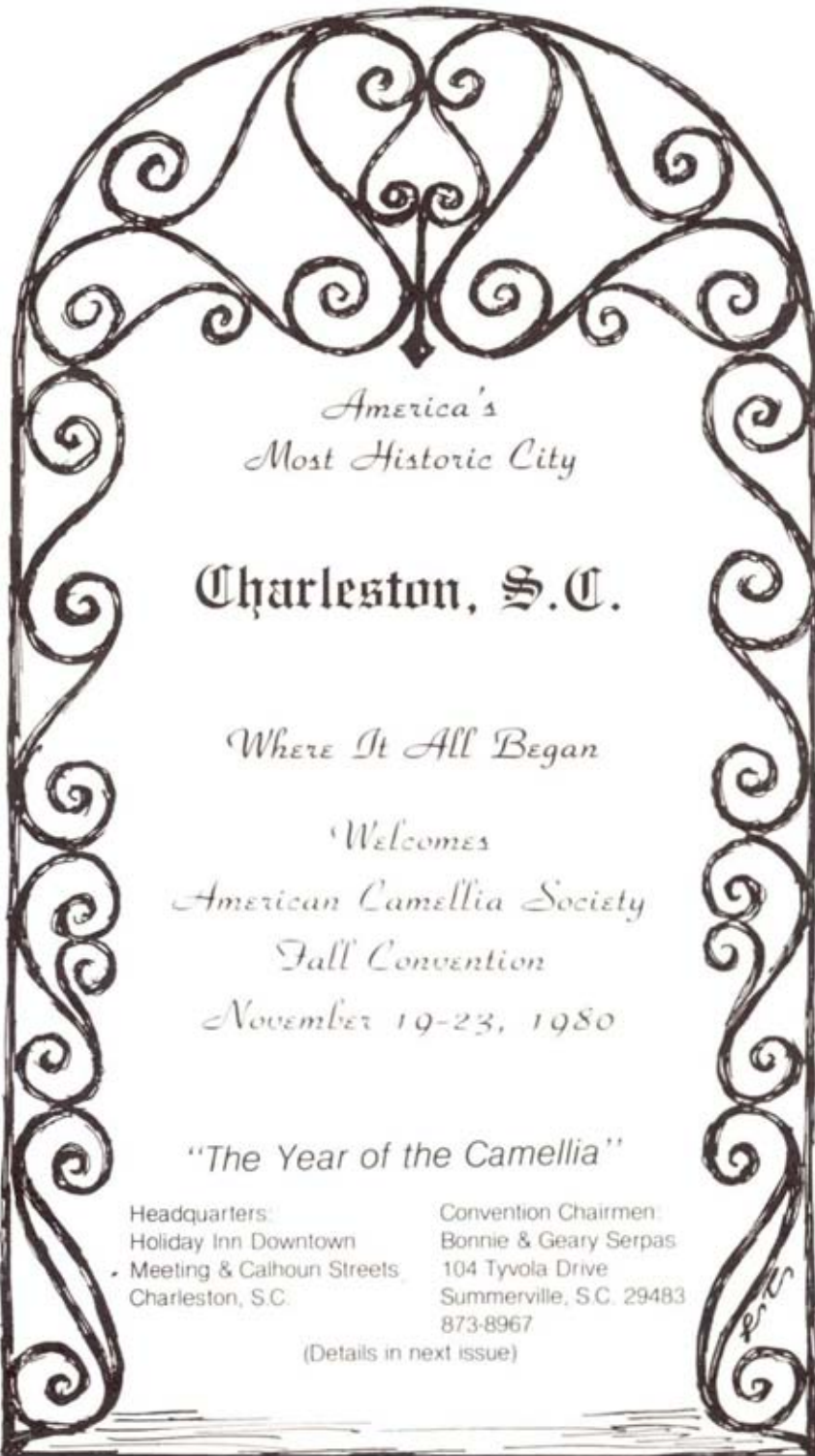


Carolina Camellias



'THREE DREAMS'



*America's
Most Historic City*

Charleston, S.C.

Where It All Began

*Welcomes
American Camellia Society
Fall Convention*

November 19-23, 1980

"The Year of the Camellia"

Headquarters:

Holiday Inn Downtown
• Meeting & Calhoun Streets
Charleston, S.C.

Convention Chairmen:

Bonnie & Geary Serpas
104 Tyvola Drive
Summerville, S.C. 29483
873-8967

(Details in next issue)

Carolina Camellias

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

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Editor: James H. McCoy
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Phone: (919) 867-3622

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In This Issue

Editor's Page	2
President's Messages	4
As Joe Austin Sees Them - Joe Austin	5
State Officers	6
Choose Your Parents Carefully - Frank Pursel	7
For The Beginner	8
Show Results	10
It Wasn't Winifred's Grave at All - Thom H. Billington	13
See Snow Camellias in their Native Habitat - Yoshiaki Andoh	14
Twenty Years of Camellias - Carol Moon	16
The Response of <i>Glomerella Cingulata</i> , The Cause of Camellia Contagious Dieback and Canker to Various Fungicides under Laboratory Conditions, L. W. Baxter, Jr., Kathy Ellers, Wesley Witcher, and Susan G. Fagan	18
Mrs. Walter F. Going - Camellia Patron - Nell S. Herriot	20
Mrs. Going and Her Camellias - Eulalie McFall	21
In and Around the Greenhouse - James H. McCoy	22
Camellias from South Carolina - Foster & Helen Bush	24
My Ten Best - Bill Donnan	25
Take Another Look - Joe Austin	27
A Camellia Lovers' Toyland - Sara B. Clark	28
It's Not Terminal, Buck - Lawanda Brogden	29
More Growing with Camellias - Curtis Godwin	30

Editor's Page



Well, the show season is over for this year. It saw some magnificent shows and some fabulous flowers. It saw some high times (Charlotte's Shindig), some disastrous, heartbreaking, show week-end weather (Fayetteville), the disappearance of another show from the circuit (Whiteville), tentative plans developed for a new camellia society (Atlantic Coast Camellia Society), and a lot of camellia fellowship and happiness.

The most sought-after scions this season were still 'Mona Jury,' 'Pavlova,' and to a few, who dare to reach for the impossible star, 'Glowing Embers.' It is interesting to note that all three of these cultivars are from "Down Under." Don't sell our own hybridizers short, however! The most prolific developer of worthwhile retic hybrid camellias at present is Frank Pursel. His magnificent 'Jean Pursel' won best bloom in the Fayetteville show and best retic hybrid in the Gainesville show. Besides 'Jean Pursel' and 'Cameron Cooper' (his first two) and the 7 listed in the 1979 ACS yearbook, he has several more ready to be introduced, including his X-12 to be named for our First Lady, Mary Stringfellow.

Now, let's get back to the aforementioned new camellia society. It would be

well if as large a group as possible from all three states attended this organizational meeting. The new society will undoubtedly be organized, because it is too good an opportunity to let slip by. Hopefully, its organization, activities, and impact on members will closely follow the lead of the Gulf Coast Camellia Society. And there is no reason it shouldn't be just as successful. The question must surely enter some minds: do we really need another camellia society when some of our existing societies and clubs are skating on thin ice, to use a well-worn cliché. Do we really need another camellia society when some are in financial straits and plagued by apparent lack of member interest? The answer is yes, we do! Here are some of the arguments in favor of this new camellia society.

We read of the fun-filled meetings that the Gulf Coast Camellia Society has once a year in Mobile, and we envy them. We would like to join them but it's such a long and, with gasoline prices the way they are, expensive trip till we can't. But Myrtle Beach is another story, easily reachable and, like Mobile, an interesting place to gather.

We all look forward to the first camellia show of the season, in November. It's not that we look forward

to seeing the flowers, though we do; it's because we look forward to seeing and talking with the people who bring the flowers. It's like the gathering of the members of a big loving family. Camellia people are special! With the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society holding its convention in mid-September, we can reduce the time between the last show of the season and the first "gathering of the clan" in the Fall.

It will get us in the mood for the show season to begin a couple of months afterward.

It would probably strengthen ACS. At

least the Gulf Coast Camellia Society has done just this. And we need to undergird and strengthen ACS whenever we get a chance. ACS is, in the words of Son Hackney, "the mother organization." Without ACS, we would be a fragmented group without any communication one with the other, without any common goal, without the strength and ability that lies in numbers. ACS is the catalyst for all camellia clubs and societies in the country. The Atlantic Coast Camellia Society would do the same for all camellia organizations in this part of the country.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY

For several years, many camellia growers in the East have realized the desirability of organizing a regional camellia society for the Atlantic Coast, similar to the Gulf Coast Camellia Society. At the Charlotte "Shindig" the subject was brought up to the hundred or so camellia growers who attended, and it was enthusiastically endorsed. The idea is **not** to replace or weaken any existing camellia society or club, but rather to strengthen them **all**. It was decided to hold an organizational weekend in September, 1980. Tentative plans are to gather late Friday afternoon, September 12, hold the business (organizational) meeting Saturday, September 13, and stage a banquet Saturday night. All Dutch treat. Headquarters will be the Holiday Inn, at 1200 N. Ocean Blvd., Myrtle Beach, S.C. The Holiday Inn has given us a special rate of \$30.00 for rooms with two double beds, some of which would be ocean front, some ocean view and some on the side. Some have kitchenettes. All camellia growers, regardless of the State or part of the country, are invited to join this **new camellia society**. Please, make your reservations now, before you forget. Write to Holiday Inn, P.O. Box 405, Myrtle Beach, S.C. 29577, or phone (803) 488-1691.

Presidents' Messages



SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

I hope that you have had a successful year. I've enjoyed talking with many of you at the shows and I'm anxiously waiting to see all of you at the up-coming camellia events.

Our Spring meeting will be held at the *State-Record* recreation center near Columbia, May 3, 1980. Please make plans to attend and bring plants for our raffle.

I am extremely excited about the Atlantic Coast Camellia Convention planned for September 12-14 in Myrtle Beach. I think that this organization will benefit the camellia world and offer a great opportunity to share camellias and fellowship. Additional details of the convention will be presented at the Spring meeting. Also, make plans to attend the A.C.S. convention in Charleston in November. This promises to be a rewarding convention, too.

Mark all these dates on your calendar and make plans to attend. Invite some friends along, also.

Oliver Mizzell, President



NORTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

After a rather mild fall and early winter, we suddenly experienced a severe February and March with one of the most terrific snow storms on March 1st and 2nd that we have had in many years. The spring meeting was attended by those of us who were already in Fayetteville. I understand that many could not leave Fayetteville until about Wednesday. The guest speaker was unable to come

because of the severe blizzard conditions between Raleigh and Fayetteville. Many thanks to Clyde Dorrity and Ed Liebers for making the arrangements for the meeting. The meal was excellent and the show was great with over 800 blooms. The snow was for polar bears only. In spite of time, tide, or snow, the camellia business goes on and on.

Now is the time to clean up old blooms, prune, fertilize, and prepare for the growing season. Don't let the recent weather conditions discourage you.

Please don't forget to pay your annual dues when they are payable. Ask a friend to join now.

William W. Delaney, President



VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Our late winter snowstorms delayed the blooming of our flowers, but as Mrs. Thornton wisely stated, "We should let others know what a marvelous plant the camellia japonica really is, for it came back after the 21 degree weather and wildly blowing snow to present us with beautiful blooms."

Charlie Mason recommends that we fertilize our plants with 0-14-14 fertilizer on June 1, having already given them a feeding of 8-8-8 or 10-10-10 subsequent to blooming. I have tried this for two years with good results. The plants are sturdy, well-leaved and they set good buds. Keep your plants watered for good bud set and to determine the need, run your fingers down through the pine straw mulch and feel if the earth is damp. If it is drying out, get the water to your "charges" pronto.

It is too late to be pruning in May, but be ready to start "gibbing" on August 15th to get those big blooms for the Fall show. There is some talk that we shall have a Fall show over in Newport News or Portsmouth this year as well as the one at Pembroke Mall.

Our VCS has made a contribution to the Fred Heutte Society Foundation which has been established to aid in the support of a Living Memorial Garden for Fred Heutte at the Norfolk Botanical Gardens.

Keep your eyes on your camellias!

John K. Walsh, President

AS JOE AUSTIN SEES THEM

Joe Austin, Four Oaks, N.C.

(Ed. Note: We have persuaded Joe to give us his opinion of some more of the new and not-so-new ones. Here it is:)

'Miss Tulare' — I boo-boomed this one. Saw a peony bloom at Clyde Dorriety's that was real good.

'Angel Wings' — I like. Will be good outside.

'Mona Jury' — Non-retic. A beauty, here to stay.

'Jury's Yellow' — Not worth a hoot!

'Vi Henderson' — Big as a dinner plate. Get it.

'Corrine Sebire' — Another good one.

'Springtime' — A different one.

'Paul Harvey' — Just another semidouble.

'Overture' — Good, but bad for dieback.

'Desire' — Get this one. Will be around for years.

'Mayer Israel' — Will have to wait on

this one.

'Elizabeth Astles' — Buddah seedling. Get it.

'Dolly Dyer' — Australian miniature. Good.

'Look Again' — Real good.

'Steve Blount' — Homeyer seedling. Real good.

'Chow's Han Ling' — Real good un.

'Ann Day' — Don't waste space.

'Mildred Pitkin' — Have had 8½-inch blooms all year.

'Katie' — I can't see anything here.

'Curtain Call' — Looks good if you want another 'Francie L.'

'Ella Ward Parsons' — Had four blooms on a plant that were knockouts! Must be a sport. Had many more petals. Center petals cupped and solid white.

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CHOOSE YOUR PARENTS CAREFULLY

Frank Pursel, Oakland, California

The biggest mistake that most hybridizers are making is the inability to pick a goal and stick with it. If one wants to create a small or miniature flower, don't cross two medium flowers and hope that if you plant enough seeds one will throw a small flower. After watching four or five hundred bloom with no luck, one has a tendency to get discouraged.

One must choose a plant with a small flower and use it as the seed parent (Tinsie, etc.). I believe that the plant which is chosen as the seed setter is of vital importance. For some reason the female dominates the male pollen, and your chances of getting a small flower become quite good. The next thing I discovered was: Don't cross Japonica with Japonica. You will probably get a similar-looking flower, but not quite as good as either of the parents.

Take your Tinsie or other small-flowered plant and give it a good shock. Hit it with *Saluenensis*, *Reticulata*, *Lutchuensis*, or any other combination you can think of. Now you will begin to see some very interesting plants and flowers. Your chance of getting something different becomes ten-fold.

Let's say, for an example, you use Tinsie as the seed parent, and Cornelian (*Reticulata*) as the pollen parent. One makes 25 pollinations, and with a little luck you end up with 5 or 6 seed pods on your Tinsie. The seeds are picked in September or October and you are surprised to find only one or two seeds in each pod. This is not uncommon when making way-out crosses. We now have ten to twelve seeds to plant, and now the fun starts. As the seeds germinate, one at once can see the difference between the Tinsie plant and the Cornelian plant. Your seedlings should have the growth habit of Tinsie with the flower size just a little larger.

Now, here is where luck plays a big part in your hybridizing program. The

seedlings, many times, don't have any pollen or a viable pistil. If this occurs, you are at the end of the road. The seedlings you have grown will be above average, and one or two may be worth introducing. However, if lady luck is on your side, and you find some pollen among the seedlings, you are on your way. Put the seedling pollen back on to Tinsie and Cornelian and watch nature at her best and at her worst. Also, if a seedling has a viable pistil, put the pollen from each parent on it. The new seedlings either will be very good or very bad. There doesn't seem to be any in-between.

For your large flowering plants the same thing applies. Take the largest flowering Japonica and use the *Reticulata* as the seed parent. Also, use a Japonica that has a heavy textured petal, as it will carry over into the offspring. Your chances of getting seedlings that will set seed and/or have viable pollen are excellent. Take one or two of these seedlings and cross them with the parents every possible way. If you want a darker or lighter color flower, don't be afraid to substitute a different colored *Reticulata*.

Some years ago I used 'Crimson Robe' as the seed parent, and *Lutchuensis* as the pollen parent. (This cross was made for scent.) All the resulting seedlings had a little sheen in the petals. The seedling with the most sheen in the petals was back-crossed to 'Crimson Robe.' The resulting seedling was 4½ inches in diameter, very dark red in color, and a sheen on the petals that gave the impression the petals were painted with lacquer. I have put the pollen back on to 'Crimson Robe' and many other hybrid Retics with the hope a very large, dark red flower with sheen will be coming on the market in the near future.

Lutchuensis apparently has a gene

continued on page 20

FOR THE BEGINNER

Regular Feature

In the last issue of *Carolina Camellias*, we planted some camellias. What care do we need to provide after planting? Well, not much. We do need to water them whenever they need it. We have a pretty heavy mulch around them, because the mulch helps to keep the soil moist and cut down on watering. About once a week, if rain doesn't do it for us, we should water them thoroughly, not just a sprinkle. We are saying "once a week," but really the condition of the soil under the mulch would determine whether the plant needs watering or not. We will not do any harm by watering once a week whether the soil is sufficiently moist or not. In addition to watering the plant, it would be well to syringe the foliage several times a day for the first couple of weeks after planting, and whenever we happen to walk by with the hose in our hands for the first several months. We won't have to worry about fertilizing, spraying or pruning this first year. Later on, we will.

Assume, beginner, that you just moved into a house with an established garden in which there were camellias. You would like to know how to care for them. OK, here goes!

First, enjoy the blooms. Cut them and bring them into the house if you like. Give blooms to friends, they'll envy you. They are especially good to take to the sick in the hospital. Wear them like corsages to church and other places.

Now, during blooming season, pick

up and dispose of all blooms which fall to the ground. This housekeeping task will improve the appearance of your garden and will possibly keep petal blight from spreading. At least, you'll feel like you're doing your best to prevent the spread of the disease.

After the blooming season and before the new growth has started, **prune**. Prune for shape, to control the size of the plants and to improve their well-being. Pruning for shape and size needs no explanation. Pruning for well-being means to cut out any dead limbs, cut off any dead terminals, and to thin out the weak, unproductive growth within the mass of the plant. A dense plant is much more likely to become infested with tea scale and is much more difficult to spray.

About this same time, you need to spray for scale. Use an oil emulsion spray, like Florida Volck or Oil-I-Cide. Mix it according to the instructions on the bottle. I would not use oil spray if the temperature were very hot (90 degrees) or very cold (32 degrees). Though I have no personal knowledge that it would harm the plants, everybody advises against it.

Now is the time to fertilize also, if you are going to do it at all. An established camellia with plenty of decayed vegetative matter under it will bloom satisfactorily without application of additional nutrients. However, most camellias will look better and will produce better blooms if they are given

some fertilizer in the Spring. Mr. Jack Jones of Savannah described in one of our publications how he fertilized his plants. He would drive through his camellia plantings in a golf cart, throwing handfulls of fertilizer against the plants. It would fall to the ground in the right place, around the "drip" perimeter of the plant. I wouldn't do this unless I had several hundred plants to take care of and besides, I don't have a golf cart. You do need to sprinkle the

fertilizer around the outer edges of the plant. Use most any good commercial fertilizer or if you wish, cotton seed meal and/or manure.

You don't have to do anything else for your camellias until the late Fall — just enjoy them. Walk among them, admire the beautiful foliage, and talk to them. They might not answer you back, but who cares, just the sight of them is pleasure enough.

FAYETTEVILLE CAMELLIA SHOW — 1980

The Fayetteville Camellia Show was held the first week-end in March, as usual. What a disaster! The show itself was beautiful as usual, well planned and well staged. But the weather, the nemesis of all camellia show chairmen, took charge and turned it into a nightmare.

Most of the judges came Friday evening, a beautiful day. Most of the others came Saturday morning. Though the weatherman was predicting a heavy snow, our regular, out-of-town exhibitors showed up Saturday morning with their blooms. The sleet and snow began early Saturday morning and got heavier and more ominous as the morning progressed. Most exhibitors placed their flowers hurriedly and fled, not even waiting for the judging. Lucky for them that they did!

By 3:00, when the show was officially opened, the Mall began to talk of closing. It did close at 4:00. The snow came down heavily Saturday night and most of Sunday. The judges and out-of-town exhibitors were effectively stranded in Fayetteville, some until Tuesday. The show was dismantled early Sunday, having been open to the public for only one hour!

Are the Fayetteville people bitter over this wasted effort? Are they discouraged? Not at all! The March club meeting, after the non-show, was the best attended of the whole year. Plans are already underway for the biggest and most spectacular show ever — next year.

QUOTE WORTH QUOTING

We realize that hardiness is an equation, and a combination of factors of which temperature is only one. Therefore, each of us who lives in a camellia-growing section cannot dictate to the other what varieties or species should be grown, for we must explore their optimum range in our locality and from our findings choose those most adaptable.

Mr. Frederic Heutte
International Camellia Society Journal
Vol. 1, No. 2, March 1964

SHOW RESULTS

AIKEN CAMELLIA CLUB

Aiken, S.C. • January 19-20, 1980

Best Bloom in Show: 'Valentine's Day,' G.M. Serpas.

Best Bloom Grown in Open:

Japonica, Large to Very Large: 'Lady Kay,' Mr. & Mrs. G.R. Dubus.

Japonica, Small to Medium: 'Fran Mathis,' Mr. & Mrs. G.R. Dubus.

Gold Sweepstakes: Ivan Mitchell.

Silver Sweepstakes: Louise & Ray Homans.

Best Bloom Grown Protected:

Japonica, Large to Very Large: 'Chow's Han-Ling,' Marshall H. Rhyne.

Japonica, Small to Medium: 'Betty Sheffield, Supreme,' Mr. & Mrs. J.K. Blanchard.

Gold Sweepstakes: Mr. & Mrs. J.K. Blanchard.

Silver Sweepstakes: Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague.

Best Hybrid, Retic Heritage: 'Arch of Triumph,' Marshall H. Rhyne.

Best Hybrid, Non-Retic Heritage: 'Elsie Jury,' Graem Yates.

Best White Bloom: 'Silver Chalice,' C.T. Freeman.

Best Miniature: 'Tammia,' Annabelle & Louis Fetterman.

Collections:

Best Tray of Three, Same Variety: Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Holtzclaw.

Best Tray of Five, Different Varieties: C.T. Freeman.

Best Bloom by a Junior Exhibitor: 'Firechief,' Pam Mizell.

COASTAL CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Charleston, S.C. • January 26-27, 1980

Grown in Open:

Best Bloom: 'Mathotiana Var.,' Mr. & Mrs. W.T. Shepherd.

Runner-Up: 'Betty Sheffield, Var.,' Rupert Drews.

Best White Bloom: 'Gus Menard,' Mr. E.M. Jeffcoat.

Best 'Miss Charleston': Mrs. P.E. Conner.

Gold Sweepstakes: Mr. & Mrs. J.H. Graham.

Silver Sweepstakes: Mr. & Mrs. W.T. Shepherd.

Grown Protected:

Best Bloom: 'Silver Chalice,' C.T. Freeman.

Runner-Up: 'Elegans Supreme, Var.,' Mr. & Mrs. F.G. Hahn.

Best White Bloom: 'Snowman,' Mr. & Mrs. W.S. Howell.

Best 'Miss Charleston': Mr. & Mrs. L.M. Fetterman.

Gold Sweepstakes: Mr. & Mrs. J.K. Blanchard.

Silver Sweepstakes: Mr. & Mrs. L.M. Fetterman.

Best Reticulata: 'Mouchang,' Mr. & Mrs. F.G. Hahn, Jr.

Runner-Up: 'Cornelian,' Mr. & Mrs. E.P. Brogden.

Best Seedling: Frank W. Watters.

Blooms Shown: 1,427

Show Chairman: Edward Y. Ulmer

MEN'S CAMELLIA CLUB OF CHARLOTTE

Charlotte, N.C. • February 23-24, 1980

Best Bloom Grown in Open: 'Guilio Nuccio,' Richardson Hanckel.

Runner-Up: 'Guilio Nuccio, Var.,' Richardson Hanckel.

Best Protected Bloom 2½-5 inches: 'Feathery Touch,' Ernest & Sadie Aycock.

Runner-Up: 'Nuccio's Pearl,' Fred Hahn.

Best Protected Bloom, 5 inches and Over: 'Fashionata,' Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague.

Runner-Up: 'Tomorrow, Park Hill, Pink,' Doris & Robert Fowler.

Best Miniature: 'Tammia,' Lena & Harry Watson.

Runner-Up: 'Man Size,' Lester Allen.

Best Hybrid with Reticulata Heritage: 'Howard Asper,' Doris & Robert Fowler.

Runner-Up: 'Pharoah,' Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague.

Best Hybrid, Non-Retic Heritage: 'Elsie Jury,' Mr. & Mrs. Ken Blanchard.

Best Seedling: Marshall H. Rhyne.

Runner-Up: Pursel X-12, Mr. & Mrs. F.N. Bush.

Best White Japonica over 2½ inches: 'Elegans Champagne,' Doris & Robert Fowler.

Best Mutant or Sport: Mutant of 'Francie L,' Marie & Paul Dahlen.

Best Collection of Trays, Protected:

Three Different Varieties, Japonicas: Dr. Olin W. Owen.

Three of Same Variety, Japonica: Mr. & Mrs. Fred Hahn.

Five Different Varieties, Japonica: Lester Allen.

Five of Same Variety, Japonica: David L. Blackwell.

Three Different Varieties, Hybrid: Graem Yates.

Three of Same Variety, Hybrid: Ernest Aycock.

Gold Sweepstakes: Mr. & Mrs. Ken Blanchard.

Silver Sweepstakes: Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague.

Show Chairman: Graem Yates

FAYETTEVILLE CAMELLIA CLUB

Fayetteville, N.C. • 1-2 March, 1980

Best Bloom in Show: 'Jean Pursel,' Doris & Robert Fowler.

Blooms Grown Protected:

Best Japonica Bloom: 'Mary Knock,' Mr. & Mrs. J.K. Blanchard.

Best Medium Japonica Bloom: 'Nuccio's Gem,' Mr. & Mrs. Fred Hahn.

Best Small Japonica Bloom: 'Grace Albritton,' Mrs. Ray Watson.

Best Japonica Bloom Grown in Open: 'Hallmark,' Mrs. J.J. Selig.

Best Miniature Bloom: 'Little Ginger,' Marshall H. Rhyne.

Best Hybrid Bloom with Other than Retic Heritage: 'Swan Lake,' C.T. Freeman.

Best Retic Bloom or Hybrid with Retic Heritage: 'Jean Pursel,' Doris & Robert Fowler.

Best Seedling: Won by Dr. Olin W. Owen.

Best Junior Award: 'Governor Mouton,' Curtis Godwin.

Best Tray of Three Blooms Alike, Grown in Open: Curtis Godwin.

Best Tray of Five Blooms, Different Varieties, Grown in Open: No award.

Best Tray of Three Blooms Alike, Grown Protected: Bill & Molly Howell.

Best Tray of Five Blooms, Different Varieties, Grown Protected: Ernest and Sadie Aycock.

Gold Certificate, Grown in Open: Mrs. J.J. Selig.

Gold Certificate, Grown Protected: Annabelle & Lewis Fetterman.

Blooms Shown: 855

Show Chairman: Clyde H. Dorrity

MEN'S PIEDMONT CAMELLIA CLUB

Greensboro, N.C. • March 8-9 1980

Japonicas Grown in Open:

Best Bloom under 5" except Miniatures: 'Rubra Plena,' Dorothy & John Thomas.

Runner-Up: 'Imura,' Dorothy & John Thomas.

Best Bloom over 5": none exhibited.

Japonicas Grown under Cover:

Best Bloom under 5" except Miniatures: 'Tammia,' Dr. Olin W. Owen.

Runner-Up: 'Grace Albritton,' Lester M. Allen.

Best Bloom over 5": 'Grand Prix, Var.,' Dr. Olin W. Owen.

Runner-Up: 'Tomorrow Park Hill,' Doris & Robert Fowler.

Best Miniature, 2½" and Under: 'Little Man,' Mr. & Mrs. J.K. Blanchard.

Runner-Up: 'Tootsie,' Mr. & Mrs. J.K. Blanchard.

Reticulatas & Reticulata Hybrids: 'Nuccio's Ruby,' Joe & Mabel Austin.

Runner-Up: 'Jean Pursel,' Ernest O. Aycock.

Hybrids, Non-Reticulata: 'Gay Time,' Mr. & Mrs. Gordon P. Howell.

Runner-Up: 'Donation, Var.,' Aileen Beeson & Ruth Steelman.

Seedlings:**Best Bloom:** Exhibited by J. Hendrix.**Runner-Up:** Exhibited by Lester M. Allen.**Best White Japonica, except Miniatures:** 'Charlie Bettles,' Mrs. Ray D. Watson.**Runner-Up:** 'Snowman,' Doris & Robert Fowler.**Collections on Trays:****Three Blooms, Same Variety, Grown in Open:** 'Professor Sergeant,' Dorothy & John Thomas.**Three Blooms, Same Variety, Grown under Cover:** 'Francie L,' J.F. Hankins.**Five Blooms, Different Varieties, Grown in Open:** Dorothy & John Thomas.**Five Blooms, Different Varieties, Grown under Cover:** Ernest O. Aycock.**Gold Certificate, Grown in Open:** Dorothy & John Thomas.**Silver Certificate, Grown in Open:** J. Hendrix.**Gold Certificate, Grown under Cover:** Mr. & Mrs. J.W. Holderby.**Silver Certificate, Grown under Cover:** Mr. & Mrs. Gordon P. Howell.**Blooms Shown:** 1,394**Show Chairman:** William C. Nichols, Jr.

VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Norfolk, Virginia • March 22-23

Unprotected:**Best in Show — over 4½":** 'Guilio Nuccio,' Mr. & Mrs. C.C. Mason.**Runner-Up:** 'Ville de Nantes,' Irvin Nixon.**Best in Show — under 4½":** 'Magnoliaeflora,' Mr. A.M. Doughtry.**Runner-Up:** 'Grace Albritton,' Mr. Irvin Nixon.**Best in Show — White:** 'Shiro Chan,' Mr. W.G. Redwood.**Runner-Up:** 'Snowman,' Mr. W.G. Redwood.**Best Hybrid:** 'Dr. Clifford Parks,' Mr. & Mrs. C.C. Mason.**Runner-Up:** 'Water Lily,' Mr. & Mrs. C.C. Mason.**Best in Show, Miniature:** 'Spring Festival,' Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Fetterman.**Runner-Up:** 'Mini Pink,' Mr. & Mrs. J.K. Blanchard.**Protected:****Best in Show — over 4½":** 'Elegans Champagne,' Ray Watson.**Runner-Up:** 'Reg Ragland, Var.,' Mr. & Mrs. A.J. Parsons.**Best in Show — under 4½":** 'Nuccio's Pearl,' Mr. & Mrs. Joe Austin.**Runner-Up:** 'Mary Alice Cox,' Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Fetterman.**Best in Show, Hybrid:** 'Swan Lake,' Mr. & Mrs. J.K. Blanchard.**Runner-Up:** 'Mona Jury,' Mr. & Mrs. Joe Austin.**Best in Show, Reticulatas & Hybrids with Reticulata Parentage:** 'Jean Pursel,' Mr. & Mrs. Joe Austin.**Runner-Up:** 'Howard Asper,' Mr. & Mrs. Joe Austin.**Best in Show, White:** 'Silver Chalice,' Ernest O. Aycock.**Runner-Up:** 'Campari,' Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Fetterman.**Best Seedling:** #43, Dr. & Mrs. J.M. Habel.**Best Mutant:** Sport of 'Feathery Touch,' Mr. & Mrs. J.K. Blanchard.**Co-Chairmen:** W.C. Redwood and Mrs. Grover Miller

TIDEWATER CAMELLIA CLUB

Wilmington, N.C. • February 16-17, 1980

Best Bloom in Show: 'Tiffany,' Mr. Ray D. Watson.**Grown in Open:****Best Japonica, 5 inches and Over:** 'Betty Sheffield, Sup.,' Donna & Bill Shepherd.**Best Japonica under 5 inches:** 'Ville de Nantes,' Donna & Bill Shepherd.**Best Collection of Three, Same Variety:** Donna & Bill Shepherd.**Best Collection of Five, Different Varieties:** Donna & Bill Shepherd.**Gold Sweepstakes:** Donna & Bill Shepherd.**Silver Sweepstakes:** Dot & John Thomas.

Grown Protected:

Best Japonica, 5 inches and Over: 'Lurlene Wallace,' Mr. & Mrs. J.K. Blanchard.

Best Japonica under 5 inches: 'Pink Frost,' Mr. & Mrs. J.K. Blanchard.

Best Collection of Three, Same Variety: Ernest O. Aycock.

Best Collection of Five, Different Varieties: Ernest O. Aycock.

Gold Sweepstakes: Mr. & Mrs. J.K. Blanchard.

Silver Sweepstakes: Annabelle & Louis Fetterman.

Best White Bloom: 'Silver Chalice,' Mr. & Mrs. J.K. Blanchard.

Best Miniature: 'Tammia,' Annabelle & Louis Fetterman.

Best Seedling: 'Jessie Conner,' Ernest O. Aycock.

Best Hybrid, Retic Heritage: 'Arch of Triumph,' Ernest O. Aycock.

Best Hybrid, Non-Retic Heritage: 'Charlene, Var.,' Mr. & Mrs. J.K. Blanchard.

Best Bloom by a Novice: 'Pink Perfection,' B.P. Kennedy.

Co-Chairmen: Joe Scannell and Bill Grainger

IT WASN'T WINIFRED'S GRAVE AT ALL

Thom H. Billington, Whiteville, N.C.

(Ed. Note: The following was sent to me by John Kranke, Whiteville, N.C., through Harris Newber, Wilmington, N.C. It appeared in the *Whiteville News Reporter*.)

The mystery of an unmarked grave near the Hog Maw on Soules Swamp has been solved. Funny thing is, it could have been solved easily by any horticulturist without visiting the grave site.

Last year, Whiteville wastewater treatment plant operator Jimmy Sellers took a walk in the woods near the plant on the edge of the swamp east of downtown Whiteville.

He discovered five bricks neatly placed in a clearing. They were in the shape of a cross: three red bricks vertically, two horizontally. His curiosity piqued, he looked around the site. There was a small sapling a few feet from the grave. Attached to the stem was a metal tag with a name embossed upon it: "Winifred Womack."

That was last October. The more he thought about it, the more curious he became. This week, he mentioned it to a friend at the *News Reporter* and an investigation began.

Harry Ward, who farms the adjacent fields, was called. "My boys and some of their friends were camping nearby about a month ago and found this, too," he reported. "They were going to dig, but were afraid of what they would find." The incident was forgotten.

Ward confirmed that the grave was on land owned by City Councilman John Krahnke. Krahnke was contacted. "It's news to me," he said. "I was not aware of this at all."

Chief Deputy Stewart Sasser and City Police Chief Rick McLean were called. Were they aware of a missing persons report on a Winifred Womack? They were not, but they would check into it. They were curious, too.

By this time, at least half a dozen people were ready to dig. Who was Winifred Womack? Was a body buried on this high piece of ground near the swamp in the dead of night? Was a killer walking free in Whiteville?

The mystery was solved late Tuesday by Krahnke's son, Johnny, Jr., and by this time the patron saint or whoever watches over gardeners must have been laughing.

Johnny's cat died and the young man had buried it on the hill overlooking Hog Maw. After the burial, he returned with a camellia plant and carefully placed it a few feet from the grave.

The name of the variety of camellia? 'Winifred Womack.'

SEE SNOW CAMELLIAS IN THEIR NATIVE HABITAT

Yoshiaki Andoh, Kobe, Japan

On the island of Honshu, the main island of Japan, two species of camellias grow in the wild, the *C. japonica* and the *C. rusticana*. The latter is normally considered a sub-specie of *C. japonica* and is called *C. japonica*, sub-specie *rusticana*. In taxonomy, *C. rusticana* is not considered to be an independent specie. Between the two camellias, however, there is an obvious difference. Dr. W.L. Ackerman is one of the persons who sees this difference and considers the *C. rusticana* as a separate specie.

In Japan, *C. japonica* is called "Yabu-tsubaki," which means Thicket Camellia, while *C. rusticana* is normally called "Yuki-tsubaki," meaning Snow Camellia. It was after the end of World War II that the Snow Camellia was noticed by botanists.

The Snow Camellia grows in the districts where the winter weather is wet and cool, that is, in some parts of the coastal lines of the Japan Sea, on the northern side of the mountain range, the backbone of the long and thin main island of Japan (Honshu); it is, therefore, not seen on the dry Pacific coast. The northern limit of its natural growth is to the south of Lake Tagawa in Akita Prefecture; the southern limit is north of Lake Biwa in Shiga Prefecture. A lot of them are growing in Niigata and Toyama Prefectures. The plant vegetation can be seen any place at a low sea level, as in the open forest half-way up the mountain, in the slope of a valley, and at the foot of a forest. It very rarely grows, however, on mountains above 3,000 feet.

The Snow Camellia can often be found in the woods of Kamo Shrine at Kamo, about 25 miles southwest of Niigata City. Snow Camellia shrubs, because of the heavy snow, can be

seen here and there under the Japanese cypress. The flowering period at Kamo is in late April, and the camellia blossoms cannot be seen under natural conditions in late March. Incidentally, 'Fragrant Pink,' raised by Dr. Ackerman, has the Snow Camellia 'Yoshida' for its seed parent. The camellia 'Yoshida' is named after a town which is close by.

In order to adapt itself to the natural conditions of a place with heavy snow, the Snow Camellia cannot grow into a tree the way the Thicket Camellia does. Its trunk and branches are very flexible. It can bend severely and then spring back to its original position. Heavy snows bend the branches so that they lie close to the ground. Judging from its name, one can imagine its nature being cold hardy. It is not. Under the snow it is dry and just cool. It cannot stand the cold as well as the Thicket Camellia.

Its leaves have fine serrations and a short petiole. Some silky hairs can be seen on the petiole when the leaves are young. This is evidence that the leaves are pilose (by nature), which is one of the most outstanding characteristics of the Snow Camellia. Its flower is similar to that of the Thicket Camellia but there are hairs on its style and ovary. Like the *C. sasanqua*, it has some radial stamens which are different from the tubular conspicuous stamens of the Thicket Camellia. Its petals are thinner, and in most cases, are coral red to coral pink, while those of the Thicket Camellia are red to dark red. The higher the land, the flatter the corollas open. Both the wall of the seed pod and the seed coat are thin and brown in color. As many as five loculus of the Snow Camellia as compared with the three loculus of the Thicket Camellia represent a clear difference. The difference

between the Snow Camellia and the Thicket Camellia is that the former appeared earlier than the latter, as is generally believed.

Natural changes of the Thicket Camellia are very rare as compared with the Snow Camellia, which has had considerably more changes. The Snow Camellia, therefore, has more merit in horticulture. The main reason why cultivars (varieties of a plant) of *C. japonica* have a lot of varieties is believed to be the contact of the Thicket Camellia and the Snow Camellia.

It seems to be a historical fact that from the end of the 16th century to the beginning of the 17th century, camellia cultivars were transferred from the feudal countries on the northern coast of Japan to the capital of Kyoto. This is also supported by the fact that many young petioles among the old varieties of *C. japonica* are pilose. Other examples of the same are the 'Yukimiguruma' and 'Gosho-zakura,' which have stamens like plum blossoms with

the seed pods of five loculus. In other words, without the Snow Camellia, the colorful varieties of *C. japonica* would not be known.

The Thicket Camellia is on the plains of the northern coast and the Snow Camellia grows on the mountainsides. Proof of the above hypothesis are cultivars of the natural hybridization of the two seen in the front yards of the peasants' houses in this area. The cultivars in which genes of the Snow Camellia are dominant are called "yukibata tsubaki" (*bata* means edge or border), which are representatively seen in the villages of Tsugawa and Kanose, on the river Agano, 30 miles southeast of Niigata.

In conclusion, I would like to name my favorite cultivar of the Snow Camellia, which seems to be liked by western people, and that is "yuki-oguni" (*oguni* means the name of a place), which with blush pink, has medium to large rose-shaped double blossoms.

CAMELLIA JAPONICAS

CAMELLIA SASANQUAS

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TWENTY YEARS OF CAMELLIAS

Carroll Moon, Springfield, S.C.

A group of men interested in camellias met at the Jefferson Hotel in Columbia, S.C. in November 1955 to form a camellia club for men. A men's garden club was active there, but several camellia growers felt that we should have a club in order to stage camellia shows. Twenty-five active camellia growers were invited to meet and to organize such a club. Carroll Moon was elected president, W.B. Summerset, Jr. - vice president, Kenneth Montieth - secretary & treasurer. Meetings were held on the third Tuesday of the month for five months. Our meeting place was the Jefferson Hotel and later moved to the Exxon Building near the Gervais Street bridge. The membership increased from the twenty-five charter members to sixty-five in 1957-58, and to one hundred and one members in 1958-59.

In 1955 there were six or eight camellia greenhouses in Columbia. The members were anxious to have a camellia show. We had a small exhibit of blooms at the February meeting, and plans were made to stage our first camellia show at the Dreher High School library the last of February. More than one thousand people attended and about fifteen hundred blooms were on display. The show was non-competitive. W.G. (Gist) Duncan, Jr. was chairman of the show, assisted by the late J.U. Smith, Foster N. Bush, and Johnnie Hair.

The Columbia Garden Club had been holding a camellia show at the Township Auditorium in February featuring mostly outdoor blooms. The Men's Camellia Club joined with them in staging a Spring show. The number of greenhouses was increasing and we were able to have flowers regardless of the unpredictable February weather. Sometime during the middle sixties, the Garden Club, because of bad weather, cancelled the show without consulting

the Men's Camellia Club. The late Mr. Franklin Owens secured the Spring show date from the American Camellia Society and the Men's Camellia Club staged its own Spring show. It has staged a Spring camellia show every Spring since then. The local garden clubs sponsor the arrangements featuring camellias at our Fall and Spring shows. We have staged our shows in the Wade Hampton Hotel, the public schools, bank buildings, the South Carolina state fair building, and Columbia's largest shopping mall.

The first Fall show in South Carolina was held in Columbia on November 25, 1960. This show was sponsored by the newly organized South Carolina Camellia Society. Mrs. Margaret Higdon of Charleston, S.C. was the general chairman and several Columbia garden club members formed the steering committee. Mrs. Higdon invited all the members of the Columbia garden clubs and the Men's Camellia Club to participate. Columbia in 1960 had about forty garden clubs and the Men's Camellia Club. The South Carolina Camellia Society since this first show has held all of its Fall meetings at a camellia show somewhere in South Carolina.

The first Fall shows featured sasanquas and the early blooming camellias such as 'Daikagura,' 'September Morn,' 'High Hat,' 'Are-Jishe,' 'Marchioness of Exeter,' 'Alba Plena,' 'Debutante,' etc. In these Fall shows, several camellia growers from our sister state of North Carolina began bringing some mid-season to late bloomers along with the early varieties and "walking away" with most of the silver awards. Three of our most competitive exhibitors in the club, Dr. Herbert Racoff, Foster Bush and Jim Pinkerton could not compete with Mr. Joe Austin and his friends from North Carolina. Dr. Racoff contacted several

chemical companies and finally came up with the secret. They were using gibberilic acid.

In November of 1963, the Men's Camellia Club and the South Carolina Camellia Society were hosts for the American Camellia Society's Fall meeting in Columbia. Visitors from all over the camellia belt were treated to a gibbed camellia show, and the secret was out. Six-inch flowers were the order of that day, and today we see seven or eight inch blooms.

In the middle sixties, the club's membership began to decline and a most important change in the Men's Camellia Club was to take place. Several of us thought if the ladies were admitted and the club changed to a supper club, our membership would be increased. Some thought if we allowed the ladies to come in, they would run the club. The opposition won for three years until one meeting when only seventeen members were present. We voted and the vote was fifteen to two to take in the ladies. Richard Horne was elected the new president. The name was changed to The Mid-Carolina Camellia Club. The couples' supper club meeting brought a large increase in membership. Couples interested in growing and exhibiting camellias within a forty-mile radius of Columbia were invited to join the club.

The next year, Richard Mims was elected president and after the Fall Show he announced that he was going to Florida to get his Ph.D. degree. Pearle Cooper was the vice-president, and the club elevated her to be president. I was sure the opposition would say, "We told you so." She made such a good president and our membership grew to over one hundred members. She was elected to serve another term. The club meets in a private dining room at a local steak house for a dutch supper where fellowship and camellia talk is enjoyed before the interesting and informative programs concerning camellias are presented by outstanding

leaders of the camellia world.

Five of the charter members are yet quite active, thirteen deceased, and the others have given up the camellia hobby. The members of this club have been a dedicated group for twenty-five years. The only show ever to be cancelled by this club was the Spring show of February 1973. Pearle Cooper was show chairperson, and she came up on Friday afternoon to help set up the show that night in the new American Bank & Trust building out by the Carolina Stadium. The bank was sponsoring the show. Everything was ready, and we planned to return at 8:00 a.m. to welcome the exhibitors from North Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Dr. Racoff called to tell her the show had to be called off since all roads into Columbia were closed and traffic in Columbia was unable to move.

Mid-Carolina Club members support the state camellia shows, the Atlantic Coast shows, across the Gulf States and even into California. Six members of this club have served on the American Camellia Society's Board: Carroll Moon, Herbert Benson, P.L. (Pete) Horne, John Tyler, and Pearle Cooper Moon. The club has entertained the American Camellia Society's Fall meeting twice.

A CAMELLIA SHOW IS



*Good Fellowship
Charlie Heins and John Thomas*

THE RESPONSE OF *GLOMERELLA CINGULATA*, THE CAUSE OF CAMELLIA CONTAGIOUS DIEBACK AND CANKER, TO VARIOUS FUNGICIDES UNDER LABORATORY CONDITIONS¹

L.W. Baxter, Jr., Kathy Ellers, Wesley Witcher, and Susan G. Fagan²

Many camellia cultivars are highly sensitive to contagious dieback and canker caused by the fungus *Glomerella cingulata*. The effective control of this disease is dependent upon the use of fungicides to prevent infection of fresh leaf scars, pruning wounds and the fresh wounds created in the process of grafting and rooting of cuttings. Field testing of chemicals is laborious and time-consuming and the results obtained are often inconclusive. A preliminary screening of chemicals in the laboratory makes it possible to eliminate, with little effort or cost, those chemicals that are inactive against *Glomerella*. In the laboratory *Glomerella* can be cultured on a variety of laboratory media. Those chemicals to which *Glomerella* is sensitive can be determined rapidly and with little effort by adding measured quantities of the chemical to the medium on which the fungus is growing. The purpose of this study was to screen available fungicides and isolate those that might prove effective in controlling dieback and canker in the field.

Normally we grow *Glomerella* in our laboratory on carrot juice agar (CJA), at 25 C in alternating light (12 hrs.) and dark (12 hrs.). We make our transplants from Petri dish to Petri dish with 6-millimeter (mm) transplants of the fungus that had previously been grown 5 to 6 days on CJA at 25 C (25 mm is equal to 1 inch, so the transplants were about 1/4 inch in diameter). The medium (CJA) was prepared, sterilized, and allowed to cool to about 45 to 50 C

before the various chemicals were added. The cultures were seeded by placing in the center of each plate a 6-mm piece cut from an actively growing colony. The colonies were incubated for 4 days and then measured and the results recorded.

Twelve fungicides were tested, each at four concentrations (1, 10, 100, and 1000 parts per million, active ingredient — abbreviated ppm ai). Seven replicates were made of all fungicides at all concentrations. Thus, including controls, there were $7 \times 4 \times 13 = 364$ Petri dishes used in this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The concentrations and the chemicals used and the results obtained from this test are presented in Table 1.

All fungicides suppressed growth of the camellia dieback organism (*Glomerella*) at the two higher concentrations — 100 and 1000 ppm ai. There was slight inhibition of growth at 10 ppm ai with all fungicides except with benomyl, which completely prevented new growth at all levels tested. Further studies have revealed that benomyl will completely stop growth of *Glomerella* at 0.4 ppm ai. When you use fungicides at the rate of 1 level tablespoonful per gallon, you are using them at the rate of about 600 ppm ai when the material is a 50% wettable powder (WP). Chlorothalonil (Daconil 2787), fentin hydroxide (Du-Ter), chloramben (Dyrene), captan (Captan), and PCNB (Terraclor) suppressed growth of *Glomerella* although not as effectively as benomyl.

The fungicidal activity of benomyl is excellent and studies using approximately 15,000,000,000 spores of *Glomerella* have failed to reveal a single mutant which has any resistance

¹Contribution No. 1775 of the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

²Professor, Ag. Science Assoc., Professor, Ag. Science Asst., respectively.

to this fungicide. This indicates that the appearance of strains of *Glomerella*-resistant or tolerant to benomyl appears unlikely.

Benomyl is also systemic in plants so that either sprays or soil drenches are effective for the control of camellia dieback and canker (1).

The LD₅₀ of benomyl for warm-blooded animals is 9590 mg/kg, which means that it is a safe compound to use and presents little or no threat to the user if label precautions are followed. However, remember to read the label

and follow directions carefully when using any of these materials.

In other studies to date we have not detected any toxicity to camellia plants when benomyl was used on them as a spray or as a dip at the rate of either 300 or 600 ppm ai, the recommended rates to use (½ to 1 lb. of benomyl 50W per 100 gallons of water).

LITERATURE CITED

- Gill, D.L. 1975. Effects of benomyl on camellia dieback (*Glomerella cingulata*). American Camellia Yearbook 1975 15-19.

Table 1. The growth of *Glomerella cingulata* in laboratory culture on carrot juice agar amended with different chemicals at different concentrations. [Transplants, 6 millimeters (mm) in size, were used for seeding onto the amended media. Each value is the average replications after a 4 day incubation period. Colonies grown at 25 C in diffuse laboratory light.]

Chemical	Increase in colony growth (mm) after 4 days at 25 C			
	1 ppm ai*	10 ppm ai	100 ppm ai	1000 ppm ai
Chloramben (Dyrene)*	38	32	10	5
Captan (Captan)*	34	18	9	6
Morestan*	31	24	18	11
Dodine (Cyprex)*	31	17	13	10
Pentachloronitrobenzene (Terraclor)*	30	23	10	6
Maneb (Manzate D)*	35	21	18	14
Benomyl (Benlate)*	0	0	0	0
Chloroneb (Demosan)*	32	17	13	7
Chlorothalonil (Bravo)*	26	19	15	6
Folpet (Phaltan)*	30	26	20	10
Du-Ter*	19	10	7	5
Dichloran (Botran)*	25	12	9	6
Control (no fungicide)	32	33	35	36

*Parts per million, active ingredient.

* Trademark.

The Camellia Man discovered an infestation of aphids in his greenhouse. They were all over many of his buds. He sprayed them with malathion. The next day he was busy cleaning the dead aphids off the buds with a Kleenex. His neighbor walked in, observed for a moment, and said, "I didn't know you had to blow their noses."

MRS. WALTER F. GOING — CAMELLIA PATRON

Nell S. Heriot, Columbia, S.C.

When reviewing the history of camellias in the Mid-Carolina area and the people who have contributed so much toward the development of interest in camellias, it is fitting that we turn to Mrs. Walter F. Going.

I recently had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Going and spent a most enjoyable afternoon visiting with her and viewing her garden. She is truly a genteel lady who is the epitome of one who has spent a happy life and is still full of enthusiasm and interest in the world about her. She has many memories and is eager to share these as she talks about the treasures which she has accumulated over the years. One is not in her presence very long without realizing that one of her most valued and self-rewarding treasures is her garden.

As you view her well-laid-out garden, it is difficult to believe her claim that when she married in 1912, she didn't know one plant from another. Her expertise is evident and her knowledge shines through as she talks of her garden and the propagation of her plants.

Mrs. Going's generosity with her plants shows her true nature. Dressed in a warm, blue robe which accentuates the love in her blue eyes, she tells of rooting camellias, sasanquas and boxwoods. One year, she donated 500 camellia plants to a plant exchange to stimulate interest in gardening.

Mrs. Going is a charter member of the American Camellia Society and is a camellia judge. On that cold but sunny day when I visited her, she exhibited a keen interest in her camellias as she pointed out some of her favorite blossoms. One of the many items of memorabilia of which she is proud is her set of American Camellia Society Yearbooks which date from 1947, the first year of publication.

As I started to leave Mrs. Going's home, one of her most dominant characteristics became evident. Although when I arrived, I was a complete stranger, she wanted to share something with me and insisted that I take the following poem which she had clipped from some publication which had passed through her hands. Although the author's name was not decipherable, I am sure that he or she will take pleasure in the fact that this 91-years-young lover of camellias treasured the poem enough to have retained a copy.

Winter's Flower Queen

The wonders of nature are varied and vast

And her gardens a thing to behold,
But the one, I am sure, that you'll find unsurpassed,
The Camellia, her beauties untold.

When winter is king, the Camellia is queen

For she minds not the rain or the cold,
While the rest of your garden sleeps until spring

Her delicate blossoms unfold.

Give her a place in your garden
To brighten King Winter's array.
The royal and lovely camellia
The Queen on a winter's day.

CHOOSE YOUR PARENTS CAREFULLY

continued from page 7

for sheer which is of great value to know in hybridizing. The crosses made for scent in this instance were a failure, but the back crosses may result in some show-stopper flowers. It will be another three years before the proof of the pudding is in, but what the heck, anticipation is the spice of life.

MRS. GOING AND HER CAMELLIAS

By Eulalie McFall

(Ed. Note: The following article written about 1954 depicts the interest, graciousness and generosity which pictures this lovely lady.)

Little deeds of kindness make this world an Eden and they bid fair to earn for Columbia the enchanting title of The City of Camellias.

It is through the generosity of skilled growers of the camellia, who take delight in sharing their plants and grafting skill with others, that Columbia has become such a vision of beauty during the camellia season. Among these is Mrs. Walter F. Going whose garden in the 200 block of Wateree Avenue has produced many prize-winning blooms, not only in her own name but for many others to whom she has graciously given plants and for whom she has made successful grafts. She has been a member of the American Camellia Society since its beginning and is now an Accredited Judge of this Society.

Mrs. Going's garden is about thirty years old. While it has many different kinds of plants that flaunt the colors of the spectrum for the greater part of the year, it is of her camellias that we write because of the Men's Camellia Show in the offing when the interest of the city turns to this handsome flower. Mrs. Going planted her first camellia, 'Hite's Pink,' in 1925. About one foot at the time of planting, it is now 20 feet high and still blooms profusely. Although she considers this a common variety, she treasures it for sentimental reasons. She now has 250 varieties and many seedlings.

While visiting the Huntington Gardens in Los Angeles, Mrs. Going spied her first Lotus and declared that she would own one. She purchased one from Mr. Baily of Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, at the S.C. State Fair about 15 years ago. Only ten inches high with but one bloom when planted, this Lotus is now 10 feet high and each year produces prize-winning blooms. It has captured the coveted "Best in

Show" Award twice and a graft from this plant in the E.W. McNulty garden is also a consistent prize-winner. With other blooms, to name a few: 'Ethel Davis,' 'Villes,' 'Smiling Beauty' and 'Frizzle White,' Mrs. Going has won many blue ribbons. 'Ethel Davis' is a graft made by Mrs. Going. She obtained the scion from Natchez, Miss., grafted it on a very old seedling and the very first year it bloomed, it captured a blue ribbon. Some of her newer grafts are 'Princess Elizabeth,' 'Nannie Brown,' 'Marie Braccy,' 'Blush Betty Sheffield,' all prize-winners. She has also been successful in grafting 'Sweetheart' and 'Cinderella.'

Mrs. Going and fellow members of the Columbia Garden Club are excitedly anticipating blooms from seedlings started about nine years ago from seeds shipped to the late Mr. Calder Seibels from Japan. These seeds were planted in the McNulty garden and the following year the seedlings were distributed to the club members. The plants are now about 4 or 5 feet high and have formed many buds. No doubt, there will be some prize-winners from these plants.

Each year Mrs. Going's garden is visited by many garden clubs and each member is given one of her seedlings. Last February she gave Clemson College 150 three-year-old seedlings for use in the Test Gardens. This is sponsored by the S.C. Camellia Society, of which Mrs. Going is a member. She has given 150 sasanquas to the Columbia Garden Club's Plant Exchange.

For the cultivation of her robust and scale-free camellia plants, Mrs. Going uses leaf mold mixed with compost. It is her theory that leaf mold kills the grass seed that might be in the compost since she never finds grass growing beneath

continued on page 31

IN AND AROUND THE GREENHOUSE

James H. McCoy, Fayetteville, N.C.

It will soon be time to root cuttings of camellias and azaleas. Everyone knows how to do it, but there are a few fine points that should improve your takes if you follow them. They are the result of tests made by Mr. K. Sawada and reported in the ACS yearbook for 1948. He found that a mixture of $\frac{2}{3}$ peat and $\frac{1}{3}$ sand to be the best rooting medium, followed by a mixture of $\frac{1}{3}$ peat and $\frac{2}{3}$ sand. He did not test half and half and I can't imagine why. Another test seemed to prove that leaving the flower bud on the cutting would give slightly better results than taking it off. Another test was made to determine how many leaves should be left on the cutting. He tested 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 leaves. From his test, he got significantly better results by leaving 3 leaves. Mr. Sawada also tested to determine the best angle of insertion. He tried inserting the cutting in the rooting medium at a 90-degree angle (straight down), a 67½-degree angle and a 45-degree angle. Those inserted at a 45-degree angle gave best results. His final test was to determine whether use of a rooting hormone would increase rooting. He found that the use of a rooting hormone would give better results than not using any. Of the hormones he tried (Hormodin 1, 2, 3, and 4), number 3 gave best results.

Let's say that you particularly want to show a bloom of a particular variety, either to help you toward the gold certificate or just to show other growers what a particular variety looks like. The show morning has arrived and you don't have an open bloom, only a large bud showing a lot of color. Are you out of luck? No, not necessarily. Bill and Donna Shepherd had an open bloom at the Wilmington Show which Donna said was just a bud that morning like the one described above. She cut it, submerged it in tepid water and began to stroke it gently. Almost immediately the petals

began to loosen up and in a few minutes it was open. The bloom the Shepherds had was a nice one, though probably not as large as it would have been had it opened naturally. But anyway, this is a procedure which growers should be able to find uses for and benefit from, after some practice.

One of our best known and most successful camellia growers was asked in a panel discussion how he variegated his flowers and why he did it. The "how" surprised no one. He used scions of 'Adolph Audusson, Special,' 'King Lear' and 'Debutante' to transmit the "good" virus. The "why" was a revelation, or at least to me, it was. He said he variegated his good red flowers because women judges would never vote for a red flower. They would vote for a pink flower. But if you got enough white into a red flower, they would sometimes vote for it. Maybe a course in psychology would benefit all us exhibitors!

You who graft on field-grown stock probably have found on occasion that when you dug your graft, the plant had no roots — no feeder roots, that is — just a long tap root that would take years to produce a good-size plant. Ken Blanchard says that he digs and pots up his grafting stock at least a year in advance of grafting. This way, he doesn't waste time and a valuable scion on a piece of root stock that has an inadequate root system. He also told me that he could just about tell by looking at a field-grown plant whether it had a good root system or not. If the plant grows vertically, like a broom stick, without vigorous side branches, then the root will be similar: a long tap root without feeder roots. A bushy plant will almost always have a "bushy" root system.

Most of us don't stop often enough and count our blessings. I am reminded of two camellia men who care for their

camellias, including grafting, under very severe physical handicaps. I will not mention any names for reasons that are obvious. One of them has thousands of plants, field-grown, and he grafts hundreds every year. He had a stroke several years ago and has no use of his right arm. Did this stop him from grafting? Not at all! It slowed him down a bit. Try grafting sometime without using your right hand. The other grower does not have so many plants nor does he do so many grafts, but he does do a couple of dozen grafts every year. This year his goal is 50 grafts. He has had his spine "fused," whatever that means. Anyway, he cannot bend his back at all. He does his grafting lying flat on his stomach on the ground. Try that sometime.

The question arises: can you graft a variegated flower and a solid-colored flower on the same stock without transmitting the virus from the variegated to the solid? Apparently, you can, at least one of our very experienced growers claims that you can. You would have to have a stock with two or more branches. Cut them off as close to the trunk as you like, graft the virus-infected scion (variegated) on one branch and the virus-free (solid color) on the other. The camellia man claims that the virus travels up and out like gib, not down. Growth from the virus-free scion will remain virus free. We have not tested this claim, but are reporting it in case you want to make the tests yourself.

I had become convinced that retics

and retic hybrids could not be grown outside in this part of the country. I had tried it and failed. Clyde Dorrity can, and did this year. I saw growing beside his house plants of 'Dr. Clifford Parks' and 'Francie L.' The former had a nice bloom, fully open. Clyde said that it was better than any that he had grown in his greenhouse this year. The 'Francie L' had 8 or 10 large swollen buds ready to open, when I saw it. They did not seem to be damaged by the cold at all. So I'll have to admit, in some years, in certain locations, retics and retic hybrids can be grown and expected to bloom on the outside.

A CAMELLIA SHOW IS



*Picking out the best bloom
(Graem Yates and Curtis Godwin)*

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Spring Meeting

The South Carolina Spring meeting will be held May 3, 1980 in conjunction with the Mid-Carolina Camellia Society's annual picnic at the *State-Record* recreation center near Columbia on Highway 321. Fellowship will begin at 5:00, Bar-B-Que dinner will be served at 7:00. Send reservations to Gist Duncan, 1738 Ban-nockburn Drive, Columbia, S.C. 29206 by April 28. Plates will be \$5.00 per person. Bring plants for our auction or raffle. Also, we will be treated to an interesting presentation by Graem Yates. Make plans to attend.

CAMELLIAS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Foster and Helen Bush, Columbia, S.C.

It is written that camellias are the oldest of all flowers. In 1600, the Chinese were drinking tea made from camellia leaves. Centuries later, when they shipped plants to Europe for their tea, they substituted other shrubs. The leaves from the shrubs had very little taste, but bloomed beautiful flowers. It is thought that some of these plants and their seedlings were sent to Magnolia and Middleton Gardens during the early 1800's. At one time, there was a camellia tree in Middleton Garden with a trunk circumference of five feet.

The 1978 Camellia Nomenclature Book has 336 (more or less) camellia varieties registered from South Carolina. There are no hybrids with *reticulata* parentage or hybrids with other than *reticulata* parentage. Until recently, it was generally accepted by Camellia authorities that only about one out of two thousand seedlings was worth registering.

In the 1966 Camellia Yearbook, Mark Cannon wrote, "It will never happen again." He tells that in the late 1940's, Mr. and Mrs. E.J. Prevatt selected from their garden and planted some two thousand *Camellia Japonica* seeds in one part of their estate. In 1955, this part of the estate was sold to Mr. and Mrs. H.E. Ashby. Out of these seedlings came many well-known varieties. The ones that perform best for us are 'Julia France,' 'Judge Marvin Mann,' 'Mark Allen,' 'One Alone,' 'Full House,' 'Eleanor K,' 'Erin Farmer,' 'Elizabeth Dowd,' and 'Marguerite Cannon.'

Other varieties that we have grown are:

'Gladys Pinkerton' originated by Jim Pinkerton of Columbia.

'Miss Charleston' originated by W.T. McGill of Adams Run.

'Dr. Burnside' originated by Dr. A.F. Burnside of Columbia.

'Emily Wilson' and 'Jack Wilson' originated by Jack Wilson, Batesburg.

'Brooksie's Rosea' originated by Mrs. B. Anderson, Timmons ville.

'Diddy Mealing' and 'Pink Diddy' originated by Dr. Mealing, North Augusta.

'Dr. Paul Sanders' originated by Miss F. Sanders, Charleston.

'Ellen Goff' originated by M. Goff, West Columbia.

'Frances Garoni' originated by W. Garoni, Greenville.

'Melinda Hackett' originated by Mrs. W. Laughlin, Aiken.

'Mary Alice Cox,' 'Miss Mandie' and 'Apollo 14' originated by Neal Cox, Georgetown.

'Annette Gehry' originated by Dr. E.L. Gehry, Orangeburg.

'Glenwood' originated by J.U. Smith, Columbia.

'W.H. Rish' originated by W.H. Rish, Winnsboro.

Other camellias listed in the Nomenclature Book from South Carolina that we have had the privilege of growing and enjoyed are:

From Magnolia Gardens: 'Debutante,' 'Duchess of Southerland,' 'Eleanor Hagood,' 'Jessie Katz,' 'Mrs. Charles Cobb,' 'Mrs. Freeman Weiss,' 'Professor Sargent,' 'Rev. John Bennett' and 'Rev. John Drayton.'

In 1840, Europe sent to the U.S. (Magnolia Gardens) 'Mathotiana,' 'Captain Martin's Favorite,' 'Catherine Cathcart,' 'Gigantea' and 'Mary Cromartie.'

Middleton Garden gave us: 'Campbell Ashley,' 'Henry Middleton,' 'J.J. Pringle Smith,' 'Paulette Goddard,' 'Pearl Harbor' and 'Sissy Lackey.'

Last, but not least, are those propagated by our beloved friend, the late Emmory J. "Pappy" Prevatt, Bonneau, S.C. They are: 'Betty Pregnall,' 'Earle Kline,' 'Ethel Rivers,' 'Ida King,' 'Lady Susan,' 'Neely Jantz,' 'Nell Ashby,' 'Nell Prevatt,' and 'Susan Wearn.'

continued on page 31

MY TEN BEST

Bill Donnan, Pasadena, California

As an editor, I have often cajoled camellia hobbyists into writing articles listing their ten favorite cultivars. So far, I have never really tried to make up my own list. However, my good pen pal, Jim McCoy, has been so nice to me over the years with his contributions to *CAMELLIA REVIEW* that I am almost obligated to contribute something to his *Carolina Camellias*. So, here goes!

First of all, do you know what the word cajole means? It comes from the French word *cageoler* — "One who decoys song birds into a cage." So, Jim, you have lured a wild bird into a cage and he is now prepared to sing!

You know, I never realized how difficult it is to list a Ten Best Camellias! First of all, if one has been in the hobby for any length of time, his Top Ten list has a tendency to change with the years. As new camellia cultivars come along, he drops an old favorite and picks up a new "girl friend." Another factor which enters into one's choice has nothing whatsoever to do with relative quality of merit. If someone is a "Show Freak," he is going to choose a bloom with which he has won trophies! Still a third factor revolves around one's personal conception of the flower form which, to him, epitomizes the *Genus Camellia*. Now I can just hear you guys saying: "Well, Donnan, being a formal double freak, will pick all formal doubles." Not so! But I will confess that there can never, ever, be an anemone or a peony form on my list. I just do not like them.

"Well, come on, Donnan. Give us the list." (As if anyone cared a hoot what my list would be like!) Before I give out my list of the Top Ten Best, here are some "rules" which I have laid out for myself:

(1) The list is confined to camellias in my own collection.

(2) The list must include at least one cultivar from each of the four cate-

gories, namely: Japonica, Retic Hybrid, Non-Retic Hybrid, and Sasanqua.

In making the self-imposed rules, I must confess that I have violated the Ten Best rule by picking Eleven Best! (I had a tie for best and could not in all conscience break the tie.) Now, before you quit reading in disgust, here are my top Eleven for you to snicker at, in alphabetical order — by species.

Japonicas

'Adolphe Audusson Special' —

The red-white form of 'Adolphe Audusson' is one of the most beautiful camellias in my collection. The one I have is red-flushed white, not spotted, but rather infused with white. In fact, my cultivar is a very large 'Eleanor Martin Supreme' the way it blooms and that is why it is on my list.

'Betty Sheffield' —

My cultivar which is a six-foot tall bush, is in the ground and throws everything from a true 'Betty Sheffield' to the 'Blush,' the 'Pink' and the 'Silver.' Again, I am choosing a non-formal double and I am thus confusing all of you readers, but it is on my Top Ten list.

'Commander Mulroy' —

Here is a formal double to end all formal doubles. Furthermore, I am a sucker for the imbricated petals, so what more can I say? My cultivar is in the ground so you can see that its roots are deep into my heart. (When I find room for a cultivar in the ground, you can rest assured that it is one of my favorites.)

'Daikagura' —

I can just hear the cogs in your computer saying: "You gotta be kidding." Nope! I am choosing good old 'Daikagura' and I'll give you some good reasons. First to bloom in the Fall; beautiful, splashy petals, a bright, fresh harbinger of the flower season to come! (Yep, it's in the ground and ten feet high.) This cultivar provides blooms for my camellia route as early as September and the "strokes" I get

when people see those blooms and exclaim, "My, how beautiful they are!" is worth all the tea in China.

'Fimbriata' — I'll let you in on a little secret. If Saint Peter said, "Bill, you can bring one camellia with you into Heaven," I would bring 'Fimbriata.' It is my favorite of all the camellia cultivars in my collection. In my own mind, nothing can top this one. The symmetry of the petals, the tenderness of the bud center (like the kiss of a baby), the absolutely mind-shattering daintiness of the fimbriation. Yes, this cultivar tops my Top Ten!

'Lallarook' — Here again, I am weighing the relative merits of several camellia cultivars and I come up with one which provides blooms for my camellia route. This camellia has a delicate pink-shaded, off and on, with some light pink spots or stripes. Also, it is a formal double and that factor sways me.

'Nuccio's Pearl' — This is a relatively new camellia, but I declare that it is destined to reach the "Top Ten" on many people's list. My cultivar is one of those rare ones which come along from time to time. The petals are all aligned into a symmetry not unlike that found in 'Nuccio's Gem.' ('Gem' was close to my Top Ten, but 'Pearl' is a tad more desirable because of its blush pink shading.)

Retic Hybrids

'Crimson Robe' — I have such a soft spot in my heart for this cultivar! First of all, it is one of the best, if not the best, of all the retics. But, more especially, it was the very first successful graft I ever made of a camellia. When that graft "took," I was hooked forever more on 'Crimson Robe.' Thus it is on my list.

'Nuccio's Ruby' — Here again I have chosen a relatively new cultivar. On my list it nosed out 'K.O. Hester,' 'Three Dreams,' and 'Buddah.' I hated like sin to kick 'Buddah' off the list, because I have won three Best Large

Retic and three Best Tray of Three Retic with 'Buddah.' So, you better believe me when I say that 'Nuccio's Ruby' is a Top Ten cultivar.

Non-Retic Hybrids

'E.G. Waterhouse' and **'Garden Glory'** tied for my choice as a Non-Retic Hybrid. Both of these cultivars have that same "smashing pink" color. Both of them bloom in the off-season as far as our Southern California shows are concerned. 'E.G. Waterhouse' blooms too late and 'Garden Glory' blooms too soon. Yet, they are my choice for my Top Ten.

Sasanqua

'Yuletide' — There are several new sasanqua cultivars coming along which look extremely promising. However, my two 'Yuletide' bushes, which stand like sentinels on either side of the walk leading up to our front door are still my favorites. Did you know that 'Yuletide' is the largest selling camellia cultivar in the world? Mine throws a multitude of blooms from October through January. Out of a collection of 9 sasanqua cultivars, 'Yuletide' is on my Top Ten list.

In closing, it will be interesting to note that few, if any, of these are in any Hall of Fame or All American list, nor have very many of them won any of the various awards which are given out by the various camellia society organizations. They just happen to be my favorites. I will let you in on a little secret. I have a couple of seedlings which I am watching, and if they turn out as they seem to give promise, I am going to have to add them to my Top Ten list!



TAKE ANOTHER LOOK

Joe Austin, Four Oaks, N.C.

In one of our recent Fall Shows, I walked in when the exhibitors were finishing getting their blooms out. A big bloom on the seedling table was staring me in the face. It was a large variegated, dark red, semi-double, almost a peony. The bloom was just what I always want in a seedling.

I went out for the judges to do their job. I waited for two hours to see the cat that owned that bloom. I was one of the first in when they opened the show. I went straight to the seedling table and it won, but no certificate. I was very disappointed even though I had nothing to do with the flower.

I have been growing and showing camellias for thirty years and I thought it was one of the most outstanding seedlings I had ever seen. We have some judges who see camellias at two or three shows a year only. This is not enough. They need to keep up with the new ones as well as the old.

We now have many more hybridizers

than we did ten years ago. It takes them years from the time they dab a bloom, have it set seed, grow and graft it to get one bloom. Judges need to know about these new ones before they get in the nomenclature book in order to judge them. Some growers will have them years before the public even knows about them. Judges should look carefully and **think** before they write a big "no." Most of the seedlings won't be worth a hoot, but they should look for the one that is good.

The one they voted against that day is named "Dick Goodson." I now have six grafted. In a couple of years you will see it on the head table. It will not make any difference to those judges, but they should have thought about the guy who spent years perfecting this flower and showing it.

I think the time has come for the shows to have three or four qualified growers to judge the seedlings. They know them best.



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A CAMELLIA LOVER'S TOYLAND

Sara B. Clark, Charleston, S.C.

To paraphrase 1 Cor. 13: *when I was a child, I thought as a child, but when I became a woman, I put away childish things . . . until I found the camellia lover's toyland: Charleston, South Carolina; then, I became a child again and hopefully, I shall remain a child in Toyland indefinitely. All the joys of the real and the imaginary toyland are here. There is a dream-like sense of the never-ending pageantry of living to daily existence in Charleston, S.C.; and the people pass in the scene as purely appreciative of their environment and totally oblivious of all others. Oh, they **know** there is another world out there somewhere, but after all, it cannot ever really change the joys of their Toyland, nor the sanctity of it. People go to other places: they go all over the country, 'cross the continent, 'cross the seas, to other truly beautiful and enchanting places; but they return to their toyland and appreciate it more than ever. Sometimes, I believe they only go away to far places just to be able to savor the pleasure of their own environment more upon returning. The little girls and boys of Toyland are a special breed, and believe me, **we** know it. With humility, of course!*

A visitor to Charleston, South Carolina would miss far too much of the sheer beauty and joy of Toyland if he failed to visit the gardens that are so near the city. Magnolia Gardens is only nine miles from Charleston and Middleton Gardens is thirteen miles from the city. Both gardens are distinctively different and one should visit both if at all possible.

Middleton Gardens is the oldest formally planned garden in the United States and has four camellia trees that were brought from Japan somewhere along the year 1719. They are dignified and as stately as an old emperor. I always greet them with the deepest respect and admiration! The majority of



*Wrought iron gates at
St. Michael's, Charleston, S.C.*

Middleton Gardens plantings have been until just recently camellias, and there are literally hundreds of camellia plants of all varieties and of all ages on the grounds. It's a veritable jungle of camellia trees in certain places, notably the camellia walk area. They have a new rose garden at Middleton that should look better as time goes by. Then, there are banks and banks of azaleas of all varieties; and there is not a lovelier sight on earth than those gorgeous blooms in the Spring when the kiss of April touches them.

There is a barnyard at Middleton Place where there are peacocks and guineas and ducks and swans and horses and cattle. Once a year they have "Plantation Days" and take us back in time to the days of spinning and weaving and candle-making and doing all those things that the pioneers did to survive.

Magnolia Gardens is not only famous for its fantastically enthralling gardens of azaleas, camellias, roses, wisteria, and perennial plantings, it is well-known internationally for the famous little crit-

ter bred there, the Magnolia Miniature Horse. The animal stands about "two hands," that is, it is about the size of an average-size dog. It resembles a Shetland pony, but it is not a pony. It is a horse — not the type you'd want to enter in the Kentucky Derby, but more of the type that would make a nice house pet and look well grazing among your camellia plantings.

In the historical section of Charleston, South Carolina, on Legare Street, there stands a famous gateway, known as the Sword Gates. In my wild imaginings, sometimes I visualize the Sword Gates being moved to the entrance of the city and a sign placed nearby saying: "Through these gates pass the most joyful souls on earth for they are passing into the perfect earthly sphere of eternal Toyland!"

A CAMELLIA SHOW IS



*Consulting the experts
("Sarge" Freeman and Friend)*

IT'S NOT TERMINAL, BUCK

Lawanda Brogden, Columbia, S.C.

Dear Buck,

You really shouldn't worry about your dad's condition. While it was a rarity in the past, it is becoming much more common. The medical term is *double cardiac agronomy* or, in layman's language *two-hearted* growing. It has become very common among camellia growers.

I think the disease is much more severe among those who grow orchids and camellias. Orchids are so delicate and temperamental and really not the kind of plant you would take home to your mother unless it's in bloom. While camellias are like the other half of a good marriage, always there and always beautiful. Orchids are like a teenage sweetheart, requiring more attention and just the right atmosphere, but startling with its beauty. In bloom it can stop a man's heart.

The least affected of two-hearted growers are the camellia-rhododendron

growers. Rhododendrons are the dowagers of the plant world. At all times the sturdy green plants rival camellias and demand attention when they bloom with a show that camellias are hard put to equal. These growers are usually easily satisfied and only get excited at show seasons.

While I don't know any camellia-rose growers, I hear that they suffer more than most. They seem to be bothered by pests and fungus more than the rest of us. They say you can recognize a rose-camellia grower by the can of pesticide in one hand and a sack of fertilizer in the other. He is seldom to be seen without them, so they say.

Your dad is doing real good and I feel sure if we could get those darn African violets to stop dying and go ahead and bloom, he would be in great shape.

Kiss Tricia and the babies for us.

Love,
Mom

MORE GROWING WITH CAMELLIAS

Curtis Godwin, Fayetteville, N.C.

Since the last time I wrote an article for *Carolina Camellias*, many things have happened to me. Now my greenhouse has taken in more so-called babies. I have 27 plants to be exact. Overnight, I have learned how to take excellent care of my plants.

I have just finished sprouting 73 seeds. They are potted and some have developed leaves and stems. I had been given some small chance seedlings my first year of growing camellias, but this is my first time in successfully sprouting seed. While in the garden of Mrs. Mae Shuler, I received my seeds. We were there air-layering plants for the club to sell. She told me that I could have any seed that I found. The main seed that were still on the plants were 'Imura' seed, but I also found one seed on 'Betty Sheffield' and 'Scented Treasure.' I also found 3 seeds as big as crabapples on a white seedling of hers. I feel that I might have something good because she has so many different varieties. She has several good seedlings, but she has never registered them.

This year I plan to do lots of hybridizing and, hopefully, lots more next year. I am also planning to do a lot of grafting this year. I have set my goal at fifty grafts, if I can get that many good scions. The Fayetteville show will mark 2 years since I have been connected with camellias. I have won many yellow, red and a few blue ribbons. This year I have won as many blue ribbons as I won all of last year and the Spring shows have not even started. This Fall, at the Greenville show I won "Best Sasanqua" in a show. Little did I know 5 years ago that I would win something with it. When I moved to this house, there were 5 bushes of 'Fuji-No-Mine.' I kept them watered and sprayed before I even knew what a camellia was, so this Fall, my hard work paid off.

I have found that if you are carrying sasanquas to a show, you should cut only those which are half open. By the time you get to the show, put them in water. After they are out in the heat a little while, they will be just right.

In these 2 years, I have met and made friends with people from all over the world. I have met people from 6 different countries and all over the United States. This is due to four people. They are Louise and Fred Mayo who have taken me to several conventions and to Lew and Annabelle Fetterman who transport my blooms and me to many shows.

I am employed at Fayetteville Floral Company, and I have found that camellias could really be a success in floral design work. I plan to have my own florist business some day, and to carry camellias when in season. They make the most beautiful corsages and boutonnieres.

Growing camellias has also helped me socially. I have taken blooms to people and even if they are just small regular blooms to you and me, they will think they are the most beautiful things they have ever seen. Many people have more respect for me when they find out that I grow camellias, especially adults. The only way we are going to recruit new members is by going out to them, taking them a plant or a bloom and arousing their interest. So many times, we have sat if our club and done nothing about recruiting new members. But if we don't recruit new members, the camellia societies of the world will be lost and dying causes. We also need to try to recruit youth into the societies, because without the youth coming along, the camellia people will become extinct.

I read a story the other day that we need to listen to. We need to talk and be friendly with all our club members or

they will start staying at home. So many times you never hear their names until it's time to raise money or the club needs them to do something. Think about it.

I would like to close with what the red and white camellias mean: The red camellia means "unpretending excellence," and the white camellia means "perfected loveliness." Let us always remember their meanings.

CAMELLIAS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

continued from page 24

'Debutante' has performed best grown unprotected and 'Miss Charleston' protected.

This is just a brief introduction to Carolina camellias. Please refer to the Nomenclature Book to become an expert on the flowers of your state.

MRS. GOING & HER CAMELLIAS

continued from page 21

her plants. Once a year, immediately after the blooming period, she sprays her plants with a mixture of Florida Volck and Malathion.

Asked to name her favorite camellia, Mrs. Going says she could no more do that than a parent could name a favorite child. She loves them all and they repay her care with the beauty they bring to her garden and the ribbons they win at the shows. And Columbia is beautified by her generosity.

AN ACS CONVENTION IS



*Rubbing elbows with our President
(C. C. Zagst and Roy Stringfellow)*

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