

THE *Camellia* REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Cover Girl'

Courtesy Monrovia Nursery Company

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Southern California Camellia Society Inc.

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

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

Application for membership may be made by letter to the Secretary. Annual dues: \$6.00.

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CONTENTS

VOL. 30	FEBRUARY 1969	NO. 4
Azalea Hybridizing <i>Julius Nuccio</i>		8
Bonsai—Report of Talk by <i>Ishi Ishihara</i>		18
California Camellia Show Schedule		11
Camellia Competition in England <i>James Platt</i>		15
Camellia Personalities—Frank Maitland <i>Ernie Pieri</i>		20
Correction for January 1969 Issue		23
Descanso Gardens Spring Show		10
Early Camellia Show at Descanso Gardens		6
Equation of Satisfaction <i>Douglas G. Thompson</i>		3
Fungus Diseases of Camellias <i>Basil J. Neptune</i>		14
Garden Tours on February 14		24
New Zealand Favorite Camellias		24
Pictures From the Morgue		12
Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book		23
Temple City Camellia Society		19
Thoughts From the Editor		2

THE COVER FLOWER

C. Hybrid 'Cover Girl'

'Cover Girl' is the second of the three 'Narumi-Gata' X *Reticulata* crosses, known as "The Girls", that Howard Asper first bloomed in 1960. 'Flower Girl' was the cover flower on the January 1969 issue. The three Hybrids have been released this year through Monrovia Nursery Company, nursery wholesalers who will distribute them through their retail outlets.

This flower is a cross of 'Narumi-Gata' X 'Lion Head' (now properly named 'Cornelian') The growth habit is vigorous, upright and branching. The flower is very large, is flat with a high center and becomes more flat as the bloom matures. The color is Scarlet 19/2 throughout. The flowers bloom singly along the branches from early Fall into Winter.



THOUGHTS

from the editor

What's in a name, particularly if it's the name of a camellia variety? And more particularly if it's the name of an off-spring of one of the camellia families with sporting instincts?

Milo Rowell took me to the table at the Early Show that contained the gibbed flowers of the Betty Sheffield family, all neatly arranged according to the varietal names shown on the entry cards. He pointed to an outstanding flower that was entered as 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' but even to my eyes, which have not yet learned to distinguish all the twenty and more listed varieties of this prolific family, had all the shades and markings of a 'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme'. Milo said he had asked John why he entered it as 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' when it was obviously a 'Blush Supreme' and John had answered "That was what the label said". Then Milo said "why didn't the judges change the name on the card and place the flower properly?"

Milo's challenge raises an interesting question with regard to the naming, placement and judging of flowers that belong to such sporting groups. There are others than the 'Betty Sheffield' group. 'Tomorrow' is showing signs of promiscuity. We have the 'Audusson Variegated' and 'Audusson Special' situation, the distinction between the two being in the amount of white. I have three points to contribute, none of which, of course, is original with me.

1. We should all accept as a fact that the label on the plant does not always tell us the name of the flower that blooms on the plant. That places on the show exhibitor an obligation to know the flowers that he exhibits. I recognize that this is a big order.

2. The Show Chairman should appoint a strong Placement Committee, every one of whom is knowledgeable about camellias. These people should watch for flowers that are improperly named. This job in the Show is at least as important as that of Judge. It has been kissed off too many times as one of moving flowers about as need arises.

3. Judges should be given and should exercise the responsibility of correcting mistakes that have been made in the naming and placement of blooms. I must state here that I was on the team of Judges that muffed the 'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme' affair, so am not pointing a finger at others. If Judges are to do this effectively, they must know camellias, which means that they are actively growing camellias and are keeping up-to-date regarding the new varieties. Under this concept, a Judge is not an Honorary member of a show team, appointed because of past performance, but rather a person who is now active and knowledgeable so that he can act properly in most situations. Maybe the list of judges should be reviewed periodically from this point of view.

Harold E. Dwyer

EQUATION OF SATISFACTION

Douglas G. Thompson
Los Angeles, California

(Notes on a talk that Mr. Thompson made to members of Pacific Camellia Society at the Society's January 1969 meeting)

By "equation of satisfaction" I mean that there is a basic relationship in any recreational pursuit which may be stated: *Reward* should equal *Effort*. It is the old principle of action and reaction. How I choose to solve this equation with my camellias this season depends on what I'm looking for, whether in my garden alone or in my camellia society with others.

The equation is delicately balanced, turning upon two questions. What reward do I seek? What effort am I prepared to make? Substantial reward for little or no effort will not hold my interest. If my effort goes unrewarded my interest will also wane. An equitable solution to the equation must be an attainable reward for a reasonable and pleasant effort. Very likely there will be a different solution for each of us. Never disturbed if yours does not agree with mine.

For example, if all that is wanted is a colorful winter flowering shrub in the garden and cut flowers for the table, this modest reward may be had for an equally modest effort. There is no standard here of effort or reward except one's own. On the other hand, if one wants flowers on the head table at show time, he places himself in competition with others who are like minded. We will be rewarded only if we emulate our fellows if our effort outpaces theirs. But even if it does, the reward is not certain. There are imponderables involving garden locations and micro-weather. The equation has an added term and now reads: *Reward* will equal *Effort* If.

If, that is, my place is a better place to bloom camellias. This "if factor" is not controllable. Unless by accident or deliberate design my gar-

den offers excellent cultural advantages, it is possible that no reasonable effort on my part will reward me at show time.

In the first example, the handsome flowering garden plant, one may be satisfied with almost any reliable variety in choice of color. However, the low level of effort involved hardly constitutes a rewarding hobby. In the second example, the show contender, one must start with local show favorites which may not remain popular as new eye-catchers come along. These must be carefully pampered, plucked and preserved using cunning tricks of culture and handling, complete with tweezers, camel hair brush and other paraphernalia, so endlessly described each year in meetings and in print. This is a high level of effort which for many of us will not reach to reward.

There are, of course, all the other levels of effort in between, each carrying its commensurate reward. It would be fascinating to hear how each of you has solved your "equation of satisfaction".

Here is an in-between solution I have enjoyed which provides a particular satisfaction all its own. I call it Selective Collecting. The true collector strives to obtain a complete set, whether it be coins or stamps or first editions. Why not, then, a set of camellias? Suppose my effort is to obtain one good specimen plant of every form and color most suitable for the weather of my garden. Let my reward simply be the acquisition of the best set available. This will require collection in a selective way and revising and replacing members of the set each year as better candidates prove out. The effort is never com-

(Continued on next page)

pleted. But it is continually directed toward an interesting and attainable reward, rounding out a full set of the currently best available. There will be some simple garden varieties and some show varieties. You may protest that such a set implies a large collection, beyond a modest effort and out of reach of most of us.

I shall speak just of *C. japonicas*. Actually the basic japonica set is not large. Guided by *Camellia Nomenclature* I choose six flower forms (I am excluding singles) and eight color classifications. The six flower forms are regular semi-double, irregular semi-double, anemone form, loose peony, full peony and formal. The eight color classifications are white, light pink, dark pink, sweet pea, light red, dark red, pink and white, and red and white. The selective collection of japonicas becomes a set of just 48 varieties. Within this group I can explore total camellia lore, and sharpen my own judgment. The set is based solely on my liking, subject to review and revision, a living, changing, renewing appraisal from personal experience. It keeps me up to date comparing newcomers with old favorites.

Let's examine this set of 48. I list here some varieties which are strictly First Team. Others will probably yield to future draft choices, and I'm still looking. There are some spots in the lineup yet unfilled.

Regular Semi-Double

White	White Nun	1st team
Lt P	Mrs. D. W. Davis	1st team
Dk P	Drama Girl	St. Look.
Sw P	Spring Sonnet	1st team
Lt R	Mathotiana Supreme	1st team
Dk R	Lady in Red	St. Look.
P & W	High Wide 'n Handsome	St. Look.
R & W	Adolphe Aud. Spec.	1st team

Irregular Semi-Double

White	Silver Ruffles	1st team
Lt P	Julia France	1st team
Dk P	Disneyland	1st team

Sw P	Erin Farmer	1st team
Lt R	Guilio Nuccio	1st team
Dk R	Reg Ragland	1st team
P & W	Faith Var	1st team
R & W	Guilio Nuccio Var	1st team

Anemone Form

White	Shiro Chan	1st team
Lt P	Barbara Woodruff	1st team
Dk P	Elegans Supreme	1st team
Sw P		Unfilled
Lt R		Unfilled
Dk R	Grand Slam	St. Look.
P & W	R. L. Wheeler Var	1st team
R & W	Gigantea	1st team

Loose Peony

White	Eliz. Dowd	St. Look.
Lt P	Tiffany	1st team
Dk P	Touchdown	1st team
Sw P	China Doll	St. Look.
Lt R	Tomorrow	1st team
Dk R	Tom Knudsen	1st team
P & W		Unfilled
R & W	Betty Shef. Supreme	1st team

Full Peony

White	Silver Chalice	1st team
Lt P	Tomorrow Park Hill	1st team
Dk P	Debutante	1st team
Sw P	Nina Avery	St. Look.
Lt R	Kramer's Supreme	1st team
Dk R	Clark Hubbs	1st team
P & W	Carter's Sunburst	1st team
R & W	Dixie Knight	St. Look.

Formal

White	Fimbriata	St. Look.
Lt P	Pink Pagoda	1st team
Dk P	Coed	St. Look.
Sw P		Unfilled
Lt R		Unfilled
Dk R	Alice Wood	St. Look.
P & W		Unfilled
R & W		Unfilled

Here is a game to while away the dark winter evenings. With only thirty on the first team, I'm still looking to improve eleven and have no first class candidates for the other seven. Small plants of newer varieties are coming on, too new yet for intimate acquaintance, sure to displace some of those I have listed. Compare your own set of 48. I would be surprised

if it were very much like mine. This could be one solution to your equation of satisfaction.

Of course we have other camellias, too; I have several hundred. But by identifying the best ones, we retune our senses. We have something interesting to ponder and form a basis for discarding varieties which do not reward the effort.

What am I looking for in my camellia society? Those who plan the programs wrestle with this question each season. Here, again, the equation of satisfaction must balance. The reward for going to the meeting must equal the effort made to get there.

Mainly, I am looking for a chance to see my friends, relax, and now and then digest new fascinating bits of camellia information. Perhaps I will even accept a bit of cultural advice—but this comes last. Personally, I'm up to here in advice. The problems of camellia culture are the same as ever, nothing fundamentally new. By now, everything must have been said more than once. No new earth-shaking grabbers are just ahead. Even the unlikely appearance of the fugitive yellow *C. japonica* just adds a few more plants to the basic set of the selective collector.

But, then, who has added to the Bible in centuries, what new startling discoveries appear in basic science or history or economics? This does not infer that we are socially or intellectually sterile. We constantly return to our sources, our past leaders, and interpret, readjust our views and relearn forgotten truths. We endlessly reassure ourselves that basics remain unchanged, and group together for comfort, confirmation and companionship. I'm not consciously looking for new information when I come to the meeting. I just want to engage in small talk, brag a little, reminisce and share a pleasant inconsequential experience. The camellia society performs an important function if it

offers haven for a chaotic world. The great 20th Century resurgence of camellia interest in Southern California, after years of apathy and lost lore, was generated at a time when World War II had brought us to the brink of despair. The camellia societies were born then, and bonded us together to pursue the peacefulness of the seasons. Emotions were soothed in the pleasures of the garden.

For comfort we do not seek new experiences. We covet the well-worn, known and understood, the constantly abiding. In this sense, the mystique of the camellia bears a superficial resemblance to a religion. We have our sects, adherents to the tried and proven, seekers of new ways, the Gibberelians and the Non-Gibberelians, the cult of the big and red, major and minor prophets, and a hierarchy of camellia judges.

Our equation of satisfaction remains much the same, year on year. We want our favorites to bloom again; to see seedlings flower once before they meet the guillotine. We would relive the well known rituals, like an acolyte before his altar: the favorite tools, the rubber bands, lists and tags, scions in the refrigerator, bottles to wash, hopes for success and the dismay of failures. We could all buy the plants we graft and save the trouble. But it's a pleasant habit of the years. Our needs are satisfied in tending 1001 completely inconsequential chores. And so, soft flowers cushion a busy world, give an outdoor weekend to an indoor week. We escape, but not to a new place. We are given sanctuary, but right at home.

You recall the old Chinese proverb:

"To be happy for a day—
get drunk,
To be happy for a year—
get married,
To be happy for a lifetime—
keep a garden.

Let me paraphrase it thus:

(Continued on page 19)

EARLY CAMELLIA SHOW AT DESCANSO GARDENS

The Early Camellia Show was not as early this year as it has been in former years, having been held on January 4th and 5th rather than in the first week of December as formerly. The Los Angeles Camellia Council ran into a conflict in the use of Hospitality House at Descanso Gardens for an early December show because of a program of years standing of the Descanso Gardens Guild in staging a Christmas Decorations Show in alternate years and 1968 being the year for this show. The Camellia Council elected to stage the Early Camellia Show after the Holidays rather than stage it at the Los Angeles County Arboretum early in December as had been done with the first two early shows. Next year's Early Show will be held at Descanso Gardens in Hospitality House early in December, 1969.

The Show Committee was doubtful as late as ten days before show date whether there would be flowers for

the Show. Low temperatures in the days preceding Christmas had frozen the flowers and it was uncertain that the new buds would open in time. The "Descanso luck" held out, however, or possibly it was "Tournament of Roses luck". Whatever it was, warm weather came and brought out the blooms. Quality of the flowers was excellent and quantity of flowers was the highest in the history of the Early Show, due to the number of non-treated blooms at this early-January date. Following are comparative figures that show number of blooms

	This Year	Last Year
Japonica, treated	375	361
Japonica, non-treated	693	93
Boutonnieres	105	10
Reticulata	32	0
Hybrid	76	23
Sasanqua, etc.	23	93
Seedling & Sports.....	38	8
Collectors trays	18	34
Total blooms	1360	627



Glassware was used for trophies to Court of Honor winners.

Melvin Gum was Show Chairman, helped by Caryll Pitkin who was Assistant Show Chairman. Thomas Hughes, last year's Show Chairman, served as Advisor.

To the exhibitors, a significant feature of the show was the collection of glass-ware trophies, with a trophy

for every winner who is listed in the summary of results that follows. Trophies in most Southern California camellia shows have been silver and Mildred Pitkin, Trophy Chairman, was successful in her effort to have something different for the show winner.

Show Results

- Best Large Japonica, Treated — 'Guilio Nuccio Var', Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Goertz, San Marino
- Best Large Japonica, Treated, Runner-up — 'Tomorrow Park Hill', A. L. Gunn, Lynwood
- Best Medium Japonica, Treated — 'Herme', Mr. and Mrs. George Kalin, La Mesa
- Best Medium Japonica, Treated, Runner-up — 'Ville de Nantes', Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Goertz, San Marino
- Japonica Treated Blooms on Court of Honor —
 'Betty Sheffield Blush', Lee Gaeta; 'Carter's Sunburst', Lee Gaeta; 'Nina Avery', Al Gamper; 'Party Dress', C. W. Pitkin; 'Pink Pagoda', W. F. Goertz; 'Tiffany', W. F. Goertz; 'Tomorrow's Dawn', Al Gamper; 'Twilight', A. L. Gunn
- Best Group of 3 Large Japonicas, Treated — 'Elegans Supreme', Melvin L. Gum, Long Beach
- Best Group of 3 Large Japonicas, Treated, Runner-up — 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Goertz, San Marino
- Best Group of 3 Medium Japonicas, Treated — 'Cover Girl', Frank Reed, Pasadena
- Best Group of 3 Medium Japonicas, Treated, Runner-up — 'General George Patton', Mr. and Mrs. William Meyer, Glendora
- Best Large Japonica, Untreated — 'Guilio Nuccio Var', Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Pitkin, San Marino
- Best Large Japonica, Untreated, Runner-up — 'Elegans Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. George Kalin, La Mesa
- Best Medium Japonica, Untreated — 'Wildfire', Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Shuey, Temple City
- Best Medium Japonica, Untreated, Runner-up — 'Sunset Oaks', Mr. and Mrs. William Meyer, Glendora
- Japonica Non-treated Blooms on Court of Honor —
 'Donckelarii', Roger Treischel; 'Kramer's Supreme', Ellis F. Wormington; 'Nadine Eshelman', Fred Hamilton; 'Onetia Holland', A. H. Dekker; 'R. L. Wheeler', L. R. Shuey; 'Reg Ragland', W. F. Goertz; 'Spring Sonnet', W. F. Goertz; 'Tiffany', W. F. Goertz; 'Wildwood', C. W. Pitkin
- Best Group of 3 Large Japonicas, Untreated — 'Guilio Nuccio', Harold E. Dryden, San Marino
- Best Group of 3 Large Japonicas, Untreated, Runner-up — 'Kramer's Supreme', Ellis F. Wormington, Glendale
- Best Group of 3 Medium Japonicas, Untreated — 'Frances Butler', Paul McClelland, Orange

(Continued on page 9)

AZALEA HYBRIDIZING

Julius Nuccio

Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California

Julius Nuccio talked about azalea hybridizing to the members of the Southern California Camellia Society and their guests who attended the Society's November 1967 meeting. Following are extracts from that talk.

Camellia and azalea nurseries sell more azaleas than camellias; their production of azaleas, therefore, must be large if they undertake to supply their own demand and particularly so if they do wholesaling in addition to their retail sales. Most of the nurseries that propagate their own azaleas work at hybridizing and all have been successful in this work.

Azalea hybridizing differs from camellia hybridizing. With camellias, one is not sure of a seed pod after a cross has been made. It may not form at all or after forming may die and fall off. When seeds result, one must wait an average of five years, occasionally four years, for a flower and often there is only one flower on the plant the first year. The blooming period of a camellia is relatively short, and early and late blooming varieties can be crossed only by storing pollen. When a good flower results from a cross, it takes several years for a nursery to build up a sufficient supply of the variety for effective marketing.

With azaleas, things are easier, particularly in Southern California where they can bloom ten months of the year. We can cross the early varieties with the late because we can force blooming in the glass house. We can't force camellias in this way and while gibberellic acid can advance blooming time we are not yet sure of the viability of gibberellic blooms. There are plenty of flowers to work with. We don't have to emasculate the flower when a cross is made. We know within a day if the cross has been made because the

flower wilts after a successful cross.

The seed pod forms and ripens quickly in comparison with camellias. We can see the pod in six weeks and can harvest it in about four months. Once the pod has started to show brown it can be picked, in contrast with the situation in camellias where we must be careful to avoid picking the pods too soon. We can plant the seeds promptly or can hold them; we know of cases in which three-year old seeds have germinated. We get from 90% to 95% take.

There are weak points in azalea hybridizing, particularly from the standpoint of the amateur who would want to do it as a hobby. A seed pod will produce several hundred very fine seeds. We got 400 seeds for example, out of a 'Red Poppy' seed pod. We must plant and germinate all these seeds or we may miss the one seed that will give us what we are seeking. We had the idea once that we could plant only a percentage of the seeds from a cross but William Hertrich pointed out how wrong we were because we could not possibly know which ones to discard. This means a large overhead and lots of space.

We must take tender rooted cuttings to graft on, in contrast to the situation with camellias where we can graft on any well-rooted plant including the seedling discards. In other words, we can't use the azalea seeds with brown bark that we discard.

Since the azalea seeds are very fine we sprinkle them over a flat and give them a light cover. We transplant them into pots when the little plants are one-half inch high. Since, as I have said, we must transplant all of them this makes quite a job.

There must be definite objectives for an azalea hybridizing program to be successful. We have three main ob-

jectives: (1) to develop hardy growing plants like the Southern Indicas with double flowers that bloom over a longer period; (2) Trying for an azalea that will grow in the soil like the ordinary garden plant. In other words, get away from the situation where we must plant them in peat moss for satisfactory growing; (3) To develop a yellow and fragrant evergreen azalea. This last objective looks more hopeful than it does for camellias. Rhododendrons have both and it seems reasonable that we might achieve a cross with rhododendrons that would give either the yellow or the fragrance, and maybe both.

What are the chances of success with azalea hybridizing in comparison with what we get with camellias? With camellias we get 50 to 100 nice flowers out of 1000 seedlings. These flowers are good enough for the garden of somebody who is not what we can call a "camellia hobbyist". When it comes to something that is excitingly new, however, we get one

such flower out of every 3000 or 4000 seedlings. With azaleas, the chance of a nice flower is about 50-50. We chose our recent introduction 'Pink Champagne' from a group of 235 azalea seedlings of egg can size. The 234 not selected were good but we did not want to name them for introduction or to dispose of them to anybody who would name them. We sold them to a nurseryman who sells by color, not name, and he sold them promptly, came back to us for more.

Azalea hybridizing is necessary for nurserymen who are always seeking something new. The weak spots are a part of their necessary cost of doing business. It can be equally rewarding for amateurs who have the necessary space for all the seedling plants and the time to do all the work that these little seedling plants require. Remember that if you are going to plant the seeds in an azalea seed pod you must plant and follow through on all of them. There is no half way.

SHOW RESULTS (Cont.)

- Best Group of 3 Medium Japonicas, Untreated, Runner-up — 'Herme', Ellis F. Wormington, Glendale
- Best Small Japonica — 'Jingle Bells', Rudy Moore, West Covina
- Best Miniature Japonica — 'Pink Fairy', Edwards H. Metcalf, San Marino
- Best Reticulata — 'Cornelian', Mr. and Mrs. Carey Bliss, San Gabriel
- Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Tali Queen', A. L. Gunn, Lynwood
- Best Group of 3 Boutonniere Japonicas — 'Alison Leigh Woodroof', Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Shuey, Temple City
- Best Hybrid with Reticulata Parentage (Open) — 'Francie L', A. L. Gunn, Lynwood
- Best Hybrid with Reticulata Parentage Runner-up — 'Howard Asper', Frank Reed, Pasadena
- Best Hybrid with Parentage Other Than Reticulata (Open) — 'Elsie Jury', Karl Anderson, Santa Monica
- Best Hybrid with Parentage Other Than Reticulata Runner-up — 'Sylvia May Wells', Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Summerson, Glendale
- Best Group of 3 Hybrids — 'E. G. Waterhouse', Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Shuey, Temple City
- Best Species — 'Dawn', Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rowe, Upland
- Best Japonica Seedling — 'Dr. Tarver', Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Pitkin, San Marino
- Best Hybrid Seedling — Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Shuey, Temple City
- Best Collector's Table — Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Goertz, San Marino

DESCANSO GARDENS SPRING SHOW

The annual Descanso Gardens Spring Show will be held on the week-end of March 1-2, 1969. As usual, it will be an outdoor show with tables placed along the walks among the camellias that are growing and will be blooming in the Gardens. The blooms on the plants always add color and interest to the cut flowers on the show tables.

Show schedules generally follow the form of the schedules for the 1968 show. There will be no Sweepstakes award. Trophy awards will be given for Best Flower and Best Flower Runner-up in all Classes, with awards of Best and Best Runner-up for both Large and Medium Japonicas which will be placed in the same Class (Division I, Class 1). The Show Committee may, at its discretion, decide to withhold trophy awards if the number of entries in a Class is insuf-

ficient to justify such award. Awards will also be given for all blooms placed on the Court of Honor in addition to the Best and Best Runner-up flowers.

There will be separate classes in the Division for Hybrids for blooms of varieties with reticulata parentage and blooms of varieties with non-reticulata parentage, as has been the practice in Southern California shows of recent years. The Division for New Seedling Introductions, however, has a change from the 1968 schedules in that there will be a single Class in the Seedling Division for "Reticulatas and/or Hybrids with Reticulata parentage". This will eliminate, for show purposes, the need to decide whether a "Reticulata seedling" is a Reticulata or a Hybrid, which has been necessary because of seedlings from open-pollinated reticulata seeds.

SHOW COMMITTEE

Show Chairman	Alvin Gunn
Assistant Show Chairman	Norman Palmer
Advisor	Raymond Noyes
Clerks	Frances Butler
Commercial Exhibits	Mark Anthony
Court of Honor	Leone Summerson
	Wilber Foss
Educational Information	James Tuliano
Girl Scouts	Helen Briggs
	Mrs. James Edwards
Judges	Caryll Pitkin
	Albert Dekker
Membership	Carl Anderson
Placement	Wilkins Garner
	Doug Nowland
Publicity	Mark Anthony
Receiving	Fred Hamilton
	William Pike
	Arthur Krumm
Registration	Ernest Pieri
Ribbons and Awards	Margie and Dennis Shubin
Signs and Posters	Helen Foss
Social	Bernice Gunn and Norma Palmer
Trophies	Mildred Pitkin

CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW SCHEDULE 1968-1969 SEASON

Date	Sponsor	Location
Feb. 8-9, 1969	San Diego Camellia Society	Conference Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego
Feb. 15-16, 1969	Peninsula Camellia Society	Veterans Memorial Bldg., 1455 Madison Ave., Redwood City
Feb. 15-16, 1969	Pomona Valley Camellia Society	Pomona First Federal Savings & Loan Assn. 399 N. Garey Ave., Pomona
Feb. 22-23, 1969	Delta Camellia Society	Pittsburg High School, Pittsburg
Feb. 22-23, 1969	Temple City Camellia Society	L.A. County Arboretum Lecture Hall, Arcadia
Feb. 23, 1969	Camellia Society of Santa Clara	Student Union Bldg., San Jose City College, San Jose
Mar. 1-2, 1969	Camellia Society of Sacramento	Memorial Auditorium 15th & J Sts., Sacramento
Mar. 1-2, 1969	Los Angeles Camellia Council	Descanso Gardens La Canada
Mar. 8-9, 1969	Camellia Society of Kern County	Bakersfield High School Cafeteria, Bakersfield
Mar. 8-9, 1969	Northern California Camellia Society	Sun Valley Shopping Center, Concord
Mar. 9, 1969	Central California Camellia Society	Cafeteria, McLane High School, Fresno
Mar. 15-16, 1969	Camellia Society of Modesto	Palm Court of E. & J. Gallo Administration Bldg., Modesto
Mar. 22-23, 1969	Sonoma County Camellia Society	Santa Rosa Junior College, Santa Rosa

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PICTURES FROM



UPPER LEFT: The Leland Chow family with their "first one"; **UPPER RIGHT:** Cecil and Nadine Eshelman with the 'White Nun' that won Best Japonica in the 1961 San Diego Show; **LOWER LEFT:** Bill Wylam in his younger days; **LOWER RIGHT:** Dr. John Taylor, S. C. C. S. President of the late 1940's and active in camellias until his death.

THE MORGUE



UPPER: Vern and Billie McCaskill receiving Margarete Hertrich Award from Flinn Dickson in 1960 for their 'Lady in Red'; LOWER: Presentation of A. C. S. John P. Illges medal at November 1959 S. C. C. S. meeting to Joe and Julius Nuccio for their 'Guilio Nuccio'. Left to right in picture: Al Dekker, S. C. C. S. President at that time; Julius Nuccio; the late Reg Ragland, then an A. C. S. Vice President; Joe Nuccio; Bill Woodroof, then an A. C. S. Director.

FUNGUS DISEASES OF CAMELLIAS

Basil J. Neptune
Long Beach, California

When a problem develops with the above ground portion of a Camellia plant, most growers and even we amateurs can diagnose and treat the problem. When the problem is in the root zone it becomes more difficult to diagnose and many times the plant is in dire distress before the trouble is recognized and corrective action is started. Many times the problem may be one of the many fungi that have become so common in our soils. Until the last twenty years or so these fungi were not so common. With the rapid growth of Southern California and the expansion of the nursery industry in the decade from 1948 to 1958 fungi became a major problem.

The treatment of soils used in the commercial nursery of this era consisted of steam sterilization of potting soils, or chemical treatment with Cloropicrin or Methel Bromide. These were valuable as preplant treatment of soil but were not easy to use for the home gardener. They had an additional drawback because they could not be used on growing plants.

The most common fungi associated with the Camellia are *Phytophthora Cinnamomi*, or cinnamon rot and *Rhizoctonia Solani*, called "Rhizoc".

Phytophthora usually starts at the root tips and spreads rapidly to all underground parts of the host plant. The fungus mycelium is fine, colorless, difficult to see even with a hand lens and is so delicate that it will not hold soil particles. It grows between soil particles and in organic matter in the top several inches of the soil. The damage from this fungus occurs only when the soil is very wet. Saline damage from our alkaline water provides damaged root tips that make it easy for *Phytophthora* to invade the plant. *Phytophthora* is very resistant to drying and will lie dormant for long periods of time until mois-

ture and temperature conditions are right for its rapid development. Roots killed by this fungus are brown in color and thus the name of brown rot or cinnamon rot is sometimes used.

Rhizoctonia is easier to identify. It originates near the soil surface rather than at root tips as does the water molds. It has a coarse brown mycelium easily seen with a 10 to 15 power hand lens. The soil particles cling to the tough fungus strands when the soil is shaken from the plant roots. It can become airborne and may spread through the tops of plants when they are grown close together. Both fungi spread easily by mechanical means such as on tools, pots and other containers, by water from splashing while watering or when raining, and even on the growers hands and feet.

Other fungi may cause the loss of plants but these seem to be the most common. Several years ago the Shell Development Company patented an experimental fungicide SD 345. It is effective in eradicating a number of fungi at low concentrations in greenhouses and fields. It can be used on growing plants as a drench or on soil before planting. Tests have indicated that it is effective on exposed fungi but those imbedded in plant tissue may require repeated application of the material. The effective concentration is 0.4 ml/gallon of water for use on hardy perennials such as camellias in quantities to wet out the root zone. The recommended program calls for application in Feb., March, April, and May and in Oct., and Nov. For plants in containers, use in spring and fall should be sufficient except more frequent application may be needed on established fungi. SD 345 has been used by commercial growers but it is not readily available at retail nurs-

(Continued on page 19)

CAMELLIA COMPETITION IN ENGLAND

James Platt

(Reprinted from the 1969 Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book of the Royal Horticultural Society, in which the following article was published under the title "The Early Camellia Competition").

Once again the inclusion of camellias grown under glass in the Competition held on March 19th and 20th, 1968 was fully justified. Severe gales and frost just before the Competition damaged those camellias already in flower in the open, as Londoners could see for themselves in Kensington Gardens. The majority of the flowers in the Competition were grown under glass and were in beautiful condition. Some of them, such as the American raised *C. japonica* 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', are really only suitable for the cool greenhouse, with its large, pale-pink flowers of delicate texture. This year it surpassed itself, and a splendid vase with flowers seven inches across, shown by the Crown Estate Commissioners, the Great Park, Windsor, received a F. C. C., and it was conspicuous in the Competition.

Two exhibits in the Show caused considerable interest. The Countess of Rosse and the National Trust, Nyman's Gardens, showed a collection of twenty-four *C. japonica* cultivars, brought back from Portugal by Lady Rosse as cuttings in 1963. Only a few had been identified, one of which, named 'Portugal', was a striking flat red with a fine bunch of yellow stamens and akin to *C. 'Jupiter'* and *C. 'Mars'*. Then Mr. R. Try, of St. Leonard's Hill, Windsor, staged a large and imposing exhibit of cultivars of *C. japonica* in containers, demonstrating his wire basket method of cultivation. One trade exhibit, that of Haskins Nurseries, was wholly devoted to camellias with, amongst many others, fine 'Mrs. D. W. Davis' and 'Pirzio Secondo', a cultivar raised in

Italy in 1855, with rich pink variegated peony-formed flowers. Messrs. Hillier and Sons had the clear pink *C. heterophylla* 'Barbara Hillier' and *C. X williamsii* 'Jermyns' in a group of camellias on their exhibit of spring flowers. Messrs. Waterer, Sons and Crisp had some camellias in their mixed exhibit, *C. japonica* 'The Czar' catching the eye with its rich crimson flowers. Messrs. L. R. Russell's exhibit also had a mixed group with the aptly named *C. japonica* 'Pink Ball', a smallish double pink called 'Ichi Sat-sui', and other camellias. Messrs. Treseder, of Truro, used cultivars of *C. williamsii* as undergrowth in a forest in miniature of tree magnolias. The double rose-pink 'George Blandford' and the paler single 'Mary Jobson' were particularly attractive, and so was 'Rosemary Williams', one of the loveliest rosy reds. *C. japonica* 'Haku-Truro', a beautiful informal semi-double white with a conspicuous boss of petalodes, received the A. M. for the Crown Estate Commissioners. Messrs. James Trehane and Sons Ltd., of Wimborne, showed some hybrids of *C. saluenensis* raised in New Zealand by Mr. L. E. Jury. Two of them, *C. 'Elegant Beauty'*, a soft rose semi-double, and the brighter peony-formed 'Anticipation' were selected for trial at Wisley. Both are hybrids of *C. saluenensis* and cultivars of *C. japonica*.

There were some 170 entries in the Competition from eleven competitors. In the first four classes for single flowered cultivars of *C. japonica* there were some nice, if not exceptional flowers. These included a cup-shaped 'Rogetsu' from Mr. R. Strauss, of Ardingly, in Class 1, 'Jupiter' in Class 2 from the Duke of Devonshire, with another good flower of it, but of a more red shade, second, from the

(Continued on next page)

Crown Estate Commissioners, the Great Park, Windsor, and a pretty 'Furoan' from the Hydon Nursery, Godalming. The Duke of Devonshire was first with excellent flowers of 'Alba Simple', 'Jupiter', and 'Sieboldii', in Class 4 for three cultivars.

Classes 5 to 8 are for semi-double cultivars. Mr. H. G. Ayling of Stanmore was first in Class 5 with a large and lovely 'White Nun'. A 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', from Windsor, which was first in Class 6, was quite perfect and seven inches across. Sir Giles Loder's 'Drama Girl' was second, and very splendid too, with a deep rose 'Lucy Hester', also from Leonardslee, third. A fourth prize went to Mrs. A. H. Potter of Wentworth for her excellent red 'Joy Sanders'. There were good flowers in Class 7, with Mr. R. Strauss's 'Lady Clare' first. The second place went to Sir Giles Loder's 'Spring Sonnet', of a delicate blush pink with deeper margins, while his 'Adolphe Audusnon' was third. We noted a very neat flower of the red and white 'Wheel of Fortune' from Mr. Ayling. There were fine flowers in Class 8. Sir Giles Loder was first with his monumental 'Drama Girl', 'Haku-Rakuten', which had already given him the second prize in Class 5, and a fine crimson 'Guilio Nuccio'. Mr. R. Strauss was second with 'White Nun', 'Guilio Nuccio' and pink-veined 'Coral Pink Lotus'. The third prize went to the Crown Estate Commissioners, their best flower being a perfect 'Dr. Tinsley'.

Anemone and peony-formed cultivars are provided for in Classes 9 to 12. One of the most sumptuous flowers yet seen was that of Sir Giles Loder's white, 'The Pilgrim', which was first in Class 9. Mr. R. Strauss's 'Sally Harrell' was very neat in comparison with it and was second. There was plenty of competition in Class 10 with five awards. The first prize went to Sir Giles Loder's 'Kramer's Supreme', an imposing very full dome-shaped

red. Mr. Ayling was second with 'Red Rogue', another red but very different, the flower being neat and flat. Sir Giles was third with 'Ballet Dancer', which is well named, though its apple-blossom pink, mixed petals and petalodes and general form suggest trailing chiffon draperies rather than the formality of the tutu. Mr. R. Strauss was third with the bright pink 'Stardust' and Miss C. A. M. Marsh of S.E. 19 was commended for her 'Elegans', which, in fact, was faultless. Sir Giles walked away with the first four prizes in Class 11, showing a flat 'R. L. Wheeler' five inches across, 'C. M. Wilson' and its white, pink-tinged sport 'Shiro Chan' and the loosely peony-formed 'Pink Clouds'. Mrs. Strauss received a fifth prize for his attractive 'Marguerite Gouillon', which deserved a prize. Sir Giles was both first and third in Class 12 for three cultivars. Many of them had taken prizes in previous classes, but we noted two newcomers, 'Richard Nixon', which is white shaded and striped rose-pink, and the coral pink 'Grace Bunton' with a prominent dome of petalodes. Mr. Ayling was second with admirable 'Kramer's Supreme', 'R. L. Wheeler' and 'Tiffany', which has the texture and colour of pink crepe de chine.

With Classes 13 to 16 for rose-formed and formal double cultivars we return to some of the old-fashioned flowers. 'Alba Plena', with which the Duke of Devonshire took a second prize in Class 13, is one of the oldest and is dated 1792. 'Mathotiana Alba', which Mr. Ayling entered and was first in this class, is younger and is dated 1858. 'Mathotiana' itself, with which the Duke of Devonshire was first in Class 14, was introduced to the U. S. A. from Europe in the 1840's. 'Augusto Pinto', the white border of each petal emphasizing its formal shape, was first and second in Class 15 for the Crown Estate Commissioners and Sir Giles Loder and

dates from 1900. The Duke of Devonshire was first in Class 16, for three cultivars including the fine rose pink 'Earl Warren', while Mr. Ayling, who was second, had another lovely formal pink in 'Souvenir de Bahuaud Litou'.

Class 17 is for any six cultivars. Sir Giles, the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Ayling took the three prizes in that order. Sir Giles's 'Drama Girl' was quite $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and, along with a very pretty 'Pauline Winchester' and the informal 'Princess Lear', must have weighed the scales in his favour, as there were many fine flowers from Chatsworth, including a lovely 'Jupiter', and from Mr. Ayling. The latter's included 'Pink Champagne', a perfect 'Mercury' and 'Virginia Robinson', which has a light pink rather untidy but not unattractive flower. Sir Giles was first and third in Class 18 for any three cultivars. He had an attractive clear, rich pink in 'Marie Bracey' and a handsome 'Reg Ragland' as large as and looking very much like a Kunming reticulata.

In Classes 19 to 24, for species other than *C. japonica*, Major-Gen. E. G. W. W. Harrison brought from Tremear, Cornwall, a fine rich pink form of the wild *C. reticulata*, which was first in Class 19. A shell pink form from Windsor was second. Class 20 is for *C. reticulata* 'Captain Rawes'. The Duke of Devonshire has often won this class, but this year a

flower from Windsor beat his. Class 21 is for any form of *C. reticulata* not specified above. 'Noble Pearl', the rather blue-pink 'Osmanthus Leaf' and 'Lion Head', all from Windsor, were first, second and third. Sir Giles Loder was fourth with 'Buddha'. There were fine entries in the next class for a spray of this species, 'Shot Silk' from Windsor being first, with Sir Giles 'Buddha' second and Chatsworth's *C. reticulata* 'Captain Rawes' third. These multipetalous forms are splendid cool greenhouse plants and produce magnificent flowers, as could be seen from the entries. They are, of course, grown out of doors in Yunnan, but Chinese flower-lovers frequently grow their plants in sheltered courtyards.

In Class 23, for *C. saluenensis*, the first prize went to a rich pink form from Windsor; the second to a lighter pink flower from Mr. R. Y. Paton of Virginia Water. Two small white-flowered shrubs, *C. tsaii* and *C. vernalis*, were first and second in Class 24 for any other species. Both bear a profusion of delicate white flowers. The former, entered by Windsor, has single flowers on pendulous branchlets; the latter, from Leonardslee, is semi-double with pointed petals tinged cream. They are agreeable shrubs in the cool greenhouse.

Classes 25 to 31 are for hybrids and give one the opportunity to com-

(Continued on page 23)

RELEASING

'Grand Prix' (Japonica)
'China Lady' ('Buddha' X
Granthamiana Hybrid)

'Milo Rowell' (Crimson Robe
X Tiffany Hybrid)
'Easter Morn' (Japonica)

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BONSAI

Mr. Ishi Ishihara of San Gabriel Nursery and Florist told the members of the Southern California Camellia Society and their guests at the January meeting of the Society that camellias can be trained as bonsai but they are one of the hardest to train. He and his two helpers demonstrated this by taking a three-foot japonica and cutting back the plant and roots to fit in a bonsai-style container (called a tray) about five inches deep. While the cutting and trimming was under way, he said that the weakness of *C. japonica* for bonsai treatment is that both the flowers and leaves are large. *C. sasanqua* has smaller leaves and flowers and is satisfactory for bonsai. He pointed out that he was using copper wire of different sizes to shape the branches.

Two factors should be considered in selecting a camellia for bonsai. First, the roots should be spreading. They need not be growing too deep in the container. In fact, if they are deep growing, the bottom roots must be cut off so that they will fit into the shallow tray. The base of the demonstration plant, after the soil had been added, was a couple of inches higher than the top level of the container with the soil sloping down to the container's edge. Second, the plant should be crooked, not straight; otherwise there must be more bending and wiring to obtain the desired bonsai form. (It occurred to the writer that if a person really wants to bonsai a camellia or two, he should be able to meet these requirements in his own collection. They are the types of plants that he discards for shallow roots or chops off because it is crooked).

Mr. Ishihara said that a camellia bonsai can be started at any time of the year, that the cutting of the plant for shaping and the trimming of the roots will not harm the plant.

When flowers are desired, however, which will be after the plant is established in the bonsai tray, all trimming should be done at the proper time for pruning camellias; namely, after blooming has stopped.

He selected a pot that was in proportion to the size of the plant. Knowing that drainage is important, he placed a screen over the drainage hole, after which he sprinkled coarse gravel. He used a potting mix of one part soil, one part leaf mold and one part peat moss. Camellias should be repotted after three or four years, using a larger container when necessary. He pointed out that the plant was being placed off-side in the container, not center, which is a principle of bonsai culture. He applies B-1 treatment after severe cutting as was done in the demonstration. He uses a seal over the parts that have been severely cut. He made certain that the soil in the tray was firm by using a screwdriver (a pointed stick would have been satisfactory) to push the soil down among the roots. After the planting was completed, he placed moss on top of the soil for decoration, saying that the moss would do no harm.

Mr. Ishihara stated that there is no special form for shaping bonsai. The person who creates the form should have a picture in mind and should shape the plant toward this picture. He said in answer to a question that he has studied Japanese art, that this is not necessary for satisfying bonsai culture.

He closed the demonstration of the *C. japonica* planting by saying he would keep the plant in a well-protected area for about ten days, then gradually give it more exposure.

Mr. Ishihara passed out a leaflet which describes bonsai and answers other questions relating to bonsai culture, as follows:

"For centuries the Japanese have cultivated the dwarf potted trees called Bonsai. A tiny dish, a handful of soil, and living plant has become a unique art.

"The literal translation of Bonsai is "Tray Culture" but the Japanese meaning of this term refers to bringing a desired part of nature into the home, so one can keep and visualize the grandeur and relive the wonder of distant places.

"Plant material can be found in the nursery, garden or in the countryside. The plants may have the qualities for a bonsai or will require wiring and trimming to create the desired effect. Except for a few varieties any plant can be used for Bonsais. The more popular plants being used are: Pines, Junipers, Spruces, Cedars, Maples, Azaleas, and Pomegranates.

"Once the desired shape is obtained they are transplanted into suitable pots. The right container should be used as it must harmonize with the plant, much as a frame must match the picture.

"Generally Bonsais cannot be grown as a house plant although they can be brought in for a day or so. The Bonsai will thrive beautifully in a lath house or in sheltered corners of a garden.

"Watering should be thorough, to completely soak the root ball, but this must not be done constantly which results in "drowning" the plants. Mist-ing the plants is also beneficial, but again caution must be taken that the mist is not replacing the watering process. Remember an overly watered plant is as unhappy as a dry one.

"Feeding should be done sparingly. Liquid fertilizer at one fourth the recommended strength at six week intervals during the growing period should be sufficient. Properly applied this fertilizing restores good color and vigor, maintaining even growth."

Temple City Camellia Society

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday evening, February 27, 1969, at 8:00 P.M., in the Lecture Hall of the Los Angeles County Arboretum, 301 N. Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia.

Mr. Howard E. Burnette, well known Reticulata grower of Castro Valley will be the guest speaker of the evening. His subject will be "Reticulatas—I Like 'em Big". He will also discuss Reticulata hybrids.

Mr. Burnette is, perhaps, one of the leading authorities on this specie of camellia in the United States and many of us who have been fortunate to view his spectacular blooms on the show display tables will certify as to his qualifications. He also has authored many fine articles concerning all aspects of camellia Reticulata.

We urge the members of all Southern Camellia Societies and their friends to meet with us as we welcome an ardent camellia enthusiast and grower from Northern California.

FUNGUS (Cont.)

eries. Probably the most effective use for SD 345 is as a soil sterilant after plants have been transplanted and for sterilizing pots and other containers before planting. A ten minute soak in a solution of SD 345 will kill any fungus present. It is hoped that this product will be formulated for use of the home gardener in the near future.

EQUATION (Cont.)

"I don't know about a one-day drunk
Or marriage that lasts as
short as this;
It seems more likely there's
a link
Twixt gardening and wedded
bliss."

CAMELLIA PERSONALITIES—FRANK MAITLAND

Ernie Pieri

San Gabriel, California

Our camellia personality for this issue is Frank Maitland. Very few of the camellia people knew much about Frank and his camellias until the 1963 Descanso Gardens Camellia Show. He is well known among the wholesale florists trade because he has furnished many of them with the lush green foliage from his many camellia plants. Blooms were not of much importance as far as he was concerned, as the florists liked only the green leaves from the camellia plants for corsages and bouquets.

Frank is a native of Wisconsin, was educated in the Wisconsin public schools and graduated from high school at the tender age of fifteen. As a graduation present, his father gave him a trip to the Hawaiian Islands. Later he attended the Marion Institute, in Alabama, before entering the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. He attended the academy for two years, then transferred to the University of Wisconsin which he attended for one year before entering the business field. Frank's interests were many and varied before he settled down to become a propagator of camellias and azaleas.

He bought his first camellia, a 'Kumasaka', in 1932. He was living with his mother in Burlingame, California when he bought this camellia from Demoto's Nursery, located in Hayward, California. Mr. Demoto personally delivered the plant to Frank. There was a flower on the plant which Frank cut and gave to his mother as a corsage. After the blooming season was over, he made several cuttings from the plant to start other plants.

Frank purchased the property for his present home in 1941. It was an old orchard. None of the original trees remain as Frank and his wife took

them out to prepare for the trees that are now growing in the gardens. Frank says that he has always been interested in the beauty of the natural gardens. His Lauderdale Gardens have been planned with this factor in mind.

Shortly after purchasing the property, he enlisted in the Navy and was aboard a destroyer in the Pacific Fleet for two years. During his tour of duty, he spent some time at Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian Islands in Alaska. The thing that impressed him most about Dutch Harbor was its barrenness. There were no trees to be seen anywhere. He had not realized how much a tree meant to the landscape, and made up his mind that he was going to have plenty of trees around his house. As a result, there are many varieties of trees planted in the Lauderdale Gardens. One of the most impressive groups are the eight Italian Cypress trees which line the walk from the drive-way to the house. They are quite tall, having been among the first trees planted in the grounds. Frank purchased a great many of his trees from an old Japanese nursery which was located where the Lockheed Airplane Plant is now located.

After his tour of duty in the Navy, he returned to his home in Sylmar. He thought that he might develop the place for growing plants for the "cut foliage markets". He and his wife worked during the week to earn money to buy camellia plants. He became a collector of camellia plants and bought every available plant. He started with a modest 1000 plants. These plants were in the sun and a cover was needed. Frank and his wife turned from planting camellias in the ground to the building of a lath house. After the lath house was completed they put up pipe for the water.

ing system to ease the problem of watering so many plants.

Frank's father visited him during the early years of the garden and was so impressed with the planting program that he suggested he call it "Lauderdale Gardens" to honor the Lauderdale Estates in Scotland. Frank is a distant relative of the present Earl of Lauderdale. Lauderdale is the name of the estate, but the family name is Maitland.

During the first years of growing camellias in the Lauderdale Gardens, Frank not only propagated many of his plants from cuttings but also found time to sell some of the plants that he grew. He was not only the salesman but was also the delivery man for the plants he sold.

He not only planted more camellia plants from the cuttings that he grew but by this time was adding seeds and seedlings to his earlier plantings. In his early planting program he made the rows six feet apart and placed his plants six feet apart in each row. In between each of the plants, he now planted cuttings, seedlings and in some cases even seeds.

Frank began selling the foliage to the florists in 1953. He now had about 5000 plants in the ground from which he could make his cuttings. He knew the names of the original plants that he had planted, but was amazed at the color and variety of blooms that he found blooming on the seedlings

and some of the cuttings as they began to bloom. He claims that there are many good varieties of seedling blooms that he has not named or registered.

Along with camellias, he and his wife at one time propagated and grew azaleas. They got into the azalea business in a rather unusual way. Mrs. Maitland, a native of Germany, had not seen her sister for many years. She expressed a desire to return to Germany to visit her sister and asked Frank if there was any way that she could earn some money to pay for her trip. He thought that they might be able to raise the money by growing azaleas to sell to the nurseries and stores. This venture was so successful that she made enough money to pay for the trip after the second year of growing azaleas.

Frank claims that he had bloomed a beautiful dark red camellia about 15 years ago and had offered scions of it to several camellia hobbyists. At that time he did nothing with the plant other than to call it a dark red and give it a number. Tom Knudsen, on a visit to Lauderdale Gardens during the camellia blooming season, saw this dark red camellia and spent some time photographing the bloom.

After Mr. Knudsen's death, a friend of the Knudsen family asked Frank if he had named that dark red camellia that so intrigued Mr. Knudsen,

(Continued on next page)

STRONG

VIGOROUS

SEEDLING

UNDERSTOCK

SASANQUA and JAPONICA

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PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

and if not would he consider naming it 'Tom Knudsen' because of his interest in the bloom. The fact that Mrs. Tom (Vallee) Knudsen was interested in flowers and trees, was a member of the Los Angeles Beautiful Committee and had been appointed to the National America Beautiful Committee by President Lyndon Johnson, encouraged Frank in his naming of the dark red camellia for her husband. 'Tom Knudsen' was introduced to the public in 1966.

Frank had been interested in displaying his camellia blooms at camellia shows but had been under the impression that the exhibitor had to be a member of a camellia society to exhibit blooms. A friend of his inquired at one of the camellia societies if this was true, and learning that it was not, told Frank that he could exhibit his blooms at any show. Frank made his first display of blooms in the 1963 Descanso Gardens Camellia Show. He displayed three beautiful, iridescent blooms in the New Introduction Division and was awarded ribbons for them. We later were to learn that they were the first of the "Mist" series. These blooms have been registered and introduced as 'Descanso Mist', 'Silver Mist' and 'Temple Mist'. He also entered blooms in the Hybrid, Japonica and Reticulata Divisions in addition to the new introduction division and was awarded a blue ribbon in each of the classes.

This was the start of many fine blooms that Frank has exhibited in the various camellia shows in Southern California. Some of his blooms that were from reticulata seed parents have shown hybrid characteristics and have been classified as hybrids. This is very possible as japonica and reticulata plants are planted in the same growing area. He does not claim to be a hybridizer, but gives credit to the birds and the bees and the Man upstairs for these fine crosses.

He has exhibited another of his hybrid seedlings under the name of 'Two Ton Tony' because it is large and heavy. He has changed this name and has registered and introduced it as 'Bernadette Karsten' in honor of the wife of the Danish Ambassador to Colombia. She visited Lauderdale Gardens during the camellia blooming season, saw and admired the bloom. She asked if plants of this flower could be shipped to Bogota, Colombia to be planted in the Botanical Gardens of the city. This was done at her request.

Because of his interest in showing his blooms, other camellia hobbyists and enthusiasts have convinced Frank that he should name and register some of his blooms. In 1967, he introduced and registered a beautiful white formal, early blooming camellia 'Pope John XXIII', in honor of that great humanitarian. In 1968, he introduced a large dark red hybrid seedling and registered it under the name 'John Taylor'. It honored one of the pioneers of the Southern California Camellia Society, Dr. John Taylor; the man who had a great deal to do in making the first camellia show held at Brookside Park Pasadena a tremendous success.

Frank Maitland is not selling his camellia plants to the public. Bill De France's Nursery in Escondido, California is the retail outlet for all of his camellia introductions.

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**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
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2645 Sherwood Road
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Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book

Every year The Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book of the Royal Horticultural Society of England brings joy and knowledge to the people who receive it. The 160 page hard bound Year Book for 1969, just received, maintains this standard.

In keeping with the relative popularity of rhododendrons and camellias in England because of the climate being so much more favorable to the former, only about ten per cent of the book is devoted to camellias. This is enough, however, to give the American camellia grower an insight into camellia growing in England — their problems as related to climate in comparison with our generally favorable conditions, and the varieties, particularly those that originated in America, that are grown there.

For rhododendron growers, the book is a gold mine of information. We in Southern California cannot profit from these pages in the Year Book because our climate does not grow good rhododendrons. For the northern Pacific Coast, however, and for other parts of the United States where rhododendrons thrive, The Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book serves the same needs and interests that the annual Year Book of the American Camellia Society serves the camellia growers in America.

—HAROLD E. DRYDEN.

Camellia Competition (Cont.)

are the colour and shape of the C. *williamsii* cultivars. The bright yellow pink 'St. Ewe' was first and second in Class 25, from the Crown Estate Commissioners and the Duke of Devonshire, respectively. The delicate pink 'J. C. Williams', from Leonardslee, was third. In the next class, for a double or multipetalous hybrid

in the group, a fine 'Donation' from Chatsworth, the only entry, was first. Class 27 is for any single-flowered hybrid of C. *reticulata*. The light pink 'Inamorata', from Leonardslee and Windsor, was first and second, with C.X heterophylla 'Barbara Hillier', also from Leonardslee, third. In a class for a double-flowered hybrid of this species, Sir Giles' 'Leonard Messel' was first. This is a splendid plant with the large flowers of its C. *reticulata* parent and of a bright, clear pink, good under glass or in a pot and doing well outside in southern gardens. Two paler pinks, 'Fair Lass' from Windsor and Mr. R. Strauss's 'Inspiration', were second and third, both making a change from the reds and crimsons of the *reticulatas*. The next two classes were amalgamated and Sir Giles's charming 'Cornish Snow' was first with his 'Leonard Messel' second. In class 31, for any three hybrids, three *williamsii*s from Windsor, 'Mary Christian', 'St. Ewe', and 'J. C. Williams' were first, making an attractive trio of single-flowered hybrids. Sir Giles, using the two latter and 'Leonard Messel', was second.

There was only one entry in Class 32 for a camellia plant in bloom, and that was Mr. R. Strauss's C. *japonica* 'Tricolor', well striped red and white and deserving the first prize.

Correction for January 1969 Issue

The gremlins were busy at work when we went to press with the January 1969 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW and caused us not to change 1968 to 1969 on the cover. It might save future confusion if everybody will change January 1968 to January 1969 on their copies of this issue. The gremlins and we are sorry for the mistake.

NEW ZEALAND FAVORITE CAMELLIAS

The November 1968 issue of NEW ZEALAND CAMELLIA BULLETIN, official publication of the New Zealand Camellia Society, gives the results of a camellia opinion poll among members of the Society to determine member preferences. Members were requested to tell their favorite ten varieties, there being no restriction and japonicas, sasanquas, reticulatas, hybrids and species all were eligible. Replies were received from 271 members. Following are the top 50 varieties named, with the number of votes these varieties received.

Donation	166
Guilio Nuccio	155
Capt. Rawes	154
Betty Sheffield Supreme	116
Phyl Doak	102
Lady Clare	82
Barbara Clark	65
Flame	63
C. M. Wilson	61
Berenice Boddy	56
Guest of Honor	50
Laurie Bray	47
E. G. Waterhouse	46
Debutante	42
Grand Sultan	42
Elegant Beauty	41
K. Sawada	39
Crimson Robe	33
The Czar	33
Mrs. D. W. Davis	31
Frau Minna Seidel	
(Syn. Pink Perfection)	30
Elsie Jury	29
Gauntletti (Syn. Lotus)	28
Lady Loch	27
Tomorrow	27
Brian	26
Daitarin	26
Spencer's Pink	26
Hana-fuki	25
Red Ensign	25
R. L. Wheeler	24
Ville de Nantes	23
Kramer's Supreme	20

Peach Blossom	20
Fair Lass	19
Magnoliaeflora	19
Mrs. Tingley	19
Tiffany	19
Cho-cho-san	18
Coronation	18
Dr. Tinsley	17
Drama Girl	16
Pagoda	16
Somersby	16
Buddha	15
Debbie	15
Purple Gown	15
Shot Silk	14
White Giant	13
Confucius	12

There were over 150 varieties that scored less than 12 votes.

Garden Tours on Feb. 14

The Southern California Camellia Society will hold camellia garden tours for its members on Sunday, February 16, 1969, starting at 1:30 in the afternoon and lasting until 4:30. All the gardens are in the Pasadena-San Marino area, as follows:

- Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dryden, 820 Winston Ave., San Marino.
- Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Foss, 1380 Winston Ave., San Marino.
- Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Goertz, 1833 Carlisle Dr., San Marino.
- Mr. and Mrs. Caryll Pitkin, 2460 Sherwood Rd., San Marino.
- Col. and Mrs. Frank Reed, 1160 E. Howard St., Pasadena.

This will be the first garden tour that the Society has sponsored for several years. All Society members are encouraged to take advantage of the opportunity to see how other grow their camellias.

Directory of California Camellia Societies

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

*CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY

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

*CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY

President: Ronald Cowan; Secretary, Mrs. George T. Butler, 1813 Windsor Lane, Santa Ana 97205

Meetings: 1st Thursday October through April in Orange County Farm Bldg., 1916 W. Chapman, Orange

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

President: Fred E. Carnie, Jr.; Secretary, Mrs. Frank P. Mack, 2222 G. St., Sacramento 95816
Meetings: 4th Wednesday October through May in Garden & Art Center, McKinley Park, Sacramento

*CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Robert Kellas; Secretary, Mrs. Glenn S. Wise, 5493 E. Liberty Ave., Fresno 93702
Meetings: Nov. 20, Dec. 18, Jan. 15, Feb. 19 in Mayfair School, Fresno

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Wm. H. Hayes; Secretary: Mrs. Juanita Luther, 3408 Camby Rd., Antioch 94509
Meetings: 4th Tuesday October through April in School Adm. Bldg., 510 G St., Antioch

JOAQUIN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: James Tuliano; Secretary: Mrs. Joe L. Vendracek, 13176 Fenton, Sylmar 91342
Meetings: 1st Tues., Dec. through April, Hollywood Women's Club, 1749 N. La Brea, Hollywood

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Anthony F. Pinheiro; Secretary: Mrs. Hazel Grosso, 1424 Encina Ave., Modesto 95351
Meetings: 2nd Monday October through May in "Ag" Bldg. of Modesto Junior College

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Harvey L. Morton; Secretary: Robert C. McConnell
Meetings: 1st Monday November through May in Claremont Junior High School, 5750 College Ave., Oakland

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Albert H. Dekker; Secretary: Mrs. A. L. Summerson, 1370 San Luis Rey Dr., Glendale 91208

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

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: R. E. Bernhardt; Secretary: Mrs. Charles F. O'Malley, 65 Robles Drive, Woodside 94062

Meetings: 4th Tuesday September through April in First Federal Savings & Loan Bldg., 700 El Camino Real, Redwood City, Calif. 94061

*POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Walter Harmsen; Secretary: Mrs. Janet Meyers, 744 E. Dover, Glendora
Meetings: 2nd Thursday October through April in First Federal Savings & Loan Bldg., 399 N. Garey Ave., Pomona

*SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Charles B. Persing; Secretary: Mrs. William Schmitt, 101 Minot St., Chula Vista
Meetings: 2nd Friday (except February which is 1st Friday) November through May in Floral Assn. Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego

SANTA CLARA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Abe D'Innocenti; Secretary: Miss Pat McIntyre, 1810 Olive Ave., Apt. 4, San Jose 95128
Meetings: 2nd Thursday at Willow Glen Branch, American S/L, San Jose

SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: James Grant; Secretary: Mrs. Inez Tryon, 614 Forest Dr., Sebastopol
Meetings: 4th Thursday, except Nov. (3rd Thursday) and Dec. (to be decided) in Redwood Empire S/L Assn., 1201 Guerneville Rd., Santa Rosa

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

See inside front cover of this issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW

*TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Grady L. Perigan; Secretary: Mrs. Marie Perigan, 1147 Daines Dr., Arcadia 91006
Meetings: 2nd Thursday of Nov., 4th Friday of Dec. and 4th Thursday Jan. through April in Lecture Hall of Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia

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