

THE *Camellia*
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



C. Hybrid—'GARDEN GLORY' *Courtesy S.C.C.S.*

Vol. 39

January - February, 1978

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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 to the Secretary. Annual dues, \$10.00

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THE COVER FLOWER

C. HYBRID—‘GARDEN GLORY’ *Courtesy S.C.C.S.*

‘Garden Glory’ is a non-reticulata hybrid cross of *salunenensis* x *japonica*. The seed pod was discovered on a cultivar of ‘Donation’ in 1969 and the resulting seedling was propagated at Nuccio’s Nurseries. In 1972, when the seedling bloomed, the flowers were outstanding but the plant displayed a whippy and spindly characteristic which almost caused it to be rejected for further consideration. However, in the subsequent two years of observation, two outstanding attributes were revealed. (1) A magnificent profusion of blooms which appear as early as October and which persist with blooms as late as March; and (2) a plant growth which lends itself to landscape and espalier usage. The bloom is a rich orchid pink, medium, rose form double. ‘Garden Glory’ was introduced in the fall of 1976. Its name denotes the fact that it can become the glory of everyone’s garden.

CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE

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THOUGHTS

from the editor

I happened to over-hear a conversation several weeks ago at the Camellia-Rama that really got me to wondering what makes people tick! Now I was not eavesdropping; I was standing there talking to a friend when this guy, who was in another group blurts out, "I see where they raised the society membership to \$10!" "Yeah," said another guy; "and I just got my new nursery catalogue! Did you see what they want for that new camellia? \$7.50! I used to buy new camellias for about 2 bucks!"

In other words, it was the time honored complaint about the high prices in the camellia hobby. Chances are, these are the same people who will think nothing of paying \$12 a pop to watch a Pro football game or blow \$25 on a dinner out with the wife. Let's face it. The camellia hobby is still one of the bargain investments one can make these days.

Just the other day I was reading an article on Rhapsis palms. It seems that Rhapsis palms, especially variegated ones are much in demand in Japan. Let me quote verbatim from the article:

"In 1972 a new variegated Kannon-chiki Rhapsis was found among the seedlings raised on Formosa. It was brought to Japan, propagated and registered with the name 'Eizan Nishiki.' It soon became Japan's most expensive Rhapsis, with prices quoted from \$20,000 to \$80,000 per plant. The next plant in rating is 'Nanzan Nishiki,' another beautifully variegated cultivar from Formosa. The prices asked for it range from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per plant. There are about 40 kinds of variegated Rhapsis with catalogue prices ranging down to as low as \$750 per plant."

Way back in the 1930's when 'Captain Rawes' was the only *C. reticulata* cultivar in California, the University Botanical Gardens, in Berkeley used to charge \$15 for a scion. Then, when Manchester Boddy was selling the first of the Yunan *C. reticulata* imports which he had propagated, he retailed the one gallon plants for \$25 each in sets of 10 plants. One had to purchase all ten plants if he wanted to obtain any of them.

Now, I ask you: is \$10 too much to pay to belong to your camellia society and receive a bi-monthly magazine, plus the 1978 Camellia Nomenclature? Is \$7.50 too much to pay for a brand new camellia introduction?

You be the judge!

BILL DONNAN

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AN INTERNATIONAL ENDEAVOR

By LES E. JURY

I have been asked by Mr. Donnan to give a report on my camellia hybridizing, which I am happy to do.

From the beginning, I planned first, second and third crosses, even though I knew I would not live to carry them out to the fullest development. Over the years I have worked on selected forms for each cross, and now have arrived at the point of having very select forms which I call "breeder" plants because of their considered potential. But the scale of work now required to fully test their capabilities is far beyond my resources, and besides that, I am in my 76th year and I do not know how long the good Lord will have me around.

So I plan to spread these breeders among other raisers in the main camellia hybridizing countries, with the idea of putting them more fully to the test, for it would be no great achievement to raise such breeders and not to fully extend their possibilities for improved camellias, particularly in possible new colours.

You have all read Mr. Julius Nuncios' article stating that there are several thousands of named cultivars, all of them ranging in colour from white to red, what we need, he says is a new colour, possibly a blue or a yellow. I am confident my breeders will lead to purple-blues and some degree of more colour intensity towards yellow. My confidence was such, I felt it a duty to attend the 1976 International Camellia Society Convention, held in Falmouth, England, to put forth a proposal for the gathering together of selected breeder plants from all countries, and to set up centers for the distribution of scions.

At a convention of this kind, there are day outings to beautiful gardens and speakers in the evening. One evening was given for my address entitled "Camellia Improvement by Sci-

entific Approach." I showed colour slides of my camellia hybrids and breeder plants, with a few of my Rhododendron hybrids to show additive colour effects, and a few of my *L. auratum* hybrids to show how recessive colours can be brought forth. I put forward known scientific aspects of plant breeding to back up the slides shown. I also made the proposal re breeder plant exchange on the basis of international availability through the setting up of centers in each country for the assembling and distribution of desirable plant material to hybridizers. This was well received and indeed I felt a little overwhelmed at the warm response.

The next evening Mr. Milton Brown gave an excellent address and I was delighted to hear he was already collecting selected forms, mainly F-1 crosses, which he said could save seven years for the hybridist, where the F-2 cross was required to follow. My best breeder plants are of recent development and not very large, so I have sent two scions of each to my agents in other countries, Oliver Hill Nursery, Australia; Messers Alton Parker and Josh Wilkes, USA; Mr. David Trehane, England; Mrs. N. Hayden, New Zealand. These people have been asked to distribute scions when available.

In the scarlet to deepest crimsons, I have six selected breeders, three singles and three semi-doubles, they are as follows: 'Scarlet Buoy,' 'Fuyajo,' x 'Moshio,' an orange scarlet single, the colour indicates it may have a recessive yellow content, by crossing with 'Brushfield's Yellow,' 'Gwenneth Morey,' 'Golden Gate,' could result in a small percentage, maybe one in fifty, a fairly good yellow—and if that eventuates, an orange could also be possible, perhaps one in two hundred. This means a large number of plants should be

raised to test my theory. If a yellow does not come forth, then selections should be made from any which show a tendency towards a yellow or orange, and again cross to one of the above yellows.

'Scarlet Buoy' could also be crossed with red japonicas, or reticulata x japonica hybrids, or any red or near red Williamsii hybrid such as 'Wilber Foss,' 'Anticipation,' 'Elegant Beauty,' reticulatas should also be tried.

'Bright Buoy,' 'Hassaku' x 'Fuyajo,' single crimson, with bright long lasting pollen anthers, for intense reds, work same crosses as recommended for 'Scarlet Buoy.'

'Crimson Buoy,' 'Fuyajo' x 'Australis,' single crimson, similar crosses as for above. This is a somewhat dwarf grower and has purple flecks in its leaves, which may indicate some degree of purple colour in its gene content, it should also be crossed with any cultivar with some noticeable purple-blue colour.

'Rendezvous,' semi-double scarlet-crimson with prominent bunch of golden anthers, a second cross from salenensis x 'Fuyajo' as first cross, from which resulted a single crimson named 'Joyful Bells.' For the second cross, 'Joyful Bells' was crossed with 'Australis,' its great value would be to use its pollen on reticulatas, preferably double form which set seed, this should result in richer crimsons with brighter and longer lasting pollen anthers, and longer season flowering.

'Dark Nite,' last year this was a crimson peony form, with very little pollen showing, this year it is more open and irregular with more pollen anthers showing, same parentage as 'Rendezvous,' and same crosses recommended.

'Villes Delight,' 'Joyful Bells' x 'Ville de Nantes,' semi-double scarlet crimson with serrated petals, same crosses as for above.

You may have noticed that all six above breeder plants are 'Fuyajo'

crosses. Early in my hybridizing work, I read in English publications that Forrest reported seeing in the wild, all colour forms of *C. saluenensis* from white to red. First reports of Forrest's seedlings flowering in England, said only pink forms had flowered and later the first Williamsii hybrids were pink shades. It seemed to me the missing link from a hybridists point of view, was no red form if salenensis, which would extend hybrid colours to bright reds. So I crossed salenensis with 'Fuyajo,' aiming at a single red which would take the place of a red salenensis.

About 30 seedlings were raised and one was crimson, it was named 'Joyful Bells.' I never heard of any red forms of salenensis coming to bloom till I read in the 1976 R.H.S. Journal, "Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias," an article by Mr. J. Gallagher. He states, "The wild *C. saluenensis* material Forrest collected did contain a crimson form under Forrest No. 26051, and on one of my first visits to Trewithen around 1961, I was shown a couple of very dark black red seedlings by Mr. Skelton, the then head gardener. These were not as free flowering as other forms or evidently as hardy, as they appear to have been lost in cultivation, during the very severe winter of 1963."

Seeing the dark red forms were not free flowering and not hardy, and presumably would have the usual saluenensis short life anthers, I feel my hybrid 'Joyful Bells,' was a very fortunate cross, in that it has bright long lasting anthers, the right material for the second cross, resulting in the three semi-doubles as named above, these in turn making excellent material for the third cross, particularly by using their pollen on reticulatas, which should result in deeper richer colours and brighter contracting anthers. I am making such crosses now, though my reticulatas are young plants and I may not get much seed. I am also using the same pollen on

'Kimberley' (with a higo like large bunch of anthers) the aim being to get bright reds with prominent golden anthers.

Taking stock of the potential of all six red breeders, hybridists can now raise a wide array of forms, from scarlets to deepest crimsons, far superior to what would have been possible from a red *salenensis*.

Yellows?! I am inclined to think, because yellow is a primary colour, that there could be a recessive yellow gene content in all or most *camellia* species, but too recessive to make a yellow bloom a practical possibility. So the best we can do is to work on the few cultivars which show some degree of yellow in their blooms, such as 'Brushfield's Yellow,' 'Gwenneth Morey,' 'Golden Gate,' and I hear Nuccio's have a fairly good yellow, rather irregular in form, but should be very useful.

We should not regard yellow and orange as unattainable, for it appears there were such colours years ago. In the 1949 A.C.S. Yearbook, page 16, an article by the late Mr. Ralph Peer, mentions meeting Keitaro Asai, chief botanist of Kyoto Botanical Gardens, who showed him some books containing coloured illustrations of *camellias*. I quote in part, "One book, which he told us was over 300 years old, contained colour pictures of various varieties of *camellias*, many of which were quite strange to us. Some of the pictures showed yellow blooms and others had orange petals. The botanist assured us that formerly such varieties existed in Japan, but they had been lost many years ago." This gives some confidence that these colours could be brought in again through recessive genes, by working on varieties which give some reason or hope of containing such colour genes and working on them for additive effect, just as is being done for increased fragrance.

Another cross attempting to get more yellow, or pink with yellow suf-

fusions, I crossed *salenensis* with 'Edith Linton' as a first cross. A single pink with extra substance was selected for second cross to 'Gwenneth Morey.' Of 15 seedlings raised, all were pink except a double which has been named 'Jury's Yellow.'

It is only a small increase in yellow colour, but noticeable to the eye and evidently an additive result. One must take care in comparing one yellow with another if grown in different areas. In Hawere, 60 miles from New Plymouth, 'Brushfield's Yellow' has a much more intense colour, must be the result of soil minerals.

I have raised a hybrid from *granthamiana* (seed parent) x 'Edith Linton,' named 'Grandee.' The reason for this cross was simply that it seemed there must be some yellow gene content in 'Edith Linton,' seeing it produced two light yellows. 'Gwenneth Morey' and 'Brushfield's Yellow,' and *granthamiana* has an intensity of yellow in its filaments, it must also have some yellow gene content. 'Grandee' first flowered two years ago, three blooms, next year, four, this year about eighty. It has wide open blooms up to 5 and one-half inch with ten petals, light pink and cream. I do not know if it will set seed, indeed I would not expect it, because of the difficulty to set seed here with *granthamiana* out of doors.

I think 'Grandee' would set seed in a glass house, or some place where a little warmth could be provided at time of pollination. The general idea would be to pollinate with some of the most yellow forms. 'Grandee' pollen is fertile, I tried it on 'Tinsey' on purpose to see, and it set. I have two seedlings, so if 'Grandee' will not set seed, then its pollen should be used on any of the "yellows," 'Brushfield's Yellow' and 'Gwenneth Morey' sets seed in the northern or warmer parts of New Zealand, and one man reports he had seed set on 'Brushfield's Yellow' in Auckland, in a glass house.

The day may come when we have

the advantage of a yellow species to work on. It appears there are a number of yellow species native to Indo China. In the 1951 A.C.S. Yearbook, page 116, in an article by the late Mr. Ralph Peer, he says "Tonkin, northernmost portion of Indo China, is a fascinating field for camellia exploration. French botanists who visited the mountainous interior many years ago brought out dried specimens of many different species of camellias and furnished accurate descriptions which have been printed by the French Government, 36 in all. When I obtained these books from Paris, I was amazed to find from the descriptions that the majority of the Tonkinese species have yellow blossoms." In another publication I read that 32 of the 36 species were yellows, one coral and one purple.

Another breeder plant which has just shown its excellence this spring, is one I am calling 'Fantastic,' as it seems a little fantastic how a plant with such excellent potential has just turned up with no particular attempt to breed such a plant. Its parentage goes back to a cross I made some years ago—saluenensis x 'Pukekura,' the capsule set with two seeds, one came double and was named 'Elsie Jury,' the other was a single pink, which I gave to a close friend who called it 'Dainty'—it grew into a large plant free flowering and lots of seed fell to the ground and germinated. I dug out about 100, and 'Fantastic' just happens to be the one plant which made it worthwhile for all the work involved. Its blooms are a large single deep pink, but the plant is extra bushy and extra free flowering, should result in hybrid plants which will not get too tall or too big too quickly, and yet have blooms of excellent quality and size over a long season, the first of a new race of hybrids, as a complete range of colours can be raised from whites to intense reds if crossed with whites, pinks, my intense reds and reticulata x jap-

onica hybrids. Because 'Fantastic' has just come to a prominent rank among my breeder plants, it has not yet been sent overseas. I would not attach the word "breeder" to any plant, except those which are better than a select form, in that they have an extraordinary potential, thus making them worthy of a higher definition.

There must be other breeder plants in every camellia growing country, probably in gardens where their owner has no idea of the value of such plants. A few years ago, a lady asked me for seeds to raise understock. I gave her some self set saluenensis seeds. Last year she brought two single blooms for my inspection, one was a large crimson, the other was an apricot pink paling to white center, a first class breeder plant for two toned and picotee hybrids, something I had been trying to raise for years. But I had been using pollen of 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' on saluenensis, not knowing at the time that a sport does not have stable characteristics. I now have a one year graft of the plant and hope to get it into hybridists hands.

In conclusion, I would like to say to other hybridists, if you have a hunch or a particular idea on hybridizing, go to it, for you might bring forth something which no one has thought of. But to other hybridists, or those who feel tempted to work at it, I would offer this warning, if you make a cross with excellent parents and the first plants which come to bloom are "dogs," do not give up, you will get plenty of "dogs" or those which are a long way below the standard of the parents, keep going for the results work on a law of averages, so that on the other end of the scale, you can get a plant so improved on its parents, you wonder how it could be possible. The degree of variability is greater when one or both parents are hybrid, for the simple reason that possible gene combina-

tions are more numerous. Some of my third crosses involve six different species. The double forms of japonica cultivars are said by Dr. Tuyama to be hybrid between c. japonica and c. rusticana, he says in the 1957 A.C.S. Yearbook. "The double form of wild bush camellia (c. japonica) has never been discovered." He adds that there are many double forms of c. rusticana in the wild, in places they mingle with c. japonica and hybridize. The double forms of reticulata are said to be hybrids of c. reticulata wild form and c. pitardii. 'Fuyajo' is also said to be hybrid, parentage unknown. The point I am making now is to show the necessity of raising a large number of seedlings of each cross, to be satisfied that every potential of such cross, has been given a fair chance to appear. It is now far beyond a one man job. If an international endeavor can be set in motion, in an effort to find plants of value

for breeding, making them available to hybridists, then I would feel that real camellia improvement was about to begin, particularly if first priority was given to the development of new colours.

DELTA SOCIETY SHOW

The Delta Camellia Society will hold its annual Camellia Show on February 25th and 26th, 1978. The Show will be staged at the Campolindo High School in Moraga, California. The Delta Camellia Show will feature the usual Divisions for Japonicas; Reticulatas; Non-retic Hybrids and Miniatures, plus several Youth Divisions. As in the past, camellia hobbyists from all over the state are welcome to enter flowers in the Show. Anyone interested in obtaining more information on the Delta Show should contact Mr. A. Maggiora, 2907 Euclid Ave., Concord, CA 94519.

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SHOW RESULTS

WINNERS AT REGIONAL CAMELLIA SHOW, TAURANGA, NEW ZEALAND, AUGUST 27-28, '77

Ed. Notes Did you ever wonder what Camellia Cultivars won at shows in other countries? Here are some results of recent shows in New Zealand as furnished by Dave Henderson.

- Best Bloom of the Show and Best Japonica:
'Elegans Supreme,'—Mrs. and Mrs. L. Berg, Whakatane
- Best Non-Reticulata Hybrid:
'Dreamboat'—Mrs. D. Aldridge, Te Puke
- Best Reticulata or Reticulata Hybrid:
'Howard Asper'—Mr. T. Leonard, Te Puke
- Best Seedling—Mrs. J. Spence, Tirau
- Honours Table Blooms:
'Onetia Holland'—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gregory, Rotorua
'Grand Slam'—Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Henderson, Tauranga
'R. L. Wheeler'—Mr. L. Johnson, Papamoa
'Margaret Davis'—Mrs. R. Henderson, Tauranga
'Midnight,'—Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Henderson, Tauranga
'Mrs. D. W. Davis'—Mrs. D. Aldridge, Te Puke
'Purple Gown'—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Nelson, Katikati
'Valentine Day'—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Nelson, Katikati
'Moutancha'—Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Henderson, Tauranga
'Lasca Beauty'—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Austin, New Plymouth
'Valentine Day'—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Austin, New Plymouth
'William Hertrich'—Mrs. S. Bambery, Tauranga
'Guillio Nuccio'—Mr. and Mrs. F. Price, Whakatane
Seedling—Mr. and Mrs. L. Berg, Whakatane
Seedling—Mr. J. Rolfe, Hamilton
Seedling—Mr. J. Finlay, Whangarei

THE FOLLOWING WERE THE WINNERS OF THE PRINCIPAL CLASSES AND AWARDS AT THE

NATIONAL SHOW AT BLENHEIM, SEPTEMBER 16-17, 1977

- Best Bloom in Show (Bethwaite Memorial Trophy) also Best Reticulata or Reticulata Hybrid (Roland Young Memorial Trophy) and Best American Cultivar (American Camellia Societies Trophy)
'Dr. Clifford Parks'—Mr. N. G. Haydon, Howick
- Best Japonica (McLisky Trophy):
'Grand Slam'—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. D. Elliott, Blenheim
- Best Hybrid with no Reticulata in parentage (Society Trophy):
'Anticipation,' variegated form—Mr. and Mrs. D. McArthur, Lower Hutt
- Best Seedling: No award made
- Winning Yunnan Reticulata (Durrant Trophy):
'Tali Queen'—Mr. and Mrs. R. Coker, Christchurch
- Winning White Bloom (Rayner Memorial Trophy):
'Ecclefield'—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hansen, Waikanae
- Winning Miniature Bloom (Clere Memorial Trophy):
'Sugar Babe'—Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Moore, Wanganui
- Honours Table Blooms:
'Clark Hubbs'—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hansen, Waikanae
'Elegans Supreme'—Mrs. K. M. Jones, Wanganui
'Dixie Knight'—Mrs. K. M. Jones, Wanganui
'Betty Sheffield Supreme'—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Goodall, Motueka
'Grand Sultan'—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Turnbull, Blenheim
'Elegans Supreme'—Mrs. M. E. Fogarty, Blenheim
'Margaret Davis'—Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Henderson, Tauranga
'Elegans Supreme'—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Cave, Wanganui
'Purple Gown'—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Cave, Wanganui
'Descanso Mist'—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Cave, Wanganui
'Howard Asper'—Mrs. M. E. Fogarty, Blenheim
'Captain Rawes'—Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Moore, Wanganui
'Buddha'—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Goodall, Motueka
'Mandalay Queen'—Mr. and Mrs. D. McArthur, Lower Hutt
'Julia Hamiter'—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hansen, Lower Hutt
'Water Lily'—Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Moore, Wanganui

'Galaxie'—Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Moore, Wanganui
'Donation'—Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Armstrong, Christchurch
'Elegant Beauty'—Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Armstrong, Christchurch

CANTERBURY SHOW RESULTS

The Canterbury Branch Show, held in the Horticultural Hall, Christchurch, New Zealand on 20 and 21 September, shortly after the National Show in Blenheim, was the most successful for three years, according to the Convenor of the Branch, Mr. Guy Nicoll. In spite of an unfavourable season, over 800 blooms, many of them of a high standard, were on display.

Principal winners were:

Champion Bloom of the Show, and Champion Reticulata:

'Howard Asper'—Mrs. P. Dillon, Christchurch

Champion Japonica and Reserve Champion:

'Mrs. D. W. Davis'—Mrs. D. Baker, Christchurch

Champion Non-Reticulata Hybrid:

'Water Lily'—Mr. W. H. McLaren, Christchurch

Best White Bloom:

'Coronation'—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Simpson, Christchurch

SHOW RESULTS FROM AUSTRALIA

By JOHN ALPEN

At the show conducted by ACRS Victoria BR. in conjunction with Royal Horticultural Society:

Best Japonica—Elegans Supreme; Champ. Semi-double—Grand Prix; Best Boutonniere—Ava Maria; Reticulata Hybrid—Dr. Clifford Parks; Non-Retic. Hybrid—Angel's Wings; Miniature—Wilamina; Best Australian Raised Retic. Hybrid—Samantha.

At the Ivanhoe Show the most successful varieties included Nuccio's Gem (best Japonica), Mary Phoebe Taylor, Cornelian, Coronation, Lasca Beauty.

At the Waverly Show, Nuccio's Gem, Drama Girl, Elsie Jury, K. O. Hester, Pearl's Pet, Ava Maria, Howard Asper, Dreamboat and Debbie.

At the Box Hill show the champion of show was again, Elegans Supreme, with other top awards going to Purple Gown, Debbie, K. O. Hester.

Recently at a show conducted with the assistance of one of ACRS newest branches, Hume, at Albury in the hinterland between Sydney and Melbourne, we saw camellias of outstanding quality, particularly Nuccio's Gem, E. G. Waterhouse, Angel's Wings, Overture, Howard Asper and The Czar variegated.

Despite a season which has been marked by wide vagaries in the blooming times of many cultivars all the competitive Camellia shows have been notable for quality of blooms and for the response and support received from the general public. Cultivars which have been prominent amongst those receiving championship honors include Elegans Splendor, Erin Farmer, Valentine Day, Grand Slam, Doris Hirst, Betty Sheffield Supreme and Elegans Supreme. At the St. Albans Epping Show, which in early July is usually close to Sydney's peak-of-season, the special award for best Australian raised cultivar went to Philippa Ifould.

The annual Camellia display of the N. S. W. Foundation Branch of the Australian Camellia Research Society at the Myer Department Store in mid-city Sydney was officially opened by the Prime Minister of Australia, The Hon. J. Malcolm Fraser. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser, both knowledgeable Camellia growers with a representative collection in the garden of their Western Victoria home, enjoyed the magnificent array of blooms displayed. This year the theme of this show was "Le Camellia Internationale," marking the recent International Congress at Nantes. Choice blooms were in groupings of the countries of the world from which they originated.

CAMELLIA GIANTS OF THE PAST

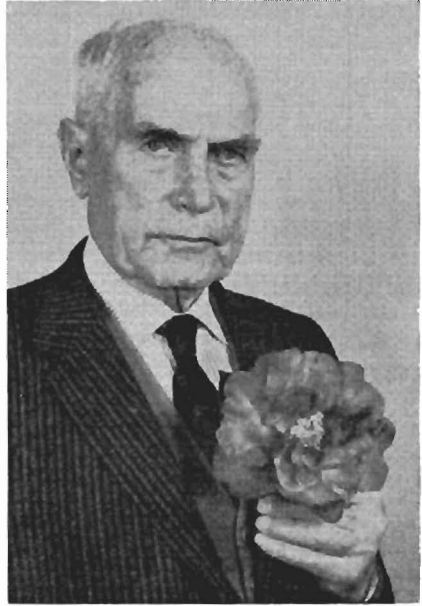
WILLIAM HERTRICH

By CAREY S. BLISS

William Hertrich was born in Baden, Germany, a small town 13 miles northwest of Zurich, Switzerland, on January 23, 1878. He was exposed to horticulture at an early age when he spent long vacations on the estates of his grandparents who owned extensive vineyards and fruit orchards. After his early schooling he took a four year course in horticulture and floriculture as an apprentice with the firm of Joseph Smetana in Voralberg, Austria. Following a second graduate course in landscape gardening and estate management he came to the United States in 1900. His first job was with the nursery of John Reck and Son in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Early in 1903 he left New England to visit an uncle who lived on a ranch in Orange County, California, and in the fall of that year accepted a position as landscape gardener on the L. K. Rindge estate on Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Sometime in 1904 he met George Patton, Sr., who was general manager of the Huntington Land and Improvement Company and, as such, in charge of the San Marino ranch bordering the Patton estate. In December, 1904, Mr. Hertrich became landscape gardener for this ranch, the former estate of J. de Barth Shorb. Still a bachelor, he took up temporary residence in the old Shorb home which stood on the site of the present Art Gallery. The first few years were spent in laying out an extensive drainage system and some special planting along the borders of the estate.

Much of the Shorb estate had been planted to vineyards and citrus trees. Around the old house, however, was some formal planting including, as Mr. Hertrich remembered, at least two camellias, one of them a Pink Perfection. It was not a young tree



William Hertrich

then, possibly fifteen years old. At this writing it still flourishes in the North Vista, well over eighty years of age. In the Huntington Library archives are some 200 letters written by Mr. Hertrich to Henry E. Huntington. They date from 1908 to May, 1927, just before Mr. Huntington's death. These letters were written to Mr. Huntington to let him know of the progress of events at the ranch when he was at the New York home. They are a mine of information for the horticultural history of the San Marino ranch.

Hertrich's earliest interest was in the cactus and succulent garden but, from time to time, one can find mention of camellias in his letters. For example, in 1908, he mentions the purchase of two dozen camellias bought locally. In a letter dated March 22, 1910, he writes that he bought three camellias on a trip to

San Francisco. In 1912, at Mr. Hertrich's suggestion, an entire commercial Japanese tea garden was purchased in Pasadena. The Japanese tea house was moved to the Oriental garden where it and some of the other artifacts can be seen today. On January 28, 1912, Hertrich writes, "The Japanese Garden is getting along very nice. I just planted the part East of the drive between wall and fence with all sorts of Japanese dwarf cherries, peaches, apples, also some Japanese camellias and azaleas." On the last day of that same year he writes, "I just had a large shipment of plants arrive from Japan. 1500 Azaleas, 100 Camellias, and 200 Aspidistras. They are all in good condition." Earlier in December he reported to Mr. Huntington that he had bought four fine specimens of camellias from the Shepard nursery in Ventura. Down through the years other camellia purchases are mentioned. In 1918 a sizeable shipment of camellias came from Japan, purchased from the Yokohama Nursery Company. In an article in the American Camellia Yearbook for 1949, Mr. Hertrich stated that, by 1944, "some seventy-five or more varieties were growing like natives in the Huntington Botanical Gardens." It was in that year that the Southern California Camellia Society took an interest in building up the camellia collection and since that time the camellia garden has grown and expanded rapidly.

My own recollections of William Hertrich go back to my childhood. My first acquaintance with him must have been about 1921 when, as very small children, my brother, sister and I stayed all day with the Hertrichs while my parents moved from one house to another. After I joined the Library staff I saw more and more of him. He helped and encouraged my wife and me to grow camellias and to join the Society. When we won our first bit of "hardware" at the Descanso Show in 1964 (Runner-

up three best retics—Crimson Robe), he saw them on the Court of Honor and immediately called my parents to come up to Descanso and "see what Carey won." In his later years I saw him more and more frequently about the history of the grounds and Library. One of my pleasantest memories is sitting in his office, on several occasions, with the letters he had written Mr. Huntington between 1908 and 1927. I would read his portions of the letters and then ask him questions about certain things in them I did not understand. He would lean back in his chair, his eyes would twinkle and he would smile and then explain what I wanted to know. I don't think any question I ever asked him about the past was not fully answered. One letter of January 3, 1918, to Mr. Huntington reports the loss of a four foot bay tree on the southwest corner of the terrace. Its gradual demise was a mystery to Mr. Hertrich, or so he stated in the letter. In 1965 Mr. Hertrich cleared up the mystery for me. The bay tree was killed by one of the police guard dogs who visited it every night while making his tour of the grounds.

In conversation with Julius Nuccio recently, he recalled a series of meetings with Mr. Hertrich at the Huntington Library, sometime in 1953, before volume one of his *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens* appeared. Over a series of five or six luncheons at the Library, hosted by Mr. Hertrich, he brought together the leading camellia nurserymen in the area. Attending these luncheons were Mark Anthony, Vern McCaskill, Les Marshall, Julius Nuccio and possibly Paul Shepp. Julius recalls that Mr. Hertrich asked all of these men for advice and help on his forthcoming book. They would discuss various camellia varieties, their growing habits, proper names and the like. Julius recalls that all of them were very flattered to be asked to help Mr. Hertrich and that he was the perfect

host at these luncheons and was genuinely grateful for the help they gave him.

Mr. Hertrich was Curator of the Botanical Gardens in 1927 when the Huntington estate was opened to the general public. He remained in that position until his retirement in 1948 when he was named Curator Emeri-

tus. He still came to his office almost every day, helping and counseling all of us on various problems about the buildings and grounds. On May 18, 1966, he died at the Glendale Sanitarium after suffering a stroke some twelve days before. Eighty-eight years of age, 61 years a resident of San Marino. We will not look on his like again.

WHEN VISIONS OF PALMS DANCE IN YOUR HEAD

Reprinted from **USDA Magazine**

About this time of year the thoughts of those who are not show lovers lightly turn to sun-warmed sand and swaying palm trees, preferably those which can be reached by a flight of an hour or two. There is only one area of the United States mainland that is truly tropical, and that is a narrow sliver of land south of Miami, Florida.

The USDA Subtropical Horticultural Research Station is located on Old Cutler Road on the fringe of suburban South Miami. It is easy to believe that *Arthur K. Burditt, Jr.*, etomologist and research leader, and other USDA employees working there have just about the best jobs in the world, especially during the winter months when much of the rest of the country is frozen solid.

This small tropical region of the United States is one of great beauty. It is marred only by the steady stream of cars that give Douglas Road and Old Cutler Road a carbon monoxide haze that does not belong to the tropics. The 200 acres of the Research Station have so far escaped the suburban sprawl, as have the Fairchild Tropical Garden and Matthewson Hammock, a Dade County Park. A few private estates have acres of tropical gardens fronting on Biscayne Bay. They are not, of course, open to the public.

One such paradise is the Kampong on Douglas Road, former home of David Fairchild, USDA's first designated plant explorer and founder of

the New Crops Research Branch. The 10-acre estate is now owned by Catherine Sweeney, an amateur botanist and a member of the Weyerhaeuser family. Less than five miles away (10 miles southwest of the center of Miami) is the Fairchild Tropical Garden, named in honor of David Fairchild. It is open to the public for a small charge. Here one can stroll, or ride a small tram, and see one of the finest collections of tropical flora in the world. (USDA's Subtropical Horticultural Research Station, a few miles farther south, is not open to the public, but bonafide employees of USDA are occasionally welcomed as guests.)

In its 83 acres, the Fairchild Tropical Garden has the largest collection of palms in the western hemisphere—more than 400 species. The Garden also has an orderly profusion of flowering trees, vines, ornamental shrubs; and collections of philodendrons, bromeliads, and orchids. Next to the palms, perhaps the most important collection is the cycads—ferny, palm-like plants which flourished when the world was young.

Not all of the palms in the Garden have been named. Several new and unnamed species have been added in recent years—gifts of the Archbold Expeditions of the Museum of Natural History in New York.

Members of the Palm Society are also helping to build the collection. Their goal is to collect 1,000 species.

Nobody knows how many species of

palms exist. In *Palmae*, Tomlinson says palms are "a large family of over 2,500 species." Miriam L. Bomhard, in a 1936 USDA publication, estimates "there are probably about 4,000; at least 1,250 kinds growing in the western hemisphere."

Palms are among the most used and useful plants in the world. In underdeveloped tropical areas, the livelihood of large populations still depend upon them. Some species are fountains of productivity, far more versatile in their uses than oaks or pines.

At least two palms are small enough to use as pot plants—the pygmy *Robelin phoenix* and the parlor palm, (*Chamaedorea elegans*). The *Robelin phoenix* eventually grows to a 12-foot tree, but it grows for a long time before it begins to form a trunk. The parlor palm grows rapidly to a height of about eight feet and is tolerant of dim light, so it is the kind most often seen in shops, restaurants, and theatre lobbies.

There are few places on earth more favored for USDA employees to work than the Subtropical Horticultural Research Station in far South Miami. There are still fewer where the history and romance of plant exploration is so deeply embedded.

SOUTH COAST CAMELLIA SHOW

By HARRY PUTNAM

The South Coast Camellia Society was formed last January at the South Coast Botanical Gardens. The Board of Directors decided to have the meetings at the Arboretum continue through the year, the third Tuesday of every month. In this way we are interesting the people of the South Coast area.

The programs of our meetings covered various subjects, from Camellias to Bromeliads to Indian Artifacts. The regular Camellia raffle is supplemented by donations of members of various plants other than Camellias, and this has proven to be very acceptable to the members.

The Society is presenting its First Annual Camellia and Floral Arrangement Show, January 28th and 29th, 1978 in the spacious new lecture hall of the Arboretum, which will give us plenty of room for our Camellias and Floral Arrangement. A full range of trophies will be given in all divisions. Mazie Jean George is Floral Arrangement chairman. H. S. Putnam is Camellia Show Chairman, and Phil Sims is Assistant.

THE SOUTH COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY

cordially invites you to attend

the

FIRST ANNUAL CAMELLIA SHOW

Saturday and Sunday, January 28 and 29, 1978

SOUTH COAST BOTANICAL GARDENS

26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes, California

HISTORY OF THE AWARDS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

By WILLARD F. GOERTZ

The board of directors of the Southern California Camellia Society inaugurated the "Hertrich Awards" in 1949 "to encourage the creation of new camellia varieties, either from seedlings or mutations," and appointed the following to act as the first Hertrich Awards Committee: E. C. Tourje, Ralph S. Peer, Clifton W. Johnson, Julius Nuccio and C. D. Cauthren. We checked the December 1949 issue of S.C.C.S. Bulletin and found this report: "On October 26, 1949 a colorful ceremony was held in the Huntington Gardens where S.C. C.S. president Harold C. Hill advised Mr. William Hertrich, who was the curator of the Gardens, of the establishment of the Hertrich Awards and the purpose thereof. Mr. Hertrich was then photographed standing beside his original seedling camellia named after his wife, Margarete Hertrich."

The Margarete Hertrich Award was established for "the best new seedling." Although the original rules did not specify "Japonica seedling," this was implied (in those days camellia hybridizing was still in its infancy) and is so stated in subsequent revisions. The William Hertrich Award was established "for the best newly developed camellia mutation or sport." Each was to be offered annually if qualifying candidates were found. The first cultivars to win the Margarete Hertrich Awards were, respectively, "Melody Lane and "Lady Kav." both in 1951.

The original rules were quite specific and somewhat involved, and were restricted to a number of conditions. For example, Rule I for the Margarete Hertrich Award stated: "As a condition for receiving the award, the cut bloom of the seedling must first win highest honors in competition with other seedlings at a

camellia show sponsored by the Southern California Camellia Society." The rules also stated that the candidate must have been registered with the S.C.C.S. Registration Committee before entering it in such a show. Also, the candidate must not have been entered in any show prior to three years before, and must have been originated not more than ten years before entering. The rules for the William Hertrich Award had similar restrictions, and also provided that the mutant must have held true by propagation for at least three years—which provision still stands.

The William S. Wylam Award was established in 1962, and was originally awarded to the outstanding miniature (2" and under) camellia and subsequently amended to include small (2" to 3") camellias. The first winner was "Pearl's Pet."

The Frank L. Stormont Award, established in 1963, is offered annually to the outstanding hybrid seedling of *reticulata* parentage. The first award was made to the beautiful hybrid "William Hertrich."

The Dr. John Taylor Award, established in 1972, is offered for the outstanding camellia hybrid with other than *reticulata* parentage. The first recipient was "Anticipation" which is a cross of japonica and *saluenensis*, originated in New Zealand.

In the early days of The Awards, members of the committee would visit the garden of the grower who entered a candidate, and score cards were used to tabulate the evaluation in the opinion of the committee member, according to the following typical point scale: Distinctiveness of bloom, 25; lasting quality, 20; consistency 10; form, 10; color, 10; substance and texture, 10; plant growth characteristics, 10; and size, 5. Other characteristics included in some score

sheets: floraferousness and bud set. Distinctiveness was reckoned on flower form, color, fragrance and blooming season (early or late).

Since the original rules were quite difficult to administer (several rules are impossible to follow today) the board of directors of the Society has appointed rules change committees on a number of occasions since 1950 and much simplification has evolved. The Awards Committee, consisting of approximately ten knowledgeable camellia hobbyists who generally visit most of the shows, camellia gardens and nurseries, meet in January of each year to go over all of the candidates from the previous years, add new candidates if warranted, and are then instructed to observe and keep notes during the blooming and show season. The final decision-making meeting takes place immediately following the final California show. No point scoring is done, but each committee member may propose candidates, and after sufficient (sometimes lengthy!) discussion, a vote is taken. No award may be made over the objection of two or more members.

The last general revision of the rules was made in 1972. In order to be considered, a candidate must have been available for at least three years.

On the other end, there is now no restriction as to how long a cultivar has been on the market or in circulation. This was done to allow the possible selection of a choice variety which has been overlooked and has over the years proved to be a superior performer. The evaluation by the committee is based entirely on how the bloom performs *in California*.

The winning of any one of these awards is a distinctly high honor for the originator. The committee is extremely selective. Since the inception of the above awards there have been six occasions when no Margarete Hertrich Award was made; there were sixteen years when no suitable winner was found for the William Hertrich Award; the Wylam Award missed six years, the Storment missed four and the Taylor Award has had only four winners in its six year existence.

A suitable engraved plaque, including the name of the winning cultivar and its originator is given in each instance as a token of the honor.

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
KICK-OFF DINNER**
Covell Hotel, Modesto
January 28, 1978
Cocktails 6:30 Dinner 7:30

THE SO. CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY
cordially invites you to attend
the
6th ANNUAL
HUNTINGTON GARDENS CAMELLIA SHOW
Saturday and Sunday, January 14 & 15, 1978
at the
Huntington Gardens, San Marino, California

CAMELLIA OF THE YEAR

By ED LEWIS

Ed. Note: This item was reprinted from the September 1977 issue of the Oregon Camellia Society Bulletin.

The Oregon Camellia Society was organized in 1942 in Portland. Their first Camellia Flower Show was held the following year and featured "Kumasaka" as the "Camellia of the Year." This custom has been followed each year at their camellia shows. The camellia so honored is voted by the members of the Society as an outstanding variety for growing outdoors in the Pacific Northwest. The following camellias are the most recent selections:

- 1961 Finlandia, white, medium.
- 1962 Daikagura, bright rose pink spotted white, medium.
- 1963 Guilio Nuccio, coral rose pink.
- 1964 R. L. Wheeler, rose pink, very large.
- 1965 Brigadoon, rose pink, medium, large.
- 1966 Betty Sheffield Supreme, white with deep pink border, medium.
- 1967 Drama Girl, deep salmon rose pink, very large.
- 1968 Mrs. D. W. Davis, blush pink, very large.
- 1969 Tomorrow, strawberry red, large.
- 1970 Kramer's Supreme, turkey red, large.
- 1971 Elegans Supreme, rose pink, large.
- 1972 Hawaii, pale pink, large.
- 1973 Tiffany, light orchid pink.
- 1974 Ballet Dancer, cream shading to coral pink, medium.
- 1975 Helen Bower, rose red, large.
- 1976 Tomorrow Park Hill, light soft pink, large.
- 1977 Grand Slam, brilliant dark red, large.
- 1978 Elsie Jury, clear medium pink.

My thoughts on continuing this custom of honoring a camellia each year is one; the custom is unique

with O.C.S., two; the list is a helpful guide to gardeners when acquiring a new camellia for their landscape, three; the "Camellia of the Year" custom has received national attention in the A.C.S. Journal. It is stated also in Kramer's catalog, that O. C. S. honored their Kramer's Supreme in 1970 as "Camellia of the Year."

As a guide in making selections for future shows, we should consider the following: Not too old and not too new, for availability from camellia nurseries; cold hardiness for good habit; finally, an exceptional flower with good form, heavy petal texture and unusual coloration.

THE HUNTINGTON SHOW

Mark your calendars for the dates of Saturday and Sunday, January 14 and 15, 1978. These are the dates for the 6th Annual Huntington Show sponsored by the Southern California Camellia Society in cooperation with the Huntington Library and Botanical Gardens. The Show will be staged under the covered foyer of the Art Gallery at the Huntington Gardens, San Marino, California. As has been the custom in the previous Huntington Shows, both gibbed and un-gibbed blooms will be in open competition in the various divisions. Grady Perigan, this year's show chairman, has been busy lining up his committees for the various tasks of putting on the Show. In addition to the display of blooms there will be a number of educational exhibits and demonstrations for visitors. The Huntington Show annually attracts a host of visitors. Last year's show had over 11,000 people in attendance. And why not? Where else can one see flower arrangements; landscaping, planting, grafting, fertilizing, and gibbing demonstrations; waxing camellia blooms; 500 to 600 elite and prestigious camellia blooms on display; and the Art Collection of the Huntington Gallery

CAMELLIAPHILE . . . TO DIRT GARDENER . . . TO?

By MR. AND MRS. HOWARD E. BURNETTE
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Three years ago, after having spent 28 glorious years in California, we accepted a corporate transfer to Indiana and after one year decided to take early retirement. This was short-lived and presently we are working part time as manufacturer's reps and have found the experience to be rewarding (no pun intended).

During our first year in Indiana we were greeted with wondrously mild seasonal changes and, quite frankly, we had both forgotten how changeable the weather could be. We were both born and raised in the neighboring state of Ohio but neither of us were prepared for the past two winters; however, you can say that our memories have been refreshed! Snow, blizzards and long cold spells brought impassable roads. Winters with long cold spells seem to be followed by dry, hot summers and this year has been historically correct. Strangely enough the bugs and insects survive it all!

Once you have become acclimated how do you go about relieving the itching of green thumbs in such a climate after having spent so many years in the San Francisco Bay Area? Very cautiously!

Fort Wayne, Indiana is a city with a population of 180,000 with a shop-

ping potential of 300,000. It is located in the eastern part of the corn belt and the land is used principally for cash grain crops: corn, soy beans, wheat and oats. Hog farms are also prevalent. As the small farm becomes extinct and land values become inflated, machinery becomes more sophisticated and we have farmers who are 'paper millionaires.' Indiana is one of eleven states where the farm land sells for more than \$1000 per acre. Land values have gone wild the past year, escalating 32 per cent. Farm buildings have raised thirty per cent in value. Large acreages are needed to support this big business of scientific farming and land management. An investment of \$50,000 is possible in tractors with all their 'creature comforts' . . . such as turbo-charged engines and hydrostatic drives; enclosed, air conditioned cabs; stereo tape decks and AM-FM radios. Many farmers wives drove power steered tractors before their family car had this option. At planting time they are equipped with lights to play games with the weather man. With a growing season of approximately 120 days and no means of irrigation, they play the elements.

Our gardening is somewhat less pretentious, confined to our half acre

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lot with a brick veneered California ranch type home. We have had to learn to operate a water softener and a septic tank. Followers of writer Erma Bombeck would understand the title of her current book, "The Grass is Always Greener Over the Septic Tank."

Our family orchard is being enlarged to 11 trees of the semi-dwarf type — 4 varieties of apples, 3 of plums, 2 pears and one each of apricots and peaches. Learning to care for these trees and our 3 varieties of grapes is interesting . . . the different types of grafts used, soil management and fertilization is readily handled by the experience gained from the Camellia hobby years in California. You learn to live with beneficial insects and you take inclement weather in your stride. If you don't like Indiana weather, wait a couple of hours and it will change! Weather may make you feel helpless, but at the same time it teaches humility.

A visit to the 1977 Fort Wayne Rose Show was a disappointment after the many years of enjoying the California Camellia Show scene. We do not mean to belittle the rose nor Fort Wayne, we are merely relating our personal feelings. How do camellia hobbists become rose fanciers? From our standpoint, the answer to this query will have to wait at least a year . . . we have ordered 15 hybrid tea roses and will begin to convert our magnificent corn patch into a rose garden. When we previously grew roses I'm sure that we were neglectful in our cultural practices. Now that the systemics have arrived on the scene, perhaps we won't be so lax in our pursuit of a substitute hobby.

Gardening has been a pleasure in spite of the weather. Our beautiful little Moorpark apricot tree had set a beautiful crop of fruit which was lost to the last frost of the year because it was not covered. The Elberta peaches are beginning to size up and

will soon show color. That over-fertilized vegetable garden hardly wants to quit growing long enough to provide a harvest. We are able to hold the tomato plants to 6 ft. high, but in spite of a bumper crop, the flea beetles are harvesting about as much fruit as we are. The sweet corn reached 9 ft. high and has been delicious; however, most of the late corn (Silver Queen White) has been damaged by 30 days of dry 95 degree weather and a beetle which severs the silks, giving barren ears. Our garden has been able to supply 3 or 4 of our neighbors with vegetables as well as ourselves. Squash will cross pollinate with melons, destroying the flavor of the melons. Zucchini, cucumbers, peas, beans, lettuce, onions, carrots, beets and spinach round out the harvest.

We raise sunflowers to watch the blue jays and cardinals strip the seed heads in their quest for a meal. Spray cans of Gib-brel (50ppm) are available back here, so we applied some to several sunflowers. Did you ever see a sunflower try to set a dozen flowers on one stalk? One enormous head is mis-shapen in such a way that the birds can't strip the seeds. This one we will watch.

Where do we go from here? Well, Bettye Jo has become a National Council Accredited Amateur Judge and is being kept busy judging amateur flower shows and horticultural displays. We still haven't explored that vast camellia growing area in the deep south. Howard hasn't joined a men's garden club or the American Rose Society as yet, but these are possibilities. In the meanwhile we will have to leave the phytophthora problems to you camellia growers and those cash grain farmers who raise soy beans . . . until we get back!

In closing, there is nothing we have found which compares favorably to the camellia growing hobby and the many fine people you meet.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA AND ITS ALLIES AT THE HUNTINGTON

By RUDY MOORE

Early in the fall, several small evergreen trees in the north vista area burst into bloom. Beautiful white peony-shaped flowers literally cover the trees and when the petals shatter and fall the ground appears to be covered with a fall of snow. These are a variety of the earliest blooming of the camellias—the *Camellia sasanqua*. They are aptly named ‘Mine-no-yuki’ meaning “snow-on-peak.” Planted in the early 1900s, they now stand from fifteen to twenty five feet tall with trunks eight to twelve inches in diameter.

The sasanqua camellias are native to southern Japan and the Liu Kiu Islands. Their beautiful evergreen foliage is dark and glossy, and the small flowers are usually red, white or pink; some are white with various shades of pink and red edging each petal. This is the earliest blooming of all the camellia species, starting in October and lasting through February; December and January are the best months to see them flowering at the Huntington.

The sasanquas have several close relations, notably *C. hiemalis* and *C. vernalis*. The foliage and flowers of all three species are so alike that varieties of *C. hiemalis* and *C. vernalis* are often sold in our local nurseries as *C. sasanqua*. Their wide range of growth habits make them a landscaper’s delight. In Japan they are used extensively throughout the cities as street plantings, espaliered against walls, as hedges around buildings and walkways and even as ground covers on parkways. On some of the islands of Japan the seeds are used to make hair oil and high quality face cream. However, here in the United States camellia hobbyists and some nurserymen use the seed for growing root stock for use in grafting newer varieties of *C. japonica* and *C. reticu-*

lata. One of the reasons the sasanqua root stock is preferred is that its vigorous root system tends to resist rot.

Most varieties of *C. sasanqua* seem to be very hardy and do well in Southern California. Some of the earlier blooming varieties are satisfactory in colder parts of the United States because the flowers open before the cold winter comes. *C. sasanqua* and its allies all require the same cultural conditions. If they are to grow in full sun, they should be planted in the fall of the year after it is cool, or in early winter, so as to be established before hot weather comes. The young tender growth should be protected with some type of shading from the hot days of late spring and early summer the planting hole should be about two to three feet across and two feet deep. The planting mix should include equal parts of peat moss and redwood bark or humus with equal parts of the soil removed from the hole. Make sure the crown is slightly above ground.

Many of the Huntington plantings of the sasanqua-type camellias are in the north vista gardens along the road just west of the Library building and leading to the Mausoleum. On the left side of the road is a small group of a dozen plants that provide massive displays of color. There is *C. sasanqua* ‘Hugh Evans,’ with a beautiful medium-pink single flower, and two of the *C. hiemalis* species; ‘Bill Wylam,’ with a deep rose, large semi-double flower with fluted petals, and *C. hiemalis* ‘Showa-no-sakae’ featuring soft pink, double to semi-double flowers occasionally marbled in white. All of the colors in this group are different shades of pink that blend well together. A clash of colors is one thing you don’t have to worry about when using *C. sasanqua*

in your landscape—all of the colors seem to go together.

One of the most widely used varieties of all is *C. hiemalis*, 'Showa Supreme' because of its ability to grow just about any way it is trained, whether in hanging baskets, espaliered, or cascading over rocks or out of planter boxes. We have it growing as a circular hedge around a bird-bath along the Mausoleum road. It has a large peony-type flower and the color is a pleasant soft pink. There are several other types of sasanquas interspersed among the plantings in the North Vista; these include some of the latest additions, such as 'Bonanza.' One of the most popular, it has a large, deep-red semi-peony flower and the leaves are lightly larger than most. 'Bonanza' and others can be found at the southwest path of the North Vista just before it enters the Shakespeare Garden.

Our largest collection is along the eastern bank of the Japanese Garden road as it approaches Deodar Lane. This area contains about 300 specimens of some 125 varieties, which makes the Huntington collection perhaps the largest one open to the public in the United States.

ODDS AND ENDS

By JIM McCLUNG

The greatest of congratulations are in order for both the Pomona Valley Camellia Society and The Southern California Camellia Council. They each took first place in the L. A. County Fair with their shade garden entries. A very large "Thank you" is due to the members of the different societies that spent their weekends at the SCCC exhibit and introduced passersby to the member societies. The outcome should be a goodly increase in membership throughout the area.

* * *

Dr. Clifford Parks' late summer visit to Southern California gave all of us who dabble in hybridizing some

moments to remember. An evening that lasted into the wee small hours gave this writer almost more important information than one mind can absorb. It also brought the promise of some of Dr. Parks' cold hardy varieties for planting in our test plot in western Oklahoma.

* * *

Did you know that Oklahoma has a number of avid camellia fanciers? They winter their plants in green houses and then bring them out about April first to bloom. Some sixteen hobbieists in Tulsa staged their first show with 125 blooms in competition. Good start. The good Oklahoma people are also in the process of forming a statewide Camellia Society. We wish them the best of luck and hope that they affiliate with SCCC. If the cold hardy plants are successful in all but the hardest winters their range should expand and cover much of that beautiful state.

* * *

Did you know that many of the species in your garden are either cultivars of other species or hybrids? *C. myagii* is a variety of *C. sasanqua*. The garden sasanqua, according to taxonomical studies, is a natural hybrid between the wild sasanqua and *C. japonica*. *Hiemalis* is the garden sasanqua crossed back to the wild sasanqua while *Vernalis* is the garden sasanqua crossed back to japonica. *C. rosaeflora*, according to Sealy's definitive work, was a chance seedling found under a large specimen of *C. sinensis* in a conservatory of London's Kew Gardens. It appears to have some japonica characteristics. *Heterophylla* was found in a cultivated temple garden and is most surely a natural hybrid. The same holds true of *C. maliflora*. An article in the November, 1963, issue of *The Review* shows that *saluenensis*, *pitardii*, and *reticulata* are all hybrids that are combined fractionally with the japonicas introduced into that area centuries ago. They all combine quite

readily. Most likely many varieties that are listed as separate species are really cultivars of *C. sinensis*. Since tea is grown commercially from India to the islands off the coast of China there has been ample opportunity to develop better and different varieties of the same plant.

* * *

Did you know that "Wabisuke" describes a kind of flower and not a variety? In Japan camellias with small bell-shaped or cup-shaped flowers are called "wabisuke." It would seem that the name should be dropped as being indicative of a species.

* * *

Isn't it great having *The Review* arrive every two months the year around?

* * *

The Southern California Camellia Council has designated the date of Saturday, February 4, 1978 for a conference on Camellia Show Judging and Show Management. The conference will be held at the Lecture Hall of the Los Angeles County Arboretum, Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia, California. There will be talks on Judging; a review of Judging rules; and slides illustrating prize winning camellia blooms. There will also be a review of show rules and show management and a symposium discussion of various facets of how to stage a successful show.

All novice judges and show clerks who would like to become candidates for future judging assignments are urged to attend.

CAMELLIA CLIPPINGS

By HELEN FOSS

It seems that it was early one Saturday morning and several cars of camellia buffs were on their way to San Diego, to attend the show and start the camellia trail season. It was the habit to all go at the same time and stop about half way and have breakfast and exchange lies about how they had nothing really to put

into the show that had a chance of winning. Well everyone arrived at the appointed place. The day was nice, the breakfast was good and the lies were better. From what was said, in all prudence it would be the best to turn around and go home rather than be embarrassed by the dogs that each had in the back of their cars. Out on the freeway went the caravan, Bill Goertz in the lead in the middle lane. From the rear came a motorcycle cop and pulled Bill over. Since we were all friends we pulled over too, all four cars. We were going to help our friend in need. Bill asked what he had done that was against the law, as he had come onto the freeway only one mile back. The cop told him he was holding up traffic and there were four cars behind him that couldn't pass. Bill protested that those behind him were friends in a caravan, and it was only because of these true trusted friends that Bill got off free.

And, would you believe that trophies were won at San Diego Show by those awful "dogs" that were hauled down there, all against better judgment.

Did you ever hear about the time the "little woman" was dutifully following hubby around the hall carrying the large camellia boxes, while he placed each precious bloom? Well, time was running out for placing the flowers and there were a few left to do! He told wify to take the last three flowers in one box and he would finish the other box and they would just make the deadline for placement of blooms.

She was quite successful with two of the blooms but the third one posed a problem. The name tag had been lost and she didn't have time to find out what flower it was. So, after giving it a moment of thought, she found a nice open space and decided to name the bloom and be finished. Hubby would never know the difference. She chose a flowery name, something

like 'Pinky Petal,' made a name tag and laid down the flower. Judging began and most of the teams finished in good time. However, something was holding up one of the teams. Finally, other teams were called in to assist. It seems that the judges were puzzled about one of the blooms. No one had ever heard of this camellia! It was a lovely flower but how could you send it up to the head table under an assumed name? One of the judges thought he recognized the flower and after peeking under the card he was assured of his suspicion! Yep! It was one of his prize blooms! And just think, he might have won an award!

* * *

Good friends are always helpful and supportive of one another. Well, an agreement was made before a show, between two friends, A & B that they would help each other place their blooms. One of the friends, A had been in the hobby long enough so that he needed all new boxes to

transport his flowers. So he had just acquired nice large ones with some new type white filler in the bottoms to lay the blooms on. The idea was to wet the filler and the flowers would stay fresher. At the show it was agreed that the two friends would start with the large new boxes and lay those flowers out first. Friend B picked up one of the new boxes and started toward the display tables with friend A tagging along to lay out the blooms. Friend B thought the box was unusually heavy and after a few steps it became apparent that all was not as it should be. He began to get wet pants all down the front of his slacks. It seemed that the new fangled filler was waterproof and instead of absorbing the moisture that was put into the box, the water all went to the bottom and the filler floated on top! The corner of the box had soaked through and so had the pants of friend B. Did you ever try to enter your blooms for an hour with wet pants?

HYBRIDIZING PROGRESS—CHIT CHAT

By MEYER PIET

The 1977 camellia season was certainly an interesting one. Even though we may not have much physical results to show for our effort, there is no question in my mind that we have made tremendous strides forward. Most of the season was devoted to trying different combinations and crosses, most resulted in little or no success but I believe we have gained enough basic information to reestablish our goals and method of obtaining results and I am certain this coming season (1978) will really bear results.

Our good friend Lee Gaeta has decided to help Mel and I really try for the flower and color break through. We are providing each other plants, pollen, etc., in order to speed up our work. Lee has made many controlled crosses, similar to our program and

it now will help immeasurably to obtain pollen from a special F3 or F4 plant and use it into another special F3 or F4 plant. We now have many, many more excellent crosses to choose from.

I don't know how many of you have had the opportunity to read "A Revision of the Genus Camellia" by J. R. Sealy (it's out of print). It's an amazing book published in 1958 by the Royal Horticultural Society (British). It classifies and describes many of the camellia genera and has excellent pictures of leaf, flower and seed structure. I don't know if Mr. Sealy is still alive, if he is it would be interesting to know how he was able to gather together this vast amount of material. When Mel, Lee and I examined the leaf structure on our various crosses and noted the in-

credible difference in leaf structure and shape, we wonder what Sealy would say if he saw our retic-saluensis hybrids or our saluensis-large japonica, or our japonica-higo leaves that appear to be very round. The retic x 'Elsie Jury' crosses have muted leaves, very irregular, and entirely different than the retic x 'Angel Wing' crosses which are entirely different than either retic or saluensis leaf structure. I believe if Sealy did visit our greenhouse he would conclude that we now have 20 or so entirely new camellia species growing.

An example of this would be the results of our G3 'Mouchang'-'Bonanza' cross. Last year it won two best of retic seedling awards. The flowers were six to seven inches in diameter, color of 'Mouchang' with at least one additional row of rabbit ear petals. The previous year I was so excited about the flower that I took the pollen and really pollinated its retic parents plus others; 'Mouchang,' 'Crimson Robe,' 'Cornelian.' Last year when it bloomed I thought it was a bit foolish to assume that the sasanqua 'Bonanza' was really the pollen parent, the mother plant was pollinated outdoors at Mel's place, and even though I examined the pistil with a seven power glass before placing pollen on it, I realized it was still pollinated in the outdoors (vs inside a protected greenhouse). I saw *no* sign of the sasanqua 'Bonanza' influence. This last season I grafted 15 of the new seedlings, 'Crimson Robe'-G3 'Mouchang' 'Bonanza,' 'Mouchangchang'-G3 'Mouchang' 'Bonanza' and 'Cornelian'-G3 'Mouchang' 'Bonanza.' These are true F3 or F4 (third or fourth generation plants). Basically retic hybrid with one part sasanqua ('Bonanza'), well the 15 grafted plants are approximately 15 to 20 inches high and what a combination of leaves, very thick, dark green and heavy texture, some incurving, fishtails, etc. Low and be-

hold on one cross, leaves exactly like those on the pollen parent sasanqua 'Bonanza.'

There are three basic 'Mouchang'-'Bonanza' crosses (G1, G2, G3) all picked seed pods (1973) with one seed to a pod, another reason for originally suspecting the retic-sasanqua cross had been made. Since we have seen the new leaf structures we have gone back to the original seedlings (they are growing in four inch pots) and set aside the remaining 15 or so seedlings for grafting. Looking ahead to when these bloom, they should be crossed with each other and certainly back into the three (G1, G2, G3) mother plants. Lee and I had a big discussion on this while Mel was busy potting up sasanqua understock. We decided another natural direction for crossing, since we know there is one part sasanqua in the cross, it would be wise to use this pollen into our various 'Flowergirl' crosses, and use the pollen from the 'Flowergirl' crosses into the 'Mouchang'-'Bonanza' mother plants.

Now we are really getting somewhere, this is what hybridizing is all about and this is a typical example of why it is so important to know and properly label your crosses. Work done properly in 1973 or five years ago is going to "pay off" for us now. Of course when de so set these new seeds it will still take an additional three years (or four) to see the new flowers (F5 or F6).

The 'Flowergirl' plants (9) were a disappointment to me this year. I had about eight or nine seed set but one by one they dropped off. Only one remained, a cross of 'Flowergirl'-'Goertz 3' x 'Crimson King'-'Crimson Robe' (Lee's plant). The obvious lesson (here again by knowing both parents) is to cross with a retic x sasanqua hybrid. Obviously our 'Mouchang' x 'Bonanza' crosses will be great and our 'Crimson Robe' x 'Flowergirl' crosses should be used as pollen parent. Oh, yes the one seed pod

had three seeds that are now germinating. I have moved *all* these crosses *outdoors* and plan to leave them outside even after pollinating them. Perhaps because of the sasanqua blood line, inside the greenhouse is simply too moist and shady (50 per cent) for this hybrid plant cross.

In our last article I mentioned irradiating scions vs irradiating seeds in order to obtain some mutants. Well when I started the program with Bill Donnan I really didn't know what we were getting into. After all, other people have been bombarding seeds with X-ray, Gamma rays, etc., for a long time, seeming with little or no worthwhile results. Of the 100 seeds we started with, 10 survived and are growing. All 10 plants are about eight to ten inches high and look like normal japonica seedlings.

The grafted scions are another thing. I have no way to explain them other than to say anyone (including author "Sealy") would be absolutely amazed at the new leaf growth. Since these were the last group of grafts I made in the 1977 season (April or May which is too late) the understock was mostly left over japonica, instead of Mel's good sasanqua, so the new growth was slow. We do have about 15 or 20 different plants growing which is a good start.

This coming season we will irradiate more scions of various crosses and also bombard some scions of the original irradiated plants, a second time, to see if there is any additional benefits to be gained. We could wait two or three years to see results but at that time it would still require several seasons to obtain new crosses. So we have decided to take a chance and push the irradiated program fully expecting a big pay-off in several years. The new growth in these plants are not only unusual baby leaves but after the grafts pushed up about six or eight inches the growth stopped and there was a terminal instead of the customary grow eye, it actually look-

ed as though the new plant had no way to start its new growth. The second grow cycle does start from the terminal, but off to the side, the plant looks very unusual because the growth seems to jog sideways. But they do grow and the additional leaves do look unusual. Of all of the work we have done this particular group of plants are by far the least known, it is almost impossible to determine what results are possible.

Our quest for yellow color has started, Lee has several 'Gwenneth Morey' crosses, several 'Gwenneth Morey' x 'Leonora Novick' seeds, etc. I have three seeds of 'KiKarata' (yellow higo) pollen crossed into a rather large (five to six inch) japonica seedling that continually blooms white and then pink flowers. These seeds are very unusual in that they were picked when the pod ripened and split, in June, this is at least three months early and is the first time I have ever picked mature seeds this early.

The new season (1978) is starting—Lee, Mel and I have a lot of work to do. Mel is potting up his 500 to 1000 hybrid crosses and potting up and growing 5000 or so sasanqua understock, Lee will be doing the same basic hybridizing that Mel and I are doing in order to obtain *more* crosses, we will also cross various crosses that seem to offer some new and different offsprings. We plan to use the yellows, granthamiana, and those big new retic crosses. Among the three of us we do have some interesting seed set for the past season (1977):

1. For Yellow:

7602 x 'K Karako' (yellow higo) picked 6-17-77.

'Navajo' x HYB Y? picked 6-22-77
Lee's white seed x 'Gwenneth Morey' x 'Gwenneth Morey'?

White seed x 'Gwenneth Morey' x Lee's yellow.

'Leonora Novick' x Lee's yellow.

2. For Fragrance:

'Fragrant Fill' x 'Sensation.'

'Fragrant Frill' x 'Crimson Robe'.
'Kramer's Supreme.'

'Kramer's Supreme' x 'Fragrant
Frill' x 'Kramer's Supreme.'

3. Sasanqua hybrid:

'Flower Girl' x 'Leonora Novick.'

'Crimson King' x 'Crimson Robe'
x G2 'Maitland' x 7017.

4. Miscellaneous:

Caudata x Granthamiana No. 3
(big flower).

'Francie L'-OP (open pollination).

'Jonathan'-OP (open pollination).

'Kiwi Triumph'-OP (open pollena-
tion).

G7 'Mouchang' 7017 x lost label 1.

5. Miniatures:

Lee has some interesting seeds:

'A. L. Woodroof' x Lee's 'Baby
Drama Girl.'

'Freedom Bell' x 'Purple Gown.'

The best seed seems to be one of
Lee's crosses, 'Howard Asper' x 'Koh-
inor.' Mel and I have tried to seed
on 'Howard Asper' for two or three
seasons without success, so far as I
know Lee is the first one to get ma-
ture seeds of a known cross on 'How-
ard Asper.'

About four or five years ago I
had a rather far out idea in crossing
for yellow. I tried for two seasons
without any success. This last season
(1977) I decided to try again but in
an entirely different way. I believe I
am getting results in these unusual
crosses but I will not officially report
on these seeds until I verify the work
this season and perhaps only when I
have seen the flowers, if any.

Well, Mel, Lee and I have a lot of
work to do, but we will really enjoy
doing it because we know we are
going to see some great flowers bloom
for the first time this season, make
crosses of our own excellent retic hy-
brids, 'Flower Girl' plants and try to
get more seed set on those varieties
that have some yellow. We will en-
joy the work, I am certain I'll be able
to report a busy but successful year,
when I write our second article for
later in the year.

HELP WANTED

We, of the Southern California
Camellia Council want to establish
as complete a Miniature Camellia
Garden in the Descanso Gardens, in
Southern California, and are in need
of scions for the following Miniature
Camellias.

Autumn Surprise	Brozzoni Nova
Dimples	Dolly Dyer
Dr. Bob	Four Bits
Joni Sans	Leonora Taylor
Mens' Mini	Mini Pep
Minor League	Mrs. Rosa Murray
Secchuka	Minute
Billy Gates	Homer Fritche
Lilemac	Miss Lucy
Pink Perfume	Lisa Fashion
Crowning Glory	Jack Sprott
	Pauline Nielson

If you have, or know of anyone
that has a blooming plant for any of
the above varieties will you please
write me:

Ernest E. Pieri
601 East Elm Avenue
San Gabriel, California 91775

as soon as possible so that I can con-
tact the person having the plant, ask-
ing for scions to be grafted on under-
stock, to add to our Miniature Cam-
ellia Collection.

"HOW CUM"

Deer Bill:

Red you edi-tor-ial in the last Re-
view and felt that u hit the nail on
the head. If our sossietees are goin
to grow, there must be a change in
the at-ti-tude among the sossietiee
members. HOW CUM that when a
new person visits a meetin ther dusnt
seem to be anybody around to greet
them or to introduse them to some of
the other members. Oh yeah, some-
body gets up and introduses the new
person, but when the coffee break
comes around the members are too
busy gettin togethur, in their own lit-
tle group, and forget about the visi-

tur. Only if he has frens will he meet other pepul.

I remember two instanses where sossietee members showed ther true colors. At one societee meetin, after the introducshun to the membership, but during thec offee break, every one got in line, so it seemed to me, an made the new person feel like a VIP. Sur had a lot to do with makin up his mind about joinin that sossietee and wanting to get back to the meetin to hear more about camel-ias an talk to the other frens he had made.

The other instans was at a sossietee meetin where I was a member. After a coupla meetins, I saw this fella sittin over by one corner in the room, jus lookin on. At break time nobudy came over to visit or talk to him. He jus wanders around the room looking at the blooms on the tables. So, I went up to him an gave him my name an ast for his. Got talkin and he got reel chummy. I ast him about his

camel-ias and if he had talked with other pepul in the sossietee. He said no, that I was the first one to talk to him, and he wondered if he smelled bad.

I told him that this is what happens in some sossietees, and that unless the new person came with a fren, who was a member of the sossietee who would introdus him to other people, the person would have to make himself nown around before the other members would take him into ther group.

I dont think the pepul really mean to se the new person aside, but they do becum real interested in ther own frens and forget about the sossietee an its membership. It seems to be that it is a matter of thinkin what the sossietee culd do for me, rather than what can I do to further the sossietee.

Your buddy,

A. Nane Mous

THE QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE

By SANDY SNIDER and PATRICIA WARREN

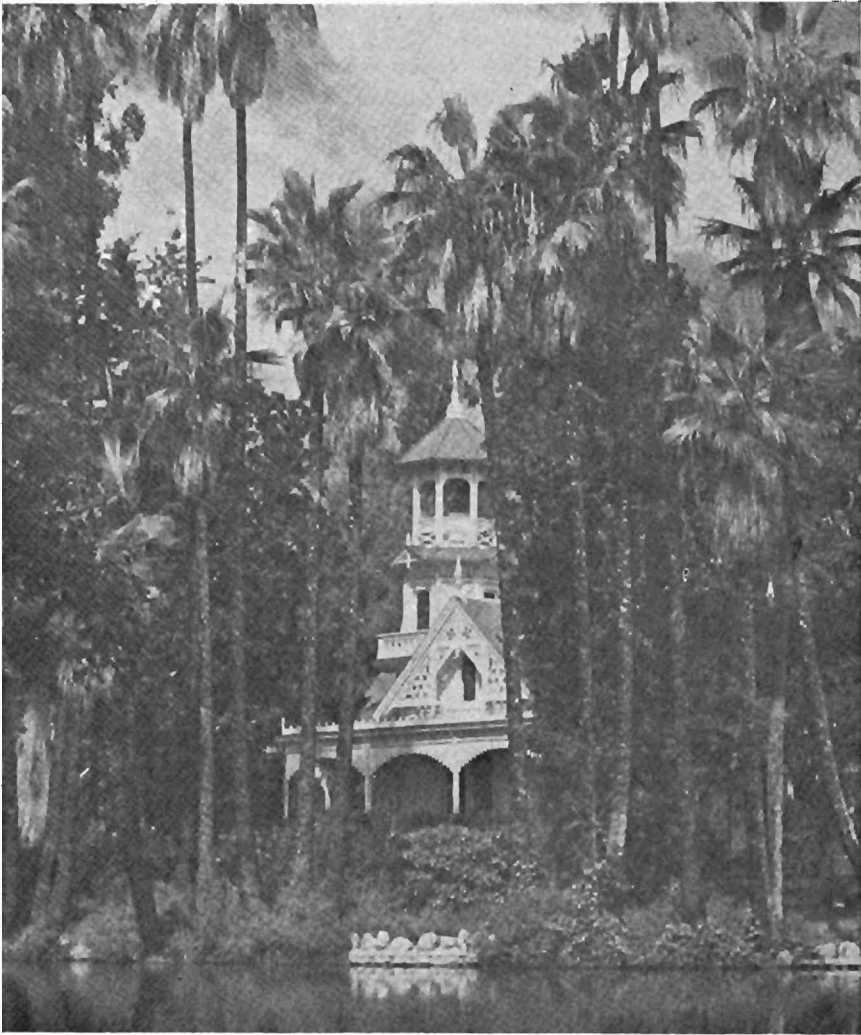
Ed. Note: Reprinted from the September 1974 issue of Lasca Leaves.

Many Arboretum visitors are impressed by the architecture of the Queen Anne Cottage and by the fact that the Arboretum, basically a botanical garden, should have historical buildings on the grounds.

The Los Angeles State and County Arboretum is located on what once was a portion of the Rancho Santa Anita, an old Mexican land grant. In 1875, Elias Jackson Baldwin purchased the 8,000-acre ranch from Harris Newmark and built the cottage beside the spring-filled lake. He hired architect A. A. Bennett, who was noted for completing the State capitol in Sacramento as well as being the father of Baldwin's last wife, to design and supervise the construction of the Queen Anne Cottage. Bennett spared no expense in the building or furnishing of the Cottage which was

completed in 1881 at a cost of some \$45,000. "Queen Anne" was a style of architecture in the United States which combined shingles, half-timbering and towers. It was popular in California in the nineteenth century. The appellation, "Queen Anne" refers to this style of architecture, not to the English sovereign Queen Anne (1702-1714) or to a type of furniture called Queen Anne.

"Lucky" Baldwin built the cottage as a retreat from the busy life in San Francisco and for his third wife, Jennie Dexter, and their daughter Anita. Jennie died, however, before the completion of the cottage. The Queen Anne Cottage was then used as a guest house for Baldwin's out-of-town visitors while Baldwin himself preferred the adobe, a modern eight-room house at that time, when he came down from San Francisco. All of the cooking was done in the adobe and brought over to the cottage. You



The Queen Anne Cottage

will look in vain for a kitchen in the Queen Anne.

When Baldwin died in 1909, his daughter Anita had all detachable integral parts of the Cottage crated and stored in the Coach Barn. In 1948, when the Arboretum was established, the historical buildings, having been neglected for years, were in need of restoration. The beautiful stained glass from England, the white marble fireplaces, the black walnut

doors, the tiling for the front hall, and the marble of the outside walkway were replaced to reflect the original charm of the Cottage. A German carpenter who had worked on the Queen Anne when it was first built recalled details of trim, interior colors, and the furnishings with amazing accuracy. Indeed, he had been on hand for the arrival in 1881 of the flowered carpeting, crystal chandeliers, and the long gilt mirrors from

San Francisco. Many of the original Baldwin furnishings had disappeared over the years, but with the aid of generous donations these articles were replaced with similar furnishings of the period. Actual restoration of the Queen Anne Cottage began in February, 1952, under the direction of Maurice Block, former curator of the Huntington Art Gallery, and Susanna Bryant Dakin, chairman of the Historical Committee of the California Arboretum Foundation. The work was completed in June of 1953 at a cost of \$75,000 in donated funds—nearly \$30,000 more than Baldwin originally spent in constructing the cottage. Today as visitors walk around the porch of the Cottage, they can enjoy viewing the fully furnished house.

In the bedroom at the southwest corner of the Cottage is a surprising feature—wall-to-wall carpeting, in use even then. On the early looms all carpets were woven in strips twenty-seven inches wide (this being the length of the old Flemish measuring unit known as an “ell”) and then sewn together. Broadloomed carpet is a modern invention. The three-piece bedroom set is of the popular Renaissance Revival style. The standard double bed is six feet long—the massive wood frame makes it look smaller than it actually is. The leather trunk at the foot of the bed was made in California; it is on rollers for easier handling. There is an original marble fireplace in each of the rooms of the Cottage; these

were the only sources of heat. They were coal burning, for Baldwin refused to cut trees for firewood.

Circling the building to the left, the next room on view is the bathroom. The merits of indoor plumbing were still a matter of controversy in 1881—many people believed it unsanitary. Water was pumped through the pipes into the house where it functioned on the principle of gravity, and the waste waters were then piped out of the house to a cesspool. The tin bathtub was lined with zinc to help prevent rust. The crystal chandelier adds a touch of elegance to the modest decor.

Again moving to the left, the study affords a good view of an interesting landscape painted in oils by H. H. Cross in 1889, showing a bearded E. J. Baldwin, his daughter Anita (who was named for the Rancho Santa Anita), and their mastiffs. The picture also shows the Queen Anne Cottage standing across the lagoon, looking as spruce as it does today, while the two roofs in the background are the Coach Barn and the General Store (no longer standing). This painting hung in Baldwin's San Francisco hotel and was one of the items rescued when the hotel burned in 1898. The artist, a personal friend of Baldwin's, restored the painting after the fire. In the large secretary below the painting are several books printed in the 1800's. Included are Clement Moore's *The Night Before Christmas* (1893),

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an 1869 Webster's dictionary, and the twenty-nine volume *Encyclopedia Britannica* of 1879. The two stained glass windows are of Keats (north window) and Shakespeare (east window).

Overlooking the lagoon is the music room. The unusual chandelier is made of elkhorn and Favrilite glass. The Erard harp (circa 1810) is made of lovely birds-eye maple with a golf leaf embellishment. The square rosewood grand piano was made by Decker and Son (1856-1862) and on it is the music of the period. Near the door and over the melodeon (a miniature organ) is a 1912 portrait of "Lucky" Baldwin himself (done from a photograph).

The elegant parlor is dominated by the red brocade set of furniture. Complementing the upholstery is the lavender lustre tea set of Staffordshire china. The walnut steoptican provided unlimited visual entertainment; steoptican pictures were the predecessor of the modern slide projector. Highlighting the parlor (on the wall over the settee) is a striking oil painting of Jennie Dexter, "Lucky's" third wife. Jennie was sixteen at the time. The portrait next to the fireplace is also Jennie—she was only twenty-two at the time, but she had aged considerably due to what was probably tuberculosis. She died at the age of twenty-three. As you finish your circle of the Cottage, notice the stained glass in the entrance door—the welcoming lady is again Jennie Dexter Baldwin.

The formal garden, beautifully restored by members of the Pasadena Garden Club, the deep artesian well

which doubles as a decorative fountain, and the giant clam shell brought back by "Lucky" from the Great Barrier Reef, complete the fairy-tale setting of the Queen Anne Cottage.

Patricia Warren is the curator of the historical section at the Arboretum and Sandy Snider is a part-time worker there who has a special interest in early California history.

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Post Office Box 717—Arcadia, California 91006

MASTER GARDENER — A SUCCESS STORY

By MARY MARSHDALE

Wouldn't it be fine to be able to sit down with a master gardener and discuss your gardening problems on a one-to-one basis? Now you can, thanks to the Master Gardener program, started in Washington State five years ago. It has proved so popular that Oregon, Colorado, Montana, New York and Alaska have joined in. California and Minnesota are preparing to adopt it.

It is co-sponsored by the State University, County Extension Services and the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Because gardening is a very popular avocation, extension horticulturists have encountered multitudes of citizens with gardening questions needing individual explanations and too few professional extension staff members to personally answer each individual question.

The key to mastering the dilemma has been to *share the load* with dedicated, experienced "volunteer" gardeners. The basic principle upon which the program is based is that **MOST GARDENING QUESTIONS CAN BE ANSWERED BY EXPERIENCED, TRAINED, MASTER GARDENERS.**

Gardeners who volunteer their services receive a comprehensive 60 hour course in plant science, with emphasis on diagnosing yard, garden and house plant problems. Experts in the field of botany, horticulture, entomology, plant pathology, greenhouse management, food crops, lawns, ornamentals, insect and weed control, and other related subjects conduct the classes. The course, given at various locations in the state is taught annually from January through March.

After completion of the course, the Master Gardener contributes a minimum of 50 hours during the summer or growing season, answering gardener's questions. Clinics are set up in local shopping malls, libraries and

other public places and are usually open four hours, one day each week. Master gardener booths are also scheduled at major gardening events and at State and County fairs.

It has been found that 90-95 per cent of the questions brought in are answered on the spot. Other problems are given over to the extension agents, pathologist, or entomologist for solution. In the state of Washington alone an estimated 56,000 volunteer hours were donated by MGs between 1973-76. Statistics show that the number of questions answered by the MG volunteers under the leadership of a MG Extension Agent is ten times greater than what one Extension Agent alone could directly answer. Two-thirds of the questions answered concerned general explanations and cultural information; one-third involved disease or insect problems.

Nurserymen, florists and retail plant shops are generally elated over the service performed by the MGs in their area, since they provide information beyond that which the commercial business is able to provide. The MGs have a reservoir of Extension publications written to answer many of the gardening problems. Bulletin request forms, available at the clinics, can be filled in by an inquiring gardener who will then receive material mailed directly to his home.

Reasons for the success of the Master Gardener program have been summed up as follows:

Public Benefits

Availability—local clinic sites.

Direct contact—face to face question answering.

Service not otherwise available.

No pitch or promotion for products—unbiased source of information.

Extension Service Benefits

Low cost program per amount of service to public.

"True Education"—teach people to

think for themselves.

Reach great number of gardeners with direct face-to-face contact.

County Extension horticulturists can expend greater effort on their other work areas.

Master Gardener Benefits

Feeling of accomplishment through service.

"True education"—taught to solve problems themselves.

Professional training and access to publications.

Motivation to learn much more about gardening.

For those wanting more information, contact your local county or State agricultural agent to see when the next class will be held.

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GRAFTING EXPERIMENT

By ERNEST PIERI

In April, 1976, I had a number of scions of various varieties of Camellias, that I had kept in a tightly sealed plastic bag in our patio refrigerator. I previously had made grafts from some of the scions, as the original scion had two or more growth buds. Of those remaining scions I kept sixteen which I thought would make successful grafts. I decided to try an experiment in my grafting. I wanted to find out if there was a best solution to aid in the callousing of the graft.

I divided the sixteen scions into four groups of four scions. The four groups were to be grafted in the following manner:

Group I. Make the graft in a natural manner, not adding anything to the scion-understock junction;

Group II. Make a graft, in which, after the graft has been made the junction of the scion and the understock is dusted with a root hormone powder;

Group III. Make a graft in which the scion is placed in a receptacle containing a regular gibberellic solution, allowing five minutes for the scions to remain in the liquid solution, then after the graft has been made brushing the junction of the scion and understock with the gibberellic solution; and

Group IV. After the graft has been made, brushing the scion and understock junction with a paste like solution made by combining the gibberellic acid with the rooting hormone.

The grafts were then covered with a plastic tent — placing a grocery store vegetable plastic bag over a U shaped frame made of two coat hangers which were inserted in an X position in the can. After the bag had been placed over the U frame and pulled down below the can top, it was tightly sealed to the understock

can by either a piece of wire or a large rubber band.

After six weeks, I lifted the plastic bag to inspect each graft for each group. The following findings marked the appearance for each graft in each group:

Group I. Two of the grafts had calloused and were doing well;

Group II. All of the scions were dried and were deemed unfit for further research;

Group III. Only one of the grafts showed signs of callousing;

Group IV. All of the scions had calloused and were sending out vigorous new growth.

The amazing thing about this fourth group was that they had calloused, but the formation of the callous was different from the callous of the other two groups that formed a callous.

In my area, as a rule, in many of the grafts that I had made, the tendency for the callousing is for the outer bark of the scion and the understock to form a roll and as it grows larger make a complete connection between the scion and the understock.

With the chemically treated grafts,

the callous formed a round mound across the base of the scion where it met with the cleft graft and as this callous grew up the scion wall, another mound formed at the bottom of the first callous mound.

It seemed like the callous went upward along the junction of the scion and understock and not around the bark of the scion and understock as it usually appears on most grafts.

Of course this is only one experiment and limited in the number of grafts used in the experiment, but it was exciting to know that such a compound mixture would work so well for grafting in April. I have not done any further experimenting in this area, but the four plants in Group IV are very healthy and appear to have many buds on each plant.

Caluset is another chemical compound that has been used by others in their grafting. I have not heard of many reports of successful grafts. It will be interesting to see how many of the unknown scions are from the same variety, and if there will be any changes in color and form due to the chemical treatment in the grafting process.

CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW SCHEDULE

Nov. 5-6, 1977—Camellia-Rama, Smuggler's Inn, Fresno

Dec. 3-4, 1977—(Gib Show) Southern Calif. Camellia Council, Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia

Jan. 14-15, 1978—Southern Calif. Camellia Society, Huntington Gardens, San Marino

Jan. 28-29, 1978—South Coast Camellia Society, South Coast Botanical Gardens, Palos Verdes

Feb. 11-12, 1978—Penninsula Camellia Society, Vet. Mem. Bldg., Redwood City

Feb. 11-12, 1978—San Diego Camellia Society, Balboa Park, San Diego

Feb. 18-19, 1978—Santa Clara County Camellia Society, McCabe Hall, San Jose

Feb. 18-19, 1978—Temple City Camellia Society, Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia

Feb. 25-26, 1978—Delta Camellia Society Camplindo High School, Moraga

Feb. 25-26, 1978—Pomona Valley Camellia Society, Pomona First Fed. S& L, 99 N. Gary, Pomona

Mar. 4-5, 1978—Camellia Society of Sacramento, Convention Center, Sacramento

Mar. 4-5, 1978—Southern Calif. Camellia Council, Descanso Gardens, La Canada

Mar. 11-12, 1978—Northern California Camellia Society, Sun Valley Shopping Mall, Concord

Mar. 11-12, 1978—Camellia Society of Kern County, Aram Adams Mem. Gardens

Mar. 12, 1978—Central Calif. Camellia Society, Fresno City College

Mar. 18-19, 1978—Camellia Society of Modesto, Gallo Administration Bldg., Modesto

April 1-2, 1978—Sonoma County Camellia Society, Santa Rosa Junior College, Santa Rosa

Directory of Other California Camellia Societies

Societies with asterisk () are Affiliates of Southern California Camellia Society*

***CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY**—President, Richard Stiern; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Fred R. Dukes, Jr., 733 Delmar Drive, Bakersfield 93307. Meetings: 2nd Monday, October through April, at Franklin School, Truxton and A St., Bakersfield.

***CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY**—President, Roy Zembower; Secretary, Mrs. Frances L. Butler, 1831 Windsor Lane, Santa Ana 92705. Meetings: 3rd Thursday, November through April, Santa Ana Fed. S & L Bldg., 1802 N. Main, Santa Ana.

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO—President, Albert L. Biggs; Secretary, Mrs. Frank P. Mack, 2222 G St., Sacramento 95816. Meetings: 4th Wednesday each month, October through April, Shepard Garden & Arts Center, 3330 McKinley Blvd.

***CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY**—President, Wilbur Ray; Secretary, Mary Ann Ray 5024 E. Laurel Ave., Fresno 93727. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, November through February in All-Purpose Room, Delmar School, 4122 N. Del Mar, Fresno.

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Mary Bergamini; Secretary, Al Maggiora, 2907 Euclid Ave., Concord, Ca 94520. Meetings: 4th Tuesday, November through March, Lafayette Fed. Savings & Loan, 1406 N. Broadway, Walnut Creek.

JOAQUIN CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Donald W. Hurst; Secretary, Mrs. Lewis Singer, 409 W. Pine St., Lodi 95240. Meetings: 4th Wednesday, October thru May, United Methodist Church, Lodi.

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Ernie Pieri; Secretary, Mrs. Happy Stillman, 8159 Hollywood Blvd. 90069. Meetings: st Tuesday, December through April, Hollywood Women's Club, 1749 N. La Brea, Hollywood.

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Jake Holtzman; Secretary, Mrs. Walter Ragland, 709 Leytonstone Dr., Modesto, Ca 95355. Meetings: second Wednesday, October through Hay, First Fed. S & L, 2711 McHenry Ave., Modesto.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Frank Percel; Secretary, Bill Lockwood, 32226 Primrose Ln., Walnut Creek 94598. Meetings: 1st Monday, November through May. Chabot School 6686, Chabot Rd., Oakland.

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Judy Simmons; Secretary, Avonne Crawford, 2301 Sylvan Lane, Glendale 91208. Meetings: 1st Thursday, November through April, Central Bank of Glendale, 411 N. Central Ave., Glendale.

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, August Meier; Secretary, Margaret Tupitza, Municipal Service Building, Redwood City 94064. Meetings: 4th Tuesday, September through April, Municipal Services Center, 1400 Broadway, Redwood City.

***POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY**—President, Mr. Lloyd Hawes; Secretary, Mrs. Janice Hawes, 12625 Kellogg Ave., Chino 91710. Meetings: 2nd Thursday, November through April, Pomona First Fed. S & L Bldg., 399 N. Gary, Pomona.

***SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY**—President, Les Baskerville; Secretary, Keith Nelson, 37 Shasta St., Chula Vista, 97010. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, October through April, Casa Del Prado Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, John M. Augis; Secretary, Mrs. Helen Augis, 2254 Fair Valley Court, San Jose 95125. Meetings: 3rd Tuesday, September through April, Great Western Savings Bldg., 2100 El Camino Real, Santa Clara.

SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Joy Monteleone; Secretary, Ms. Vera Parker, 7949 Lynch Rd., Sebastopol, 95472. Meetings: 4th Thursday, October through May, Steele Lane School, Santa Rosa.

***SOUTH COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY**—President, Ms. Maize Jeane George; Secretary, Ms. Sheila Christenson, 23034 Doris Way, Torrance, Ca 90505. Meetings: 3rd Tuesday, September through May. South Coast Botanical Gardens, 26300 Crenshaw, Palos Verdes.

***TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY**—President, Mrs. Marion Schmidt; Secretary, Mrs. Alice Jaacks, 5554 N. Burton Ave., San Gabriel, Ca 91776. Meetings: Friday, Nov 18; Fri. Dec. 16; Thurs. Jan. 26; Thur. Feb. 23; Thur. Mar. 23; Thur. April 27. At Lecture Hall Arboretum, Arcadia.



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