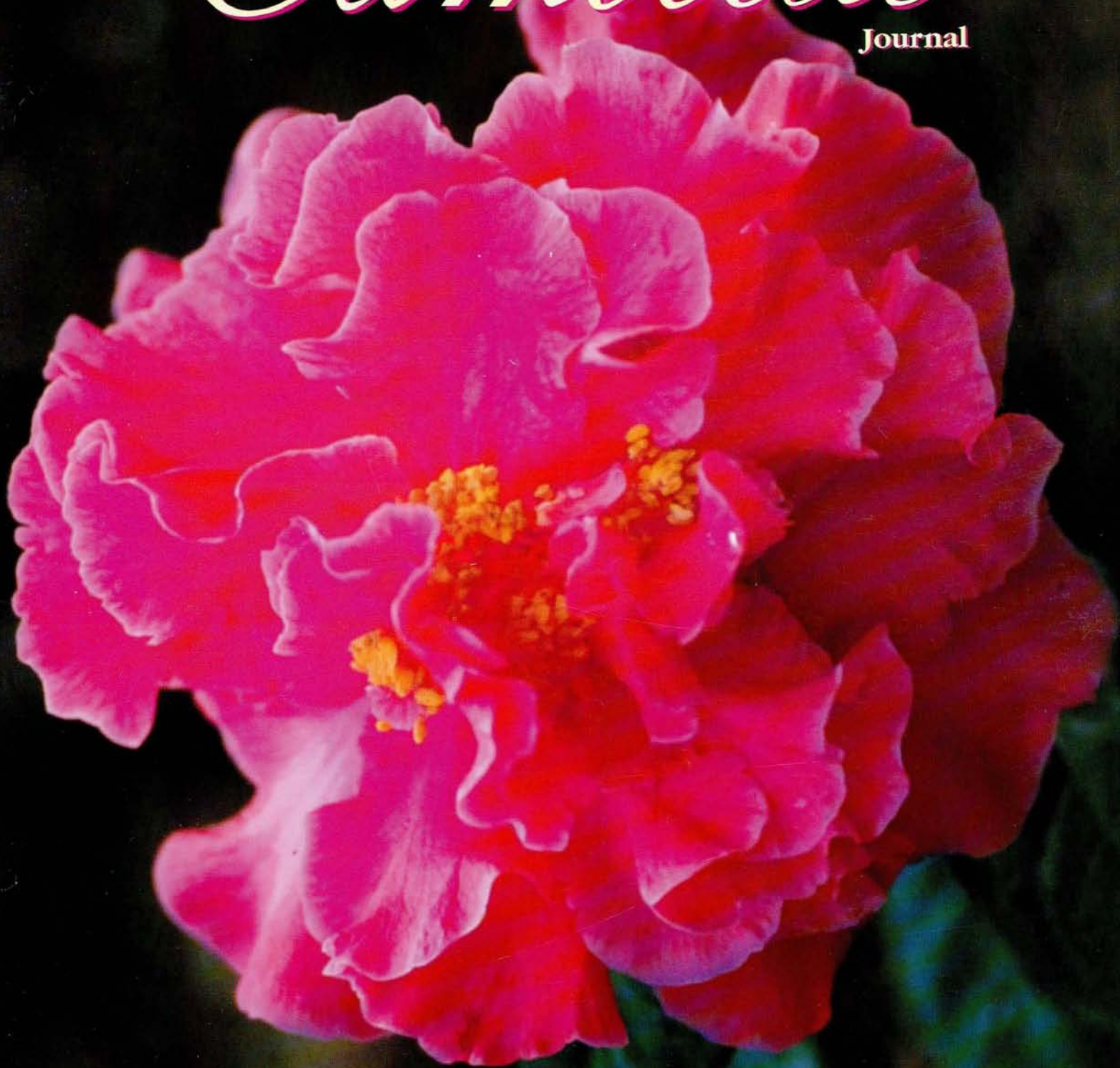


November 1998

\$3.00

The Camellia Journal



'Jim Pinkerton'

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF THE
American Camellia Society

Address Communications to: Executive Director, American Camellia Society, 100 Massee Lane, Fort Valley, Georgia 31030

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

VOLUME 53

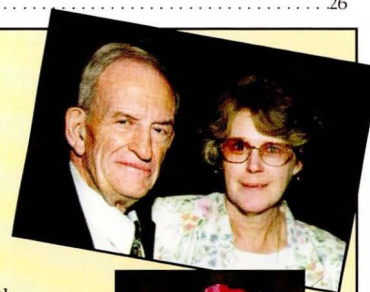
NUMBER 4

November 1998

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About The Front Cover

'Jim Pinkerton' is a very large, rose red, peony form *C. reticulata* hybrid which blooms mid-season to late. This 18-year old seedling was originated by Frank Pursel of Oakland, CA and propagated by Hulyn Smith of Valdosta, GA. Jim Pinkerton, pictured with his wife, Patsy, was considered one of the finest camellia exhibitors winning numerous awards. Not only is Jim remembered for his expertise in producing some of the largest and finest blooms possible, we also remember him for his excellent sense of humor. We hope this flower will live up to the reputation of the man!



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FROM THE PRESIDENT



Arthur P. Landry

Another season is underway with many of us gibbing early to get blooms to the early shows and to foil the petal blight problem. Of course, by the time this Journal is to you the show season is underway. As I write this in early September, many growers are wondering what kind of season we'll have. Some plants seem to have normal bud development while others seem to have undersized buds possibly due to summer stress and drought. We'll see what happens as the season gets going. Speaking of buds reminds me of a recent conversation with a grower where I was expounding on the benefits of heavy disbudding. (Removal of about 2/3 of the buds, leaving 1/3 to bloom.) I think I convinced him when I asked him to "...think of each bud as a "dead flower" which needs to be picked up at the end of the season. It's much easier to break that extra bud now rather than pick a dead bloom later."

I appreciate the comments I've received from members regarding my proposal of a master listing of cultivars and where they are growing in various private or public gardens. I've received some cultivar listings which have already been created by some growers and nurseries which confirm my thought that a lot of the information exists in some form already. Some have suggested that the listing should have nomenclature information and photos to be of maximum value. Identification of "lost tag" varieties could be made and visits during blooming season could be more profitable. What I need now is to hear from someone who could organize and coordinate the beginnings of this project. I'd like to hear from you on how you can help.

It has been sad to hear of our local clubs having increasing difficulty in sponsoring camellia shows. The flower shows really provide the best opportunity to show members of the public what our flowers look like and why we like them so much. In talking to members of several local clubs who have stopped having their show, it appears that a common problem is not enough local members willing or able to do the advance planning, fund raising, and arrangements for the show rather than a shortage of exhibitors or Judges. It is so essential that we help members of local clubs who are struggling to get back on their feet. The Gulf Coast Camellia Society is exploring ways for GCCS to help struggling shows to remain viable. We'd like to hear how our successful clubs are doing it – let us know what works for you so we can share with all our members. Your ideas could be just what a club needs to turn things around.

The Brown and Hall Environmental Garden is progressing well with the site work complete and the lake filled from the recent rains. I'm anxious to get a chance to see it when we have our meeting at Masee Lane in October. We are currently raising the additional funds needed to do the plantings of the various habitats (marsh, herb, shrub, woodland, meadow, upland meadow) as described in the article by W. C. Wyatt in the August Journal. A ground breaking ceremony is scheduled for November 15.

I'm looking forward to our meeting on March 3rd thru 6th of 1999 at Sacramento, California. It's always educational and interesting (not counting the fun part!) to visit the different areas of the country and find out how other people do things. ACS hasn't had the annual meeting in Sacramento in some time and I know Jim Randall and his committee will do a great job. Information about the meeting was in the August issue and in this issue of the Journal to help you plan on coming to Sacramento with us. You'll enjoy it!



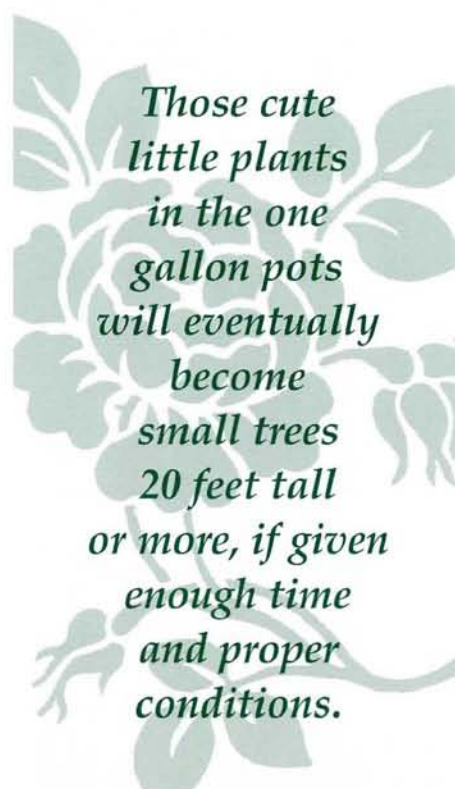
BASICS FOR THE BEGINNER

Transplanting Camellias

Betty Hotchkiss

Transplanting camellias – a thought that may bring horror to the minds of many camellia growers but may also save the life of older plants which are no longer appropriate in their present location. It is not uncommon to receive questions from camellia growers who are faced with the prospect of moving or transplanting camellias and are looking for the best possible way to accomplish the task. Perhaps one of the reasons that we receive these questions is the fact that camellias are long-lived plants and may often outgrow their original location due to “development” or perhaps short sightedness on the part of the original planter. Beginners beware – let this be a lesson to you. Those cute little plants in the one gallon pots will eventually become small trees 20 feet tall or more, if given enough time and proper conditions. Do not plant them too close to your house or to each other if you are looking for the best long term effect.

So, for whatever reasons, if you decide it is in the best interest of some plants to relocate, then ...



read on. Camellia plants do not reach their full mature size until twenty years or more after planting. Therefore, the original planter may not always be around to see the results of his or her earlier choices. Many children, grandchildren, or simply new owners of older homes are faced with the prospect of moving large camellia plants from locations where they are no longer

appropriate.

How can this best be accomplished? First, let me state that camellias can be transplanted any time of the year under emergency conditions. However, if time is not critical, I would suggest waiting until fall or winter before transplanting camellias. This is the time of year when camellias are most dormant and it will therefore prove to be less stressful on the plants. If you can select the best possible time for transplanting, choose a day that is overcast with no wind. Both the hot sun and drying winds add to the stress of transplanting a camellia. If plants are moved in the summer when temperatures are high, remember to provide plenty of moisture throughout the summer to compensate for root loss and to also provide shade to prevent further loss of water through transpiration. The spring months when plants are in active growth are probably the most difficult to transplant camellias and should be avoided if possible.

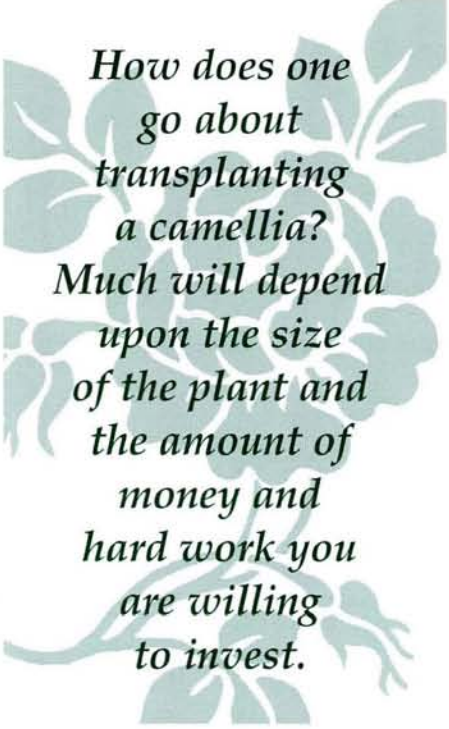
It is also possible to prepare your plants for transplanting by root pruning 3 - 6 months in advance of

the actual transplanting process. For example, if you decide well in advance that you will transplant a camellia in late October, it is recommended that you root prune these same camellias sometime between April and June. This can be accomplished by taking a shovel and simply pushing it into the ground all the way around the bush at about the drip line of the plant severing roots in the process. If the plant is very large do the root pruning at the place where you think the root ball will be dug. What does this accomplish? By cutting through some of the camellia roots which generally are rather long and stringy and reach far beyond the drip line of the plant you are encouraging the formation of more roots (where they are cut) closer to the plant. Therefore when the root ball is dug in October, there will be a larger number of roots close to the plant.

Another good rule of thumb to remember when transplanting camellias is that most plants should be pruned at the time of transplanting. There is a balance between the root system and the shoot system or top of the plant of camellias (and other plants). When this balance is disturbed the plant will respond accordingly. When plants are pruned, the roots will generally respond by telling the plant to put on more new growth to restore the balance between root and shoot. Likewise, when the roots are damaged, as they undoubtedly will be during the transplanting process, it is recommended that the top of the plant also be reduced through pruning to help maintain this balance. If transplanted camellias are not pruned, the root system will have a difficult time absorbing enough water to maintain healthy

foliage on the entire plant and it will suffer accordingly. You may notice leaf drop in the best of circumstances and death of branches and even the entire plant in the worst of circumstances.

How does one go about transplanting a camellia? Much will depend upon the size of the plant and the amount of money and hard work you are willing to invest. If the plants are not too large, then they can simply be dug up with a shovel, making the largest root ball possible and moved to a hole that has been prepared well in advance of the move. If the plants are quite large it may require a large digging



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device such as a tree spade operated by hired landscapers. These devices are capable of digging a much larger hole than can be dug by hand. Perhaps even more important is the lifting and carrying of this plant with a large root ball which can be quite heavy. Although transplanting camellias using these mechanical devices is usually successful, it is also expensive and one should evaluate carefully the worth of the plant.

Advance preparation is one of the keys to success when transplanting camellias. With advance preparation, one can root prune camellias well in advance of the move, select the best time of year for moving camellias, and prepare the new location in the best possible fashion. The hole should be dug and ready for planting before the plant is removed from its original location. Camellias that are moved from a shady location should be moved to a shady location. If this is not possible, then temporary shade should be provided until the plant has acclimated to its new environment. After transplanting, the plant should be watched carefully for signs of stress. Frequent watering will be necessary as delicate roots were damaged during the move. However, overwatering can also be damaging causing root rot on the remaining roots. Plants that are over watered exhibit some of the same symptoms as those that are underwatered. Watch carefully and stick your finger in the ground if necessary to determine the need for water. Fertilization should be very light the first year so as not to cause damage. Organic fertilizers generally do not burn plants as readily and are a good option. Liquid fertilizers are taken up in the plant quickly and can also be a good option.

The reasons for transplanting camellias are varied: plants are too close together or too close to a home; an old home is being torn down for future development and plants will be destroyed if not moved; a family home is being sold and plants are being moved for sentimental reasons. Whatever your reason for transplanting camellias, remember that with advance planning it can be done successfully. ♣

COME TO SACRAMENTO

The Camellia Society of Sacramento extends an enthusiastic welcome to all members of the American Camellia Society to attend our seventy-fifth annual show in conjunction with the fifty-fourth annual meeting of ACS on March 3-6, 1999 in the "Camellia Capital."

We have an exciting program arranged and a wonderful schedule of events centered around our beautiful city and the Gold Rush country in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. (See article in August ACS Journal for details.) There has been one change in the convention Schedule since publication of the August Journal. The catered lunch on Friday has been moved from Bennett Sculpture to

the Marshall Building situated on the El Dorado County Fairgrounds in Placerville (Hangtown).

Our grand raffle will feature several outstanding items including a gold camellia charm studded with a diamond and a beautiful 24" by 29" stained glass of that wonderful old camellia, 'Ville de Nantes', created by our own member Al Biggs.

While you are here in California, it will be the peak of our Camellia season, so plan to come early or stay late and see the sights. The week prior to the convention you could plan to visit a Southern California camellia show at Descanso Gardens and of course visit Nuccio's Nursery or take in the Santa Clara camellia show here in Northern California. The week

following the Convention you might travel to the Bay Area for the Northern California Camellia Society's show and Bob Ehrhart's great garden or trek down to Fresno in the great Central Valley to attend the show sponsored by the Central California Camellia Society. Don't forget Sacramento is situated less than two hours by car from San Francisco or beautiful Lake Tahoe.

So mark your calendar for March 3-6, 1999. We look forward to seeing all of you at the ACS Convention in Sacramento.

P.S. There will be refrigeration available at the Double Tree Hotel for those wishing to bring blooms. Reservations at the hotel should be made by February 2, 1999. ♣



WE WELCOME YOU! AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY CONVENTION March 2 - 7, 1999



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~ SCHEDULE OF EVENTS ~

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3

9:00 am to 12 noon Registration
 10:00 am to 12 noon ACS Governing Board Meeting
 12 noon to 1:00 pm Lunch
 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm Registration
 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm ACS Development Board Meeting
 4:30 pm to 6:00 pm Hospitality Room
 Dinner – On your own.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4

9:30 am to 11:30 am Buses depart for tour of State Capitol
 10:00 am to 1:00 pm Registration
 11:30 am to 12:30 pm Lunch at Capitol
 12:30 pm Buses depart Capitol for
 Old Sacramento shopping
 and tour of CA State Railroad Museum
 4:30 pm Buses return to hotel
 2:00 pm to 4:00 pm Registration
 6:00 pm to 7:00 pm Depart for dinner in Society
 Members Homes (Casual Dress)

FRIDAY, MARCH 5

9:00 am Buses leave hotel
 10:00 to 11:45 am Tour Sutters Mill and Gold Rush Museum
 12 noon to 1:00 pm Tour Bennett Sculpture Foundry
 1:15 pm to 2:00 pm Catered lunch (Marshall Building)

FRIDAY, MARCH 5 (continued)

2:30 pm to 3:45 pm Tour Shenandoah Vineyards
 & Sobon Estate
 5:00 pm Arrive back at Hotel
 6:00 pm Buses leave Hotel for Delta King
 6:30 pm Cocktail party hosted by Northern Calif.
 Camellia Society
 7:30 pm Diner on Delta King and Entertainment
 (Jackets Recommended)
 9:30 pm Buses return to Hotel

SATURDAY, MARCH 6

8:00 am to 11:00 am Enter blooms at the show
 10:00 am Buses leave for Convention Center
 10:30 am to 12:00 noon Tour Capitol grounds (Camellia Groves,
 California Vietnam Memorial, etc.)
 11:00 am Show judging begins
 12:30 pm to 1:30 pm Lunch at the Show
 1:30 pm to 2:30 pm Judges luncheon at Show
 2:00 pm to 3:00 pm Sneak preview of Show
 3:00 pm Early bus returns to Hotel
 3:00 pm to 4:30 pm Education Program at Convention Center
 4:30 pm Buses return to Hotel
 6:30 pm to 7:30 pm Hospitality Room
 7:30 pm Farewell Banquet (With awards,
 presentations and raffle) (Dressy Affair)

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(Reservations should be made by 2/2/99 — Ask for ACS Group Rate of \$87)

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Full Coinvention	\$ 220	_____	After 2/1/99	\$245	_____
Wed., Mar. 3	\$ 25	_____	Fri., Mar. 5	\$90	_____
Thurs., Mar. 4	\$ 45	_____	Sat., Mar. 6	\$85	_____

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Name Tag(s) to Read: _____

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A Visit to an Outstanding Camellia Hybridizer...

HOUGHTON S. HALL

Gordon H. Goff

Each summer members of the Northern California Camellia Research Committee journey to San Anselmo, in Marin County, to visit Houghton and Ariana Hall. This year about a dozen of us enjoyed the hospitality of the Halls, checked out his camellias and gathered a few scions for summer grafting. Houghton is still active with his hybridizing at the age of 88 this November. He is an inspiration to us "young" guys who are mostly in our 60s and 70s. Houghton finally retired from the Research Committee several years ago to emeritus status because he could no longer drive to the night meetings.

Houghton became interested in camellias in 1952 because the home



they bought had two camellias growing in the front yard. He followed the usual pattern of adding more camellias, joining the local camellia society and attending camellia shows. Houghton retired in

1970 to give him more time to devote to his camellias. He became interested in the NCCS Research Committee through his friend, the late Ken Hallstone. Members of that committee encouraged his efforts at hybridization and he's been doing it ever since with great success. His first introduction was 'Ariana Hall' in 1973. A list of his introductions registered with ACS are given in the table. In addition Houghton has another five ready to be registered as soon as he picks the names. One of his best known introductions is 'Hall's Pride', a reticulata hybrid, which

has been a big show winner and was a favorite of the late great exhibitor, Jim Pinkerton. Houghton recently has been sending his introductions to Hulyn Smith for propagation and distribution.

The Halls have lived in their present home since 1973. It is on an acre of land that has a ravine in back with a creek flowing through. This creek last flooded about ten years ago and caused the loss of many of his camellias. The area is wooded and heavily shaded, perhaps too much so for optimum camellia culture. When they first moved to their present location, they had 125 named varieties and 250 unnamed seedlings. Now Houghton estimates he has about 1000 plants of which about three-quarters are seedlings. There is a small greenhouse filled with seedlings from last year. Houghton has Grow Lights turned on constantly to speed up the growth of these plants. The Halls do most of their own gardening work which includes many other plants besides camellia. They hire help for a few hours a week as needed.

I asked Houghton if he had any advice for the rest of us would-be hybridizers and he leaned back and considered this question. There was no simple answer but he indicated it was important to be patient and expect to wait years before finally introducing a new camellia variety. (His recent introductions have taken 14-20 years as seedlings before release.) Houghton always grafts his promising seedlings to observe them on different rootstocks. Although he didn't express it directly, I believe he meant to say that you must really enjoy hybridizing camellias as one of the most fascinating aspects of our hobby. Anticipation of seeing your latest seedlings bloom and then perhaps finding that one good one keeps you going with that extra zest for life. ❀

HOUGHTON S. HALL CAMELLIA INTRODUCTIONS

C. JAPONICA

'Ariana Hall'	1973
'Golden Gate'	1976
'Piquant'	1985
'High Time'	1987
'Sundowner'	1988
'Spindrift'	1992
'Fragrant Girl'	1992
'Crimson Fantasy'	1992
'Martie Determan'	1996
'Skyrocket'	1996
'Ariana Hall Supreme'	1996

NON-RETICULATA HYBRIDS

'Polly Heaton'	1976
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C. SASANQUA

'Glad Tidings'	1986
----------------	------

C. RETICULATA HYBRIDS

'Dynasty'	1985
'Hall's Pride'	1985* **
'Sparkler'	1985
'John Hall'	1986
'Spencer Smiley'	1986
'Big Dipper'	1987*
'Silver Shadow'	1987
'Espana'	1987
'Fluted Silk'	1988
'High Sky'	1988
'Mai Tai'	1988
'Pink Crepe de Chine'	1988
'Kay Hallstone'	1992
'California Fantasy'	1992
'Lucky Strike'	1992
'Tango'	1996
'Chances Are'	1996
'High Fever'	1996
'Luminous'	1996
'Fioli Red'	1996
'High Sierra'	1996

* Charlotte C. Knox Reticulata Award

** Harris Hybrid Award

Studies on Sclerotial Development in the Camellia-Flower-Blight Fungus

Luther W. Baxter, Jr.



Figure 1. Freezer bag with rolls of paper towels; note old flowers within the bag and sclerotia from diseased flowers of a similar bag.

Over the years many systems for inducing sclerotial formation in camellia flower blight were tried and some of them were reasonably effective. This year a system was found to work very well, and it is adequately easy to do, so that when anyone needs to know for sure that certain camellia flowers are blighted they can do it easily and without expensive materials or equipment.

All the things that are needed are the following: quart-size freezer bags, household paper towels, rubber bands, and something with which to write. Some freezer bags, such as the Glad-lock brand, have a place on which to write the contents and date. Don't forget to put the information on the freezer bags!

PROCEDURE: _____

Have suspect flower(s) so dry that there is no free water, but yet they are not wilted. Place one to six suspect flowers in the freezer bag. Next, take two paper towels, fold them together three times and then roll them up and place rubber bands around them to hold them in place (Figure 1). Make three to four of these and then after the suspect flowers are in place in the bag, insert the four rolls of paper towels (Figure 1). Don't forget to label!

Place these in a cool place, such as a basement or in a room that is kept between 65°F and 75°F. Leave them for four to six weeks and then examine.

The reason for the three to four "rolls" of paper towels is to allow the free exchange of air

in and out, but at the same time to keep excessive moisture from escaping from flowers so that they don't dry too quickly. If they're kept too wet or too dry, sclerotia do not form properly. Nature wets them but then dries them.

In many trials this year, the system worked well. If the symptoms are caused by some factor other than the flower-blight fungus, no sclerotia will form.

Large infected flowers, such as 'R.L. Wheeler', support the formation of large sclerotia, while small flowers, such as 'Tulip Time', only support the formation of small ones.

Sclerotia are bodies of fungal tissue that allow the fungus to survive from year to year. Viable sclerotia are known to survive for at least four years in the natural habitat (under or around the camellia plant(s)).

One last point – if there's only one diseased camellia flower in question, place it (dry, but not withered) in a bag and seal. Be careful that not all air is excluded from the one-quart-size freezer bag.

For medium-sized camellia flowers, such as 'Dr. Tinsley', this affords enough air (for one flower) for the infected flower to support sclerotial formation.

When bags with infected (blighted) camellia flowers are placed in the vegetable tray of refrigerators the process works well, but more time is required for the whole process (sclerotial formation) to be completed.

Other systems work fairly well, but this is the best one of all those tried. ♣



Q. Some of my camellia plants have more than one flower bud at the end of the branch. What should I do about this?

A. Although the typical *Camellia japonica* plant will have one flower bud at the end of each branch it is not uncommon for a plant to produce two or more flower buds in a cluster at the end of the stem. In order to produce the best flower possible and to ensure that the flower will open up completely, it is a good idea to remove all of the flower buds except for one. This bud will then open fully without interference from other buds in the same location. It is also possible to leave another flower bud at a lower node on the plant. This will allow for both buds to open fully without interfering with each other. However, a grower who is interested in producing the largest flowers possible to enter in camellia shows will "disbud" heavily leaving a fewer number of flower buds resulting in larger flowers. To remove a flower bud simply hold it between your thumb and finger and gently twist it off.

Q. Some of my camellia plants have round, red looking "apples" on them. Is my plant diseased?

A. These "apples" are seed pods which are generally seen in late summer and early fall. These seed pods may be shiny and red or green or they may have a brownish corky appearance. As the seed pods mature they will split open revealing one or more camellia seed with a hard black covering. These seed can be planted to start new camellia plants. However, camellias grown from seed carry a mixture of genetic material from both parents and the resulting plant and flowers are not identical to the "mother". The majority of new camellia varieties are obtained from planting seed. The other way to obtain new camellia varieties is through camellia sports or mutations which are not nearly as common.

Q. My camellia plant is covered with flower buds. Is there any way I can protect my plant from freezing weather?

A. Camellia flower buds are quite cold hardy and will not usually suffer damage from cold weather down to 10°F for a short period of time if the buds are tightly closed. Flower buds which are showing color will be damaged by freezing weather. Planting camellias under pine trees or otherwise protecting from frost will help prevent cold damage if the weather does not stay below freezing over an extended period of time. A sheet or blanket thrown over a large camellia bush generally does not do much good in protecting it from freezing temperatures.

Q. It has become necessary for me to transplant some large camellias to prevent them from being destroyed due to construction. When is the best time of year to transplant large camellias and how do I go about doing this?

A. The Fall and Winter months are usually the best times of year to transplant camellias. For further information on this subject please read the article entitled "Basics for the Beginner" elsewhere in this issue of the Journal.

Q. I have been looking for a particular variety of camellia for several years now and have been unable to locate a plant at any of my local nurseries. Can you help?

A. Since the founding of the American Camellia Society in 1945 there have been 2478 varietal registrations to date. There are also a number of varieties introduced prior to 1945 as well as varieties introduced from other countries. With thousands of camellia varieties available, any one nursery is limited in what they can offer to the public. Generally speaking the varieties offered by a nursery may not change much from year to year unless one is dealing with a specialty camellia nursery which tries to offer a wide selection. Most camellia hobbyists have found it impossible to obtain all of the varieties they wish to have through purchasing plants from nurseries. They have learned to propagate their own plants either through grafting, air layering, or rooted cuttings. By visiting a camellia show or joining a local camellia society you can find out who may have a plant of the variety that you are looking for. Most camellia growers are willing to share with others if you only ask. ♣

This column was written from typical questions that are received at Massee Lane Gardens. We would like to make this column a regular feature in our Journal. If you have a question that you would like answered, please write and we will try to find someone to answer it. Remember our publishing deadlines come early so send your questions to us as soon as possible.

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JOURNALS

February IssueDecember 1

May Issue.....March 1

August IssueJune 1

November IssueSeptember 15

YEARBOOK

September 1

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the above dates often cannot be added.

*Please cooperate so that the publications
may be mailed as scheduled.*

Future Meetings of the *American Camellia Society*

MARCH 3-6, 1999
Sacramento, CA

MARCH 1-4, 2000
Massee Lane Gardens
Fort Valley, GA

SPRING 2001
Pasadena, CA
(In conjunction with ICS)

SPRING 2002
Virginia Camellia Society
Norfolk, VA

JUDGES REVISITED

Hulyn Smith

In May 1985 I wrote an article for the ACS JOURNAL entitled "Judges, Honor Your Commitment".

This article was designed to show the type judge a camellia show chief judge often encounters.

In this update, I would like to introduce you to a few more of our judges.

TALKING TILDA

While the chief judge was giving instructions on seedling voting, Tilda was so busy talking to Claudia, that she missed it all. Consequently, Tilda had to be personally instructed. The moral to this story is be quiet and listen, please.

FEELING FRED

For some reason he has never learned the first rule in the show is don't touch the blooms. He seems to never learn this is a real no-no. What is he trying to do anyway?

FRIGID FANNIE

She complained all day about how cold the show hall was. There just seems to be no way you can explain to her that the blooms will last longer if kept cooler. Does she forget her sweater every time?

TOM KNOWITALL

There appears to be one of these at every show. When an exhibitor arrives with a nice bloom to be identified, here comes Tom and very emphatically and without regard to the opinion of others, not only names the bloom but very smugly tells everyone around when it was introduced and by whom.

WHINING WANDA

Wanda spent all day complaining about the show. She continually told everyone who couldn't escape her complaints that this is not the way "we do it at home".

ARGUING ARTIE

He argued and was unpleasant with the other two members of his team from start to finish. It is not always possible to find 3 judges totally compatible. Doesn't he realize all aspects of growing camellias should be fun?

I have noticed over the past few years that the judging at our camellia shows has improved. Either we are doing a better job of teaching and training or our show chairmen are doing a better job of selecting their judges. I'll bet Sergio Bracci will agree that it is probably some of both. However, I still see Claudia, Frank and Dudley making their presence known at shows around the circuit.

I hope our judges will remember why we have camellia shows. Our entire purpose is to promote the genus camellia so that visitors will become interested and maybe want to grow camellias.

To be able to do this we must be willing to:

- Bring flowers
- Arrive on time
- Be dressed for working
- Be courteous to visitors
- Judge the show fairly and by the rules.

When it gets to the point that I can't follow the above and have a good time, then I will buy me a bass boat. ♣

ADDITIONAL JUDGES APPOINTED AND RECERTIFIED JUDGES

Terms of Judges & Novice Judges listed herein expire December 31, 2002.

FLORIDA

Orlando:
Raymond R. Crawford

LOUISIANA

Lafayette:
Raymond Shaw

Terms of Judges & Novice Judges listed herein expire December 31, 2003.

FLORIDA

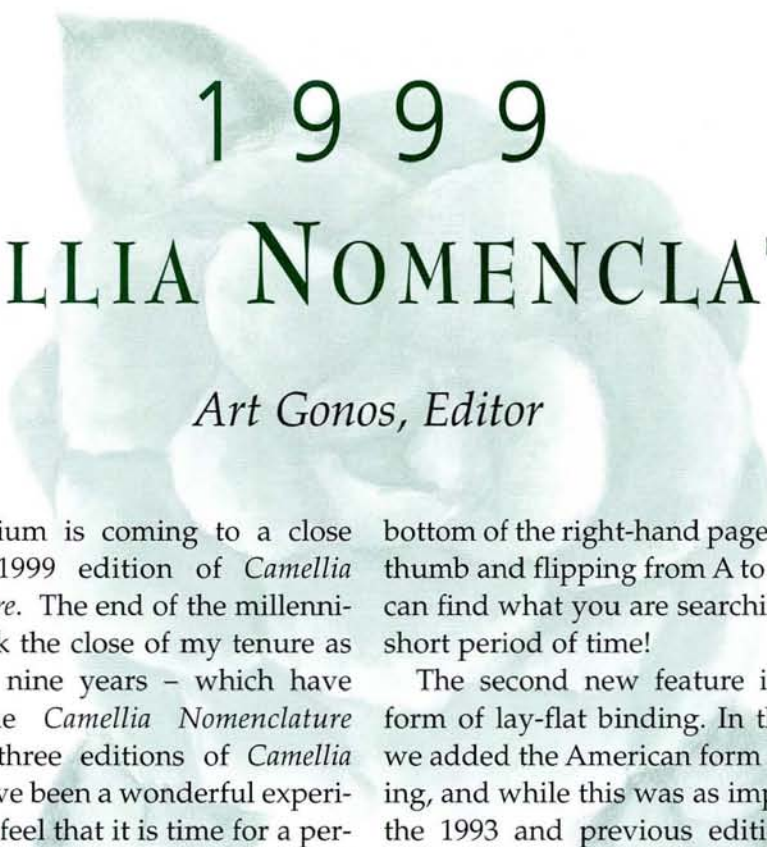
Crystal River:
Konrad Hooper (Novice)

MISSISSIPPI

Gulfport:
Doris M. LeFebvre

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1999 CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE

Art Gonos, Editor

The millennium is coming to a close with the 1999 edition of *Camellia Nomenclature*. The end of the millennium will also mark the close of my tenure as editor. The last nine years – which have encompassed the *Camellia Nomenclature Supplement* and three editions of *Camellia Nomenclature* – have been a wonderful experience. However, I feel that it is time for a person with more computer expertise than I have to take over. The computer has allowed us (Southern California Camellia Society) to dramatically reduce printing costs by putting the 'Book' on a computer disk and making corrections and additions to that same disk. Printing costs may be further reduced by also including pagination on the disk. But, alas, my computer cannot handle the pagination. David Trujillo of Etiwanda, California, will succeed me and carry on the tradition that was begun by Bill Woodroof.

The 1999 edition has two new features. First, it has been noted that judges at times were not referring to the 'Book' at camellia shows as it took too long to alphabetically find a specific cultivar. Therefore, we added vertical tabs at the right-hand margin of odd numbered pages. These tabs are broken into four categories – japonica, reticulata, sasanqua and non-retic hybrid – starting at the top of the page. Each of these vertical tabs is about two inches in length. The two letters at the bottom of each tab represent the alphabet from the first cultivar listed at the top of the left-hand page to the last cultivar listed at the

bottom of the right-hand page. By using your thumb and flipping from A to Z or Z to A you can find what you are searching for in a very short period of time!

The second new feature is an improved form of lay-flat binding. In the 1996 edition we added the American form of lay-flat binding, and while this was an improvement over the 1993 and previous editions, it worked only if you pressed down **hard** on a newly opened page. Even by pressing down hard it usually worked only part of the time. In the 1999 edition we are using the European form of lay-flat binding called OTA binding. The OTA binding is far superior to the American type. Now, if you press down **lightly** the page tends to remain open even after subsequent use. True lay-flat binding requires a book that is at least 7" x 10" in size and 200 pages in length, but our 'Book' is only 6" x 9" and 186 pages long.

The 'Book' remains the official nomenclature book of the American Camellia Society and includes all new varietal registrations of that society. We have also accepted all of the new registrations of the Australian and New Zealand national societies. Altogether there are 205 new cultivars in the 1999 edition. ❖

EDITOR'S NOTE: The 1999 Camellia Nomenclature may be ordered from American Camellia Society, 100 Massee Lane, Fort Valley, GA 31030. The cost is \$15.00 plus \$1.50 postage and handling. Georgia residents add 90 cents sales tax.

Ann Blair Brown Retires as Executive Director Betty Hotchkiss



Following many years of dedicated service to the American Camellia Society, Ann Blair Brown has announced her retirement as Executive Director effective October 13, 1998. Her retirement from ACS is the end of a long era of service by both Ann and her late husband, Milton (Brownie), who first came to Massee Lane Gardens as Executive Director in 1972. Brownie led the Society as Executive Director from 1972 until his death in 1986. Following his death, Ann was asked by the Board of the Society to assume his role of Executive Director, a role which she held for over 13 years. However, her years of service to the Society were much longer as she had worked closely as Assistant Executive Director with her husband during the years when

he served as Executive Director.

Ann Brown will be remembered for her many different contributions to the Society. She and her husband were instrumental in increasing the porcelain collection at Massee Lane Gardens from the initial collection of Mildred Taylor Stevens to the magnificent collection which is now on display. Ann will be remembered by members and guests to the headquarters of the American Camellia Society as the perfect hostess and ambassador. She graciously led more tours of the facilities with untiring enthusiasm than can ever be counted. Ann has also played an active role in the local community and within the Garden Club of Georgia making friends for the Society wherever she went.

As Executive Director, Ann Brown

served as the editor for *The Camellia Journal* and the *Yearbook* of the Society. She also led the Society through much growth at their headquarters at Massee Lane Gardens with the addition of the Annabelle Lundy Fetterman Educational Museum.

Ann has given much more to the Society during her years of service than will ever be recognized. She is a person who made it her philosophy "to make her part of the world a little better place to be." Without a doubt she has done this to the best of her ability and her contributions will be missed by all who are associated with the Society.

Book News From China

A new camellia book, "The World's Best Camellia Cultivars", written by Mr. Gao Jiyin and Mrs. Chen Shaoyun et al, authoritative persons in the Chinese camellia field, will be published soon. Professor Chang Hongta, the famous Taxonomist for the Genus Camellia and Thomas J. Savige, International Registrar for the Genus Camellia have written forewords for the book. There are over 1000 camellia cultivars described in this book, 750 are illustrated in full color with sections on species, taxonomy, history, culture, breeding, diseases and pests. This is the first publication which combines Chinese camellia cultivars with the world's camellias as described

in China, each cultivar being identified in Chinese characters playin transliteration and English together with its description. Thus the book will be useful for the world's



camellia enthusiasts and gardeners for identification of camellia cultivars or to add to their library collection.

The book is printed with an

elegant design and bound with a hard cover. The color illustrations are produced by a technique that eliminates reflected light. There are over 200 pages using the best art paper. The quality of the book fully compares with the best from other countries of the world. The book is 9-1/4 inches x 10-1/2 inches and sells for \$75 U.S.

To order a copy of the book please send \$75 U.S. (which includes the price of mailing) to:

**Mr. Gao Jiyin,
Subtropical Forestry
Research Institute
Fuyang Zhejiang
China 311400**

e-mail: risf@fyptt.zjta.net.cn

1999

FRANKLINIA CENSUS

F*ranklinia alatamaha*, also known as the lost Franklin tree, holds the distinction of Georgia and America's rarest tree. Surviving only in cultivation, *Franklinia* was discovered by the famous Philadelphia botanists John and William Bartram near the Altamaha River in Georgia (what is now McIntosh County) on October 1, 1765. On a later trip, seed were brought back to propagate in the Bartram's botanical garden. It was named in honor of John Bartram's

friend, Benjamin Franklin, and the Altamaha River (according to the spelling of that day).

This tree has not been seen in the wild since 1803 despite numerous searches over the past two centuries and its disappearance in the

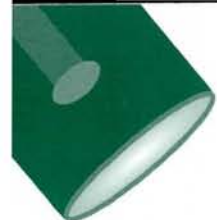
wild remains one of North America's greatest horticultural mysteries. The Bartrams are credited with the saving of this plant from extinction as all plants grown today are descended from those propagated by the Bartrams. *Franklinia alatamaha* is a member of the Theaceae

family making it a relative of camellias. Although somewhat temperamental to grow, the beautiful white camellia-like flowers bloom in the summer making it an excellent addition to the garden.

The 300th anniversary of the birth of America's first botanist, John Bartram, will take place in 1999. A Quaker farmer from Philadelphia, John and his son, William, spent much of their lives exploring, collecting, and seeking to understand all forms of nature. Historic Bartram's Garden is still in existence today and proclaims itself as America's oldest Botanical Garden. The non-profit John Bartram Association operates the Garden in cooperation with the Fairmount Park Commission. In honor of the 300th Anniversary of John Bartram's birth, the garden is conducting a first-ever census of Bartram's most famous discovery – the *Franklinia* tree. This census is aimed at determining *Franklinia* locations in both public and private gardens. If you are growing a *Franklinia* tree(s) in your garden and would like to participate in this survey please write for a free brochure:

Historic Bartram's Garden
54th St. & Lindbergh Blvd.
Philadelphia, PA 19143 ❀





Spotlight on Growers

This article features two long-time camellia enthusiasts, Violet May R. Stone of Baton Rouge, Louisiana and Dr. J.M. "Tubby" Habel of Suffolk, Virginia. Vi Stone has been an active member of the Baton Rouge Camellia Society for a number of years. She has been a member of the American Camellia Society since 1950 and has served on the Board as a State Director. Vi is well known for sharing her knowledge of all phases of camellia culture. She and her husband, Hank, have traveled extensively and are well respected by camellia growers around the world. Tubby Habel has been a member of the American Camellia Society since 1949 and served as national President in 1968-69. As President Emeritus he has served as an active member of the Board since that time. Tubby and his wife, Allie, have also been active in the Virginia Camellia Society where he has served in various offices. A questionnaire was sent to these long-time camellia enthusiasts and their replies follow.

How long have you been growing camellias?

Vi – As long as I can remember.
Tubby – Since 1949.

How did you get started in the camellia hobby?

Vi – My family received two plants of 'Sarah Frost' from Mrs. W. Bellingrath as a gift for their new home when I was one month old. I am still living on part of the same property today.
Tubby – Benny Hedspeth came by our house in Suffolk and invited me to attend my first camellia show. That day I joined the American Camellia Society and bought 12 camellias which I put in Benny's yard.

How large is your collection?

Vi – Approximately 1,000.
Tubby – About 600.

Do you grow outside, in the greenhouse or both?

Vi – In the open except for a few reticulata plants which are kept in a shed (not a greenhouse).
Tubby – Both.

List some of your favorite varieties and tell why.

Vi – no answer
Tubby – 'Doncklerii', 'R.L. Wheeler', 'Ville de Nantes', 'Rosea Superba', 'Grace Albritton' and 'Guilio Nuccio'. These are favorites because they all perform well in Virginia.

What is your preferred method of propagation?

Vi – Grafting
Tubby – Air Layering

You both have introduced new varieties – what are your favorites?

Vi – 'Gary's Red', 'Lillye Roseman', and 'Happy Memories'.
Tubby – 'Ann Clayton', 'Les Marbury', 'Tubby Habel', and 'Sue Green'.

What are the most significant changes that you have seen in the hobby over the years that you have been growing camellias?

Vi – I find that many judges do not know nor can identify many camellias unless they have a show card with name.
Tubby – Gib.

What is the major problem that you have experienced or are experiencing with your camellias?

Vi – At our ages we are unable to give them proper care.
Tubby – Insects.

List two or three tips for success that you would like to share with new growers.

Vi – Share your knowledge and blooms with younger people and try to get them interested in your hobby.
Tubby – Air Layer, Fertilize, and Plenty of Water.

Memorials

(As of September 20, 1998)

Mrs. Myrna Alberson <i>Macon, Georgia</i> Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan Mr. W. C. Wyatt, Jr.	Colonel Jack Braucht <i>Warner Robins, Georgia</i> Middle Georgia Camellia Society	Mr. Gary Cooper <i>Parmus, New Jersey</i> Mr. Thomas H. Perkins, III	Mr. Herbert Hencelman <i>Pensacola, Florida</i> The Pensacola Camellia Club
Mr. Carl Morrison Allen, Jr. <i>Wilmington, North Carolina</i> Mr. and Mrs. Alton R. LeFebvre	Mr. Elliott P. Brogden, Sr. <i>Columbia, South Carolina</i> Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Rumph	Mrs. George W. (Rebecca) Crawford <i>Birmingham, Alabama</i> Mr. George W. Crawford Mr. and Mrs. G. Stuart Watson	Colonel Jean Hollstein <i>Fayetteville, North Carolina</i> Fayetteville Camellia Club
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Mr. Jerry Windham
Marshallville, Georgia

Mrs. Ann Blair Brown

Page and Bobby Allen

Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan

Mr. W. C. Wyatt, Jr.



Panel members gave expert advice about camellia culture at the ACS Convention in Gulfport, MS this past February. Panel includes (left to right): Clarence Gordy, Fred Hahn, Bob Ehrhart, Marie Mizzell, Hulyn Smith, John Newsome, and Sergio Bracci. (photo by David Nihart)

Members of the Tampa Bay Area Camellia Society raised over \$1000 for their club with 71 varieties of camellias auctioned to members at their September meeting. (photo by Paul DuBose)





The Romantic Story of Tea

*Leslie Riggall**

Over many centuries tea has been the most important beverage in the world. It has been universally drunk by the vast population of China for about 2000 years, and is found in Japanese literature of about 1400 years ago. The Arabs acquired it 1100 years ago, and the Europeans about 400 years ago, since then it has been a world-wide beverage.

Tea has molded and also changed the history of nations. The Chinese celebrated tea in the earliest known literature, and placed it among the arts. It has been the most important article of trade in China for about 1300 years.

The Japanese raised tea to the level of a religion. When discovered by the Europeans it became such a profitable article of trade that it caused a number of wars, between Britain, Holland, France, America and China.

It inspired innumerable eulogistic writings, some as nonsensical as the piffle now written about wines, and in contrast innumerable condemnatory tracts which were sometimes hysterical. As for its alleged medical value, doctors and apothecaries recommended drinking vast quantities of tea to cure every known malady. Such quantities of caffeine and tannin must have harmed their unfortunate patients. These fraudulent claims almost certainly were inspired (and probably paid for) by the enormously wealthy and powerful British and Dutch East India Companies. The Dutch Dr. Decker recommended frequent drinking, and said he, "saw no harm in as many as 200 cups daily, which he himself frequently consumed." If this was true there is no limit to human folly. If he was paid to say this, there is no limit to human venality.

Tea



A French doctor, Philippe Dufours, claimed that tea cures "migraines, indigestion, drowsiness, apoplexy, lethargy, paralysis, dizziness, epilepsy, catarrh, eye infections, buzzing ears, sour stomach, colic, gravel, gallstones, heart palpitations, spleen disorders, coughing blood, colds and dysentery."

It is interesting that the Germans, not involved in the tea trade, took a different attitude. This was expressed in 1635 by Dr. Simon Paulli, who condemned both tobacco and tea. Of the latter he wrote, "It is very dangerous to use. It hastens the death of those who use it." After the initial excitement Germans quickly returned to beer, which health-wise is worse than tea.

And the witty French, more interested in wine, made amusing comments on the English tea mania. For example, "The Englishman is naturally sluggish, stuffed with beefsteaks and plum pudding, he remains for two hours almost annihilated by the painful distension of the stomach; one might compare him to a boar-constrictor quasi-asphyxiated by the gazelle just swallowed. Tea alone can draw him from his lethargic sleep."

When America was a British colony, tea was very much a part

of the American way of life, and therefore the colonists campaigned against a heavy tea tax imposed by the British Government. On 28th November 1772 three ships laden with tea anchored in Boston harbor. During several days of protest the ships remained unloaded.

The climax came when, in a carefully planned operation, a group of citizens disguised as Indians boarded the ships, opened the tea-chests and threw all the tea into the harbor. This was a direct challenge to the government, which retaliated with the Boston Port Bill. This closed the Port of Boston, and as this would result in the ruin of America's then most prosperous city, it triggered a local revolt leading to the American Revolution, and the independence of America. One side effect of all this was that Americans changed from tea-drinking to coffee-drinking, and now they drink 25 times as much coffee as tea.

By contrast Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) changed from coffee to tea. A dramatic change was caused by the devastating disease coffee rust (*Hemileia vastatrix*). This changed the course of history for Ceylon, because the tea plantations then developed by the British were so successful that tea became Ceylon's greatest industry and the mainstay of its economy. The teas grown at high altitudes in Ceylon became established as the world's finest black teas.

Coffee-drinking was also well established in England until the British East Indian Company, the world's largest tea monopoly, brought about the change to tea with persuasive propaganda. Subsequently the British took their

tea-drinking habit to the far corners of the earth.

Afternoon tea is a custom which originated in England. It was begun by Anna, Duchess of Bedford. She had tea and cakes served at 5:00 pm because she said she had "a sinking feeling." By Queen Victoria's time afternoon tea was a national institution and many tea addicts became fanatical. The Duke of Wellington was one, and Prime Minister Gladstone another.

India produces huge tonnages of black teas, but the best are Darjeeling teas. Very expensive, they are grown at about 6000 feet (1830 m.) along the Himalayas. Full-bodied, rich and red, their flavor is described as being "like Muscat grapes. Once tasted, the best Darjeelings are never to be forgotten." They are exported to Russia and the Gulf States, seldom elsewhere.

After about 1700 AD the Russians took to tea, and consumed enormous quantities of it. They ate one large meal a day, and kept going without food by continuous tea-drinking from a constantly heated samovar-teapot which produced 40 glasses of tea. They developed the bad, unnatural habit of drinking it very hot, and as a cup was too hot to hold, they drank from glasses in silver holders with a handle. My Victorian mother followed the unnatural fashion for drinking tea scalding hot, which may have aggravated her chronic indigestion.

The widespread popularity of tea derives from the fact that stimulation after drinking is felt quickly, even within fifteen minutes, and drinkers soon become addicted. Then they are usually hooked for life.

An average cup contains 1 grain of caffeine (the stimulant which causes addiction) and two grains of tannin. Both are harmful. Tannin is astringent, but this is often tempered by adding milk and sugar. But those who take a serious interest in their health should never drink tea. However, for those who cannot get through the day (or even start the day), without a stimulant, green or oolong teas are less harmful than black coffee or cola drinks, which are even more addictive.

In the nineteenth century attempts were made to stop the tea-drinking habit, by vigorous campaigns similar to the temperance campaigns against alcohol. But nothing seems to deter people from taking drugs. Curiously, tea-drinking inspired many authors and playwrights, and beautiful paintings by painters in the past. And there are innumerable examples of elegant ceramic teapots and cups, and utensils wrought in silver.

Some of the most exciting features of maritime history were the magnificent, tall clipper ships. Because tea deteriorated during the long voyage from China or even India, these ships were developed to carry the tea on record-breaking voyages. In the great Tea Race of 1866 they sailed 16,000 miles (26,000 km) in 99 days. Eleven of these wonderful ships contested the race from Foochow to London, and this greatest race of all time was won by a margin of only ten minutes. There was indescribable excitement when the two leaders entered the River Thames racing neck-and-neck. The fastest tea-clipper, built three years later, was the world famous "Cutty Sark,"

which established an all-time record of 363 miles (584 km) in one day, an astounding performance for a heavily-laden merchant vessel driven only by sails.

But it was not all plain sailing for the British East India Company, and it took more than a century of struggle to achieve predominance. To obtain the best ships it built its own dockyard in Deptford, with such success that the "East Indiamen" achieved undisputed pre-eminence over all other merchant ships.

Throughout the 17th century they had to be prepared to fight not only the Malay pirates, but also the armed trading vessels of Dutch, French and Portuguese rivals.

As with so many foods and beverages, adulteration can be a problem. In 1725 adulteration of very expensive high quality tea with, "used leaves, gunpowder, sawdust, or any other garbage," was punishable with a one hundred pound fine. Even though the punishment was increased to imprisonment, tea adulteration continued, and fifty years later whole forests had been destroyed to provide sawdust for it. Adulteration ended only when cheap teas became available.

Mrs. Beaton, authoress of the world-famous cookery book, had a very interesting test for adulteration of tea. "Drop a pinch in the fire; the bluer the flame the better the tea." But this test might have produced a surprise if the tea contained gunpowder.

The use of tea in cookery covers a wide range. A few examples are - Cream Tea from Turkestan: pieces of bread soaked in tea and cream are eaten for breakfast. Then there are Tea Cheese Fondue,

Country Tea Bread, Pork Liver and Tea Pate, Tea Cream (which sets solid and is made with tea, cream, eggs and sugar, from a cookery book of 1833), and various Tea Jellies. I was given Tea Cake in Australia not long ago. Many combination drinks include Fruit and Mint Tea Punch and Hot Spiced Honey Punch.

There are many uses for spent tea leaves, apart from feeding camellias or other plants with them. Dried and mixed with a little coarse kitchen salt and sprinkled on a carpet, they gather up all dust when brushed. This would have been very useful before vacuum cleaners were invented.

Another use — "If boiling water is poured on them and left for an hour, the liquid can be used to clean mirrors, glasses, varnished doors, furniture, linoleum, muddy black suede shoes, and black and navy skirts."

"The cold liquor makes an eye wash, skin lotion or hair rinse, the oxidized polyphenols acting as bacteriocides, and the Chinese use green tea in finger bowls."

So many vast fortunes have been made from tea that it is associated with good fortune and fortune tellers, who thrive by predicting good fortunes, especially in matters relating to love and



wealth, frequently pretend to foretell the future by examining the obviously random pattern of tea leaves at the bottom of a tea-cup.

All teas were made from *Camellia sinensis*, but there are three distinct varieties in China, Assam and Cambodia. But differences in flavor are caused not so much by the variety grown, as by differences in climate, soil, and method of manufacture.

Black teas are produced in all tea-growing countries, while green teas are produced in China and Japan, where they are consumed. Oolong teas are produced in Taiwan and Fukien province in China. The difference is that black teas are fermented during the manufacturing process and green teas are not. Oologs are intermediate

teas partially fermented. Mild in effect and flavor, they are regarded by Western connoisseurs as the "champagnes" among teas, and are made only from the Chinese variety of *C. sinensis*. For example, Pouchong oolong tea, a bright-tasting tea, is scented with gardenia, jasmine or magnolia blossoms.

Linnaeus originally named this plant *Thea sinensis*, but it is now placed in the genus *Camellia*. There was confusion in those days, and various synonyms, and also two non-existent species were named as *Thea viridis* and *Thea bohea*. These were supposed to produce green tea and black tea respectively. This is a good example of the human tendency to make wild claims or statements without bothering to examine the evidence.

Very recently there has been a new development. A new tea is being made from *Camellia nitidissima* (*C. chrysantha*). When I was in Nanning, tropical China, a Chinese lady official in a gorgeous costume tried hard to persuade me to promote and sell this product in South Africa without success.

One of the arguments advanced in favor of Golden Camellia Tea was that it cures the cancer caused by drinking ordinary teas. No medical evidence was produced to support this claim, but it is a fact that in Japan, a country where tea is extremely popular, the incidence of stomach cancer is high. ♣

*Article reprinted from *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, Vol. XX No. 4, ppgs. 28-33.

Dignitaries from the 1997 Island of Beaches Camellia Show.
Left to right back row: Mayor Bill Latham, Queen Lauren Dostaler, Petal Priscilla Lamsback, Petal Michelle Sapp, Petal Lyndy Dagdag, and Show Chairman O. L. Jacobson. Left to right front row: Camelliaettes - Whitney Wessels, Alexis Nielsen, Lena Richards, and Caitlin Hickey.
(photo by O. L. Jacobson)



FRIENDS OF CAMELLIA

(As of September 20, 1998)

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Sasanqua

Page and Bobby Allen

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(As of September 20, 1998)

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Masee Lane Wish List
Chairs and Tables

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1946-1997

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Get Well to Ann Brown

Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Congratulations
to Wilbur Rumph
on 50 Years at Blue Bird

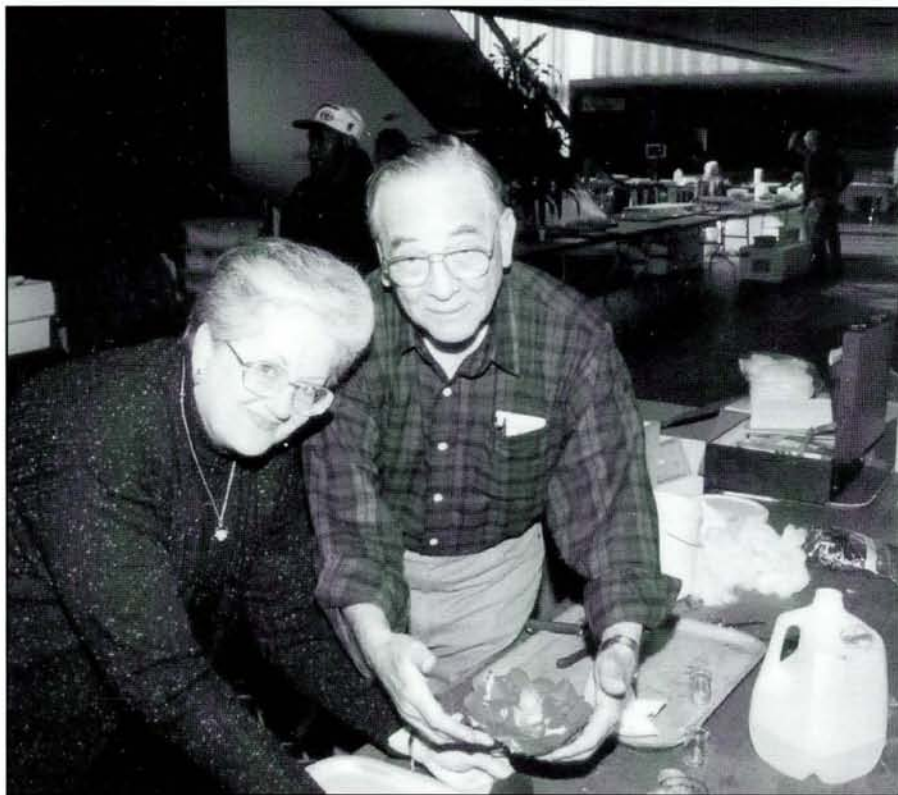
Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Happy 50th Anniversary
to Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Young, Jr.

David and Joan Nathan
Special Father's Day
to Dr. Nathan

Mrs. Barbara Odil
(no purpose specified)

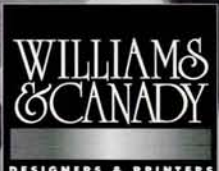
Mr. Thomas H. Perkins, III
Get Well to Ann Brown

Mr. W. C. Wyatt, Jr.
Happy 50th Anniversary
to Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Young, Jr.



*Claudette and Tom Shelfer of Houston, TX,
enter blooms at the 1997 Camellia Show at Brookhaven, MS.
(photo courtesy of Greg Davis)*

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CAMELLIAS REGISTERED WITH THE ACS

(Since the August 1998 Journal)

NAME AND DESCRIPTION.....REG. #.....ORIGINATOR

'Dorothy's Folly',

medium, deep rose with a few white stripes,

anemone form *C. japonica* chance seedling, late2471Dr. Charles Minarik

'Autumn Pink Icicle',

medium, deep pink, semidouble *C. hybrid*

(*C. oleifera* x ?) chance seedling, early to mid-season2472Bond Nursery Corp.

'Dr. J. C. Raulston',

very large, bright red to red-orange,

anemone form *C. japonica* chance seedling,

mid-season to late2473Bond Nursery Corp.

'Martha Brooks',

medium, variable light pink - lightly veined,

semidouble to anemone form *C. japonica*

chance seedling, mid-season to late2474Bond Nursery Corp.

'Elizabeth Tarrant' (Solid & Var.),

very large, rose pink, anemone form

C. japonica chance seedling, mid-season.....2475.....Rupert Drews

'Butchie',

very large, rose pink, anemone

to peony form *C. japonica* chance seedling,

early to late2476.....W. T. Shepherd

'Sue Kendall',

miniature, wine red, formal double,

C. japonica chance seedling, early to late2477Don Kendall

'Jim Pinkerton',

very large, rose red, peony form *C. reticulata*

(*C. reticulata* 'Buddha' x [*C. reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' x

C. lutchuensis #3]), mid-season to late2478.....Frank Pursel

'Jay Ellis',

large, dark red, semidouble *C. japonica*

chance seedling, early to late2479Jay Ellis, Jr.

'J Bird Var.',

large, dark red variegated white,

peony *C. japonica* chance seedling, early to late2480Jay Ellis, Jr.

'Fairweather Favorite',

small, white with pinkish underside,

semidouble *C. hybrid* (*C. japonica* 'Frost Queen'

x *C. oleifera* [PI 162561]), mid-season to late2481William L. Ackerman

'Elaine Lee',

medium, white, semidouble *C. hybrid*

(*C. japonica* 'Mrs. Bertha A. Harms' x

C. oleifera [PI 162561]), early to mid-season2482William L. Ackerman

'Small Slam',

miniature to small, red with red and white petaloids,

anemone *C. japonica* chance seedling, mid-season2483Toichi Domoto

'Hope Griffin',

large to very large, ivory white,

semidouble to anemone *C. japonica*

sport of *C. japonica* 'Nuccio's Pink Lace'2484George & Jane Griffin

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SHOW DATES

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

PLACE, LOCATION, SPONSOR

DATE

Chesapeake, VA; Chesapeake Square Mall; Virginia Camellia Society	November 7, 1998
Fort Walton Beach, FL; Westwood Retirement Center; Fort Walton Beach Camellia Society	November 14, 1998
Beaumont, TX; Holiday Inn I-10 Midtown, 2095 N. 11th Street; Texas Camellia Society	November 14, 1998
Fort Valley, GA; Massee Lane Gardens; Middle Georgia Camellia Society	November 14-15, 1998
Waycross, GA; Suntrust Bank of SE GA; Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross	November 18-19, 1998
Valdosta, GA; Valdosta Garden Center; Valdosta Camellia Society and First State Bank	November 21-22, 1998
Gulfport, MS; Mississippi Gulf Coast Camellia Society	November 21-22, 1998
Brookhaven, MS; State Bank & Trust Company; Brookhaven Camellia Society	November 28, 1998
Jacksonville, FL; Mandarin Garden Club; Camellia Society of North Florida	December 5, 1998
Albany, GA; Albany Mall; Albany Men's Garden Club	December 5, 1998
Slidell, LA; Municipal Auditorium; Ozone Camellia Club	December 5, 1998
Jacksonville Beach, FL; Jacksonville Beach Women's Club; Island of Beaches Camellia Society	December 5-6, 1998
Houston, TX; Houston Garden Center - Hermann Park; Houston Camellia Society	December 5-6, 1998
Lafayette, LA; Holidome; South Louisiana Camellia Society	December 12, 1998
Apopka, FL; Fran Carlton Center; City of Apopka Parks & Recreation Department	December 12-13, 1998
Pensacola, FL; The Wright Place; Pensacola Camellia Club	December 12-13, 1998
Conroe, TX; First Christian Church, 3500 N. Loop 336 W.; Coushatta Camellia Society	January 8-9, 1999
Tampa, FL; Tampa Woman's Club, 2901 Bayshore Blvd., Tampa Bay Area Camellia Society	January 9, 1999
Metairie, LA; Crescent City Baptist High School Gymnasium, 4828 Utica St.; Camellia Club of New Orleans	January 9, 1999
Gainesville, FL; Oaks Mall; Gainesville Camellia Society	January 9-10, 1999

Tallahassee, FL; Tallahassee Mall; Tallahassee Camellia Club	January 9-10, 1999
Orlando, FL; Leu Gardens; Camellia Society of Central Florida	January 16-17, 1999
Aiken, SC; Aiken Mall; Aiken Camellia Club	January 16-17, 1999
Thomasville, GA; Thomasville Garden Center; Thomasville Garden Club	January 23, 1999
Charleston, SC; Citadel Mall; Coastal Carolina Camellia Society	January 23, 1999
Lakeland, FL; Lakeland Garden Club, 801 East Orange; Lakeland Camellia Society	January 23-24, 1999
Ocala, FL; Pioneer Garden Club; Ocala Camellia Society	January 23-24, 1999
Baton Rouge, LA; Bank One - Main Branch, 451 Florida Street; Baton Rouge Camellia Society	January 23-24, 1999
Napa, CA; Napa Valley Camellia Society	February 6, 1999
Savannah, GA; Oglethorpe Mall; Savannah Camellia Club	February 6, 1999
White Springs, FL; Stephen Foster State Folk Culture Center	February 6-7, 1999
Pineville, NC; Carolina Place Mall, 11025 Carolina Place; Charlotte Camellia Society	February 6-7, 1999
Fort Worth, TX; Fort Worth Garden Center; Fort Worth Camellia Society	February 13, 1999
Birmingham, AL; Birmingham Botanical Gardens; 50th Annual - Birmingham Camellia Society	February 13-14, 1999
Columbia, SC; Columbia Mall; Columbia Mall Merchants Assn. & Mid-Carolina Camellia Society	February 13-14, 1999
Atlanta, GA; Atlanta Botanical Garden; North Georgia Camellia Society	February 20-21, 1999
Fayetteville, NC; Cross Creek Mall; Fayetteville Camellia Club	February 20-21, 1999
Wilmington, NC; Tidewater Camellia Club	February 27-28, 1999
Nashville, TN; Cheekwood; Middle Tennessee Camellia Society	February 27-28, 1999
Warner Robins, GA; Houston Mall; Middle Georgia Camellia Society	March 6, 1999
Sacramento, CA; Sacramento Convention Center, Camellia Society of Sacramento (75th Diamond Jubilee Show)	March 6-7, 1999
Fresno, CA; Pilgrim Armenian Congregational Church; Central California Camellia Society	March 13, 1999
Burlington, NC; Holly Hill Mall; Piedmont Camellia Club	March 13-14, 1999
Chesapeake, VA; Chesapeake Square Mall; Virginia Camellia Society	March 27, 1999

(If your show date does not appear in this listing, send it to ACS Headquarters before December 1 for inclusion in the February issue of The Camellia Journal.)

WARNING!

*Sphyrapicus varius varius**

All of you, especially the one who last camellia season all alone riddled the trunks of half a dozen of my large *C. sasanquas* and my hybrid 'Wynne Rayner'; choose a winter resort this season other than my yard.

I have already contacted a reliable "Hit Man" who will be summoned to bring his pellet gun and do the job if, and as soon as, you arrive since past efforts to discourage you with gentle persuasion, brickbats, etc. have failed.

William C. Stout
Pensacola, Florida

**For those of you who may not be familiar with this pest, Mr. Stout is referring to the Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker. This bird is known to make holes in tree trunks which allows for the release of plant sap attracting insects to be eaten later by the culprit.*



Members of the Coastal Carolina Camellia Society enjoy the annual picnic at Parker Connor's Oak Island Plantation in May.

The following Judges and members sneaked out for a break at the Island of Beaches Camellia Show held December 1997. Left to right are Gladys Ristig, Eileen Hart, Elizabeth Dedrick, Sandra Williams, and Mrs. John Slyker. (photo by O. L. Jacobson)



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'Angela Lansbury'	'High Time'	'Strawberry Swirl'	'Egao'	'Nonie Haydon'	'Dixie Knight Supreme'
'Angie Dean'	'Hilda Jaggs'	'Sundowner'	'El Rojo'	'Nuccio's Pearl'	'Dr. Clifford Parks'
'Ann Blair Brown Var.'	'Ida Cossom'	'Sweet Emily Kate'	'Elegans Champagne'	'Nuccio's Pink Lace'	'Dr. Emil Carroll'
'Ariana Hall Supreme'	'Irish Mist Var.'	'Sweet Jane'	'Elegans Splendor'	'Oscar B. Elmer'	'Donckelarii'
'Baby Rhodo'	'Jack Glen'	'Sweetie Pie'	'Elegans Supreme'	'Patsy Cline'	'Dryade'
'Bernadette'	'Jack Mandarich'	'Thomas Perkins'	'Elegant Beauty'	'Paul Harkey'	'Eleanor Martin Supreme'
'Bessie Battle'	'Jay Ellis'	'Thomas Walter Savage'	'Elsie Jury'	'Pharoah'	'Elegans Supreme'
'Beth Dean'	'J Bird Var.'	'Tomorrow - White'	'Eventide'	'Pink Ruffles'	'Fire Chief'
'Big Dipper S&V'	'Jerry Donnan'	'Tomorrow Park Hill'	'Feathery Touch'	'Rachel Tarpey'	'Francie L'
'Bill Colson'	'Jim Pinkerton'	(Mizzell)	'Flossie Goodson'	'Raspberry Ice'	'Forty Niner'
'Bill Goertz Var.'	'Joanne Gaeta'	'Tomorrow's Sweet'	'Francie L'	'Redwood City'	'Granada'
'Bobbie Fain Var.'	'John Hunt'	Image'	'Fuyajo'	'Rena Swick'	'Guilio Nuccio'
'Boozie B'	'Junella Hardison'	'Tongzimian'	'Glad Tidings'	'Rosabelle'	'Ginny Anderson'
'C. C. Crutcher'	'Junior Prom'	'Trevor Lennard'	'Goggy'	'Roger Hall'	'Helen Bower'
'California Fantasy'	'Jury's Sunglow'	'Unforgettable'	'Grace Albritton'	'Royal Velvet'	'Henry Lunsford'
'Canterbury'	'Karrie Armijo'	'Virginia Mathis'	'Grace Ward'	'Roy Stringfellow'	'Katie'
'Carter's Sunburst Blush'	'Kate Hardie'	'Virginia Parrish Var.'	'Granada'	'Ruffian'	'Kramer's Supreme'
'Charlotte Blount Var.'	'Kate Shepard'	'Volcano'	'Gus Menard'	'Saimudan'	'Lady Kay' (Bush)
'Cherries Jubilee'	'Lady Laura'	'White Lightning'	'Guy Lennard'	'San Dimas'	'Lady Kay' (J. Lewis)
'Chrissie's Retic'	'Larry Piet'	'Ziheling'	'Harold L. Paige'	'Sara Oliver'	'Lady Kay' (Mrs. O. V. Lewis)
'Cile Mitchell'	'Les Jury S&V'		'Howard Asper'	'Sarah Dunham'	'Lasandra'
'Clayton Classic'	'Linda Brothers Blush'	\$3.00	'Howard Dumas S&V'	'Showtime'	'Little Babe'
'Cloisonne'	'Louise Gerbing'	'Alda Boll'	'Hulyn Smith S&V'	'Shuchuka'	'Magic City'
'Crimson Fantasy'	'Madge Rouse'	'Alyne Brothers'	'Ivan Mitchell'	'Something Beautiful'	'Marguerite Sears'
'Dahlohnega'	'Mandy Smith'	'Bethany Fatherree'	'Janie Lewis'	'S.P. Dunn'	'Massee Lane'
'Dale Fitzgerald'	'Marc Mandarich'	'Betty Sheffield Supreme'	'Jan's Chance'	'Suzanne Withers'	'Mathotiana Supreme'
'Dana Homeyer'	'Mark Chason'	'Big Apple'	'Jean Pursel'	'Takanini'	'Mike Witman'
'Deen Day Smith'	'Martha Beatty'	'Bill Goertz'	'Jean Toland'	'Tali Queen'	'Miss Charleston'
'Deep Secret'	'Mary Evan Ferguson S&V'	'Bill Johnston'	'Jennifer Margaret'	'Terrell Weaver'	'Mona Jury'
'Delores Edwards'	'Marvin Jernigan Var.'	'Blair Brown'	'Jingan Cha'	'Tidbit'	'Pirate's Gold'
'Desert Moon'	'Mary O'Donnell'	'Brushfield's Yellow'	'Jubilation'	'Tiffany'	'Premier'
'Dobro'	'Melissa Anne'	'Buddy Bills'	'Jury's Yellow'	'Tomorrow Park Hill'	'Rena Swick'
'Dr. J. V. Knapp'	'Midnight Var.'	'Black Tie'	'Karen Gilley'	'Tomorrow Park Hill Blush'	'Royalty'
'Dusty Var.'	'Midnight Ruby'	'Buttons 'N Bows'	'Kick Off'	'Tomorrow's Dawn Bessie'	'S. P. Dunn'
'Edna Bass S&V'	'Momudan'	'Can Can'	'Leila Gibson'	'Tomorrow's Dawn Blush'	'Shibori Egao'
'Elaine's Betty'	'Nick Carter'	'Carter's Sunburst'	'Lemon Drop'	'Trev's Tinsie'	'Steve Blount'
'Elegant Beauty' (Hahn)	'Pat Pinkerton'	'Carter's Sunburst Pink'	'Little Masterpiece'	'True Echols Var.'	'Terrell Weaver'
'Elizabeth Acree'	'Paul Haskee'	'Carter's Sunburst White'	'Liz Carter'	'Vi Henderson'	'Terry Gilley'
'Elizabeth Ann'	'Pearl S. Buck'	'Chow's Han-Ling'	'Lucy Stewart'	'Wendy'	'Tiffany'
'Emma Gaeta Var.'	'Pearl Terry'	C. chrysantha	'Man Size'	'Woodford Harrison'	'Tomorrow'
'Ernest Aycock'	'Pete Galli'	C. chrysantha (Hu-Tuyama)	'Margaret Davis'	'Woodville Red Blush'	'Valentine Day' (Houser)
'Ernest McDonald'	'Phillip Mandarich'	'Clown'	'Margaret Davis Picotee'	'Witman's Yellow'	'Vernon Mayo'
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'Fancy Pants'	'Queen Diana'	'Crimson Robe'	'Marion Edwards'	Yunnanensis	'Ville' (Carter)
'Fensan Xveshi'	'Ram's Choice'	'Crinoline'	'Mark Allen'	'Yinfen Mudan'	'Ville' (Gilchrist)
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'Georgia National Var.'	'Shimmer'	'Don Mac'	'Miss Santa Clara'	'Carol Humphrey'	'Waltz Time'
'Grand Marshall S&V'	'Sir Robert Muldoon'	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	'Miss Tulare'	'Carter's Sunburst Pink'	'Wendy'
'Hall's Pride Var.'	'Skyrocket'	'Dr. Emil Carroll'	'Mouchang'	'Carvain's Silk Moire'	'William Forrest Bray'
'Harry Cave'	'Showlady'	'Dr. Jack Davis'	'Mrs. D.W. Davis Special'	'Charlean'	'Zell Boyce'
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About The Front Cover

'Jim Pinkerton' is a very large, rose red, peony form *C. reticulata* hybrid which blooms mid-season to late. This 18-year old seedling was originated by Frank Pursel of Oakland, CA and propagated by Hulyn Smith of Valdosta, GA. Jim Pinkerton, pictured with his wife, Patsy, was considered one of the finest camellia exhibitors winning numerous awards. Not only is Jim remembered for his expertise in producing some of the largest and finest blooms possible, we also remember him for his excellent sense of humor. We hope this flower will live up to the reputation of the man!

