

Carolina Camellias



Carroll T. Moon

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Carolina Camellias

Published three times annually — Winter, Spring and Fall — for the members of the South Carolina Camellia Society, North Carolina Camellia Society and the Virginia Camellia Society.

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SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message



NEAL COX

Dear Members:

I consider it a great honor to have been elected President of the South Carolina Camellia Society for the coming year, and wish to express my thanks to the members who were present at the annual meeting at Sumter, for their display of confidence in my ability to serve as president of such a wonderful group of people. I take this opportunity to ask for the support and help of each one of you.

The fuel and energy situation looks rather gloomy at this time, but let's hope that conditions will not prevent us from getting together at Camellia Shows and other meetings. Perhaps it will help if we contact other members in our area when planning to attend a show and offer to share-a-ride whenever possible.

Mrs. Pearl Cooper, our new Editor of *Carolina Camellias* will need all the help that we can give her. Please send in any Camellia news items or articles that she may use in the bulletin. There is a lot of hard work involved in the production of *Carolina Camellias*. Let's all do our part and help Miss Pearl get the job done.

Sincerely,

NEAL COX

NORTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message



MARSHALL H. RHYNE

Dear Members:

The North Carolina Camellia Society Board of Directors elected me to be your President for the coming year at our Fall meeting. I consider this an honor and a challenge. The entire North Carolina Society is going to have to meet a greater challenge than usual, because similar to the American Camellia Society, we need more members since we have lost over 100. I urge each member to start working at once to regain the original members who have dropped out, and to work toward contacting and signing prospective new members. Put a special emphasis on obtaining some of our young people, they have good ideas and are eager growers.

We were happy to have four very outstanding speakers at our meeting in Charlotte, and they each left us with some very helpful and interesting camellia tips. The show in connection with the meeting was most outstanding, and we really appreciated all the lovely blooms brought by the exhibitors. In way of comparison, the shows next Spring should be even more exciting and outstanding than ever. So everyone get out into your yards and greenhouses and make every minute of your work there count toward producing those outstanding flowers for the coming shows.

May 1974 be the best Camellia Year.

MARSHALL H. RHYNE.

VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message



ROBERT O. MATTHEWS

Dear Members:

Another Camellia season is off to a real bang!!! At our October meeting we had 33 members to attend a real informative meeting on how to prepare blooms for showing and shipping. The program chairman has promised us two exciting and outstanding programs for our winter and spring meeting. We urge you to make every effort to attend and share your knowledge, experience, and love of Camellias.

At the writing of this message we have just completed our fall show at the Military Circle Shopping Mall. There we exhibited 263 blooms, outdoor and indoor were judged separate. There were over 200 outdoor blooms and many blue ribbons in both categories.

Most of all we again exposed Camellias to the general public. We obtained one new member and the prospects of many more. This makes 12 new members for this year, which we think is exceptionally good. *Let's keep growing.*

Our spring show will be March 23-24 and we urge you to "GIB" your Camellias now in order that we will have a large participation . . . make this the best show ever.

Here's wishing you a very successful growing season.

ROBERT O. MATTHEWS.

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

OFFICERS

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R. F. BROWNLEE, <i>Chairman of Test Garden</i>	Box 1170, Anderson, S. C.
THOMAS C. EVANS, <i>Past President</i>	609 Laurel Dr., Aiken, S. C.

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MRS. MARSHALL H. RHYNE, <i>Recording Secretary</i>	P. O. Box 352, Belmont, N. C.
MRS. C. M. ALLEN, <i>Historian</i>	1812 Live Oak Parkway, Wilmington, N. C.

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VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

OFFICERS

ROBERT O. MATTHEWS, <i>President</i>	Norfolk Azalea Garden, Airport Road, Norfolk, Va.
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	DR. J. M. HABLE, <i>Ex Officio</i>	
	ALISON J. PARSONS, <i>Ex Officio</i>	

Show Dates

Date

Beaufort, S. C.	January 19-20, 1974
Aiken, S. C., Minnie B. Kennedy Junior High School Auditorium ...	January 26-27, 1974
Georgetown, S. C., Georgetown Council of Garden Clubs	February 2-3, 1974
Savannah, Georgia, Citizens & Southern Bank in the DeSoto Hilton Complex, Bull and Liberty Street	February 2-3, 1974
Columbia, S. C., Capstone House, University of S. C.	February 9-10, 1974
Atlanta, Ga., Phipps Plaza, 3500 Peachtree Rd., N.E.	February 16-17, 1975
Augusta, Georgia, Georgia Railroad Bank, 7th and Broad, Augusta Council of Garden Clubs, Inc., Augusta Camellia Society and Georgia Railroad Bank	February 16-17, 1974
Charleston, S. C., Charles Towne Landing, Coastal Carolina Camellia Society	February 16-17, 1974
Wilmington, N. C., Tidewater Camellia Club	February 16-17, 1974
Charlotte, N. C.	February 23-24, 1974
Statesboro, Ga.	February 23-24, 1974
Whiteville, N. C., Waccamaw Academy	February 23-24, 1974
Fayetteville, N. C., Fayetteville Camellia Club	March 2-3, 1974
Sacramento, Ca. in connection with ACS Annual Meeting	March 2-3, 1974
Norfolk, Va., Virginia Camellia Society	March 23-24, 1974
Washington, D. C., U. S. National Arboretum	April 20-21, 1974
Baltimore, Md., Clyburn Mansion, Greenspring Ave.	April 21, 1974

Patronize the Banks who sponsor the Camellia Shows—They make these yearly events a reality.

A Tribute To Emory J. Prevatt

Mr. Prevatt passed away on March 2nd 1973, the victim of a tragic accident. With his death The American Camellia Society lost a charter member and one of its strongest supporters. Those of us who knew and loved him are especially bereft. He stood for everything that was fine, generous and kind.

His interest in camellia culture began when camellias were known simply by color—white, pink, red and variegated. He learned about camellias the hard way, by trial and error. He blazed the trail to greater and greater knowledge of camellia culture, especially the art of grafting. This knowledge was generously shared, encouraging beginners to follow in his footsteps.

Emory was never too busy to help others with the problems of camellia culture; never too busy to teach beginners to graft, spray or fertilize. He was quick to realize when a beginner had little money to invest in a plant. He would walk his nursery trying to

find one that would satisfy the purchaser's desire and his ability to pay. Always the purchaser would leave delighted with his buy, little realizing the value of the plant.

Emory's assistance with the Charleston Camellia Shows was the rock upon which we depended. He seemed to have total recall where camellias were concerned.

His keen interest led him to attend and judge camellia shows whenever his work permitted. In recent years he attended more often and more widely. He was able to identify varieties he found anywhere. His nursery and garden was one of the beauty spots of the area. During blooming season it was crowded with people from all walks of life—all were welcome!

Emory Prevatt is no longer with us but he left a living monument in the many, many camellias growing in our beautiful Charleston gardens.

MRS. FLORENCE W. SANDERS

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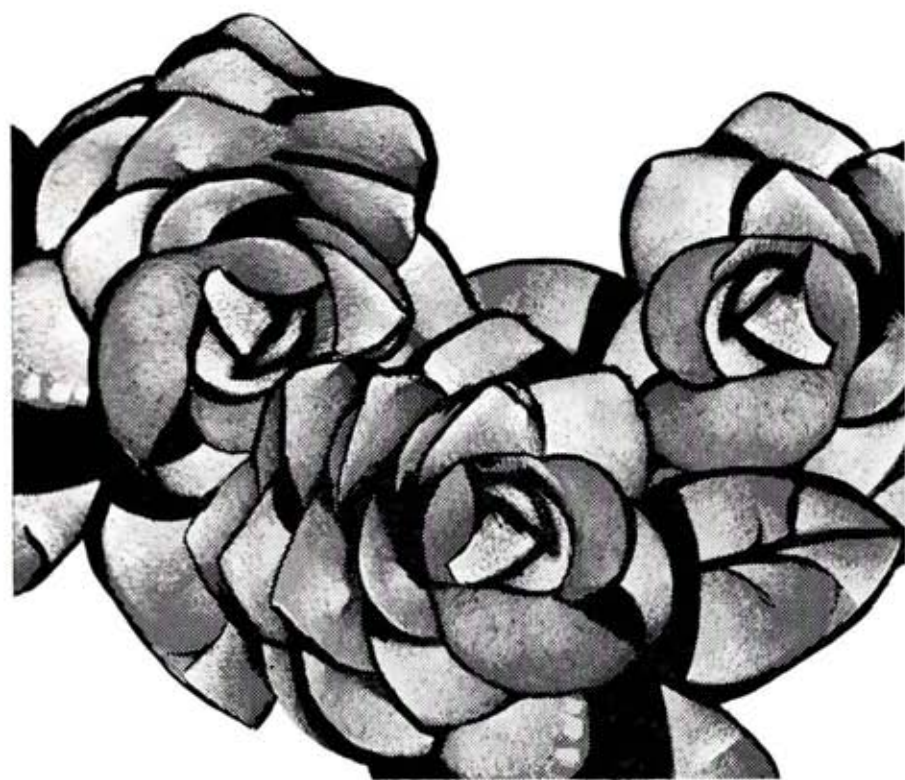
J. K. BLANCHARD

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Wallace, N. C. 28466

Annual Augusta

February 16th and 17th



Camellia Show

Georgia Railroad Bank Building

Broad Street at 7th

(Free Parking in The Georgia's 7th Street Parking Garage)

SHOW TIMES: Saturday, February 16, 3:30 - 9:00 p. m.

Sunday, February 17, 12:00 - 6:00 p. m.

LOCAL ENTRIES: Saturday, February 16, 8:30 - 10:00 a. m.

OUT OF TOWN ENTRIES: Saturday, February 16, 8:30 - 11:30 a. m.

You are cordially invited to attend and participate in The Augusta Camellia Show, co-sponsored by The Augusta Council of Garden Clubs, Inc. and The American Camellia Society.

Once again, Georgia Railroad Bank & Trust is pleased to host this beautiful show in the Main Banking Room of the Georgia Railroad Bank Building. Members of our staff work with the sponsors to make this an outstanding event in the area.

Information on entries may be obtained from Mrs. Guy H. Combs, Chairman of the Show, 4340 Owens Road, Evans, Georgia 30809, or Mrs. M. W. Dunham, Co-Chairman, 712 Hickman Road, Augusta, Georgia 30904.

Mrs. Combs (Nell) may be reached at (404) 863-3635. Mrs. Dunham (Blanche) at (404) 733-3945.

Georgia Railroad Bank & Trust

Attend your local Camellia Clubs—invite a friend to share the friendship and fun with you.

Chit-Chat Column

"We, the parents, our children and their wives, and our nine grandchildren have chosen to celebrate our Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary in a more permanent manner than the occasion of a single social affair. Therefore we are making an appropriate gift to Mecklenburg's historic Mint Museum of Art for its Acquisition Fund."

What a thoughtful and wonderful deed from such thoughtful and wonderful folks as the Frank Dowds of Charlotte, N. C.

"Happiness is a perfume you cannot pour on others without getting a few drops on yourself." R. W. Emerson.

We missed our friends in Houston who missed a Fabulous Time. Thirty of us from the East—Va., N. C., S. C., and Ga. were wine, dined and entertained in the Best Western Style.

From Virginia were the Habels ("Tubby" & Allie) Suffolk, Va. and the Fitzhughs (Mayo & Frances) from McLean, Va.

North Carolinians "Son" & Anne Hackney from Charlotte, and Marshall & Ethel Rhyne from Belmont, N. C. The Kemps (Bill & Betty) Goldsboro; South Carolinians Carroll

& Louise Moon and Ruth Benson from Columbia, Tom & Dottie Evans from Aiken and Pearle D. Cooper from Springfield. Georgians—Exec. Sec. Milton & Anne Brown, Masee Lane; Joe Pyron, Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Fort Valley; Mrs. Marguerite Smith, McRae; Mrs. C. H. Black, Savannah; Mr. & Mrs. B. B. Ratiff and Terrell Weaver Macon; Stuart Watson, Albany; Harold & Minta Cawood, Americus; C. W. Buchanan & Mrs. Agnes Warren, Atlanta.

All the tours were great, especially The Astrodome. "Chuck & Madelyn Nadeau's breakfast for those of us heading East Sunday A. M. was a grand finale! Congratulation to the Houston Committee for a delightful week end.

Letter from Erni Pieri: All those who are planning to come to the ACS Convention to be held in Sacramento the first week end in March, but who are also planning to come out a week early to visit the Descanso Gardens Spring 1974 Camellia Show the previous week should get in touch, by letter or card with: Ernest Pieri, 601 East Elm Ave., San Gabriel, Calif. 91775, so that we can make some prior arrangements for you for both motel accommodations and hospitality for the following week. This information

should be mailed to me as soon as possible.

Sincerest sympathy to Mrs. John H. Williams of Columbia, S. C. Mr. Williams died the middle of November.

Share your lovely camellia blooms with the shut-ins, nursing homes, hospitals and churches.

REMEMBER WHEN?

Our flag was respected at home and abroad?

The doctor's first question was, "Where does it hurt"? rather than, "Do you have insurance"?

Didn't Bea Rogers look great in Houston? Her panel discussion at the

General membership meeting most informative and enjoyed by all.

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

Coastal Carolina Camellia Society

Our Spring Camellia Show will be held February 16-17, 1974 at Charles Towne Landing in Charleston. We would appreciate your listing this along with the other show dates in the next edition of CAROLINA CAMELLIAS.

In the event that you have any questions concerning our fall show please contact our show chairman, Mr. Duncan R. King, 749 Fort Sumter Drive, Charleston, S. C. 29412.

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WRITE FOR SCION LIST

TENTATIVE PROGRAM
AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
29TH ANNUAL MEETING
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

February 28—March 2, 1974

In Conjunction with the
Sacramento Camellia Society's Golden Jubilee Show

Sacramento Camellia Festival Association's 20th Annual Festival
Convention Headquarters—Mansion Inn

Thursday, February 28

- 8:30 A. M. Registration, Mansion Inn
- 10:30 A. M. Tour of Historic Sacramento E. B. Crocker Art Gallery
Old Sacramento
- 12:30 P. M. Lunch
- 2:00 P. M. The Governor's Mansion
Sutter's Fort
- 4:00 P. M. ACS Governing Board Meeting
- 6:00 P. M. Dinner at Homes of Sacramento Camellia Society and Camellia Festival
Association members

Friday, March 1

- 7:15 A. M. Camellia Breakfast
- 9:30 A. M. Depart for Contra Costa County-East Bay via Sacramento River Delta
- 12:00 Noon Picnic lunch atop Mt. Diablo
- 2:00 P. M. Visit Gardens of members of Northern California Camellia Society
(Dave Feathers, et al.)
- 5:00 P. M. Reception—Claremont Hotel, hosted by Bay Area Camellia societies
- 6:30 P. M. Dinner, Claremont Hotel, Berkeley
- 8:30 P. M. Return to Sacramento

Saturday, March 2

- 9:00 A. M. Educational Forum on culture, hybridizing and related subjects of interest—
Sacramento Inn
- 11:00 A. M. Tour of the State Capitol grounds and camellia groves
- 12:30 Noon Lunch at Hotel Senator—Entertainment
- 2:15 P. M. Preview of Golden Jubilee Camellia Show for ACS members and guests
- 7:00 P. M. Reception hosted by Sacramento Camellia Society and Camellia Festival
Association—Sutter Club
- 8:00 P. M. Annual ACS banquet
President's report—entertainment
Introduction of Camellia Queen and Princess

Sunday, March 3

Departures for home
Japan tour departs in evening from San Francisco International Airport

CAMELLIA ARRANGEMENTS

By MRS. PAUL KINCAID

Many of us consider Camellias the most beautiful of all flowers. Certainly they would be a flower arranger's dream of beauty at any season of the year, but blooming as they do at a time when usually only florist flowers are available make them indeed gems.

The Camellia in its many forms, sizes, textures and colors is versatile in creating the feeling of any setting or era. It is effective in bountiful period bouquets, in sculptured contemporary styles and in linear Oriental arrangements. In our eighteenth century home I often use mass designs for the dining room table, but my favorite style for our home and most other settings is Japanese. Good things from many periods and countries may be used together in perfect harmony and with easy grace. Only when periods are too far apart in essentials such as scale, line, color and texture are they unharmonious. Always adhere to the basic elements of good design and good taste in mixing eras.

It is a delight to speculate on the role of the Camellia in the history of flower arrangement. Both Camellias and floral art had their origin in the Orient. No doubt they were one of the first flowers to be arranged, centuries ago, by priests for their altars. Since Camellias symbolize happiness, longevity and good fortune, they have long intimately associated with Japanese customs and traditions. However, the Camellia has not in all ages been a happy omen. In feudal days, because the flower often falls bodily from the

stem while in perfect bloom, it suggested to the samurai a beautiful life brought suddenly to an end. Therefore to the warriors, whose heads were also apt to fall quickly, a Camellia arrangement was an unauspicious sight. Today, as in most past eras, the Camellia is considered an auspicious flower indeed and is combined with pine, willow and bamboo as symbols for many occasions and celebrations. For instance; the most popular New Year combination is pine, willow and Camellias. White Camellias are popular for weddings, red and white Camellias in combination are symbolic of health and happiness, bamboo (symbol of endurance) is also combined with Camellias.

Techniques with Stems and Blossoms

Cut flowers early in the morning when they are turgid or, second choice, late in the afternoon.

The experienced arranger usually takes flowers of different sizes, including a few partially opened blooms and buds. Most Camellia blooms do not develop or open further after cutting, so cut them at the stage of development desired. Do not cut old flowers; their colors are faded and they will soon fall from their stems.

Submerge stems and re-cut under water for longer life of blooms. If stems are large, cut on a slant and split the ends a time or two or crush the ends to increase intake of water.

If flowers are not to be used soon, spray them with a fine mist of cold



Camellias grown, arranged and photographed by Mrs. Paul Kincaid.

water and place in refrigerator or a cool place.

Always handle Camellia blossoms *gently*. No amount of conditioning can restore a flower that has been bruised or crushed by careless handling.

Often stems can not be cut long enough for a design. There are excellent plastic vials on the market that can easily remedy this. One end of the vial has a rubber cover with a slit into which the short-stemmed flower

is placed, the other end slips snugly over a florist stick or a stick of your own contrivance.

To solve the problem of flower-dropping, run a small wire (I like 24 gauge for general use) through the calyx and twist it carefully down around the stem inconspicuously.

Often a stem is too weak to support a large bloom. In that case increase the size of wire used to run through calyx to 20 or 22 gauge or reinforce stem with a stronger stick. Hollow stems such as those of gladiolas are also useful for holding stems of flowers too short, thin or fragile to be placed directly into the holder.

Spray your finished arrangement with a fine mist of water to increase the life span of Camellias. Clean water and fresh, cool air are the best preservatives for any flower, but Camellias are extremely sensitive to humidity levels. They take and lose moisture readily through their petals and require frequent misting for longer life. Avoid drafts, heat and such which shorten the life of arrangements.

Containers

The container is more than a vessel to hold flowers and water. It is an integral part of the design and should have good structural lines and an affinity for the flowers as well as the room where it is to be used. Strong, simple containers having a look of stability suit the large, bold Camellias. Delicate, fragile-looking ones are fine for the small blossoms and delicate colors. Elegant, expensive vases are a joy to own and to use, but containers need not be costly to be effec-

tive. Many low-priced pieces of pottery, metal, glass and synthetic materials are on the market. If they are of good design and understated they may be effective and easy to use.

Reality can be many things. Plato first formulated the doctrine that what we conceive is as real as physical substance. For me, the reality of traveling is a recurring experience through my flower arrangements. As I tuck a few flowers, into an ancient jar from Egypt, arrange Camellias around a figure from Mexico, or create a line in lovely, antique alabaster from Rome, I re-create the pleasures of earlier travels. Of course, with this sound logic I easily convince myself (and Paul) that the treasure on which I may have set my heart is an economy rather than a luxury!

Many times the treasure is free for the taking. In the natural world around us handsome art forms lie concealed, awaiting only the eye of some perceptive arranger. Weathered wood, bare tree branches, rocks and shells—there is a wealth of dramatic materials, frequently overlooked, perhaps because it comes without a price tag. I feel that if one can't see beauty in the simple things of life that are free, it is not likely he can recognize beauty when it is for sale.

To make truly distinguished designs, the seeing eye must be developed. With increasing awareness of the things around us, plant material is no longer only a flower or a branch, but an ingredient having line, form, color, and shape with which to create a composition to display our Camellias.

Do Two Years Make A Difference?

By JANET S. BURNS

Aiken must have one of the most colorful conglomerations of green thumbs in the state. You should have seen the Camellias they produced for the second annual Mini Show!

From 10 A.M. 'til noon at the Farmer's and Merchants Bank on Nov. 3, 1973, Chairman Lee Poe Jr. received the blooms of novices who had never won silver at an accredited show. Club members turned out to help, as always, doing the mechanical

things required and offering assistance to apologetic initiates. Why do those who bring the loveliest blooms apologize for what they call "these miserable things"?

Twenty-six people entered 80 japonicas, 44 sasanquas and 5 hiemalis. The judges went to work shortly after 12 noon and did a quick, business like job. They were Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Wagner and Mrs. Thomas Seibert of Augusta, Ga. Blooms were judged on



Holding best in show at Aiken Mini Show, November 3, 1973: B. T. Burnes, Jr., secretary and F. Vaughn Geddes, president.

the basis of color—red, pink, white and variegated.

The proudest man in town when the show opened to the public at 1 P. M. was the President of The Aiken Camellia Club, E. Vaughn Geddes. After years of trying, he had won three of the six silver awards. The old fashioned quality of persistence does win the prize!

This is how the judges decided:

Best in Show—'FIMBRIATA'—E. V. Geddes.

Best White—'YOHEI HAKU'—Nov-
velle M. Boylston.

Runner-Up—'PURITY'—Mrs. Mon-
roe George.

Best Pink—'LADY CLARE'—Sarah
Caskey.

Runner-Up — 'DEBUTANTE' — Mrs.
Monroe George.

BEST RED—'MATHOTIANA SUPREME'
—E. V. Geddes.

Runner-Up—'MATHOTIANA RUBRA'
—Cogburn Gaillard.

Best Variegated — 'EXTRAVAGANZA'
—E. V. Geddes.

Runner-Up—'ADOLPH AUDUSSON'—
D. G. Karraker, Jr.

Best Sasanqua—'SHISHI GASHIRAE'
B. T. Barnes, Jr.

Runner-Up — UNNAMED — Char-
lotte.

The sasanquas made a beautiful dis-
play and it was so nice to have them
since they never appear at the winter
shows. Olefiera attracted many noses
since it had a delightful fragrance.

Visitors continued to pour in until
the closing hours of 4 P. M. Every-
body learned something, met some-
body and had fun. These saddest
words were heard too, "Look what
won a prize and my camellias were
bigger. Why didn't I bring them in?"

Our big show will be held on Janu-
ary 26-27, 1974, and the excitement
generated by "the Mini Show" will
burst into full bloom.

Come and see if it doesn't!

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

Aiken Camellia Show

Members of the Aiken Camellia
Club are making final preparations
for the Annual Camellia Show to be
held on January 26 and 27, 1974. The
show will be held in cooperation with
the Aiken Garden Club Council. The
Farmers & Merchants Bank is again
sponsoring the show.

General Show Chairman for this
year is B. T. Barnes, Jr. Chairman for
the arrangements is Mrs. H. C. Scott.

Out of town blooms will be ac-

cepted from 8:00 A. M. until 11:15
A. M. Local exhibitors are requested
to have their blooms in by 10:00 A. M.
Entry cards can be obtained from
C. T. Freman, P. O. Box 95, New
Ellenton, South Carolina. Phone No.
652-2689.

The show will again be held at the
Minnie B. Kennedy Junior High
School Gymnasium. There will be no
admission charge.

We urge all camellia growers and
lovers to come bring your blooms and
participate in our show.

"Where Will It All End?"

By J. O. "JACK" JACKSON
Wilson, N. C.

I have attended Camellia Shows for fifteen years now and each year they get bigger and better. More interest—more enthusiasm is being seen each year. I think a very good case in point was the Spring Show at Fayetteville. I don't think I have ever seen a more beautiful display of flowers and I send out nothing but compliments to James McCoy (Chairman of the Show) and all the folks who helped them put the Show on. It was a Show you would enjoy even if you didn't get a blue ribbon. The Judges surely did a good job sorting out the best blooms since there were so many good blooms.

Ralph McVey made it really easy for the Judges to pick the best bloom. His 'HOWARD ASPER' was the best

bloom I have ever seen. I feel sorry for my ole friend Ralph however—because he has reached the top now and there is no place for him to go but down. I say this because he will never have another bloom any prettier than the 'HOWARD ASPER' he had at the Spring Show at Fayetteville. You see, I can still look forward to having a perfect bloom.

So let me close by saying to all my thousands upon thousands of Camellia friends everywhere "keep up the good work". And as long as you keep treating me as you have in the past, I will enjoy going to every Show possible whether I ever get a blue ribbon or not because I enjoy the fellowship at the Show.

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Studies On The Use Of Griseofulvin For Controlling Camellia Dieback And/Or Canker

L. W. BAXTER, JUDY BETH SHEPPARD, and MARTHA HAWES

The control of camellia dieback and canker is normally achieved by sanitary measures to prevent infection and by the surgical removal of diseased wood from infected plants. It is discouraging to a camellia grower to have no other alternative to this pruning out of diseased wood, especially when the diseased wood (canker) occurs on the main stem of a young valuable graft. As a result of this dilemma, many people have sought ways to "cure" diseased plants. Several have applied griseofulvin to canker in an attempt to kill the invading fungus and stop the progress of the disease. The reports from these trials with griseofulvin have been conflicting; some have reported success while others have failed to obtain control.

Our work at Clemson using griseofulvin involved 3 studies: (1) the growth response of *Glomerella* transplanted onto media in which varying concentrations of griseofulvin were added (Table 1); (2) survival of *Glomerella* spores after being subjected to varying griseofulvin concentrations for 5 and 50 minutes (Table 2); (3) the effects of varying rates of griseofulvin applied after different

time intervals to inoculated (infected) camellia stems (Table 3).

From these data a few points are clear. *First*, *Glomerella* in the laboratory was highly sensitive to griseofulvin when it was added to carrot juice agar (CJA) on which *Glomerella* mycelial transplants were grown. *Second*, subcultures resulting from suppressed mycelial transplants from griseofulvin-amended CJA were viable, vigorous, and virulent. *Third*, spores of *Glomerella* were not killed at the highest concentration/time combination (50,000 ppm ai/50 minutes). Therefore it is not fungicidal. *Fourth*, when added to stems inoculated with *Glomerella*, no cure was effected even when it was added at full strength (50,000 ppm ai) on the day of inoculation to either *Camellia japonica* or *C. sasanqua*. *Fifth*, this chemical has no appreciable inhibitory effect against two other fungi, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, both of which can affect camellias.

For a chemical to be useful it should be available to the public; safe to plants, animals, and people; inexpensive; active against a reasonably broad range of pathogens; and compatible with other chemicals includ-

¹ Research supported in part by grant from the South Carolina Camellia Society.

The Aiken Camellia

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y Jr. High School,

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27, 12:00-6:00 P. M.

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TABLE 1. Studies on the growth response of mycelial transplants of 3 different fungi to CJA * amended with varying concentrations of griseofulvin. Values represent colony diameter in millimeters after 3 to 4 day incubation period **.

Concentration griseofulvin ppm ai ***	Results		
	Fungus a	b	c
1	18.3	53.5	56.5
10	11.0	52.0	44.5
100	7.8	53.5	47.5
1000	7.0	54.0	47.5
Control (no griseofulvin)	38.0	70.3	85.0

* Carrot juice agar

** Transplant 6 mm at time of seeding; average of 7 cultures

*** Parts per million, active ingredient

a *Glomerella cingulata*, 4 day incubation period

b *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, 3 day incubation period

c *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, 3 day incubation period

TABLE 2. Studies on spore survival of *Glomerella cingulata* after different time exposures to varying concentrations of griseofulvin. Values represent number of surviving spores *.

Treatment Griseofulvin ppm ai **/time (minutes)	Results
10/5	30+
10/50	30+
100/5	30+
100/50	30+
1000/5	30+
1000/50	30+
*** 50,000/5	30+
50,000/50	24
Controls	30+

* Initial spore concentration, approximately 300,000 spores/milliliter. After treatment the suspension was diluted 1 to 10,000 parts sterile water and then 1 ml of the resultant was added to carrot juice agar plates.

** Parts per million active ingredient.

*** 50,000 ppm ai represents full strength of griseofulvin when sold by McNeil under trade name of Grifulvin.

TABLE 3. The response of inoculations made with *Glomerella cingulata* onto seedlings of *Camellia japonica* and *C. sasanqua* to applications of griseofulvin.

Time of application	Concentration applied (ppmai) a			Control (no griseofulvin)
	500	5000	50,000	
Day of inoculation (C. s.) *	18.4 ^b	13.4	10.8	15.6
Day of inoculation (C. j) **	4.2		5.6	4.8
7 days after inoculation (C. s.)	26.4	22.0	21.2	...
14 days after inoculation (C. s.)	25.4	10.8	18.0	...

a ppmai=parts per million, active ingredient.

b Values represent the average length of the cankers from 5 plants, in millimeters.

* C. s.=inoculations made on seedlings of *Camellia sasanqua*.

** C. j=inoculations made on seedlings of *C. japonica*.

ing insecticides. Griseofluvin is not readily available without a prescription from an M.D., it is expensive, and it is not effective against *Glomerella* or against two other camellia pathogens against which it was tested. Other properties, such as phytotoxicity, persistence, and compatibility with other chemicals have not been studied in detail. As a last point, any chemical must be cleared by EPA for use on camellias before it can be recommended by Clemson University. Since it has not been cleared for use on camellias by EPA and since these limited tests have shown it to be ineffective in controlling dieback, griseofulvin, in any formulation, cannot be recommended for this use by Clemson University.

SUMMARY

Griseofulvin was fungistatic in the laboratory to mycelial transplants but not fungicidal to spores of *Glomerella cingulata*, the fungus causing dieback and canker of camellias, when it was added to carrot juice agar. The chemical was not effective against the development of dieback symptoms on either *Camellia japonica* or *C. sasanqua* at rates as high as 50,000 ppm ai. Griseofulvin is relatively inactive against two other camellia fungal pathogens, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*.

Griseofulvin is not cleared by EPA for use on camellias. Therefore griseofulvin is not recommended by Clemson University for use on camellias.

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Wendell M. Levi

By GEN. H. R. BAUER
Sumter, S. C.

The South Carolina Camellia Society awarded Honorary Membership to Mr. Wendell M. Levi of Sumter, S. C. at its annual meeting on October 27, 1973. Mr. Levi, a native of Sumter County, graduated from Sumter High School in 1908. In 1912 he received an A.B. degree from the College of Charleston and in 1915 he was awarded a Ph.B. degree from the University of Chicago with a J. D. Cum Laude from the University Law School. He began practicing law in Sumter in 1915, achieving great success through the years and at the age of 82 is still active in his law firm.

During those busy years while pursuing his chosen profession, he always found time for side interests and hobbies. Even during his high school and college years he was very active in athletics with baseball being his favorite sport. He became a pitcher of some reknown in those days. He maintains an active interest in the community civic affairs, being a Shriner, an Elk, a Kiwanian, and a 32nd degree Mason. He has a great interest in the raising of pigeon, being a part owner of one of the largest pigeon farms in this country. He is recognized internationally as an authority in the pigeon fancier world, and is an accredited pigeon judge. He has written many magazine articles on subjects relating to pigeons and also several books, his last book, recently

published, being a masterpiece having hundreds of full color reproductions of fancy pigeons found throughout the world.

His camellia hobby dates back to 1939 when at the death of his mother he and Bertha were given two camellia plants which were planted by their house. This was the beginning of a budding interest in this wonderful plant. Wendell and Bertha began collecting plants and building their garden. By 1947 their garden was bursting with hundreds of different varieties. Three of their blooms were entered in a show in 1949, one of which, "Frizzle White", was awarded Best in Show. This sparked an intense interest in the showing of camellia blooms and for the next five years their blooms dominated the camellia shows of this state in the "grown in the open" class. Among the many awards received during this period were Gold Certificates in the Manning, Greenville and Charleston shows in 1952; in 1953 Best in Show and Gold Certificate in the Columbia show in a field of 6000 blooms; a Gold Certificate in the Sumter show; in 1954 Gold Certificates in the Augusta, Columbia, Orangeburg, and Greenwood shows with a Best in Show at Greenwood.

Wendell was very active in organizing the South Carolina Camellia

Society, having presided at the organizational meeting where Judge Marvin Mann was elected the first president of the Society. Two hundred members were in attendance at this organizational meeting. Wendell served as the Society's fourth president.

In 1947 Wendell began a study of the blooming characteristics of his many plants. Each of his plants received the same attention. A written record was kept on each in which he meticulously and in great detail recorded his almost daily observations of bloom dates, bloom quality, weather and other factors which may have a bearing on plant performance. When he ran out of space in the garden for additional plants, he started limb grafting on some of the older

plants so that he might increase the number of varieties under study. Some of these grafted plants now have six to eight different varieties on one plant. Each year he receives many scions from various sources for grafting and to be included in his study program. The accumulation of plant records has now reached a staggering weight of over thirty-two pounds.

After several years of study and observations and through a thorough evaluation of his plant records he was able to arrive at some preliminary conclusions of their relative resistance to the low temperatures of the Sumter area. He very generously decided to give to the camellia world the results of his studies and in 1955 his first article on "Varietal Differences in Cold Resistance of Camellia Buds"

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was published in the American Camellia Society Yearbook. Since then additional articles have been published giving data on additional and new varieties and any changes in his cold resistance ratings on previously reported varieties. Last year his tenth report was published in the ACS Yearbook.

The camellia world has profited

tremendously from the work he has already accomplished in this field. His observations and reports have made it possible for many camellia lovers to better enjoy the successful growing of this wonderful plant in their gardens. Let us pray that he may continue on for many more years in this work which is so beneficial to the camellia world.

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

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South Carolina Camellia Society Fall Meeting

GENERAL HAROLD R. BAUER

The annual fall meeting of the South Carolina Camellia Society was held in Sumter on October 27th. The Sumter Council of Garden Clubs and the City of Sumter Parks and Recreation Department were co-sponsors. The site for this meeting was the beautiful ALICE BOYLE GARDEN CENTER adjacent to the Swan Lake Gardens. By 11:15 A. M. hundreds of gorgeous blooms, brought by members of the Society, were entered in a non-competitive exhibit. This display of blooms was very outstanding and was enjoyed by all. At 12:00 noon a very delightful luncheon was served by the ladies of the Sumter Iris Garden Club led by their able president, Mrs. C. P. Hodge.

After the luncheon President T. C. Evans opened the business session with a word of welcome to members and guests. Mrs. Kathryn Brown, president of the Sumter Council of Garden Clubs was asked to introduce the Sumter Garden Club visitors in attendance. Mr. Wendell M. Levi was next awarded Honorary Membership in the Society in recognition of his invaluable contributions to the camellia world relating to the cold hardiness characteristics of this wonderful

plant. Mr. Evans read a citation which was presented to Mr. Levi. The contents of this citation will be printed in a separate article.

A feature event of this meeting was the honoring of past presidents of the Society. A beautiful plaque was presented to each of these past presidents. Those in attendance were W. M. Levi, D. M. Lattimer, C. T. Moon, J. A. Tyler, P. L. Horne, and H. D. Pregnell. Each of these honored members were invited to address the group if he so desired.

The nominations chairman was asked to present officer nominations for the coming year. T. Neal Cox was placed in nomination for president to succeed Mr. Evans. Nominations for other offices were incumbents who agreed to serve for another term. This slate of officers was elected unanimously. Members from Districts (1), (3), and (5) met in caucus and re-elected M. F. Miller as District Director for District (1), William C. Robertson and Harold R. Bauer were elected as Directors for Districts (3) and (5) respectively.

Two very prominent and distinguished camellia personalities were

present for this meeting, Joe Pyron, past executive secretary of the American Camellia Society and Milton H. Brown, Joe Pyron's successor. Mr. Pyron's remarks about Massee Lane and his many years with the American Camellia Society were very interesting. He was followed by a most informative and enjoyable program by Mr. Brown. He showed slides taken during his travels in England, other European countries and Australia in his recent visits to the International Camellia Society meetings in these countries. Commentaries were made of points of interest in the slides as they were shown. Blooms of many

new plants were shown with descriptions of their characteristics.

We regret Joe Pyron stepping out of the office where he served so long and so well. But it is apparent that he is succeeded by a capable and qualified individual in Milton H. Brown. We look forward to his able leadership in the future of the American Camellia Society.

After the meeting was adjourned many members visited the Levi garden upon Mr. Levi's kind invitation to do so. This meeting was a great success and the fellowship of dedicated camellia people visiting together was enjoyed by all.

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

Columbia Spring Camellia Show

The spring show presented by the Mid-Carolina Camellia Society and the Kingswood Garden Club will be held at the Capstone House on the University of South Carolina Campus on February 9-10, 1974.

The show is being sponsored by Bankers Trust, Columbia, S. C. Initially we had planned to have the show in the new Bankers Trust building on the corner of Gervais and Sumter Streets; problems relative to obtaining materials encountered by the contractor negated that plan. The building will not be ready so the bank made arrangements for the Campus Room in the Capstone House. We will look forward to the next one in the Bank building if we put on a good show for them this year.

There will be a section for unprotected blooms. These will not compete with blooms grown protected. Blooms will be accepted at the Capstone House (the building with the revolving restaurant on top) from 8:00 to 11:30 A. M. on Feb. 9th. Local exhibitors are urged to enter their blooms before 10:30 A. M.

Entry cards and show schedules may be obtained from Mr. W. G. Duncan, 1738 Bannockburn, Columbia, S. C. 29206.

The show will open at 2:30 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 9th. and remain open until 9:30 P. M. Sunday, Feb. 10th, it will be open from 1:00 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.

The Campus Room is quite large and we invite YOU-ALL to come and bring your Camellia blooms.

There is no admission charge!

Small and Miniature Hybrid Camellias

By ERNEST PIERI

San Gabriel, California

Ever mindful of a statement made by the character, "The Mad Hatter", I believe, in the book "Alice In Wonderland," "the time has come to talk about many things, of cabbages and kings", it is along the same line of thinking, about many things" that I would like to write about regarding the size classification in the field of both classes of hybrids "those with *Reticulata* parentage" and those with "non-*Reticulata* parentage" as it applies to our camellia shows. To date there has been little done "show wise" as far as classifying them by size. With the ever increasing number of hybrids entering the camellia market, it is time that we should make some distinction, at least for the camellia shows, to show the general public that the flowers do come in varying sizes. I am primarily interested in the "Miniature" and "Small" classifications as it might apply to the hybrids.

During the early years the hybrids were entered a one classification, "Hybrids", but during the past few years they have been divided into classifications as those with "*Reticulata* parentage" and those with "non-*Reticulata* parentage. In fact the 1972 Southern California "Nomenclature Book", the first reference was made to the parentage of the hybrid. Now is the time to distinguish between the medium thru very large group, and the so called boutonniere group.

My particular interest in the camellia hobby is and has been that of attempting to collect as complete a collection of the miniature and small japonica varieties as possible. With the advent of the "Hybrids", I would like to add them to my collection. I am sure that at the present time, this is no mean task, but as the new hybrid introductions become increasingly popular, so will the task of finding the small and miniature hybrids for adding to my collection.

To date there have been very few miniature and small hybrid varieties introduced to the camellia enthusiasts. In looking through the 1972 "Nomenclature Camellia Book", I found that there are very few hybrids with *reticulata* parentage listed in the "boutonniere" classification, but that the majority of the flowers go from "large to very large". Most of the small and miniature varieties are found under the "non-*reticulata*" parentage classification. Though the number of varieties list under the "non-*reticulata*" parentage group, a conclusion might be drawn that we will find most of the new boutonniere varieties coming from this group. Most of the new small and miniature varieties have been introduced from hybridizers from Australia and New Zealand, England and the United States. I understand that there are a few varieties listed under the "snow camellias" from Japan. Let us then examine those

hybrids that have been introduced from either Australia or New Zealand:

'GAY MAGNOLIA': registered in 1968 by Mr. Hawthorne, from Victoria. A small, semi-double; white with pinkish lavender throated bloom.

'JOYFULL BELLS': registered in 1962 by Mr. Jury, from New Zealand. A small, single, wine red colored bloom.

'PINK CASCADE': registered in 1966 by Ben Rayner, from New Zealand. A pale pink, single, miniature bloom.

'BELL BIRD': registered in 1970 by Mr. Tuckfield, from Australia. A small, rose pink colored, bell shaped flower.

Those from England:

'BARTLEY PINK': registered by Mr. Dalrymple, from Bartley, Southampton. A small, bright cherry pink, single bloom.

'CORNISH SNOW': registered in 1950 by Mr. Williams. A white with occasional pink blush flower.

'GOLDEN SPANGLES': registered in 1957 by Mr. Williams. A variegated leaf form of Mary Christian.

'MARY CHRISTIAN': registered by Mr. Williams in 1952. A phlox pink colored small single bloom.

'WINTON': registered in 1950, by Mr. Williams. A small, single, carmine colored bloom.

Those from the United States:

'BURMA BABY': registered in 1965, by Mr. Hilsman. A small, single, white washed and veined pink colored bloom.

'CALIFORNIA SNOW': registered in 1958 by Mr. Feathers. A small single white bloom.

'CHRISTMAS DAFFODIL': registered by Mrs. M. J. Witman in 1971. A small, anemone form, white tinged blush pink on petal tips, bloom.

'DEMURE': registered in 1955 by Mr. Feathers. A small single, pale pink with deeper pink edged bloom.

'FRAGRANT PINK': registered in 1968 by Dr. W. L. Ackerman. A miniature, peony form, deep pink colored bloom.

'FREEDOM BELL': registered by Nuccio Brothers Nursery, in 1965. A small, semi-double, bell shaped bright red bloom.

'LAMERTSH': registered by Dr. W. E. Lammerts in 1952. A white, small, single bloom.

'LITTLE LAVENDER': registered by Verne McCaskill anemone form Lavender pink bloom.

'MILKEY WAY': registered in 1965, by Mr. Hilsman. A small, single white flower.

'PUNKIN': registered in 1966, by Harry Novick. A small, rose-pink shading to lighter pink in center, formal bloom with incurved petals.

'SEMI-RAMIS': registered in 1960 by Mr. Carr. A small, single, white, with pink cast bloom.

'TINY PRINCESS': registered in 1961, by Mr. K. Sawada. A miniature, semi-double to peony form, white shaded delicate pink, with loose petals and small petaloid bloom.

'ZING': registered in 1973, by Verne McCaskill. A miniature, rose rose red, formal double flower.

However, I understand that there are several small hybrids that will be introduced later, that have been developed by Ben Raynor, of New Zealand, and I would presume that the Jury Brothers may also come up with something new in the miniature and small varieties classification of hybrid camellias. One bloom developed but not introduced several years ago was 'F. B. I.' It is a miniature, semi-double, irregular lavender cast bloom developed by Hamilton Fish but has never been registered. He has also made a great number of hand pollinated crosses using Tinsie as the basic parent and crossed with *Cuspidata* and *Pitardii* species, several of which I have bloomed with a gamut of colors. Most of them of the 'TINSIE' type form.

I have not seen the proof of the 1974 Southern California "Camellia Nomenclature" book, but I imagine there have been several new hybrids that have been registered and entered in the book.

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

Men's Tidewater Camellia Club Spring Show

The Men's Tidewater Camellia Club will hold their annual Camellia Show at the Wilmington Hilton, 301 N. Water Street on February 16-17, 1974.

In conjunction with the Camellia

Show there will be a Hanging Basket Show.

This will be the Silver Anniversary of the Wilmington Camellia Show.

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—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

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Each December, members receive a handsome cloth bound Yearbook of some 300 pages, containing the latest information on both greenhouse and outdoor culture, breeding, disease control, history, arrangements, descriptions of gardens and other articles of interest. There are several full color plates of new varieties in addition to numerous photographs illustrating the articles. A roster of members is published in each Yearbook. All new varieties registered with the Society are described. Our 7 acre Camellia garden and headquarters building are open to visitors the year round.

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Greensboro's First Camellia

Pied-Cam Review

NEAL SHEFFIELD, SR., D.D.S.

Greensboro has had a camellia for more than sixty years. This plant, as well as those in the lower South was known as "Japonicas" in the early years of this century. Where did Greensboro's first camellia come from? When and how was it acquired? From talking with elderly people of the city and reading articles written on the subject, it appears that this plant had a romantic origin and was an international goodwill ambassador from our Mother Country, England.

During the late nineties, a gentleman from England came to this country to gain knowledge of the weaving industry. He spent some time with the Cone Mills. Upon his return to England he wished to show his appreciation for the hospitality he received here, so he sent to the Cone Family three small *Camellia Japonica* plants, which until this time had never been seen in Greensboro. These plants were turned over to the Cone's gardener, a Mr. Duffie, who kept them in his greenhouse. One of the plants was acquired by a florist named Dodson who had a greenhouse at the corner of Asheboro and Arlington Streets. The poorest plant of the three was given to the late D. M. Sullivan who lived on Voltz Street. It is not known what became of the other two plants, but Mr. Sullivan nursed his plant for four or five years. He planted it in a tub and placed it indoors during the

winter months. Eventually, it was planted out-of-doors, and it thrived at this location. You can imagine the pleasure and delight of the towns people and friends who viewed this plant in its array of beauty when in full bloom in the late March and early April. It seems that Mr. Sullivan was liberal with cuttings of his plant and scores of rootings were made by his friends and today there are many fine specimen plants growing in Greensboro.

On November 5, 1950, the late Walter E. Campbell, an eminent horticulturist, who wrote a garden column for the Greensboro *Daily News* for twenty-five years, had this to say about the Greensboro Camellia: "The two species of camellias used throughout the middle South are *Japonica* and *Sasanqua*, the latter being considered more hardy than the *Japonica*. The one variety most often seen in this locality are all grown from one plant which was brought from England to Greensboro in 1893. This is a semi-double red which throughout the years had developed unusual hardiness for a *Camellia Japonica* and today is root hardy, although most every plant in Greensboro was killed practically to the ground during the below zero spell on January 20, 21, 22, 1940.

"No one seems to know just what variety this is. I have sent it to Ca-

mellia specialists at Orton Gardens, Charleston, Richmond, and Mobile, and they all report it must be a seedling which was never propagated under a definite name and in order that it have some name when referring to it, I have named it the Greensboro Camellia.

"The finest specimen of this plant that I know of growing in this area can be found at the home of Mrs. S. W. Shaffer, 681 Percy Street. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kellenberger have an excellent plant, which though killed to the ground in 1940, has grown back into good shape again. Mr. Earl Causey has a fine plant rooted from a cutting of the Sullivan plant by his father, the late Mr. H. F. Causey on South Elm Street."

For the last ten years this Camellia has had the unofficial name Greensboro. It would be a fine gesture for our Men's Piedmont Camellia Club to carry out the wishes of the late Mr. Walter E. Campbell and submit whatever information necessary to get this plant registered with the American Camellia Society. It would be a tribute to Mr. Campbell who has done more for horticulture in this Piedmont area than any other man in the last twenty-five years, and it would give a name (officially) to a very fine hardy Camellia which is fast migrating to the North.

In 1930, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kellenberger purchased the Sullivan plant and Mr. Walter E. Campbell moved it to the Kellenberger farm home on the McConnell Road, where it has thrived over the years. However, be-

low zero temperatures and lack of attention in the last two years have shown some wear and tear on the plant.

How hardy is this Camellia, Mr. Walter Campbell's writings in his garden column in the Greensboro *Daily News* of August 8, 1937, state that, with the exception of one year, this plant bloomed profusely during the ten years he had observed it. We definitely know that during the extreme winter of 1940 when temperatures dropped to 15 degrees below zero, most plants were killed to the ground and consequently there were no blooms in 1940. It would seem that during the life of this plant since it became acclimated, it has faithfully bloomed since 1927 with the exception of two years. This plant is fast becoming recognized as one being suitable to cold climates and is now being propagated in large numbers by Lindley Nurseries. We should also note that the Lindley Nurseries during the recent years has been distributing this plant as the Greensboro Red, which is more descriptive and should be considered when application is made for its official name. According to Mr. W. C. Daniels, manager of this nursery, they are shipping plants to Richmond, Va., Washington, D. C., Baltimore, and Pittsburgh. Last year he stated they shipped one hundred plants to New York City. If the plant adapts itself as well in New York as in the Greensboro area, who knows, in future years the other tree growing in Brooklyn might be a Camellia Japonica, Greensboro Red.

Breeding Hardy Camellias

Pied-Cam Review

DR. VICTOR M. CUTTER, JR.

For many years Camellia growers in the upper South and Middle Atlantic states have dreamed of a truly hardy Camellia stock but to date no completely hardy strain is available for these localities. This is surprising for in many other tender species of broad-leaved evergreens satisfactory cold-resistant varieties have been developed by a combination of breeding and selection of proper stocks. Perhaps the great emphasis in recent years on the development of superb color and form in Camellia flowers has obscured the importance of hardiness in these plants and only with the recently spreading popularity of the Camellia in the northern Piedmont and the Central Atlantic states has the question of hardiness become important. It is certainly true that the past two devastating winters in the Piedmont region have dampened many growers' enthusiasm for outdoor Camellias and led to a widespread boom in their greenhouse culture. It is equally certain that returning interest in the greenhouse culture of Camellias, more or less dormant since the late eighteen hundreds, will delay or divert the development of a really hardy race of Camellias. It is axiomatic in plant breeding work that new strains of plants for a particular region or purpose are rarely developed until there is a popular demand, or an eco-

nomic necessity, for them and this is true for Camellias as it is for wheat or corn. No Camellia breeder is going to spend long and frustrating years developing a winter-hardy Camellia until there is a guaranteed demand and need for his product and thus the responsibility for the development of such strains lies as much with the gardener who wants them as with the breeder who will ultimately produce them. That such a demand is developing can be seen in the rising interest in outdoor Camellias north of the Mason-Dixon line and in the claims of some northern plant suppliers that they have hardy stocks of old favorite Camellias available. This is a fortunate situation because at present there are probably more species and strains of Camellias available for experimental work than ever before in history. The plant material necessary for developing hardy stocks is at hand but whether these stocks will be produced successfully depends upon the demands of the public as well as the skill and ingenuity of the plant breeders.

In the following discussion I will use the term "hardy" only in reference to Camellia plants which will withstand prolonged periods of subfreezing weather in any exposure without protection. Many growers at present

are advertising hardy Camellias, and using as a criterion of hardiness the fact that the plants have bloomed after a few short exposures to near zero temperatures in ordinarily favorable Camellia zones. A recent All America Camellia selection is a case in point. This criterion, of course, is of no value at all to fanciers in regions where the temperatures may remain below freezing for weeks on end and where the soil freezes six to twelve inches deep. Thus we are referring here to plant hardiness and not simply to the ability of the formed buds to resist freezing, which is quite a different problem and may be completely unrelated to overall hardiness.

In the hope of stimulating interest let us look at some of the problems inherent in developing a cold-resistant variety of Camellias and at some of the methods by which this stock could be achieved in a minimum of time. To do this intelligently, it is mandatory that we clearly understand why present-day Camellias are not really cold-resistant nor ideally constituted for life in a zone where winter temperatures remain long below freezing.

The known species of Camellias are broad-leaved evergreens and the majority of them are late winter or early spring flowering types. Exceptions, of course, are many races of *Camellia Sasanqua* and *C. hiemalis* which are fall flowering. Thus the winter blooming types are in an active condition at the very period when they should be dormant if they are to survive the freezing temperatures and dehydrating conditions of a northern winter. It has been known for some time that

the most cold-resistant Camellias are varieties or crosses of *C. Sasanqua* and *C. hiemalis* which flower early in the fall and go into semi-dormancy after flowering. A comparison with two other types of broad-leaved evergreens which are more hardy than Camellias will emphasize these points. Hardy Rhododendrons and Azaleas have the same cultural requirements as Camellias and many of them originate in the same general climatic region of the world but they have solved the problem of winter survival in quite different ways. Both Rhododendrons and Azaleas mature their buds in the fall and then go into the winter in a dormant condition, in fact, they require a dormant period at low temperature before the buds will open, and their flowering period is thus delayed until late Spring or early summer. All Rhododendrons have a leaf structure which allows the leaves to roll during periods of low temperature or moisture. This rolling of the leaves helps prevent loss of water by transpiration during periods when the soil is frozen. The dormant condition of the plants simply means that sap is not moving actively in the conducting cells of the plant, and that new cells are not being formed during cold periods. Thus the delicate growing cells of the cambium are not injured and the bark split by shedding their leaves in winter, and it will be recalled that most evergreen Azaleas are no more hardy than Sasanquas.

One further anatomical peculiarity that makes most garden Camellias poorly adapted to survive prolonged cold periods is the nature of their

rootstocks. In vegetatively propagated Camellias the taproot is missing and the rootstock is a shallow mass of fibrous roots occupying only a few inches of the upper soil layers. This means that the majority of roots occur in the layers of soil which freeze even in moderately cold weather and very few, if any, roots penetrate below the frost line. Consequently, when the soil is frozen these plants cannot draw water from the soil about their roots, and since their leaves are continuously transpiring they rapidly become dehydrated, a condition which can shortly be lethal. It is worth recalling that in the wild state seedling Camellias develop a deep taproot, and under cultivation, untransplanted seedling Camellias are notoriously more frost resistant than are plants propagated from cuttings or grafted on transplanted rootstocks.

These facts establish a few guide lines for the possible development of really hardy strains of Camellias. Ideally, for the area we have in mind, we need a Camellia plant with structural features which include early maturation of the flower buds followed by a period of enforced bud and vegetative dormancy with the flowers opening in late spring, a mechanism for either rolling or shedding the leaves during cold weather, and a rootstock capable of penetrating deeply enough to be functionally below the frost line. In addition to these features, which will function to insure survival in a cold climate, our ideal plant should have desirable flowers and good vegetative form. These latter characteristics are sec-

ondary, and can be incorporated by established methods into any stock after the important features which insure cold resistance have been established.

With these objectives in mind, what are the chances that the genes controlling the required bud, leaf and root structure can be located amongst the available varieties of Camellias or can be produced by appropriate mutational procedures. Here the plant breeder will be faced by at least three operational alternatives and his success may well be determined by the skill with which he utilizes these different approaches. First, he can attempt by a search through the more northerly, or higher altitudes, of the Camellia ranges of Eastern Asia to locate wild type Camellias which in the process of natural selection have already to some degree acquired these necessary characters. Having located semi-resistant plants, he can, by selection of seedling stocks from them, attempt to improve or stabilize these qualities. His second alternative will be to recognize in presently available species and varieties of Camellia plants which possess one or the other of these characteristics and then by controlled breeding try to incorporate into one organism the necessary combination of genes to insure cold hardiness. Finally, he can resort to induced mutation and by treating Camellia plants with ionizing radiation or mutagenic chemicals try to produce mutant stocks with altered genes giving some of the desired characters. Then a proper recombining of his in-

duced mutants might result in the production of cold-hardy clone which could be propagated vegetatively to insure stability.

Of these various approaches the first would produce the quickest results if we can anticipate that Eastern Asia still holds undiscovered *Camellia* stocks. However, political conditions in Mainland China and Manchuria, the logical sources for these stocks, makes plant exploration and importation by westerners a practical impossibility. The native *Camellias* of Korea and Northern Japan are so well known that there is little hope that more hardy stocks will be discovered there. Thus from a practical standpoint a combination of the latter two alternatives would appear most promising. A cursory examination of any large planting of seedling *Camellias* will reveal great variation in leaf form, time of bud maturation and root structure. The same will hold true in plantings of many *Japonica* varieties. With the addition of the many species *Camellias* which have recently become available, it is clear that we have an extensive gene pool from which to start selection of the specific genes which, in combination, will give us the ultimate product, a hardy plant. By taking advantage of the natural variation which occurs in all varieties a constructive breeding program could be initiated. Recent work on many types of crop plant designed for the boreal regions of the world indicates that induced mutation is a perfectly feasible method to augment the supply of particular genes already found in nature.

In either event, the problem which has always bedeviled the amateur plant breeder, and many professionals as well, has been to sort out the genes controlling the particular characteristics he wishes and to combine these in an orderly way without becoming confused or distracted by the other variations which are bound to occur during his experimental efforts. This means that to solve the problem of cold hardiness he must concentrate first on finding and combining the necessary genes for this in one *Camellia* plant and not become worried or discouraged if this hardy plant, when developed, fails to have attractive flowers or good form. Once these genes have been combined into a plant which will reliably survive in the more northern *Camellia* belt, the secondary attributes of good form, color and substance can be quickly added from the wealth of fine strains already in existence. In this quest a logical and orderly approach based on established principles of plant breeding will yield far better results than a blind hunt for a mythical or non-existent hardy *Camellia*.

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

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Fayetteville '73 and the MONSTER

By JAMES H. MCCOY
Fayetteville, N. C.

Exhibitors, judges and others who attended will probably remember the Fayetteville show of 1973 as the one where the "Monster" made it's appearance.

It was held March 3 and 4 and the weather cooperated very nicely. Mrs. Haywood Curlee told one of our show officials at the Charlotte show that "If you have 10 days without a freeze, you'll have outdoor blooms". She was right. It had been about two weeks since the last freeze and a respectable number of outdoor blooms showed up. Everyone held their breath when Saturday dawned with a drizzle—but—it cleared up by 10 o'clock and nobody got wet.

The judges began to arrive by mid afternoon Friday. As the afternoon wore on, greater was the impression that people were in the mood for a Camellia week end. We invited 45 judges with the conviction some would have other commitments or for other reasons could not come. This

was not the case. Forty three judges—a slate that read like "who's who" in the mid-east coast camellia world.

Friday evening, judges gathered at the home of Sam and Patty Huttaff where they were delightfully entertained at a dinner. The judges luncheon, held in conjunction with the North Carolina Camellia Society group, was held at the GreenValley Country Club. After a delicious buffet luncheon the group was entertained by Mr. Phillip Crutchfield, professor of Biology at Methodist College. "Son" Hackney was chairman of judges and as promised the show opened on time, 3 o'clock, in spite of more than 2,300 blooms to be judged. The hybrids and retic blooms were outstanding—especially Frank Maitland's three "Mists"—"TEMPLE MIST", "SILVER MIST" and "DESCANSO MIST".

Louise Mayo and her group had the most attractive head table displays you are likely to see anywhere. Ralph McVey won the show—best japonica bloom, best hybrid, best white bloom

and sweepstakes in protected division. After the show, the judges and out of town exhibitors were guests of Ernest and Sadie Aycock at the Heart of Fayetteville Motel. Fellowship was great and their guests reluctantly left to get dressed for the banquet.

The beautiful and spacious home of Jean and Dell Hollstein was the scene for the banquet. Food and fellowship was the greatest. Ella Parsons playing the piano and Carroll Moon and George Tinnin singing a duet added to the evening enjoyment.

Now — "the Monster" — a 8½ inch 'HOWARD ASPER' of Ralph McVey's. It was the biggest, most beautiful camellia bloom we had ever seen. Everyone was overwhelmed with shock, surprise and wonder. Marie Dahlen just happened to have a small tape measure in her purse and its 8½ inches is authentic. Its fame is spreading and its size growing. I received a letter from a Texas camellia grower who asked if we have grown any more 10 inch blooms in North Carolina.

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In Appreciation of Carroll T. Moon

(From the A.C.S. Yearbook 1973)

FROM TIME TO TIME we like to honor certain members of ACS who have contributed much to the promotion of our hobby. It seems very appropriate that we so honor Carroll T. Moon at this time when he is giving up the editorship of *Carolina Camellias* after more than eight years. Carroll did an outstanding job with the *Carolina Camellias* which was largely a labor of love. He followed another outstanding editor, Mansfield Latimer.

Carroll was born in Greer, South Carolina, 68 years ago. His first camellia interest was generated by an 'ALBA PLENA' in his mother's yard. He is a graduate of Furman University and of the University of South Carolina. He married Louise Gamble who was also interested in camellias. How nice it is when both husband and wife are interested in the same hobby! Other hobbies they share are vegetable gardening and canning, preserving and freezing which so many of their guests enjoy. A small vineyard started him on another hobby, wine making. He shares his fine wine with guests.

He did much to promote camellias in the Southeast by helping to organize the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia, now known as Mid-Carolina Camellia Club of which he served as President, Secretary and Member of Board of Directors. He is also active in the South Carolina Camellia Society, serving two terms as its president. He served several terms as Director-at-Large of the American Camellia Society and has helped in putting on outstanding camellia shows in Columbia and hosting several ACS meetings.

Carroll built his first greenhouse in 1952 which is partly below ground level—it works fine.

An outstanding raconteur, he is often called upon to "say a few words". He ends up saying more than a few.

This recognition of an outstanding human being, friend and camellia enthusiast is well deserved. His many friends throughout Camellialand will second the motion. Thank you, Carroll and Louise.

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