

The Camellia Journal



'VALENTINE DAY VAR'

The Staff of Masses Lane wishes all of you a Happy Valentine Day by sending you this picture of a 'Valentine Day Var' that bloomed here at Masses Lane.

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OF THE
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President's Message



JACK L. MANDARICH

Congratulations are in order for Brownie, our Executive Secretary and Ann Brown and all of the A.C.S. members who participated in putting on the Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania fall meeting in October. It was one of the highest in attendance in recent years. The Longwood Gardens tour and the very informative talk on tissue culture in camellias by Dr. Kenneth Torres of L.S.U. was outstanding. The tour to Winterthur and E.L. du Pont's garden was equally as outstanding. Thanks to a job well done.

At the Governing Board meeting the Governing Board, with the recommendation of the Exhibitions and Award Committee, voted and passed the use of collars for the use of displaying blooms at all A.C.S. Cooperative Shows. The collars should be placed under the blooms and should not be visible, if possible. The Governing Board, also voted and passed the entering of variegated seedlings, induced by grafting in the seedling class. The entry card must state that the bloom is from a grafted plant.

While in Chadds Ford, I was saddened to learn that F. Cooper Rattiff, the A.C.S. state director for Oregon and Washington, had just passed away. He will be missed by all of us. Alton B. Parker of

Newberg, Oregon was elected to take his place. Also, Mr. C. O. Zagst of Houston, Texas was elected to the Board of Trustees.

This is being written in November for the February Journal, so by the time you read this, the Holidays will be behind us. I hope they were joyful for you and yours and that it will be a Happy 1984 for all A.C.S. members.

Speaking of members. I would like to inform you that in 1977, we had an A.C.S. membership of approximately 6,000. As of Oct. 15, 1983 our membership is approximately 4,700, which is a substantial loss. We need help at the local level. Lets give our membership chairperson, Ann Blair Brown a helping hand and secure some new members.

I was saddened last evening, when I received a call from Evelyn Abendroth of Shreveport, La. telling me of the death of Mary Stringfellow, wife of a past President of A.C.S. We will all miss this beautiful, gracious Southern lady.

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The Camellia Journal

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

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Everything Including Camellias

JAMES H. McCOY

Fayetteville, NC

A friend asked me when I got back from Kennett Square, Pennsylvania if it was a successful convention. I replied that it surely was, by every criterion by which the success of a camellia convention might be measured. The weather was sunny and pleasant, the attendance best of any that I have ever attended (187), and the activities were different from any that we have ever been offered at an ACS convention. Even the camellias exhibited at the show, though not in great numbers (248), were very good for this time of the year. They must have been appreciated because the crowds were so dense around the display tables till I finally gave up and promised myself to come back later when the crowds had thinned out. I never made it back. There were just too many interesting things to do and see.

The first event was the wine and cheese reception. This was an excellent way to begin a convention. It gives you a chance right at the start to meet your old friends and to make new ones. Though there were people there from most of the camellia growing states, there were some from states that no one considers camellia growing states, such as Connecticut, Delaware, Utah, Colorado, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

We departed by bus Friday morning for Longwood Gardens. Even the bus trips Friday and Saturday were exciting and supremely enjoyable, especially to anyone interested in old houses and buildings. Almost every structure along the highways looked like something that Paul Revere might have ridden up to that memorable night, knocked on the door, and yelled up to the occupants, "The British are coming! The British are coming!"

Friday morning was spent with the educational program. Mr. Everitt Miller, Director of Longwood Gardens, welcomed us and told us a little of the history of Longwood Gardens. After this brief history lesson, Dr. Gordon Jones, Director of Planting Fields Arboretum in Long Island, New York, told us about the beginning of this arboretum and its impor-

tance to camellia history in the United States. Mr. Coe, the owner of Planting Fields, bought a sizable collection of camellias in England in 1918 without having the slightest idea of their cultural requirements. Then, like the man who bought and slaughtered a cow and then had to buy a freezer to put the meat in, Mr. Coe had to build a greenhouse to protect his camellias from the cold weather. Mr. Walter Wheeler, president of Massachusetts Camellia Society (That's right, Massachusetts Camellia Society), also told us about early camellias in the New England area. He told us that camellias have been exhibited in the Boston area since 1829 and since 1835 in shows given over exclusively to camellias. The fact that there were camellia shows more than 100 years before the birth of the American Camellia Society was a revelation to most of us. To complete the educational program, Dr. Kenneth Torres of Louisiana State University, told us something of his work with tissue culture of camellias.

In the afternoon, we toured the gardens, both the under glass and the outside. Space limitations will not let me describe the gardens. Just let me say that



Everitt Miller, Director of Longwood Gardens, and our genial host for the 1983 Fall ACS Convention at Longwood/Winterthur. (Photo by Greg Davis.)



Walter A. Wheeler, Jr., Sherborn, MA who gave a delightful talk at the ACS Fall Convention on the early camellia shows — down to present more than 150 years later — in the Boston area. (Photo by Greg Davis.)

there probably is no other garden in the country so spectacular. Let me also warn you, those Ginkgo trees are female. Be careful where you step underneath them. One of our group did not believe that those little fruits on the ground were foul smelling. She picked one up and mashed it! By comparison, a polecat would smell like Chanel Number 5!

We returned to Longwood in the evening where we were served dinner in the ballroom. This ballroom is unique in that it contains one of the biggest pipe organs in the country. During the concert, a delegate complained that the deafeningly loud music seemed to be coming right through the walls. That's exactly where it was coming from. One wall of the ballroom was also one wall of the mammoth sound chamber. The music was coming through perforations in the wall. After dinner, we were entertained by a film showing how porcelain birds are made.

Saturday was another day filled with fascinating and different attractions. The morning was spent touring Winterthur. An antique lover, an architect or a history buff would find himself in seventh heaven here. There were examples of rooms and furnishings that went back in American history almost to Pocahontas. Imagine a North Carolinian's joy and awe at being shown a marvelously intricate and majestic stairway from an 1822 Warrington, NC mansion! After lunch at Winterthur, we were transported to the Hagley Museum area. This was some-



Another prominent guest speaker at the 1983 ACS Fall Convention was Dr. Gordon Jones, Director of the Planting Fields Arboretum, Oyster Bay, NY. (Photo by Greg Davis.)

thing of an anti-climax after the mind-boggling experience of Winterthur. But Eleutherian Mills, the 1803 DuPont mansion, was interesting too, in that it was filled with priceless antiques. Below the mansion, along the Brandywine, were the remains of Mr. DuPont's black powder mills. Hulyn Smith remarked that it was lucky for Mr. DuPont that he came

along when he did, because environmentalists today wouldn't let him dam up the Brandywine.

At the banquet Saturday night, Frank Pursel gave us a slide show and a talk on the yellow camellia, *C. chrysantha*. Frank has plants from two sources. They are very different! The leaves are different, the bark is different, even the growth habits are different. Frank says that he suspects that when they bloom (one is budded) the blooms will be different shades of yellow, "if they are yellow at all." For those of you who already have plants of *C. chrysantha* and for those who will soon be growing it, Frank warns that it is not sun tolerant, so grow it in the shade. And for grafting stock use *C. reticulata-japonica* hybrids.

There was a string music concert during the evening and as we left, the strains of "Nothing Could be Finer than to be in Carolina in the Morning" were ringing in my ears. Though I would be heading back to Carolina in the morning, and would not want to live anywhere else, it was with regret that such a wonderful convention was ending. Truly this was one of the best.

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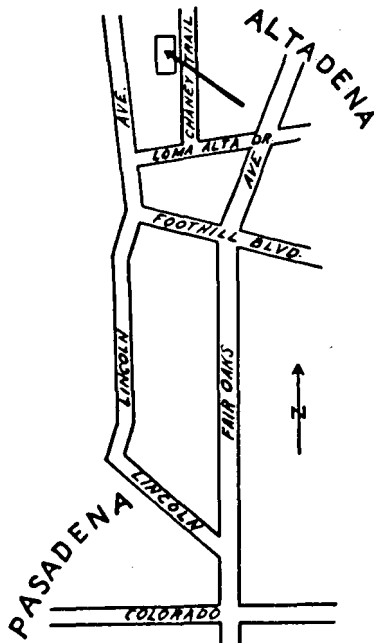
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The 34th Annual Fall Meeting of the American Camellia Society Held at Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, October 27-29

JOHN A. PUMPHREY*

This was quite a success and was enjoyed by everyone who attended. Members of the Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland from the Baltimore Area who attended all or part of the activities were: Mrs. Frederic C. Lee, Mrs. Dolphin Davis, Mr. & Mrs. Harry Kendig, and Mrs. Emerson E. Waltz. For me, it combined two loves; the love of camellias and the appreciation of antique furniture seen on the tours. Mrs. Harry Kendig and Mrs. Dolphin Davis made the artistic flower arrangements for the camellia show; Mrs. Kendig and I conducted the tabulations; Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Davis served as judge's aides; and Mr. John Rose, Mr. & Mrs. Louis Daudt, Mrs. Emerson Waltz, Mr. Harry Kendig served as judges. Dr. Wm. Ackerman was chairman of judges, and Dr. A. Maryott was chairman of the show. Mr. & Mrs. Daudt also handled registration for all who attended the convention. Others locally who attended were: Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Dean Hall and members of the CSPV from the Washington, D. C. and Alexandria, Virginia area. About 180 people from all over the country attended the convention. It was a good time and place to exchange helpful ideas for camellia growing. Here are a few helpful bits of information taken from various people that may be of interest to our members:

1. Aloe plant juice rubbed on the scion and understock to be grafted produces a better yield of grafted plants.
2. The EPA will not allow Gibberlic Acid to be shipped into Massachusetts by camellia members because it is considered a drug.

* From Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland, Winter issue, 1983.

3. Seedlings will flower in three years if kept growing 24 hours a day with 100 degree heat and the required moisture.
4. When grafting plants the understock should be the same color as the scion. Look for the color of the new leaves, seed pods, and stems before they harden off. There are usually stripes of deep pigmentation, the color of expected flowers.
5. Sasanquas make the best understock because they are not as susceptible to root rot as japonica understock.
6. The reason for any camellia society's existence is to make other people stronger in their love and appreciation for the camellia.
7. All camellia society members throughout the country should try

to grow at least three different older varieties to keep them from dying out of existence.

Camellias arrived at the show from both the East and West Coasts in styrofoam containers, plastic ice cream containers, and plastic boxes. Some people put their camellias in grapes instead of water picks. One exhibitor prefers moist socks in the bottom of the box where we would normally put shredded wax paper. Some of the camellias were turned upside-down on the airplane trip, but all blooms turned out beautifully. There were 254 blooms exhibited by 27 exhibitors. The only entry from the immediate Baltimore area (a protected MORNING GLOW grown by Mr. John Pumphrey) won a blue ribbon.

Concepts of Camellia Culture*

J. CARROLL REINERS

My favorite camellia is the one that does the best job for a particular purpose. Each cultivar has differences of flower, vibrance, floriferousness and blooming date. Each plant has its peculiar habit relative to its form of growth — erect, low, spreading, compact, open, gloss of foliage, amount of foliage, rate of growth, etc. How these flowering and growth characteristics respond to exposure and other relationships is important to the landscape effect. For instance, a white flowering camellia against a white house is ineffective and similarly a broad spreading plant in a narrow space would be a maintenance problem when we could have chosen a narrow growing camellia. Avoid dull foliage, leggy plants, and flowers that are fragile or

which shatter, for few camellias are free of faults. From these foregoing traits we can select our *favorite camellia*, the one which does the best job for a particular purpose.

The Camellia Society Board of Directors has approved several programs that will be beneficial to the Society and its members. A committee has been appointed to draft a member handbook. This publication will not only provide information on camellia culture, taxonomy and favorite varieties, but also recommendations on other camellia organizations, books, and list major camellia awards. Included in the pocket-sized handbook will be information about the Society, past and present. Beginning with the December meeting, questions will be entertained from the membership regarding camellias or the Society. These questions may be directed toward any of the experts in the Society. To those desiring anonymity, questions may be written and mailed to the Society (3330 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, 95816) or given to me prior to the meeting.

A committee has been formed to draft a proposed addition to the Society bylaws to provide for recognition of extraordinary service by Society members. It has been pointed out that the Society has failed to recognize those extraordinary people who have generously donated their time and effort to make the Society successful.

* From the December *Bulletin* of The Camellia Society of Sacramento. Mr. Reiners has a most interesting and illuminating "bit" in each issue of this fine Society's *Bulletin*. Membership to receive just these tips is well worth the fee. President Peter Van Hoecke's goals include the following, which may well stimulate interest and gain new members. Maybe your Society or Club would like to follow suit.

Report of Research Committee — American Camellia Society

October 27, 1983

Dr. William L. Ackerman, U. S. National Arboretum

Work on cold hardiness continues, using *Camellia oleifera* from northern China as the source of cold hardiness.

Since the introduction of *Camellia hiemalis* x *C. oleifera* hybrids 'Frost Prince' and 'Frost Princess' some 3,000 hybrids have been developed over the past 5 years involving *C. oleifera* as one of the parents. *C. oleifera* crosses easily with *C. sasanqua* and *C. hiemalis* but more difficulty is experienced when *C. hiemalis* is crossed with *C. vernalis*, *C. x Williamsii* and *C. japonica*. Sixteen hundred thirty-three hybrid plants have been distributed to 17 cooperators.

Dr. Gordon E. Holcomb, Plant Pathologist, LSU

Reports of this past year about the same as the years before. Apparently Baycor is no more effective for the control of camellia flower blight than is Bayleton.

Dr. William Bennett, Biologist, Pensacola Jr. College

No new results but he is optimistic about the future of camellia tissue culture.

Mr. Carl H. Frisch, Graduate Student (Master's level), Dept. Biological Sciences, Clemson University, (Advisor — Dr. N. Dwight Camper, Professor Plant Physiology)

Media requirements for both *Camellia sinensis* and *C. japonica* have been developed. Callus production has been achieved. Now working on differentiation.

Dr. Robert C. Lambe, Extension Plant Pathology, VPI, Blacksburg, VA 24061

Results from camellia spray trials to control flower blight gave the following blighted flowers: Control, 27%; Bayleton, 42.4%; Chipco 26019, 46.9%; Baycor, 42.2%. When only the *Camellia japonica* cultivar *Tricolor (seboldii)* was concerned, the following data were found:

Control, 67.1; Baycor, 41.3; Bayleton, 56.9; Chipco 26019, 48.9.

These results are about the same as those which Dr. Holcomb obtained with Bayleton during the past 6 years.

Luther Baxter, Plant Pathology, Clemson University

Studies on grafting:

scions with flower buds removed — 5/15;

scions without flower buds — 9/15;

scions with one leaf — 12/15; 2 leaves — 11/15; 3 leaves — 15/15;

scions soaked in 1% Clorox 30 minutes — 39/50; 60 minutes — 29/50; control — 10/10

scions soaked in Cygon 30 minutes — 37/45; controls — 15/15

scions inoculated with *Pestalotia* — 21/30; control — 23/30

Comparison of rootstock for grafting:

C. japonica scions onto *C. japonica* stock — 49/50

C. japonica scions onto *C. sasanqua* stock — 42/50

C. japonica scions onto *C. oleifera* stock — 36/50

Comparison of scions of 5 *C. japonica* cultivars with and without virus:

Without virus — 67/75 = 89.3%

With virus — 60/75 = 80.0%

Studies on camellia flower blight:

A. Of 400 infected flowers, 40 cultivars, 10 per cultivar, placed in 1-gallon-size plastic bags without the addition of moisture, all 400 formed sclerotia.

B. Transfers of cultures of *Ciborinia camelliae* from sterile water (SW) to carrot juice agar (CJA) to SW to CJA, etc. for one year resulted in all cultures growing. A total of 416 transfers were made from SW to CJA and all grew (8 each week). We can now grow the fungus whenever we wish. Inoculations made with the artificially grown cultures infected the inoculated flowers in every case.

C. Cygon injury studies on the lower trunk of *Camellia sasanqua*. Ex-

periment done in greenhouse (70 F) on Jan. 27, 1983.

40 plants treated (pure Cygon)
no injury

10 plants (control)
no injury

—ACS—

Variegation in Blooms of Camellia Seedlings

(Approved Report of Exhibitions and Awards Committee)

For the past few years there has been quite a bit of discussion among camellia show judges and exhibitors regarding variegation in seedling blooms on display in camellia shows.

Claims and counter claims are made regarding the matter, and at the present time some show judges will not consider voting a best seedling award to a bloom that shows any sign of variegation.

This argument at the ACS Board meeting was referred to the Exhibitions and Awards Committee. In attempting to shed some light on the subject all ACS Yearbooks and other available literature have been reviewed. More scientific information was obtained from the articles by Dr. A. G. Plakidas, Professor of Botany and Plant Pathology at Louisiana State University and Dr. Luther W. Baxter, Jr., Professor, Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology, Clemson University than from any other source. Based on their findings and references certain facts are evident as follows:

1. There are two distinct types of variegation in camellias,
 - (a) the noninfectious or genetic type that is due to changes that occur in some way in the vegetative tissues of the plant and
 - (b) the infectious or virus induced type caused by graft-transmissible virus that is very common in camellias.
2. In the genetic type, the variegation pattern appears in bars, streaks or stripes or is white bordered or fringed, such as Variegated Herme.
3. Even though we have non-infectious or genetic variegation in camellia blooms there is no evidence

of genetic variegation in the foliage of camellia plants.

4. In the infectious or virus induced type variegation the only known means of likely transmission of the camellia virus is by grafting.
5. A virus has been known to be transmitted from plant to plant through root grafts but this does not appear to occur too often. A root graft of this nature requires root damage of both plants.
6. There is no indication whatever of insect transmission of virus or transmission through pruning or grafting tools.
7. In virus induced variegation the foliage of the plants in many cases is variegated along with the blooms.
8. To obtain early blooms from seedlings it is common practice to graft seedlings on virus contaminated sasanqua understock that produce variegated blooms.

Based on the above the Exhibitions and Awards Committee recommends the following:

1. That in judging seedling blooms no penalty should be assessed or the blooms down graded because of variegation since it is definitely known that virus can be and has been transmitted through root grafts. Also, genetic variegation has been recognized for many years.
2. That in the future the pink Seedling Entry Card have a space provided to show whether the seedling was grown on its own roots or grafted on other understock.

(The Governing Board on October 27, 1983 unanimously approved this recommendation. This becomes the Rule of ACS regarding variegated seedlings.)

Cardboard Collars

The use of cardboard collars to furnish support to the outer petals of camellia blooms in containers at shows was brought to the attention of the Exhibitions and Awards Committee.

After a thorough discussion the committee decided that the use of cardboard collars should be acceptable at all camellia shows held in cooperation with ACS.

It was further felt by the committee that the use of collars was not only acceptable but desirable for use with extra large flowers, particularly where the show containers did not have a large opening to support the outer petals.

The Governing Board approved the decision of the Exhibitions and Awards Committee.

—ACS—

Different Shades Of Yellow In *C. Chrysantha*?

Julius Nuccio wrote to Prof. Zhang Ao-luo of the Kunming Botanic Institute asking him whether the *C. chrysantha* has different shades of yellow color. Here is Prof. Zhang's answer:

"Dear Mr. Nuccio:

"Thank you very much for your letter of August 21. I am looking forward to meet you and your wife in Kunming during our camellias in full blooming next year.

"The question that you mentioned in your letter is really an interesting question and a complex question indeed. As I know, in nature, different species have different flower color. And, of course,

different species can share common flower color or one species may have the different color. Such as some rhododendrons. The flowers of wild camellia species have a slight variance. So the flower color is not the main characteristic for identifying a species since the color can change. We found that there is the variance of flower color of *Camellia chrysantha*. You know the real flower color of *C. chrysantha* is golden yellow. But its color could be slight yellow when it grows in a dark place under forest in its native place. While in Kunming, the normal plants have golden yellow flower and the unnormal plants are light yellow color. It is difficult to get flowers with different flower colors by using the method of selfpollination of the same species. The better way to solve the problem is to do interspecific hybridization or hybridization between cultivars (The hybrid material should have different flower color). The above is for reference only.

"With best regards and good wishes.

Sincerely yours,
Zhang Ao-luo"

(From *Camellia Review*, Vol. 45, No. 2, November-December 1983.)

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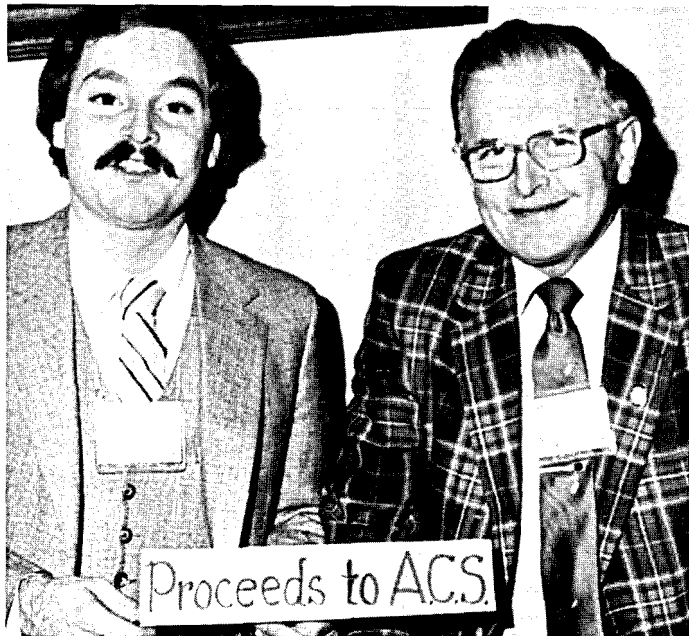
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FLOWERS ABOUND AT OPEN HOUSE

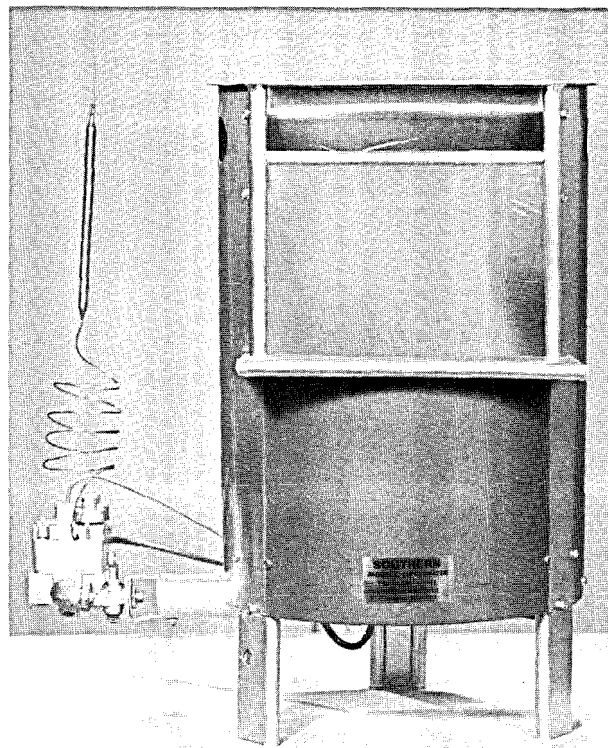
Mrs. Muriel Nathan instructs academician, playwright and music critic W. C. Wyatt to sign the guest book at the open house at Massee Lane last Sunday afternoon. In the center is a camellia Christmas tree which was part of the unique decorations at the Williamsburg-design headquarters for the American Camellia Society. Although the expected crowd was affected by the rain and cold weather, the guests who came were enthusiastic and responsive to the occasion.

In the background is one of the original paintings by Clara Maria Pope that was bequeathed to the ACS by Mrs. Phinzy Calhoun, the first President of The Georgia Garden Clubs, Inc. (Photo by C. Wilton Walton, courtesy of *The Leader-Tribune*, Fort Valley, Georgia.)



The smiles of "two happy fellas" tell it all. Paul Scheibert and his father Dr. C. David Scheibert of Nashville, TN are seen at the raffle at the Fall Convention — with proceeds all going to ACS. Needless to say, they were most successful. (Photo by Greg Davis)

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In Memoriam

MRS. ROY C. (MARY) STRINGFELLOW

Mrs. Roy C. Stringfellow died suddenly on the afternoon of November 28, 1983. She had been in apparent good health and had been shopping that afternoon. We all had such a pleasant visit with her and Roy when they accompanied the Manns to the ACS Convention at Longwood/Winterthur the last week of October.

Mary was truly the "number one supporter" of Roy in all of his activities concerning camellias. She always accompanied him to the many shows each year and to the meetings of The American Camellia Society, The Gulf Coast Camellia Society and even The Atlantic Coast Camellia Society. This was an active camellia life as Roy has served as State Director of ACS for Louisiana, as President of the ACS and as a Trustee of The American Camellia Society.

Mary is survived by her husband Roy at their home address in Shreveport, LA, a daughter, Mrs. G. W. VanHooe who lives nearby and a son Dr. Roy, Jr. in Colorado Springs. She is also survived by a host of camellia lovers and growers throughout the camellia world. Two years ago she was honored by Frank Pursel who named a lovely *C. reticulata* hybrid for her. We shall always remember the gracious lady she was and we will always be reminded of her when we look at our plant and admire its bloom of 'Mary Stringfellow'.

PAYNE H. MIDYETTE

Payne H. Midyette of Tallahassee, Florida died on November 6, 1983 after a prolonged illness. Payne had served for many years as a President Emeritus after having served as a successful President of our Society. He was also a Trustee of The American Camellia Society Endowment Fund.

He had always been very active in his local camellia society as well as The American Camellia Society. He worked diligently, as a President during 1969-1970 and before and after in the details of moving our Society's Headquarters to Massee Lane. He had served as Vice President of the Gulf Coast Territory, Florida State Director, member of the Classification Committee and a Trustee of The American Camellia Society Endowment Fund.

The 1972 issue of *The American Camellia Yearbook* was dedicated to Payne. In writing the "Dedication" the late Marguerite Smith wrote in part:

"The Southeastern Edition of *Who's Who* has listed Payne H. Midyette as one of the prominent personalities in this area of the United States. For twenty-five years he has served as a member of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America. He has the distinguished honor of being a Silver Beaver. He was instrumental in raising funds and building an outstanding area Boy Scout headquarters. He is one of the organizers of the Sauls Bridge Post American Legion and a member of local Voiture 40 & 8.

"His dedication to the Trinity United Methodist Church of Tallahassee extends far beyond the local boundaries of his own church as is reflected by his service on the Committee of 100 of Emory University.

"Payne is a great lover of sports and is a member of the Madison and Indionola Hunting Clubs. At the same time he is an outstanding conservationist. His lower front lawn with ancient live oaks and a small lake serves as a refuge for Canadian geese and other migratory birds.

"The birthdate of February 14 may have been a good luck omen that brought Payne a real live valentine — the charming, petite Charlotte — his wife of many happy years and the mother of a son, Payne H. Midyette, Jr. of Tallahassee, and a daughter, Mrs. Carl T. Whitehead, Jr. of Gainesville, Georgia.

"Together Payne and Charlotte have enjoyed and nourished the intriguing and soul enriching hobby of Camellias. Their greenhouse protects one of the outstanding collections in the United States. The outdoor Camellia collection is equally fine.

Payne worked tirelessly toward acquiring a permanent Headquarters for ACS, first at Maclay Gardens near Tallahassee, but when Mr. Strother agreed to donate Massee Lane as a site, Payne seconded the motion to accept it. He served on the very successful Fund Raising and Building Committees, the Greenhouse Committee and has donated many Camellias from his collection to ACS. He has generously given of his time, money and organizational ability to assist in every possible way for ACS to attain its goals.

"Payne is a Director of the Men's Camellia and Garden Club of Tallahassee. He also holds membership in the Southern California Camellia Society, and the South Georgia Camellia Society.

"It has been a real joy to pay tribute to one who has exhibited knowledge and discrimination in selecting priorities and the know-how to make the choice of details that would uplift his dream into action. In this resumé of a life so richly given to the cause of things real and beautiful, a look at the soul of Payne has been revealed.

"It is with these reflections and profound appreciation that the 1972 Yearbook of the American Camellia Society is dedicated to our beloved immediate Past President, Payne H. Midyette."

HAROLD L. PAIGE

Harold L. Paige died peacefully on December 7, 1983 at the age of 97. He had been in poor health for the past several months following the death of his wife Mary a few months earlier.

Harold had served as a Vice President of the ACS for the Pacific Coast Territory. He was a founder, twice President, a Director of The Northern California Camellia Society. He was a known authority on camellias, having grown them for over 40 years. In 1964 he originated and registered a lovely formal camellia that he named for his wife. You can see a colorful picture of 'Mary Paige' facing page 46 of *The 1983 American Camellia Yearbook*. In 1972, to honor this wonderful man of camellias, Jack Os-egueda registered a *C. reticulata* hybrid as 'Harold L. Paige.' Harold must have been proud of these two flowers when he would learn that they, at different times, were the most outstanding camellias of shows throughout our country.

When teamed up with David L. Feathers and Woodford Harrison this "team" of camellia experts

did much to further interest in and love of the camellia, as well as research. These three were friends for decades, not years as we often think. Harold will be sorely missed by his friends and acquaintances in the camellia world throughout the entire world.

F. COOPER RATLIFF

Mr. F. Cooper Ratliff, the State Director of The American Camellia Society for Washington/Oregon died on October 24, 1983 after a long illness. During his last year he did manage a limited amount of activity until the last week of his life, when he became critically ill, we learn from a nice letter from Mrs. Ratliff.

Cooper retired in 1976 from Crown Zellerbach Corp., Central Research Division in Camas, Washington. Prior to that he had worked for this corporation and its predecessors in Bogalusa, LA.

During the years 1937-1961 in Bogalusa, he learned about camellias from Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund J. Katz of Covington and many others in the area. He collected over 150 varieties there. He helped organize the Washington Parish Camellia Assn. in the early 1940's. When moving to the northwest he became active in the Oregon Camellia Society. He served as State Director for the state of Washington in 1962-1963. Cooper was a Charter Member of the American Camellia Society.

Mrs. Cooper wrote that, "We had an exciting time at the ACS meeting in San Mateo, CA in March 1981 but that was the last trip we made. His health failed rapidly . . . But his interest in camellias never failed . . . I shall continue to care for them and add to the collection as long as I am able, in his memory — and because I love camellias, too." What a fitting memorial to such a person so devoted to camellias and the local societies and The American Camellia Society.

Former ACS Director Ed Lewis wrote, "We lost a dear Christian friend to camellia lovers in Washington and Oregon. Cooper was 72 on June 8th. He has one daughter in California, one daughter and a son in Washington; also four grandchildren."

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'Flower Boy'
'Francie L. Surprise'
'Georgia Girl'
'Guest Star'
'Hettie Love Wine'
'Hilda Jamieson'
'Hulyn Smith Var.'
'Jean Feathers'
'Jessie J. Gilley'
'Jingan-cha'

'Jung Frau'
'Karen Gilley'
'Kramer's Beauty'
'Lacy Love'
'Lee Poe'
'Little Babe' & Var.
'Lovely Lady'
'Margaret Davis Picotee'
'Marguerite Mouring'

'Martha Anne'
'Modern Art'
'Mona Jury Var.'
'Mrs. George Bell'
'Nancy Reagan'
'Notre Dame'
'Rebel Lady'
'Redwood City'
'Roger Hall'

'Shiziton'
'Star of David'
'Suzanne Withers'
'Thomas Gilley'
'Tomorrow's Lisa'
'Vale Queen'
'Vicki Gauvin'
'W. F. Gilley'
'Woodford Harrison' & Var.

GROUP B — \$3.00 EACH

'Ack-Scent'
'Ada Sebire'
'Adorable'
'Al Gunn'
'Alabama Tide'
'Alice Collins'
'Alice Spragg'
'Alison Sebire'
'Amazing Graces'
'Amy Pearson'
'Angie Gregg'
'Ann Blair Brown'
'Ann Clayton'
'Annette Carol'
'Arcadia Var.'
'Baby Bear'
'Balderdash'
'Ballet Queen'
'Black Gold'
'Black Tie Var.'
'Blossom Time'
'Buddy Bills'
'Burgundy Queen'
'Carter's Sunburst Blush'
'Charlotte Blount' & Var.
'Cherry Glow'
'Christmas Daffodil'
'Cinnamon Cindy'
'Cissy Purvis'
'Cleo Tyson'
'Cleve James'
'Corinne Sebire'
'Curtain Call'

'Debut' & Var.
'Dee Davis' & Var.
'DeLancy'
'Dick Goodson' & Var.
'Dolly Dyer'
'Dorothy Culver'
'Dorothy Zerkowsky'
'Dr. Brian Doak' & Var.
'Dr. Ed'
'Dr. Zhivago'
'Edith Hall' & Var.
'Edward Marshall Boehm'
'El Greco'
'Elaine Smelley'
'Elizabeth Astles'
'Elizabeth Weaver'
'Elvige'
'Ernest Gilley'
'Eugene Stockman'
'Fairy Bouquet'
'Flamenco'
'Fran Homeyer'
'Frances B. Homer'
'Fragrant Pink Improved'
'Frost Prince'
'Frost Queen'
'Full House Pink'
'Gay Baby'
'Gay Pixie'
'George Clegg'
'George Stewart' & Var.
'Ginny Anderson'
'Glowing Embers'

'Graceland'
'Guilio Nuccio Pink'
'Gunsmoke Var.'
'Gypsy Rose'
'Happy Days'
'Harbinger' & Var.
'Helen Boehm'
'Helen G'
'Hulyn Smith'
'Huntsman'
'Janet Smith'
'Janus'
'Jean Pursel' & Var.
'Jean Pursel Blush'
'Jeffrey Hood'
'Jessie Conner'
'Jimmy Gilley' & Var.
'Jin Pa Hong'
'Joan Saxby'
'Judge Jackson'
'Katie'
'Kay Berridge'
'La Sandra'
'Lacy Love'
'Lady in Pink'
'Lassie' & Var.
'Laura E. Greggs'
'Lemon Drop'
'Lipstick'
'Lou Anna'
'Mandalay Queen' & Var.
'Mark Chason' & Var.
'Mary Fisher'

'Mary Stringfellow'
'Mau'
'May Westbrook'
'Mayehinhung'
'Melody Shepherd'
'Mildred Pitkin'
'Mini Pop'
'Miss Lucy'
'Miss Santa Clara'
'Miss Tulare' & Var.
'Mona Jury'
'Nanban-Koh'
'Nechia Gamlin'
'Nell Hooper'
'Nola Firth'
'Nuccio's Jewel'
'Oscar Elmer'
'Our Kerry'
'Overture'
'Pat Guernsey'
'Pavlova'
'Pharaoh'
'Phyllis Austin'
'Pink Cameo'
'Pop Homeyer' & Var.
'Preacher's Ella'
'Rachel Tarpy'
'Ramona'
'Rendezvous'
'Rita Thornton'
'Rose Bouquet'
'Rose Holland'
'Ruffian'

'Sabrina'
'Sarah Alice Ruffin'
'Show Time'
'Silver Cloud'
'Snow Drop'
'Snow Mitt'
'Splash of Pink'
'Spring Festival'
'Springtime'
'Sprite'
'Star Above Star'
'Steve Blount' & Var.
'Temple Festival'
'Terrell Weaver' & Var.
'Tomorrow Blush'
'Tomorrow Park Hill Blush'
'Tomorrow's Dawn Bessie'
'True Echols'
'Tulip Time'
'Overture'
'Vale Beauty'
'Vale Princess'
'Vale Sunset'
'Very Cherry' & Var.
'Vi Stone'
'Waltz Time Supreme'
'Wandin Sebire'
'Wedding Cake'
'Westfield'
'White Retic'
'William Sellers' & Var.
'Winter Gem'
'Winter Sun'
'Witman's Yellow'

GROUP C — \$2.00 EACH

'April Lynn Poe'
'Arch of Triumph'
'Bea Rogers'
'Bernadette Karsten'
'Betty Sheffield Supreme'
'Black Lace' & Var.
'Black Tie'
'Bob Hope'
'Bonbon Blush'
'Brooksie's Rosea Var.'
'Brushfield's Yellow'
'Cameron Cooper'
'Chinese Lanterns'
'Chittagong'
'Chow's Han-Ling'
'Circuit Rider'
'Clark Hubbs' & Var.
'Cresta Blanca'
'Daintiness'

'Dolores Hope'
'Dr. Clifford Parks' & Var.
'Dream Boat'
'Elegans Champagne'
'Elegans Splendor'
'Elegans Supreme' & Var.
'Elizabeth Dowd Silver'
'Evelyn Poe,' Blush, Pink & Var.
'Exuberance'
'Fircone' & Var.
'Gee Homeyer'
'Grand Prix' & Var.
'Granthamiana' & Pink
'Guilio Nuccio' (McVey's)
'Harold L. Paige'
'Helen Bower' & Var.
'Howard Asper' & Var.

'Ida Berg'
'In the Pink'
'Ivory Tower'
'J. Morgan Sprott'
'Janet Clark'
'Jean Clere'
'Jean's Unsurpassable'
'K. O. Hester' & Var.
'Kerryland' & Var.
'Ketcham Burch'
'Kohinoor'
'Lasca Beauty'
'Lenora Novick'
'Les Berg'
'Lila Naff' & Var.
'Lillette Witman' & Var.
'Lois Shinault'
'Margaret Davis'

'Mark Alan' & Var.
'Marguerite Cannon' & Var.
'Mathotiana Supreme' & Var.
'Mini Pink'
'Miss Charleston' & Var.
'Mouchang' & Var.
'Mrs. D. W. Davis Descanso'
'Muriello'
'My Dianne'
'Nancy Mandarin'
'Nuccio's Gem'
'Pirates Gold' & Var.
'Pop Gee'
'Raspberry Ice'
'Red Dandy'
'Rena Swick' & Var.
'Samantha'
'Snowy Egrets'

'Terry Gilley' & Var.
'Tiffany' & Var.
'Tina'
'Tom Eagleson'
'Tomorrow'
'Tomorrow Crown Jewel'
'Tomorrow Moonlight'
'Tomorrow Park Hill'
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Regional Meetings

The Assistant Executive Secretary and the Executive Secretary were pleased to be able to attend the four national regional meetings in 1983.

We recommend most highly that members make every effort to attend one of the ones in their general area. The meetings are very informative and fellowship plays a major role along with education at these meetings. Two of them, the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society and the Gulf Coast Camellia Society donate a sizeable contribution from plant auctions and raffles to the American Camellia Society.

You can read about each of these meetings elsewhere in this issue. You will probably want to start planning now for attending one or more of them this year.

The Gulf Coast Camellia Society meeting will meet, as usual, in Mobile on August 3-4, 1984. The Mid-South gathering will meet in Nashville on August 25-26, 1984. The Atlantic Coast Camellia Society will meet in Myrtle Beach, SC on September 28-30, 1984. Camellia-Rama will hold its annual meeting at Fresno on November 2-3, 1984.

For further information about these meetings, you can contact Bea Rogers in Theodore, Alabama concerning the Gulf Coast meeting; Elizabeth Cooper in Nashville for the Mid-South gathering; Annabelle Fetterman for the Atlantic Coast meeting; and Mary Anne Ray of Fresno for Camellia-Rama. (Men, the ladies are taking over!)

—ACS—

Some Regional Camellia Meetings

ELIZABETH COOPER

(As reported in *Gulf Coast Camellias* Vol. 12, No. 1, Fall 1983)

MID-SOUTH GATHERING

Though purely social in character, the group known as the Mid-South Camellia Society does try to learn something. To that end Mark Cannon of Dothan, Ala. was the featured speaker at the meeting held Saturday, Aug. 27, at the Tennessee Botanical Gardens at Cheekwood in Nashville. Forty-eight attended the afternoon meeting and picnic supper at which Dr. Harry Moore, ACS director for Tennessee, presided. By count there were 31 Tennesseans, 12 Alabamians, two each from Georgia and Mississippi and one from North Carolina.

The Friday evening before all were guests of Jane and George Griffin for a patio supper. At noon on Saturday June and Dr. Moore entertained at a luncheon and Sunday noon all gathered at the A. B. Coopers to picnic indoors, because of the excessive heat, before departing homeward.

FOURTH ACCS MEETING

GCCS members were very much in evidence at the 4th annual Atlantic Coast Camellia Society meeting in Myrtle Beach, S. C. Sept. 30 — Oct. 1. The



Our Chinese friends from Clinton, North Carolina at the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society's masquerade.

Jeffares came by way of all the islands up the coast; the Crutchers won the prize for traveling the longest distance. There were 10 from Tennessee including the Herb Browns and John DeArmonds of Chattanooga attending for the first time. Also there were Dr. Dave and Paul Scheibert who served as bartenders on numerous occasions; the Coopers and Milbrey and Jim Lively, re-elected Tennessee director.

Up from Georgia were Joe Pyron with



The criminal (Son Hackney) and the football referee (many think some of them are "crooks" also) John Newsome at the ACCS gathering in Myrtle Beach last October.

Milton and Ann Brown, who gave a beautiful memorial to deceased members including Margie Marice and Charlie Butler; Buddy Cawthon and John Newsome with Ann and Boynton Cole; Janet and Past president Hulyn Smith; Ruth and Marvin Jernigan, chairman of the nominating committee who distributed the two camellia mugs given by the society to local groups as trophies to novice growers.

The Florida delegation included Frances and Henry Lunsford who made and donated muscadine jelly for auction; Delores and Marion Edwards who showed slides of winning blooms at last year's shows; June and Ed Atkins who gave the invocation at dinner and was re-elected a Florida director. Bea Rogers reported on GCCS and was re-elected Alabama director. Others from Alabama were Frances and R. D. Hicks and Connie and Bill Redd. Among the GCCS Carolinians were President Annabelle and Lew Fetterman, Angie and Jim McCoy, Son and Ann Hackney who painted "Nancy Reagan" for raffle; Ethel Rhyne, Donna and Bill Shepherd who donated their paper camellias for door prizes, Katherine and Carl Allen; and Louise and Fred Mayo.

The meeting got off to a bang at tea-time Friday with a Halloween masquerade around the pool complete with drinks and food. You never saw such a dignified bunch of folks look and act so silly. Prize winners were Jeanette Waltz of Baltimore as a pumpkin, Jim McCoy as Kentucky Colonel Sanders and an unusually tall Chinese couple, the Fettermans.

A business meeting Saturday morning saw the election of officers and plans to incorporate both the North Carolina and South Carolina Societies into ACCS. Your editor was named to a publications committee to restructure "Carolina Camellias" when the merger is completed.

Preceding the morning session a Bloody Mary party got everyone in a good mood and this was followed by a delicious brunch hosted by the Fettermans. When all the business was complete, Dr. Billy Horton of the Georgia Agricultural Station at Byron (near Fort Valley) spoke on and showed slides of tissue culture of woody plants having a number potted up as door prizes.

Most everyone spent the afternoon on the beach convening again at 7 for cocktails and what was billed as a Carolina pig picking (barbecue to the uninitiated). Following dinner plaques were presented to Ann Hackney, Jim McCoy and Latimer McClintock for service beyond the call of duty. A number of excellent camellia plants and bags of fertilizer were auctioned to the tune of \$753. Ann Hackney's "Nancy Reagan" raised \$365 with Doug Hall of Chevy Chase, Md. the lucky winner. Departing homeward Sunday the 125 plus members all agreed that it gets better and better.

GULF COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY'S ANNUAL MEETING

On Friday, Aug. 5, over 100 members gathered in Mobile, Ala. for the 22nd annual GCCS meeting. Starting that evening with cocktails at Bea and Neal Rogers' Belle Fontaine Nursery on Dauphin Island Parkway, the group moved

down the road to Bayley's for a sumptuous seafood repast.

When the last of the shrimp, oysters, crab, scallops, flounder, etc. had been consumed, there was an auction of around two score camellia plants conducted by Ed Atkins aided by John Terry, Paul Langford and Dick Michael. The plants had been donated by various individuals and area nurseries and their sale netted the treasury \$815.50. A basket of beautiful paper camellias made and given by Donna and Bill Shepherd was raffled to the tune of \$54 with Ann Hackney the lucky winner. Earlier Bill Mann had donated glassware, the sale of which brought in \$106.50.

The board met early Saturday morning at the headquarters Ramada Inn and between that and the membership meeting at 10:30 coffee and goodies were offered by a number of Gulf Coast ladies with June Atkins in charge.

The membership meeting conducted by Bea Rogers was opened with a beautiful prayer by Ann Brown in which she gave a memorial tribute to Margie Marice. New officers were elected (see picture) as proposed by the nominating committee chaired by John Geiser. Invitations to fall and winter shows were given by representatives of various clubs (see schedule).

Then came the program as prepared by Dr. David Scheibert. Buddy Cawthon and John Newsome took us to Australia and New Zealand via slides in which blooming camellia trees were breathtaking. John also spoke on how he grows such good blooms in Atlanta, the gist of which is printed elsewhere. Your editor recounted the Coopers experience with

Subdue 2E, tooted up for curing root rot, saying that a scientific article to appear in the August Camellia Journal calls it a preventative rather than a cure-all. The hoped-for report on Tricontanol, an alfalfa derivative, did not materialize. The ladies' touch on preparing blooms for a show was given by Annabelle Fetterman, Ann Hackney and Kay Berridge with excerpts to be given later.

That afternoon at 3 newly-elected president Alfus Johnson and first lady Bertha entertained at a cocktail party during which six inches of rain fell with accompanying thunder and lightning, a welcome sight to those from drought areas.

Closing the meeting was an evening cash bar cocktail party followed by a banquet at which the invocation was given by Neal Rogers and the speaker was Jim McCoy, of "Carolina Camellias." His excellent remarks on grafting are reviewed in a separate article. The head table flowers were provided by Pat Ryan of Bellingrath Gardens in memory of the 114th birthday of Walter D. Bellingrath. Ornamental pepper plants from Bellingrath decorated the other tables.

Anna Terry read her original poem liking the beauty of camellias to lovely ladies in their beautiful gowns. A gift was presented Kay Berridge for the most gains in membership; one to Ann Hackney for her paintings and one to the retiring president, Bea Rogers. "Ab" Abendroth won Ann's painting of "Bea Rogers" for which chances were sold netting \$535. After presenting a picture of "John Comber" to John Comber, Bea turned the gavel over to Alfus Johnson saying "Use it well but use it".

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The new president named the following committee chairmen: Greg Davis, program; Bea Rogers, convention and Bill Mann, nominating. He then adjourned the 22nd GCCS meeting scheduling the 23rd for August 3-4, 1984 in Mobile.

CAMELLIA-RAMA — 1983

The South meets the North at the annual California meeting known as Camellia-Rama in Fresno, California on November 4-5, 1983.

The meeting was held at the charming Smugglers Inn. It opened with a happy hour on Friday evening. Some wandered through the maze of Fresno streets to enjoy a Basque dinner at a rather interesting hotel. There was an outstanding educational meeting on Saturday with a panel of speakers from Fort Valley, Georgia to Eugene, Oregon to Southern California. There were literally over one hundred door prizes and raffle prizes given out during the day and during the fancy dress dinner dance Saturday night. People came in costumes representing various camellia names as listed in the nomenclature book from 'Black Domino' to 'Prince Eugene Napoleon' to 'Ville de Nantes' and many names in between.

Those who were still there on Sunday morning attended a delightful brunch amidst the fabulous camellias of Ann and Jack Woo. This *al fresco* brunch is an annual affair along with Camellia-Rama.

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The Response Of *Camellia Japonica* To Gibberellic Acid Application

LUTHER W. BAXTER, JR. and SUSAN G. FAGAN

In September of 1981 gibberellic acid (concentration about 17,000 parts per million, active ingredient, ppm_{ai}) was applied to *Camellia japonica* flower buds to induce early flowering. The concentration of 17,000 ppm_{ai} is achieved by adding one gram of gibberellic acid (85% active ingredient) to 50 milliliters (ml) of water (3 tablespoonsful plus 1 teaspoonful is 50 ml). The method of its application is well documented.¹

The following pictures (Fig. 1, 2, and 3) of *C. japonica* cv. 'Julia France' are representative of approximately 50 flower buds involving several cultivars which were gibbed. Fig. 1 reveals the normal development of a shoot from a lateral bud (with the subtending, old leaf intact). The subtending leaf with lateral bud is the number two leaf on the original shoot. This shoot, that developed in the spring of 1983, set a normal flower bud and contiguous vegetative bud along with four normal leaves. The petiole of another old leaf is seen attached to the old stem near where gibberellic acid was applied (behind current year's leaf). Except in the axis of the terminal leaf, there are no other mature vegetative buds on this lateral branch. The vegetative bud that grew into a shoot during the spring



FIGURE 1. A lateral vegetative bud developed in the axis of the second leaf in the spring, summer, and fall of 1983 from a stem on which a floral bud was gibbed (fall, 1981). The lower part of a leaf petiole (the intact old leaf which subtended the vegetative bud that was removed at the time of gibbing) is also evident. Note the mature floral and vegetative bud at the top of the 1983 shoot (*C. japonica* cv. 'Julia France'). Photo taken late October, 1983.

of 1983 was from an immature bud set in the spring of 1981 which developed into a mature bud during the spring, summer, and fall of 1982. Fig. 2 reveals a shoot that also developed from the axis of the second leaf. Again, the old terminal leaf is still attached and is green and reason-

Contribution No. 2241 of the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

¹ Goertz, Willard F. 1981. Gibberellic acid and camellias. Amer. Cam. Yrbk. 1981:29-35.

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ably healthy for an older leaf. Note that there are four healthy leaves, a mature floral bud, and one mature vegetative bud on the new lateral shoot. No shoot arose from the axis of the first leaf (terminal leaf on right). The reason for the absence of shoots developing from these two top leaves (on separate branches) is that the vegetative buds were removed for gibbing of the flower bud. Fig. 3 shows a normal shoot that also developed from a vegetative bud in the axis of leaf number 2. It has three normal leaves (instead of four as shown in Fig. 1 and 2), a well-developed floral bud and, although not shown, a well-developed vegetative bud behind the floral bud. Note that in each case a normal, lateral shoot developed from the axis of leaf number 2. The wire by which the label was attached appears clearly in Fig. 3, but is seen only with difficulty in Fig. 1 and 2.



FIGURE 2. A lateral bud which gave rise to a shoot on *C. japonica* cv. 'Julia France' from the axis of the second leaf. The old leaf at the right of the new shoot, where the vegetative bud was removed to gib the flower bud, is still intact and reasonably healthy and green. This leaf (and the entire branch) arose from a vegetative bud during the spring of 1981. Note the mature floral bud and contiguous mature vegetative bud. When a terminal floral bud is set on new growth, usually only one vegetative bud matures. Photo taken late October, 1983.

Stems of several other *C. japonica* cultivars on which a flower bud was gibbed had a similar response. From this study it is concluded that gibbing a flower bud on



FIGURE 3. A shoot has developed from a lateral bud in the axil of leaf number 2 on the *C. japonica* cv. 'Julia France.' Note the fully formed floral bud and three healthy leaves. A mature vegetative bud (unseen) is behind the floral bud. Note the absence of mature vegetative buds in the axils of leaves 2 and 3. As opposed to Figures 1 and 2, the old leaf, adjacent to the flower bud which was gibbed after removing the adjacent vegetative bud, has fallen. The wire holding the label is clearly evident. Photo taken late October, 1983.

a *C. japonica* plant causes no permanent injury to the stem on which the flower bud was treated. Since most *C. japonica* cultivars have only one mature vegetative bud with the flower bud developed on a new shoot, removal of the vegetative bud in the fall of 1983 will prevent the development of a new shoot until the spring of 1985.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thanks are extended to Dave Lewis, Clemson University Communication Center, who took these pictures.

How to Store or Ship Pollen

Now that the yellow is here, people might want to know at least one tried and true way to store and ship pollen. In answer to a letter from the Executive Secretary, Dr. William L. Ackerman wrote the following means of doing this. He added, "I have had success with the following:

"Materials needed:

- (a) several small glass (or plastic) bottles or tubes
- (b) large screw top jar (about ½ pint size). I use instant coffee jar, small size.
- (c) absorbent cotton
- (d) anhydrous calcium chloride or other dessicant material

"Collect anthers from fresh flowers, spread on a good quality writing paper (hard-surfaced paper). Remove any sections of stamens from anthers. These may delay drying. Allow to dry at room temperature for one to two days, longer if relative humidity is high. Place pollen (anthers) in small bottles and seal with cotton stopper (not so tight as to prevent air exchange). Pour about one inch of anhydrous calcium chloride in bottom of screw top jar. Over this a cotton pad, enough to keep Ca_2Cl in place. Place small bottles of pollen in jar and screw jar top down tight. Place in refrigerator until needed.

"The worst enemy of stored pollen is moisture. Good dry pollen will keep a long time. If it is well dried, it can be kept in a freezer for up to a full year.

"Also, there is no problem in shipping pollen if it is first properly dried. Here, small plastic bottles or gelatin capsules are probably the easiest method.

"Hope the above may be of some value to you. Let me know how you make out. I am interested — and Good Luck!"

—ACS—

FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE ACS

November 8-10, 1984 Hqrs., Holiday Inn, Perry, GA, Perry/Fort Valley, GA
 January 17-20, 1985 Ramada Inn I-65, Mobile, AL
 November 14-17, 1985 Houston, TX
 April 3-6, 1986 Hqrs., The Omni International, Norfolk, VA

Letters to the Editor

The following letter was received from Camellia Society of Modesto.

"Dear Milton:

"Please use the \$200.00 donation for your Shares for a Horticulturist Fund. Now that your horticulturist, Betty Hotchkiss, has been in residence for about 2 months, I would like to make a suggestion. Perhaps she could have her column in each issue of the *Journal*. Then she would be visible to the members which might lead to greater contributions to endow her salary. Her column might discuss innovations at Fort Valley and other horticultural tips. (Editor's Note: This has started with this issue.) Incidentally, the August issue of the *Journal* was the best ever put out. Perhaps I am prejudiced being a chemist who worked at the Shell Development Biological Science Research Center in Modesto for many years. Please pass my comments to the Editor of that issue. Very truly yours, Robert W. Dorn."

(An unsolicited letter. While it may well be contentious, the author asked that it be printed as his personal view in an effort to help and not to hurt anyone or any society or show. It is thought provoking and you might want to answer part or all of it. It is best to keep such letters in a high level and not be merely argumentative for the sake of argument. The Editor)

There are several fields in which a camellia show can be improved upon, such as show policy, layout, and location, but at this time I shall discuss judges.

I want to reach as many judges as possible, so I will send this article to three different publications, one on the East Coast, *The Carolina Camellias*, one on the West Coast, *The Camellia Review*, and *The Camellia Journal*, by A.C.S.

This article does not include *all* judges. I do know some who are very honest with the flower they are judging. Whatever part anyone has in the camellia world, you may have heard or seen some of the following:

1. There are usually three judges to a team, and one judge will dominate over

the others and make all the decisions. If you can't stand up for your viewpoint, then don't judge.

2. Then, there are judges who look at the best flower in its class and say, "This guy has won enough trophies, let's give it to someone else." This has happened many times; *you are not supposed to judge the exhibitor*.

3. I have seen many times over the years where a team of judges does not possess a *Nomenclature* book and comes to a flower they are not familiar with and makes a bad decision. I have also seen judges with a *Nomenclature* book come to a *new* camellia that is not in *Nomenclature* yet and say it doesn't exist and pass it up. (wrong).

4. At a show we recently attended, one exhibitor had the best flower in the show and a judge told me: "I won't vote for that one, he won't give me any scions of it."

5. I think one of the worst things a judge does is to allow personality or "politics" to enter into judging.

I have known judges all over the U. S. and in foreign countries, wonderful people, but what happens when a judge's badge is pinned on some of them? Their chests pop out, their heads become three inches taller (this hinders their view of a flower) and they have that "know-it-all" attitude.

I have entered look-alike flowers in the wrong class to test a judge's knowledge. Every time the flowers were judged for that class; most of the time they took a first.



Joe Pyron admiring blooms at a Fall Show. Joe still "hits" some of the shows nearby.

Some friends of mine have discussed flower judging, which made good honest conversation, but when they became judges, they forgot what they had preached.

This year (1983) at a show, I observed three judges looking at and discussing a set of three _____. They were not sure of what they saw. ("Shall we send them up?") Well, like all good judges, the dominate judge with the *Nomenclature* book said, "Let's see" and looked them up and said, "Oh, they're pretty old 194(X), let's just give them first." (Congratulations, "Judges" just keep it up. You won't judge at our show anymore.)

There are so many things judges have done over the years I could fill a book, but let's say next year will be better (will it?).

I find a lack of knowledge of what a cultivar is supposed to look like to be one of the biggest faults of a judge, especially on the very old, or the very new varieties.

Now, boys and girls, you look so pretty with that badge on, why don't you look at the beautiful flower, and stop worrying about the person who owns it . . . then you will see just how beautiful it really is and make a better decision.

Do you know of anyone who has dropped out of a society because a judge did not follow the rules of judging? I do.

If anyone sees himself (or herself) in this article, you'd better read it again, and also the *Nomenclature* book and judge's manual.

See you next year "Judges"

Jim Grant,

Sonoma County Camellia Society

P.S. I'll be standing by you.

—ACS—

Hardback Yearbook for 1983?

Clyde X. Copleland of Jackson, MS has once again made it possible for those of us who want to have a hardback *Yearbook*. He has talked to the binder who did such an excellent job last year and he will do them once again. If you wish to have your 1983 *American Camellia Yearbook* bound in green with gold lettering, as last year, send your *Yearbook* and a check or money order for \$10.00 to Mr. Ralph Elmore, 12 Orleans Street, Greenwood, MS 38930. That modest price will cover the binding of the book and the postage to send it back to you. We thank Clyde for this service to the Society.

Congratulations to Everitt Miller and Dr. William L. Ackerman

The American Horticultural Society has paid great honor to Everitt Miller, ACS Director for Northeastern United States and to Dr. William L. Ackerman of the ACS Horticultural Research Committee. Both are highly deserving of such high honors. The following is from "American Horticulturist", November 1983.

AHS President Edward N. Dane announced the 1983 American Horticultural Society award winners Saturday, September 17 at the Society's 38th Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Liberty Hyde Bailey Medal, the highest honor the American Horticultural Society can bestow upon an individual, was awarded to Everitt L. Miller. Mr. Miller has devoted almost 40 years to his interest in promoting horticulture in America and has always been willing to contribute his time and knowledge to the many organizations with which he has been associated. In addition to his service on the Board of Directors of the American Horticultural Society, he has also served on the boards of the American Camellia Society, the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta, the Administrative Management Society and the American Rhododendron Society.

Before Mr. Miller came to Longwood Gardens, he served for over 10 years as the manager of the W. R. Coe estate "Planting Fields," now an arboretum administered by the State University of New York. In 1956 he came to Longwood Gardens to head their Department of Horticulture. He was promoted to Assistant Director in 1963 and was made Director of the Gardens on September 1, 1979.

In addition to his administrative contributions to horticulture, Mr. Miller has written many articles of interest to both professional and amateur horticulturists. He also serves as an accredited horticultural judge at numerous flower shows in this country and abroad.

The Scientific Citation was presented to William L. Ackerman, who has spent 34 years working in the field of plant

research. For 30 of those years, Dr. Ackerman has worked at the USDA's Agricultural Research Service. His plant breeding efforts have resulted in the introduction of 33 new cultivars — 14 camellias, five hollies, 12 irises and two pears. In addition, Dr. Ackerman's research has yielded new breeding lines that promise to provide important genetic material for plant breeders for many years to come. These include 143 interspecific camellia hybrids, 15 iris hybrids and, perhaps most importantly, two intergeneric crosses between *Camellia* and *Franklinia*.

From 1959 until 1974, Dr. Ackerman served as the administrative and research head of the United States Plant Introduction Station at Glenn Dale, Maryland. Since that time he has been research leader of the Woody and Herbaceous Plant Breeding and Cytogenetics Program at the U. S. National Arboretum. Dr. Ackerman is recognized as the country's leading authority on camellia hybridization, and the importance of his research has been recognized internationally.

—ACS—

Notes From The Research Horticulturist

BETTY HOTCHKISS

The Christmas season is upon us as I write, and Masee Lane is beautiful for the occasion. The new greenhouse is colorful with red poinsettias and white mums. In keeping with an "early American" theme, the headquarters building is decorated with candles in the windows, live greenery, and natural fruits. On Sunday, December 18, we will hold a Christmas Open House for the public to enjoy our decorations.

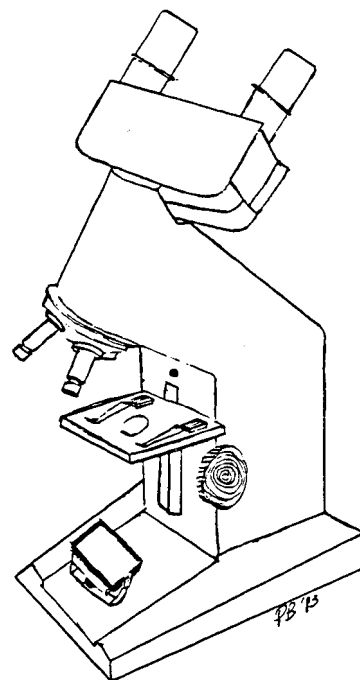
Having only been on board two months, I would like to take this opportunity to tell all of you how glad I am to be here. I am excited about my work and hope to make Masee Lane a place all of

you can be proud of. I have enjoyed meeting many of you and look forward to meeting others at future meetings and shows.

We are now at the end of a wonderful blooming season for sasanquas. Here at Masee Lane the bushes have been loaded with flowers. Our large 'Yuletide' has been blooming for over a month to herald the Christmas season. A few japonicas throughout the gardens have had blooms, but for the most part the blooms seem slow in opening this year.

Since arriving at Masee Lane, I have been working mainly to improve the appearance of the gardens. I see this as my foremost responsibility. Another concern I have along this line is the appearance of the gardens year-round. Here at Masee Lane, we have visitors throughout the year, and I would like to see something always in bloom. Three areas that we already have along this line are the herb garden, chrysanthemum bed, and day lily garden. With time, I hope to have more areas of interest like this. I am also anticipating the research that I will be conducting. My first priority will involve hybridization of the yellow camellia, *C. chrysantha*. We all look forward to exciting color breakthroughs. Research that requires a laboratory may be conducted using the facilities at Fort Valley State College. This could be to the mutual benefit of both institutions.

I'd like to take this opportunity to wish all of you a wonderful New Year in 1984.



The Camellia and The Sword*

(Another version of "The Chrysanthemum and the Sword" written by R. Benedict)

PROFESSOR KAORU HAGIYA

Niigata University

ICS Director for the Asian Region

Last March I had the opportunity to attend the ICS Congress at Sacramento, California, and at that time I was appointed a judge for the Camellia Show, which was a very valuable experience. Although everyone loves flowers, I came to realize that different peoples express their appreciation of flowers in very different ways. If I could speak English fluently and be bold enough to express my opinions to camellia enthusiasts from various countries, I would have spoken out at the congress in this way:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a great honour to have been appointed as one of the judges for the Camellia Show. But to be frank with all of you, I was embarrassed and hesitant to be a judge in this type of contest. Here in Sacramento, only flowers were entered into the contest. Such a show looks strange to a Japanese, who is accustomed to judging the beauty of flowers with leaves and twigs in a vase or a whole tree in a pot.

In Japan beauty contests are often held just as in America. In such a contest ladies in bathing suits stand on a stage and are compared with each other, not only for their appearance,

but for busts, hips, total proportions, etc., etc. Such contests originated in America, and they are done there in the same fashion. So I ask why do Americans not appreciate the whole beauty of the plant with twigs and foliage in their Camellia Shows? In Japanese shows a cut branch with flowers and foliage is necessary for entry into a show.

On this occasion I would also like to ask the reason why flowers are classified according to the size categories of extra large, large, medium, small and extra small. In a beauty contest are competing ladies evaluated according to height and weight? I thought that such a system would only be used in fighting games like boxing and wrestling. I was really surprised to learn that flowers are classified by size. Even the traditional fighting games of Judo and Sumo wrestling do not classify players by size. A small player can often fling away a larger and heavier player by the use of expert technique, and that special talent is called "Waza" in Japanese. In a similar sense in Japan, large flowers are not necessarily regarded as more beautiful than small ones because the latter also have their own beauty. In the case of the display of a cut branch, the proportions of the flowers, leaves and twigs are important considerations in the appreciation of floral beauty."

Now I have sweat on my brow just supposing that I would have made such a big speech as above. Quite a few people would have applauded my opinion, but all others would have objected, saying, "Your opinions are wrong. We cannot discuss camellias and human beings on the same level. We love the beauty of flowers by themselves. Leaves and twigs are not important. It is a flower show! In order to judge the flowers as fairly as possible, we judge the flowers according to their size category, and there is no question about that." From these counter punches, I would have been knocked dumb.

*NOTE: When I recently visited Dr. Kaoru Hagiya at Niigata, he presented me with this article on his impressions of an American Camellia Show and his comparisons of Western and Japanese approaches to the appreciation of camellias. Since I feel some sympathy for his point of view (Some camellia shows remind me of the cabbage exhibit at the Chemung County Fair), I am requesting his article be reprinted in the *Camellia Journal*. I believe his arguments deserve some careful consideration by those who plan Camellia Shows.

Clifford R. Parks
Visiting Professor of Horticulture
Kyushu University
Fukuoka, Japan
October, 1983



Fort Valley celebrates the seventieth birthday of ICS President Mrs. Violet Lort-Phillips at the home of the Browns. Seen here toasting with camellia wine (recipe in *Head Table Cooks*) are Dr. Daniel E. Nathan, Mrs. Lort-Phillips, Mayda Reynolds, both from the Channel Islands, Muriel Nathan, and Wally Freshwater.

Let us close this hypothetical discussion and analyze the Japanese approach to the appreciation of floral beauty. An understanding of the Japanese point of view might help others to enhance their appreciation of the Camellia.

One basic difference in the Japanese way is as follows:

Japanese consider flowers as natural symbols while western people view them as objects for decoration. A good example is observed in the different manner of flower arrangement between the Japanese and others. So-called western flower arrangements or designs are regarded as floral room decorations or accessories. For such a purpose floral materials should be splendid and gorgeous. On the other hand, Japanese floral arrangements (Ikebana) may be called a technique of bringing nature into a room in the form of plant parts. In other words, by means of symbolizing a scene in nature with flowers and leaves on a twig, people can create their own ideal world. For this reason, Sen-no Rikyu, the great tea ceremony leader, said that flowers should be put in a vase as they are seen in nature.

As you note from the above, there may exist a vital difference in the appreciation of flowers in different cultures. I would like to present the Japanese view further by making the following points:

1. Flowers and Leaves

Western people seem to disregard leaves and twigs because their main objective is decorative flowers, while the Japanese regard twigs, leaves and flowers as indivisible. For the Japanese, even though the flowers on a plant may be good, if the shape of the leaves or the formation of the twigs is poor and not well-balanced, the plant (cultivar) will not be worthy of appreciation. Japanese do not display camellia flowers alone. While western people often make a corsage of camellia flowers, Japanese have no such custom. Some supporting information that verifies the difference in the appreciation of floral beauty continues below.

2. Flower Form — Single and Double

The camellia among many cultivated plants has the most variations in floral form, and the preference for floral forms is different among Japanese and Western people. You will notice this by comparing the number of camellia cultivars in each of the floral form categories in Japanese and American listings.

In Japan, as shown above, most cultivars are of the single form, and more petaled forms such as "rose form double," "loose peony form," and "full peony form" are very few. On the contrary, in Europe and in the United States single forms are scarce, and more petaled ones are popular. This means that Japanese prefer single forms while others like showy ones. This tendency is also found in the classification of floral forms. Europeans and Americans classify only by the relative number of petals — "single," "semi-double," "rose-form double," etc. — because they do not see beauty in the forms with fewer petals. The Japanese, however, classify very precisely. "Single" will be further divided into "cylindrical form," "cup form," "globular form," "Higo form," etc., in accordance with the curve or the degree of opening of the petals. For "semi-double," an "incurved form," a "magnolia form," etc., will be included. Some forms, which are considered semi-double in other countries, are called rose form doubles in Japan. This indicates that Japanese positively find beauty in the single forms. I believe that Ikebana (Japanese flower arrangement) has influ-

enced the Japanese preference for the single form of flower. As I mentioned previously, Ikebana is a technique of taking nature into a room in the form of twigs. For this reason such twigs should mainly be taken from wild species. In the case of camellia its flowers must be of the single form, and the Japanese, who see a lot of wild camellias here and there, have a fixed image of the wild camellia. Thus they have a sense of incompatibility between the showy rose form double developed through breeding and the natural wild camellia. On the occasion of the American Camellia Show, a Japanese passed by a gorgeous row of camellias, commenting, "Beautiful indeed. Just like artificial flowers." This incident represents the Japanese attitude toward flowers. The same sentiment will be found in the consideration of cherry blossoms and azaleas, which also exist as wild species throughout the country. However, for such garden flowers as roses and carnations, which have been imported into Japan from other countries, the Japanese may show no special preference for any of the forms since they were introduced into Japan as doubled forms from the beginning.

3. Flower Size

Large flowers, such as 'Akashigata' and 'Mikenjaku' also grow in Japan, but in general they are not highly regarded. It seems that Japanese have an established idea of what the size of a wild camellia should be, and an extremely large flower, one larger than the established image, is regarded as a monstrous one. It might be for this reason that large flowered reticulata cultivars have not become popular in Japan. As pointed out in the book "Japanese with Intention to Scale Down" ("Chijimi-shiko-no Nihon-jin") written by a Korean author, Mr. Lee O-Young, most Japanese cherish smaller flowers such as 'Wabisuke' — characterized by their cuteness and loveliness. On the other hand, in western countries the gorgeousness of flowers must be counted first, and in this sense larger flowers are welcome. Especially in American Camellia Shows, only flowers compete with each other, which seems to promote the tendency to enter larger and more double eye-catching flowers.

After the Camellia Show at Sacramento, thanks to arrangements kindly made by the Sacramento Camellia Society, our members were guided to some members' gardens, where I was impressed by the techniques of cultivation and garden care. In one of the gardens some flowers were held upward with laundry clips for our better observation because the stems were not strong enough to hold the heavy flowers. I really appreciated the hospitality, but I must say that such a plant with weak stems should have been ruled out through breeding when selections were made for larger and more petaled flowers of cultivated species.

Above all, it is very interesting and astonishing to note that the camellia, after having been "planted" in very different cultures and soils for 200 years, has come to be viewed very differently by Western and Japanese people.

(Translated from the Japanese by Mr. Yoji Sato)

RATIO OF MAJOR FLORAL FORM CATEGORIES IN JAPANESE AND WESTERN CULTIVAR LISTINGS

Floral Form	Japanese Cultivars (%)	Western Cultivars (%)
Single	42.5	1.4
Semi-Double	18.6 (13.3)*	8.1
Anemone	5.1	9.7
Loose Peony	10.7	18.2
Full Peony	4.2	7.4
Rose Form Double	11.9 (17.2)*	36.6
Formal Double	7.0	18.6
Total	100.0	100.0

* Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage when floral forms are classified by the Japanese standard.

Source: The "Nihon-no-tsubaki Hinshu Ichiran" (the List of Japanese Camellia Cultivars) published by the "Garden Life", 1976; and 1,000 cultivars randomly sampled from "Camellia Nomenclature", 1976.

—ACS—

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(The name in boldface type indicates the person in whose memory the donation has been made as of December 23, 1983)

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 Olivia, Fleet, Edith & Ann Ratliff
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 (As of December 15, 1983)

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 Mr. & Mrs. Alfus O. Johnson (1)
 Camellia Society of Modesto
 Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown (1)
 Mr. & Mrs. Thomas E. Hughes (1)
 Dr. & Mrs. Herbert Racoff
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Dime a Day For Camellias

(As of December 15, 1983)

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 Mrs. W. F. Mann
 Mr. Douglas Deane Hall
 Mrs. Douglas Deane Hall
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 Mrs. B. B. Ratliff
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 Mrs. F. C. Ratliff
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 Mrs. C. C. Mason
 Mr. Joseph H. Pyron

Special Gifts

(As of December 15, 1983)

Atlantic Coast Camellia Society: \$1,182.25 proceeds from plant auction and Ann Hackney painting.
 Mrs. S. H. (Ann) Hackney: Painting of *Camellia chrysantha*.
 Edizioni Rovello, Milan, Italy: Book "Giardino delle Camelie."
 Hugh Shackelford: Camellia plants for greenhouse garden.
 Contributions for convention show: Mr. & Mrs. Jack Mandarin, Mr. & Mrs. I. John Movich.
 Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan: Get Well to Dr. Alvin Johnson, Jack Braucht, John Tooby and Louise Priester; Honor Parkers' 50th Wedding Anniversary and Henry Lunsford's 70th birthday.
 Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Get Well to Dr. Alvin Johnson, Dr. Daniel E. Nathan, Louise Priester, Jack Braucht and John Tooby; Honor Parkers' 50th Wedding Anniversary and Henry Lunsford's 70th birthday.
 William D. Hair: Package of hand-pollinated seeds.
 Kitty Ackerman: Silk *C. chrysantha* and other silk camellias for convention.
 Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Shepherd: Paper Camellias.
 Mr. Marion S. Edwards: Program for Charlotte Camellia Society.
 Mr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Evans: Honor Parkers' 50th Wedding Anniversary.
 Mrs. William Parks Stevens: Honor Mrs. Ernest Corn.
 Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Deane Hall: Contribution to the Endowment Fund.
 Mrs. John N. Sewell: Gift for perpetual Sewell Mutant Award.
 Mrs. John K. Taylor: Contribution to Society.
 North Georgia Camellia Society: \$314.09 contribution to Society from its 1983 camellia show proceeds.
 Birmingham Camellia Society: Contribution.
 Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Abendroth: John Deere Tiller, Model 820.
 The Estate of Harold L. Paige. The attorneys for the Estate advised the ACS Endowment Fund that it is named in Mr. Paige's Will.

The Campaign for American Camellia Society Endowment Fund

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(As of December 15, 1983)

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Mrs. Robert R. Griggs, Jr. (Nov.)
Jacksonville:
Mrs. Phillip Petersen (Nov.)
Phillip Petersen (Nov.)
Pensacola:
A. H. Robinson (Nov.)
Shalimar:
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John P. Campora (Nov.)
Slidell:
Mrs. Walter Krzymowski (Nov.)
Walter Krzymowski (Nov.)

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Glendale:
Roger P. Treischel
Mrs. Roger P. (Lavenia N.) Treischel

(?'s) AND ANSWERS

E. C. SNOOKS

Q. Last year I bought a plant of 'Betty Sheffield Supreme.' Only a few blooms have opened this season, but some of them are pink! Did I do something wrong?

A. No, this is not the result of poor culture. Your plant has simply "sported" or mutated. The cultivar 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' is, itself, a mutant of 'Betty Sheffield' and this family has produced innumerable sports in its rather short life-time. Most of these mutants tend to be unstable. If you desire a pure plant it will require that you prune out all branches which mutate from the form you want.

Many cultivars have produced sports over the years; some of these have proven very stable while others tend to revert or produce still other mutated forms. This is one of the ways we get new cultivars. If this happens to your plants, preserve those you like by grafting . . . prune out the others.

Q. Is it safe to buy camellia plants which are not blooming?

A. If by "safe" you mean is it possible to plant at times other than the blooming (dormant) season, the answer is yes. What I think you are asking is "can I be sure of getting the cultivar I want" and here the answer is both yes and no. If you are buying from a reputable dealer they will guarantee that all plants sold are properly labeled so you are covered there. Where the problem comes in is with the mutant cultivars (see the question above) and with variegated forms. In the case of mutated cultivars, unless they are known to be very stable, it is suggested that one buy only blooming plants. In this instance, "seeing is believing." Variegated forms can vary over a wide range and here again it is wise to see what you buy to make sure it is what you want.

Q. What can I do to help protect my potted camellias from hard freezes? I don't want to build a greenhouse or use thermal blankets.

Show Dates

<i>Place, Location, Sponsor</i>	<i>Date</i>
Lake Charles, LA, Gayle Hall, McNeese University, Southwest Louisiana Camellia Society	February 4, 1984
Lakeland, FL, First Federal Florida, First Federal Florida	February 4-5, 1984
Jackson, MS, Plaza of Walter Sillers Building, Jackson Camellia Society	February 4-5, 1984
Charlotte, NC, Eastland Mall, Charlotte Camellia Society	February 4-5, 1984
Redwood City, CA, Community Activities Building, Peninsula Camellia Society	February 11, 1984
Birmingham, AL, Eastwood Mall, Birmingham Camellia Society	February 11-12, 1984
Columbia, SC, Columbia Mall, Mid-Carolina Camellia Society and Columbia Mall	February 11-12, 1984
Tyler, TX, Tyler Camellia Club	February 12, 1984
Atlanta, GA, Lenox Square, North Georgia Camellia Society	February 18-19, 1984
Santa Clara, CA, Santa Clara Community Recreation Center, Camellia Society of Santa Clara County	February 18-19, 1984
Monroe, LA, Downtown Central Bank, Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club	February 18-19, 1984
Fort Worth, TX, Fort Worth Botanical Garden Center, Fort Worth Camellia Society, Inc.	February 19, 1984
Waycross, GA, First National Bank, Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross and First National Bank	February 22-23, 1984
Wilmington, NC, Independence Mall, Tidewater Camellia Club	February 25, 1984
Chattanooga, TN, Eastgate Mall, Chattanooga Camellia Club	February 25-26, 1984
Sacramento, CA, Sacramento Convention Center, 14th & J Streets, Camellia Society of Sacramento	March 3-4, 1984
Fayetteville, NC, Cross Creek Mall, Fayetteville Camellia Club	March 3-4, 1984
Nashville, TN, Tennessee Botanical Gardens at Cheekwood, Middle Tennessee Camellia Society	March 3-4, 1984
Fresno, CA, Fashion Fair Mall, Central California Camellia Society	March 10-11, 1984
Greensboro, NC, Four Seasons Mall, Men's Piedmont Camellia Club	March 10-11, 1984
Santa Rosa, CA, Santa Rosa Junior College, Sonoma Camellia Society	March 24-25, 1984
Portland, OR, Jantzen Beach Shopping Mall, Oregon Camellia Society	March 31-April 1, 1984
Norfolk, VA, Norfolk Botanical Gardens, Virginia Camellia Society	March 31-April 1, 1984
*Perry, GA, Middle Georgia Camellia Society (In conjunction with 35th Annual Fall Meeting of ACS)	November 8, 1984
Valdosta, GA, Valdosta Mall, Valdosta Camellia Society & 1st State Bank	November 17-18, 1984
Gulfport, MS, Harrison County Court House, Gulfport Area Camellia Society	November 17-18, 1984
Slidell, LA, Municipal Auditorium, Ozone Camellia Society	December 1-2, 1984

A. Several things can be done to assist in the event of hard freeze conditions. Other than good culture, including regular watering; protection from cold winds, early morning sun and cold air pockets should be considered. One can also consider the use of water-pipe insulating tapes around the main trunk. If this is properly applied and of the foil-backed type, it will be water resistant. The pots themselves can be insulated with materials such as sawdust, peatmoss or other similar materials. This may be simply piled around the pots to the tops or a simple frame can be built around a cluster of pots and the space between pots filled with the insulating material. The soil should be protected with a suitable mulch such as pine straw. This mulch should be of a type which will not hold a lot of moisture.

The choice of pots is also important. Though convenient and cheap, plastic pots offer very little protection from the cold (or the heat of the sun during Summer months). Wood containers are both expensive and heavy, but offer the best thermal protection.

Q. Some of my variegated plants don't seem to have as much variegation in the blooms as they used to. What has happened?

A. This is a common phenomenon and is usually the result of the growers cultural practices. It has been observed that excessive use of iron reduces the effect of the variegation virus. Closely related to this is the effect of excessively low pH of the soil. This, too, reduces the variegation effect. Some years the weather will also play a major role. A most interesting aspect of this problem is found in New Zealand. It has been found nearly impossible to preserve variegation there. The reason(s) has not come to light at this time.

—ACS—

Money Making Project

If your plant society or horticultural group is looking for a money-making project, consider this idea. The Schultz Company, St. Louis, Missouri, makes a special half-price offer to schools, universities, botanical gardens and other non-profit organizations on their "Schultz-Instant" ultra high purity liquid and dry

fertilizers. The offer, good in the continental United States only, is for use, demonstration or fund raising purposes, and is available to approved horticultural, educational, religious or charitable non-profit organizations with the understanding that the fertilizer will not be resold to dealers, and the profit made by any sales will be used for the benefit of the organization. There is a minimum shipment of \$100.00. Orders can be made in case lots only, and delivery is free.

For more information on this special offer phone or write Jean Jones, Public Relations Department, Schultz Company, 11730 Northline, Maryland Heights, St. Louis, MO. 63043; the toll-free number is 1-800-325-3045.

—ACS—

A Tip Top Plant Controller*

Taken from a talk given by Mr. Thomas Lee (Mrs. Frederic Lee's son), Carmichael, California, at a meeting of the Sacramento Camellia Society

An interesting thing happened as a result of a desire to stop the growth of some limbs on my camellias which were crowding me off my sidewalk. Annoyed, I pinched the tip off the plants while telling them they had grown enough for this year. Being the perverse plants that they are, they gave me the raspberries in a startling way. As a result of their behavior, I went to the textbooks for an explanation. So, if you will bear with me while I bore you with some of the things I read, I'll tell you what happened.

Back in 1880 good old Charlie Darwin (I knew him well), told about his experiments on bending response in Oat shoots. He noticed that if grown in absolute darkness, the oat shoots would grow straight up. However, if a candle was placed nearby the shoots would bend toward the light. Being the sharp person he was, he found that if the tip was removed, the shoots would grow straight again. Furthermore, if the tip was placed on Agar and then the Agar later placed on the tip, the oats would bend toward the light again. This was not to be taken

lightly by Boysen and Jensen who topped these tip experiments by placing a piece of mica part way into the side of the shoot. If placed on the lighted side no effect was observed, but if put on the shaded side, the bending response was stopped. This seemed to indicate a substance was traveling down the unlighted side of the shoot and causing the cells to grow faster, thus bending the shoot toward the light. Fritz Went in 1926 did more work and isolated a chemical from the tip, which he called an auxin. This was apparently the beginning of the things called HORMONES which affect plant growth. (1)

Since that time, a whole family of plant hormones have been identified. Some make plants bend to light such as Indoleacetic Acid which was isolated from urine. Other synthetic auxins such as NAA, 2,4D, and Indolebutyric acid have been created and I mention them just to show you I can copy from the texts! We are all familiar with Gibberellic acid another hormone. Another group of hormones are called Kinetin. These stimulate cell division and have been the subject of experiments in improving the take of grafts by A. G. Stanley. (2)

But I digress from the story. I was shown that the tip of the plant is the source of many of these hormones. It's as if the tip of the plant had brains and sends out messengers at the right time. For instance, if the tip is cut on a pine tree that is growing vertically, then a lower branch which has been nicely growing horizontally, will step in, take command, and start the branch into a vertical growth mode. Sort of a new brain to the forefront. An even more startling example of "apical tip dominance" was mentioned in an article about jungle vines. Seems the baby vine in the dark forest would grow up towards a dark object rather than, as usual, toward light. For a jungle vine, this is a pretty brainy thing to do because the dark objects are tree trunks and the vine fastens to them. Once attached, the stems send out roots for holding and the main stem grows with long, internodal spaces and small leaves. This way it climbs fast. Once it reaches the sunlight at the top of the forest, it shortens the internodes and increases the size of the leaves to make more food. Fascinating! (3)

* From *Pioneer Camellia News*, Pub. 95, December 1983. The Pioneer Camellia Society, Inc., editor Eleanor E. Waltz.

I found these accounts of tip control almost incredible. But, what does this have to do with my removing the tip by nipping it in June before the growth had hardened? I had 15 inches of new growth which had arisen from the spring pruning on one limb of a seedling. I nipped it and per all the books I had taken out, the head man and all the underlings down the stem should have jumped at the chance to take over as leader and create new branches. That's what happens in the spring. This was not the case. Instead, the topmost growth bud took total control and sent up another 15 inches of new growth! These buds apparently had a built-in program to construct the same size branch as was originally called for in the early spring conference among the hormones. Regeneration of tissue is not unknown, for lizards can replace a lost tail, but this effect on camellias does not seem to be mentioned in the literature at hand.

Lest this seem a chance response, I checked some other plants growing against the house, which had received a similar nipping in late June. (Next year I'll try to nail the dates down for the record.) Mrs. D. W. Davis added 12 inches on one limb. Mrs. Charles Cobb added 14 inches and Alba Plena about 8 inches.

The un-nipped branches, of course, went on to produce flower buds. Unfortunately, the nipped limbs only produced leaves and small growth buds in the leaf joints. No flower buds have shown up so far. These regenerated limbs are still obvious when looking at the plant in January due to the lack of flower buds.

Well, to top off this story about tips, I'd like to disclaim any notion that I've stumbled across anything not previously known. I'm sure some commercial grower has probably used this to increase production. But, I couldn't find a reference to this behavior.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- (1) Plant Physiology, Frank B. Salisbury.
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Getting on With Camellias

CHARLES A. WATSON

Some plants have a hard time in the part of Fort Worth where I live. When the roots of certain plants enter the limestone rock [in my area] they turn yellow, wither, and die. I'm speaking of shrubs like camellias and trees like east Texas pines that require a lot of acid in their diet. Limestone, being alkaline, is murder for them.

I discovered plenty of limestone rocks beneath my yard when I dug a hole for a pine tree. My neighbor, Cobb, a sophisticated grower of camellias, said that pine trees would not grow in Fort Worth. I've proved him wrong so far by giving my pine tree regular doses of acid during the growing season.

Cobb doesn't make many mistakes because he doesn't take many risks. From my backyard, I have a good view of the quonset arc of his greenhouse where he has over a hundred camellias growing in clay pots. I also have a good view of the pile of broken pots that he keeps building higher and higher. If I'm nearby when he pitches another broken one on the pile, he'll say that some people try to grow camellias in metal containers, but that's all wrong. Clay's the only thing.

Cobb makes growing camellias look easy. He lets me watch him prune and fertilize his plants but never does really explain why he does certain things. Once I walked in on him when he was grafting a twig with two or three leaves on it onto a cut-off stalk of a plant. He said the twig was a *Camellia japonica* scion that he was grafting onto *Camellia sasanqua*

root stock. He explained that *sasanquas* were camellias also and were easier to grow than *japonicas*. I was following him pretty well until he mentioned a third member of the camellia family — *reticulatas*. Confused, I asked him to repeat, and he said I should join the local camellia society if I were really interested, because growing camellias required more know-how than growing pine trees.

Cobb had know-how all right. The pay-off for all of his skill and effort came during the blooming season from November to March when he would load up his van with blooms in styrofoam containers and head for a camellia show. I sometimes helped him load, feeling left out when he drove off. He travelled as far east as Shreveport and as far south as Houston. He always came back with a bunch of blue ribbons.

One Saturday last January, after watching Cobb leave very early for a show in Conroe, I came back in the house and stood at my window looking at the pine tree in my back yard. It was as green as any in east Texas, and I was proud of it. But . . .

Later, as I was reading the morning paper, I saw an ad about a big shipment of camellia plants that one of the nurseries had just received. It occurred to me that if the nurseryman was willing to take the risk of selling a whole truck load of camellias, what sort of person was I to hesitate to plant just one of them?

ACS

Camellias Registered with the ACS Since the November 1983 Journal

Name and Description	ACS Registry Number	Originator
'Katie Kelly', small, pink center fading to white, formal double, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, late	1927	Kathleen B. Kelly
'Irene', small, white and pink with red stripes, formal double, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late	1928	Art Gonos
'Marie', medium, white, semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late	1929	Art Gonos
'Kumagai (Nagoya)', large, dark crimson, single, <i>C. japonica</i> Higo, mid-season	1930	F. F. Becker, II

A few minutes later I left my house and spent a half-hour walking around in the crowded nursery before I found anyone to wait on me. I asked the nurseryman how to plant a camellia outside, and he said to dig a hole twice as deep and twice as wide as the root ball and to plant it above any low spots where limestone water might percolate upward to the roots. Also plant it in the shade, out of the hot afternoon sun, but beware of the sun hitting the plant too early because of the danger of burning the leaves in winter before they have a chance to thaw. Don't over-water but never let a plant dry out, he warned. Then he handed me a folder on how to fertilize. I could see that growing a camellia would be more complicated than taking care of a pine tree.

As we continued to stroll among his plants, he pointed out some *sasanquas*. He said that when people say "camellia," they usually mean japonicas or reticulatas because it's hard to tell the difference.

Then my eyes fell upon a matching pair of white blossoms, and I stopped in my tracks. The tag said that the plant was a 'Nuccio's Gem,' a *Camellia japonica* with formal blossoms. Instantly, I saw a vision, a plant loaded with white blossoms rising up beside my pine tree. Dreaming on, I saw Cobb in an upstairs window of his house with field glasses trained on my plant which was so large that it shielded Cobb's pile of broken pots. Without any thought of the consequences, I told the nurseryman I would buy it.

When I got home with my new plant I discovered that my wife had made plans for us so that I didn't get my plant into the ground until after Cobb returned from Conroe. As I was digging the hole, he came out of his greenhouse with another broken pot, dumped it on the pile, then walked over to watch me. In his confident way, he removed a fist-full of blue ribbons from his pocket and began whacking them against his pants leg, ignoring my struggles with a large limestone rock. I could feel his lukewarm grin as he stood over me, but I didn't look up.

After I got the rock out, I began lining the hole with a mix of sand, compost, and pine-bark mulch, as directed by the nurseryman. In a casual tone, Cobb said that I should have used one hundred per cent

peat moss instead. He added that everyone knows peat moss is best and whacked his ribbons again. When I made no response, he said an even better idea would be to leave my plant in the pot and put it in his greenhouse. I could then plant another pine tree in the hole I had dug. Cobb said it was silly to plant a *Camellia japonica* outside, especially one with white blossoms. If the freeze or the squirrels didn't get the blossoms, then trash falling from the trees above would ruin them.

I lowered the plant into the hole then began packing soil mix around it. When I finished, Cobb was shaking his head as if I had just buried a loved one. If I was determined to have a *Camellia japonica* in my yard, he said, then I should have bought a *sasanqua* and grafted a *japonica* scion onto it from one of his plants that had won at a show in the past. If I had joined the camellia society then I would know that's the way to win.

I had always suspected that Cobb kept things from me as a way of forcing me to join the camellia society. As far as I could tell, the camellia society was just a mutual admiration group. Every year they had big shows and gave each other ribbons, silver cups, and bowls. Cobb had his awards on display in a cabinet in his dining room, and everytime we went over there for dinner, I had to sit all through the meal staring at them.

Cobb didn't mind visitors to his green-

house. Sometimes, when I asked about a technical matter, like grafting, he would get sort of cagey. He showed me a thick book once, a nomenclature book, he called it. If I wanted to know the characteristics of the hundreds of different plants, which a grower should know before grafting anything, then I would be well advised to buy one of these books. All the dope's in here, he said, leaving me to guess what he was talking about.

These visits to his greenhouse made me feel as if I had bitten off more than I could chew. I began to wonder why I had not been satisfied with my pine tree. I had ventured into the unknown, gambling on a plant that seemed to be as unpredictable as a young horse that had never won a race, yet somehow it seemed like fun. I was betting on myself and my plant, both long shots, against heavy odds.

In September, Cobb offered to take me to the first meeting of the year of the Fort Worth Camellia Society, and I decided I had better go. While there, I met some very nice people, not a Paul Pry or a know-it-all in the bunch. No one asked me why I had come. No one offered me any advice about anything.

During the program part of the meeting, a guest from Dallas explained fertilizing so that even I could understand. It was really a demonstration of how *not* to fertilize.

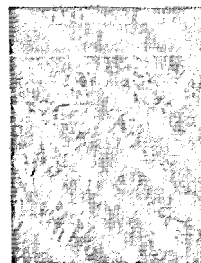
After the program speaker sat down,

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Cobb got up and offered to inform the meeting about a new wrinkle he had worked out on gibbing. The presiding officer shut him off by saying that gibbing was the subject of the next program and his comments would be welcome at that time. Everyone laughed.

I won a door prize, a bag of cotton seed meal, which I had just learned was the best fertilizer to use. Then everyone stood around and talked for a while, enjoying coffee, fruit juice, cookies, and cake. The people were so friendly and the desserts so outstanding that I decided to join.

At the October meeting, the program speaker brought one of his own plants for the gibbing demonstration. He showed how to remove a growth bud next to a flower bud then how to put a drop of gibberillic acid in the hole with a hypodermic needle. He said that the acid was a hormone that would stimulate the bud to produce a larger than normal blossom in about six weeks.

Subsequent meetings took up pruning, grafting, and plant diseases and insects. Cobb generously offered his opinion about each program speaker's recommendations. Others join in, making the discussions lively and confusing. everyone seemed to have a slightly different slant on how to do everything.

The January meeting took up the annual show to be held in mid-February at the Fort Worth Botanic Garden Center. Novices like me were urged to compete. A special table would be set aside for members who had never won a ribbon before.

The show chairman made it clear that all members were expected to pitch in to make the show a success, so I volunteered to help. We set up tables on Saturday morning, then everyone came back at seven on Sunday morning as the growers began coming in with their styrofoam boxes.

Cobb had commandeered a whole table for himself in a crowded corridor where he was busy filling out tags for his blooms and filling cups with water to put them in. All of his blooms looked gibbed, they were so big. When a shortage of medium-sized cups developed, Cobb complained loudly that someone had helped themselves to his hidden supply of that particular size. No one listened to him.

The blooms were placed on tables in alphabetical order and by size: extra large, large, medium, and miniature, with the *japonica* blooms being separated from the *reticulatas*. I found the novice table at the end of the display and set my bloom down among blooms of every size and type. The competition looked impressive, for novices. Although I thought my flower was well formed, I hadn't gibbed it so it wasn't all that big.

The judges worked in teams of three with two clerks to handle the ribbons and staple the proper color onto the tag. I was teamed up with a young lady who had worked before as a clerk. The judges took their work very seriously, bending over each table like doting grandparents over a cradle. Their ratings surprised me once in a while, and I began to hope that I might win a third place ribbon, at least. But sometimes the judges marked a big "X" on a tag. If that should happen to my flower, I would never get over it.

Finally, the judges came to the novice table. They leaned over my flower for a long time, twisting their heads and squinting. Then they whispered. When one of the judges picked up my tag to mark it, I couldn't bear to look. After they passed on, my teammate picked up the tag and began waving it under my nose, laughing and saying that I had won a blue ribbon. I couldn't believe it. But, there it was — a big check mark in the number one square.

All through the show that afternoon, I hovered near my flower in case any of my friends showed up in the line of spectators. None did. Then the morning after the show I made a plastic covering for my blue ribbon and went outside to hang it on my plant.

Just as I finished, Cobb came around the corner of his greenhouse with a pair of stem-cutters in his hand rather than the usual broken pot. He walked up to my plant, looked at the plastic tag, and without turning around, said, "I suppose you don't mind if I clip a couple of scions, do you?"

YEARBOOKS: Excellent set from 1948-1981, \$175.00 plus \$25.00 postage/handling. G. G. Gerbing "Camellias" 1945 & 1950 editions, \$40.00 each plus \$3.00 each postage/handling. Mrs. Roma Horton, 901 Hillcrest St., Quincy, FL 32351.

Book Reviews

By MILTON H. BROWN

Bringing Birds Into the Backyard Garden is Easy With New Book From Ortho

The splendor of an outdoor garden can be enhanced by the presence of colorful birds of all shapes and sizes. A new Ortho book, "How to Attract Birds," is now available from Ortho Information Services to help bring life, color and music to your backyard through the natural beauty of birds.

An informative and interesting departure from its traditional series of gardening titles, Ortho's "How to Attract Birds" offers expert advice on making a garden an attractive place for birds to live or visit for food and water.

Author Michael McKinley provides information about supplying birds with an attractive environment. Charts, diagrams and dramatic color photographs depict the most effective methods to make a backyard a haven for our feathered friends — from robins and swallows to bluebirds and hummingbirds.

Most people do not realize that they must meet the needs of the birds in their region in order to attract them into their garden areas. Ortho's new book provides information about which plants are favorites of particular birds, the type of food preferred by different species, as well as how to make it easy for birds to gain access to water for drinking or bathing.

"How to Attract Birds" outlines a number of unique projects available for building birdhouses, birdbaths or nests. Explicit, but simple and easy-to-follow instructions are included. There is also information about protecting birds from nuisance birds and animals, helping at nesting time, and even training them to eat from your hand.

"How to Attract Birds" is one of seven new titles on the Spring 1983 Ortho list. There are now 49 titles in the Ortho Information Service library. The new book retails for \$5.95 and is available nationally at major book chains, garden centers, home centers and wherever the complete line of Ortho products is sold.

BOOK REVIEWS

BETTY HOTCHKISS

GARDENING IN CONTAINERS; written and published by Ortho Books; 96 pages.

This 11 x 8½ paperback book covers most aspects of container gardening. It emphasizes the flexibility of container plants for all gardeners. Especially for small gardens and tight spaces, containers let you garden where you never could before. *Gardening In Containers* is full of information on how to select plants, when and how to plant them, and how to care for them. It also discusses how to build, buy, and maintain containers for a variety of settings.

This is filled with beautiful photographs or illustrations on every page. Camellia enthusiasts will especially enjoy the cover page for the first chapter showing a large *C. japonica* in full bloom growing in a half-barrel outside a doorway. *Gardening In Containers* is available in fine bookstores everywhere for \$5.95.

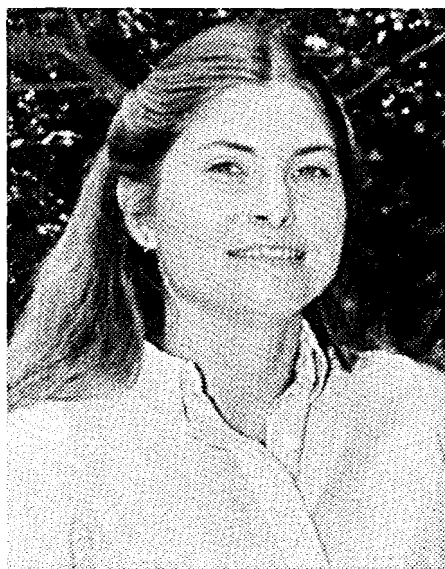
ALL ABOUT ROSES; written and published by Ortho Books; 96 pages.

Everything you need to know about raising roses is here, from selecting the right variety to pruning and protecting plants from pests. *All About Roses* covers both heritage roses, old varieties that have been garden favorites for decades, and the very latest miniatures and hybrid teas.

An encyclopedia of over 250 varieties contains the information you need to help you decide which of the available varieties are right for your garden. Harold S. Goldstein, Executive Director of The American Rose Society, enthusiastically endorses the book as one of the best and most complete of its kind being sold in the U. S. today.

This 11 x 8½ paperback is available for \$5.95 from fine bookstores.

SOUPS AND STEWS; written and published by Ortho Books; 96 pages; available at fine bookstores everywhere.



Our New Horticulturist, Betty Hotchkiss who "came aboard" on October 15, 1983. (Photo by C. Wilton Walton, courtesy of The Fort Valley Leader-Tribune.)

Original recipes for delicious soups and stews of all types are included in this book. Full-meal soups, chilled soups for hot weather, meaty stews, and seafood stews are all included. Also included are special sections on soup stocks, breads, crackers, and garnishes. This beautifully photographed paperback book is a must for every cookbook collection.

There are now 51 titles in the Ortho library of gardening, do-it-yourself and cooking books. Ortho books are available at major book stores, garden centers, hardware stores, home centers and other retail outlets where Ortho products are sold.

ORTHO'S COMPLETE GUIDE TO SUCCESSFUL GARDENING, published by Chevron Chemical Company, San Francisco, CA, 1983; 504 pp.

Never before has ORTHO Books spent so much time, effort and expense to bring out a new garden-

ing book. But this one is worth it. It's a big, exciting book with a big future. A book you will enjoy for years to come.

An Extraordinary Book. Years in the making, the book is a culmination of ORTHO's gardening expertise. And with over 500 pages packed with beautiful color photographs and helpful information — including a 100-page encyclopedia with details on selecting more than 1,000 varieties of plants — it will certainly be the best-selling gardening book ever published.

Notable for its breadth and thoroughness, this book contains a wealth of information for the novice or the more experienced home gardener. "Ortho's Complete Guide to Successful Gardening" is the culmination of ten years of publishing horticultural books by Ortho.

This 8½ x 11" hard cover book is filled with beautiful color photographs. The book is divided into 15 sections covering a wide variety of topics including color and design, annuals, shrubs, trees, vegetables, houseplants, and more. Each section is filled with information written in a manner easily understood by those with little gardening experience. Emphasis is placed not only on how to grow different types of plants, but also on how to design a garden with these plants.

The final section of the book is an Encyclopedia Chart listing over 800 flowers, vegetables, shrubs, and trees. Each plant is listed by its common and scientific name, growth habit, flowering habit, climatic requirements, soil type, and cultural requirements. The information in this chart should make it possible for anyone to identify plants suitable for his gardening lifestyle.

This book would be a welcome addition to any gardening enthusiast's library or a wonderful gift to a novice gardener. Address inquiries to Ortho Books, Chevron Chemical Co., Consumer Products Div., 575 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94105.

This new ORTHO book is available from Thomson Publications, P. O. Box 9335, Fresno, CA 93791 for the Introductory Price of \$24.95 until April 1, 1984; the regular retail price is \$29.95. The price includes freight and handling.



Waycross, Georgia held its Thirty-Fourth Annual Camellia Show. It is held mid-week and draws lots of blooms and viewers. Here you see Mrs. Robert Murray, Chairman of the Show; Bill Bazemore, President of the First National Bank, the sponsoring organization along with the Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross; and Mrs. D. A. Cason, Garden Club Council President.



Proud winners at the Honor Court Table are Mrs. L. A. Dillard, local Sweepstakes Award Winner and Mr. & Mrs. O. L. Jacobson, Jacksonville Beach, Florida, the winners of the A.C.S. Sweepstakes Gold Certificate which he is so proudly holding.

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.)

ALABAMA

GREENVILLE, November 5-6, 1983 (7th Annual)
Sponsor: Greenville Camellia Society
Number Blooms Displayed: 916. Attendance: 350.
Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.', Edwin L. Atkins
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Helen Bower Var.', R. A. Sansing
Medium: 'Webb Stanley', H. E. Jernigan, Jr.
Small: 'Little Babe Var.', John M. Davy
Miniature: 'Man Size', Mr. & Mrs. John Geiser

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Jeffares

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Mona Jury Var.', C. C. Crutcher

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

T. E. Lundy

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

E. L. Atkins

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificates:

Tri-Color: Mrs. Don Plummer

Creativity: Mrs. Jim Ryan

Creativity, Tables: Mrs. Rufus Poole

Best Seedling: C. C. Crutcher

Best White: 'Charlie Bettes', James A. Newell

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Two.

FLORIDA

FORT WALTON BEACH, November 26, 1983 (4th Annual)
Sponsor: Fort Walton Camellia Society
Number Blooms Displayed: 750.
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large: 'Carter's Sunburst', G. W. Crawford
Medium: 'Betty Sheffield Pink Var.', Jim Newell
Small: 'Little Babe', John Terry
Miniature: 'Something Beautiful', Edwin L. Atkins

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Miss Tulare', John M. Davy

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Mary Phoebe Taylor', Dr. & Mrs. H. L. Berridge

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Showa-No-Sakae', Mr. & Mrs. George A. Firth

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

John Terry

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Dr. & Mrs. H. L. Berridge

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Four.

TALLAHASSEE, November 26, 1983 (34th Annual)

Sponsor: Tallahassee Men's Camellia Club

Number Blooms Displayed: 505. Attendance: 3,000.

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Rena Swick'

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large: 'Rena Swick Var.', Dr. & Mrs. W. F. Mathis
Medium: 'Margaret Wells', Mrs. R. L. McConnell, Sr.
Small: 'Ave Maria', Col. & Mrs. R. D. Hicks
Miniature: 'Fircone', Col. & Mrs. R. D. Hicks

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Dr. & Mrs. W. F. Mathis

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Julie Var.', Mr. & Mrs. Harold McVey

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Gramling

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Mr. & Mrs. O. L. Jacobson

Best Seedling: 'Pleasant Memories', Dr. Reeves Wells

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

GEORGIA

ALBANY, December 3, 1983 (10th Annual)

Sponsor: Albany Men's Garden Club

Number Blooms Displayed: 500. Attendance: 1,000.

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Valentine Day Var.'

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Best Bloom: 'Show Time', G. Stuart Watson

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Spencer C. Walden, Jr.

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Charlean', Anne and Bob Gramling

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Nanette', Helen Teeter

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Anne and Bob Gramling

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Dr. & Mrs. W. F. Mathis

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

FORT VALLEY, November 12-13, 1983 (11th Annual)

Sponsor: Middle Georgia Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 632.

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Annabelle & Lew Fetterman

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large: 'Tomorrow Var.', Dr. & Mrs. W. F. Mathis

Medium: 'Magic City', Henry Lunsford

Small: 'Miss Lillias', Helen Teeter

C. japonica:

Large: 'Rena Swick', William C. Robertson

Medium: 'Nuccio's Jewel', William C. Robertson

Small: 'Little Babe Var.', Col. & Mrs. R. D. Hicks

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Dr. & Mrs. W. F. Mathis



Southern Belles Kathy Hall and Sharon Wallace greet the visitors to the Massee Lane Semiquincentenary Event. In the background resting after "hectic judging" are A. B. and Elizabeth Cooper of Nashville, TN.

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Debbie', John T. Newsome

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Shishi-Gashira', Eugene Ussery

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Anne and Bob Gramling

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

J. A. Timmerman

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificates:

Tri-Color: Evelyn Adams

Creativity: B. G. Harless

Best White: 'Ivory Tower', Spencer C. Walden

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Five.

VALDOSTA, November 19-20, 1983

Sponsor: Valdosta Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 390.

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Arcadia', E. Hulyn Smith

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Ruffian', Mr. & Mrs. Ivan Mitchell

Medium: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. Ivan Mitchell

Small: 'Pink Perfection', Wally Freshwater

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Gus Menard', John Newsome

Medium: 'Kim McGowan', E. Hulyn Smith

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Dr. & Mrs. W. F. Mathis

Under Glass: 'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.', E. Hulyn Smith

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Mona Jury', Mr. & Mrs. Ivan Mitchell

Under Glass: 'Fallen Angel', John Newsome

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Mr. & Mrs. Gus Dubus

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Dr. & Mrs. W. F. Mathis

Best White, In Open: 'Gus Menard', Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Dubus

Best White, Under Glass: 'Lucy Stewart', E. Hulyn Smith

Best Miniature: 'Tinsie', John Newsome

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

MISSISSIPPI

BROOKHAVEN, December 3-4, 1983 (22nd Annual)

Sponsor: Brookhaven Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 435. Attendance: 280.

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Helen Bower Var.', John L. Rogers

Medium: 'Sakuraba Tsubaki', F. F. Becker, II

Small: 'Lil Schaefer', Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Stone

Miniature: 'Thirty Drops', F. F. Becker, II

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Snowman', Bagby Hall

Medium: 'Harriet Bisbee', F. F. Becker, II

Small: 'Maroon & Gold Var.', F. F. Becker, II

Miniature: 'Hopkins Pink', Richard Carter

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Valentine Day Var.', John L. Rogers

Runner-up: 'Francie L', Bagby Hall

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Mona Jury', F. F. Becker, II

Runner-up: 'Waltz Dream', John L. Rogers

Best White: 'Masterpiece', E. L. Boyce

Best Seedling: #12 — *japonica*, F. F. Becker, II

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

GULFPORT, November 19-20, 1983 (32nd Annual)

Sponsor: Gulfport Area Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 900. Attendance: 750.

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Harold Paige', Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Jeffares

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Mathotiana Supreme', John L. Rogers

Runner-up: 'Helen Bower', Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Crutcher

Medium: 'Funny Face Betty', John L. Rogers

Runner-up: 'Pink Pagoda', William Tillman

Small: 'Little Babe', William Tillman

Runner-up: 'Little Babe Var.', Jim Newell

Miniature: 'Man Size', Mr. & Mrs. John Geiser

Runner-up: 'Little Slam', T. E. Lundy

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Massee Lane', John Terry

Runner-up: 'Mouchang', Jim Newell

C. hybrid:

Large: 'Mona Jury', Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Crutcher

Runner-up: 'Julia', John Terry

Medium: 'Waltz Time', Mr. & Mrs. William F. LaRose

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificates:

Tri-Color: Sally Romero

Creativity: Maureen Bardin

Best Seedling: John Davy

Best Novice Bloom: 'R. L. Wheeler', John Musgrove

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

HATTIESBURG, November 12, 1983

Sponsor: Hattiesburg Area Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 291. Attendance: 3,000.

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Helen Bower', Roy Strong

Medium: 'Alba Plena', John L. Rogers

Miniature-Small: 'Uri Tsubaki', Thomas Perkins, III

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Clark Hubbs', Clyde Copeland

Medium: 'Betty Sheffield Var.', J. P. Craft

Miniature-Small: 'Fircone Var.', Clyde Copeland

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', John L. Rogers

Under Glass: 'Massee Lane', Clyde Copeland

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Waltz Dream', John L. Rogers

Under Glass: 'Charlean', Clyde Copeland

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Our Linda', Roy Strong

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: John L. Rogers

Under Glass: Mr. & Mrs. Clyde Copeland

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: F. F. Becker, II

Under Glass: C. V. Bozeman

Best Seedling: #1608, C. V. Bozeman

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

PENNSYLVANIA

CHADDS FORD, October 27-29, 1983

Sponsor: ACS/Camellia Society of Potomac Valley

Number Blooms Displayed: 248. Attendance: 750.

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Mary Agnes Patin', Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Habel, Jr.

Runner-up: 'Tiffany', Edwin L. Atkins

Small-Medium: 'Nuccio's Jewel', Steve Campbell

Runner-up: 'Ave Maria', G. E. Davis

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Tomorrow Var.', Mr. & Mrs. Clyde Copeland

Runner-up: 'Mathotiana Supreme Var.', Mr. & Mrs. J. K.

Blanchard

Small-Medium: 'Campari', Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Fetterman

Runner-up: 'Feathery Touch', Mr. & Mrs. Clyde Copeland

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Dr. & Mrs. Herbert Racoff

Runner-up: 'Miss Tulare', Jim Grant

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Mona Jury', Paul & C. D. Scheibert

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Mine-No-Yuki', Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Habel, Jr.

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Habel, Jr.

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Mr. & Mrs. Clyde Copeland

Best White: 'Charlie Bettes', Mr. & Mrs. Joe Austin

Best Seedling: #1221, Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Habel, Jr.

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON, November 6, 1983 (1st Annual Magnolia

Plantation & Garden)

Sponsor: Magnolia Gardens & Coastal Carolina Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 454. Attendance: 250.

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

In Open: 'Marie Bracey Var.', Donna & Bill Shepherd

In Open: Donna and Bill Shepherd
Under Glass: Joe Austin
Best Seedling: Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard
Best Novice Bloom: 'Alba Plena', Dr. & Mrs. Henry C. Robertson
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

COLUMBIA, October 22-23, 1983
Sponsor: Mid-Carolina Camellia Society & S. C. State Fair Assn.
Number Blooms Displayed: 365. Attendance: 40,000+.
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica: (In open)
Over 5': 'Mathotiana', Maj. Gen. & Mrs. Harold R. Bauer
Runner-up: 'Drama Girl', Mrs. H. C. Scott
Under 5': 'Harriet Bisbee', Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Dubus
Runner-up: 'Snow Drift', Donna & Bill Shepherd
C. japonica: (Under glass)
Over 5': 'Kick Off', Mr. & Mrs. Lew Fetterman
Runner-up: 'Campari', Mr. & Mrs. Lew Fetterman
Under 5': 'Margaret Davis', C. T. Freeman
Runner-up: 'Harriet Bisbee', Joe Austin
C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Elizabeth Astles', Joe Austin
C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'Charlean Var.', Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Robertson

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker E. Connor
Under Glass: Joe Austin
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:
In Open: G. R. Dubus
Under Glass: J. K. Blanchard
Best White In Open: 'Allie Habel', Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Dubus
Best White Under Glass: 'Nuccio's Gem', Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Robertson

Best Novice: 'Herme', L. C. Brubaker
Best Miniature: 'Mini Pink', Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard
Best Seedling: Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

GREENWOOD, October 29, 1983 (8th Annual)
Sponsor: West Carolina Camellia Society
Number Blooms Displayed: 222. Attendance: 2,600.

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Kick Off', Elliott Brogden
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:
In Open: 'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var.', Mrs. H. C. Scott
Under Glass: 'Mary Agnes Patin', William C. Robertson
C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Forty Niner', William C. Robertson
C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'Anticipation', William C. Robertson
C. sasanqua:
Best Bloom: 'Narumi-gata', Mrs. R. W. Hart
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:
In Open: Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Under Glass: Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Timmerman
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:
In Open: Mrs. H. C. Scott
Under Glass: William C. Robertson
Best Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Best Seedling: Mrs. R. W. Hart
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: One.

TEXAS

BEAUMONT, November 19, 1983 (27th Annual)
Sponsor: Southeast Texas Camellia Society
Number Blooms Displayed: 325. Attendance: 1,250.
Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Dudley P. Boudreaux
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica: (In Open)
Very Large: 'Mathotiana Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. Greg Davis
Large: 'Woodville Red', Dudley Boudreaux
Medium-Large: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Dudley Boudreaux
Small: 'Daisy Eagleson', Roy Clark
Miniature: 'Little Slam', Roland Kringle
C. japonica: (Under Glass)
Large: 'Rena Swick Var.', Tommy Weeks
Medium-Large: 'Nuccio's Gem', Tommy Weeks
Small: 'Tammia', Tommy Weeks
C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Dr. Emil Carroll
C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'Julie', Tommy Weeks

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Dudley P. Boudreaux
Under Glass: Tommy Weeks
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:
In Open: Mr. & Mrs. Gregory Davis
Under Glass: Dr. Emil Carroll
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: One.

HOUSTON, December 3-4, 1983
Sponsor: Houston Camellia Society
Number Blooms Displayed: 585. Attendance: 350+.
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica: (In Open)
Large-Very Large: 'Helen Bower', D. P. Boudreaux
Runner-up: 'Miss Charleston Var.', G. F. Abendroth
Medium: 'Lady Kay', Charles Goolsbee
Runner-up: 'Herme', Dr. Emil Carroll
Small: 'Pink Perfection', Dr. Peter DiSclafani
Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', A. Johnson
C. japonica: (Under Glass)
Large-Very Large: 'Tomorrow Var.', Tommy Weeks
Runner-up: 'Mathotiana Supreme', Dr. Emil Carroll
Medium: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Tommy Weeks
Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield', Tommy Weeks
Small: 'Grace Albritton', G. F. Abendroth
Miniature: 'Man Size', G. F. Abendroth

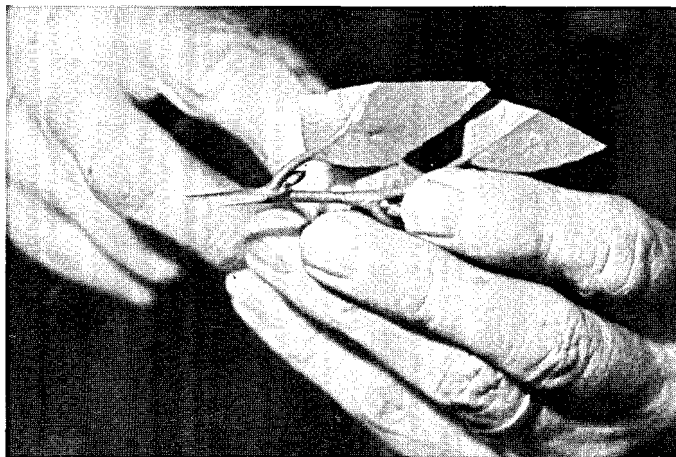
C. reticulata:
In Open: 'Lila Naff', C. O. Zagst
Under Glass: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', W. F. Mann
C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Debbie', Boyd McRee
C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Shishi-Gashira', C. E. Nadeau
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:
In Open: G. F. Abendroth
Under Glass: Tommy Weeks
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:
In Open: G. E. Davis
Under Glass: G. F. Abendroth
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.



The Middle Georgia Camellia Show at Masee Lane saluted the State of Georgia on its 250th Birthday. The Semiquincentenary Commission of Georgia named this show one of its recognized events. (Photo by C. Wilton Walton, courtesy of *The Leader-Tribune*.)



Scion properly prepared for grafting.



The proud winner of Best-in-Show at the Masee Lane Show of The Middle Georgia Camellia Society, November 12, 1983 is Annabelle (Mrs. Lewis) Fetterman of Clinton, NC with a lovely 'Tomorrow Park Hill'. Looking on is Louisiana ACS Director William F. Mann. (Photo by C. Wilton Walton, Courtesy of *The Fort Valley Leader-Tribune*.)

From the Desk of the Executive Secretary/Editor

All of us at Massee Lane hope that each of you had a very meaningful Christmas and festive holiday season. Work continues at a fast pace here as memberships are pouring in as a result of our mail-out. Our Membership Chairman is hoping that each of you will make a decided effort to gain members for 1984. *It takes person to person contacts.*

Horticulturist Arrives

Betty Hotchkiss assumed the duties of the Research Horticulturist for the ACS on October 15th. In the short time she has been here, she has turned the garden around in its appearance and has done a yeoman job in making the garden greenhouse a beautiful sight for the Christmas season. She will start hybridizing and other such research during the months ahead. She is contacting some of the people on the Research Advisory Committee for ideas and suggestions. We are making arrangements with Fort Valley State College whereby she and the Executive Secretary will teach or assist in the teaching of an Ornamental Horticulture class. In exchange, the college will permit us to use one of their laboratories since we have no laboratory and no laboratory equipment.

Share In A Horticulturist

Now that 1984 is on its way, we hope that we will continue to get even more financial support for our horticulturist than we did prior to having one "on board." We hope you have sent in your Dime-A-Day contributions for 1983 or that you will soon do so.

Open House

On December 18th we had open house at Massee Lane for the public. The girls on the staff at Massee Lane all worked hard to decorate the headquarters building in the true colonial style. Despite a cold rain, we had a rather steady flow of visitors that Sunday afternoon.

Sustaining And Corporate Members

Many of you have been kind enough to assist the Society by becoming Sustain-

ing, Joint Sustaining or Corporate members. Due to the heavy work load at the moment and the holiday season, we do not have our lists up-to-date. We shall list all such members in our May issue.

Life And Patron Members

Since the last issue we gained one Patron member, Neal Hart of Hart Farms, Marshallville, Georgia. Since the last issue we also received the following as Life Members: J. J. Armstrong, Belmont, N.C.; Mrs. C. E. Turner, Columbus, Ga.; Janet W. Freund, Highland Park, Il.; Dr. Howard W. Ramsey, Gainesville, Fl.; H. W. Oliver, Menlo Park, Ca.; Mr. & Mrs. Elton E. Staples, Winter Park, Fl.; Mrs. Charles F. Urquhart, Jr., Courtland, Va.

Gibberellic Acid

We are working to obtain a license permitting us to make available *legal* gibberellic acid for the 1984-1985

blooming season. There is much correspondence between us and a chemical company, the EPA and our Senator, Sam Nunn of nearby Perry. We will keep you all informed of this which we feel certain will come about after months of tedious correspondence.

—ACS—

HOW TO IDENTIFY FLOWERING PLANT FAMILIES by John Philip Baumgardt; published by Timber Press, Portland, Oregon; 1982; \$22.95.

This 269-page paperback is sponsored by the Rare Plant Group of the Garden Club of America. This group recognized the need for a flowering plant family identification book and encouraged Dr. Baumgardt to undertake the writing of it. The reader of this book will be led through an analysis of flower structure, floral diagrams, and floral formulae to enable him or her to place a plant in its correct familial relationship. The basic techniques of flower analysis, flower diagrams, and flower formulae, as presented here apply to flowering plants around the globe. The majority of this book contains a description of individual plant families accompanied by diagrams.

The purpose of the field guide is to help the layman and amateur understand the relationship of flowering plant families and how many of the plants found in field and garden fit into these families. Suitable for students, this book has been recommended for use in garden club workshops and study-groups devoted to plant families. Any serious plant lover should find this a practical guide for identification.



Head Table Cooks are seen here selling *Head Table Cooks* in the popular Gayfers store in the mall in Panama City, Florida. The table was tastefully done, with a bouquet of camellias as on the book's cover along with tasty bits to taste. Other camellia items are also seen in the table decorations. This proved a very successful event with lots of cookbooks sold. Thanks a lot, ladies. Here you see Jean Comber, Peggy McConnell, Harriet Hentz and Margaret Wells. Note the *Head Table Cook* aprons, too. (Photo furnished by ladies involved.)

What are Copper Enamels?

The History The making of small hand painted enamel boxes was developed in Staffordshire during the 18th century - Staffordshire being the centre of the necessary metalworking and ceramic skills. They were originally intended as a substitute for the lavish and expensive gold enamels that were then being produced on the Continent. Many different items were produced - including snuff and patch boxes of many sizes and shapes, wine labels and coasters, bowls, candlesticks, bodkin cases, bonbonniers, etuis, etc. The industry ceased in 1840 due to the Industrial Revolution in England which made it impossible to compete with the larger commercial industries that were then developing - and to the Napoleonic Wars which disrupted the trade between England and the Continent. The enamels from this period are now widely sought after, hard to find and very expensive.

The Process The processes used today vary very little from those of the 18th century. There are two separate and different skills used in the manufacture of enamels. The metalwork side involves the pressing of thin sheet copper - used for its malleability and cost - into lids and bases. These lids and bases are first prepared for the enamel by cleaning and treating in acid. Two coats of enamel are applied and separately fired in a muffled kiln to around 800°C under the strictest control, until a brilliant shiny surface has developed. When completed the enamelled base and lid are joined together with a special adhesive by a gold plated bezel or mount. This bezel or mount is made from brass - the two separate rings are first formed then soldered together via a hinge and finally cleaned, polished and electro gold plated. The ceramic side involved the manufacture and application of the enamel itself. This enamel is made from glass frits which are then ground in cylinders together with the colouring oxides and the necessary suspension agents. The outline transfer of each particular pattern is applied and fired. This transfer provides the outline for the many various colours to be painted in by highly skilled hand painters, which require many different firings. This whole process is basically no different from that used in the 18th century. Indeed the production and application of an outline transfer was perfected by the enamel industry and thereafter used by the pottery industry. The final result is an intriguing masterpiece of skill, craftsmanship and great precision uniting two quite different areas which makes enamels so distinctive and unusual and so popular with collectors who prize the fact that all our enamels carry the backstamp - Staffordshire Enamels.

New Limited Edition Camellia Enamel Box

We have commissioned Staffordshire Enamels of England to do another Limited Edition Enamel Box. This year's edition, limited to only 100, portrays the attractive camellia 'Ville de Nantes' similar in artistic design to our original painting of this flower by the famous Australian painter Paul Jones. The painting had been commissioned several years ago by Mr. and Mrs. L. G. MacDowell of Lakeland, Florida for the ACS.

This Limited Edition box is 1 1/2" in diameter and about 3/4" in depth. The box is a light avocado green with the camellia painted on a white top. Inside the cover are the words "Camellia Japonica 'Ville de Nantes' Originated in France 1897." On the bottom of the box is the Staffordshire logo and the words "American Camellia Society, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA."

We have been able to hold the price to our first issue in 1982. Fine shops throughout the country are selling similar size enamel boxes from \$72.00 to

more than \$100.00.

Our price, on a first-come-first-served basis, is only \$55.00 plus \$3.00 postage and handling. Georgia residents please add \$2.20 to cover the 4% sales tax. Send your orders to Enamel Box, American Camellia Society, P. O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030.



Something New Added

The Dallas, Texas Camellia Society has announced a special award for the best specimen bloom hybridized from the yellow Camellia Chrysantha. Carol Greenberg, President, stated the award was established in the memory of Imogene Fitzgerald through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Waller C. Boedeker.

President Greenberg stated that until 1994, the Imogene Fitzgerald award, which will be made at the Annual Camellia Show of the Dallas Camellia Society, is designed to stimulate the development of new hybrid camellia flowers. It will be for the best specimen bloom hybridized from the Camellia Chrysantha or which was developed by Frank Pursel of Oakland, California.

In creating this award, the Boedekers said they hoped it would stimulate hybridization and speed up the infusion of the melon, peach, orange, lemon, apricot, etc., hues in camellia blooms.

The *Camellia* Journal

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

Volume 39

Number 1

February, 1984



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 Masee Lane. (Color separations the courtesy of *Georgia Life* magazine. This very informative magazine has this picture on its February 1980 edition.)