



OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Vol. 12 JULY, 1951

No. 8

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Published monthly from October through April, and in July.

The Society holds open meetings on the Second Thursday of every month. November to April, inclusive, at the auditorium of the new library of the Pasadena City College, 1500 Block East Colorado Street. A cut camellia blossom exhibit is always held at 7:30 p.m., with the program starting at 8:00.

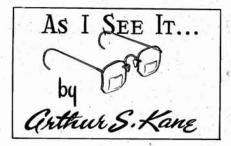
Application for membership may be made by letter. Annual dues: \$4.00.

DIRECTORY OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Central California Camellia Society Meeting Place: Fresno High School Auditorium Secretary: Frances F. Lennox, 4622 Wilson Ave., Fresno 4 Date of meeting: 2nd Friday of the month	Fresno,	Calif.
Camellia Society of Kern County Meeting Place: Fiesta Room, El Adobe Motel, Union Ave. Secretary: Mrs. Don Wheeler, 2416 Terrace Way, Bakersfield Date of meeting: 2nd Monday of the month, Oct. thru May	Bakersfield,	Calif.
San Diego Camellia Society. Meeting place: Floral Association Building, Balboa Park Secretary: Mrs. W. E. Peyton Date of meeting: 2nd Friday of each month at 7:30 pm	San Diego,	Calif.
Pomona Valley Camellia Society Meeting place: Ebell Club, Pomona Secretary: Lynn Honaker, 2775 N. San Antonio St., Pomona Date of meeting: 1st Thursday of each month	Pomona,	Calif.
Temple City Camellia Society. Meeting place: American Legion Hall, 127 N. Golden West, Temple C Secretary: Lynn Timm, 2036 Daines Drive, Temple City Date of meeting: 1 t Monday of each month		Calif.
Camellia Society of Orange County Meeting Place: Santiago Park, Santa Ana Secretary: Harold Larson, 212 S. Orange St., Orange Date of meeting: 3rd Thursday of the month.	Santa Ana,	Calif.

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AS I SEE IT . . . the camellia needs bigger and better publicity, if more people are to be inducted into this fascinating business, or hobby, as the case may be. Let's not argue about whether we think the camellia is the blue-ribbon pennant winner of all time-easily best of all the floral kingdom by a country milebecause if we didn't think so, we wouldn't be so fanatical about them. And, like all good hobbyists in any field, we aren't completely happy until we have argued, promoted, cajoled and hornswoggled other people into taking up the pursuit of the perfect camellia as their hobby, too.

Other flowers get lots of publicity —Pasadena has its Tournament of Roses; in Portland they have the Rose Festival every year; Holland, Michigan, puts on its Tulip Time (correct name slips my mind); the wisteria, poppy, and even the humble sunflower of Kansas are celebrated with appropriate festivities that sweep whole communities up into street-dancing and confetti throwing in their honor—or a reasonable facsimile thereof.

But where is the Carnival of the Camellia? Or is it simply that my information services have become fouled and I am not au courant? Shows—yes, we have camellia shows. But they appeal to those already interested, in the main; they recruit few novices; they do not embrace whole communities as do the various Festivals, Tournaments and Celebrations. Getting a Camellia Charivari under way would be quite an undertaking. It would probably take two or three years of intensive work persuading everybody—much diplomacy, enthusiasm, devotion—and, oh yes, money. Being of the sedentary type, as I am, I quickly resign before somebody in the audience rises to remark, "Why don't you do this yourself?"

But if some society is looking for a continuing project, worthy of cheers and hearty support from everybody in Camelliadom, I advance the suggestion, with no royalties attached.

Rufus, my carrier pigeon, was browsing through the corn patch the other day, as is his wont-is he getting fat!-when he stumbled over something, picked it up in his beak and brought it to me. It turned out to be a diary written in the early days of California-how this got into my garden is one of those unsolved mysteries which help spice the daily routine-which contained one entry worth reproducing. "July 2, 1858. Received this day from William Walker's gardens from Sacramento, our first two Camellia plants. These were chosen from the catalogue of Mr. Walker's flowers, which Bruce so kindly sent us on his trip to the northern city. We have set the Pink Pearl to the southwest of the verandah, and put the Chandleri elegans on the southern side of the arbor, for the benefit of the partial shade there. They should be a joy when they come to bloom this winter."

Even tho the part about Rufus happens to be fiction, the camellia facts are essentially correct. William Walker was one of the first nurserymen in the state, yes, even as early as the fifties, to feature camellias.

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The Introduction of Camellias Into Australia

By WALTER G. HAZELWOOD Epping, N. S. W., Australia

THE ACTUAL DATE of the introduction of camellias into Australia can not be definitely fixed, but it is believed that Captain John Macarthur, of the 102nd regiment, was responsible for their being first brought here. John Macarthur was born in Plymouth, England, in 1767. His father, who came from Argyleshire, in Scotland, had joined the Pretender, in the rising of 1745. After the failure of the rebellion he fled from the country and sought refuge in the West Indies. Some years later he was allowed to return to England and resided in Plymouth, where John was born.

John entered the army in 1782 but a year afterwards was placed on half pay. This enforced idleness caused him to look around for something to occupy his time and he took up residence at a farm in Devonshire. Here he acquired the knowledge of farming which, in later years, stood him in such good stead, that he became the originator of the great merino wool industry in Australia. In 1789 he accepted a commission in the 102nd regiment, formed for service in New South Wales, and arrived in Sydney in June 1790.

Three years later he obtained a grant of 200 acres of land, near Parramatta, which he named Elizabeth Farm, after his wife. As part of his activities, he began crossing the hairy sheep of India with those of English breeds, and his success with these was so encouraging, that he made efforts to obtain some merino sheep from South Africa, which arrived in 1797. About 1803, Macarthur went to England with samples of his wool, which so impressed the Secretary of State, Lord Camden, that he gave orders that Macarthur was to be given 10,000 acres of land, on which to develop his wool growing. This property, Macarthur named Camden Park, after the official who had been the means of his obtaining it. Macarthur returned to Sydney in 1805 bringing with him two ewes and three rams from the merino flock of George III; and many valuable trees and plants. It is not known if camellias were included in this lot of plants or not, but it is almost certain that some came in a later batch, which he imported in 1817.

For his participation in the deposing of Governor Bligh, Mararthur was sent to England for trial, and was not allowed to return for some years. He spent some of this time, with his sons, James and William, travelling on the Continent studying the culture of the vine, olive, and other industries. During this time he must have seen camellias in bloom, and have been much impressed by them, as his collection, in later years ran into hundreds of varieties. Refusing to admit having done wrong in assisting to depose Bligh, he declined to purchase, by submission, the power to re-

(Turn to page 14)



Prof. Alfred C. Hottes (right) presents the George Robert White Medal of Honor for 1950 to William Hertrich.

(Below) Face and reverse of the Medal.



William Hertrich Honored

Chosen as 1950 Winner of Horticultural Medal of Honor

A REPORT BY E. C. TOURJE

Secretary of the Garden Committee

At a recent luncheon, given in his honor by the trustees of the Henry E. Huntington Library, our beloved Curator Emeritus of the Huntington Gardens, William Hertrich, was awarded the George Robert White Medal of Honor for his outstanding achievements in Horticulture. The award was presented by Professor Alfred C. Hottes, representing the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, donor of the medal.

The White Medal is awarded annually to some outstanding figure in the field of Horticulture, and through its long history has come to represent the "well done" of their colleagues to the men in this field. Instituted in 1909, the first presentation of the medal was to Professor Charles S. Sargent, at that time Director of the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University, and for whom one of the long-time camellia favorites was named. In receiving the White Medal, William Hertrich joins a distinguished company of previous winners, whose names have become legendary in the horticultural world. Such men as Sir Harry James Veitch of London, England, 1914 winner, a famous plant hybridizer for whom the well-known Veitchii gardenia was named, and who introduced into commerce many new plant varieties.

In 1920, the medal recipient was George Forrest, also of England, noted explorer and plant collector, Director of Kew Gardens, discoverer of the wild form of C. Reticulata in southwest China; the plant was named Forrest's Reticulata. Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, of Ithaca, N.Y., won the medal in 1927, for his excellent encyclopedias on horticulture and for his eminence on the lore of palms. In 1933, J. Horace McFarland, author, publisher and rose hybridizer; in 1934, Captain F. Kingdon Ward, British plant collector, whose work in the Orient has produced many new species; in 1948, Lord Aberconway, Director Royal Horticultural Society, London, England; in 1949, Dr. Wilson Popenoe, presently Director of the Escuela Agricola Panamericana at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, formerly Head of the Bureau of Plant Distribution, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.; and a list of other winners in other years which is the "Who's Who" of Horticulture.

When the late Henry E. Huntington engaged the young landscape architect and gardner, William Hertrich, in December, 1904, it was inevitable that the two hundred acres of horticultural and botanical Utopia which we now know as the Huntington Gardens should come into being. Here we had,

on the one hand, an exceptionally well-trained young horticulturist with great vision, and the personality and zeal to bring that vision to practical fruition. On the other hand, we had a man of great wealth who selected with unusual care an incomparable site for a home of baronial beauty and dimensions and wished no expense spared to surround this palace with approaches, gardens, terraces and vistas in keeping with the dwelling and containing horticultural gems of the earth.

Our American history has recorded few instances of so noteworthy a combination of factors as existed here. The Botanic Gardens and their architectural arrangement surrounding the residence (now the famed Art Gallery) and the later-constructed Library will remain throughout the years as a living monument to William Hertrich, who created them, as well as a shrine in whose presence all lovers of horticulture who see will worship.

Varietal Registrations Recently Approved By the Registrations Committee

No. 48 LADY KAY

Mutation of Ville de Nantes. Registration application by Vernon R. James, James Rare Plant Nursery, Campbell, California. Redblotched white in varying degrees. Large, fimbricated Peony form. Medium compact growth. M.

No. 49 HEAVEN SCENT

A seedling of unknown parentage. Registration application by Mrs. Maude Verforth, South Gate, Calif. Rose Red, slightly fragrant, medium Peony form, Rapid compact growth. E.M.

No. 50 Lt. WILLIAM HEARN.

A seedling of unknown parentage. Registration application by Clarence S. Hearn, Arcadia, Calif, Vibrant Strawberry red with lighter shading in petaloid center. Large semi-double to Peony form. Average, open, upright growth. M-L.

No. 51 FLICKER

A seedling of unknown parentage. Registration application by Clarence S. Hearn, Arcadia, Calif. Grimson. Large semi-double. Very slow, bushy, compact, dwarf growth. M-L.

No. 52 LADY PIELEMEIER

A seedling from Finlandia. Registration application by Mrs. Edward R. Pielemeier, San Marino, Calif. Light Rose Pink, medium Peony form, somewhat fragrant. Rapid, compact growth. M-L.

No. 53 DR. RALPH GLADEN

A seedling of unknown parentage. Registration application by Elizabeth C. Councilman, El Monte, Calif. White with pinkie red splashes, Large formal double with five distinct tiers of petals. Average, compact, pendulous growth. M.

No. 54 QUEEN of the ACRES

Mutation of Rose Queen, Registraton application by Elizabeth C. Councilman, El Monte, Calif. White to pale pink, with pink to red streaks. Small rose form. Avage, compact, pendulous growth.

No. 55 FLOWERWOOD (Patent applied for.) Mutation of Mathotiana Rubra. Registration application by Toichi Domoto, Hayward, Calif. Rose Opal color identical with Matho-

Opal color identical with Mathotiana Rubra, Petals distinctly serrated. Very large Rose form, M.

No. 56 MELODY LANE

A seedling of unknown parentage. Registration application by E. W. Miller, Escondido, Calif. Blush pink with Red Stripes. Very large semi-double. Average compact growth. M.

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A MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

In accepting the presidency of your Society. I did so with full realization of the many duties involved. While in a measure the affairs of the Society are prescribed by your Board of Directors, your whole-hearted cooperation is needed to make the Society function as a unit. You will get out of it as much as you put into it.

New Committees have been appointed, and it was our purpose to get many of our newer members working, so that they may be getting better acquainted with their neighbors.

Mr. Walter T. Scott, your 1st vice president, will be in charge of programs and I am sure he will present some outstanding speakers on subjects of timely interest.

We are to have a new Kodachrome Library Committee in charge of Miss Janet Durst, of Huntington Gardens. This library, when completed, will be of immense value to our affiliates, as well as to us, and will contain not only slides of blooms but also ones showing how things are done. If you have any Kodachrome slides which you could contribute, we shall be happy to receive them.

Our Inter-society Relations Committee will be in the capable hands of Mr. Harold Larson, chairman, one of your Directors.

A novel, if not entirely new, idea for securing new members will be tried out at one of the local nurseries and if successful will be installed in all nurseries that wish to participate. We will encourage and lend aid in the formation of other affiliates in the southland, for I believe the smaller groups have something to be desired. Hats off to Temple City and San Diego!

Yes, we will have a show. The nature and character of it will have to be determined before the season gets going.

Now, what does all this add up to? Just this—You and I are in a partnership deal. I'll do my part, and if you will do yours we are bound to have a successful 1951-1952 season.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Clairmont

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

"During the past fall and winter the Society sold a considerable amount of camellia seed to members. Several thousand of this seed was from local sources and several thousand were imported from Japan in several different shipments. We have had some reports of almost 100% germination and growth from these seeds and some reports of a total failure.

In order that the Society may be able to determine the value to its members of this seed, both local and imported, it is requested that those who procured it advise the Secretary as to the approximate following details: Kind and number of seed; when received; general percentage of germination; how handled."

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Jo The Ladies! By EVELYN W. JOHNSON

Summer is here. I am sure we friends of Camellias shall all feel quite like the Fairy Godmother with wand in hand until the rains come again.

The last Glen 40 and Fimbriata blossoms are now a memory. Souvenir de Bahuaud Litou and Purity are past. There are buds of Mathotiana Alba opening (June 4th) and we are hoping for at least one good blossom but there have been many disappointments in performance this year. The usually very fine Fred Sander did not produce one blossom; not even a wizened Wakanoura — which it sometimes does.

The new growth is beautiful to see at this time of the year isn't it?

There are two as yet unidentified Sasangua plants espaliered against the lattice of our service-yard. They have grown so rapidly this year that I was able to cut six or eight very attractive branches for use in an arrangement of Girona roses. I removed the rose foliage and placed the roses with the graceful Sasanqua branches in a fluted clear glass vase which rested upon an antique carved teakwood stand. The effect was very pleasing. I put one tablespoon of Purex in the water to keep the water clear. It also reduces the "ring" which occurs at the water level. Do not use the household bleaches in water in a silver container; the silver will discolor badly.

The Sasanqua branches remained for several days then the leaves fell rapidly. They are not as durable as the Japonica leaves, apparently.

During the past camellia season our Gaiety Camellia hedge has been

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a delight. There are several Camellia hedges growing in full sun in San Marino. I have seen Covina hedges and our own experience with Gaiety has proved to be very enjoyable.

There are seven plants starting from a Ruby Glow Leptospermum which is growing against a pillar, and extending along the drive to the sidewalk in full sun. Ward's Ruby azaleas have been planted on the north side of the Gaiety camellias and the effect some day should be beautiful. The rich red of the , azaleas will extend the color and bloom for about one month after the' camellias are through. These azaleas withstand sun.

When the hedge was planted no protection of any kind was provided. A mulch of oakleaf mold and peat was given and all fast growing "whips" are ruthlessly pruned, to encourage branching.

The free blooming habit and (Turn to page 10)

CAMELLIAS & MAGNOLIAS

Report of the Conference held by The

Royal Horticultural Society London, April 4-5, 1950

A FEW COPIES OF THIS VALUABLE REPORT ARE STILL AVAILABLE . . .

INCOMPARABLE AS REF-ERENCE MATERIAL.

\$3.00 THE COPY

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A Kodachrome Library

By RONALD B. TOWNSEND

Many horticultural societies, garden clubs, botanical gardens, universities, and plant societies have, as one of their active departments, a film library. Usually these libraries contain both motion picture film and slides, black and white and kodachrome. This department, whether it contains film as well as slides or just slides alone, has proven to be a valuable asset. Its function is similar to a library containing reference books, in fact, many film libraries are incorporated with a reference library and the slides and films are indexed with the books.

Therefore, when our president suggested that such an enterprise be undertaken by our society, the writer immediately become a whole-hearted supporter, realizing that such a venture could well become an outstanding contribution in service to our members and to all those interested in Camellias.

We are not concerned only with the collection and cataloguing of illustrations of flower specimens. This of course is most important, but other catagories such as Camellia culture, reproduction of Camellias from seed, cuttings and grafting, methods of Camellia hybridization, flower arrangement and corsage making, and perhaps several other subjects, could be included. All of these topics would go into making our kodachrome library.

These slides can be used by the Society at their meetings, either by the speaker of the evening or by the program chairman. They could also be used by any member of the Society who might represent the Society at a meeting of another organization which is interested in presenting a program on Camellias. This would help foster good-will between like societies. It is possible that eventually this department could develop into a rental libary, providing material which other Camellia Societies could use for a small fee, thus helping to defray the costs of handling and developing such a library.

How can individual members help this new enterprise? If anyone has a surplus or duplicate slides of any subject concerning the Camellia which he would like to contribute to this new project, he or she should kindly contact our president, Dr. John H. Clairmont, myself, or our Committee Chairman, Miss Janet Durst. Miss Durst is a new member of the Society and is also a member of the Huntington Library Staff. She has very willingly, consented to start this new venture rolling on its way. Two members have already contributed some slides. It is hoped that some member of the Society will act as official photographer, and, when called upon, will take kodachrome pictures of Camellia subjects. If anyone who, during the Camellia season, travels widely and takes kodachrome pictures, would keep the Society's Library in mind and would contribute some of his slides, the Library Committee would be most grateful and the Library would soon contain a varied and valuable collection of slides.

For further particulars regarding our kodachrome library, kindly contact our committee chairman, Miss Durst,

CAMELLIAS AND COMMON SENSE (Claude Chidamian)

Richard Publishing Company 124 pages—\$3.50 A Book Review by Ralph S. Peer

For nearly twenty years, the author of this concise and interesting book has been a successful collector, amateur grower and propagator of camellias. His style is both concise and interesting and he has packed into a well bound and well printed book just about all of the horticultural and botanical information useful to the grower of one or one thousand plants.

The drawings by Shirlea Hatcher and the numerous color plates help to make this the most complete guide to camellia culture which has appeared in modern times. It is required reading for anyone who has felt the camellia urge.

For those who desire to delve deeper into the subject, the camellia bibliography at the end of the book will be especially valuable.

TO THE LADIES (from page 8)

large striking blossoms of Gaiety and Gigantea make them very desirable as a hedge plant. Their leathery leaves are very resistant to burning from our Southern California sun. They seem to thrive on variable weather. Altho' a few blossoms are affected by the sun, the blossom yield is so numerous there are always perfect ones on the north or sheltered areas of the plants.

In disbudding the camellia hedge plants this year I hope to remove most of the buds from the plants where the sun browns them, and expect to leave the greater number on the protected areas. This plan could be followed for all camellia plants where sun reaches the flowers. Disbud heavily on the exposed side and *(Turn to page 16)*

Southern California Camellia Society NOMENCLATURE BOOK The most complete and authoritative directory of Camellia classification and description now available. KNOW YOUR CAMELLIAS BY THEIR PROPER NAMES Send \$1.25 today for your copy to SECRETARY 40 N. San Rafael Pasadena, Calif.

CAMELLIA Research Bulletin

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The result of 3 year's work of the Horticultural Research Committee of the Southern California Camellia Society. Contains authoritative information which will help you in growing your own camellias. This 80 page summary of camellia knowledge will make an ideal gift to your non-member friend.

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 \star News of the Societies \star

ORANGE COUNTY

The Camellia Society of Orange County is still keeping its annual meeting in March. At their March meeting they elected a new board of directors, and they in turn have elected new officers to take effect immediately for the coming year. These officers and committee chairman are: Directors—Mr. Arthur Wirtz, 529 S. Grand St., Orange, California; Mrs. Perry Grout, 18002 E. Fairhaven Ave., Santa Ana, California; Mrs. Bronson Barber, Rt. 2, Box 31, Orange, California. President—Mr. Fred Forgy, 2428 Oakmont Ave., Santa Ana, California. Vice President—Mr. R. W. Ragland, 1440 E. Chapman Street, Orange, California. Sec.-Treas.—Mr. Harold Larson, 212 S. Orange Street, Orange, California. Membership Committee—Mr. W. H. Riffle, 1554 W. Washington St., Santa Ana, California. Publicity Committee— Mrs. Duane Berge, 2271 Mesa Dr., Santa Ana, California. Program Committee—Mrs. Rosemary Larson, 212 South Orange St., Orange, California.

SAN DIEGO

The annual election of officers was held during the April meeting of the San Diego Camellia Society. Those elected were: President, Dr. Reuben W. Tellam; Vice-President, F. E. Vensel; Secretary, Mrs. W. E. Peyton; Treasurer, V. E. Stark; Directors, L. H. Boyle, Mrs. L. L. Carringer, and Mrs. Fred Hebert.

The winner of the plant raffle was Mrs. Irene H. Martin. Winners of the blossom competition were: Novice, Byron Lindsley's Glen 40; Amateur, Mrs. Ann Oatney's Reticulata; Non-Competitive, E. W. Miller's Reticulata; Best Blower of Evening, Dr. R. W. Tellam's Glen 40.

Mrs. C. Scott Campbell, program chairman, introduced Victor J. Wagoner, who with his assistants, L. H. Boyle, Stanley W. Miller, Harvey F. Short, and E. W. Miller, conducted a question and answer period.

The season's last meeting was a dinner held on Friday, May 11, at Valle's Cafe. Dr. Tellam presided and introduced next year's officers, which was followed by the announcement of tentative appointments to the various committees. The events of this most successful year were summarized, and Mrs. Hebert's colored slides of the monthly blossom winners were shown. The Glen 40 was selected as the flower of the season.

Mrs. C. Scott Campbell introduced the guest of the evening, Mr. W. L. Rifenberick, recently President of the Southern California Camellia Society, who presented an entertaining and informative talk, with the assistance of the boss, Mrs. Rifenberick.

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NEW LIST OF COMMITTEES - S.C.C.S.

Because of limited space, it is not mechanically possible to list all members of all committees on the inside cover of our magazine. Members of the Society, however, should certainly be familiar with their representatives on each committee.

New committees for the year 1951-52 have just been appointed. We list them here for you, so that you may refer back to this page during the year, whenever you need to get in touch with someone on some particular committee.

Nomenclature: Wm. E. Woodroof, chairman, Vern McCaskill, Frank Barley, Dave C. Strother. Membership: Harold E. Dryden. Program: Walter C. Scott. Plant Sales: W. A. Bodine. Growers Relations: Ralph Klages, chairman, Julius Nuccio, Vern McCaskill, Frank Barley, Walter Scott. Plant, Procurement: Alexander H. Keith. Hertrich Awards: Dr. Lloyd J. Taylor, chairman, Wm. E. Woodroof, Ronald Townsend, Vern McCaskill, C. D. Cothran. Southern California Camellia Garden: Dr. David W. McLean, chairman, E. C. Tourje, Ralph S. Peer, Ronald Townsend. Exhibits: Mrs. A. H. Dekker, chairman, Mrs. Jane Bodine, Miss Janet Durst. Reception: Mrs. Dorothy Leitz. Inter-society Relations: Harold Larson, chairman, Ralph P. Klages, M. Leslie Marshall, R. W. Ragland, Dr. Lloyd J. Taylor, Mrs. W. A. Viney, Victor J. Wagoner. Color Film Library: Miss Janet Durst. Registrations: Frank W. Barley, chairman, Julius Nuccio, Wm. Woodroof, R. W. Ragland. This leaves only the Research Committee yet to be filled, among the list of regular standing committees, and such other special ones as may be appointed from time to time.

RALPH PEER TRAVELING

Mr. Ralph S. Peer, 2nd vice president of your society, and roving ambassador of good will for the Southern California camellia fraternity, is presently on an extended trip through the southern and eastern United States. On his way east by motor, Mr. Peer has stopped, or will stop at some of the more famous nurseries and gardens, including Sawada's Overlook Nursery in Mobile, Magnolia Gardens in Columbia, S. C., McIlheny's in Georgia, and many others.

There is a possibility that Mr. Peer may extend his trip to England or other parts of Europe, but this will depend on business matters not connected with the camellia field. He plans to return to southern California late in September.

TO ALL PUBLICITY CHAIRMEN

The "News of the Societies" department of this magazine is a vital section, letting friends in other parts know of the work each society is doing. It is natural and understandable that we should have received few notes during the dormant summer months. We strongly urge all publicity chairmen of affiliated societies (and others) however, to send to this magazine carbons of all publicity releases, local camellia stories, copies of society bulletins and such other material during the year as will lend nourishment and encouragement to this department.

Sun Tolerance of Camellias

By WILLIAM E. WYLAM

(Ed. Note: Although Bill Wylam generally knows what he is talking about, and we usually have no reason to quarrel with his opinions, in this instance he has picked out a highly controversial subject on which to write. Therefore, his opinions must remain his own, and do not necessarily reflect those of the society or the editor of this journal.)

W^E HAVE regarded Camellias as shade plants for so many years that I fear most of us have overlooked the fact that many Camellias are tolerant of a great deal of sun. Some varieties are able to adapt themselves to full sun, even here in Southern California, where the sunlight is more intense than in sections where the humidity is higher.

Observers have noted that Camellia plants which are large enough to shade their own roots, stand the effects of the sun better than young plants which do not shade their roots enough to keep them cool. A ground cover of shallow rooted plants or a mulch of some material such as leaves, pine needles or peat is of value in protecting the roots from the sun's rays.

As a general rule, older plants are more tolerant of sun than younger plants. Also, as a general rule, reds are more tolerant than whites or light shades. However this is far from being a hard and fast rule.

I have a theory, which I have never tested, but which I believe will prove correct. Varieties having thick, fleshy petals are more apt to withstand sun than varieties of similar coloring but of more delicate structure. It must however be borne in mind (in this connection) that flowers which are softened by moisture, from rain or overhead watering, will discolor, even in shady locations.

A change in character of growth is one factor that is quickly apparent in plants placed in sunny locations. These plants are definitely more compact in growth than plants of the same variety grown in shade. Plants growing in sunny situations also tend to set more flower buds than when grown in shadier places. When Camellias are grown in dense shade they often refuse to bloom, or even set buds. This is especially noticeable with Pink Perfection. It is also noticeable that a plant growing in a sunny place will bloom earlier than a plant of the same variety growing in a shady place.

One important factor, which must be considered in selecting varieties for a sunny location, is the coloring of the foliage. Varieties which have a mottled or variegated foliage are not suitable for exposed situations as the light areas burn quickly, if subjected to strong sunlight.

I would suggest that, when planting Camellias in sunny places, a screen of lath (or some lightweight cloth) be placed so as to protect the plant during the hottest part of the day. This screen may be erected early in June and removed in late September. The screen may be needed for two seasons; but often one season is enough to enable the plant to adjust itself to its new position.

(Turn to page 19)

CAMELLIAS IN AUSTRALIA . . . (from page 3)

turn to Australia. Eventually the Secretary of State withdrew his objections, and placed at Macarthur's disposal, free of cost, considerable space in a vessel, in which he brought stores of plants of various kinds.

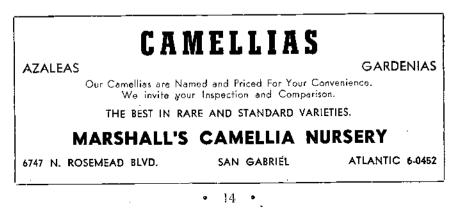
John Macarthur died in 1834, but his work was carried on by his son William. The first record of the plants growing at Camden Park seems to be a printed list dated 1843, and this contained the names of 26 camellias. These were: Alba plena, Alba simplex, Altheaeflora, Anemoniflora; Anemoniflora alba, Atrorubens, Coccinea, Corallina, Incarnata, Myrtifolia, Oleifera, Paconiflora pallida, Paeoniflora rubra, Pressii, Punctata, Rosa Mundi, Rotundifolia, Rubra plena, Rubra simplex, Spectabilis, Variabilis, Variegata plena, Welbanki, Maliflora, Reticulata, Sasanqua.

Some of these sorts could not have been in the 1817 shipment as they were not introduced into Europe until after that date, but it is very likely that *Anemoniflora* was as the plant of this is away from the other varieties. and is growing near the house amongst the older planted shrubs.

In the next list, published in 1845 there are 35 varieties of camellias. The 1850 catalogue contained 81 names of which 31 are Camden Park seedlings. In 1857 this had grown to 86 camellias and also contained the names of 05 varieties of orchids, 236 herbaceous plants, 461 bulbs, 1100 shrubs and trees and 385 fruit trees. This represents a very wide collection of plants and for some years the Macarthur estate was the main source of supply for the colony, for fruit trees and ornamental shrubs. It is reasonable to suppose, that to have flowered his own seedlings by 1850 he must have had plants of some age, first to produce seed, and then for the seedlings to reach flowering stage. Judging from his descriptions, his earliest seedlings were from Anemoniflora and Paeoniflora.

The Camden Park records show that Sir William Macarthur imported 32 varieties from Verschaffelt in 1860. A further lot from the same source comprising 68 sorts was imported in 1871 and 51 from Linden of Ghent. There must have been many other importations of which I have not been able to find the records as the notebooks contain names of 245 different varieties growing in the garden. As a mark of appreciation for the number of camellias he had bought. Verschaffelt presented Macarthur with the last four instalments of his iconography, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860.

As far as I can discover, these are the only copies of Verschaffelt in Australia. The Macarthurs seem to have been the main importers of plants



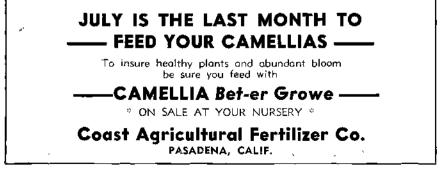
in the early days, but all ships' captains were instructed to bring back seeds and plants from the different countries they visited. The old sailing vessels called at Brazil and Capetown on their way to Australia, and ships were sent to India for food after the colony was established. Even to this day the influence of the plants brought back from these countries is evident in the old gardens of Sydney.

Our earliest nurseryman was Thomas Shepherd, who arrived in Sydney in February 1826, having been brought here by Governor Darling for the express purpose of establishing a commercial nursery. He received a grant of land from the Governor and started his nursery in 1827. In a book of lectures, published in 1835, he mentions getting a choice collection of grafts and trees from Sir William Macarthur, but does not say of what these consisted. He was allotted convicts to work his nursery and it is interesting to note what wages they were paid. The weekly ration was, 20 pounds of best beef, 12 pounds of best flour, one and a half pounds of sugar, four ounces of tea, and four shillings for clothes. Shepherd raised a number of seedlings of which Azurea, Leviathan, Speciosissima and Chats are still grown. He also imported many varieties from Europe and in 1883 his catalogue contained 167 sorts of camellias.

John Baptist, a Portugese nurseryman, started in 1837, and he raised some of his own seedlings and imported many others. George Brunning, of Melbourne imported the three Hovey camellias C.H., C.M., and Mrs.A. M. Hovey, and catalogued them in 1882.

In the early ninctics, Australia experienced a severe financial depression, and for many years gardening activities were at a low ebb, and very few new camellias were planted. Owing to the lack of demand and the expansion of the city, nearly all the old plantations have disappeared, but there are still very many old plants growing in the older districts of Sydney.

Sometime in the 1930's interest was revived in the camellia and now the demand is greater than ever. The revival was mainly due to the introduction of the single and semi-double types, but the old formals are still the favourite of many people. I do not think camellias will ever go out of fashion as completely as they did previously, but it behoves the nurseryman and hybridist, to introduce new types, from time to time, and so keep the interest in them from flagging.



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TO THE LADIES (from page 10)

thin lightly on the sheltered side of the plant.

If you have been unhappy about the growth habits of some Camellia varieties place an expalier frame behind the plant or at the proper time move the plant to a wall and train it upon that support. Bernice Boddy, Gigantea, Maliflora Lindly, Imura, Chandlerii and many others as well as a large number of Sasanquas are splendid espalier subjects. Berenice Boddy is especially beautiful in this way because of its very free blooming habit. It is best in full shade.

Camellia collections seem to begin rather without plan in many gardens—Many of us were at one time unaware of the fairly numerous varieties which come into bloom before Christmas. Be sure to visit your camellia nurseryman in time to see the Sasanquas in bloom. They are early—and I hope to telephone in August for information concerning their earliest date of bloom.

Nurserymen could be of great help to the novice who is buying his first dozen plants. Why not advise one red, one white, one pink and one variegated camellia among the early blooming varieties, and repeat for the midseason and late camellias? It was two years before we became informed enough concerning the blooming seasons of the various varieties, and as a consequence we were delayed in securing a more balanced collection of standard, time tested varieties. Of course the novice may not follow the nurseryman's advice!

Among the early reds are Dai Kagura self color, Arajishi and Prof. C. S. Sargent. The Dai Kagura is a "must" for every collection. Two early pink varieties are incomparable, High Hat and Debutante. For early white, Yohei Haku (September Morn), Alba Plena, Fimbriata and the gorgeous Joshua E. Youtz.

The midseason varieties are so very numerous that only a partial list is possible here—The great Adolphe Audusson self color heads the list of Reds—Ville de Nantes, Flame, Shepp's Victory, Paulette Goddard, Te Deum, Covina, Monjisu-Hiryo.

Among the Variegated varieties the fabulous Audusson Special, Ville de Nantes, Donkelan (Teagarden), Gigantea, Gibson Girl, Finlandia, Herme and many others.

The list of Pink and rose pink is a very long one, and ladies remember that a large number of men like red best of all-so control your urge for too many pinks and white camellias! Mrs. K. Sawada, Pink Ball, Hana Fuki (Mrs. Howard Asper), Reticulata (Rawes) Mary Charlotte, Queen Bessie, Magnoliaeflora, Louise Maclay, Chandleri Pink (Francine) Grace Burkhard or C. M. Wilson, Pink Lady, Strawberry Blonde, My Darling, Toki-no-Hagasane (Bessie Morse Bellingrath), Showa no sakae, the exquisite Hichifukujin and Shishigashira. Bernice Boddy for espalier, and Mar-Martha Brice for corsages.

Some of the finest midseason white varieties are: Frizzle White, Pride of Descanso; Haku Rakuten, K. Sawada, Jenny Jones, White Empress, Finlandia, Purity, Imura (espalier) and the all time beauty Marguerite Hertrich, an unusually fine camellia.

(Turn to page 21)



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SUN TOLERANCE OF CAMELLIAS . . . (from page 13)

Camellias placed near a wall, or other surface which may reflect heat rays, are more apt to be injured than plants growing in the open.

Plants of all varieties of *Camellia Sasanqua* seem able to adapt themselves to full sun. However blooms of such delicate varieties as *Fuji-No-Mine* and *Minina* are best when grown in light shade.

The Japonica x Sasanqua hybrid, Vernalis (Dawn), is well adapted to full sun. Its dark green, leathery leaves retain their glossy appearance even in the hottest weather and the flowers appear in midwinter when there is the least danger of their being damaged by the sun. As this variety is also noted for its cold resistance, it is admirably adapted for use as a hedge.

Many varieties of *Camellia Japonica* will grow in full sun but their blooms have better color and texture if grown in partial shade. It has been observed that flowers, of some varieties, are larger and have better keeping qualities, if grown under glass or in light shade.

The following lists are necessarily tentative and incomplete:

(A) Camellias that will tolerate full sun: Black Prince, California, Cheerful, Covina, C. M. Hovey, Duncan Bell, Elena Nobile, Emperor of Russia, Enrico Bettoni, Firebrand, Gigantea "Jacksoni", Imperator, Jarvis Red, Lady Campbell, Lady de Saumerez, Mathotiana, Mission Bells, Noblissima, Pink Perfection, Prince Eugene Napoleon, Princess Baciocchi, Prof. Chas. Sargent, Purity, Rainy Sun, Romany, Sarah Frost, Tricolor Seiboldi, Uncle Sam, Victory, Waratah, Waukanoura Red.

(B) Camellias that prefer light shade during the hottest part of the day: Akebono, Arrabella, Baronne de Bleichroeder, Beauty of Holland, Bella Romana, Bleichroeder Pink, Blood of China, Cleopatra, Crimson Sunset, Dante (White Pine Cone), Donckelari, Dr. W. G. Lee, Ella Drayton, Finlandia, Finlandia Var., Flame, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, Gen. Geo. Patton, Gigantea, "Emp. Wilhelm", Henry Middleton, Herme, Herme Pink, John Ilges, Kumasaka, Lady Clare, Margherita Coleoni, Mme. Jannoch, Mrs. Chas. Cobb, Mrs. Confer, Rosita, Te Deum, Vedrine, Ville de Nantes, Warrior, Wilders Rose.

(C) Camellias that prefer filtered sunlight (light shade such as a lath house or high oak trees). This includes nearly all Camellias, although the optimum amount of light varies widely with different varieties.

(D) Camellias that prefer shade: Lotus.

SORRY

The Index of former volumes of *Camellia Bulletin*, promised for this issue, has been held up due to circumstances over which we had, but lost, control. If space can be found in one of the early numbers, this index will appear.

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OUR COVER FLOWER

Camellia Review presents for July the camellia Pink Star. While not one of the newer kinds, Pink Star has been and will probably continue to be a solid favorite. We are indebted to Paul J. Howard's California Flowerland for the use of the four color plates.

TO THE LADIES (from page 16)

The late blooming camellias include some varieties that are truly three season performers. Arajishi, Dai Kagura (self color) Prof. C. S. Sargent. The latest varieties are— Blood of China, Glen 40, Te Deum. Ville de Nantes and Dai Kagura variegated and often the variegated Finlandia are good late bloomers.

Souvenir de Bahuaud Litou is a lovely soft pink and keeps very well. It is late in its blooming habit and is a very fine camellia. High Hat, Mrs. K. Sawada, Pink Ball and Debutante recur in bloom and will often extend into the late season.

Purity, Fimbriata and Alba Plena are the standard white varieties which, as mature plants, produce late bloom in a favorable season.

Mrs. Rifenberick achieved a beautiful table centerpiece of red camellias in a large bowl with coral bells in the epergne which formed the center of interest.

I'll pass this along to you, just so you won't be out of touch. Rumor hath it that one of the eastern couturieres is coming out with a new fall shade to be called "camellia pink." Is this a compliment or an insult to the camellia? Considering that camellias run to all known shades of pink, I wonder just which color tone has been picked to carry this honorable designation.

AS I SEE IT . . . (from page 2)

Here's one for the book—and I mean the next detective mystery book that somebody among the camellia growing fraternity starts out to write. Tirocco, on page 45 of Claude Chidamian's translation of "The Camellia", observes, "The instrument lending itself best . . . for cleft grafting is the Kunde grafting knife . . . For left-handed operators there are grafting knives with the two faces of the blade reversed."

You don't have to use much imagination to picture the detective picking up the murder weapon, a left-handed grafting knife, and in Sherlock Holmes fashion deducing quickly from it that a red-haired, left-handed camellia fancier with a wooden leg, who has spent a good deal of his life in China, is the guilty party. By judiciously piling in the background of sasanguas, japonicas and reticulatas to lend atmosphere, and building up the phoney idea that professional camellia growers in search of a rare camellia will go to any lengths (even murder?), and working in a tender love story between the amateur detective and the daughter of the millionaire camellia enthusiast who is murdered, write in an old colored mammy for comedy relief, lay the scene in South Carolina or California, and . . . Hey, wait a minute, gang! Maybe I'll write this one myself.

In the excitement of Show Time last February, I didn't see any men-(Next page)

COUNCILMAN'S CAMELLIA ACRES

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AS I SEE IT . . . (from page 21)

tion of the fact that Vern McCaskill has now won the Frank Williams Cup, for the best Pacific Coast Introduction, three times in succession. Quite a feat for anyone—except Vern McCaskill, from whom we have come to expect miracles in camellia producing. In most competition, a three time win entitles the winner to permanent possession—or is the Williams Cup like the Davis Cup in tennis, which just goes on and on forever?

Maybe you don't realize it, but the camellia is one of the oldest living things on earth—some of them in the Kunming district, according to Dr. T. T. Yu, are 400 years old and older. Not in the class with Sequoia gigantea, of course, but still of a respectably long-lived family. And contrary to the ways of most living things, the older they get, the more magnificent their beauty.

The idea has been suggested, but not so far seconded, of forming automobile caravans from time to time during the season to go and visit the meetings of our affiliates. Sounds like a good idea to me; anybody second the motion?

End of another volume for "Camellia Review" and the beginning of a new season (almost). Everybody is looking forward to a sparkling year of progress for the society, under the aegis of genial Dr. Clairmont. Now, if the blossoms . . . if the weather . . . if this . . . if that . . . and keep your fingers crossed. Hasta la vista, amigos.

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