

THE

Camellia Review



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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.

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OFFICERS

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ATlantic 7-5826

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Glendale 6

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THE CAMELLIA REVIEW

DR. JOHN H. CLAIRMONT
Chairman, Camellia Review Committee
1818 Oak Knoll Rd., Glendale 8, CItrus 3-4611

ELIZABETH BEEBE, Editor
706 S. Fair Oaks, Pasadena 2, Calif.
SYcamore 6-4160

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Camellia Reviewer

ELIZABETH BEEBE

November

Is the month to give thanks for all our beautiful camellias. And on Thanksgiving Day we suggest you do not eat too much turkey and mince pie. Just go on out to your garden and feast your eyes on your camellias. Such feasting is much better for the figure.

The Visiting V.I.C.'s (Very Important Camelliaphiles)

Southern California is like a magnet, drawing persons from all over the world for all sorts of reasons. One of them, of course, is camellias and among camellia lovers who were here this past summer were Mr. (Uncle Dave) and Mrs. Aunt Tillie) Wirth from Louisiana. Known for their great good neighborliness, their love of camellias and hospitality in their own home, the Wirths breezed about in Southern California on their way to Honolulu; looking at camellias in both public and private gardens, greeting old friends and making many new ones as is their custom.

A second group were the H. Jack Clarks and son of Auckland. Hosted by the Al Dekkers, taken in tow by Bill Wylam who piloted them from Descanso to the Pomona Fair, they were entertained by a number of prominent camellia people and departed for "down under" with — we imagine — a kaleidoscope of memories. The Clarks have a nursery of 21 acres featuring flowering shrubs and they naturally are drawn to camellias for what flowering shrubs can top them?

Camellia Chaos

Our intimation that winter blooming camellias might be confused in climates below the equator where the

seasons are topsy-turvy brought the following in a letter from Walter Hazlewood of New South Wales, quote: "Owing to a very warm autumn and mild winter, *C. Showa-no-sakae*' started blooming in April and finished end of the third week of August. Our usual finishing time for all *Sasanquas* is early June but the early ones start in February. The last two seasons we have had warm autums with the result that *C. japonica* did not know where it stood. The early flowering was patchy. Two varieties were outstanding, carrying on as if nothing unusual had happened. These were 'Chandleri' and 'Elegans.' They started blooming in April and still have plenty of flowers. This is a six months blooming period."

All we have to say is that if the Weatherman is going to confuse the camellias still further by warm autumns (which are really springs) who will know what to expect from whom? Is that clear?

The Unfadeable

Proudly crowned by her four score and four years, Charlotte Hoak was proclaimed "Miss Horticulture" by the Garden Clubs of Southern California on her birthday in October. This is what we call not only growing old gracefully but (as "Time" puts it), growing old "usefully." This graceful acknowledgement of Charlotte's 75 years in horticulture is a heartwarming event and we hope that she may long continue to reign beside the choicest "Miss Camellias."

Touch of Heaven

Take a warm, sunny Sunday morning, a background of thousands of budded camellia bushes, a congenial crowd of camellia lovers and mix merrily with plenty of fresh eggs, bacon, coffee and trimmings. The result is pure Delight. All this came true as the Temple City Camellia Society held its kickoff breakfast for

(Continued on Page 27)

SOME ENGLISH GARDENS

By DONALD STRYKER

Camellias really were more or less responsible for the entire thing! For it was because of Camellias, particularly species Camellias, that grow in my garden, that I first met Mr. Morrie Sharp, whose book, CAMELLIAS ILLUSTRATED, is a MUST for every Camelliaphile. Mr. Sharp is now president of THE GARDEN OF TOMORROW, which will be one of the outstanding features of the OREGON CENTENNIAL in the summer of 1959.

Because of the Camellias and other unusual and rare plants growing in my gardens Mr. Sharp asked me to serve on the advisory board of the Garden of Tomorrow. At one of the meetings Mr. Norvell Gillespie was talking of the other world renowned garden shows and exhibits and the Chelsea Show, of the Royal Horticultural Society, was brought up. Someone suggested that this Show should be checked and it was decided that I should be the one to go and also to contact someone in England to see about an exhibit for our Garden of the Nations, which will be a permanent garden in the park system of Portland, after the Centennial. I was also to see if I could locate rare plants for these gardens.

So, on May 18th I found myself twenty thousand feet above the arctic ice and snow, on one of Pan American's great Clippers. A dream I had wished for, for many years, was an actuality! I was now to meet personally all of those wonderful people who, through the years, had been so kind in sending me scions, cuttings and seed. I could thank them all in person. Gradually the ice gave way to the blue waters of the north Atlantic, soon through scattered clouds land appeared and it was not long before we had cleared customs and I was in my London hotel.

The Chelsea Show

The Chelsea Show was the most interesting horticultural and floral display I have ever seen. Unfortunately too late for Camellias but certainly nearly every other plant known to cultivation was included. Particularly Azaleas and Rhododendron and the exhibit of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at Wisley was the outstanding display of all. Mr. Francis Hanger's Rhododendron Hybrids was the highlight of the entire show to me. I was extremely disappointed in not seeing some of the Camellias which are grown at Wisley, for there most of the newer interspecie hybrids are being tested. I practically lived at Chelsea those four days, meeting many of the exhibitors who were known to me only by letter and also getting to know many of the men who direct this wonderful society.

Trewithen

Mr. George H. Johnstone, whose garden Trewithen, in Cornwall, is famous for its Camellias, Magnolias and Rhododendron as well as other wonderful trees and shrubs, had written me while I was in London, inviting me to stay with them while I was in Cornwall. This was and always will be the greatest moment in my life. Mr. Johnstone has through the years been very kind in sending me some of the finest treasures from Trewithen. To me it was the one garden in all of the world that I wanted to see, and Mr. Johnstone the man I most wanted to meet. I had great hopes but both of them far exceeded my fondest dream! Trewithen's horticultural treasures are gems. Great towering Magnolias forty and more feet tall, *campbelli*, *mollicomata*, *dawsoniana*,

sprengeri-diva, *sargentiana robusta* and all of the other Magnolias known to cultivation grow here for this man who is probably the world's greatest authority on them. Camellias too, not just here and there but in great groves, growing as trees! Seeding themselves and becoming thickets! *Camellia reticulata*, the wild form, many of them at least fifteen feet tall, great banks of *C. saluenensis*, the *williamsii* hybrids especially 'Donation,' the largest and finest Camellias I had ever seen. It is from these 'Donation' plants at Trewithen that nearly all of those in America came from. Some of the rarest and more tender Camellias are grown along the south side of a great stone wall, protected further from the south winds by great masses of *Pieris* in all forms. Here grow *C. hongkongensis*, *pitardii* var *yunnanica* and an interesting variegated leaved camellia with single red flowers. Mr. Johnstone rather slyly stopped alongside this plant and just looked curiously at me to see if I would recognize it and for a minute I did not! I hope one day to grow a part of this here at Langlois and it was promised to me. Aside from the woodland gardens here, the main attraction is the beautiful lawn, well over 200 yards long, curving from the house and the sides carefully made to curve making bays which are planted with all of the finest and most interesting plants, camellias being very prominent. It would take a book to tell properly of even the small part of the gardens that I was able to see. It extends over many acres and through great woodland areas. Here camellias are really grown as they should be! Beneath the shade of great English beech and huge magnolias and a fine collection of maples to mention just a few of the great trees there. Further protection is given by great hedges and among them another plant from the genus *Ternstroemiaceae*, 'Schima.' This one from the Khassa hills of Bhutan and so named *S. khassiana*. Mr. Johnstone tells me these plants have many lovely white single flowers about two inches across in October. I have them here now but so far have not flowered them. These Cornish woodland gardens never completely dry out so there is constant moisture for the camellias and that is also the reason for the fine Rhododendrons growing in all of these gardens. I was too late for the camellias but the Rhododendrons really put on a show! From the low matted, blood red, *R. forrestii* var 'Repens' to great trees of *R. sino-grande* and *falconeri*; and *R. arboreum* topping them all at about forty feet! All full of great trusses of bloom, a sight I shall never forget!

After several hours of being guided and shown about this garden my mind was racing, trying to keep up with this man who knew so much and trying to glean as much as I could in such a short time and most of all trying to stamp indelibly on my mind the picture of all of these beautiful scenes. Great masses of Himalayan Primulas two to three feet tall, gold, lavender, mauve, immense candelabras of flowers, and mingled in among them the wonderful blue poppies of Tibet, *Meconopsis betonicifolia*. Along a wall in what is known as 'The Pit' were growing *Iris innominata* from the Rogue River, just a few miles south of Langlois, Oregon, and a great mass planting of *Camellia saluenensis* in many forms grew along one side.

Finally we had to call it quits for the day, for the Johnstones had closed the house at Trewithen for a few weeks and were living about forty miles south at Bodrigrig, another of their houses. Brodrigrig is built on a small 'shelf' on the side of the cliffs of the "Lizard" overlooking the English Channel, a spectacular site and sight. There we were greeted by the charming Mrs. Johnstone and their daughter Miss Elizabeth Johnstone, for whom the most

beautiful of all the wild form *C. reticulatas* is named and which the Royal Horticultural Society has justly awarded its highest honor, a First Class Certificate. This plant originated at Trewithen. After being shown to my room, overlooking not only the channel but also the lovely little fishing village, Cadgwith, I was initiated to a wonderful English custom, "high tea," which is truly a huge meal! Later in front of a great fire we discussed our favorite plants . . . camellias, and Mr. Johnstone told me of the plans he had made for me to see some of the other beautiful gardens in Cornwall.

Lanarth

Next day I started out in my little car, driving on the left side of the road and a road in Cornwall is a lane . . . how two, even such small cars, would pass in one of them I will not know, for fortunately I did not meet another. I first went to Lanarth, the home of Mr. Michael Williams, who very kindly showed me about the gardens, planted by his father, the late Mr. P. D. Williams, and containing many of the finest and oldest plants in England. Probably the most famous is the *Magnolia mollicomata* 'Lanarth' (F-5266). I did not see its huge fuschine-purple flowers for they were all gone. Here, however, as I was to find also grew great groups of *Camellia reticulata*, the wild form, *C. saluenensis*, great masses of *C. japonica* all through the woodland. All of these gardens contained a great preponderance of Rhododendrons for at the time they were being planted the first seed was coming back from collectors in China and India so that now they form thickets and woodlands. I had never thought I would "walk under" and look "up" at Rhododendron flowers!

Trengwainton

Leaving Lanarth I drove south and west along the channel to Penzance, thence to Trengwainton, the estate of Colonel Sir Edward and Lady Bolitho. Sir Edward was not at home but Lady Bolitho kindly showed me over part of the gardens. It simply poured rain so we actually did not get to see too much. However, the drive after entering the gates of Trengwainton winds through a beautiful woodland, a small stream runs alongside the side planted with Himalayan Primulas ferns and other woodland plants and both sides of the road are banked with huge Rhododendron, the color red predominating. One of the outstanding plants in this garden is a huge tree of *Magnolia sargentiana robusta*; it must spread well over thirty feet right down to the ground and it is close to forty feet tall; what a sight it must be when covered with bloom. In an old walled garden are many interesting plants, among them a very large *Camellia reticulata* 'Captain Rawes,' growing on the wall. It must be at least twenty feet tall and as much wide. Here also is a very old plant of *C. japonica* 'Alba Plena' planted there well over a hundred years ago, actually between 1820 and 1830. The lawns slope to the east and south overlooking the channel and St. Michael's Mount, the small rock island with its old buildings crowning the top. The woodland here is planted almost solid with Camellias and Rhododendron and it was with real regret that I was not able to see more of the garden. However, Lady Bolitho very kindly served me tea and we talked at length about the many plants there.

Caerhays Castle

My last day in Cornwall was spent in another garden that I felt I knew, because of the many plants that had come to me from there. However, Mr.

Charles Williams, who had sent them to me passed away nearly two years ago, and now his nephew, Mr. Julian Williams, owns the place. This is Caerhays Castle and Mr. Julian Williams very enthusiastically took me well over the gardens. Here is the original home of *Camellia x williamsii*, originated by Mr. Williams' grandfather, Mr. J. C. Williams. It was difficult to believe the size of these plants, ten to twelve and more feet tall growing in masses. Here camellias seem to be everywhere. *C. 'Cornish Snow'* also originated here and is represented by enormous plants. The gardens are on a hillside and in bays and on level spots plants are growing probably finer than in the country of their origin. Certainly one would look a long time before finding such splendid specimens of *Magnolia delavayi* and *Michellia doltsopa*. Here again came the seed from the most of the expeditions of Mr. George Forrest, so the collection of species *Rhododendron* alone is one of the finest in the world. Also it was here, I believe, that it was first noted that the wild form of *C. reticulata* had been introduced. These plants are now quite old and very large.

Against the walls of the castle are planted many of the more tender camellias. I learned many things about locating areas; for instance the planting in even very small spots here and there in a garden, where frost seems not to collect allows many of the more tender things to be grown in the open. Here too, great care has been taken to assure a good mulch and ground cover. No branch is thrown away when it falls, instead it is thrust beneath some plant, there to hold the drifting leaves which form an ideal mulch for the roots of these plants which come to the surface to feed.

It is indeed a comforting thought to know that Caerhays Castle and its beautiful gardens are in the hands of a young man who is enthusiastic and definitely interested in continuing to maintain the high standard of growing plants that has long been associated with these gardens. Mr. Philip Tregonan (a good Cornish name!) is the head gardener there and is also a young man; together these two I am positive will bring a renewed vigor to this already magnificent garden.

After a most enjoyable afternoon of seeing the plants Mrs. Williams kindly invited me into the beautiful castle for tea and I met another very young man in his grandmother's arms who will one day take over the gardens of Caerhays.

Seeing all of these gardens, trying to remember all of the plants that were new to me, and they were many, I was frankly confused! I had a tape recorder which I used daily and also at night I tried to bring myself up on all of the happenings of the day, plus making notes. Unfortunately, on my last night in London, my car was broken into and everything stolen! Tapes, recorder, cameras and films, all of my clothes and personal belongings lost, and since they have not yet been found I feel they never will. I shall always have wonderful memories of those wonderful people and their magnificent gardens. These things one just does not forget!

Ed. note: Speaking for all our readers we offer heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Stryker for his losses which were a bitter end to his wonderful English horticultural travels. However, this blithe spirit cannot be kept down for, as he intimates, no one can steal his wonderful memories. We are privileged that he has shared a part of them with the Review.

THE ARAM C. ADAMS MEMORIAL GARDEN

For ten years the Camellia Society of Kern County saved its money earned from shows towards creating a Camellia Garden in Bakersfield. Two years ago the City donated two areas for the project and today the plot blooms with rare large size specimen camellias, azaleas, dogwood, redbud, Magnolia trees, lilacs, miscellaneous other flowering shrubs, and four beautiful old weeping Japanese cherry trees.

At a formal ceremony last year, the garden was christened the Aram C. Adams Memorial Garden, named after a past President.

The Huntington Gardens made markers for the plants while a Society member, Mr. L. J. Blanchard, is painting and waterproofing more signs made locally by another member, Walter Stiern, so that each plant carries its common and Botanical name as well as by whom and to whom dedicated. City Parks Superintendent William Brown not only advised but gave a man to be trained in planting and maintenance.

Given great impetus by the planting of a special area by friends of the late Mr. Adams, many individuals began to desire to give and dedicate a plant to some loved one. Now many more plants are being given in the name of living persons until the garden, now housing 284 specimen size camellias, nears completion, representing a dream come true.



Gathered around one of the garden's happy plants are those mainly responsible for fine start of the Aram C. Adams Memorial Camellia Gardens. From left to right: Mrs. Aram C. Adams, Mrs. Robert T. Johnson, Mrs. Fred Schweitzer, and Sam Rudnick.

Camellia MAIL BAG

From Honolulu

Mrs. Tillie Wirth writes:

On our way here we visited many of our good friends in Los Angeles and saw the Huntington Gardens for the eighth time. Of course we are always looking for new camellias every year.

This was a big year for us as we took two gold and two silver certificates with as many as 50 blue ribbons and 4 trays. We took sweepstakes at the New Orleans Men's Show. The camellia game is what keeps Mr. Wirth and myself going. He is 79 and I am 76 and we live in the garden. I couldn't begin to tell you how many people know us by "Aunt Tillie" and "Uncle Dave." I give talks to many Garden Clubs for they keep springing up in these new subdivisions.

And with the two fine camellias named after them, "Aunt Tillie" and "Uncle Dave" will continue to spread their camellia cheer indefinitely over many a garden.

From Tom Durrant Tirau, New Zealand

Extract of a letter to Ralph Peer

The New Zealand Society is now safely launched with nearly 400 members and they are still coming in fast. Our first Show was an undoubted success even though the number of entries in the competitive classes was not very large. We mounted a very fine display of named varieties, a lot of decorative work and some very good arrangements. The whole effect was very pleasing and the Camellias stole the show completely. The stands were ringed with people for the whole two days (the show was put on in conjunction with the Spring Show of the Hamilton Horticultural Soci-

ety) and we enrolled a lot of new members. In the evening of the second of September we held the Annual General Meeting which was well attended with people there from all over the North Island. Wellington, Auckland, New Plymouth, Hawera, Wanganui, and the Bay of Plenty were all well represented and there was never any doubt that the issue of accepting national responsibility would be passed. The contacts on a personal basis were of the greatest value and opportunities were given for many of the people from away to visit local gardens. In my Presidential Address I made some reference to "our admirable climate" which caused some amusement in view of the fact that, in the 7 days previous to the show, we had had three frosts of 7 degrees, 3 inches of rain and a moderate gale.

We have had two open weekends in our garden and members came from great distances to see, talk about and sometimes photograph the camellias. Then last week we mounted a very substantial exhibit of camellias at the Auckland Horticultural Council's Spring show held in the Auckland City Town Hall and the adjoining Concert Chamber. We were given the main position down the center of the large hall and again captured the public eye in spite of many other attractions. Some fine team work was done by the Auckland members led by Mrs. Mervin Adams and we really knocked Auckland "stone cold in a row," if you know that colloquialism. Sir Edmund Hilary of Everest and Antarctic fame opened the Show and with Lady Hilary spent some time looking at and discussing the camellias. They are making a new shrub garden and I am arranging to send them some new camellias for it. Over 9,000 people paid admission, in addition to the many members of the co-operating societies, and our members in attendance were just about run off

their feet answering questions. Incidentally, we have made provision for the setting up of local groups and by the close of the season there will be organized groups. I think you can say that the National Camellia Society is safely launched and now we must work to consolidate and extend.

Ed. note: This new society which is recognized officially as a National Camellia Society is the successor to the South Auckland Camellia Society and will supervise various branch societies.

SCCS MEETINGS CALENDAR

- Nov. 11 — Peggy Sullivan
- Dec. 9 — Milo Rowell
- Jan. 13 — Rose Gish
- Feb. 10 — Show Activities
- Mar. 10 — Dr. Robert Atkinson
- Apr. 14 — Pictures of Flowers
and Gardens

This is just sort of a calendar marker. Details will be given in succeeding Reviews.

DR. STEWART RECEIVES HONOR

Announcement has been made recently of the granting of a Fulbright award to Dr. William S. Stewart, Director of the Los Angeles Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens.

In carrying out the objectives of this award, Dr. Stewart will depart in May, 1959 to spend six months between Australia and Tasmania in the interests of horticulture. He will not only lecture at the Universities of both places but help establish botanical gardens there and study the citrus problems of that particular climate.

On behalf of all the members of the Southern California Camellia Society, the Camellia Review offers its congratulations to Dr. Stewart and looks forward to his accomplishments "down under" with the special hope that he will include camellias in his activities.

THE BIG SHOW FOR 1959

The next Camellia Show at Descanso Gardens in La Canada will be the 4th annual show of the combined societies, which include the following:

Los Angeles Camellia Society, Pacific Camellia Society, Southern California Camellia Society, Temple City Camellia Society, and the Orange County Camellia Society. The date for this exciting coming event is February 28th, Saturday, and March 1st, Sunday.

John C. Robinson of the Pacific Camellia Society is the president of the Los Angeles Camellia Council, the organization that is the official sponsor of the annual show.

Wilber Foss of the Southern California Camellia Society will be the General Chairman of the show for 1959. He has this to say, "This show has become a tradition with all camellia lovers, and it is the combined intention of all those responsible that this will be the greatest show yet to be held in the beautiful gardens at Descanso. Put the dates on your calendar and look for more information in the future issues of The Camellia Review."

Begin to plan now for your entries.

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTICES

From Temple City Camellia Society

The November 24th meeting at 7:30 p.m. at the Women's Club, Woodruff and Kauffman Sts., Temple City, will feature a talk by Gordon Baker Lloyd on "Camellias—Some Old, Some New." Mr. Lloyd is a well known garden consultant and has lectured in Southern California schools and garden clubs. The "Bloom of the Month" will be 'Alba Plena.'

TCCS has added a new division to their flower display which will be for Miniatures. They are classified as blooms not over 2½ inches in diameter. The Society feels this will give added interest and attention to the wee ones. Ribbons and points will be given for them too.

Everyone is invited. Refreshments will be served during the intermission, during which time the display of blooms is given the once over fully discussed. Also, there will be the usual drawing for plants (one will be a Mystery Plant) and the redwood tub and shears.

Society of Kern County

A bountiful year is promised for this Society stemming from much enthusiasm of a nucleus of a number of young male enthusiasts. The President, Ronald Langworthy, has himself been a member since he was twelve years old. He is a Horticultural major graduate of California Polytechnical School and directed planting of a Patio Scene in the Floriculture Building at the Fair this year which netted the Society a blue ribbon and prize of \$60.00. This is to be spent on pot luck dinner for the first meeting of the 1958-59 season, to be held within the Society's beautiful Camellia Garden.

The Society's Camellia Show will be held on March 7th and 8th. Ronald Langworthy is Show Chairman assisted by the young men above mentioned, i.e., Dr. Lee Chow, George Priest, Harry Davis, Floyd Lee, Thomas Stull, Sam Rudnick and Arnold Svendsen. They will have some feminine assistance while the old guard, directed by the Shop Teacher, Walter Stiern, sets up the show. A fine show it will be too if the size of the buds and quality of early blooming blossoms have any bearing on it.

Pomona Valley

The November meeting will be held at the Claremont Woman's Club, 145 E. 12th Street in Claremont at 8:00 P.M. Nov. 13th. The meeting will be opened by the President, Mack H. Dinwiddie. There will be a Panel Discussion on Sun Tolerance of the various varieties of camellias.

In Memoriam

The camellia world of Texas and Louisiana was greatly saddened by the untimely death of Jerome A. Giles of Beaumont in July.

As a member of SCCS, ACS, the Southern Louisiana Camellia Society, Southeast Texas Camellia Society, the Texas Camellia Society and the Men's Garden Club, "Jake" had hosts of friends and worked untiringly to interest everyone in the pleasures that camellias bring.

Sincere sympathy goes to Thelma Giles in her great loss.

S C C S KODACHROME LIBRARY REPORT 1958

By GULITA COOPER

As Autumn returns and our Camellia Spring begins, programs have to be planned for our Camellia meetings, and it is our hope that you, as members, will remember our Kodachrome Library and make use of it in planning evenings of enjoyment for your garden clubs. We feel in this way that we are contributing toward educating Camellia gardeners along the lines of recognizing beautiful camellias in their gardens and wanting to share their beauty with a friend.

Our Kodachrome Library was formed in the beginning in 1951, not only to foster goodwill between the Societies, but to be a source of material that represents camellia structure. By that we mean that in our Library we hope to have for the use of our members, colored slides of various aspects of growing and displaying these flowers. Also available, we would like to have slides from books on camellia culture that can be used for programs on the camellia in our gardens and homes.

This year, 1958, our slides were loaned to the Oregon Camellia Society and also travelled to Slocum, Alabama, to be used for a Garden Club program of that city.

We feel gratified to know that since the beginning of our Library, our slides have been sent to Texas, Alabama, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina and Oregon, not to mention Sacramento, California and societies in California alone. We are happy that our slides have lent a note of inspiration to so many programs even though in the Library infancy, and we hope that through the years it will develop into a real source of educational material on the Camellia flower. This year we would like to add slides on grafting methods, and hybridization of Camellias. Also we are interested in acquiring slides taken from Camellia books such as the ones we have of the Verschaffelt Collection, and the Samuel Curtis Book. Perhaps you have some that

you would like to donate. We can assure you that they will be made available to our members and friends for use on their programs if so requested, for it is our purpose to inspire our program chairmen with these worthwhile slides. Also, they may inspire our camellia enthusiasts to form Kodachrome Libraries of their own, but if that is beyond them we will try always to have available for them these slides for use in planning programs on the Camellia flower.

We would also like to ask for slides from other locations. For instance, if you are planning a trip or if you are one that travels widely, please keep the Kodachrome Library in mind and contribute some of your slides of the Camellias from your travels to the Library.

As of this date fall, 1958, our Library consists of 327 slides. Of this number all of them are donations. No slides have been acquired by purchase, but simply through the donations of members and friends.

This year a 'Pauline Wetzler' slide was donated by the Oregon Camellia Society, and a 'Dian Hartman' slide was contributed by Mildred Pitkin.

We were offered 99 slides that we could have used to duplicate for our Library.

We feel that the use of our Library this year has more than repaid our efforts for its creation and we hope that you, as members and friends, will recognize its potentialities and give us encouragement this coming year by donating slides.

SOME HYBRIDS BETWEEN CAMELLIA SALUENENSIS AND C. RETICULATA

By B. W. DOAK, D.Sc.

It happened on a sunny Sunday morning in September 1948 when the last flowers were out on my plant of *Camellia saluenensis* and the first flowers were open on *C. reticulata* (garden form), semi-double, or 'Capt. Rawes' form). I was rather idly examining the *reticulata* flowers and found some apparently good pollen on the anthers. Could it be used? I was aware that geneticists considered that *C. reticulata*, of gardens, was completely sterile, but I didn't know whether the little pollen produced by the *reticulata* was viable or not. The only other camellia in flower in my garden at the time was *C. saluenensis*. I knew from my previous attempts to get seed on this plant, using its own pollen (or "selfing"), that my one plant of this species was self sterile and I knew that most geneticists considered that it was most unlikely that the crossing of these two species could be made, as their chromosome count is quite different (*C. saluenensis* 30: *C. reticulata* 90). By training, or by nature, or by a combination of both, I am sceptical of many statements, and in any case no harm would be done if the attempt to cross these two species failed completely (as indeed I thought it would). So the *reticulata* pollen was used on *saluenensis* stigmas. As I believed the chances of the cross being successful were negligible, and as my *saluenensis* was apparently self sterile I did not bother to remove the anthers or protect the stigmas from other pollen (which could only have been from the *saluenensis* plant). I marked all flowers which were pollinated. I also tried the reverse cross.

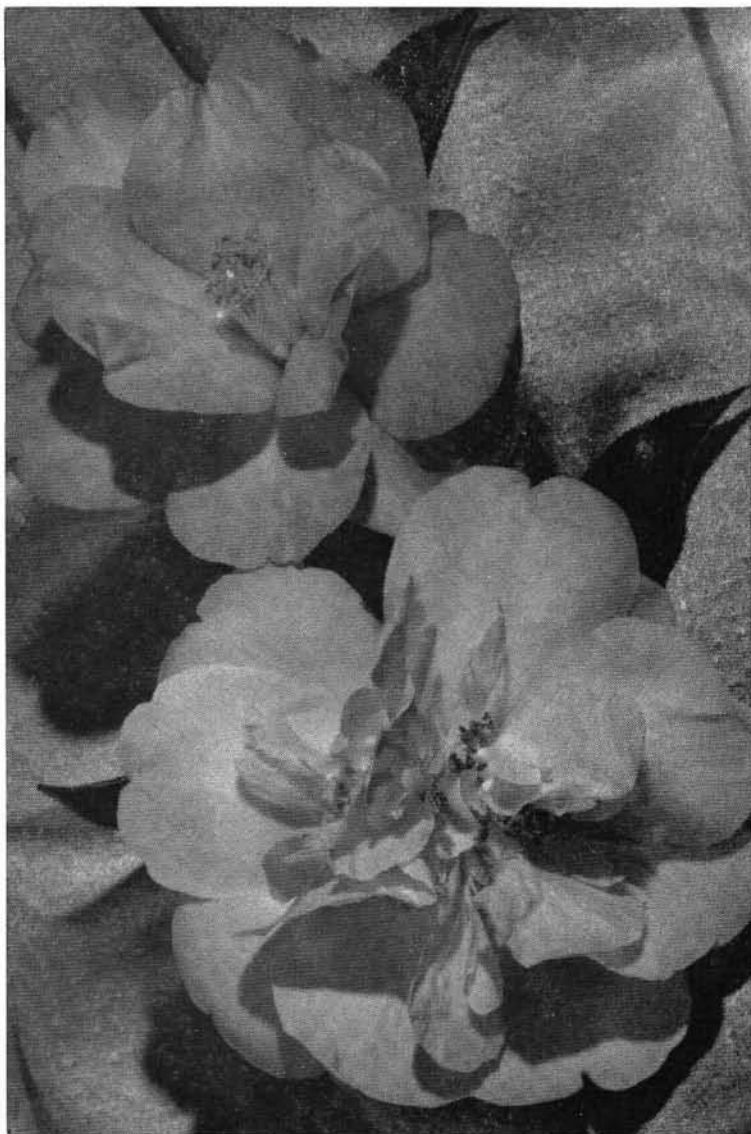
Within a few weeks it was evident that something had happened. On about a third of the pollinated flowers the ovaries had not fallen off and had swollen noticeably, and in due course fruits were being produced on both species. Would seed be obtained? No fruits were formed on any unpollinated flowers. About February the

fruits on the *reticulata* opened but contained no seeds. In late April, 1949, the *saluenensis* fruits opened and about 40 apparently good seed was obtained. From these 35 or 36 plants were raised and flowered in the spring of 1954, 1955 and one in 1956.

Could pollen of *C. japonica* have been brought in from elsewhere? If so, why did only the flowers hand pollinated with *reticulata* pollen set seed? These, and other questions, were on my mind. I thought the foliage of some of the seedlings showed definite *reticulata* characters — one especially so. This later flowered but the flower was uninteresting. So I decided to repeat the cross, using the accepted precautions of emasculating the flowers and protecting the stigmas from extraneous pollen. In the Spring of 1949 I was overseas, but in 1950 I carried out the experiment. Again seed set on some of the pollinated and protected flowers, but none on the unpollinated ones. As this result was obtained, I feel sure that my original crosses were between *C. saluenensis* and *C. reticulata*.

Since then, at least two other hybridists have successfully made the cross, using another form of *C. saluenensis*. Mr. Feathers in the San Francisco area and Mr. Soback of Los Angeles, have raised seedlings. I was able to see some of Feathers' crosses last year. These were different from most of mine, which might be expected as *C. saluenensis* is an extreme-

TWO FINE NEW HYBRIDS



'Barbara Clark' and 'Phyl Doak' are two outstanding hybrids (*Camellia saluenensis* x *reticulata*) introduced by Dr. B. W. Doak of New Zealand. These are described in his accompanying article.

ly variable species (that is, if it is a true species and not a hybrid between two unknown species). The first probable cross between *C. saluenensis* and *C. reticulata* (wild form) is *C.* 'Inamorata' raised by Mr. F. Hanger in England. Geneticists first cast much doubt on whether the cross was actually made, but I think it is now accepted that 'Inamorata' is a genuine hybrid between the two.

Reverting to my own crosses, an attempt was made to get chromosome counts on selected hybrids. Though the cytologist was experienced with chromosome counting of some entirely different plants, using the root tip method, the results were not satisfactory. It appears that the chromosome number might be in excess of 40 (that is too many for a cross between *C. saluenensis* and *C. japonica*, both of which have 30 chromosomes and would give hybrids containing the same number).

It is hoped that second generation hybrids (F₂) might confirm the hybrid nature of my seedlings, if further confirmation is needed. The shape of the chromosomes themselves indicates that an interspecific cross has been made, so that the possibility of the *reticulata* pollen on the stigma so affecting it as to allow self pollination to occur is again ruled out and confirms the results obtained with protected pollinations. Unfortunately, the young hybrid plants do not set seed freely when interpollinated, and the few seeds obtained have not produced many seedlings. Germination has been abnormal and the seedlings are very weak growers, some embryos were so distorted that seedlings were not obtained; all of which facts support the belief that a wide cross has been made. By comparison, seed from *C.* 'J. C. Williams' (a *saluenensis* x *japonica* hybrid) grows strongly.

It is of interest to record that the form of *C. saluenensis* used was a very deeply coloured, rigid growing

one which I obtained about 1943 through the kindness of Prof. Waterhouse of Sydney, as a rooted cutting. The parent plant was the seed parent of Professor Waterhouse's open pollinated *saluenensis* x *japonica* hybrids, of which the best known are 'E. G. Waterhouse,' and 'Lady Gowrie.' Professor Waterhouse's seedlings as would be expected from the parentage, show a different range of forms than mine, although in both cases there have been a preponderance of singles. While some of these are quite attractive selection so far has been confined to semi-doubles.

C. saluenensis has the ability to pass on to its hybrid offspring several very desirable characteristics:

(a) it imparts a hardiness to its hybrids with *C. japonica* which is especially appreciated in colder climates, as instanced by *C.* 'J. C. Williams,' *C.* 'Mary Christian' and other *williamsii* hybrids.

(b) free flowing character, shown by those mentioned above and also by the famous *C.* 'Donation' and by my own hybrids.

(c) self-grooming habit, shown by all *saluenensis* hybrids known to me.

(d) long flowering period apparent in most of its hybrids. (My form of *C. saluenensis* itself, did not have this character as it was strictly Spring flowering, but its hybrids have it to a very marked degree.)

(e) vigorous growth habit, especially marked with Professor Waterhouse's and my hybrids. The *saluenensis* parent of these hybrids, as previously mentioned, had a rigid erect habit of growth, and this to a large extent has been transmitted to my hybrids in modified form.

The following forms have been selected from the progeny of the first crosses made in 1948. Some of the 1950 crosses have flowered and the large majority are at present in flower bud.

'Phyl Doak,' named after my wife.

A large (up to 5 inches) wavy semi-double with petaloids. Colour is rose Bengal (H.C.C. 25/3) with reverse of outer petals somewhat darker (H.C.C. 25/2). About 18 petals in 2 whorls. Stamens old gold (a *reticulata* character).

'Barbara Clark,' named for my daughter. Flower 3-3½ inches. Colour is rose madder self (H.C.C. 23/2). About 15 petals in hose-in-hose arrangement giving a more double effect than is indicated by the number of petals. Flowers very long lasting.

'Otara Rose' (O-ta-ra unaccented). Medium to large flowers (4½ inch) bowl shaped. Colour phlox pink shadings (H.C.C. 625 on edges of petals shading to H.C.C. 625/3 towards centre). About 20 cupped obovate petals. This is the finest flower to date. This seedling was the last of the batch to flower. The name 'Otara Rose' does not indicate that the flower is of rose-shape as applied to camellia flowers. This plant has proved more difficult to propagate than the other selected varieties.

'Brian,' Rather similar in size and shape of flower to 'Barbara Clark' but with more pointed and incurved petals. The colour is a softer shade of rose madder (H.C.C. 23/3). This variety was illustrated in the Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book of the Royal Horticultural Society 1955, figure 33.

Reprinted from the Camellia Bulletin, July 1958, publication of the South Auckland Camellia Society.

S CCS Meetings Begin November 11th

The first meeting of the S C C S on November 11th will be marked by new season beginnings; the presentation of the Margarete Hertrich Award to Kramer's Nursery for the camellia 'Kramer's Supreme' and the first

AT LAST!

"Camellia Culture," the Camellia book sponsored by the SCCS, will be out December 9.

If you wish to take advantage of a bargain, send in your advance order to the SCCS Secretary who will fill it at a prepublication price. Although the final amount is not yet announced, it is promised to be a substantial reduction from the cost of the book when distributed.

A review of "Camellia Culture" and specific details will appear in the December Review.

monthly bloom exhibition — this month of course featuring *Sasanquas*. The well known Peggy Sullivan will highlight the program with an exciting talk on camellias and gardens of Japan described in the October Review.

S C C S Program Chairman Al Dekker's announcement of the December meeting speaker arouses great anticipation.

Milo E. Rowell of Fresno, California will speak to us on December 9, 1958 and has chosen for his subject, "What Camellias Do For Me."

This is a subject which we feel sure Mr. Rowell can make not only interesting but also inspiring to us all. Our speaker, as many of you know, is a vice-president of the American Camellia Society, one of the organizers of the Fresno Society and a long time member of the Southern California Camellia Society. He is a practicing Attorney in Fresno and is with his numerous civic activities he has assumed the responsibilities of a trustee of the Pacific School of Religion.

SEED TIME IS HERE AGAIN

By PAUL DENNISON

Now is the time for planting camellia seeds. The seed pods are splitting, the seeds are ripe. For best germination, plant seeds as soon as possible after harvesting.

Propagation by seed is an economical method of reproduction which offers to camellia enthusiasts, neophytes and "old timers" alike the possibility of "discovering" new camellias. Like most floral plants, camellias are heterozygous and camellia seeds will produce various kinds of offspring. Some camellia seedlings seem to have great sun tolerance and perhaps some new completely sun enduring camellias for hedge use will develop from your seedlings.

One of the best methods of germinating camellia seeds is to mix some of the seeds with about twice their volume of thoroughly damp peat moss and put the mixture in an ordinary wide mouthed jar. The jar may be covered with a loose cap and set in a room at normal (60-70°F) or slightly above normal nearly constant temperature. After about three days start routine through-the-glass inspection for sprouted seeds. As the seeds sprout remove same and pinch off about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of the tap root tip. This will encourage development of well branched root systems. It may take up to 15 days before all the good seeds germinate. The germinated seeds can be planted in pots or bed or flats. Exact proportions and constituents of soil mix are not critical — camellias are more rugged plants than generally thought. A good potting soil would be $\frac{1}{3}$ peat moss, $\frac{1}{3}$ good soil, $\frac{1}{6}$ sand, $\frac{1}{6}$ leaf mold. This puts peat moss in a sandy type mix which gives good water and mineral nutrient retention and improves aeration. Uniform grade of sand, soil, peat moss, leaf mold, and uniform mix of these materials is important. Redwood sawdust, vermiculite or sponge rock are some of the other ingredients used in soil mixtures. The medium that is

chosen for germinating the seed or transplanting the seedlings into, must provide for successful maintenance of uniform soil moisture and aeration conditions. Light or sandy soils are much more easily managed than clayey soils for seed.

Transplanted seeds should be placed in the mix about one half exposed, then watered in.

For sowing seeds in flats, place the seed shallow, $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. Deep planting of seed delays emergence and keeps the seedling in a susceptible state devoid of light and low in carbohydrate for a long period of time. This condition favors incidence of damping off. Treatment of seed or soil with one of the readily available effective fungicides is useful in preventing such seed decay before germination or seedling destruction by rotting caused by fungi, the most troublesome pathogens.

Moisture must be furnished uniformly without limiting the supply of air. In early stages of seed germination there is no substitute for diligence. Constant inspection will insure that conditions suitable for seed germination are being maintained. It is easier to provide for air circulation around the seedlings if they are sown in rows — say about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " apart seed to seed, rather than broadcast. When surface watering is used, a fine spray should be provided, otherwise sub-irrigation is a good method of thoroughly wetting the soil without disturbing the seed sown at the surface.

During germination and early

growth the seed container, or flat should be placed in partial shade. Location should be determined and/or later changed on the basis that higher light intensities will produce heavier, stockier plants.

The planting mixture should be somewhat firmed (tamped down) before the seed is sown or before the seedling is planted in its new container.

Plant bands or pots made of a compressed mixture of peat and paper are handy because they may be obtained with incorporated plant nutrient and also the seedlings may be more readily transplanted.

The plants can be transplanted from germinating medium to pots or continued growing according to depth of container until about one year old. Then moved into one gallon cans or 6" pots. If left too long in containers, roots interlock and some loss (destruction) of plants in transplanting occurs, stunting from competing roots occurs, or weak plants result from plants with restricted tap roots.

Containers of various kinds are satisfactory for seed germination and transplant holders; redwood flats, lug boxes, apple boxes, and plastic dish-pans (with drain holes).

For germinating seed in California, the seed box or container should be covered with 1/4" hardware cloth to prevent the voracious, predatory bluejays from taking the seeds.

Texas News Letter

What we feel is but the beginning of a long publication project is the First Annual News Letter of the Texas Camellia Society.

This Society organized last January with 137 Charter Members — the youngest not quite two years old. In February the membership had grown to 240. Texas is always noted for doing things in a big way — and combined with camellias the result is pretty impressive. President of the Society is Dr. Chester E. Kitchens of Texarkana, a man well known to the camellia world. In spite of the various other camellia societies in Texas, the enthusiasm evidenced here is overwhelming. Space does not permit a reprint of all the suggestions of activities which were offered at their first annual Meeting.

The 21 legal size pages of this first News Letter contained in addition to meeting minutes, the list of members and By-Laws of the Society, articles by Dr. A. G. Plakidas and H. F. Morris, a history of the Tyler Test Garden, reports of Camellia Shows of other Texas Camellia Societies, and various other interesting data make this News Letter a very meaty and worthwhile effort.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Texas Camellia Society will be held in Beaumont on January 10 and 11, 1959. The Southeast Texas Camellia Society is host for this meeting.

ALL THE NEW SASANQUAS AND HIEMALIS

BETTIE PATRICIA — BONSAI BABY — BROOKSIE ANDERSON
CHRISTMAS CANDLES — COTTON CANDY — ELFIN ROSE
McILHENNY'S DOUBLE WHITE — MERRY EDNA — MISS ED
WAVE CREST — WINSOME — and many more.

**Descriptive list containing many new varieties,
hybrids and species on request.**

McCASKILL GARDENS

25 S. MICHILLINDA AVE.

PASADENA, CALIF.

AN ANSWER TO MR. REED'S ARTICLE

“Do You Want Camellia Ratings?”

By WALTER G. HAZLEWOOD
Epping, New South Wales

Of course we want Camellia Ratings, but we want the simplest and most workable form. Mr. Reed's article is very welcome as it gives another point of view. Before Mr. Reed's article appeared I had modified my score card which simplified it somewhat.

There are differences in our approach. Mr. Reed condenses his score card to bare readings, but one must refer to his explanations which are separate, to know how many points to award for each heading. I prefer to have the subheadings on the card. Another difference; he has the show bench as an important part of the score whereas my idea was mainly from a garden point of view. Possibly this is due to the difference between our growers. In Australia, camellias are mainly grown for their beauty as garden shrubs, and their beautiful flowers, and the pleasure they give their owners. Showing takes a very secondary place. I think good show blooms, and one which take the judges' eye could be mentioned in Remarks. Another thing Mr. Reed does not allow for is the variety which would have a very poor score but which has a gorgeous flower, and which many people would grow for that, but the scoring would indicate its weaknesses and they would not be buying it not knowing its faults.

I do not agree with some of his ratings. Under Florescence, he gives 'Captain Rawes' 18 points out of 25. I would not give it 10, as its flowering season here is only about two months. For growth and shape he gives it 24 out of 30, whereas I cannot imagine a more ungainly grower. His pointing for foliage is more in keeping with my idea of it. His Cold Resistance does not mean anything to us in Sydney as we have as near as possible the perfect camellia climate. Sun tolerance also does not count much either, except that the pastel shades have a better colour when grown in the shade. In our mountain and inland districts it is different, and here I prefer the protection of a lath house. Self grooming does not apply here, except for the few that hang on to their dead blooms. 'Paeoniflora' is one of the worst offenders and by this I mean the true 'Paeoniflora' and not 'Aspasia Macarthur' which is grown under that name in California.

Another important thing is the root system. 'Fimbriata' and 'Alba Plena', grown on their own roots, are more or less weaklings, very subject to root rot and slow in growth. When grafted on *Sasanqua* stock they are as hardy and grow as quickly as any other variety. By all means let us have as many ideas on this subject as we can get, so that the simplest and most workable may be ultimately adopted, even if it is made up from several different opinions.



The Hazlewood Score Card

Variety: *C. japonica* 'Fimbriata.' Rating, 88. W. Hazlewood. Date, 1 May 1958.

Where grown: Epping, New South Wales. Type of soil, clay.

Climate: Warm, humid summer, cool to cold winter. Open ground, yes; container, no.

Growing conditions: Full sun, yes; shade, no; lath house, no.

Root stock: Own root, yes; grafted, no. State stock used.

PLANT 40 —

	<i>Allotted Points</i>	<i>Awarded Points</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
GLOSSY FOLIAGE	15	10	
Does not burn			
Does not yellow			
GROWTH	15	9	
Overall beauty as a shrub			
VIGOUR	10		
Disease resistant			
Ability to withstand heat			
Ability to withstand cold		5	
FLOWER 60 —			
BLOOMING SEASON	15	12	
Long			
Medium			
Short			
FLOWERING HABIT	10	8	
Good show in garden			
FLOWER QUALITY	15	10	
Does not ball			
Does not bruise			
Does not burn			
Does not fade			
KEEPING QUALITY OF BLOOM	10	7	
On bush			
When picked			
SELF GROOMING	10	7	
Spent flowers drop			
Complete			
	100	68	

Special characteristics: This is an extra award to cover those varieties which have many faults, but which have something which makes them worth while.

Fimbriation

Scent

Outstanding beauty or appeal: 20, 20; total 88.

Flowering season: early, mid-season, late. Early through mid-season.

Size of bloom: 4 to 5 inches.

As these last two items are matters of interest, but have no bearing on the value of the flower or plant, being matters of individual taste, no points are awarded. Intending growers can use this information as a guide in their selection.

CAMELLIAS LAUDED AT BAILEY CENTENNIAL

In an address delivered at Cornell University, in March 1958 on the occasion of the celebration of the Liberty Hyde Bailey Centennial, Harold R. Fletcher of the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh, Scotland reviewed the great range of horticultural work done by Mr. Bailey and mentioned some few plants in particular. One of these was the camellia and remarking on the renewal of interest in the camellia since 1900 and giving much credit to the SCCS Nomenclature Book Mr. Fletcher went on to say, quote: "The last 25 years have been wonderful ones for the camellia; in my opinion the next 25 years can be more wonderful still. I have no fears at all that new camellias will not be forthcoming; but I do have fears, in fact I am terrified of camellia names. The confusion already existing in these names — over 10,000 of them — as well as in the identification of the numerous cultivars, is appalling. Here is a genus crying aloud for international registration and there is no society here, in Europe or elsewhere, which feels fitted to take over the onerous task. All his professional life Bailey pressed for accurate records and documentation and it is, I feel, utterly appropriate that Old Bailey's child has come to the rescue, and that the Hortorium with a wonderfully handsome grant from the Longwood Foundation, is to produce an annotated international check list of camellia cultivar names. I think he would have been proud.

The above excerpt is reprinted from "Baileya," a quarterly Journal of Horticultural Taxonomy, September, 1958.

WHY SASANQUAS?

Because

They Bloom Early

When most *japonicas* are merely showing tantalizing buds, the *sasanquas* are a mass of flowers.

They Love the Sun

Open sunny spaces, often anathema to other species, are usually ideal situations for *Sasanquas*.

Their Hues are Hauntingly Exquisite

Sasanqua coloring differs greatly from that of the earthier *japonicas*. Beside a dainty 'Charmer' blossom for instance whose snowy white petals are coral edged, or a 'Ko-Gyoku,' a big red robust 'Reg Ragland' looks like a cabbage.

They are Agreeable

Some that left alone tend to grow low and spread out, will be contentedly trained for espaliering. As for instance the 'Showa-No-Sakae' which has climbed high against the wall of a house.

In any case your camellia collection will not be complete without some *sasanquas*. In the early fall they delight with their wistful bloomings while the staunch *japonicas* keep their buds in reserve. When the *japonicas* burst into bloom only the graceful green foliage of the *Sasanquas* remains as promise that next year again there will be flowers before the *japonicas* have a chance to overpower them.

If you are a real amateur who reads this, lest you might be confused about *Sasanquas* and *japonicas*, the simple explanation is that the word *japonica* simply means Japanese and stands for the largest of the camellia species. The *Sasanquas* are a different species — the word being of unknown origin but supposedly a name of some very, very early horticulturalist.

Camelliana

From the McCaskill Gardens

For a happy glimpse at a tantalizing array of new and exciting camellias, we recommend the fall 1958 Catalog of the McCaskill Gardens of Pasadena, California. Although the McCaskills can be depended on to supply old established varieties, they list a most intriguing assortment of the newer introductions; new to the trade but well tested by the McCaskills before presentation. On the market now is their Hybrid #203 which won the Frank Williams Award and Highly Commended Awards; a luscious, luminous pink seedling of 'Elegans' x 'Appleblossom.' It is the first of a new line of hybrids. Most of the newer camellia varieties listed are McCaskill's own propagations but besides these described a note states that the Gardens stock over 650 varieties of well established plants, from which you may choose. As well as the great number of *japonicas*, there are 80 varieties of *Sasanquas* and *heimalis*, some of the rarer species, and a collection of Miniatures the latter including the dainty 'Bambino,' 'Fleurette,' 'Rosy Posy,' etc.

A camellia to fit any purse or place or person can certainly be found at

the McCaskill Gardens. The catalog will be gladly sent at your request.

From Nuccio's Nurseries

Not to be overlooked is Nuccio's "Camellias for 1959" with its highlighted pink 'Sweetheart' on a bold blue cover. Centered by a double page of eight delightful blooms and with a number more of color plates, this catalog of 24 large size pages is a terrific up-to-date camellia brochure.

Growers of camellias since 1935, the Nuccios have amassed a tremendous amount of camellias — a confusing number to the amateur visitor and so he is greatly aided by the groupings of the catalog. These include a list called "Finest varieties for 1959"; "Supreme quality camellias" (in alphabetical order); a page of "Harvey Short's Camellias of Tomorrow" with his newest 'Margaret Short' and 'Snow Palace,' released only this fall. There are two groups of the tried and true standbys under the heading "Great Favorites of Yesterday and Tomorrow," a page of *Sasanquas* and another page of the exciting *reticulatas*.

The catalog will be sent on request and is guaranteed to make you more of a camellia enthusiast than ever — if that is possible.

Harvey F. Short's "CAMELLIAS OF TOMORROW"

Introducing

'Margaret Short,' an unusual shade of pink in a flower with lots of style and good performance.

'Snow Palace,' an excellent white semi-peony to anemone flower beautifully styled and a good performer. (An 'Elegans' seedling).

For these and many other top notch varieties see the new 1958 Nuccio Nurseries catalogue. Contact the Nuccios at

3555 Chaney Trail — Altadena, California

HARVEY F. SHORT, by appointment, Phone SYcamore 3-0314

FOR SALE

The Secretary of the Society has the following books for sale:

Our own book "**Nomenclature**," 1958 edition. Free to SCCS members. \$1.50 post paid on order or \$.90 each in lots of not less than twelve. Some copies of the 1954 edition of "**The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature**" still available. \$.50. The **Sasanqua** issue of the *Camellia Review*, \$.50. **Rare Species and Hybrids** issue of the *Review*, \$.50.

"**Camellias in the Huntington Gardens**," by William Hertrich. Vol. I and II, \$10.00 each.

"**Flower Arrangements of the O'Hara School**," the 1952 edition. Printed in English in Japan in folder form this book has six pages of descriptive matter and twenty-four colored prints in the Japanese manner. \$4.60.

"**Camellias, Kinds and Culture**," by H. Harold Hume. \$6.00.

"**Camellias in America, 1955**," by H. Harold Hume. \$25.50.

"**Sasanquas in Japan**," \$.40.

"**Camellia Varieties in Japan**," edited by Eikichi Satomi. \$.40.

"**How to Grow Camellias**," including a 600-variety Encyclopedia by the editorial staffs of *Sunset Books and Magazine*. \$1.75.

"**The Old and New in Flower Arranging**," by Marie Stevens Wood. \$2.00.

"**Rhododendron & Camellia Year Book 1957**," Royal Hort. Society. \$1.65.

Send \$3.00 to the SCCS Secretary for a year (4 issues) subscription to the **Camellian**, published by Frank Griffin of Columbia, South Carolina.

All books sent postpaid when cash is received with order. Add 4% state sales tax in California.

**NUCCIO'S
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*Growers of rare
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If you are not on our mailing list, write today for the most complete list of Camellias in America.

JAPONICAS
SASANQUAS

RETICULATAS
HYBRIDS

SCIONS!

SCIONS!

AARON'S RUBY

ANGEL

BARBARA WOODROOF

BETTY SHEFFIELD BLUSH

CAROLYN BROWN

CAMILLE BRADFORD

DORIS FREEMAN

EUGENIA HOWELL

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THINKING OF CAMELLIAS AND KODACHROMES

By GULITA COOPER

Garden walks inspire contemplation sometimes, particularly when one finds a camellia garden in full bloom. One walks through paths banked on either side by blossoms deep in color, unmistakably vibrant and living. A mass of bloom but each one flower in itself a symmetrical design of petals and petaloids glimmering in the light as the sun filters through the great oak trees clustered here and there over the hills. One has to stand still in awe at such beauty. Such a setting can be found in the camellia gardens of the Huntington Botanic Gardens and the Descanso Gardens in Southern California. Gardens that were planted scientifically yet lovingly by hands of those who chose the camellia as their particular flower to love and cherish.

It is a rare treat to visit these gardens in camellia blooming time. The azaleas and rhododendrons that complement the planting seem to enhance their glory, and the majestic strength of the surrounding oak trees lends stability to their growing. An interesting thing, too, is that with all this beauty and profusion of blossoms in these gardens the air is clear, unperfumed except for the clean fresh woods that nature gives to her forests and hills. If there is a scent it is so delicate as to not be overpowering and heavy. It is typical of the soul of the camellia, if a flower can be said to have one. For a camellia speaks of the intellect and its design and flowering tease the mind of man. With little care its blossoms can be miniature works of art.

Plucked and tossed with artistic contemplation into a rare Chinese vase — they can be breathtakingly beautiful and real.

For this is the way we should always consider them — as regal flowers demanding a choice stage. They're for the world as temperamental as actors. In their way they can inspire our gardens and keep them from becoming too gaudy. Their very strength of bush is indication that here is an outstanding plant and it needs its proper setting.

JOIN THE ACS

For that extra knowledge of camellias join the American Camellia Society. A five dollar bill will enroll you as a member and bring four issues of the Quarterly as well as the handsomely bound Yearbook filled with camellia information from top camellia experts.

Send your money to the American Camellia Society, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida.

So, gardeners, have faith in your camellia gardens. Consider what you are doing to the fragile, yet queenly blossom that you have grown. Be aware of the beauty of the blossoms that grow for you. Photograph them and give them a little special attention and you will discover a world of beauty, of a way to share beyond the garden a gardener's dream.

Fostering goodwill among Camellia enthusiasts you'll find easy and pleasant. They're always receptive to more knowledge and enjoyment of their choice Camellia plant. You will find yourself with a love that continues to grow and an interest that continually widens as it grows. Save your Kodachromes and pass them on to your Southern California Kodachrome Library.

REMEMBER THE MONTHLY FLOWER SHOW

A high point of each meeting of the S C C S is the exhibit of fine camellia blooms brought by the members. Everyone is invited to bring his best flowers to the meetings with the lure of awards at the end of the season for the flowers judged the finest.

Each exhibitor should be cognizant of the rules governing the awarding of points. For the 1958-59 season, these are as follows:

Japonicas

Will be in competition at each meeting with five places to be awarded, with points awarded on the basis of 5 for first place, 4 for second place, etc. — both in 4" diameter and under class and over 4" class.

Sasanquas

Will be in competition only at the November and December meetings. Three places, only, will be awarded.

Reticulatas

Will be in competition only at the February, March and April meetings. Three places, only, will be awarded.

At the end of the season, three trophies will be awarded, for first, second and third places — on the basis of total points accumulated.

A "non-competitive" table will be reserved for collectors who do not wish to have their blooms in competition.

Don't forget now — help make every meeting a blooming success.



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REVIEWER from Page 2

the oncoming camellia season at Clarence Rose's Nursery in San Gabriel, the site of the first annual breakfast seven years ago. One hundred twenty-four camellia lovers came, a record crowd, and we take off our camellia hat to the committee who so successfully engineered such an outstanding success; to Frank Ramsey and Jack McCaskill who flipped bacon and potatoes with such polished aplomb; to Ernie Pieri (T. C. Prexy) whose good humor was the warm welcome; and to all the others who forsook the limelight but were integral parts of the morning. All we can say further is that if you live anywhere in Southern California you had better begin to plan right now to attend next year's breakfast. Who would want to miss even a tiny bit of Heaven?

Coming Up

The old cliché "spread like wildfire" is an appropos description of the camellia enthusiasm which is surging over New Zealand. We are very proud that the "wildfire" President, Col. Tom Durrant, is a foreign representative of our own SCCS. The New Zealand Camellias should be definitely humble to have such an efficient and up and coming sponsor. Somehow the term "down under" doesn't seem quite fitting at the moment.

The Resemblance Is Merely Coincidental

"Are you," asked the voice of Frank Reed over the telephone, "most unusual? Semi-double in soft pink with excellent growth habits?" "No," we answered sadly. "We'll have to leave all that to the new *japonica* 'Liz Beebe' and be thrilled that such a beautiful flower bears our name."

(Continued on Page 28)

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REVIEWER from Page 27

Years ago it seems Dr. Harold Hume and Vern McCaskill commented that camellias seldom resembled the individuals after whom they were named. How can a mere mortal measure up to *any* charming camellia?

It's Important —

To register that new sport or seedling that you are ready to show and have proudly named. Once registered in print the camellia is really yours with no argument. All you have to do is contact the SCCS Secretary who will send you the proper forms with instructions.

Errata

We hasten to correct an error of the October Review. We had understood that Vern McCaskill edited the 1st Nomenclature Book of the SCCS but it seems that Mark Anthony was the Editor. So — excuse it please.

Here to Stay

We have been quite pleased of late to receive enquiries about early Reviews and requests for missing numbers. In fact these enquiries led to our listing in the October Review to serve as reference for it was a real mixed-up deal when the publication idea was aborning. The idea grew with a persistence not to be denied however so now the Review seems definitely a part of camellia life. Editors may come and go but the Camellia Review, like any real camellia, shows no signs of departing.

Camellia Shangri-La

Few cultivated camellias grow in a spot as carefully chosen for them as those of the Camellia Glen Nursery owned by Oliver and Martha Hein. Listing ideal characteristics for the location of a nursery, the Heins found several possibilities and then checked on them over a period of

time. They finally chose the present spot — the foothills of Mt. San Antonio at the north end of Upland, California. Here there is practically no wind to buffet tender petals — an altitude that precludes excessive heat, and clear, sparkling water coming straight from the mountains.

The basis of the Hein's Nursery is not new, having been owned by the Armstrong Company's nursery superintendent. Thus there are many very large and old camellias flourishing contentedly. The Heins have brought their own collection to add to these so the big lath house is overflowing with happy plants. Among them some big seedlings of several years which may be blue ribboned some of these times.

Sales are mostly retail although the amount of camellias is increasing so rapidly that Mr. Hein may be forced into some wholesaling.

For an interesting Sunday afternoon if you are within commuting distance, drive out to the Camellia Glen Gardens. Go straight north along Upland's beautiful Euclid Avenue with its graceful pepper trees, and at its end turn west for a short distance. It is very peaceful up there and very pleasant too; the surroundings, the hospitality of the Heins and — most important — the fine camellias for your viewing.

Don't

Be a delinquent, either juvenile or adult. Send in your SCCS dues P.D.Q — pronto — toute-de-suite — or in any language — at least right away. You'll not only make the SCCS Secretary-Treasurer happy but yourself and your camellias to say nothing of keeping your Camellia Review file in tact.

Space is running out

And it is high time we brought this gallimaufry to a close,

says,

Liz

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