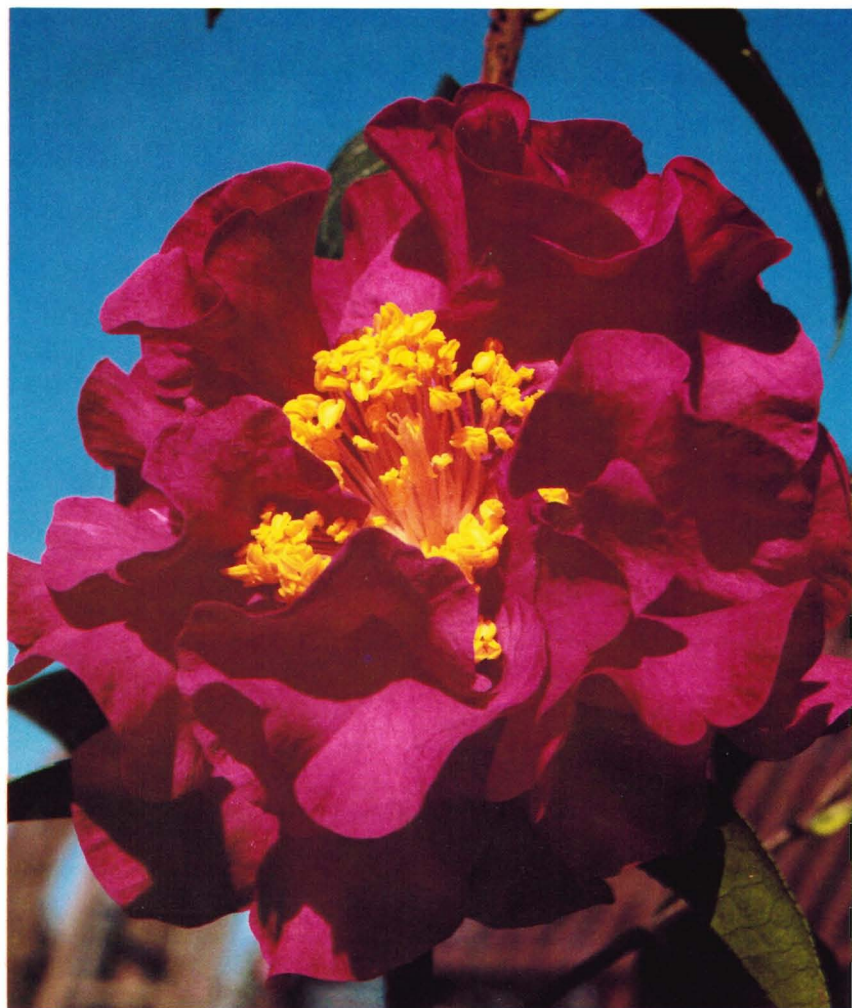


THE  
*Camellia*  
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



*Vol. 42*

*March-April, 1981*  
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*No. 4*

# *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, \$12.00

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## THE COVER FLOWER

'CURTAIN CALL' is a chance C. Reticulata seedling developed by Nuccio's Nurseries. The seedling first bloomed in 1976 from reticulata seeds planted in 1974. The bloom is a very large, deep coral rose, semi-double with irregular petals and a bright yellow burst of stamens. The plant has a vigorous open growth and it blooms from mid-season to late. The cultivar was released in the fall of 1979. The oil painting, by Ann Hackney, which is being raffled off by the Southern California Camellia Society, is a painting of this cultivar. I am no Italian (although I have been known to take a glass of Caluso Passito if my arm is twisted), yet when I see 'Curtain Call' in bloom, I say to myself — "At-Sa Nice-A Camellia."

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# THOUGHTS

*from the editor*

I suppose that every Editor is something of a "word-smith." I for one am such a person. Words fascinate me. Alas, if I could only spell them! Some months ago I ran across a column by Jack Smith in the Los Angeles Times. He was extolling the beauty of certain words. He printed a list of the ten most beautiful words in the English language — purported to have been compiled by Wilford Funk, the lexicographer of the Funk and Wagnall's dictionary. Funk's list was as follows: dawn, hush, lullaby, murmuring, tranquil, mist, luminous, chimes, golden, and melody. Funk's original list sparked others to offer their most beautiful words, such as shimmer, harmony, peace, dusk, laughter, magic, echo and blossom, to name a few. In subsequent columns readers offered lists of both beautiful words and ugly words. Some of the ugly words included belch, asphalt, quack, grouch, and slop. One medical doctor offered as ugly words carcinoma, leprosy and emphysema. This got me to thinking. What beautiful words would a camellia hobbyist offer? My guess is that the list might include: 'Angel Wings,' 'Fimbriata,' 'Debutante,' 'Herme,' 'Crimson Robe,' and 'Pagoda.' At least these are on my list. It is my opinion that the so-called beautiful words not only have to have a mellifluous sound, but more especially, they must conjure up or recall a vividly happy vision. Thus, if someone never knew what a camellia blossom looked like the choice of the word 'Fimbriata' would draw a blank. Conversely, if you are a camellia hobbyist, I challenge you to recall a more vividly happy vision than a tray of five 'Fimbriata' camellias having been given the award of Best Tray Of Five! Yes, I know that my prejudice is showing — 'Fimbriata' is, after all, a formal double!

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# CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA-RAMA VI (1980) — “TRICK ’ER TREAT”

by Mary Ann Ray

It was “Trick ’er Treat” on Hallowe’en in the gaily decorated Camellia Hospitality Room at Smuggler’s Inn in Fresno, where California Camellia-Rama VI got off to a merry “Spirited” start. Camellia-loving “Spirits” from all of California and from Australia were greeted by Maurie and Elaine Abramson and the Central California Camellia Society members who served their specially prepared “Treats” of tantalizing morsels and magical potions throughout the evening. Bowls of exquisite prize-winning dahlias grown by Frank and Winnie Serpa decorated the tables. Every camellia society of California was well represented. One of the largest contingents was from San Diego. Only three persons had come from a greater distance and they were newcomer Thelma Bray and returnees, Dr. “Bob” Withers and wife, Hari.

Camellia-Rama Chairman, Wilbur Ray, extended a warm welcome to all, then promptly awarded a beautiful 6’ hanging macrame complete with plant (a creation of Anne Woo) to the earliest paid registrants — Bill and Ruth Goertz of San Marino. The first five of forty door prizes were awarded and the program was under way with the first speaker. (I will touch only briefly on the subject matters since I understand that articles by the speakers, themselves, will be appearing in print soon.)

## “CAMELLIA PLANT NUTRIENTS” — Gene Snooks

Gene discusses camellia nutrition, the relationship of components of fertilizers and how balances are developed, emphasizing two main factors: 1. the hereditary background of a plant, and 2. the environment of a plant. Number 1 we can’t do much

about; however, it may give clues to help us. Number 2 we can do something about. We can try to understand a plant’s physiology and the effect temperature, light, water, atmosphere, etc. play in its development. This understanding will aid in the “when, how and what” of fertilization. Since no matter what we may add to a soil, that addition is effected by outside conditions. One of those conditions is the activity of micro-organisms. The actions and reactions of micro-organisms in 1 gram of soil makes the activity in an ant’s nest or a bee’s hive seem motionless. Anything we may feed a plant is good only to the extent that the existing external conditions allow that substance to be made available for USE by that plant. The pH control of the soil is prime. Gene noted that in his experiences and experiments most camellias seem to like a 6.5 pH, while *Saluenensis* and its hybrids seem to prefer a 7 pH or higher.

## “DID YOU KNOW?” — Julius Nuccio (Altadena)

“WANNA GROW CAMELLIAS EASILY? — Move to New Zealand!!! . . . Take a shovel, dig a hole, and stand back!” On a recent trip to New Zealand and Australia he and Bonnie saw nothing wrong with any of the camellias and definitely NO PETAL BLIGHT. The “Downunders” usually do not disbud; in fact, they couldn’t if they wanted to because the tops of the plants can’t be reached. Being basically farmers they “Garden with their camellias.” A new camellia that impressed Julius favorably is ‘SENSUOUS’ — a ‘Tiffany’ x *Lutchuensis* with a small beautifully formed flower, pale pink with deeper edges and very, very fragrant. At Edgar and Beryl Sebire’s there were 100 or so new very interesting *reticulata* hybrids including one to be named ‘BERYL’S CHOICE.’ (The Sebires are the recent winners of the coveted “E. G. Waterhouse Gold Medal” and are well known for their many new introductions.)

**“CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE” — (Historical Edition) Bill Woodroff (Sherman Oaks)**

Camellia Nomenclature Editor, Bill Woodroff, reminded us that “the purpose of the Camellia Nomenclature is for the information and protection of the amateur camellia grower. It is not a text book!” For practical reasons all camellia varieties of species Japonica and Sasanqua, prior to 1950, will be deleted from the 1984 Edition; EXCEPT: 1. Those varieties before 1950 that are still in substantial commercial distribution — with their entire families, synonyms, sports, etc; and, 2. varieties which have sports subsequent to 1950 — the entire family will be listed.

**“COMPANION PLANTS” — Rudy Moore (West Covina)**

Rudy not only presented a very comprehensive slide show of companion plants for camellias — showing actual plantings at Huntington Gardens (San Marino); but, also brought a great number of like plants for viewing. He then most graciously donated the plants for the “Super Raffle” and Door prizes.

**“ARRANGEMENTS WITH CAMELLIAS” — Helen Perigan (San Marino)**

Helen held a captive audience as she told of basic principles for pleasing arrangements and of clever tricks for background foliage while actually demonstrating the procedure at the same time. Of particular interest was “nail-splitting” large stiff leaves (leaving ends intact) so that the leaf became flexible and graceful adding motion to an arrangement. Another trick was rolling long slim leaves, securing them with a rubber band for a period of time — the result is a gently curled leaf repeating the curves of camellia petals.

**“PEOPLE, PLACES AND CAMELLIAS” — Grady Perigan (San Marino)**

Grady presented a delightfully captioned slide show — a time capsule of recent prize winning camellias, very

special camellia personalities and camellia-oriented places — all interspersed with rib-tickling cameos of the '79 “Camellia-Rama V'er Bust.”

**“THE CHINA CONNECTION” — Jack Osegueda (Oakland)**  
(President of Northern California Camellia Society Research Committee)

Jack and the NCCS Research Committee work very closely with Dr. Bruce Bartholomew, Curator of the University of California Botanical Gardens, through whose efforts exchange was made between the Botanical Society of America and the Chinese Academy of Science. (See ACS Camellia Journal, p21, February '80 issue). Jack brought us up to date on the recent trip to China telling of new and rare camellia plants — many with beautiful trumpet, lotus and magnolia-like blossoms, as well as vivid colors, good fragrance and unusual foliage. (See Osegueda Article on Page 6 this issue.)

**“IN-ARCH GRAFTING” — Ralph “Bernie” Bernhardt (Redwood City)**

“Bernie,” also a member of the NCCS Research Committee, gave a graphic demonstration with explicit instructions on “In-arch” or “Live” grafting — a method used extensively by the Chinese. Not only does this method make for earlier blooming of a seedling but both plants continue to grow. The seedling remains attached until a good series of growth and a good callus are evident — possibly a year. Then when the cut is made the original plant is saved as well as the graft. The beauty of this method is that seedlings as small as 3” high can be used.

**“A MIDGET AMONG GIANTS” — Bill Lockwood (Walnut Creek)**

Bill reminded us that we need new people to take over growing and developing camellias when we will no longer be able; and, that the time is now to try to stimulate interest in younger people. Whether we be Midgets or Giants among camellia people, each of us

should try to get at least one new member for our own society during this camellia year.

**“IS THAT HOW IT REALLY WAS?!?” — Bob and Ruth March (San Jose)**

Bob (Candid Cameraman Par Excellence) and Ruth had put together a series of camellia personalities and highlights of “Camellia-Rama V'er Bust” — where '79ers became '49ers . . . where there were Gold Pokes, covered wagons plus toe-tappin', foot-stompin' music and entertainment by the “Chestnut Swingers” complete with strip-tease. (Entertainers ranged in age from 67 to 92.) These candid shots had been kept under wraps for the entire year and provided many surprises and great fun. An ideal mood was set for the evening to follow. Some went away crying . . . but only from laughing so hard.

During the next hour and a half Strange “Goings-on” and mysterious transfigurations took place, as was evidenced by the “out-of-this-world” apparitions that materialized during The Champagne Hour, to partake of the bubbling “Witch's Brew.” For example there was this one — Mephistopheles from Sherman Oaks — resplendent in red horns, pointed tail and with trident in hand — who was heard lamenting “Oh Lordy, *that* Mary Anne made me do it!” Now that was a devil of a thing to say . . . everyone knows the saying is “The *devil* made me do it.” On the other hand, how many devils do you know whose own word is “sacred?” . . . But then, that's another story.

Winners of the “Special Need-not-be-present-to-win Raffle” were:

**FLOWER GARDEN QUILT (Doris & Mary Anne)** — went north to Sebastopol with Camellia-Rama newcomers, Jack and Florence Dodson  
**AFGHAN (Doris)** — Gerry Riley, Fresno

**HAND CRAFTED CLOCK (Dick and Pat Pozdol)** — Elsie Bracci, San Gabriel

**Original design CAMELLIA PILLOW (Pozdols)** — Judy Simmons, La Crescenta

**(D & MA's OLD-FASHIONED PATCHWORK QUILT** went south with Elsie Hughes of La Canada, last year.)

During the evening Northern California Camellia Council president, Tony Pinheiro of Modesto, presented the Northern Council's “CAMELLIA PERSON OF THE YEAR AWARD” to Art Gonos for his contributions to the camellia world. Congratulations Art!

Sunday AM — Once again a Surprise Gourmet Breakfast was prepared and served to more than 150 Cam-Ram guests by Jack and Anne Woo in their beautiful garden. Their generous hospitality and superb cuisine were surpassed only by the jovial, happy camellia friendship of all attending.

And so went Camellia-Rama VI! From all of us in Central Cal our sincere thanks to each and every one of you who participated in any way; and especially to those of you who surprised us with additional prizes. CAMELLIA-RAMAS are successful because you are there. Mark your '81 calendars for November 7th . . . We'll be waitin' for ya.

P.S. — FOR SALE — CHEAP! — One magic wand.

## MINI-SHOW RESULTS — 1980 CAMELLIA RAMA

Best of Show and Best Retic:	' <i>HAROLD PAIGE</i> '	Bill & Harriet Harris, Fresno
Best Non-retic Hybrid:	' <i>ELSIE JURY</i> '	Al & Lois Taylor, Fresno
Best Large Japonica:	' <i>PINK FROST</i> '	Jack & Anne Woo, Fresno
Best Medium Japonica:	' <i>ALTA GAVIN</i> '	Taylor
Best Boutonniere:	' <i>MEMENTO</i> '	Wilbur & Mary Anne Ray, Fresno
Best Species:	' <i>BONANZA</i> '	Harris
Best Seedling:	<i>A reticulata hybrid</i>	Bill & Ruth Goertz, San Marino

## OUR TEN BEST

by Lou Rowe

*Ed. Note: Here is an article in the "Ten Best" series from people who often take most of the awards at our camellia shows. Those of you who would like to win some "hardware" should read this article and make notes!*

It is hard to decide which are our ten best camellias as there are so many favorites, in fact all camellia blooms are beautiful in their own special way! I have tried to choose ones which have done well in our locality and also have been winners for us at the camellia shows. Here is our list:

- (1) 'Grand Prix' — It is super in every way.
- (2) 'Silver Chalice' — A good bloomer and a winner.
- (3) 'Nuccio's Jewel' — This camellia does well for us and is a joy to have.
- (4) 'Wildfire' — This one is reliable and has a long blooming season.
- (5) 'Ave Maria' — This miniature can't be beat and is a show winner.
- (6) 'E.C. Waterhouse Var.' — This cultivar is a winner, especially when treated.
- (7) 'Kewpie Doll' — Good in all ways.
- (8) 'Anticipation' — A winner and a good bloomer.
- (9) 'San Dimas' — Very good with a long season of flowers.
- (10) 'Botan Yukie' — The snow camellia. It is a darling and we have won with it.

May I add a few more that are very special to us. 'Kramer's Supreme,' even with its "off" years has given us many, many winners. Then there is the lovely 'Elegans' family. They do well later in the season for us. 'Midnight,' 'Elsie Jury' and 'Freedom Bell' are favorites along with 'Star Above Star,' 'Demitasse,' 'Nuccio's Ruby,' 'Dr. Clifford Parks' — etc. There are so many that I could keep on and on, but I better stop. As I have said, we love them all!

## The YUNNAN RETICULATAS

by Jack Osegueda

Chairman, Northern California  
Camellia Research Committee

In China's Yunnan Province, vast snow-capped peaks surround deep gorges. Hemmed in by these mighty rock walls, the majestic Yangtze River flows gracefully. And throughout the forests the lush blossoms of many plants and trees bring color to the woodlands. All over the world people endure the bleak months of winter, waiting for the joy of spring flowers, however, in China's Yunnan Province, hundreds of varieties of Camellias brighten the forests throughout the long winter. From late autumn to spring, seasons during which most of the world misses the fragrance and color of flowers, the Chinese enjoy the evergreen leaves and multi-colored blossoms of their native camellias.

According to legend, China's devotion to Camellias began in the 7th Century A.D. when the people began cultivating these exquisite flowers. In the 10th Century, the world's first Camellia book was written at which time Chinese plantmen listed "Hundred Varieties of Camellias of Yunnan!" In the 14th Century, Chinese laborers began to clip the Camellia blossoms and send them to the cities. They began sending plants over a thousand miles to Canton by river barge down the Yangtze, then in the 15th century, Chinese Camellias were shipped to Japan where they prospered immediately. Eventually, sea-routes opened trading between China and the Western world, and one of China's most treasured exports was the splendid Camellia. The first Camellias reached England in 1793 where they were planted in a heated greenhouse and soon died. Later shipments fared much better and after 1797, the lovely Camellias were shipped to the United States and Australia. In 1820, excitement over the Chinese flowers heightened when Cap-



tain Richard Rawes brought an exceptionally beautiful Camellia to England. It was an entirely new species named *Camellia Reticulata*. The new plant was named "Captain Rawes Camellia" and the blossom was rediscovered in its natural state in the forests of Yunnan by George Forrest almost one hundred years later.

The story has been told how Dr. Walter Lammers and Ralph Peer imported twenty new *Reticulatas* about thirty years ago from Kunming, sent by Professor T. T. Yu. Shortly thereafter the Bamboo curtain closed relations with China. In 1978 Dr. Bruce Bartholomew, Curator of the University of California Botanical Gardens, visited Kunming with a delegation of Botanists. Being able to speak and write Chinese fluently, he established good relations with *Camellia* experts there and in April 1979 a shipment of 20 plants arrived. The specimens were all in-arch grafted, *C. Reticulatas*, that had been bare-rooted in Hong Kong by Bruce's brother-in-law, a florist there, who then sent the plants by air to San Francisco. Most had new growth that was damaged. Grafting was done with only fair success. In May 1979 an exchange was made between the Botanical Society of America and the Chinese Academy of Science. This exchange brought top Chinese horticulturists to our country,

including three *Camellia* specialists, Prof. Yu Te-tsun, the Director of Peking Botanical Institute (original sender of plants 1949-50), Prof. Wu Cheng-yi, the director of Yunnan Institute of Botany and Prof. Sheng Cheng-kui, the Director of Chung-shan Botanical Garden.

Professor Yu gave a lecture at U.C. on Yunnan *Reticulatas* with color slides and excited everyone with pictures of the yellow flowered *Chrysanthema*. While on a visit to David Feathers garden in Lafayette, California, Dave autographed and gave the new book "The *Camellia*" to Yu, Wu and Sheng. We questioned their in-arch grafting and showed them how we did simple cleft grafts on *Reticulatas* and requested they send scions instead of plants. They doubted success but low and behold, the first shipment of scions arrived in August in the same wet paper towels and plastic bags which had been given to them for shipment of scions!

It is interesting to note that seeing many botanical and private gardens in Northern California, the only plant they saw and wanted was a red Oleander. Almost everything they saw was native to their country, the flower basket of the world! In December 1979 we did send them 64 cultivars of mainly *Japonica* and *Sasanqua* they requested.

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The Northern California Camellia Society with the U.C. Botanical Garden is propagating these Camellias with several hundred grafts made by the author. A large shade house was built for the plants and is kept locked. We now have 41 new Reticulatas and many have bloomed beautifully during the 1980 season. The U.C. Botanical garden received five seed of Chrysanth. Four of the tiny seedlings have been live, in-arch grafted, with amazing results. We have foot tall plants only four months old from the seedlings which are 6 inches tall! Another fine rare species is *C. Forrestii* with luscious pink new growth.

Just now as I am writing this (December 1980), I had a phone call from Dr. Bartholomew who just returned from a three month plant hunting trip in China and tomorrow we will graft 17 more new Reticulata scions he brought back from Kunming. What a thrill to see and handle new and rare Reticulatas that traveled more than half way around the world! He also has seed of newly discovered Camellia Species! He viewed over 500 yellow chrysanth seedlings the Chinese had hybridized with Reticulata. One was in bloom, a large pinkish yellow!

NOW THE PROBLEM BEGINS . . . with 58 new Reticulatas from China, should we release them to the awaiting Camellia fanciers and collectors? We have dozens of requests for them. So many new Retic hybrids have gone on the plant market lately by American hybridizers. Will this add to the over-supply? Asking the Chinese, when they were here, "Which are the best?" They were almost insulted but said "They are all the best," having been selected over many centuries! Professor Yu said the shipments thirty years ago were just Reticulatas because "that's what was asked for." The ones we are now getting are mainly hybrids of Reticulata, with *Saluenensis*, *Japonica*, etc. Shall we bloom all these and evaluate them or release them as soon as possible? In the spring of 1981 we can offer scions at

\$10 each or a set of 25 for \$200. No plants will be sold in 1981 but they will be sent to Botanical gardens, Arboreturns etc. at no charge. Proceeds from sales will be used for Camellia Societies, the U.C. Botanical Garden and to finance sending supplies to China.

The list of the 105 Reticulatas of China is too long and meaningless to list here, however it can be found in the May 1980 ACS Camellia Journal. Those attending the 1980 Fresno Camellia-Rama have a yellow page list which also shows the 41 cultivars under propagation. When a decision is made on release, a complete list available will be published here in the Camellia Review. Any suggestions you can give are welcome by me and our research committee. The address of the Camellia Research Committee is 6819 Pinehaven Rd., Oakland, CA 94611.

In ending it should be stressed that since ancient times, the Chinese believed that man was not the center of the Universe. For them, a man's life was equal to that of other living things, retaining its value as part of the total life of nature. Thus, like all flowers, the Chinese Camellia was not just a beautiful object, it was a respected part of the Universe.

## QUEEN OF THE VALLEY SHOW

The Atwater Garden & Camellia Society will hold its 3rd Annual Camellia Show on Sunday, March 15th at the A.P.C. Hall, Third and Elm Streets, Atwater, California. The Show is co-sponsored by the Atwater Chamber of Commerce. This Show was first inaugurated in 1979 and has become one of the top events of the Northern California Camellia Show season.

If any of you camellia show "buffs" want to try your luck at a rather new camellia show, better mark your calendars for Sunday, March 15th. You can enter your blooms between 8:00 a.m.

and 10:30 a.m. Sunday. Judging starts at 11:00 a.m. Awards will be offered in all the usual camellia show Divisions and classes, with additional awards for: Best White; Best Fragrant; and heavy emphasis on the Junior Divisions. There will also be a Flower Arrangement Show with awards in four different categories of the artistic division.

For further information on this show — contact the Atwater Chamber of Commerce, 1020 Cedar Ave., Phone (209) 358-4251, or Mrs. Victor Dogget, Show Chairperson, 3086 Chardonay Way, Atwater, Phone (209) 358-8394.

## **MULTIPLES CALIFORNIA SHOW WINNERS**

by Art Gonos

This is the third year that I have compiled a list of multiple entry winners at the California shows. This list starts with the early Southern California December Show and ends with Santa Rosa. "Winners" include both the best and runner-up best categories of multiple entries of three and five or six blooms of the same variety. As usual, no attempt was made to distinguish between treated and non-treated blooms. *Camellia Nomenclature* has been used to determine the size groupings of the winning blooms.

In the large Japonicas, GRAND PRIX, GRAND SLAM, and KRAMERS SUPREME — all with three wins apiece — tied for the top honors. 1979's big winner, ELEGANS CHAMPAGNE, fell completely out of the top group. GRAND PRIX, it should be noted, was also the leading winner in 1978.

MAGNOLIAFLORA and NUCCIO'S GEM tied for the best among the medium Japonicas — again with three wins apiece. NUCCIO'S GEM was also tied with a number of other cultivars as the top winner in both 1978 and 1979, and therefore it has

been at the top of the list for three consecutive years. It should be noted that competition was keen in both the large and medium japonicas as there were many winners, and few cultivars repeated as the best from show to show.

In the small Japonicas, KITTY, the 1978 and 1979 champ found itself on top of the list once again in 1980. But, for the first time, it had to share top honors with MAROON and GOLD. FRANCIS COUNCIL with three wins became the Miniature champ for the first time. Past champions, FIRCONE VAR. (1978) and LITTLE SLAM (1979) tied with PEARL'S PET and PINK SMOKE for 2nd. In a number of shows small and medium Japonicas compete against one another. Generally speaking, the miniatures have been outperforming the smalls in the multiple boutonniere classes.

VALENTINE DAY (and VAR) which had no more than one win in either 1978 or 1979 emerged as the big winner in the Retic and Retic Hybrid class. VALENTINE DAY'S six wins gave it a tie for the most wins of any class for 1980. FRANCIE L and VALLEY KNUDSEN with five wins apiece tied for second. The latter two tied for first in 1979 with seven wins apiece. In 1978 FRANCIE L was first while VALLEY KNUDSEN with one less win was 2nd. These latter two cultivars have consistently been on the top, and rate as the champs over a three year period.

In the Non-Retic Hybrid class, E. G. WATERHOUSE with six wins went back up to the top of the list where it had been in 1978. ANGEL WINGS, the 1979 champ, fell into a second place tie with FREEDOM BELL which continues to beat its larger cousins due to its uniformity and consistency. E. G. WATERHOUSE and VALENTINE DAY tied for the 1980 championship for the most wins, as noted above, with six wins apiece.

A total of sixty-nine different cultivars won best or runnerup best at

the California shows. This tends to demonstrate once again that a few cultivars do not dominate the multiple competition. Well grown uniform blooms of a very large number of cultivars have a chance to win and this is what makes multiple competition exciting and interesting.

**LIST OF MULTIPLE WINNERS  
(and number of "wins")**

**JAPONICAS (LARGE-VERY LARGE)**

Grand Prix .....	3
Grand Slam .....	3
Kramer's Supreme .....	3
Audolph Audessor spec. ....	2
Tomorrow Park Hill .....	2
16 others .....	1 each

**JAPONICAS (MEDIUM)**

Magnoliaflora .....	3
Nuccio's Gem .....	3
Eleanor Martin Sup. ....	2
Wildfire .....	2
10 others .....	1 each

**JAPONICAS (SMALL)**

Kitty .....	2
Maroon & Gold .....	2
Allison Lee Woodruff .....	1
Ave Maria .....	1
Ellen Daniels .....	1

**JAPONICAS (MINIATURE)**

Francis Council .....	3
Fircone Var. ....	2
Little Slam & Var. ....	2
Pearl's Pet .....	2
Pink Smoke .....	2
3 others .....	1 each

**RETIC & RETIC HYBRIDS**

Valentine Day & Var. ....	6
Francie L .....	5
Valley Knudsen .....	5
Howard Asper .....	3
Dr. Clifford Parks .....	2
Lasca Beauty .....	2
6 others .....	1 each

**NON RETIC RETIC HYBRIDS**

E. G. Waterhouse .....	6
Angel Wings .....	4
Freedom Bell .....	4
Elsie Jury .....	2
5 others .....	1 each

**GIRAFFE?**

By Carl Quanstrom

The BENI-KERIN is a medium sized full peony crimson Japonica, brought to the United States from Japan by Star Nurseries in 1930. It is called "Red Giraffe," or more correctly, "Crimson Giraffe," for just as we have many names for the different hues of red — rouge, firey, carmine, vermilion, sunny, scarlet, cerise, blush, so too the Japanese, and BENI is scarlet or rouge red. But this article is about the KIRIN in this camellia's name which, in modern-day Japanese means "Giraffe" and is so indicated in most dictionaries. When you go to the zoo in Japan, the long-legged, long-necked, spotted giraffe is identified as the KIRIN, but long before the giraffe ever was known to the Japanese, there was another animal, a legendary one, that was the KIRIN.

The original KIRIN was an imaginary animal thought to have come from China, highly revered by all since when this benevolent creature that very rarely made an appearance was seen by someone, it signified that there was coming soon a great and powerful sage to rule over the country with kindness and wisdom. From this omen-like belief there derived a commonly used term "KIRINJI" or "KIRIN-boy," used to praise a smart and promising youth.

The KIRIN, as depicted in scrolls and sculpture resembled a very large deer with a cow's tail, one horn in the middle of its head, the mane of a lion down its elongated neck, and the hoofs of a horse on its four legs. The hair on the underside of its body was yellowish, but the remainder of its body was covered with stripes in five bright colors — a very strange beast, with unusual characteristics, a conglomerate camelo-zebraic-buffalonic-unicorn in technicolor.

If you wish to treat yourself to the real image of this strange creature, and at the same time, a truly great Japa-

nese beverage, then obtain a bottle or two of Japan's more famous beers called KIRIN Biru, available in most beverage stores that carry major imported brews. It is one of my favorites. On the label of the bottle you'll find a picture of the mythological and colorful Kirin — fiery-eyed, dragonlike, sharp-toothed, fangs agape, though not to be feared as the Kirin's appetite is for neither animal, nor fresh plant, but for dry grazed grass.

In comparing the picture of the

KIRIN with its beautiful Japonica blossom namesake, it is difficult to find any relationship between the two except perhaps for a long stem, not often found in Japonica, likened to the Kirin animal's long neck, or more probably, symbolically to portend the coming of someone or something great and wonderful. I like that possibility, but make your own choice. Maybe a "Giraffe," a "Red Giraffe" was intended by the names of the KIRIN blossom from the very beginning.

## SHOW RESULTS HUNTINGTON GARDENS CAMELLIA SHOW January 10 & 11, 1981

The ninth Annual Huntington Gardens Camellia Show sponsored by the Southern California Camellia Society proved, once again, to be one of the jewels of the California Camellia Show Season. Under the Chairmanship of Bob Neeley, with yeomen's help from Sergio Bracci, Grady Perigan, Lee Geata, etc, and a host of exhibitors, this year's show lived up to all past per-

formances. The only flaw in an otherwise perfect show was the unfortunate fact that Fresno, Tulare, and other Central California exhibitors walked away with all the trophies! (Next year's Show Chairman is considering the feasibility of blocking the I-5 Freeway over the mountains just prior to next year's show date!) Following is a list of the Show Winners:

BEST LARGE JAPONICA RUNNER-UP	<i>'Carter's Sunburst'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
BEST MEDIUM JAPONICA RUNNER-UP	<i>'Kramer's Supreme'</i> <i>'Alta Gavin'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor
BEST BOUTONNIERE JAPONICA RUNNER-UP	<i>'Eleanor Martin Supreme'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
BEST RETIC HYBRID RUNNER-UP	<i>'Kewpie Doll'</i> <i>'Trinket'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
BEST NON-RETIC HYBRID RUNNER-UP	<i>'Dr. Clifford Parks'</i> <i>'Valley Knudsen'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor
BEST FLOWER ARRANGEMENT	<i>'Angel Wings'</i> <i>'Anticipation'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
PEOPLE'S CHOICE AS VOTED ON BY THE VISITING PUBLIC: 'Alta Gavin'		Mrs. Helen Perigan
		Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor

### COURT OF HONOR BLOOMS

'Grand Prix'	Caryll Pitkin
'Elegans Supreme'	Mr. & Mrs. W.F. Goertz
'South Seas'	Mr. & Mrs. W.F. Goertz
'Guilio Nuccio Var.'	Mr. & Mrs. W.F. Goertz
'Nuccio's Pearl'	D.T. Gray Family
'Splash O'White'	Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks
'Valentine Day'	Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks
'Pharoah'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
'Tomorrow Park Hill'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
'Cornealian'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
'Dr. Clifford Parks'	Mr. & Mrs. Bob Serpa
'Gwenneth Morey'	Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
'Momento'	Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray

# COLD HARDINESS OF NORTHWEST CAMELLIAS PART II

by MARGARET MACDONALD

*Ed. Note: Part I of this article was published in the previous issue. Much of Mrs. MacDonald's article stems from her conversations with Mr. Andrew Sears, President of the Oregon Camellia Society and a 40 year camellia hobbyist.*

I had specifically asked Mr. Sears about the cold winter of 1972 when the temperature in the mid Willamette Valley, where I live, dropped to minus 12 degrees F. in December. (We are about 55 miles south of Portland.)

He replied, "The reason I did not mention the freeze of 1972 was I had completely forgotten it as I did not have any camellias that suffered any significant damage other than some damaged buds and leaf burn. Of course it was not nearly as bad in the Portland area as it was in the valley — Salem and Eugene.

Here in the Portland area, as I recall, we did not have any temperatures down to zero, and the cold came on gradually so the plants were hardened off. Also I did not have any small newly planted camellias in my yard that year. Once camellias get well established, they are considerably more hardy than most people think.

As I recall, most of the damage that year (1972) was to nursery stock in open unprotected fields, and was caused by dehydration from the winds as much as it was from actual freezing. Plants that had enough moisture in the ground and a root system that was not frozen, survived OK." (This is a good point for mulching heavily during cold seasons.)

"The camellia bloom that won the best flower in the 1972 show, and the best unprotected bloom as well, was an 8" bloom of 'Drama Girl' grown on a 10" plant that was growing in an open unprotected field west of Newberg (Oregon) and was reported as surviving minus 6 degrees F. The grower was Rudy Schaad, one of our society members.

'Drama Girl' is a very vigorous growing variety. My plant is about 7 feet high with a trunk about 2 inches in diameter. It was a three year old plant grown in a plastic covered lath house when I got it in the spring of 1974. I have it growing in the open, not protected at all — in fact more exposed than most of my plants. By 1979, the first bad winter since I planted it (coldest in 50 years!) it seems to be doing well. It is also supposed to be extremely easy to propagate, roots like a weed and is good understock for grafting — though I haven't tested it.

As an example of how hardy camellias are, I was given a four foot plant of Are-jishi for Christmas in 1955. In the 1955 freeze it was frozen down to the ground. I cut it off in the spring but didn't find time to dig the stump out for over a year. When I started digging it out, I found live roots so I left it in the ground. In August 1957 it sent up a shoot (22 months after it froze) and today it doesn't look as if it were damaged at all.

Also I have a large plant of "Narumi-Gata." I received a single scion in a letter in the spring of 1947. It was dried out so it cracked like paper. I took it to a friend of mine who was an expert at grafting. She placed it upside down in a glass of water overnight. (The tip of the stem was out of water.) Then grafted it. The graft took and I planted it out in the fall of 1948.

That winter the ground froze down to 6-9", and it died back to the graft, but later sent up two shoots from the graft and grew up to about 18". The next winter we had 10" of snow and a temperature of minus 8 degrees F. The plant froze back to snow level. It now

has a trunk 6" through and was over 20 feet tall when it was pruned back. The ice storm of 1979 broke off limbs as big as my wrist (broke them off, not split them off at joints). The ice that formed on the branches was over an inch thick.

'Narumi-Gata' was a good performer except that it would start blooming about Thanksgiving. It had beautiful crepe-like white blooms up to 4½" in diameter with a ½" border of bright cherry red around each petal. Every time it would get in full bloom, we would have a wind storm or a freeze for two or three days. Later that would ruin all the blooms, but seldom hurt the buds, so in two or three days it would be beautiful again. It was a very prolific bloomer and usually would be loaded up to the middle of February. The freeze of 1979 killed all the flower buds, however.

Incidentally, I have a four foot plant of a retic hybrid 'Ross Clark,' in a three gallon egg can which was outside with the temperature down to 14 degrees F. without any damage to either plant or bloom buds."

Anyone who thinks Mr. Sears has a large area for growing his camellias should read his description of his garden. It should encourage anyone who thinks he doesn't have room for camellias. I quote: "I have only a 50 × 100 foot lot, with a house, garage and an 8 × 11 foot greenhouse. I have over 75 large camellia bushes six to twenty feet high. Some have trunks 6" to nearly 12" in diameter. I also have a half dozen rose bushes, magnolias, peonies and 25 or 30 other kinds of flowers. We don't have room for more (!) that is why I am donating my large camellias to the Portland Community College — so I will have room to grow new ones."

Because camellia culture plays an important part in cold hardiness of camellias, I asked questions of successful growers.

Mr. Lewis, who lives in Bellevue, Washington, and plans to survey the 300 camellias at the University of Washington Arboretum in Seattle, af-

ter the blooming season, has this to say: "I have propagated a few camellias myself and have acquired a few duplicates of *reticulatas*. I have mainly been collecting new varieties, but have started to propagate better ones: *Japonicas*, *sasanquas*, *sinensis*, *lutchuensis*, *cuspidata*, *fraterna* and *oleifera*. I have started a list of what I consider worthwhile camellias grown in this area, those that do well in the Arboretum (Seattle); those that I have admired in private gardens; and those that sell out at our plant sales at the Arboretum each spring. I work in the camellia section of the sales and I sell a few at my garden talks.

I have a 12 × 16 woodframe, fiberglass covered homemade greenhouse with double benches on the north and west sides. I grow rooted cuttings and grafted plants here until they are large enough to move into my cold frame. I keep the tender species plants and the retics in a very crowded condition, but move the retics out for the summer under the trees. I think they do better in the open.

In my 5'6" × 27'2" cold frame, made with drywall concrete or pumice blocks, I keep my younger plants until they hit the top. Then they have to make it in the open under the trees. My collected camellias are all in pots grouped where I can care for them. They are heavily mulched during the freezing weather with oak leaves and pine needles, both over and between the plastic pots. Sawdust would do just as well. I may have lost three or four small plants.

My original landscape, 25 years ago, included an informal planting of camellias. Of these plants, I like 'Grandiflora Rosea' best, along with (whites) 'Auburn White,' 'Finlandia,' and 'Laura Shafer'; (reds) 'Monjisu,' 'Mathotiana,' 'Kumasaka,' 'Tricolor' and 'Nagasaki'; (pink) 'Debutante.'

Since then I have added 'Amabalis,' 'Auburn White,' 'Gulio Nuccio,' 'Sunset Oaks' and (hybrids) 'Brigadoon,' 'Angel Wings' and 'Donation.' All the rest of my camellias are in pots.

I can say from observation of outdoor grown camellias in the area of Puget Sound, that the following are consistently good performers: 'Grandiflora Rosea,' 'Glen 40,' 'Gulio Nuccio,' 'Auburn White,' 'Finlandia,' 'Magnolaeflora,' 'Nagasaki,' 'Ville de Nantes,' 'Debutante' and 'Daitarin.'

The hybrids are definitely my favorites, including: 'Angel Wings,' 'Brigadoon,' 'Cornish Snow,' 'El Dorado,' 'Freedom Bell,' 'Mary Christian,' 'Rose Parade' and 'Tiny Princess.'

I really can't comment on foliage and form too well, except to note that a few plants do not have good form, such as 'Ballet Dancer' and 'Ville de Nantes.' 'Masterpiece' has a very sprawling habit, but very interesting foliage due to varying sizes of the leaves up to quite large, and is good for espaliering.

Pruning can almost determine the ultimate form of a camellia plant. The foliage is all beautiful green if it is properly nourished and free from pests. I believe the hybrids probably have a more attractive form and foliage, in that they grow more openly and have more variation in leaf size and shape."

Regarding fertilizers and other growing practices, Mr. Sears has this to say: "I have never fertilized my camellias very much, and agree with you that it would be unsafe to use high nitrogen fertilizer from July until November, but think it would be safe after the plants have hardened off and quit growing for the season.

Russ Gainer, who won more blue ribbons in our shows than all the other growers combined, always fertilizes his plants fairly heavily in late December or early January, and again lightly when plants started putting out new growth. He claimed the soil needed time to absorb fertilizer and make it available by the time the plant started making new growth. If you wait until new growth is completed it leaches out by next spring.

I do know that rank growth from too much fertilizer, and weak growth from lack of fertilizer, suffer more during freezes than plants that are well fed. Plants that have an over abundance of nitrogen tend to have too much sap — are watery — and freeze easily. Plants that have an abundance of potash, phosphorus and calcium, have thick sap and take a much lower temperature to freeze.

Yes, in spite of what many people think, camellias do need an abundance of calcium and will thrive in neutral or even slightly alkaline soil if they have available enough iron and magnesium, but will do better in slightly acid soil. Use gypsum (calcium sulphate) which will not make the soil alkaline. The only reason camellias usually do not thrive in alkaline soil is the fact that the iron and magnesium is locked up in an unavailable form.

I fertilize my plants almost completely with compost and mulch. I do not destroy, burn or haul off any leaves, grass clippings, weeds, prunings, etc. Prunings over  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter are burned in the fireplace, but smaller than that go through the compost grinder. I also get a couple of truck loads of leaves from the city street cleaning dept. every couple of years — and usually a load of bark dust (ground fir bark) the other years.

Yes, camellias are really tough once they become established. I once bought a small grafted plant of Kuro-Tsubaki (about 1944-45). It was in a 6" azalea pot and was about 10-12" high, quite bushy and healthy looking. Not thinking, I took no special care in planting it. Just dug a hole and tipped it in. After it had made no growth by the third spring, I dug it up and found that it had not sent out a single root from its original root ball. I broke up the root ball, spread out the roots and replanted it. It has done very well every year since.

I also had a nice bush of 'Grandiflora Rosea' about five feet high and at least four feet in diameter



with a trunk about three inches thick. During the Columbus Day storm in 1961 (which did hundreds of millions of dollars worth of damage in Portland and the Willamette Valley, blowing roofs off buildings and blowing down big trees, etc), the wind almost tore it out of the ground. There was only one root, about  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter still holding the camellia. I staked and guyed it with three iron stakes and wires, and it continued to grow as if it had not been disturbed. Last week a crew from Portland Community College came out and dug it up to plant it at their Rock Creek Campus. They dug a ball about two feet in diameter, but as they were wrapping the ball with burlap it broke apart. The main trunk had one root which was about  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, two feet below the original soil surface, with no signs of any side roots. The other trunk was evidently a shoot from one of the broken roots as it had an exceptionally vigorous bushy root system.

I have seen plants dug bare root with just two or three roots about the size of your finger and only 6-8" long, take off and grow as if they had not been transplanted, when the top was pruned back to just a dozen or so leaves and growth buds. In four or five years you would never know it had been dug up."

Mr. Sears won 25 blue ribbons at this year's Camellia Show with unprotected (not grown under shelter) blooms. He also won the trophy for the best unprotected Japonica bloom in the show ('Betty Sheffield Supreme'), and his plate of three 'Ville de Nantes' made the head table. All this is spite of the fact that there had been a hail storm the day before the show that ruined some of his best flowers, and the fact that he didn't have time to set out about half of the flowers he had brought to the show.

He was especially proud of his 'Tiffany' flowers (which the hail had ruined) saying, "I believe my outstanding plant this year was 'Tiffany.' It had some of the largest and nicest blooms I have ever seen, and I have

seen it every year since three years before it was introduced." (He was one of the judges of the All America Camellia Selection Committee when it was selected.)

In spite of wind, rain, hail and cold, the following blue ribbon camellia winners from the unprotected group came through. They were: 'California Dainty,' 'Coral Pink,' 'Lotus,' 'Atomic Red,' 'Alba Queen,' 'Arejishi,' 'Drama Girl,' 'Flame,' 'Finlandia Variegated,' 'Finlandia White,' 'Finlandia Red,' 'Fred Sanders,' 'Kimberly,' 'Mrs. Bertha A. Harms,' 'Tricolor,' 'Sweet Bon Air,' 'Ville de Nantes,' 'Betty Sheffield Supreme,' 'Donation,' 'J.C. Williams,' 'Brigadoon,' and an outstanding bloom of 'Leucantha.'

Seeking to find the northern boundaries for northwest camellias, I wrote the Ministry of Agriculture in Surrey, British Columbia, Canada and received the following information. "Below you will find a limited description of some of the best varieties suited to our Pacific North West's climate. Camellia Japonica: (Pink varieties) 'Debutante,' 'Elegans Chandleri,' 'Kumasaka,' 'Mathotiana,' 'Mrs. Tingley' and 'Rosea-Plena.' (Red varieties) 'Adolphe Audusson,' 'Astronaut,' 'C.M. Hovey,' 'Covina,' 'Pope Pius IX.' (White varieties) 'Alba Plena,' 'Auburn White,' 'Daikagura White.' (Variegated varieties) 'Daikagura Var.' 'Finlandia Var.' (Camellia Sasanqua) 'Benikantsubaki,' 'Cleopatra,' 'Cotton Candy' and 'Crimson Tide.'

B.C. Canada's Zone 8 (in the Fraser Valley) is approximately the same as Bellingham Washington (zone 4 US). The Ministry of Agriculture notes: "Camellias must be planted in a protected location as they are only marginal for our winters. The winter of 78-79 had buds frozen but the plants themselves were generally fine." They suggest a heavy mulch of oak leaves or bark dust. This area is above the 48th parallel, which divides the USA from Canada.

My son, who lives in Vancouver Island, British Columbia, came upon a house and garden that had been bulldozed to make room for new buildings. Among other flattened plants he recognized a camellia that had been broken off at ground level and had only one small badly damaged branch still intact. He inquired and was given permission to dig it out. It had a large root system and must have been a very old camellia. For two years in his own garden it almost stood still, and lay under heavy snows each winter. The third year it took off and now has handsome deep pink double camellias. He does not know its name, (possibly 'Grandiflora Rosea?')

Before concluding this report on northwest camellias, I should like to speak specifically about the ones planted in my own garden in mid-Wilamette valley Oregon. My home is almost exactly on the 45th parallel, half way between the equator and the north pole, and is about 55 miles south of Portland, Oregon.

All but three of my camellias were planted from gallon cans and came from Nuccio's in Altadena, California. The other three are: 1. a large specimen plant, about 20 years old of 'Alba Plena.' 2. 'Adolphe Audusson Var.' 3. 'Pink Perfection.' The last two were small plants.

They were planted in October of 1976 as soon as sidewalks, fences and landscaping went around this new house. Within weeks after being planted, a sudden cold snap (down to 14 degrees F.) knocked buds off and nipped some of the foliage which had not hardened. One plant retained a few buds — a Higo 'Miyako-No-Haru.' The plants had just begun to recover when the winter of 78-79, the coldest in 50 years, set them back once more. The temperature fell to 10 degrees above zero and stayed there for about two weeks, rarely rising above freezing in the daytime. Dry cold winds desiccated the leaves, and an ice storm added to the misery.

The winter of 79-80 was more kind, and by spring of 1980 my camellias were flowering, some for the first time.

My criteria for choosing the varieties that I did was: 1) Mid to late flowering varieties — to survive the cold. 2) Upright growth and good foliage to be handsome in all seasons. 3) Blooms that I especially liked for flower arranging.

I found it very hard to limit my choices, after living in southern California most of my life and being able to grow any camellia outdoors.

My Oregon garden is also the smallest I have ever had. I put all my camellias in the ground.

This year (1980) my camellia with the best record of growth and bloom is 'Kramer's Supreme.' It had lots of flowers, all in good condition.

These camellias showed good growth and mostly good flowers: 'Marie Bracey,' 'Gulio Nuccio,' 'Betty Sheffield Supreme.' 'Miyako-No-Haru' (Migo) had lots of blooms — early ones nipped by frost. 'Gigantea' and 'Adolphe Audusson Var.' both dropped many buds (I did not disbud this year), but the remaining flowers were all right. 'Fashionatta' and 'Lila Naff' dropped more than half their buds and had some frost damage to leaves. The remaining few buds on 'Fashionatta' opened well and were unusually pretty. 'Lila Naff's' blooms were not up to standard. 'Alba Plena' (the large specimen bush) was loaded with blooms, but many were rain damaged. 'Pink Perfection' was just that. It really does well in this moist climate.

These camellias grew but had few or no flowers; 'Kohinor,' 'Three Dreams,' 'Francie L,' 'Nuccio's Gem,' 'Nuccio's Ruby,' 'Tiffany,' 'John Taylor,' 'Howard Asper' and 'Yuletide.' The latter has had all its flowers frozen every year. It blooms too early for this climate.

I have mulched all the camellias with bark dust each year and have fed them with liquid fish, iron and cotton seed meal. Last fall, when three cords

of oak wood were delivered for our fireplace, I stripped off the heavy green sphagnum moss from the logs and mulched the camellias with it. This seemed successful, not packing down as bark dust does, and had the added bonus of tiny woodferns growing out of the moss — very pretty.

All of my camellias this summer are putting out new growth. I, like all camellia hobbyists, look forward to 1981 as the best year ever. But I keep my fingers crossed! Those of us who live in the northwest are never sure what Mother Nature is going to do next.

As I write this, the volcanic ash from Mt. St. Helens, in Washington State, is falling like gritty talcum powder on my garden. This mountain has erupted three times just recently. Will it continue to erupt for years to come? How will it affect my camellias? What will it do to other ornamentals in my garden? Will it make the water and soil more acid? Will it change the weather, as it seems to be doing? Will it cause "acid rain?" We don't know yet. It is too soon to tell. That is another story which I will have to report later.

## **CORRECTION IN NUCCIO'S NURSERY CATALOGUE**

**By Bill Donnan**

In the late 1930's the camellia cultivar "Kishu-Tsukasa" (Lord of Kii Province) was imported from Japan and grown rather widely in the United States of America. Other names for this cultivar are: 'Admiral Nimitz'; 'Captain John Sutter'; and 'E.A. McIlhenny.' As is usually the case, older cultivars are often supplanted by newer varieties and 'Kishu-Tsukasa' soon became lost to the nursery trade.

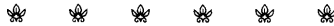
In 1978, when Julius and Bonnie Nuccio were in Japan, they picked up quite a few Japanese varieties and had others shipped to California. One of these was labeled "Kishu-Tsukasa" and it was propagated as such. Other Southern California hobbyists had also

obtained scions of this cultivar from Japan. Thus it was generally agreed that we, in Southern California, did have the variety 'Kishu-Tsukasa' and it was propagated in quantity for sale to the public.

Meanwhile, when Yoshiaki Andoh visited Nuccio's Nurseries and saw the plants he raised questions about the name of the cultivar. Subsequently, it was confirmed that the cultivar, which in the Nuccio Catalogue was named and sold as 'Kishu-Tsukasa' was actually 'Shuchuka.'

The description for 'Shuchuka' in the 1981 CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE is as follows: "White petals with narrow picottee edge of red." This is the exact description of the cultivar which in the Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue has been mis-labeled as "Kishu-Tsukasa." Anyone who has purchased this cultivar from Nuccio's should correct the label to read — 'Shuchuka.' Nuccio's apologizes for this error and has asked us to alert everyone who may have purchased one of the plants.

'Shuchuka' is a very old variety first named in 1879 in Japan. With the present demand for picottee blooms it has come into renewed popularity. The word 'Shuchuka' translates as "Flower Of Wine!" Perhaps it would be appropriate to blame the mix-up in names to the fact that someone may have quaffed an extra glass of "vino" before affixing the labels!



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# CAMELLIA SEED CULTURE

by David Davies

Chislehurst, Kent, U.K.

*Ed. Note: Dave Davies was in California in October 1980 and we had the good fortune to discuss, first hand (over a glass of Caluso Passito), the details of his interesting experiment.*

Mr. David Gotelli's notes on camellia seed germination (CAMELLIA REVIEW VOL. 41, No. 3) have stimulated me to record my own experience with my first two lots of seed. The Tables tell most of the story but need a little explanation. To qualify as "germinated and planted," seeds had to produce a root at least one and a half inches long. The end of the root was then pinched off leaving no more than three quarters of an inch for planting.

To qualify as "discarded" in the 1979/80 program, the seed had to collapse when squeezed between the thumb and forefinger of my right hand. It is a rough test to find the rotten seeds, but I suspect that I didn't have the strength to collapse some of the bigger seeds even though they may have been rotten. The large japonicas were, in the end, squeezed in a vise to reveal their rottenness.

I have tried to follow the advice of E.C. Tourje and David Feathers in regard to cleanliness, sterilization, moisture content of peat and availability of air. I have also tried to achieve Tourje's recommended temperature of 65-70 degrees F. by immersing the gallon jars containing the peat and seeds up to their necks in water heated thermostatically. Although CHLORAX was not available to me I used hypochlorate bleach available to me in the United Kingdom for cleaning the equipment, but I could not relate to the strength recommended for removing mildew from the seeds. Having checked with Pan Britanica Industries I opted to immerse the seeds in BENLATE for thirty minutes to eliminate mould. Even so, some of the seeds showed a white deposit at all the first few inspections and these together with the peat were sprayed with BENLATE.

For the 1979/80 program I put the seeds and peat in one gallon polyethylene bags weighted to sink so that the surface of the peat was just below the water level with about 4 inches of unfilled bag above the water surface. Probably of more significance in the 1979/80 tests was the change from BENLATE to NIMROD T (Buprimate and Triforine) as the fungicide. I did this because it was easier to make up the small quantities of solution by pipetting the liquid NIMROD T than by dividing the BENLATE powder.

The 1979/80 program has left me with a few japonica seedlings which look quite promising and some sasanqua seedlings which are struggling. I hesitate to comment on these different results but I wonder about the following:

- (1) The effect of the various fungicides.
- (2) The effect of freshness of the seeds: in 1978/79 the seeds came airmail and were securely packaged with good dunnage. In 1979/80 the seeds came by surface mail (usually a 10 week journey) and the dunnage did not protect some of the japonica seeds. They had broken out of their bags and were scattered about in the carton.
- (3) The effect of seed size.
- (4) The quality of the seed crop.
- (5) Me being too fussy in my propagation procedures.

In closing I would like to acknowledge the help of Bill Donnan in obtaining literature on seed propagation and I would like to thank the Southern California Camellia Society seed sales program for providing me with the seeds, and the unbounded pleasure of growing camellia plants.

## Camellia Seed Propagation 1978-79

### GERMINATION MEDIUM — MOIST PEAT

SEED		GERMINATION PERIOD 1979	FUNGICIDE	PEAT TEMP. °F	GERMINATED AND PLANTED		VIABLE PLANTS 30 MARCH, 1980	
TYPE	NUMBER				NUMBER	PER CENT	NUMBER	PER CENT
<b>JAPONICA</b>								
LARGE	100	14 JAN-30 APRIL	BENLATE <sup>1</sup>	68-72	71	71	112	45
MEDIUM	150	14 JAN-30 APRIL	BENLATE <sup>1</sup>	67-70	97	65	MIN.	MIN.
SMALL	292	12 MAY-17 JULY	MURPHY-SYSTEMIC <sup>2</sup>	72-73	26	9		
TOTAL	542				194	36	138	25
<b>SASANQUA</b>								
LARGE	100	14 JAN-30 APRIL	BENLATE	68-73	76	76		
MEDIUM	450	12 MAY-3 JULY	MURPHY-STEMEMIC	72-74	178	40		
SMALL	100	12 MAY-17 JUNE		69	48	48		
TOTAL	650				302	46	221	34
<b>RETICULATA</b>	52	14 JAN-14 APRIL	BENLATE	67-69	18	35	18	35

1 BENOMYL formulated as a wettable powder for the control of a wide range of diseases in the garden and greenhouse! — *Pan Britannica Industries Ltd.*

2 THIOPHANATE-METHYL formulated as a wettable powder for the control of black spot, mildew, scab, leaf mould, leaf diseases etc. — *Murphy Chemical Ltd.*

## Camellia Seed Propagation 1979-80

### GERMINATION MEDIUM — MOIST PEAT

SEED		GERMINATION PERIOD 1980	FUNGICIDE	PEAT TEMP. °F ± 2	GERMINATED AND PLANTED		VIABLE PLANTS 31 JULY, 1980	
TYPE	NUMBER				NUMBER	PER CENT	NUMBER	PER CENT
<b>JAPONICA</b>								
LARGE	100	2 FEB-31 MAY	NIMROD T <sup>3</sup>	72	1	1	1	1
MEDIUM	200	2 FEB-31 MAY	NIMROD T <sup>3</sup>	72	27	13.5	14	7
SMALL	200	2 FEB-31 MAY	NIMROD T <sup>3</sup>	70	33	16.5	19	9.5
TOTAL	500				61	12.2	34	6.8
<b>SASANQUA</b>								
LARGE	40	2 FEB-31 MAY	NIMROD T	70	9	22.5	4	10
MEDIUM	250	2 FEB-31 MAY	NIMROD T	70	85	34	47	18.8
SMALL	290	2 FEB-31 MAY	NIMROD T	70	87	30	37	12.8
TOTAL	580				181	31.2	88	15.2
<b>RETICULATA</b>								
LARGE	10	2 FEB-31 MAY	NIMROD T	72	1	10	1	10
SMALL	10	2 FEB-31 MAY	NIMROD T	70	3	33.3	1	10
	20				4	20	2	10

3 BUPRIMATE AND TRIFORINE formulated as a liquid for systemic control of powdery mildew, black spot, seal and leaf spot. For use on roses, other ornamentals, apples, black currants and gooseberries. — *I.C.I. Garden Products.*

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# ROSEBUD FARM AND ITS SO FAMOUS CAMELLIAS

By Jerry Olrich, State Gardener

ED. NOTE: Reprinted from Vol. II, No. 1. Southern California Camellia Society Bulletin Dec. 1949

I have written often of Rosebud Farms, its gracious owner and its grand old Camellias. One never gets tired of writing or reading of this beautiful old home and grounds and its owner, who is an enthusiastic Camellia lover.

Rosebud Farm is located sixteen miles south of Sacramento on Highway 21, also known as Freeport Boulevard, which winds its way along the river bank to San Francisco and the Bay Area. Even if one were not looking for Camellias, the ride down this river road would be really worthwhile.

If one has ever ridden the roads along the mighty Mississippi, this ride will bring back memories. The ride is enjoyable at any time of the year. I hope I am not boring you with details, but one cannot tell you of Rosebud Farm without telling you something of the surrounding area.

The section along this river is an exceptionally famous farming area and very rich. The soil is very high in nitrogen and produces very good crops.

Mrs. Edinger's father, the late Mr. Wm. Johnston, purchased three Camellias in San Francisco in the late sixties and brought them home and planted them on the northwest side of the house where they really flourished and have grown into such fine monarchs.

On March 6, 1949, it was my pleasure to conduct a tour of Rosebud Farm and guide the members of the American Camellia Society through the grounds. There were many notables on this tour, too many to mention. All of our friends from various parts of the country attested to the fact that these were the largest trees they had ever seen in the United

States. Many stated that it was a sight they would never forget.

The original first three trees planted were a Wakanura (Tri-Color Seiboldi), Purity and a Pink Perfection.

The "Wakanura" is the most famous of these trees, as it has produced many fine seedlings that I will tell about further on in this article. This tree is 24 feet 3 inches tall with a 37 foot spread and a trunk with a circumference of 39-1/2 inches.

The "Purity" is the second oldy in this row and is the tallest of the group with a height of 29 feet 2 inches, a spread of 19 feet 4 inches and a trunk with a circumference of 31-1/2 inches.

The third tree in this row is a large "Pink Perfection" with a height of 25 feet 3 inches, a spread of 26 feet 3 inches and a trunk 37 inches in circumference.

There are 204 trees growing on the grounds and most of these were planted by Mrs. Edinger, and the stories she tells about the way they were planted are something. Can you imagine anyone taking a branch approximately 30 inches in length that had broken off a Pink Perfection and sticking it in the ground and making it grow? It's unbelievable, but the tree is growing on the south side of the house. Many of the seedlings growing on these grounds have been grown by Mrs. Edinger. (How many of us could do with her green thumb?)

How many seedlings Mrs. Edinger has grown or given away no one will ever know. Some I will tell you about you already know. Some still are in the stages of development.

One of the most important in my opinion is "Arrabella," named after

Mrs. Edinger's sister. This *Camellia* which so closely resembles a *reticulata* in form, but I think as a garden variety is much better. It is a very compact grower and a prolific bloomer and the flowers reach a good size, 5 to 6 inches. The color is sort of a light brick red semi-double with its center petals twisted and standing straight up like rabbit ears and its golden stamens that make such a lovely contrast. For many years I tried to interest various growers in this variety without any success. Now everyone wants it. It is a must for every *Camellia* lover.

"Pride of Rosebud Farm" is a red single sport spotted with white that Mr. George Peterson's father of Lindo Nursery, Chico, introduced to the trade quite a number of years ago. A very good garden variety.

"Anne Lindbergh," named by Mrs. Edinger when Anne married Lindbergh, is a semi-double rose red with intermingled golden stamens, a mid-season bloomer, that has been in the trade for quite some time.

"Mrs. Wm. Beckman," a seedling of *Wakanura*, is a large single to semi-double similar to a *Lady Campbell*, but quite a bit larger. This got its name by being one of Mrs. Edinger's father's favorite seedlings.

"*Lady Astor*," a seedling of *Wakanura*, a semi-double mostly white with several red stripes and an occasional red petal. (I have been watching this plant as it occasionally throws a blush pink with some red. I am in hopes that it will throw a pink sport without any red.)

"Christmas Tree" is a seedling that the Chinese cook found growing under the old *Wakanura*. He transplanted it and the reason for its name is that it grows somewhat like a fir tree, and when in bloom looks like a Christmas tree with ornaments. This is a semi-double similar to *Lady Campbell*, color and otherwise.

"Captain Jack" is another seedling of *Wakanura* semi-double white with red striping and sometimes throwing

a red sport. Has possibilities. Named after her grandson.

"*Lady Wheeler*" is another seedling grown by Mrs. Edinger and named after and given to Mrs. Wheeler several years ago. This flower is a semi-double white with red striping.

"*Martha Washington*" is a semi-double seedling of *Wakanura*, white with deep pink striping, occasionally a pink petal and occasionally a pink sport.

"*Red Perfection*" is another seedling similar to *Elena Nobile* in coloring but holds a tight rosebud center for several days, then bursts out with golden stamens that really makes it a very attractive flower.

"*Barbara E*" is one of the most vigorous growers on the place but the buds bullnose and very seldom open. When it opens, it resembles *Eureka Variegated* but a much larger and heavier flower full-double white striped with red.

"Mrs. Edinger" is a seedling that Mrs. Edinger gave to a friend several years ago without naming it and this friend decided to name it after her. This is a large semi-double white with red striping with golden stamens intermingled sometimes throwing a red sport.

There are another 60 seedlings coming along and some have possibilities. Mrs. Edinger has been watching them closely, and with her luck with seedlings watch for something good.

To write about *Rosebud Farm* without a few words about its so lovely and gracious owner would be slightly amiss. Mrs. Frank Edinger is a true lover of *Camellias*, which can be attested to by her garden and her success in growing them. A trip to *Rosebud Farm* and a personally conducted tour of the grounds by Mrs. Edinger is a must, and I assure you, you will never forget either. You are always welcome at *Rosebud*.

*ED. FOOTNOTE: Is Rosebud Farm still in existence in 1980?*

# SHOW RESULTS

## Southern California Camellia Council — "Gib" Show December 13 & 14, 1980

EXHIBITORS	35
BLOOMS	515
ATTENDANCE	947

BEST TREATED LARGE JAPONICA	<i>'Tomorrow's Dawn'</i>	Harold Dryden
RUNNER-UP	<i>'Clark Hubbs'</i>	Dr. & Mrs. Fred Mowrey
BEST TREATED MEDIUM JAPONICA	<i>'Nuccio's Jewel'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe
RUNNER-UP	<i>'Alta Gavin'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Goertz
BEST TREATED SMALL JAPONICA	<i>'Grace Albriton'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Grady Perigan
RUNNER-UP	<i>'Ava Maria'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Grady Perigan
BEST TREATED MINIATURE JAPONICA	<i>'Fircone'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Harry Reich
RUNNER-UP	<i>'Trinket'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
BEST LARGE JAPONICA	<i>'Silver Clouds'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
RUNNER-UP	<i>'Kramer's Supreme'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. J. Christensen
BEST MEDIUM JAPONICA	<i>'China Doll'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Roger Treischel
RUNNER-UP	<i>'Alta Gavin'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Roger Treischel
BEST SMALL JAPONICA	<i>'Ava Maria'</i>	Rudy Moore
RUNNER-UP	<i>'Little Man'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Milt Schmidt
BEST MINIATURE JAPONICA	<i>'Little Man Forman'</i>	Rudy Moore
RUNNER-UP	<i>'Pink Smoke'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Berkley Pace
BEST THREE TREATED LARGE JAPONICAS	<i>'Grand Slam'</i>	D.T. Gray Family
RUNNER-UP	<i>'Lady Clare'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. W.F. Goertz
BEST THREE LARGE JAPONICAS	<i>'Grand Slam'</i>	Bill Donnan
RUNNER-UP	<i>'Lady Clare'</i>	Judith Simmons
BEST THREE BOUTONNIERE JAPONICAS	<i>'Pink Smoke'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Ab Summerson
RUNNER-UP	<i>'Little Slam'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Ab Summerson
BEST RETICULATA HYBRID	<i>'Miss Tulare'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
RUNNER-UP	<i>'Valentine's Day'</i>	Rudy Moore
BEST NON-RETIC, HYBRID	<i>'Gay Time'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
RUNNER-UP	<i>'Elsie Jury'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks
BEST THREE RETIC, HYBRIDS	<i>'Francie L.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
RUNNER-UP	<i>'Lila Naff'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. W.F. Goertz
BEST THREE NON-RETIC HYBRIDS	<i>'Elsie Jury'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
RUNNER-UP	<i>'Freedom Bell'</i>	Chuck Gerlach
BEST SPECIES	<i>'Star Above Star'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
RUNNER-UP	<i>'Bonanza'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks
BEST TRAY OF THREE SPECIES	<i>'Yuletide'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks
RUNNER-UP	<i>'Dawn'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe
BEST COLLECTOR'S TRAY OF SIX BLOOMS		Mr. & Mrs. W.F. Goertz
RUNNER-UP		Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
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RUNNER-UP		Mr. & Mrs. W.F. Goertz



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Mr. & Mrs. Pat Novak

## CAMELLIA RETICULATA — A CORRECTION

Tom Durrant

### ROTORUA, NEW ZEALAND

In the study reported as 'Some Comment on *Camellia reticulata*' (in *N.Z. Camellia Bulletin* Vol. V. No. 4, dated November 1967 and subsequently republished in Britain, U.S.A. and elsewhere) reference was made to two cultivars obtained, with others, from China in 1964. These were *C. reticulata* 'TAOTAOHUNG' - 'EARLY CRIMSON' and *C. reticulata* 'MAYEHYINHUNG' — 'RETICULATE LEAF SPINEL PINK.'

The plants were labelled with translated names in English, there were two of each variety, all of them showing extensive virus induced leaf variegation. Only one plant labelled 'EARLY CRIMSON' survived shipment and this, after producing one or two flowers, became so heavily affected with virus that it failed to make any growth with which it was possible to propagate. After 10 years the plant was barely 60 cm high and had produced very few flowers, which were small and of inferior quality. Finally, in 1974 we were able to make a successful graft on to a seedling *reticulata* stock, the resulting plant still showing virus variegation but growing freely and first flowering in 1979.

Meanwhile, the plants labelled 'Re-

ticulate Leaf Spinel Pink' had grown and flowered freely and, in recent years, set a considerable quantity of seed. We made several grafts onto *reticulata* seedling stocks, scions were distributed on request and plants appeared in nursery catalogues under this name. Seeds, also under this label, have been distributed world wide. When the successful propagation of the plant labelled 'Early Crimson' flowered in 1979, it became obvious that it was identical with those being grown under label 'Reticulate Leaf Spinel Pink.' Mr. T. Savige, President of the International Camellia Society was visiting us at the time and concurred with this opinion. This left us unable to be certain which of the two varietal names correctly belonged to the plants we had.

Fortunately, when Mr. Savige visited Kunming early in 1980, he was able to establish that they were, in fact, 'TAOTAOHUNG — 'EARLY CRIMSON.' The purpose of this comment is to notify that any plants deriving from our 1964 shipment as 'Reticulate Leaf Spinel Pink' should be relabelled as 'EARLY CRIMSON.' The female parentage of plants raised from seed distributed as from 'Reticulate Leaf Spinel Pink' should be similarly corrected.

Note: The Pinyin equivalents of the transliterated Chinese names given are 'Early Crimson' — ZAOTAUHONG 'Reticulate Spinel Pink' — MAYEHYINHONG

## CAMELLIA STAMP TO BE ISSUED

*Ed Note: Reprinted from the Fort Valley Georgia Leader — Tribune*

Fort Valley has been designated by the U.S. Postal Service as the place for the first day of issue of a stamp commemorating the camellia. The stamp will be issued at a ceremony to be held in the Peach County High School auditorium April 23, 1981. Expected to be included in the guest list is former President Jimmy Carter and Mrs. Carter, both of whom were instrumental in getting the stamp issued.

The camellia stamp, which will be one of four flowers honored, will be issued on a first day cover (envelope) which will feature a color picture of the headquarters of the American Camellia Society at Masee Lane. Milton H. Brown, executive secretary for the society, said that this is the first, first day of issue for a stamp to be held in Georgia since the Sidney Lanier stamp was issued in Macon some 8-10 years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Brown were called by First Lady Rosalyn Carter in early December and were invited to the White House to receive the proclamation naming the camellia for a first day of issue. Mrs. Carter told the Browns that she and her husband would do everything possible to be in Fort Valley for the April ceremony.

The quest for the camellia stamp started in 1976 when Dr. Daniel E. Nathan and Brown contracted U.S. Representative Jack Brinkley about the idea of having a stamp issued commemorating the camellia. Brinkley coordinated the request to the U.S. Postal Service with the entire Georgia delegation. During the following years, members of the American Camellia Society kept working with Rep. Brinkley and others trying to get the Postal Service to consider the camellia.

The breakthrough came at the Middle Georgia Camellia Society's fall show held at Masee Lane on Nov. 8,

1980. Dr. Nathan told a show judge, Mrs. Ann Dodson of Plains, that he was sorry that the society had not been able to get a stamp issued. Mrs. Dodson, a personal friend of the Carters, took the matter up with Mrs. Carter. Shortly afterwards President Carter sent a handwritten note to Postmaster William F. Bolger requesting that the Postal Service consider the camellia.

The official Postal Service announcement indicates that the camellia stamp is being issued "at the request of President Carter."

According to Brown, the April 23rd ceremony will be held at the high school auditorium beginning at 11:00 a.m. In addition to the Carters, those invited will be Governor George Busbee, Senator Sam Nunn and Representative Jack Brinkley. In addition to the special guests, everyone is asked to attend the ceremony. Brown said that everyone will receive a special souvenir program and they can buy the covers (with each of the four new stamps affixed) for \$2.00.

Anyone can write the American Camellia Society, P.O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, and place an advance order for the first day covers, said Brown.

The flower that will be featured on the camellia stamp is the 'Betty Sheffield Supreme,' a camellia that was originated in Georgia. The other three flowers sharing the spotlight are the rose, dahlia and lily.

## POMONA CAMELLIA SHOW HAS NEW LOCATION

We have been advised that the location for the Camellia Show of the Pomona Valley Camellia Society has been moved to the Claremont Branch of the Pomona First Federal Savings and Loan Association, 393 West Foothill Blvd., Claremont, California. The bank is located on the northeast corner of Indian Hill and Foothill Boulevard — across the street from Griswold's Restaurant.

## *Directory of Other California Camellia Societies*

\*CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY—President, Leland Chow; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Fred R. Dukes, Jr., 733 Delmar Drive, Bakersfield 93307. Meetings: To be announced.

\*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, Ann McKee; Secretary, Mrs. Zella Mack, 3330 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, 95816. Meetings: 4th Wednesday each month, October through April, Shepard Garden & Arts Center, 3330 McKinley Blvd.

\*CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Bob Kellas; Secretary, Mary Ann Ray 5024 E. Laurel Ave., Fresno 93727. Meetings: 3rd Thursday, November through February in Smuggler's Inn Motel.

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Larry Pitts; Secretary, Jack Lewis, 3824 Beechwood Dr., Concord, Ca 94520. Meetings: 2nd Wednesday, November through March, Central Contra Costa Sanitary Dist. Treatment Plant, (Irnhoff Drive) Martinez.

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Warren Dickson; Secretary, Mrs. Happy Stillman, 8159 Hollywood Blvd. 90069. Meetings: 1st Tuesday, December through April, Hollywood Women's Club, 1749 N. La Brea, Hollywood.

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Ron Kellogg; Secretary, Mrs. Walter Ragland, 709 Leytonstone Dr., Modesto, Ca 95355. Meetings: second Tuesday, October through May, Downey High School, Coffee Road, Modesto.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, David Hagmann; Secretary, Judith Toomajian, 18 Diablo Circle, Lafayette Ca. 94549. Meetings: first Monday, November through May. Chabot School 6686, Chabot Rd., Oakland.

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Alice Neely; Secretary, Marge Alltizer, 1253 Bruce Ave., Glendale, 91202. Meetings: 1st Thursday, November through April, Central Bank of Glendale, 411 N. Central Ave., Glendale.

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Jack Mandrich; Secretary, Robert Marcy, 1898 Kirkmont Dr., San Jose 95124. Meetings: 4th Tuesday, September through April, AMPEX Cafeteria, 401 Broadway Redwood City.

\*POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Julius Christinson; Secretary, Dorothy Christinson, 3751 Hoover St., Riverside 92504. Meetings: 2nd Thursday, November through April, Pomona First Fed. S & L Bldg., 399 N. Gary, Pomona.

\*SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Eugene Snooks; Secretary, Mildred Murray, 467 E. Fulvia St., Encinitas, 92024. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, October through April, Casa Del Prado Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Robt. Marcy; Secretary, Donna Hardy, 349 Condon Ct., Santa Clara 95050. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, September through April, Allstate Savings 1304 Saratoga Ave., San Jose.

SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Woody Passinetti; Secretary, Mrs. Nona Passinetti, 295 Bloomfield Rd., Sebastopol 95472. Meetings: 4th Thursday, October through May, Piner Grade School, Santa Rosa.

\*SOUTH COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Wallace Jones; Secretary, Mrs. Martha Ann Walter, 671 Calle Miramar, Redondo Beach 90277. Meetings: 3rd Tuesday, September through May, South Coast Botanical Gardens, 26300 Crenshaw, Palos Verdes.

\*TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Sergio Bracci; Secretary, Mrs. Alice Jaacks, 5554 N. Burton Ave., San Gabriel, Ca 91776. Meetings: Friday, Nov. 21; Fri. Dec. 19, Thurs., Jan. 22; Thur., Feb. 26; Wed., Mar. 26; Thur., April 23. At Lecture Hall Arboretum, Arcadia.

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