

The *Camellia* Journal



'DR. HARRY MOORE'

ACS Reg. No. 1642

This very large cerise red, with a sheen, bloom is a *C. Reticulata* x *C. japonica* hybrid. It was originated by Kramer Brothers Nursery, Upland, California and is being propagated by Ray Gentry's Leavell Woods Nursery, Jackson, Mississippi.

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'CURTAIN CALL'

(ACS Reg. No. 1607)

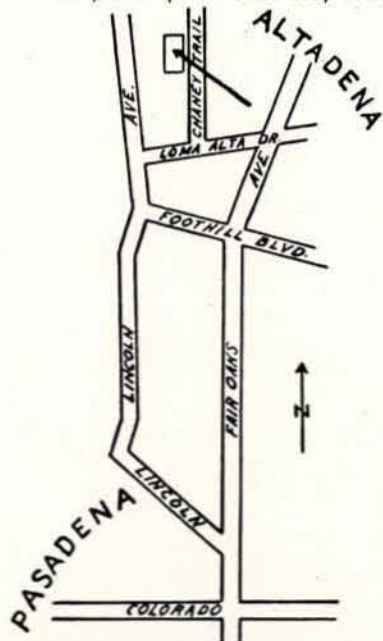
This *C. reticulata* chance seedling was originated and propagated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. (Photo by Grady Perigan.)

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The Camellia Journal

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

Volume 35

Number 4

November, 1980

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President's Message



ROY C. STRINGFELLOW

I am writing this message in August
for the November *Journal*.

In a few more weeks Summer will
being to fade, becoming a cursed
memory for those millions to whom
unbearable heat and lack of rain
brought misery. However, Autumn
should rekindle our enthusiasm, and
when flower buds appear and begin
to swell, we feel repaid for the extra
care we have given our plants.

We look at the schedule for Fall
Shows and start planning our gibbing
program. Believe it or not, at the
meeting of the Gulf Coast Camellia
Society August 1st, in Mobile, Cokey
Crutcher brought a beautiful gibbed
flower—"In the Pink", that brought
\$15.00 in the Auction, for a special
lady to wear to the banquet.

September will find us bare rooting
and re-potting our grafts done in the
Spring. It is hard to disturb a plant
that seems to be doing well, but we've
learned from experience that it pays
to get these new grafts in our own
favorite soil mix. A soil that is rich
with bark, humus, sand, and drains
well.

I am glad to report at this writing
that we have gained some new mem-

bers for A.C.S. The credit for this goes
to the State Directors who are working
in their areas, the Membership
Committee, and to individual clubs
and Members who have interested
people in Camellias and their culture.
However, we are short of our expectations
and if each of you would do your
part in gaining a new member for
A.C.S., we would more than attain
our goal. Keep up the good work.

A word about our A.C.S. Committees.
Our organization will only be as good
as our Committees function. It is therefore
necessary that each Committee carry out
its assignments. I am pleased that most
of our Committees are doing a great job,
but how nice it would be if everyone
would do the same.

One of our proposed goals for this
year is expanding our Communications.
Ladies and Gentleman, we need your
input, your ideas, your suggestions,
and your recommendations. Our Executive
Secretary-Editor wants to hear from you
if you are happy, and he also wants to
hear from you if you are unhappy. Your
State Directors, Directors-At-Large, Vice
Presidents and President are all available
and open for suggestions to serve you
better. Help us to help you, and we can
all be much happier and more productive.

I've just seen the schedule for our
Fall Meeting in Charleston, S. C. Much
thought has gone into the plans for an
interesting and informative program.
This charming City has much to offer in
history and places of interest. We are
delighted that the Coastal Carolina
Camellia Society offered us its hospitality.

I AM LOOKING FORWARD TO
MEETING YOU THERE IN NOVEMBER.

Sasanquas Are Exciting Landscape Shrubs

HELEN BROWN

Camellias aren't generally mentioned among the fall transitionals, yet many *C. sasanquas* start to bloom in September. Coming into flower in autumn along with chrysanthemums and few early *C. japonicas*, they can help to fill the color void most gardens suffer this time of year. As plants become larger, many varieties offer masses of small blooms—resembling those on flowering trees in the spring.

Sasanquas, one of the many camellia species, have been cultivated in Japan for centuries. An ancient Japanese gardening book, published in Tokyua in 1695, mentions and describes fifty varieties of *C. sasanquas* (A.C.S. Yearbook 1950) which means they were grown and propagated before

that. The author, Kan Yashiroda, of Japan, concluded there is good reason to believe that many varieties described therein are still with us under different names. (This comprehensive article is well worth looking up).

Apparently *C. sasanquas* were introduced to the Western world over 100 years ago. But they were virtually unknown for many years, except in camellia circles—and then more tolerated than appreciated. Some hobbyists even now, express dislike (at least disinterest) for the species—comparing the small delicate blossoms unfavorably with the often spectacular flowers seen at show time.

Commenting on this species, one well known camellia propagator has

stated: "If *sasanquas* hadn't been called camellias, they'd be one of the most popular plants in the garden. They're a unique landscape shrub—complementing, not competing with, other species."

Flowerwise, these small leafed evergreens might be called the "florabundas of the camellia world," since they are small, even petite—often budding and blooming in clusters or streamered along branches, depending upon the variety. Blossoms don't last well when cut—but they can be appealing and even spectacular on the plant at the peak of bloom.

It is perhaps their versatility as a landscape shrub, however, which make *C. sasanquas* so useful in the garden. They are fast growing, hardy, and tolerant of most locations—including sun exposure. Being aware of their typical to variety growth patterns, you can use them in many special ways—and like all camellias, they provide year around evergreen shrubbery even when not in bloom.

The Largest Selection—Choice Camellias—Growing in Metal Containers TAMMIA BLUE RIBBON WINNERS—2 to 9 Yr. Grafts—In Our Special Soil

'Lisa Buono'—ACS Cover August *Journal* 1980

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2 yr. Grafts—\$40.00

3 yr. Grafts—\$45.00

'Marguerite Sharp'—Tight white peony Japonica with unusual wide skirt of petals. Medium size, blooms mid-season in profusion. Bushy growth with long lasting camellias.

Grafts available Fall 1981

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'Mine-No-Yuki' used as a ground cover along a driveway. Seen in the same planting bed are branches of a *C. japonica* (left) and a small dogwood tree (right). Very "showy" when in bloom.

About 15 years ago, *C. sasanquas* began to emerge from a sort of obscurity—with landscape architects and homeowners increasingly making use of their versatility and beauty as a garden shrub. Mass plantings in parks and public gardens, as in Sacramento, brighten the fall and winter scene year after year—and they are a one-time permanent investment.

Varieties which grow rapidly with trailing vine-like branches, are made to order for espaliers and boundary line or garden dividers—easily trained on any kind of trellis. They also make beautiful hanging baskets—offering streamerlike cascades of color when in bloom. Two outstanding *C. sasanquas* for either treatment are: 'Showa Supreme' and 'Mine-No-Yuke' ('White Doves')—both consistently good performers in this case.

These, and other varieties with similar growth tendencies, also may be encouraged to grow horizontally and used for a type of ground cover—each spring training branches laterally, and

pruning when necessary. For some effects, tying may be required, as with espaliers.

Sasanquas used for ground cover generally should be planted three or four feet apart to begin with. It's better to leave ground uncovered for a while than to plant too close—since branches will mesh after a season or two. *Sasanquas* (or any camellia, of course) planted on sloping ground must be set in an upright position.

Varieties which typically grow compact and upright are most effective when grown in a container or redwood box until they become fairly good sized. Excellent for this use are: 'Dazzler'; 'Jean May'; and 'Yuletide'.

Other varieties with charming and appealing blossoms and interesting growth habits are: 'Hinode-Gomo'; 'Narumi-Gata'; 'Ryonem-Beni'; 'Yae-Arare'; 'Hiryu'; 'Cleopatra'; and 'Chansonette', to name a few.

Whatever care has proven successful in growing *C. japonicas* in your area, should be applied to *C. sasan-*

quas. The same rules of planting, watering, feeding and propagation apply to both species.

In addition to their value as a landscape shrub, *C. sasanquas* offer exciting possibilities to the camellia hobbyist interested in grafting, seed propagation, and hybridizing. *C. sasanquas* set seeds readily and germinate rapidly—resulting in amazingly sturdy, rapid growing seedlings. Those which don't appeal to you flower or plant wise, will make excellent grafting stock.

The Ralph S. Peer Cup, established in 1955, for the best *C. sasanqua* seedling developed any one year, brought further recognition to this species—and an incentive for camellia growers to watch for seedlings which have something "Special". This award may be made annually when felt to be merited, for the best seedling *C. sasanqua* grown by an amateur—and not already in commerce. (These include seedlings of *C. sasanqua*, *C. heimalis*, or *C. vernalis*).

In 1958, a seedling called 'Chansonette' became the first *C. sasanqua* seedling to be so honored. Large for a *sasanqua* (or *heimalis*) 'Chansonette' is a brilliant pink, formal double with ruffled petals. (Two very interesting articles regarding the Peer Award, and 'Chansonette', the first winner, may be found in the 1959 A.C.S. *Yearbook*, pages 263-266).

There are now seven winners of the Peer Sasanqua Seedling Cup, listed in *Camellia Nomenclature* and the 1979 A.C.S. *Yearbook*. 'Yuletide', so honored in 1974, and the last one named to date, is a real charmer. Generally it is in full bloom at Christmas—its bright red blossoms and compact upright growth habits making it a "natural" for gift giving.

Nurseries catering to camellia buyers seem to be stocking more *C. sasanquas* these days, due to their growing popularity. So you should expect to find many fine varieties on the market—including those mentioned. On the whole, they are less expensive than japonicas—based on comparable sizes.

Take note of the way a *C. sasanqua*

(Continued on page 15)

Camellia Scions - Greenhouse Protected

GROUP NO. 1—\$3.00

'Alabama Tide'	'Curtain Call'	'Honey Bee'	'Linda Gilmore'	'Nola Firth'	'Sara Oliver'
'Al Gunn'	'Debut'	'J. M. Haynie'	'Love Boat'	'Notre Dame'	'Silver Clouds'
'Ann Blair Brown'	'Dolly Parler'	'Janet K.'	'Marie Mackall'	'Oscar Elmer'	'Steve Blount'
'Ann Clayton'	'Donna Derrick'	'Joyce Connell'	'Marvin Sowell'	'Our Betty'	'String of Pearls'
'Applause'	'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.'	'Julia Hamiter Blush'	'Mary Fischer'	'Pharaoh, Var.'	'Temple Festival'
'Arcadia'	'Edith Hall'	'Katie'	'Mary Golombiewski'	'Pink Chablis'	'Terrell Weaver', R & V
'Baby Pearl'	'Flaming Youth'	'Kishu-Tsukasa'	'Melody Shepherd'	'Pink Dahlia'	'Tom Knudsen Var.'
'Bloody Mary'	'Fire Dance'	'Kramer's Beauty'	'Miss Adeline'	'Pop Homeyer'	'Tomorrow's Lisa'
'Blue Bird'	'George Stewart'	'Kramer's Delight'	'Miss Bess'	'Red Dahlia'	'Tony's Joy'
'Brother Rose'	'Gone Again Blush'	'La Sandra'	'Miss Lucy'	'Red Garnet'	'True Echols'
'Capitan'	'Grace Albritton Blush'	'Lasca Beauty Var.'	'Mrs. D. W. Davis Special'	'Ruffian'	'Valley Knudsen Var.'
'Carter's Sunburst Blush'	'Graceland'	'Laura E. Greggs'	'Mrs. Hugh White'	'Sabrina'	'Vernelle Register'
'Christine G.'	'Harold Paige'	'Les Berg'	'Nan S. Dodd'	'Sara Hall'	'Zell Boyce'
'Corry Van Gasteren'	'Hody Wilson'	'Lilemac'			

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'Allene Gunn'	'Desire'	'Golden Gate'	'Little Dixie'	'Myra D.'	'Sheila'
'Alyson Pollard'	'Douglas Potter'	'Gone Again'	'Little Man'	'Myrtle A. Cannon'	'Show Time'
'Angel Wings'	'Dr. Charles Thompson'	'Helen Boehm'	'Little Ruby'	'Nathan Humphrey Var.'	'Splash of Pink'
'Ann Day'	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	'Highlight'	'Little Sault'	'Neal Armstrong'	'Sugar Babe'
'Anna Gramlin'	'Dr. Fred Lee'	'Holly Blades'	'Lois Shinault'	'Noble Pearl'	'Sunsong'
'Aquarius'	'Dr. Lilyan Hanchey'	'Honey Bee'	'Look Again'	'Nuccio's Garden Glory'	'Susan Johnson'
'Arch of Triumph', R & V	'Dolores Hope'	'Honeyglow'	'Lucy Stewart'	'Nuccio's Jewel'	'Swan Lake'
'Arian Hall'	'Doris Delight'	'In The Pink Var.'	'Mandalay Queen'	'Nuccio's Pearl'	'Tama Noura'
'Baby Face'	'Dorothy Copeland'	'In The Red'	'Margaret Crutcher'	'Nuccio's Ruby'	'T. C. Patin'
'Bart Colbert Var.'	'Dream Time'	'Iris Laughead'	'Mary Love'	'Olé'	'Tedesco'
'Benjo'	'Ed Combatalade'	'J. Morgan Sprott'	'Massee Lane', R & V	'Otto Hopfer'	'Terry Gilley Var.'
'Betty McCaskill'	'Eddie Gilley Var.'	'Jack Glenn'	'Mau'	'Peking'	'Thirty Drops'
'Betty Ridley', R & V	'Elegans Champagne'	'Janet Clark'	'Maxine'	'Petite Rosine'	'Tiny Bell'
'Black Knight'	'Esther Ann'	'Jean Clere'	'Mayehyinhung'	'Pharaoh'	'Tiny Princess'
'Bob Hope', R & V	'Elizabeth Dowd Rose'	'Jean Pursel'	'Mi Linda'	'Pink Doll'	'Todd Gilley'
'Broadwater'	'Evelyn Poe Blush'	'Jeffrey Hood'	'Ming Temple'	'Pink Jewel'	'Tom Thumb'
'Bumble Bee'	'Evelyn Poe Pink' & Var.	'Just Darling'	'Miss Tintot Princess'	'Pirates Gold', R & V	'Tomorrow Park Hill Pink'
'Campari'	'Elizabeth Dowd Silver'	'Kathryn Funari'	'Miss Tulare'	'Polly Heaton'	'Tonya'
'Cap'n Brooks Var.'	'Fallen Angel'	'Kewpie Doll'	'Moody Bozeman'	'Purple Gown'	'Touchdown Blush'
'Capricious'	'Fawn'	'Kim McGowan'	'Moutancha'	'Ramona'	'Trinket'
'Capt. Rawes'	'Feathery Touch'	'Kiwi Triumph'	'Mrs. D. W. Davis'	'Raspberry Delight'	'Valentine Day Var.'
'Chang's Temple'	'Floodrian'	'K. O. Hester'	'Descanto'	'Raspberry Ice'	'Valley Knudsen'
'Charlene Lee'	'Florence Kirby Var.'	'Lady Ann'	'Mrs. Glen Johnson'	'Red China'	'Val Parker Var.'
'Chittagong'	'Flossie Goodson'	'Lady Laura'	'Mrs. Marion Mayfield'	'Rob Roy'	'Veiled Beauty Var.'
'Cinnamon Cindy'	'Four Winds'	'Lady Velma Var.'	'Mrs. Paul Gilley'	'Royalty', R & V	'Very Cherry'
'Confetti'	'Fragrant Pink'	'Lasca Beauty'	'Mrs. R. L. Wheeler Pink'	'Ruth Seibels'	'Wendy'
'Confetti Blush'	'Fran Homeyer'	'Lassie'	'Music City', R & V	'Sandy Sue'	'William Jackson', R & V
'Coral Delight', R & V	'Fran House Pink'	'Leah Homeyer'	'My Choice'	'San Marino'	'Wylmer Pool'
'Cornelian'	'Gay Time'	'Lerind'	'My Ernestine'	'Sarah Lee Cannon'	'Zing'
'Cornelia Walden', R & V	'Gee Homeyer'	'Lillette Witman'			

GROUP NO. 3 \$1.00

'Alabama's Lurleen'	'China Lady'	'Fran Mathis Var.'	'Kitty'	'Moonlight Sonata'	'Star Above Star'
'Alberta Marie'	'Chow's Han-Ling'	'Francie L', R & V	'Kona'	'Mouchang'	'Strawberry Betty'
'Allie Habel'	'Circuit Rider'	'Funny Face Betty'	'Kramer's Supreme Var.'	'Mr. Sam'	'Sugar Daddy Var.'
'Amabel Landsdell'	'Clark Hubbs', R & V	'Gary's Red', R & V	'Lady in Red', R & V	'Mrs. J. Davis Pink'	'Susan Shackelford'
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Horticulturally Speaking

(Prepared by the Horticulture Committee)

Camellia growers have long been aware that the seasons mean different things depending on what part of the camellia belt in which they live—except possibly for the summers which, as the past one has indicated, have been long and hot almost everywhere. Members of your Horticulture Committee are fully mindful of the relationship of seasonal climatic differences to camellia culture in preparing these columns. They also know, because of the lead-time which the printers require, that it is not always easy to achieve the proper mood for writing about *camellia culture for winter and spring* when the thermometer registers the outside temperature as hovering around 100°F. Nevertheless, we try!

In the field of *gibbing*, seasonal differences play a significant role. Where camellia blooms come in early spring, there is less incentive to gib in contrast to those areas where gibbing is done in early fall to obtain that second blooming season. Gibbing may have begun in late summer (August) if the buds are ready. Otherwise, gibbing will be done as the floral buds become plump, with the accompanying hope that some of the gibbed buds will bloom for local fall shows, as at the National Arboretum, with enough buds left over to brighten our lives until frost overtakes the blooms.

That raises the question of what percentage of the floral buds should one gib without endangering the plant. Some growers, including the writer, gib up to 20% of the available buds, partially out of concern that more might harm the plant and partially out of the desire to have blooms in the spring. The experiences of James McCoy of Fayetteville, N. C. point to the prospect of larger percentages being gibbed. He writes, "I have heard that too much gibbing will weaken a plant, even kill it. That may be so, but I have several plants on which I have been gibbing all buds for 15 years and the plants are still going strong."

For most growers of camellias there is comparatively little essential culture for the *winter months*. Dr. Herbert Racoff of Columbia, S. C., expresses his approach as "For the winter months, there is not too much culturally to be done for the camellias. For the most part winter is the time to relax." James McCoy is forthright in saying that as far as he is concerned, "No care is required for the outside plants, except to see that they are well mulched. No fertilizing, no spraying, no watering, no nothing". As for greenhouse plants, "they are at the mercy of the grower so that carelessness or neglect can be disastrous." For these plants, he makes a series of suggestions given below.

Speaking from the standpoint of northern California, Harold Rambath of Sacramento maintains that "Winter and spring are busy times for the camellia hobbist, but it is good times too as well as work, and what is more fun than to go to a show with our best blooms and compete with your friends. I would not miss the camellia seasons for anything."



ACS Blazer Crest. For sale for \$15.00 postpaid from ACS Hqrs. For "life size" color picture of this see jacket on 1979 The American Camellia Yearbook.

WATERING

The insistence by the Horticulture Committee that plants must receive adequate moisture (and complementing drainage) in summer and fall, continues on for the succeeding seasons. Those growers who went through the long hot and dry summer will testify to the role that adequate water played in maintaining the well-being of their plants. Camellia growers, both in areas where rain may be scanty in winter and areas with probable low temperatures, must continue to be concerned in providing the requisite moisture. Harold Rambath and Caryll Pitkin in northern and in southern California, respectively, and Dr. Racoff of South Carolina emphasize meeting all moisture needs during the coming seasons. The first says simply "The basic requirement for this time of year (winter) is water". The second writes "we tend to forget the watering chore when the weather is cool. In southern California . . . the lack of rainfall is a serious matter." Dr. Racoff holds that "maintenance of proper amounts of water should be of prime concern . . . Adequate spring moisture is essential if one is to have quality blooms."

He also points out that failure to maintain moisture in winter can result in bud loss, leaf burn, split bark and even loss of plants. He supports that point already made in these columns that adequate moisture in late

fall and winter can assist plants to avoid damage or disaster in long periods of low temperature, especially when accompanied by periods of sunshine which stimulate transpiration without freeing moisture from deeply frozen soil about the camellia roots.

Watering greenhouse plants is another winter chore, according to Mr. McCoy. He holds that no one can accurately prescribe how often to water in a greenhouse without knowing the greenhouse. His advice is to water when the soil seems to need it and pray!

MULCHING

Mulching has been mentioned here so frequently that it may be superfluous to bring up again its merits for winter and spring culture. Careful growers will see to it that, in late fall or early winter, the mulch of whatever type or variety has proven to be satisfactory, will be brought up to a minimum of two or three inches up to six inches. Warnings have been sounded by Harold Rambath and Dr. Racoff against using peat moss as a mulch. Both point out that if the peat moss gets dry, water will run off it and thus will not get down to the roots of the plant. Container plants are especially susceptible to freezing and they should, if left outside, be either buried in the ground or heavily mulched.

FERTILIZING

As frequently stressed in these columns, the most successful fertilizing programs are the result of individual preferences and experiences, with a long look, of course, at what other successful growers in the same climatic zone are doing and have found rewarding. Caryll Pitkin thinks "it is a good plan to fertilize (in climates such as that of southern California) in late winter even though the roots are inactive at the time. The fertilizer will decompose and be available to the plants when the new growth starts. I've followed this practice for many years and have had good results. In May or early June, I give another generous helping of cottonseed meal. For many soils an additional feeding of iron is beneficial. It does wonders to restore that healthy dark green glossy look".

Other growers in the mild weather areas have found that applications of low-nitrogen fertilizers are useful in winter. Mr. Rambath feeds 0-10-10 in Sacramento for better blooms. In zones subject to freezes, no fertilizers are used from August onward.

Greenhouse and protected plants, on the other hand, receive feeding throughout the winter on a regular basis. The greenhouse plants of Mr. McCoy of North Carolina are not fertilized until December 1 since they had received Osmocote nine months earlier. On or about December 1 and every two weeks afterwards, Miracle-Gro or Rapid-Gro (one tablespoon per gallon of water) is

applied as a foliar spray or soil drench until buds start opening, then as soil drench only. This continues until the middle of blooming season, say February 1 or thereabout. In addition, reticulatas, williamsii hybrids and very dieback prone japonicas get monthly applications of Benlate (a teaspoon per gallon) applied as a soil drench . . . I just pour it on (the container) until it covers the soil completely."

With advent of spring and as the camellias initiate new growth most growers fertilize their outside plants. It is recommended that your favorite fertilizer be applied in less than the recommended amount on the label. More plants are damaged by overfertilization than by underfertilization, as Dr. Racoff reminds us. Small amounts applied monthly will give better results than a large amount at one time. Plants should be watered before and after each application, kept away from the trunk. The fertilizer can be placed on the mulch about the plant.

For northern California, Harold Rambath finds that growers begin applying cottonseed meal or any good commercial fertilizer or Osmocote about March 1. He likes Osmocote despite its high cost. He says "It is long acting and my plants seem to be more responsive to it. As an example I had several plants that never wanted to set buds; after one season on Osmocote, I had beautiful flowers. I am very happy that it is long acting, because sometimes I get behind—don't we all?"

Other growers have also been giving thought to the increasing use of slow-acting fertilizers. One of these is Dr. Racoff who comments "The duration of release (of slow-acting fertilizers) is based on a temperature of 70°. This spring I used one of the slow release products that was labeled to last for six months. The fertilizer was incorporated in the planting mixture. As the temperature climbed into the upper nineties and in the presence of abundant moisture, the nutrients were released more rapidly than expected and there was plant damage and losses, especially in the case of young plants. It is re-

commended that when using the slow release products they be applied to the top of the soil and not be incorporated into the soil mixture. Again, it is suggested that one use less than the recommended amounts."

He concludes, however, that the slow release fertilizers are time saving and relatively safe if properly used.

PRUNING

Light pruning can be done in the winter to remove weak wood or branches which have been injured in winter storms. It can also be carried out when picking flowers for the house or for shows. Heavy pruning, however, is a spring chore, best undertaken just after the spring blooming and before too much growth gets under way. Mr. Rambath holds that one should not be afraid to prune. Sometimes severe pruning is necessary to revive an old plant and to shape them. Open them up to the air and you will have a happier plant, he says. Sharp tools which will leave no split ends or bruised branches are essential. Covering the cut on all branches over an eighth of an inch in diameter with some good tree paint is highly desirable.

DISBUDDING

Don't neglect disbudding. It can be practised in all seasons after the floral buds can be recognized. The remaining buds have a better chance of producing better blooms. Disbudding is particularly important for small and/or young plants as well as for plants that are not thriving nor growing well. In fact, it is these last which have the tendency to set an unusually large number of buds.

PLANTING AND TRANSPLANTING

Generally speaking spring is the preferred time for planting new plant or transplanting. In mild climates fall may provide a good opportunity for the process as the plants go dormant. Visiting camellia shows and observing various varieties as possible candidates for one's own garden is an agreeable spring pastime. Questions should be asked concern-

ing the varieties in which you have an interest as to performance, reactions to cold or heat, susceptibility to die-back and the like.

GRAFTING

In mild climates, grafting can be done in late winter. Dr. Racoff reports that for years in Columbia, S. C. he did much grafting in February, usually late in the month. In the spring of 1980, many of his grafts were made in late March, including a group of *c. reticulata* scions shipped from New Zealand through a United States Plant Quarantine Station. These were grafted on March 20 with a hundred percent take. Harold Rambath writes that he begins grafting in December and continues until March when plants begin to lose their dormancy.

Dr. Racoff also reports that some question had arisen recently as to whether the solution of Benlate with the addition of Captan in which camellia growers have been accustomed to dip their scions before grafting, could be toxic. As the result of some of his recent tests, he believes the solution not to be toxic.

In a solution of one tablespoon of Benlate to a quart of water (four times stronger than the usual solution) with the addition of two tablespoons of Captan, he soaked his scions from 30 to 60 minutes. Over the graft, he poured some of the solution. Other techniques as recommended in these columns were also used. He was able to report 22 takes out of 25 grafts.

INSECTS AND PESTS

Insects will begin to make their appearance as the weather warms in the spring. Spraying with a good insecticide will control aphids and most chewing and sucking insects. In late spring when the sap begins to rise and before new growth starts is a good time to start scale control using systemics, such as Cygon. Oil sprays can be used when the danger of frost is over and when the temperature stays below 85° to 90°. The systemic insecticides are reputed to give good

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control to peony scale. In the Potomac Valley area, painting the bases of trunks of camellia plants and the bases of large branches with Cygon (full strength) in a one to two inch band, has been found to be an effective means of control. Spraying with contact insecticides such as Malathion during the period when peony scale crawlers are moving about, generally from the middle of May to early June, should kill these pests.

Ants can be a nuisance in the spring, especially those that congregate in the blooms. Chlordane or Lindane applied to mulch around the base of the plant on the mulch should help to control the ants and insects in the mulch. When using insecticides note carefully and carry out the precautions listed on the label.

Mr. McCoy suggests that spraying for scale in greenhouses should not be necessary except for occasional small areas. He hesitates spraying there because of possible danger to the sprayer. Should it be evident that plants do have scale, they should be moved outside for treatment with Cygon. Malathion, or Emo-nik, a very effective nicotine insecticide. Individual plant spraying should be done with a handsprayer such as the Windex or Fantastic type. This is easier to use than the larger sprayers. This type of sprayer would be useful also in treating small areas in the greenhouse.

CONTROL OF PETAL BLIGHT

Growers must always be alert to control petal blight if and when it makes an appearance. Dr. Racoff writes it has turned up in Charleston, S. C. in December and in Columbia in late February. All affected flowers on the plant or the ground must be collected and placed in plastic bags which can either be burned or buried at landfills. The fungus in the flowers can be destroyed if the infected blooms are soaked for several hours in a disinfectant solution such as four ounces of Lysol to a gallon of water.

Terraclor (PCNB - Pentachloronitrobenzene) or Benlate applied to the soil or mulch around camellias will inhibit the infective stages of the fungus. The treatments should be started in December and continued every four to six weeks through March. Notwithstanding control efforts on one's own ground infections from airborne spores can occur from neighboring plants, sometimes as far as a mile away. When the infection is very severe, it is much simpler to remove the flowers and buds from the plant than to pick up all the fallen flowers.

Two types of Terraclor are available: 20% dust—2½ pounds per 100 square feet, applied to the soil or mulch around the plant; 75% wettable powder, five ounces to 10 gallons of water plus 2½ teaspoons of house hold detergent for 100 square feet, sprayed or drenched about the soil or mulch around the plant. Benlate is used at the rate

of one tablespoon to two gallons of water. This is sufficient for about 20 square feet, sprayed or drenched about the plant.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTION

Have you felt in the spring the need for something special to keep leaves or branches from a promising bud? Dr. Berridge of Walton Beach, Florida, has come up with a suggestion for making a double-ended clothespin which he has found useful. Lay two clothespins out on a piece of paper. Smooth a little contact cement such as Philabond at the end of each clothespin. Overlap the joining ends by a ½ to ¾ of an inch. A third clothespin will make a good pressure clamp. Dr. Berridge writes "Try a few. You shouldn't be without them".

The Committee member from Birmingham, Ala., has a thought for Christmas—

—ACS—

A Friend of Mine

JAY BIRD

We hear the winners in English shows last season included 'Gertrude Preston', 'Dr. Tinsley', 'Marion Mitchell', 'C. M. Wilson', and 'Tinker Bell' in the divisions for sprays.

We would like to see some of the American s h o w s initiate separate classes for sprays or small branches of camellias. This would give the spectators an opportunity to see how such species and varieties as 'Rosaeflora', 'Star Above Star' *c. Hiemalis*, etc. would look in their yards and gardens, as well as publicizing the lesser known camellias that are well worth having in-addition to the large and very large varieties. Local rules as to the size or length of exhibits and suitable containers would be required, but such details should be overcome readily. This approach should beef up memberships in ACS and the local societies.

Sometimes I think Doris is trying to spoil me. Several days ago, she served cheese grits and a sunnyside egg to me for breakfast, then for supper the same day, I had a fresh pot of cheese grits with a T-bone steak. Good vittles! Further, a Tar Heel friend claims cheese grits should be preceded with a Bloody Mary. Next to camellias, good vittles may be my favorite hobby, even in preference to bass fishing,

give camellia plants or memberships in the ACS as Christmas presents. They make splendid gifts and help to expand interest in camellias and their culture. He suggests also that when camellias are blooming, sharing them with hospitals, clinics. Retirement homes would also be brighter for camellia blooms.

He also wonders how many young people in high schools know what a camellia looks like. Why not offer a tray of camellias to the local high school? Why not offer to talk about camellias or answer questions about them to classes in vocational agriculture or biology?

This HORTICULTURALLY SPEAKING has been prepared by the Chairman from suggestions and recommendations supplied by members of the Horticulture Committee and the Chairman.

especially since my pursuit of the wily black bass has been rather limited in recent years.

We have always known that native ingenuity will conquer more emergencies than all the wiles of the assorted bureaucrats and politicians. For example, a group of South African agriculturists found Sunflower seed oil is a very satisfactory substitute for petroleum as a fuel for their diesel equipment without modification. We have always enjoyed munching on roasted sunflower seed as a snack, but never dreamed it would serve as a motor fuel source. In addition, South Africa is a good camellia area, and our favorite ornamental is quite popular there.

We need more contributions. Interesting short topics as well as comments on published topics or items will be welcomed. Forward to Jay W. Ellis, P. O. Box 888, Keystone Heights, Fl. 32656.

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WHO SEZ?

Who says you can't have a successful camellia show a few days after a freeze. Who says you can't have a successful show unless it is held on a Saturday and/or a Saturday and Sunday. The ladies of Waycross, Georgia "shout" a resounding "YES" you can.

After a freeze the week of the show, The Thirty-First Annual Waycross Camellia Show was held in the First National Bank of that city. There were 1,188 blooms entered.

These two pictures and their captions certainly prove the daring, but more importantly the success, of the camellia show on Thursday and Friday, February 28-29, 1980.



Left to right in picture: Mr. Wm. Bazemore, President First National Bank, Waycross, sponsor of the Waycross Camellia Show; Mrs. C. W. Barfield, Awards Chairman; Mr. Frank B. McDonald, Charter member ACS; Mrs. Zack Hancock, Staging Chairman; and Mrs. Lewis Altman, President of the Council of Federated Garden Clubs, who presented the 31st Camellia Show with the First National Bank.



Viewing the 1,188 blooms at the Waycross Camellia Show, February 28, 29. Mrs. W. J. Summerall and Mrs. T. L. Floyd.

Photograph Contest

We are sponsoring a Photograph Contest for pictures taken during the seasons 1979-1980 and 1980-1981. This period will span The Year of The Camellia. There will be a suitable camellia-oriented prize for each sub-category. The color transparency slides and the black-and-white photographs on glossy paper should be mailed to Photograph Contest, American Camellia Society, P. O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030 prior to May 15th, 1981.

The slides and photographs will become the property of The American Camellia Society with permission granted for use in future issues of the ACS publications. Prize winning pictures will be printed in issues of *The Camellia Journal*.

Category I

- A. Slide of an individual bloom.
- B. Slide of a bush or bushes in bloom.
- C. Slide of a garden showing camellias in bloom.

Category II

(Glossy black-and-white at least 5" x 7" in size)

- A. Picture of an individual bloom.
- B. Picture of a bush or bushes in bloom.
- C. Picture of a garden showing camellias in bloom.

RULES

1. Slides should be 2" x 2" transparencies; flower name printed on slide; date taken and name of the camellia variety shown. Your name and address should accompany each slide.
2. Photographs should be glossy black-and-white; size at least 5" x 7"; DO NOT WRITE on the back of picture, but tape the necessary data as to variety, when taken, and your name and address.
3. Judging will be done by an independent Camera Club or professional photographers.
4. No slide or photograph will be returned; they become the property of The American Camellia Society. They can, then, be used in subsequent issues of ACS publications. By entering the Contest you give implied permission for such.

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'Christmas Daffodil'	'Flameno'	'Jean Pursel Blush'	'Pavlova'	'Wandin Sebire'
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'Cinnamon Cindy'	'Frost Queen'	'Maui'	'Pink Cameo'	'White Retic'
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'Debut' & Var.	'Helen Boehm'	'Mini Pop'	'Rose Bouquet'	'Winter Sun'
'Dee Davis' & Var.	'Huntsman'	'Miss Lucy'	'Ruffian'	'Witman's Yellow'
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'April Lynn Poe'	'Dream Girl'	'Janet Clark'	'Mini Pink'	'Shippet'
'Arch of Triumph' & Var.	'Early Peony'	'Jean Clere'	'Minnie Ruth'	'Snowy Egrets'
'Aroma'	'Eddie Gilley'	'Jean's Unsurpassable'	'Miss Charleston' & Var.	'Spinel Pink'
'Arthur Gayle'	'Elegans Champagne'	'Judy Nordan'	'Mouchang' & Var.	'Sunning Hill'
'Bea Rogers'	'Elegans Splendor'	'Just Sue' & Var.	'Mrs. D. W. Davis Descanso'	'Tamsin Coull' & Var.
'Bernadette Karsten'	'Elegans Supreme' & Var.	'K. O. Hester' & Var.	'Murillo'	'Terry Gilley' & Var.
'Betty Sheffield Supreme'	'Elizabeth Dowd Silver'	'Kalimna'	'Music City'	'Tiffany' & Var.
'Black Lace'	'Esther Ann'	'Kerryland' & Var.	'My Dianne'	'Tina'
'Black Tie'	'Evelyn Poe' Blush, Pink & Var.	'Ketcam Burch'	'My Ernestine' & Var.	'Todd Gilley'
'Bob Eagleson'	'Exuberance'	'Kiwi Triumph'	'My Louise'	'Tom Eagleson'
'Bob Hope'	'Fircone' & Var.	'Kohinor'	'Nancy Mandarin'	'Tomorrow'
'Bonbon Blush'	'Five-O'	'Kramer's Picotee'	'Nuccio's Gem'	'Tomorrow Crown Jewel'
'Brooksie's Rosea Var.'	'Gay Time'	'Lady Laura'	'Old Prints'	'Tomorrow's Dawn Peony'
'Brushfield's Yellow'	'Gee Homeyer'	'Lasca Beauty'	'Paul Harvey'	'Tomorrow Moonlight'
'Burns Bennett'	'Gilley's 34'	'Leah Homeyer'	'Petite Rosine'	'Tomorrow Park Hill'
'Camelot' & Var.	'Granada' & Var.	'Lemon Honey'	'Pink Frost'	'Tomorrow Peony Var.'
'Cameron Cooper'	'Grand Prix' & Var.	'Leonora Novick'	'Pirates Gold' & Var.	'Tomorrow Peaches'
'Capricious' & Var.	'Granthamiana' & Pink	'Les Berg'	'Pom Pom Girl'	'Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn'
'Chinese Lanterns'	'Greystone'	'Lila Naff' & Var.	'Pop Gee'	'Tomorrow Tuxedo'
'Chittagong'	'Guilio Nuccio' & Var.	'Lillette Witman' & Var.	'Pretty One'	'Tomorrow Pink' & Var.
'Chow's Han-Ling'	'Guilio Nuccio' (McVey's)	'Little Beaut'	'Prissie Miss'	'Tomorrow Queens'
'Circuit Rider'	'Guilio Nuccio Supreme'	'Lo Lo Ma'	'Raspberry Ice'	'Tonya'
'Clark Hubbs' & Var.	'Harold L. Paige'	'Lois Shinault'	'Red Dandy'	'Tracey Spencer'
'Craig Clark'	'Helen Bower' & Var.	'Margaret Crutcher'	'Red Lion'	'Valentine Day' & Var.
'Cresta Blanca'	'Henry J. Henty'	'Margaret Davis'	'Rena Swick' & Var.	'Vi Henderson'
'Daintiness'	'Hot Pants'	'Mark Alan' & Var.	'Ross Clark'	'Villa' (Burris)
'Daisy Eagleson'	'Howard Asper' & Var.	'Marguerite Cannon' & Var.	'Royalty' & Var.	'Wendy'
'Descanso Mist'	'Howard Caple'	'Mary Golombiewski'	'Samantha'	'Wide Awake'
'Diddy's Pink Blush'	'Ida Berg'	'Mary Phoebe Taylor'	'San Marino'	'Wild Silk'
'Dolores Hope'	'In the Pink'	'Massee Lane' & Var.	'Sandy Sue'	'William Jackson' & Var.
'Dorothy Copeland'	'Ivory Tower'			

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Program Annual Meeting

November 19-23, 1980

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1980

- 1:00- 6:00 P. M. Registration (Lobby—Holiday Inn Downtown)
COLD STORAGE FURNISHED FOR ALL OUT OF TOWN GUESTS
- 1:00- 5:00 P. M. Hospitality Room
- 6:00- 8:30 P. M. Coastal Carolina Culinary Cuisine (Beaufort Stew)
VERY Casual Dress
Compliments of Coastal Carolina Camellia Society

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1980

- 9:00- 5:00 P. M. Registration (Lobby—Holiday Inn Downtown)
- 8:00- 9:00 A. M. Hospitality Room (Coffee and Pastries)
Bus and Walking Tour
- 9:00 A. M.- 2:00 P. M. Tour of the City of Charleston, Homes, Drayton Hall and Magnolia Gardens—Picnic Lunch with cash bar on grounds of Magnolia Gardens (entry to Magnolia Gardens compliments of J. Drayton Hastie)
- 3:00 P. M. until Governing Board and Board of Trustees Meeting
- 5:00- 6:30 P. M. Hospitality Room
Dinner on your own

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1980

- 9:00- 5:00 P. M. Registration (Lobby—Holiday Inn Downtown)
- 8:00- 9:30 A. M. Hospitality Room (Coffee and Pastries)
- 9:30 A. M. Dr. Luther Baxter—Update on Dieback
- 10:15 A. M. Maj. Gen. Harold Bauer—Air Layering/Rooting Technique
- 11:00 A. M. Dr. W. L. Ackerman—Yellow Camellia Seeds
- 12 NOON WELCOME LUNCHEON (Hotel)
Welcome address by Mayor Joseph P. Riley, Jr., City of Charleston, and Dr. James D. Dickson, President, Coastal Carolina Camellia Society
- 2:00 P. M. Dr. Herbert Racoff—Potpourri
- 2:30 P. M. Mr. James McCoy—Trials and Tribulations of Regional Publications
- 3:15 P. M. Mr. Marion Edwards—Show Bloom Photography
- 3:45 P. M. Mr. Milton Brown—Report on Trip to China
- 5:00- 6:30 P. M. Hospitality Room
- 7:00-10:00 P. M. Carolina Moon (Dinner under the Stars at the home of Sunny and Sally Hanckel) VERY Casual Dress

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1980

- 9:00-11:00 A. M. Registration (Lobby—Holiday Inn Downtown)
- 8:00-11:00 A. M. Enter Blooms in Show—First Federal Savings & Loan Association, 34 Broad Street, Charleston, South Carolina
- 10:30 A. M. until Morning Hospitality Room—First Federal Savings & Loan Association
Hospitality Luncheon Buffet—First Federal Savings & Loan Association for Judges and Exhibitors
- 3:00 P. M. Show Opens
- 5:00- 6:00 P. M. Hospitality Room—Hotel
- 7:00- 8:00 P. M. Happy Hour—Cash Bar Available
- 8:00 P. M. Banquet—Charleston Room, Holiday Inn Downtown

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1980

- 8:00- 9:30 A. M. Hospitality Room (Coffee and Pastries)
- 12 NOON Show Opens

We hope that you will come and enjoy your stay in Charleston. No programs have been scheduled for Saturday or Sunday in order that all out-of-town guests can savour the many sights not included in our program. Saturday is a good day to walk the Charleston streets, browse the antique shops and of special interest on Saturday morning is the Old Market Place.

On Sunday morning you will find a historic church of your choice within walking distance of the hotel.

NOTE: For other data, registration form, hotel reservation form, other advertisements, see August 1980 issue of *The Camellia Journal*.

Reprinted from
The Quitman Free Press

QUITMAN, GEORGIA

JUNE 2, 1938

One of the cleverest pieces of advertising we've seen in many a day came to our office this week from Robt. Rubel, of "Longview," Crichton, Ala. As all gardeners around here know, Mr. Rubel is one of the South's leading camellia specialists and is a national authority as to identification of blooms. So many nurseries are in confusion and conflict as to the different varieties and to remedy this Mr. Rubel numbers most of his varieties, stating in the catalogue the description and characteristics of each plant.

In his new folder he describes the new 'Blood of China' camellia which for many years has been known as the 'Victor Emanuel.' He proves beyond a doubt that the lovely red camellia which is creating so much interest in gardening circles is not the 'Victor Emanuel' and shows comparative pictures of the two. So help me Hannah, I've got to have a 'Blood of China,' even if I have to mortgage the family homestead, the grandchillen and the husband. Who wants a new summer outfit or a new car when one can spend money on camellias.

Receiving a folder like this one from Longview is just like getting a shot of dope. It makes you want to run out and turn on the sprinklers, fix up the old slats and drape new moss over the frames to protect the plants from the hot summer sun. We've neglected lilies, annuals and everything else and give all our time to camellias. Of course when the water bill comes in the first of the month we're not as enthusiastic as we are a few days after its paid and forgotten.

Mr. Rubel gives us this "old Chinese proverb": "If you want to be happy for an hour, get intoxicated. If you wish to be happy for three days, get married. If you wish to be happy for eight days, kill your pig and eat it. But if you wish to be happy forever, grow a 'Blood of China Camellia'."

Are You A Smuggler?

HERBERT RACOFF, D.V.M.

The dictionary gives as one of the definitions of a smuggler: "One who imports or exports goods contrary to law or clandestinely". For some time I have been concerned, learning about camellia growers who have been getting scions from foreign sources without the material passing through the U. S. Plant Protection and Quarantine Stations. These growers are people who would be indignant if called smugglers and if referred to as law-breakers. Not only are they subjecting themselves to severe penalties if apprehended, but more important, they are placing all camellia growers and agriculture in general in jeopardy because of the possibility of introducing plant pests and diseases which we now do not have in this country. The laws and regulations have been made for the protection and benefit of all of us which is all the more reason they should be adhered to.

Last winter I questioned people, who had been getting scions, as to why they were not making legal importations, under permit, as is required. I was informed that when scions were imported through the Plant Quarantine Stations they arrived in poor condition, without leaves or dried out and would not take. Since I was interested in importing some scions from New Zealand it was decided to do it legally and apply for a permit.

Accordingly, on February 7, 1980 I wrote to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs (USDA, APHIS, PPQ), Federal Center Bldg., Hyattsville, Maryland 20782, requesting information and a permit to import camellia scions from New Zealand. On February 15, the permit was issued and received by me on Febru-

ary 18. It is entitled "Import Permit For Plants and Plant Products" and is valid through March 31, 1985. There is *no charge* for such permits. Together with the permit were instructions, copies of regulations and six shipping labels. Additional labels can be requested if needed. The labels contain the import permit number and consign the package to the U. S. Plant Quarantine Station. The shipper (consignor) is sent a label to be affixed to the outside of each package to be shipped. The name and address of the person to whom the package is to be sent (consignee) does not appear on the outside of the package but is put inside. After inspection by Plant Quarantine and Customs in the USA, the scions are repacked and sent on. There are no additional postage charges for this service.

On February 23 I ordered 5 scions from a nursery in New Zealand, sending an International Money Order to cover the cost. These are obtainable at most US Post Offices. Since it may take a month or more before such a money order will be received by the shipper, a copy of my receipt was included with the order together with a request to please make the shipment without delay. The receipt shows that payment is enroute. In February 1980, the New Zealand dollar was worth 99 cents in american currency. Your bank can furnish a current exchange rate. On March 3 the scions were shipped from New Zealand. They were cleared by the US Plant Quarantine and Customs at Jamaica, New York on March 17 and were received by me on the afternoon of March 20, via first class mail. The five scions were in prime condition. They looked like they had just been cut and could not have been in better condition. From the five scions, nine grafts were

made (Two of the scions could not be divided and only one graft could be made from each of them.) The scions went to four different growers. To date, at the time of this writing in early July, six of the grafts are growing have been uncovered. The other three were calloused but have not yet started to grow.

—ACS—

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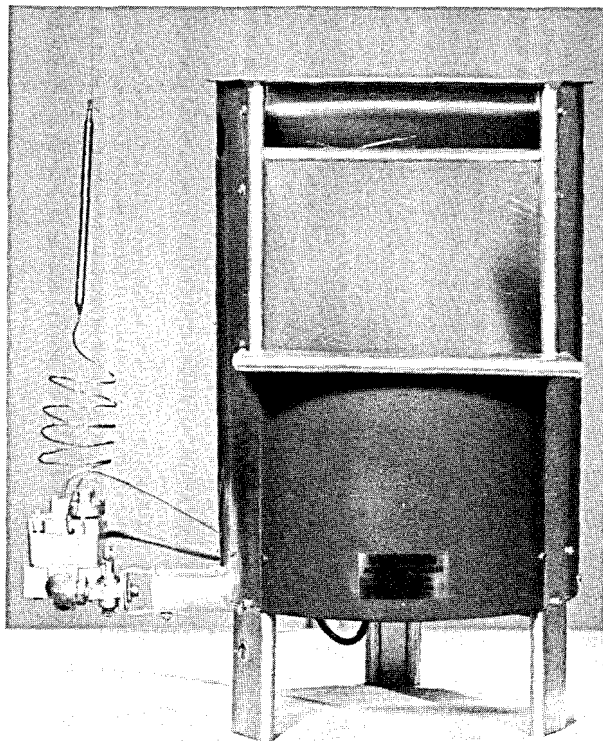
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A few words at the Texas Camellia Society meeting prior to Louis Squires' excellent slide presentation of the trip to The People's Republic of China and Japan. L. to R.: Betty and Clarence Isensee, Louis Squires and Rosamary Davis. (Photo by Greg Davis.)



Officers of the Texas Camellia Society at Annual Meeting at Lake Charles, LA on May 23-25, 1980. L. to R.: Kermit Agee, Chlorine Bowen, Dr. Emil Carroll, Lois Boudreaux, Minnie Lee Squires, Dudley Boudreaux. (Photo by Greg Davis.)

1981

VIOLET MAY STONE

The year 1981 begins and ends with ONE! To quote Webster "Characterized by unity; of a single kind or nature; undivided; with the same accord".

Let us think ONE! If each and every one of us gets just one new member for 1981, this would double our membership. Surely each one of us knows ONE person who is interested in Camellias and is not now a member of A.C.S.

Just stop a moment in your busy life and count the blessings you have received through membership in A.C.S. Does one have to go further than to count the friends made along the way; the many delightful and heart warming moments spend among our blooms, the joy of sharing them

with others; the pride one feels when a bloom gets a blue ribbon for the first time; the giving of scions across the miles; the common bond which ties us all together in one big family known as "Camellia Nuts".

So many factors have entered into declining membership, but most of all we can only blame ourselves for not putting forward that one tiny bit of extra effort it takes to extoll the benefits of membership in A.C.S.

Suppose for a moment we consider cost in dollars for value received. No other club offers more for your dollars. For less than five cents a day a couple can enjoy membership and all it has to offer.

How very nice it would be to give an A.C.S. membership to a friend for Christmas, Birthday, or Anniversary! Think of the many young couples you know who could have their hobby channeled into this direction by a one gift subscription. It could also brighten the time for shut-ins.

Next time you are tempted to send a bouquet just put a check with name and address in an envelope and mail to ACS and see how much brighter your day will be.

Let us all turn over at least ONE new leaf for 1981 and see how much greener A.C.S. will be.

It just takes a little motivation.

—ACS—

Cover Camellia

'Margueryte Sharp' is an outstanding Camellia Artist who came to New Orleans from Atlanta, Georgia. Her paintings of Camellias are highly prized and she has done many of Tammia Nursery introductions for those whose names they bear. Margueryte Sharp has been president of the Southern Camellia Society for the past two years.

Of the many Camellia Seedlings Margueryte saw at Tammia. She chose this white variety for its beauty and distinctive difference.

(Continued from page 4)

is growing when you buy one. Generally it will continue to follow its varietal growth pattern. Even the way a small plant is growing will help you to plan its future in the garden.

Fall is an ideal time to look around and to buy *C. sasanquas*. They will be heavily budded or already in flower—and of course, the blooming season is the recommended time of year to dig or plant any camellia.



'Narumagata', *C. Sasanqua*



This 'Mine-No-Yuki' is growing along the left of a driveway. It can bloom for several months—depending on the bud set. It is beautiful anytime—but really looms up on an overcast day.

Slide Programs Available

1980-1981 Season

Our program of upgrading slides and slide programs has continued apace and we have several key interesting ones available for use in programs of local, state or regional camellia societies or garden clubs or service clubs. We list requests as received—first-come-first-served basis. The slides are sent First Class Mail about ten days prior to your meeting. We ask that they be returned First Class Mail the day after your meeting as we often have a waiting list for the programs.

We have two color movies available also. These are available for a set fee of \$15.00 because of their cost and the cost of handling and postage. These must be returned Insured Mail, of course. They are:

1. *Camellias in Aiken*, 16 mm, sound, about 28 minutes in length.
2. *The Boehm Experience*, 16 mm, sound, about 25 minutes in length.

For the slide sets listed below in the number we list them we have been forced to ask for a *donation to The American Camellia Society to cover the increased costs* of handling and postage and duplication of slides. The donation should be enclosed with the slides when they are returned. All slide sets are sent with a text. The numbered sets of slides follow:

3. "Hybridizing is Fun", 40 slides plus a text.
4. *Camellias For the Garden*, about 60 slides.
5. Illges, Sewell, Harris, Peer and SCCS Award Winners, about 90 slides.
6. *Diseases*, about 30 slides with text Dr. Mullen.
7. *Potpourri of Massee Lane*, about 80 slides of interesting things to see at Massee Lane.
8. *Award Winning Artistic Arrangements*, 40 to 80 slides as requested.

9. *Gibbing*, about 20 slides with three timely articles and diagram.
- 10-A. *Grafting: Cleft Grafting and Cutting Grafts*, 23 slides and two articles and diagrams.
- 10-B. *Grafting: Cleft Grafting and Grafting the Big Ones*, 40 slides and two articles and diagrams.
11. "The Judges Have Spoken", about 60 slides of varieties which have won several times at 1978-79-80 shows.
12. *Newest Varieties*, about 60 slides. This set is constantly

—ACS—

- being updated as new slides are received.
13. *Camellia Families*, about 70 slides showing offspring of well known camellias.
14. *Camellia Personalities*, about 40 slides showing well known camellia growers, past and present.
15. *Camellias in the Antipodes*, about 50 slides of Australia and New Zealand flowers, plants and people.
16. *American Camellia Society Hall of Fame*, slides showing the camellias named in the ACS newest award.
17. *Camellias in Other Media* (prints, paintings, stamps, wood, etc.), 40 slides with text.

We've All Got Camellia Fever*

GORO IIMURE**

Member, Japan Camellia Association

The Japanese camellia had already spawned hundreds of garden varieties out of its *yabu-tsubaki* (thicket camellia) form three hundred years ago. Today it is acclaimed as one of the world's most renowned flowers, in its beauty and success surpassing even the rose and the peony.

Having spread to Europe as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century, it was given the scientific name *Camellia japonica*. Within a span of two centuries it had spread from Europe to the Americas and Australia, and today outstanding blooms bearing the japonica lineage are being developed and cultivated in countries all over the globe.

The popularity of the camellia can be attributed not only to its long tradition of numerous varieties and the fascinating history and legends befitting a famous bloom, but also to its many outstanding characteristics which set it apart from other flowering trees: for example, the handsome form of the plant, with its lustrous green foliage; the extreme diversity of its blossom forms; and its long blooming season, which lasts from early fall well into early summer of the following year. In addition, the ease with which the camellia can be grafted or

artificially crossbred has been a great primary factor in the global development of camellia fanciers highly skilled in horticultural technique, including numerous amateurs among them.

Above all, however, the fact that hitherto unknown wild strains not sharing the classic japonica heritage are even today being discovered in China and the countries of southeast Asia, botanical material which is generating boundless dreams for varietal development, may be the greatest element of all in the camellia's universal appeal.

Although there are few people in Japan who are aware of it, the vast majority of camellia varieties, now said to number five thousand worldwide, trace their lineage to one of three camellia species all native to Japan: foremost the japonica, and then its relatives *C. rusticana* (*yuki tsubaki*, or snow camellia) and *C. sasanqua*.

After the second world war, however, entirely new varieties of camellia, of Chinese parentage, have been discovered one after another; and as the result of vigorous introduction of these as hybrid parents, a sudden refreshing breeze has swept the camellia world which had begun to stagnate from centuries of cross breeding among japonica-based varieties.

A multitude of unconventional new varieties have thus made their appearance: camellias in miniature sizes suited for pot

* The following text appeared in the Asahi Graph magazine for 3/28/80, under a Chinese headline which translates: "We've all got Camellia fever."

** Translated by Kenneth J. Bryson.

All the camellias being actively studied and cultivated in China today seem to be those intended as a source of oil products. Considering that camellias in the rest of the world, including Japan, are raised solely for

C. chrysantha, we were told, is occasionally found as a wild tree in the scrub for-

Like camellias up till now, roses and peonies went through a long history of limited color variety, comprising reds and whites and pinks in between. It was only after the introduction of *Rosa fetida*, a yellow-flowering species from Iran, into Europe in the late nineteenth century and its vigorous crossbreeding with existing western European species that roses began to achieve diversity in color, resulting not only in yellow but even bluish shades today. Again, with peonies it is held that the same role was played by the yellow Chinese species *Paeonia lutea*.



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Considering this history of hybridization of flowering trees, one cannot deny the great dreams inspired by the introduction of *C. chrysanthra* into the camellia world. The charm of the camellia lies rather more in the diversity of its blossoms' forms than in the variety of their color, and the development of varieties has therefore placed greater emphasis on form; but the appeal of the camellia can be expected to expand as diversity is introduced into its colors as well.

At the conclusion of our stay, we met with Professor Chang Hung-ta (Zhang Hongda) of Chungshan University, an eminent Chinese botanical authority who we understand is currently researching a botanical history of camellias, and had a discussion with him about Chinese camellias focusing on *C. chrysanthra*. According to Prof. Zhang, there are seven varieties of *chrysanthra*; what is more, a recently discovered variety is said to have purple-colored outer petals. We understand that 53 species of camellia are native to Kwangtung (Guangdong) province alone, and about two hundred species (*sic*) to the country as a whole. Since the current classification of camellias lists only about a hundred species, one can imagine what a treasury of camellias China is.

One of the topics of the Professor's discussion was that one could find *C. japonica* apparently growing wild on the slopes of Mt. Omei-shan. Omei-shan, near the city of Chengtu (Zhengdu) in inland Szechwan (Sichuan) province, is a peak fabled in Buddhist legend. Currently accepted botanical theory regarding camellias holds that in China the *japonica* is to be found only in the coastal regions along the shores of the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea, and those *japonicas* are held to be of Japanese origin. It is even said that those camellias which were discovered in the Choushan (Zhoushan) Islands off the estuary of the Yangtze River and transported to England as specimens in 1700 were Japanese camellias; hence this news is astounding. Although there exists the possibility that the *japonica* could have been transported to China and taken hold there sometime in the two thousand year history of cultural exchange between the two countries, it is hardly imaginable that it could have traveled up the Yangtze and found a home on Omei-shan. However, the reverse supposition that native camellias from Sichuan could have been transported down the Yangtze, crossed to the Zhoushan Islands, and eventually drifted to Japan, is not beyond the realm of reason. If such were the case, it could mean the contradiction of presently accepted theory regarding the origin and distribution of the camellia. This is a considerable problem, one which cannot be lightly settled without

awaiting the results of future research. Thinking along these lines, a Chinese origin might be discovered for *wabisuke*, whose ancestry though believed to be Chinese has not been definitely established because of the lack of evidence. We could not but marvel anew at the great depth of China's resources.

Our Japanese Camellia Friendship Visit Group to China (headed by Professor Kaoru Ogiya of Niigata University) consisted entirely of dedicated scientists and camellia fanciers with thorough backgrounds in propagation and classification; in all we numbered fourteen. Leaving town on bus tours, we would have the vehicle halt here and there in the woods or fields and spend ten- or twenty-minute periods exploring the plant life. There we hunted native camellia species, photographing plants and flowers and collecting a few samples of each. Once back at our hotel, we would decline even the movies and theater visits which the Chinese Tourist Bureau had been thoughtful enough to provide for our diversion; instead, in the evenings we would, if we found the time, hold group meetings to discuss Chinese camellias. If we went out into the streets, our first destination would be the bookshops to seek out books on Chinese camellias and botany in general.

Our Chinese hosts seemed at first rather taken aback by this team of "camellia maniacs", but we were glad to see that they responded to our enthusiasm and gave us the kindest reception and cooperation.

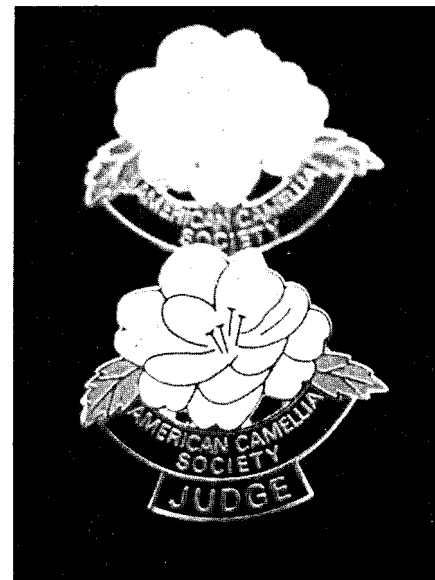
In one large bookstore in Kunming, a large group of curious Chinese onlookers gathered around us as we occupied the entire corner devoted to books on botany. Since we could not speak the language, we wrote in Chinese characters and showed the writing to three or four elderly ladies who were watching us with particular interest: "We are members of a representative group of camellia-crazy-Japanese." They looked apprehensive. Hastily erasing the phrase, we tried another: "We've-all-got-camellia-fever"! This they seemed to comprehend; the impression which that created remains fresh in our memories, as they exchanged glances and burst out with hearty laughter.

—ACS—

HELP SUPPORT AN HORTICULTURIST



Dr. Mervin B. Wine of Thomasville, Georgia is seen accepting the Boehm porcelain 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' camellia from Show Chairman Dick Bullock of the Albany, Georgia, Camellia Show.



ACS Official Pins—flowers in white or red. Member Pin and ACS Accredited Judge Pin. Each \$5.00 postpaid. Pin actual size.

Future Meetings of the ACS

November 20-23, 1980	Charleston, South Carolina
February 18-22, 1981	San Mateo, California
Fall 1981 (Exact date to be announced)	Pensacola, Florida
March 4-6, 1982	Charlotte, North Carolina
Fall 1982 is still an Open Date	
February, 1983 (Exact date to be announced) ...	Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas

ACS Well Represented at ICS Congress, Kyoto, Japan

Phillip W. Ireland

The International Camellia Society Congress in Kyoto, Japan, March 23-27, 1980 will be remembered not only by the Americans who attended the Congress but also by other camellia lovers and specialists of Japan and from the other countries who were there. It was indeed an *international* congress with a large delegation from Australia including Tom Savage, the Eric Craigs and many other familiar figures, a large group from France included M. Jean Laborey, the ICS Director M. and Mme. Claude Thoby of Nantes, and Dr. and Mrs. Jean Creze and many more. Smaller groups were present from New Zealand and England, including Mr. and Mrs. John Tooby, and representatives of Italy and South Africa and Belgium and Channel Islands.

The American group was composed of 17 who had joined the ACS tour or had come independently and the 14 Americans who had made a pre-Congress visit to the People's Republic of China including Peking, Shanghai, and Yunnan Province, the center of much Camellia activity.

The Congress was significant not only for the comprehensive morning programs as arranged by the Organizing Committee but also for the outstanding organization of the Congress including the afternoon and evening arrangements, especially the welcoming reception and the farewell dinner. To the Organizing Committee and particularly to Mr. Yoshiaki Andoh, Vice President for the Far East, must go the congratulations and sincere thanks of all those attending the Congress for these superb arrangements which contributed so much to the pleasure and extension of knowledge of camellias.

The Congress was also noteworthy for the actions taken by the Directors. Among the important were the presentation of the first International Nomenclature Advisory Panel report, the raising of the annual subscriptions to ICS to \$A 7.00 for individual memberships and to \$A 10.50 for husband and wife memberships; announcements of the preliminary arrangements for the 1981 Congress in two localities—Directors' Meeting at Santiago de Compostella, Spain, March 22 and the Congress at Jersey, Channel Islands, March 31-April 4.

The arrangements for seeing some of Kyoto's unique sights and the opportunities for travel before and after the Congress were a welcome bonus to those attending the Congress. While much of such travel was concentrated on camellia objectives and gardens, a wide range of Japan's natural scenery and its temples, castles and national architectural treasures were seen. To many visitors, the tours stimulated the desire to see more of this fascinating part of Asia where many aspects of the country are rapidly changing under the impact of 20th Century life.

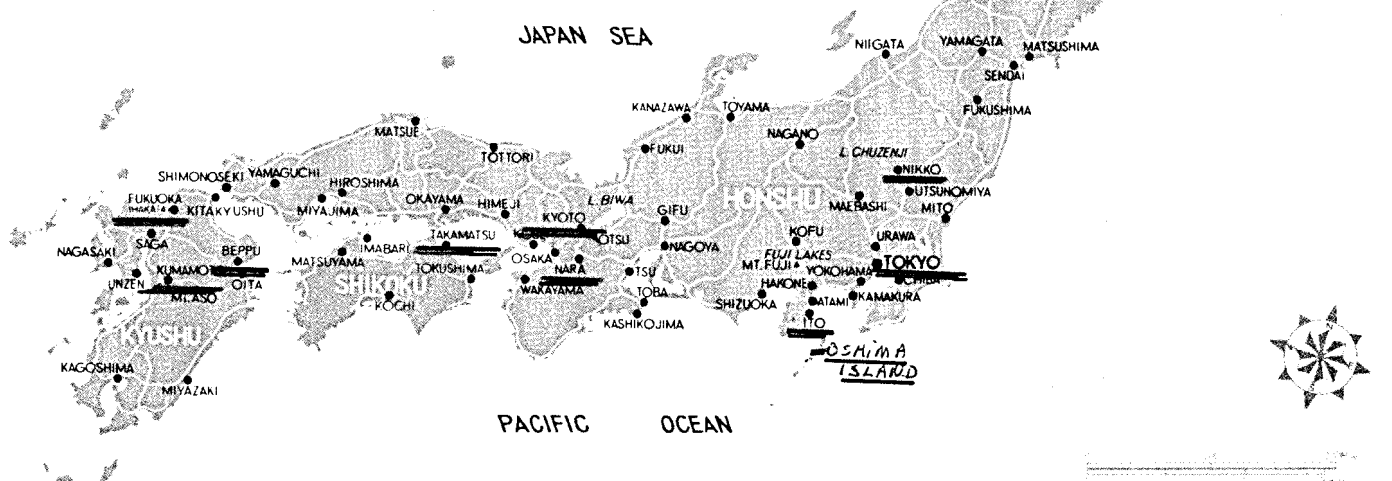
Pre-Congress Travel

Pre-Congress travel of the American group was confined principally to Tokyo, Hakone and, by ship, to Oshima Island. One of the features of the Tokyo visit was the show and the reception of the Japan Camellia Society at one of Tokyo's fine department stores following a morning's tour of the city and lunch at the Chinzanso Garden restaurant. The show and reception provided its participants not only a chance to see a beau-

tiful display of camellias as grown in Japan but also to meet and talk with Japanese camellia growers, members of Japan Camellia Society.

The March 21st trip to Hakone gave the group the opportunity to see the great Buddha at Kamakura and countryside on the way to Hakone on the shores of Lake Ashi, located in an extinct volcanic crater some 25 miles in circumference. A boat ride across the lake and a trip over the Ropeway (cable car) gave access to Dwaikudani or Valley of Great Boiling where steam and sulphur fumes filled the valley. The day ended at the Japanese Inn Hatoya at Itoh Spa.

The high point of the pre-Congress tour was the visit to Oshima, widely known as the Camellia Island, made by ship over a



rough sea. The island has had a long history of extensive camellia culture. Its production of camellia oil is three-quarters of Japan's production. The camellia plants, many of them trees, 30-40 feet high are found throughout the island (For additional details on Oshima, see *The American Camellia Yearbook*—1978, pp. 140 ff.) Camellias are also featured at the Hawaiian Botanical Gardens on the island with a collection of 3,000 plants with 1,050 varieties.

Unfortunately, the day the Americans were on Oshima was marred by one of the worst rain storms of the entire trip so that little was seen of the Garden's camellias. The return trip by ship to Itoh Spa was over even rougher seas. The group was quite ready to disembark and to get ready for the Japanese dinner, served in Japanese style

The Congress Gets Under Way, March 23 and 24

One of Japan's renowned Bullet Trains took the group to Kyoto at a speed of over 125 mph for registration at the Congress headquarters at The Kyoto Hotel. The Congress got underway that evening, March 23, with a gettogether party providing the chance to renew old friendships and to make new friends.

The Kyoto International Convention Hall, a huge superbly designed modern structure, where the morning sessions were held and luncheon was served, made a superior functional background for the Congress. The simultaneous translation service provided accurate understanding of the speakers, whatever the language of the speaker or of the members of the audience. A fabulous collection of camellia bonsai of the Fukuda brothers, many of them in bloom, at the entrance of the Hall, made an impressive greeting to the Congress visitors. (See the *The American Camellia Yearbook*—1979, pp. 37 ff.)

Vice-President Yoshiaki Andoh's address opened the Congress on March 24. He was followed by a welcoming message from the Governor of Kyoto Province and by addresses by Mr. Tom Savige, President of ICS and by Dr. Yotara Tsukamoto on behalf of the Organizing Committee.

In the first address* on the Congress program, Dr. Takashi Tuyama, Emeritus Professor at Ochanomizu University, on "The Yellow-Flowered Camellia" summarized his impressions of a trip to Yunnan Province, People's Republic of China, the previous December. During his extensive visit he was shown, in addition to many other plants, two *C. chrysantha* varieties — *microcarpa* and *macrophylla*. He was given two scions, including the *macrophylla* variety. His host

explained that these scions were the first to be sent abroad, although the authorities expected to send others later to the United States and other countries.

Dr. Kaora Hagiya, Professor at Niigata University, opened his talk on "The Snow Camellia in Japan" (*C. rusticana*) by pointing out that in the Hokuriku section of Japan, *C. japonica* were distributed along the coast of the Japan Sea, the Snow Camellia in the snowy mountainous area and the 'Yukbata Camellia' of a group of intermediate hybrids in the area between these two parts. Snow Camellias, according to Prof. Hagiya, had distinguishing features in its blooms, foliage, and growth habits. It was unique from the ecological and physiological points of view. Its branches were very very flexible and not easily broken which enabled them to withstand the weight of heavy snow in winter. It was thought that this was due to the distinctly long xylem fibre cells of these camellias.

Dr. Hagiya commented that, contrary to expectations, he found that the cold hardness of the Snow Camellia to be less than that of *C. japonica*. It was due, in fact, to the insulation of the snow that it could be found undamaged in the cold mountainous areas. It was obvious that it adapted itself to its environment. It grew quickly during the short summers. It took root easily and its flowers lasted quite a long time. He felt that Snow Camellia, because of its various assets, would play a significant role in the future improvement of camellias.

Mr. David Feathers, in reviewing some of the conclusions reached in his "Forty Years of Camellias" commented that of the three present principal objectives of camellia hybridizers: fragrance, true cold hardiness, and a blue flower. The last two were the most difficult to achieve with completely satisfactory results, because of the natural limitations of the plant. Attainment of satisfactory fragrance seemed to be at hand. Discovery of a true completely yellow camellia as *C. chrysantha* (Hu) Tuyama made available to hybridizers the necessary material from which to develop beautiful pastel shades hitherto unknown. "We may" he said, "look forward to a completely new era in the history of the camellia during the coming decade".

In the evening, at the welcoming party, a message from the Mayor of Kyoto was read to the applause of the Congress. The party itself was well organized and it was obvious that the visitors to the Congress were enjoying the events, talking to other visitors and helping themselves to the delightful food and drink.

Congress Proceedings, March 25, 1980

Dr. Antonio Sevesi, distinguished camellia grower and ICS Director for Italy and Switzerland, opened the morning session, March

25, with his presentation and review of the recently rediscovered collection of water colors, made from 1830 to 1834, reproducing camellias cultivated by Dr. Luigi Sacco of Milan. Dr. Sevesi commented that these watercolors together with pictures of camellias published in *Inconographie du genre Camellia* by Berlèse should enable camellia lovers to identify many of the older varieties of camellias.

The results of research by three members of the Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, on *C. vernalis* and several hybrids originating on Hirado Island, was reported by Dr. Shunpei Uemoto, one of the trio. The research concerned itself with determining whether some *C. vernalis* hybrids found on Hirado, a Kyushu island, might be natural hybrids of *C. sasanquas* and *C. japonicas*. These, on the island, had overlapping periods of flowering from autumn to late winter. The research report seemed to indicate that the cross-breeding did occur on the island. The researchers suggested that the island might become a center of cross-breeding between *C. sasanquas* and *C. japonicas*.

Dr. Katsuhiko Kondo of Hiroshima University and Dr. Clifford Parks of the University of North Carolina presented to the Congress their second report on their research on "Geimsa C.-banded Karyotype Camellias". The first report had appeared in *American Camellia Yearbook* 1979, pp. 40-47. Their address was highly technical and interested camellia researchers will want to read the paper when it is printed in its entirety.

A continuing report on the present status of meristem culture of camellias was given by the authority in the field, Dr. Jean Creze of France. He reported that the experiments at Angiers, France, are proving that the cultivation of camellias in vitro is indeed possible. He reviewed what has been done and the conditions under which the researchers worked. On the technical side, the researchers are finding that the use of a substance to prevent calluses from forming was desirable. They were also proposing the propagation of camellias by grafting meristems on young seedlings.

Congress Proceedings, March 26

A study of "Flower Colors in Camellias" was presented by Dr. Kenichi Arisumi as the research work of three members of the Faculty of Agriculture, Kagoshima University Yusuke Sakata, Sanetaka Nagayoshi and himself. Among the points made in his talk, Dr. Arisumi was that 14 kinds of anthocyanins in camellias had been located. These were divided in two groups; one with pigments chemically simpler than the other. The first group contained *C. japonica*, *C. rusticana*, *C. sasanqua*, *C. hiemalis* and *C. vernalis*, while the second group included

* Only a few points made by the speakers are given here. For a more complete coverage, readers must wait for publication of the papers in *The International Camellia Journal* and ACS publications.

C. reticulata, *C. saluenensis*, interspecific hybrids, and *C. rosaeflora*. Research had also shown that environment had much to do with the constitution of the anthocyanins.

"Companion Plants for Camellias"* was the subject of the talk by Mr. Leslie Riggall of South Africa. He held that if maximum value and enjoyment of camellias was to be achieved, attention must be given to the important part which companion plants must play in camellia gardens.

He gave first place to moss which had been given an important role in Japan but which had been neglected in other countries. Moss was associated with shade and moisture and the use of various trees to achieve these was discussed. He also reviewed a wide variety of ground covers, both for their esthetic effect and for their contribution to camellia culture.

In conclusion, suitable rhododendrons, azaleas, and magnolias were considered. He concluded that since camellias were plants of the forest, all plants of the forest were suitable companions for camellias. They would enhance the camellias' beauty and would improve the culture of camellias by creating natural ecological balance.

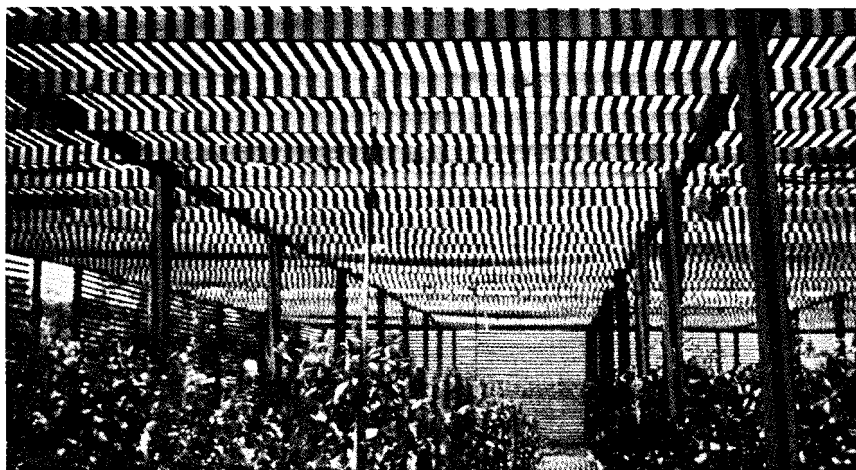
Dr. Takashi Watanabe in speaking on "Japanese Culture and Camellias" maintained that the "Food, clothing, and housing as well as the life culture of the Japanese people cannot be explained without reference to the camellia, a plant native to Japan". Camellia culture is spreading widely in Japan and has planted its roots deeply in all brackets of the Japanese people, rich and poor, civilians and military. Camellias have played such an important role in Japan that we can say it is the foremost flower of Japan. Flower arrangement and the tea ceremony, parts of the unique culture of Japan, have utilized the camellia most effectively. As the tea ceremony has flourished, the role and the tradition of the camellia has been maintained even during the dark age of camellia culture from the Meiji to the Showa period.

Dr. Watanabe held that it was phenomenal that camellia culture, originally in the small islands of the Far East and in South-east Asia, is now extended to and appreciated in all of the five continents.

Mrs. Mary Davis of Australia placed before the Congress the dream of Professor E. G. Waterhouse, because of his deep love of camellias and his delight in their beauty, to make of Eryldene, where he had lived in Australia, the spiritual home of camellias. He had striven, during his 63 years at Eryldene, to give substance to his dream by creating the environment of true beauty. He

* For an illustrated article with the same name see "Companion Plants for Camellias", Fred C. Galle, *The American Camellia Yearbook-1977*, pp. 119 ff.

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had added touches of oriental art and had designed and had built unusual buildings there. He appreciated the beauty of trees, their form and their foliage. He used them with many shrubs and flowers to create harmonious composition.

Mrs. Davis then told of the plan originating in Australia but now extends to all the camellia world for making Prof. Waterhouse's dream come true of preserving his home and garden for all camellia lovers—lovers of beauty, peace and international good will.

The Visit to Nara and the Farewell Dinner, March 27

The trip to Nara, the ancient capital of Japan, filled March 27 with visits to Todaiji Temple with one of the world's largest statues of Buddha, the Kasuga Shrine and the Horyuji Temple, and the Deer Park.

The climax of the Congress came with the Farewell Dinner, with an excellent menu, beautifully served to the accompaniment of

music by Japanese musicians. Following the dinner, the Congress heard congratulatory messages from the Minister of Education and other farewell messages thanking the Organizing Committee and Mr. Yoshiaki Andoh for their fine work in arranging the outstanding Congress and presenting gifts to Mr. and Mrs. Andoh as tokens of their appreciation.

Post-Congress Travel

On Friday morning, March 28, the American group, more or less recovered from the flu and bronchitis of the past week, said their farewells and began a four day trip in western Japan—the first by Bullet train to Okayama and then, after a long walk, to the beautiful Korakuen Gardens. After lunch the group traveled by bus to Kurashiki and Washuzan Hill and by ferry to Takamatsu and onward by ship over the Inland sea to Beppu where the principal attractions were the renowned hot springs and mud geysers, the monkeys on Mt. Takasaki, the nearby Marine Aquarium, and the tremendous greenhouse of blooming plants and tropical birds.

Of the numerous hot springs, the most interesting were: Tatasaki Jigoku with one of the largest geysers in Japan; Chinoiki Jigoku, noted for its red water and mud, derived from the iron in the water; and Umi Jigoku, famous for its transparent sea-green water. After lunch the group visited Mt. Takasaka National Animal Park with its famous monkeys and the very fine Aquarium.

From Beppu, the group traveled to Kumamoto over the highway through the mountainous area around Mt. Aso with its five volcanic craters, two of which are still active. At Kumamoto, the old feudal castle, one of the three finest in Japan, was a spectacular sight, surrounded by cherry trees in full bloom.

A visit to an excellent Higo Camellia garden at Hokubo was made in the afternoon. Here many of the party obtained scions for their gardens in the United States. The group then visited the camellia nursery of Mr. Tsuguo Ohta whom many of us had met at Perry in 1978. The visit was a fitting conclusion to the camellia pilgrimage of the group, not only because of the extensive and fine array of camellias at the Nursery but also because of the warm hearted hospitality of Mr. Ohta. His display of bonsai camellias, many of them still in the initial stage, and his insight into the creation of the bonsai were most rewarding. Mr. Ohta gave a fascinating demonstration of how the miniature bonsai were created.*

On the final day, April 1, the group traveled from Kumamoto to Fukuoka by train and then by air to Narita International Airport from which the JAL 747 departed to San Francisco, homewardbound to each of the camellia lovers' own hearth and camellias.

* For a most interesting article on making miniature bonsai by grafting on germinated seeds, see the illustrated article by Mr. Ohta in the 1980 edition of *The American Camellia Yearbook*.

—ACS—

The Campaign For American Camellia Society Endowment Fund

The following members and friends have "joined" one of the clubs or made additional contributions to them since the August issue of the *Journal* (Information as of August 18, 1980):

Booster Club

B. J. Hermann
Mr. & Mrs. John R. Comber
Mrs. Boynton Cole
Charles L. Daniels
Tom Dodd Nurseries
D. A. Turner
Mrs. Alfred P. Harns
Dr. & Mrs. Frank Edmondson
Mrs. Haywood Curlee
Sea Island Company
John C. Selover
Alfred A. Herndon
Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Liipfert, III
Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Galgano
Mrs. A. P. Mulkey
Joy B. Lyon
Mrs. C. H. Ivey
L. H. Reese
Dr. Tully S. Pennington
Carroll Gardens

Show Dates

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

(According To Information Furnished By August 18, 1980)

<i>Place, Location and Sponsor</i>	<i>Date</i>
Columbia, South Carolina, in conjunction with South Carolina State Fair, Mid-Carolina Camellia Society and South Carolina State Fair Association	October 24-25, 1980
*Nacogdoches, Texas, Texas Camellia Society	November 1, 1980
*Greenwood, South Carolina, Cross-Creek Mall, West Carolina Camellia Society	November 1, 1980
Fresno, California, Smuggler's Inn, California Camellia -Rama	November 1, 1980
Washington, D. C., National Arboretum, Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley	November 1, 1980
Savannah, Georgia, Men's Garden Club of Savannah	November 1-2, 1980
Fort Valley, Georgia, Massee Lane Headquarters of ACS, Middle Georgia Camellia Society	November 8-9, 1980
Shreveport, Louisiana, R. S. Barnwell Art Center, 501 Fant Parkway. Shreveport Camellia Society	November 8-9, 1980
Valdosta, Georgia, Garden Center, First State Bank & Trust Company and Valdosta Camellia Society	November 15-16, 1980
Greenville, Alabama, Greenville Community Center, Greenville Camellia Society	November 15-16, 1980
Monroe, Louisiana, DeSiard St. Branch of Central Bank, Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club	November 15-16, 1980
Brookhaven, Mississippi, Main Office of Brookhaven Bank and Trust Co., Brookhaven Camellia Society	November 22-23, 1980
Gulfport, Mississippi, Harrison County Courthouse, Gulfport Area Camellia Society, Inc.	November 22-23, 1980

Edward K. Hagerman
 Dr. Janet W. Freund
 Mr. & Mrs. F. N. Bush
 R. L. Stumm
 Mrs. Joseph J. Ciolino
 W. L. Newton
 Mr. & Mrs. Jasper C. Bryan
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 A. R. Bates
 Mrs. Charles E. Gibson
 Richard A. Bishop
 Craig Mills
 Leon F. Silver
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 Mrs. Roscoe D. McMillan
 Mrs. A. L. Pearson
 Allen W. Kemp
 Mrs. C. M. Gay
 Dr. & Mrs. Major F. Fowler
 Mr. & Mrs. DeVer C. Warner
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 Dr. & Mrs. Roy W. Tess
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 Col. Albert S. Britt, Jr.
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 Mrs. John C. Walker
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 Mrs. A. E. Morrison
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 Donald T. Saxby
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 Mr. & Mrs. Joseph J. Spengler
 Mrs. Esther G. Parker
 Dr. & Mrs. Arthur A. Maryott
 Irving B. Anderson
 Dr. & Mrs. Alvin E. Johnson
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 Brookhaven Camellia Society
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Stewart Gordon
 Mrs. Lillian R. Lambour
 Mrs. W. P. Riggins
 Capt. A. H. Barnett, Jr.
 Alan B. Brown
 Mrs. B. W. Wasser
 Mr. & Mrs. Merle E. Floegel
 Central Louisiana Camellia Society

Guardian Club

Mrs. Robert P. Hatcher
 Thomas F. Troutman
 Mr. & Mrs. Alfus O. Johnson
 Mrs. Harvey F. Short

(Continued on page 24)

Place, Location and Sponsor

Date

Charleston, South Carolina, First Federal Savings & Loan Asso., 34 Broad Street,
 Coastal Carolina Camellia Society (In conjunction with ACS 31st Annual Fall
 Meeting November 22-23, 1980

Jacksonville, Florida, Regency Square, Camellia Society of North Florida December 6-7, 1980

Tallahassee, Florida, Governor's Square Mall, Tallahassee Camellia Society December 6-7, 1980

Albany, Georgia, Albany Mall, Men's Garden Club of Albany December 6-7, 1980

Slidell, Louisiana, Ozone Camellia Society December 6-7, 1980

Port Arthur, Texas, Mingle Motor Show Room, Greater Port Arthur Camellia
 Society December 6-7, 1980

••Houston, Texas, Houston Arboretum, Houston Camellia Society December 13-14, 1980

Moss Point, Mississippi, Moss Point Camellia Society December 13-14, 1980

Panama City, Florida, Municipal Auditorium, Camellia Society of Panama City January 3-4, 1981

Beaumont, Texas, Parkdale Mall, Southeast Texas Camellia Society January 10, 1981

Pensacola, Florida, Municipal Auditorium, Men's Camellia Club, Inc. January 10-11, 1981

Augusta, Georgia, Garden Center, 598 Telfair Street, Augusta Council of Garden
 Clubs, Inc. and Augusta Camellia Society January 10-11, 1981

Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Louisiana National Bank, 451 Florida Blvd., Baton Rouge
 Camellia Society January 10-11, 1981

Ruston, Louisiana, Holiday Inn, Ruston Men's Camellia Society January 10-11, 1981

Waycross, Georgia, First National Bank, Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross, Inc. January 15-16, 1981

Mobile, Alabama, Springdale Plaza Mall, Camellia Club of Mobile January 17-18, 1981

Orlando, Florida, Orlando Fashion Square, Camellia Society of Central Florida January 17-18, 1981

Aiken, South Carolina, Aiken Camellia Club January 17-18, 1981

••Dallas, Texas, Valley View Mall, Dallas Camellia Society January 24, 1981

Fort Walton Beach, Florida, Santa Rosa Mall, Fort Walton Camellia Society January 24-25, 1981

New Orleans, Louisiana, Camellia Club of New Orleans January 24-25, 1981

Thomasville, Georgia, Thomasville Garden Center, Rambler Rose & Talisman
 Garden Clubs January 24-25, 1981

Shreveport, Louisiana, R. S. Barnwell Art Center, 501 Fant Pkwy.,
 Shreveport Camellia Society January 31-February 1, 1981

Charleston, South Carolina, Charles Towne Mall, Coastal Carolina Camellia Society &
 First Federal Savings & Loan Assn. January 31-February 1, 1981

Tuscaloosa, Alabama, West Alabama Camellia Club January 31-February 1, 1981

Jackson, Mississippi, Plaza of Walter Sillers Building, Jackson Camellia Society.... February 7-8, 1981

Savannah, Georgia, Men's Garden Club of Savannah February 7-8, 1981

Tyler, Texas, Citizens' First National Bank, Tyler Camellia Club and
 Citizens' First National Bank February 8, 1981

El Dorado, Arkansas, Arkansas Power & Light Reddy Room,
 South Arkansas Camellia Society February 7-8, 1981

Birmingham, Alabama, Eastwood Mall, Birmingham Camellia Society, Inc. February 14-15, 1981

Columbia, South Carolina, Columbia Mall, Mid-Carolina Camellia Society and
 Columbia Mall Merchants Association February 14-15, 1981

Fort Worth, Texas, Lobby of the First National Bank, Forth Worth Camellia
 Society, Inc. February 15, 1981

••Wilmington, North Carolina, Independence Mall, Oleander Drive,
 Tidewater Camellia Club February 21, 1981

Atlanta, Georgia, Lenox Square on the Mall, 3393 Peachtree Rd., N.E., North Georgia
 Camellia Society and Atlanta Camellia Society February 21-22, 1981

San Mateo, California, Peninsula Camellia Society
 (In conjunction with ACS 36th Annual Meeting) February 21-22, 1981

Macon, Georgia, Macon Mall, Middle Georgia Camellia Society February 21-22, 1981

Beaufort, South Carolina, Beaufort Academy Gymnasium,
 Council of Beaufort Garden Clubs February 28-March 1, 1981

Charlotte, North Carolina, Eastland Mall, Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte .. February 28-March 1, 1981

Chattanooga, Tennessee, Eastgate Center Mall, Chattanooga Camellia Club .. February 28-March 1, 1981

Nashville, Tennessee, Tennessee Botanical Gardens at Cheekwood,
 Middle Tennessee Camellia Society March 7-8, 1981

Fayetteville, North Carolina, Cross Creek Mall, Fayetteville Camellia Club
 and Cross Creek Mall March 7-8, 1981

Fresno, California, Fashion Fair Mall at First and Shaw, Central California
 Camellia Society March 8, 1981

Greensboro, North Carolina, Four Seasons Mall, Piedmont Men's Camellia Club &
 Four Seasons Mall Merchants Asso. March 14-15, 1981

Santa Rosa, California, Santa Rosa Junior College, Sonoma County Camellia Society. March 28-29, 1981

Norfolk, Virginia, Virginia Camellia Society April 4-5, 1981

Washington, D. C., U. S. National Arboretum, Camellia Society of the
 Potomac Valley April 11-12, 1981

Washington, D. C., U. S. National Arboretum, Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley. October 31, 1981

Slidell, Louisiana, Ozone Camellia Club December 5-6, 1981

• Date Change
 •• Location and date change

President's Club

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Evans
Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Mann

In response to Dr. Daniel E. Nathan's "State of the Fund Raising Campaign" letter, many members have pledged to make donations of \$10.00 and up for five years as he suggested. Dr. W. W. Mockett of Mt. Dora, FL, and Mr. W. L. Newton of Tallahassee were so afraid they might forget to honor their pledges that they each sent in the 5 year promise in a lump sum. Spencer Walden, Jr of Albany, GA, already a member of the Presidents Club as is his wife, suggested that a goal be set for 100 members to pledge \$100.00 a year for 5 years and with his first payment in June 1980 became also a member of the Guardian Club!

—ACS—

Memorial Donations

(The name in boldface type indicates the person in whose memory the donation has been made.) (As of August 18, 1980.)

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Mr. Mrs. **Milton H. Brown**

Camellias Registered with the ACS

Since the August 1980 Journal

Name and Description	ACS	
	Registry Number	Originator
'Pink Jade', large, blush pink, semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late	1688	Harold L. Paige
'Wedding Cake', large, soft pink, peony form, <i>C. japonica</i> ('Mrs. Bertha A. Harms' x 'Fragrant Frill'), early to late	1689	Jack L. Mandarich
'Kim MacGowan', large, white, formal double, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season	1690	Jack L. Mandarich
—ACS—		

Important Notice Regarding *Camellia Nomenclature*

The increasing size of *Camellia Nomenclature* has caused concern by the publishers for two reasons: the increasing cost of the publication which is reflected in the price, and the multiplicity of names through which one must search to find the name he wants. The cost factor is particularly aggravated by the increases in paper and labor costs.

The Nomenclature Committee of the Southern California Camellia Society, publisher of *Camellia Nomenclature*, has decided that the contributing factor to both problems is the large number of old varieties, mostly out of general distribution and now of little practical value that are listed in the book. The Board of Directors of the Society, following the recommendation of the Nomenclature Committee, has adopted the following plan for the publication.

(1) The forthcoming edition will follow the pattern for the current 1978 edition and it will include the listings of all varieties of all species and hybrids that are now listed. The 1981 edition will be designated the "Historical Edition" of *Camellia Nomenclature*.

(2) The following editions of *Camellia Nomenclature*, the first of which under present plans will be the 1984 edition, will include, for the species *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*, only those varieties that were registered or introduced during 1950 and thereafter. The cut-off date is based upon dates shown in the "Historical Edition" of *Camellia Nomenclature* or otherwise available, except that such varieties registered or introduced prior to 1950 that are now in substantial commercial distribution in the English Speaking World, or have sports that were registered or introduced during 1950 and thereafter will be listed. In such cases, all related sports and synonyms will be listed for completeness.

(3) For species other than *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua* and for hybrids, all varieties regardless of date of registration or introduction, will be listed. For your copy of this most important issue of *Camellia Nomenclature* send a check or money order for \$6.00 to American Camellia Society, P. O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030. You can check the proper "box" on the Dues Statement envelope attached to this copy of *The Camellia Journal*.

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(Continued on page 26)



Miss Georgia Holiday to Visit Massee Lane

Cheryl Posey of Columbus, 1980 Miss Georgia Holiday, will be a special guest at the American Camellia Headquarters in Marshallville November 8th, the opening day of the Middle Georgia Camellia Society's Annual Show. The 21-year-old blond, who interrupted her college career as a public relations major at Middle Georgia College in Cochran to serve as the State's official tourist representative, is an employee of the Columbus Convention and Visitors Bureau.

The daughter of a military career man, Cheryl has traveled and lived all over the world. "I think the years we spent living in Turkey had the greatest impression on me," Cheryl says. "I was seven at the time and learned some of the language. Traveling has always been second nature to me, so it is very easy for me to talk to others about vacationing in my native state," she adds.

As Georgia's official state tourist representative, Cheryl will spend the next year visiting Georgia tourist attractions, festivals, fairs and trade and travel shows out-of-state to promote Georgia tourism. One of Georgia's largest industries, tourism last year accounted for \$95 million in taxes added to the State treasury as a result of tourist expenditures. The Georgia travel industry employs over 180,000 people and pays an addition \$90 million to them in the form of wages.

Miss Georgia Holiday is sponsored by the Georgia Department of Industry and Trade and the Georgia Association of Broadcasters.

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—ACS—

Show Reports

(Reports of ACS Cooperative Shows. In each report the word *C. reticulata* includes those hybrids with *C. reticulata* parentage. Also, in each case the *C. hybrid* means all those hybrids with other than *reticulata* parentage. *C. sasanqua* includes related species.)

OREGON

PORTLAND, March 29-30, 1980 (39th Annual)
Sponsor: Oregon Camellia Society
Number Blooms Displayed: 200. Attendance: 1,000+

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Mrs. D. W. Davis'
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:
In Open: 'Coral Pink Lotus', Andy Sears
Runner-up: 'Drama Girl', Oscar Tinkle
Under Glass: 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', Oscar Tinkle
Runner-up: 'Guilio Nuccio', Larry Landauer
Small-Miniature: 'Tinsie', Edward M. Lewis
Runner-up: 'Peter Pan', Rudy Schaad

C. reticulata:
Under Glass: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Rudy Schaad
Runner-up: 'Lion Head', Oscar Tinkle

C. hybrid:
In Open: 'Brigadoon', Andy Sears
Runner-up: 'Rose Parade', Edward M. Lewis
Under Glass: 'Julia Hamiter', Oscar Tinkle
Runner-up: 'Citation', Edward M. Lewis

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:
In Open: Oscar Tinkle
Under Glass: Oscar Tinkle

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:
In Open: Andrew Sears
Under Glass: Edward M. Lewis
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

SOUTH CAROLINA

BEAUFORT, February 23-24, 1980 (34th Annual)
Sponsor: Council of Beaufort Garden Clubs and Bankers Trust of SC
Number Blooms Displayed: 739. Attendance: 650.
Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Cameron Cooper'
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:
In Open, local: 'Imura', Roger Pinckney
In Open, non-local: 'Gus Menard', Bill P. Mayer
In Open Chem. Tr.: 'Lady Kay', Stephen K. Myers
Under Glass Chem. Tr.: 'Swan Lake', Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Dubus

C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Valentine Day', Frank D. Jamison

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:
In Open: John F. Marscher
In Open Chem. Tr.: Stephen K. Myers
Under Glass: C. T. Freeman
Under Glass Chem. Tr.: Albert V. Ewan

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificates:
Tri-Color: Mrs. Stanley Waskiewicz
Creativity: Mrs. Harold O. Danielson
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Three.

CHARLESTON, January 26-27, 1980 (30th Annual)
Sponsor: Charles Towne Square Mall Merchants' Association, Coastal Carolina Camellia Society and First Federal Savings & Loan Association
Number Blooms Displayed: 1,427. Attendance: 3,200.

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica: In Open
'Mathotiana Var.', Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Shepherd
Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield Var.', Rupert Drews

C. japonica: Under Glass
'Silver Chalice' C. T. Freeman
Runner-up: 'Elegans Supreme Var.', Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hahn, Jr.

C. reticulata:
Under Glass: 'Mouchang', Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hahn, Jr.
Runner-up: 'Comelian', Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Brogden

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Graham
Under Glass: Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Blanchard

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Shepherd
Under Glass: Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Fetterman

Best White:

In Open—'Gus Menard', Mrs. E. M. Jeffcoat
Under Glass—'Snowman', Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Howell

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

COLUMBIA, February 9-10, 1980

Sponsor: Mid Carolina Camellia Society
Number Blooms Displayed: 814. Attendance: 24,000.

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Silver Chalice'

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:
In Open: 'Vedrine', Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas
Under Glass Chem. Tr.: 'Silver Chalice', Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hahn, Jr.
Runner-up: 'Helen Bower Var.' Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hahn, Jr.

C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Mouchang', Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hahn, Jr.
Runner-up: 'Jean Pursel', Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Robertson

C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'South Seas', C. T. Freeman

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Blanchard

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
Mr. and Mrs. Lew Fetterman

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificates:
Tri-Color: Kay Pahl
Creativity: Florida Wood

Best Bloom by Mid-Carolina Member: 'Four Winds', L. G. Wilhelm

Best Seedling: Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Blanchard
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA, February 23-24, 1980

Sponsor: Chattanooga Camellia Club

Number Blooms Displayed: 1,350.

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large: 'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var.', R. F.

Jeffares

Medium: 'Pink Diddy', Herb Brown

Small: 'Pink Perfection', Ralph Davidson

Miniature: 'Sugar Babe', A. B. Cooper

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Aztec', Ralph Davidson

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Debbie', George Griffin

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Ralph Davidson

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

George Garrison

Best White: 'Nuccio's Gem', Herb Brown

Best Seedling: George Garrison

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Two.

NASHVILLE, March 1-2, 1980 (8th Annual)

Sponsor: Middle Tennessee Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 1 200.

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large: 'Helen Bower', Bagby Hall

Medium-Large: 'Pink Frost', John T. Newsome

Medium: 'Pink Diddy', Wm. R. Brewer

Small: 'Freedom Bell', Herbert T. Brown, Jr.

Miniature: 'Just Darling', Dr. David Scheibert

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Harold L. Paige', John T. Newsome

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'E. G. Waterhouse Var.', Dr. David Scheibert

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Dr. David Scheibert

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

A. B. Cooper

Best Middle Tennessee Bloom: 'Jean Pursel',

A. B. Cooper

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

TEXAS

FORT WORTH, February 17, 1980

Sponsor: Fort Worth Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 547.

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large: 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Special', Charles

Malone

Runner-up: 'Charlie Bettes', Jon Laird Carvain

Medium-Large: 'Ville de Nantes Red', Dr. and

Mrs. R. P. McDonald

Runner-up: 'Nuccio's Gem', Judge and Mrs. Paul

Harkey

Medium: 'In the Pink', Dr. and Mrs. R. P.

McDonald

Runner-up: 'Mrs. Woodrow Hathorn' Jon Laird

Carvain

Small: 'Grace Albritton', Jon Laird Carvain

Runner-up: 'Maroon & Gold', Judge and Mrs.

Paul Harkey

Miniature: 'Man Size', Charles Malone

Runner-up: 'Pearl's Pet', Judge and Mrs. Paul

Harkey

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Lasca Beauty', Charles Malone

Runner-up: 'Mandalay Queen', Jon Laird Carvain

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'E. G. Waterhouse', Mr. and Mrs.

R. L. Arnold

Runner-up: 'Charlean Var.', Jack Greenberg

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Dr. Emil Carroll

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Jack Greenberg

Best Seedling: No. 16, Jon Laird Carvain

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Three.

LIBERTY, February 2-3, 1980 (25th Annual)

Sponsor: Atascosito Camellia Club

Number Blooms Displayed: 302. Attendance: 175.

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Rena Swick Var.'

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large: 'Ville de Nantes', Van O'Quinn

Medium: 'Dixie Knight Supreme', Bob Gerhart

Runner-up: 'Berta Hamilton', Bob Gerhart

Small: 'Pink Perfection', Everett Lee

Miniature: 'Hopkins Pink', Soak Hoover

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Charlean', Soak Hoover

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Bob Gerhart

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Dr. R. T. Culpepper

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

TYLER, February 10, 1980 (31st Annual)

Sponsor: Tyler Camellia Club

Number Blooms Displayed: 575.

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica: In Open

Large-Very Large: 'Kramer's Supreme', Dr. C. L.

King

Runner-up: 'Christmas Beauty', Mr. and Mrs.

Bob Austin

Medium-Large: 'Ville de Nantes', Mr. and Mrs.

L. H. Reese

Runner-up: 'St. Andre', Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Reese

C. japonica: Under Glass

Large-Very Large: 'Tomorrow Leanne's Var.',

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Stringfellow

Runner-up: 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Special', Charles

B. Malone, Jr.

Medium-Large: 'Gee Homeyer', Charles B.

Malone, Jr.

Runner-up: 'Margaret Davis', Bob Waters

Small: 'Grace Albritton', The Jack Greenbergs

Runner-up: 'Ave Maria', The Jack Greenbergs

Miniature: 'Tammia', The Jack Greenbergs

Runner-up: 'Man Size', David S. Rubin

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Lasca Beauty', Charles B. Malone,

Jr.

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Charlean Var.', Mr. and Mrs. R. M.

Whitfield

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Reese

Under Glass: Charles B. Malone, Jr.

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Milton Surles

Under Glass: The Jack Greenbergs

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

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VIRGINIA

NORFOLK, March 22-23, 1980 (37th Annual)

Sponsor: Virginia Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 1,070. Attendance: 850.

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

In Open, Over 4½": 'Guilio Nuccio Var.',

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mason

Runner-up: 'Ville de Nantes', W. Irvin Nixon

In Open, Under 4½": 'Magnoliaeflora', A. M.

Daughtry

Runner-up: 'Grace Albritton', W. Irvin Nixon

Under Glass, Over 4½": 'Elegans Champagne',

Mrs. Ray D. Watson

Runner-up: 'Reg Ragland Var.', Mr. and Mrs.

Alison J. Parsons

Under Glass, Under 4½": 'Nuccio's Pearl',

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Austin

Runner-up: 'Mary Alice Cox', Mr. and Mrs. Lew

Fetterman

Miniature: 'Spring Festival', Mr. and Mrs. Lew

Fetterman

Runner-up: 'Mini Pink', Mr. and Mrs. J. K.

Blanchard

C. reticulata:

Under Glass: 'Jean Pursel', Mr. and Mrs. Joe

Austin

Runner-up: 'Howard Asper Var.', Mr. and Mrs.

Joe Austin

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', (sic) Mr. and

Mrs. C. C. Mason

Runner-up: 'Water Lily Var.', Mr. and Mrs.

C. C. Mason

Under Glass: 'Swan Lake', Mr. and Mrs. J. K.

Blanchard

Runner-up: 'Mona Jury Var.', Mr. and Mrs. Joe

Austin

Best White:

In Open—'Snow Chan', William G. Redwood

Runner-up—'Snowman', William G. Redwood

Under Glass—'Silver Chalice', Mr. and Mrs.

Ernest Aycock

Runner-up—'Campari White', Mr. and Mrs. Lew

Fetterman

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: One.

—ACS—

Why Wait?

KEN HALLSTONE

Sooner or later *your* Society will get around to promoting the camellia by adding a division in your show for the best fragrant flower. How soon this will happen will be determined by how long it takes you to secure a trophy for such a division. You will be surprised at the number of fragrant flowers people will come up with when a trophy is at stake. Having secured a trophy and by following a few simple directions your Society will be among those who are progressive and dedicated to the promotion of our beautiful camellia flower.

A. Give notice of your intentions of having a fragrant section in your show well in advance so your exhibitors may have time to think about and prepare for their entries.

B. Make a list of the reported fragrant varieties and see that they are distributed at meetings prior to the show. The latest published list appears on page 427 of the book *The Camel-*

lia, an ACS publication edited by Feathers and Brown.

C. The first show or two should be open to all fragrant cultivars. In later years you may wish to restrict the entries to just seedlings. Past experience reveals that the first year show winners in the fragrant section were *C. japonica* flowers such as 'Kramer's Supreme' and 'Scentsation'. In later years the hybrid seedlings of *C. lutchuensis* and 'Salab'—with appleblossom fragrance have taken over. The fragrance of the *C. japonica* is very elusive—sometimes strong and pleasant, or so, or none.

D. Select the best possible site at the show that will enhance the fragrance of the flowers, a place with the least amount of air movement as possible—avoiding doors, drafts etc. The warmest spot in the show room is desirable because warmth brings out the fragrance. Other flowers prefer the coolest positions. If you are in a Mall

avoid areas where the fragrance of the flowers will have to compete with other fragrances or smells. For example, in one Mall show the fragrant section was placed near the Caramel Candy Shop where all the flowers smelled the same—like candy!

E. Initial judging at the tables is the most important. Getting the best fragrant flowers to the head table is paramount. It is recommended that at least three flowers be sent up for judging by the entire group of Judges. The team of three Judges should be selected carefully keeping in mind the following *facts*: 1. Women, in general, have a keener sense of smell than men. 2. Smoking deadens all of your senses including the sense of smell. Thus a good three person team would be composed of non-smokers of which two would be women.

F. Suggested technique for judging fragrance in a flower is likened somewhat to tasting wine. Exhale slightly so you can relax and concentrate, then put your nose close to the center of the flower where the fragrance is located and breath in slowly, evenly and long. The long slow inhale gives the volatile oils a chance to rise up into the olfactory organs in the nose.

G. The judging team should follow the A.C.S. rules for judging a seedling, as shown on page 244, 1978 ACS *Yearbook*. Two changes are suggested. In place of awarding 50 points for distinctiveness and unusual qualities the 50 points should be awarded for the *quality and amount of fragrance*. Secondly, the 10 points for foliage would be cut to 5 points as is the rule for judging regular named varieties of flowers. The five points gained here would then be awarded for size. This change is recommended because the hybridizer has been striving not only to increase the quality and amount of fragrance but to increase the size of the flower as well.

Since 1975 when three Northern California Camellia Societies first offered a trophy for the Best Fragrant Camellia in their shows the idea has

spread slowly but surely. Now societies in both New Zealand and Australia are promoting the recognition of fragrance in their shows.

NOW THAT YOU KNOW HOW,
WHY WAIT?

LIST OF REPORTED FRAGRANT CAMELLIAS

SCENTED CAMELLIA HYBRIDS:

'Ack-scent'	'Fragrant Pink Improved'
'Alice K. Cutter'	'Glad Rags'
'Apple Blossom'	'Pink Perfume'
'Cinnamon Cindy'	'Salab'
'Christmas Daffodil'	'Sylvia May Wells'
'Fragrant Pink'	'Virginia W. Cutter'

SCENTED HIGO CAMELLIAS: (Recommended by Yoshiaki Andoh as the best fragrant cultivars of Japan).

'Akatsuki-no-Kaori' ('Fragrance in the dawn')
'Aya-Nishiki' ('Twilled Brocade')
'Kingyo-Tsubaki' ('Goldfish Camellia')
'Koshi' ('Fragrant Purple')
'Koun' ('Fragrant Cloud')
'Nioi-Fubuki' ('Scented Snowstorm')
'Odaira-Kaori' ('Odaira's Fragrance')
'Tama-Ikari' ('Precious Anchor')

'Aaron's Ruby'
'Abundance'
'Anne Shackelford'
'Aroma'
'Barbara Mary'
'Barrone De Bleichroeder Pink'
'Beauty of Holland'
'Billie McCaskill'
'Black Dragon'
'Black Pearl'
'Blood of China'
'Blush Hibiscus'
'Bow Bells'
'Breath of Spring'
'Brodies Pink'
'Buddy'
'Cara Mia'
'Carol Lynne'
'Carter's Sunburst'
'Colonial Lady'
'Erin Farmer'
'Esther Moad'
'Fairy Wings'
'Fragrant'
'Fragrant Frill'
'Fragrant Jonquil'
'Fragrant Red'

'Fragrant Star'
'Grand Slam'
'Harmonious'
'Horkan Special'
'Huntington Pink'
'Jack Jones Scented'
'King's Ransom'
'Kramer's Supreme'
'Lazetta'
'Liberty Belle'
'Lookaway'
'Mabel Bryan'
'Mrs. Bertha A. Harms'
'Mother of Pearl'
'Nancy Mandarich'
'Odoratissima'
'Orchid Pink'
'Party Dress'
'Party Girl'

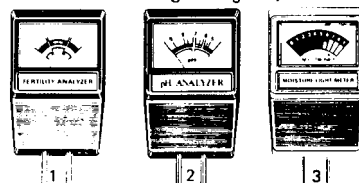
'Quaintance'
'Rosemary Kinser'
'Scented Lady'
'Scented Treasure'
'Scentsation'
'Serenade'
'Simeon'
'Spring Sonnet'
'Susan Shackelford'
'Sweet Delight'
'Sweet Bonair'
'Sweeti Vera'
'Taffeta Tutu'
'Temple Incense'
'The Mikado'
'Violet Bouquet'
'Warm Heart'
'Warrior'
'White Queen'

CAMELLIA JAPONICA: This is an up-to-date listing but there are undoubtedly others yet to be reported.

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<i>C. fraterna</i>	<i>C. miyagii</i>
<i>C. kissi</i>	<i>C. oleifera</i>
<i>C. yuhsienensis</i>	<i>C. sasanqua</i>
<i>C. lutchuensis</i>	<i>C. tsaii</i>

WHAT'S IN A NAME

T. SAVIGE

During the last century some thousands of camellia cultivars were named. Those originating in Italy and France often received names commemorating the various European nobility. Due to many countries changing from monarchies to republics to empires considerable variation has occurred. Now, in retrospect, it needs a careful examination of these names to determine those that are orthographically correct. In particular, nobility created during the Napoleonic era poses a problem in determining if the title is in the French style or in the style of the country in which the title was effective.

The following two cultivars are selected to show the problems associated with establishing correct names. They are the Italian variety, 'Princesse Bacciocchi' and the cultivar originating in China which was named in England 'Princess Frederick William'. The following information has been put together from notes made from Dr. Walter Savige's investigation. Dr. Savige spent two sabbatical years in Italian Universities.

With reference to 'Princesse Bacciocchi' the problem is twofold; firstly the orthography of the name "Bacciocchi" and secondly the correct style of title, the French Princesse or the Italian Principessa.

In the search to establish the correct orthography and title the following publications were consulted.

1. *The Corsican: A diary of Napoleon's life his own words.* (Grant Richards Ltd., London, 1911).
2. *The Empress Eugene* by H. Kuntz (Hamish, London, 1964).
3. *Eugene & Napoleon III* by David Duff (Collins, London, 1978).
4. *Napoleon and Josephine* by F. Mosseken (Gollancz, London, 1965).
5. *Napoleon* by Octave Aubry (Paul Hamlyn, London, 1964).
6. *Encyclopaedia Britannica* 1968, Vol. 3, P. 899.
7. *The House of Bonaparte* by D.W.M. Grant (Page-Rosier, Melbourne, 1966).
8. *The Court of the Tuileries* by "Le petit Homme Rouge" (Chatto & Windus, 1907, London).
9. *Napoleon and his family; Corsica-Madrid, 1769-1809* by Walter Greer (Brentano's, New York, 1927).

From information obtained from these publications the story would appear to be as follows:

Elisa Bonaparte (1777-1820), sister of Napoleon Bonaparte, born Ajaccio, Corsica 3.1.77, was married to Felix Bacciocchi a member of a Corsican noble family, on 1.5.1797.

Both Napoleon's mother and his sister wrote to Napoleon I requesting his approval to this marriage, but he refused. They pretended the letter was received too late, and were married. It is inferred that she was probably pregnant, and had to be married. The marriage, by civil banns took place in Marseille in Jan 1799, however Elisa lost her baby. Felix was made an Adjutant-General in the French Army but the Emperor found him absolutely incapable of holding any Military command, so he made him a Senator and had his name struck off the Army rolls. Later Felix was found to have failed in every position in which he had been tried. In the Senate, through his haughty manners, he rendered himself insupportable to his colleagues; when Napoleon conferred the title of Princesse of Piombino on his sister Elisa, Felix then took the prerogatives of a French Prince. A reference is made to "vaurien Bacciocchi" (this means good-for-nothing).

On June 3rd, 1806, Elisa gave birth to a lia near Lucca. She was disappointed that the child was not a son and called her Napoléone. In 1825 Napoléone married Comte Camerata and they had a son who suicided in 1853. As the Princesse Bacciocchi, she was well known at the Court of the Tuileries during the Second Empire.

Princesse Bacciocchi received 150,000 Francs, being state allowance and civil list grant to the Imperial family in 1868.

Because of his low opinion of Felix, Napoleon I bestowed titles and authority on his sister Elisa. He gave her the Principality of Piombino in March, 1805, and of Lucca (north of Pisa) in the following June. In March 1809 he made her Grand Duchess of Tuscany, (Italian Province north of Rome, main city, Florence). In 1813-14 she abetted Joachim Murat and after Napoleon's fall in 1814 she returned, with the title of Contessa di Compignano, first to Bologna and then to Sant' Andrea near Trieste, where she died on 7.8.1820. She was Grand Duchess of Tuscany, 1809-1814.

Felix took his titles from his wife's, and was Grand Duke of Tuscany, Prince of Piombino and Lucca and also adopted the title and style of Prince of Massa-Carrara and La Garfagnana. He was born at Ajaccio, Corsica on 18.5.1762 and died at Bologna 7.4.1841.

In the book *Napoleon and his family* mention is made of Felix Bacciocchi of a poor but noble family of Genoa. A foot note states "By Italians this name is usually written Bacciocchi. In French it means "baise-yeux" (N.B. The Italian "bacio-occhi" and the French "baise-yeux" both translate as "kiss-eyes"; and adjunct to love making.)

According to the book *Napoleon* by Octave Aubry, Elisa abused her authority in Florence as Grand Duchess of Tuscany. In 1813 she negotiated with Murat to cut herself loose from Napoleon. She was considered greedy and quarrelsome by her contemporaries.

Napoleon and Josephine refers to Felice Bacciocchi as "a nonentity with nothing to recommend him beyond his Corsican (sic) blood . . . Captain Bacciocchi has displayed more talent in the music room than on the parade ground, however he had been promoted to Major."

In the references above 1-9 the spelling of the name has been various, either Bacciocchi, Bacciocchi or Bacciocchi; however on the title page of Napoleon's diary is the quotation: "and they dared to say I could not write". Thus it would be presumptuous of us to doubt that he could spell the married name of his sister and he wrote it "Bacciocchi".

It would be easy for the French to misspell a word foreign to them, a common fault in all languages. However it must be remembered that there was no such thing as an Italian language in the early 1800's. Each province had, and still has, its own dialect and method of spelling. Only after the "Risorgimento", when a united Italy was formed, was a common Italian language designated—that of Tuscany, the language of Dante Alighieri. The Bacciocchi came from either Genoa or Corsica. In both cases the language would have been an Italian dialect. While in modern Italian "bacio" means kiss and "occhi" means eyes, in other Italian dialects the spelling may have been varied, e.g. "baccio" and "ochi". However, Bacciocchi still seems the most logical and most likely way of spelling the name.

Regarding the title "Princesse", this was obviously her title as a Lady of the Court of Tuileries under her cousin Napoleon III, who was a son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland; a brother of Napoleon I. Since it was the court of the French Emperor, the French word "Princesse" would be correct rather than the Italian "Principessa" or the English Princess.

However, there is a remote possibility that Napoléone acquired the title "Principessa" earlier while in Italy and retained it; but surely she would have been called "Principessa Napoléone", rather than the artificial court title using her surname. On her birth in 1806 she would be automatically granted the title Princesse Napoléone as her parents, at this time, were sovereigns of Piombino and Lucca. Her mother at this time had the style and title of "Princesse de Lucques et de Piombino" not the Italian "Principessa di Lucca e di Piombino". These two principalities had just been incorporated into the French Empire by Napoleon and he had appointed Elisa and Felix to rule them as

French under-sovereigns-not Italian. No doubt the locals would have called Elisa and Napoléone-Principessa, but this would not be their official titles.

However, on Napoleon's fall these provinces immediately threw off the French rule and all such titles disappeared after 1814. Never-the-less Elisa had acquired an Italian title in her own right in the period 1815-1820; that of "Contessa di Compìgana" not the French "Comtesse de Compignana". In this period under some circumstances her daughter Napoléone may have adopted the style "Principessa Napoléone".

After Elisa's death in Trieste in 1820 there is little record of Napoléone's movements. She would then have been 14 years old. Probably she moved to Bologna with her father. If so she would have been there for only 5 years as, in 1825, she married a French Count, the Comte Camerata, although Camerata sounds Italian.

There is no record of her arrival at the Court of the Tuileries, but she seems to have been there for 18 years (1852-1870). Her husband must have died before 1853 as her son had the title when he suicided.

The camellia was named 'Princesse Baciocchi' in 1843 which was after her marriage to the Comte Camerata but before she arrived at The Tuileries. She would appear to have retained the style of Princesse from her childhood or returned to it after her husband's death.

There was a second member of the Baciocchi family at the Tuileries who was mentioned in both the books *The Empress Eugene and Eugene and Napoleon III* where it is stated that Napoleon III relied on his Minister for Pleasure, M. Baciocchi, to produce feminine amusement as required. On two occasions, after indulgence in this fashion, the Emperor was found prostrate and unconscious in a fainting fit on the floor. Baciocchi was said to have brought about the original meeting between Napoleon III and Eugene and reference is made to "... the amusements which the deplorable Baciocchi arranged for him behind the scenes".

To sum up—A rose by any name smells just as sweet, but a camellia named Princesse Baciocchi would be sweeter than one called Conte Bacioderentano.

Regarding the cultivar 'Princesse Frederick William', this camellia was mentioned in *The Cottage Gardener*, 19:290, 9th Feb. 1858, in a description of new camellias displayed at a meeting of The Horticultural Society by Mr. Glendenning of the Chiswick Nursery, under the name "Princess William of Prussia". However this was subsequently corrected to 'Princess Frederick William' in the May 1858 issue of the *Florist, Fruitist and Garden Miscellany*.

As at this time King Frederick William IV was on the throne of Prussia and his brother was Prince William of Prussia, there

was some doubt as to just who the camellia was named after.

However, the book *Queen Victorias Sketchbook* by Marina Warner published by Macmillan, London, 1979, makes it quite clear that the camellia was named for Princess Victoria, the Princess Royal of Great Britain. Princess Victoria was the first child of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert and was born on 21st November, 1840. As a baby she was affectionately known as "Pussy" and later as "Vickie".

During a visit to England by Prince William of Prussia in 1848 he was much taken by the lively little Princess and an understanding was reached between him and her parents that it would be desirable to arrange a marriage between her and Prince William's son, Prince Frederick William of Prussia known by the family name of "Fritz". The idea behind this was to unite the dynastic houses of England and Prussia with the hope that unity would soften the Prussian junkerism and bring a more democratic atmosphere into the rigid Prussian court and a reduction in their militarism.

When Vickie was 14 the engagement was made official but the Queen insisted that Vickie was not to be informed. Later, when she was 17, Prince Frederick William visited the English Court. He courted the young Princess and a love developed that matched the devotion of her parents.

They were married in the Chapel Royal at St. James on the 25th January, 1858. There would thus seem no doubt that the camellia first brought to public notice about two weeks later was named for the recently married Princess. It would be extremely unlikely to have been named for her mother-in-law, Princess William of Prussia, of whom the English had not the slightest interest. Also perhaps the German style; where the wives of nobility adopted the husband's full name in their title; being foreign to the English, caused confusion. In fact, in later years, some nurseries put out the camellia as "Prince Frederick William" thinking the Princess before a male name was a mistake.

The situation in the Prussian Court shortly after the marriage was that King Frederick William IV had a stroke and became incapable of governing so that from 1858 his brother, Prince William became Regent, a position he held until 1861 when the King died. Prince William then became King William II of Prussia, and later in 1871, when invited to the throne of united Germany, Emperor William I of Germany.

In the meantime Vickie found herself an object of suspicion in the Prussian Court and poured out her day to day happenings in a series of letters to her mother. This correspondence, finally totalling over 7000 letters, continued until Queen Victoria's death in 1901.

On the death of Emperor William in 1888 Fritz became Emperor of Germany for a few months as he tragically followed his father to the grave in the same year, having contracted typhoid. This nullified all Victoria's plans, as without the strength and support of her husband, Vickie was unable to prevent the Prussian hierarchy from having her son William trained according to the Prussian ethic. He became the Kaiser and the First World War was the outcome.

Vickie, as dowager Empress, set out to build a little bit of England in Germany as a retreat. Between the years 1889 to 1893, she had built the Friedrichhof in Kronberg in the Taunus Mountains, about 17 km from Frankfurt. Now the Schlosshotel, the building is a composite Tudor, Early English, Renaissance Castle, Elizabethan, Jacobean with traces of German Gothic. She had instructed her architect to combine a little of each of the great houses of England in which she had spent her happy youth.

Vickie died shortly after her mother, in 1901.

The camellia which bears her name was brought to Europe from China by the great plant hunter Robert Fortune about 1852, together with *Camellia japonica* c.v. 'Cup of Beauty' and *C. reticulata* c.v. 'Robert Fortune' synonym "Pagoda". The propagating rights were sold to the Chiswick Nursery and the proprietor, Mr. Glendenning, first exhibited it at the time of the marriage of Vickie and Fritz.

In the May, 1858 issue of the *Florist, Fruitist and Garden Miscellany* is the following report:

"We have frequently noticed in our pages the many valuable plants transmitted to English gardens by that enterprising traveller, Mr. Fortune, when resident in China . . . ; and we again avail ourselves through the kindness of Mr. Glendenning of the Chiswick Nursery, who holds the stock, of giving a coloured plate of a new Chinese camellia from the same collection, which is unquestionably the handsomest variety in cultivation of a striped or mottled kind".

The coloured plate included is entitled 'Princess Frederick William' and shows a double camellia with the exterior rows of petals imbricated but a centre of small petals and petaloids. The background colour is white and the petals are marked with numerous streaks and bands of soft rose.

The same plate is re-printed in Verschaefels *Iconographie*, 1858 and in Louis van Houttes *Flore des Serres* et 1277, P. 181. Vol. XII, dated 1857 although not printed until 1858.

In conclusion, in reply to the old question, "What is in a name?" the answer is that part of the history of mankind resides in each name.

Two Giant Tea Trees at XiZang Ban Na

From *Botanical Bi-Monthly*, Vol. 2, 1979

"Tea trees (*Tea sinensis*) are indigenous to China and have many species. They may be bushy ones or arborescent. The bushy ones are usually cultivated by us. There stand two giant tea trees (one wild, the other cultivated) at XiZang Ban Na, in Yunnan Province. The wild one is 32 m in height, its circumference (measured at its trunk 20 cm above the ground) is 3.23 m., its diameter, 1.02 m. and the diameters of its five branches are 42 cm, 52 cm, 46 cm, 33 cm, and 28 cm respectively and with an extra-ordinarily luxuriant crown. In view of the fact that its top sides have been cut at random by woodcutters, heaps of branches are spreading out 3 meters above the ground in all directions, instead of branching out into air. After careful analysis, its young and tender leaves do have theine and have strong tea scent. When bifurcating at two-thirds of their length its lateral veins begin to recurve.

"The cultivated one is 9.8 m high, its width, 10.9 x 9.8, its circumference (measured from its trunk 20 cm above ground) 3.08 m, 1.13 m in dia. It has been told by natives that this tea tree has been in existence for a period of above 1000 years. And so this tree may be considered as the oldest tea tree thus far found in China at the present time.

"The wild one is located at Da He San of Ba-Dah San (Ba-Dah Mt.) at Ba-Dah Commune, Meng-Hai County. The reasons as to why this tree is considered as a wild one are manifold: the fact that it stands straight with 32 m in height itself signifies that same has not been molested by any woodcutters whatsoever; the color of its trunk is gray, whereas the cultivated one is tan; its bark is quite smooth, whereas the cultivated one if fully dotted with galls as a result of constant picking and plucking; the waxy tissues of both the lower surface and the upper surface of the leaves are

comparatively thick, and the color of its leaves is glossy light green, its leaves more or less serrulate but not so deep; the color of one-year-old branch at its maturity is gray, whereas that of the cultivated one is red brown and their midribs are not only raised but also apparent, and the size of its seeds is bigger than that of the cultivated one.

"The cultivated one is situated at Sin-Chai Plantation, in Nan-Nou Mt., a well-known tea production area in Meng-Hai County. The reason we consider it a cultivated one is simply because its branches when reaching a height of one meter will bifurcate in great numbers and are rather bushy, the fact of which tells us the story that it is an inevitable result of tea-picking. In addition, its trunk is dotted with galls. Looking at it morphologically the surface of its leaf is raised, its leaf, deep green, venations, apparent and according to the shape of its leaf, it quite resembles the Yunnan big-leaved specie. The Tea Plantation at Nan-Nou Mt. covers an area of 333 hectares and the diameters of all big tea trees on the plantation are around 20-30 cm and their leaf-feature, their processed leaves and their smell and color of the processed leaves are practically the same as the giant tea tree.

"The findings of these two giant tea trees itself has a profound impact upon the scientific research work and production activities and the finding of the wild tea tree manifestly substantiates the fact that the tea tree is a native plant of China at the same time, it provides necessary data for summing up the evolution by history from the wild to the present form as well as the subsequent history of its spreading out from the Southwest towards the South and middle China. Simultaneously, it has further enriched the research work of the tea tree.

"This cultivated tea tree under discussion holds the same truth that China is the earliest country which has cultivated and utilized the tea tree as a beverage and that 'Cha-Ching' written by Loh-yi is the first book ever written on tea tree. This tree also furnishes researchers with the first-hand and the best genuine source of material in the research work of the Yunnan big-leaved tea tree as well."

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was made available to us by Mr. Huang Teh-Ling, Shanghai, People's Republic of China.)

—ACS—

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GEORGIA

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- Thursday, 19 8:30 A. M. Registration.
9:00 A. M. Committee Meetings, A.C.S. Board Meetings and
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Lunch on own.
9:00 A. M. For those not attending board meetings. Bus tour
of San Francisco or Garden tour of Dave Feathers,
etc. TAKE ONE CHOICE. Return to hotel by
1:00 or 2:00 P. M.
Lunch on own.
A similar tour will be arranged for the members of
the Governing Board, Board of Trustees and Com-
mittees at a time to be arranged that day.
7:00 P. M. Dinner at hotel.
- Friday, 20 8:30 A. M. Registration.
8:30 A. M. Hospitality Room 3106 open for coffee.
9:30 A. M.
until Educational Program in Cypress Room.
11:30 A. M. Lunch not necessary.
12:30 P. M. Buses leave hotel for Woodside.
1:00 P. M.
until President's Reception and Cocktails at Charles and
Marjorie O'Malley's home.
4:30 P. M. Buses will return you to hotel.
Dinner on own, if needed.
7:00 P. M.
until Cultural meetings in Cypress Room.
10:00 P. M.
- Saturday, 21 8:30 A. M. Registration.
8:30 A. M. Hospitality room open for coffee.
11:30 A. M.
until Judges Luncheon Buffet for All Conventioneers.
2:30 P. M. Judges will eat, when they return from judging.
1:00 P. M. Buses leave for Show.
1:30 P. M. Camellia Show Preview for A.C.S. members.
2:00 P. M. Camellia Show opens to public.
6:30 P. M. Hospitality Hour at Hotel.
7:30 P. M. Annual Banquet.
After dinner a dance band.
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- Dr. Bao Chen-chang: Camellia stamps from
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- Judge Sherrill Halbert: Contribution
- Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Contribution
wishing "Get well, Doc (Berridge)"
- Mr. & Mrs. William P. Simmons: Contribu-
tion in memory of W. P. Stevens' Birthday
- Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Contribution
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- Mr. George R. Howard: Camellia Year-
books
- Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Contribution
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Anniversary
- Natchez Camellia Society: Society became
inactive, remainder in the treasury do-
nated to ACS in memory of Mr. W. T.
Mallory
- Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Contribution
honoring the Wilkins Garner's 50th Wed-
ding Anniversary
- Mrs. T. J. Smith: Contribution to the Fund
Raising Campaign "with love for Muriel
Nathan"
- Mr. Stewart Gordon: ACS Yearbooks and
Journals
- Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Contribution
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phases. Dr. William L. Ackerman, U. S. National Arboretum and Dr. Bruce Bartholomew, Curator of the Berkeley Botanical Gardens, who are growing plants of this species, will discuss progress of its presence in the U. S. along with Jack Osegueda who works closely with Dr. Bartholomew. Dr. Bartholomew will also be able to bring us later information of camellias in the People's Republic of China resulting from his three-month trip that began on August 15th. "Mr. Camellia" of the hybrids and otherwise, David L. Feathers will be a sort of honcho of this panel. The Northern California Camellia Society Research Committee works with this program. Julius Nuccio will be on the program telling us about various camellia species. As a bit of icing on the cake, Yvonne Cave, the noted camellia photographer will talk on her forte; she and her husband Harry of New Zealand will be in our country at the time. This is an added bonus for us all. Oh yes, we did mention culture, too. Art Gonos of Fresno will be our cultural speaker—talking on various phases of camellia culture, that is.

All of this in one convention!!! Isn't that great? Why not stay over in California while you are there—at least over the weekend as Monday will be a National Holiday—the birthday of a true Virginian and a true American, General and President George Washington.

Y'ALL CUM TO SAN MATEO, HEAH!

—ACS—

Camellias on the Peninsula

Marjorie (Mrs. Charles) O'Malley

It's almost time to bring your hearts to San Francisco.

The Peninsula Camellia Society welcomes all of the members of the ACS who will be attending the convention to be held February 18-22, 1981, at the Dunphy Hotel in San Mateo, CA. The red carpet (we may have a green one, too) will be out to greet you during your stay here on the Peninsula.

The Peninsula Area, which is located in San Mateo County, for most of its existence has been known for its horticulture and floraculture, which in 1979 produced more than 50 million dollars (\$50,000,000) in gross revenues from sales of flowers and nursery stock.

Flower growing has been a major enterprise with major nurseries in South San Francisco, Redwood City and Half Moon Bay.

The varieties are orchids, gardenias, roses, carnations, mums and cut and seed flowers, and many others *including our beloved camellias*. San Mateo County furnishes most of the roses, mums and carnations for the annual Rose Bowl extravaganza on New

Year's Day in Pasadena.

In the Peninsula area we think that we have the almost perfect climate in which to grow camellias, azaleas and rhododendrons. Summer is warm and sunny with no rain; fall is very mild with warm days, cool nights and a few refreshing rain showers; winter is mild (occasionally we have a freeze, about once in 10 years), and the rainfall is usually limited to 3 or 4 major rainstorms from the north from January to March, during which time the rainfall averages about 20 inches. Between storms, the air is crisp and invigorating, and the vistas present a magnificent spectacle of green hills and a sprinkle of snow-dusted mountain tops which encircle the perimeter of the Bay Area.

The Peninsula with its backdrop of towering majestic redwoods and stately pines on the nearby Coast Range in the west, with the fingers of misty fog creeping down and through the hill passes, plus the cooling refreshing San Francisco Bay moisture, make this area a natural setting in which to grow outstanding camellias, azaleas and rhododendrons.

In Woodside, our camellias, azaleas, and "Rhodies" are protected from the occasional winds and rain of our winter storms by a towering umbrella of 300 year old oak trees and a canopy of loving limbs with their pattern of gnarled branches and prickly leaves, allow the filtered sunlight to encompass the camellia garden.

Our camellias, especially the "Retic" hybrids, tempered by the mild climate, the old oaks, the protective mountain on the south and our own carpet of oak leaves, grow to be dignified, artistic trees. Some of the "retics" were first planted in 1967 and are presently 18-20 feet tall, and are now able to be used as shade trees growing under a natural setting of the same towering 300 year old oaks, and the oak leaves on the ground furnish a natural acid mulch carpet.

On the peninsula our peak bloom season extends from January 15 to April 1st, and sometimes as late as June depending on the variety and the temperament of our usually mild and temperate winters. We will do our best, especially for our ACS visitors from the Deep South and south of the Tehachapi Mountains, to encourage and talk to our camellias to be at their "BEST", and that they will welcome "you all" with their own "red carpet" of flowers.

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AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY			
February 19 - 22, 1981			
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CITY: _____		STATE: _____	ZIP: _____
WILL ARRIVE:	_____	_____	_____
WILL DEPART:	_____	_____	_____
Day	Date	AT:	Time
CIRCLE RATE DESIRED			
If room is not available at rate requested, reservations will be made at nearest available rate.			
SCHEDULE OF RATES	NO. OF ROOMS	NO. OF PERSONS	
\$40.00 single occupancy			
\$48.00 double occupancy			
RESERVATIONS DEADLINE <u>January 28</u>			
• RESERVATIONS WILL BE HELD UNTIL 6:00 P.M. UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY 1 NIGHT'S DEPOSIT.			
• CHECK-IN TIME IS AFTER 3:00 P.M.			
Take Route 101 or Route 280 to Route 92. Exit at Delaware Street.			

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Dates: FEBRUARY 18-21, 1981

REGISTRATION INFORMATION
AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING
FEBRUARY 18, 1981 - FEBRUARY 21, 1981

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

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REGISTRATION FEES	On or Before February 1, 1981	After February 1, 1981
Full Convention	\$85.00	\$90.00
Friday & Saturday Only	65.00	70.00
Saturday Only	50.00	55.00

Please Enclose
Registration Fee
Make Checks Payable To:
Peninsula A.C.S. Convention

Mail to:
Nancy or Jack Mandarich
700 Woodland Ave.
Menlo Park, CA 94025

If arriving by air: Date _____ Time _____

Airline _____ Flight No. _____

SIGN UP FOR TOURS:

San Francisco Tour
9:30 a.m. Thursday, February 19
Luncheon Fisherman's Wharf (on own) ☐

Dave Feathers' Garden Tour
11:30 Thursday, February 19
Luncheon (on own) ☐

From the Desk of the Executive Secretary/Editor



There is some great news for our publications for 1981. Your Society will even advance from the strides made during 1980—Year of The Camellia. The Publications Committee, under the Chairmanship of James McCoy, in consultation with Headquarters, is going forward with two Special Issues of *The Camellia Journal*. In addition, we are having a Photograph Contest with results to be made known in the August issue of the *Journal*.

The February issue of the *Journal* will be a SPECIAL ISSUE devoting most of the issue to *camellia species*. There is already at hand an excellent article concerning many of the species by Mr. Tom Savige of Australia—this is a sort of a revision of the revision of the *genus camellia* published many years ago in England. In addition, there will be other articles on *camellia species* from Japan, China and other countries as well. Every camellia grower will want this issue as a “shelf item” in his library.

The November issue of the *Journal* will be a SPECIAL ISSUE devoting most of the issue to the growing of camellias out-of-doors. “Jim” McCoy has agreed to be the Guest Editor of this issue. It will deal with all aspects of outdoor growing of camellias in all of the major camellia areas of the country. If you have suggestions for articles or wish to participate as an author of an article, please write to him, James H. McCoy, 3531 Scottywood Dr., Fayetteville, NC 28503.

These two Special Issues should do much to regenerate and rebuild our membership which did suffer an almost eight percent drop in the last two years. We are indeed pleased, however, to report a sharp increase in our LIFE MEMBERSHIPS. Since the August issue of the *Journal* we have gained the following: Juan Armada Diez de Rivera of Spain; Mr. and Mrs. Silvio J. Torrisi of Australia; Donald R. George of San Pedro, California; Charles F. O'Malley of Woodside, California. *This brings our number of Life Members to 244.* Hey—I need new ones for listing in the February 1981 issue; we have not had to miss an issue in a very, very long time.

THE GULF COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY held a most interesting meeting and “seafood bash” in Mobile during the first weekend in August.

There was an exciting auction at Bea and Neal's greenhouse on Friday night—exciting because of the excellent auctioneers Mark Cannon and Son Hackney, and the bidding of a young banker who didn't want to see plants go “north of Montgomery.” There was also a successful raffle of a beautiful framed painting of ‘Mrs. D. W. Davis’ by our “Redoute of camellias,” Ann Hackney. Once more this generous and supportive Society gave half of the proceeds to the ACS Endowment Fund Raising Campaign to “the tune of” \$368.00.

Unfortunately, due to the printer's deadline for this issue we cannot report details of the meeting in Myrtle Beach of THE ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY. However, we know we can say beforehand that it “was” an outstanding event with more than 150 in attendance. We will have details in a later issue.

Our deadlines also prevent our telling of the wonderful time camellia folks “had” at the meeting of THE VOLUNTEER STATE CAMELLIA SOCIETY in Nashville at the end of August and THE CAMELLIA-RAMA in Fresno the first weekend of November. All of us in The American Camellia Society are proud of these regional meetings and are pleased at the support these give to the camellia, *our flower*, and to The American Camellia Society.

SEE YOU ALL IN CHARLESTON IN NOVEMBER AND IN SAN MATEO IN FEBRUARY!!!

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A JUDGE JUDGED

How often have you felt like these two ladies when you scurried to the Head Table only to see someone else's flower—even a 'Mathotiana' as in this case. This tempera painting was done by Macon, Georgia artist Steve Solomon, III. It depicts Mr. Solomon's view of judging at a Marshallville, Georgia Camellia Show almost twenty years ago. It was purchased by the Marshallville foundation in 1953 and hangs in the Marshallville Garden Club Center nearby to Massee Lane. (Color separations the courtesy of *Georgia Life* magazine. This very informative magazine has this picture on its February 1980 edition.)



The *Camellia* Journal

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

Volume 35

Number 4

November, 1980



'MARGUERYTE SHARP'

A chance *C. Japonica* seedling of Ferol and Sam Zerkowsky of Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana. Blooms $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches wide by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high not gibbed and over $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 when treated, tight, white peony with interesting white skirt of flower petals which sets it apart from other white camellias. It blooms mid-season with upright bushy growth.

This unusual Camellia formation has won Blue Ribbons whenever it has been shown.

Propagated by Tammia Nursery; available Fall 1981. Will have ACS Reg. No. 1691.

(See page 3)