

THE
Camellia
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Elsie Ruth Marshall'

Courtesy Marshall's Camellia Nursery

Vol. 28

October 1966

No. 1

One Dollar

Southern California Camellia Society Inc.

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

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

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THE CAMELLIA REVIEW

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THE COVER FLOWER

Leslie Marshall of Marshall's Camellia Nursery in San Gabriel, California thought so highly of this month's cover flower 'Elsie Ruth Marshall' that he named it for his wife who has been his working partner during their years in the camellia nursery business. The flower is a high large light pink japonica (actually a better pink than the cover shows) that he first exhibited in 1965 in San Diego, after having tested it adequately on plants growing in his nursery. It won an A. C. S. Provisional Highly Commended Certificate at that show. The flower varies from rose form to light peony. The plant growth is vigorous, compact and upright. He is releasing it this year with less than adequate stock in anticipation of early retirement from the nursery business, because he wanted the pleasure of its introduction while he is still active in the business.



THOUGHTS

from the editor

William Hertrich

1878 - 1966

It is the editorial policy of CAMELLIA REVIEW not to publish obituary notices. It is obviously impractical to do so for all departing members of a Society with the size and broad geographic scope of the Southern California Camellia Society; and who is an Editor that he can decide which selected few merit such notice? William Hertrich, however, took himself outside the sphere of mere camellia society membership at an early age. He came to what is now the Huntington Botanical Gardens in 1905 when the area was only the private garden of Henry E. Huntington. He would be the first to deny that he and he alone built the Huntington Gardens. Those who know the story of the Gardens, however, will testify that the Gardens were William Hertrich from 1905 until his retirement to Curator Emeritus in 1948, and that he was the image of the Gardens until the day of his death in May 1966.

He won Honors not only in his own adopted state of California but also from horticultural societies through the United States. He served his community as member of the San Marino School Board and the San Marino City Council. He was made an Honorary Member of the Southern California Camellia Society because of his work with and devotion to camellias, and to further honor him and his wife Margarete the Society established the William Hertrich Award for japonica mutants and the Margarete Hertrich Award for japonica seedlings. He will be missed by camellia people in Southern California and by his host of friends throughout the land.

Harold E. Oyler

IMPORTANT VARIABLES IN CAMELLIA CULTURE

David L. Feathers
Lafayette, California

If there is one thing above all that is true of camellia culture it is that there are many exceptions to the rule—that circumstances alter cases. Our late revered friend and patron of the camellia, Ralph Peer, used to say that one of the most fascinating things about camellia culture was that one always seemed to be learning something new — the plant never ceased to amaze him. We agree that the fact we are constantly learning more about this superb plant is one reason its culture holds our interest so well.

It might serve some useful purpose to attempt to list some of the anomalies to what is generally regarded as "the written law" in the interest of a better understanding of just what we are up against. Before going into the specifics, however, perhaps it would be well to set out, as a reminder, some of the more important variables in conditions that must enter into the difficulty of any universal prescription of camellia culture rules. First we must begin with:

ENVIRONMENT, which would embrace both local climatic conditions and immediate environment, or microclimate. This is a factor of undeniable first importance, controlling, as it does, almost all the others because it determines how much and how often water must be applied, how much fertilizer may safely be given and can thus be absorbed, and, most important of all, what degree of light intensity and temperature will be present whereby to convert these into plant energy through the process of photosynthesis.

Editor's note: This article was first published in the November 1964 issue of THE CAMELLIA BULLETIN with the title "Some Great Variables in Camellia Culture." Mr. Feathers has made some changes, including the title, after reviewing it for its present re-publication.

SUN AND LIGHT, which are vital to plant growth, will vary in quality as well as quantity, due to differences in the clarity of the air. These differences may be pronounced, particularly in environments near large bodies of water and/or major metropolitan areas. Both the amount of humidity and pollutants present in the air will filter, to some degree, the sun's rays and affect light values. This may be determined visually in some localities. For example, here at our place the sky is always much bluer to the north and east (inland) than to the south and west (toward the bay and the ocean and the large cities).

WATER, the quality of which is one of the most variable of all the factors we have to deal with. Dependent as so many of us are upon man-made facilities for a constant water supply, we may have an acid, neutral or an alkaline type of water; it may be hard or soft and it may have lime, sodium fluoride or other chemicals introduced into it for one reason or another. In this country, at least, it is rarely the case that one can depend entirely upon rainfall or natural sources of untreated water. The differences in the reaction of the plant can be material.

SOIL, or the growth medium, is probably the most variable and important of all. Here we have chemical, mineral and texture differences and thus the immensely important factors of nutrition, water retention and aeration are subject to variability. Not only does this involve natural or native soil differences, ranging from the less desirable sandy and clay-type soils to the more desirable loams and humus-bearing kinds, (which more nearly approach the natural soil in which the camellia grows wild) but

(Continued on next page)

this also includes man-made mixtures which generally, but will not always, constitute an improvement. It will rarely be the case that any two growers use exactly the same growth medium.

THE HUMAN ELEMENT, meaning the difference in cultural practices employed, which not only appertains to all four of the variables listed above but, in addition, takes into account the degree of skill, energy, faithful execution and common sense exhibited by the individual grower. On any one of these points there will often be great variability and, overall, this will constitute as important a factor as any, and it may be the most important of all.

To the foregoing may be added the lesser variables, such as exposure or protection, the proximity to other plants and their roots, and the contour of the terrain if grown in the ground, the extent of pests and the remedial measures taken, and even what pets and one's neighbors do or do not do. All of these things have some bearing upon the camellia's performance and add up to a situation in which there are perhaps no two growers with exactly the same overall conditions. That the camellia, not native to the countries in which it is grown most extensively to begin with, is able to cope with all these diversities is indeed a tribute to its versatility.

In consequence of the foregoing differences in individual circumstances each individual grower will find it necessary to modify, to lesser or greater extent, the general rules prescribed for outstanding success in the growing of camellias. Some of these specific cultural rules so subject to modification and an attempt to suggest suitable adjustments to cover follow.

SOIL: The depth at which to plant should be modified according to the kind of soil, the terrain and the water table. High planting (shallow) is ab-

solutely vital where the terrain is flat and the soil heavy or the water table high, other wise the camellia will die from lack of aeration. Conversely, where the ground is light, humus-bearing and sloping, one may safely plant a camellia considerably deeper but never below the surrounding soil level, under any circumstances. Even in fairly heavy soil, on a steep slope one can grow perfectly healthy and normal camellias at what has usually been considered impossible depths *provided they are not planted that deep initially*. We have a dozen or so large (20-year-old) japonicas, either on a steep slope or at the top of such a slope, which were originally planted at the proper depth but which, due to erosion, mulching, etc., are now up to a foot deeper than planted (no trunk visible, branches coming right out of the ground) that are as healthy as any on the place. None so planted has ever died. This is just further evidence of the ability of the camellia to adapt itself to conditions it does not like, *given time to do so*. The presence of a thick (up to 6-inch) mulch has not been found deleterious, provided the material used is coarse and does not exclude all air. Wood chips, nut shells and especially crushed rock or gravel have been used with complete success at heights on the plant stem engulfing the beginnings of the first few low branches. The writer is now using crushed stone (gravel size — $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ ") as the ideal mulch for topping off potted camellias, where the container is large enough to accommodate it. Such material is available in many colors and can be quite ornamental. It has the great advantage of not decomposing, keeping out the weeds and the grub-seeking birds (who can be messy) and insulating the soil against weather extremes and the danger of petal blight, besides staying put when the tub is watered. Camellia seed has even been known to self-root in such gravel.

WATER: One of the most frequently asked questions is "how often should one water a camellia?" Of course, a common answer cannot be made in terms of days or weeks for everybody. Here we have almost innumerable variables, among which may be numbered the following: Is it planted in the ground or in a container? What species camellia is it? What season of the year are you referring to? What is your highest temperature? Humidity? What exposure is it placed in? What protection? What kind of soil do you have? When do you get your rainfall and in what amount? **HOW** do you water? What size is the plant, the container if any? Is the plant on level or sloping ground? How deep is your water table? Do you mulch and if so, with what? And so on. Thus the answer can only be generalized in this manner — *water often enough to insure that the soil is at all times moist* — water heaviest when the camellia starts to bloom and through the first flush of spring growth. It is our view that the proper moisture condition of the soil is *the most important* single factor in good camellia culture, and seems to cause the novice the greatest difficulty.

FERTILIZATION: Just as proper watering is so vital, unquestionably the matter of fertilization constitutes one of the greatest sources of danger to the life and health of the camellia. The use of fertilizer on a fairly con-

stant basis is absolutely necessary to successful container culture — it is far less important when the camellia is grown in the ground in good soil. Improperly used, this can be perhaps the greatest source of trouble of all. This is such an important and complex subject that we devoted an entire issue of *The Camellia Bulletin* to a discussion of Fertilization a few years ago (Vol. 9, No. 4, July, 1956).

As in the case of water, the amount of fertilizer a plant can assimilate or be subjected to without damage will depend largely upon environment, for, as stated under that heading, this involves the means whereby plant food is converted into energy — photosynthesis. As photosynthesis is brought about by light and heat, it is obvious that it will be less efficient in heavy shade, for example, than where there is adequate sun. Thus the amount of fertilizer used should be correspondingly less. This would seem to be true, but perhaps to a lesser extent, where the climate is cooler.

PRUNING AND DISBUDDING: Aside from the object of shaping the plant by pruning, to keep it neat, within bounds, and sufficiently open, these are steps taken for the same general purpose — to restrict the amount and improve the quality of the bloom. In some cases, heavy pruning may be done for health reasons, however, through bringing the top
(Continued on page 30)

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"GIB" FOR CAMELLIAS -- SIZE OF DROP

W. F. Wilson, Jr.

Fruit and Truck Experiment Station
Hammond, Louisiana

The use of gibberellic acid on camellias like any new practice or material resulted in the trial of many variations of the methods of application and of quantities used. From the beginning of the method of application by breaking out a vegetative bud, made the use of a dropper or dropping bottle very convenient. Racoff¹ stated that the standard dropper supplied a droplet larger than was necessary. Although the number of buds treated for each variation is rather limited and the expected differences occurring between varieties resulting in some inconsistencies, the following tables rather clearly indicate that the size of the droplet can be a factor in the successful use of gib on camellias.

Ten varieties were selected from

large plants growing outdoors under pine trees or in unprotected areas.

Two buds on each plant were used for each of the three droplet sizes at both levels of concentrations. Thus we have treated six buds on each plant for each concentration and four buds for each of the droppers. A total of twenty buds were involved for each dropper size at each of the two concentrations in the test.

A regular or standard dropper, 17-20 drops per cubic centimeter, a fire-polished dropper, 26-28 drops per cubic centimeter and a small plastic bottle with a small metal opening 48-52 drops per cubic centimeter were used to vary the size of the drop applied.

Gibrel — (potassium gibberellate 11.85%) obtained from Merck & Company was used to prepare the treatments which were applied September 9, 1964.

1. Racoff, Herbert. *Treatment of Camellia Buds with Gibberellic Acid*. Carolina Camellian, Vol. XIV, No. 2, 1963.

TABLE 1:

Variety	Flower Size		Days To Bloom	
	5000 PPM	10000 PPM	5000 PPM	10000 PPM
Debutante	4.40	4.08	26.50	36.40
Mrs. Chas Cobb	4.28	4.30	52.40	57.20
Marjorie Magnificent	3.69	3.75	43.34	44.60
White Empress	5.25	5.06	58.00	62.83
Mathotiana	4.98	5.25	55.83	50.00
Florence Stratton	4.30	4.36	51.40	43.67
Linda Margaret	3.67	3.25	85.00	46.50
Dr. Tinsley	4.00	4.28	54.00	63.50
Elizabeth LeBey	5.05	5.29	103.33	54.33
R. L. Wheeler	4.81	5.17	105.80	80.80
Average:	4.44	4.48	63.56	53.98

TABLE 1, shows for the varieties used, the diameter of blooms and number of days to blooming, at the two concentrations applied. Varieties

vary in their response and with the limited number of treated buds in this test, no definite conclusions should be made.

TABLE 2:

	Dropped Buds		Flower Size		Days To Bloom	
	5000 PPM	10000 PM	5000 PPM	10000 PM	5000 PPM	10000 PM
Regular Dropper						
17-20 per cc	4	7	4.63	4.40	58.63	49.46
Small Dropper						
26-28 per cc	1	4	4.42	4.46	65.42	55.75
Plastic Bottle						
48-52 per cc	2	2	4.49	4.62	64.72	50.56
Total:	7	13				
Average:			4.51	4.49	62.92	51.92
Applied: 9/9/64						
Gibrel 11.85						

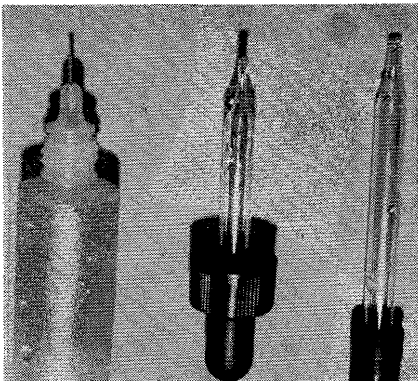
This table shows the diameter of flower, number of days to bloom, and the number of buds that dropped for the three droplet size. At this time of the year under the prevailing conditions of the season, there was virtually no differences in the average size of the flowers between the treatments involved. This appears to be different for certain varieties as indicated in Table 1.

For days to bloom, the average for the ten varieties, the stronger concentration was more effective. The number of buds lost indicated that the application of larger droplets was responsible for about twice as many as the smaller droplets. Seasonal conditions at this time of the year could

affect this a great deal, as under hot, dry conditions bud crop occurs more frequently.

This dropping of buds, I believe, is not due to the material, but largely to the carelessness of the operator. For example, unless extreme care is practiced with the regular dropper, the material runs over the edges of the vegetative cup formed by breaking out the bud and down and around the base of the flower bud which is usually adjacent to it and this results in the loss of some of the buds.

Smaller drops are just as effective, cause less loss of buds and enables a given amount of the material to treat a great many more buds.



The small, medium and large (regular) droppers used by Mr. Wilson in his experiment.

Early Show at Arboretum on Dec. 10

Southern California's Early Camellia Show will be held on December 10 and 11, 1966 in the Lecture Hall of the Los Angeles County Arboretum, the site of the 1965 early show. Emphasis will be placed on gibbed japonica blooms, although there will be divisions for ungibbed japonicas, reticulatas and sasanquas. Details of the show will be given in the November issue of *CAMELLIA REVIEW*. John Movich of the Pomona Camellia Society will be Show Chairman.

CAMELLIAS ARE TREES

Camellias are trees, not plants. We do not ask for a magnolia plant when we go to the nursery to purchase a small magnolia tree in a five-gallon can for planting in our garden. We ask for a magnolia *tree*. Camellias are so new in most parts of the United States, however, and most of our camellias are small enough that they will continue to be "plants" to most camellia people. To remind all camellia growers that camellias may become large trees and to inform those who may not know, the accompanying pictures of "honest to goodness" camellia trees are shown.

The two pictures on the opposite page and the one below on the right show camellia trees in Porto (Oporto), Portugal. The trees, according to the St. Regis Keeper of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Edinburgh, are over 400 years old. The pictures were taken by Milo Rowell and Maynard Munger of Fresno, California.

The picture below on the left shows one of the camellia trees at the front entrance to the Governor's mansion in Sacramento, California. This tree is probably one of the early plantings of camellias in Sacramento, which goes back to gold rush days. The women under the trees in both pictures below help to understand the tree sizes.

People who plant camellias in their gardens for posterity might want to remember these pictures.

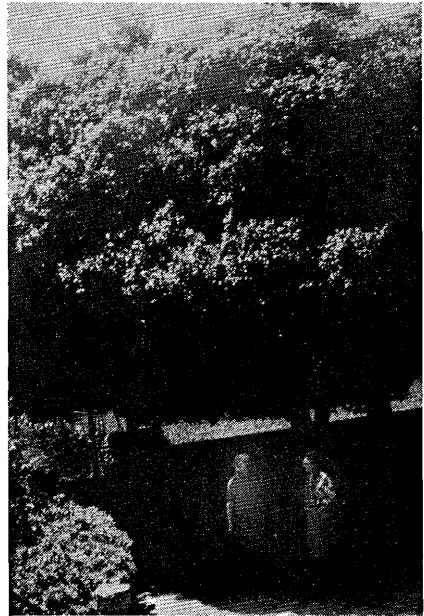
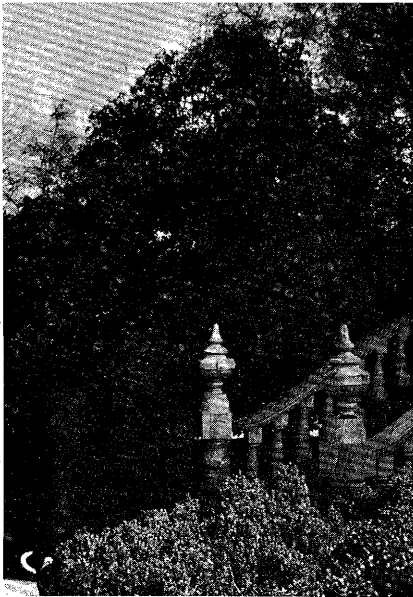
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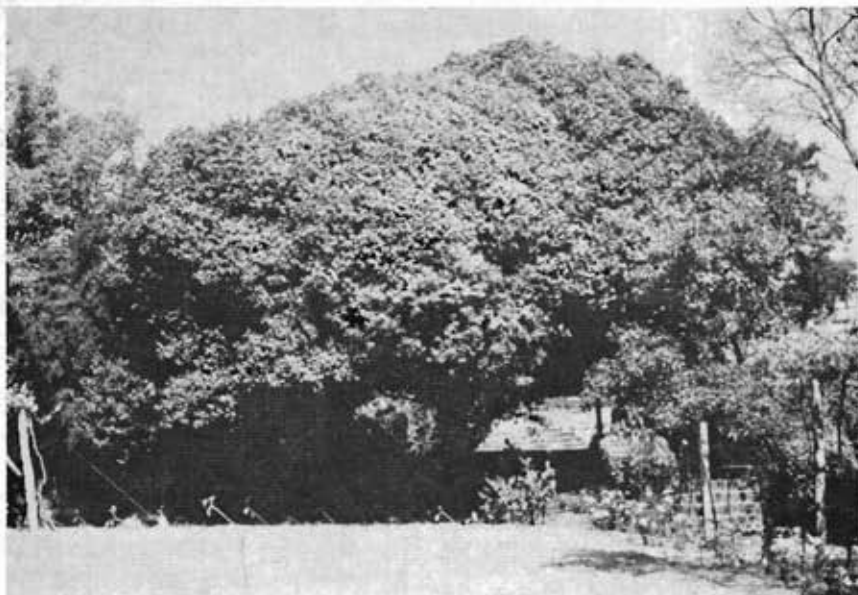
to Secretary

Southern California Camellia Society

820 Winston Ave., San Marino, Calif. 91108



The women under these trees, the left one at the Governor's mansion in Sacramento and the right one in Porto, Portugal, help to visualize the tree sizes.



These trees are camellia trees, not California oaks. They are growing in Porto (Óporto), Portugal and are reported to be over 400 years old.

CALIFORNIA INTRODUCTIONS IN 1966

BELLE OF THE BALL

Introduced in 1965 by McCaskill's Gardens in Pasadena with limited stock and worthy of carrying over into the 1966 list because the stock has been built up. This seedling of 'Casilda' is a rosy salmon semi-double, blooms to 5" in diameter and 2½" in height. The plant has large dark green leaves, is a vigorous grower, compact and upright. It blooms mid-season.

BETTY JOE

A nine year old chance sasanqua seedling, originated by Howard E. Burnette of Castro Valley and being propagated and introduced this year by Domoto Nursery, 26521 Whitman St., Hayward, California 94544. This is a white formal double flower with 50 petals clefted and slightly incurved, 3½ inches in diameter and one inch deep. Plant growth is rapid, upright with pendulous side branches. Foliage is medium dark green tinged red. It is reported that the blooms are long lasting and hold well on the plant, a key to the desirability of a sasanqua. This variety is also available in limited quantities at Nuccio's Nurseries in Altadena, Calif.

BLAZE OF GLORY

This seedling of 'Lindsay Neill' was also introduced in 1965 by McCaskill Gardens of Pasadena, but as in the case of 'Belle of the Ball' was introduced with limited stock and is worthy of repetition in 1966. The flower is anemone in form and a brilliant red in color. Blooms are 5" to 5½" in diameter and 2½" high. It blooms midseason. The plant is a medium, compact upright grower with large dark green leaves.

CHERYLL LYNN

A striking light pink formal japonica, 4 to 4½ inches in diameter, that sets buds well on young plants. It was originated by Howard Collier of Chowchilla, California and is being

introduced this year by Nuccio's Nurseries. It won Best of Show in the japonica seedling classification at the Descanso Gardens show in 1965 and other shows and was Best of Show Runner-up in the group of 5 japonicas at the 1966 Descanso Gardens show.

DAVID SURINA

A light red formal double originated and introduced this year by Surina's Camellia Gardens, 16054 Parthenia St., Sepulveda, California, originator of 'Moonlight Sonata'. The 4 inch flower of good substance lasts up to two weeks on the plant, does not shatter. The plant has dark green foliage, grows dense and upright with medium growth. It blooms mid-season to late.

ELSIE RUTH MARSHALL

A large light pink japonica that was first exhibited in the 1965 shows, originated and introduced by Marshall's Camellia Nursery, 6747 Rosemead Blvd., San Gabriel, California. It will also be available at Nuccio's Nurseries. The flower is rose form to loose peony. The 40 to 50 petals grow together at the base which means that the flower falls in one piece. Plant growth is vigorous, compact, upright. It blooms mid-season to late. It has won two ACS Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificates.

FRANCIE L

A hybrid seedling (saluenensis 'Apple Blossom' X reticulata 'Buddha') being introduced this year by Nuccio's Nurseries. The flower is a very large semi-double, 5½ to 6 inches, with irregular upright wavy petals, rose pink in color. It sets buds all along the branch and presents a striking appearance as they open in quantity. Nuccios purchased large sized plants of the seedling from the originator, Ed Marshall, of the Huntington Gardens staff, and all who

have seen the plants in bloom at Nuccio's since they acquired it have been awaiting its introduction. It was exhibited in the Nuccio exhibits at the 1966 Descanso Gardens and Sacramento shows.

JULIE MARIE

A large white japonica seedling, full peony in form with upright center petals, introduced by Louis W. Strohmeyer, 8755 East Hermosa Drive, San Gabriel, California. It blooms early to mid-season. Strohmeyer is the originator of 'Geisha Girl'.

MARY PAIGE

This light pink formal seedling of Harold Paige of Lafayette, California has had no "formal introduction" but is worthy of consideration for a camellia collection. The Large formal double blooms midseason to late. As with 'Elsie Ruth Marshall', listed previously in this article, the best testimony of its worth is that Harold Paige thought enough of it to name it for his wife Mary. It was first exhibited at the Temple City Society 1964 show where it won the ACS Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate.

MEXICALI ROSE

Also introduced by Louis W. Strohmeyer, this is a brilliant red colored Large semi-double japonica seedling. Blooms are long-lasting on the plant. Growth of the plant is medium, compact, upright. Blooming time is mid-season.

PINNACLE

A Harvey Short introduction, this high full peony japonica seedling will be available in limited quantity this year at Merle's Nursery (Merle Gish), 11981 Canal Street, Grand Terrace, Colton, California 92324. The flower first opens to a rich maroon red, changing to a coral tone red when fully open. Size runs 5 to 5½ inches when disbudded one to a terminal. It has good substance, is a one-piece flower that does not shatter, will last up to two weeks on the plant. It responds well to gibberellic acid.

SUNSET OAKS

A sport of 'Finlandia' that was exhibited at some of the 1966 California shows by its originator, Kramer Bros. Nurseries, P. O. Box 158, Upland, California 91786. The flower is a pale pink semi-double with deeper pink margin, 4 to 4½ inches in diameter, with long lasting qualities. It blooms early to mid-season.

TOM KNUDSON

A 4½ to 5 inch loose formal to loose peony, varying at times to anemone, japonica seedling, originated and introduced this year by Frank Maitland, Lauderdale Gardens, 13159 Glenoaks Blvd., San Fernando, California. It will also be available at other Southern California nurseries. Color is a very dark red. Maitland has been showing this flower at camel-

(Continued on page 19)

OUR NEW SEEDLINGS

BELLE OF THE BALL • BLAZE OF GLORY • DOVE OF PEACE

KIMI YAMAMOTO • COTTONTAIL (Miniature)

LITTLE RED RIDINGHOOD (Miniature) • SNOW BABY (Miniature)

BLACK KNIGHT (Hybrid) • LITTLE LAVENDAR (Hybrid Miniature)

McCASKILL GARDENS

25 SOUTH MICHILLINDA AVENUE

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

'CLARK HUBBS' RECEIVES MARGARETE HERTRICH AWARD FOR 1965-1966

W. F. Goertz

'Clark Hubbs', a brilliant dark red camellia, received the Margarete Hertrich Award as the outstanding new japonica for the 1965-66 season. This bloom, which is large, loose to full peony and has unusual fimbriated petals, was named after the late beloved Dr. Clark Hubbs.

The trophy was awarded to Milo E. Rowell of Fresno, one of the best known camellia hobbyists in California. Milo, who has for a number of years been very active in the Central California and the American Camellia Societies, accepted the award at the Southern California Camellia Society's first annual awards picnic at Descanso Gardens in June 1966.

When the seedling plant, believed to have 'Ville de Nantes' as one parent, first bloomed in 1958 Milo gave scions to a number of his friends in various parts of the camellia world. In 1962 this camellia, known at that time as Rowell's #585, was entered in the japonica seedling class in various shows and won five highly commended certificates.

Some readers may be interested in an up-to-date review of the five awards offered annually by the Southern California Camellia Society.

The Margarete Hertrich Award, established in 1950, is for the outstanding japonica seedling outdoor grown and has been awarded as follows:

- 1951—'Melody Lane' by
E. W. Miller, Solano Beach
- 1952—'Brides Bouquet' by
Harvey Short, La Mesa
- 1953—'Pink Clouds' by
Harvey Short
- 1954—'Reg Ragland' by
W. E. Woodroof,
Sherman Oaks
- 1955—'Guest of Honor' by
Harvey Short

- 1956—'Guilio Nuccio' by
Nuccio Nurseries, Altadena
- 1957—'Billie McCaskill' by
McCaskill Gardens,
Pasadena
- 1958—'Kramer's Supreme' by
Kramer Bros. Nursery,
Upland
- 1960—'Lady in Red' by
McCaskill Gardens
- 1963—'Carter's Sunburst' by
Alvin Carter, Monterey Park
- 1964—'Tiffany' by
Dr. J. H. Urabec,
La Canada

The William Hertrich Award, also first announced in 1950, is offered to the outstanding japonica mutant (sport) established by propagation and outdoor grown. The following have been recipients:

- 1951—'Lady Kay', sport of 'Ville
(Continued on page 31)



Milo and Aggie Rowell in their Fresno, California home.

JUDGES REVIEW JUDGING PRINCIPLES

Twenty-four accredited camellia show judges met April 29, 1966 at Al and Rose Marie Dekker's home in Glendale, California to review principles of camellia show judging in the light of experience in the shows of the 1965-1966 season. It was the concensus that the statement of principles that was written following the similar meeting in 1965 and printed in the January 1966 issue of CAMELIA REVIEW ("Guide Posts for Camellia Show Judges", page 20) is adequate and that judges should adhere to these principles for better show results.

Discussion developed three recommendations to Camellia Show Chairmen, as follows:

1. Placement Chairmen should give close attention to the proper placement of multiple entries, to the end that they are placed accurately by variety and in alphabetical order. If it is to be expected on the basis of prior shows that space for multiple entries will be limited, the Show Committee should limit the number of multiple entries per exhibitor.

2. There should be only one Division — "Boutonniers" — for small and miniature japonicas. Such classification would avoid confusion in entering the blooms and would avoid the problem of variation in size of blooms, even from the same plant. During the discussion, the question was asked "What should a judge do with regard to oversize blooms?" It was the concensus that for an oversize bloom some of the 20 points for size should be taken away.

3. There was agreement that steps should be taken by Show Committees to improve the conditions under which "Best Flowers" are selected. The following recommendations were made:

a. Judging should always be by secret ballot. The ballots should be

prepared ahead of judging, with identification such as by color of paper of the different votes taken.

b. Special tables should be provided for candidates for "Best Flower", with plenty of space for arrangement of the blooms. The blooms should be numbered with number tabs previously prepared for the purpose.

c. Only the judges in the single japonica division should be assigned to judge "Best Japonica", in line with the practice usually followed that judges in other divisions select the "Best" of such divisions.

d. The teams that are selected to judge "Best Japonica" should be directed promptly to the location where judging will be done so that they will have ample time to study the blooms before the judging starts.

e. The practice of having the judges vote on the first ballot only for their choice of "Best Flower" should be discontinued and the judges should be instructed to vote for their "Best Three". All blooms thus voted for would receive one vote. The Chairman of Judges would determine from the tally of votes which of the blooms should be submitted for a second and if necessary a third ballot to select "Best" and "Runner-up". The blooms following the "Best" and "Runner-up" in number of votes on the initial balloting should be placed on the Court of Honor, the number depending on previous decision by the Show Committee as to the number of Court of Honor blooms to be selected.

4. Show Committees should give careful consideration to the recommendation of the American Camellia Society Directors, such action having

(Continued on page 32)

ADOPTED CHILDREN

Dorothy and George Ayling
Stanmore, Middlesex, England

When we write about camellias usually, it is for the purpose of telling people who do not grow them why they could and should. This time the position is reversed because "Camellia Review" is obviously read by those who do not only know their camellias but are enabled to grow them better than we can and who are raising the lovely new cultivars and hybrids which have been wanting for about a century in Europe, so what follows should be looked upon as history rather than advice.

We first became attracted to camellias shortly after our marriage in 1936. It was at a furniture exhibition where there was a section devoted to gardens, and one firm had some camellias in flower. An elderly gentleman there told us that as a boy, he had helped to plant the camellia border at Kew Gardens when they were first being thought of here as a plant for the open air. He said he hoped they might be coming back to favour because he had recently been asked to identify the contents of this border. It is interesting to record the names of three he said we could rely upon; they were 'Latifolia', 'Chandleri Elegans' (now 'Elegans') and 'Alba Simplex'. Not very exciting nowadays perhaps, but at that time his firm catalogued seven named sorts only, as against hundreds today.

Our garden is just about ten miles from the centre of London in the usual suburban dormitory area. It is a fair size for a small property. The soil was solid clay and there was not a tree in sight when we came but the gardens are all well furnished with shrubs and trees now. We are well inside the dust pall area; the clean air program may be effective in time but the dust deposit is still considerable.

We were unable to start as camellia growers for some time but after sundry unpleasantnesses had subsided we began to think about it again. In 1947 we planted our 'J. C. Williams' outside, close up to an apple tree. This plant is now about six feet high and seven feet across. It bears hundreds of flowers from February to May each year, some flowers get browned by frost but there are always plenty more to come. About this time we had to take a decision. Our garden is small. We would not have room for many camellias planted out but under glass we would have the benefit of perfect flowers at a time of the year when few other plants would be in bloom, also we could have an infinite variety, so first we built another greenhouse and then greatly enlarged our original structure.

At that time camellia plants were scarce and the results of our early orders were disappointing. The plants were poor and the naming was remarkable for its inaccuracy but one way and another we got a collection together. We had a few setbacks such as the time a pane of glass blew out on a freezing February day and we lost fifteen precious plants. That taught us the hard way that frozen roots are sure death to camellias. Potting compost was another problem, so many made-up compounds contained lime while a lot of materials now sold in California, rice hulls and shredded bark for example are not obtainable here, so we had to rely on peat as a basis with loam purchased from an acid soil area with a very coarse granite sand for drainage. This has been successful but as the years passed we find ourselves adding more and more sand. As all our plants are in containers we feed regularly throughout the year with dried blood

and a seaweed derivative sold here under the name of "Maxicrop" to counteract soil leaching. We have always used clay pots until last year but we have now changed over to plastic containers where possible. We find that these save watering so often and are lighter to handle and also the roots do not congregate round the side of the container.

We always remember a real thrill which we had on one winter's night a few years after we started when we stood in the greenhouse and saw the flowers round us reflected in the ice and snow on the roof by the light of the heater. By the way, we use paraffin (Kerosene to you we believe!) for heating. We find it satisfactory and reliable in that it makes us independent of the power cuts which happen always in the coldest weather. We keep night temperatures to a minimum of 40 degrees F. in winter as best we can. In summer we think we have shaded too heavily and have now stopped painting the glass in favour of using climbing plants on nets in the roofs of the greenhouses.

We do not go in for propagation, because we have not room enough to keep plants for the four years or so while they get big enough to leave home. For ourselves we like to go on trying new ones.

The second stage of our camellia career started when we got a catalogue from our usual nursery which

included "American varieties of altogether stronger growth and with much larger flowers." We could not resist that, of course, and that year we bought 'Debutante' and 'Paulette Goddard' and more including some single leaf cuttings in the next year or two. Our great leap forward came when in the first journal of the International Camellia Society we saw Nuccio's offer to export, this closely following a lecture in London by Mr. duBrul of Texas which had us swooning with envy. We sent our first order then and we have repeated the process each year since. The plants come to us in the Fall and each year just after the promised delivery date we say "Well! They're airborne now" and in due course we go to London Airport and collect them. What a thrill it is to unpack these plants which have come to us over mountains and ocean! We swear no treasure anywhere is given more careful attention. Not a single plant has ever arrived damaged nor have any that have flowered so far been untrue to name. We were dubious at first as to our ability to deal with bare-root plants but it is now a matter of expectation that each plant will grow away the following Spring with larger leaves than it had when it came to us. Nowadays, if any plant in our collection looks unhappy we always bare-root it and let it have a fresh start. It usually works. All the American culti-

(Continued on next page)

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vars seem to grow strongly here but some of them do take their time in coming into flower. It seems that they may require more sunshine and more heat than they get here. Under glass we have grown or seen fine blooms of many cultivars, among others, 'Drama Girl', 'Tomorrow', 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Angel', 'Mrs. D. W. Davis' and 'R. L. Wheeler' being particularly outstanding. The last mentioned is the only one that has looked impressive outside. Our weather seems much too cold for the others. Most of the cultivars we started with have gone now and their places filled with those raised in U.S.A. We love their sumptuous flowers and we think efforts in this direction should continue. To look for smaller flowers deliberately, seems to us to be a turning back to go over ground that has already been covered.

We like our camellias large, though not necessarily red! Our best success has been 'Guilio Nuccio', our biggest disappointment — 'Bali Ha'i'. We have about a hundred cultivars altogether in all sizes ranging from one to eight feet high.

We would like to comment on one or two things we have read in "Camellia Review." Smog, for instance. As we said before, our atmosphere is far from pure but the coat of dirt does not seem to hurt the plants. A sponge down seems to be appreciated though not essential. Names. We like your poetic names and we think a beautiful name should enhance a beautiful plant; Mr. Harvey Short's efforts are much to our taste. The nearest we could remember over here is a raiser of Irises some years ago, one of his best names being "Songs after Sunset." This was to be commended because so far as names were concerned at that time, we were generally in the "Lady This or That" stage.

Lastly, still on the subject of new camellias, it must be remembered

that the camellia has just emerged from a dark age which, if it had continued, might have resulted in the plant just becoming a botanical curiosity. None of the familiar reasons advanced for its former relapse from enormous popularity to obscurity seem to be satisfactory. We wonder, ourselves, whether a glance through "Camellia Nomenclature" does not provide a clue. All the introductions, from, say, 1850 until the renaissance seem to be formal doubles, one doubtless very much like another, differing only in name. We think people just got tired of them and looked for something different. This must not happen again. New cultivars are wanted with bigger and better flowers varying in shape and colour and new hybrids between species to get really hardy plants. New colours, yes, blue and yellow as well if you can get them. None of this is going to be easy, but the progress made in trying will keep the torch which has been rekindled blazing with its new found light and much will be learned in the process.

For ourselves, we find that our camellias have become almost a way of life. Periods away from home are restricted because someone must be present to attend to their watering, ventilation and heating, but we have abundance of enjoyment from them and we talk of them as though they were members of the family, indeed, sometimes we call them "Our vegetable children."

1967 S. C. C. S. dues

are now payable

to Secretary

Southern California Camellia Society

820 Winston Ave., San Marino, Calif. 91108

VARIETIES THAT CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW JUDGES LIKED IN 1966 SHOWS

The start of a new camellia season is the time when many camellia hobbyists start to plan changes in or additions to their own collections, either by purchases of new varieties or by grafting. A factor of interest in deciding what varieties to add, particularly among collectors who enter the camellia shows, is the varieties that have caught the eyes of the camellia show judges in awarding Best of Show and runner-up. Runner-up is included in this tabulation because frequently there is only a hair's difference between the winner and the runner-up and a variety that takes second place in one show may very well be the winner next time. The following tabulation is for 1966 camellia shows in California as reported in CAMELLIA REVIEW.

JAPONICA	Best	Runner-up			
Tiffany	4	0	Carter's Sunburst	0	1
Betty Sheffield Supreme	1	1	Dear Jenny	0	1
Clark Hubbs Var.	1	1	Mathotiana	0	1
Commander Mulroy			Prince Eugene Napoleon		
(Medium)	1	0	(Medium)	0	1
Drama Girl	1	0	Spring Sonnet (Medium)	0	1
Grand Slam	1	1	Tomorrow Var.	0	1
Helen K (Medium)	1	1	Wildfire (Medium)	0	1
Julia France	1	0	BOUTONNIERE		
Magnoliaeflora (Medium)	1	0	Kitty	3	0
Mark Alan	1	0	Fircone Var.	2	3
Mrs. D. W. Davis	1	0	Baby Sargent	1	0
Pale Princess (Medium)	1	0	Fircone	1	0
			Florence Daniell	1	0
			Hopkins Pink	1	1
			Pink Smoke	1	0
			Pouf	1	0
			Sugar Babe	1	0
			Tinker Bell	1	0
			Little David	0	1
			Pearl's Pet	0	1
			Revere's Baby Pink	0	1
			Sixty-five	0	1
			Wilamina	0	1
			RETICULATA		
			Buddha	3	3
			Chang's Temple -		
			Lion Head group	3	1
			Crimson Robe	2	1
			Purple Gown	2	1
			Noble Pearl -		
			Tali Queen group	1	2
			Confucius	1	0
			Capt. Rawes	0	1

(Continued on page 32)

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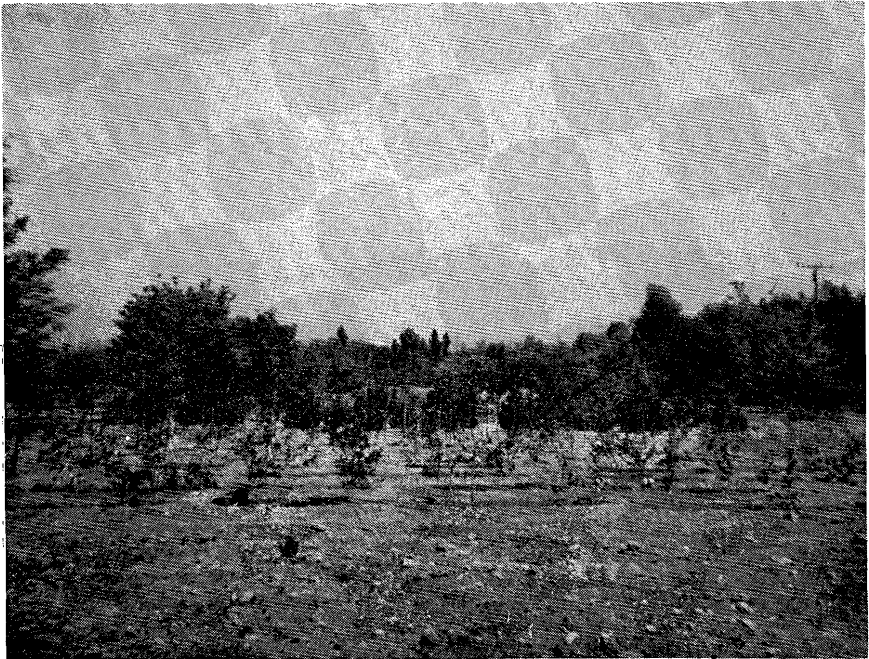
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TEST PLANTING FOR SUN TOLERANCE AT DESCANSO GARDENS

Dr. Clifford Parks, Geneticist on the staff of the Los Angeles County Arboretum, wrote on the subject "The Camellia — A Flower or a Shrub", in the May 1966 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW. As readers of CAMELLIA REVIEW know, Dr. Parks has propagated thousands of hybrid seedlings in his camellia research program at the Arboretum. His May article was related not to the possibility of the yellow camellia or the fragrant camellia which have received so much of the publicity in connection with the research program, but rather to the idea that the new hybrids might contribute to the landscape value of camellias. He pointed out that to be of landscape value, particularly in Southern California, they must first pass the test of sun tolerance and announced that the Los Angeles County Department of Arboreta and

Botanic Gardens, which has jurisdiction over both the Arboretum and Descanso Gardens through its Director Dr. William Stewart, would establish test gardens at Descanso Gardens.

A sun test garden has now been planted in accordance with this announcement. As the picture below indicates, this garden will have full sun throughout the day. About 175 specimens have been planted, of which two-thirds are Dr. Parks' hybrid seedlings and the remainder are japonica and sasanqua varieties which have been suggested by Southern California growers for test treatment. According to Mark Anthony, Superintendent of Descanso Gardens, these plantings will have normal treatment so that the test will be truly representative of conditions that would be faced in landscape plantings.



Full sun for camellias in Descanso Gardens test planting.

HOUSTON WANTS YOU AND YOUR BLOOMS AT THE A. C. S. FALL MEETING

Kathryne S. Marr

Publicity Chairman, Houston Camellia Society

The Houston Camellia Society eagerly anticipates our coming — great opportunity to meet *you* and all other camellia lovers at the American Camellia Society's Fall Meeting in Houston, Texas, on November 10-12. We are thrilled that practically all A. C. S. Officers and Directors and their spouses are coming. We are greatly honored that we can be hosts to the camellia "greats" and that we will be able to get to know them as friends. We are doing everything in our power to offer you a program of varied fun and interest.

But we need *your* help if we are to have a Show that will come up to the standard of A. C. S. Shows. The glowing reports of Macon's A. C. S. Fall Show last year and New Orleans' Gulf Coast Fall Show have us quaking in our boots.

To "lay our cards on the table" — very few of us have done much "gibbing"; we have only a very few greenhouses; we have never had a fall show. We wonder how we dared take on this challenge. Why did we? We want to learn from *you!*

We are going to have a "gibbing" lesson for all our members and any townspeople who are interested. We are going to do all we can to have some blooms for you.

We want *you* to bring your blooms and show us what a Fall Camellia Show can be. We hope you take home all our trophies as a small thank-you for helping us put on a Show that A. C. S. can be proud of.

We have cleared with our Texas State Department of Agriculture and are assured that blossoms may be brought in from anywhere and everywhere so long as we destroy them all after the Show in accordance with A. C. S. prescribed practice.

We have arranged for cold storage of your blooms from your arrival until the morning of the Show. Your blooms will be received at the Warwick Hotel when you register and will be cared for in the very best way we can.

We realize this asks of you a great deal more preparation for your trip than just packing your bag — but we appeal to you that this will be a generous effort that you will make to help promote Fall Shows, broaden the enjoyment season of camellias, spread the knowledge of new developments in Camellia Culture, and all the other advantages the experts have been hailing about the use of gibberellic acid.

Who ever expected a Texan to make a plea for help? Surprised? But isn't one's strength supposed to include a recognition of one's weakness?

We promise to offer you fun and interest — but we need *you* and *your Blooms* to make the A. C. S. Fall Meeting and Show a success. Do come and bring your blooms — but, under any circumstances, come!!

CALIF. INTRODUCTIONS

(Continued)

lia society meetings in Southern California for the past two years, in quantities sufficiently large to see the variations in form and the intensity of the red color. It blooms early to mid-season, on a sturdy upright plant with dark green foliage.

WHITE DEB

A pure chalk white version of 'Debutante', except slightly larger, also introduced by Frank Maitland of San Fernando, California. It blooms from late November through February.

CAMELLIA HOBBYISTS HAVE DIFFERENT INTERESTS

*Excerpts from talk by Milo Rowell of Fresno, California
to members of Los Angeles Camellia Society*

All of you are here because you enjoy camellias, and certainly that is the only reason in the world that I am here. I've grown them for many years. I believe that the first ones I was acquainted with were some when I was a boy going to high school in the early twenties. My uncle bought a plant, a 'Pink Perfection', and planted it in our garden in Fresno. I was permitted on rare occasions to pick one blossom to give to my girl friend when I was taking her out to a dance. From that time on until the early thirties I was busy going to college and beginning the practice of law, and wound up in Los Angeles as an assistant United States Attorney. I lost my job when Mr. Hoover was defeated by Mr. Roosevelt. While poking around Pasadena getting ready to move back to Fresno I ran across a nursery that had camellias for sale in little four-inch pots, at 35 cents apiece. I bought four of them and took them home, and that was the beginning of my interest in camellias. I have kept it up now for 34 years, not counting the first eight or so that occurred with the interruption.

I find it a most satisfying hobby. Over the course of this time, knowing many camellia people in many parts of the United States and the rest of the world, I have found out that while all of them are interested in camellias there is a great deal of difference in the interest. Some people enjoy the discovery of camellias. I guess the great days of plant discovery are over by some 50 or 60 years. At the end of the nineteenth century and in the early part of the twentieth century the English people sent out plant explorers all over the world, financed them on their trips, and these people just enjoyed getting into the faraway

places and finding new plants and sending back seeds. The people who financed the exploration would share the seeds. Among these people, for instance, was the grandfather of the present Mr. Williams (the Williamsii Williams). The gardeners in those days raised everything from seeds, and they would do their own hybridizing in their own gardens and produce their own varieties and hybrids. It was from Mr. Williams and his collection of camellias that our first real hybrid camellia, the Williamsii groups with which you are familiar, were derived. This came from the plant explorer group.

Then there are those who are the "plant introducers", one of the most famous of whom was a resident of your community. I don't think anything gave Ralph Peer more pleasure than to go to some out-of-the-way place in the world and find a new camellia, bring it back here to Hollywood and give away scions to everybody who wanted them to the point he hardly had any left for himself. His pleasure was to bring something new into camellia culture not only here in Southern California but for the entire United States and the world. He helped finance the bringing in of the Kunming reticulatas and gave a complete set of them to the Royal Horticultural Society for their garden in Wisley. Ralph enjoyed bringing something and sharing it with his friends. More than any other facet of the camellia hobby, this was a real pleasure for him.

Then we have the "seed grower" group. They would plant seeds by the thousands in the hope that they would get one new one that's a little different in color combination, size or form. There have been many people that you knew, amateurs and

professionals, doing that all the time. You will get the same group or possibly another group who go into it a little more scientifically, such as seeking hybrids. I mentioned the Williamsii hybrids. Now we have Howard Asper at Escondido working on reticulata hybrids and doing some magnificent jobs with them, producing things that we didn't know could exist. And others such as Dave Feathers up at Lafayette who has done a big job at hybridizing and is getting results that are becoming apparent after 15 or 20 years of hybridizing. One of the things Dave Feathers is trying to do is to get cold-hardiness in camellias. Now Lafayette, California has no problem with cold. Dave is doing this so that people in colder areas can enjoy camellias. This, I think, is a great contribution, not from a commercial point of view but just to spread the enjoyment of camellias.

Then we have the "exhibitionists". We have lots of people who like to win the "silver". I think maybe the outstanding one in that classification is my friend George Wheeler of Birmingham, Alabama. George has won so much loot that he has had to build an extra room on his house just to hold it. He has been known to win three Sweepstakes on the same weekend. He cuts all his flowers and packs them, gets one friend to take them to one show, another friend to a

second, and he goes to the third. He grows camellias exclusively for winning prizes. He admits it, he enjoys it, and he does well at it. Other people grow them to take to the show to display them so people will enjoy them and start the hobby themselves. That's the way this thing grows. One person gets enthused, talks to his friend and his friend gets enthused.

Others of us grow camellias for flowering in the garden. We have some perfectly lovely camellias, 'Coral Pink Lotus' I see here, 'Tomorrow'. I could name a dozen more. They are beautiful on the show table, but in the garden they hang downward and in order to see if you have a nice camellia you have to grab hold of it and lift it up to look at it. Many of the fine garden varieties are the older ones that we have had for a long time. I think one of the great ones is 'Faith'; it stands up and looks at you all the time. You never see a blossom droop. When the flower is in full bloom you can hardly see the foliage for the beautiful flowers on it, but it won't get you the first prize at the camellia show. Lots of us grow camellias for their effect in the garden. Another flower that is always good for garden effects is the Williamsii group of hybrids; they are pretty puny looking, droopy, when you bring them to a show but when you have a plant in full growth out in the garden and in full bloom there

(Continued on next page)

MARSHALL'S CAMELLIA NURSERY

(AT THE SIGN OF THE CAMELLIA)

FIRST RELEASE

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Large double Light Pink

Camellias -- Azaleas -- Rhododendrons

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is nothing quite as colorful. It somewhat recalls azaleas in the mass bloom you get from them.

Then we have people who are collectors. I'm quite sure that Mark Cannon hasn't got more varieties than anyone else in the United States but he comes fairly close. At least Mark is open about it. He says that he doesn't want all the camellias there are, just the ones he doesn't have. I think that it's quite true, he wants all that he can get his hands on and he likes to collect them. He uses it as a business. A lot of us collect all of them that we can get our hands on because we like to have a large variety and see how they do in our neighborhood. Sometimes we have to cut their necks off because they don't do well.

Now with me, I started with camellias. Someone put me on to Asiatic Magnolias and I started growing those. From there, instead of expanding horizontally among all camellias I tried to do a double-take and take a vertical interest as well as a horizontal interest. So I became interested in plant material generally. I have found that every place I go where there are camellias, I can look in the American Camellia Society Year Book and find out who grows camellias there; then I can call on him, introduce myself as a camellia "nut" from California, and get invited to see his garden. I enjoy this in camellias and I've found likewise in other plant materials that the same thing is true. If you are a plantsman other plantsmen welcome you; and if you are not a plantsman, they don't. When I was in Julius Williams' garden, which is a tremendous big thing, I would see plants that I wouldn't recognize. Most of the time he would tell me what they were and we would talk about them. We came along to one little thing and he asked "what's that?" I looked at it, it was a real stranger to me. I couldn't have named

it to save my soul, and I couldn't even recognize what plant family it might belong to. I said, "Julius, I haven't the slightest idea, I haven't seen anything like that before." He said, "Good! I have had all the botanists in England look at it and they don't know what it is either." Then I found out that this is typical. You take somebody there who says it is a hollyhock or a poinsettia or something, and he knows right away that they are not for his garden. They get the seven-minute tour. If you confess your ignorance you get the two-hour tour. It is well worthwhile to get the two-hour tour. You get on a sound foundation with such people and they become wonderful friends for you.

I have become vertical in my interests. I have enjoyed other plants. I consider the camellia the true aristocrat of the garden. I consider all the Asiatic Magnolias likewise, and rhododendrons and a good many other things. So I have decided this evening that I am going to show you pictures of what I consider to be some of the great gardens of the world that I have seen.

Southern California Camellia Show Schedule

Dec. 10-11, 1966

Early Show, L. A. Camellia Council at L. A. County Arboretum

Feb. 11-12, 1967

San Diego

Feb. 18-19, 1967

Pomona

Feb. 25-26, 1967

Temple City Society at L. A. County Arboretum

March 4-5, 1967

L. A. Camellia Council at Descanso Gardens

March 11-12, 1967

Kern County Society at Bakersfield

CAMELLIA PERSONALITIES -- CARYLL and MILDRED PITKIN

Harold E. Dryden

"He'd miss me if I were not here" said Mildred Pitkin to me as she and Caryll were telling about themselves to give me background for this little biography. I had raised the question of who does the work with their camellias, having in mind the number of entry cards that one sees in camellia shows reading "Mr. & Mrs." One often wonders which of these "Mr. & Mrs." entries indicate political acumen on the part of the husband and which are in recognition of full partnership in the camellia hobby. Caryll had already answered my query when Mildred said this, saying that she does most of the disbudding and some of the pruning in addition to watering when necessary. It is thus appropriate that they have equal billing in this article.

They have known each other since their high school days in Montana. They also attended the University of Montana together. I didn't pry into their personal lives at the U. of Montana, but something must have been cooking there. Caryll came to California and Mildred remained as Assistant to the Registrar of the University. He returned for her and their marriage rescued her from the drudgery of working for a pay check. They came to California in 1932.

Caryll has always been interested in flowers. He was an Iowa "dirt farmer" in his younger days. His father gave him a hoe and rake for his eighth birthday because of this interest. It was easy, therefore, for his neighbor, Vernon James, who subsequently went into the nursery business in the Santa Cruz, California area, to interest him in camellias. James took Caryll and Mildred to a meeting of the Southern California Camellia Society when the Society met in the Pasadena Public Library,

early in the Society's life. The Pitkins acquired their first camellia in 1943, a 'Rosita', to be followed by 'Pink Perfection' and 'Chandlerii'.

Their accumulation of camellias was gradual. Vernon James taught Caryll to graft. His first graft was a 'Lallarook', which took. They still have it and although 'Lallarook' must now take second place to many others and the Pitkins' space for camellias is limited, they refuse to cut off their first successful graft. They bought their home in San Marino in 1943 and camellias were a part of their landscaping. These plantings in the 1940's have served them well, because many of them have gradually been cut off and superseded by such winners as 'Guilio Nuccio', 'C. M. Wilson' and others that have been winners in camellia shows. He remembers that their first "hot number" was 'C. M. Wilson', which they acquired while the controversy was raging in Southern California over whether the name of this sport of 'Elegans' should be 'C. M. Wilson' or 'Grace Burkhard'.

They joined the Southern California Camellia Society in 1950. Their first ribbon at a camellia show was in 1953 when they won a third place ribbon with 'Fred Sanders'. They got into the big money in the Southern California Society's 1954 show with a Best in Show for 'Mrs. Freeman Weiss'. They have won Best of Show or Runner-up a "half dozen times" since then, also Best Three about the same number of times.

Both Caryll and Mildred have carried their loads of responsibility in camellia society affairs. They have been members of S. C. C. S. since 1950. Caryll has been President of the Southern California Society for

(Continued on page 32)

ONE MAN'S BETWEEN SEASON ACTIVITIES

Dear Editor:

On your recent visit to my home and after you toured my garden, you said, "Mel, would you write an article on what you have been doing to your plants the past two months"? Of course, nothing gives us greater pleasure than to have real camellia lovers come to see and enjoy our garden with us, whether they be friends of long standing or strangers we have never met before, people well versed in camellia lore or those who have no definite knowledge about them.

This has been a hectic summer for us, as my wife and I have both been ill. I have had to change my watering schedule, it has been unusually hot here at the beach, 60 days of very hot weather, but we have been fortunate and lost only a few plants. I hope you and our camellia friends have had as good or better luck.

Now I will go back just a little farther than that to tell you about what has been a very interesting project for me during the summer months. As you know, space is my problem. You and many of my camellia friends have asked, "What in the world will you do with your seedlings"? I'll have to give credit to my wife for solving this problem. One evening as she was looking through a "Better Homes and Gardens" magazine, she found a picture of an A frame, with tiered shelves; the bottom one 3 feet wide and 6 feet long, the other shelves graduating in size as they went higher. I built the A frame and it has really solved the problem. I can store 135 seedlings in quart and gallon size cans on the rack. This has been an interesting project. I took 200 seedlings and divided them into three groups, and then I planted each group in a different soil mix and watched them grow.

Remember when you were here, I

was taking the budded seedlings from the A frame and putting them where they would get more air. At that time I had just finished with my last 6-10-8 fertilizing liquid which I have kept on a strict 40 day basis this year. As I now write, I'm starting to give a light feeding of cotton seed, and caking this one so it will break down very slowly through the winter months, as I will feed nothing more until March, except 2-10-10 liquid. As you probably noted when you were here, I had my last year's "Gib" records out. I don't believe that there is any sure way to know what date to start "gibbing", as mother nature plays a great part; however, the records do give me some idea as to what happened last year.

My first week of "gibbing", I treat one bud on each plant I want to develop early, then each following week, for five or six weeks, I treat two or three buds more each week depending on the size of the plant.

I have always used straight "Gib", however, I have been experimenting this year with a new solution, manufactured by the Abbot Laboratories* which is less expensive than the straight Gib, and the results have been pleasing. I would like to suggest that you be more careful in applying this solution as it contains alcohol. This solution keeps indefinitely and does not require refrigeration if you dilute it with Isopropyl alcohol. However, you can dilute with an equal amount of distilled water, but if you use distilled water, I suggest you use refrigeration.

With each passing year, I find that I get more enjoyment from the flowers than can be coaxed into bloom before

* Source: Nuccio's Nurseries, 3555 Chaney Trail, Altadena, Calif.

the grand opening of the season. Perhaps the realization that the season is limited increases the desire to stretch it to its greatest possible limit. Or, perhaps, it is simply that the more intimately I come to know the different varieties the greater my admiration for them. Whatever the reason, I find myself more and more intrigued by these "early birds", and the very late ones. The point is that such experimenting pays off in a sufficiently large number of cases to make it well worth while. Camellias have a special charm when grown out of their natural environment. Why not take a chance with a few of them and see how they will perform under your conditions?

I try to plan ahead so as the time nears for certain things I am ready. I have repotted all my grafting stock into two gallon cans. By the way, instead of using rocks in the bottom of the containers, I find that walk-on

redwood bark chips make a good substitute and the containers are not so heavy.

My Reticulata seedlings from last year are doing well, as I got almost 100% germination. I have several reticulata seedlings with buds, so I will watch the blooms. I have been told by reliable authorities that reticulata understock is excellent for grafting, so if the seedling blooms are not good I will look forward to trying this.

I think I told you when you were here that I wasn't going to plant any seeds this year. As you know last year I planted seeds in conrock and peat moss and it proved very successful. Well, Harold, you win, I have some conrock left, and a friend gave me some choice seeds, so here I go to plant them.

Sincerely,

MELVIN L. GUM



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KAMEL -- KAEMPFER -- LINNAEUS

H. Harold Hume

Reprinted from January 1951 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW

From time to time over a period of many years, certainly a century or more, the origin of the name "Camellia" has been discussed by different writers. In what has been written, something has always been lacking, something has been left to conjecture, something has been assumed, something has not been stated positively. Legends have grown up around the name and where certain historical details have been emitted, through oversight or because they were not known they have been filled in, even though the resulting statements, in large measure, are without foundation. This appears to be a human failing too often evident in matters relating to camellias as well as to other subjects.

Three men, George Joseph Kamel, Englebert Kaempfer and Carl Linnaeus indirectly or directly have had some connection with the generic name "Camellia". One of them, Kamel, was a missionary-pharmacist, the other two were doctors of medicine. Their lives covered a period of a little more than a century and a quarter, 1651 to 1778. All of them were interested in plants, an interest that in part came about because of the large use made of plants, in their time, for the treatment of human ills. To such an extent were plants studied by early practitioners that it is sometimes difficult to say whether their primary interest was in botany or in medicine. Many of the most noted botanists through the years were educated for the practice of medicine.

George Joseph Kamel was born at Brünn, Moravia, April 12, 1661. From the Catholic Encyclopedia (1908) it is learned that in 1682 he entered the Society of Jesus, sometimes referred to as the Jesuit Order, as a lay brother, and although he has

been called "Pater Camellus" in Latin, "Padre Cameli" in Italian, "Pere Camelli" in French, "Father Kamell" in English and "Pater Camelli" in German literature, it is not certain that he was ever ordained a priest. Be that as it may, he studied botany and pharmacy and in 1688 went to the Pacific as a missionary, first to the islands that were called "The Ladrones", now known as the Marianas, and later to Manila in the Philippines. In Manila he opened and maintained a clinic for the poor, giving attention to their bodily ills as well as the welfare of their souls. He was one of the first of a long line of Jesuit missionaries who went out to and worked in the Far East.

He was interested, of course, in the plants of the area in which he lived and worked. A paper on the plants of Luzon that he furnished John Ray, a noted English botanist, attracted attention. This was published by Ray as an appendix to Volume III of his "Historia Plantarum", 1704, with the title, "Herbarium Aliarumque Stirpium in Insula Luzone Philippinarum" by "Rev. do Patre Georgio Josepho Camello, S. J." It covers ninety-six pages. This established Kamel's place in the field of natural history. Linnaeus was acquainted with this paper by Kamel and his appreciation of it is indicated by the fact that in two of his publications, "Philosophia Botanica" 1751 and "Hortus Cliffortianus" 1737 he refers to "George Joseph Camellus" and the paper on Luzon plants.

Kamel died in Manila, May 2, 1706 when he was only forty-six years old. Had he lived longer there is no doubt but that he would have extended the early knowledge of Philippine plants. Thus far no evidence has been brought

to light to prove that Kamel ever returned to Europe from the Pacific or that he journeyed to China or Japan. Consequently, there is no possibility whatever that he brought camellia plants to Europe in 1739, as sometimes has been stated, and there is no proof that he ever saw a garden camellia of any kind. Camellias of garden forms, such as first came to Europe, are not plants of tropical climates and in Kamel's time they were not, nor are they now, plants of Manila's gardens.

Englebert Kaempfer was born at Lemgo, Germany, September 16, 1651. He went to school in his native village, then to the grammar school in Luenberg. He followed up his education by studying medicine at Krakow, Poland, and at Königsberg, East Prussia. In 1680 he was in the University town of Uppsala, Sweden, and three years later joined a Swedish mission to Russia and Persia. He arrived in Persia in 1684. The Swedish ambassador, Fabricius, after a time returned home but Kaempfer decided to remain in Persia where he practiced medicine and studied the plants, people, and customs of the country. In June 1688 he joined the Dutch Fleet, then in the Persian Gulf, as Chief Surgeon. When the fleet sailed it visited India, Ceylon and Java. From Batavia, in May 1690, he left by Dutch ship for Nagasaki, Japan, where he arrived in September 1690. Only the Chinese and Dutch were allowed to trade with Japan and no foreigners were allowed to journey inland. Kaempfer lived at the Dutch factory on the tiny Island of Deshima in Nagasaki harbor, almost as a prisoner. Japanese servants and interpreters were allowed to go to Deshima by way of a narrow bridge that was guarded and through them Kaempfer was enabled to study plants of nearby areas. The Japanese brought him specimens. The Dutch representative at Deshima was required to

appear before the Japanese ruler in Tokyo once a year and on two of these journeys, Kaempfer was a member of the party. Each trip to Tokyo and return took about two months. The first was made February 14 to May 7, 1691 and the second March 2 to May 21, 1692. These journeys gave Kaempfer an opportunity to see many Japanese plants, as much of the trip was overland. The dates are important as they cover a period in the two years, from February 14th to May 21, in some of which time camellias could be seen in flower. Kaempfer left Japan October 31, 1692, went to Leiden where he studied, to bring his medical knowledge up-to-date, and received a degree in medicine. He then settled at Steinhof zu Lieme, near his birthplace of Lemgo and practiced medicine until his death in 1716.

That Kaempfer was a keen observer is shown in his monumental work "Amoenitatum Exoticarum", a volume of 912 pages plus an Index, published in 1712. In it he covered much of what he had seen in his travels. The volume is divided into five fasciculi or parts. In Fasciculus III he gave pages 605 to 632 to the tea plant, illustrated it and discussed its botany, culture, manufacture and use. In Fasciculus V he dealt with Japanese plants, mostly ornamental. In this part he gave good descriptions of two kinds of Tsubaki now known as *Camellia japonica* and *C. Sasanqua*, with an illustration of the former. He furnished names of twenty-three garden varieties and stated that there were innumerable forms. Kaempfer also wrote a history of Japan that was published after his death. His herbarium, drawings and notes are now in the British Museum.

At Rashult, Sweden, May 23, 1707, the year after Kamel died, Carl Linnaeus was born. His father was a

1967 Southern California Camellia Society dues of \$6.00 are now payable to Secretary.

Lutheran minister, his mother the daughter of a minister, and it was their wish that their son should become a minister. But even as a child, Carl's interest was elsewhere. He was allowed to have his way and the way he chose made him one of the world's most famous botanists of all time. At the age of ten he left his home and his father's garden, in which his interest in plants began, to attend school at Växjö, then to the University of Lund and in 1728 to the University of Uppsala to pursue his studies in botany and medicine. He wished, however, to have his degree from another institution and so repaired to Hardivijk, Holland where he received his degree, Doctor of Medicine, June 24, 1735. He spent considerable time abroad and travelled much, not only in his native Sweden but in Holland, Denmark, Germany, France and England, always studying, always pursuing his favorite study—botany. He practiced medicine in Stockholm from 1738 to 1741. In May 1741 he returned to Uppsala as successor to Professor of Medicine Roberg. However, Linnaeus soon shifted to the botanical field of instruction. Later he served as President of the University of Uppsala. His death occurred January 10, 1778.

Linnaeus was an untiring student throughout his life and a prolific writer. Two of his most important works are the "Genera Plantarum" in 1737 followed by the "Species Plantarum" in 1742. His interest extended into many fields but it was to systematic botany and the classification of plants that he gave the largest share of his attention. For two things in particular he is famous, one the establishment of the Binomial System whereby plants are named with two Latin words, one for the genus and the second for the species; the other, his system of classification, which although superseded in later years by another system, led the way in bring-

ing order out of chaos through the orderly arrangement of plants in groups.

In 1735 in his "Systema Naturae" Linnaeus gave "Camellia" its Latin generic name, in a brief line, "Camellia*. Tsubaki, Kp." There is more in this line than appears at first glance. It was placed, in his arrangement of plant groups, in a position that told something about the plant and next, the asterisk after the word "Camellia" shows it was a name given by Linnaeus. "Tsubaki" is the Japanese name; "Kp." is for Kaempfer who described the camellia and used the name Tsubaki in his "Amoenitatum Exoticarum". Thus, the name is definitely tied to the plant described by Kaempfer. Whether Linnaeus had or had not seen a camellia at that time, 1753, does not matter. He gave credit to Kaempfer for the information he had furnished about the plant in 1712.

In the "Systema" Linnaeus did not give the source of the name "Camellia" but two years later, 1737, in his "Gritica Botanica", page 92, in a listing headed "Memoria Clarorum Botanorum" he did so.

Planta—Camellia*

Viri Nomen—Camellus Jos.

Natio—Anglus

Inclaruit—1700

Again the asterisk indicates that the name was given by Linnaeus. This leaves no doubt but that the camellia was named for George Joseph Kamel whose name in Latin was "Camellus". Linnaeus fell into an error, quite naturally, when he listed Kamel as an Englishman, evidently because Ray had published Kamel's paper.

However, the botanical name of the commonest of all camellias was not complete. It needed another name to separate it from other camellias and so in 1753 Linnaeus in his "Species Plantarum", page 698, completed the name making it "*Camellia japonica*", the camellia of or from Japan. Again he gave Englebert Kaempfer as the

source of his knowledge of the plant and referred to the "Amoenitatum Exoticarum", pages 850-852. Also in his "Species Plantarum" Linnaeus gave the tea plant a Latin name, "Thea sinensis", a name that was later changed to "Camellia sinensis".

Thus the story of the naming of the camellia is complete and there remains only to sum up what has been found in authoritative sources. Unsupported, misleading and legendary statements have been omitted.

Kamel was a Jesuit missionary who lived from 1651 to 1706. His later years were spent in Manila and there is no proof that he ever saw or had a garden camellia. He did not bring the camellia to Europe in 1739. Kamel and Linnaeus were not friends, for they never met, because Kamel died before Linnaeus was born. The camellia was named by Linnaeus for George Joseph Kamel in 1735. Linnaeus gave Latin names to many plants that others before him had described and which in many instances he had never seen. He based the name "Camellia" on Kaempfer's illustration and description of the plant published in "Amoenitatum Exoticarum" 1712, and gave Kaempfer's "Tsubaki" its whole Latin name "*Camellia japonica*" in his "Species Plantarum", page 698, 1753.

Camellia Awards by Royal Horticultural Society

Among plants to which Awards have been made in 1965 and 1966 by the Royal Horticultural Society are *C. japonica* 'Drama Girl' and *C. reticulata* 'Purple Gown'. Each variety, exhibited by Sir Giles Loder who has visited the United States and is known by many American camellia people, is described as "a flowering plant for the cool greenhouse". The size of 'Drama Girl' was stated to be 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, of 'Purple Gown' 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across.

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IMPORTANT VARIABLES

(Continued)

again into balance with an impaired root system. This is essential in large transplantings. Small plants, if pruned at all, should be pruned lightly with the object of directing the plant growth into the proper shape and thus establishing a good frame. The larger camellias may be pruned back to keep the flowers within reach, to open up air space and light when they become crowded and to keep them within proper bounds. It is difficult to kill a well-established camellia even by cutting it off within a foot of the ground. Reticulatas, however, are not generally regarded as being as amenable to pruning as japonicas. It is, of course, usually necessary to prune a camellia in order to achieve an unusual effect, such as in espaliering or cascading usage, in order to make the plant conform to the shape and purpose desired. Heavy pruning is usually required in bonzai culture. Thus there is a variety of reasons for pruning a camellia.

To a lesser extent, this is also true of disbudding. If one desires a mass bloom effect, which is usually the case with sasanquas and some hybrids, disbudding is seldom called for. On the other hand, the development of good blooms for exhibition usually requires careful and heavy disbudding. There is also what might be called a very happy medium — good flowers and lots of them — obtained by moderate and prudent disbudding — leaving on plenty of buds spaced well apart or opposing but removing all internal buds where blooms will be hidden from view.

One could go on and on with this subject of "circumstances alter cases." What it all really boils down to, however, is the application of good common sense to a working knowledge of the art of floriculture. The latter can best be acquired through membership in a camellia society or garden club.

Summer Camellia Society Activities

Three Southern California Camellia Societies held affairs during the summer to give camellia people an opportunity to get together and talk camellias. The Southern California Society started the series with a supper at the Hospitality House in Descanso Gardens on June 18. This was the first such Southern California Society affair and was held with the expectation that June suppers will be an annual part of the membership program. The Society provided roast beef and coffee, members supplied the remainder of the meal. About 125 people attended. The feature of the dinner was the presentation to Milo Rowell of the Margarete Hertrich Award for his *C. japonica* seedling 'Clark Hubbs'.

The Pacific Camellia Society held their traditional barbecue under the trees in Descanso Gardens on July 23. Whereas the Southern California Society supper was for Society members only, including affiliated societies, The Pacific Society affair was open to all and people were present from San Diego on the south to Santa Maria on the north. The usual barbecued hamburger, baked beans and cole slaw menu was served.

The San Diego Society held their annual affair, also traditional, on August 14 at the home of Ray Greer, the Society president, in Spring Valley. As usual, a group of people from the Los Angeles area was present. Mr. Greer has a swimming pool, so the activities started at 2 o'clock for those who wanted swimming, followed at 4 o'clock with the "happy hour" and with dinner at 5 o'clock. The dinner was catered.

**Be an active camellia society member.
Attend and participate in Society meetings.**

'CLARK HUBBS' (Continued)

- de Nantes' by Vernon James of Aptos
- 1954—'Jack McCaskill', sport of 'Te Deum', by McCaskill Gardens
- 1956—'Sultana', sport of 'Mathotiana', by McCaskill
- 1963—'Betty Sheffield Supreme', sport of 'Betty Sheffield', by Mrs. G. W. Alday of Thomsville, Georgia
- 1964—'Tomorrow's Dawn', sport of 'Tomorrow', by R. E. Allums and L. W. Ruffin, Jr. of Ellisville, Miss.

The Edwards Metcalf Award, initiated in 1960, is offered annually for the outstanding new camellia hybrid. To date there have been two winners:

- 1962—'E. G. Waterhouse' by Prof. E. G. Waterhouse of Gordon, N.S.W., Australia
- 1963—'Howard Asper', by J. Howard Asper of Escondido

The William E. Wylam Award, first announced in 1962, is offered to the outstanding new established miniature camellia seedling outdoor grown. Only one award has been made so far.

- 1963—'Pearl's Pet' by Pearl Chicco of Charleston, S.C.

The Frank L. Storman Award, established in 1963, is offered annually to the outstanding new reticulata seedling. It has been won by:

- 1963—'William Hertrich', grown by J. Howard Asper

The above awards are offered each year but not necessarily awarded except as qualified candidates are available and pass the test as set up in the rules and regulations for each award and administered by the Awards Committee of the Southern California Camellia Society. This committee, currently chaired by Mr. Al Dekker, welcomes nominations for outstanding new camellias to be considered for the five available awards.

Temple City Breakfast

The Temple City Camellia Society's traditional annual breakfast will be held on Sunday morning, October 30, 1966, at the home of Leslie and Elsie Marshall, 6742 North Sultana Avenue, San Gabriel. Breakfast will be served between 8:30 and 11:00 A.M. The Society's Chefs have planned an appetizing menu of fried eggs, bacon, diced potatoes, hot biscuits, orange juice and coffee.

Larry Shuey, Publicity Chairman of the Society, states, "This breakfast is primarily held in order that we may again meet with our many camellia society friends, make new ones, and informally discuss our past camellia efforts, as well as our plans for the forthcoming year. The Temple City Society extends a cordial invitation to all camellia society members and their friends to breakfast with us. Please mark this date on your calendar."

New Foreign Camellia Societies

Two new foreign camellia societies have been formed according to Charles Puddle, Secretary of International Camellia Society. First to form was the Italian Camellia Society. The Southern California Society has had some correspondence from the Italian Society and their stationery indicates that it is centered in the Lake Maggiore region in northern Italy. The Editor of CAMELLIA REVIEW has asked the President of the Society to write an article that will tell about his new Society. The second society is in France. Details are not available. The formation of these societies in Europe is the result of Mr. Puddle's efforts toward expanding the organized camellia world. Both the Italian and French societies are affiliated with the International Society.

CAMELLIA PERSONALITIES

(Continued)

two years and President of the Los Angeles Camellia Council for one year. He has been Show Chairman of the Descanso Gardens Camellia Show. He has been State Director for California of the American Camellia Society since 1962, was recently elected to a new three year term. Mildred was Secretary of the Southern California Camellia Society from 1958 to 1962 when she resigned to accept the presidency of the San Marino Woman's Club for a two-year period. Both are accredited camellia show judges and have judged in camellia shows through the United States camellia belt.

The Pitkins have achieved a happy balance between the pleasures of camellias as a part of the garden and those that come from camellia show competition. This is probably due to the fact that both of them participate in the hobby, Caryl decides what varieties to add to the collection, although I suspect that Mildred's suggestions do not go unheeded. As stated previously, they share the cultural duties although Mildred does most of the disbudding and much of the pruning. Caryl says she prunes until it hurts him. She also keeps the old flowers picked up, which I would say should give her privileges beyond those accorded to wives not so willing to "stoop to conquer".

VARIETIES (Continued)

HYBRID

Howard Asper	8	0
E. G. Waterhouse Var.	1	2
Brigadoon	1	0
Leonard Messel	0	3
Donation Var.	0	1
Elsie Jury	0	1
Felice Harris	0	1
Phyl Doak	0	1
Waltz Time	0	1

Totals in the runner-up column do not equal totals in the Best column because all shows do not report the former. For hybrids, some varieties on the Court of Honor have been included in the runner-up column.

JUDGES REVIEW (Continued)

been taken at their Annual Meeting at Sacramento in March 1966, with regard to hybrid seedlings classifications, as follows:

"When in the opinion of the local society a substantial number of seedlings of *C. Reticulata* are to be exhibited, the society may, and it is recommended that the society does, subdivide the Hybrid Seedling Class as follows:

- (a) Hybrids other than those where the seed parent is *C. Reticulata* or a *C. Reticulata* hybrid.
- (b) Hybrids where the seed parent is known to be *C. Reticulata* or a *C. Reticulata* hybrid."

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Directory of California Camellia Societies

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

***CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY**

President: Dr. Leland Chow; Secretary, Melvin Canfield, 2709 Scott Pl., Bakersfield 93306
Meetings: 2nd Monday October through April in Police Bldg., 1620 Truxton Ave., Bakersfield

***CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY**

President: Douglas Nowlin; Secretary, Mrs. George T. Butler, 1813 Windsor Lane,
Santa Ana 92705
Meetings: 1st Thursday October through April in Orange County Farm Bldg., 1916 W. Chapman,
Orange

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

President: Dr. Roy O'Neal; Secretary: Mrs. Dorothy Hansen, 4361 Ashton Dr., Sacramento
Meetings: 4th Wednesday October through April in Garden & Art Center, McKinley Park,
Sacramento

***CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Kenneth E. Thompson; Secretary, Mrs. Glenn S. Wise, 5493 E. Liberty Ave.,
Fresno 93702
Meetings: Nov. 16, Dec. 14, Jan. 25, Feb. 15, Mar. 22 in Hammet Hall, Heaton School, Fresno

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Frank C. Hopper; Secretary, Dorothy Harper, 1016 Tiffin Dr., Concord 94521
Meetings: 4th Tuesday October through April in School Services Bldg., 6th & G Sts., Antioch

JOAQUIN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Joseph Baker; Secretary: Mrs. Eugene Chesi, 801 S. Pleasant St., Lodi 95240
Meetings: 1st Tuesday November through April in Micke Grove Memorial Bldg., Lodi

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Karl M. Anderson; Secretary: Mrs. Joe L. Ventracek, 13176 Fenton, Sylmar
Meetings: 1st Tues., Dec. through April, Hollywood Women's Club, 1749 N. La Brea, Hollywood

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: James Grassmidt; Secretary: Mrs. Jane Dorn, 7009 Oakmont Dr., Modesto 95350
Meetings: 2nd Monday October through May in "Ag" Bldg. of Modesto Junior College

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Robert J. Briggs; Secretary: Mrs. A. L. Summerson, 1370 San Luis Rey Dr.,
Glendale 91208

Meetings 1st Thursday November through April in Tuesday Afternoon Club House,
400 N. Central Ave., Glendale

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Robert E. Ehrhart; Secretary: Carl W. Schroeder, 41 Van Ripper Lane, Orinda 94563
Meetings: 1st Monday November through May in Claremont Junior High School, 5750 College
Ave., Oakland

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Jack L. Mandarich; Secretary: Howard E. Burnette, 18500 Center St.,
Castro Valley 94546
Meetings: 4th Tuesday September through April in Hospitality Room, First Federal Savings
Bldg., 700 El Camino Real, Redwood City

***POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Nelson R. Gatov; Secretary: Nancy McCormick, 568 E. Francis, Ontario 91728
Meetings: 2nd Thursday October through April in First Federal Savings & Loan Bldg.,
399 N. Garey Ave., Pomona

***SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Ray Greer; Secretary: Lewis Greenleaf, 4389 Copeland Ave., San Diego 92105
Meetings: 2nd Friday (except February which is 1st Friday) November through May in Floral
Assn. Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

See inside front cover of this issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW

***TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Basil J. Neptune; Secretary: Mrs. Violet Shuey, 5813 N. Golden West Ave.,
Temple City 91780
Meetings: 3rd Friday of November and December and 4th Thursday of January through March
in Lecture Hall of Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia

**SOUTHERN
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CAMELLIA**

Society, Inc.

820 WINSTON AVENUE
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