

The *Camellia* Journal



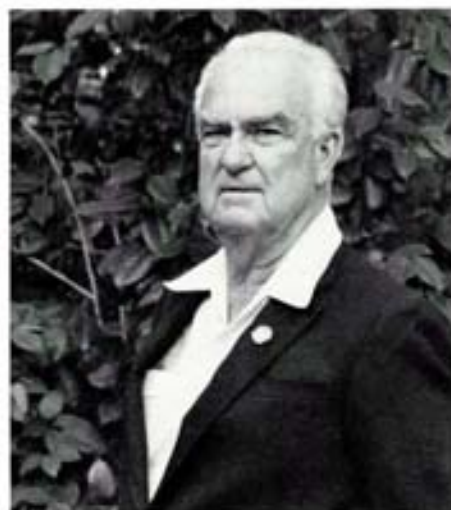
'Blair Brown' — *Camellia reticulata*

ACS Reg. No. 1974

A very large, dark pink, semidouble to peony form *C. reticulata* seedling ('Crimson Robe' x 'Jean Pursel'). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California and propagated by Ray Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi. Available Fall 1986. Named for actress Blair Brown, daughter of Ann and Milton H. Brown.

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
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President's Message



G. F. ("AB") ABENDROTH

Alfus Johnson and the entire Houston Camellia Club are to be commended for the fine job they did as hosts for the Fortieth Anniversary ACS Meeting held in Houston. Every aspect of the meeting was well thought out and beautifully executed. The arrangements were excellent, including the cocktail buffet given in my honor by the Shreveport Camellia Society, for which Evelyn and I are very grateful.

I am very proud to have been involved in the awards that were presented at the meeting. Those honored were:

Fellow: Ken Hallstone
Bronze Plaque: Henry Lunsford
Certificates of
Commendation: Kay Berridge and
Hal Rambath

With our Executive Director, Milton (Brownie) Brown, being in the hospital for open heart surgery, I was quite concerned as to how the various meetings would be conducted and was especially anxious about the Board of Directors Meeting. This concern was soon diminished thanks to two lovely ladies, Betty Hotchkiss and Jean Comber. Betty, our horticulturist at Masee Lane, was tutored by Brownie before he went into the hospital and Jean, who has taken the minutes of every meeting I can re-

member, was there again to give of her time and efforts. With this type leadership, we had a very successful meeting.

From all reports, Brownie is doing fine and he and Ann will be at the Spring Meeting in Norfolk on April 3-6, 1986. Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr. has assured me that he and his camellia friends in the area have great plans for this meeting. Hope to see all of you in Norfolk!

—ACS—

From the Desks of the Pinch-Hitting Editors

We have had more compliments on the November 1985 issue of *The Camellia Journal* than any other in recent times. To the old-timers it brought back memories and provided so much camellia history for the newcomers.

So the four of us, Betty, Frances and two Helens, are not competing, just pinch-hitting for the Editor while he is recuperating from heart surgery. We thank those who have contributed articles or suggestions for this issue.

—ACS—

ACS Receives Grant

On December 12th we were advised by the Institute of Museum Services that our museum and botanical garden has met all of the necessary requirements for a \$1,000.00 grant from the Institute of Museum Services Assessment Program. These funds will be expended for an honorarium for a surveyor, technical assistance, and materials and travel and per diem expenses of the surveyor.

The purpose of this program is to assist small museums and botanical gardens such as ours in carrying out our institute assessments. The grant will enable us to obtain technical assistance in order to evaluate our program and operations by generally accepted professional standards. This should go a long ways in assisting us on improving our display of Boehm porcelain, rare books and other items. It may also be of some assistance in learning how we might obtain funds from private or public corporations and foundations to establish our proposed museum and exhibition building as listed in the 40th Anniversary Campaign brochure.

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The *Camellia* Journal

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

Volume 41

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE *American Camellia Society*

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Highlights of Minutes of the ACS Governing Board and Endowment Fund Board of Directors — Houston, Texas

The American Camellia Society Governing Board met on 16 November 1985 and the Board of Directors of the Endowment Fund met on 14 November.

President G. F. Abendroth served as chairman of the Governing Board. He reminded all State Directors and Officers to prepare written reports before the April meeting to be sent to the President and Executive Director.

A report was read from Ann Brown, Membership Chairman. There was a loss of 183 members in 1985. The committee feels this was due to the severe freezes of the past two years. State Directors contacted delinquent members in each state in 1985 and many members renewed dues at this time.

The convention Chairman, Henry Lunsford, listed the firm dates for future meetings. These can be seen elsewhere in this issue.

A report was read from Dr. Luther Baxter, Chairman of the Research Advisory Committee. He reported that Dr. William Ackerman is continuing his research on cold hardiness at home now that he has retired from the U. S. National Arboretum. Ken Hallstone has had some success with crosses from *Camellia chrysantha*. He also reported that Dr. Clifford Parks is continuing to work with *C. chrysantha* and cold hardiness. Dr. Baxter added that his work had centered around dieback studies and a grafting study involving virus-infected scions. More effort will be centered on flower blight next year.

Lorena McRee, Ways and Means Chairman, encouraged local clubs to order their show prizes from ACS. She called attention to the Ways and Means display at the meeting.

Exhibition and Awards Committee Chairman, Roy Stringfellow, offered the following amendment: "The American Camellia Society Awards, with the exception of the National Hall of Fame, can be given to any camellia variety that fits the requirements of each of the individual awards. If the flower was originated after 1945, however, that variety must have been approved by the Varietal

Registration Committee and thus registered with the A.C.S." After discussion, this amendment was tabled until the next meeting.

Long-Range Planning Committee Chairman, Dr. J. M. Habel, asked Judge Paul Harkey to make a presentation on raising dues to be voted on at the April meeting.

A report was read from Dr. Earl Beatty, Jr., Treasurer, noting a very modest net gain in income over expenses. He encouraged officers and directors to do extra work to increase membership and to obtain advertising in the Journal which will increase income for the society.

The Board of Directors of the Endowment Fund approved a grant of \$500.00 to Dr. Clifford Parks to continue in his research on cold hardiness and hybridization of *Camellia chrysantha*. A grant of \$1000.00 was approved for Dr. William Ackerman to continue his work on cold hardiness. It was noted that since his retirement from the U. S. National Arboretum most of his research has been conducted at his home at some personal expense. The Board also approved a grant of \$1000.00 twice a year to Dr. Luther Baxter at Clemson for continuing work on dieback and emphasis on petal blight. No award for petal blight research was granted this year.

A report was given by Alfus Johnson on the status of the 40TH Anniversary Campaign. He stated that over \$500,000 has been contributed thus far. He encouraged all Directors to continue work and keep the momentum going for this campaign which will continue through 1986. The Directors were asked to contact local clubs and members and encourage their participation.

Betty Hotchkiss, Research Horticulturist, discussed her activities for the past year. Talks and/or slide presentations were given to 7 local societies. Fact sheets on different subjects of camellia culture have been prepared for distribution. Evaluation of cold-damaged varieties was done this spring and summer and will be printed in the Yearbook. She reported on progress with Fort Valley

State College on tissue culture of camellias. She also reported on progress with *C. chrysantha*.

The minutes of the meeting of the Governing Board of ACS and the Board of Directors of the Endowment Fund will be available for anyone to read at the meeting in Norfolk or at any time at Headquarters.



Kay and Ken Hallstone get into the spirit of things at the rodeo in Houston. Ken was presented with the award of Fellow of the American Camellia Society at the Friday night banquet. (Photo by Greg Davis)

Gulf Coast Directors Elected

State Directors and Directors-at-Large for the Gulf Coast Territory were elected last fall and ballots were tabulated October 23, 1985.

Dr. C. David Scheibert of Nashville, TN and Mr. Gregory E. Davis of Houston, TX were elected to the two posts of Directors-at-Large for the territory. State Directors elected or re-elected were:

Alabama: Col. R. D. Hicks, Ozark, AL
Arkansas: Dr. Hilery E. Hanna, El Dorado, AR

Florida: Dr. Asa Barnes, Fernandina Beach, FL

Louisiana: William F. Mann, Shreveport, LA

Mississippi: Thomas Perkins, III, Brookhaven, MS

Tennessee: George N. Griffin, Nashville, TN

Texas: Boyd C. McRee, Conroe, TX

These Directors will take office when the ACS meets in Norfolk, VA April 3, 1986.

Bayou Bend, Broncos and Blue Eyes Crying in the Rain

JAMES H. McCOY,
Fayetteville, NC

Thursday, November 14, a slate grey, Dodge Diplomat skimmed down the freeway around Houston, Texas, at 70 m.p.h. The driver was tense, so tense that his knuckles were white on the steering wheel. He saw above him a big sign that said, "Port of Houston." This *did* shake him up!

"The wrong Houston," he said to himself. "The one I want is an inland city, not a seaport! Awash in oil perhaps, but not in ocean waves!"

Before he could go completely to pieces, he saw his exit, "Fanin Street." He maneuvered over to the right lane and when he reached Fanin Street, peeled off. A few minutes later, he pulled up in front of the Marriott Astrodome, stopped the car and nonchalantly got out. This was me, arriving for the ACS convention.

Things started almost immediately. The show was opened to the public on time, and almost everybody went to see it immediately. One could easily get the impression that the people enjoyed seeing each other as much as, if not more than, the flowers. The quality of the flowers was good, considering that many of them came from long distances. There were 874 blooms exhibited, according to my count. Some, as to be expected, were spectacular. 'Mona Jury Var.,' exhibited by Roy Stringfellow, was possibly the most beautiful non-retic hybrid bloom that I have ever seen. And to think, some still say that 'Mona' cannot equal 'Elsie'! There were other blooms, some on the head table and some not, that merit special mention. Annabelle and Lew Fetterman's 'Tomorrow's Dawn,' which was runner-up to their own bloom of 'Lucy Stewart,' was something that most camellia growers just dream of producing! Another bloom on the head table which stopped many people cold in their tracks was 'Harold Paige,' exhibited by David Rubin. Another was Ed and June Atkins' 'Magic City.' This bloom was outstand-

ing due to its crispness, its rich red color and its uniform variegation. Another bloom which didn't go up but is worthy of comment was Hulyn Smith's 'Miss Rebecca.' This bloom was very similar to one exhibited in Massee Lane last year, which was reported to be non-typical. 'Miss Rebecca' is an Australian introduction, a seedling of 'Purple Gown.' What makes it unique is the incurved form of most of the petals and the very dark red, almost purple, edging on most of the petals.

After viewing the show, people started drifting over to the reception staged by the Shreveport Camellia Society to honor President Ab Abendroth. Some of us had planned to go out looking for a Tex-Mex restaurant to have dinner. After that reception, and the tables loaded with all kinds of finger food and other kinds of food, nobody wanted to go out.

Friday were the trips to the National Space Center and the Bayou Bend Gardens. As we could make only one of these trips, we chose Bayou Bend Gardens. As for the gardens, it began to rain, and most of us did not go out, but stayed in the house that served as visitors welcoming center. The Bayou Bend Gardens tour actually was a tour of the mansion-museum and surrounding gardens that used to belong to a Houston family named Hogg. The guide kept mentioning that Miss Hogg did this and Miss Hogg did that, and the tour was almost over before I realized that she was referring to the legendary Miss Ima Hogg. I felt like going back and starting the tour all over again. On our way back to the Marriott, we passed through what must have been one of Houston's most prestigious residential areas. I believe that if Prince Charles and Princess Di had passed down that street and had observed those mansions, Princess Di would have said to Prince Charles, "Honey, buy me one of these."

That night was the president's recep-



East meets West. Margaret and Charles Goolsbee (President of the Houston Camellia Society) and Kermit Agee of Nacogdoches, TX chat with Mike and Betty Hotchkiss of Fort Valley, GA. (Photo by Greg Davis)

tion and banquet. Captain Don Williams, the astronaut, was the speaker and he proved to be a good speaker as well as an astronaut whom we can be proud of.

Saturday morning was the education program moderated by Boyd McRee, and a slide show of new camellias presented by Hulyn Smith.

Saturday evening was the rodeo; the big event for most of us. We who had never seen a rodeo before were impressed with the riding and roping. Not everyone was pulling for the cowboys however. During one bull riding event, an exceptionally dynamic bull with short nubby horns, bucked his rider off within seconds. Then, instead of running on down the arena, this bull tried his best to gore the downed rider. His horns were not long enough for goring, but he surely did "butt" the daylights out of the unlucky cowboy! Three other cowboys were trying to distract the bull long enough for the "victim" to escape the wrath of the bull.

I heard someone close by yell: "Get him! Get him! Get him!"

I said, "Don't worry, he won't get hurt. Those cowboys will drive the bull away."

"I wasn't talking to the cowboys," she said. "I was talking to the bull."

After the rodeo, there were some couples who unwound by dancing a few minutes to the tune of "Blue Eyes Crying in the Rain." If you think you can't dance and smoke a pipe at the same time, you should have seen Boyd McRee and Lorena.

This reporter left Houston early Sunday morning before the sun came up for the 1,015 mile ride back to North Carolina. This time, Houston traffic didn't bother me a bit!

Hallstone Honored

The designation of FELLOW is bestowed on a person who has been recognized as having made substantial and new contributions to scientific knowledge in the culture, care and knowledge of camellias or in development of out-camellia clones or hybrids or similar advances in camellia culture.

The twentieth member of ACS to receive this prestigious honor is Kenneth C. Hallstone of Lafayette, California. Ken initially started in the field of fragrance with the late Dr. Bob Cutter. Upon Cutter's death, his widow gave Ken all of the plants and crosses and he has carried on since that time. He has some good prospects and some of his seedlings have won awards in California shows. His most recent introduction is 'Scented Sun'.

Ken is also devoting time to hybridizing with the yellow species *C. chrysantha* and with the newly obtained fragrant species *C. yuhsienensis*. He is always most cooperative in sharing his knowledge and plant material with others who will work seriously and earnestly in the field of hybridizing. He has also been most cooperative in writing articles for the *Yearbook* and *Journals*.

Ken serves as the West Coast Co-Chairman of the ACS Research Advisory Committee. He has been a Vice-President of the ACS for the Pacific Coast Territory and has been a Director of the International Camellia Society.

—ACS—

Lunsford Honored

The ACS Board of Directors may award a Bronze Plaque for outstanding contributions to the advancement and welfare of the Society or to the accomplishments of the aims and purposes of the Society. At the 40th Anniversary meeting of The American Camellia Society in Houston in November 1985 the Bronze Plaque Award was made to Henry C. Lunsford, Sr.

This Plaque was awarded to Henry in recognition of the many years he has served actively on the Membership Committee of the ACS and has been one of the more active individuals and certainly one of the few successful members of that Committee on an annual basis in obtain-

ing new members. Henry has just completed his second term as the State Director for Florida. He visits all of the camellia shows within his state and actively maintains the ACS membership booth at the Gainesville Show. He has been responsible in the last 2½ years or so in energizing two communities in Florida to hold camellia shows. They have been successful shows and have done a lot to generate interest in camellias and in the ACS. As a Director of ACS, Henry and Frances, despite physical handicaps, attend ACS meetings on a regular basis. They support financially all Fund Raisings of the Society and Endowment Fund.



"Kay," Mrs. H. L. Berridge of Fort Walton Beach, Florida is seen here receiving the Certificate of Commendation that was awarded to her at the ACS meeting in Houston. Colonel Ed Atkins of nearby Shalimar, Florida was at the Houston meeting and was asked if he would present the Award personally to Mrs. Berridge who could not attend the Houston meeting.

Certificates Of Commendation Awarded To Two In Houston

Mrs. H. L. Berridge

The American Camellia Society awarded the Certificate of Commendation to Mrs. H. L. Berridge of Fort Walton Beach, Florida. The award was made at the banquet concluding the 40th Anniversary Meeting in Houston last November. Kay was unable to attend and the award was accepted for her by Col. Ed Atkins.

Kay is a dedicated member of the Society. She and her husband attend ACS meetings regularly. When given any responsibility, Kay immediately takes charge and handles all details to completion. When ACS had its meeting in Fort Walton some years ago, Kay was the coordinator and presented an excellent program. It was apparent that nothing had been overlooked in her planning and everything was handled to perfection. Kay has served exceptionally well on several ACS committees over the past years.

Mr. Harold C. Rambath

Mr. Harold C. Rambath of Sacramento, California was awarded the Certificate in recognition of his service to the American Camellia Society Endowment Fund. Hal has been on the Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund for many years; is serving on the Finance Committee for the Board of Trustees; and is Chairman of the 1985 Endowment Fund for the Pacific Coast Territory. He has been an asset to the Society in advising The Citizens & Southern Bank as to securities and investments. Hal is a regular attendant at American Camellia Society meetings.

—ACS—

JOHN TOOBY NEW ICS PRESIDENT

We have been informed that H. John Tooby of England has been elected the new President of the International Camellia Society. His office began on January 1, 1986. He succeeds Mrs. Violet Lort-Phillips, the retired President.

There have also been some changes in the Vice President and Directors of ICS in the United States. Thomas Perkins III has been elected Vice President for the USA; Boyd C. McRee has been elected USA Director to replace Thomas Perkins III. The other two Directors for USA who were re-elected are William D. Stewart and Lewis M. Fetterman.

We have not been advised as yet who the ICS Representative will be in the USA. As you know, for the past few years it has been Thomas Perkins III.

Elections Of Directors And Directors-At-Large For Pacific Coast Territory

This fall is the time to elect or reelect State Directors and Directors-at-Large for the Pacific Coast Territory. In accordance with the Bylaws the Vice-President for the Pacific Coast territory, Alfred Gamper, is in charge of the Nominating Committee for each State Director and for the Directors-at-Large. It is important for you to know that you as an ACS member or your local camellia clubs or societies have a right to send in a name or names for nomination for your State Director and Directors-at-Large. The names should be sent in promptly so that the Chairman of the Nominating Committee can send in the names and a one-paragraph description of the candidates for publication in the August issue of *The Camellia Journal*. This means that Chairman Gamper will have the names in to ACS headquarters by June 1, 1986.

This is the opportunity, in accordance with the Bylaws, where everybody in the Society has the right to participate actively in the nomination as well as in the election of their Directors and Directors-at-Large. Send in your proposed names for nomination to Alfred Gamper, 2116 Via Venado, La Canada, CA 91011.

There follows a breakdown of the State Directors and Directors-at-Large and a statement by each as to whether that person can be reelected or is completing a second term and is, therefore, not eligible for reelection.

State Directors

California: Mrs. Charles F. O'Malley, Woodside, is completing a second term and *is not eligible* for reelection. Washington/Oregon: Alton B. Parker, Newberg, OR is completing the unexpired term of F. Cooper Ratliff and *is, therefore, eligible* to be elected.

Directors-At-Large

William D. Stewart, Sacramento, CA is completing his second term and, therefore, *is not eligible* for reelection.

T. R. Kellogg, Modesto, CA is completing his first term and *is, therefore, eligible* to be elected.

Nominating Committees

Vice-President for the Pacific Coast Alfred Gamper and President G. F. Abendroth have named the following members of the Nominating Committees for the 1986 Pacific Coast Territory Election:

California: Haig Ashuckian, 3530 Hamlin Road, Lafayette, CA 94549; William D. Stewart, 912 Roeder Way, Sacramento, CA 95822; Alfred Gamper, 2116 Via Venado, La Canada, CA 91011

Washington/Oregon: Andrew F. Sears,

10145 N. Smith, Portland, OR 97203; William D. Stewart, 912 Roeder Way, Sacramento, CA 95822; Alfred Gamper, 2116 Via Venado, La Canada, CA 91011

Efforts should be made by the Nominating Committee, in accordance with the Bylaws, where possible to obtain at least two candidates for each office.

Let's have active participation by members of our Society who will elect the people who will be representing the states and the territories of the Pacific Coast Territory.

Members in the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin are eligible to make nominations or be nominated for the two Directors-at-Large. ACS Members in California and Washington/Oregon are eligible to make nominations for State Directorships in their respective states.

—ACS—

New ACS Treasurer Elected

The Treasurer of the American Camellia Society since the death of Marguerite Smith in 1981 has been Dr. Earl Beatty, Jr., Fort Valley, Georgia. Earl has now retired from the practice of dentistry and is spending much of the year in Florida. He asked that his letter of resignation be accepted as of December 4, 1985 so that the Board of Directors would have an opportunity to name a new Treasurer at the Fall meeting in Houston. Earl had taken an active part in the financial aspects of the Society and especially with the demanding job of drawing up a workable budget each year.

On November 16 the Board of Directors accepted the resignation of Dr. Beatty and elected W. C. Wyatt, Jr. of Fort Valley to be the next Treasurer of ACS. W. C., a physics professor, has retired from the faculty of Middle Georgia College and is now teaching at a private academy. He also prepares tax returns for customers of the well-known H. & R. Block Company and teaches courses in return preparation for Block.

W. C. has been on the ACS Finance Committee for several years and has at-

tended all of the meetings of that committee. He has also been appointed the new Chairman of the Finance Committee. W. C. was the member of the committee who suggested having corporate and sustaining memberships. The suggestion was immediately adopted and implemented. It is nice having someone in the area who can serve as Treasurer and be of benefit to the Society.

—ACS—

Board of Directors Of ACS Endowment Fund Elected

The Governing Board of the American Camellia Society elected the Board of Directors for the Endowment Fund for the Class of 1988 in Houston. Those elected are Carl M. Allen, Jr., William F. Mann, Dr. Herbert Racoff, Dr. C. David Scheibert, Douglas Deane Hall, H. C. Rambath, Roy C. Stringfellow, and Al Gamper.

Also elected were Dr. Emil Carroll and Dr. Asa Barnes to fill vacancies in the Class of 1987.

The Truth, The Whole Truth About Fertilizers*

At the recent ACS meeting in Houston, a symposium was held on fertilization of camellias featuring a distinguished panel of camellia experts from across the country. Many ideas on camellia fertilization were presented. It was apparent that there are almost as many ideas on fertilization as there are camellia growers. Some of the ideas discussed at this symposium are presented below.

Soil Consideration

It is impossible to discuss fertilization of camellias without considering the soil medium in which they are to be planted. The soil requirements for camellias may be summarized as being high in organic matter, retaining moisture, and possessing excellent drainage characteristics. Soils from one growing area of the country vary greatly from another and must be considered when adapting fertilization practices.

Planting

Fertilization of container grown camellias will vary greatly from those planted in the ground. Camellias planted in the ground obtain many nutrients from the soil, while container grown camellias are dependent on what is applied by the grower. Fertilization of container camellias will also depend on the soil mixture used. Whether camellias are grown outdoors or in a protected environment will also affect fertilization practices. Camellias grown in a protected environment may be fertilized year-round, while fertilization (especially nitrogen) should be withheld after June on camellias grown out-of-doors to allow plants to become dormant.

pH

The ideal pH for most camellias is 6.0-6.5, just slightly acid. The pH of commonly used soil additives is shown in Table 1. An attempt should be made to idealize this when soil mixtures are prepared and again after the mix has aged. Soil sulfur or peat moss may be added to

lower the pH. Acid soils are best corrected by adding dolomitic limestone. pH control is essential for proper utilization of fertilizers. (See Table 2). Inexpensive pH meters that you stick in the ground are not very accurate. It is better to have a soil sample analyzed by your county extension agent.

Organic vs. Inorganic

The two basic forms of fertilizer available are organic and inorganic. Both types are applicable to camellia culture and have advantages and disadvantages. Organic fertilizers are bulky, usually low in mineral value, and variable in analysis. (See Table 3). Inorganic (chemical fertilizers) are available as well balanced blends in an infinite range of concentrations. Organic fertilizers are slower to react and are temperature dependent. However, organic fertilizers are safer to use than chemical fertilizers, seldom causing burn or salt build-up due to their lower mineral analysis. Chemical fertilizers are quicker to react, but are also quickly leached from the root zone and must be replaced more often.

Fertilization Schedules

For outdoor plantings, apply fertilizer

on top of the soil or mulch in a doughnut shape about halfway between the trunk and the dripline and extending out 6-12 inches beyond the dripline. Water into the soil well. Two or three major feedings are used — early spring before new growth begins, about 2-3 months later, and again 2-3 months later. The third feeding may be omitted or should be a fertilizer low in nitrogen.

For container grown plants fertilization will vary much more. Many growers fertilize on a monthly basis. However, the same basic schedule as above may be followed with success for container grown plants also. Fertilizer is applied to the top of the soil and is often mixed with water and applied as a liquid feeding.

Conclusion

Fertilization of camellias may be as simple or as complicated as you allow it to become. One recommendation from the panel "If something's not broke — don't fix it." If your fertilization program has been successful for you, why change?

Fertilizer Conversions

Fertilizer recommendations, still often expressed in pounds per acre, are sometimes of little use to the home gardener. The chart below will help you convert volume into smaller units when figuring how much fertilizer you need.

TABLE 1.
Typical Analysis For Organic Soil Amendments

Organic Amendment	pH	Recommendation Per Acre	Conversion	
			Per 1,000 sq. ft.	Per 100 sq. ft.
Sphagnum peat moss	3.2-4.5			
Hypnum peat moss	4.4-6.7			
Reed and sedge peat	4.5-7.0	200 lbs.	4½ lbs.	8 ozs.
Woody peat	3.6-5.5	400 lbs.	9½ lbs.	15 ozs.
Sawdust	3.8-8.0	600 lbs.	14 lbs.	1½ lbs.
Ground bark	4.0-8.0	800 lbs.	18½ lbs.	1¾ lbs.
Compost	4.0-8.0	1,000 lbs.	23½ lbs.	2½ lbs.
Leaf mold	4.0-7.0	2,000 lbs.	46½ lbs.	4½ lbs.

TABLE 2.
Soil Acidity

Pounds per 100 square feet to raise soil pH one unit			Hydrated Limestone	
Ground Limestone			Heavy soil	Light soil
Present pH	Heavy soil	Light soil		
4-5	20	10	15	7½
5-6	10	5	7½	3¾
Pounds per 100 square feet to lower soil pH one unit			Iron Sulphate	
Dusting Sulfur			Heavy soil	Light soil
Heavy soil	Light soil			
7	½		5	2½
Aluminum Sulphate				
Heavy soil	Light soil			
4	2			

* This was the title of ACS symposium held in Houston Nov. 13-16, 1985.

TABLE 3.
Average Analysis Of Fertilizers And How To Use Them

		Phosphoric		Availability	Acidity	Limestone to	AMOUNT TO APPLY		
	Nitrogen	acid	Potash	to Plants	reaction	neutralize	To 100 sq. ft.	To 3 bu.	To 5 or 6 in.
Organic:	(%)	(%)	(%)		on soil	100 lbs.	of ground	potting soil	flower pot
						(lbs.)	(lbs.)		(tsp.)
Dried Blood	8-14	...	...	Fairly quick	Very acid	23	4	3" potful	1
Activated Sludge	4-6	2½-4	...	Fairly quick	Acid	12	4-6	3" potful	1
Animal tankage	5-10	3-30	...	Fairly quick	Neutral		5	3" potful	1
Bonemeal, raw	3-4	20-25	...	Very slow	Alkaline		3-5	3" potful	1
Bonemeal, steamed ..	1½-2½	23-32	...	Slow	Alkaline		3-5	3" potful	1
Castor Pomace	4-7	1-2	1-1½	Slow	Acid	5	5	3" potful	1
Cottonseed meal	6-8	2-3	1½-2	Slow	Acid	10	4	3" potful	1
Tobacco stems	1½-3	...	4-9	Slow	Alkaline, variable		1" layer	3" potful	1
Wood Ashes	...	1½-2½	1-8	Fairly quick			3-5	3" potful	1
Inorganic:									
Ammonium nitrate ..	35	...	...	Quick	Acid	63	½	3 tablespoons	¼
Nitrate of Soda	16	...	...	Very quick	Alkaline		1	2" potful	½
Potash, muriate	...	...	48-50	Quick	Neutral		½	3 tablespoons	¼
Potash, sulphate	...	...	48-52	Quick	Neutral		½	3 tablespoons	¼
Phosphate, rock	...	25-35	...	Very slow	Alkaline		6-8	4" potful	2
Superphosphate	...	15-21	...	Slow	Neutral		3-5	3" potful	1½
Superphosphate, double	...	32	...	Slow	Neutral		2	2" potful	1
Sulphate of Ammonia ..	20-5	...	...	Quick	Very acid	112	1	2" potful	½
Urea	46	...	...	Fairly quick	Acid	83	½	3 tablespoons	¼
Complete fertilizer ..	5	10	5	Fairly quick	Neutral		3	3" potful	1

TABLE 4.
How To Dilute Liquid Fertilizer and Manures

<i>Material</i>	<i>Amount to 2 gals. of water</i>
Sulphate of Ammonia	1 oz.
Nitrate of Soda	1 oz.
Muriate of Potash	½ oz.
Sulphate of Potash	½ oz.
Complete fertilizer 5-10-5	1½ oz.
Starter complete fertilizer (15-30-15)	½ oz.
Manure, barnyard	½ to ¾ bu. to 50 gals.
Manure, sheep or poultry	¼ to ½ bu. to 50 gals.

Apply any of above at rate of 1 cupful to a 5 or 6 inch flower pot, or 30 gallons per 100 square feet or 100 feet of row. Water in. In transplanting use 1 pint to 1 quart in each planting hole.



The distinguished panel of experts on fertilization from the Houston meeting. Seated (l. to r.): Gene Snooks, Hulyn Smith, Ed Atkins. Standing (l. to r.): Dr. Luther W. Baxter, Jr., Boyd McRee (Moderator), Gene King, James Blake. (Photo by Greg Davis)

Pruning Pointers

BETTY HOTCHKISS

Pruning of camellias is best done soon after blooming in late winter or early spring before new vegetative growth begins. Here are a few pointers to consider before beginning to prune:

- 1) Each individual plant should be examined before pruning to determine its needs. There are exceptions to all pruning practices.
- 2) A pocket knife, pruning shears, and a small pruning saw — all sharp and in good condition — are essential tools. Wash or dip tools in a mixture of Clorox® and water (1:9) or benomyl and water (1 Tbsp./1 gal.) between cuts to prevent spread of disease.
- 3) To prune properly, make the cut next to the trunk or back to a bud, branch, or crotch — do not leave stubs. Remove weak twigs that have only one weak terminal bud and no lateral shoot buds. As a general rule, cut out branches that tend to grow inward for they will be shaded out in later years. Remove all dead and dying twigs.
- 4) Prune to open up the plant to let in light and air. This will help to eliminate scale. It also allows for more efficient spray coverage.
- 5) Drastic pruning may be necessary to restore an old camellia to vigorous growth or to reduce it to a size that can be managed. To prune an old camellia, cut back each branch to a vigorous shoot, leaving it to grow. If no good shoots can be found, remove a large portion of the poor branches and wait to see which parts will put out new growth. Then shape the plant.
- 6) Pruning camellias can benefit both the plant and the flowers. The best blooms are usually produced on vigorous plants. Prune to structure your camellia the way you want it to grow. Don't be timid when pruning camellias — they can take a lot of pruning.

CAMELLIA CANCKER INFECTED TISSUE AND *GLOMERELLA CINGULATA* AS VIEWED WITH SEM.

V. Ravichandran and L. W. Baxter, Jr.

The scanning electron microscope (SEM) extends our vision beyond the ordinary light microscope by approximately 100 fold. In studies on camellia dieback, canker, twig blight and graft failure, all caused by the fungus, *Glomerella cingulata*, it is difficult to show detail of this fungal plant pathogen. With the aid of the SEM, both the sexual stage and the asexual stage are seen in considerable detail. Figures 1 and 2 show the sexual stage, the ascospore stage of this fungus. In Figure 1, notice the large cavity which is the interior of the *perithecium*, a flask-shaped structure in which the asci (the sac-like structure which surrounds ascospores, usually

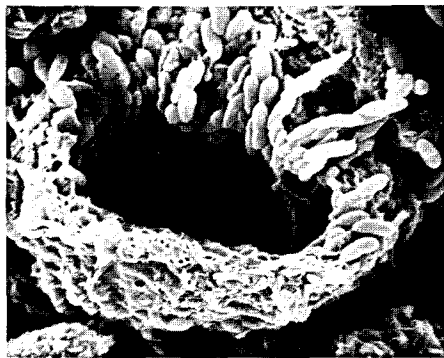


FIGURE 1. Perithecial cavity with ascospores showing on the far side; perithecial wall showing on near side. Magnification 800X. Fungus: *Glomerella cingulata*.



FIGURE 2. Enlarged portion of a section of Fig. 1; shows ascospore in greater magnification, 1000X. Fungus: *Glomerella cingulata*.

eight in number) are formed. The tissue near the bottom of Figure 1 is part of the wall of the perithecium and on the top side, ascospores are seen all along the perithecial wall but apparently the ascus walls were destroyed during preparation of the material for scanning and photographing with the SEM. Figure 2 is an enlargement of a portion of Figure 1, showing the ascospores in more detail. It is the ascospore that permits variability to occur as a result of hybridization. Figure 3 shows two ascospores on the right and a single conidium (the asexual or non-sexual stage) to the upper left. Notice the difference in shape, the ascospores having a slight constriction near the middle, and they are not quite as blunt on the ends or as ornamented on the surface as is

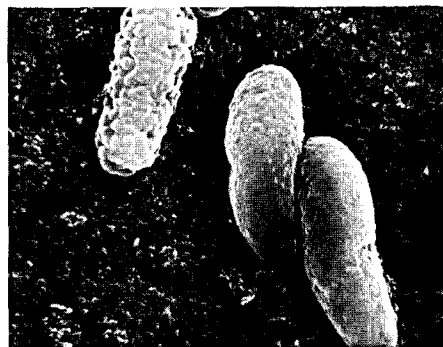


FIGURE 3. Two enlarged ascospores (sexual spores) on the right (note constriction near middle), (non-sexual spore) in upper left; note ornamentation on surface. Magnification, 2000X. Fungus: *Glomerella cingulata*

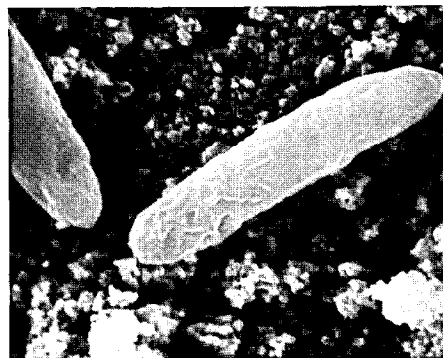


FIGURE 4. Single conidium (portion of a second conidium,) (non-sexual spore) highly magnified. Magnification 4000X. Fungus: *Glomerella cingulata*.

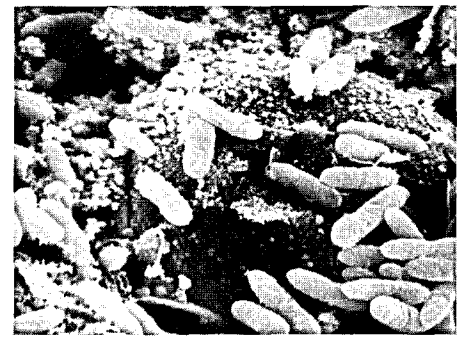


FIGURE 5. A view of several conidia (non-sexual spores). Magnification 800X. Fungus: *Glomerella cingulata*.



FIGURE 5A. Setae of the asexual stage of *Glomerella cingulata*. The long black spines are the setae. Note size of setae compared to conidia (non-sexual stage); the form generic name of the non-sexual stage of *G. cingulata* is *Colletotrichum*. Magnification 400X; Fungus non-sexual stage of *G. cingulata*.

the single conidium. Not all conidia are so ornamented. Figure 4 shows another highly magnified picture of another conidium (conidia, plural). Figure 5 shows a number of conidia. The asexual stage of *Glomerella cingulata* is assigned to the form genus *Colletotrichum* because of setae (seta, singular) which are really short, black, unbranched bristles that occur in association with its asexual fruiting body, the acervulus (Figure 5A). In the acervulus are formed thousands of conidia, a few of which are shown in Figures 4 and 5. A strand of fungal mycelium is shown in Figure 6 which originated from either an ascospore or a conidium. Both types of spores are infective. Conidia, derived from either a single ascospore or a single conidium, cause typical cankers on susceptibles (susceptible camellias, usually seedlings of *C. sasanqua*) within three to four months. A break of the terminal part of the germ tube (Figure 6) is shown in the upper right corner. That portion on the end of the germ tube, as well as the small projection at the lower left, are appressoria. The function of an appressorium is to adhere to the camellia

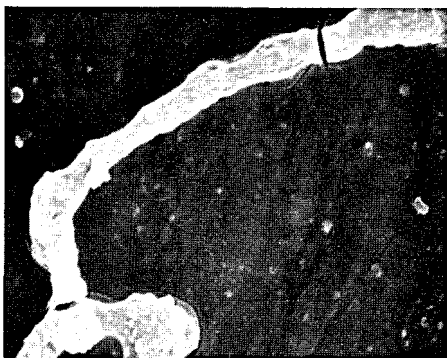


FIGURE 6. The germ tube of either a conidium or an ascospore, with two appressoria, one at top right and one at lower left (the short protuberance). Magnification 2000X. Fungus: *Glomerella cingulata*.

plant tissue surface so that a small germ tube peg can penetrate the cuticle and/or cell walls at which time penetration is complete. Infection occurs when a pathogen-suscept relationship is established. In other words, penetration of a plant by a fungus, and infection of a plant by a fungus, are two separate things. Penetration does not necessarily lead to infection.

Figure 7 reveals fungal tissue throughout the canker area of stem wood as does Figure 8. Figure 9 reveals camellia vas-

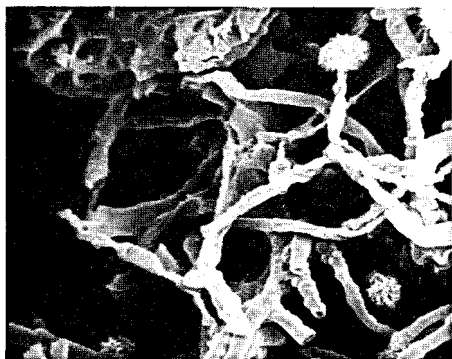


FIGURE 7. Fungal mycelium of *Glomerella cingulata* in camellia tissue. Magnification 400X. Fungus: *Glomerella cingulata*. Plant: *Camellia sasanqua*.

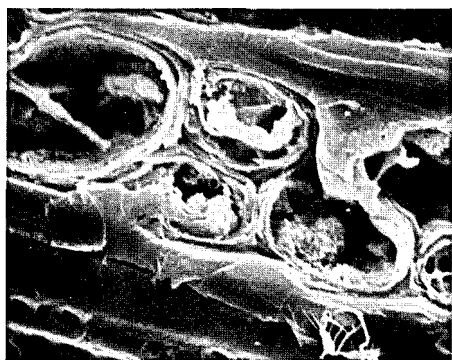


FIGURE 8. Vascular tissue of *Camellia sasanqua* plugged by fungal tissue and/or cellular gel materials, or both. Magnification 1000X. Fungus: *Glomerella cingulata*. Plant: *C. sasanqua*.

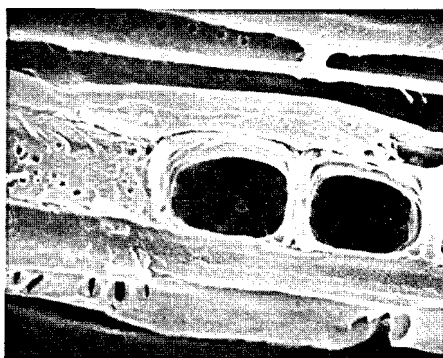


FIGURE 9. Healthy camellia vascular tissue, free of fungal invasion. Compare with Figure 8. Note large, healthy vascular tissue. Magnification: 1000X. Plant: *Camellia sasanqua*.

cular tissue free of invasion by *G. cingulata*. Note particularly the plugged vessels (Figure 8) which reduces water flow. Either the entire cell contents break down to form a gel, or a mat of mycelium forms inside the water-conducting cells that prevents the flow of water.

It is not always possible to find setae (Figure 5A), the black bristles. These can be shown to form within 7 days on non-sterilized, moist banana peel agar inoculated with 3-day-old conidia of *G. cingulata* (Isolate GC484C), and grown in intermittent, fluorescent light at 21 C. Note the size of the conidia (Figure 5A) with the light microscope compared to conidia in Figure 4 photographed with the SEM. The actual size of a spore, whether an ascospore or a conidium, is approximately 4 to 5 microns wide and 15 to 17 microns long. There are 25,400 microns per inch. A single seta may vary from 50 to 100 microns in length.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Picture of setae courtesy of Dr. W. H. Ridings. Appreciation is extended to Drs. O. J. Dickerson and W. M. Epps for suggestions concerning the manuscript.

ACS

Dormant Spray For Early Pest Control

Many times yard and garden problems are noticed too late — long after insects have infested and damaged valuable plantings. But now, in early spring, you can help prevent future outbreaks of pests with a dormant spray program.

A dormant spray is used on a tree or shrub while it is leafless and dormant and in a Camellia or other broadleaf evergreen when dormant — live but not actively growing. This dormant spray is so effective because it kills overwintering insects and diseases before they have a chance to multiply and infest new growth.

In general, dormant sprays are most effective against scale insects, mites, mealy bugs, many types of insect eggs and hibernating caterpillars. The spray kills insects and mites either by suffocation or penetration of the insect's minute breathing tubes. Insect eggs are killed by interference with the exchange of gases through the egg's shells.

Dormant sprays are usually composed of oil, lime-sulfur or a combination of the two. The lime-sulfur spray has fungicidal action which can be used against rose

canker, black spot, mildew, scab and other fungus diseases. Some dormant sprays are a combination insecticide-fungicide that will control both insects and plant diseases.

Certain dormant sprays should only be used on certain trees and shrubs. Always take the time to read the label carefully and follow directions. If you are in doubt about which dormant spray to use or how to use it — consult your local garden center, county agent or state agricultural extension service.

Dormant sprays should be applied before buds swell when the possibility of heavy freeze damage has passed. In most locations this means that spraying should be done in February or March. Spray only when the temperature is between 40° and 80°F, and when a freeze is not expected within the next 24 hours.

Apply on a calm, sunny day so the plants have a chance to dry before night. If using a lime-sulfur spray, take care around buildings since the spray will stain surfaces.

When spraying, cover the plant thoroughly without over-spraying. Exces-

sive deposits of oil may cause damage. Spray all plant parts — twigs, branches, under the leaves and trunk — just to the point of run-off. And for precise application, use spray equipment which gives you proper control over the spray.

According to H. D. Hudson Manufacturing Company — a leading maker of sprayers and dusters — a slide-type trombone sprayer is ideal for dormant spraying. This sprayer, with its high pressure, provides a long-range spray that can reach the tops of 20 foot trees. At the

same time, the trombone sprayer can be adjusted to spray low-growing shrubs and trees. A compressed air sprayer, with a tank capacity from one to four gallons, is also good for the application of dormant sprays to shrubs.

If you are faced with a big job — such as an orchard or many trees — a power sprayer provides the greatest versatility. Power sprayers, either gasoline or electrically driven, can reach high into 25-30 foot trees.

When you finish your early spring

spraying, always thoroughly clean the sprayer — especially after using liquid lime-sulfur. Then it will be ready next time you use it.

A little planning and a dormant spray program will bring you rewards in the warmer months ahead as you enjoy pest-free camellias, trees and other shrubs around your home.

ACS

A Clear Case of Label*

Kris Pearson

How are your camellias labelled? Are the garden centre name tags still hanging on grimly in the centre of the trees? Or have you tied new metal or plastic tags to branches — somewhere? Maybe you printed the name on the stakes as you proudly planted each new camellia. (And maybe the stakes have now been re-used elsewhere). Perhaps the names on some of the tags have faded in the sun . . . and possibly the wires or strings may be embedded deep in bark, making removal impossible. If any of this sounds familiar, you'd better keep reading.

Philip and I have collected about a hundred camellias so far, and until recently they were labelled by many of the ways just described. We had intended — so often — to label them properly. A visit to the late Hugh Taylor's Waikanae garden showed us just how artistically this could be done. Hugh had turned his wood-carving skill to great advantage. The name of each camellia was carved into a block of wood and secured at the base of the tree. The different letter styles and timbergrains made these name plates a unique and beautiful collection. And each was accompanied by glorious blooms.

Although we didn't aspire to such heights of artistry, the practical side of these name plates impressed us. Being set in front of each tree they were easy to find, and easy to read. There was no need

to rustle through the branches to find each name — so no chance of damaging new buds or blooms. And as they were held a few inches clear of the ground, mulches did not obscure the names. We set out to buy some sort of name plate that was durable, large enough to be easily read, and able to be set well clear of the ground. Then we multiplied the cost by the required 100 and got a nasty shock . . . we could buy quite a few new trees for the same money. Enthusiasm waned!

As chance would have it, Philip broke a couple of ribs a few weeks later. Unable to tackle heavy work, but impatient to be doing something useful, he decided to manufacture some suitable name plates at home. Soon he had produced a hundred for about five dollars. The garden now looks so well-labelled that the neighbours laughingly call it Pearson Park.

You might like to try making some of these for yourself. Certainly we are finding them most successful — and they make a novel gift for gardening friends, too. You'll need some galvanized wire — 12 gauge is ideal, but it now seems to be sold as 2.5mm. This is easy enough to cut with pliers, yet stiff enough to stand well in the ground. Cut this into 45 to 50cm lengths and bend. Phil found that holding it firmly with pliers at its mid point and then bending it round the pliers gave a uniform size to the bend. This made it easy to push the wire stand through the holes in the name plate — and indeed it governed how far apart these holes should be.

Then track down an old venetian blind. If you don't have one sitting dusty in your shed or under the house, maybe a friend does. Or try the local garage sales (you might find some other bargains, too). As a last resort, phone a furnishing store — they could have an old "trade-in" they'd gratefully give you. Cut the slats into neat lengths with tin snips and trim the corners so they're not too sharp. Then drill four holes as shown, and push the wire stands through. We found a 4.5mm hole just right — big enough to thread the wire through easily, yet tight enough to stop the name plate sliding about once it was pushed securely home. I must point out that we make no claim to have invented these name plates — we based them on some commercially-produced ones we'd seen for sale in Wellington.

A permanent-grade felt marking pen was used to write the names on the slats. If you misspell something you can wipe the mistake away with methylated spirits — if you're quick. We presume the names may eventually fade in the sun, but the whole tag is so easily removed for re-lettering that this hardly seems a problem.

On the back we have noted the year of planting (if known) and class for showing — handy for some of the new hybrids. We think they're good value for the money. And we get a chuckle from our non-camellia friends as they admire our blooms by name — after a sneaky glance at the tags.

* From *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, Vol. XIII, No. 2, April-June, 1983.

THE SPECIES PROBLEM

BILL DONNAN

In gearing up for the publication of the 19th Revised Edition of *CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE*, slated to be released in October, 1986, the Nomenclature Research Committee has been reviewing the various sections of the book to see where improvements can be made. The purpose of the book, as set forth in the Introduction — "is to decrease confusion and settle controversies surrounding names of both new and old varieties of camellias, and to present a short, concise nomenclature list for the information and protection of the amateur grower generally."

One area which has come into considerable discussion and debate is the Section on Species and the listing of various camellia species. Another area which is open to debate is the section of camellia cultivar names listed under the headings of *C. hiemalis*; *C. vernalis*; and *C. wabiske*.

(Incidentally, the taxonomic epithet WABISKE has been misspelled WABISKE in all of the past editions of *CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE* and it will be corrected in the next edition.)

First let us discuss the Species List problem. With the publication of the book *CAMELLIAS* by Chang Hung Ta, translated into English by Dr. Bruce Bartholomew and published by the Timber Press, Portland, Oregon (1984) the subject of Camellia Species has come more clearly into focus. Chang drastically revised the taxonomy of the species, as had been set forth by Robert E. Sealy in his 1958 Monograph. He added almost 100 new species to the listing and made numerous changes. He classified the 200 different species into 4 sub-genus categories and into 20 sections. He also hints that more species will no doubt be found in the Southeast Asia area.

Now, with regard to the Section on Species in the next edition of *CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE*, it has been determined that the entire list of 200 species will not appear. It is felt that to list all of these species, 65 percent of which are not available here in the Western World would be confusing to the amateur hobbyist. Thus, the new Edition will follow the procedure set forth in the 18th Revised Edition and only list those species now available to the hobbyist here in the United States of America.

With regard to the listing of camellia cultivar names in the here-to-fore doubtful species categories, namely *C. hiemalis*; *C. vernalis*; and *C. wabiske*, both the Sealy book and the Chang-Bartholomew book have been carefully studied for guidance. But first let us track down how we came to list these cultivars under these "doubtful" species categories in the prior editions of *CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE*. One of the first good lists of camellia cultivars was the one published by the Southern

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Write for our free new catalog which has the *Camellia japonicas*, *C. sasanquas*, *C. reticulatas*, *C. rusticanas*, *Higos*, *Species* and *Hybrids*. Also hundreds of Azaleas, including an extensive Satsuki, Azalea list.

California Camellia Society in 1947. That publication contained a list of over 1000 *C. japonicas*; about 20 *C. sasanquas*; and one each of the species *C. reticulata*, *C. maliflora*, *C. saluenensis* and *C. thea sinensis*. In addition it listed the cultivar Dawn as an "unknown" species. Subsequent editions of *CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE* listed the above species plus *C. oleifera* and *C. cuspidata*. It was not until the Fifth Revised Edition, published in 1956, that all three of the species, *C. hiemalis*, *C. vernalis*, and *C. wabiske* were listed. It is interesting to note that in the 1956 Edition the species *C. hiemalis* was described as a "white flowered *C. sasanqua*." Also, many of the cultivars placed under these three listings had formerly been listed as *C. sasanquas*. For example 'Apple Blossom'; 'Hiryu' and 'Showa-no-sakae' had all been listed previously as *C. sasanquas*. Many of the *C. vernalis* and *C. hiemalis* cultivars are "look alike" *C. sasanquas*. The only difference being that they tend to bloom a little later in the season.

Quoting from the Bartholomew translation of the Chang book — in his preface — "Chang places *C. hiemalis* in Section *CAMELLIA* and treats it as a species. However there is evidence that both *C. hiemalis* and *C. vernalis* are hybrids involving *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*." Chang does list both *C. hiemalis* and *C. vernalis* as species and has line drawings of both in his book. He does not consider *C. wabiske* as a species but groups it under *C. uraku*.

Well, where do we stand with regard to listing these species and the various cultivars which have been appended thereto? There are some really good camellias in these listings. For example, 'Eago' and 'Shiborieago' are outstanding. After careful consideration, the Research Committee of *CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE* has decided not to make any changes in the listings as they were published in the 18th Revised Edition which was released in 1984. It is conjectured that, at the present time, we do not know for sure whether these cultivars are interspecific hybrids or

whether they are distinct species. Until further cytogenetic work has been done on these cultivars, they will remain as presently listed.

—ACS—

The 19th Revised Edition of *CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE*.

The Nomenclature Research Committee of the Southern California Camellia Society has set a target date of October 1,

1986 for the release of its 19th Revised Edition of *CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE*.

Therefore, the cut-off date of June 1, 1986, has been established for the inclusion of any new registrations and or for any changes in descriptions of camellia cultivars. Any registrations or changes in descriptions submitted after the date of June 1, 1986 will be held for inclusion in the 20th Revised Edition which is presently targeted for release in 1989.

—ACS—

ERRATA IN *THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA YEARBOOK 1985*

We want to call your attention to several omissions in *The American Camellia Yearbook 1985*.

Dr. Herbert Racoff of Columbia, SC wrote that we had omitted the Sewell Mutant Award for 1984. It was given for 'Chow's Han-Ling'.

Dr. Luther Baxter of Clemson University has asked us to make the following corrections in two of his articles:

"Grafting Camellias," page 33 — The last sentence in the first paragraph should read "When one attempts to graft *Camellia japonica* scions into *C. japonica* stock, we get good results; 49/50 (1983), 49/50 (1984) and 48/50 (1985),

total 146/150; however grafting *C. japonica* scions onto *C. sasanqua* stock we get 42/50 (1983), 26/50 (1984) and 41/50 (1985), total 109/150; and when we graft *C. japonica* onto *C. oleifera* stock we get 32/50 (1983), 36/50 (1984) and 46/50 (1985), total 114/150." Page 35 — In the next to last sentence of the third paragraph change "9" to "0."

"A preliminary Report on a Method for More Control of Camellia Dieback and Canker," page 85 — The first sentence of the third paragraph should read "... 1 tablespoon per two gallons of water. ..."

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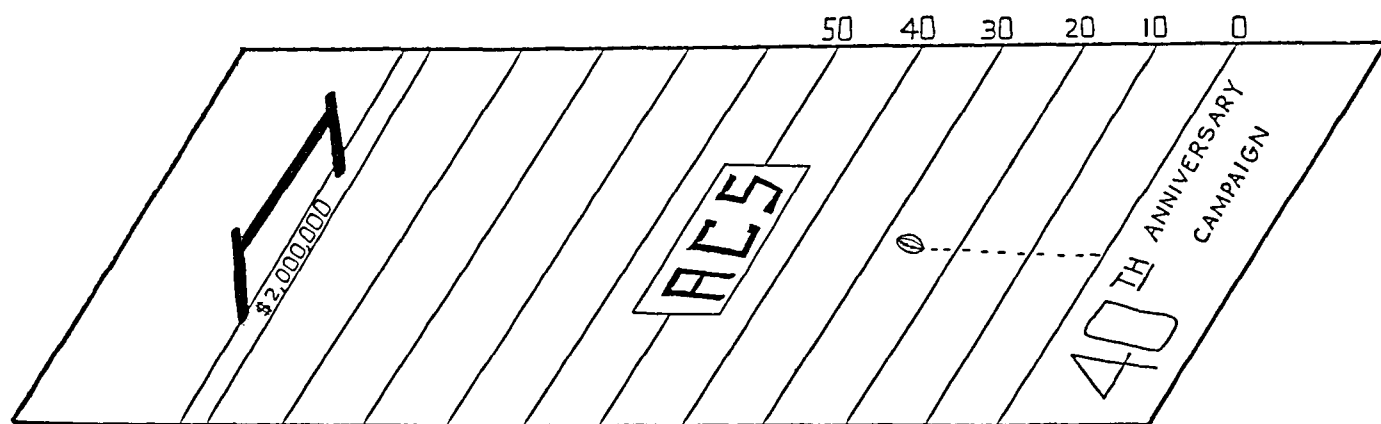
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The Return



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Isaac Flatau

40th Anniversary Campaign

Even though college and professional football is over for the season, the ACS Campaign is still going strong. Since the November *Journal* article, the ball has moved up the field to the 26-yard line.

There is now a total of \$526,706.00 pledged with \$221,260.75 of that amount already received. The majority of the pledges are undesignated though some pledges have been received for all six of the programs outlined in the brochure.

We are pleased that some of the camellia clubs and garden clubs have decided to make commitments or cash donations to the 40th Anniversary Campaign. The first club that made such a pledge was The Camellia Society of North Florida at the instigation, we understand, of Marion Edwards. Since then, the following camellia societies and garden clubs have answered the clarion call for assistance: Camellia Club of Mobile, The Houston Camellia Society, Ozone Camellia Club, Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club, Atlanta Camellia Society, Gulf Coast Camellia Society, Birmingham Camellia Society, Jackson Camellia Society, Marshallville Garden Club, Bluffton, GA Garden Club, Magnolia Garden Club — Fort Valley, Perry Garden Club and Town & Country Garden Club — Fort Valley. We understand by "the grapevine" that the camellia societies in Charlotte and Sacramento are also considering making pledges. It would be great if all of the societies would get behind this program and help us push it over the top.

The Rose Garden, one phase of the Campaign, was a beauty spot last summer giving the gardens a splash of color while we had no camellia blooms. It was donated by an ACS Trustee. The Japanese Garden, started in January, should be completed this spring. Funds for this garden were donated by an Officer of ACS.

If the Campaign is to meet its goal of two million dollars, we must all stay behind it. If you know of some individual, foundation, or corporation who should be approached by the Campaign Committee, please notify Alfus O. Johnson, Chairman, 58 South Longspur, Woodlands, TX 77380. Members of the Committee will be glad to meet with any prospect you may have.

Let's all keep the Goal Line in sight, work hard, and score points!

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ACS

Show Dates

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

Place, Location, Sponsor

Place, Location, Sponsor	Date
Redwood City, CA; Peninsula Camellia Society	February 1-2, 1986
San Diego, CA; San Diego Camellia Society	February 1-2, 1986
Lakeland, FL; First Federal Florida; First Federal Florida	February 1-2, 1986
Jackson, MS; Plaza, Walter Sillers Building, Jackson Camellia Society	February 1-2, 1986
Charlotte, NC; Eastland Mall; Charlotte Camellia Society	February 1-2, 1986
Birmingham, AL; Eastwood Mall; Birmingham Camellia Society	February 8-9, 1986
Arcadia, CA; Temple City Camellia Society	February 8-9, 1986
Columbia, SC; Columbia Mall; Columbia Mall Merchants Assn. & Mid-Carolina Camellia Society	February 8-9, 1986
Tyler, TX; First City National Bank, Tyler Camellia Club	February 9, 1986
Pomona, CA; Pomona Valley Camellia Society	February 15-16, 1986
Atlanta, GA; Botanical Garden, Piedmont Park; North Georgia Camellia Society	February 15-16, 1986
Moraga, CA; Campolindo High School, 500 Moraga Road; Delta Camellia Society	February 15-16, 1986
Monroe, LA; Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club	February 15-16, 1986
Fort Worth, TX; Fort Worth Botanical Gardens Center, 3220 Botanic Drive	February 16, 1986
Wilmington, NC; Independence Mall; Tidewater Camellia Club	February 22, 1986
Santa Clara, CA; Community Recreation Center; 969 Kiely Blvd.; Camellia Society of Santa Clara	February 22-23, 1986
Chattanooga, TN; Chattanooga Camellia Club	February 22-23, 1986
Cockeysville, MD; Hunt Valley Mall, Fountain Area; Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland	March 1, 1986
Sacramento, CA; Sacramento Camellia Society	March 1-2, 1986
Bakersfield, CA; Camellia Society of Kern County	March 1-2, 1986
Fayetteville, NC; Fayetteville Camellia Club	March 1-2, 1986
Nashville, TN; Tennessee Botanical Garden at Cheekwood; Middle Tennessee Camellia Society	March 1-2, 1986
Concord, CA; Northern California Camellia Society	March 8-9, 1986
Fresno, CA; Fashion Fair Mall; Central California Camellia Society	March 8-9, 1986
Greensboro, NC; Forum VI, Friendly Shopping Center; Men's Piedmont Camellia Club	March 8-9, 1986
Modesto, CA; Modesto Camellia Society	March 15-16, 1986
Santa Rosa, CA; Sonoma County Camellia Society	March 22-23, 1986
*Portland, OR; Jantzen Beach Mall; Oregon Camellia Society	March 22-23, 1986
Norfolk, VA; Omni Hotel; Virginia Camellia Society (In conjunction with ACS Annual Meeting)	April 3-4, 1986
Jacksonville Beach, FL; Community Center, Island of Beaches Camellia Society	December 6-7, 1986
Baton Rouge, LA; Baton Rouge Camellia Society	January 10-11, 1987
Portland, OR; Jantzen Beach Mall; Oregon Camellia Society (In conjunction with ACS 42nd Annual Meeting)	April 4-5, 1987

*Changes since last Journal

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 *C. reticulata* parentage. *C. sasanqua* includes related species.)

FLORIDA

FORT WALTON BEACH, November 30, 1985

Sponsor: Fort Walton Camellia Society

Number blooms displayed: 678.

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Valentine Day'

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large: 'Helen Bower Red,' Harry Stone

Medium: 'Feathery Touch,' Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Crutcher

Small: 'June Atkins,' Mr. & Mrs. Ed Atkins

Miniature: 'Man Size,' Jim Newell

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Valentine Day,' Jim Newell

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Julia,' Mr. & Mrs. Ed Atkins

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Gramling

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Dr. & Mrs. H. L. Berridge

Best Novice: 'Mathotiana Var.,' Mr. & Mrs. Nicholas Kooney

Best Seedling: C-13, Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Crutcher

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

JACKSONVILLE BEACH, December 7-8, 1985 (4th Annual)

Sponsor: Island of Beaches Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 965.

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Rosea Superba,' Henry Lunsford

Runner-up: 'Mathotiana,' Kitty Berry

Large: 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Descanso,' W. Harling

Runner-up: 'Tom Cat,' Mrs. Leonard Dillard

Medium: 'Elegans Splendor,' Henry Lunsford

Runner-up: 'Campari,' Bill Boll

Small: 'Sawada's Dream,' Henry Lunsford

Runner-up: 'Something Beautiful,' Henry Lunsford

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford Parks,' O. L. Jacobson

Runner-up: 'Al Gunn,' Mrs. J. T. Hudson

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Gay Time,' Mrs. J. T. Hudson

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Star Above Star,' O. L. Jacobson

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

O. L. Jacobson

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

A. Boll

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificate:

Creativity: Mrs. James Clausen

Best Novice Bloom: 'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme,' Mrs. Betty

Naylor

Runner-up: 'Ville de Nantes,' Bill Griffith

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Two.

GEORGIA

FORT VALLEY, November 9-10, 1985 (13th Annual)

Sponsor: Middle Georgia Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 465. Attendance: 1,000.

Most Outstanding Bloom: In Open — 'Show Time,' Bob Gramling

Under Glass — 'Dr. Clifford Parks,' E. Hulyn Smith

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica (In Open)

Large: 'Betty Sheffield,' Henry Lunsford

Medium: 'Rose Dawn,' Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Small: 'Pink Pearl,' Mrs. H. C. Scott

C. japonica (Under Glass)

Large: 'Miss Charleston Var.,' Frank Jamison

Medium: 'Fifth Avenue,' John Newsome

Small: 'Wicke,' Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Cooper

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Hulyn Smith,' Hulyn Smith

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Mary Phoebe Taylor,' John Newsome

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Star Above Star,' Dr. Asa Barnes

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Parker E. Connor, Jr.



The Federated Garden Clubs of Southeast Georgia and The Trust Company Bank of Southeast Georgia held a camellia show November 20, 1985 in the lobby of the bank.

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Bob Gramling

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificates:

Tri-color: Mrs. Don Kinnett & Mrs. Sam Culpepper

Creativity, Tables: Nell Ivey

Judges Invitational: Mrs. L. J. Harless

Best Miniature: 'Man Size,' Henry Lunsford

Best White: 'Chow's Han-Ling,' Frank Jamison

Best Seedling: #408, Dr. W. F. Homeyer

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Eight.

VALDOSTA, November 23-24, 1985 (21st Annual)

Sponsor: Valdosta Camellia Society & First State Bank & Trust Co.

Number Blooms Displayed: 512.

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Show Time,' E. Hulyn Smith

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica (In Open)

Large-Very Large: 'Dennis Vaughn,' Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling

Medium: 'Doris Ellis,' Mr. & Mrs. Ivan Mitchell

Small: 'Something Beautiful,' Henry Lunsford

Miniature: 'Fircone,' John Newsome

C. japonica (Under Glass)

Large-Very Large: 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Special,' E. Hulyn Smith

Medium: 'Ville de Nantes,' John Newsome

Small: 'Pink Perfection,' Mr. & Mrs. Marvin Jernigan

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Dr. Clifford Parks,' Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Wheeler

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

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Dream Boat,' Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling

Under Glass: 'South Seas,' John Newsome

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling

Best White, In Open: 'Alba Plena,' Mrs. Marla Holland

Best White, Under Glass: 'Mary Alice Cox,' Mr. & Mrs. Frank

Jamison

Best Seedling: #408, Dr. Walter Homeyer

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: One.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON, November 3, 1985 (3rd Annual)

Sponsor: Coastal Carolina Camellia Society & Magnolia Plantation

& Gdn.

Number Blooms Displayed: 549. Attendance: 300.

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

In Open: 'Mathotiana Supreme,' Mrs. H. C. Scott

Runner-up: 'Mary Agnes Patin,' Rupert E. Drews

Under Glass: 'Tomorrow Park Hill Pink,' Mr. & Mrs. Mack

McKinnon

Runner-up: 'Mary Alice Cox,' Mr. & Mrs. F. N. Bush

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Hulyn Smith,' Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Elsie Jury Var.,' Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

In Open: Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Under Glass: Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

In Open: Mrs. H. C. Scott

Under Glass: Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

Best White, In Open: 'Marie Shackelford,' Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Best White, Under Glass: 'Charlie Bettes,' Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell

Best Seedling: Exhibited by Rupert E. Drews

Best Novice: 'Rose Dawn,' Emily Gibbons

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

CHARLESTON, November 16-17, 1985 (22nd Annual)

Sponsor: Coastal Carolina Camellia Soc. & First Federal Savings

& Loan

Number Blooms Displayed: 750.

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

In Open: 'Mary Alice Cox,' Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Runner-up: 'Clark Hubbs Var.,' Mr. & Mrs. F. N. Bush

Under Glass: 'Tomorrow Var.,' Mrs. J. C. Bickley

Runner-up: 'Ruffian,' Fred Hahn

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Dr. Clifford Parks,' Parker Connor, Jr.

Under Glass: 'Cameron Cooper,' William C. Robertson

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Tamsin Coull,' Mrs. Marla Holland

Under Glass: 'Mona Jury,' R. F. Stubenrauch

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

In Open: Parker Connor, Jr.

Under Glass: Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

In Open: Mrs. H. C. Scott

Under Glass: William C. Robertson

Best Seedling: Exhibited by Joe Austin

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

COLUMBIA, October 26-27, 1985

Sponsor: Mid-Carolina Camellia Society & S. C. State Fair Assn.

Number Blooms Displayed: 762.

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica (In Open)

Large: 'Drama Girl,' Mrs. H. C. Scott

Runner-up: 'Elegans Supreme,' Gus Dubus

Medium: 'Betty Sheffield Silver,' Parker Connor, Jr.

Runner-up: 'Veiled Beauty,' Parker Connor, Jr.

C. japonica (Under Glass)

Large: 'Ivory Tower,' Fred Hahn

Runner-up: 'Helen Bower,' Oliver Mizzell

Medium: 'Mary Alice Cox,' F. N. Bush

Runner-up: 'Campari,' Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'China Lady,' Gist Duncan

Runner-up: 'Harold L. Paige,' Oliver Mizzell

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Galaxie,' Oliver Mizzell

Runner-up: 'Anticipation,' Jack Teague

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

In Open: Parker Connor, Jr.

Under Glass: Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Mrs. H. C. Scott

Under Glass: Oliver Mizzell

Best Miniature: 'Man Size,' Ken Blanchard

Best White, In Open: 'Feathery Touch,' Bill Shepherd

Best White, Under Glass: 'Snowman,' Oliver Mizzell

Best Seedling: Exhibited by Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

GREENWOOD, October 19-20, 1985

Sponsor: West Carolina Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 486.

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Carter's Sunburst,' Mrs. H. C. Scott

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

In Open: 'Melinda Hackett,' Parker Connor, Jr.

Under Glass: 'Charlie Bettes,' Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford Parks,' Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Mona Jury,' Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Sparkling Burgundy,' W. A. Gardner

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

In Open: Parker Connor, Jr.

Under Glass: William T. Robertson

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

In Open: Mrs. H. C. Scott

Under Glass: Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell

Best Miniature: 'Little Slam Var.,' Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Holtzclaw

Best Novice: 'Rena Swick,' Broadus Davis

Runner-up: 'Mathotiana,' Broadus Davis

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Two.

TEXAS

HOUSTON, November 14-16, 1985

Sponsor: Houston Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 980. Attendance: 300.

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica (In Open)

Large-Very Large: 'Helen Bower,' Aubrey Peninger

Runner-up: 'Woodville Red,' Dudley Boudreaux

Medium-Large: 'Magic City,' Mrs. Eugene Seal

Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme,' Kermit Agee

Small: 'Little Babe Var.,' G. F. Abendroth

Runner-up: 'Little Babe,' Bob Sansing

Miniature: 'Tammia,' John Geiser

Runner-up: 'Man Size,' Kermit Agee

C. japonica (Under Glass)

Large-Very Large: 'Lucy Stewart,' Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman

Runner-up: 'Tomorrow's Dawn,' Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman

Medium-Large: 'Magic City,' Ed Atkins

Runner-up: 'Harriet Bisbee,' Dr. Emil Carroll

Small: 'Buddy Var.,' W. F. Mann

Runner-up: 'Kitty,' Dr. C. David Scheibert

Miniature: 'Man Size,' G. F. Abendroth

Runner-up: 'Dryade Var.,' George Griffin

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Valentine Day,' Dudley Boudreaux

Runner-up: 'Harold L. Paige,' Dr. A. E. Johnson

Under Glass: 'Harold L. Paige,' Dave Rubin

Runner-up: 'Jean Pursel,' G. F. Abendroth

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Julie,' Tommy Weeks

Runner-up: 'Cinnamon Cindy,' Greg Davis

Under Glass: 'Julie Var.,' Roy Stringfellow

Runner-up: 'Mona Jury,' Roy Stringfellow

Keeping a Camellia Club Alive

DR. LYLE ROBERTSON
Gulfport, Mississippi

The last two years have been very discouraging for the growers in the Gulf Coast area. The second freeze toppled many plants that survived the first. Due to the expense and expertise needed to grow container plants and to provide adequate greenhouses, many people have given up on camellias. I was saddened at a recent regional meeting when so many people who were asked to give a plug for their local show, simply responded "No Show."

On closer observation, the reasons for the dropped shows is quite obvious. When making the camellia circuit it is noted that there are only two or three exhibitors from the average community. The camellia circuit in this area starts about the first of November and extends into February with a hiatus at Christmas. The average exhibitor will travel from 100 to 200 miles each weekend. The local group as a minimum provides the place, trophies and lunch for the out-of-town guests. The maximum may be three days of parties, dinners and receptions. Unfortunately, the minimum may be too burdensome either physically or financially for the few remaining club members.

The above reports may sound a bit gloomy and discouraging. However, it is only part of the story. Other clubs have improvised and used their ingenuity to keep the local organization afloat and viable. This has been accomplished by utilizing the talent, facilities and personalities available in the community. A series of possible sources that may be tapped will be listed.

There are many people who are fascinated by beautiful camellia blooms but could care less about camellia plants or camellia culture. This group of people cannot be expected to attend monthly camellia club meetings but will render valuable service at camellia shows. Often they are members of garden clubs. These members can be recruited to serve on the placement committee. They love to arrange the blooms in an orderly manner and place them in the proper category. A

number of people will request to be assigned to the same tables and class of blooms each year. It is not unusual to find dedicated women that will work through the noon hour preparing the blooms and tables for judging, then pick up a clerk's tray and follow the judges.

Another group from the garden clubs is the flower arrangement judges. They wish to become more knowledgeable about camellias. Some camellia judges are good teachers and will recognize the clerk for having expertise in her own field and will treat her with the courtesy shown a novice judge. This is deeply appreciated by the arrangement judge who has no desire to become a camellia judge but only wishes to be better informed.

Other groups that render invaluable assistance are the 4-H girls and Senior Girl Scouts with their leaders. The leaders are stationed at the receiving table and hand the trays to their girls with instructions to deliver the tray to Mrs. So-and-So or to a specific table. The woman stationed at the table as described above will remove the blooms and tags from the tray. The part played by the leader is very important. She gives the girls confidence and sees that they carry out their duties in an organized manner.

When referring to Scouts, do not forget the Boys. Explorer units will report Friday night and set up the tables. Some will return Sunday evening to help remove them. It gives the group credit for community service.

Many clubs receive assistance from members of garden clubs and Girl Scouts. There are several other groups that can be tapped. Do not forget BPW (Business Professional Women). These women with homes and jobs have little time to grow flowers. This does not mean they do not enjoy participating in a camellia show. They are competent counters and statisticians and because of their training, organization and dependability serve well in key positions around the trophy and contention tables.

Up to this point the discussion has dealt

with women being recruited to assist with the show. Men may also be of assistance, not only at show time but during regular meetings as well. In every community there is a group of retired military officers or business executives who are excellent presiding officers and love to do it. Many can be persuaded to be president of the club even though they have a minimum interest in camellias. They will conduct organized meetings. If a serious attempt is made to obtain programs, it is surprising how attendance will pick up.

Another group consists of those gregarious individuals who are proud of their wide acquaintances and knowledge of current affairs. Often they have a background of public relations or salesmanship. Such people have served on a series of boards and community fund raising projects. Sell them on the value of camellia clubs and camellia shows. Solicit them to be finance chairmen and, with a little interest and experience, show chairmen.

In summary, the camellia grower is simply a technician in his particular field. The organization of a club and the staging of a show are separate categories requiring expertise of a different nature. The grower or exhibitor should recognize these facts and reach out for assistance and utilize the talents available in the community.

—ACS—

Memorial Donations

(The name in boldface type indicates the person in whose memory the donation has been made as of December 13, 1985.)

Mrs. R. Arthur Bell, Cairo, GA (Died October 7, 1985)

Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown

Mr. W. M. Bills, Spring, TX (Died February 7, 1985)

Texas Camellia Society

Mr. Robert A. Sansing, Jr.

Mrs. E. L. Boyce, Brookhaven, MS

Mr. Thomas H. Perkins, III

Lt. Col. William R. Cady, Fort Walton Beach, FL (Died August 20, 1985)

Fort Walton Camellia Society

Mrs. William S. Campbell, Chattanooga, TN

Chattanooga Camellia Club

Mr. Charles G. Carter, Jacksonville, FL (Died June 22, 1985)

Mr. & Mrs. Gordon A. Taylor

Mrs. Clayton Cornish, Shreveport, LA
Mr. Roy C. Stringfellow
Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Abendroth
Mrs. Stella Dabbs
Atlantic Coast Camellia Society
Mr. Rutherford L. Ellis, Atlanta, GA
Mrs. Rutherford L. Ellis
Mr. Raymond A. Fox, Tyler, TX (Died December 8, 1985)
Tyler Camellia Club
Dr. Ralph Gladen, Modesto, CA
Modesto Camellia Society
Mrs. Willard F. Goertz, Duarte, CA
Mr. & Mrs. Haig S. Ashuckian
Mrs. William B. Johnston
Judge & Mrs. Sherrill Halbert
Mrs. Harold F. Green, Perry, GA
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Dr. & Mrs. Earl Beatty, Jr.
New Perry Hotel & Motel
Mrs. Vivian Lanier Green, Ocala, FL
Mr. & Mrs. Henry C. Lunsford
Mr. Harry R. Greenberg, Dallas, TX
Mr. & Mrs. Charles B. Malone, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Mr. J. M. Haynie, Sebring, FL
Judge & Mrs. Sherrill Halbert
Mrs. Cecil Moye Hodges, Sr., Oconee, GA
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Mr. A. Lee Hodges, Monroe, LA
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Crawford
Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club
Col. D. S. Hollis, Columbia, SC
Atlantic Coast Camellia Society
Mrs. J. B. Hunnicutt, Sr., Fort Valley, GA
Dr. & Mrs. Earl Beatty, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Mrs. Hazel Shepard Hudspeth, Blakely, GA
Bluffton Garden Club
Mr. William J. Ingram, Salem, OR (Died September 9, 1985)
Mrs. F. Cooper Ratliff
Mr. & Mrs. Andrew F. Sears
Dr. L. W. Landau, Albany, GA
Mr. & Mrs. G. Stuart Watson
Eloise T. Haley
Mr. & Mrs. Donald A. Kole
Mr. Roger L. Main, Jacksonville, FL
Mrs. Roger L. Main
Mrs. Anne Beggs Merryday
Mr. & Mrs. Henry C. Lunsford
Mr. Harold Mohr, Sacramento, CA
Camellia Society of Sacramento
Mrs. Calder W. Payne, Macon, GA
Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Miss Claudia Phelps
Atlantic Coast Camellia Society
Mr. Newton T. Pratt, Sacramento, CA
Camellia Society of Sacramento
Mrs. W. Neal (Bea) Rogers, Theodore, AL (Died August 26, 1985)
Dr. & Mrs. D. Lyle Robertson
Mrs. Clyde X. Copeland
Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Hicks
Miss Martha A. Jayroe
Mr. & Mrs. Carl M. Allen, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. G. Stuart Watson
Scott Paper Co. Oilers

Mr. & Mrs. Robert A. Hill
Mr. & Mrs. William Estes
Mr. & Mrs. Haig Ashuckian
Dr. & Mrs. Asa Barnes
Mr. & Mrs. Lewis M. Fetterman
Mr. Ernest E. Pieri
Mr. & Mrs. Kermit E. Agee
Mr. Robert A. Sansing
Ozone Camellia Club
Camellia Club of Mobile
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Krzymowski
Mrs. William B. Johnston
Mr. Thomas H. Perkins, III
Mr. W. Neal Rogers, Theodore, AL
Mr. & Mrs. William Estes
Mrs. Clifford W. Royston, Sacramento, CA
Mrs. William B. Johnston
Mr. John N. Sewell, Jacksonville, FL
Mrs. John N. Sewell
Mrs. Katie Smart, Tyler, TX
Tyler Camellia Society
Mr. Wilbur Smith, Fayetteville, NC
Atlantic Coast Camellia Society
Mr. Frank H. Stubbs, Albany, GA
Albany Men's Garden Club

Dr. Frank Vinson, Fort Valley, GA (Died October 4, 1985)
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Dr. & Mrs. Earl Beatty, Jr.
Mrs. Dorothy Ware, Spring Hills, FL
Mr. & Mrs. Wyman J. Priester, Jr.
Mr. L. L. Westmoreland, Fort Valley, GA
Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Mr. L. G. (Jack) Wilhelm, Columbia, SC
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Evans
Mr. & Mrs. Lewis M. Fetterman
Mr. & Mrs. Richard C. Mims
Atlantic Coast Camellia Society
Mr. Robert P. Woltz, Jr., Fort Worth, TX (Died November 1, 1985)
Texas Camellia Society
Mr. William F. Barbish
Mr. Clair S. Gothard
Mr. Robert P. Woltz
Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Mr. Charles O. Zagst, Houston, TX
Mr. & Mrs. Charles B. Malone
Mr. & Mrs. Lewis M. Fetterman
Texas Camellia Society

ACS

Abraham Ferdinand Favre and the Camellia

By J. Crézé

Abraham Ferdinand Favre, known as Favre Petit-Pierre, was born at Couvet (Canton of Neuchâtel), Switzerland, in 1779.

His family, originally from La Bresse, settled in Switzerland in 1584 (shortly before the repeal of the Edict of Nantes). His father returned to France in 1789 under cover of the French Revolution, and settled in Nantes.

Among his ancestors were several well known figures:

Humbert Favre, 1469, who occupied the Château of Pérouges, successfully opposed attacks by Jean d'Armagnac, Governor of the Dauphiné (a province of ancient France whose capital was Grenoble), under Louis XI.

His son, *Antoine Favre*, 1547-1624, "Magus-Judge" at La Bresse, Governor of the province of Savoy, was the friend of St. François de Sales, whom he called "his very sweet and tender brother."

Claude Favre, better known under the name of Vaugelas, Chamberlain to Gaston d'Orléans who was the brother of Louis XIII, became a member of the

French Academy on its foundation.

Abraham Ferdinand Favre's father married Marguerite-Henriette Petit-Pierre of Neuchâtel, and they had seven children:

Abraham-Louis Favre, printed calico manufacturer in Nantes,

Rose-Marguerite, who married her uncle and had 5 children,

Henri-Friedrich, known as Favre-Couvet, Commissioner at the Council of State under the First Empire, Sub-Prefect of Colmar, Senior Administrator for Spain.

Abraham Ferdinand Favre bore the coat of arms of which he made his seal, still kept in Nantes.

Abraham Ferdinand Favre played an important rôle during a part of the 19th century in public life in Nantes. He was involved in all the events during this troubled period.

Barely aged 14, he was among the defenders of Nantes when it was under attack by the Generals of the Vendée. In 1814 he was called to serve as an officer in the National Guard. After the July

Revolution he became Mayor of Nantes (1832). He remained Mayor until 1848. At that time, he was removed from office for having made a protest against the decision of the representative of the Provisional Government, who wanted several new members on the Council without an election. He was once again to be Mayor in 1851 and to remain so until 1866.

He was deputy at the Constituent Assembly of 1848, then at the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Body, and elected Senator on 9th June 1857. Daurier painted a portrait of him at that time. He was an Official of the Law, Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, and Grand-Officer of the Legion of Honour.

You might think that such political activities would be enough for one man. In fact, Abraham Ferdinand was most active on his private affairs, which seem to have prospered. According to official records, he was said to be sometimes a coffee importer, sometimes a trader, and sometimes a ship owner. It was not he but, as already mentioned, his brother Abraham-Louis who manufactured printed calico in Nantes. One would now say that he was an "Import-Export" dealer. It appears that he travelled a lot — to England, Holland, Spain. He had property in Guiana.

In spite of these numerous activities, this indefatigable man still found time to devote to flowers! And with what joy!

Abraham Ferdinand Favre lived on the "Côte St. Sébastien" on the southern bank of the river Loire, facing Nantes. His neighbours were General Cambronne and Admiral de la Gallisonnière, who introduced numerous exotic species in his park.

Ferdinand Favre was interested in flowers, heather, phlox, Asclepias, Paeonies, Pansies.

But he was particularly interested in camellias.

In France, the first camellias made their appearance in about 1800. Joséphine de Beauharnais grew camellias at Malmaison. In 1808 she received two stocks from Belgium, one white and one red, sent by Bast and Herdt; then, in 1809, a much bigger consignment was received from Norbert Van Acken and from Van Castel.

A Catholic priest, Father Berlése, grew camellias in a greenhouse in Paris, rue de l'Arcade. About 1837 he had over 800 varieties.

Ferdinand Favre was probably seduced by the camellias exhibited at the Flower Show held in Gand. In 1906, at great expense, he had seeds sent from England of the "Rose of Japan" variety.

His guiding idea was that this plant from Japan could survive in the west of France, obtaining stocks by sowing in succession in the open, the successive generations of these plants acclimatizing to life in the open air.

He sowed his camellia seeds at St. Sébastien sur Loire, in the open. From three successive generations, he obtained 7,000 plants. There was now an explosion of camellias in Nantes and in the whole of Brittany. In 1857, there were some 250,000 camellia plants, divided into 60 species and 200 varieties. Soon Lorient was to have 10,000 plants, and while Nantes sold 6,000 stocks to Spain, the Lorient producers sold 2,000 cuttings to Belgium.

In his monograph of 1837, Father Berlése revealed his amazement at having seen, in the west of France, camellias out in the open, and tried to find some explanation of this phenomenon in the climatic differences between the west and the centre of France. We now know that, if the camellia is particularly happy in the west of France, it also stands the Parisian climate.

Ferdinand Favre created a number of varieties, still catalogued:

C. "*Henri Favre*," 1841, is in the Ico-nography by Father Berlése.

C. "*Mademoiselle Marie Barrat*," 1862, which proves that, if Ferdinand Favre was a confirmed bachelor, he was not insensible to feminine charm.

It is said that, on the 16th March 1856, Abraham Ferdinand Favre's brother, Henri Friederich Favre, known as Favre-Couvet, Commissioner at the Council of State, probably also addicted to the passion for the camellia, presented a new camellia with bright red flowers. During the meeting there was a gun salute to announce the birth of the Prince Imperial, the son of Napoleon III and of Eugénie. The camellia was immediately christened "Prince Imperial." Ferdinand Favre, then Chairman of the Society the

following July, was invited to dine at St. Cloud by their Imperial Majesties to thank, through him, the Nantes Horticulturalists.

Ferdinand Favre gave his collection of camellias to Antoine Noisette. There were three Noisette brothers:

Louis, who lived in Paris,

Philippe, who lived in Charleston (U.S.A.). It would be interesting to know if there are descendants in the U.S.A., and

Antoine.

According to some authors, Antoine would have been a gardener at Malmaison, but no trace of his name can be found in the archives of Malmaison. According to other authors, he would have been manager of the estates of the Count of Artois, in Brunoy. He returned to Nantes in 1821, working at the Jardin des Plantes, and grew camellias there.

Abraham Ferdinand Favre remained devoted to flowers until his death. Two months before he died, at 68, he wished to finish with a grand finale and presented to his friends in Nantes, under a light canvas tent, a display of Dutch hyacinths sown 5 years previously. This flower bed, 100 ft. long, was covered with hyacinths of thousands of colours, indigo blue, bright red, amaranth, Nan-keen yellow, light lilac, carmine, salmon pink, and pure black. There were even purple hyacinths, plain and striped, the same as those which the Rev. G. P. Barkerhowe had obtained with great difficulty in Amsterdam, in 1614.

Abraham Ferdinand Favre died in 1867 and was buried at St. Sébastien, in the "Cimetière des Protestants," all that is left from his property "Le Singe Doré." His remains have been taken back to the "Cimetière de Miséricorde" in Nantes.

It is to Abraham Ferdinand Favre that Nantes and Brittany owe their beautiful outdoor camellias.

— ACS —

Fillers for this issue of The Camellia Journal were taken from questions or comments of visitors to Massee Lane or correspondents.

"I am enclosing a check for a print of 'Ville de Nantes'. I have the red one so please send the pink one this time."

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY — 41st ANNUAL CONVENTION

APRIL 2, 3, 4, 5, 1986

HEADQUARTERS AT THE OMNI INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

REGISTRATION FEE: \$90.00 BEFORE March 1, 1986 — \$100.00 AFTER March 1, 1986

OPTIONAL TOUR, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1986 at 9:30 a.m. — \$20.00 per person

TOUR AND VISIT: Chrysler Museum — One of America's Top 20, Adam Thoroughgood House — Oldest Brick House in America, The Hermitage Foundation Museum, Moses Myer House c. 1792

SEND REGISTRATION TO: MARIAN COLE, Norfolk Botanical Gardens, Norfolk, VA 23518

MAKE ROOM RESERVATIONS DIRECTLY TO: Omni International Hotel, 777 Waterside Drive, Norfolk, Virginia 23510
804-622-6664

ROOM RATES: Single with City View: \$60.00 — With Harbor View: \$68.00 + 7% Tax
Double with City View: \$70.00 — With Harbor View: \$78.00 + 7% Tax

Norfolk — A Seeing and Shopping Paradise

By Robert O. Matthews

We have told you in the November 1985 issue about some of the exciting things that you will see in Norfolk at our 41st Convention. There are many other rewarding adventures awaiting you.

Within walking distance of your hotel there are many fascinating art galleries with an opportunity to pick up that right painting or print. Even if you do not buy the time spent in viewing these many pieces is rewarding in itself.

In South Hampton Roads there are over 100 antique shops, some right next door at Waterside which specialize in everything imaginable. Dolls, period furniture, jewelry, silver, coins, and all types of collectables. On Norfolk's waterfront is a flea market called BESSIE'S PLACE. You may find that hidden treasure that you have been looking for. There are other outdoor flea markets within a short driving distance from downtown. If antiques are not your thing there are shops that you'll find with everything your heart desires.

For you animal lovers, the Virginia Zoological Park is a must! The zoo is nestled on 55 wooded acres with an extensive variety of animals from rare white rhinos to a display of barnyard animals. Adjacent to the zoo you'll find an old, Victorian Conservatory which houses year round horticultural displays.

From the hotel docks you may want to journey by paddlewheel ferry across to Portsmouth. Located there is the COAST GUARD LIGHTSHIP MUSEUM, the PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD MUSEUM, or even take a short walking tour through the restored section of old downtown Portsmouth.

Once your visit to Norfolk is complete there are many adventures awaiting you on your homeward journey. Traveling north you will pass through the old cities of Hampton, Newport News, Yorktown and Williamsburg. There are many museums and restored areas that await your visit along this route. Traveling south you can extend your journey by visiting the beautiful gardens of the Carolinas.

Your visit to Norfolk will be both exciting and rewarding. Your visit should be an occasion to stay in your memories forever.

— ACS —

*Be a Camellia Missionary**

JAMES RAWLS
Lexington, TN

Many persons not living in the areas where camellias are usually grown as outside ornamental garden plants are not aware of the beauty of camellia blooms and the ease with which camellias can be successfully grown in containers. Particularly is this true in rural areas distant from botanical gardens such as Cheekwood (Nashville), Dixon Gardens and Goldsmith Garden Center (Memphis) and other cities of the Upper Central Mid-South and further North. Even gardening enthusiasts are hesitant, not real-

izing how very little effort container grown camellias need.

A second problem is that many would-be container camellia growers do not know of the many reputable camellia nurseries which ship plants by U.P.S., Purolator, Greyhound, Trailways, etc.

How do we camellia enthusiasts best introduce others to our beautiful world and our Society? The following suggestions have worked well for us here in rural Central West Tennessee.

Every rural county seat has several civic service clubs such as Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis, Jaycees, etc. You may be a member of a civic service club. Volun-

* With special thanks to Dave Scheibert for his help.

teer yourself as a resource program speaker. Yes, you *can* with the wealth of materials and slides available from our Society's resources. Civic clubs as well as garden clubs are looking for resource guest speakers.

Every county has a local land grant university co-operatively sponsored Extension Service. Contact your local Extension Leader ("County Agent") and offer to do a program on container grown camellias, preferably during the winter months when your plants are in bloom and people can see "home grown" camellia blooms. Your offer will be warmly welcomed by your local Extension Service. As part of a program, open your own greenhouse so that others can see your plants in bloom.

The following suggestions might be helpful in organizing and presenting a program.

1. The spoken part of your program should be no *more* than twenty minutes, *at the very most*. Tell in this part a very brief history of camellias, the ease with which camellias can be container grown and proper container technique. Emphasize that a sophisticated environment-controlled greenhouse is not necessary (although your camellias will flourish in such a greenhouse). Some kind of cold weather protective shelter with a heater to maintain temperature above freezing is all that is required. Emphasize that camellias are cool growing plants and thrive in a range of 35°-45°. Camellias can be successfully container grown in a glassed-in sunporch or other well lighted area not normally used for household living during the winter months. A separate winter shelter could be built as a residence addition for under \$500, doubling as an enclosed patio during warm weather. Some "cold hardy" varieties might be successfully grown as landscape or garden plants in a sheltered location.

2. Use the educational printed materials and slides available from The American Camellia Society. If you are a member of a regional Society (if you aren't, *you should be!*), ask for the help of your fellow enthusiasts — particularly if you are relatively inexperienced. They will be delighted to help!

3. Emphasize that containers and growing media supplies are usually available locally. Where isn't there a Wal-

Mart, K-Mart, Big K or other "discount" store at least close by? The local Co-op can usually order growing medium and supplies such as Benlate®, Captan®, vermiculite and insecticides. The local Co-op is also a supply source for fiberglass, as are local building supply businesses, most of which stock or can supply pressure treated lumber for shelter framework. *Always* make a special emphasis about which supplies and materials can be purchased locally.

4. Remember that you are "selling" a hobby you enjoy and which you want others to enjoy also. Be enthusiastic!

We recently had the opportunity to give a program on container growing camellias at our local Rotary Club. Several members remarked that they did not realize camellias were so varied, beautiful, or easily container grown. Our local Extension Service has asked us to repeat the program in mid-January for the public. If there can be this response, along with several Rotary Club members planning to grow camellias in containers beginning this winter, in a rural Central West Tennessee county, surely there can be a similar response elsewhere.

Perhaps here we can have our own local camellia club. We have to hope that these programs will be the beginning of a West Tennessee Camellia Society.

A final suggestion — let your local florists know when you have particularly specimen blooms. Florists, particularly in rural areas, are always seeking flowers different from the standard wholesale florist varieties. You just might be able to sell enough blooms to local florists to buy that new variety you really want.

—ACS—

Island of Beaches Camellia Society Show

O. L. Jacobson of Jacksonville Beach, FL writes that Mrs. Kitty Berry, one of the oldest camellia enthusiasts in the area, is still winning honors at camellia shows. In their recent show she had the runner-up extra large japonica 'Mathotiana' and was runner-up also in the arrangement contest. Mr. Jacobson said she was partially disabled by arthritis but puts all efforts into a show.

Rachel Has Arrived!

The "Gang" at Massee Lane is proud to present its newest and most sensational flower. This bloom was originated and parented by Mike and Betty Hotchkiss.

Name:	Rachel Elizabeth
Weight:	6 lbs. 13 oz.
Length:	19 inches
Date of Birth:	December 26, 1985

The proud parents are both doing fine except for the ritual of staying up most all night. Rachel has yet to learn that nighttime is for sleeping while daytime is for staying awake, eating, bathing and all the other things newborn babies do.

This beautiful "flower" has a velvet-soft, sandy-colored "crown" of hair with eyes of yet-to-be determined color (sleeps constantly during the day) and long, graceful fingers (all ten plus ten toes).

This "one flower" camellia show can be seen and held at Route 3, Box 1080, Fort Valley, GA 31030.

—ACS—

More Porcelain Added to Our Collection

In December Mr. Gordon Freesman of Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey graciously donated the Boehm Cactus Wren. This, once again, was made possible through the contacts of Mr. Ray Blackman of Brielle Galleries in Brielle, New Jersey. He has been most helpful in getting people to donate and add to what is probably the finest collection of Boehm porcelain available for the public to view. The Cactus Wren is one of 250 made in 1972.

Also added to our fine collection of porcelain are three Cybis birds which were donated by Mr. Richard March of Cherry Hill, New Jersey. The pieces that he donated were the Golden Wing Warbler on Andromeda, Autumn Dogwood with Chickadee and American Crested Iris with Bob White Chick. These are displayed as is the Cactus Wren in our library.

If you haven't been to Massee Lane lately you should come see the attractions in the gardens, the greenhouse and the outstanding Boehm collections as well.

Dr. Ackerman's Cold Hardy Research Continues

(From *Newsletter*, Volume XXXI, No. 5, November 1985 of the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley.)

Status of Research. Dr. Ackerman gave some statistics on the progress with his hybrid plants that have been placed out in 14 locations for testing for cold-hardiness. As the following tabulation shows, two of these are in Pennsylvania, eight are in Maryland, one each in the District of Columbia and Virginia, and two in North Carolina.

During 1982 and 1983 Dr. Ackerman distributed 1,011 *C. oleifera* hybrids for testing at these 14 locations. During the springs and summers of 1983, 1984, and 1985, all of these plants were evaluated for winter damage. A rating system of 1 to 6 was used — 1, no damage; 6, near dead, or dead. At present, 129 of these plants have been observed to have had 10 percent or less leaf damage. These are in the following locations:

Location	Number of plants with little or no leaf damage	Total number of plants being tested
Pennsylvania		
Longwood Gardens	10	91
Swarthmore	10	36
Maryland		
Westminster	0	23
Nat'l Bur. of Standards	3	56
Glenn Dale	15	313
Ashton (2 locations)	22	199
Londontown	44	127
Bowie	2	6
Mitchelville	3	11
District of Columbia		
Hillwood	1	13
Virginia		
Mt. Vernon	19	103
North Carolina		
Hendersonville	0	19
Hendersonville	0	14

All of the camellias that were being tested in the southernmost locations — Hendersonville, NC — were killed last winter. Temperatures there around Inauguration Day 1985 had dropped to as low as -17 degrees F. The previous week temperatures had been as high as 60 degrees F. Under those circumstances, camellia plants had not had a chance to become dormant. According to Dr. Ackerman, this undoubtedly was an important reason why the plants did not survive.

Dr. Ackerman then showed slides of his hybrids at the Ashton locations and also at Glenn Dale. Of his original 313 plantings at Glenn Dale, 97 plants remain; of this number, 15 (or 5 percent of the total) have shown less than 10 percent leaf damage. At Ashton the record is somewhat better — with 11 percent of the plants showing less than 10 percent leaf damage. All of the plants that were given ratings of 4, 5, or 6 have been discarded. Many of the plants shown in the slides had blooms on them. At Ashton there had been a frost just before some of the slides were taken, so the blooms had been damaged on some plants.

It is well to remember that practically all of the camellia plants shown in the slides and those being tested in various locations represent crosses of *C. oleifera* with *C. sasanqua* or *C. hiemalis* or *C. vernalis*. Dr. Ackerman mentioned that when he has tried to cross *C. oleifera* with *C. japonica* and *C. Williamsii*, his success record has been 5 percent or less. A few of the *C. Williamsii* crosses are now out for testing. Some of them have produced flowers as large as 5 inches across.

So as to have good rootstock, Dr. Ackerman grows as many plants from *C. oleifera* seed as possible. Cold-hardiness, he believes, is associated with unbroken tap roots. Hence he is growing some of his *C. oleifera* seedlings in 20-inch tubes. Later he will plant these seedlings in the ground in holes made with a post-hole digger.

Scions taken from some of the earlier tested hybrids were placed in the Ackermans' basement, but rooting under those conditions was not very good, so Bill has now arranged to have the cuttings grown in a lean-to built onto his barn. In this addition, he has added flood lights, and he is also using bottom heat to advance

the rate of root formation. This arrangement seems to be working well.

In summary, Dr. Ackerman called the attention of those present to the fact that he is concentrating first on improving the cold-hardiness of camellia plants. When he has accomplished that aim, he will turn to improving flower quality — to get something more like the colors and sizes available in *C. japonica*. When he began to work on the cold-hardiness project, he estimated that it would take a decade to produce cold-hardy camellias. He has now been working on the project for 6 years. It is his belief that his timetable may have been advanced somewhat by the extremeness of the two most recent winters. The unexpectedly low temperatures to which test plantings were subjected during those periods have certainly weeded out all but the most hardy plants.

Among the seemingly hardy plants in Dr. Ackerman's yard is his hybrid 'Two Marthas,' which was introduced in 1982. Dr. Ackerman thinks that some of its cold-hardiness stems from the fact that one of its parents came from Nepal.

—ACS—

Additional Judges Appointed

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento:

Mrs. Frank P. Mack (Nov.)

MARYLAND

University Park:

Albert A. Piringer

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston:

Denise Buhler (Nov.)

Elloree:

Oliver Mizzell (Nov.)

Mrs. Oliver Mizzell (Nov.)

TEXAS

Nacogdoches:

Kermit E. Agee (Nov.)

Margaret W. Agee (Nov.)

Tyler:

L. H. Reese

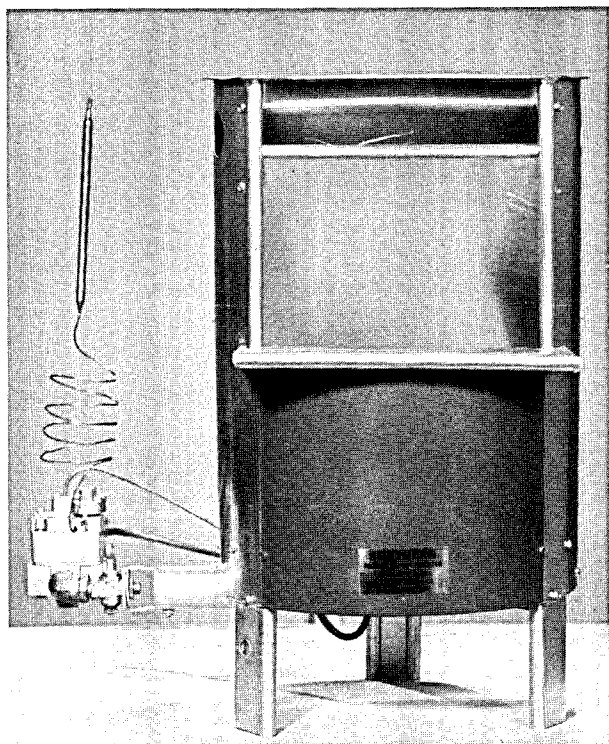
Mrs. L. H. Reese

—ACS—

FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE ACS

November 14-17, 1985 Marriott Hotel — Astrodome, Houston, TX
 April 3-6, 1986 The Omni International, Norfolk, VA
 November 6-8, 1986 Pensacola, FL
 April 2-5, 1987 Thunderbird Motor Inn, Portland, OR

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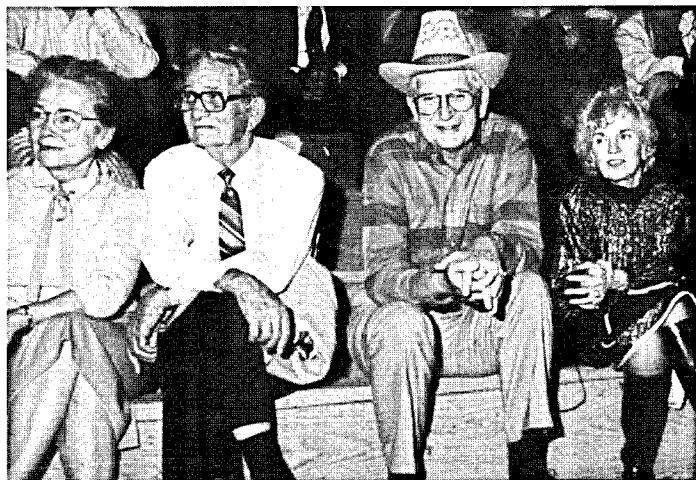
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Enjoying the rodeo are Donna and Bill Shepherd of North Charleston, SC and cowboys Lew and Annabelle Fetterman of Clinton, NC. (Photo by Greg Davis)



Everyone at the Houston ACS meeting in November seemed to enjoy the trip to NASA. (Photo by Greg Davis)

1986 ICS Congress Australia

The International Camellia Society's bi-annual Congress will be held September 14, 1986 to September 19, 1986 in Sydney, Australia.

Camellias of the South Pacific and Australian wildflowers are just two of the many reasons why you should plan to be in Sydney by September 14 in the southern springtime of 1986. This is indeed the harbour city's loveliest time of the year. Highlights to be seen in Sydney include

the harbour bridge, the opera house, and the Royal Botanic Gardens. The Sydney Harbour Bridge, opened in 1935, has eight lanes for vehicles, two train tracks, a bicycle path, and a footway. It is an ideal highpoint for photographing the harbour and opera house. The Sydney Opera House opened in 1973 at a cost of \$102 million. The buildings house a concert hall, opera theater, drama theater, and cinema. It is the single most popular

visitor attraction in the Southern Hemisphere. Sydney's Royal Botanic Gardens are the oldest public gardens in Australia. It was the site where the British settlers started the colony's first farm shortly after their arrival in January 1788. The area was proclaimed as a Botanic Gardens about 1816. Since those early days the Gardens have expanded to their present area of 30 hectares. Special features include the Pyramid Glasshouse, tropical collections, native plants, and much more.

The Congress hotel, The Menzies, was totally refurbished at a cost of \$10 million in 1985, restoring The Menzies to its rightful place as Sydney's grand hotel. It is adjacent to the magnificent Sydney Opera House, Sydney Harbour and Harbour Bridge, Botanic Gardens, and the city shopping district. An alternative hotel, Olins Hotel, offers accommodations at a rate somewhat lower than The Menzies.

1986 ICS President John Tooby will be coordinating the Monday and Tuesday morning panels of speakers. Included from Australia are Alec Blembery on "Australian Native Flora," Dr. Peter Valder on "After *Chrysanthus*, What Next?", and Tom Savage on "Progress on the International Check-List."

The full congress program includes:

Accommodation 5 nights, and Sunday evening Welcome Party

Congress sessions, 2 mornings with coffee/tea

Lunches Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

Tuesday Harbour Cruise, "City of Sydney"

Monday and Tuesday afternoon Coach Tours, and entrance fees

Full-day Wednesday tour, with lunch, and entrance fees

Thursday coach tour, and entrance fees

Thursday night Farewell Banquet

Post Congress Tours have been arranged to different parts of Australia. These include a visit to the renowned reticulata garden of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Sebire at Wandin, the Silvan Dam, and the National Rhododendron Garden in the Dandenong Hills. Also included is a visit to Camellia Lodge, Australia's largest camellia nursery, where you will be welcomed by Neville and Erica McMin. The recent devaluation of the Australian dollar presents a never-before opportunity for overseas visitors to explore the South Pacific continent at reduced cost.

This excellent program in Australia is under the direction of Eric Craig, Congress Coordinator.

All Reservations (full payments or 20% deposit) and all Congress or post-Congress Tour enquiries should be made to: Nance Swanson, 43 Wellington Road, East Lindfield, NSW 2070, Australia.

SCHEDULE FOR THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA CONVENTION

APRIL 2-5, 1986

Wednesday, April 2

- 2-6 p.m. Registration (Mezzanine)
- 4-6 p.m. Hospitality Room Open
- 7 p.m. Dinner on Your Own

Thursday, April 3

- 7-11 a.m. Set Up Show in Mezzanine of Omni Hotel
- 9-11 a.m. Registration
- 9:30 a.m. ACS Committee Meetings
- 9:30 a.m. Board of Trustees Meeting
- 12:00 a.m. Welcome — Norfolk Visitors Presentation
- 12:30 p.m. Welcome — Luncheon
- 1:30 p.m. Judge Show/Visit Waterside Free Afternoon
- 3:30 p.m. Open Show to the Public
- 3:30 p.m. American Camellia Society Governing Board
- 6:00 p.m. Walk to Dockside — New Spirit
- 6:30 p.m. Harbor Tour — Dinner and Show
- 8:00 p.m. Close Show
- 9:00 p.m. Return to the Omni Hotel

Friday, April 4

- 8:45 a.m. Educational Program — Breeding for Better Camellias Betty Hotchkiss, Moderator
- 10:45 a.m. Board Buses for Garden Tour
- 11:15 a.m. Tour Botanical Gardens
- 12:15 p.m. Barbecue Lunch
- 1:30 p.m. Board Buses and Tour Camellia Gardens and McDonald Garden Center
- 4:00 p.m. Return to Omni Hotel — Rest Period
- 5-7 p.m. Hospitality Room Open
- 7:00 p.m. Dinner on Your Own

Saturday, April 5

- 9:00 a.m. Optional Bus Tour — Chrysler Museum, Hermitage Foundation, Thoroughgood House
- 1:00 p.m. Lunch on Your Own/Free Afternoon
- 6-7:30 p.m. Cocktail Hour
- 7:30 p.m. Awards Banquet & Entertainment

Hospitality Room Open When Needed

ACS

Visitor: "Isn't that a 'Sawada's Dream'?" Joe Pyron: "No, it's 'Mrs. D. W. Davis' and the other one is a 'Sieur de Bienville'." "It doesn't look like a 'Ville' to me."

"I heard you had some Bohemian birds. I would like to see them."

"My two favorite camellias are 'Sawyer's Dream' and 'Royal Crown Tomorrow'."

Helen: "We would have very few blooms this time of year if we hadn't used gibberellic acid on them." Visitor: "I can tell you used a lot of it this morning."

Book Review

AZALEAS By Fred Galle

In light of the nearly universal esteem in which azaleas are held, reflected in their widespread incorporation in the landscape, display in the home and the energetic undertakings of azalea breeders and growers in creating new cultivars — differing habits, new colors and combinations, increased hardiness — a thorough, up-to-date book is clearly called for.

Azaleas by Fred Galle fills this need and is all that one would expect from this acknowledged world expert on these superb plants. Descriptions of all the *Rhododendron* species commonly called Azaleas are included, as are the over 6,000 cultivars derived from them. The breeding work and cultivars of the Japanese, English, Dutch, Belgian, Australian, etc. hybridizers as well as the North American growers is thoroughly documented, making a book of international scope.

While the heart of the book is undoubtedly the exhaustive account of the species and cultivars, other matters of

concern to both gardeners and growers are dealt with in equally full measure. So the reader will find comprehensive chapters on landscaping with azaleas, companion plants, culture, pests and diseases, hybridizing, the use of azaleas in bonsai, etc. The introduction into culture and history of the various species and breeding lines are fully chronicled.

The original intention of the author was simply to revise and update *The Azalea Book* by Frederick P. Lee. However, as work progressed, Dr. Galle determined that an entirely new book had to be prepared due to the substantial and significant changes which had occurred in the world of azaleas during the years between that book and this. So the present book is a thoroughly up-to-date and current survey of azaleas written from a fresh and different perspective.

This book must certainly be in the library of every gardener and nurseryman with more than a passing interest in this remarkable body of plants. It will certainly be the standard book on azaleas internationally for the next several decades.

Size: 8½ x 11 438 pages including 366

four color illustrations. \$65.00. U.P.S. shipping \$2.50. Published by Timber Press, 9999 S.W. Wilshire, Portland, Oregon, 97225.

—ACS—

In Memoriam

John Marshall Jones

The American Camellia Society lost another Charter Member and camellia enthusiast with the death of John Marshall (Jack) Jones of Savannah, GA on December 16, 1985, after a long illness.

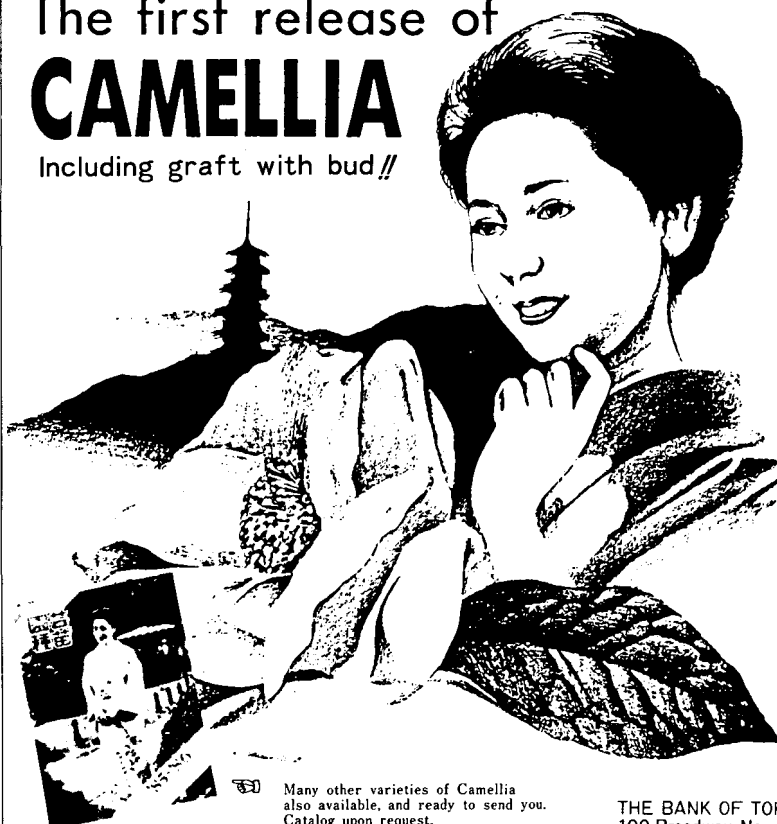
Jack was a noted amateur horticulturist and always generous with plants and knowledge. He gave several rare trees to the ACS Headquarters. He was also a member of the International Dendrology Society and had received many honors in the horticultural field.

In 1961 Judge Arthur W. Solomon, also of Savannah, named a beautiful double camellia for Jack's wife "Miss Lyla."

Many memorial contributions were made in memory of Jack and they will be listed in the May issue of *The Camellia Journal*.

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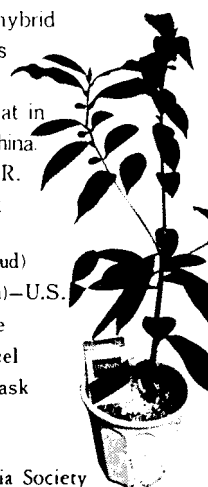
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An Editorial: Some Chemical and Physical Needs for Camellia Growth

Luther W. Baxter, Jr. and William M. Epps

First, we are not experts on soils. Yet in our years of study of camellias, we have heard many things from many people about soils and fertilizers for camellias. If we were to ask 100 camellia enthusiasts about the soils they have "built" for their camellias or about the fertilizer program they have adopted, we, quite possibly, might get 100 different answers. So where does fantasy and reality part company? We need, first, to understand the needs of the camellia plant. Perhaps it is axiomatic that, like all green plants that grow with roots in the soil, it needs water, light, and various chemical elements. We rarely think about a plant's need for light and often we forget its need for water. And many people are not even aware of a plant's need for oxygen.

A rose plant and a corn plant need lots of summer sunshine; seemingly, the more light, the better they grow. But, in the woodlands, there are many plants that grow well under a canopy of large trees. These shade-loving plants do not grow very well, if at all, in full sun. The camellia plant needs considerable light, but it does well in partial shade, such as provided by a canopy of tall pines. This canopy, also, gives some protection against light frosts and early morning sun when the plants are frozen. Too little light encourages spindly growth with few flower buds set. Also, when the light is too limited, food manufacture is reduced and the few flower buds that are set are reduced in size. A similar situation occurs with flowers on young seedlings; they are usually smaller than the flowers on larger plants because the buds on larger plants are supported by more leaves per bud. The leaves manufacture the food needed for flower bud growth, and fewer leaves mean less food and poorer growth. Therefore, a large number of leaves is important for bud set, flower bud development, and supporting stem growth.

A well drained soil is essential for the best growth of camellia plants. Camellia

roots require free oxygen in the soil. In a tightly packed or water-logged soil there is little or no free oxygen and the tiny roots that absorb water and minerals from the soil will die and the entire plant may die or grow poorly. Symptoms on the plant caused by a deficiency of oxygen in the soil are similar to those due to setting too deeply or setting in a soil that is too acid.

All green plants need the same chemical elements for growth, although the amount of chemicals needed may vary from plant to plant. These elements must be obtained from air and water (carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen) or from the soil (all the others). Three of these elements that come from the soil are needed in considerable quantity, namely nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, and are normally obtained from commercial fertilizers. The other chemicals obtained from the soil are needed in smaller amounts and are called "minor" elements. Some of these minor elements are present in adequate amounts in many soils, while others must be added through the use of fertilizers. When one or more of these elements is deficient the plant may grow slowly and the leaves may be pale green or the veins of the leaves may be a much darker green than the tissue between the veins. These symptoms are often confused with symptoms caused by various other adverse environmental factors.

Two major problems that are often confused with mineral deficiency are that plants are set too deeply, which may lead to an oxygen deficiency around the roots, and root rot, a disease caused by a fungal pathogen. Woody plants, such as camellias, should never be set more deeply than they were growing in the nursery. Often a hole is dug, loose soil is placed back in the hole and the plant set on top of this loose, freshly filled soil. The loose soil settles, which results in the plant settling and becoming set too deeply. Allowance must be made for this settling. The plant should be set so that the top of

the root ball is one-half to one inch above the surface of the surrounding soil.

Since all plants need the same chemical elements for growth most of those fertilizer mixtures used for vegetables or field crops are completely satisfactory for camellias. Camellia growers should obtain and use a complete fertilizer, such as a 10-10-10, with minor elements added. Bone meal, fish meal, and cottonseed meal are good fertilizers but are more expensive and no more effective than the standard mixed fertilizers. They must be broken down into soluble materials before the plant can use them and hence will not provide the quick growth response obtained with standard commercial fertilizers. On the other hand, they will release the needed elements more slowly and over a longer period of time.

At the time of planting some superphosphate should be mixed into the soil into which the plant is set, perhaps a cupful per plant. The reason for this is simple; phosphorus is highly insoluble in water and does not move readily in the soil when added later to the top of the ground, unless a special highly soluble form of phosphorus is used. Fertilizers should be applied to growing plants at least 30 days before new growth is expected in the spring so that these building blocks are available as needed for growth. Additional applications of a complete fertilizer may be made throughout the spring and summer. If fertilizer is used after September 1, it should contain phosphorus and potassium only. Nitrogen applied in the fall may stimulate a flush of new growth that may be damaged by an early freeze.

We hear much about soil pH and that camellias are acid-loving plants. The point is that camellias tolerate acid soils quite well, but this does not mean that they thrive only in acid soils or even that they grow best in acid soils. You should make use of your available resources. Take a soil sample to your local county agent and find out what is the pH of the soil in which you plan to set camellias. One of the main reasons that pH is important is that it affects the solubility of the chemical elements in the soil. In very acid soils (below about 5.0) elements such as manganese and aluminum are in a soluble form and may cause toxicity to

the roots. At the other extreme, if the pH becomes too high (above about 7.0), elements such as iron, zinc, and manganese are tied up in an insoluble form and the plant may show symptoms of a deficiency of these elements even though there is an adequate supply of all of them in the soil. Thus, for best results, the soil pH should be kept between 6.0 and 6.5. This insures the availability of minor elements in the soil and prevents the buildup of toxic levels of soluble aluminum and manganese. Keeping the pH of the soil at the proper level will often solve the need for many of these minor elements and the use of a fertilizer with minor elements added will add those that may be deficient in the soil.

Camellia growers should remember that fertilizer adds no energy to the plant. Plants manufacture their own food, with light from the sun, water from the soil, and carbon dioxide from the air as the essential ingredients. This food produced by the plant provides the food needs of the plant. The term "plant food" is a misleading term, since we think of food as a source of energy. Therefore, fertilizers are not food since they are not sources of energy, although they are needed for plant growth. The plant, like man, cannot make elements, but, unlike man, it can make sugars and other organic compounds which are used to build leaves, stems, roots, and flowers.

Almost everyone knows the need of plants for water. The chemical elements needed by the plant can be absorbed by the plant only when they are dissolved in water. In addition, these elements as well as the sugars manufactured in the plant move within the plant in a water solution. Plants are composed to a large degree of water, with living plant tissues containing at least about 80% of water. Therefore, plants need an adequate supply of water throughout the year. Additional water is needed in dry seasons and especially when a plant is transplanted and until it has time to produce an adequate root system.

The miracle of plants is that they often grow not always because of the treatment they receive at the hands of man, but in spite of the treatments. Let's all learn to understand the needs of a plant and then provide these needs.

Special Gifts

(As of December 13, 1985)

Contributions honoring Joseph H. Pyron on his 80th birthday on September 17, 1985 were made by Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Mann, Dr. & Mrs. Earl Beatty, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. G. Stuart Watson, Mrs. Linton D. Baggs, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Carl M. Allen, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Jerome Walker, Mr. & Mrs. John C. Walker, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Shepherd, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Freshwater, Mrs. Paschal Muse, Mrs. W. P. Stevens, Mrs. Robert P. Hatcher, Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman and Mr. & Mrs. I. John Movich.

Contributions wishing a speedy recovery to Mr. Milton H. Brown were made by Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Abendroth, Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Habel, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. John C. Walker, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Freshwater, Mr. & Mrs. I. John Movich, Dr. & Mrs. Fred Lee, Mr. & Mrs. Henry C. Lunsford, Jean, John and Carol Comber, Mr. F. F. Becker, II, Mr. S. L. Marbury, Mr. & Mrs. Carl M. Allen, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Luther Baxter, Mr. Thomas H. Perkins, III, Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley, Mr. & Mrs. Philip W. Ireland, Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Evans, Mrs. Charles F. Urquhart, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Jack Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. Wyman J. Priester, Jr., Mr. Robert A. Sansing, Jr. and Judge & Mrs. Sherrill Halbert.

The Boehm porcelain sculpture 'White Empress' camellia with azaleas was contributed by the Shreveport Camellia Society honoring Mr. G. F. Abendroth, President of the American Camellia Society.

Contributions to the American Camellia Society Endowment Fund were made by Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Mann and Mr. & Mrs. Frank D. Jamison who also contributed and delivered a large load of sand for use in the garden.

Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown made contributions wishing a speedy recovery to Mr. Fred B. Mayo, Mrs. W. P. Stevens, Mr. Wyman J. Priester, Jr., Miss Jamie Houser, Mr. David L. Feathers and Mrs. T. C. Bryan, and in honor of Mr. Alex Jessep's 90th birthday.

Mr. Ken Cook of Electric Spraying Systems gave a commission to ACS for the sales of sprayers.

Camellia books were given to the Society by Mr. S. L. Marbury.

Contributions wishing a speedy recovery to Mr. Douglas Deane Hall were given by Mr. & Mrs. Carl M. Allen, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Fred Lee, the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley, Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan and Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown.

Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Abendroth made contributions wishing a speedy recovery to Mr. David L. Feathers and Mr. Walter Dunn.

Mr. Joseph H. Pyron gave Oriental vases, plates and stands to ACS to be used or sold for the Society.

Mrs. Milton H. Brown gave the Society her honorarium from the Flower Arrangers Workshop, Albany, GA.

Contributions wishing a speedy recovery to Ray Gentry were made by Mr. & Mrs. Jack Lewis, Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan and Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown.

Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Shepherd gave the Society paper flowers to sell at the Middle Georgia Camellia Show.

—ACS—



ABRAHAM FERDINAND FAVRE

(See article page 17)

Recipe For Wok Waxing Camellias

Revised 1985
Gladys Crouse
San Diego Camellia Society

Melt 5 pounds of candle wax and 1 ½ pints of mineral oil together in an electric Wok at 138°. Use a large teflon spoon to stir mixture thoroughly while heating or the wax will not coat the flowers evenly. Allow melted mixture to cool. Then cut it into pieces and store it in a plastic bag for use at the Camellia Show.

At the show you will need, in addition to the Wok, a fairly wide pan for ice water, a strainer to keep the water clear of wax particles, an ice pick and ice chest with additional ice to keep water as cold as possible. Remelt the pieces of wax formula, stirring occasionally. Try to keep the mixture in the Wok at 138°. (Be careful. Wax, heated above 150° may catch fire.) If the wax is too cool the coating on the flowers will be thick and gummy. If it is too hot, the petals will scorch and turn brown almost immediately. As the wax is used up on the flowers more pieces of the Wax Formula may be added to keep the level up in the Wok, but DO NOT add wax or oil separately.

Waxing camellias takes practice. Hold the flower by its stem and fold back the leaves to keep them out of the wax. To keep the shape of the flower it must be dipped face down through the melted wax as fast as possible, using a single scooping motion from one side of the Wok to the other. Wax must be deep enough that the flower does not touch the bottom of the Wok. Quickly shake off as much excess wax as possible. Then plunge the flower face down into the ice water, swirling or twisting it around to keep the petals from sticking together. The flowers should then be placed face up to drain on paper towels or newspapers.

If the flowers are to be sold you will need shredded paper or excelsior and boxes since the waxed blooms are fragile and will begin to turn brown once the wax seal is broken. They all brown with age eventually (depending on freshness, type of flower, or perhaps merely whim?). It is possible to disguise this browning by coloring the waxed flower

with a floral spray paint, but this is not practical at the show because of the fumes. Painted waxed flowers may be made and boxed ahead of time for sale at the show.

White or pale pink flowers seem to wax most satisfactorily. Displayed under a glass dome or decorating a candle lit dining table they look like delicate porcelain.

EDITORS NOTE: Gladys Crouse has spent the last seven years perfecting her waxing techniques. The Crouses have provided hundreds of blooms through the years for sale at the San Diego shows. The spray painting of waxed blooms is limited only by the imagination of the artist. These will last indefinitely if not dropped, sat on, or dusted over zealously.

—ACS—

Notes from the Research Horticulturist

BETTY HOTCHKISS

This is the time of year when the camellia season draws to a close. Every weekend in February and into March provides ample opportunity for growers to take their blooms to camellia shows in various locales. I hope you take advantage of these last opportunities of this season.

As spring approaches we are reminded of the many chores that need to be done to ensure beautiful blooms for next year. Spring is the season for fertilization, pruning, and spraying. An excellent program on camellia fertilization was presented at the ACS Convention in Houston in November. Highlights from this program are included in an article elsewhere in this *Journal*. I hope you will take the time to read this informative article. There are many different ways to provide camellias with the proper nutrition — however, an organized program will provide much better results than a hit or miss system. Make this the year you fertilize properly. Begin by taking a soil sample to your extension agent. He can advise you about the requirements of your particular plants. Pruning is also an important spring ritual. It is best to prune plants before new vegetative growth begins. In the Southeast where much cold damage to camellias was experienced the last two seasons, pruning has been a monumental task that continued throughout

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14 TEASPOON PER GAL

the year. As I write this column in December, I am hoping that this year will prove to be a mild winter and will NOT be a repeat of the last two seasons. Spraying is also a regular part of our spring schedule. Spraying for tea scale should be done in the spring before temperatures climb above 80°-85°F. It is also recommended to spray camellias during the leaf-drop period (March-May) with benomyl to prevent entry of the dieback fungus into leafscar wounds. It is good practice also to spray camellias with benomyl the day of pruning to prevent spread of the dieback fungus. Don't become discouraged with the long list of chores to be done this spring, the results will be worth it next year during the blooming season.

I am looking forward to an exciting year of hybridizing with *Camellia chrysantha*. Many growers in the United States now have plants of the yellow camellia and are anxiously awaiting its blooms. Here at headquarters we have several flower buds on our plants which are being anxiously observed. Pollen will be collected and used in the process of hybridizing to obtain a color breakthrough in camellias. It appears that the Japanese are ahead of us in this area having already produced seedlings from *C. chrysantha* that have bloomed. Unfortunately none have shown the yellow color thus far. It appears that breeding for new colors may be a slow process requiring more than one generation of crosses.

1985 was truly an exciting year for ACS as we celebrated our 40th Anniversary. Now, as we begin the new year of 1986, let us confirm that life truly does begin at 40 and do all we can to promote the flower we all love so well.

Sustaining/Joint Sustaining 1986

Mr. Henry C. Aldrich, Gainesville, FL
Mr. & Mrs. R. T. Anderson, Orlando, FL
Apalachee Correctional Institution, Sneads, FL
Dr. & Mrs. Asa Barnes, Fernandina Beach, FL
Dr. & Mrs. Earl Beatty, Jr., Fort Valley, GA
Mr. F. F. Becker, Brookhaven, MS
Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard, Wallace, NC
Mr. & Mrs. John A. Blanchard, Needham, MA
Cornelius C. Bond, Easton, MD
Mr. & Mrs. E. Ray Bond, Richardson, TX
Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci, San Gabriel, CA
Mr. & Mrs. B. Lewis Brinson, Jr., Byromville, GA
Mr. & Mrs. Elliott P. Brogden, Columbia, SC
Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown, Fort Valley, GA
Dr. & Mrs. R. S. Browne, Port Arthur, TX
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Mrs. Lyman S. Clarke, Virginia Beach, VA
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Mrs. Ann Rivers Cole, Atlanta, GA
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Mrs. C. X. Copeland, Jackson, MS
Creative Plt. Inc./R. T. Mangum, Burtonsville, MD
Mr. J. J. Cronin, Virginia Beach, VA
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Filoli Center, Woodside, CA
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Mr. & Mrs. William A. Gardner, Ninety Six, SC

Mr. A. W. Garner, Glendale, CA
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Mr. R. B. York, High Point, NC

Corporate 1986

Capital Nursery Co., Sacramento, CA
Monrovia Nursery Company, Azusa, CA
Southern Living/c/o J. Floyd, Birmingham, AL
Tom Dodd Nurseries, Semmes, AL

—ACS—

Executive Director Search Committee

President Abendroth has appointed an Executive Director Search Committee. Its function will be to select and present to the Governing Board of the Society an Executive Director to replace the incumbent, Milton H. Brown. Brown is retiring next year.

The Committee is composed of Dr. James M. Habel, Jr. as Chairman and Roy C. Stringfellow, I. John Mouich and Milton H. Brown. Joining these men will be the new President-Elect, who will be chosen from the Atlantic Coast Territory when the ACS meets in Norfolk, Virginia in April 1986.

Meanwhile, if any member or friend of the ACS has a candidate for this position he can inform Dr. Habel, 726 Jones St., Suffolk, VA 23434. Details of the requirements for the job and salary can be discussed with him. The Committee will, then, make the recommendation to the Governing Board which will give the final approval for hiring. It is Brown's hope that the new person can be "brought aboard" early in 1987 so that person can be in full swing beginning July 1st.

—ACS—

Camellias Registered with the ACS Since the November 1985 Journal

Name and Description	ACS Registry Number	Originator
'Shala's Baby,' a small, white with slightly yellow center, anemone form <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, early to late season	1986	Robert & Shala McNeil
'Glad Tidings,' a medium, deep rosy-pink to red, semi-double <i>C. sasanqua</i> seedling of 'Yuletide,' early to late season	1987	Houghton S. Hall

CORRECTION:

'Charmer,' ACS Reg. #1983 —
change from: "*C. japonica* chance seedling"
to: "*C. japonica* (H-16 [*japonica* seedling] x 'Golden Gate')."

From the Desk of the Executive Director/Editor

"Do You Want To Talk To The Man In Charge Or The Ladies Who Know What's Going On?" This is what I see every day I come to work and I am convinced more and more it is probably quite true. It certainly has proved to be the case these several weeks that I have been out of circulation. I did come to the office for a short time to ask Helen Bryan to type this message.

Let me introduce you to "the girls" at Massee Lane who are the Guest Editors of this issue. You will note that Ann is not included in this list of "girls." It is because she had to be with me and because she is "resting on her laurels" as being the Guest Editor of the Historical Edition last November. I won't in any way try to list the duties of each person in any detail because in such a tight-knit office everyone pitches in to help everyone else. It is true here as it is with any statement you make; no one can pitch in to help operating the computers or word processors except Helen Bryan and Frances Bowden. We have never really told you what major items each of the girls handle. I do repeat, however, that everyone can and does pitch in for every job except one.

Helen Teeter

She is sort of honcho of the office. In addition, she handles all details concerning memorial and other contributions to the Endowment Fund, the advertising files for the *Journal*, pays all the bills of the Society, handles all the payrolls of the Society and the Endowment Fund and maintains the Social Security records and the Society's financial matters.

Betty Hotchkiss

Betty's major duties concern supervision of the gardens and greenhouses and the three gardeners and she is beginning to get into the research which is one of the major factors of her job. She does, however, pitch in and help in other areas when needed.

Helen Bryan

Helen maintains all the data concerning the registrations of new varieties, show dates, show reports, writes up the necessary data for transmission to the Registration Committee and for publication in the *Journal*. She also is responsible for maintaining all the records on the 40th Anniversary Campaign.

Frances Bowden

Frances is actually the number one person for handling incoming dues, memberships, etc. She also takes care of the mailings of books and other purchases by members. Both she and Helen Bryan maintain an up-to-date roster of members in the computer.

All "the girls" also act as docents, along with Ann, in showing people the rare holdings that we have at historic Massee Lane. They all participate in the operations of the small gift shop both as to recommending what we buy or not buy for sale and the selling to customers and in participating in the Arts & Crafts Fair of the Fort Valley Womans Club in selling merchandise.

I feel sure that you will find this an interesting issue. I look forward to it with as much anticipation as you do since I will not have seen any of it until it is actually published. This is in contrast to other Special Issues of which I do play an Editor's role and a partial advisory role.

Patrons and Life Members

One of the many things that thrilled me when I came back to the office a little bit today was to see the large list of Patron and Life Members since we went to print in the November issue. Our total now is 321. My goal of 500 by the time of my retirement on 30 June 1987 seems more and more like a feasible goal. The following are the ones who have joined this select group of members of our Society:

Judge & Mrs. Sherrill Halbert, San Rafael, CA

Neal Hart/Hart Farms (PATRON), Marshallville, GA

Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur V. Ray, Fresno, CA

Judge Paul Harkey, Dallas, TX

Mrs. Paul Harkey, Dallas, TX

Beckett's Nursery, Johns Island, SC

Col. & Mrs. Jack Braucht, Warner Robins, GA

Tom Dodd Nursery (PATRON),

Semmes, AL

Mrs. W. B. Pieper, Houston, TX

Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Plaster, Shreveport, LA

Mrs. Warren O. Womack, Natchez, MS

A particularly heart-warming entry on this list is that of the Tom Dodd Nursery becoming a Patron Member at this time. Actually, Tom Dodd has been a Life Member and is also a Charter Member of the ACS. This time he also had his nursery become a Corporate Member. I think all of us should doff our cap to this highly supportive member of our Society.

The Society is sorry to say that we have lost the services of the two people that we have worked with most closely at R. L. Bryan Company. Ed O'Cain retired as one of the Vice Presidents, about mid-1985. Ed has worked with the Society for some 20 years or more. Woody Hipp has been head of the production unit and has also worked closely with Joe Pyron and later with me for the last 20 years or so. We have to become accustomed to new people and this could possibly cause us slight delays initially, but our hat is off to the R. L. Bryan Company and particularly the wonderful services we have gotten from these two gentlemen and their staffs.

As of the writing of this article, my health is steadily improving. I am doing a fair amount of walking and exercising. At this point I expect to be back in the office more or less full time the middle or end of February. I will be coming out for an hour or so now and then prior to that time.

'FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY'

You could own the original painting.

ORIGINAL
WATERCOLOR

SIZE:
12¼ x 15½

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Fort Valley, GA 31030

DRAWING
ACS Convention, Norfolk, VA
April 3-6, 1986

Your half of the ticket will be sent to you and the other half will be put in the box for drawing. Proceeds all go to the 40th Anniversary Campaign.

It is fitting that 'Fortieth Anniversary,' a seedling by Frank Pursel of Oakland, California, is ruby red since the 40th Anniversary is the ruby anniversary.