

THE

# Camellia Review

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



*C. Japonica 'Sweetheart'*  
Courtesy Nuccio Nurseries

Vol. 21

May, 1960

No. 6

One Dollar

# *Southern California Camellia Society Inc.*

An organization devoted to the advancement of the Camellia for the benefit of mankind—physically, mentally, and inspirationally.

The Society holds open meetings on the Second Tuesday of every month, November to April, inclusive at the San Marino Women's Club House, 1800 Huntington Drive, San Marino. A cut-camellia blossom exhibit at 7:30 o'clock regularly precedes the program which starts at 8:00.

Application for membership may be made by letter. Annual dues: \$6.00

## **OFFICERS**

A. H. DEKKER, Pres.  
2524 E. Glenoaks, Glendale 6  
Cltrus 1-2769

R. W. RAGLAND, 1st Vice Pres.  
1440 East Chapman, Orange  
KEllogg 8-6135

RALPH S. PEER, 2nd Vice Pres.  
8159 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles 46  
OLfield 6-3291

MRS. MILDRED PITKIN, Sec'y.-Treas.  
2465 Sherwood Rd., San Marino  
AT. 7-5826

## **DIRECTORS**

C. D. COTHRAN  
1105 N. San Dimas, San Dimas

ELEANOR HAYWARD  
1515 Loma Vista St., Pasadena

LYNN H. CRAWFORD  
2202 North Flower, Santa Ana

VERN McCASKILL  
25 S. Michillinda, Pasadena

WILBER FOSS  
1985 Sycamore, San Marino

CARYLL W. PITKIN  
2465 Sherwood Rd., San Marino

WILKINS GARNER  
1444 El Rito, Glendale 8

WILLIAM E. WOODROOF  
4117 Davana Rd., Sherman Oaks

## **HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS**

DR. JOHN H. CLAIRMONT  
COL. C. M. GALE  
MRS. ANNE GALLI  
MR. WALTER G. HAZELWOOD

DR. WILLIAM HERTRICH  
DR. H. HAROLD HUME  
MR. RALPH S. PEER  
MR. E. C. TOURJE

MR. WILLIAM E. WOODROOF

## **FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES**

PROF. E. G. WATERHOUSE  
17 McIntosh St.  
Gordon, New South Wales, Australia

COL. TOM DURRANT  
Mayhills Farm  
Tirau, New Zealand

WM. DAWSON & SONS, LTD.  
Cannon House, Macklin St.  
London, W.C. 2

## **THE CAMELLIA REVIEW**

LYNN H. CRAWFORD, Editor  
2202 North Flower, Santa Ana  
KImberley 3-2151

ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
A. H. Dekker  
Mrs. Vern O. McCaskill

**PUBLISHED BY THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.**

© Copyright 1959

Six issues per volume—October, November, January, February, March and May

All manuscript for publication and correspondence should be sent directly to the Editor.

Republication permitted, if due credit is given the Camellia Review and the author.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Notify the Secretary at once. Magazines are not forwarded by the Post Office.

---

---

# CONTENTS

VOL. 21

MAY, 1960

NO. 6

Camellias in Wisconsin, <i>Edmund J. Schrang</i> . . . . .	8
Directory of Affiliated Societies . . . . .	Inside Back Cover
Favorites of A Camellia Man . . . . .	10
Gleanings — Far and Near . . . . .	15
Index to Volume 21 . . . . .	23
J. Owen Henry . . . . .	11
Letter from A.C.S. . . . .	14
Only By Working Together, <i>Anonymous</i> . . . . .	2
President's Page, <i>A. H. Dekker</i> . . . . .	2
Scions of The Times, <i>Merle Gish</i> . . . . .	6
Some Thoughts on Reticulata Names, <i>Dr. Leland E. Chow</i> . . . . .	3
The Edwards Metcalf Hybrid Trophy, <i>R. F. Dickson, Sr.</i> . . . .	12
The History of Camellias, <i>Douglas G. Thompson</i> . . . . .	5

---

---



## THE COVER FLOWER

### *C. japonica* "Sweetheart"

The introduction in 1958 of "Sweetheart" to commercial trade was hailed with enthusiasm. First, the name was indeed a natural attraction and second, the lovely pink color of the flower satisfied a demand which has long been in evidence — people like pink for aesthetic and psychological reasons. While the blossoms are not large they are of a size to please most everyone. In the Sacramento show this flower surprised many by having so many lovely top-rate examples on display. It is a very dependable grower and flower producer on the Pacific Coast as tests have shown. While it may not rate as a collector's item it will rate high as a fine camellia and most collectors will have it in their gardens.

*Color Cut Courtesy Nuccio's Nurseries*

---

---

## **THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE**

As we all know, the flowering period for Camellias is about over and we have had the last Society meeting of the season. We may now well give some thought to whether we as a Society have had a successful year, and what we may do, to make the coming Camellia season a more successful one, Society-wise.

In giving thought to this, we must bear in mind that we, as a Society, function in two principal ways. We enjoy our monthly meetings throughout our Camellia season, where our Southern California members have the opportunity to mingle and exchange experiences. Many of us look forward to and enjoy these meetings with the new and old members.

Our Program Chairman and your officers make every effort to make the meetings of interest to everyone, but we members find that we enjoy these meetings directly in proportion to the extent to which we participate in them. This participation can take form in various ways. Many of us enjoy exhibiting our blooms and help make for successful meetings by doing so. Others enjoy aiding in organizing the meetings by arranging the display apparatus, or by preparing and serving refreshments. Then there are those who greet our guests and welcome them to the circles and activities of our Society.

Many of you who read this have participated in these activities and helped to make the Southern California Camellia Society meetings a success. Your officers appreciate all you have done to help make this Society what it is today. May I call to your attention that there is much you can do to aid your Society and its members. The membership is not confined to Southern California or even to the United States. It is world-wide. Well in excess of fifty per cent of our members never have had the privilege of attending our meetings. Their sole contact is, in reading our publications, namely, the Camellia Review and the Nomenclature Book.

Fellow members, may I suggest that we ask ourselves, "How can I help these far flung members to get more out of their membership in SCCS?" I am certain that many of you can contribute well worthwhile articles to our publication. Do not wait for your Editor to ask you. Put your thoughts down on paper and send them to him. You may be surprised to find that you will get great pleasure out of this yourself. This suggestion is made not only to the membership in Southern California but also to the wide-spread membership referred to above.

I am certain that you have had or are having "Camellia Experiences" which you will enjoy sharing with us.

Our Editor will look forward to hearing from you.

---

### **ONLY BY WORKING TOGETHER**




All have a share of the beauty,  
All have a part in the plan.  
What does it matter what duty  
Falls to the lot of man?  
Someone has blended the plaster,  
And someone has carried the stone;

Neither the man nor the Master  
Ever has builded alone.  
Making a roof from the weather  
Or building a house for the King.  
Only by working together  
Can we accomplish a thing.  
(Author unknown)

## SOME THOUGHTS ON RETICULATA NAMES

**Dr. Leland E. Chow**

Bakersfield, California

<u>Chinese Writing</u>	<u>Hieroglyphics</u> (Word Picture)	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>
山		Mountain	Shan
茶		Tea Bush	Cha
花		Flower	Fa

So what's in a name? Stretch your imagination a little, you can see how ancient Chinese scholars painted in calligraphy the name of *Camellia Reticulata*.

The Chinese have always had beautiful, poetic, lyrical and most profound names for everything — their cities, rivers, children and of course, our beloved *Camellia*! For naming geographic locations surrounding topography is used. For instance, Hong Kong means (in literal translation) "Fragrant Inlet"; Shanghai is "On top of the River"; the Wang Ho River is "Yellow (Muddy) River" and Yunnan (the province where *reticulatas* originated) is "South of the Clouds".

In the naming of children, each Chinese child retains his own identity, with his family name first. The rest of his first and middle names come after the all important surname. This is rather confusing to Westerners and also to immigrant Chinese because an Occidental family name is last, and to the Oriental mind no name should ever precede a family name. The occidental system of naming a son "Jr" is viewed with dismay, because a son may not be as prominent as his father, or even visa versa. The Chinese do not have a thousand children named John, Mary, Susie or Bobby. Each child has a different name than his playmate's. Boys' names are usually very masculine, denoting statesmanship, heroism, warriors or scholars. (My Chinese name means a scholar — certainly a misnomer on the part of hopeful parents!) Each boy has four names: a nickname, a school name, a name when he is married and then a name of his own choosing which describes his trade or profession in adulthood. Girls' names are feminine names. They are named after historic beauties, jewelry, precious stones, birds and flowers. All of this might seem perplexing to bystanders, but each name is given considerable thought before it is ever used.

And so it is with our *Camellia* blossom. Thoughtfulness of description and lyrical poetic Chinese characters are used. Recently I had the good fortune of securing a Chinese Nomenclature Book about *Yunnan reticulatas*. Being a fourth-generation Californian, coupled with inattentiveness while attending Chinese language school during my youth, I had to have the book translated to me word by word. As I heard some of the literal translations of these *reticulata* names I realized that the Chinese has such a genuine love for Nature that the ritual of naming a favorite flower is to him justly deserved. Now, switching a dental drill for typewriter keys, I would express some of my thoughts along this subject.

*(Continued)*

## SOME THOUGHTS ON RETICULATA NAMES (from Page 3)

This Book lists 20 varieties of reticulatas. Some of the names in this booklet are already contained in our wonderful Southern California Nomenclature. The translation of these Chinese names and the ones in our own Nomenclature book is practically parallel. All the names are pronounced in the Mandarin language which is the official Chinese national language. Since most Chinese in the United States speak the Southern or Cantonese dialects, the inflections are different in pronunciation. Below I have listed the Chinese names first, the English names, then literal translations and my own projected comments.

Ho-Yeh-Tie-Chih . . . Butterfly Wing

“Thick Leaf Butterfly Wing”

It is only with poetic license that you can measure the thickness of a butterfly's wing. It takes an imaginative poetic mind to visualize a reticulata leaf compared to the structure of the wings of butterflies.

Chang-Chia-Cha . . . Chang's Temple

“Reticulata of the Chang Family”

In this Chinese book nothing is said about a temple. But it could be named for a temple in the Chang family estate.

Tse-Ban . . . Chrysanthemum Petal

“Chrysanthemum Petal”

Since the chrysanthemum is another favorite Chinese flower, the reticulata was placed in the same category of honor. The uniformity of the petals, formal, small tight center reminded flower lovers of their Fall flower.

Ta-Mar-Nao . . . Large Cornelian

“Large Red Agate”

Jewelry is another source where Chinese often obtain names. This “red agate” is probably given for both color and variegation.

Ta-Tao-Hung . . . Large Crimson

“Large Peach Red”

The peach blossom, a pale red, is used to describe the color of this reticulata. The peach is a symbol of longevity, and is frequently used along with camellias for displays during festivities.

Sung-Tse-Lin . . . Pagoda

“Pine Cone Scale”

The pine tree denotes a symbol of strength to the Chinese people. The perfection of the cone is greatly admired and so this reticulata was named for admiration and for perfection of the petals.

Ta-Yin-Hung . . . Shot Silk

“Large Silvery Red”

Probably the sheen of this reticulata suggested the silvery reddish glow.

Hen-Tien-Ko . . . Dwarf

“Wishing to be as high as the Heaven”

What better inner feeling is suggested of a small flower than wishing to be as high as the Heavens?

(Continued on Page 18)

# THE HISTORY OF CAMELIAS

Douglas G. Thompson

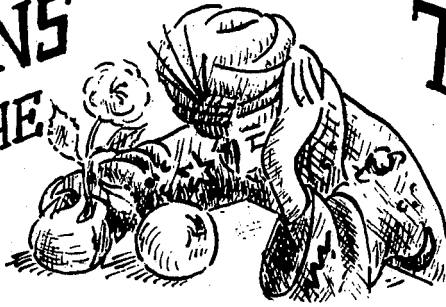
Lured irresistably by gold at Coloma, fifty miles east of Sutter's Fort, in 1848 prairie schooners began seemingly endless caravans westward ho. The camellia pursued its own relentless circumnavigation of the globe from native China via Europe and Eastern America inevitably to El Dorado. Wherever people have seen the camellia, there have been willing and eager hands to tend and treasure and transport it. So it was that among bold venturers and stern pioneers there came James L. L. F. Warren, a man of foresight and of vision and a plant lover — to him belongs the honor of introducing the camellia to California. A few years later China and San Francisco trade-linked the Pacific for laundry service, house boys, and camellias, Warren's camellias came from Boston where he had once operated Warren's Floral Saloon and where in 1845 he had offered 87 named varieties. He followed the gold rush, not to the mines but into the trucking business in Sacramento in 1851. In conjunction with trucking, he established Warren & Co. New England Seed Store. There in January 1852, he advertised the expected arrival of his first shipment of plants and seeds; followed it by a notice of receipt via Panama on February 7, 1852 in the Sacramento Union of 3000 lbs. of garden seeds . . . "warranted fresh . . . every kind . . . new varieties . . . a splendid set of dahlia roots, roses, camellias, grape vines, bulbous roots, etc. will be ready for examination in our hall over the store on Monday." The camellias arrived on Pacific Mail Co.'s steamship, Panama . . . "from Panama via Acapulco and San Diego carrying 484 passengers and 40 females." Incredible as it must seem, the plants came across the Isthmus through the yellow fever

jungle to Panama, by steamer to San Francisco, and river boat to Sacramento. From pack-horse to packet to paddleboat, blooming plants — on Monday . . . Alba Plena, Fimbriata, Mrs. Abby Wilder, Wilderii, and Lady Hume's Blush.

Warren's faith in camellias in Sacramento was not in vain. The first California State Fair in San Francisco in 1854 displayed many varieties exhibited by W. & J. O'Donnell, C. V. Gillespie, and W. C. Walker. That same year Mr. Walker's Golden State Nursery in San Francisco advertised 70 varieties. A sizeable outdoor planting appeared in Smith's Pomological Garden and Nursery in Sacramento — 40 varieties, destroyed by floods in 1861-62 and never re-established. Information on oldest plants is lost; exact age merely a guess. There is one specimen, a form of Warratah, near Cumberland, 20 miles south of Sacramento, known to have been planted in 1860 and considered to be the oldest camellia of record in California.

Nineteenth century plantings took the form of garden specimens and estate ornamentals; little attention was given to collecting. But many Sacramento homes featured camellias, and we are told it became the custom to drive by in buggy or phaeton of a Sunday afternoon to see the blooms. A fashionable dancing club gave a camellia ball which continued to be an annual event into the 1870's. The camellia remained in fashion in that part of California long after it lost vogue in the Eastern states and Europe. Even in Sacramento by the 1880's interest languished into neglect, survived only by plants which had become established trees, independent and splendid specimens to this day. (Continued on Page 19)

SCIONS  
OF THE



TIMES

MERLE  
GISH

### 'Evelina'

Mr. W. F. "Hody" Wilson of Hammond, Louisiana is testing and experimenting with practically a forest of seedlings and among these he has registered one he feels worthy of naming for his middle daughter of three girls.

A large 5" to 6" white full double with a depth of 2½" to 3½" making it a rather heavy flower. Somewhat irregular and varying in form it is composed of large thick petals and with many very yellow stamens showing with a variance of form.

An open pollinated seedling of 'Lotus' it bears the parent foliage but as I remember the plant, and a rather large one, it was much more compact than 'Lotus'.

'Evelina' has won several awards but has the distinction, so I am told, of being the only seedling to win at Shreveport, Louisiana and be given the award for the Highly Commended Certificate. To further prove itself it won the best seedling at Jackson, Mississippi, the following week end and was again awarded the Highly Commended Certificate.

Mr. Wilson is very proud and rightly so of his family and the flower will really have to be a show winner to be as nice and pretty as his daughter 'Evelina'.

### 'King Size' and 'King Size Variegated'

As a second flowering season progressed we were well rewarded by

blooms from this seedling of Mr. Hugh Shackelford of Albany, Georgia, and were most impressed not only with what we saw when traveling but what we found, upon returning, in our own garden.

The name 'King Size' comes as close to describing the flower as anything we could think of, for although it may not be the largest bloom on the tables, it will push the big ones from time to time with flowers up to six inches in size.

'King Size', a very large red peony with a heavy cluster of mixed petals and petaloids, creates a very heavy as well as large flower. The first reports indicated a slight purple cast or tint to this dark red flower but to date this coloring has not shown up on our bloom.

As travellers visiting the South and Southeast we saw flowers of the highly variegated 'King Size' and these flowers carried as much as 85% white.

Just to give one a thought as to how easily influenced one could be I used eight frames of my roll of film with high hopes for a good color slide of 'King Size'.

### 'Magic Moments'

With this camellia name it is hardly necessary to mention the name of its creator and at one time I felt that Mr. Harvey Short could not possibly pull another catching name out of his hat, but 'Magic Moments' has hit it again.



The maternal parent of 'Magic Moments' is 'English Magnoliaeflora'. A semi-peony styled flower of clear, soft peach pink and combined with perfection and size that will average five inches makes this a flower that many feel is a must for our collections and gardens. A flower that continues to grow for three days as it opens, has excellent substance and will keep its delicate beauty for twelve to fifteen days.

The plant growth is moderate but very compact.

Its exciting eye appeal will place it where camellia lovers want real beauty.

### 'Judge Talbot'

Mr. "Hody" Wilson of Hammond, Louisiana has registered an early blooming, light red formal which, although he does not consider it a show flower, he feels has value in the earliness of its flowering for it starts to bloom the middle of October.

'Judge Talbot', an open pollinated seedling of 'Eugene Bolen', grows erect and has dark green, heavily serrated leaves with the leaf edges slightly turned down. The formal blooms measure from 3½" to 4½" in diameter and may in many instances resemble the camellia 'Mathotiana' but do not have the purple cast we sometimes find on 'Mathotiana' in the South and Southeast.

'Judge Talbot' is one of the few varieties blooming this early with this type of flower formation.

Many of Mr. Wilson's friends feel he has underrated this flower as they like it very much and, being the grand guy he is, his comment is, "I hope so."

### 'Aubrey Harris'

When walking through a fine camellia enthusiast's garden I asked our host and guide "What about this camellia 'Aubrey Harris'?" Our friend answered, "I've never seen it." It just so happened that the reply

came from none other than Mr. Aubrey Harris of Shreveport, Louisiana.

The flower 'Aubrey Harris' was registered by Mr. Ernest Judice of New Orleans, Louisiana and named by him for his good friend Aubrey. A ten year old chance seedling described as a variegated orange, pink and white flower and about 4½ to 5 inches in diameter. Blooms are similar to 'Donckelarii' in form and have 20-30 petals and 50-60 petaloids. The flowering season is from January to March. A slow upright grower with medium sized leaves and light green foliage.

The flower honors a man who has been very active and a hard worker for camellias. We hope that many more of our friends will get to know him on the West Coast when the American Camellia Society holds their meeting in '61. at the Disneyland Hotel.

### 'Reg Ragland' and 'Reg Ragland Variegated'

For some time I have wanted to comment on a camellia which I feel will be an all time great. With the ending of another camellia season we have proof of those that are able to survive. All the new registrations and introductions may be compared to an elimination tournament, for often the latest and newest catch the judge's eye, but 'Reg Ragland' holds its own.

It is a terrific performer on the West Coast and particularly in Southern California which includes quite a variety of climate and growing conditions from the Metropolitan to the desert inland areas, from the San Diego or coastal cities to Central and Northern California areas. It was our hope that the flower 'Reg Ragland' would prove equally as fine and great in the South and our hopes soared with the most encouraging news of a six inch bloom in Georgia.

(Continued on Page 22)

# **CAMELLIAS IN WISCONSIN — YES,** **BUT IN A GREENHOUSE**

**Edmund J. Schrang, A.I.A.**

To see camellias growing through the transparent walls of a greenhouse surrounded by heaps of snow — this year 82 inches to date and at this writing snowing heavily, prediction 6 inches more — meets one with a sort of bewildering emotion. The rigors of Winter and the softness of blooming camellias — like fishing out of an airplane window.

Who can say there is a lovelier flower than a camellia with all the love it radiates, and the pureness of the fresh driven snow, truly a symphony, but alas, man directed. The camellias were brought to the land of snow.

Camellias, in their determination to have all mankind know them, have caused themselves to be slowly spread over the world of men. From my friends who see these lovely flowers — ahs and ohs, and never a harsh thought or word, truly a flower of peace. I, for one, was caught in their magic spell and brought them to my home in Wisconsin. Are they thankful? They surely must be for they bloom and bloom and bloom some more.

In the beginning, I saw my first camellia in California some years back and immediately knew, knew what many men know, but would be hard pressed to put into words. So four plants were taken home, this was in the month of February, 1957, and placed in a friend's commercial greenhouse until a suitable one could be built at home.

The first greenhouse 8'-0" x 6'-0" and 7'-6" high, was built of wood 1 x 2 strips, covered with polyethylene film and heated with a 4500 watt electric heater. Electric service, bearing in mind sub-zero weather, cost \$33.00 for the coldest month. Although the plants were carefully nurtured by gardening standards as we in the North know them, inexperience and the fear of maltreatment caused me no end of concern. The first plants were brought bare root and in a suitcase and subjected to near freezing for approximately 8 hours. When I got them home, it was necessary for me to go into my woods and chop a sufficient amount of frozen soil — this I selected from under an oak tree. Sand and German peat moss were easily obtained, and the soil mixture then was one third of each.

Water was the next problem, as all of our well water is very alkaline and city water contains chlorine, so at first I used 6 drops of 90% phosphoric acid per gallon. Subsequently it was found that rain water collected from the house gutter, and during the winter, pails of snow carried into the basement and melted in a drum alleviated our problem. The fertilizer was brought along from California and used according to directions. With all this care was included generous amounts of love, and the camellias continued their growth most satisfactorily.

Now came endless camellia study, soils, watering, light penetration through plastic films, heating, etc. A second greenhouse was built, 8'-0" x 10'-0" and 7'-6" high, construction — 1 x 2 wood strips covered with W. Mylar plastic film on both sides of the wood strips leaving an air space of 2 inches. Around the entire greenhouse leaves were packed 18 inches deep and extending 3 feet out in all directions. This was done to keep the ground frost from creeping under the greenhouse.

This greenhouse was very economical to heat — average cost of gas for the seven "cold" months was \$4.00 per month. However, I questioned my

success in this practically air-tight, double glazed, weatherstripped door, greenhouse. Although the blooms were indeed beautiful, good color, normal size and a generous number on each plant, very good leaf color and generally very healthy looking plants, I experience approximately a 10% bud drop and about a 40% dropping of buds in the stage of about to open or just partially open. I have done no disbudding, will try this next season and with my much better knowledge of camellia culture I may alleviate this bud trouble.

In the second greenhouse I use a gas heater of a type that both draws its combustion air from the outside and expels the products of combustion air to the outside. The combustion chamber is tightly sealed, thereby insuring against the escape of harmful gases into the greenhouse. Temperatures were kept at a low of 50°F. and a high of 70°F. Temperatures above 70°F. were controlled by the use of a manual type roof vent. Humidity was kept at a range of 40% to 50%, and introduced by means of spraying the floor.

Light is a problem — no bright California shade. Our shade is dark, so no attempt is made to shade this greenhouse. It now is next to a group of tall pines, so the morning sun which amounts to nothing is filtered. The noon sun is somewhat filtered by a winter denuded ash tree, and it gets the full afternoon sun. I use the term "sun" rather loosely, as we have few sunshiny days, mostly overcast skies or snowing. The job of removing snow from the roof of the greenhouse is constantly with us. I might add that I had installed 2-inch chicken wire over the roof before placing the top sheet of plastic so as to reinforce the plastic sheet from failure because of snow load.

I returned from California March 11, 1960 and brought with me one Crimson Robe and a brand new grafted R. W. Ragland, so very graciously presented to me by its namesake. At this writing the Crimson Robe is beautifully open — 6½" across and 3½" deep — here words fail me.

While in California I had attended my first Southern California Camellia Society meeting and now the full impact of the mystery of the camellia power was felt. What a delightful experience. It was then that through Mr. Bill Woodroof I met your president and was subsequently introduced by the amiable Mr. Dekker at the March 8th meeting. To be so well received by a group of experts — me, the least of the novices — left me in a state of exuberance. Who then is there to dispute the opening sentence at the top of the inside side of the cover page of the *Camellia Review*.

Let not my article be construed as a lonely voice crying as it were out of the cold land, but rather one of staunch determination to enjoy these flowers here in Wisconsin and possibly introduce others into this new world of camellias. True, we have a number of greenhouses here and many flowers are grown, but it is camellias we are talking about, and there are none here.

It is understandable that we all cannot live in the warm lands, nor erect large greenhouses for camellias, as this could be economically burdensome, but raising camellias in the small way that I do does remove some of the envy we have for you.

By the way, how many camellia plants do I now have? With pride sticking out all over — Sixteen!

## FAVORITES OF A CAMELLIA MAN

At its final meeting of the 1959-60 Camellia season on Tuesday, April 12, the Southern California Camellia Society heard William E. Woodroof, editor of "Camellia Nomenclature," discuss the recent new Camellia varieties he feels have proved to be good in Southern California. The talk was given in Bill's usual enthusiastic manner interspersed with terse comments about "sleepers," "stinkers," and a bit of the history of his selections here and there. In the list which follows he has omitted a number he thinks may really be good, but he isn't sure yet that in Southern California they will be good performers.

Since his opinions and judgments are sought after avidly by those who want the latest, best, and the surest to give the amateur grower the finest flowers, the list is always a welcome reference. The Review prints it with thanks to Mr. Woodroof for his interest on our general behalf.

Here is "Mr. Camellia's" list of the new Camellias he has found to be best performers in his Southern California garden:

AARON'S RUBY	GALLANT ARRAY
AGNES ROWELL	IRENE RESTER
ALPINE GLOW	KATE THRASH
APPLE QUEEN	KING SIZE
ARABIAN NIGHTS	LADY IN RED
BALLET DANCER	LAURA WALKER
BETTY ROBINSON	LUCKY THIRTEEN
BETTY SHEFFIELD BLUSH	LUCY HESTER
BETTY SHEFFIELD PINK	MARK ALLAN
BETTY SHEFFIELD VAR.	MARY WHEELER
CARTER'S SUNBURST	MRS. BALDWIN WOOD SUPREME
CECILE BRUNAZZI	MRS. CARL ANDERSON
CLARE O'BRIEN	PAULINE WINCHESTER
CONQUISTADOR	PENSACOLA RED
CRUSELLE	QUEEN OF THE SOUTH
DAVID WIRTH	RED GIANT
DEAR JENNY	ROMAN SOLDIER
DIXIE KNIGHT	SADIE MANCILL
DON-MAC	TICKTOCK
DORIS FREEMAN	JULEAN
EUGENIA HOWELL	WHITE NUN
EUNICE BUCKLEY	WILLIAM H. CUTTER
FANNIE LOUGHBRIDGE	WONDERLAND
FRANCES SOLOMON	

As a finale of his talk, with apologies and oft-repeated warnings of "subject to change at any time," and "these are *my* preferences only," he gave us two lists, one, his choices of ten favorite large-flowered varieties and the other, his ten favorite smaller varieties.

*(Continued on Next Page)*

## J. OWEN HENRY

Owen Henry, a long time and valued member of the San Diego Camellia Society, died suddenly on March 18 at his Ramona home. For many years the unique home of the Henrys' among the rocks and trees and camellias of the Ramona Valley, has been a center of hospitality for visiting camellia friends. Owen and Evelyn Henry were known throughout Southern California for their open-handed hospitality. Owen's passing leaves a deep gap in the ranks of camellia people, and a painful one, for his type of hospitality more nearly resembled that of the old West than that of more recent times. His home became a stopping place for camellia people going back and forth between the Los Angeles and the San Diego areas.

J. Owen Henry was born in Iowa in 1887 and came to San Diego in 1911 where he became associated with the Hamilton Fine Foods Company. In 1940 he became president of the company, a position he held until the dissolution of the company a few years ago. He joined and was a faithful worker in the San Diego Camellia Society for many years. He was a valuable exhibitor of camellia flowers throughout Southern California because of the high quality of his blooms, and he won many prizes. A year ago this season he exhibited a *Frizzle White* which created a sensation and will long be remembered. Owen himself will be long remembered, and gratefully, by a host of friends.

ROY T. THOMPSON

### **FAVORITES** (from Page 10)

*The ten larger varieties he prefers are:*

ADOLPHE AUDUSSON SPECIAL	MATHOTIANA SUPREME
CLARISE CARLETON	MRS. D. W. DAVIS
GUILIO NUCCIO	REG RAGLAND
GUEST OF HONOR	TOMORROW
KRAMER'S SUPREME	WILDWOOD

*The ten smaller varieties he prefers are:*

ALISON LEIGH WOODROOF	PETER PAN
BILLIE McCASKILL	HANI FUKI
CATHERINE McCOWN	NINA AVERY
DEBUTANTE	NADINE ESHELMAN
FRANCIS McLANAHAN	SPRING SONNET

**NUCCIO'S  
NURSERIES**  
3555 Chaney Trail  
Altadena, Calif.

*Growers of rare  
Camellias & Azaleas  
Since 1935*

Available Now:

**PAULINE WINCHESTER**

24 30" budded—\$10.00

30-36" budded—\$15.00

ALSO SPARKLING BURGUNDY

JAPONICAS

RETICULATAS

SASANQUAS

HYBRIDS

## **THE EDWARDS METCALF HYBRID TROPHY**

I feel certain that all who are interested in the earnest work being done by Camellia hybridizers are going to want to stand up and applaud Edwards Metcalf, after reading this announcement. This is one more of his splendid contributions to the Camellia world. Beginning in 1947 awards have been created first for C. Japonica seedlings, then Mutants; followed in 1955 by the Ralph S. Peer award for Sasanqua seedlings.

As long as I have known Edwards Metcalf he has, from year to year, been paying more and more attention to Hybrids. We have all seen many of them that he has exhibited at our shows and meetings. And now through his generous spirit and forward-looking attitude he has given the Southern California Camellia Society an award for new Hybrids; and this has most appropriately been designated the "Edwards Metcalf Hybrid Trophy."

When you read the rules and regulations that follow this announcement you will note that this new award will be under the supervision of your Hertrich Awards Committee. Those judges that serve for the Hertrich awards will also serve as judges of any Hybrids that may be entered for this new trophy. You will also note that there is no restriction placed upon the time for entering, so, if you have a new Hybrid and want to try for an award you may contact any member of your Committee.

R. F. Dickson, Sr., Chairman  
Hertrich Awards Committee

---

## **EDWARDS METCALF HYBRID TROPHY**

### **INITIATED 1960**

#### **Rules and Regulations**

The Edwards Metcalf Hybrid Trophy is offered annually by the Southern California Camellia Society for the outstanding camellia hybrid.

The rules and conditions for competition for the Edwards Metcalf Hybrid Trophy are as follows:

- (1) An exhibitor must list his entry in competition for this trophy with the Hertrich Awards Committee of the Southern California Camellia Society on forms supplied by the Hertrich Awards Committee.
- (2) Listing, as referred to above, is separate and distinct from any action taken by the exhibitor to register the same entry with any accredited registration agency.
- (3) All hybrids to be eligible for this award must have been judged during two (2) blooming seasons, one of which may be the blooming season in which it is listed.
- (4) A minimum of three (3) blossoms must be entered by the exhibitor during the competing blooming season. They may be entered collectively or individually on succeeding occasions. They should be judged preferably at a regular show or meeting, but may be judged elsewhere at the convenience and discretion of the judges.
- (5) Blossoms to be eligible for this award must be grown by the exhibitor.
- (6) The award winner must receive the highest average number of points of all flowers entered in the competition during the

- blooming seasons in which it is judged.
- (7) No hybrid will be considered for this award unless it receives a minimum average of 80 points in the judging.
  - (8) No hybrid shall be eligible for this trophy after having been judged in competition for three (3) blooming seasons without receiving this award.
  - (9) An entry shall not be eligible if it has been available commercially prior to submission in competition for this award, (Rule 9 will not be effective with reference to this award during the 1960-61 and 1961-62 seasons. Thereafter, Rule 9 will be in effect.)
  - (10) Judges will NOT be eligible to enter blooms for competition during a blooming season when they are acting as judges but MAY list a candidate for succeeding competitions. The same shall apply to Hertrich Awards Committee members.
  - (11) Awards for this trophy will be supervised and judges will be selected by the Hertrich Awards Committee and are to serve for one blooming season. Judging for this award will be accomplished only by judges accredited and listed by the Southern California Camellia Society. A minimum of two (2) judges is required to score a competing entry.
  - (12) Scoring by judges will conform with the following point scale:
 

1. Distinctiveness	30 points
2. Lasting Quality	20 points
3. Consistency of Bloom	15 points
4. Degree of Floriferousness	10 points
5. Form	10 points
6. Color	5 points
7. Size	5 points
8. Substance and Texture	5 points
  - (13) Individual score sheets will be used by the judges: they will sign the score sheets to attest the point score awarded. Score sheets are available from the Southern California Camellia Society and when completed may be given to any Hertrich Awards Committee member present.
  - (14) If at a time of judging no member of the Hertrich Awards Committee is present to accept score cards from those judging, the judges will forward their score sheets through Club Secretaries to the Hertrich Awards Committee c/o the Secretary of the Southern California Camellia Society not later than May 15, following the close of competition.
  - (15) April 30 is set as the termination of the blooming season in competing for this award. All judging will be completed by this date.

At some time prior to the final judging of an entry the entrant is requested to supply the Hertrich Awards Committee one 35 MM color transparency (Kodachrome or equal) of the bloom.

The Edwards Metcalf Hybrid Trophy is a perpetual trophy upon which will be engraved the names of the winners (if, and when there are winners). The Trophy will be awarded permanently to a three time winner.

These rules and regulations shall be subject to revision or amendment by the Board of Directors of the Southern California Camellia Society. Any revision or amendment so made will become effective for the succeeding blooming season.

## **A LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

### TO LOCAL CAMELLIA SOCIETIES AND CLUBS:

The backbone of the American Camellia Society is made up of its affiliated member societies and clubs which have done so much to spread the camellia gospel and recruit new members for the society.

There are many ways in which local organizations may further the cause of camellias nationally and internationally. At present we have a few more than 7000 members in the United States and 154 foreign members. Potentially there are several times this many members among the hundred thousand or so who grow camellias but affiliated with neither a local or state organization nor with the American Camellia Society. These growers would gain much through such affiliation.

Securing new members can be done much more effectively by those on the scene than by remote control from American Camellia Society headquarters. In the past we have solicited new members from lists of prospective members supplied from various sources. This is very expensive and results were not too encouraging. Each year we gain almost 1000 new members, but at the same time we lose almost as many. We need to improve our publications and other services so as to reduce this big turnover. We believe we have made progress in this direction, but it is an uphill pull to get interesting material for each issue of Camellias, the Journal of the American Society and for the Yearbook.

The local organizations can do great service to the American Camellia Society publications by reporting items of interest to the Editor. Clippings from local newspapers, articles in garden publications and in camellia show programs may be of interest to other American Camellia Society members. They can solicit or write articles or short items for the Yearbook or our new Journal. Speakers on interesting subjects presented to local organizations usually can be persuaded to put their talk in the form of an article. Many of you are doing this already and it is appreciated.

We hope to make our new Journal more interesting and full of surprises through more pictures, original short articles, and items of general interest from throughout the entire camellia area. Photographs, whether 35 mm. kodachromes for the slide collection or black and white glossy prints of camellia personalities, gardens, new seedlings, large plants and other subjects connected with camellias are needed.

We need suggestions from the local organizations. What kind of articles do our readers want? Often we can find someone to write an article if we can suggest a subject. Tape recording might be made and exchanged.

We would like to have at least a page of news items from each of the three territories, the Pacific Coast, the Gulf Coast and the Atlantic Coast. We have done this in our last April issue of the Journal. What projects, such as public plantings, garden therapy, library donations, new or unusual uses of camellias, new varieties, old plants, unidentified varieties, can you tell us about?

Thank you for past favors. Please keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH H. PYRON *Secretary—Editor*



## **GLEANINGS — FAR AND NEAR**

For, lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of the birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land.

—Solomon's Song 2-11, 12.

### **Gone — The Winter**

The days of autumn came, then winter. Leaves fell over the land — came the crisp feel of the north wind — rain, sleet, snow — far over the world under wide and tinted skies, some blue as azure, others leaden with scowling clouds, the glorious expression of sublime beauty began to show on the Camellia bush. Sasanquas, light and airy, opened their faces and tinted the landscape with colors choice and thrilling causing the soul to stir in pleasant delight and anticipation. Ere the Sasanqua set their seeds on wand like fairy shoots the time of japonica was upon the earth — then came the riot of color in forms and shape to make the poet sing. Anticipation turned to excited satisfaction when seedlings exhibited their first blossoms ever — then turned, to dust when the newborn creation seemed so much to resemble parents already old, listed, and too beautiful to be replaced by the new hoped-for wonder.

Riots of blooms found their way to the show tables here, there and everywhere to capture the blue ribbon or simply to thrill the viewer. Satisfaction abounded, but disappointments too, made up the scene of life. Days followed days and the weeks passed away to bring spring and winter with the blooms of Camellias almost became a memory.

### **Comes — The Spring**

Now that the blossoms are almost gone and the growth of spring is in the tender shoots the Camellia assumes a new beauty and brings a new thrill. What could be more thrilling than to see the new green buds turn into leaves, see the young sprout spring into rapid growth? The excitement of shows has passed, but the anticipation of helping the plant move on to glory surges thru the man and woman who loves live things.

### **Reports — Weather, Blooms and Shows**

Weather in many parts of our Camellia world was anything but right during the past year. Cold freezing weather cancelled many shows and wind and dry weather gave little opportunity for top-grade flowers to be shown on several occasions. Nonetheless shows were successfully held in many areas and places. At Descanso Gardens we had the finest ever exhibition of the reticulata species. Improvements in handling and exhibiting were noted in all shows. Wherever Camellia enthusiasts gathered there was good fellowship, showmanship, and progressive results.

*(Continued on Next Page)*

## GLEANINGS (Continued)

### The Big 1961 Show

It will be of utmost interest and concern to watch the 1961 National A.C.S. Show develop. It is to be held in Southern California at the Disneyland Hotel immediately adjacent to fabulous Disneyland in Anaheim. Already many reservations have been made at the hotel by those who will come from near and afar.

The exhibition space is extremely adequate and the second story area will over-look the beautiful setting of the pool and plantings.

A very efficient corps of enthusiastic Camellia fans will be appointed to take care of all details. All evidence points to a "fabulous" show. Plan now to exhibit and be present to enjoy a holiday of beauty, good fellowship and fun.

### Once — There Were

"Beyond the path of the outmost sun through utter darkness hurled —  
Farther than ever comet flared or vagrant star dust swirled —

Live such as fought and sailed and ruled and loved and made our world."

Kipling might well have said that about our friends who, this past year, left our midst and now sit with Gods of the outer world. We could ill afford to lose John Clairmont, Clark Hubbs, Ralph Peer and Owen Henry, and their going away in a single year is a singular loss that saddens us more than words can tell — our Camellia world is a better place because they lived among us — and we shall remember them as long as there is a memory.

### Bless Them — Our Contributors

Contributors to the Riview, Camellias (ACS renamed quarterly) or any other Camellia periodical are people to whom all of us owe a sincere word of thanks. They toil to give us of their time, experiences, and results without thought of recompense. Their only reward lies in their thoughts that they might have helped someone with a problem or aided Camellias to be better cared for by their owners.

Many fine people have contributed to the Review this year. To them we send a sincere "Thank You" for all of us and we do hope they will repeat again their fine efforts. It is not easy to write for clarity and interest and meet deadlines — authors have hearts of gold so as you thumb through their pages now and in years to come give a conscious thought of praise to each of them.

## MARSHALL'S CAMELLIA NURSERY

(At the sign of the Red Camellia)

### SPECIALIZING IN CAMELLIAS AND AZALEAS

AARON'S RUBY	DORIS FREEMAN	ONETIA HOLLAND
ANGEL	GUILIO NUCCIO	SPARKLING BURGUNDY
CLARICE CARLTON	MARGARET SHORT	SULTANA
DESCANSO BLUSH	MRS. D. W. DAVIS	TOMORROW

*Reticulatas — Sasanquas*

1960 Camellia *Reticulatas* - *Sasanquas* and Azalea list on request

6747 North Rosemead Blvd., San Gabriel, Calif.

ATlantic 6-0452

## AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY NATIONAL SHOW OF 1961 TO BE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



*Two views of The Disneyland Hotel—Scene of the 1961 National A.C.S. Show*

The upper picture shows the main motor entrance to the Disneyland Hotel. This hostelry at Anaheim, California adjoins the famous Disneyland Park.

The lower picture gives a view of the Olympic-size pool and the putting green which are a part of the Coral Club of the hotel. Visitors viewing the Camellia Exhibits will look out windows which have this scene as a background. The city of Anaheim is a progressive community of 103,000 inhabitants. Plan now to see the Big Show in this beautiful setting.

## SOME THOUGHTS ON RETICULATA NAMES (from Page 4)

Hsiao-Kuie-Yeh . . . Small Osmanthus Leaf

“Small Cinnamon-colored Leaf”

The cinnamon color probably describes the petals. The Chinese word “leaf” used here meant “petal.” Poetic license again.

Pao-Chu-Cha . . . Noble Pearl

“Precious Pearl Reticulata”

The pearl, one of the high ranking gems in the jewelry kingdom, was given more emphasis in the naming of this flower. Pearls are expensive, even in China, but being precious expensive expresses a sincere sentimental quality value.

Shi-Tze-Tou . . . Lion's Head

“Head of a Lion”

The fluffy largeness of this blossom resembles the head of a lion, commanding authority.

Liu-Yeh-Yin-Hung . . . Willow Wand

“Willow Leaf Silvery Red”

The long narrow tapered leaves are similar to those of the willow which is considered one of the most appreciated trees. This reticulata named for the graceful quality of willow leaves and a description of blossom coloration probably is shapely.

Ma-Yeh-Tieh-Chih . . . Mayehsiehchih

“Reticulated leaf butterfly wing”

This word “leaf” used here probably means a leaf and not petal.

Ma-Yeh-Yin-Hung . . . Mayehyinhung

“Reticulated leaf silvery red”

Again, leaf means a leaf and not a petal.

Mou-Tan-Cha . . . Moutancha

“Peony Camellia Blossom”

The peony is a symbol of wealth because the blossom is so full and big. So this reticulata with its largeness and fullness was named a “peony.”

Tai-Kuieh-Yeh . . . Taikuieyeh

“Large Cinnamon-colored Petal”

This color is considered as a good omen by Chinese.

Ta-Li-Cha . . . Tali Queen

“Ta Li Camellia”

This was named for Ta Li, the second largest city in Yunnan province.

Tsao Tao-Hung . . . Tsaotaohung

“Early peach-red Flower”

Perhaps the early peach has a slightly different coloration than a summer peach. The distinction is made here.

Tung-Tse-Mien . . . Bay Face (only one not listed in Southern

California Nomenclature)

“A Child's Face”

This is a reticulata which interested me. In the book it is described as all white, formal, with a faint blush pink center, of good substance and with beautiful foliage. I don't know if anyone in the U.S. possesses this plant. From the description given, “Baby Face” should certainly be included in our collection of reticulatas.

## HISTORY OF CAMELLIAS (from Page 5)

Fittingly enough, in present-day revival after two generations of neglect, the camellia was declared the official flower of Sacramento in 1941. On the wave crest of new popularity, there are an estimated 50,000 plants in Sacramento, more than 500 varieties in Capitol Park and in the park a special grove dedicated to our gold rush pioneers:

In Southern California too, the camellia has long been a garden feature. Many large specimens survive, especially in the Pasadena area, although practically nothing is available on their history. To the long-range vision of Henry P. Huntington and his desire to possess a collection of rare plants, we owe the existence of Huntington Botanical Gardens. In 1903 he purchased the San Marino Ranch, owned and developed since 1868 by the pioneer rancher, J. de Barth Shorb. The ranch was named in remembrance of the Shorb family's San Marino plantation in Frederick County, Maryland. It was given over to citrus, other fruits, grapes, and dry farming.

Mr. William Hertrich, distinguished Curator Emeritus of Huntington Botanical Gardens, was engaged in 1905 to landscape certain areas of San Marino Ranch. At that time there were two 20-year-old camellias on the property. To these in 1909 he added locally purchased camellia plants to stock an oriental garden, and again in 1918 he obtained more plants directly from Japan. By 1944 there were 75 varieties growing like natives. The garden had become a public trust from the Huntington estate. It was in 1944 that the Southern California Camellia Society began an active interest in the Huntington Gardens. They arranged and coordinated the development of a testing ground for new varieties and resolved to make ". . . a garden where the greatest number of camellias may be grown

under their proper names, under conditions as ideal as may be found, and there displayed to the greatest number of persons." In this tradition, new varieties have been added every year from all over the camellia world.

During the first years of the 20th century, many plants came directly from Japan, by tramp freighter, wrapped in mud and straw. They sold for 25¢ at nurseries or directly from the wharf. In this way, as unnamed infant plants, came Covina in 1888, Purity in 1895, Pink Perfection 1900, Lotus 1909, Tricolor and Finlandia 1910, and Flame in 1918. In 1912 Mr. F. M. Uyematsu set up Star Nursery in Montebello where he experimented with hybridization of willows, wisterias, and peaches; grew dwarf pine trees; and propagated tropical fish. Over the years he imported hundreds of thousands of camellia plants from Japan and shipped them to customers in carload lots. He paid 3¢ for them in Japan, 5¢ more to bring them to America, and sold them here for 25¢. In 1930 Mr. Uyematsu imported 113 of the best varieties from Japan; among them were Daikagura, Haku-botan, Cho-no-hanagata, Iwane, Hana Fuki, Arejishi, Otome, Goshoguruma, and Yuki-botan. He contributed many famous introductions: Jenny Jones, Pride of Descanso, Lauren Bacall, Edith Nichols, Mme. Hahn, Victory, Adah Pearl, Miss Pasadena, and Joshua E. Youtz, to name a few.

Mr. E. H. Rust formed his Palm Nursery in Pasadena in 1886, offering a few camellias. In 1923, under the guidance of Les Marshall and Mark Anthony, he began collecting them in earnest.

In the 1920's most camellias were sold by color: white, pink, red, variegated, and very few were named. By the mid-30's almost all were sold by name. In the 1940's there was a remarkable upsurge of camellia inter-

(Continued)

## HISTORY OF CAMELLIAS (from Page 19)

est and activity. Societies were formed; new nurseries were established; prices and sales of plants skyrocketed; shows became annual winter events; collectors' enthusiasm reached an all time high. Mr. E. H. Carter took a leading part. His Camellia Garden in Monterey Park introduced such stand-outs as California, C. M. Wilson, Captain Rawes, and Strawberry Blond. He propagated and popularized the variety now known as California, the largest specimen in the area, the oldest and most famous Southern California camellia. It was a three-year-old unnamed potling from a Japanese tramp ship at Redondo wharf for which Webster Cate gave 25¢ in 1887. He brought it to Pico Rivera where it resided for 72 years. On April 13, 1959, 30 feet tall and weighing 15 tons, California was successfully moved to Park Hill in Hollywood, the estate of Ralph S. Peer.

In 1940 also, Manchester Boddy planted the first camellia in Descanso Gardens, the last remaining 165-acre parcel of a Spanish land grant to José Maria Verdugo in 1784. In La Canada, a few miles from downtown Los Angeles, the garden is operated jointly by the State Arboretum Association and the County of Los Angeles. There are more than 50,000 camellias on 25 acres shaded by dense California live oak trees, a Western camellia wonderland. So skillfully have the plants been arranged to fit and blend into the natural setting that the impression of great age has been achieved in a planting only 20 years old.

Many other camellia lovers, commercial and amateur, have contributed to the modern camellia revival. A revival accompanied by the exasperations of confused identification and tangled nomenclature. As varieties began to be sold by name, nurserymen were plagued with multiplicities of

oriental names, latinized European re-names, later translations into other languages, and still later superimposed names of persons and localities—all on the same variety. There were also the unknown and nameless of two generations of neglect. As an example, a Japanese variety was known to some as Nagasaki, to others as Mikenjaku. In Europe it was latinized and became *Candida Elegentissima*. It was renamed in Germany to honor Lady Audrey Buller. It showed up recently in California as S. Peter Nyce.

Renewed interest focused the realization of collectors upon the problems of identification and on names which varied from one nursery to the next. The Southern California Camellia Society set out to restore order from confusion. In 1947 the first edition of *Camellia Nomenclature* was published. Now in the 7th revision under the able guidance of William E. Woodroof, this publication has classified and re-established the priority names of thousands of varieties. It has become the guide for every collector.

Cultural information began to be recorded. The American Camellia Society was formed in 1945 and published its first yearbook in 1946. Through their efforts and leadership, more has been written about camellias in the past fifteen years than in all the preceding centuries.

To Southern Californians belongs another significant camellia contribution. In 1948 they added the latest chapter to the story of *c. reticulata*. Captain Richard Rawes brought the first known variety to a garden in Kent in 1820. In 1837 Captain Robert Fortune, exploring for the Royal Horticultural Society, sent *c. reticulata Floreplena* to Surrey. *Floreplena* was lost for years and rediscovered in Portugal by Ralph S. Peer in 1955. He renamed it Robert Fortune, but

more recently it has been determined to be identical to Pagoda. In 1912, George Forest sent seed to England from China which yielded the c. reticulata known as Wild Form. In 1948 a shipment of twenty c. reticulatas arrived at Descanso Gardens from Kunming, China. At about the same time Ralph Peer independently procured a similar shipment. These were combined into a joint propagation effort whereby 18 of the 20 original varieties were thought to have survived and became famous. It now appears that some were duplicates and that in reality we have only 13 or 14 distinct varieties.

Interest throughout America continues high. New fanciers and collectors are being added to our camellia societies. The popularity of the camellia seems secure. But what of the history of two generations ago when a similar popularity ended in oblivion. Will this revival last? Will they continue to be new collectors, new vigorous interest, new constant tailoring of the flower to the fashion? No one can answer, of course. So far, enough new flower forms and color

variations have been produced from seedlings and mutations to maintain absorbing interest. Miniatures are providing new diversion. Many inter-specific hybrids are being developed. There are the exciting possibilities in Northern Indo-China, tantalizingly out of reach behind the bamboo curtain, of species bearing yellow, purple, and coral flowers, pinpointed on our maps for future reference. Hybridizing with them could vastly extend the color combinations to the bronzes, violets, and oranges. There seems no end of fascinating things yet to be done with the camellia. For now, we can only be glad that the camellia, once undisputed Queen of Flowers, has in our generation returned to popularity as a glorious court princess of the garden realm. Camellias as old as history's dawn are still as new as the day after tomorrow.

*Editor's note: This article concludes the series on "The History of Camellias" and to author Doug Thompson, who writes with such interest and style, a special vote of appreciation is expressed for all of us.*

## KRAMER'S SUPREME

(Plant Patent 1583)

Winner of

**Margarete Hertrich Award**  
1957-1958

**Frank Williams Award**  
1956

NOW is the time to place your order with your nurseryman for this new award winning japonica seedling. 'Kramer's Supreme' is a large, scarlet red, double peony form of lasting quality. The vigorous, upright growing habit of the plant with its decorative glossy green foliage makes a beautiful ornamental shrub throughout the year. No camellia garden is complete without at least one 'Kramer's Supreme.'

Plants now available in gallon — 2-gallon — 3-gallon containers.  
at reasonable prices through your nurseryman.

Originated by August Kramer. Propagated exclusively

by

### KRAMER BROS. NURSERIES

(Wholesale Only)

P.O. BOX 200

UPLAND, CALIFORNIA

## SCIONS OF TIMES (from Page 7)

Mr. William E. "Bill" Woodroof, who grew this open pollinated seedling of 'J. J. Pringle Smith', can rightfully be proud, as it was awarded the Illges Medal for 1955 and it appears consistently on the table of honor if not the best of show.

Semi-double in form and more often grafted plants will be variegated red and white full semi-double. We have found it more difficult to find a plant of the solid red 'Reg Ragland' as it seems to variegates so easily. Five to five and one half inch and even six inch blooms can be expected on healthy plants.

From a shrub viewpoint it is ideal, for although not a fast grower it is very sturdy, upright and compact with fine foliage. Sets flower buds very evenly and neither the plant nor flower buds have any unfortunate habits for every flower opens into a very beautiful bloom and continues to bloom over about a four month period.

Mr. "Bill" Woodroof named this flower in honor of his very good friend Mr. R. W. Ragland of Orange, California who in his own right is a top camellia grower and authority with a collection probably second to none and more amazing since this collection is all grown in containers. Mr. Ragland is growing many fine seedlings of his own but it will be tough to find another the equal of his namesake "Reg Ragland."

## FOR SALE BY SOCIETY

Books from this up-to-date list can be purchased from the Secretary of the Society.

**Camellia Nomenclature**—1958 edition, \$1.50 postpaid; in lots of not less than 12, 90c; 1950 and 1954 editions containing culture section, 50c.

**Camellia Bulletin** — Special edition on Rare Species & Hybrids, \$1.00.

**Camellia Culture** — Published by Southern California Camellia Society—Editor, E. C. Tourje, \$11.50.

**How to Grow Camellias** — published by Sunset, \$1.75.

**A Revision of the Genus Camellia**—J. Robert Sealy, published in England, \$10.00.

**Camellias Illustrated** — Morrie Sharp, \$5.00.

**Nomenclature of Sasanqua of Japan**, 50c; **Camellia Varieties in Japan** (both printed in Japan), 50c.

## California Redwood Plant Tubs

There is more fun in gardening—better results, too, when you can control the soil, shade and water conditions. Doubling in duty and decoration.

Octagonal tubs from 12 to 24 inches — Square tubs from 8 to 18 inches. Designed and made especially for camellias and azaleas.

For Sale at your Neighborhood Nursery

**PATIO WOOD PRODUCTS**

835 Commercial Street

San Gabriel, California



# INDEX OF "CAMELLIA REVIEW"

Volume 21, October, 1959 - May, 1960

First figure indicates Number; second figure indicates Page

## Articles

AACS Award— "Sparkling Burgundy" .....	1:12
ACS 1960 Convention .....	1:10
ACS Directors at Large— Pacific Coast Area .....	5:20
A Letter from the American Camellia Society .....	6:14
American Camellia Registration Bureau .....	2:8
American Camellia Society's Annual Meeting 1960 .....	2:10
American Camellia Society's Meeting 1961 .....	6:17
Before I Forget, <i>Jack McCaskill</i> .....	1:9
Books For Sale .....	1:15
Breeding Camellias for Northern Gardens, <i>Francis de Vos</i> .....	5:22
Camellia Shows in Southern California .....	4:22
Camellia Surprises Galore, <i>Edwards H. Metcalf</i> .....	3:14
"Camellias Are for Everyone," Reviewed, <i>Liz Beebe</i> .....	4:32
Camellias Are His Hobby, <i>Jean Burden</i> .....	1:19
Camellias in Madeira, <i>Mildred Blandy</i> .....	5:3
Camellias in Wisconsin, <i>Edmond J. Schrang, A.I.A.</i> .....	6:8
Christmas Gifts for Camellia Belles and Beaux .....	2:7
Chromosomes (Questions and Answers, <i>E. C. Tourje</i> .....	4:7
Clairmont, Dr. John .....	1:11
Companion Plants for Camellias .....	2:28
Cover Flowers: "Chansonette" .....	3:1
"Lady in Red" .....	2:1
Old Favorites .....	5:1
"Pauline Winchester" .....	1:1
"Sweetheart" .....	6:1
Cover Picture, Descanso Gardens .....	4:1
Directory of Affiliated Societies...1:28, 2:31	
Dr. Clark Hubbs — In Memoriam .....	3:7
Dr. Clark E. Hubbs, ACS Resolution...4:4	
Dues, Annual .....	1:18
E. C. Tourje — Fellow A.C.S. ....5:21	
Edwards Metcalf Trophy .....	6:12
Favorites of a Camellia Man .....	6:10
First Offering — Sasanqua Seed .....	2:13
Gleanings, Far and Near ...1:11, 2:18, 6:15	
Growing Camellias in Pennsylvania, <i>Mrs. Van Horn Ely</i> .....	5:5
Hettrich Award Rules (Revision) .....	1:24
Historical Notes on Camellias, <i>Douglas G. Thompson</i> .....	3:5, 4:5, 5:2, 6:5

Hugh Shackelford, The Prince of Camellias, <i>Merle Gish</i> .....	3:22
In Orbit, Camellia Societies .....	2:25
Iron-Virus Relations in Camellias, <i>C. P. North, G. F. Ryan, and R. T. Mueller</i> .....	1:3
J. Owen Henry .....	6:11
Letter .....	1:18
Living With Camellias, <i>Tom Zuck</i> .....	2:2
Lovely Lids By Lollie, <i>Lollie Ragland</i> ..1:8	
Mathotiana Or Is It? <i>William E. Woodroof</i> .....	3:11
Membership in American Camellia Society, <i>Alton B. Parker</i> .....	2:11
National Show of 1961 .....	6:17
Nomenclature Book—New Revised Edition .....	1:7
November and October Blooming Reticulatas, <i>John R. Sobeck</i> .....	4:21
Photographing Camellias, <i>W. F. Neubert</i> .....	5:4
Plant Tolerance to Salt Water, <i>A. H. Dekker</i> .....	1:22

## Bamico Says...

We feature:

California Redwood plant  
tubs

Forest Humus, nature's  
finest mulch

Nuccio's stabilized iron

**Bamico**  
GARDENS  
LANDSCAPING  
GARDEN CENTER  
FLORIST SUPPLIES

Murray 2-1687  
Sycamore 9-1151

352 EAST GLENARM STREET - PASADENA 5, CALIF.

Pleasant to Hear, <i>J. H. Peebles</i> .....	2:27
Predictions of Things to Come, <i>Mrs. Al Johnson</i> .....	4:11
Presentation of Ilges Award, <i>R. W. Ragland</i> .....	3:2
Ralph S. Peer, ACS Resolution .....	4:4
Ralph S. Peer—"In Memoriam," <i>William Woodroof</i> .....	4:2
Rare Camellia Steals Show, <i>Zelie McLeod</i> .....	1:16
R. W. Ragland, Vice-President, A.C.S. ....	1:2
Results of The Shows .....	5:12
Sasanquas in Huntington Gardens, <i>William E. Wylam</i> .....	3:8
Scions of the Times, <i>Merle Gish</i> ....	1:6, 2:6, 3:6, 4:6, 5:6, 6:6
Some Effects of Gibberellic Acid on Camellias, <i>C. P. North</i> .....	2:3
SCCS Committee Appointments .....	1:26
Some Thoughts on Reticulata Names, <i>Dr. Leland E. Chow</i> .....	6:3
"Sparkling Burgundy"—A Color Reproduction .....	2:32
State Flower of Alabama .....	1:10
The Camellia Review .....	1:20
The Edwards Metcalf Hybrid Trophy, <i>R. F. Dickson, Sr.</i> .....	6:12
The President's Page, <i>A. H. Dekker</i> .....	6:2
The Rose Still Grows, <i>A. L. Frink</i> .....	5:28
The Showing of the Bloom .....	5:11
The Wonders of Camellias .....	5:8
Under a Sky Clear and Blue .....	2:12
Will They Bloom the Year Around? <i>Frank F. Reed</i> .....	3:3
Wonderful Friends! We are Grateful, <i>L. C. Wannamaker</i> .....	3:9
Y'All Come to Birmingham, <i>George S. Wheeler</i> .....	3:23
Your Honor—Would You Take the Stand?? .....	4:30

### Authors

Beebe, Liz .....	4:32
Blandy, Mildred .....	5:3
Burden, Jean .....	1:19
Chow, Dr. Leland E. ....	6:3
Dekker, A. H. ....	1:22, 6:2
Dickson, Sr., R. F. ....	6:12
Ely, Mrs. Van Horn .....	5:5
Frink, A. L. ....	5:28
Gish, Merle S. ....	1:6, 2:6, 3:6, 3:22 4:6, 5:6, 6:6
Johnson, Mrs. Al .....	4:11
Metcalf, Edwards H. ....	3:14
McCaskill, Jack .....	1:9
McLeod, Zelie .....	1:16
Mueller, R. T. ....	1:3
Neubert, W. F. ....	5:4
North, C. P. ....	1:3, 2:3
Parker, Alton B. ....	2:11
Peebles, J. H. ....	2:27

Ragland, Lollie .....	1:8
Ragland, R. W. ....	3:2
Reed, Frank F. ....	3:3
Ryan, G. F. ....	1:3
Schrang, Edmond J. ....	6:8
Sobeck, John R. ....	4:21
Thompson, Douglas G. ....	3:5, 4:5, 5:2, 6:5
Tourje, E. C. ....	4:7
Voz, Francis de .....	5:22
Wannamaker, L. C. ....	3:9
Wheeler, George J. ....	3:23
Woodroof, William E. ....	3:11, 4:2
Wylam, William E. ....	3:8
Zuck, Thomas F. ....	2:2

### Features

Christmas Gifts for Camellia Belles and Beaux .....	2:7
Gleanings, Far and Near .....	1:11, 2:18, 6:15
Historical Notes on Camellias, <i>Douglas G. Thompson</i> .....	3:5, 4:5 5:2, 6:5
Scions of the Times, <i>Merle S. Gish</i> 1:6, 2:6, 3:6, 4:6, 5:6, 6:6	

### Cover Flowers

No. 1, October, 1959 <i>C. japonica</i> "Pauline Winchester"	
No. 2, November, 1959 <i>C. japonica</i> "Lady in Red"	
No. 3, January, 1960 <i>C. sasanqua</i> "Chansonette"	
No. 4, February, 1960 Descanso Gardens	
No. 5, March, 1960 Old Favorite Camellias	
No. 6, May, 1960 <i>C. japonica</i> "Sweetheart"	

### Illustrations

Arrangement Winners .....	5:14, 5:15
Billie McCaskill .....	5:20
Disneyland Hotel (A.C.S. 1961 Show Headquarters) .....	6:7
<i>C. sasanqua</i> "Sparkling Burgundy" .....	1:2
Central California Camellia Society Officers .....	2:12
Douglas G. Thompson .....	3:5
Dr. Cecil Eshelman .....	5:19
Dr. Clark Hubbs .....	3:7
Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Taylor .....	5:19
Gibberellin Treatment, Figure 1 .....	2:5
Figure 2 .....	2:16
Hugh Shackelford .....	3:22
Jack McCaskill .....	1:9
K. W. Newerf .....	5:13
L. C. Wannamaker .....	3:9
Mr. Ralph S. Peer .....	4:3
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Ragland .....	5:18
Presentation of Ilges Medal .....	3:2
R. W. Ragland .....	1:2
S.C.C.S. Show Managers .....	5:12
William E. Woodroof .....	1:7
Winners! .....	3:23
Virus and Iron Deficiency .....	1:5

---



---

## DIRECTORY OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

- Camellia Society of Kern County ..... Bakersfield  
 President: Ronald Langworthy; Secretary, Floyd Lee, Rt. 6, Box 265, Bakersfield.  
 Meetings held 2nd Wednesday of the month, Oct. through April at Cunningham Memorial Art Gallery, 1930 R St., Bakersfield.
- Camellia Society of Orange County ..... Santa Ana  
 President: Thomas Zuck; Secretary: Mrs. George T. Butler, 1121 Orange Avenue.  
 Meetings held 3rd Wednesday, Nov. to April, at Farm Bureau Auditorium, Orange.
- Central California Camellia Society ..... Fresno  
 President: William B. Johnston; Secretary: Mrs. Karen Lee Ahrens, 1444 Saginaw Way, Fresno  
 Meetings held 4th Wednesday of each month through March. Exception: December meeting on 3rd Monday at Heaton School, Del Mar and McKinley Aves., Fresno.
- Huntington Camellia Garden ..... San Marino  
 Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, Oxford Road, San Marino.
- Pomona Valley Camellia Society ..... Pomona  
 President: Walter H. Harmsen; Secretary: Mrs. Kyle H. Bottom, 5913 Riverside Drive, Chino  
 Meetings held 2nd Thursday of each month, November through April, at Claremont Women's Club, 345 W. 12th, Claremont.
- San Diego Camellia Society ..... San Diego  
 President: William Gibson; Secretary: Mrs. Ferris H. Jones, 4545 Dana Drive, La Mesa.  
 Meetings held 2nd Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in Floral Association Building, Balboa Park.
- Temple City Camellia Society ..... Temple City  
 President: Peter Folino; Secretary: Mae Franklin, 9151 E. Wooley St., Temple City.  
 Meetings held 4th Monday of each month, Nov. through April, at Women's Club Auditorium, Woodruff at Kauffman, Temple City.
- 
- 

### INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Bamico Gardens .....23	Nuccio's Nurseries .....11
Kramer Bros. Nursery .....21	Patio Wood Products .....22
Marshall's Camellia Nursery ....16	S.C.C.S. ....22

### ADVERTISING RATES

Inside back cover, \$40.00. Full page, \$35.00. Half page, \$20.00.

Quarter page, \$12.00.

Send for your money saving contract now. It pays to advertise in the Camellia Review.

**So. Calif. Camellia Society**  
 2465 Sherwood Road  
 San Marino, California

Southern California  
Camellia Society, Inc.  
2465 Sherwood Road  
San Marino 9, California  
Forwarding and Return  
Postage Guaranteed



Mrs. E. C. Hubbs  
1370 San Luis Rey Drive  
Glendale 8, California

Bulk Rate  
U. S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
Permit No. 1282  
Pasadena, Calif.