society Gibberellic Acid Project, he receives many requests each year for literature concerning all phases of Camellia Culture. Since there are only two current books available on the subject, his stock answer is, "Join the American Camellia Society." It would be necessary to search through a number of ACS publications before all the information published in this book could be accumulated.

He further stated that he has felt for some time that the ACS needs to do more for beginner Camellia growers. Most of the books published on Camellias have been too expensive and technical for the rank amateur.

He felt that it would be a great public service if the ACS would publish a book on Camellia Culture that would be written in language that a neophyte could understand, and the cost be nominal. The proceeds, if any, will be contributed to the ACS Foundation.

The subjects to be covered in detail by an expert in each field are as follows:

- Rooting*
- Air Layering*
- Seedlings*
- Hybridizing*
- Grafting*
- Gibberellic Acid*
- pH of Soil*
- Equivalents*
- Greenhouse Construction*
- Pruning*
- Spraying*
- Fertilizing*
- Dieback*
- Species*
- Flower Blight*
- Sports*
- How to Select Camellias*
- Greenhouse Culture*
- Outdoor Planting and Care—*
How to transfer from container to ground.
- Diseases and Pests—*How to Recognize and Control.
- Twenty Best Varieties to Grow Outside—*Several localities.
- Twenty Best Varieties to Grow in Greenhouse*
- Camellia Shows—*Purpose, how to select blooms, how to store, how to enter, how to wire.
- Best Varieties to Grow for Flower Arrangements*
- Short Description of All Named Varieties*
- Short History of ACS and ACS Foundation*
- Description of Masee Lane—*ACS Headquarters and Garden.
- Invitation to Join ACS—*Invitation to Make Donation to Foundation.

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Our Cover Flower— 'Barbara Colbert'

Ralph May named this beautiful Camellia for his granddaughter, Barbara Terry Colbert of Meridian, Mississippi. This is a cross of 'WILDWOOD' and 'JESSIE KATZ' which first flowered in the Fall of 1964. It is a very large clear pink, 5-1/2 inches in diameter not gibbed, grown outside.

Flowering season November to March. Released this season by Gerbing Camellia Nursery, Fernandina Beach, Florida.

-----ACS-----

No Increase in Dues for 1969 But—Dues Must Be Increased in 1970

Although the ACS Governing Board has long felt the necessity for an increase in dues from our present \$6 to a suggested \$7.50, \$8 or even \$10, this has been postponed several times in hopes that the number of members could be increased as a means of boosting our income.

At its meeting on November 14th the Governing Board reluctantly but unanimously voted to increase dues effective January 1, 1970. Not since 1960 have dues been increased.

Effective for 1970 dues will be increased to \$7.50. 1970 dues paid prior to 1970 must be for \$7.50.

It is emphasized that no part of the increased dues is to go into the Endowment Fund. Most publications—magazines, books and newspapers—have been forced to increase their rates substantially. The new minimum wage laws have caused a big jump in costs of paper, printing, utility rates, transportation and other costs which affect us. Postal rates have jumped several times in the past few years and at the same time the ACS office performs much of the work formerly done by the Post Office such as sorting, bundling, etc.

No part of dues are being used to pay for new headquarters, furnishings, maintenance of the garden or research. The headquarters and fur-

nishings have been paid for from Endowment Funds — certainly not from dues. No part of dues are being used to increase the Secretary's salary or those of his assistants although they have not been raised in recent years.

It was decided not to increase dues in 1969 although we are on the borderline of running in the red for the first time in years. Deficits in operating costs of serving the membership cannot be met from the Endowment Fund income. We will have to dip into our meager savings from dues accumulated over the years. The purpose of the Endowment Fund is to provide additional services—needed research, maintenance of the garden, greenhouse, cataloguing the library, and other items which are outside the services covered by dues.

-----ACS-----

Joint Husband-Wife Memberships

Two years ago the ACS Governing Board instituted a \$10 joint husband-wife membership. This proved to be popular. Last year there were 85 such memberships.

Many couples like to judge at the various shows. A requirement for being appointed as a judge is that each be a member of ACS. With the joint membership, only one set of publications—Journals and Yearbooks—are sent, thus saving \$2.00. Under the individual membership plan many had requested that only one set of publications be mailed. This is a considerable saving in these times of rising prices, labor costs, and increased taxes.

When payment of 1969 dues is made, many will take advantage of this saving. Some may wish to continue separate memberships so as to receive two sets of publications, one of which may be sent to a library or individual. It is believed that this plan will attract more joint memberships, where both would like to be listed as members whether they care to judge or not. Such joint memberships carry all other benefits including voting.

What Now?

Now that ACS has completed its headquarters building, furnished it and installed an automatic sprinkler system, does the Endowment Fund need additional money? Definitely yes.

In October 1966 when our Endowment Fund Raising Committee set a goal of \$500,000, some felt this was an impossible dream. Why should so much money be needed?

\$100,000 was needed in capital improvements listed above. This money was quickly raised with an initial boost of \$37,000 in cash from Mr. Strother. Others contributed from \$1.00 to \$10,000. In addition some \$80,000 is invested in a trust fund from which we may use only the income produced.

Funds for a modern greenhouse are now practically assured—over \$7,000 of the \$10,000 needed.

We plan to make no further major improvements at this time; however, we are faced with maintenance of the garden which amounts to \$8,000 to \$10,000 per year. Income from dues is not used to maintain the garden, finance needed research and other services.

If only 4,000 of our more than 7,000 members would contribute as much as \$25 per year for a few years this would soon build up our Endowment to such a point that it would produce \$20,000 annually. The Endowment Fund is not to be used to supplement dues to cover the normal operating cost of the Society itself.

No donation is too small. Many contribute \$5 or \$10. Throughout our fund raising no pressure has been exerted on the membership to contribute. Some feel they cannot do so for various reasons. The amount one gives is not disclosed. Many make a donation in memory of a departed friend or in honor of living friends or relatives. All gifts are tax deductible. Some contribute anonymously.

Tammia Nursery Introduces

1-Year Grafts \$10.00 and \$12.50 (depending on size)

'Allie Habel'	'Cover Girl'	'Elsie Ruth Marshall'	'Katherine Maryott'	'Tiffany'
'Blush Supreme'	'Commander Mulroy'	'Francie L' (Hybrid)	'Leanne's Tomorrow'	'Tomorrow Var.'
'Betty Sheffield Dream'	'Charlie Bettes'	'Elizabeth Hicklin'	'Lila Naff' (Retic.)	'Tomorrow's Dawn'
'Blonde Betty'	'Countess of Orkney'	'Fire Chief'	'Lionhead' (Retic.)	'Tomorrow Parkhill'
'Betty Sheff. Blush Var.'	'Chapel Bell'	(Hybrid) S. & Var.	'Mary Paige'	'Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn'
'Bienville'	'Diamond Head' (Hybrid)	'Fifth Avenue'	'Mr. Sam'	'Vernon Mayo'
'Bill Arant'	'Dr. Huffman'	'High Noon' S. & Var.	'Pat La Motte Jones'	'Woodville Red Blush'
'Carter's Sunburst'	'Diddy's Pink Organdie'	'Helen Bower'	'Pink Diddy'	'William Hertrich'
'Carter's Sunburst Pink'	'Elegans Supreme'	'Irving Corbett Var.'	'Pearl's Pet' (Min.)	(Retic.)
'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var.'	'Elsie Jury' (Hybrid)	'Julia Hamiter' (Hybrid)	'Rosea Superba' S. & Var.	'Thelma Dale Blush'
'Crimson Robe' (Retic.)	'E. G. Waterhouse'	'Julia France'	'Susan Shackelford'	'Guilio Nuccio Var.'
'Clark Hubbs Var.'	(Hybrid)	'Julia Wilson'	'Spring Fever' S. & Var.	(Extra white)
'Cheryl Lynn'	'Erica Mc Minn'	'Kathryn Marbury'	'Sawada's Dream'	'Clown Red S. & Var.'

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'Betty Sheffield'	'Blush Supreme'	'Dixie Knight & Supreme'	'Chapel Bell'	'Guilio Nuccio Fimbriated, S. & Var.'
'Betty Sheffield Blush'	'Blush Supreme Anemone'	'Miss Charleston Var.'	'Diddy's Pink Organdie'	'High Noon'
'Betty Sheffield Coral'	'Funny Face Betty & Var.'	'Emmett Barnes'	'Clown Red & Var.'	'Mary Agnes Patin & Var.'
'Betty Sheffield Dream'	'Bienville'	'Edelweiss'	'Fran Mathis'	'Sawada's Dream'
'Betty Sheffield Pink'	'Cover Girl'	'Ethel Davis Var.'	'Grand Slam'	'Susan Stone'
'Betty Sheffield Supreme'	'Carter's Sunburst'	'Extravaganza & Pink Var.'	'Gus Menard'	'All Tomorrows'
'Betty Sheffield Variegated'	'Also Pink & Var.'	'Florence Stratton'	'Guilio Nuccio, S. & Var.'	
'Blonde Betty'	'Commander Mulroy'			

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'JONATHAN'
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'EL DORADO' (Hyb.)
'SPRING FEVER'
'MATADOR'
'POPE JOHN XXIII'

Also

'TROJAN HORSE'—Our own very large loose peony pink which won best seedling in the 1967 Birmingham Show.

2-Year Grafts

'ALLIE HABEL'
'PAT LA MOTTE JONES'
'TOM KNUDSON'
'FRANCIE L' (Hyb.)
'ELSIE RUTH MARSHALL'
'HARRIET BISBEE'

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Camellia Scions - Greenhouse Protected

GROUP NO. 1

'Barbara Colbert', \$3
'Blush Tomorrow', \$3
'China Lady', \$3
'Descanso Mist', S & V, \$4
'Doctor Fay Shaw', \$3
'Dr. Louis Polizzi', \$3
'Easter Morn', \$3
'Ella Ward Parsons', \$3

'Evelyn Poe', \$3
'Evelyn Poe Pink', Var., \$3
'Georgia Sunset', S & V, \$5
'Glenn's Orbit', \$3
'Grand Prix', \$3
'Harriet Knapp', \$5
'Helene Carlin', \$4
'James Lockington', \$2

'Joe Pylon', \$5
'John Taylor', Var., \$3
'Kohinor', S & V, \$3
'Mandalay Queen', \$3
'Mike Witman', \$5
'Milo Rowell', \$5
'Nuccio Red Velvet', \$5
'Pearle Cooper', \$3

'Pink Elephant', Var., \$3
'Pink Ruffles', \$3
'Silver Mist', \$3
'Snooty Beauty', \$3
'Sugar Daddy', \$4
'Sunning Hills', \$3
'Susan Waring', \$3
'Sweetie Pie' (Min.), \$3

'Temple Mist', \$3
'Tomorrow Crown Jewel', \$3
'Tomorrow Peony', Var., \$3
'Trojan Horse', \$4
'Bernadette Karsten' (Two Ton Tony), \$3

GROUP NO. 2—\$2.00

'Annie Tee'
'Autumn Beauty'
'Bill Quattlebaum'
'Blush Supreme Anemone'
'Calder's Treasure'
'Coral Sunset'
'Corin'
'Debbie'

'Elena Lorenzo'
'Elsie Ruth Marshall'
'Fifth Avenue'
'Florence Sharp'
'Full House'
'Harriet Bisbee'
'Head Table'
'Ivory Tower'

'Jonathan', S & V
'Junior Miss'
'Leonora Marscher'
'Lila Naff', S & V
'Margaret Davis'
'Marian D. Marscher'
'Mary Alice Cox'
'Matador', S & V

'Oh Boy'
'Pat La Motte Jones', S & V
'Patsy Rish'
'Pink Elephant'
'Pink Masterpiece'
'Red Moon', Var.
'Reg Ragland Supreme'
'Sentimental'

'Shot Silk'
'Susan Shackelford'
'Tam O' Shanter'
'Ted Kohl', Var.
'Tobe Ellen'
'Vallee Knudsen'
'Wm. F. Bray', Var.

GROUP NO. 3—\$1.00

'Alaskan Belle'
'Albert Horne'
'Alexis Smith'
'Alice Maree'
'Allie Blue'
'Allie Habel'
'Alta Gavin'
'Amabel Lansdell'
'Ann Southern'
'Anna Ray', Var.
'Annette Gehry'
'Annie M. True', S & V
'Anticipation'
'Apple Queen'
'Aroma'
'Arthur Weisner'
'Aubrey Harris'
'Belle of the Ball'
'Berenice Beauty'
'Berenice Perfection'
'Bertha Levi', Var.
'Betty Burgess'
'Betty Chiffon'
'Betty Foy Sanders'
'Betty Robinson'
'Betty Sheffield Coral'
'Betty Sheffield Dawn'
'Betty Sheffield Supreme'
'Betty Sheffield Veined'
'Betty Sheffield White'
'Beulah Alphin'
'Bill Arant', S & V
'Bill Blount'
'Black Knight'
'Blanche Graham'
'Blaze of Glory'
'Blond Betty'
'Blush Supreme'
'Bonanza' (Sas.)
'Brigadoon'
'Brooksie's Rosea Superba'
'Buddy Billups'
'Butterfly Wings'
'Can Can'
'Candy Cane'
'Carters S/B', Pink & Var.
'Cecile'
'Chandler's Victory'
'Chapel Bell'
'Charlean', S & V
'Charlie Bettes'
'Chatham'
'Cheryl Lynn', S & V
'Christian McSween'
'Cindy Ann'
'Claire Thompson'
'Clarise Carlton', Var.
'Clark Hubbs', S & V
'Clown'
'Coed'
'Colonel Reb'
'Commander Mulroy'
'Conquistador'
'Coral Mist Blush'
'Coral Reefs'

'Cover Girl'
'Daintree Sievers'
'Dan Graves', S & V
'Dark of the Moon'
'Dazzle'
'Diamond Head'
'Diddy Mealing Pink'
'Diddy's Pink Organic'
'Donation'
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