

THE *Camellia*  
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Charlie Bettes'

*Courtesy American Camellia Society*

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One Dollar

# *Southern California Camellia Society Inc.*

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

The Society holds open meetings on the Second Tuesday of every month, November to April, inclusive at the San Marino Women's Club House, 1800 Huntington Drive, San Marino. A cut-camellia blossom exhibit at 7:30 o'clock regularly precedes the program which starts at 8:00. Application for membership may be made by letter to the Secretary. Annual dues: \$6.50.

## **OFFICERS**

ERNIE PIERI, Pres.  
601 Elm, San Gabriel 91775  
Tel. 287-5977

MEYER PIET, Vice Pres.  
757 Anoakia Lane, Arcadia 91006  
Tel. 355-6947

MRS. BERNICE GUNN, Secretary  
12022 Gertrude Dr., Lynwood 90262  
Tel. 638-6944 (Area code 213)

## **DIRECTORS**

SERGIO BRACCI  
5567 Burton, San Gabriel 91775  
Tel. 286-4338

WILBER FOSS  
1380 Winston Ave.  
San Marino 91108  
Tel. 792-0829

MELVIN L. GUM  
5641 N. Willard, San Gabriel 91775  
Tel. 287-6765

TED B. MITCHELL  
520 N. Segovia, San Gabriel 91775  
Tel. 287-4011

DR. FRED MOWREY  
12650 Higa Pl., Rancho Bernardo  
San Diego, Calif. 92128  
Tel. (714) 487-7320

PAT NOVAK  
6516 Murietta, Van Nuys 91401  
Tel. 782-3709

WILLIAM H. PIKE  
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Tel. 397-0873

CARYLL W. PITKIN  
2465 Sherwood Rd., San Marino 91108  
Tel. 287-5826

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14 Hamilton Parade  
Pymble, N.S.W., Australia 2073

OLWEN LAURIE  
Box 10083, Te Rapa  
Hamilton, New Zealand

**THE CAMELLIA REVIEW:** HAROLD E. DRYDEN, Editor, 820 Winston Ave., San Marino, Tel. 793-4214

## **EDITORIAL BOARD:**

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### THE COVER FLOWER

#### C. JAPONICA 'CHARLIE BETTES'

This camellia was registered in 1960 by C. Bettes of Jacksonville, Florida. It was awarded the American Camellia Society's John Illges Medal for Outstanding Japonica in 1971. It has been slow in attaining the popularity in Southern California that its qualities would suggest, probably because distribution in the area was slow in getting under way.

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This subject concerns only camellia growers who enter blooms in camellia shows. All the show areas that I have seen have limited space for people to move about the show tables. The crowding is particularly troublesome while the show is being set up and the exhibitors are scurrying about placing their blooms. Here are some thoughts that might be used in writing a code of ethics to cover the conduct of camellia hobbyists during the hours that the show is being set up.

1. Remember that there are other people in the aisles who are also placing their blooms.

2. Take your wife (or husband) along if she (or he) will help in placing the blooms. If she will not actually help, however, ask her to wait for you where she will not be in the way of others.

3. Likewise for children. Their intentions are good but they are mostly in the way.

4. When your wife helps in placing the blooms, lock her purse in the car. The purse gets in her way, in the way of other people, and can easily brush against a flower on the table.

5. Fasten the buttons on your jacket or sweater so that it will not brush against a flower.

6. Stick to your knitting and do not use this time for visiting with other people. Many exhibitors do not appreciate comments of others about the quality of their flowers while they are being put out for judging.

7. And finally, get out after you have placed your flowers. Do not use this time for visiting in the aisles or for studying the flowers on the tables. Some of the late comers are arriving at about the time you have finished placing your own blooms, and you owe them the courtesy of getting and staying out of their way as they hurry to get their jobs done. Many show committees provide an area for visiting and waiting, usually with food as inducement. Use this area.

I have been disturbed by all of the situations named above and am sure that I have disturbed other people in my thoughtlessness. Observance of the golden rule during placement time at camellia shows by all people will benefit all people.

*Harold E. Dwyer*

# CAMELLIA CULTURE AS WE PRACTICE IT

L. R. and Violet J. Shuey

We are now into the month of March and the big annual shows in Southern California are now behind us. For many, their efforts were rewarded with blue ribbons and silver, but for others there were disappointments and hopes which turned to ashes. In the majority of these cases, good and well-established cultural procedures were not followed; therefore, high quality show blooms were not obtained.

We have now reached the time of year when one of the most important steps in camellia culture must be commenced, namely that of "pruning". This is a very busy time of year for us as we have a great many large specimen size plants growing in the ground and considerable time is involved to adequately prune one of these plants. It takes as long to prune one of our large plants as it does to prune ten or twelve container grown camellias.

Basically, there are two methods of pruning camellias, that of pruning to achieve a landscape effect on those in the ground as differentiated from severe pruning to obtain the "Best Flower of Show" blooms. We try and pursue a medium course between these two concepts. Our plants are first pruned and shaped to be good landscape subjects that are pleasing to the eye and when the form or framework of the plant is satisfactory, the most important phase of pruning is in order.

Each camellia shrub has its strong main branches and its minor or secondary system. The main branches emanate from the trunk whereas the majority of secondary branches are lateral growth from the main branching system. These main branches of the camellia plant are similar to the strong vigorous ones of a rose bush. Many of the lateral camellia branches are much like the small lateral

branches of the rose bush and are twiggy and contribute little, if anything, to the plant.

Initially, the interior cross-branching growth of the camellia plant should be removed. If the plant has not been pruned for several years, the interior growth will be dense and, for the most part, in poor condition. This growth does not contribute to the health of the plant and if any flowers develop thereon, they will consist of small, inferior blooms. This growth should be pruned back to the trunk. Do not leave any stubs. The removal of such wood will induce vigorous and healthier main branches. After this type of growth has been eliminated and the plant again permitted to breathe and to receive adequate sunlight, our attention is directed to carefully pruning the main branches of the plant. Many of these branches have grown too long and protrude outward from the plant and, consequently, are unsightly. In all cases, we strive to attain a perfection of symmetry in the main branching system by pruning. These branches are cut back to whatever length is desired to obtain proper balance and form. Most of these main branches contain several growth buds ranging downward toward the trunk that will become full-fledged branches when a new growth cycle commences and, when pruning any of these branches, we cut approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch above a visible bud growth. If the cut is made below the last bud growth in evidence on the branch, it may result in die-back of the branch to the trunk, therefore care should be taken not to prune too drastically.

Depending on the size and height of the plant in question, most of the main branches are cut back anywhere from six to twelve inches or more each year and many of the stronger

*(Continued on next page)*

lateral branches several inches back from the terminal growth bud of each branch.

Following this procedure, we step back four to five feet to survey our handiwork. If not completely satisfied, we will do as does the barber; we will clip, prune and shape until satisfaction is obtained.

Many camellia growers hesitate to remove lower branches in the belief that too many buds will be sacrificed, but we find that flowers near the ground have little value because they are usually ruined by dirt splashed on them from rains and hand watering. Branches or foliage less than twelve to eighteen inches from the ground may be considered too low.

Restoration of old camellias to vigorous growth cannot be done without severely pruning the plant. When through lack of attention and feeding for a number of years, old camellias become a mass of long, stringy, pendulous, knotty branches, no amount of feeding or irrigation will correct this situation. Severe pruning is the only answer.

The death of camellias through loss of roots can often be prevented by timely pruning. During the transplanting of large camellias, some roots are lost by being cut off or injured, or are killed due to root fungus caused by excessive moisture in the soil. When this occurs, the plant balance between the root system and the upper portion of the plant is upset. Nature's balance must be restored by the only means available, which is to prune the top back to where the root system can support it. In most cases, such pruning requires the removal of one-third to one-half of the plant's upper growth, depending upon the degree of damage to the root system. This appears drastic, but in the majority of such camellia transplant operations, the camellia has been saved.

Never worry about pruning too severely; if so much is taken off that the roots overbalance the top, new

top growth will quickly restore the balance.

How often is pruning necessary? Normally it is done every year when the blooming season has ended and before a new growth cycle begins in the spring, but to a person interested in keeping his plants in the best possible condition, some pruning is done whenever poor wood is discovered. Always be on the lookout for it.

Two years ago, we noted a 'Drama Girl' growing in a five gallon container. This plant was in poor condition and should have been moved to a larger sized container several years ago and severely pruned. Also, it was growing in a stagnant, marshy soil and the plant had the appearance of having been attacked by one of the deadly root rot diseases. Our decision was to discard the plant, or attempt its restoration to health. We decided on the latter course. The plant was removed from the container, bare rooted, some of the dead and blackened roots removed, and then planted in the ground. None of the branches were, in our opinion, worth saving. The majority had no bud growths except the terminal ones; consequently, we elected to cut off all of the branches within two inches of the trunk and hope that the plant would put forth new and vigorous wood when it had become permanently established in the garden. This was an experiment and we hoped for success; however, we were prepared to lose it and it certainly was an unsightly object in the garden, being totally devoid of leaves. For about the first three weeks, we thoroughly irrigated the plant with solutions of Vitamin B-1 and hyponex to counter the shock of partially removing some of the root system and of totally removing all branches. Nothing happened to give us a clue as to whether it was living or dead until four months had elapsed. We then noted that many small branches were sprouting outward from the trunk and the plant had indeed sur-

vived. After a year, strong, healthy branches and lateral branches clothe the trunk and we again were the possessors of another beautiful landscape specimen for the garden. We do not recommend this treatment for all plants whose decline seems imminent. We experimented and were fortunate. Our plant in this instance was not pruned, but shorn.

We have commented above on what we believe to be the proper technique for pruning large plants. The same basic principles apply to the smaller container grown plants. Correct pruning is necessary while young to establish a symmetrical and pleasing landscape subject. Care should be taken that double trunks do not occur. We prefer a single trunk to that of two or more. Many people believe their plants are too small to prune, but regardless of size, poor or unnecessary wood should be removed. If a twenty-five dollar plant has to be pruned and reduced in size to that of a ten or fifteen dollar plant, do it with the feeling that you are obtaining a better plant that will reward you with better foliage and certainly superior flowers.

The greatest obstacle in spreading the doctrine of pruning to the average camellia enthusiast is that he simply refuses to believe that his plants are carrying excess wood, without which they would be better off. He agrees that dead wood in the center of the plant, which did not receive adequate sunlight should be removed, but he does not deem it important to do so three or four years before it dies. If he carefully studied the growth of his camellias he should soon be able to determine which branches are assets and which are liabilities. We consider pruning to be good for the health of your camellias. If the practice is followed, you will never abandon it because the results speak for themselves.

We would be remiss if we did not mention that you have passed up part of the joy of raising camellias if

you have not espaliered one or more plants. Many camellias readily lend themselves to espaliering against a concrete or brick wall. These attractive espaliered plants do much to soften the hard outlines of such walls and to improve the overall landscaping design of the garden. Of all the camellia species, sasanquas are those most generally used, although several of the saluenensis hybrids and some of the japonicas are excellent for this purpose. We suggest and recommend that if you have not done so, that you espalier a plant. Plants can be espaliered in many different forms so there is considerable latitude in achieving whatever design is desired for the garden or patio. An espaliered sasanqua in bloom is truly a sight to behold.

Redwood espaliers can be purchased at nurseries. These are usually sold for the purpose of espaliering climbing or pillar roses. The smaller espaliers can be used for camellias. Joe and Julius Nuccio have espaliered some lovely specimens of the hybrid 'Elegant Beauty' and, when in bloom, these camellias certainly add to the attractiveness of their nursery.

When you become proficient at pruning and can determine what branches should be pruned, you, therefore, have the capability to espalier a camellia. Why don't you try it? It can be a lot of fun.

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## **Judging Symposium**

There will be a camellia judging symposium in the Seminar Room at the Los Angeles County Arboretum on Saturday, April 22, 1972. Discussion will start at 9 a.m. and will continue into the afternoon. The affair will be sponsored by the Southern California Camellia Council. All accredited and apprentice judges, as well as others who are interested in the judging of camellias at camellia shows, are urged to put the date on their calendar now.

## WINTER CULTURE OF CAMELLIAS

Julius Nuccio

*Notes of talk at February 1972 meeting of Los Angeles Camellia Society.*

Southern California is basically a dry country, even during the winter when the nights are cold. The cold nights and the cool days sometimes throw us off, and we are inclined to neglect watering. The past month of January, with cold nights and cool days and with no rainfall, is an excellent example of situations in which we might fail to give sufficient water to our camellias.

Camellias will not tolerate the two extremes of being too dry or too wet. It is easy to over-water. During the summer we can watch the foliage and water when the foliage shows sign of need. The importance of winter watering is in the fact that the opening buds need water to produce large flowers. 80% of the flower content is water, and if the plant is permitted to get dry, small flowers will result. The plant itself will recover from becoming too dry, but the buds on a dry plant will not recover.

The best plan for watering would be to spot water; that is, to water only those plants that need it. This can best be determined by using the finger to learn the depth of the moisture. It should be watered if it is dry to a depth of one-half inch. A number of factors will cause variation in proper watering intervals, even with the same soil mix throughout the collection. If a plant has been in the same container for several years, for example, it will dry out faster. If a person watches his plants closely, he will soon get to know his own collection and will be on the alert for the plants that need the most frequent attention to watering. While we think of the hot days of summer as the time when watering is important, winter watering actually needs more attention than the summer watering does.

A question was asked: If the camellia does not tolerate over-watering, why do not they suffer from heavy rains? Plants dry out faster after heavy rains than they do after heavy hand-watering. In fact, camellias and all plants thrive on rain water. Question: Does it pay to save rain water? Yes, and some of Nuccio's customers do this.

Question: If a plant has dried out, will it help to take it out of the pot and re-pot it? It might, depending on whether the cause of drying out is neglect in watering or the contents of the pot. If the latter, new soil will probably help the plant to get a new start.

Question: What about the use of distilled water? Distilled water is as bad as bad water. It contains none of the trace elements which are provided by regular water.

We usually think of fertilizing as a part of summer culture. We are beginning to think that it may belong partly to winter culture. The thinking along this line is influenced partly by experience last summer in having an unusually large amount of leaf burn which we believe can be attributed to fertilizer applied just prior to or during our long period of hot weather. We usually think of three applications of fertilizer a year; about March 1st then at six week or two month intervals. We use nothing but cotton seed meal, which supposedly will not burn. Last summer, however, we and others who use only cotton seed meal had not only leaf burn but also had buds dry up in their early stages. This is only a theory but we believe it should have some testing. We applied cotton seal meal around the first of July, at the start of our extended period of hot weather. We watered heavily, which of course "jammed the fertilizer down the throats" of the plants.



Regardless of the amount of the dry cotton seed meal that we gave them, their systems received too much. We are wondering about delaying this third application of cotton seed until November or early December, after our chance of extended hot weather has passed. Under this plan, the first application would be around the first of April and the second around the first of June. We who have lived in Southern California a long time know that June is usually foggy and, therefore, that heavy watering is not necessary then.

We use cotton seed meal lightly, about as follows: ½ teaspoon to a new gallon; 1 tsp. to an established gallon; a tight handful to 3 two-gallon or newly planted egg can size; a tight handful to one established egg can size; an open handful to a larger container. We do not use more than an open handful to a plant.

Question: How about the use of blood meal with the cotton seed? Blood meal needs a high temperature, 80 degrees or so; therefore, it should not be used for the first feeding. If it is used in the first feeding, it will just stay there and when the weather becomes warmer and the watering starts, there will be too much concentration with the second feeding. It can be used profitably in the second feeding with up to 25% blood and in the third feeding if there are indications that the weather will not be too hot as it was in 1971. The best part of blood meal is the organic iron that it contains. Blood meal is 13% nitrogen, the same as sulphate of ammonia, but better because of the organic iron.

The best time to prune is the period October to mid March, before the new growth starts. The best flowers come on the first cycle of growth and there should be no pruning which will interfere with this first cycle. Prune while the flowers are in bloom and enjoy the foliage with the flowers.

Gibbing is related to pruning be-

cause it is well known that at least two eyes should be cut off a branch on which a bud has been gibbed. Despite the opinion that gib flows only up the stem and not down, we have seen instances in the nursery where the growth-eye below the second eye was affected by the gib. Gibbing in the nursery is very limited and is done only by ardent enthusiasts who want to demonstrate on our plants. We cannot draw conclusions, therefore, from our experiences. We suggest that any problem of an inactive growth-eye due to gibbing can be avoided by cutting off the entire cycle of growth rather than only the two eyes as is customary. This can be done when a flower is picked. It has been demonstrated that gibbing does not harm a camellia plant when proper attention is given to pruning branches that have been gibbed. It has also been demonstrated that failure to do this will cause the plant to die back. Since small plants will not take heavy pruning, such plants should not be gibbed heavily.

Small plants should be topped before the new growth starts. They should not be permitted to grow a long stem.

Winter is the best time to re-pot, from October until February. We have experimented with our transplant of small plants in liners to one-gallon, doing some in October-February and others in April-May. Plants transplanted in October will have new roots in April, in time to take the first fertilizer applied. We transplant throughout the year in the nursery and can say with confidence that winter is the best time to do it.

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Southern California has received less than ¼ inch of rain in 1972 up to March 8. There has been very little petal blight this year.

# MINIATURES OF CALIFORNIA

Ernie Pieri

San Gabriel, California

Ever since John Robinson wrote his article on "Miniatures" as a *Camellia japonica* entity, there has been an upswing in the numbers of camellia hobbyists who have become interested in growing and showing the "little ones". Since 1960 there has been an increase in the number of miniature varieties that have been shown in the camellia shows throughout the camellia areas of the United States, as well as the number of varieties that have been registered with American Camellia Society.

Prior to 1960, about fifty miniature varieties were known to the camellia world, eighteen of which were introduced in the two years prior to 1960. Amateurs as well as professional camellia growers gave the impetus to "miniature" camellia growing. In all probabilities, prior to this impetus many good camellia seedlings which produced miniature flowers had their heads cut off and were used as understock for the grafting of medium or large flowers. I suspect this situation still prevails. Once the seedling grower has taken an interest in miniature camellias, seedling plants showing small blooms are given a second look before the beheading takes place.

The first introduction of a miniature camellia in California was in 1930 when the Star Nursery, located in Sierra Madre, propagated some seed sent from Japan and one of them bloomed into one of our favorites, "Tinsie".

The first introduction of a miniature camellia in California was in 1930 when the Star Nursery, located in Sierra Madre, propagated some seed sent from Japan and one of them bloomed into one of our favorites, "Tinsie".

In 1935 two new miniature camellias were introduced by two nurseries on opposite sides of the globe. Chugai Nursery in Kobe, Japan, introduced 'Secchuka', while Bradford's Wayside Nurseries in Ocean Springs, Mississippi was introducing 'Gardena'. Ten years later, in 1945, Mr. Dodds of Semmes, Alabama introduced 'Angel's Blush'.

As Mr. Dodds was introducing 'Angel's Blush', the foundation for the California miniatures was started. Billy and Vern McCaskill of McCaskill's Gardens in Pasadena introduced the first of their many fine miniature camellias. 'Fleurette', introduced in 1945, was a seedling that Vern had seen bloom in a block of canned seedlings he had purchased from the John Lodge Nursery in Pasadena. They also introduced the var-

iegated form of 'Fleurette'. In 1950 they introduced 'Fircone', another fine miniature camellia which bloomed among a group of seedlings that Vern had purchased from Rhodellia Nursery in Rhodellia, Oregon.

Vern has concluded, after much experience, that it is almost impossible to separate the variegated form of 'Fircone' from the solid colored form. He has found that many times one branch of a plant will produce the solid colored form of the flower and another branch on the same plant will produce the variegated form.

Although it was some time before the McCaskills introduced their third miniature camellia, there has been no stopping this famed camellia duo. 'Rosy Posy' was introduced in 1959, 'Cottontail' and 'Snow Baby' in 1965. 'Hopkins Rose Pink' was introduced in 1966, 'Camila Ingram' in 1967 and 'Hopkins Pink Dawn' in 1969. Outdoing themselves in 1971, they really "wow-ed" the camellia world when they introduced five new miniature camellias: 'Bonbon Blush', 'Confetti', 'Confetti Blush', 'Confetti Red' and 'Kewpie Doll'. I haven't seen them in bloom, but the one named 'Kewpie Doll' seems to be the most intriguing.

Throughout the years Vern and Billie have thrilled the miniature enthusiasts with their new introductions. They lead the list of California miniature camellia growers with fifteen introductions to their credit. Vern is not telling how many more he has under wraps for future introductions.

The second California camellia grower to introduce miniature camellias was William Wylam, better known as Bill, of Pasadena. In 1952, Bill introduced 'Brite Sprite', the first of his four miniature introductions. During the second World War Uncle Sam saw fit to send Bill to the South Pacific theater of war, notably around Australia. While on shore leave, his

interest in flowers led him into many parts of the country where he saw many varieties of camellias growing that were not known at that time to the camellia hobbyists in the United States. Upon his return to civilian life, Bill brought a number of these varieties into the United States. In 1955 he introduced 'Dimples' and in 1959 introduced 'Little Un' and 'Pee Wee'.

In 1955, Betty Councilman of Councilman's Camellia Acres, located in El Monte, also known as a poetress and author of "Cats, Camellias and the Culinary Arts", introduced her miniature seedling named 'Jean Bardow'. Before she passed away, she had a lovely white, semi-double miniature seedling, a slow grower, that when it bloomed was a miniature replica of the late Les Marshall's 'Trumpeteer'. I obtained a plant of it from the original plant before the nursery was sold. It has not been named.

Edwards H. Metcalf of San Marino introduced the first of his "Sans" or "family" of camellias in 1956 when he introduced 'Poppy Sans'. 'Joni Sans' came in 1959 and 'Flynn Sans' in 1963. 'Flynn Sans' was named in honor of the late Flynn Dickson, who was well known to the camellia fraternity of Southern California at that time. In between, in 1961, he introduced 'Still Hope'. Edwards has several very fine miniature seedlings that have not been registered but have been exhibited at several camellia shows. One of them is called 'Apricot Dawn' because of its apricot coloring.

Another fine camellia grower, the late Clarence Rose, whose nursery was located in San Gabriel, introduced 'Evangeline' in 1957.

Two newcomers to the camellia world, living in the San Fernando Valley, began to make an impact on the miniature camellia scene. In 1958 the late John Andrey introduced 'Suzie' and in 1960 'Red Button'. Alpha Hartman introduced 'Ginger'

*(Continued on next page)*

in 1958, 'Sugar Babe' in 1959 and 'Bimbo' in 1961. Mr. Toichi Domoto of Hayward introduced 'White Buttons' the same year that 'Red Button' was introduced.

John Andrey was a gardener at the late Ralph Peer's "Park Hill" estate, and later decided to go into the nursery and landscape business. His nursery was located on the west side of Foothill Blvd, in Sylmar. It has since been sold to the California Division of Highways as a part of the roadbed for the Foothill Freeway.

Alpha Hartman, a retired sheriff from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, had become interested in camellias before his retirement and had been growing many seedlings. His so-called home nursery was located on the east side of Foothill Blvd. in Sylmar and has now been turned into a housing complex. He later decided that the fast pace of Los Angeles and environs was too much for him, sold his nursery lock, stock and ground and departed to the gold country around Mariposa, to pan gold in a very leisurely way, more in keeping with his way of living. His real fame came not as a result of his miniature introduction, but when he introduced a medium sized silvery pink formal flower, 'Majorette'. His multiple bloom display of this flower was an eye-stopper at many of our camellia shows and meetings.

Our next Southern California miniature grower who was to have a profound impact upon our camellia culture, a grower of seedlings, a hand pollinator, and the man who could conjure the right name for each flower that he introduced is none other than our friend Harvey Short. His camellia trail extends from Ramona, to Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens in Pasadena, to the Huntington Botanical Gardens in San Marino and now retirement in La Mesa. He claims that he isn't doing much regarding new camellia introductions these days, but he always comes up with a new flower and an

appropriate name, which he exhibits in our Southern California camellia shows. His favorite plant, either for pollen or seed parent is 'Lotus', with many of his fine introductions from seed of this plant.

In 1959 he introduced one of several miniature seedlings that had been under observation for some time, 'Memento', and in 1960 introduced 'Elfin Charm'. In 1961 he introduced the first of three seedlings from the seeds of 'Kuro-Tsubaki', 'Black Domino', and also 'Tiny Tot'. 'Black Domino' has, as have the other two 'Kuro-Tsubaki' seedlings, the dark green leaves, the dark colored flowers and the dark heart of the plant structure so characteristic of their parent. 'Fairy Garden', introduced in 1962, is one of the best of the miniature camellias for flower arrangements. I have seen exquisite arrangements of this camellia when visiting with Harvey and Margaret at their home in Pasadena. It won 'Best Miniature' at a recent Descanso Gardens Spring Camellia Show.

In 1962, the Nuccio Bros. Nursery introduced 'Little Slam', a chance seedling. They have become more interested in the little ones and now have several seedlings blooming miniature flowers under observation.

Estelle Lindsley of La Jolla, a very fine camellia grower and judge of camellias, introduced 'Tuffet' in 1963.

So far we have discussed camellia growers in the Southern California area who have introduced miniature camellias. Camellia growers in other parts of California have also been introducing miniature camellia blooms. These include:

Mr. Hopkins of Anderson who introduced 'Hopkins Pink' in 1959

Toichi Domoto of Hayward who introduced 'White Buttons' in 1960 and 'Bonbon' in 1961. He also had a red miniature seedling, a replica of 'Grand Slam' which he had under observation but the Nuccio Brothers

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## CAMELLIA PUBLICATIONS AND "CAMELLIA REVIEW"

Harold E. Dryden

*Excerpt from talk at February 1972 meeting of Pacific Camellia Society.*

Editors of camellia publications belong to a select group of people. This statement requires explanation and a definition of "camellia publication". I define camellia publication, for this purpose, as one that is printed, is in magazine form, and has a regular schedule for publication. Under this definition there are only five camellia publications in the world. Heading the list, of course, is the American Camellia Society's THE CAMELLIA JOURNAL. Following the JOURNAL are four publications of active camellia societies. I list CAMELLIA REVIEW first because it is the oldest and is the immediate subject of this talk. The only other one in the United States is CAROLINA CAMELLIAS, published by the South Carolina Camellia Society for the members of the North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia Camellia Societies. This list would have included THE CAMELLIA JOURNAL of the Northern California Camellia Society if it had not folded after the retirement of David L. Feathers as Editor. Outside the United States, the Australian Camellia Research Society publishes its CAMELLIA NEWS and the New Zealand Camellia Society publishes the NEW ZEALAND CAMELLIA BULLETIN.

I exclude from this group two that might squeeze in. Charles Puddle of Bodnant Garden, North Wales, edits INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA JOURNAL for the International Camellia Society. Publication dates are so irregular, however, that it does not qualify under my definition. The Italian Camellia Society publishes, in mimeograph form, its NOTIZIARIO DELLA SOCIETA ITALIANI DELLA CAMELIA. It contains several pages and its Table of Contents

suggests good coverage of the subject of Camellias. It appears to have a regular publication schedule. I do not read Italian and have asked our members Sergio and Elsie Bracci to translate some of the articles for me. I understand that the Italian Society is on the move and would not be surprised to see the Editor of their publication join our "select group".

CAMELLIA REVIEW and its predecessors SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY OFFICIAL BULLETIN and SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY BULLETIN almost span the life of the Society, which held its first meeting in January 1940. The present Volume is No. 33. I learned in looking back that they got "antsy" in the 1946-1947 season of issues of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN, calling those of June to December 1946 Volume 7 and those of January to August 1947 Volume 8. Our oldest copy of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN is Volume 5, No. 3 for January 1945. I have charged the absence of older copies to poor filing systems in the early days.

I have learned the true story of the very beginning only when preparing for this talk, when I read in the OFFICIAL BULLETIN of April 1947: "The BULLETIN started as a penny post card. This was later enlarged to a folding card carrying more information about the Topic and Speaker for the coming meeting. Later, it carried also a few news items, was still larger in size. The first formal BULLETIN in booklet form appeared in January 1945 (the one I have in file). Since this was the fifth year in which bulletins of one sort or another had gone to the membership, and the third bulletin of the year, that issue

*(Continued on next page)*

was designated as Number 3 in Volume 5."

Since the start, the publication has followed regular schedules ranging from 8 issues per volume to the present 6. The OFFICIAL BULLETIN, the name used through the 1947-1948 camellia season, was self-contained, that is, copy was printed on the outside pages. Starting in the Fall of 1948 with Volume 10 the name was changed to SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY BULLETIN and a cover of harder substance and containing only the title was adopted. The name CAMELLIA REVIEW was adopted effective with the October 1950 issue, Vol. 12, No. 1. Color pictures of camellias on the cover were also started with this issue and have been used regularly since that time.

So much for history. I think it is important that an Editor have a set of ground rules, a game plan if you will, to guide him in planning the contents of a publication such as CAMELLIA REVIEW. I have five such rules, being always aware that at times even the best rule should be broken. Number 1 is the recognition that while the Southern California Camellia Society is local to Southern California, the Society's membership and therefore the readers of CAMELLIA REVIEW are located in large numbers in other states of the United States and in the other camellia growing countries of the world. These people are not interested in local news items that would be interesting to Southern California people, therefore, we publish very few of them. For example, we do not publish obituary information and I have been criticized for not running a story about the death of a "prominent" camellia person. Who is a camellia editor that he can choose who is prominent and who is not? I ran a story about the death of William Hertrich, known nationally and internationally, and intend to run one when Professor E. G. Waterhouse

of Australia passes on (unless he outlasts me).

No. 2, while CAMELLIA REVIEW is not published primarily for Southern Californians, we attempt to orient the contents around Southern California and California, believing that out-of-staters who read it are interested in the California picture.

No. 3, we recognize that the readership covers the whole gamut of camellia people, from the beginners to the sophisticated, and undertake to have something of interest to all groups, not necessarily in every issue but surely over the issues in a volume. Larry and Vi Shuey's series in this volume "Camellia Culture as We Practice It", for example, goes into details for beginners that might not be done for people with broad camellia experience.

No. 4, we undertake to inform people in California of some of the things that are occurring elsewhere in the camellia world. We do this by asking people to write for us, but more importantly we select articles from other publications for reprint. We do this without apology, believing that a test of originality is the use of whatever source is available to attain one's objective.

Finally, I do not attempt to be editorially perfect as I would be if CAMELLIA REVIEW were published largely for a sophisticated camellia audience. I do not require or provide in the articles that I write, documentation for all positive statements made, which surely would call for documentation in some publications. CAMELLIA REVIEW is primarily for camellia hobbyists, who in my observation are not always the most technically minded and exacting people in the world.

The President stated in his introduction of me that I would tell about some of the problems that an Editor of CAMELLIA REVIEW faces. There

*(Continued on next page)*

are really no problems in the sense of difficulty in solving. There are, however, situations that must be faced and answered. I would say that the foremost situation to face is in the selection of subjects, and this is probably true of any publication that is devoted to a single subject such as "Camellias". I have repeated in my "Thoughts From the Editor" page what Elsie said to me when I started my second year as Editor. She said, "What are you going to run this year after you said it all last year?" That about sums up this situation. Every new volume is largely a rehash of subjects covered before and the job is to repeat it in new attire, hopefully changed so that the reader will not recognize it until after he has read the article.

The next situation is to obtain participation in the preparation of articles. I may write an article some day on "Reasons Why People Can Not Write an Article". I have great respect for this reason when given by people who "sweat out" a job of writing. I have seen it in my working days when I assigned a job that required writing. My understanding does not go that far, however, when I believe that there are other reasons.

We need participation in a publication such as CAMELLIA REVIEW, such as: writing when a person has the knowledge or one can obtain the knowledge by application of time and effort; telling other people about their own experiences that would interest them if performed by other people; coming up with suggestions of subjects to be covered. I recognize that people are fearful of the latter because of the old Spanish custom of the response "Why don't you write an article about it?"

One of the best sources of material is the meetings of the camellia societies in Southern California. I receive notices of all meetings and make an effort to either attend or have somebody report on subjects that I

think will be good for CAMELLIA REVIEW.

An editor of a camellia publication must be conscious of his job every day, because potential subjects come up at most unexpected places and times. I try at times to sit and plan, putting my feet on my desk as I used to do in the days when I worked for a living. That doesn't seem to work as well, though, as a relaxed mind in a body holding on to a hose that is watering his camellias. There is where I do most of my thinking and planning for CAMELLIA REVIEW.

### MINIATURES (Cont.)

beat him to the punch and named their little one "Little Slam".

Dr. Leland Chow of Bakersfield introduced 'Toy Trumpet' in 1963 and 'Dragon Eye' in 1971 though he had it under observation for a number of years.

Dave Feathers of Lafayette introduced 'Pink Smoke' in 1965.

Mr. Boynton of Lodi introduced 'Hopkins Red' in 1969. Ted Alfter and Lem Freeman of Bakersfield, after observing their miniature since 1965, decided to name it 'Pink Doll' and introduced it in 1971.

These are but a few of the many miniature camellia varieties that are listed in the 1972 edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE. The author has refrained from describing each of the above mentioned blooms, the better for the individual to secure the Nomenclature Book and find out about the many camellia blooms that are listed.

Be a propagator of seedlings, get involved in the planting and growing of seedlings. Seeds from miniature camellias do not mean that a miniature flower seedling will develop a miniature bloom, or that seeds from a large camellia flower will develop into a large camellia. Give the seedling with the small bloom a chance to show its stuff. Who knows, you might have a winner.

## PANEL DISCUSSION AT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SOCIETY

The program at the February meeting of the Southern California Camellia Society consisted of a panel discussion of questions raised by the audience. The panel consisted of Leone Summerson, Wilkins Garner and Bill Goertz. Harold Dryden was Moderator. The free flowing questions took up an hour of discussion, much of it on phases of the subject that are not usually included in formal talks.

**Q.** What about watering during the cools days when the ground does not appear to dry out?

**A.** It should be given close attention because the opening buds require water for the flowers to open well and the plants should not be permitted to dry out.

**Q.** How do we offset the effect of the alkali in the Colorado River water that we use?

**A.** Use chelated iron. Many of the growers use the product called "Nuccio's Iron".

**Q.** How should we disbud when there is a bud at every leaf?

**A.** One should decide whether he wants show blooms or the effect of color in the garden. If you want show flowers, pinch off all the buds except the one at the terminal. If you want garden color, you may want to take off every other bud or so. Some varieties have buds along the stem and a cluster of buds at the terminal. An easy way to handle such situations is to cut off the cluster at the terminal and to make a terminal bud out of the next one on the stem.

**Q.** Last year we had quite a little leaf burn, evidently as a result of over-fertilizing. When is a good time to fertilize after a person has over-fertilized?

**A.** The question is probably prompted by last summer's experience, which happened to most of us and was

caused by a long period of unusually hot weather right after many of us fertilized, followed by heavy watering that forced the fertilizer down. That does not usually happen. When a plant has been over-fertilized, the fertilizer should be leached out before another application is made.

**Q.** Mr. Shuey recommended in his article in CAMELLIA REVIEW that Vitamin B-1 be used on plants.

**A.** Vitamin B-1 is used on sickly plants to restore them to vigor, not on over-fertilized plants. It is also used with large plants that are replanted. For example, Arthur Krumm used it when he moved his large plants of 'Buddha' from Altadena to Temple City, and moved the plants without harm to them.

**Q.** I have bought a home that has large camellia plants. I have found some of the wires holding the name tags have become imbedded in the plants. What should I do?

**A.** Let them alone, after cutting off the name tag. The plant will grow around the wire. Or if the wire is not imbedded too deeply, it can be pulled out with pliers and the wound will heal.

**Q.** How does one protect whites and light pinks that are grown outdoors under lath cover from becoming brown and soiled?

**A.** There was agreement that white and light pink flowers that are grown outdoors are susceptible to such conditions. Some suggestions were made, as follows: Be particularly careful to keep the leaves pinned back while the flower opens. In disbudding, leave the bud that points down. Double lath or darker seran cloth is used by some. Berkeley Pace said that



he grows his lighter varieties, including 'Ballet Dancer', under more shade than he uses for most varieties.

**Q.** Varieties such as 'Elsie Ruth Marshall' send out growth beyond the terminal bud. When this growth is pinched off, the spot gets brown, looking as though the bud had been gibbed. What does a person do about it when entering it in a show?

**A.** There will generally be a scar when a bud has been gibbed. Two courses of action were suggested when such as 'Elsie Ruth Marshall' is entered in a show. A person who is concerned about being charged with entering a gibbed flower in a Division for non-gibbed flowers can enter it in the gibbed group. On the other hand, show rules assume that exhibitors are honest and there is no rule against such a flower being entered in the non-gibbed group when the exhibitor knows that it has not been gibbed. In such cases the exhibitor should have a plan of identification of gibbed buds which gives him assurance that he knows what is what.

**Q.** How does a person judge the size of container into which he should put a camellia plant?

**A.** A camellia plant should not be over-potted. The plastic containers that are now generally used make it easy to remove a plant to check if it needs repotting. If the pot is full of roots, it should be raised to the next size, and so on as it grows larger.

**Q.** What if a person wants to use a good looking contained for decorative purposes? These usually do not come in all the different sizes.

**A.** Decorative pots usually do not provide for drainage. It is better to use the plastic pots for planting and to place them inside the decorative pots.

**Q.** What does one do when he runs out of shade and wants to plant more camellias?

**A.** Sasanquas, reticulatas and hybrids seem to do better in sun than japonicas do.

**Q.** Are clay or plastic pots better from the standpoint of holding moisture?

**A.** It is common experience that the plastic pots are better than clay pots. Use plastic until the plants are ready for redwood tubs.

**Q.** When do you gib?

**A.** Goertz starts to gib in the first week of September and continues weekly until the middle of November. This provides blooms for the December Early Show. Then he gibs again during the week between Christmas and New Year's, and no more after that.

**Q.** Julius Nucico states that the best flowers come on the first cycle of growth. Isn't some of that growth cut off in the summer pruning that is sometimes suggested?

**A.** Not so that it will affect flowers where you want them on the plant. Summer pruning should consist of removing small branches on the inside and elsewhere where flowers are not wanted.

**Q.** What are the chief differences between care of camellias in the ground and in containers?

**A.** Container grown camellias require much more care. They dry out faster. Fertilizing needs more attention because the more frequent watering leaches out the fertilizer. Container grown plants will take more frequent fertilizing in smaller amounts.

**Q.** Should soft water be used for camellias?

**A.** The answer assumes that reference is not made to natural soft water. Commercial soft water should not be used. It contains salt.

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# NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY INNOVATES IN SHOWS

Robert E. Ehrhart

Walnut Creek, California

The Northern California Camellia Society has always been concerned with innovations in camellia shows. Three years ago the Society moved the location of the show from the local junior college to the Sunvalley Shopping Center Mall. The reason for this was to increase to the public exposure of the enjoyable hobby of camellia horticulture. In the opinion of the Board of Directors and the Society membership, the result has been overwhelming success. The show attendance has grown from 3000 to an estimated 65,000 on the Saturday and Sunday of our 1971 show.

To facilitate exhibitors, the tables are first centrally located in the Mall. After completion of judging, they are moved from the center to the two ends and evenly spaced over the entire length, both upstairs and downstairs. To my knowledge this is the only show in the world to relocate the tables after placement and judging, which is necessary because the length of the upper and lower mall is one-eighth of a mile.

A spectacle such as a camellia show is as marketable a commodity to business as a convention is to a city. The help provided to us by the Center has been gratifying. The problems to the Show Committee are indeed different. The judging is in full view of the public . . . Yes, that's what I said. There is no way to close down the Mall just for us. Believe me, this did not become the catastrophe that many said we would face. People push out of the way easily, and the show goes on. Very few displays are tampered with, and yet thousands watch one of the most interesting parts, the birth of the show. The public is fascinated, the exhibitors are pleased, and the Committee is constantly on the move.

This year the use of Walkie Talkies between different section chiefs will be added.

This year we shall have additional changes in the way of new classifications. When an exhibitor travels the show circuit he must first consult his Show Schedule to determine the show Divisions and Classifications: whether or not the Large, Very Large, Medium, Small and Miniature are separated. If the Mediums are displayed in a separate alphabetical section, the exhibitor must look up many varieties in the Nomenclature Book to determine the listed size. He must constantly refer to the schedule to note the section for 3 Japonicas, 6 Hybrids, etc. To remedy this, the Northern California Camellia Society will use the following Classifications.

## JAPONICAS

- J-1 Single Blooms
- J-3 Three-of-a-kind
- J-6 Six-of-a-kind

## Boutonnieres

- B-1 Single Blooms
- B-3 Three-of-a-kind
- B-6 Six-of-a-kind

## HYBRIDS WITH RETICULATA

- H/R-1 Single Blooms
- H/R-3 Three-of-a-kind
- H/R-6 Six-of-a-kind

## HYBRIDS (NON-RETIC)

- H-1 Single Blooms
- H-3 Three-of-a-kind
- H-6 Six-of-a-kind

## SEEDLINGS (BY SIZE ONLY)

### NO DISTINCTION BY PARENTAGE

- S—Small
- M—Medium
- L—Large

Each Seedling Division will be subdivided by color. The emphasis here is to aid the exhibitor; i. e., to save

*(Continued on page 18)*

# RETICULATAS AND RETICULATA HYBRIDS ARE EVALUATED

Willard F. Goertz

Colonel Tom Durrant of New Zealand is working on a paper, for delivery in Australia, which will include a discussion of the various groups of reticulata and hybrid seedlings which are emerging into prominence nowadays. He has asked me to tell him about the newer varieties in our area. It has occurred to me that the readers of CAMELLIA REVIEW, particularly the newer growers of camellias, might be interested in what I have written to Colonel Durrant on the subject. I wrote in substance as follows:

The most popular reticulatas and reticulata hybrids in Southern California in my opinion are 'Howard Asper', 'Francie L', 'Mouchang', 'Lila Naff', 'Valley Knudsen', 'Valentine Day', 'Fire Chief', and 'Milo Rowell', probably in that order. New ones showing up last year were 'Otto Hopper', 'Kohinor' and 'Arch of Triumph', among others, all of which are very good. Some of Jack Clark's reticulata hybrids are quite in demand, especially 'Craig Clark'. Some of Maitland's are getting popular, especially 'John Taylor', 'Descanso Mist' and 'Pink Sparkle'.

Two which are not out yet but are getting all the raves are 'Aztec' and

'Dr. Clifford Parks'. The latter was among a group of seedlings from pollinations made by Dr. Parks at the Los Angeles County Arboretum, which were turned over to Dave Feathers for growing when Dr. Parks left the Arboretum. Park Hill has come out with several new ones recently besides 'Kohinor', namely, 'Three Dreams', 'Chittagong', and 'Dolores Hope' (named after Bob Hope's wife). Howard Asper supposedly "threw out" his Asper #4 several years ago. Somebody in the South got hold of it and propagated it, and it has been named 'Pharaoh'. Merle Gish got a plant of it and came up with a very nice flower that he entered in the new seedling class at Fresno last year. It was a beauty. Kramer's 'Angel Wings' is just now being released after winning Best Seedling in several shows the past few years. This one is completely different.

There are so many new reticulata hybrids that I defy any of the best camellia judges to identify them if they were all shown together unlabeled. This pertains to many of them, NOT to all of them. I get scions from many sources, and three years ago I forgot to label one of my retic

*(Continued on page 19)*

## RELEASING

C. M. WILSON SPLENDOR  
MRS. D. W. DAVIS DECANSO  
CARNIVAL PRINCESS

ROYALTY  
CHITTAGONG  
THREE DREAMS

**NUCCIO'S  
NURSERIES**

3555 CHANEY TRAIL  
ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA 91002  
Phone - - - - 794-3383

*(Closed Wednesdays and Thursdays)*

## **International Award For Colonel Tom Durrant**

The Council of the Royal Horticultural Society of London has announced the awards of its VEITCH MEMORIAL GOLD MEDAL to Colonel Tom Durrant, formerly of Tirau, New Zealand and now living in Rotorua. The Veitch Memorial Gold Medal is the highest award given by the Royal Horticultural Society to persons not normally resident in Great Britain. It has been given to Colonel Durrant in recognition of distinguished international services to horticultural and, in particular, for his work in connection with the Genus *Camellia*.

Colonel Durrant was the founder president of the New Zealand Camellia Society and has been the editor of its publication, the New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, since its inception in 1958. He is an international camellia judge, having officiated in Shows in New Zealand, U.S.A., and in Australia.

Colonel and Mrs. Durrant built up a collection of camellias in their garden at Tirau which was visited by many overseas experts. They were responsible for the introduction into New Zealand of many new varieties, the most important of them the complete group of *Camellia reticulatas* which Ralph Peer gave to them at the time they were distributed in the United States. After a lengthy research programme they were able to obtain from China several additional varieties of *C. reticulata*, never before seen outside China and these are now being distributed on a world wide basis.

In 1969 Colonel and Mrs. Durrant extended their investigations into *C. reticulata* by visiting all the important collections of this species in the United States, Britain and Europe, among them the Royal collection at Windsor, England. Colonel Durrant is Honorary Life Member of the New

Zealand Camellia Society, and Associate of Honour of the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture and an Honorary Life Member of the Italian Camellia Society which also gave him its medal for research work on *Camellia reticulata*.

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### **NO. CALIF. (Cont.)**

him the precious Friday evening, Saturday morning time.

We have not discontinued Sweepstakes. In fact, we have recently added the Novice Sweepstakes Award. To qualify for this, an exhibitor must hand in a written official entry sheet stating that he has not won an A. C. S. sponsored show Sweepstakes or Runner-up. The response to this Award is very gratifying, and may I say that I think I will be the last living person to believe that discontinuance of Sweepstakes is good. The sophisticated camellia collector is a tremendous asset to the success of every show, and they like competition. The Sweepstakes is the grandest competition.

To add still another trophy for the good grower, we have initiated the Challenge Award. This is an Award where the exhibitor marks a "C" on 12 of his entries. He must submit a list of these to the Registration Chairman upon arrival at the show and not after inspection of blooms on display. The highest number of blue ribbons wins.

We have added, as of last year, the Award of Excellence, as is used in Southern California shows, for most blooms on the Honor Table and Court of Honor.

In order to disperse the trophies fairly broadly, the Award of Excellence winner cannot be any of the Sweepstakes winners. He can be the winner of the Challenge Award, however. There soon will be some thought given to a possible change in this idea of duplication of trophies.

## **S. C. C. S. Awards Changes**

The Board of Directors of Southern California Camellia Society has announced some changes in the Society's Annual Awards, brought about largely by the new Divisions in CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE for reticulatas and hybrids and the trend towards grouping small and miniature japonicas under the broader name "boutonniere".

The Frank Storment Award, formerly made to an outstanding Reticulata, is now given to Outstanding Reticulata and Reticulata Hybrid.

A new Award, the Dr. John Taylor Award, has been established by the Board of Directors, to be made to an outstanding Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage. This Award honors one of the organizers of the Southern California Society and its President in 1946-1947 and 1947-1948.

The William E. Wylam Award, formerly for Miniature Japonicas, is now made to an Outstanding Boutonniere (Small and Miniature) Japonica.

The Margarete Hertrich Award, for Outstanding Japonica Seedling, and the William Hertrich Award, for Outstanding Japonica Mutation, remain as they have been administered since first announced in 1950.

## **'Richard Nixon' Goes To China**

The California Association of Nurserymen conceived the idea of sending along with the President on his trip to China a plant of the *C. japonica* 'Richard Nixon' for presentation to Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai. After the necessary formalities were observed and approval was obtained, Alton Parker of Sebastopol was given the job of locating a suitable plant of

this variety. This was not a simple task because the pink striped camellia is not grown extensively in California. He located a suitable plant for the trip to China in the collection of Jack Mandarich of Menlo Park, newly elected A. C. S. Director from California. David L. Feathers of Lafayette came up with a smaller plant for President Nixon's San Clemente, California home.

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### **RETICULATAS (Cont.)**

hybrid grafts. Since it produced an excellent flower I called it "Goertz U-2". (I already had an unlabeled one marked U-1.) No one could identify it last season but all who saw the blom wanted a scion. Everybody is growing retic seedlings (very few, like myself, know the parentage)—and too many are being registered and distributed—look too much like others already available.

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### **PANEL (Cont.)**

- Q.** Will something in the bottom of the container help drainage?
- A.** The answer was divided, including some answers from the audience. Some use shredded fir bark or heavier pieces of fir bark. Others use rock or coarse gravel in the bottom. Others use their regular soil mix throughout the container. It was pointed out that Nuccio's Nurseries use only their soil mix. The majority of those holding up their hands use something.

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You will enjoy attending the Judging Symposium at the Los Angeles County Arboretum on April 22nd. See the Arboretum grounds on the same day. Save the date.

# Show Results

## SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA—FEBRUARY 12-13, 1972

- Sweepstakes—Mr. and Mrs. Slane Stump, Vista  
Best Large Japonica—'Grand Slam', Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Miller, El Cajon  
Best Large Japonica Runner-up—'Tiffany', Mr. and Mrs. Slane Stump  
Best Medium Japonica—'Tom Knudsen', Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Chow, Bakersfield  
Best Medium Japonica Runner-up—'Ville de Nantes', Mr. and Mrs. Grady Perigan, Arcadia  
Best Small Japonica—'Wilamina', Mr. and Mrs. Grady Perigan  
Best Small Japonica Runner-up—'Little Man', Lester F. Dehmel, Pasadena  
Best Miniature Japonica—'Tinsie', Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gibson, San Diego  
Best Miniature Japonica Runner-up—'Memento', Mr. and Mrs. J. V. George, La Mesa  
Best 3 Japonicas—'R. L. Wheeler', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria  
Best 3 Japonicas Runner-up—'Wildfire', Mr. and Mrs. Grady Perigan  
Best 5 Japonicas—'R. L. Wheeler', Fred Hamilton  
Best 5 Japonicas Runner-up—'Grand Slam', Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Miller  
Best Reticulata or Reticulata Hybrid—'Francie L', Caryll W. Pitkin, San Marino  
Best Reticulata or Reticulata Hybrid Runner-up—'Pink Sparkle', Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Summerson, Glendale  
Best 3 Reticulatas or Reticulata Hybrids—'Fire Chief', Jim Watson, San Diego  
Best 3 Reticulatas or Reticulata Hybrids Runner-up—'Francie L', Harry S. Putnam, Long Beach  
Best Non-reticulata Hybrid—'Charlean', Harry S. Putnam  
Best Non-reticulata Hybrid Runner-up—'Rose Parade', Mr. and Mrs. Roger P. Treischel, Glendale  
Best Other Species—'Star Above Star', Pat Novak, Van Nuys  
Best Treated Flower—'Coronation', Dr. and Mrs. Fred H. Mowrey, San Diego  
Best Treated Flower Runner-up—'Gay Chieftain', Les Baskerville, San Diego  
Best Seedling—Japonica 'Sandy Sue', Caryll W. Pitkin  
Best Sport—Sport of 'Richard Nixon', Mr. and Mrs. George Kalin, La Mesa  
Best King's Row (20 flowers)—Fred Hamilton

## PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA—FEBRUARY 12-13, 1972

- Sweepstakes—Richard Roggia  
Sweepstakes Runner-up—Dr. John Mendoza and Son  
Best Large and Very Large Japonica—'Elegans Supreme', Dr. and Mrs. Fred D. Fisher  
Best Large and Very Large Japonica Runner-up—'Nuccio's Gem', Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. O. Malley  
Best Medium Japonica—'China Doll', Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Boynton  
Best Boutonniere Japonica—'Kitty', Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stewart  
Best 3 Japonicas—'Fashionata', Dr. and Mrs. Fred E. Heitman  
Best 5 Japonicas—'Sunset Glory', Mr. and Mrs. Woodford Harrison  
Best Reticulata—'William Hertrich', Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bernhardt  
Best 3 Reticulatas—'Crimson Robe', Dr. and Mrs. Fred D. Fisher  
Best Hybrid with Reticulata Parentage—'Francie L', Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Stewart

- Best Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage—'Elsie Jury', Dr. and Mrs. Fred D. Fisher  
 Best Society Member Bloom of Reticulata or Hybrid—'Howard Asper', Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bernhardt  
 Best Society Member Bloom of Japonica—'Nuccio's Gem', Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. O'Malley  
 Best 12 Different Blooms—Dr. and Mrs. Fred E. Heitman  
 Best Treated Bloom—'Elsie Ruth Marshall', Mr. and Mrs. William D. Stewart  
 Best Seedling—'Cornelian' X 'Mrs. D. W. Davis' cross, Frank Pursell

**TEMPLE CITY CAMELIA SOCIETY**  
**LOS ANGELES COUNTY ARBORETUM—FEBRUARY 19-20, 1972**

- Award of Honor—Fred Hamilton  
 Best Large Japonica—'C M. Wilson Splendor', Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gibson  
 Best Large Japonica Runner-up—'Grand Slam', Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Goertz  
 Best Medium Japonica—'China Doll', Mr. and Mrs. Roger Treischel  
 Best Medium Japonica Runner-up—'Mamie', Mary Thomas  
 Best Small Japonica—'Ava Maria', Garey S. Bliss  
 Best Small Japonica Runner-up—'Apricot Dawn', Edwards H. Metcalf  
 Best Miniature Japonica—'Pink Smoke', Mr. and Mrs. Pat Novak  
 Best Miniature Japonica Runner-up—'Angel's Blush', Mr and Mrs. Harry Putnam  
 Best Reticulata and Reticulata Hybrid—'Butterfly Wings', Fred Hamilton  
 Best Reticulata and Reticulata Hybrid Runner-up—'Howard Asper', Fred Hamilton  
 Best Non-Reticulata Hybrid—'Elsie Jury', Fred Hamilton  
 Best Non-Reticulata Hybrid Runner-up—'E. G. Waterhouse', Mary Thomas  
 Best Treated Japonica—'Dixie Knight Var', Mr. and Mrs. Grady Perigan  
 Best Treated Japonica Runner-up—'Midnight', Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci  
 Best Treated Hybrid—'Howard Asper', Mr. and Mrs. Lee Gaeta  
 Best Treated Hybrid Runner-up—'Elsie Jury', Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci  
 Best Other Species—'Star Above Star', Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Shuey  
 Best 3 Large Japonicas—'Mathotiana Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Goertz  
 Best 3 Large Japonicas Runner-up—'Grand Slam', Caryll W. Pitkin  
 Best 3 Medium Japonicas—'Flame', Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins Garner  
 Best 3 Medium Japonicas Runner-up—'Dixie Knight', Mr. and Mrs. Harry Humphrey  
 Best 3 Hybrids—'Francie L', Mr. and Mrs. Harry Putnam  
 Best Seedling—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Novick  
 Best Reticulata Seedling—Alfter & Freeman  
 Best Non-Reticulata Hybrid Seedling—Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Shuey

**CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY**  
**SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA—FEBRUARY 19 & 20, 1972**

- Best Entry of Show—'Tiffany', Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bernhardt, Redwood City  
 Santa Clara County Society Trophy—'Adolphe Audusson Special', 'Fashionata', 'Guilio Nuccio Var', Matt P. Talia, Santa Clara  
 Challenge Award—Richard Roggia, San Jose  
 Best Large Japonica—'Tiffany', Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bernhardt, Redwood City  
 Best 3 Large Japonicas—'Tiffany', Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bernhardt, Redwood City  
 Best Medium Japonica—'Margaret Davis', Douglas H. Batt, Windsor  
 Best 3 Medium Japonicas—'Silver Chalice', Dr. Fred Heitman, Lafayette

- Best Small Japonica—'Kitty', Charles A. Boynton, Lodi  
 Best 3 Small Japonicas—'Wilamina', L. P. Brooks, Concord  
 Best Reticulata and Reticulata Hybrid—'Valentine Day', Charles O'Malley, Woodside  
 Best 3 Reticulatas and Reticulata Hybrids—'Vallee Knudsen', Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bernhardt, Redwood City  
 Best Miniature—'Hopkin's Pink', Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro, Modesto  
 Best 3 Miniatures—'Hopkin's Pink', Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Boynton, Lodi  
 Best Large or Very Large Hybrid—'Grand Jury', John Augis, San Jose  
 Best Medium or Small Hybrid—'Rose Parade', Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Davi, Pittsburg  
 Best 3 Hybrids—'Diamond Head', Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Hays, Walnut Creek  
 Best Seedling—Frank Pursel, Oakland  
 Best 5 Japonicas—'Alba Plena', H. W. Oliver, Menlo Park  
 Novice Award—'Crimson Robe', Lauren Oliver, Menlo Park  
 Best Treated Camellia—'Valentine Day', Charles O'Malley, Woodside

## **DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

### **PITTSBURG, CALIFORNIA—FEBRUARY 26-27, 1972**

- Sweepstakes—John Mendoza Jr. & Son, Santa Clara  
 Sweepstakes Runner-up—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Boynton, Lodi  
 Novice Sweepstakes—R. A. McPherson, Antioch  
 Challenge Award—Mr. and Mrs. Sal B. Davi, Pittsburg  
 Best Japonica Miniature—Mrs. J. D. Hansen, Sr., Sacramento—'Hopkins Pink'  
 Best Japonica Small—James Grant, Santa Rosa—'Kitty'  
 Best Japonica Medium—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ray, Sacramento—'Nuccio's Gem'  
 Best Japonica Large to Very Large—Douglas H. Batt, Windsor—'Easter Morn'  
 Best 3 Miniature or Small—James Grant, Santa Rosa—'Kitty'  
 Best 3 Medium to Very Large—Jack Lewis, Concord—'Coronation'  
 Best 6 Japonicas—Mrs. M. R. Bergamini, Martinez—'Flame Var'  
 Best Reticulata—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hays, Walnut Creek—'Mandalay Queen'  
 Best 3 Reticulatas—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Stewart, Sacramento—'Buddha'  
 Best Hybrid Small and Medium—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ray, Sacramento—'Water Lily'  
 Best Hybrid Large and Very Large—Mr. and Mrs. Don Bargmanini, Martinez—'Arch of Triumph'  
 Best 3 Hybrids—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo, Fresno—'Julia Hamiter'  
 Outstanding Seedling—Frank V. Pursel, Oakland—Hybrid Seedling  
 Judges Competition—Dr. Fred E. Heitman, Lafayette—'Fashionata'  
 Greatest Number of Flowers on Honor Table—Mr. and Mrs. Sal B. Davi  
 Best Treated Bloom—Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Wang, Pleasant Hill—'Nancy Mandarich'

## **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA COUNCIL**

### **DESCANSO GARDENS—MARCH 4-5, 1972**

- Award of Honor—Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria  
 Best Large or Very Large Japonica—'Tomorrow Park Hill', Caryll W. Pitkin, San Marino  
 Best Large or Very Large Japonica Runner-up—'C. M. Wilson Splendor', Mr. and Mrs. R. Treischel, Glendale



- Best Medium Japonica—'Nuccio's Gem', Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Goertz, San Marino
- Best Medium Japonica Runner-up—'Ville de Nantes', Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Shuey, Temple City
- Best Small Japonica—'Little Man', Mrs. Harold Rowe, Upland
- Best Small Japonica Runner-up—'Demi Tasse', Mr. and Mrs. Grady Perigan, Arcadia
- Best Miniature Japonica—'Fircone Var', Mr. and Mrs. Art Gonos, Fresno
- Best Miniature Japonica Runner-up—'Pink Smoke', Mel Canfield, Bakersfield
- Best Very Large Reticulata and Reticulata Hybrid—'Tali Queen', Fred Hamilton
- Best Very Large Reticulata and Reticulata Hybrid Runner-up—'Francie L', Mr. and Mrs. Harry Humphrey, San Diego
- Best Large, Medium or Small Reticulata and Reticulata Hybrid—'Valentine Day', Mr. and Mrs. Mel Canfield
- Best Large, Medium or Small Reticulata and Reticulata Hybrid Runner-up—'Vallee Knudsen', Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Krumm, Temple City
- Best Hybrid Other Than Reticulata Parentage—'Julia Hamiter', Mr. and Mrs. Art Gonos
- Best Hybrid Other Than Reticulata Parentage Runner-up—'Freedom Bell', Mr. and Mrs. Grady Perigan
- Best 3 Large or Very Large Japonicas—'Tomorrow', Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Summerson, Glendale
- Best 3 Large or Very Large Japonicas Runner-up—'Drama Girl Var', Fred Hamilton
- Best 3 Medium, Small or Miniature Japonicas—'Nuccio's Gem', Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Schmidt, Arcadia
- Best 3 Medium, Small or Miniature Japonicas Runner-up—'Dixie Knight', Mr. and Mrs. Harry Humphrey
- Best 5 Japonicas Any Size—'Nuccio's Gem', Mr. and Mrs. Grady Perigan
- Best 5 Japonicas Any Size Runner-up—'R. L. Wheeler', Fred Hamilton
- Best 3 Reticulatas and Reticulata Hybrids—'Tali Queen', Fred Hamilton
- Best 3 Reticulatas and Reticulata Hybrids Runner-up—'Howard Asper', Fred Hamilton
- Best 5 Reticulatas and Reticulata Hybrids—'Lion Head', Fred Hamilton
- Best 5 Reticulatas and Reticulata Hybrids Runner-up—'Moutancha', Fred Hamilton
- Best 3 Hybrids Other Than Reticulata Parentage—'E. G. Waterhouse', Mr. and Mrs. Art Gonos
- Best Species Other Than Japonica and Reticulata—'Lutchuensis', Al Krueger, Monterey Park
- Best Species Other Than Japonica and Reticulata—'Star Above Star', Mr. and Mrs. A. Eastman, Costa Mesa
- Best Treated Bloom—'Clark Hubbs Var', Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Summerson
- Best Treated Bloom Runner-up—'Kona', Sam Ward, Tarzana
- Best Large and Very Large Japonica Seedling—Alfter and Freeman, Bakersfield
- Best Medium Japonica Seedling—#10-10, Lee Chow, Bakersfield
- Best Reticulata Seedling—Frank Maitland, Sylmar
- Best Sport—Sport of 'Tomorrow' ('Yesterday'), Mr. and Mrs. J. V. George, La Mesa



Dr. and Mrs. Toshiro Ueda of Japan visited Los Angeles last December on their way to a Lions convention in Chicago. They visited the Huntington Botanical Gardens, Descanso Gardens and Nuccio's Nurseries during their short visit. They are pictured above at the Huntington Gardens with Harold Dryden and Rudy Moore who is in charge of the camellia garden there. They are shown at the nursery in the lower picture with Dryden and Julius Nuccio.

# Directory of California Camellia Societies

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

## \*CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY

President: Bob Krause; Secretary: Lemuel Freeman, 209 S. Garnsey Ave., Bakersfield 93309  
Meetings: 2nd Monday Oct. through Apr. at Franklin School, Truxton and A St., Bakersfield

## \*CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY

President: Thomas Scanlin; Secretary: Mrs. George T. Butler, 1813 Windsor Lane, Santa Ana 97205  
Meetings: 1st Thursday Oct. through April at Great Western S/L cor. 15th St. and N. Main, Santa Ana

## CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

President: Richard Ray; Secretary: Mrs. Frank P. Mack, 2222 G. St., Sacramento 95816  
Meetings: 4th Wednesday, Oct. through April in Garden & Art Center, McKinley Park, Sacramento

## \*CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Donald Martin; Secretary: Mrs. Jack Evans, P.O. Box 108, Ivanhoe 93235  
Meetings: Nov. 17, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 16 at Mayfair School, Mar. 15 at Fresno State College

## DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Aldo Maggiora; Secretary, Mrs. F. C. Hopper, 1016 Tiffin Dr., Concord 94521  
Meetings: 3rd Tues. Nov. through Apr. except Dec. 7, in room B, Sun Valley Mall, Concord.

## JOAQUIN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Karn Hoeting; Secretary: Mrs. Ethel S. Willits, 502 N. Pleasant Ave., Lodi 95240  
Meetings: 1st Tuesday October through April in Micke Grove Memorial Bldg., Lodi

## LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Thomas Hughes; Secretary, Mrs. Haidee Steward, 130 S. Citrus, L.A. 90036  
Meetings: 1st Tues., Dec. through April, Hollywood Women's Club, 1749 N. La Brea, Hollywood

## MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Mrs. Virginia Rankin; Secretary: Dr. J. Holtzman, 2987 Marshall Rd.,  
Crow's Landing 95313  
Meetings: 2nd Monday October through May in "Ag" Bldg. of Modesto Junior College

## NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Robert Ehrhart (act.); Secretary: Jules Wilson, 18248 Lamson Rd., Castro Valley 94546  
Meetings: 1st Mon. Nov. through May in Claremont Jr. High School, 5750 College Ave., Oakland

## PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Dr. John Urabec; Secretary: Mrs. A. L. Summerson, 1370 San Luis Rey Dr.,  
Meetings: 1st Thursday November through April in Tuesday Afternoon Club House,  
400 N. Central Ave., Glendale

## PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Capt. John C. Nichols, U.S.N., Ret.; Secretary, Mrs. Charles F. O'Malley, 65 Robles Drive, Woodside 94062  
Meetings: 4th Tuesday September through April in First Federal Savings & Loan Bldg.,  
700 El Camino Real, Redwood City, Calif. 94061

## \*POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Frank Burris; Secretary: Walter Harmsen, 3016 N. Mountain Ave., Claremont 91711  
Meetings: 2nd Thursday November through April in First Federal Savings & Loan Bldg.,  
399 N. Garey Ave., Pomona

## \*SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Mrs. Althea Hebert; Secretary: Miss Edna Francis, 615 W. Pennsylvania, San Diego 92103  
Meetings: 2nd Friday (except February which is 1st Friday) November through May in Floral Assn. Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego

## SANTA CLARA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: John M. Augis; Secretary: Mrs. Helen Augis, 2254 Fairvalley Court, San Jose 95215  
Meetings: 2nd Thursday Sept. through April in Hospitality Room, American Savings, 1285 Lincoln Ave., San Jose

## SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Mrs. Alton B. Parker; Secretary: Miss Joy Monteleone, 505 Olive St., Santa Rosa 95401  
Meetings: 4th Thurs. Nov. through April, except Nov. (3rd Thurs.) and Dec. (to be decided) in Multipurpose room, Steel Lane School, Santa Rosa

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

See inside front cover of this issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW

## \*TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Milt Schmidt; Secretary: Mrs. Elsie Bracci, 5567 N. Burton, San Gabriel 91776  
Meetings: Nov. 14 (Fri.), Dec. 17 (Fri.), Jan. through Apr. is 4th Thurs. in Lecture Hall of Los Angeles County Arboretum

**SOUTHERN  
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**CAMELLIA**

*Society, Inc.*

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