

THE

Camellia

REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Pink Lace'

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 Ayres Hall, Los Angeles County Arboretum, 301 No. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia. A cut-camellia blossom exhibit at 7:30 p.m. regularly precedes the program which starts at 8:00. February 13, 1990, meeting to be held in Arboretum Lecture Hall.

Application for membership may be made to the membership chairman. Annual dues, \$15.00.

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Cover Photo

'Nuccio's Pink Lace'

Light pink, medium japonica. Large, anemone form, occasional flower with rosette of center petaloids. (U.S. 1987 — Nuccio). Photo — Grady Perigan. Color courtesy Nuccio's Nurseries.

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THOUGHTS

from the editor

The Southern California Camellia Society is trying something new for dues collection. To save postage and conduct a more efficient operation, a dues envelope will be attached to the September-October 1990 *Camellia Review*. In the past, when dues were collected earlier, many people paid twice. There was confusion about the *Camellia Nomenclature* charge and a good deal of unnecessary correspondence for the treasurer.

We hope everyone will send a check as soon as the dues envelope arrives in September because the society will need the money to pay bills. Also, the treasurer's job is expedited if you return your check in the envelope provided.

Every dues paying member will be included in the Registration Directory in the January-February 1991 *Camellia Review*.

Camellia Nomenclatures are a *once only* \$5.00 price with a membership. Only new members and those members who have not yet taken advantage of the \$5.00 special price may purchase a *Nomenclature* for \$5.00. Also, if you are an overseas member and want your *Nomenclature* sent air mail, the postage is an added \$6.50.

As *Review* editor, I would like to thank Marion Garner, who donated a set of *Camellia Reviews* and *ACS Camellia Journals* for the editors library.

For the first time in 29 years, the flu forced Grady Perigan to stay home in bed rather than set up for the Temple City Camellia Show. In fact, Grady has never missed setting up for even one of the four yearly San Gabriel Valley shows in all that time! Many thanks to the man with maps, diagrams and signs who helps our shows run smoothly.

— Pat Greutert

New Members

Southern California Camellia Society welcomes:

Lynn and Larry Andrews 2165-A Aroma Dr. West Covina 91791	Alan Lugena 3801 East 5th St. Long Beach 90804
James W. Brittain, Jr. P.O. Box 128 Gray, Georgia 31032	James R. Moon 9024 No. Portsmouth Portland, Oregon 97203
Nagamasa Furuichi 112 Shiomi-Cho Showa-Ku Nagoya 466 Japan	Jim Pinkerton 631 Hite Road Lugoff, SC 29078
E. V. Jarvis 9 Seymour Road Howick Auckland, New Zealand	LTC Carn R. Reid 914 SW 27th St. Boynton Beach, FL 33435
Mrs. R. F. (Elizabeth) Jeffares 4503 Royal Rd. Meridian, MS 39305	Marilyn J. Taylor 1627 Lucas St. San Fernando, CA 91340

Camellias as a Hobby

by Myra Pace

Ed. Note: Reprinted from the January-February 1979 Golden Gardens magazine and the July-August 1979 Camellia Review.

Thirty-six years ago when we came to California, I saw beautiful shrubs with dark green foliage that looked as if it had been waxed. Some shrubs had gorgeous pink flowers while others had white blossoms that attracted my attention. Inquiring the name of these shrubs, I was told they were camellias. Plans began so that when we settled into our own place camellias would be planted there.

Within a year and a half, we had moved into our own home and had planted three small one-gallon size camellias with loving care, following the nurseryman's instructions. Of course they were my three favorites then — 'Pink Perfection', 'Purity' (white) and 'C.M. Hovey' (red). Two of these three — 'Pink Perfection' and 'Purity' — still have the places of honor in front of our house.

By the time these first three camellias of ours were blooming, I read of camellia shows and just knew my blossoms had to be winners. Off I went to the Southern California Camellia Society's show being held at Descanso Gardens, carrying a few blossoms in a pie tin like a lot of other little old ladies, thinking how each flower was a winner. How ignorant I was! I found out that this was the largest show of the year and was ready to take my blossoms home when a very nice gentleman came up to me and asked if I didn't want to enter the beautiful blossoms I was holding. That did it! I was certain then that I had some winners, not realizing there were many blossoms in the competition.

After my entries had been made I toured the gardens until judging was completed. I could hardly wait to see how many ribbons I had won. Then, what a thrill it was to find two blooms with ribbons under their containers. No time was wasted returning home to tell my husband, Berkeley, that our ca-

mellias had won two ribbons.

Needless to say, an investigation was started immediately as to where and when the next camellia society meeting would be held. That was just the beginning. Now, many years later, we are still growing and showing camellias at shows from southern to northern California. With knowledge gained by attending society meetings, we soon gave up the use of pie tins to transport flowers to shows. Plastic containers with clear plastic lids are now used. These boxes are lined with shredded white paper, slightly dampened.

Camellias are easy to grow once a few fundamentals are understood. In their native habitat in the Far East, they are plants of the forest, thriving in the woodlands along the mountain-sides where the soil drains well and is enriched by the falling leaves which create an acid condition. As space is limited in our garden, the majority of our plants are grown in containers under lath or saran cloth giving about sixty percent shade. The intensity of shade depends on the area where one lives. The potting mix we use is one-third German peat moss, one-third fir bark and one-third garden soil and sand mixed equally. These proportions do well for us.

Soon after our blooming period is over, pruning is done quite heavily to keep the plant size under control. Heavy pruning also tends to produce larger blossoms as the plants have less growth to support. The feeding program also starts immediately after the blooming season. We find cottonseed meal is an excellent fertilizer as well as liquid fish emulsion. We feed one or the other once a month throughout the summer until October. Hi Bloom is then started monthly until the blooming period is over. This program is used by us to grow blooms that are show quality.

Camellias must be kept moist at all

times, but not wet. Good drainage is a must in growing camellias, whether in containers or in the ground. During hot weather, we try to sprinkle the plants each evening to create humidity and to keep the dust off the foliage. If one keeps the plants washed and clean at all times there will be less trouble with insect problems. Petal blight is one of the worst enemies of camellias. The fungus causing this disease grows and spreads on spent blossoms left to decay on the ground.

Come September, the buds are forming, and that is when disbudding starts and continues for some time.

Show season begins for us in Janu-

ary and continues through March. We try to arrive at shows early to place the blossoms on the tables in the correct division to show the flowers to their best advantage. Then we hurry to the hospitality room to have coffee or tea and donuts with friends and discuss the pros and cons of growing camellias.

One might think that winning a piece of silver is the reward of a camellia hobbyist. Not so with us. It is the friendships that have grown out of meeting people who have the same love for camellias and enjoy the hobby as much as we do. This is where all the labor and toil are repaid by a reward that lasts a lifetime.

Propagating the Species

by Lynn Andrews

Many a camellia society worries about declining membership and a rising median age. I wonder what the future will hold as much or more than others do. My husband and I, in our early 30's, are some of the youngest society members. We enjoy the camaraderie and knowledge gained at our meetings, shows and other events. We enjoy what we do even when the 5 a.m. alarm rings on show days. We groan and grumble but find our smiles when we see our friends and all the beautiful flowers. But where are our counterparts?

My parents, Glenn and Joanne Attrill, lured us into this hobby. I'm asking you to do the same with your kids or grandkids, so we all can have a society when we get to the age of some of our older members.

These are some of the ways my parents used to bring us in: They gave camellias as gifts. My first was a 'Nuccio's Gem' my father brought in and plopped down in my apartment patio.

They showed off their new acquisitions: "Have you seen our new plant?"

They shared names, where the plants came from, etc.

I think the clincher was when they collected our blooms to enter in shows.

It's hard to resist going to see your "baby" on display even if it's not yet worth it to get up at 5 a.m. on a Saturday to put it there yourself.

They were "Indian Givers": "See that plant over there? It's yours, but we'll just keep it here until you can take care of it yourself." They gave progress reports: "Your plant has five blooms on it. You should see it!" Or perhaps: "You better get down and see what you won!"

Who knows, you might even see more of your family while the societies see more members.

So much about the flowers, now on to the people. Ask for help. That's how we got started. Someone asked for help to take down fundraiser displays. Any interested adult who's willing, even though a little bewildered, could make show days easier.

Have a party to introduce camellia friends to your family. In this manner we have met many wonderful friends of our parents who now serve as role models to show us how to have a happy and healthy, fun retirement.

We will continue trying to interest our friends. Try to interest your friends in a camellia hobby, but give the kids a try too. After all, genetics are on your side.

A Plea for Help

by Bill Donnan

We have just completed compilation and publication of the Twentieth Revised Edition of *Camellia Nomenclature*. However, as the publication is being bound, we know for sure that there are mistakes in this new publication! These mistakes could have been corrected if called to our attention in a more timely manner.

We count on, and greatly appreciate, the diligence of hobbyists all over the world who call our attention to typo errors, misspellings and actual mistakes in succeeding editions of *Nomenclature*. However, many of the corrections are called to our attention too late to be included in the edition before going to press! The deadline for inclusion of new cultivars and major changes is always set at June 1 in the year of publication.

This year we received three separate letters with suggested changes, which arrived on or after June 1, 1989. Some of the suggested corrections could still be made, but alas, several quite major changes could not be made. Here is an example: One outstanding hobbyist wrote to us on May 26, 1989, and called our attention to the cultivar 'Brooke-Lyn' listed on page 141 of the 1987 *Camellia Nomenclature* as a non-retic hybrid. Yet the listed parentage of this cultivar included 'Grand Jury', a retic hybrid. Thus 'Brooke-Lyn' should be listed in the Reticulata Hybrid classification.

First we checked our records and found that the Australian registrar had listed it as a non-retic hybrid. We had thus listed it the same way he had sent it to us. Next, we wrote air mail to the Australian registrar asking about the cultivar. His answer arrived back on June 29, 1989 to the effect that 'Brooke-Lyn' was indeed a retic hybrid which should be listed in the Retic Hybrid classification.

With this information, we rushed to our printer to see whether the change could be effected. We found that the publication was already "in camera." In other words, all of the pages had

been set up and were being photographed. In order to move 'Brooke-Lyn' into another classification would require considerable and costly revision at that stage of publication. Thus 'Brooke-Lyn' is listed incorrectly in the current *Nomenclature*.

We want to reiterate that we greatly appreciate suggestions and corrections for subsequent editions. We urge that hobbyists scan the new edition with an eagle eye. We also plead that you send us your suggestions immediately so that we can note them for addition in the 1993 *Nomenclature*.

As an aid for those hobbyists sending corrections we offer the following guidelines:

(1) **Name** — Priority is given to the first validly published name with its description, except where the name has been in long use in the English-speaking world, particularly in the United States. In these instances, the name is not changed to the priority name and that fact is noted in the description. Example: 'Te Deum'.

(2) **Color** — Color chart descriptions as per the RHS Color Charts are not acceptable.

(3) **Size** — The originator's description should be used except where the registration discloses the cultivar has been grown under protection and/or with chemical treatment. In these instances the size is reduced. If size varies in different growing areas, size will be changed on the written advice of a consensus of reputable growers. Example: If the originator lists "large" and the advice indicates "medium," size will be changed to "medium to large."

(4) **Form** — Form descriptions must be in the *Nomenclature* format. Form descriptions such as "complete double" or "incomplete double" are not acceptable. Change in Form is handled as in Size.

(5) **Growth Habit and Origin** —

These descriptions are used only for japonicas and hybrids.

(6) *Hybrids* — Future editions should not be made into a "Stud Book." Listing all known ancestors is not acceptable because of space restrictions. Any

degree of *Camellia reticulata* "blood" requires that the cultivar be listed in the reticulata category.

Editor's Note: In Nomenclature the William Wylam Miniature Award for 1988 is 'Hishi-Karaito'.

Pacific Camellia Society Show-December 2-3, 1989

Best Large Treated Japonica	<i>'Lady in Red'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Katie'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Treated Medium Japonica	<i>'Dawn's Early Light'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Runner-up	<i>'Cameo'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Bernhardt
Best Large Japonica	<i>'Melinda Hackett'</i>	Pat Greutert
Runner-up	<i>'Silver Cloud'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Bob Van Zandt
Best Medium Japonica	<i>'Wildfire'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Runner-up	<i>'Happy Holidays'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. John Movich
Best Treated Small Japonica	<i>'Irene'</i>	Chick Rambath
Runner-up	<i>'Baby Pearl'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Grady Perigan
Best Treated Miniature Japonica	<i>'Mansize'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Runner-up	<i>'Grace Albritton'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Small Japonica	<i>'Ave Maria'</i>	Chuck Gerlach
Runner-up	<i>'Marchioness of Salisbury'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Dave Wood
Best Miniature Japonica	<i>'Keupie Doll'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kellas
Runner-up	<i>'Fircone Var.'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Reticulata Hybrid	<i>'Emma Gaeta Var.'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Runner-up	<i>'Harold Paige'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Non-Retic Hybrid	<i>'Waltz Time Var.'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Mona Jury'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Species Bloom	<i>'Shibori Egao'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Dave Wood
Runner-up	<i>'Egao'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Dave Wood
Best 3 Large Japonicas	<i>'Grand Prix'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Tomorrow Park Hill'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best 3 Medium Japonicas	<i>'Wildfire'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Dean Alltizer
Runner-up	<i>'Fimbriata'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Roger Treischel
Best 3 Small Japonicas	<i>'Tama-No-Ura'</i>	Chuck Gerlach
Runner-up	<i>'Ave Maria'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Best 3 Retic Hybrids	<i>'Valentine Day'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Dr. Clifford Parks'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Best 3 Non-Retic Hybrids	<i>'Pink Dahlia'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best 3 Species	<i>'Shibori-Egao'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best 3 Mixed Varieties	<i>'Showtime'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Runner-up	<i>'Miss Tulare'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Collector's Tray	<i>'Harold Paige'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Al Gunn'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Seedling		Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reich
Award of Merit		Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci

Court of Honor

<i>'Kanjiro'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harmsen
<i>'Hopkins Pink'</i>	Virginia Rankin
<i>'Tiffany'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
<i>'Covina'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reich
<i>'Little Slam Var.'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Dean Alltizer
<i>'Eleanor Martin Supreme'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Milt Schmidt
<i>'Hilda Jamieson'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Dave Wood
<i>'Tama-No-Ura'</i>	Chuck Gerlach
<i>'Grand Marshal'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
<i>'Midnight'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
<i>'Showtime'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Bernhardt
Show Chairman — Dean Alltizer	Assistant — Marcie Alltizer
Co-Chairpersons of Judges — Sergio Bracci, Mary Simmons, and Frances Gamper	

Camellia Nomenclature — 1993

by Art Gonos, Editor

When the 1990 *Camellia Nomenclature* came off the press, work on the 1993 edition had already begun. As I am in my first term as editor, I thought it would be beneficial to bring everyone up-to-date as to current *Nomenclature* happenings.

Camellia Nomenclature is published by the Southern California Camellia Society. For the last quarter century it has been adopted as the official nomenclature book of the American Camellia Society. Bill Woodroof, as everyone knows by now, has retired as editor after putting in more than 40 years of superb effort and research into making *Camellia Nomenclature* what it is today . . . the guidebook of amateur camellia hobbyists throughout the world.

Bill Woodroof is staying on as chairman of the Nomenclature Research Committee (NRC). The NRC is now the heart and soul of our nomenclature endeavors. In order to give the NRC a broader base, we have added six new members: Elsie Bracci and Bob Jaacks from San Gabriel, Jack Mandarich (Menlo Park), Grady Perigan (San Marino), Virginia Rankin (Modesto) and Mary Anne Ray (Fresno).

When the NRC determines that a characteristic of a variety (cultivar) needs to be changed, for example: form, size, etc., the originator is notified and a change will be made in *Camellia Nomenclature* (1993) only if the

originator gives his/her permission in writing.

The NRC also protects the original use of names, and the first validly published name of a variety generally has priority in *Camellia Nomenclature*. For a complete explanation, refer to the Introduction which is found on Pages 1-2 of the 1990 edition. For classification and description of varieties refer to Pages 5-6.

If anyone wishes to add a new variety (cultivar) to the 1993 edition, the NRC recommends registration with the American Camellia Society. Applications may be obtained from the ACS Registration chairman:

Jack Mandarich
700 Woodland Ave.
Menlo Park, CA 94025

Please note that any adjustments, additions, requests, etc. must be received by me in writing no later than April 15, 1992 for inclusion in the 1993 edition of Camellia Nomenclature.

Mail to: Nomenclature Research
Committee
c/o Art Gonos, Editor
5643 N. College
Fresno, CA 93704

The 1993 edition should be ready for distribution in the fall or early winter of 1992.

In closing, the NRC strongly feels that originators of new and recent introductions should make every effort

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE ENDOWMENT FUND

Jim Randall of Sacramento has generously contributed the honorarium he received for speaking to the Northern California Camellia Society.

In memory of Harland Smith's mother, Esther Smith

Virginia and Roberta Rankin
Modesto Camellia Society

Send contributions to:

John Utvich
2975 Somerset Place
San Marino, CA 91108

to ensure distribution to the camellia world, whether it be scions, plants, personal or commercial nursery distribution. There are many new and recent varieties that are very difficult to obtain. Originators should make distribution a top priority whether it be by gift or sale.

Corrections to 1990 Edition

TOMORROW'S DAWN — was accidentally omitted by the printer. It remains a large to very large sport of Tomorrow as described in the 1987 edition.

BROOKE-LYN — listed as a non-reticulata hybrid on Page 144 should be listed a hybrid with reticulata parentage.

GRACE CHOW — Page 98 is medium to large in size as it was originally listed by Lee Chow (Bakersfield).

The above corrections and new registrations may be used by show chairmen.

Brief Descriptions of New Registrations that have been Accepted for the 1993 Edition

The following are all japonicas:

ASHLEY McCOMB — Pink. Very large, peony form. (Tammia Nursery)

DAVID WILSON — White. Large, peony. (Walter Wilson)

ELLA-GAYLE HAMLIN — Vivid Pink. Very large, peony. (Tammia Nursery)

ELLA WEEKS — Light Pink with deeper Pink margin. Large, semi-double. (Elizabeth Scott)

JEFFREY WEBSTER — White with a few Red flecks and stripes. Medium, semi-double. (Elizabeth Scott)

LISA RHODY — Dark Pink. Large, rose form double. (Tammia Nursery)

MY KELLEY — Pink. Large, formal to rose form double. (Tammia Nursery)

VIRGINIA NALLE — White. Small, formal double. (S.R. and Virginia Faircloth)

The Camellia Tree, from Now to Infinity

by J. Carroll Reiners

Reprinted from Camellia Society of Sacramento Bulletin, October, 1989.

Our history of camellias is founded and perpetuated by the camellia planted with its roots in the ground where its genetic attributes can develop naturally into a tree for friends, visitors and historians to admire and record. The proof of the greatness of a camellia in a container pot is transitory. The appearance and attributes of a mature cultivar is a void in our knowledge of camellias.

Why not contribute to the beauty of home and surroundings with a camellia tree? Unite its roots to the earth where they will not be distributed for decades. A tree will need a space of 25 feet where it will develop naturally, where birds may nest. Fall is the ideal and preferred time to plant.

The best choice for camellia trees will be from the hybrids of *granthamiana*, *japonica-saluensis*, *japonica-reticulata* and selected

japonicas; respective fine examples are 'Lois Shinault', 'Waltz Time', 'Francie L' and 'R.L. Wheeler'. The hybrids will be sun tolerant, some japonicas may not be. Select camellias with a straight central leader; with above average vigor and rate of growth, strength of limb and twig; avoid willowy habits. Color selection is extremely important; pinks and light reds are best. Avoid dark reds and reds with blue in the hue; whites are prone to weather damage. Singles and semi-double blooms have the best attributes for landscape display; avoid most big, fat doubles and peony form flowers. Bloom-shatter characteristics are to be avoided.

A 25 year old tree will have a grand display of 1,000 to 10,000 blooms. A well planned landscape is a major asset which will contribute to beauty, value and a place in history.

Ed. Note — Carroll Reiners is a retired Sacramento landscape architect.

To Bill

by Leone Summerson

Nomenclature, Nomenclature
What lovely secrets you tell
Of Camellias with fragrance
And much beauty as well.

This "Book" Bill has written
For many a year, and the work
He has done is all very clear.

Now the arguments are often,
The fights are few,
But "The Book" settles all
And we're friends anew.

His wisdom and knowledge
of petal rot, of leaf burn and
insects he knows quite a lot.

His memory is long and his
mistakes are few,
He contributes quite often
To *The Camellia Review*.

Now when it comes to "GIB"
And the talk of that, he's
apt to get hot under his hat.

He's not biased, no, none of that
But do be careful or you'll
Get hit on the hat.

He's a fluffy old softy
Hiding under a guise,
And it takes a few years
For friends to get wise.

Meantime, he's frightened
many a one,
They think he's a mean
Old son of a gun —

You'll love him or hate him,
There's no in-between,
But one thing about him,
He always shoots clean.

I love him, and I always will,
So I say hats off to our wonderful Bill.

For Bill Woodroof's 75th birthday.

New Member

by Pat Greutert

R. D. "Dick" North in Tacoma, Washington, sent the beautiful camellia tree trunk picture on the facing page to *The Camellia Review*. Although the original was in color, it reproduced quite well in black and white, as you can see.

Dick joined Southern California Camellia Society a little more than a year ago after also joining the American Camellia Society. He wishes he could paste some of his early life onto these later years because he recently found camellias.

Situated in rhododendron country on a $\frac{3}{4}$ acre lot overlooking Puget Sound, Dick is immensely fond of growing decorative trees. When he discovered camellias not many years ago, he immersed himself completely in acquiring a large collection. Higos are his favorites. He got Julius Nuccio to send him every higo listed in Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue plus some that aren't listed. Julius said Dick must have the largest collection of higos in the United States.

Dick also ordered many camellias

from Japan's Inazawa Nursery.

Dick doesn't raise flowers to show since there isn't a camellia society in Washington to stage a show, but that doesn't bother him much. He wants his camellias to grow into trees as soon as possible.

Enthusiastically building a camellia library, Dick has acquired books from all over the world. The tree trunk picture came from a four by seven inch paperback titled "Tsubaki." Although written in Japanese, the book is a picturesque acquisition for any camellia lover.

Julius Nuccio has found a source for the book. Authored by Tatsuhiko Tomita and Totsuro Nakamura and published by Hei Bon Sha, the book may be obtained from Julius' book dealer for \$9.10 plus tax.

The dealer's address is:

Kinokuniya Book Stores of America Co., LTD.

123 Astronaut Ellison S. Onizuka St., Suite 106

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Phone: (213) 687-4480



Looking toward Puget Sound from Dick's deck

▶ 富山県水見市老谷（おいたに）の大樟
墓石がわりに植えられたと伝えられる



◀ 京都・嵯峨野の竹林に咲く萩椿 日本
ならではの風情をこたえた取り合わせ

This camellia tree, planted near a cemetery marker in Toyama Prefecture, Japan, is estimated to be nearly 300 years old.

The Huntington Show and the Southern California Camellia Society — Huntington Connection

by Pat Greutert

Close ties have bonded the Huntington Gardens and our society since the society's inception: This year the Southern California Camellia Society presented its eighteenth camellia show at the Huntington. The Huntington camellia curator has always enjoyed an honored position among our members. In 1954 the society opened The Huntington Test Garden. Each fall our seed pickers collect the Garden's camellia seeds to sell to hobbyists as a fund raiser for the society. Grady Perigan and Bill Donnan volunteer their services one day each week in the camellia garden. Lastly, every one of us considers the Huntington Gardens a prime attraction to show visitors from around the world.

Our camellia show, January 13 and 14, glistened as a jewel among camellia shows. Even though rain punctuated both show days, tour buses pulled up continuously to discharge visitors who paraded enthusiastically through the show.

Huntington management has always specified that the shows be educational as well as a competition — and educational it was.

Adjacent to one of the world's great camellia gardens in a high-ceilinged room of patrician elegance, the setting provided an awe-inspiring showcase for the beautiful flowers. Displayed on long tables lining textured, ocher-colored walls striped vertically with occasional inch-wide black strips, and on round tables in the room's center, the flowers provided the perfect match for their regal surroundings.

Due to the show's early date in the season, gibbed flowers predominated among the entries. There were no sections for multiple bloom entries so

fewer flowers filled the tables than at some shows, but this year the blossoms' quality was exceptionally fine.

At the show entrance, a movable wall partially screened Bob Jaacks and Sergio Bracci from the main show as they greeted visitors and treated them to a continual grafting demonstration.

In the main room Helen and Grady Perigan answered countless questions from interested visitors. Helen had also handpainted many of the lovely show prizes.

Ann Richardson, Curator of Camellias at the Huntington, made a work of art out of displaying educational materials around the show. She conducted a tour of society members through the camellia gardens to show them the work carried out since she joined the Huntington staff and discussed her plans for enlarging the camellia gardens in the years ahead.

Nuccios Nurseries displayed many untreated blooms as large as exhibitor's gibbed blooms. Julius Nuccio says January weather favors the nursery's foothill location with blooms of exceptional size during this month.

Also displayed by Nuccio's were newly introduced camellias and some camellias of the future. One, 'Merry Christmas', scheduled for release possibly by December, is a 'Tama-No-Ura' seedling which should rival the poinsettia in popularity during the holiday season.

Included with the show results in this issue are an article by Ann Richardson, some of the text she compiled for the educational displays and a poem she obtained, written by a Huntington staff member. Two articles by Bill Donnan round out this report on the Huntington Show and the Huntington-S.C.C.S. connection.

Text for Huntington Display

by Ann Richardson

Non-infectious (Mutational) Flower Variegation

Fuzzless peaches, corkscrew willows, and variegated camellia flowers are examples of the ageless phenomenon of mutation — but a special sort. In these examples the genetic mutation affects a portion of the cells in the plant's growth tip. In this growing point, a mutation change produces tissues composed of normal cells and affected cells. Such a mixture of genetically different cells is called a **chimera**. Sometimes leaves, flowers or fruit which develop from that growth tip will visibly reflect that change.

In camellias that are chimeras, the affected cells of flowers may produce a different color from normal, resulting in a flower that is variegated. Two distinct patterns of chimeras are commonly noticed. One pattern (**sectorial**) occurs when an entire wedge of cells in the growing tip has distinct genetics. Flowers produced by a plant with a sectorial chimera show bars, streaks or stripes of a different color in the petals.

The other common chimera (**periclinal**) occurs when one or more layers of cells in the growing tip are genetically different from the layer(s) above or below. These parallel layers, becoming thinner towards the edges of the petals, will often produce borders or fringes. Less frequently, flowers speckled with numerous white and varying shades of pink or red spots may result from multiple mutations.

Because of the way in which a plant's flowers and leaves are produced, the periclinal chimeras yield a more stable, more predictable type of variegated flower than sectorial chimeras.

Non-infectious (Mutational) Leaf Variegation

Non-infectious leaf variegation is extremely rare because the genes for

chlorophyll (the color green) are apparently very stable in camellias, in contrast to the easily mutated genes for anthocyanins (the red pigments) found in flowers.

Camellias with non-infectious variegated foliage have not been observed with non-infectious variegated flowers. In fact, the camellias selected with variegated foliage tend to have single red flowers and sparse bloom.

Infectious (Virus) Flower Variegation

Virus-induced variegation differs strikingly from genetic-induced variegation both in the patterns formed in the flowers and in the mode of transmission from plant to plant.

The exact origin of the class of virus found in camellias is unknown, but it is generally assumed to be Asian, where the original vector, possibly an insect such as a leafhopper, transmitted the virus. Today, however, the only known means of virus transmission has been through grafting, a common practice for propagating camellias and for introducing variegation into new cultivars of camellias.

The type of virus that infects camellias most noticeably affects the flowers. The virus prevents the development of color in certain groups of cells during flower bud development. There is evidence that weather conditions during bud formation can influence this process. Low temperatures may inhibit the multiplication of the virus.

It has further been observed that the first blooms on some variegated camellias often have the greatest amount of white-late blooms (on the same tree) having very little variegation. Commercially, it is difficult to reproduce a virused plant having flowers uniformly virused. No two flowers look alike.

Variegation in virused flowers is erratic, some flowers having white blotches here and there or little at all, and others an unusual uniform distri-

bution throughout. The latter often take a prize over non-virused camellias in a camellia show. Virusing is not accepted everywhere in the world — some countries do not allow importation.

According to the handbook *Guidesposts for Camellia Judges*, "For the purpose of show competition . . . to be a contender a variegated bloom should have enough white and the white should be so placed as to make the white a distinctive part of the flower."

To introduce variegation into a non-virused camellia, rootstocks from an easily virused cultivar such as 'Adolphe Audusson Variegated' are used. The virus is translocated upwards to the clean or non-virused scion (cutting) when the graft union occurs. Virus travels rather slowly through the plant. A branch or twig may be free of virus for a long time while the rest of the plant is infected.

Some camellia cultivars are more susceptible to virusing than others. 'Dr. Clifford Parks', however, is very difficult to virus, and 'Pink Perfection' has no known instance of having been successfully virused.

When a plant is susceptible to virus, parts other than flowers may be affected. Plants can become stunted and some slowly die, depending on the cultivar. A few trees display some mottling (yellowing) on the leaves — easily detectable as virus and not mu-

tation, because the leaf yellowing is neither evenly distributed throughout the plant nor do the leaves have a characteristic pattern or border that identified the camellia as non-infectious.



Camellia

Camellia was,
Camellia is,

Who knows the fine distinction?
That when camellias open up,
Azaleas crowd the benches.

There is a part the rose would play,
After the sweet peas had their way.
The cactus played defense, quite well,
In much their usual tradition.
They all gained ground, and took the
yards,
That got the most attention.

But at the very end, it seems,
When a fumble earns no pardon,
To brighten up a winter's day,
Camellias have the garden.

Jim Sanford
Facilities Dept.
Huntington Library
San Marino, CA

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Moving Large Camellias

by Ann Richardson

There are many large camellias in the Huntington Camellia Gardens. The one with the largest trunk — 12 inches across at its base — is a 100 year old 'Pink Perfection', the oldest on the grounds. Moving such a camellia to another location is a big task, and for obvious reasons, I would never consider moving the 'Pink Perfection', but there are times when a large plant has to be relocated.

I have removed many large camellias at the Gardens, but rarely have tried to save them because most were duplicates. Space is at a premium and duplicates have to give way to introductions not in our collection. Plants that I do save tend to be no larger than what will fit into a 15 gallon container. Their chances of survival appear greater than camellias of a larger size.

Moving a large camellia requires some considered thought beforehand, with no guarantee it will survive. A large camellia has an extensive root system and it is impossible to save it all. One doesn't know what condition the rootball is in until it comes out of the ground. Numerous tiny feeder roots need to be present in large enough quantities for a successful transplant. An older camellia usually has many long large roots with feeder roots coming off in scattered places. The goal, then, is to dig up a camellia that has sufficient feeder roots to supply the top of the plant with enough nutrients until it re-establishes. One is gambling when staring down at the surface of the soil, not knowing what lies beneath.

If the move is anticipated well enough in advance, say, a year prior to the move, the tree can be root-pruned. With a shovel, dig a circle a couple feet out from the base of the tree, the same distance you plan to dig the following year. Cut straight down through all the roots that you encounter. Cover up the trench and leave the tree in the ground until the next year when it will finally

be removed. This should allow the tree time to produce new feeder roots in the root ball space. The tree will have a greater chance of survival.

However, this method does not guarantee success. Large camellias do not have a good survival rate. A gardener with 20 years experience in the camellia gardens here told me recently that, in his experience, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the large camellias that he assisted in moving over the years survived. He believes that spraying the trees regularly with a fine mist for several months in the new location can be very helpful. A camellia loses a lot of water through its leaves on hot days and in drying winds. Compare a severely root-pruned camellia with new cuttings inserted into a medium for rooting. Cuttings are constantly being misted so the top doesn't dry out. The theory behind the gardener's opinion is that a camellia needs similar treatment; spraying with a garden hose once or twice on the hottest and driest days.

Decisions can be difficult to make. A homeowner, for example, may want to move a camellia because of future construction in that area and there is no alternative but to remove or relocate the camellia tree. Prior to its removal, the homeowner might want to consider the following:

- 1) If the name of the camellia cultivar is known, check to see if it is available in the trade. Although a purchased camellia is smaller, it is a lot less work and has a higher survival rate.

- 2) The new location of a transplanted camellia should be similar to the original site, particularly the light exposure. Camellias also require a well-drained soil amended with peat moss to make it acid. The larger the camellia, the larger the hole and preparation.

- 3) Transplanted camellias need to be pruned back $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ their original size. A camellia can take heavy pruning but a person not used to pruning

may have a difficult time making the necessary decisions to prune back hard.

4) It is best to transplant a camellia from late fall to early spring (before it puts on new growth). A camellia is considered "dormant" during its flowering season. Cool weather is the best time to move a camellia.

5) A very large camellia needs several hands to assist in removal and a wooden box or burlap to contain the soil around the rootball. A tall camellia may require a 24-30" box. The weight of such a rootball is great — requiring 3 to 4 people, a forklift or a block and

tackle.

A realistic approach to moving a large camellia will help its survival rate. Sometimes it is better to say goodbye to an old friend and go out and purchase a new one. On the other hand, transplanting a large older camellia may be worth the challenge. Camellias are tough and to watch it take root and come back is like watching spring arrive. If the leaves start to wilt and drop off, the camellia is in trouble, but if new growth appears and persists, then one can be assured that factors were favorable and all the hard work was worthwhile.

Southern California Camellia Society Show Huntington Gardens January 13-14, 1990

Best Large Japonica	<i>'Mrs. D. W. Davis'</i>	D. T. Gray Family
Runner-up	<i>'Nuccio's Carousel'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Medium Japonica	<i>'Wildfire'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Runner-up	<i>'Betty Sheffield Supreme'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Milt Schmidt
Best Small Japonica	<i>'Alison Leigh Woodroof'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Don Bergamini
Runner-up	<i>'Jessie Conner'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Julius Christenson
Best Miniature Japonica	<i>'Lemon Drop'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Runner-up	<i>'Bob's Tinsie'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Best Treated Large Japonica	<i>'Elegans Champagne'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Elegans Splendor'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Best Treated Medium Japonica	<i>'Dixie Knight Supreme'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Runner-up	<i>'Betty Foy Sanders'</i>	Mr. and Sergio Bracci
Best Treated Small Japonica	<i>'Kakureiso'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pitts
Runner-up	<i>'Tom Thumb'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Don Bergamini
Best Treated Miniature Japonica	<i>'Shala's Baby'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Runner-up	<i>'Man Size'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Reticulata Hybrid	<i>'Emma Gaeta Var.'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Mouchang'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Best Non-Retic Hybrid	<i>'Freedom Bell'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Milt Schmidt
Runner-up	<i>'Angel Wings'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Don Bergamini
Best Treated Retic Hybrid	<i>'Miss Tulare'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Runner-up	<i>'Larry Piet'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Treated Non-Retic Hybrid	<i>'Pink Dahlia'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Elsie Jury'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Best Species Bloom	<i>'Egao'</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pitts
Best Formal Double	<i>'Sawada's Dream'</i>	Mel Belcher
Show Chairman — Grady Perigan	Chairman of Judges — Sergio Bracci	Dr. and Mrs. Richard Stiern

Continued on page 20

PASSINGS

Lou Rowe, Upland
Irving B. Anderson, Santa Rosa
Harry Cave, New Zealand

15 Years as a Huntington Volunteer

by Bill Donnan

It was just 15 years ago, in the fall of 1974, that I first picked camellia seeds at the Huntington Gardens. The Southern California Camellia Society had entered into an agreement with William Hertrich, Superintendent of the Henry E. Huntington Gardens, to establish a "test garden" for new camellia cultivars. The test garden was started in 1945 and by 1974 had grown into one of the finest collections of camellias anywhere in the world with over 1500 cultivars. Members of the camellia society picked seeds each fall to sell as a small money-making scheme. After picking seeds that day, we all adjourned to the outdoor tea room at the Gardens where we had coffee and doughnuts.

As I was leaving to walk to my car, I saw Lester Harrell walking toward the greenhouse. (Lester was an avid camellia hobbyist who was always stationed at the entrance to the camellia meeting hall where he handed out name tags at each society meeting.) As he came toward me, I could see that his forearms were bloody with deep scratches. I said to him: "What in the world has happened to you?"

He replied, "I have been pruning the roses in the Rose Garden."

"I didn't know you worked at the Huntington," I said.

He answered, "I don't. I just work here as a volunteer."

I found out later that he had been volunteering there as a rose pruner for many years.

Subsequently, I asked Rudy Moore, Curator of Camellias at the Huntington, about the volunteer program. He told me there were upwards of 60 to 70 people, mostly retirees, who did work in the gardens and the greenhouses. (This does not include people who volunteer as Library, Art Gallery and Garden docents or work part time in the book store.) I said to Rudy, "I'm retired and I would like to become a volunteer."

And thus I was signed on. I began going into the greenhouse area every Tuesday morning and I would usually work from 7:30 to noon at whatever jobs Rudy had to offer.

The first few months were a learning experience for me. Rudy showed me how to take cuttings, prepare them in pots and set them out on the mist bench. He taught me how to pot rooted cuttings and how to repot camellias, azaleas and fuchsias from small pots to larger pots. In the spring of the year we would plant a lot of these items out in the North Vista.

The work was not hard and one could proceed at one's own pace. Rudy had a potting bench set out under a large tree about there the southwest corner of the Virginia Steele Scott Building now stands. This was a nice place to work. I was sorry when they had to cut that tree down to make way for the new art gallery.

At the beginning of my third or fourth year, I was issued a volunteer card. These cards are issued every year in January and state:

HUNTINGTON
Library — Art Gallery —
Botanical Gardens
WILLIAM DONNAN
Volunteer staff member in the
GREENHOUSE
1988

On the reverse side of the card it stated: "Volunteer staff members may enter the grounds Monday through Saturday between the hours of 8:30 and 5:00 to visit the area of their special interest. Volunteers and other staff members are admitted during public hours on Sundays without advanced reservations upon presentation of identification cards."

(Some years later, I joined the Friends of the Huntington and thus I have two ways to get into the Huntington Gardens without an advance reservation.)

During the first few years, I was always stopped at the entrance gate by the guard and I would explain that I was going to the gardens to help Rudy Moore and I would show my volunteer card. Then, along about 1982, Rudy took me down to the Huntington Security Office and introduced me to the guard there. He noted my license plate and make of the car and affixed a blue Huntington sticker to the front bumper of the car. This signifies that I am a volunteer on the staff and the guards wave me through whenever I show up for work. As an added "perk," in 1984, I was issued a fancy green plastic name tag with carved letters engraved in it. It says:

THE HUNTINGTON
GARDEN VOLUNTEER
WILLIAM DONNAN

One is supposed to pin this name tag on each time he does volunteer work so that the guards can identify the individual. I usually forget to wear my name tag, but I do wear it very proudly during the spring plant sale period. The spring plant sale period is a busy time for all the garden volunteers. We work "overtime" for several weeks before the day of the sale and frantically during the last few days getting everything lined up. However, it is a "piece of cake" now that the sale is held in the garden's parking lot. The sale used to be held in the Pasadena Convention Center and that endeavor was almost a "major meltdown" before it was accomplished!

Several years ago, Rudy Moore died of a heart attack. Since then I have sort of "graduated" into a job as transplanter and repotter at the potting bench in the head greenhouse. I work for Adolph Teiman, the nursery manager, or Mary Naylor, both of whom have their desks in the head greenhouse. My activities have changed somewhat over the years, but the fun of the work and the sense of accomplishment have been even more rewarding.

If you have never walked from the car park, past the "Staff Only" sign, into the greenhouse area, you have never lived! On a cool, early spring morning you are greeted first by tall redwoods. Then come the blooming camellias and azaleas under huge oak trees bordered by impatiens. The blue jays are scolding the squirrels, and the robins are bobbing for worms. The squirrels keep a wary eye out for the coyotes. Did I say coyotes? Yes! In the 250 acres of the gardens, the back, undeveloped, more remote part of the grounds harbors some of these animals! One morning, I was about to enter the Gardens and found they had stopped everyone from entering! Even the 60 gardeners were there waiting to get in. They had hired several game wardens to roam the back areas to capture some of the coyotes and remove them to the wild.

Let me get one thing straight. I am not bragging about all the time I am contributing to the Huntington. Actually, I should pay them for the privilege of spending some time there! Also, one cannot brag about the number of hours one works if one compares his efforts with that of Jim Tromble. Jim was a garden volunteer who worked in the head greenhouse. He worked five days a week from 8 a.m. to noon! Jim was a really dedicated volunteer. His efforts put my little contribution to shame. We will all miss Jim, who passed away recently.

I have changed my day to work to Monday, and now that I am 79 years young, I only work from 7:30 to 10:00 a.m. But I look forward eagerly to each Monday with its challenge, its camaraderie and its priceless feeling of belonging to a dedicated group. So, if you are retired and looking for a rewarding endeavor, you ought to consider applying for a "job" as a Huntington Volunteer or as a volunteer in a garden near you. I know that you will find your niche and a host of new friends in the bargain.

Pig Sticking at the Huntington Gardens

by Bill Donnan

When you read the title of this article, what visions come to your mind? Do you imagine us fellows riding around on prancing chargers and grasping long lances to dispatch stray pigs, cornered by fierce Russian wolfhounds? Do you think we are dashing around like Mad King Rudolph of Bavaria as he hunts wild boars in the Black Forest? Or, do you think we are just having a pork sausage weiner roast out behind the Huntington Green Houses after a seed harvest session? The answer is: NONE OF THE ABOVE!

"Pig Sticking At The Huntington Gardens" is a euphemism for gibbing camellia buds in the North Vista. The custom all started with the late Rudy Moore who was the Curator of Camellias at the Huntington. He deplored the fact that there were only a few early blooming varieties of camellias in the Gardens — mostly the sasanquas and a few early blooming japonicas like 'Alba plena', 'Fimbriata', and 'Daikagura' with its sports. He saw the need for more camellia blooms during those beautiful fall days when the Gardens are full of visitors. He noticed how visitors would ooh! and aah! standing in front of the blooms on an 'Alba plena' or a 'High Hat' or in front of a full blooming 'Setsugekka'. He thought how nice it would be to have other varieties in bloom — even some of the reticulatas. So, Rudy organized a crew of camellia hobbyists to come to the Gardens on Monday morning when the Gardens are closed to visitors and have them gib some of the buds on later blooming varieties. The results were very satisfactory and it became an annual custom.

Where does the name "pig sticking" come from? Rudy Moore was a diabetic and he had lots of used hypodermic needles and these were used in the early days. However, a few years ago we obtained a supply of "pig stickers" from Dr. Herbert Racoff, of Co-

lumbia, South Carolina. Racoff is a veterinarian and he found that a needle and plastic bulb device used to vaccinate pigs was an excellent tool to use to apply the gibberellic acid solution to the camellia growth bud. Ever since then we have used the "pig stickers" and thus the title: "Pig Sticking in The Huntington Gardens!"

Since Rudy Moore passed away, the gibbing job has fallen to the province of Grady Perigan and this author. We usually begin gibbing as soon as the buds have formed. As a result, there are often some early blooms by late September or early October. At the Huntington Gardens no disbudding is carried out. The growth bud is pinched off and the gibberellic acid solution is applied to the resulting cup. Some times there may be several buds bursting into bloom on one terminal. The idea is to obtain lots of color in the Gardens.

The inestimable value of this "pig sticking" procedure was brought forth in no uncertain terms when Mrs. Val Bielecki, editor of the New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, visited the Gardens on November 6, 1989. There were quite a few camellia varieties in bloom and she was able to enjoy seeing some of our USA varieties which were unfamiliar to her in New Zealand. Alas! When Mrs. Bielecki was shown around the grounds of the California State Capitol in Sacramento, there was not one camellia in bloom! How nice it would be if the Sacramento Camellia Society would organize a group of hobbyists to inaugurate a "Pig Sticking ON The Capitol Grounds" next year. Visitors would then be able to enjoy the camellia blooms for a longer period of time each year. The same could be said for Descanso Gardens, Roeder Park in Fresno, and other places where camellias are concentrated.

People who read this article are going to exclaim — in a loud voice: "Shame on you, Bill Donnan! Here

you have always posed as a hobbyist,
 dead against gibbing, and we find that
 you have been gibbing all these years
 behind our backs! Shame! Shame!"

And I will answer; (As any "closet"
 Italian would do, who speaks French)
 "Au Contraire! I have not been gib-
 bing, I've been "pig sticking!"

This poem tickles Bill Donnan who hunkered down over a history book while the teacher taught spelling. His grandson, who is teaching English in a Japanese junior high school, sent it to Bill.

I take it you already know
 of tough and bough and cough and dough?
 Others may stumble, but not you,
 on hiccough, thorough, laugh, and through.
 Well done! And now you wish, perhaps,
 to learn of less familiar traps?
 Beware of heard, a dreadful word,
 that looks like beard and sounds like bird.
 And dead: it's said like bed, not bead.
 For goodness sake, don't call it deed.
 Watch out for meat and great and threat
 (they rhyme with suite and straight and debt).
 A moth is not a moth in mother
 nor both in bother, broth in brother.
 And here is a not a match for there,
 nor dear and fear for bear and pear.
 And then there's dose and rose and lose —
 just look them up — and goose and choose.
 And cord and word and card and ward
 and font and front and word and sword.
 And doe and go and wart and thwart
 Come, come, I've hardly made a start!
 A dreadful language? Man alive!
 I'd mastered it when I was five!

(Continued from page 15) **Huntington Show**

Court of Honor

'Nuccio's Gem'
 'Sawada's Dream'
 'Little Slam'
 'Grace Albritton'
 'Covina'
 'Buttons 'n Bows'
 'Elegans'
 'Lasca Beauty'
 'Royal Velvet'
 'Emma Gaeta Var.'
 'Angel Wings'

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reich
 Dr. and Mrs. Richard Stiern
 Mr. and Mrs. Don Bergamini
 Mr. and Mrs. Milt Schmidt
 Mr. and Mrs. Milt Schmidt
 L. Andrews
 D. T. Gray Family
 Dean Turney
 Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
 Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
 D. T. Gray Family

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Ab and Leone Summerson in memory of Lou Rowe
 Pomona Valley Camellia Society in memory of Lou Rowe

Send contributions to:

Jeanne Trefzger
 607 Santa Cruz Rd.
 Arcadia, CA 91007



Jeanne Trefzger

by Pat Greutert

This pretty lady is as nice as she looks until she puts on her horn-rimmed half glasses and peers at you over the top of them; then she's treasurer of the Southern California Camellia Society. If you haven't paid your dues, she knows. In her short time in office Jeanne has combed through the society books to find our financial strengths and weaknesses. She has initiated many cost-saving measures. She has mailed out the membership envelopes, banked the returns, mailed Nomenclatures and routed all the society mail. A more competent treasurer would be hard to find.

Jeanne thrives on efficiency. She can't sit still. Call her on her cordless phone and she keeps right on with what she was doing as she talks, phone nestled between ear and shoulder.

A long-time volunteer, she has devoted many hours to Arcadia Methodist Hospital and is a charter and life member of the Hospital Auxiliary.

As a Certified Duplicate Bridge Director and a Life Master, she runs contract bridge games at three different locations and feeds the players her homemade goodies as she keeps track of their scores. She also runs bridge games on cruise ships which has allowed her to take 16 trips around the world in style. (On one of her cruises she even took Nomenclatures to mail in England and Italy to save postage for the Society.)

Jeanne has two grown daughters, an identical twin sister, a dog, five turtles and three pampered kitties. She's not above picking through supermarket discards for wilted greens to serve her turtles.

If you want to see a nice car, check out Jeanne's 1965 Cadillac Fleetwood. She belongs to a Cadillac club and shows her mint condition automobile as often as her camellias.

Very talented and as classy as her car, Jeanne does an A-1 job as treasurer; however, it's best not to nettle her when she has her glasses on.

A Fabulous Camellia-Rama XVI

by Mary Anne Ray

Fantastic November weather, Fresno's Sheraton-Smuggler's Inn, the greatest California camellia lovers plus Central California Camellia Society coordination equaled a fabulous Camellia-Rama XVI filled with "Fun and Culture."

Show Results — 180 Blooms

Best Species	<i>'Star Above Star'</i>	Harlan Smith
Best Boutonniere	<i>'Keowie Doll'</i>	Al Taylor
Best Medium Japonica	<i>'Alla Gavin'</i>	Al Taylor
Best Large Japonica	<i>'Fashionata'</i>	Al Taylor
Best Reticulata	<i>'Dr. Clifford Parks'</i>	Jim and Jackie Randall
Best Hybrid	<i>'Buttons and Bows'</i>	Hal and Chick Rambath
Best of Show	<i>'Buttons and Bows'</i>	Hal and Chick Rambath

Guests, attired in unusual and spectacular costumes, arrived at the Champagne Hour to be greeted by the "Chinese Bartender," Bob Kellas. The costumes were so outstanding this year that everyone deserved a prize. These winners were selected:

Most Original — Gandhi and Mrs. Gandhi — Bob Ehrhart and Linda Williams (After appearing earlier at the festivities with beard and hair, Bob shaved his head and beard to cop this award.)

Runnerup — Safari Trio — Hairy Ape — Jim Randall, Bwana — Jackie Randall and Faithful Guide — Mary Jo Pinheiro

Most Authentic — Samurai Warrior and Geisha Girl — Lynn and Larry Andrews

Runnerup — Chinese Couple — Lee and Arlene Chow

Cutest — Zebra — Ann Richardson

Best "Around the World" Theme — Virginia Rankin

Runnerup — Conch-Blowing Tahitian Son and Grandmother — Jim and Jean Toland

Most Deserving of One Another — Bomb Toting PLOs — Dick and Jackie Stiern

Greatest Expectation — Hitler — Chuck Gerlach

Craziest — Pregnant Bride-to-Be and Shotgun Toting Father — Sergio and Elsie Bracci



Spirited dancing to the Blue Street Jazz Band followed the prime rib dinner.

At the farewell breakfast Sunday, all were reminded that Camellia-Rama XVII will have "Come to the Fair" as its theme on the first Saturday in November 1990.



When Camellia-Rama photographer "Gerty" Perigan put the camera down, someone snapped this.



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Directory of Other California Camellia Societies

ATWATER GARDEN CLUB AND CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Bill Lee; Secretary, Ruby Eason, P.O. Box 918, Atwater 95301. Meetings: 4th Tuesday of each month, 7:00 p.m., Conference Room, Bloss House, 1020 Cedar Ave., Atwater.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Chris Gonos; Secretary, Dolores Martin, 2405 E. Pontiac Way, Fresno 93726. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, November through February, Sheraton Smugglers Inn, Fresno.

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Larry Pitts; Secretary, Evelyn Kilsby, 11 Tiffin Court, Clayton 94517. Meetings: 2nd Tuesday, November through March, Oak Grove School, 2050 Minert Rd., Concord.

KERN COUNTY, CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF—President, Beverly Dukes; Secretary, Shirley Jenkins, 4824 Hasti-Bob Ct., Bakersfield 93309. Meetings: Call Beverly or Fred Dukes for meeting dates, time and location (805) 831-4383.

MODESTO, CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF—President, Harlan Smith; Secretary, Betty Grover, 1108 Ulrich Ave., Modesto 95350. Meetings: 2nd Tuesday, September through April, Centenary Methodist Church, Room 6, Norwegian & McHenry Avenues, Modesto.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Jack Lewis; Secretary, Jim Toland, 1897 Andrews Dr., Concord 94521. Meetings: 1st Monday, November through April, 7:30 p.m., San Francisco Federal Savings, 1660 Olympic Blvd., Walnut Creek. Final meeting in Spring is first Monday in May.

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Marcie Altizer; Secretary, Mary Simmons, 5616 Freeman Ave., La Crescenta 91214. Meetings: 1st Thursday, November through April, 8:00 p.m., Descanso Gardens.

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Cam Ainsworth; Secretary, Betty Semich, c/o Cam Ainsworth, 3879 Vineyard Drive, Redwood City 94061. Meetings: 4th Tuesday, October through March, Ampex Cafeteria, 411 Broadway, Redwood City.

POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Larry Andrews; Secretary, Dorothy Christinson, 3751 Hoover St., Riverside 95204. Meetings: 1st Tuesday, November through April, 7:30 p.m., Pomona First Federal Savings and Loan, 1933 Foothill Blvd., La Verne.

SACRAMENTO, CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF—President, Donald Lesmeister; Secretary, Evalena Smith, 601 - 34th St., Sacramento 95816. Meetings: 4th Wednesday, October through April, 7:30 p.m., Shepard Garden & Arts Center, 3330 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento.

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Dean Turney; Secretary, Edalee Harwell, 2165 Leon Ave., San Diego 92154. Meetings: October through April, 7:30 p.m., Casa Del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park, San Diego.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY INC., CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF—President, John Mendoza, III; Secretary, Mrs. Roy Williams, 1159 Park Ave., San Jose, 95126. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, September through April, Sumitomo Bank Building (upstairs), 515 No. First St., San Jose.

SOUTH COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Wally Jones; Secretary, Pauline Johnson, 1251 Tenth St., San Pedro 90731. Meetings: 3rd Tuesday, October through May, 7:30 p.m., South Coast Botanic Gardens, 26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palo Verdes Peninsula.

TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Elsie Bracci; Secretary, Alice Jaacks, 5554 N. Burton Ave., San Gabriel 91776. Meetings: November 16, January 25, February 22, March 22, Lecture Hall, Los Angeles County Arboretum, 301 No. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia; April 26, Ayres Hall, Arboretum.

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