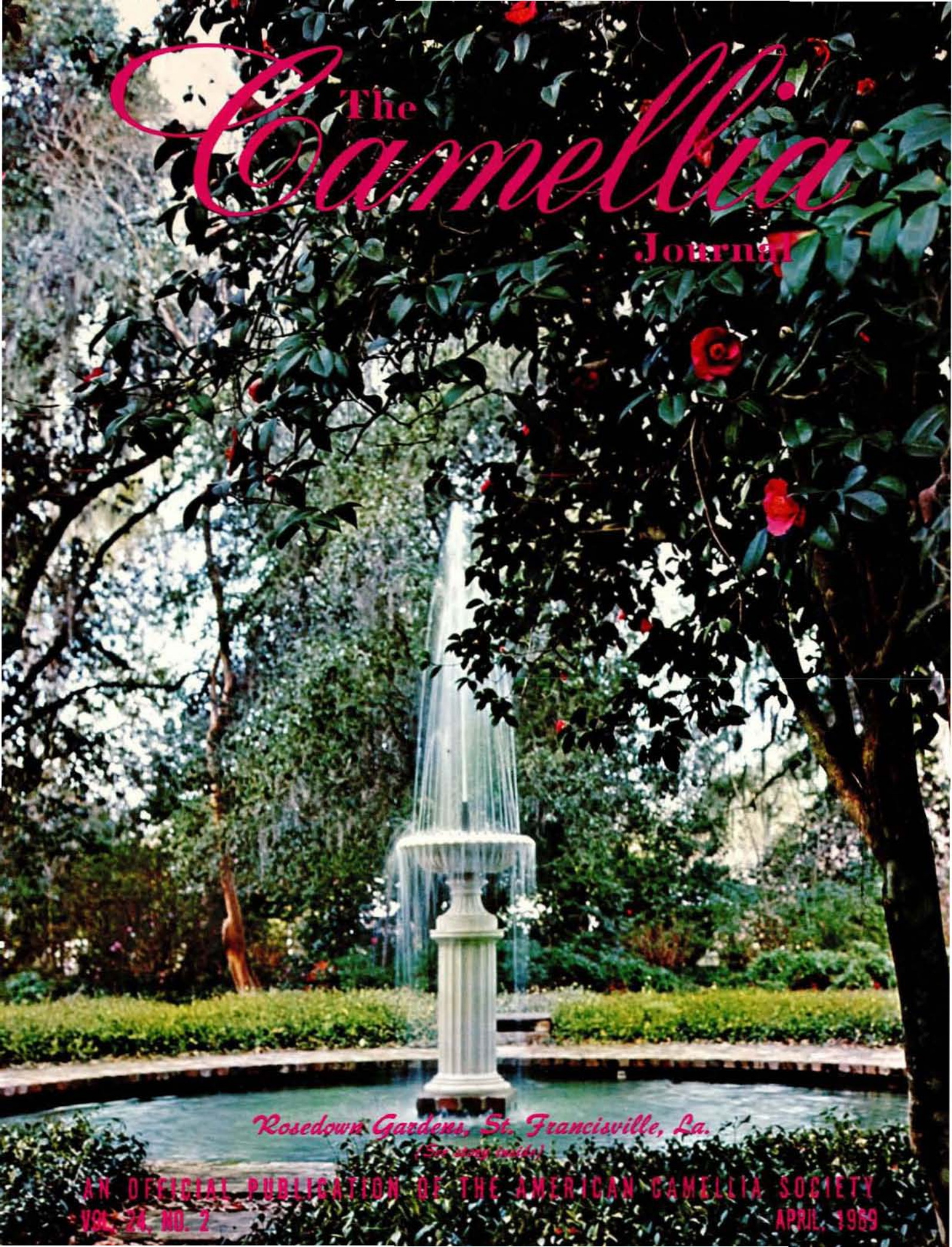


The background of the cover is a photograph of a garden. In the center, a white, tiered fountain with a single column rises from a pool of water, spraying a fine mist upwards. The garden is lush with greenery, including manicured hedges and various trees. In the foreground, the dark, glossy leaves and red buds of a camellia tree frame the top and right sides of the image. The title 'The Camellia Journal' is overlaid on the top half of the image in a red, elegant script font.

# The *Camellia* Journal

*Rosedown Gardens, St. Francisville, La.*

*(See story inside)*

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY  
VOL. 24, NO. 2 APRIL, 1969



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# The Annual Meeting in Biloxi

## Was a Great Success

If one once attends an Annual or Fall Meeting, they are very likely to attend other ACS meetings. Local shows are great fun but at the two big ACS meetings each year members assemble from all over. California always has a good representation. There were members from Maryland, to Texas and Theo Ruckert from Australia.

An interesting program of entertainment, visits to gardens and nurseries, scientific discussions, fine speakers at the banquet, a very large show with many new varieties were provided by the Biloxi committee headed by Bob Leeton.

The Broadwater Beach Motel, the site of our 24th Annual Meeting, is a fabulous place. The various sections are so spread out in a beautiful landscaped park that some became lost.

Bea and Neal Rogers had a cottage next to the main building and entertained nightly (and daily) with Turkey shoots—"Wild Turkey," this is. Many were slaughtered.

Everyone seemed to have their little black books listing wanted scions and jotting down scions to send in return. Mark Cannon, George Wheeler, Buddy and Polly Bills, the Harold Cawoods, Son Hackney, Foster Bush and many others were busy as beavers scion swapping. Maybe there should be an official "bird dogging" award each year. Neal Rogers and Son Hackney received honorable mention for such an award.

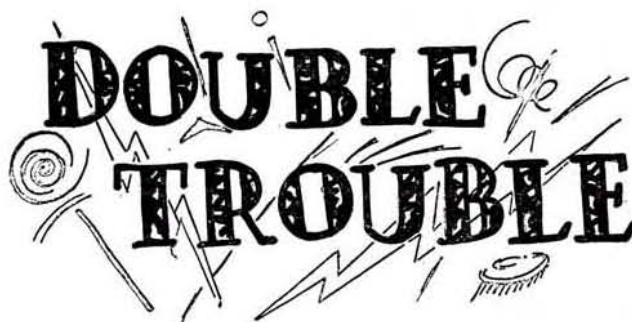
The Biloxi-Gulfport area is famous for seafood and the Broadwater Beach served us the finest seafood buffet

imaginable. Some went to Mary Mahoney's Old French House Restaurant in Biloxi. Mary herself is as fabulous as her excellent food. She even out-talked Marguerite Smith which is a rare accomplishment.

The Biloxi meeting was one of the most enjoyable though not as well attended as it deserved. It was wonderful to see Polly Bills again, Ann

Hackney, George Wheeler's bride Virginia, and all the other "Camellia Girls." Camellia people are undoubtedly the finest people of all.

Remember the Fall meeting in Norfolk, November 13, 14, 15. The Annual meeting in Orlando, Jan. 9, 10, 11, 1970. Plan well ahead for the California meeting in 1971 in Pasadena.



BY MERLE GISH



DADDY !  
HERE'S SOME MORE SCIONS

# President's Message

When this is written, I will just have returned from the annual meeting of the American Camellia Society in Gulfport. As always, I am inspired and encouraged by our members and the great effort they put into making all our undertakings so successful. This was a particularly good meeting.

You will notice in this issue a number of changes which have been made by your Board.

One of the most important and discussed changes was the increase in dues. This was brought about by the fact that it costs us a great deal more to print our publications and the increase in postage has required quite a bit more expense. Last year it cost us more to run the ACS than was taken in through dues. Because of this, your Board has increased the dues for single memberships to \$7.50 effective January 1, 1970. Joint membership of husband and wife has been increased to \$12. We would like to have more members consider this joint membership as your Society will be able to save a few dollars by not issuing two

publications to both man and wife. You will also notice that there was a slight decrease in membership last year. Most all of the camellia societies that I know of have had difficulty in keeping their membership up during the past few years. We all must make a concerted effort to bring new members into the ACS.

As you know from the articles in the *Journal* and *Yearbook*, our headquarters at Massee Lane are a source of pride to all of us. We have done great things in a short while, and I leave each time with a feeling of wonder that we could have achieved such an outstanding goal. Now that the building and its furnishings are nearly complete, we are turning our attention to much needed equipment for the gardens.

We feel that our next project should be the construction of greenhouses. We have made considerable progress towards obtaining money for this, but have not reached our goal as yet. We would like to build a number of

(Please turn to page 20)



President J. M. Habel, Jr. and Mrs. Habel are greeted by President Emeritus and Mrs. Alison J. Parsons.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE

## American Camellia Society

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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



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# The *Camellia*

Journal

AMERICA'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

Volume 24

Number 2

April 1969

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# SHOW DATES

## Place, Location and Sponsor

## Date

|                                                                                                                                                             |                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Richmond, Virginia, Richmond Camellia Society                                                                                                               | April 12-13, 1969           |
| Washington, D. C., The Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley<br>(Annual Show)                                                                              | April 19-20, 1969           |
| Nacogdoches, Texas, The Nacogdoches Camellia Club in connection<br>with the Texas Camellia Society's Annual Meeting                                         | November 1-2, 1969          |
| Savannah, Georgia, The Men's Garden Club of Savannah                                                                                                        | November 8-9, 1969          |
| Norfolk, Va., ACS Fall Meeting Headquarters at Golden Triangle<br>Motel in connection with ACS Fall Meeting                                                 | November 15-16, 1969        |
| Valdosta, Ga., Valdosta Camellia Society                                                                                                                    | November 15-16, 1969        |
| Bogalusa, La., Bogalusa High School Gym, Bogalusa Men's<br>Camellia Club                                                                                    | December 6-7, 1969          |
| Port Arthur, Texas, Men's Garden Club of Port Arthur                                                                                                        | December 6-7, 1969          |
| Moss Point, Miss., Moss Point Men's Camellia Club                                                                                                           | December 13-14, 1969        |
| Panama City, Fla., Municipal Auditorium, Camellia Society of<br>Panama City                                                                                 | January 3-4, 1970           |
| Orlando, Florida, Camellia Society of Central Florida in connection<br>with the ACS Annual Meeting, ACS Annual Meeting Headquarters,<br>Sheraton-Hilton Inn | January 10-11, 1970         |
| Pensacola, Fla., Municipal Auditorium, Men's Camellia Club,<br>Gulf Coast Camellia Society                                                                  | January 10-11, 1970         |
| Shreveport, La., Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport,<br>(Spring Show)                                                                                        | January 31-February 1, 1970 |
| Georgetown, S. C., Georgetown Council of Garden Clubs                                                                                                       | February 7-8, 1970          |
| Jackson, Miss., Jackson Camellia Society                                                                                                                    | February 7-8, 1970          |
| Savannah, Ga., The Men's Garden Club of Savannah                                                                                                            | February 7-8, 1970          |
| Augusta, Ga., Georgia R. R. Bank & Trust Co.                                                                                                                | February 21-22, 1970        |
| Charlotte, N. C., Men's Camellia Club                                                                                                                       | February 21-22, 1970        |
| Tuscaloosa, Ala., Tuscaloosa Men's Camellia Club                                                                                                            | January 31-February 1, 1970 |
| Shreveport, La., Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport (Fall Show)                                                                                              | November 2, 1970            |

## More About the Annual Meeting in Orlando

Orlando is making elaborate plans for our Annual Meeting January 8-10, 1970. The headquarters motel will be the beautiful new Statler-Hilton. Possibly we will have an especially escorted bus trip through the Cape Kennedy Space Center.

The address of the Statler-Hilton Inn is 3200 W. Colonial Drive. Take Exit 25 from Sunshine Parkway when traveling south. Or when traveling south on Interstate 95 from Jacksonville, take Interstate 4 which passes through downtown Orlando. Miami is 215 miles. Rates are: single \$12.00

ground floor, \$11.00 second floor; double \$14.00 and \$13.00; poolside rooms \$2.00 additional; enclosed poolside \$2.50 additional.

There will be more details in the Sept. and Nov. *Journals*.

—ASC—

## Memphis Invites ACS for Fall Meeting

The Memphis Camellia Society through Joe Brinkerhoff, Tennessee State Director, has extended the American Camellia Society an invitation to have the Fall Meeting in Memphis in 1970 or 1971. We also have an invitation from Tidewater

## Additional Show Judges Appointed

### ALABAMA

#### Birmingham:

George M. Wheeler

#### Montgomery:

Mrs. H. S. Bartlett

### ARKANSAS

#### Texarkana:

Walter F. Smith (Nov.)

### CALIFORNIA

#### Sebastopol:

Z. A. Tryon (Nov.)

#### Walnut Creek:

Robert E. Ehrhart

### LOUISIANA

#### New Orleans:

Vincent J. Ciolino (Nov.)

#### Shreveport:

Mrs. Pierce L. Graham (Nov.)

#### West Monroe:

E. B. Tompkins (Nov.)

### MARYLAND

#### Chevy Chase:

Douglas Deane Hall

### MISSISSIPPI

#### Jackson:

Barney G. Weems (Nov.)

Mrs. Barney G. Weems (Nov.)

### NORTH CAROLINA

#### Rose Hill:

Mrs. C. F. Hawes (Nov.)

### OREGON

#### Portland:

Col. Claud G. Farrow

### TEXAS

#### Texarkana:

R. H. Dixon (Nov.)

Russell Evans (Nov.)

Camellia Club of Wilmington, North Carolina, for the Fall of 1970.

Memphis would be an ideal site since there is a good concentration of ACS members in Tennessee and the adjoining states. Wilmington likewise will be a fine location. As soon as the conflict is resolved, we will publish the dates so as to avoid other possible conflicting shows.

# The Camellias That Saved Rosedown

OLA MAE WORD, St. Francisville, Louisiana

When Martha Barrow Turnbull planted camellias on the grounds of Rosedown Plantation in St. Francisville, La. in the 1840s, she did not dream that seedlings from these plants would be the key which would, more than a century later, save her house and gardens from ruin.

She would have been even more surprised if she could have known that the magnificent country estate which she and her husband, Daniel, created would one day become a monument to the halcyon days of her era, and that twentieth century camellia buffs would spend hours in her gardens, speculating on the parentage of the various blooms.

The names of varieties Martha Turnbull planted at Rosedown and recorded in her papers would sound strange to these camellia fanciers. Most of them are beautiful and intriguing, though, among them 'CUP OF BEAUTY' and 'WILDERII'. Another that sounds delightful is 'FIMBRIATA', which is described as being a "fringed white." Other varieties mentioned in her papers are more familiar, such as 'LADY HUMES BLUSH' and 'CANDIDISSIMA'. All are lovely, and it is with wonder and awe that visitors look at these flowers growing high in trees. Even as camellias fade and fall, they never seem to shatter, but hold their shape and descend "face up," decorating the ground for several days.

While the delicate camellia blossoms which have flourished for more than a century at Rosedown are scentless, they grow alongside huge trees of sweet olive (*Osmanthus fragrans*), where in winter months visitors walk in a cloud of fragrance.

## STORY OF ROSEDOWN

The story of Rosedown is the story of two women in love with the same tree-shaded, sweeping acres. Soon after Daniel Turnbull built Rosedown House in 1835, Martha began developing the gardens in the French landscape style of the seventeenth century. For almost sixty years she invested her talent for horticulture and design into creating one of the great gardens of her century. Mrs. Milton Underwood of Houston, Texas, present owner of the showplace, rescued them from ruin when she and her husband purchased the property in 1956 with the thought of restoring both house and gardens.

It was spring when Mrs. Under-

wood first saw Rosedown, and century old camellia trees were in full bloom, thrusting masses of delicate pink, reds, furious scarlets and magenta high in the air. When she brought her husband back with her a week later to see the gardens, century old azaleas had also reached their peak spring bloom. It was the lush beauty of these ancient shrubs and trees which inspired her to begin her adventure in restoration.

In the years following the Civil War, Rosedown had become stranded in a world of poverty. The house was a shell. In the lush Feliciana soil, the trees and shrubs had overcome adversities and had grown to enormous size. Through the jungle-like growth



Mr. and Mrs. Milton Underwood of Houston, Texas, who restored Rosedown Plantation and Gardens in St. Francisville, La., to save a century old collection of rare shrubs and trees, including some of the first camellias and azaleas to be planted in the South, relax at the showplace they recreated. Rosedown, since its formal opening in 1964, has become America's fastest growing attraction. Rosedown is located on Louisiana's Great River Road, the Natchez-Baton Rouge-New Orleans route.

Mrs. Underwood recognized the brilliant planning of the gardens, which had been largely patterned by Martha Turnbull like those of Versailles and other great gardens of Europe which both Martha and Daniel Turnbull admired. It was on the continent that the Turnbells first saw and loved the camellias, which had been brought to Europe by merchants of the great trading companies which plied the seas between Portugal, France, England and the Orient. It was here, too, that they noted the air of elegance afforded by statuary along an avenue of trees.

Fortunately for Rosedown, Martha Turnbull had a meticulous mind. A remarkable experimental horticulturist, she kept daily records of her planting and their results. Her diary is a record of almost sixty years' work on the Rosedown grounds, beginning when she moved into the plantation home in 1836 and continuing until her death in 1896. Martha Turnbull's guide became the guide for ten years' restoration work on the Rosedown gardens. The diary was also chatty and sometimes filled with surprising information on the workings of a plantation.

One of the most surprising pieces of information from the diary concerned the fabulous plantations of Rosedown azaleas. According to a book on this plant published by the American Horticulture Society in the early 1950's, the first azaleas were introduced into the United States in the Middleton Gardens in 1872. Yet among old papers found in Rosedown House, were invoices dated in 1836 showing the purchase of azalea bushes by Martha Turnbull for planting at Rosedown.

The first entry in the diary was dated November 6, 1836, when Martha wrote:

"Planted rose cuttings, shrubs, etc. Very dry."

The last entry on the gardens was dated January 4, 1895, and concerned

an observation on the poor gardening weather:

"Soaking rain and cold."

Martha Turnbull's 59 years of comment on her gardens proved she was a dauntless experimenter of the "try and fail—but try again" school. For instance there was her struggle with salsify, an European herb of the chicory family which has an edible root. The following is her account:

"February 8, 1837 . . . planted salsify seed. February 20 . . . Salsify all dead. Others good. April 18, 1837 . . . Salsify will not come up. Dahlias blooming. May 19, 1837 . . . planted salsify the 4th time today because none has come up. June 14, 1837 . . . Salsify not good but will plant again today. July 20, 1837 . . . Sewed some salsify . . . useless. August 1, 1837 . . . It is perfectly useless to plant salsify until the full moon. Even May is too late. August 16, 1837 . . . Sewed salsify and parsnips. August 26, 1837 . . . Not a single salsify seed came up."

Mrs. Underwood and Ralph Gunn her landscape architect, felt that entries should serve as a pattern for the philosophy of gardening at Rosedown. Not only would they work to preserve and propagate the century old sweet olives, camellias, crepe myrtles, magnolias, live oaks and cypresses, but they would experiment with new plantings, as Martha Turnbull had with the salsify and the azaleas.

Another invaluable aid to Mrs. Underwood was a WPA architect's survey of Rosedown carried out in the 1930's by Richard Koch, New Orleans architect. By this survey she and her technicians were able to locate a number of paths, the potting shed, green house, conservatory, and identify the one remaining brick wall of Martha Turnbull's green house.

Like all aristocrats, Martha Turnbull accepted tragedy many times

with stoical silence. When her son William was drowned in False River, she made no mention of it in the diary. Typically, the entries stopped altogether. It was almost a year before she resumed her records.

An interesting sidelight to entertaining at Rosedown was an account of her first party at the new house:

"We had 30 people at our first party and we had 6 chickens for Chicken Salad—2 Turkeys, 2 Ducks, 1 Ham, 1 Tongue, Roast Mutton, 2 Roast Chickens, 1 Pig—Henrietta took 12 dozen Eggs and made a great deal of cake—it took 6 eggs for Salad—16 Pints for the Cream-Jelly—Blancmange—50 spoon fulls of Coffee given out and not the 3rd used—4 Decanters Wine—4 Decanters Brandy—2 Bottles Brandy—8 Bottles Champaign—We had 6 lbs. Secrets and but little used—4 lbs. candy fruit—2 ornamental pound cake, 12 lbs. each—1 fruit cake, 10 lbs.—6 lbs. mixed cakes—Macaronas lady fingers and 1 Jar Grapes—24 Bananas—2 Hogshead Ice—66 Pine Apples—It appears useless to make so much cake 2 Neuga ornaments costs 74 dollars—Musicians 60 dollars—indeed to induce everything it cost 224 dollars."

Economists today say that the final figure should be multiplied by seven to get a modern day approximation of the cost of staging such a party, since all of Martha Turnbull's food was produced on the plantation and her assistants were slaves.

When the Civil War and Reconstruction days came to Rosedown, Martha Turnbull showed a dauntless gardener's determination that her garden work of years would be saved. The entry of January, 1864 reads:

"Up to this time, since the Federals landed in May, neither field or garden has been worked. The garden is a wilderness, sedgegrass. It looks melancholy."

Not to be overcome by a change of fortune, this woman who had been mistress over hundreds of slaves, began bargaining with them to save her garden. The diary contains such accounts as these:

"Julia one week at 40¢ . . . Penny and Lancaster 2 days each, \$1.60 . . . Penny cleaning front yard, gave her 2 lbs. coffee—2 lbs. Sugar—Pint Molasses . . . Ben hawled all leaves from the Avenue . . . Kitty and children cleaned up with Clabber paying . . ."

Then as times worsened for her, there was this entry in the diary:

"August 23rd—cleaned up my yard entirely by my own hands and now hawling manure and trash from Eliza's side."

This entry was almost a foreshadowing of the next generation at Rosedown, for it was Mrs. Turnbull's granddaughters, the Bowman sisters, who by the efforts of their own slim bodies and rough-shod hands, saved the gardens through toil-weary years.

Because of their efforts, there was enough of the original garden remaining in 1956 to impress another foresighted amateur horticulturist that here was something worthy of being rescued.

Because she loved the gardens of Rosedown, Mrs. Milton Underwood restored both Rosedown House and the magnificent grounds to the showplace of the Mississippi as it had been in the mid 1800's. Today this elegant plantation mansion and gardens represent the most complete plantation museum of the Old South. Adequately financed, impeccably maintained (as it was when the aristocratic Turnbuls of the Felicianas first created it), Rosedown is run like a museum. Because it was restored with future generations in mind, school children and lovers of beauty hundreds of years from today will be able to visit Rosedown and experience for a little while the beauty of the Old South.

## Nomination and Election of Atlantic Coast Directors

On or about September 1 nomination ballots will be sent to members in the Atlantic Coast Territory for candidates for election of directors. The states affected are: Maryland, including the District of Columbia and adjacent Virginia counties; Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

The states of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania whose memberships are not large enough to warrant a state director are attached to the Atlantic Coast States for voting for two directors-at-large. Only states with a membership of 100 or more are entitled to state directors.

Incumbent directors with the exception of North Carolina State Director Clay Foreman, South Carolina Director Herbert L. Benson and Director-at-Large W. F. Mathis are eligible for renomination and re-election. The terms of all directors are now limited to two three-year terms.

Director-at-large Carroll T. Moon and State Directors G. Stuart Watson (Georgia), Douglas Deane Hall (Md.-D.C.) and Eugene M. Worrell (Va.) have served only one three-year term or less.

Only members residing in the above listed states may vote in this election. Gulf Coast members (Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas) will vote in 1970 and the Pacific Coast will vote in 1971.

Directors are elected by mail ballot. At least 150 days before the Annual Meeting the Secretary will send to each member in the Territory in which an election is to be held a notice of election, together with a request for nominations of two candidates for Director-at-Large from his Territory and one Director from his State. The By-Laws require that the notices of election bear the names of incumbent Directors. Members are at

liberty to nominate any eligible member of their choice; however, the nominee must be a resident of the state and/or territory concerned.

After the nominating cards are returned to the Secretary, the names of each nominee, together with the number of nominating votes cast for that nominee, are listed. The By-laws require that the names of the two members who received the highest number of nominating votes for each Directorate shall appear on the final ballot. We then ascertain whether or not each nominee is willing to have his name placed on the final ballot.

Not less than 90 days before the Annual Meeting the final ballots are mailed to members. Like the notices of election the ballots are in the form of a double post card. Again members do not have to vote for any or all of the nominees listed on the return portion of the post card. They are at liberty to write in the names of eligible candidates of their own choice on the lines provided for that purpose. However, they may vote for only one State Director and two Directors-at-Large from the state and/or territory concerned.

The members thus elected to the Directorate take office at the Annual Meeting and serve for three years.

The Board of Directors do not nominate nor elect other directors except to fill an unexpired term. The Directors, however, elect the officers: The President, three Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary-Editor.

It is important that you exercise your right to vote. Return your ballots promptly. Those received after the closing date cannot be counted. Lost ballots cannot be replaced. Be sure we have your correct address, including ZIP code.

*Please wait to send in nominations on the official ballots to be mailed to each member concerned in early September. Letters of nomination cannot be considered.*

# Memorial Donations to ACS Endowment Fund

December 5, 1968 through  
February 25, 1969

(The name in bold face type indicated the person in whose memory the donation has been made.)

**Edward E. Bishop**, Santa Rosa Beach, Fla.  
Lois Genevieve Maxon

**Paul Danner**, Mobile, Alabama  
Mrs. Dorothy Danner Daponte

**Leslie A. Ferris**, Riverside, California  
Mrs. George Y. Blair

**Mrs. Jerome A. Giles**, Beaumont, Texas  
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Briggs

**C. M. Gooch**, Memphis, Tennessee  
Mr. and Mrs. Horace N. Smith  
Middle Tennessee Camellia Society

**Carl E. Good**, Atlanta, Georgia  
Mr. Milo E. Rowell

**Dan W. Graves, Jr.**, Bogalusa, Louisiana  
Mr. and Mrs. Dan W. Graves, Sr.

**Leroy F. Graves**, Bogalusa, Louisiana  
Mr. and Mrs. Dan W. Graves, Sr.

**Mrs. Melvin L. Gum**, Long Beach, California  
Mr. and Mrs. Ted Alfter  
Mrs. Ethel Hansen  
Mr. Lemuel Freeman

**Mrs. Anna Lea Harris**  
Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Tolson, Jr.

**Miss Lillian Killingsworth**, South Carolina  
West Carolina Camellia Society

**J. W. Larson**, Fort Worth, Texas  
The Fort Worth Camellia Society

**J. H. Leech**, Arlington, Texas  
The Fort Worth Camellia Society

**Mrs. R. H. Lowndes**, Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Kilbride

Mrs. Warren G. Merrin

**Miss Margaret Mayes**, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cravens

Miss Mary A. Weaver

**Mrs. J. W. McClung, Jr.**, Charlotte, N. C.  
Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte

**Ed McLemore**, Dallas, Texas

Dr. and Mrs. Lynn B. Stitt and Family

**A. P. Micciche**, Texas  
Houston Camellia Society

**Mrs. O. R. Morgan**, Cocoa, Florida  
Miss Enda B. Romig

**Charles E. Newton, Jr.**, Macon, Georgia  
Mr. and Mrs. Christopher R. Sheridan  
Mr. David C. Strother  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hobert Campbell  
Miss Hattie M. Campbell

**Reg Ragland**, Pauma Valley, California  
Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Munger

**Judson C. Rushin**, Americus, Georgia  
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cawood

**K. Sawada**, Mobile, Alabama  
Mrs. Roland L. Adams

**Mrs. George Sears**, Moultrie, Georgia  
Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Wilkes

**Charles Warren Snyder**, Baltimore, Maryland  
Mrs. Marjorie R. Snyder

**William F. Stokes**, Stokes, North Carolina  
Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Lundy

**Dr. O. R. Thompson**, Macon, Georgia  
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph T. Fowler

**Mrs. Homer Wilson**, Fresno, California

Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Munger

Mr. and Mrs. Milo E. Rowell

William B. Johnston

**Richard Windland**, Miles, Texas

Dr. and Mrs. Lynn B. Stitt and Family

**J. David Wirth**, New Orleans, Louisiana

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Ciolino

Mr. and Mrs. Caryll W. Pitkin

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cooper

Milo E. Rowell

—ACS—

## Donors to ACS Endowment Fund

December 3, 1968 through  
February 24, 1969

**PATRONS** (Donors of \$1,000 and above)

Mr. Milo Rowell

**CENTURY CLUBBERS**

(Donors of \$100 or more up to \$1,000)

Dr. Robert T. Cale

Mr. Roy C. Stringfellow

Mr. G. Stuart Watson

Dr. C. E. Davis, Jr.

Mr. R. S. Monroe

**OTHER DONORS**

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Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Liles

Mrs. Philip Rust

Mrs. Ruby B. Riggins

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Bills

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Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Redd

Mr. and Mrs. F. Chavous

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Mrs. J. G. Fletcher

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Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson

Mr. Graydon Ausmus

Mrs. Marguerite R. Saville

Mrs. Stephen Pace

Mr. Robert B. Munday

Mr. Eric A. Catmur

**SPECIAL GIFTS**

Rambling Roses Garden Club,

Charlotte, N. C. .... \$10.00

Rocky Fall Garden Club,

Charlotte, N. C. .... 10.00

Ivy League Garden Club,

Charlotte, N. C. .... 10.00

Tuscaloosa Men's Camellia Club,

Tuscaloosa, Ala. .... 82.00

Pitt County Camellia Society,

Greenville, S. C. .... 100.00

Hattiesburg Camellia Society,

Hattiesburg, Miss. .... 25.00

Spring Valley Garden Club,

Charlotte, N. C. .... 10.00

## MEMORIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

American Camellia Society  
Endowment Fund  
Box 212, Fort Valley, Georgia 31030

Enclosed find \$..... as a Memorial Gift in memory of

.....  
(Name of Deceased)

Address..... who died.....  
(Give date when possible)

The member of the family to whom you can write acknowledging this is:

Name.....

Address.....

Relationship to Deceased.....

Donor (Name).....

Address.....

Atascosito Camellia Club,  
 Liberty, Texas ..... 25.00  
 Sosis Club, Perry, Ga. .... 10.00

—ACS—

## Gifts of Furnishings for New Headquarters

The following have been recently donated:

West Carriage Gate Lantern for Garden  
 Entrance to building—Mr. and Mrs. E. L.  
 Tolson, Jr., in memory of Mrs. Anna Lea  
 Harris.

Pair of Chinese Porcelain Vases, late  
 Ch'ing Period—Dr. and Mrs. J. Fred Hay.

Pair of Bisque Figurines—Mrs. J. R.  
 Dunn.

## Additional Donations for New Greenhouse Honoring the Late T. Jeff Smith

Mr. Ernest P. Rumph  
 Mr. Arthur W. Solomon, Jr.  
 Dr. F. M. Houser  
 Mr. and Mrs. Buford Boone  
 Mrs. John W. Mobley  
 Mr. Milo E. Rowell  
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 Mr. and Mrs. Louis Squyres  
 Mr. Ben T. Kirby  
 Mrs. T. J. Smith  
 Mrs. C. M. Allen  
 Lenox Park Garden Club  
 Atlanta Camellia Society

## Donors to ACS Endowment Fund by States

Through February 24, 1969

| State                | Number of<br>Contributions | Cash<br>Donations | Pledges     | Stock-Gifts<br>Value Date<br>of Receipt |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Alabama              | 96                         | \$ 5,591.48       | \$ 1,035.00 | \$ 1,100.00                             |
| Arkansas             | 11                         | 240.00            | 90.00       |                                         |
| California           | 110                        | 7,308.00          | 1,288.00    | 8,022.00                                |
| Delaware             | 1                          | 10.00             |             |                                         |
| District of Columbia | 5                          | 110.00            |             | 1,225.50                                |
| Connecticut          | 2                          | 10.00             |             |                                         |
| Florida              | 94                         | 12,646.31         | 730.00      |                                         |
| Georgia              | 477                        | 39,656.37         | 4,959.52    | 11,100.00                               |
| Illinois             | 1                          | 5.00              |             |                                         |
| Indiana              | 4                          | 20.00             |             |                                         |
| Kentucky             | 3                          | 511.00            |             |                                         |
| Louisiana            | 58                         | 3,332.15          | 210.00      |                                         |
| Maryland             | 22                         | 621.00            |             | 365.63                                  |
| Massachusetts        | 3                          | 80.00             |             |                                         |
| Michigan             | 5                          | 40.00             |             |                                         |
| Mississippi          | 37                         | 1,425.50          | 100.00      |                                         |
| Nebraska             | 1                          | 10.00             |             |                                         |
| New Jersey           | 1                          | 25.00             |             |                                         |
| New York             | 7                          | 1,605.00          |             |                                         |
| North Carolina       | 139                        | 11,932.00         |             | 9,075.00                                |
| Oklahoma             | 2                          | 70.00             | 30.00       |                                         |
| Ohio                 | 2                          | 35.00             |             |                                         |
| Oregon               | 3                          | 250.00            |             |                                         |
| Pennsylvania         | 4                          | 65.00             |             |                                         |
| South Carolina       | 111                        | 9,770.00          | 60.00       | 100.00                                  |
| Tennessee            | 33                         | 1,984.00          |             | 35.00                                   |
| Texas                | 68                         | 5,538.61          | 620.00      | 1,235.00                                |
| Vermont              | 1                          | 10.00             |             |                                         |
| Virginia             | 127                        | 10,803.65         | 1,055.00    |                                         |
| Washington           | 2                          | 60.00             |             |                                         |
| West Virginia        | 1                          | 10.00             |             |                                         |
| Wisconsin            | 1                          | 5.00              |             |                                         |
| Australia            | 2                          | 110.00            |             |                                         |
| England              | 1                          | 10.00             |             |                                         |
| New Zealand          | 1                          | 2.00              |             |                                         |

Mr. Strother ..... 1,436 \$113,902.07 \$ 10,177.52 \$ 32,258.13  
 40,000.00

\$153,902.07 \$ 10,177.52 \$ 32,258.13

Total contributions, cash, pledges and stock-gifts: \$196,337.72.

## Australian Member Visits Headquarters

Mr. Theo Ruckert of Myrtle Bank, South Australia, visited our headquarters and gardens in January. The Harold Cawoods of Americus, Georgia, who have corresponded with Mr. Ruckert for some time invited him to be their house guest while in the Southeast. He is a very knowledgeable young man when discussing camellias. He knows the Jim Fishers who visited us two years ago.



Theodore Ruckert of Australia

The Cawoods conducted him on a grand tour of many camellia points of interest — Josh Wilkes Nursery in Moultrie, Ralph May's Gerbing Nursery in Fernandina Beach, Florida, gardens in Valdosta and Albany. The weekend before our annual meeting they escorted Theo to the very fine Aiken Show.

On their way to the Annual Meeting in Biloxi, they stopped at several nurseries in the Mobile area. In Biloxi he met many camellia enthusiasts from all over. We like Theo and appreciated his all too brief visit. Come back!

# A Word of Warning

MRS. J. E. BENNETT

Alexandria, Virginia

When my husband joined a Camellia Society I made the firm resolve that this was to be HIS society. After the meetings he would talk about Rev. John Drayton (must be a nice Society if a minister belongs) or Governor Mouton (even a Governor attends). But most of the people he mentioned were women such as Betty Sheffield, Eleanor Hagood, Mrs. D. W. Davis and Lady Clare. I began to wonder about all these women attending the meetings. But what really topped it all was the time he came home and nonchanantly said that a Ballet Dancer and a White Nun had been offered as door prizes, but he didn't win either one.

It was then that I decided I had better go with him to the next meeting but I never was introduced to any minister or governor or a Lady Clare. And the only door prizes were camellia bushes.

It wasn't long before our garden had lots of new bushes. There were names like Paulette Goddard, Professor Sargeant, Lady in Red and

Sparkling Burgundy. Do you suppose that Ballet Dancer and White Nun were actually camellias also?

Soon the American Camellia Society Journals began to arrive. I had enough other magazines to read, and furthermore only one member of our family could spend all his free time on camellias. But the Journal did have some good Christmas recipes—by then I sneaked a quick look when he wasn't around.

In the November 1968 issue there was a fold-out telling about a National Convention. Gosh, a National Convention for Camellia growers! My curiosity was aroused to see where it was going to be held—Biloxi!! Years ago we had travelled through Biloxi, and how I had drooled over those Scarlett O'Hara homes. Oh well, it wouldn't hurt to call the airlines. . . .

In no time we had reservations for the Convention. Then we received a letter from the Registrar telling us of his friends in the nursery business whom we should visit while driving from Mobile to Biloxi. We toured

these various nurseries and my husband learned a great deal about growing and grafting camellias.

We arrived in Biloxi. What a place! What lovely hosts and hostesses! What a nice group of people all interested in camellias; and everyone most willing to share his camellia raising experiences.

Now I am bitten like the rest of the members. In fact I can drop names also: "No, that is not a Governor Mouton, but a Gigantia. Yes, they are similar." "No, that is Betty Sheffield Supreme, not Betty Sheffield Blush."

So a word of warning to all wives (or husbands) who think they can just be an outsider. Never go to a meeting, and never never attend a convention, 'cause if you do—you will become a happy Camellia nut—like the rest of us!

—ACS—

## Something Special

One of our favorite Camellia people is Mildred Pitkin of San Marino, California. She is the very efficient Secretary-Treasurer of the Southern California Camellia Society. Her husband, Caryll was an ACS director for a number of years and at the recent ACS annual meeting in Biloxi he served as Dr. Urabec's proxy and Mildred was kind enough to take the minutes of this important meeting. Mildred served several of us some of her delicious Cheese-Onion crackers. All who had a taste wanted the recipe. It is too good not to share with everyone. Here it is:

Mix together:

- ¼ lb butter or margarine
- ½ lb grated sharp cheddar cheese
- 1 cup flour
- 3 tablespoons Lipton's dry onion soup mix (chop the onions up a little; the long shreds make it hard to cut the crackers)

Hands are better than a spoon.

Form into two rolls about 1½ inches in diameter. Chill overnight.

Slice in thin slices and bake at 350° 8-10 minutes.

Mildred is something special and so are the Cheese-Onion crackers.

## AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

BOX 212, FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA 31030

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ Amount \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Without any legal obligation on my part, it is my intention to give to the American Camellia Society Endowment Fund the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to be paid as follows:

Cash .....\$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Monthly .....\$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Quarterly ... \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Semi-Ann. ... \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Annually .....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

It is understood and agreed that this obligation in event of death or other unforeseen contingency (shall) (shall not) be binding on my estate and may be changed by the undersigned at any time.

(Suggested billing date: \_\_\_\_\_)

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE APPROVED  
AS A TAX DEDUCTION BY U. S.  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

# Observations On Gibberellic Acid and Camellias By a Skeptic

JOHN D. MARR, Houston, Texas

(PART II—Continued from January Camellia Journal)

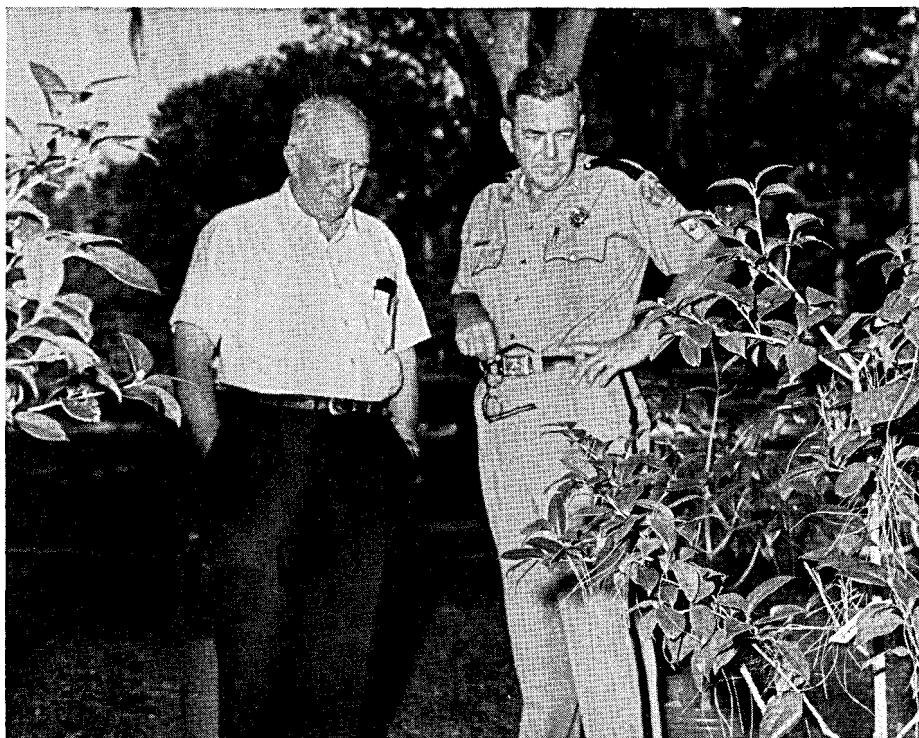
What I personally believe was the Gibberellic Acid problem turned up in the beautiful outstanding greenhouse grown flowers from a few areas in the South. They were so large and perfect that you could hardly believe your eyes. One good grower from East Texas, who was in the habit of winning greenhouse exhibits and who is a good accredited ACS judge, made the remark, "I thought I knew how to grow camellias but when I saw those blooms I felt like taking my flowers home and forgetting about it." Of course, the result was that he went home and started experimenting with Gibberellic Acid. Another lady ACS judge remarked to the outstanding exhibitor, "You must have used bubble gum to blow up those beautiful flowers, I never saw anything like it." I did not examine the back of the flowers in question and I am not positive from a research standpoint that they were gibbed, but I personally am convinced of it.

This is a perfect example of the situation, as I have observed it, during the past five years in show after show with both indoor greenhouse protected flowers and outdoor unprotected flowers. The normal untreated flower is not the same flower and should not be exhibited in the same show class as the beautiful large flower that is produced by the treatment with Gibberellic Acid.

I concluded to my own personal satisfaction in the spring of 1965 that all camellia blooms which had been treated with Gibberellic Acid were an entirely different class of flowers and that they should not be exhibited in the same class in any show at any

time. I concluded that entering flowers in one class, which included both treated and untreated flowers, was not only wrong from a personal standpoint but that there were serious long term implications which involved the well being of the shows, the societies and the hobby in which we are all so interested. I decided never to enter a flower from our garden in a little camellia show, at our local society, or in any camellia show where the treated and untreated flowers were not separated into different classes.

I have conducted Gibberellic Acid experiments on our outdoor grown flowers for both early bloomers and late bloomers. Frequently you hear the remark from exhibitors or from show officials, that Gibberellic Acid has no effect on outdoor grown flowers after the first of January or after the first freeze. Another opinion frequently heard is that treatment with Gibberellic Acid is no different than good cultural practices, proper fertilization or disbudding. I believe we need more research to prove or disprove the opinions.



CAMELLIAS FOR HIGHWAY PATROL HEADQUARTERS. Shown above are ACS President-Elect and Captain J. P. Cook of the Florida State Highway Patrol Troop "H". Several months ago the Highway Patrol built a new headquarters on Highway 90 east of Tallahassee on a beautifully wooded area. Mr. Midyette, a close personal friend of Capt. Cook, knowing of his love for flowers and camellias in particular, and upon learning that their budget had been exhausted for beautification, took over the project of creating and planting a camellia garden. When complete, the planting will consist of 35 or 40 camellias of good varieties.

During 1967, we did only a very small amount of experimenting with Gibberellic Acid on our plants at "Briar Valley," but we accidentally came up with two cases which were of unusual interest to me. Again we need documentation to call these research data, but I believe they are indicative.

About October 1, 1967, I treated a few buds, on normally late blooming varieties with Gibberellic Acid. Among these were a 'CARTER'S SUNBURST' and a 'HOWARD ASPER'. The treatment resulted in a beautiful bloom on both 'CARTER'S SUNBURST' and 'HOWARD ASPER' about February 1, 1968. This was 120 days after the date of treatment. The same 'CARTER'S SUNBURST' plant bloomed in 1966 within 65 days after treatment. Of particular interest to me was the fact that about February 10, 1968, a good normal untreated bloom opened on both plants. We had a direct comparison of an untreated, outstanding beautiful flower, on the same plant, compared to an equally good flower produced by the Gibberellic Acid process.

The important difference between the treated and the untreated flowers, in both cases, was that the treated flowers were substantially larger,

probably about one inch larger in diameter and about 1/2 inch greater in depth.

In my opinion, the untreated flowers were of "Best of Show" quality for normal untreated outdoor flowers, and the treated flowers were also of "Best of Show" quality for Gibberellic Acid treated flowers.

I am equally convinced that the normal untreated flowers would not have received an award if they had been entered in a show where they were grouped in the same class and had competed with the Gibberellic Acid treated flowers.

On September 17, 1968, I treated buds on a large 'WOODVILLE RED' and on a 'MRS. GOODWIN KNIGHT' with the idea of attempting to obtain a direct comparison on the same plant for the case of early mid-season bloomers. Accidentally we did obtain beautiful flowers on both plants with a direct comparison between the normal untreated blooms and the Gibberellic Acid treated blooms. In my opinion, both the treated and the untreated flowers were "blue ribbon" quality but the treated flowers were abnormally large and, in my opinion, did not belong in the same show class as the untreated flowers. The 'WOOD-

VILLE RED' was 29 days from treatment to bloom. The 'MRS. GOODWIN KNIGHT' was 25 days from treatment to bloom.

On September 17, 1968, I treated one bud each on about 300 plants with a 15,000 ppm solution of Gibberellic Acid. Except for the attempt to experiment with the early blooming varieties, I had no idea of starting another experiment or of obtaining a large number of flowers for any specific reason. I wanted a few early flowers around so my wife could wear them and we could give a few to friends. I thought I might come up with a few gold nuggets to possibly enrich our Judges' Exhibit at the Nacogdoches Show in conjunction with the Texas Camellia Society meeting on November 9th, and I thought maybe some of the late bloomers might make it out for the Houston Camellia Society show on November 30th. I was naive enough to assume that I knew something about Gibberellic Acid and that the subject had been fairly well covered in the literature by 1968.

You can imagine my surprise, when blooms started to appear on early mid-season bloomers like 'MARIE BRACEY', 'DR. BURNSIDE' and 'EMILY WILSON', within 25 days after treatment. I started keeping a record of the varieties in bloom every 3 or 4 days and found that the early blooming trend carried through all varieties to the point where many late varieties bloomed within 29 to 53 days after treatment. There were 5 varieties bloomed Oct. 12; 19 on Oct. 16; 17 on Oct. 20; 21 on Oct. 23; 4 on Oct. 26; 31 on Oct. 30; 8 on Nov. 2; and 16 on Nov. 9, 1968. This was 10 to 30 days sooner than many of the same plants bloomed in 1966. When I saw what was developing, I treated one more bud on most of the plants on October 10, 1968, and this second treatment is now producing blooms 30 days after treatment. I did not use colored marker tags so from here on I will not be able to keep a good record.

I have no answer to why the differ-

*Where  
beauty counts*  
you can rely on . . .



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ence in response on the same plants in 1966 and 1968. 1966 was a fairly normal Houston year with a need for irrigation nearly once a week from May to October. 1967 developed a drought from mid-summer through late fall and required heavy irrigation often on a five day cycle. 1968 started off with abnormally heavy rain and for the most part this carried into November with 57 inches of rain, and a need for only moderate irrigation from mid-July to October. Our Houston city water is pH 8.4 and we test each camellia bed at least twice each year and counteract the water with sulphur. In 1967 we had some trouble keeping the pH at a proper level and developed a phosphate deficiency. I suspect we frequently have this condition. In 1968 we foliage fed twice with 9-58-8 and I believe we corrected the phosphate deficiency and, with the much more favorable moisture conditions, we were able to control the pH level. Somewhere in this chain of circumstances may be the answer to some of the variables in the Gibberellic Acid process. I wish I knew.

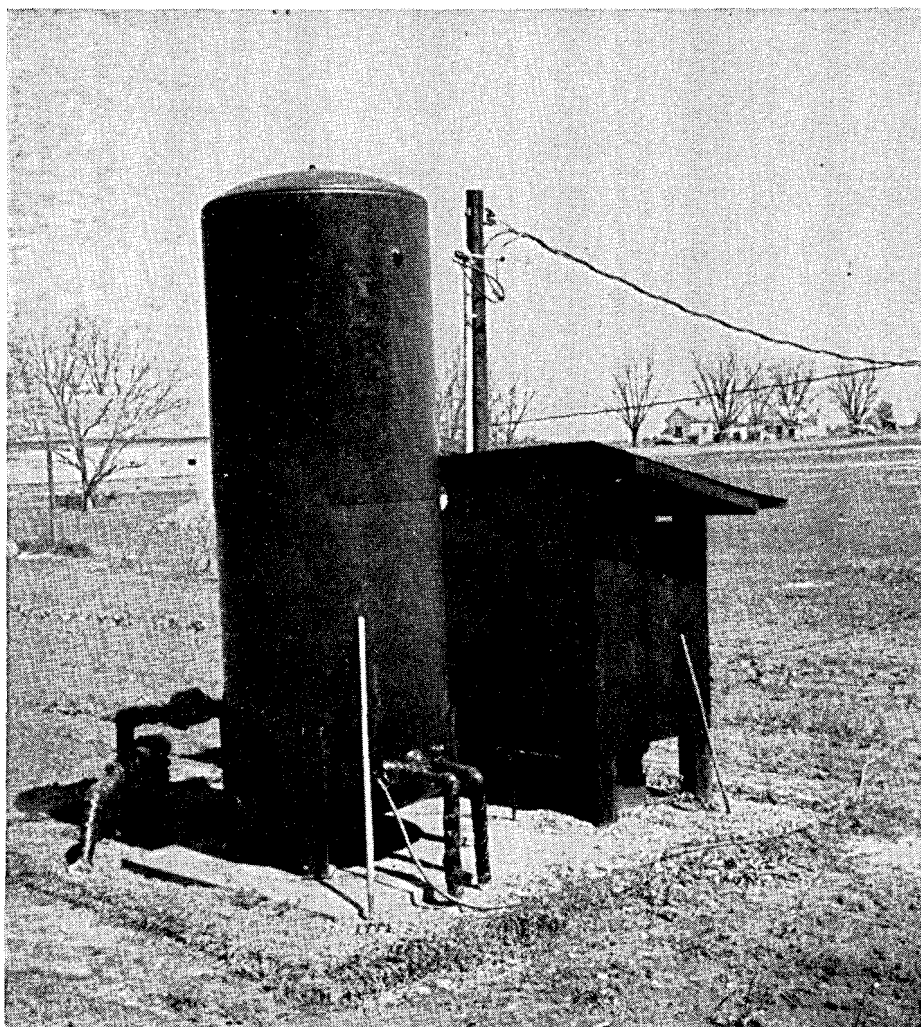
The 1968 experience in "Briar Valley" served to reinforce my earlier convictions, teach me more of what I did and did not know about Gibberellic Acid, and made me blink my eyes and take another look at *The Camellia Journal*, September 1968, page 5, and I quote, "There are no reports of injury to the plant from treatment, hence its use is becoming routine procedure."

The 1968 flowering results were about as previously observed. There were many beautiful well proportioned flowers, true to type and easily identified except for abnormal large size. Quite a few abortions and bull-noses on plants which are usually good bloomers untreated. Many beautiful flowers, distorted as to conformation, configuration and color relative to the normal untreated blooms, and which I doubt that most judges could identify without name tags. A few beautiful flowers on plants which normally are difficult bloomers at

"Briar Valley"; one on the 'FROSTY MORN' plant, I doubt that any one could have identified it, but it was a beautiful flower; the other on a 'JULIA HAMITER' plant which I had written off as a bullnose and then a few days later it pushed on out to become one of the most fantastically beautiful loose peony type flowers I have ever seen. I wish I had a plant by any name which bloomed like that normally.

Now in 1968, I am more convinced than ever that an unsegregated camellia show, where the chemically treated and the normal untreated blooms are not separated into different classes, should not be sponsored by

any camellia society or by the American Camellia Society. I believe it is unfair to growers and exhibitors, misleads and misinforms the public and can only end up damaging our camellia societies and our camellia hobby. There is usually little or no attempt to educate the public or the novice grower. The public and the novice see the abnormally large gibbed flowers at the shows and are disillusioned and disappointed with the normal blooms they obtain on the plants they buy from the local nurseryman. The other common reaction, from the poorly informed public and the novice, is that *all* large camellia blooms are the result of Gibberellic Acid. They do not



IRRIGATION SYSTEM FOR GARDEN. The much needed 6-inch deep well and irrigation system for the ACS garden was completed last Fall. Shown above is the 1,000 gallon pressure tank and automatic control panel. The entire seven acre garden is irrigated by revolving sprinkler heads on 10 to 12 foot upright pipes so as to wet the foliage. The system comes on every night when needed. As a result, there have been superior flowers this season in spite of frequent freezes. This will be especially beneficial during next summer's hot dry weather.

know that beautiful large camellia blooms are basically the result of good cultural practices.

I believe our unsegregated monthly Houston little show is a case in point. The small growers and the other people who do not want to go to the trouble to treat their flowers with Gibberellic Acid cannot compete. They enjoy a little fair competition and like to have a chance to win a prize. When they do not have fair competition, they just leave their flowers at home, next month they leave themselves at home, and of course they do not bring their new friends to the meetings.

Soon the only people at the meetings are the old GIBBERS. Soon the old GIBBERS get bored or tired or die off and the next thing we know there are not enough of us left to put on a show or have a meeting. I believe we must have a constant source of young vital new blood coming in at the bottom to replace the old worn-out blood which forever goes out at the top. Also, we want dynamic young people to furnish new ideas and to have the energy and vitality and enthusiasm to do the hard work which has to be done if we are going to

have good camellia societies and good flower shows.

The Slidell, Louisiana Show could be a case in point. A number of years ago, it was normally a large outstanding show with as I recall 50 to 100 exhibitors. It was one of the very best shows in the South. At the completion of the judging, there would be a huge crowd with lots of local color, enthusiasm and interest waiting to be admitted to the show to see the trophies and ribbons won by Uncle Joe and Aunt Lou and Daddy, etc.

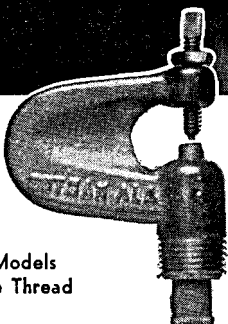
Again, I am sure there may be other facets to the problem besides Gibberellic Acid, but at the Slidell show on January 14, 1967, there were 1844 blooms displayed and as I recall this may have included the large nursery exhibits of beautiful gibbed blooms. Most of the blooms exhibited for competition were treated by Gibberellic Acid. There were no classes for the normal untreated blooms. As I recall, most of the entries were by 7 large exhibitors and there were very few people waiting for the show to open. I received the impression there were only four or five Uncle Joes and not enough friends and relatives to make a crowd and put on a beautiful enthusiastic camellia show in 1967. The

Slidell folks are typical fine camellia hobbyists and I am sure the Slidell show will return to its former glory. I hope my Slidell friends will appreciate that their show "is where the action is" and has the prestige to be used as an example, rather than if I cited the case of our Houston show where we are sort of an outpost on the camellia frontier.

The staging of a segregated camellia show, with all necessary classes divided into classes for treated and untreated blooms, is a relatively simple job. Certainly it requires more prizes, more workers and a bit more organization, but when there are more enthusiastic members and workers they easily generate the additional requirements.

The Lake Charles show in 1968, was an example of a show with separate classes for untreated and for Gibberellic Acid treated blooms. So long as the show is separated, the judges have no problem, the show officials have no problem, and there is a fair competitive class for all segments of the camellia hobby. The simple way to handle any problem is for the show rules to state that the flowers will be examined by the classification committee and entered in the proper class, treated or untreated. The exhibitors are not stupid, they know which flowers are treated and which flowers are untreated. They are going to play the game according to the show rules and the American Camellia Society rules. They play the game to win according to the rules. They do not spend one year growing prize blooms, three days harvesting them, all of one night grooming them in a cold garage after storing them in cold storage, driving 100 miles to the show and entering them in the wrong class in the show. If the flowers are gibbed they will be entered in the TREATED CLASS provided the rules state that the flowers are going to be checked for classification.

The large and the small exhibitors who have a lot of beautiful normal untreated camellias are not going to



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be stupid enough to go on doing all the work that is involved in doing a good exhibition job at camellia shows when they have to enter their beautiful normal untreated camellia blooms in the same class with and compete against super flowers produced by the Gibberellic Acid process. The gibbed flowers are not better blooms, but with very few exceptions they are substantially larger for most varieties during all of the blooming season, and with very few exceptions the gibbed flowers win the awards because of the larger size.

The exhibitors, with the normal untreated camellia blooms, will not keep on going to the shows unless a separate class is provided for their entries by the local camellia societies and the American Camellia Society.

Newcomers to the camellia world and novice growers may come and see an unsegregated show, but it is doubtful if we can fool very many of them very many times and entice very many to buy a camellia and join the fun and bring their flowers to the next show.

I also believe the general public as well as the amateur grower has a right to expect local, state, regional and national camellia societies to sponsor or publish only material which is scientifically correct. This of course has nothing to do with the "fun" articles which have to do with the wanderings of the individuals.

The questions which come to mind relative to the INDIVIDUAL'S use of Gibberellic Acid to stimulate camellia blooms could probably be answered by well-documented research, possibly by or sponsored by the American Camellia Society:

a. What is Gibberellic Acid and how does it differ as a plant growth hormone from a weed killer like 2-4-5-T which is a plant growth hormone herbicide used to kill woody plants by growing them to death?

b. How much plant damage results? What causes the plant damage? How can it be minimized?

How is it related to weather, moisture, cultural conditions and plant vitality?

c. What controls the response time from treatment to bloom? What causes the wide variation in response time on the same plant? How can the individual chart the response time and be able to use the information?

d. What is the relation of temperature, moisture, light, time, etc., to the results which can be expected? What results can be expected?

e. What is the relation between flower form and the effects of Gibberellic Acid? What type flowers can be treated to advantage?

f. Are chemically stimulated blooms in the same flower class as normal untreated blooms?

The questions which come to mind relative to GROUP ACTIVITIES, which become involved with the use of Gibberellic Acid on camellias, are of an entirely different nature. These questions involve the well being of the camellia societies from the local

level up to the American Camellia Society and they may even involve the existence of our camellia hobby, as such:

a. Do Gibberellic Acid treated flowers belong in the same show or exhibit class as the normal untreated flowers?

b. Are the unsegregated shows misleading and misinforming the public and the unsophisticated camellia grower?

c. Are camellia publications, such as *The Camellia Journal*, being scientifically correct in publishing such articles as appeared on page 5 of the September 1968 issue?

d. Does not the public and the membership have a right to expect camellia society publications, at all levels from local to national, to publish only scientifically correct material in their science fiction or scientific articles?

e. What is the effect of unsegregated shows and activities on the membership and growth of camellia societies from the local level on up to the American Camellia Society?



GARDENER'S HOMES. The two gardeners at Massee Lane live in these houses on our property. They are adjacent to the 200 car parking lot.

f. Are camellia societies, including the American Camellia Society, justified in sponsoring unsegregated camellia shows which more and more tend to be for the benefit of a relatively few large exhibitors who rely principally on the Gibberellic Acid process for their prize winning blooms?

g. What effect does the Gibberellic Acid process have in developing new hobbyists and new and more exhibitors?

h. How many accredited ACS Judges are going to continue to accept judging assignments, and travel 50 to 500 miles one way at their own expense, to judge unsegregated shows, which, they are morally convinced, are wrong and not in the best interests of the camellia hobby?

Certainly the Gibberellic Acid process has a place, and it is unquestionably here to stay, but I think we should take a real hard look at the process and find some answers to some of the questions.

The Rotary Clubs have what is called the FOUR-WAY TEST:

1. Is it the TRUTH?
2. Is it FAIR to all concerned?
3. Will it build GOOD WILL and BETTER FRIENDSHIPS?

4. Will it be BENEFICIAL to all concerned?

This test might be a good starting point in examining the questions which come to mind where the Gibberellic Acid process enters into the GROUP ACTIVITIES of camellia organizations.

As a final personal question relative to GROUP ACTIVITIES and the use of Gibberellic Acid; could not we have a "Hands across the mountain movement" so the entire camellia belt would have a uniform practice of having segregated camellia GROUP ACTIVITIES when displaying GIBBED BLOOMS? Is there anything wrong with all us country folks, who live east of the Rocky Mountains, joining with the Pacific Coast camellia folks in the displaying of gibbed blooms? THE CAMELLIA REVIEW is good reference material and the November 1968 issue could be a final note.

After all, in 1966, the American Camellia Society did agree to come out to the "Western Frontier" of Houston, Texas, and have a fall meeting, and let us frontiersmen put on a camellia show for them on November 10 to 13, 1966; they came and they went, and we suspect some of them realized that what shot them down

## We've Moved

Although we moved headquarters from Tifton to Massee Lane, Fort Valley, Georgia on April 30 as publicized in the April Camellia Journal we continue to receive most of our mail addressed to Tifton. This has to be forwarded to us here in Fort Valley. We have no office in Tifton since our move.

Be sure to address all mail to:

ACS

Box 212

FORT VALLEY, GA, 31030

Our new phone number is

Marshallville A/C 912, 967-2358

was not Indians with bows and arrows. One long-time up-easter lived all of his early life in New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and finally came out west to Houston; he visualized the 44 story HUMBLE building in one corner of the Waldorf lobby and the ASTRODOME in another corner of the lobby; well, while in Houston he may have lost his Waldorf-Astoria, but at least he probably realized that the entire Waldorf could easily be put inside of the Astrodome. Some years ago a beautiful girl who was an heir to the huge King Ranch in Texas, went up east to school at Vassar College; one of her new acquaintances asked, "Where are you from?", and the answer was, "I live in Kingsville, Texas"; question: "Where is Kingsville?"; answer: "Kingsville is in the northwest corner of Grandma's pasture." Of course, she did not remind the eastern girl that the pasture had many values comparable at least to the value of a part of Manhattan Island.

What I am trying to imply is that our camellia hobby spreads clear across this large nation. It is not a provincial activity. Can't we all join hands together and benefit from it and enjoy it?



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# The American Camellia Society

## 1969-1970 Arrangement Contest

MRS. PAUL KINCAID, *Chairman*, Gastonia, North Carolina

"Camellias in Today's Moods" will be the theme for the 1969-70 Artistic Arrangement Division in ACS Camellia Shows throughout the country.

This theme was chosen after considerable deliberation. Many of today's moods are disturbing and we don't like to be reminded of them, however, our gardens and greenhouses provide havens where we can forget our frustrations and the ugliness of the world. We often use the beauty of our camellias as an antidote for today's ills, and our camellia gardens give us a place for recreation and recreation.

We hope that in using "Camellias in Today's Moods" for our arrangement contest we will be inspired to show that life can be beautiful and there is truth and beauty in the world today if we reach for it.

### "CAMELLIAS IN TODAY'S MOODS"

#### SECTION I—Tri-color Classes

- Class 1. "Forward Together", President Nixon's slogan—Mass arrangement in contemporary style emphasizing color harmony.
- Class 2. "Prayer for Peace"—Symbolic arrangement with white camellias predominating.
- Class 3. "Law and Order"—This we must restore—Contemporary arrangement with emphasis on bold forms and strong structural outline.
- Class 4. "Today's Oriental Mood"—Japanese flower arrangement for the American home in a classical manner. Suggest it be displayed in a tokonoma, against a shoji screen or in a tall niche with a scroll or kokemono.
- Class 5. "Jet Age—Down Under"—Salute to our camellia friends in New Zealand and Australia. An arrangement combining Camellias with other foliage and flowers in a

manner showing eighteenth century English influence. This is the way camellias grow in their gardens.

(All fresh plant material must be used in Tri-Color classes. Camellias or a camellia must be featured in all arrangements.)

#### Suggested Point Scoring:

|                                                                             |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Design .....                                                                | 30  |
| Interpretation of Class .....                                               | 20  |
| Distinction and Aesthetic Appeal (condition to be considered here, also) .. | 20  |
| Freshness of Concept .....                                                  | 15  |
| Relationship of All Elements (color, texture, fitness, etc.) .....          | 15  |
|                                                                             | 100 |

### "CAMELLIAS IN TODAY'S MOODS"

#### SECTION II—Award of Creativity Classes

- Class 1. "Lunar Orbit"—An avant-garde arrangement. Go as far out as you like but make it a beautiful trip!
- Class 2. "Psychedelic Experience"—An abstract happening staged on a pedestal with special lighting.
- Class 3. "Do Your Own Thing"—A free-form arrangement in exhibitors own style. State purpose or use of arrangement.
- Class 4. "Today's Art and Camellias"—Interpretation of a work of art by an artist of today. The picture is to be incorporated into exhibit. The interpretation can be suggestive rather than literal. It is suggested that, if possible, a generous wall space be provided for the picture with a chest or table under it on which to place arrangement.
- Class 5. "Flower Power with Winter's Treasures"—A dramatic, sculptured arrangement using camellias with dried branches, root, or driftwood.

(Some fresh plant material must be used in all Award of Creativity Classes. Remember this is a Camellia Show! At least one camellia must be used in all entries.)

#### Suggested Point Scoring:

|                                                                              |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Design .....                                                                 | 35 |
| Interpretation and Personal Expression (freshness of concept, color, aesthe- |    |

|                                                 |     |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|
| tic appeal also to be considered here) .....    | 35  |
| Distinction (condition and craftsmanship) ..... | 30  |
|                                                 | 100 |

### "CAMELLIAS IN TODAY'S MOODS"

#### SECTION III—Tables Today

- Class 1. "My Favorite Things"—A functional capsule table containing a favorite container with camellias and set with appointments for a favorite dish. Please include recipe!
- Class 2. "Works of Art on the Table"—An exhibition type capsule table for a luncheon with a sculpture centerpiece. Art has its place on a table, too! Integrate a piece of sculpture into the floral decorations. Art treasures taken from their usual display area and placed in a table setting assume a fresh dimension and interest for today's tables.
- Class 3. "Winter Wedding"—An elegant formal exhibition table suitable for a wedding reception or other very special occasion.
- Class 4. "Punch with Camellias"—You name the occasion to celebrate with a special functional punch table.

(Fresh plant materials are required with camellias or a camellia featured. Exhibitor please refer to National Council's "Handbook for Flower Shows", pages 104-106.)

#### Suggested Point Scoring for Tables:

|                                                                                                              |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Overall Design (harmony and attractiveness of overall setting) .....                                         | 25  |
| Compatibility of All Materials (appointments, accessories, decorative unit, in color, texture, spirit) ..... | 20  |
| Perfection of Decorative Unit (design, color harmony, etc.) .....                                            | 20  |
| Distinction and Originality (condition and fastidiousness also considered here) .....                        | 20  |
| Interpretation, Conformity to Schedule and Functionalism .....                                               | 15  |
|                                                                                                              | 100 |

## CONTEST RULES

1. The contest shall be open only to exhibitors in camellia shows held in cooperation with the ACS.

2. The Standard System of awarding as required by the National Council shall be used—one blue, one red, and one yellow ribbon may be given in each class. A white ribbon may be awarded for Honorable Mention. "The Handbook for Flower Shows" of the National Council of Garden Clubs will be used by exhibitors and judges as authority.

3. Only blue ribbon winners may be entered in the ACS contest.

4. Class names must adhere to the schedule prepared by the ACS Contest Committee.

5. Photographs *must* be in the hands of the ACS Chairman, Mrs. Paul Kincaid, Box 429, Gastonia, North Carolina 28052, before May 1, 1970 or be disqualified. All photographs shall become the property of the ACS.

6. The photographs must be 5" x 7" or 8" x 10", black and white glossy prints. They should be clear in design. No entries will be accepted which include entry cards, ribbons, or other extraneous materials such as trophies. All ribbons and signs should be removed from exhibit before picture is made.

7. It is suggested that a colored slide be attached to the photograph for better judging in case of a tie-vote. Slides will become the property of ACS to form a circulating library for use as program material.

8. Descriptive information must be typed and accompany the photograph. Do not write on the back of the photograph or attach material with clips or pins.

The following descriptive information is required:

- Class
- Design
- Container
- Color of container, flowers, background, and accessories, if any
- Materials used
- Name of camellias if possible

9. Other information to be included typed on a separate sheet:

- Name and *complete address* of contestant
- Name of show
- Name of club staging show
- Date

10. A schedule of the show must be included.

11. Do not send questions or photographs to the ACS Headquarters or the ACS president. The National Arrangement Contest Chairman and her committee are solely responsible for the ACS contest.

12. The Standard System of Judging, as required by the National Council of State

Garden Clubs, Inc., shall be used and all decisions of the judges will be final.

13. Exhibitors shall be limited to one entry in each class.

14. Camellias must be featured. Other plant material and accessories should be used only to carry out the theme or contribute to the design of the arrangement.

15. No artificial plant material is allowed.

16. Backgrounds should be plain for photographic purposes.

17. Photographs must be made at the show as soon as judging is completed.

The following policies are recommended:

1. The local Camellia Show's Artistic Arrangement Chairman may prepare an entirely different schedule from the one prepared by the ACS Artistic Arrangement Committee. *However*, if the local group desires to compete in the ACS Contest their schedule must be selected from the ACS Schedule and all rules of the contest adhered to for any entry to qualify.

2. Local groups or clubs may add additional artistic arrangement classes and/or invitational classes to the official schedule if they desire.

3. Contest entries will be selected *only* from the classes in the ACS Arrangement Schedule.

4. The Arrangement Judges and the Contest Judges must be accredited judges of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc. in order to uphold the Standard System of

Judging. It will be helpful if they are also American Camellia Society judges.

5. If only one Section is included, five classes (minimum of four entries in each) will be necessary. If each Section, or if two of the three Sections are included in the local Schedule, then three classes (four entries in each) will be required.

6. Distinctive or different methods of staging *i.e.* vignettes, screens for backgrounds, shojiis, niches, pedestals, columns, illuminated recesses, or backgrounds for capsule table settings are recommended by this Committee. However, since amount of space available and conditions vary from place to place this must be left to the discretion of the Local Show Committee. Staging is a very important factor in making a show beautiful. The local schedule should clearly stipulate all sizes and colors of niches, tables, backgrounds, etc.

7. Lighting adds much to the mood and beauty of Artistic Arrangements and to photographic clarity.

8. Local Chairmen have full responsibility for acquiring ribbons of local Camellia Society and also State Garden Club Tri-color, Award of Creativity and Table Tri-Color Ribbons from their own State Flower Show Chairman.

9. The local club is responsible for staging and rules for exhibiting and judging the contest arrangement classes.

10. Exhibitors in the Artistic Divisions need not be members of a Camellia Society.



IMPORTANT DECISION IN CHATTANOOGA. LEFT TO RIGHT: Mrs. Francis L. Edmondson of Atlanta, Mrs. Raymond Uhrich of Chattanooga and W. B. Connell of Nashville, three of the judges in the Chattanooga Camellia Society's show.



MRS. PAUL (VIOLE) KINCAID  
Gastonia, North Carolina

## A Suggestion for Fall Shows

JOHN A. TYLER, JR.  
Wagener, South Carolina

The most overlooked, and poorest section of our fall shows, and one which has a potential for being one of the showiest, is the Sasanqua section.

The individual Sasanqua bloom is nothing special, particularly when compared to the size, color, and substance of the gibbed Japonica with which it has to compete for attention at the shows.

Besides, Sasankuas are not grown for the beauty of the single flower. They are grown for their garden value—the effect of a mass of color of many blooms covering the plant. Why not show them so that they can reflect that garden value? Why not show them as branches 18 to 25 inches long? The English refer to such branches as “sprays”. Many of the spring flowers such as forsythia, crab apple, flowering peach etc., are shown this way in the garden club shows. This would allow the true beauty, and garden value of the Sasanqua to be seen. It would not only increase the beauty of the show, but would introduce many more people to the Sasanqua, which can be to the fall garden what the Azalea is to the spring garden.

The branches could be easily shown in “pop” bottles, either furnished by the show committee or by the exhibitor. Competition could be as usual at a camellia show—by variety for blue ribbons—the most outstanding branch being recognized by a “best in show” and silver. With silver and head table recognition, I believe that this would soon be a very beautiful and admired section of our fall shows.

Judging should furnish no problem. Just put some of our ladies who are both “Camellia Show Judges” and “Garden Club Judges” on the panel. They already know how to judge this type exhibit.

American Camellia Society Judge.  
Master Judge and Life Member of National Council of State Garden Clubs.

Charter Member of Ikebana International, Tokyo, Japan and teacher of four schools of Japanese Flower Arrangement: Sogetsu, Ikenobo, Ichiyo, and Shofu Schools.

Member of various State, National, and International Camellia Societies, member of American Horticultural Society, Brooklyn Botanical Gardens, Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain, the Author's Guild and Author's League of America.

Author of two books that have received international acclaim. Her first book, “The Camellia Treasury”, was winner of the 1964 National Council of State Garden Clubs literary award. Her second book, “Japanese

Garden and Floral Art”, was honored as a book-of-the-month choice of the American Garden Guild in 1967.

As world travelers, the Kincaids have been privileged to visit many fine private gardens as well as public ones and meet numerous internationally known horticulturists including leading camellia personalities.

Serving with Mrs. Kincaid on the Arrangement Contest Committee will be Mrs. W. B. Garrison of Gastonia, North Carolina and Mrs. J. F. Herndon of Kings Mountain, North Carolina. Both Mrs. Garrison and Mrs. Herndon are Master Judges of National Council of Garden Clubs, Teachers of Ikenobo School of flower arrangement, and well-known as judges and exhibitors in many major flower shows.

## President's Message

(Continued from page 2)

greenhouses at Massee Lane so that people will be able to see the different types that can be constructed. This is a very important factor in getting people to join and continue membership in the ACS. We know that the cold weather this Fall before our meeting in Perry injured most of the blooms, and we were greatly disappointed not to see the fine blooms that were at Massee Lane a few days before.

Travelers along Interstate 75, which is about 12 miles from Massee Lane, are stopping in increasing numbers to visit the gardens; we have a 40 foot signboard on the highway, directing them to the headquarters building. Many are interested in joining the ACS, and if they could see fine blooms in the greenhouses, they would become more interested, particularly those from northern sections. I feel we should have constructed and in use several greenhouses of various designs and price, so that even a beginner will be encouraged to build houses, and older members will see larger and better equipped houses in operation.

We plan to construct several greenhouses before next fall, but this depends entirely on how much we raise for the greenhouse fund. I would especially appeal to those who have not contributed to this, to do so now. Our first house will be dedicated to

## Show Reports

### FLORIDA

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, December 14-15, 1968 (7th Annual).

Sponsor: Gainesville, Camellia Society. Chairman: Wilbur M. Harling, Jr.

Number Blooms Displayed: 1,650. Attendance: 782. Admission: Free

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'ELEGANS' exhibited by Harry Wooten.

Japonica in open chemically treated—'TOMORROW PARK HILL' exhibited by R. T. Adams.

Hybrid in open—'WALTZ TIME, VAR.' exhibited by Wilbur M. Harling, Jr.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, Wilbur M. Harling, Jr.; In open chemically treated, R. T. Adams.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, and in open chemically treated, Howell Janes.

ACS Provisional Seedling Certificate of Merit for Chemically Treated Flower: Japonica seedling 'ODE OF EDGEWOOD' exhibited and originated by Maj. R. F. Hightower, Ret.

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificates: Mrs. I. X. Cheeves and Mrs. Flake A. Parker.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, December 1, 1968 (7th Annual).

Sponsor: Camellia Society of North Florida, Chairman: Mrs. Alda K. Boll.

Number Blooms Displayed: 1,120. Attendance: 950. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in Open—'EXTRAVAGANZA' exhibited by L. F. Peterson.

Japonica in open chemically treated—'RENA SWICK' exhibited by Fred Paine.

Japonica under glass chemically treated—'TOMORROW PARK HILL' exhibited by Walter Cato.

Reticulata under glass chemically treated—'MOUCHANG' exhibited by Walter Cato.

Hybrid in open chemically treated—'JULIA HAMITER' exhibited by R. T. Adams.

Sasanqua—'LITTLE GEM' exhibited by Ivan Mitchell.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, Arthur N. Sollee; In open chemically treated, R. T. Adams; Under glass chemically treated, Walter Cato.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, R. T. Adams; In open chemically treated, C. Nelson Carter; Under glass chemically treated, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Bush.

ACS Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificates:

Japonica: Seedling No. 24, exhibited and originated by Frank Ellis and Jay W. Ellis, Jr.

Japonica: Seedling No. 37, exhibited and originated by Frank Ellis and Jay W. Ellis, Jr.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, January 25, 1969 (33rd Annual).

Sponsor: Woman's Garden Club of Jacksonville and Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville.

Chairmen: Mrs. D. O. Foshee, Sr., Walter Z. Tarr.

Admission: \$1.00.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'LADY IN RED' exhibited by Joe Canipelli.

Japonica in open chemically treated—'VILLE DE NANTES RED' exhibited by R. L. Adams.

Japonica under glass chemically treated—'TOMORROW PARK HILL' exhibited by Haskell Gray, Jr.

Sasanqua—'CHERRY BLOSSOM' exhibited by Ivan Mitchell.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, Joe Canipelli; In open chemically treated, R. L. Adams; Under glass, James B. Tutt.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, J. D. Beeson; In open chemically treated, James A. English; Under glass, Haskell Gray, Jr.

ACS Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate:

Japonica: Seedling 'F-2' exhibited and originated by R. L. Adams.

ORLANDO, FLORIDA, January 11-12, 1969 (21st Annual).

Sponsor: Camellia Society of Central Florida. Chairman: Mrs. S. A. Willsey.

Number Blooms Displayed: 1,800. Attendance: 6,000. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'TOMORROW VAR.' exhibited by R. T. Adams.

Japonica in open chemically treated—'TOMORROW PARK HILL' exhibited by R. T. Adams.



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JUDGES CAUGHT IN THE ACT. Mrs. Fran (W. F.) Mathis of Moultrie, ACS President-Emeritus, Les Marbury of Wilmington, N. C. and Mrs. Marian DeVane of Adel, Georgia, judging the Orlando Camellia Show, 1969. Note the barefoot girls.

Japonica under glass chemically treated—'TOMORROW PARK HILL' exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cato.

Reticulata in open—'MOUTANCHIA' exhibited by Mr. James English.

Hybrid in open chemically treated—'CHARLEAN' exhibited by R. T. Adams.

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificate: Mrs. A. A. Rayburn.

Sweepstakes: R. T. Adams.

Best Flower, Professional: 'TOMORROW PARK HILL', Wilkes Nursery.

PANAMA CITY, FLORIDA, January 4-5, 1969 (11th Annual).

Sponsor: The Camellia Society of Panama City. Chairmen: John Pennel and Frank Huebscher.

Number Blooms Displayed: 1,500. Attendance: 750. Admission: Silver Offering.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'MAGNOLIAEFLORA' exhibited by Guy Little, Tallahassee, Fla.

the memory of Jeff Smith, one of the founders of ACS and long-time Treasurer. Personally I do not know of anyone who deserves this honor more, and I hope that you will be as generous as possible.

Your Society needs all the support you can give it, and we ask your help in any way you see fit.

DR. J. M. HABEL, JR.

—ACS—

## Dave Feathers Elected a Fellow of ACS

David L. Feathers was unanimously elected a Fellow of the American Camellia Society. The announcement of this honor was made at the twenty-third Annual Meeting in Biloxi.

Mr. Feathers of Lafayette, California, has been a pioneer in hybridizing from which he has obtained some very spectacular progeny. For a number of years he edited the well-known Northern California Camellia Society Bulletin. He has written numerous camellia articles for various publications, both scientific and popular. Dave has twice been a member of the ACS Governing Board. He has been very active in promoting and financing the California Camellia Research Advisory Committee. Through his efforts he has secured many sizeable contributions to the ACS Endowment Fund and personally made a significant contribution.

Mr. Feathers has travelled extensively throughout the camellia world and has talked before numerous camellia organizations throughout the United States and several foreign countries. He has a keen knowledge of camellias, both scientific and practical, and has interested scores of people in the camellia hobby.

Rules and Regulations concerning Special Awards, Trophies and Honors as amended February 28, 1963 (published in the 1964 ACS Yearbook) specify that not more than two fellows may be designated in any one five year period. The Society may recognize substantial and new contributions

to scientific knowledge in the culture, care and knowledge of camellias or in the development of out-camellia clones or hybrids or similar advances in camellia culture, by bestowing the designation of "Fellow" to such contributors.

—ACS—

## President Emeritus Parsons Received Bronze Recognition Plaque

Our immediate Past President Alison J. ("Preacher") Parsons of Norfolk, Virginia, was honored with the Recognition Bronze Plaque at the 23rd Annual Meeting in Biloxi. This is given in recognition of outstanding contributions to the advancement and welfare of the Society or to the accomplishment of the aims and purposes of the Society.

It was during Mr. Parsons' term of office that the construction of our new headquarters was accomplished although plans were initiated during the administration of President Charles R. Butler. "Preacher" Parsons has an outstanding greenhouse and a collection of outdoor plants at his Flicker Point home in Norfolk. He has been Virginia State Director for ACS and president of the Virginia Camellia Society.

—ACS—

## Payne Midyette Is President-Elect

The Board of Directors at its Biloxi meeting elected Payne H. Midyette as president-elect to take office at the Fall Meeting in Norfolk, Virginia. At the same time Judge Sherrill Halbert of Sacramento was elected Vice-President for the Pacific Coast. Other officers were re-elected. Clyde X. Cope land of Jackson, Mississippi, State Director, was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors succeeding Mr. Midyette as he moves up to the presidency.

Mr. Midyette of Tallahassee, Florida, is presently Florida State Director and a past vice-president of the Gulf Coast Territory. As Chairman of



PANAMA CITY. Josh Wilkes of Moultrie, Ga., and Guy Little of Tallahassee, Fla., are showing their winning camellia blooms to Miss Linda Fitts—Miss Florida of 1968—who cut the ribbons opening the 11th Annual Camellia Show of the Camellia Society of Panama City, Fla., which was held January 4 and 5, 1969. Mr. Wilkes is holding 'MARGUERITE SEARS', the best seedling in the show and Mr. Little holds his 'MAGNOLIAEFLORA', the best bloom of the show grown outside. Miss Fitts was one of the 10 runners-up in the 1968 Miss America Contest.

Japonica under glass—'ELEGANS SUPREME' exhibited by Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Mathis, Moultrie, Ga.

Hybrid in open—'CHARLEAN' exhibited by C. N. Carter, Tallahassee, Fla.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, C. N. Carter, Tallahassee, Fla.; Under glass, Ike Harvey, Atlanta, Ga.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, H. Guy Little, Tallahassee, Fla.; Under glass, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cato, Moultrie, Ga.

ACS Provisional Seedling Certificate of Merit for Chemically Treated Flower: Japonica seedling 'MARGUERITE SEARS' exhibited by Wilkes Nursery, Moultrie, Ga.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, January 11-12, 1969 (27th Annual).

Sponsor: Pensacola Men's Camellia Club. Chairman: Gordon B. Cassels.

Number Blooms Displayed: 3,000. Attendance: 7,000. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'FIRST LADY' exhibited by G. L. Dewrell, Ft. Walton Beach, Fla.

Japonica under glass—'REG RAGLAND' exhibited by H. S. Naff, Sr., Birmingham, Ala.

Reticulata under glass—'LILA NAFF' exhibited by H. S. Naff, Sr., Birmingham, Ala.

Hybrid in open—'DIAMOND HEAD' exhibited by G. L. Dewrell, Ft. Walton Beach, Fla.

Hybrid under glass—'WALTZ TIME' exhibited by T. O. Bower, Mobile, Ala.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, F. S. Huebscher, Panama City, Fla.; Under glass, P. A. Menard, Slidell, La.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, W. H. Harrison, Marianna, Fla.; Under glass, T. O. Bower, Mobile, Ala.

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificates: Tri-Color, Mrs. John J. Guice; Creativity, Mrs. Carl Roby.

## GEORGIA

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, February 15-16, 1969.

Sponsors: Augusta Council of Garden Clubs and The Georgia Railroad Bank and Trust Co.

Chairman: Mrs. Henry P. Eve.

Number Blooms Displayed: 2,972. Attendance: 12,000. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'GUILIO NUCCIO VAR.' exhibited by Walter Bilbro.

Japonica Chemically treated—'CARTER'S SUNBURST' exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edge.

Japonica under glass—'TOMORROW PARK HILL' exhibited by John M. Gaver.

Reticulata in open—'NOBLE PEARL' exhibited by W. Lee Poe, Jr.

Hybrid—'HOWARD ASPER VAR.' exhibited by Jim Morris.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, J. D. Rosser; Chemically treated, Jack Teague; Under glass, W. Lee Poe, Jr.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, Fred Smith; Chemically treated, Marshall Rhyne; Under glass, Mr. and Mrs. John Tyler.

MOULTRIE, GEORGIA, January 25-26, 1969.

Sponsor: Cherokee Garden Club. Chairman: Mrs. W. F. Mathis.

Number Blooms Displayed: 900. Attendance: 500. Admission: Silver offering.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'TOMORROW PARK HILL' exhibited by C. N. Carter, Tallahassee, Fla.

Japonica under glass—'FASHIONATA' exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cato. Moultrie, Ga.

Hybrid under glass—'FRANCIE L.' exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cato.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, Guy Little, Tallahassee, Fla.; Under glass, W. J. McCoach, Atlanta, Ga.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, C. N. Carter, Tallahassee, Fla.; Under glass, C. N. Carter.

ACS Provisional Seedling Certificate of Merit for Chemically Treated Flower: 'MARGUERITE SEARS' exhibited by Wilkes Nursery, Moultrie, Georgia, originated by George and Marguerite Sears.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, November 9-10, 1968 (6th Annual).

Sponsors: Savannah Bank & Trust Co. and Men's Garden Club of Savannah. Chairman: Gus Dubus.

Number Blooms Displayed: 1,057. Attendance: 3,200. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'NAGASAKI' exhibited by Mrs. B. F. Diamond.

Japonica under glass chemically treated—'TOMORROW PARK HILL' exhibited by W. H. Rish.

Hybrid under glass chemically treated—'FRANCIE L.' exhibited by Ike Harvey.

Sasanqua—'SPARKLING BURGUNDY' exhibited by M. F. Miller.

ACS Gold Certificate: Under glass chemically treated, W. H. Rish.

ACS Silver Certificate: In open chemically treated, Gus Dubus.

ACS Provisional Seedling Certificate of Merit for Chemically Treated Flower: Seedling 64-21 exhibited and originated by Fred Smith.

STATESBORO, GEORGIA, February 1-2, 1969 (3rd Annual).

Sponsor: Ogeechee Camellia Society. Chairman: George A. Rogers.

Number Blooms Displayed: 1,117. Attendance: 350. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in Open—'LADY KAY' exhibited by Mrs. B. F. Diamond, Savannah, Ga.

Japonica under glass—'GUILIO NUCCIO VAR.' exhibited by Ike Harvey, Atlanta, Ga.

Reticulata under glass—'MOUCHANG' exhibited by Fred H. Smith, Statesboro, Ga.

Hybrid under glass—'VALLEE KNUDSON' exhibited by W. J. McCoach, Atlanta, Ga.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Tyson, Savannah, Ga.; Under glass, Jim Morris, Statesboro, Ga.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, G. R. Dubus, Savannah, Ga.; Under glass, Mrs. B. F. Diamond, Savannah, Ga.

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA, December 7, 1968 (30th Annual).

Sponsor: Men's Garden Club and Thomasville Garden Clubs. Chairman: V. F. Hollingsworth.

Number Blooms Displayed: 1,221. Attendance: 600. Admission: Offering.

the ACS Endowment Fund Raising Committee he has performed an outstanding job of soliciting funds. Under his guidance something over \$200,000.00 has been raised, enabling us to pay cash for the handsome new headquarters building, the deep well and automatic sprinkler system and have a balance of more than \$82,000 invested from which only the interest is used.

Payne has an outstanding greenhouse collection as well as extensive outdoor plantings.

—ACS—

## With Regrets

It is with deep regret, I assure you, that it was necessary that we remove our two very fine seedlings, 'BROADWATER' and 'DOROTHY BROWN', from the market this year. As you know, these seedlings were named to release at the recent ACS Convention with the expectation that we would have plentiful blooms of both varieties to show. As it turned out, we had no blooms whatsoever on either of these seedlings; and we felt that we would not want to release plants or scions unless we could show how good they are. We plan to release both this coming season; and I am sure, since we have a great number of large plants, we will be able to make every show on the entire circuit.

Thanks again for your interest, and we hope you will remember us this next season. We know you will not be disappointed.

L. B. WILSON, JR.,  
Gulfport, Miss.

—ACS—

## Interstate 75 Visitors to ACS Headquarters

With busy Interstate 75 passing through Perry, only 15 miles from Masee Lane, hundreds of visitors from Canada, the Chicago area, Ohio, Wisconsin and the North Eastern states are visiting our Headquarters. The Perry Chamber of Commerce has erected a 40-foot billboard on I-75 inviting passers-by to visit "the

world famous Camellia Garden— admission free.” During 29 days covered in the State Highway December 1968 report 381,209 vehicles passed through Perry. On December 22 southward traffic was 18,951 vehicles, while 6,486 northward vehicles were counted.

Many visitors have either never seen camellias growing outside or are familiar only with ‘PINK PERFECTION’ or small whites used by florists. We hope to interest many more from colder climates in growing camellias when we get our new greenhouse built.

—ACS—

## Why It Will Be Necessary To Raise Dues in 1970

For the past two years the American Camellia Society has operated at a deficit although it is a slight deficit. The 1968 audit shows our expenditures exceeded income by \$1,015.81. In 1967 our deficit was \$1,148.04. There are indications that the deficit for Fiscal 1969 will be even more. No part of the Endowment Fund is being used to support the Society operations nor are any dues being used to operate the garden, build the greenhouse nor for other functions of the Endowment Fund.

It was hoped that an increase in membership to 8,000 or 10,000 would make the raise of dues from the present \$6.00 to \$7.50 unnecessary. Membership has remained at slightly over 7,000 for several years.

Printing costs, taxes on payrolls, supplies, and postage have all increased sharply during the past year. No part of the increased dues is being used to raise salaries of employees although they have not received raises in several years.

The ACS Governing Board reluctantly but unanimously voted to increase dues to \$7.50 effective January 1, 1970. At the same time Life Memberships are being increased to \$150.00 from the present \$125.00. Any dues for 1970 paid this calendar year must be in the amount of \$7.50.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—‘EDELWEISS’ exhibited by Dr. and Mrs. M. B. Wine.

Japonica under glass—‘MOONLIGHT SONATA’ exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cato, Moultrie, Ga.

Hybrid In open—‘FRANCIE L’ exhibited by W. Perkerson, Valdosta, Ga.; Hybrid Under glass—‘CHARLEAN VAR.’ exhibited by Payne Midyette, Tallahassee, Fla.

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificate: Mrs. John Sons and Mrs. Edward San Juan.

VALDOSTA, GEORGIA, November 23-24, 1968 (4th Annual).

Sponsors: Valdosta Camellia Society and Valdosta Garden Center. Chairman: Mrs. O. C. Ware and Mrs. Robert Stump.

Number Blooms Displayed: 373. Attendance: 300. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica under glass chemically treated—‘FASHIONATA’ exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cato.

Reticulata under glass chemically treated—‘LILA NAFF’ exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Carter.

ACS Gold Certificate: In open chemically treated, Dr. Fay Shaw.

ACS Silver Certificate: In open chemically treated, Mr. C. N. Carter.

## LOUISIANA

BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA, November 23-24, 1968 (6th Annual).

Sponsor: Bogalusa Men’s Camellia Club. Chairman: R. Stanley Magee.

Number Blooms Displayed: 1,200. Attendance: 650. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—‘BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME’ exhibited by W. R. Mizell.

Japonica under glass—‘CARTER’S SUNBURST’ exhibited by Mel Williams.

Reticulata under glass—‘MOUCHANG VAR.’ exhibited by C. W. Lattin.

Hybrid in open—‘DREAM GIRL’ exhibited by Harry J. Bettes.

Hybrid under glass—‘FLUTED ORCHID’ exhibited by P. A. Menard.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open and under glass, Carley Smith.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open and under glass, Gus J. Bienvenu.

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificate: Mrs. Donough Alford.

FRANKLINTON, LOUISIANA, February 1-2, 1969 (1st Annual).

Sponsor: Franklinton Men’s Camellia Club. Chairman: Fred Yates.

Number Blooms Displayed: 1,000. Attendance: 300. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—‘DR. ROBERT E. SCHWARTZ’ exhibited by A. O. Passman.

Japonica under glass—‘TIFFANY’ exhibited by Stanley Magee.

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificate: Mrs. John Stafford.

LAKE CHARLES LOUISIANA, January 25-26, 1969 (17th Annual).

Sponsor: Southwest Louisiana Camellia Society. Chairman: Mrs. G. W. Castle.

Number Blooms Displayed: 3,000. Attendance: 2,000. Admission: Silver offering.

## CAMELLIAS AND MAGNOLIAS ARE THE ROYALTY OF FLOWERING PLANTS

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Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'GUILIO NUCCIO VAR.' exhibited by K. C. Wilkinson, Lake Charles, La.

Japonica under glass—'TOMORROW VAR.' exhibited by Mrs. Ella G. Freeman.

Japonica chemically treated—'CHARLIE BETTES' exhibited by W. M. Bills, Beaumont, Texas.

Reticulata—'LILA NAFF' exhibited by W. M. Bills, Beaumont, Tex.

Hybrid—'ANTICIPATION' exhibited by W. M. Bills.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, Freeman C. Buckley; Under glass, Mrs. Ella G. Freeman; Chemically treated, W. M. Bills.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, Mrs. Lorena Jenkins; Under glass, Mrs. M. F. Virgilio, Beaumont, Tex.; Chemically treated, Senator Dudley J. LeBlanc, Abbeville, La.

Judges Sweepstakes Winner: G. R. Wakefield, Jefferson Island, La.

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificates: Mrs. G. M. Martin and Mrs. C. A. Miller of Sulphur, La.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, January 18-19, 1969 (29th Annual).

Sponsor: Camellia Club of New Orleans. Chairman: B. A. Ragusa.

Number Blooms Displayed: 2,891. Attendance: 10,000. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'MARY AGNES PATIN' exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bettes, Metairie, La.

Japonica under glass—'TOMORROW PARK HILL' exhibited by Thomas H. Perkins, Brookhaven, Miss.

Hybrid under glass—'CHARLEAN' exhibited by E. J. Laurent, Metairie, La.

ASC Gold Certificates: In open, Mrs. Gentry Kidd, Houston, Texas; Under glass, E. J. Laurent, Metairie, La.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bettes, Metairie, La.; Under glass, O. B. Elmer, Metairie, La.

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificate: Mrs. Tulley Ward, Jr., Beverly Knoll Garden Club, Metairie, La.

RUSTON, LOUISIANA, January 25-26, 1969 (7th Annual).

Sponsor: Lincoln State Bank & Trust Co. Chairman: Nick Medica.

Number Blooms Displayed: 1,812. Attendance: 3,000. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'DONCKELARI' exhibited by Bob Waters, Kilgore, Texas.

Japonica under glass—'LADY KAY VAR.' exhibited by Otto Klick, Bastrop, La.

Hybrid under glass—'LEONARD MESSEL' exhibited by Dr. Wallace Herbert, Ruston, La.

ACS Gold Certificate: In open, Mrs. Woodrow Hathorn, Monroe, La.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, Mr. Wm. J. Richard, Lafayette, La.

ACS Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate: Japonica seedling 'OPAL HEARNE' exhibited and originated by Hollis Hearne, Ruston, La.

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificate: Mrs. Willie Cobb, Ruston, La.

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA, November 3, 1968.

Sponsor: Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport. Chairman: Will E. Worley.

Number Blooms Displayed: 625. Attendance: 775. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica—'MATHOTIANA SUPREME, VAR.' exhibited by Bob Waters.

Hybrid—'FRANCIE L' exhibited by Roy C. Stringfellow.

Sasanqua—'BONANZA' exhibited by Emil H. Herzog.

Outstanding Seedling—'HARLIE L. CLARK' exhibited by Bob Dark.

WEST MONROE, LOUISIANA, November 16-17, 1968 (3d Annual).

Sponsor: Ouachita Valley Camellia Society. Chairman: E. B. Tompkins.

Number Blooms Displayed: 500. Attendance: 500. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open chemically treated—'MARY AGNES PATIN, VAR.' exhibited by David Rubin, Kilgore, Texas.

Japonica in open chemically treated best local bloom—'MATHOTIANA SUPREME VAR.' exhibited by Frank V. Spivey, Monroe, La.

ACS Gold Certificate: In open chemically treated, William J. Richard, Lafayette, La.

ACS Silver Certificate: In open chemically treated, Mrs. W. E. Lee, Forest Hill, La.

Best Seedling, unnamed and unnumbered japonica exhibited and originated by A. R. Bates.

## *\$5 Fee for Registering Camellias*

For some years the American Camellia Society set a \$2.00 fee for registration of camellias. This was discontinued about 8 years ago as an experiment. It was hoped this would encourage the registration of all new varieties. Many were finding their way into the SCCS Nomenclature Book, articles and elsewhere without registration. This free registration policy did not correct this situation, in fact it encouraged some to register inferior varieties.

At its Fall Meeting at ACS Headquarters, the ACS Governing Board unanimously voted to reinstate the registration fee at \$5.00. This is a modest fee considering the postage, work involved, correspondence and publication of the description in both the Camellia Journal and the Yearbook.

Upon request the ACS office sends the necessary registration blanks to any applicant. An accurate description is requested, including measurements, number of petals, stamen, color, the leaves and plant habit, parentage if known and other information. Two color slides should accompany the request for registration and the registration fee then due. One copy is then sent to Mr. Woodroof of the Southern California Camellia Society's Camellia Nomenclature for inclusion in the next edition. Another copy is sent to an accredited horticultural judge in the area who must then see the flower and determine whether the description is accurate and whether it differs from other introductions. The name suggested is carefully checked to make sure this has not been used previously. So actually the \$5 fee for registration is a bargain.

The American Camellia Society is the only organization performing camellia registration. We would welcome suggestions as to how to evaluate the worth of a new variety. This may take several seasons.

## Awards

Announcement of the winners of the several awards administered by the American Camellia Society was made at the Annual Meeting in Biloxi, Mississippi, on February 1, 1969. The Illges Medal for Japonica seedlings was won by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California for 'GRAND SLAM'.

The Harris Hybrid Award was won by Ed Marshall of Huntington Gardens, San Marino, California, for 'FRANCIE L', a cross between the species *Camellia Saluenensis* var. 'APPLE BLOSSOM' and *C. reticulata* 'BUDDHA'.

The Peer Sasanqua Award went to McCaskill's Nursery, Pasadena, California, for 'STAR ABOVE STAR'. Actually this is a variety of the species *Camellia Vernalis*. The first Peer Award went to Marjorie Washburne's 'CHANSONETTE' which belongs to the species *Hiemalis* in 1959. The Peer Award covers these latter two species as well as *Sasanqua*.

Thus, these three coveted awards went to Californians who live within a few miles of one another.

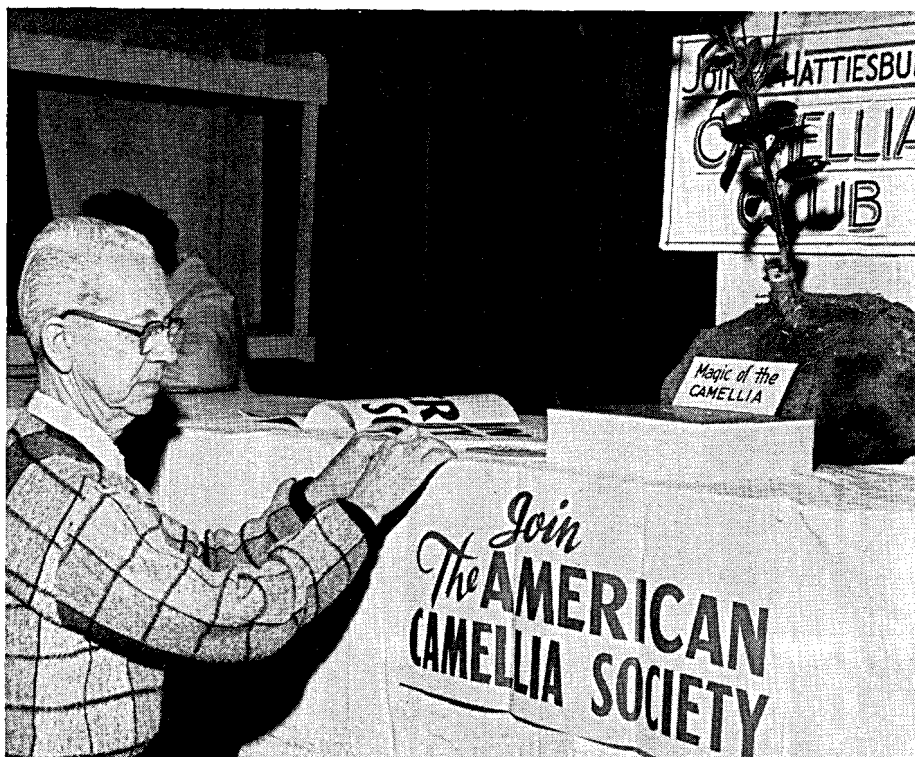
The Sewell Mutant Award was not given since no worthy candidate was found. It will be very difficult to find mutants or sports in the class with 'TOMORROW PARK HILL', 'BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME', 'TOMORROW'S DAWN' or 'MATHOTIANA SUPREME' which won in former years.

—ACS—

## Progress on Greenhouse

Enough cash and pledges have been received to assure the construction of a large greenhouse at Massee Lane before another season. Additional donations are needed to equip the house.

A bronze plaque will be affixed to the house stating that it is in memory of T. Jeff Smith, our first and only Treasurer, until the time of his death three years ago. The names of donors will also be inscribed. In order to be listed on the plaque we have established June 1 as the cut-off date so



Max Baldwin, show chairman, sets up table for membership solicitation in ACS and Hattiesburg Camellia Society.

### MISSISSIPPI

BROOKHAVEN, MISSISSIPPI, December 7, 1968 (9th Annual).

Sponsor: Brookhaven Camellia Society. Chairman: Joseph C. Pitts.

Number Blooms Displayed: 650. Attendance: 200. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'ROSEA SUPERBA', exhibited by George Lumsden, Brookhaven, Miss.

Japonica under glass—'TIFFANY' exhibited by Charles Bush, Jackson, Miss.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, F. F. Becker, II, Brookhaven, Miss.; Under glass, F. F. Becker, II.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, Mrs. Woodrow Hathorn, Monroe, La.; Under glass, C. W. Lattin, Lauderdale, Miss.

GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI, February 1, 1969 (19th Annual).

Sponsor: Gulfport Men's Camellia Society. Chairman: L. B. Wilson, Jr.

Number Blooms Displayed: 3,386. Attendance: 5,000. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'LUCKY SEVEN' exhibited by Robert Leeton.

Japonica under glass—'GUILIO NUCCIO' exhibited by C. C. Crutcher.

Reticulata under glass—'LILA NAFF' exhibited by P. A. Menard.

Hybrid under glass—'HOWARD ASPER' exhibited by Willie B. Sellers.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, F. R. Sigmund; Under glass, P. A. Menard.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, A. B. Powell; Under glass, R. T. Fancher.

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificate: Mrs. W. A. Gregurich.

MOSS POINT, MISSISSIPPI, January 1, 1969 (9th Annual).

Sponsor: Moss Point Men's Camellia Club. Chairman: Daniel D. Bleyker.

Number Blooms Displayed: 900. Attendance: 300. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open chemically treated—'TOMORROW VAR.' exhibited by S. V. Spake, Sr.

Japonica under glass chemically treated—'MATHOTIANA SUPREME VAR.' exhibited by R. F. Jeffares.

Reticulata under glass chemically treated—'MOUCHANG VAR.' exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lattin.

Hybrid under glass chemically treated—'CHINA LADY' exhibited by Charles Butler.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, S. V. Spake, Sr.; Under glass, W. E. Sellers.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, Roland Bahan; Under glass, T. O. Bower.  
ACS Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate: Japonica seedling No. 121.  
exhibited by Mrs. L. G. Thomas, originated by Azalea Road Nursery.  
ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificate: Mrs. Gryder.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA, February 1-2, 1969 (25th Annual).

Sponsor: Men's Horticultural Society and Beaufort Garden Club. Chairman: Stan Waskiewicz.

Number Blooms Displayed: 1,400. Attendance: 1,000. Admission: Silver Offering.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'PINK PAGODA' exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. John Farmer.

Japonica in open chemically treated—'JOSEPH PFINGSTL' exhibited by Eleanor Boyd.

Japonica under glass—'TOMORROW VAR.' exhibited by Mrs. Alfred Bissell.

Japonica under glass chemically treated—'TOMORROW PARK HILL' exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Watters.

Hybrid under glass—'CHARLEAN' exhibited by Bobby Miller.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, John F. Marcher; in open chemically treated, R. A. Wagner; Under glass, H. J. Matchen; Under glass chemically treated, Mrs. William K. Laughlin.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, Julius Isdal; In open chemically treated, A. A. McCurry; Under glass, Bobby Miller; Under glass chemically treated, Mrs. Alfred Bissell.

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificate: Mrs. Leon S. Carter.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, November 9-10, 1968. (5th Annual).

Sponsor: Coastal Carolina Camellia Society. Chairman: Pete C. Lambrakos.

Number Blooms Displayed: 597. Attendance: 2,500. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica under 4"—'NEW ZEALAND CHAMP' exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Carroll T. Moon.

Japonica over 4"—'BETTY SHEFFIELD BLUSH' exhibited by Mrs. Alfred Bissell.

ACS Gold Certificate: Mr. John A. Tyler, Jr.

ACS Silver Certificate: Mr. H. J. Matchan.

ACS Provisional Seedling Certificate of Merit for Chemically Treated Flower:

Japonica: Unnamed seedling originated by A. D. True and exhibited by A. D. True.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, January 18-19, 1969.

Sponsor: Piggly Wiggly. Chairman: John H. Graham.

Number Blooms Displayed: 1,007. Attendance: 4,500. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'LADY KAY' exhibited by Walter Bilbro, Charleston, S. C.

Japonica under glass—'PINK PAGODA' exhibited by Jim Morris, Statesboro, Ga.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, John F. Marscher, Beaufort, S. C.; Under glass, Mr. and Mrs. Jack W. Teague, Columbia, S. C.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, John H. Graham, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.; Under glass, Mrs. William K. Laughlin, Aiken, S. C.

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, February 8-9, 1969 (14th Annual).

Sponsor: Men's Camellia Club of Columbia. Chairman: W. G. Duncan, Jr.

Number Blooms Displayed: 2,000. Attendance: 1,200. Admission: \$100.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'VILLE DE NANTES' exhibited by J. J. Seelig, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.

Japonica under glass over 5"—'TOMORROW'S DAWN' exhibited by Ernest Aycock, Smithfield, N. C.

Japonica under glass under 5"—'PINK DIDDY' exhibited by James U. Smith, Columbia, S. C.

Reticulata under glass—'MOUCHANG' exhibited by Paul and Marie Dahlen, Aiken, S. C.

Hybrid under glass—'FRANCIE L' exhibited by Marshall Rhyne, Aiken, S. C.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, J. J. Seelig, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.; Under glass, Jack Teague, Columbia, S. C.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, Mr. and Mrs. O. K. McDaniel, Beaufort, S. C.; Under glass, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Seay, Columbia, S. C.

Best seedling—Unnamed white japonica exhibited and originated by George Howard, Charlotte, N. C.

the plaque can be ordered. Any donation received after that date will be credited to the general Endowment Fund. Contributions to the greenhouse fund are actually credited to the Endowment Fund but earmarked especially for the greenhouse.

With two weeks of well below freezing temperatures in January, we realize the urgent need for a modern greenhouse more than ever. Many visitors from a distance were disappointed to see practically no flowers at that time. Next season we will have flowers regardless of the weather. We have many visitors from Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois and other northern states and Canada who travel Interstate 75, 15 miles away, who detour by as a result of our billboard on the Interstate in Perry. There is no reason why they can't have camellia greenhouses. It is disappointing to tell them camellias will not flower outside satisfactorily in their States.

—ACS—

#### *California Invitation for 1971 Annual Meeting*

The Los Angeles Camellia Council, Wilkins Garner President, has extended an invitation to the American Camellia Society to hold its Annual Meeting in Pasadena February 25, 26 and 27, 1971. The Headquarters hotel will be the famous Huntington-Sheraton, 1401 South Oak Knoll Ave., Pasadena, Calif. 91109.

Huntington Gardens, Descanso Gardens (where the outdoor show will be held) Nuccio's Nursery, Disneyland, Knotts Berry Farm, the movie studios and other famous attractions are nearby. There are other big camellia shows in California the weekend before and after this so plan to stay more than a few days. Those of us who have attended California meetings and shows know what a treat is in store. Plan now for this outstanding event. More later about the program. Caryll W. Pitkin, 2465 Sherwood Road, San Marino 91108, will be convention chairman.

## Camellia Books

**THE MAGIC OF CAMELLIAS**, Creative Ideas for Japanese Flower Arrangement. 1968. By Norman Sparnon and E. G. Waterhouse. 179 pages with 158 photographs in color and gravure. Walker/Weatherhill, New York and Tokyo. \$13.50. See cover ad for special price to ACS members.

This beautiful book's dual purpose is to provide informative historical notes on the camellia and a number of its varieties, and to show the role of the camellia in Japanese floral art. Professor Waterhouse, the well known Australian camellia authority and President of the International Camellia Society, has written the very informative historical introduction and horticultural commentaries on the various varieties pictured. Mr. Norman Sparnon, who created the arrangements and comments from the Ikebana point of view, is one of the Western world's best qualified and a leading master of Japanese flower arrangement.

The typography, book design, layout and five color offset and monochrome gravure make this an outstandingly beautiful book. Printed and bound in Japan.

Professor Waterhouse's *Camellia Quest* and *Camellia Trail* have become collectors' items in a few years. Mr. Sparnon is the author of several well known books on Ikebana, including *Japanese Flower Arrangement, Classical and Modern*, and *The Beauty of Wildflowers*. *The Drama of Leaves* is in preparation.

**ADVENTURE IN CAMELLIA SEEDLINGS**. 1968. By Richard E. Dodd. 16 pages with 132 seedlings in color. Privately printed and distributed.

Mr. Dodd has fourteen acres of seedlings near his home at Marshallville, Georgia. Most of the seed planted came from Massee Lane. He advocates selection of seed only from good varieties. "Mediocrity begets mediocrity" definitely applies to camellia heredity. He does not cut the tap root in transplanting and most are growing where the seed were first planted. As a result he has never had to water them since planting.

His experience has been that the singles and inferior varieties are inclined to bloom first.

The following varieties produced more superior and unique flowers in the order listed: 'NINA AVERY', 'LINDSAY NEILL', 'PINK STAR', 'GALILEE', 'ELEGANS', 'VILLE DE NANTES', 'IMURA', 'MAGNOLIAEFLORE' (although a small bloom itself, many of its seedlings produce very large flowers of

GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA, February 1-2, 1969 (4th Annual).

Sponsor: Council of Garden Clubs. Chairman: Mrs. James Forrester.

Number Blooms Displayed: 2,000. Attendance: 400. Admission: Donation.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME' exhibited by J. J. Seelig.

Japonica under glass—'BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME' exhibited by Dr. R. P. Huffman.

Japonica under glass chemically treated—'TOMORROW PARK HILL' exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Haskell Gray, Jr.

Reticulata under glass chemically treated—'MOUGHANG' exhibited by Tom and Tottie Evans.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, J. J. Seelig; Under glass, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Norwood; Under glass chemically treated, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Teague.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, Harrietta Plantation; Under glass, Mr. and Mrs. John Tyler; Under glass chemically treated, Mr. and Mrs. John Tyler.

ACS Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate: Japonica seedling 'MELINDA HACKETT' exhibited and originated by Mrs. William K. Laughlin.

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificate: Mrs. Harold Zobel and Mrs. James Roberts.

### TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, February 15-16, 1969 (2nd Annual).

Sponsor: Middle Tennessee Camellia Society. Chairman: Mrs. Robert N. Sturdivant.

Number Blooms Displayed: 750. Attendance: ? Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica under glass—'TOMORROW PARK HILL' exhibited by M. M. Wesson, Birmingham, Ala. Runner-up—'FASHIONATA' exhibited by A. B. Cooper, Nashville, Tenn.

Reticulata under glass—'WILLIAM HERTRICH' exhibited by Joe Brinkerhoff, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.

Hybrid under glass—'HOWARD ASPER' exhibited by M. M. Wesson, Birmingham, Ala.

ACS Gold Certificate: Under glass, A. B. Cooper, Nashville, Tenn.

ACS Silver Certificate: Under glass, Harry Hendon, Birmingham, Ala.



—Staff Photo by Bob Ray

M. M. Wesson of Birmingham, Ala., center, holds his best in-show camellia, 'Tomorrow Park Hill', which won The Nashville Banner trophy at the annual show of the Middle Tennessee Camellia Society. Other trophy winners, from left, are Joe Brinkerhoff of Memphis, best medium bloom and best reticulata; Henry F. Lochte of Nashville, chairman of judges; Wesson, also winner of best hybrid; Harry Hendon of Birmingham, best formal double and runner-up in sweepstakes; and A. B. Cooper of Nashville, runner-up to best bloom in show and sweepstakes.

## TEXAS

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, January 11-12, 1969 (12th Annual).

Sponsor: Southeast Texas Camellia Society. Chairman: R. P. Rees.

Number Blooms Displayed: 1,250. Attendance: 2,000. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open chemically treated—'ADOLPH AUDUSSON' exhibited by Dudley Boudreaux, Port Neches, Texas.

Japonica under glass chemically treated—'CARTER'S SUNBURST' exhibited by Bob Waters, Kilgore, Texas.

Reticulata under glass chemically treated 'MOUCHANG' exhibited by Bob Dark, Tyler, Texas.

Hybrid in open chemically treated—'JULIA HAMITER' exhibited by Mrs. Marguerite Castle, Lake Charles, La.

Hybrid under glass chemically treated—'JULIA HAMITER' exhibited by W. M. "Buddy" Bills, Beaumont, Texas.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open chemically treated, Mrs. Gentry Kidd, Houston, Texas; Under glass chemically treated, Bob Waters, Kilgore, Texas.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open chemically treated, A. Sidney Johnson, Beaumont, Texas; Under glass chemically treated, Dr. C. C. Young, Nacogdoches, Texas.

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificate: Mrs. Lindsey J. Escocoe, Vidor, Texas.

LIBERTY, TEXAS, February 1-2, 1969 (14th Annual).

Sponsor: The Atascosito Camellia Club. Chairman: Frank Lemley.

Number Blooms Displayed: 1,800. Attendance: 350. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'LADY KAY' exhibited by E. Seale, Sr., Beaumont, Texas.

Japonica under glass—'TOMORROW PARK HILL' exhibited by John T. Kirchmer, Vidor, Texas.

Reticulata under glass—'WILLIAM HERTRICH VAR.' exhibited by J. R. Holt, Nacogdoches, Texas.

Hybrid in open—'WALTZ TIME' exhibited by John T. Kirchmer, Vidor, Texas.

Hybrid under glass—'CHARLEAN' exhibited by J. R. Holt, Nacogdoches, Texas.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, Mrs. Gentry Kidd, Houston, Texas; Under glass, J. R. Holt, Nacogdoches, Texas.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, Mrs. W. W. Woods, Baytown, Texas; Under glass, J. C. Virgilio, Beaumont, Texas.

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificate: Mrs. Joe Farris, Liberty, Texas.

NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS, November 9-10, 1968 (1st Annual).

Sponsor: Nacogdoches Camellia Club. Chairman: J. L. Sullivan.

Number Blooms Displayed: 385. Attendance: 1,100. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'MATHOTIANA' exhibited by David Wilson.

Japonica under glass—'JERRY WILSON' exhibited by Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Young.

Hybrid in open—'FIRE CHIEF VAR.' exhibited by David Wilson.

Sasanqua—'PINK FLUFF' exhibited by Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Young.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open, David Wilson, Under glass, J. R. Holt.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open, Mrs. Gentry Kidd, Under glass, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Young.

PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS, December 7-8, 1968 (1st Annual).

Sponsor: Men's Garden Club of Port Arthur. Chairman: C. J. Shaughnessy.

Number Blooms Displayed: 620. Attendance: 800. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open chemically treated—'BETTY SHEFFIELD' exhibited by Dr. E. C. McRee.

Japonica under glass—'MATHOTIANA' exhibited by C. J. Shaughnessy.

Japonica under glass chemically treated—'TOMORROW PARK HILL' (outstanding bloom of show) exhibited by David Ruben, Kilgore, Texas.

Hybrid under glass chemically treated—'WALTZ TIME' exhibited by Bob Waters, Kilgore, Texas.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open chemically treated, Mrs. Gentry Kidd, Houston, Texas; Under glass chemically treated, Dr. C. C. Young, Nacogdoches, Texas.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open chemically treated, Samuel F. Johnson, Houston, Texas; Under glass chemically treated, Bob Waters, Kilgore, Texas.

varied formations), 'DONCKELARIJ', 'St. ANDRE', 'LOUISE-ONETTA', 'RAINY SUN', 'IWANE', 'ELIZABETH LEBEY', 'FRAU GEHEIM-RAT OLDEVIG', 'DEAR JENNY', 'ROSARY', 'Mrs. WILLIAM THOMPSON', 'YOBOKI-DORI', 'REG RAGLAND'.

Mr. Dodd recommends that those interested in camellia seedlings read the various articles by Dr. Clifford R. Parks in the American Camellia Yearbooks.

—ACS—

## Volunteer State Camellia Society

The members of the Chattanooga Camellia Society, the Middle Tennessee Camellia Society (Nashville), and the Memphis Camellia Society have formed a new society to create and maintain an interest in Camellias in the State of Tennessee. The new Society will be known as the Volunteer State Camellia Society. The officers of this new state wide Camellia Society are: President—Joe Brinkerhoff, Jr., of Memphis; Executive Director—Dr. Kenneth Kuiken (President of the Memphis Camellia Society); Directors—Mrs. Robert W. Sturdivant (President of the Middle Tennessee Camellia Society) and Mr. Phipps T. Martin (President of the Chattanooga Camellia Society); The Secretary-Treasurer is Miss Martha Jayroe of Memphis. The Volunteer State Camellia Society will hold one annual meeting which will be a business-social meeting to be held in September in Nashville.



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# In Memoriam

ROWLAND A. GILL

Rowland A. Gill of Ruston, Louisiana, died December 4, 1968.

Not only was he an avid lover of camellias, but grew some of the finest. He was a charter member of the Ruston Men's Camellia Society.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ruby Gill of Ruston, a son, Mr. Rowland Pearson Gill of Washington, D. C.

C. M. GOOCH

Mr. C. M. Gooch, Memphis Lumberman and philanthropist, died at his home January 26, 1969, after a long illness. He was 78.

The Gooch Foundation was founded in 1943 in cooperation with his wife, Mrs. Boyce Alexander Gooch, a long time camellia enthusiast.

The Gooch Foundation has made grants of almost four million dollars to some 10,000 students. Generally more than 400 students receive help annually at an average cost of \$150,000. The Gooches once said, "if some of our students hit the big time, that's fine, but all we want is for them to turn out to be responsible citizens." Various civic projects and community enterprizes have benefited from the Gooche's generosity.

Several years ago Mrs. M. J. Witman wrote of Mrs. Gooch, her camellias and philanthropies in the ACS Yearbook for 1961 under the title: "A Remarkable Southern Lady." The Gooches generously supported the ACS Endowment Fund and other camellia work. Our deepest sympathy is extended to Mrs. Gooch who survives.

RUTHERFORD L. ELLIS

Rutherford L. Ellis, 64, of Atlanta died March 5, 1969. Mr. Ellis was a long-time member of ACS and active in the Atlanta Camellia Show and the charities to which it contributes. He was Chairman of the board of Lipscomb-Ellis Company, a former Na-

PORT NECHES, TEXAS, November 23, 1968 (7th Annual).

Sponsor: Neches Camellia Society. Chairman: Ronald White.

Number Blooms Displayed: 400. Attendance: 200. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open chemically treated—'GUILIO NUCCIO' exhibited by J. I. Kirchner, Vidor, Texas.

ACS Gold Certificate: In open chemically treated, Mrs. Gentry Kidd, Houston, Texas.

ACS Silver Certificate: In open chemically treated, Mrs. R. P. Rees, Port Neches, Texas.

TYLER, TEXAS, February 9, 1969 (20th Annual).

Sponsor: Tyler Camellia Club. Chairman: R. D. McFarland.

Number Blooms Displayed: 1,275. Attendance: 2,500. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica in open—'DONCKELARI' exhibited by L. H. Reese, Tyler, Texas.

Japonica under glass—'NELLIE McGRATH VAR.' exhibited by J. M. Debenport, Longview, Texas.

Japonica under glass chemically treated—'GUILIO NUCCIO VAR.' exhibited by Bob Waters, Kilgore, Texas.

Reticulata under glass—'LION HEAD' exhibited by R. L. Dark, Jr., Tyler, Texas.

Hybrid under glass—'FRANCIE L' exhibited by Dr. Glen Johnson, Carthage, Texas.

ACS Gold Certificates: Under glass, Dr. Carter Anderson, Tyler, Texas; Under glass chemically treated, Bob Waters, Kilgore, Texas.

## VIRGINIA

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, February 8, 1969 (Under Glass Show).

Sponsor: Virginia Camellia Society. Chairman: E. T. Penzold.

Number Blooms Displayed: 226. Attendance: 422. Admission: Free.

Awards: ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

Japonica under glass—'MATHOTIANA SUPREME, exhibited by George T. Thornton.

Reticulata under glass chemically treated—'LION HEAD' exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. Worrel.

Hybrid under glass chemically treated—'CHARLEAN' exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cronin.

ACS Gold Certificate: Under glass chemically treated, Mr. and Mrs. Alison J. Parsons.

ACS Silver Certificate: Under glass chemically treated, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Habel, Jr.

—ACS—

tional Chairman of the American Cancer Society and was a member of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia for eleven years. He is survived by his wife, Martha Ellen Hodgson Ellis of 543 West Wesley Road, N. W., Atlanta, and a son and daughter.

DR. RICHARD BRUNAZZI

Dr. Brunazzi of Texarkana died February 24, 1969, at the age of 51. He was a diplomat of the American Board of Surgery and a member of the American College of Surgeons. He was an outstanding camellia grower and was president of the Men's Camellia Club of Texarkana. There is a variety named for his youngest daughter, Cecile Brunazzi. He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

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# Success Ratios With Camellia Seed

DAVID L. FEATHERS,\* Lafayette, California

A gentleman with whom I had the pleasure of getting acquainted during attendance at the Fall Meeting in November, 1968, at Ft. Valley, Ga. has published a very interesting and well done little booklet entitled "Adventure in Camellia Seedlings". This is in essence a report by Mr. Richard E. Dodd, of Marshallville, Ga., on his experiences in growing thousands of *C. japonica* seedlings over the past twenty years or so and the booklet contains about 120 color illustrations of some of his results. It has been Mr. Dodd's experience that about 60% of the seed planted in the ground "as soon as possible after gathering" will germinate, of which some 15% will be lost from causes other than disease, leaving a yield of 45% net.

The work of the Camellia Research Committee of our local society embraces investigation into such cultural matters as this and we have for years impressed upon our group the importance of keeping complete records in regard to hybridization and germination results. It was therefore quite natural that I should check my own experiences against those of Mr. Dodd, although I have accurate results for only the past three years (ending with the 1967 crop). During that time, I planted a total of 2,130 seed, which yielded 1,029 seedlings—a success ratio of 48.3%. However, we cracked the seed of the 1967 crop instead of planting as is (which was done in 1965 and 1966) with rather disastrous results, obtaining average germination (live seedlings) of only 28.1% compared with an average of 58.6% for the two preceding years when the seed was planted as is. Table 1 shows the totals and averages.

\* Chairman, Camellia Research Committee, Northern California Camellia Society and ACS Vice-President for Pacific Coast.

What makes this comparison rather remarkable is the fact that, in cracking our seeds, all "duds" were eliminated, whereas in planting seed "as is" one cannot be certain that there is actually a seed inside the shell. However, I hasten to add that, of some 840 seed cracked of the 1967 crop only about a dozen were found to be barren. The difference between a success ration of 58.6% and 28.1% may be expressed in two ways: the former is 109% better than the latter, while the latter is only 48% of the former.

In a meeting of our Committee at which Dr. Walter E. Lammerts was present as a consultant, a discussion was had as to the reasons for the much poorer results from the cracked seed compared with the "as is" seed. While it was not possible to be certain, the general opinion was that an excessive proportion of the cracked seed rotted due to premature entry of moisture, as camellia seed is extremely sensitive to rotting from over-watering. In its natural state, the hard shell acts as a barrier to moisture until it becomes broken down and then allows moisture to act upon the kernel only very gradually, first by humidification, subsequently by

direct contact. From this we may infer that one of the absolute essentials in growing camellias from seed is good drainage and scanty watering. In my own case, we used a planting mixture consisting of 75% nursery sand and 25% fir bark minus 3/8" size. No peat moss has been used of late because of its excessive moisture retention.

An analysis of the results as between different types of seed and open-pollinated vs. hand-pollinated seed was also made. The comparison is shown in table 2.

It will be noted that there is a fairly consistent pattern as to the results from open-pollinated seed of the different species. It will also be noted that, as might be expected, the ratio of good seed from hybrids (a large number of which were inter-specific) is considerably below that obtained from intraspecific crosses. One wonders at the reason for the obviously better results from the hand-pollinated seed. Perhaps 50% of the hand-pollinated seed was obtained from plants grown under glass. This fact, and the more deliberate and scientific method of pollinating used by the hybridizer as compared with the purely accidental pollination by the bees, insects, birds and winds, might explain the production of more fertile seed through hybridization.

The foregoing results were obtained from camellia seed planted

| TABLE 1 PLANTED "AS IS" |         |           |           | SEED CRACKED |           |           |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Kind                    | Planted | Seedlings | % Success | Planted      | Seedlings | % Success |
| Japonica                | 804     | 469       | 58.3      | 434          | 119       | 27.4      |
| Hybrid                  | 502     | 306       | 61.0      | 237          | 69        | 29.1      |
| Reticulata              | 82      | 43        | 52.4      | 32           | 11        | 34.4      |
| Other                   | 26      | 10        | 38.5      | 13           | 2         | 15.4      |
| Totals                  | 1,414   | 828       | 58.6      | 716          | 201       | 28.1      |

| TABLE 2 OPEN POLLINATED |              |                 |           | HAND POLLINATED |                 |           |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Kind                    | Seed Planted | Plants Obtained | % Success | Seed Planted    | Plants Obtained | % Success |
| Japonica                | 1,212        | 566             | 46.7      | 26              | 22              | 84.6      |
| Hybrid                  | 625          | 306             | 49.0      | 114             | 69              | 60.5      |
| Reticulata              | 105          | 47              | 44.8      | 9               | 7               | 77.7      |
| Other                   | 21           | 4               | 19.0      | 18              | 8               | 44.4      |
| Total and Average       | 1,963        | 923             | 47.0      | 167             | 106             | 63.5      |

during the years 1965, 1966 and 1967. A much broader sample might alter the degree of variation, but it would seem that the following conclusions might be drawn: (1) that it is a mistake and wasted effort to crack the seed before planting (my results were closely corroborated by those of another member of the Committee, who cracked his seed in the same year) and (2) that the indications are that hand-pollinated seed has a higher fertility ratio than that produced naturally (3) it would also appear that Mr. Dodd's estimate of a 60% success ratio with camellia seed planted in its natural state when fresh is corroborated by my own results.

—ACS—

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



I am afraid that camellia people are going to be looking for gardenia fragrance from the crosses with the fragrant species, such as *C. lutchuensis*, *C. Tsaii* and *C. fraterna*. These fragrances are very delicate. They are very real but very delicate. Indeed, outside on a cold day, it is impossible

for the average snozzle to pick up any fragrance at all. Also, when the bud first opens there is little if any fragrance.

ROBERT K. CUTTER, M.D.,  
Cutter Laboratories,  
Berkeley, California

### Judging Camellia Seedlings

Maybe I am behind times, maybe I am not up on all rules for judging seedling blooms, but is there a regulation that the grower must certify that his child has come "true" for three consecutive years? That it is—or is not—cold hardy. If there isn't such a rule, would it not be a move in the right direction to have such a rule? The matter came up again at the Fort Worth Show, this last weekend, and as usual the judges were pretty much of the opinion that too many new seedlings are hitting the market, that most are "first cousins" in form and color and general appearance to many already well known to all of us and that the judge should know a little more about the bloom beyond simply it and the name on the tag which, if he could see it, wouldn't mean too much in most cases. Would it not be a good idea to require seedling blooms to use a special form, or card, put out by the ACS, or a responsible facsimile, with spaces for questions as indicated above, plus any other reasonable questions that the proper committee could think of?

GEORGE DuBRUL,  
Dallas, Texas.

In the November issue of *The Camellia Journal* is an article on Wax Scale. The remedy gave is to spray the Malathion as soon as crawlers are first observed. Repeat in ten days. Also once it is matured the only cure is to pick it off and burn it. In Australia we use rogor 40, what you know as cygon. A mixture of 8 ounces of white oil, 1 ounce of cygon and 4 gallons of water. Only one application is necessary even for old scale underneath. Here it is used to control fruit fly and the spray penetrates large fruits killing all grubs and eggs. The only thing with fruit is that the fruit

must not be eaten for at least four days after spraying as there is a poison in the spray which disappears after four days.

WALTER G. HAZLEWOOD,  
New South Wales.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Most consider cygon unsafe to use on fruits. It is sometimes used on young trees before they bear fruit.

—ACS—

## About the Sewell Mutant Award

It is interesting to note which varieties were considered for the Sewell Mutant Award this season. The secret committee lists the following:

'WOODVILLE RED BLUSH'  
'TOMORROW'S TROPIC DAWN'  
'JERRY WILSON PINK'  
'DIDDY'S PINK ORGANDIE'  
'QUAKER LADY'  
( 'CARTER'S CARNIVAL' )  
'ETHEL DAVIS BLUSH'  
'ELIZABETH LE BEY BLUSH'

As mentioned elsewhere, there was no selection this year. This does not preclude these mutants being considered again. In recent years 'BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME', 'TOMORROW'S DAWN', 'TOMORROW PARK HILL' and 'MATHOTIANA SUPREME'.

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# What's in a Name?

HAROLD E. DRYDEN, *Editor*  
*Southern California Camellia Society Review*  
(Reprinted by permission from the February 1969  
Review)

What's in a name, particularly if it's the name of a camellia variety? And more particularly if it's the name of an off-spring of one of the camellia families with sporting instincts?

Milo Rowell took me to the table at the Early Show that contained the gibbed flowers of the 'BETTY SHEFFIELD' family, all neatly arranged according to the varietal names shown on the entry cards. He pointed to an outstanding flower that was entered as 'BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME' but even to my eyes, which have not yet learned to distinguish all the twenty and more listed varieties of this prolific family, had all the shades and markings of a 'BETTY SHEFFIELD BLUSH SUPREME'. Milo said he had asked John why he entered it as 'BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME' when it was obviously a 'BLUSH SUPREME' and John had answered "That was what the label said". Then Milo said "why didn't the judges change the name on the card and place the flower properly?"

Milo's challenge raises an interesting question with regard to the naming, placement and judging of flowers that belong to such sporting groups. There are others than the 'BETTY SHEFFIELD' group. 'TOMORROW' is showing signs of promiscuity. We have the 'AUDUSON VARIEGATED' and 'AUDUSON SPECIAL' situation, the distinction between the two being in the amount of white. I have three points to contribute, none of which, of course, is original with me.

1. We should all accept as a fact that the label on the plant does not always tell us the name of the flower that blooms on the plant. That places on the show exhibitor an obligation

to know the flowers that he exhibits. I recognize that this is a big order.

2. The Show Chairman should appoint a strong Placement Committee, every one of whom is knowledgeable about camellias. These people should watch for flowers that are improperly named. This job in the Show is at least as important as that of Judge. It has been kissed off too many times as one of moving flowers about as need arises.

3. Judges should be given and should exercise the responsibility of correcting mistakes that have been made in the naming and placement of blooms. I must state here that I

was on the team of Judges that muffed the 'BETTY SHEFFIELD BLUSH SUPREME' affair, so am not pointing a finger at others. If Judges are to do this effectively, they must know camellias, which means that they are actively growing camellias and are keeping up-to-date regarding the new varieties. Under this concept, a Judge is not an Honorary member of a show team, appointed because of past performance, but rather a person who is now active and knowledgeable so that he can act properly in most situations. Maybe the list of judges should be reviewed periodically from this point of view.



Dave C. Strother at Massee Lane

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# Beating the Drought

MISS JEAN SYMES  
*Glen Iris (Melbourne)*  
Victoria, Australia

The City of Melbourne is located near the coast line of Victoria, which occupies the South-East corner of the Australian Continent. Melbourne enjoys an ideal horticultural climate, and is famous for its beautiful parks and gardens. With an average annual rainfall of over 25", suitable climate and soil, it is no wonder that a great number of private gardens include Camellias. Visitors remark upon the sight of Japonicas, Hybrids, Reticulatas and Species growing without protection and producing beautiful blooms, in so many well-maintained gardens.

The summer of 1967-68 changed all this, as it brought the worst drought in living memory. For those who were in the grip of the drought, all ordinary gardening activities were secondary to the arduous and almost impossible task of keeping our most precious plants alive. Annuals, lawns and shrubs of common varieties were doomed from the beginning.

It was an extremely difficult period, as no rain fell for months and the drought conditions led to water restrictions of unprecedented severity. The scorching summer heat and low humidity were accompanied by damaging and drying winds of abnormally high force. Long spells with many days of over 100° F. proved a great trial to plants of all description. Major water storages reached such a dangerous all-time low that watering with

sprinkler systems and hoses was completely banned. Watering of private lawns and street plantations was not permitted at all. As the drought progressively worsened, all methods of watering were prohibited except by buckets carried from the garden tap, and even this was restricted to two hours on three days each week.

As countless garden plants and shrubs died, it seems impossible to have maintained private collections of Camellias under such conditions.

Camellia enthusiasts all over were tireless and resourceful in their methods and techniques which they developed to preserve treasured plants. An economical method of applying one gallon of used household water would justify an animated discussion at any gathering of Camellia Society members.

Mulch in great quantity and every conceivable variety became the basic essential to reduce evaporation and to shield the Camellia root system as much as possible from the high daytime temperatures. Where practicable, plants and Camellia collections were shaded from the direct sun, and efforts were made to protect them from the drying winds. Beautiful suburban gardens took on a shabby appearance with dead lawns and plants protected by rough shade structures covered with every imaginable material.

Some hard-headed folk trimmed the

outside of their plants to further limit the amount of foliage which could give up moisture to the atmosphere.

Plants in terra-cotta and other porous containers were plunged in the soil up to their rims, while those in the ground were provided with a small depression around their trunks and the soil edged up to form a shallow saucer. This was mulched and gently filled with the minimum quantity of water to soak the root area. Water was then withheld until the plant was near the point of showing distress. Many growers reduced fertilizers to small amounts or temporarily discontinued fertilizer during the drought period.

Watering techniques were many and varied, and involved standing perforated water containers at the base of plants to obtain the maximum benefit from the minimum quantity of water. Methods of trapping the outflow from the bath and wash-basin were developed to the point where special gadgets were commercially available to run this water on to garden areas.

As overhead watering and spraying under Camellia leaves was impossible, mites multiplied furiously, but over-fertilizing problems vanished, whilst root systems improved in their search for moisture.

The quality of blooms in the season which followed did not appear to suffer to any noticeable extent and comparatively few Camellias were lost during the drought. Some defoliated but have since recovered and are now beautiful plants. The Camellia is more tolerant to dry conditions than we believed. While it is possible that they received a greater share of water than our other shrubs and plants, they withstood the drought magnificently whilst other plants failed.

This summer 1969, has brought an ample rainfall, and our water storages are full to overflowing.

Perhaps the lessons learned and experience gained during the drought will help us to grow better Camellias in normal seasons.

# Camellias in Containers

J. EDWARD BENNETT  
Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley  
Alexandria, Virginia



The public demand for plants in containers has caused vast changes in the growing of camellias by nurserymen. Much has been learned since container-grown camellias became popular with West Coast nurserymen about 20 years ago.

In the Southeast, there was a popular practice of growing camellias in the field before digging for shipment. In this method, there is a serious loss of feeder roots, as well as disadvan-

tages in the handling of balled and burlapped plants. Many nurserymen shifted to the growing of some camellias in containers. While this method did meet with success, it was found that plants grow better when planted in a field.

Recently, some Gulf Coast nurserymen developed a method which puts camellias on the market in a healthier condition than either of the above methods. This involves planting one-year old plants in the field to attain proper growth before transferring to a container. Generally, after two years in the field the plant may be transferred to a 2-gallon container. Or, after three years, it may be transferred to a 3-gallon container.

The plants are dug with a ball of dirt approximately two inches less than the size of the container. Pine bark or shavings are placed in the bottom of the can and around the ball of dirt to fill in the sides of the container. Formerly this re-potting of camellias was accomplished in the fall. But it was found that not enough feeder root growth developed in the succeeding winter months. Thus, the plant, which had the shock of root loss in the digging process, did not recover sufficiently in the winter months to be in the best condition for spring planting.

The most successful method experienced by some Gulf Coast nursery-

men is the digging of plants in the summer after the new growth has hardened. Digging may begin in June. Root growth occurs in the container in the summer and fall. These roots will grow into the pine shavings and will extend to the bottom and sides of the container. Pine shavings, which resist fungus growth, are considered ideal. In lieu of pine shavings, other materials such as pea gravel have been used with success. Do not use materials which will stagnate in the container.

Tests have been conducted to determine which of the above growing methods put camellias on the market with the best root systems. In this test, the jet stream of water was used to remove dirt from each plant, thus exposing the entire root systems.

Examination of the root systems proved beyond a doubt that the latter method produced by far the most roots—particularly the feeder roots which grew in the loose material near the sides and bottom of the container.

The above system of growing camellias is best suited to the Southeast or Gulf Coast states because of soil conditions, rainfall and occasional winter cold. At the same time, the practice of growing camellias entirely in containers is more suitable to the Southwest coastal areas where temperatures permit root growth most of the year.

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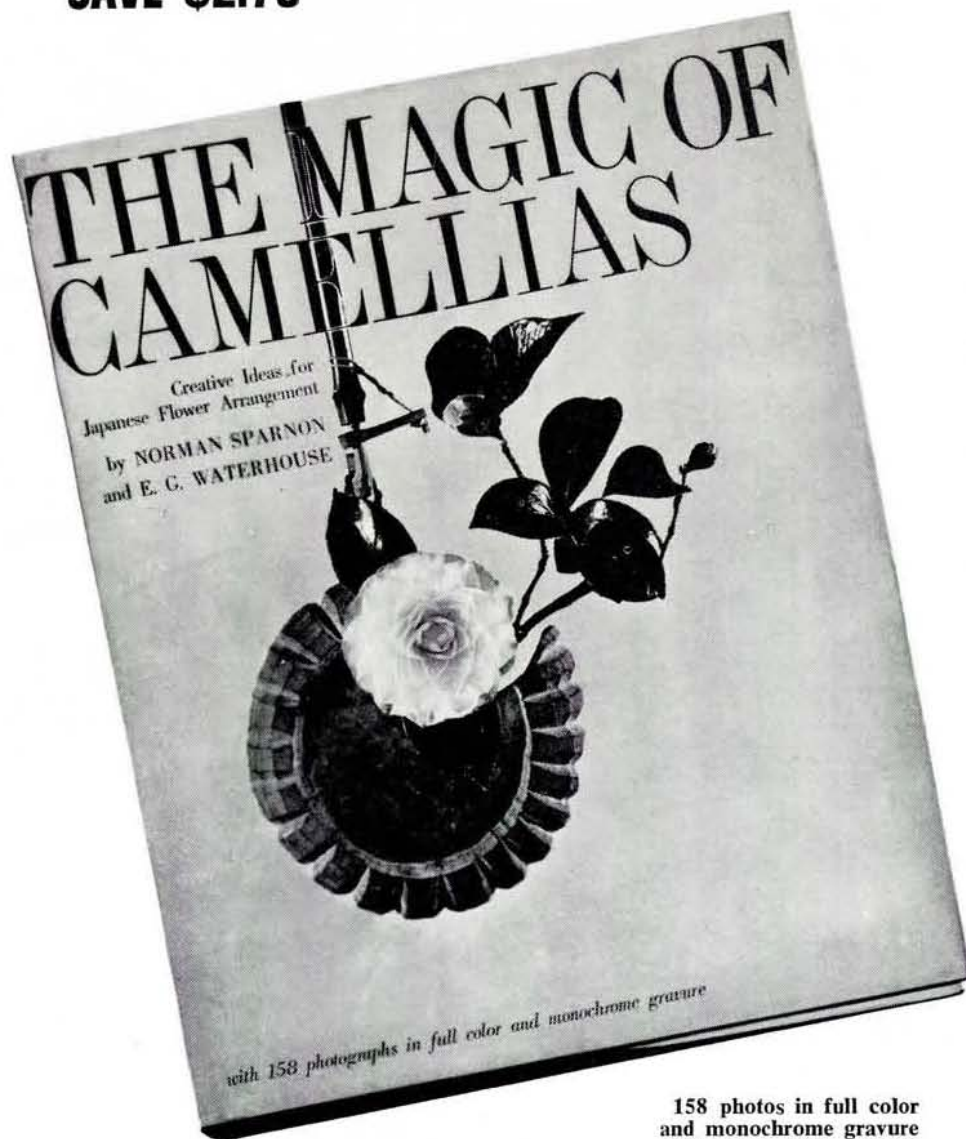
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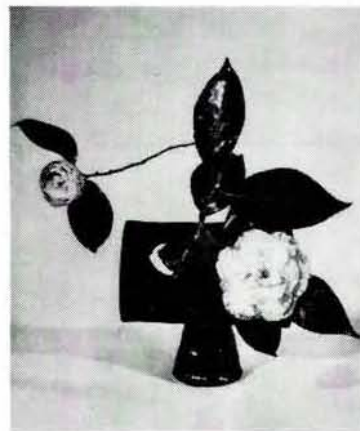
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