

THE  
*Camellia*  
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



C. RETICULATA HYBRID 'DEBUT'—*Courtesy Nuccio's Nurseries*

Vol. 39

November - December, 1977

No. 2

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# *Southern California Camellia Society Inc.*

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

The Society holds open meetings on the Second Tuesday of every month, November to April, inclusive at the San Marino Women's Club House, 1800 Huntington Drive, San Marino. A cut-camellia blossom exhibit at 7:30 o'clock regularly precedes the program which starts at 8:00. Application for membership may be made by letter to the Secretary. Annual dues, \$10.00

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### THE COVER FLOWER

C. RETICULATA HYBRID 'DEBUT' *Courtesy Nuccio's Nurseries*

'DEBUT' is a chance seedling cross of *C. japonica* x *C. reticulata*. The seed pod was found on a reticulata plant and the seedling was propagated and bloomed in 1972 by Nuccio's Nurseries. The second year the bloom retained it's outstanding quality and it was given plant number 7303 in the nursery propagation lath house. Grafts of 7303 grew tall and upright with good foliage and in 1975 it was decided to go ahead with propagation for future release. 'DEBUT' was released in September 1977. The bloom is a very large ruffled petal, peony form with a bright, rose red color. The plant blooms mid-season to late.

### CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE

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# THOUGHTS

*from the editor*

While browsing through some back issues of CAMELLIA REVIEW I came upon an article entitled "KAMEL-KAEMPFER-LINNAEUS" by Dr. H. Harold Hume which was published in the January 1951 issue. This article is so well written and gives forth such an authentic and informative insight into Camellia History that I felt it should be reprinted. It is the lead article in this issue.

Reading this article caused me to give some thought about other historic individuals in the pantheon of our Camellia Hobby. It occurred to me that there are many, many new hobbyists who have heard names such as Dr. H. Harold Hume; Dr. William Hertrich; Ralph Peer and Dave Strother, to list several, but they know very little or nothing about these men.

Thus we have conceived the idea of running a series of articles entitled: "CAMELLIA GIANTS OF THE PAST." We have lined up articles on Dave Strother; Reg Ragland; John Taylor; Ralph Peer; Dr. Wm. Hertrich; Clark Hubbs; John Elgis; and E. Carl Tourje. We need authors for articles on Dr. H. Harold Hume; Judge A. W. Solomon; Dr. John Clairmont; Col. C. M. Gale; Ira S. Nelson; J. R. Wilmont; and K. Sawada. There are doubtless others who should be added to this list. You will note that our list is heavily biased toward the United States of America in general and California in particular. The Editor of CAMELLIA REVIEW will welcome contributions of articles in this series or suggestions of names to include and possible authors to contact from the East and Southeastern U.S.A.; Australia; New Zealand; Japan; or the United Kingdom.

We are planning to include one article in this series in each future issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW. We hope that these articles will bring as much enjoyment, past history, and information to our newer hobbyists as the one we are reprinting in the present issue.

*Bill Donnan*

## 1977 CROP — CAMELLIA SEEDS

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# KAMEL — KAEMPFER — LINNAEUS

By H. HAROLD HUME

President Emeritus, American Camellia Society; "Author of Camellias in America"

*Ed. Note: This article first appeared in the January 1951 issue of Camellia Review.*

*CAMELLIA REVIEW is honored to present this distinguished research article in the field of camellia history, by the eminent camellia scholar, Dr. Hume, and takes pride in the fact that it was this magazine he selected for his initial publication medium.*

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 omitted, 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 Brunn, 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 Lardrones", now known as the Mariannas, 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 in an appendix to Vol. 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 Konigsberg, 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 Lime, 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 "Amaenitatum 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 Fasciculu III he gave pages 605 to 632 to the tea plant, illustrated it and discussed its botany, culture, manufacture and use. In Fasciculu 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 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 Vaxjo, 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 21, 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 bringing 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 "Amaenitarum 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 "Critica Botanica," page 92, in a listing headed "Memoria Clarorum Botanicorum" he did so.

Planta	Viri Nomen	Natio	Inclaruit
Camellia*	Camellus Jos.	Angelus	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 "Amaenitatum 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 "Amaenitatum Exoticarum" 1712, and gave Kaempfer's "Tsubaki" its whole Latin name "*Camellia japonica*" in his "Species Plantarum," page 698, 1753.

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## SHOULD WE ALWAYS FOLLOW THE RULES?

By HAROLD E. DRYDEN

*Ed. Note: Last May, Harold Dryden indicated he was writing an article on Camellia Nomenclature and I gave him a copy of the Waterhouse article which was reprinted in the September-October 1977 issue of Camellia Review. Herewith is Dryden's thought provoking discussion.*

I recently read an article by Professor E. G. Waterhouse of Australia on the subject "The Fate of Oriental Camellias Abroad" in which he wrote of the fate of Oriental originated camellias in losing their Oriental names to names that have been coined by Western people, particularly Americans. We have been working on printer's copy for the forthcoming 1978 edition of the book "Camellia Nomenclature," and Professor Waterhouse's article caused me to ponder on the broad subject, not only the Oriental aspect, of the extent to which the Editor of "Camellia Nomenclature" should undertake to adhere to varietal names as called for in the international rules of nomenclature.

Before getting into the subject, we should refresh ourselves on conditions that existed when "Camellia Nomen-

clature" was started in 1947 and which prevailed during the book's early years. Insofar as nomenclature was concerned, conditions were chaotic. This is what caused the people in the Southern California Camellia Society, under the leadership of Bill Woodroof, to think about a nomenclature book. Growers found themselves buying names that turned out to be duplicates of what they were already growing. This is not to suggest that the camellia nurseries were deliberately adding names to enhance their sales. Even though camellias had been grown in the United States for about 150 years, the lapse of interest in the flower had resulted in the industry actually being in its infancy. There was a desire among camellia enthusiasts for new varieties, and people leaped to name as new varieties, variations that we now accept as standard for a variety.

Many of the varieties that were growing in the older gardens were imports from other countries, growing without known names. I remember our old friend Frank Storment (for whom the Frank L. Storment



Award of the Southern California Camellia Society was named) telling how he delivered papers in Pomona, California to a family named Jordan, That Mr. Jordan had in his yard a large camellia plant of which he was particularly fond, and that a nursery obtained cuttings of the plant for propagation under the name 'Jordan's Pride.' This is only one example of how names were given to old varieties that were growing without names.

We now refer 'Jordan's Pride' to 'Herme,' which really isn't the true name of the variety. As Professor Waterhouse points out in his article, this variety was first listed in Japan in 1879 under the name 'Hokaru Gengi.' The tale of Gengi is the oldest and greatest of Japanese novels and, according to Professor Waterhouse, every educated Japanese knows the story. It is largely unknown outside Japan, however, and when 'Hikaru Gengi' was introduced in Europe in 1893, it was renamed 'Herme' by the German nurseryman Seidel and 'Souvenir de Henri Guichard' by the Guichard nursery in France. Seidel exported plants to England and the United States where the name 'Herme' is still used. Under the international rules of nomenclature, 'Hikaru Gengi' is the valid name and, using the Professor's language, "the unhistoric and insipid name 'Herme' is a synonym which must ultimately fall into disuse."

Other examples of the substitution of non-valid names are 'Pink Perfection' for 'Otome,' 'Magnoliaefflora' for 'Nagaromo,' and 'Lotus' for 'Sodegakuksi.' These three substituted names are well established in camellia nomenclature.

A second condition that existed when "Camellia Nomenclature" was started was the influence of World War II, particularly its Oriental aspect. As is known, Japan originated many of the varieties that were popular in America, especially in California. The California nurseries that

imported these camellias from Japan often renamed them to names that were well known when the war started. I have not talked to Bill Woodroof about his attitude toward the use of the valid names for these Japanese varieties in the 1940's issues of "Camellia Nomenclature." I lived in California before, during and after the war, and much as we may deplore what we in California did to our Japanese ancestry citizens following Pearl Harbor, it would have taken a broad minded internationalist and a staunch believer in the international rules of nomenclature (which I believe did not exist then) to change names back to their Japanese origins and to undertake an educational program to establish them.

So what have we now? First, a book that has outgrown its original scope of circulation. I doubt that the group (maybe there was not a group—only Bill and Barbara Woodroof) that worked on the first edition had any thoughts that the 1978 Edition, the 16th, would be used throughout the camellia-growing world, with increasing numbers of every edition going to Japan.

The continuous use of "Camellia Nomenclature" in the thirty years since 1947 has firmed names in camellia people's vocabulary that would be difficult if not impossible to overcome. The name 'Emperor Wilhelm' was changed years ago to its valid name 'Gigantea,' but old time camellia people continue to use the old name because it is implanted in their minds. There are many old issues of "Camellia Nomenclature" in use despite the obvious wish of the publisher that everybody would use the latest edition. Wish as we might, therefore, there would be many practical problems in attempting to go back to the valid names.

Even though the book is used wherever camellias are grown, the numbers tell us that its use is principally in English speaking countries. Foreign

words are not used comfortably by many of the people in these countries. I have a friend who uses the Chinese (and valid) name for a reticulata that he and I received from New Zealand. I use the Anglocized name because I can't remember the valid name. I think that many English-speaking people fall in my category..

The Editor of "Camellia Nomenclature" must balance his decisions between strict adherence to the international rules of nomenclature and recognition and acceptance of a set of facts. The rules of nomenclature should not be disregarded because they are the force that averts chaos in names of plants. On the other hand, the nomenclature book is a hobby book, used by people who grow camellias for their own pleasure, many not caring whether the name is technically correct if it is *the* name that is commonly used. The book is used

mostly by English speaking and reading people, including the many Japanese who read English. This subject relates mostly to the older varieties, in fact, should relate only to them because the international rules should be followed for varieties that are originated today.

It follows to me that the factual considerations outweigh those of nomenclature rules and that we should not take on a job of correcting situations that are technically wrong, just to be technically correct. Those who advocate a purist approach to camellia nomenclature are correct as technicians. I believe, however, that "Camellia Nomenclature," a book for the user, should forget camellia nomenclature rules when the application of the rules to camellias of long standing would require a revolution in the habits of the public who use the book.

## CAMELLIA HOBBYIST UPROOTED

By MARY MARSHDALE  
Tacoma, Washington

Every camellia in my garden, but one, was planted in the ground, and some of them had been there for thirty years. It never occurred to me that I would be the one to be uprooted. But it happened—and suddenly. Even now, I can't look back.

As I say goodbye to all my lovely camellias, I notice one small plant in a gallon can—a Higo (Miyako-No-Haru) that I had purchased after reading Bill Donnan's article on Higos. Somehow I hadn't found a spot for it yet. I picked it up, stuffed it into my laded car and headed for the great Northwest.

My new home stands on a piece of raw land that had been scraped clear of top soil by the builders. The exposed subsoil is heavy clay, the kind that you have to pry off your garden shoes with a trowel. I wonder what the builder has done with all the top soil, since the new subdivision has

been carved out of a forest of beautiful 100 year old oak trees. All that oakleaf mold must have gone somewhere. It certainly isn't here.

There are no oaks on my small lot, but my neighbors on three sides have towering ones and I have gathered up the bounty of Fall leaves to start my first compost pile—along with vegetable trimmings from the kitchen.

There were no boundaries set in this new wide open country, and children with bicycles, dogs, and even horses roamed freely across the open lots. Fences and hedges had to go in. But first, something had to be done about the soil.

Truckload after truckload of top soil, mushroom compost, ground fir bark and sand were brought in and turned into the soil. An "instant" lawn was rolled out, front and back. Finally a chain-link fence with redwood slats for privacy and to slow

down the cold wind, was in place, reinforced with a young arborvitae hedge in front of it. Paths and sidewalks were laid and a heavy mulch of hemlock bark covered the rest of the bare earth where flower beds would eventually go. I quickly learned the difference between "fir" bark and "hemlock." Fir is filled with wicked little splinters that work their way into fingers and toes—even when protected with gloves and shoes. Hemlock is soft and can be handled with bare hands, safely.

Now I could think about camellias—new ones to replace the lovely ones I had left behind. I poured over the camellia catalog and nomenclature books, trying to find middle-to-late blooming varieties that might escape the frost that I knew would surely come here in the Northwest. By now Indian summer was smiling down with crisp clean air and still clear skies.

I needed to know something about this new climate, so I buttonholed anyone who could answer my questions.

"How cold does it get here?"

The landscape man replied, "It never gets REALLY cold here." (I noticed that he was working in his shirt sleeves in the low 40 degree temperature.)

"How much does it rain here?"

The boxboy shrugged. "It's OK here—if you don't rust."

Their answer did not tell me enough. I finally did the intelligent thing and went to the U.S. Weather Bureau. I heartily recommend this for anyone moving to a different climate. Here on four pages of small print was complete meteorological data of such things as rainfall, highs and lows of temperature, snowfall, etc., going back to 1936.

Scanning the charts, I felt a chill as I read that in December 1972 the temperature had plummeted briefly to a minus 12 degrees! This was the same year that killing frosts had

struck Great Britain and devastated their camellias..

I consulted a nurseryman who had lived here for fifty years and he assured me that this low had happened only once during that interval. I noticed that his nursery contained many plants grown in England—such things as holly, azaleas, rhododendron, dogwood, pieris, heather and all the green conifers. This has been called an "English" climate, with its frequent rains.

My camellia order was sent on its way to my favorite grower in Southern California. It wasn't easy trying to get my list down to those camellias I couldn't live without. My primary interest in camellias is for flower arranging and for landscaping, so my list will differ with those of others. I have listed them in their order of importance to me. 1. Howard Asper; 2. Nuccio's Gem; 3. Nuccio's Ruby; 4. Betty Sheffield Supreme; 5. Francie L.; 6. Gigantea; 7. Gullio Nuccio; 8. Marie Bracey; 9. Kramers Supreme; 10. John Taylor; 11. Kohinor; 12. Yuletide; 13. Tiffany; 14. Lila Naff; 15. Fashionata; 16. Three Dreams.

The plants arrived in perfect condition. I planted them with loving care in the prepared raised beds, staking them carefully and building a plastic teepee over each one until it could become adjusted to its new home.

The new camellias had come out of a very warm climate. Within a couple of weeks after being in my new garden, they were subjected to a sudden drop in temperature to 15 degrees. The buds dropped off of every camellia except one—my little friend Higo, who had bravely adjusted to everything, including the long ride in a hot car. She held her buds tightly and still has them six months later. (I simply must have more Higos in my garden.) In order to have at least one more camellia in flower this season, I bought a Adolph Audusson that

was loaded with buds, from the local nursery.

A cruel wind has blown many leaves from the tender young camellia plants in spite of my best efforts to protect them. Even some of the metal tags were torn off. None froze, however, and I hope that this year the plants will get well established.

The Sunset Garden Book shows that I still live in the "Camellia Belt," a comfort to know. As I drive around the older established areas of our community I see camellias growing on all sides of houses, some even in the open, so I know they can do well here. I have yet to see one well pruned. Most look like hedges or balls.

One day, shortly before Christmas, when in the local nursery, I came upon a huge freshly balled camellia. It must be at least 35-40 years old. It had come from an older garden that had fallen to "progress." The nurseryman said it was a "white" camellia—possibly a "Purity." I should know before long, since it is now in my front garden, the largest plant I have. It is badly in need of pruning, but I will wait until flowers. I keep thinking how Leone Summerson would go about pruning it. She would have to get on a ladder to do it. I loved to

watch that fine lady at a pruning session. She made each cut with such authority—something like a fencing match. Lee Gaeta is another great artist at pruning camellias. He cuts each branch with loving concern. By the time these two great growers finish their pruning, the result is pretty much the same. It is their technique that is so different. The prize camellias they grow are no accident.

While California has seventeen flourishing camellia societies, there is only one in all of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia—the entire remaining camellia "belt" on the west coast. That society is in Portland. There needs to be a little "missionary" work done here. I hope to rouse a little interest in camellias this coming week when I give a talk on them to a women's group.

The nurserymen in this area stock only some of the more common older varieties. "Mary Christian," one I have never seen in bloom, seems popular here.

Next season, when my camellias come into bloom again, I hope to invite gardeners and nurserymen and others to see what great flowers camellias can be.

I hope! I hope! I hope!

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## EPILOGUE TO PROJECT OIL\*—1976

By F. F. BECKER, II  
Brookhaven, Ms.

T. H. Persins, III and I remained in New Zealand an additional ten days as guests of Neville Haydon of Howich. Articles covering Project Oil have been written and one published by Bill Johnston in the January 1977 issue of *The Camellia Review*, and one by our Executive Secretary, Milton Brown will be in the 1977 issue of *ACS Yearbook*.

August 22, 1976

Up at 5:00 a.m. to have coffee with the group and see them off on the bus from Logan Park Motor Hotel to catch the plane for Nandi and return trip home. We were picked up at approximately 9:00 a.m. by Neville Haydon (with luggage—he was amazed at how much for two people) and drove to his bachelor home in Howich, a comparatively new, very clean, quiet, and lovely suburb of Auckland—no telephone or power lines or poles—all underground.

Harry and Yvonne Cave, Owen and Jocelyn Moore, Katherine Jones and Marion Johnson dropped by at about 10:00 a.m. on the way home to Wanganui after the New Zealand Camellia Society annual meeting at Whangarei. Mrs. Myra Price came by to drop off Col. Durant's color charts for Neville to use (202 cards each with four shades to a card—R. H.S. colour chart)—808 color shades!

Had left lunch with the group from Wanganui looking at a color TV program about Victor Davies (87 years old), world renown horticulturist and founder of Duncan and Davies Nursery in New Plymouth. The Queen's New Year Honors List made him Sir Victor Davies for services to horticulturists and conservation.

Owen Moore presented me with a full quart of Old Crow as he had picked up my nickname (Boozie).

Yvonne took pictures of camellia blooms around the place using her us-

ual technique of lightly sprinkling most blooms with a few drops of water before photographing (see front cover of all New Zealand camellia bulletins for some of her work). She had a folder of some of her camellia and lily paintings, all quiet beautiful. Let Thomas and I each pick one as a gift. I picked "Laurie Bray" and Thomas picked "Gullio Nuccio." Both are now framed and occupying a prominent spot in each of our homes.

They took off shortly after lunch and we spent the balance of the day resting, looking at TV, and early to bed.

August 23rd

Up late, had breakfast, then to the postoffice getting off mail. Left all film taken to date at Photography shop to be developed (a mistake we later discovered as they did not number slides). Toured residential area of Auckland, the beach front, and the port area.

Visited Eden Garden, carved out of an old quarry at the foot of one of Auckland's volcanic hills (Mt. Eden). Quarrying these hills was extensively done but is now unthinkable with conservation lobbies. The garden is owned by the government but is maintained and continually being added to by Eden Garden Society (curator—Jack Clark)—beautiful garden and beautiful camellias. Met Bill Wilkie, President of Eden Garden Society.

Toured large and well kept Cornwall Park, then to the top of One Tree Hill (a solitary tree on top), one of a number of volcanic hills scattered throughout Auckland—fantastic view of the city. Then through The Domain (large public park); stopped at The Winter Garden — two huge greenhouses filled with tropical plants and blooming flowers—very beautiful. On to Auckland War Memorial Museum (built after World War I) which in

addition to war displays includes a most complete display of Maori Artifacts. One complete area was being used for current school children's science exhibit which was most interesting. First prize was won by a Henderson High School junior with a most ingenious coffee-matic.

Drove through Ellerslie Horse Racing and Steeplechase Track—Auckland Cup Race is held here. This day was a complete city tour.

To dinner at a small hotel close to Neville's home. Had a vegetable named "Swede," looked like turnip but mild tasting.

August 24th

While having breakfast had a visit with John Leslie, a large camellia grower in Auckland (organic gardener—he and his wife are strictly vegetarians according to Neville). More sightseeing in Auckland. Dropped by the home of Dave and Claire Bull and looked at their garden and greenhouse though neither were home. Dave is former president of the local branch and now president of the local Horticultural Society). Visited Palmer's Nursery which is very large and complete. Met Stan Palmer, his brother Jeff was touring in the States. Thomas purchased two sets (male and female) of plants of Chinese Gooseberry which we later airmailed to Vi Stone in Baton Rouge, La. (later—she received in fine shape and they are growing nicely).

Toured the hills of Waitarere Range and saw orchards of fruit trees and wine grapes (wine country) in western part of Auckland. Then drove to Lynwood Nursery and adjoining property originally owned by Jack Clark. Saw original plant of "Lisa Gael" and "Janet Clark." Also saw where a number of large plants had been removed by Jack and planted in Eden Garden.

Les and Mona Jury, and Margaret Horne dropped by in the afternoon to tour Neville's Nursery and Garden. That night went to a delicious dinner

at the home of Phil and Margaret Horne on Bucklands Beach overlooking the Tamaki River. An absolutely beautiful view out across the river at night. Les and Mona Jury were there as house guests of the Hornes.

August 25th

Up early as Neville will do accounting work in Auckland. He was originally an accountant full time until he started in the camellia nursery business about one and one-half years ago. Still has a few old customers he does work for several days each month. He dropped us Docksideroad and we boarded the Harbor Cruise Boat "Te Kotuku" for a cruise far out in the harbor to Pakatoo Island where we looked around about two hours. Hotel with guest houses scattered around in the area—good place for honeymooners. Had lunch and then the trip back. After return met Neville in interesting bar overlooking the harbor. Had a couple of drinks, then walked around the corner to the South Pacific Hotel for dinner.

On drive back home saw long lines of cars queued up at petrol stations on account of transport drivers strike. Breweries also on strike.

August 26th

Called by Eden Garden and visited with Jack Clark, curator. He spends each Thursday working in the garden. He gave Neville scions of "Eden Queen" and gave Thomas and me each one of his original small oil paintings of N.Z. scenes of the North Hills of the North Island near Whangarei. Had just been announced on the Queen's birthday that he had been awarded the British Empire Medal, so he autographed each painting with his new title (B.E.M.)

Then drove through lush cattle and sheep country to "Puketui" the beautiful home and garden of Bob and Joan Bischoff near Woiuku for a visit and tea with their grand-daughter, Anisa. Theirs was truly one of the most beautiful gardens we saw, with all work having been done by them.

On to the farm, home and interesting garden of Ron and Peggy Macdonald. Toured their garden—beautiful camellias. Had lunch with son, Graham, and daughter, Wendy—great people. They won a number of prizes at the show at Whangarei.

Then to East Tamaki area on Redoubt Road — Papatoetoe, and the home of Mrs. T. M. (Edna) Russell. Camellia plants up and down deep ravine in rear of home and to get around she wears golf shoes—I didn't and slipped on my seat once. Neville had brought along cardboard boxes and at each place we stopped cut and boxed flowers for show at Rotorua. On to the beautiful home with a view of Jack and Myra Price for afternoon tea and pleasant visit. Arrived about dark at the home of F. B. (Blair) and Marjorie Leighton for a drink and nice visit—too dark to see their camellias and garden. Dinner at a restaurant close to Neville's home.

August 27th

Stayed around house all morning taking pictures, helping Neville prepare blooms for taking to show. He also did some grafting of scions he had picked up last couple of days. Had light lunch after packing for our trip. Got away about 1 p.m. for Taurangi by way of Waitakaruru. Ngatea, Paeroa, through two beautiful gorges at Waihi and Athenree. Stopped first at Dave Henderson's new home in suburb of Matua. Dave was at the show in town but had a look at his beautiful new home, garden and shade house. Had tea and lovely visit with his wife, Millie. Then on to Town Hall (quite unique-painted crown on top) to see the show being put on by Royal N.Z. Institute of Horticulture, Inc. In addition to camellias, show also included vegetables, cut flowers, and arrangements. Visited with Dave and Grame Mander, President of the Institute. After dark drove to home of Trevor and Alison Lennard close to Te Puke. Just missed the Austins and the Ellises who had left shortly

before we arrived, Had tea, coffee and sweets, and a nice visit with them, and son and daughter-in-law (she is English). Left and arrived at Rotorua rooms for the night at Geysersland Hotel (described by one of the Project Oil group as sitting over a volcano).

August 28th

Helped set up camellia showing at Thermal Garden Nursery with members of the Rotorua-Taupo Branch. Large and stunning array of flowers, particularly magnificent table of Col. Durrant's. Neville filled approximately 12 ft. of space with blooms. Had lunch at the home of Col. and Bettie Durrant overlooking Lake Rotorua, together with camellia people from Matamato and Whakatone and a few members of the local Branch. Col. Durrant gave us a personally conducted tour of his and the adjoining gardens of Mrs. Gurnsey and Mrs. Commons which run into each other and make one continuous lakeside garden. Showed us his original Kunning retics, also many others named and unnamed—breathtakingly beautiful and absorbingly interesting.

Reluctantly left the Durrant's to head out of Rotorua to the home of Jim and Plemmie Millar on Lake Okereka. Made a tour of three other beautiful lakes as Neville got his directions mixed, but well worth the delay to see such fantastic scenery. Finally arrived about an hour and a half late at the Millars for tea and a tour of this beautiful garden, never saw such retics in full bloom. (Bill Johnston stayed with them on his last trip down under). Theirs was as beautiful a garden and setting as one could desire. Thoroughly enjoyed the visit with them. Neville had picked up and brought to them a plant of 'Carters Sunburst Pink.' Also reluctantly left for Whakatane and "Hillcrest" the home of Les and Ida Berg, arriving after dark. Wound around and up a steep hill to this unusual and attractive home which sits on top overlooking the city and the ocean. What



a beautiful view at night, and also day! Built on the site of an old Maori fortress. Greeted warmly by Les and Ida, also daughter, Bubbles, and husband, Jim Rivette, who live with them. August 29th

Breakfast and lunch with the Berg's and Rivette's. Toured the garden which spread all around the house and down the hill, using old path of the Maoris as guides in laying out. Beautiful lush garden, plants and flowers. Saw blooms of Les and Ida's named varieties. Saw the original plant and flowers of "Blue Bird," their newest flower—a blue-tinged solid color hybrid non-retic. A truly great flower. I can't wait to get one when enough wood is available. Should put on your "must have" list. Our visit here was certainly something to long remember—such wonderful people.

Reluctantly said goodbye shortly after lunch and drove a short distance to Ohope to the seaside home of the Bob Russell's (former home of D'Arcy O'Toole). They are in the process of rebuilding the house. Saw some original plants developed by D'Arcy; also many others, including a tremendous ghost gum tree. Enjoyed the visit and their hospitality and I am sure the place will shortly be a showplace with two such dedicated and hard working people. Headed back across through Rotorua to Perrott's Nursery (Mr. E. B. Perrott) near Pukeatua. Large and numerous retic plants spread over a large area, also greenhouses where he propagates New Guinea rhododendron. Had some snow camellias he had gotten from Mr. Hagiya in Japan—same gentleman Thomas and I visited in Japan who had also sent us scions. Left after dark and drove across to Otorohanga for dinner, then on to motel at Waitomo for the night.

August 30th

Up for breakfast at the motel then drove a few miles out and toured the Glowworm Grotto for about an hour. Then toward New Plymouth in gor-

geous sunshine weather. Stopped at Waitara in a hotel bistro for lunch (shepherd pie, french fries, vegetable and pitcher of beer). Driving on could get a beautiful view of Mt. Egmont half covered with bright sunshine on one side (height 2518 ft.) Stopped at Les Jury's home for a visit and tea with him, his wife, Mona, and Mona's sister from Auckland. Saw plant and blooms of "Mona Jury" and its unnamed sister plant from same seed pod. Also, "Jury's Yellow," and other unnamed seedling flowers. Took pictures of all flowers, including a combined picture of a bloom of "Brushfield's Yellow" next to "Jury's Yellow" bloom. The yellow color coming further up the stamen in "Jury's Yellow" can clearly be seen with blossom side by side. After arriving at Harold and Phyllis Austin's home in New Plymouth we split up for the night. I went to the home of Wit and Rita Alexander—a great couple. He is retired Head Master of New Plymouth Boys High School, one of the best known and noted schools in the country (they take some boarding students from other parts of the country). They have been moved into present home only a short time, and have only had time to plant a few camellia plants and construct a small shade house. Thomas went to the home of Roy and Janice Sole, and Neville going to the Jury's.

August 31st

Neville picked me up and we met Thomas and Roy and Janice Sole at Burwell's Nursery close to the Sole home at Inglewood.

Then on to Pukeiti Park up close to Mt. Egmont (Roy is a director of its governing body). Had lovely box lunch in the lodge which had been prepared by Janice and Rita Alexander.

Stopped at the Austin's house and had tea and lively conversation with all, including Jay and Doris Ellis who had arrived for a visit with Harold and Phyllis. Then everybody piled

into cars and took off for the home of Mr. J. Saywell, 44 McFarland St., Oakura, Taranaki, to see and buy greenstone (N.Z. jade). He does not have a store as such, but works with equipment and supply of raw stone in garage with items on display in home. September 1st

Up for breakfast and when the Soles dropped by with Thomas we said our fond goodbyes to the Alexanders (I will be forever grateful for their kindness and hospitality), and took off for the return trip to Auckland. Dropped in at the Felix Jury home close to Waitara. Met Felix and wife, Paddy; also their son Mark and his wife. Toured the gardens with Felix and Mark and in addition to seeing innumerable kinds of flowers and plants, saw a great number of flowers of his unnamed seedlings, original plant of "Water Lilly" and a large tree in full flower of his hybrid Magnolia "Mark Jury," with a tremendous flower and a most unusual sweet scent.

Close to Piopio stopped at the beautiful home and estate of G. F. and Jean Soler. Large camellia bushes along the drive. He took us on a tour of his retics growing on the sides and bottom of a deep ravine running through the place and also an inspection of his invaluable collection of grafted conifers from all over the world, which were scattered over the sheep-grazing area, each surrounded by a large heavily constructed log fence to protect from the animals. After touring the place he had to leave for a prearranged meeting, but we stayed on for tea and a nice visit with Jean in sunroom of their beautiful home.

September 2nd

Got up and packed excess stuff to ship back sea mail so we would not be overweight.

After handling these details we finished our packing and then dropped by the home of Den (E. D.) and Peggy Burton for tea, wonderful visit

and a quick look at their beautiful garden and home which backs up to a fantastic view of Auckland harbor.

Left for the airport, said our fond and grateful farewell to Neville for his many kindnesses and unsurpassable hospitality to us, and then boarded the plane for the long trip home.

We both feel very fortunate to have had the opportunity, through Neville—a great and terrific guy and friend—of meeting more of the wonderful camellia people of New Zealand and visiting more of this beautiful country. We only hope that someday we will be afforded the opportunity to reciprocate their many kindnesses if and when any might visit our country. We will never be able to repay Neville for an experience that will never be forgotten.

## **EDDIE McCLUNG GARNERS NEW HONORS**

Eddie McClung, the 16 year old camellia buff from La Verne, has been appointed the official representative of the National Junior Horticultural Association to the National Convention of the American Horticultural Society. The A.H.S. Convention will be held in the Convention Center in Pasadena, California on October 25 through October 29, 1977. Eddie is then expected to attend the National Junior Horticulture Society Convention later on this year.

You may recall that Eddie McClung was the National winner in Experimental Horticulture last year for his experiments on the effect of colchicine on camellias. Eddie has about 400 camellia cultivars in his collection and is now embarked on a program of hybridizing with emphasis on crossing granthamiana with tetraploid and colchipooid japonicas, and reticulatas. He has entered his flowers at all the Southern California Shows and has managed to win some "hardware." He has clerked at shows since he was 13 and has now been nominated as a Novice Judge.

## BIRTH OF A CAMELLIA SOCIETY

By DALE CHRISTENSON

How does a gleam in a few people's eyes become a full-fledged camellia society? Time, energy, effort, and, most of all, the dedication of some avid camellia people are involved. But other things, possibly more basic, are necessary.

First of all, there must be a purpose, something that the society can strive to accomplish. That goal causes the members to reach out, to extend, to try to make that goal a reality. In the case of our new society, our purpose has been long established. That is: the love and appreciation of camellias. Our goal is to promote and disseminate that love and appreciation to others by teaching the techniques of camellia culture, by displaying the fruit of our labor, and by producing an atmosphere of friendship and camaraderie in which all can progress.

Secondly, facilities must be available and convenient to those involved. There are several camellia societies affiliated with Southern California Camellia Society from San Diego to the societies in the San Joaquin Valley. However, when a day or two is consumed just in logistic matters for each meeting or function, the dedication might tend to wane. For us in the South Coast area, the County Botanic

Gardens on the Palos Verdes Peninsula was a natural. A little of its history was recalled in an article in the January 1977 CAMELLIA REVIEW by Phil Sims. Suffice it to say, the facilities are extraordinary, and its director, Armand Sarinana, has been most helpful and accommodating with our needs and desires.

Third, and most important of all, is a core of dedicated, hard working, inspired people to give direction to the functioning of the society. The board of directors of the South Coast Camellia Society are such a group. M. J. George, president; Alan Stanley, vice-president; Sheila Christenson, secretary; Wally Jones, treasurer; Phil Sims, Harry Putnam, and Tom Hughes put in untold hours to plan, organize, carry out and evaluate the various functions of our society, from by-law formation, to monthly meeting preparation (the third Tuesday of every month September through May), to our proposed first show, January 28, 1978.

So, we have the flower, we have the facilities, and we have the people. All of which, we hope, will lead to a long and healthy life for our South Coast Camellia Society. Come join us and make it happen.

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## YELLOW IS THE NAME OF THE GAME

By FRANK PURSEL

Every hybridized worth his salt lies awake many nights during the camellia season dreaming of that new seedling starting to open with just a hint of yellow showing. Will it be a canary yellow, or just another teaser? I am now of the opinion it will be necessary to use *Gordonia-Cleyera* or another distant relative of the camellia family for a color break. One reads about the yellow camellia in North Viet Nam or Communist China, and I'm sure the Abominable Snowman cuts a bouquet to set at his dinner table every night.

Most of my crosses for the last six years have had either Retic or Japonica as one of the parents. Without a double, using the Retic as the seed parent makes for a much more interesting flower. However, after looking at several hundred of these crosses, one becomes quite iaded in regard to the size and form of the new offspring. The redeeming feature is the knowledge that one has made a great improvement in regard to petal texture, lasting quality, and of course, large size.

The last two years I've tried using *Cleyera* as the seed parent with Japonica, Retic, *Sasanqua*, hybrid pollen without any seed set. The *Cleyera* plants were obtained from Toichi Domoto who has been propagating this plant for many years. Toichi thinks the *Cleyera* he is using may be sterile, as he has never had any self-pollinations in the thousands he has grown. Assuming this is so, the next step is to obtain seed or cuttings from one that will set seed.

Thanks to James McGregor, Toichi was able to obtain cuttings and thousands of seeds from Mr. Hando of Japan. They are now growing under ideal conditions at Domoto's Nursery, and will be ready to transplant by the end of August. The grafted plants (5) have taken, but the new growth

has not developed, for some reason, as expected. Here again, is this the *Cleyera* with the lovely yellow color and pleasing scent, and will it set seed? Only time will tell.

Using *Gordonia* pollen has been much more rewarding. Out of several hundred pollinations, I now have one seed pod on a Retic-Japonica seedling. If the seeds germinate, the results could be very interesting. Quite a few of the Retic-*Gordonia* attempts started to form pods, but after a few weeks they dropped off. I will make many more attempts of this cross next year with the eternal hope one will hang on. However, these attempts are made not for yellow, but to introduce a new unknown factor into the breeding program which may be of a great horticultural nature. And then again, who knows what mother nature will do when you try to fool her.

Looking ahead to this year's blooming season, for the first time I will have over 200 controlled F2-F3 crosses that will set bud. These seeds were planted October 4, 1974, and due to the vigor of the parents, most are over 4 feet in height. These are all in plastic gallons, 100 to each row. One outstanding feature, as one looks down the rows, is the fact that some have extremely large leaves. Checking the tags, it becomes apparent that the ones with this characteristic are all from the same cross. By the same token, the small leaves, with a few exceptions, are all from another cross. If leaf size is any indication of flower size, this is the time to make proper comparisons. The rest have average leaves, with the exception of one plant. This plant (seed planted Oct., 1974) is only 10 inches high, with a dull yellow-green leaf. It is not an albino, as I have compared it with many which lack the green pigmentation, not uncommon in camellias. The plant was grafted in 1977, but the scion

would not heal to the understock. The new growth is just starting, which is three months later than the rest. Will re-graft this one next year with the hope of a take. If cross-backs are the answer to new flower forms, etc., I should get a pretty good indication this year.

With a little luck and a friendly smile from mother nature, who knows maybe we can give the Abominable Snowman a run for his money

## **PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY PICNIC**

By AVONNE CRAWFORD

The Pacific Camellia Society held its annual Summer Picnic on Saturday, July 23rd at the Descanso Gardens. This event proved to be one of the most well attended in many years with 94 camellia hobbyists and friends in attendance. The Executive Board members acted as hosts and they were in charge of the food and supplies; setting up the tables and chairs; cooking the hamburgers; serving and clean-up! The Picnic was the occasion of the awarding of the trophies for the most points garnered during the past season at the monthly meeting cut bloom displays. Silver bowls were awarded as follows:

First Place: Chuck Gerlach.

Second place: Pat Novak.

Third place: Charlie Peterson.

Fourth place: John Movich.

Fifth place: A tie between Ab Summerson and Warriner Lytle.

The plant raffle proved to be extremely successful with all the plants, camellias, azaleas, roses and even cactus donated by the members.

The first fall meeting of the Pacific Camellia Society will be held on Thursday, November 3rd at the Central Bank of Glendale, 411 N. Central Avenue, Glendale, California. There will be a cut bloom display at 7:30 followed by a talk on "Hybridizing, Yesterday and Today" presented by Meyer Piet and Mel Gum. The talk will feature slides.

## **E. G. WATERHOUSE 1881 - 1977**

Every once in a while a man comes along to make a mark among his peers. Such a man was Professor E. G. Waterhouse of Sydney, Australia who died on August 17, 1977 at the age of 96 years. He was affectionately known as and called "Professor" or just "Prof" in recognition of his active life of teaching and his 21 years as Professor of German at Sydney University.

The Prof's interest in camellias started early, in 1914 when he started his interesting garden at "Eryldene," New South Wales shortly after his marriage. Struck with the beauty of these early varieties, he proceeded to build his collection and to study the camellia. His garden at "Eryldene" was always a point of interest to his Australia friends and to visitors from abroad. He was an early advocate of the use of the *saluenensis* species in camellia hybridizing and developed many new varieties of these hybrids, the best known of which in the United States is the pink formal 'E. G. Waterhouse.' His interest was the *beauty* of the flower and he scorned those who sought size.

He was one of the three co-founders of the Australian Camellia Research Society and was its Secretary and Editor for the Society's first seven years. He was the Society's President for the years 1964-1967 and its councillor thereafter.

In addition to the esteem and love which he earned from his fellow countrymen, he received honors from other countries for his accomplishments in languages and his contributions to horticulture. The Queen of England granted him the honor of an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, usually known as the O. B. E. The Royal Horticultural Society granted him one of its highest honors as an horticulturalist in the Veitch Memorial Gold Medal. The Australian

Camellia Research Society established its premier award under the name of the E. G. Waterhouse Medal "for notable contribution to the development of Camellia in Australia." He was an Honorary Member of the Southern California Camellia Society and the American Camellia Society. And one American holds high in his recollections of his life's experiences the full day that he spent with the Prof in Australia. Men such as he come along only once in while.

Harold E. Dryden

## **DOROTHY JAMES**

By **BILL DONNAN**

Everyone knows that I am an absolute nut about formal double camellias. I am completely "freaked out" on the beauty and symmetry of a formal double bloom. Therefore, I have tried, from time to time, to search out the history of these wonderful cultivars.

One of my favorite flowers is 'Dorothy James' which I have planted as a hanging basket. The long stems of the plant hang down in a weeping effect. The bloom is a formal double with 65 petals. The petals are long, narrow and white, with about one-half inch tipped a deep salmon pink. The bud, when first showing color, is a bright scarlet and when the bloom is fully opened it presents a flower of breath-taking beauty.

The story of the origination of 'Dorothy James' can be found in the 1961 American Camellia Yearbook. Mr. Vernon R. James, who owned the James Rare Plant Nursery in Aptos, California wrote an interesting article entitled "Gold Coast Hybrids." In it he describes how he developed various hybrids. He tells, better than I could, how he discovered 'Dorothy James'—so, why not use his words:

"Last winter (1960) after two days of continued rain, I could not stand it any longer. Donning my raincoat and boots I started for the lath house where the new hybrid seedlings were

kept. Every new variety is a thrill to me, but when I came to a 'Dr. Tinsley's Robbie' cross that had opened three blooms for the first time, I could remember only one other time when my heart beat faster! That was at a cookout in the Colorado Mountains when I was 15 years old! Across the campfire was a pretty girl with long curls who looked at me and smiled. That smile was to enslave me for the rest of my life and I am fortunate that it was directed toward me. This new seedling could have only one name, 'Dorothy James.' I have named it after my wife."

## **THE 1977 GIB SHOW**

The 1977 Gib Show sponsored by the Southern California Camellia Council will be held at the Lecture Hall of the Los Angeles County Arboretum, in Arcadia, California. This year's Show will be staged on Saturday and Sunday, December 3rd and 4th. The 1977 Show Chairperson, Mrs. Elsie Bracci has been busy lining up the various committees to assist in setting up and staging the show. The main theme of the show will be a display of early blooms, particularly gibbed blooms. However, there will be separate Divisions for both treated and non-treated flowers and there will also be a Division for Novice Exhibitors. There will be a Show Dinner on Saturday night, December 3rd to be held at the Oak Knoll Inn, 735 Green St., Pasadena. Anyone interested in attending this event should contact Mrs. Wenonah Wadsworth, 270 South San Gabriel Blvd., Pasadena, CA 91107 (Phone 213 793-0348). As many of you camellia hobbyists know, this is the first full fledged camellia show of the 1977-78 show season here in California. It is an excellent opportunity to display your early blooms; renew old acquaintances; make new friends and let us hope, win a trophy! So mark your calendar for Saturday, December 3rd. We will see you there.

# WATER CONSERVATION NOTES OR WHY LET THE BEST IRRIGATION WATER GO DOWN THE DRAIN

By V. S. ARONOVICI

The present drought should make us all water conservation conscious. Much of northern California is desperately in need of water. We in southern California should not be smug, thinking that we have an unlimited supply. For the present Feather River water will be diverted to the needs of northern and central California. We must depend entirely upon the diminishing ground water reserves in Owens Valley and the Colorado River. The increasing upstream use of Colorado River water and the demands by Arizona will have a marked effect on the quantity and quality of water delivered to southern California. There will come a day when our California population will be controlled by availability of water. With these ominous facts confronting us, we should consider other supplemental sources of good quality water even if it is small.

The fact is we can develop our own supplemental supply. The Island of Bermuda depends almost entirely upon roof runoff for their water. Why shouldn't we utilize our roof runoff for the irrigation of our choice house and garden container plants? For those who have roof gutters, the cost and labor required to collect this runoff is very small. One may question the quantity and quality of roof runoff. It is surprising how much water can be collected from a relatively small area even with a light rain. For example, a 200 square foot surface area will produce 12 gallons of water from only a tenth of an inch rainfall.

How do we accomplish this? It is very simple. Select the largest surface area of the roof which is guttered and has a down spout to ground level. Rearrange the down spout so that it will empty into a collecting tank such as a 45 or 55 gallon galvanized trash

can. I use two down spots. The conventional one feeds directly to the ground or underground drain. When I wish to collect water, I detach this drain from the upper joint and replace it with a shorter length with an elbow joint which faces parallel to the wall of the house and is so arranged to empty directly into the trash can. One can adapt his own system according to each special condition and location of the down spout. When the container or containers are filled simply remove the short section and return the original drain. I have a neighbor who uses an even more simple layout. He has attached a length of fire hose or any flexible tube which will fit over the down spout so that he can either fill the trash can or allow the water to flow away. A good inch rain will quickly fill several containers. When more than one container is used, it is a simple matter to syphon the water from the first to the second or even the third container. A short section of garden hose is suggested. Avoid using plastic trash cans. When water is held in them for a length of time algae tends to form. Galvanized cans seem to resist algae formation.

One should take a few precautions. If there has been no recent rain, allow the first one or two tenths of an inch to drain away removing the dust from the roof. If the roof is shingle or shake it should also remove any accumulation of tannic acid and in the case of composition roofs, it will remove any surface oils.

To estimate the runoff potential, calculate the area of roof that drains into the gutter and down spout. For example, assume that one has a roof area of 800 square feet. For every tenth of an inch rainfall, after the roof is thoroughly wetted, will pro-

duce nearly 50 gallons of water. The calculation is as follows:

Roof area x Rainfall in inches x Gallons/Cubic Foot divided by 12 or 800 - 0.1 divided by 12 x 7.48 equals 49.9. With an average winter season of 12 inches rainfall this same roof will drain off nearly 5,000 gallons.

If one had a setup where 200 gallons could be stored at one time, it would be enough to irrigate 180 eighteen inch containers when one applies an inch of water depth. This water can be used between winter dry spells and then refilled again during the next rain. Naturally it would be pure guesswork to know when to save for the summer months. Not only does rain water contain a small quantity of nitrogen but more important it is free of salt and will leach any accumulation of salts from the containers.

The rain water is valuable for this reason alone, even if there is not enough to irrigate all the plants throughout the summer. I have been using this water draining from a shake roof for two years and have not found any damage resulting from the small amount of tannic acid derived from my shake roof. True the water is slightly brownish in color but the plants don't seem to mind. One should notice how green a lawn becomes shortly after a good rain. This is due to the washing of the dust from the grass blades, leaching of the salts and to a small extent the addition of nitrogen. Although the water conserved may be small for an individual it adds up when many save a small amount. The greatest benefit actually is the leaching of the salts from the soil.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR ACS AWARD OF \$20,000 FOR PETAL BLIGHT CONTROL

The American Camellia Society's Research Advisory Committee met during the ACS Annual Meeting in Modesto to outline the requirements for awarding the \$20,000 for a successful control of Camellia petal blight, *Sclerotinia camelliae*, Hara. The amount is to be in the form of a lump sum award and not as a grant. As of mid-August the ACS had already received over \$13,000 of the goal of \$20,000.

The requirements are:

(1) That the material be registered with EPA as not constituting an environmental hazard.

(2) That the material must not deleteriously affect the flowers or the plant.

(3) That the treatment must be practical from both a physical and economic standpoint.

(4) The material (fungicide) shall have been tested under controlled conditions as an effective agent. This would mean that the material be used on artificially inoculated plants with

the viable organism as well as naturally infected ones, backed up by non-treated controls for comparison.

(5) The material be used under environmental conditions known to be favorable to the growth and spread of the petal blight disease.

(6) That the material be tested independently by at least four competent plant pathologists (two in southeast and two on the west coast) in Camellia growing areas known to be subject to petal blight disease.

(7) That the material be proven in the above tests to be 90 per cent effective in the control of Camellia petal blight.

(8) That the material be tested and proven effective over a minimum period of two years tests after first effective results.

(9) That the material be capable of commercial production at a reasonable price (within the range of the average camellia grower.)

(10) That the material be proven safe to warm blooded animals, includ-



ing man.

Contributions to this campaign can be made to The American Camellia Society Endowment Fund, P.O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030 and earmarked for "Fight Blight." All contributions are exempt from federal (and presumably all state) income or estate taxes under Section 501 (c) (3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code. The letter of determination is available to anyone who writes to the ACS.

The ACS Executive Secretary is asking every camellia grower to make a contribution, however small or large to help wipe out this scourge.

## ODDS AND ENDS

By JIM McCLUNG

In the May issue of the *Review* our esteemed editor endowed me with the quality of abrasiveness. It is not my intention to be abrasive but, being an inveterate tilter of windmills, I try to bring controversial points out into the open so that they can be argued. If I see a wrong I try to right it. If the abrasiveness is there it must be due to someone's guilty conscience.

The Southern California picnic was exceptionally beautiful this year. The food was outstanding and at least two of the award winning camellias thoroughly deserve the honors bestowed on them. The visitors from upstate were a sight for sore eyes—still sore from seeing all those awards traveling north during the last show season.

The American Camellia Society is offering a "prize" of some \$20,000 to anyone who comes up with a cure for petal blight. This seems a somewhat haphazard offer. What plant pathologist is going to spend thousands of dollars in setting up the necessary laboratory equipment on the off chance that he (or she) might win the prize? The offer should be made in the form of a grant. Dr. Martin Stoner, of California Polytechnic Un-

iversity, has the facilities of one of the country's best schools as well as the technical training needed to find the cure. An outright grant would give Dr. Stoner the funds that must be available to the research program. A second plus for Dr. Stoner is that he has an excellent aide from Japan, the homeland of *Schlerotinia camelliae*. Both men are among the country's top authorities on plant diseases and fungi.

The Southern California Camellia Council is still hard at work raising funds for the Descanso flower pavilion. If you have not made your donation why not get a check in the mail today? We, and all the other flower societies who hold their shows at Descanso, need the new building. It should have been built years ago. The pavilion will be added insurance that our beloved County Supervisors will not try once more to sell Descanso and turn it into just another tract of houses.

The Brothers Nuccio have given us a real winner this year with their new japonica introduction 'Nuccio's Pearl.' Its formal perfection and delicate pink shading will give all others in its class a run for their money.

Speaking of the Nuccio's, both Joe and Julius had a busy summer. Julius spent considerable time in the Far East and brought home some new azaleas and camellias that show great promise. One, a sixty-year-old camellia seedling, should be tops in hybridizing. It is a natural picotee. Joe spent his time travelling in the other direction. He went to Italy, where camellia hybridizing has reached full maturity. Many of the "lost" varieties are found in Italy's aristocratic gardens.

Australia and New Zealand have some fascinating new hybrids that should reach our shores before long. Keep an eye out for them. A podmate of 'Water Lily' is said to be even more beautiful than its better known sister.

## CAMELLIA CLIPPINGS

By HELEN FOSS

"Did you ever hear the end of the Buffalo Story?" The man who was to receive the 500 buffalo for his back yard was still perplexed over who played the practical joke on him. Since no one owned up to it he assumed it was the gentleman from Australia. So, to get even he decided to "turn the tables." The next camellia show was at Bakersfield and there was a large group in attendance. At breakfast the camellia group had gathered in the coffee shop and the Australian gentleman was the last to arrive. A sweet little waitress was asked to cooperate in the joke. When the Australian gentleman sat down the waitress came up and said: "Honey, where were you last night? I waited and waited!!" The Australian turned red from his collar to the top of his head, but with complete composure he answered: "Dearie, I waited and waited also, we must have had the room numbers confused." He still insists that he had nothing to do with the shipment of 500 buffalo to the small garden in San Marino.

Since I have mentioned Bakersfield I recall another story that has its setting there. "Did you ever hear about" . . . the time that a large group paid its first visit to the Bakersfield Show? Well, most of the group had never been to a Basque restaurant before and they all decided to visit the Wool Grower's Cafe. It was with anticipation and expectation of a good, bountiful meal that we all went. Caryll Pitkin (a Basque food expert) was in the group and he kept telling us that there would be "many courses before the main dish arrived" and to take it easy on the appetizer courses. We were all hungry after all the energy expended in putting out the blooms for the show, so when the food did arrive at the table we all had a tendency to want to "dig in." But

Caryll kept reminding us to try to hold back on the early courses so that we could do justice to the main course. Most of us, reluctantly did hold back in watchful anticipation. Then there was one more small serving and it was announced that THAT WAS ALL! The meal was over! We left there unsatisfied and slightly hungry having been coached by "one who knows." Our predicament, was corrected however, since we managed to stop at a malt shop and had hot chocolate fudge sundaes before retiring to our motel.

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### NUCCIOS IN JAPAN

The opening meeting of the Southern California Camellia Society will feature a talk by Julius Nuccio telling about their recent trip to Japan. Mark your calendar for the date of Tuesday, November 8th. The meeting, to be held at the San Marino Women's Club, 1800 Huntington Drive, San Marino will open with a cut bloom display at 7:30 p.m. followed by the talk by Nuccio at 8 p.m.

Julius and Bonnie Nuccio flew to Japan on May 6th and spent 5 weeks visiting Camellia and Azalea nurseries and meeting with horticultural people there. They traveled extensively and some of their experiences would be worth a book. Imagine, if you can, two Italian-Americans hunting for ravioli and ragu spaghetti and ending up with Kobe prime rib! Bonnie Nuccio has promised to bring her collection of camellia jewelry, picture books and catalogues for display during the intermission. There will be a plant raffle with some of the new camellia cultivars to choose from and, of course, refreshments for all. Don't miss the opening meeting of the season and be sure to bring a friend with you.

## **“BLOOMS” AND A PLACE TO SHOW**

By ERNIE PIERI

To many people a Camellia Show is someplace where they can exhibit their camellia blooms. To the public and many exhibitors the problem of putting on a Camellia Show is of no consequence. That someone has found someplace where a Camellia Show can be staged for camellia exhibitors is not too meaningful to John Q. Public, and in some cases, to the camellia exhibitor. The camellia exhibitor merely feels that someone is putting on a Camellia Show where the exhibitor can get to easily, put his blooms on the table and walk away, hoping a judge or judges will find his blooms so excellent that they will award him either a ribbon award, and/or in some cases a trophy award to go along with the ribbon.

Let us, for a moment, look into the background of the place where the show is being staged and find out how it all came about. To begin with, there must be a dedicated group of camellia growers who feel that a society should be organized. Then after the organization, decide that they want others to realize that theirs is a dedicated Society; and to achieve that end, decide to put on a Camellia Show.

The first thing, after the organization of the Society, is for a Board of Directors to be elected, and they, then decide about the possibility of putting on the Show. The key to a successful Camellia Show, is to have total group participation rather than ask one person to select a number of people to assist in planning and putting on the Show. The show committee organization may be under the leadership of one person who is the Show Chairman. He is responsible for the complete organization of all phases of the Show. Another method of selecting the Show leadership is to form a committee of three or five persons and divide the total Show management un-

der the number of persons on the committee, for example:

Registration and Receiving Committee; Layout and Placement of Blooms Committee; and Judges, Judging and Awards Program Committee.

Other important divisions of the Show could be divided among other persons of the Society.

In the first form of organization, the Show Chairperson selects various members of the society for various committees. By selection, I mean, he has been called the Show Chairperson to head up a particular committee and receive his approval to serve on the committee. The person selected to head up a committee may select those members of the Society that he feels would like to work on his committee or he might work with the Show Chairperson in the selection of persons for his committee. This means manpower (womanpower included), because it takes many individuals to successfully stage the Camellia Show.

Let us assume that the Show Chairperson and his or her committees have been selected and now we need someplace to stage the show. We can:

(1) Find a place where the organization owing or leasing the building will let you stage the show in their store or bank, on a particular weekend, with permission to set up the show, either Friday night, before the show, or Saturday, if it is to be a one day show. Then the show must be taken down and the building left in such order that business can be conducted as usual on Monday. Again, to achieve this, many helpers are needed, both before and after the show.

(2) Find that there is an exhibit hall in a local city or county park and is available for the dates selected for the show, and that the workers on the grounds may help set up and take down the show, but the members of

the society being responsible for setting the containers on the tables for the blooms.

(3) Find a mall within the area that will gladly give you space along the walks in front of the stores, knowing that you will have to compete with the public while you are preparing the tables for the blooms. There might be some malls that will permit you to stage the show indoors, but then you would have troubles with temperature controls in keeping the blooms looking their best before and while they are being judged. You can also be sure, that the public, as it walks along the tables, will want to feel the blooms to see if they are for real.

Of the three methods for selecting a place to put on the Camellia Show, the second one is the most easily set up and managed.

Now that the place has been selected, we have to decide on Show Rules and Regulations, Judges and Awards. Again the Show Chairperson might call his committee leaders together and discuss these problems with them. When an agreement has been reached the difficult part of putting on a show begins. Show Schedules must be printed and distributed. Distribution might be by mail or personal contact at the various Camellia Society meetings. A method of distributing entry cards must be formulated.

The Chairperson for the Judges Committee must select the desired number of judges to officiate at the show, mail invitations and receive acceptance.

The Chairperson for the Awards and Trophy Committee, usually one or two persons should start shopping for the desired number of ribbons and trophies to be awarded.

As far as a schedule is concerned, there usually are enough Camellia Shows held the preceding year, that schedules can be secured from them as an aid in setting up their own show schedule

The day of the Show has arrived, now the Registration and Receiving Committee really gets to work. They should register each and every exhibitor, getting home address, city, zip code and telephone number so that they can communicate with each award winner regarding the presentation of awards that have been won by the exhibitor. If an exhibitor shows up without entry cards they must furnish that person with entry cards and sometimes help the individual make out his or her entry cards. After the time limit for entering blooms to the show has arrived, all registration personnel will be recruited by the Placement Chairman to help his committee place the blooms in some semblance of alphabetical order and to clean up all unnecessary cups to get the show ready for the judges and the judging.

While the Placement committee is rushing around getting the tables ready, the chairman of the Judges will brief them on the show rules and any conditions that might warrant exceptions to the rules for judging. Every thing is set.

On-lookers are requested to leave the show area, the judges really get to work and the show is on. Judging is completed, ribbon awards have been awarded and the public can now oh and ah over the blooms. But—don't forget that the show area has to be taken down and cleaned on the evening of the closing of the show.

The Society must be aware of the fact that many of the committees need help and lots of it. Don't overload few people with all the responsibilities, otherwise their desire to be of assistance at future shows will not be as enthusiastic. Make the Show a fun and enjoyable one for all of the Society.

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**Send In Your  
1977-78 Dues  
NOW**

# "I CAN CLIMB TREES," SAID PROFESSOR WATERHOUSE

By ERIC CRAIG

Just before he flew to the United Kingdom in March, 1975, on the eve of his 94th birthday, Professor E. G. Waterhouse was asked by "The Australian" newspaper if he expected that it would be his last trip abroad.

"Not at all," he replied. "I am planning to see the reticulata camellias in China before I reach 100."

"In China and Japan," the Professor often remarked, "camellias grow into huge trees. But fortunately," he would add with a rascally smile, "I like climbing trees."

Co-founder and Patron of the Australian Camellia Research Society and President of the International Camellia Society, Professor Waterhouse died on Wednesday morning, 17th August, aged 96.

Professor of German at Sydney University, and equally proficient in French and Italian, he became the world's leading authority on camellias, a flower which gained his love and admiration above all others because of its infinite beauty, and because of the way in which its development has become an international romance.

"It is so handsome," he said "It adds dignity and personality to a garden. I love the sight of its green foliage in the sunlight. And it will live for over one hundred years!"

When the New South Wales Foundation Branch of the Australian Camellia Research Society was planning its first city Show, it was Professor Waterhouse who suggested the formula that proved so successful in winning the public's interest: "It would not be a contest," he said. "It would not be something one does for individual gain or satisfaction. It would be galaxy of blooms—for beauty's sake alone!"

In 1952 he suggested the formation

of the Australian Camellia Research Society and was its co-founder with Walter Hazelwood, Alex Jessep, and Dr. Raoul Merrillees. He was Secretary and Editor for the first eight years, then President for the next three.

He believed that the word "Research" should never be dropped from the Society's name (as has been suggested by individuals from time to time) and averred that research was the really fascinating and rewarding aspect of camellia study.

He produced and named many fine camellias, including the now famous Waterhouse hybrids. Continuous investigation of the origin of camellias, and their names, established his as a world authority on nomenclature. As Mr. Tom Savage said in 1968, when awarding the first "E. G. Waterhouse" Medal to the Professor himself—"Who else would have the dedication, the enthusiasm, the mental energy and capacity to set out, in his eighties, to master the Japanese language sufficiently to assist in solving the nomenclature problems associated with the dispersal of Japanese-named varieties in English-speaking countries?" Who indeed!

He was to borrow Robert Whittenon's words in describing another gentleman of renown—

"... a man of an angel's wit,  
And singular learning.  
I know not his fellow!  
For where is the man of such gentleness, lowliness, and affability?  
And, as time requireth,  
A man of marvellous mirth and pastimes;  
And sometimes, of as sad gravity.  
A man for all seasons!"

Eben Gowrie Waterhouse was made an Officer of the British Empire by

Her Majesty the Queen in 1962, and a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George in 1976.

The formation of the International Camellia Society in 1962, his appointment as first president thereof, and his subsequent confirmation and reelection by its world-wide membership, were further honors for Professor Waterhouse, who saw the International Society as a wonderful vehicle for increasing the knowledge and love of camellias.

The transfer of the I.C.S. administration to Australia in 1973 rekindled the Professor's tremendous energy and enthusiasm, following the death of his beloved wife Janet, and furtherance of the I.C.S. objectives now become his great dream. "And so, dear members," he wrote in the International Camellia Journal of 1976, "we are well launched on our great global voyage. We are separated in space, but we all share the same aim and purpose of making the camellia better known and appreciated throughout the world."

Upon our return from the Congress held last May at Nantes, the Professor was most eager to learn every detail of the gathering, and right through the ensuing months, even during the obvious discomfort of this illness, he maintained a vigorous interest in the world-wide activities of his many associates, and their common pursuit of beauty.

So our dear friend didn't get to China after all. But he dreamed dreams. And he saw many of them come true. And he climbed the tallest tree of all—the tree of human dignity and understanding.

## **PETAL BLIGHT UP-DATE**

By **BILL DONNAN**

Some of you readers may recall my "easy-does-it," sure-fire method for the control of petal blight. I described it in the February, 1976 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW. Briefly the "method" is to allow a mulch of camellia flowers, leaves and twigs to accumulate on the ground under the camellia plants. I inaugurated this method with a one inch thick layer of ground bark and the mulch is now three inches thick. There appears to be a large enough population of pill bugs; sow bugs; beetles; and earwigs in the mulch to consume the yearly accumulation of leaves and flower petals. The mulch does not appear to be increasing in thickness and it has taken on a rather pleasing light brown color. The feeder roots of my camellia plants have come up to the ground surface. If I scratch away the mulch they are exposed. I have been roundly chided by my peers, with broad hints concerning my lazy cultural husbandry. The fact remains that I have had NO PETAL BLIGHT since the inauguration of my "method"!

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# CAMELLIAS IN YOUR LANDSCAPE PLANS

By ROBERT E. MARVIN

*Ed Note: This article is a reprint from an early issue of the American Camellia Yearbook. With so much new housing, these hints seem to be particularly appropriate.*

Your husband comes in the front door with a gleam of satisfaction in his eyes. You can tell that he is completely sold on something and pleased with what he has done. He reaches into his coat pocket, pulls out a slip of paper and, with egotism that only a man can have, hands the paper to you while watching your every move and expression. At the top of the sheet you notice the name of your favorite nursery man, then a list of fifty camellias, and at the bottom a note: "To be delivered tomorrow morning at nine o'clock." A thousand things cross your mind: Where am I going to put them? Who is going to tell me how to plant camellias? What varieties are represented? How far apart should they be put? Do they need peat moss? What colors are they, and will they grow too tall for my house? Can I put them outside the dining room window, or is that where John intends putting the garage? In fact, you are completely baffled, and almost afraid when John tells you that they are his gift of the year and that all you have to do is tell the men where to plant them tomorrow morning. It is as simple as that.

Now, from your many garden club experiences and reading, you know that the cart has been put before the horse. After a hectic afternoon and a sleepless night you realize that your only hope is to talk John into stopping the delivery of your plants for two weeks, because you know it takes approximately two weeks to prepare complete plans for your yard. To set out the plants without these plans would mean only additional cost in moving them at some future date.

Your next move, of course, is to

prepare a set of plans yourself or have a landscape architect do this for you. These plans must provide for everything that goes on your lot; camellias, clotheslines, garbage cans, garage, and terraces. Unless your camellias are made a part of this design your yard will be a failure. The preparation of a plan of this kind is a fine art and requires much talent and training in the field of landscaping if the result is to be artistic, useful, and pleasing. Seldom is a home owner capable of preparing an effective set of these plans. It is a task that should be done by landscape architects. Fortunately, these specialists are becoming available in most areas today, and are being used more and more each year.

The camellia is considered the queen of southern flowers. In most cases, they are used as specimen plants. Other uses would be in the form of hedges and espaliers. The important thing your husband does not realize is that camellias should be a part of the entire yard. If your planting is to be a work of art they must not be in themselves the important item, but instead must be fitted into an overall scheme and pattern which encompasses everything in your yard.

As a general rule, the yard should be divided into three parts: the front, or public area, which should be simple and dignified; the service area which should be designed for usefulness and as a work area; and the family area, which is generally where your collection of camellias would go. This family area would not only contain your camellias but, in addition, all the hobbies and outdoor living facilities enjoyed by you, your family, and your friends. This area should be screened from the public by fences, walls and hedges, and in it would be included the terrace for outdoor living, the barbecue pit for outdoor entertaining, the play yard for the children, the

rose garden for mother, and the camellia garden for father. It should be designed around the needs and hobbies of the family and should seem to be a continuation of the house, so that the living area, instead of being confined to a small enclosure within the walls of your home, would be extended to the lot lines of your property.

It is evident that the camellias must be planted so that they are in relationship to everything else and that a design must be prepared in advance which locates for present and future development, everything that goes on that lot—from clotheslines to camellias.

*Camellia japonica*s have several characteristics which are true of almost all varieties. They have dark green foliage of medium texture, generally upright growth, and will grow in height from eight to sixteen feet and more. The flowers range in color from white through pink to red and combinations thereof. Varieties can be selected to provide blooms from October through March. As to culture, they thrive better in a fairly good garden loam which is slightly acid, and although large plants grow successfully in full sun, they will give better results and prettier blooms where they are protected from sun and frost by trees or artificial shade.

*Camellia sasanqua* should be mentioned since this species differs from the description of *C. japonica* cited in the preceding paragraph. Individual blooms generally are not as beautiful as those of *C. japonica* varieties and do not persist as well after they have been picked. However, there are a few new varieties of sasanquas that have spectacular blooms. They do have the advantage of giving a bigger display of blooms than the *C. japonica*s. Some sasanqua varieties bloom with a solid mass of flowers which makes the plant very spectacular and more showy at a distance. They also differ from *C. japonica* in that they

are generally of a medium fine texture, have a shorter blooming period, October to December, and have forms which vary from very loose to very thick.

Camellias can be used in many ways, some of which are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs.

They can be used as the motif of the garden, and their foliage and flowers will completely dominate the scene. In this instance, the garden should be designed so that it fits into the design of the yard and becomes an integral part of your private area. This arrangement has the advantage of placing your camellias close together so that they can be mulched, fertilized, and watered conveniently, thus cutting down on the considerable cost of maintenance which is involved when plants are scattered and must be cared for as individuals.

Camellias can also be used in beds mixed with other flowers. In this case they should never be planted closer than ten feet apart, and extreme care must be given to foliage texture with consideration to other plants used. Other plants used as fillers between the camellias, such as azaleas, should be moved and rearranged as the camellias grow in size. This is an especially good method to use on one side of a walk or in a flower border.

Camellias are sometimes used in the foundation planting of homes. Because of their size this use is practical only where the houses are tall and when ten- to twelve-foot plants will be in scale with the building.

Camellias can also be used in tubs and moved from place to place in the yard. During the flowering season the plants could be moved to the terrace, thus enabling the home owner to have camellia blooms just outside the picture window.

In some instances, camellias can be used as hedges or screens. This has not been a common practice, but the foliage and shape of the plants would lend themselves well for this purpose,



with the added joy of the color afforded during the blooming season.

Another use of camellias would be as espaliers against brick walls, fences, and buildings. They are being used successfully for this purpose.

Camellias, of course, can be used as individual specimens scattered throughout the yard. This is generally not desirable, however, since it usually leads to disunity, as well as increases work involved in care and maintenance of the plants.

It can be seen that the landscape plan should not be designed to accommodate camellias alone. It should be planned so as to provide space for other plants and things. The number

and position of the camellias will depend in large measure upon the whims of the property occupants, their love for camellias, and the time and labor that can be devoted to their care. The position of camellias should be plotted in the design as a plant of the entire scheme. After the design has been completed to the satisfaction of the designer and the home owner, the task of purchasing the camellias can be intelligently performed.

Remember at all times that the pleasing effect of the planting will be dependent upon its design and not upon the camellias themselves, or other shrubbery, or upon the size of the expenditure for walks, walls, pools, or other things that are incidental to a garden. Landscape designing is a fine art, and the grace and beauty of the final arrangement will be almost in direct proportion to the artistic ability of the designer, be he professional or amateur.

## “HOW CUM”

Dear Bill:

I do not claim to be a very smart guy, but I have enjoyed my camellias for about thirty yeers and have been very happy with them. I have cum to the Southern California Camellia Society meetings and have been a reeder from your “Review” mag for a number of years. You ed-it-ors have dun a gud job of telling it how it is. But sum body rites about things I dont under stand. This hy-burd-izing thing has got me stumped. Every once in a while sum body makes some comments that dont make sense.

For years we have been reading about hy-burd-izing from experts. Espeshially hy-burd-izing when it cums to re-tic-u-latas. Cernel Durrant, from New Zealand, when visiting in California, talked to SCCS and told us, that in many cases ther wer very few tru retic-u-latas, and that most of them byburds had been growing in China for many years. Then Mr. Dryden and Mr. Goetz talked about the

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New Zealand and Australian Hy-burd, and Mr. Maitland talked about his California retic-u-lata hy-burds. I thot, that after listening to these talks, that most hy-burds were the result of sum work dun by the birds and the bees. Mr. Nuccio talked about his by-burds and said that as far as he was concerned, most of them were nature made and not man made.

A few years ago, Mr. Les Jury was visiting in Southern California and he talked before the SCCS and told about some of his hand made controlled by hy-burd-ising and showed pictures of sum of his hy-burds.

Sum of the southern california camellia growers got the bug and decided to start their own program of hy-burd-izing.

Sum of thos people, included Lee Gaeta, Mel Gum with Meyer Piet as well as Mr. Goertz. Then of corse we have Dr. Clifford Parks, who, while working at the Arbor-re-tum did a great deal of hand polin-ashion for retic-u-lata and non-retic-u-lata hy-burds. Unfortunately for us, most of his hy-burdized seedling wer sent to Northern California and to the University of North Carolina.

How cum, we now have writers who can tell how much retic-u-lata portion is in each new hy-burd. Dr. Parks talked about photografic work done by a solution of the leaves of the seedlings when poored on some paper, and by patterns formed by the solution was able to deter-min (?) what was the parent of the hy-burd.

I have been reedong sum info about Dr. Ackerman, and his wurk at the U.S. Arbo-r-etum, and frum the book "A Revision of the Genus Camellia," by J. Robert Sealy and found no comment on how one could tell what proporsihion of the plant was retic-u-lata. Perhaps the riter of the article regarding hy-burds can tell us how he made his findins.

With the xception of a controlled hand polinat-shions, and even then the hy-burd-izer has to know the back grounds of each, the polen berer and the seed borer. It seems to me that the person doing the cross poliating would have to work with many combinations before he culd tell about them.

Always your fren

A. Nany Mus

## CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW SCHEDULE

- Nov. 5-6, 1977—Camellia-Rama, Smuggler's Inn, Fresno  
 Dec. 3-4, 1977—(Gib Show) Southern Calif. Camellia Council, Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia  
 Jan. 14-15, 1978—Southern Calif. Camellia Society, Huntington Gardens, San Marino  
 Jan. 28-29, 1978—South Coast Camellia Society, South Coast Botanical Gardens, Palos Verdes  
 Feb. 11-12, 1978—Penninsula Camellia Society, Vet. Mem. Bldg., Redwood City  
 Feb. 11-12, 1978—San Diego Camellia Society, Balboa Park, San Diego  
 Feb. 18-19, 1978—Santa Clara County Camellia Society, McCabe Hall, San Jose  
 Feb. 18-19, 1978—Temple City Camellia Society, Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia  
 Feb. 25-26, 1978—Delta Camellia Society Camplindo High School, Moraga  
 Feb. 25-26, 1978—Pomona Valley Camellia Society, Pomona First Fed. S & L, 99 N. Gary, Pomona  
 Mar. 4-5, 1978—Camellia Society of Sacramento, Convention Center, Sacramento  
 Mar. 4-5, 1978—Southern Calif. Camellia Council, Descanso Gardens, La Canada  
 Mar. 11-12, 1978—Northern California Camellia Society, Sun Valley Shopping Mall, Concord  
 Mar. 11-12, 1978—Camellia Society of Kern County, Aram Adams Mem. Gardens  
 Mar. 12, 1978—Central Calif. Camellia Society, Fresno City College  
 Mar. 18-19, 1978—Camellia Society of Modesto, Gallo Administration Bldg., Modesto  
 April 1-2, 1978—Sonoma County Camellia Society, Santa Rosa Junior College, Santa Rosa

## **Directory of Other California Camellia Societies**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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