



Camellia Growing in Florida

BY R. G. WILMOT

Camellia history in Florida is very sketchy and very little is known about it. Florida has been under five flags and the occupation by the Spanish, French or British had no bearing upon camellia history. It was not until after the United States took possession of Florida in 1822 that it could have been possible for camellias to have been brought in. In the early years the roadways were waterways and camellias may have been brought into the settlements along the St. Johns river southwards but there are no records. Plants of considerable size are to be found here and there along the river. It is also apparent that plants were brought into Pensacola at an early date. 1870 is the earliest date of record found so far. After a plant passes 25 years of age it is impossible to judge its age accurately unless the plant dies and growth rings can be counted in its trunk.

There is an old plant in Gainesville in the Tebeau School garden, a single red, that according to Miss Alice Thomas, whose father owned the property, was planted by her step mother in 1870. Mrs. Thomas had come south for her health from Virginia by way of Augusta, Ga. where she had seen and admired camellias. The plant was bought from Fruitland Nurseries of Augusta. Miss Alice as she was known by every one in Gainesville, by the way, passed away a few weeks ago at the age of 87.

About 20 miles south of Gainesville at an abandoned farm house is a camellia plant reputed to be about 70 years old. The present owner of the property says

that it was planted there by his grandfather. The plant was evidently damaged when it was young because it has a very short trunk and quickly breaks up into several large branches. The trunk is not exactly round because it is 18" in diameter one way and 19" the other. It has a spread of 25 ft. and is more than 18 ft. tall. It is not any known current variety.

The Aunt Jetty plant of Tallahassee, Breckenridge Gamble to whom the plant once belong reports, was brought from Baltimore by his grandfather. The Aunt Jetty for whom it was named was his aunt. It now stands in Killearn Plantation.

There was a large plant on the Stevens Plantation about 6 miles southwest of Madison that according to Mrs. Stevens was brought from Texas by her mother. Nearby nurserymen started propagating from this plant and one said it resembled a picture he had seen of the variety Emperor of Russia so the variety was disseminated under the name Emperor of Russia (Stevens). They used to sell about \$100.00 worth of propagating wood from this tree each year. The plant was sold and moved to Clearwater, Fla.

Fruitland Nurseries was established in 1856 and bought out in 1857 and 1858 by J. P. Berckmans, Belgian by birth, and remained in his family's hands until about 1919. Mr. Berckmans maintained his contacts in Europe and imported many camellias from there over a long period of years. Although he bought them by varietal names, frequently they were only listed in the catalogs as red, white, pink or variegated. Typed lists of varieties

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were sent out to those interested. Since Fruitland was one of the most important nurseries in the southeast their plant material was widely distributed. Mr. Berckmans was responsible for the introduction of Japanese persimmons and Chinese honey peach into this country and without the latter Florida would be practically peachless. Access has been had to their old records and 206 varieties have been listed that they had for distribution, most of whose names are no longer known in the trade but many of which probably exist as lost label plants.

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries, of Glen Saint Mary, Fla. was established in 1882 but it was not until Dr. Hume became connected with them that they started handling camellias about 1909. The plants sold there about this time all came from Fruitland Nurseries. In 1914 he made a contract with the Tea Gardens, Summerville, S. C. for propagating rights of their camellias and azaleas for 10 years at \$1,000.00 per year. The Tea Garden numbers were put on the plants at this time to identify the lots of cuttings as taken, since none of the plants were known by varietal names.

From this start of two nurseries selling a few plants, camellia growing has

become a business of an estimated $\frac{3}{4}$ of a million dollars a year with 150 dealers selling plants the last time a count was made. Last year one nursery put in 10,000 grafts.

This means that home owners are buying plants and many who did not have camellias in their gardens ten years ago now point with pride to their collections of many varieties. Pensacola, Jacksonville, Orlando, and Lakeland all boast many fine collections in their vicinities and annual shows are held.

Florida is all in the coastal plain area and has predominately an acid sandy soil. The peninsula is practically all sandy except for areas around Miami where coral rock out-crops, and certain counties in the central portion which are underlain with sandy clay. Counties along the Georgia line from Madison west have a sandy clay soil and here some of the finest Florida camellias are grown. The rainfall varies from 60 to 80 inches per year, Jacksonville this past year having had 82 inches before the end of December, the record since the establishment of the Weather Bureau. Miami and parts of central Florida are practically frost free but from Tallahassee west to Pensacola frosts are expected from December through early March.

It has been said that camellias could not be grown in the Miami area but there are some fairly good sized plants there that have been there some years. We are informed by one florist that he has tried about 65 varieties and finds that mid-season varieties grown in containers or grown on raised beds above the coral rock in semi-shade are fairly successful.

Winter Haven, however, may be considered the lower limit of extensive growing and there are many plants in the vicinity of Lakeland and Orlando. Cypress Gardens at Winter Haven, of water-skiing fame, has made a specialty of camellias, azaleas and gardenias. A nearby nurseryman who grew his plants on a peat bed had found that camellias made excellent growth there. In fact they grew so well on the peat that all the growth was vegetative and they had to be planted in the sand for at least a year before they would set flower buds.

Peat beds, by the way, are scattered all over Florida and provide a reasonably priced source of organic matter to mix with the soil for growing camellias and azaleas.

It is due to our sand soil and heavy rain fall that we recommend reasonably high applications of fertilizers and for this reason those who have rather heavy soils and low rainfall may run into trouble if our practices are followed. One example has come to our notice where a grower in Texas had been applying chemical fertilizers, aluminum sulphate, Epsom salts, sulphur, etc. and had run the soluble salts in his soil up to 2200 parts per million and the plants were suffering as a result. His soil was naturally high in fertility and really about all he needed was to supply sufficient water and a little organic fertilizer now and then. It is suspected that this is more or less true in this area.

In Florida the most important scale insects affecting camellias are Tea Scale and the Florida Red Scale. So far the Peony Scale has not been prominent and has been found only in a few cases. Of these, the most persistent is the Florida Red Scale although there are indications that it is controlled to a considerable extent by low temperatures.

So far as is known camellia flower blight has not reached Florida although we are constantly on the lookout for it. The most important disease is "die-back" caused by a fungus or perhaps by a combination of two fungi. Exactly how it gains entrance into twigs or branches is not known, but probably infection takes place when the scales of the shoot buds open and growth starts in spring. Twigs are killed and if not pruned back to living green wood the fungus continues to work down through the cambium until a main branch or trunk of the plant is reached. This is girdled by the fungus and all parts above that point wilt and die. There appears to be very definite resistance by some varieties to the disease while certain white flowered varieties appear to be more susceptible.

In the entire southeast no camellia collection with authentic history and authentic names dating back to the early periods of camellias interests exists. In consequence, there has been great confusion in the names of varieties. In 1939 Dr. Hume suggested that a variety classification project be started by the Horticulture Department of the Experiment Station in an effort to eliminate some of the confusion in nomenclature. Nurserymen in various parts of the country were contacted and generously offered specimens for the collection. Plants of the same name or the general description were planted side by side for comparison and study. At the present time the collection numbers about 1500 plants. They have come from many different propagators throughout the country. Your Armstrong Nurseries and Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens were among the first of the cooperators. This collection is being increased from year to year from sources at home and abroad. Eventually we hope it will include all varieties and species available in camellia trade.

When this work was started, all available literature was examined and a collection of nursery catalogues listing varieties was made. All plants under a given varietal name must check and the variety must also check with the earliest description that can be found. As an example of how this works out, it was found that *C. M. Hovey* was a red variety with a rather

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FEBRUARY 17 MEETING, HELD AT SHAKESPEARE CLUB

The flower exhibit in the lobby of the clubhouse threatened to cause a near riot. The interest displayed in the lovely blooms carried over through the entire meeting. Intermission and curtain both found the jam procedure repeated.

Dr. Taylor opened the meeting at 8:00 P. M. with a welcome to the more than 800 people present. Guests Mr. and Mrs. Harold Paige of the Northern California Camellia Society were introduced before the meeting was turned over to our first speaker, Mr. Verne Jackson, the floral artist for Cedric's Florist.

Mr. Jackson's talk and demonstrations was one of the most interesting presented to the Society in my memory. Mr. Jackson is one of the West Coast foremost floral artists, and we hope to be able to call on him again at some not too future date.

Our second speaker of the evening was Mr. R. J. Wilmot of the American Camellia Society who came out especially for this meeting and for the Southern Cali-

fornia and the Northern California Camellia Show. Mr. Wilmot's talk is reproduced elsewhere in the Bulletin. We certainly hope he enjoyed his visit.

Plant raffle winners were:

- 1 Gal. Debutante, won by Mrs. Estelle McKinsie
- 5 Gal. Finlandia, won by Mrs. F. W. Roenigk
- 5 Gal. Alba Plena, won by Mrs. Harry M. Hunt
- 1 Gal. Purity, won by Mr. W. J. Hart, Jr.

(Above donated by Oak Park Gardens)

- 1 Gal. Bernice Boddy, won by Harold A. Ewing, Monrovia
- 1 Gal. Mary Charlotte, won by Mrs. Wm. J. Wilson, Los Angeles
- 1 Gal. Pride of Descanso, won by Mrs. P. M. Young, Hollywood
- 1 Gal. Capt. John Sutter, won by Mr. Bert Hummel, Glendale

(Above donated by So. California Camellia Society)

AFTERTHOUGHTS ON THE SECOND ALL-CAMELLIA SHOW:

Successful conclusion of our second show, bigger and better than ever before, can only lead to one thing, still better for next year! If you think that is impossible, just recall our thoughts last year about this time. We had a very fine show then, everyone agreed, one that would be hard to beat. Lots of flowers, nicely displayed, lots of attendance, and so on, ad infinitum.

We have now set a precedent that will have to be lived up to—we have become prominent. Our show, without a doubt, was the biggest held in the country this year, and for all we know, there is no bigger camellia show in the world than this. Let's not be getting too big for our britches yet, though. The things that went to make this a big show just can't be bought, not for any amount of money. Let's just think for a minute:

Where else would as many well-to-do folks get down on their hands and knees, strain themselves bug-eyed, work out-

landish hours, raise blisters on manicured hands, and sweat and slug like ditch diggers just to get a chance at winning acclaim or at best a two-by-four inch piece of printed ribbon? Anywhere else but at an amateur's camellia show? Not by a long shot.

If the labor of these well-to-do folks was to be computed at the rates they might charge for their services as professional men, if the time away from business charges was figured, if the costs of the hours of sleep lost, the ruined clothing, the aching backs, the broken fingernails, the mashed toes, the blistered palms, the wear and tear of frazzled nerves, the wearisome strain of aching arches, the menial tasks performed, the loss of voice, and the thousand and one other beefs and complaints had to be settled for in cold hard cash, the show would actually cost up into the millions, and I'm not kidding. If I heard one, I heard three dozen say they had never worked so hard or so desperately in their

entire lives, nor had as much satisfaction in doing so, and for nothing else but the glory of having a bigger and better show.

The camellia attracts the most ardent of all the garden hobbyists—she's the one mistress no woman has yet been able to outdraw. Worshippers at the shrine of the camellia are by far the most steadfast of all. Home becomes not just a haven of rest, family not just a matter of pride, a good book not just a release from the humdrum and boredom of the daily grind. No, sir! The home becomes just the setting for the camellia plants, a place that would look better if you could put camellias around on all four or six or sixteen sides. Family means just so much more labor that can be drafted or bulldozed into performing herculean feats with the camellias—raise lots of good strong backed boys. Books? Well, they are all right so long as they deal with camellias, catalogs are just as interesting, nomenclature is still quite a broad subject.

The most amazing thing of all, there is no way of segregating these fans. Rich man, poor man, educated, illiterate, hard-boiled, panty-waist, young, old. From all walks of life, from every pursuit, the idolatry of the camellia goes on, and on, and on. The big show is the release, the escape from the all year pent up pressure to give the camellia its rightful recognition, its place right at the top of the heap.

Our shows can continue to be bigger and better just as long as the camellia fan can be skillfully directed and guided. The acceptance by the general public of our two shows has given us reason to believe that we are indeed fortunate to have such a wonderful place for a show, to have such keenly enthusiastic members, and to have such an able show management committee. I think we can all take a deep curtsy, we really did do a swell job, and here's to bigger and better shows from here on.

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 Pasadena, Calif.

CAMELLIAS IN FLORIDA . . .

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long-pointed and somewhat twisted leaves according to Hovey's own description. A short time ago the variety usually carrying this name in the trade was found to be a variegated form of Mathotiana. Finally plants labeled C. M. Hovey were found in at least two importations from France and these were identical with what has been known as Colonel Firey on the Pa-

cific Coast and William S. Hastie or Mississippi Hastie on the southeast. The imported plants and those in the nursery trade under the names of Col. Firey and Mississippi Hastie checked completely with Hovey's description.

The source of the name Mississippi Hastie is interesting. The names of old plants in Magnolia Gardens at Charleston had been lost and Mathotiana in that collection was renamed William S. Hastie. A nurseryman who had heard of the popularity of this variety but who had never seen it thought he had found William S. Hastie as a local plant and began its propagation. When it got into the trade the difference was noticed and the word "Mississippi" was tacked on to it to distinguish it from William S. Hastie. The French source reported that C. M. Hovey is frequently variegated so the recently named Scarlett O'Hara is nothing new after all. Since that time Mathotiana has been found to have eight synonyms one of which, Julia Drayton, is current in California. In a matter of names, it has been found that any name tracing back to a certain distributor on Long Island who is now out of business, is probably wrong. This grower propagated plants from the Coe collection at Oyster Bay and from Magnolia Gardens about the same time. He did a generous job of mixing them. He was responsible for Mathotiana being misnamed Julia Drayton, Alba Superba miscalled Rev. John G. Drayton and one of the Coe varieties was sent out as Tutcheria spectabilis. Mathotiana was also distributed as Plena Superba and Duchess de Gaze.

Lately there has been a rash of re-naming Japanese imports after our current military heroes and this is leading to still further confusion. Since the same Japanese varieties were imported by several different individuals they may have been renamed by more than one of the several importers. The old familiar example is Herme. It was so named in Germany in 1890. It became Souv. de Henri Guichard in France in 1916. It is known locally as Jordans Pride and in some other places as Pride of the Emperor's Garden. Its Japanese name is Hikaru-genji and if a Yokohama Nursery

(Continued on page 21)

AWARDS and TROPHY WINNERS — SO. CAL. CAMELLIA SHOW

TROPHIES — SPECIAL AWARDS

1. Most outstanding potted or boxed plant in bloom in Amateur class. President's Cup by Dr. Lloyd J. Taylor.
Vic and Ruth Wagoner, Arcadia, Calif.

2. Most outstanding cut flower in show. Cup Award.

W. L. Stoeckle, Concord, Calif.

3. Most artistic flower arrangement (amateur). Cup Award.

Bess Pulliam, Los Angeles, Calif.

4. Sweepstakes Award: most points in show, Cup Award. First place, 3 points, second place 2 points, third place 1 point.

W. L. Stoeckle, Concord, Calif.

Show attendance, 11,854 total admissions for the two days of the show, a gain of nearly 1,300 over our first show, last year. At that, we don't see how we could have handled any more without carrying over for another day—the lace was ammed from opening to closing.

Name	Address			
Mrs. Dugald Cameron	Pasadena	—	1 second,	2 third
E. E. McCullough	Pasadena	—	1 second,	2 third
Thor Petersen	San Marino	1 first,	—	4 third
W. L. Stoeckle	Concord	23 first,	3 second,	4 third
Mrs. E. C. Janski	Monrovia	—	—	2 third
C. E. Osborn	Pasadena	3 first,	5 second,	1 third
Occidental College	Los Angeles	1 first,	—	—
Mrs. and Mrs. K. M. Reynolds	Glendale	2 first,	2 second,	1 third
E. C. Pearson	Montebello	1 first	—	—
T. H. Buckingham	Pasadena	—	—	1 third
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stroh	Los Angeles	—	1 second	—
J. Wm. Back	La Canada	2 first,	13 second,	3 third
Mrs. James C. Sheppard	San Marino	1 first,	1 second	—
Vic and Ruth Wagoner	Arcadia	3 first,	2 second,	1 third
H. H. Köppenhafer	Van Nuys	2 first,	2 second	—
Mrs. J. Allen Lane	Van Nuys	1 first,	5 second,	2 third
Mrs. Wm. Viney	Covina	—	2 second,	1 third
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Dekker	Glendale	1 first,	—	1 third
Mrs. Frank Harman, Jr.	San Marino	—	—	1 third
Mrs. Lawrence Atwood	Flintridge	1 first	—	—
W. F. Huff	Glendale	—	3 second	—
Mr. Norman A. Stahl	La Canada	1 first	—	—
James R. Loyal	Camarillo	3 first,	—	1 third
Harold A. Smith	Altadena	1 first,	—	1 third
Frances Harn	Sierra Madre	2 first,	1 second	—
C. E. Peak	Sherman Oaks	5 first,	1 second,	1 third
Mrs. Kenneth Nagel	Pasadena	1 first,	—	1 third
Frances E. Brown	Alhambra	1 first,	1 second	—
Dorothy A. Leitz	Glendale	—	1 second	—
Beatrice Sharp	North Hollywood	1 first,	3 second	—
Helen Karlson	North Hollywood	2 first,	—	1 third
Evelyn Bogue	San Gabriel	1 first,	1 second,	1 third
Mrs. Joseph W. Conrow	Pasadena	—	—	1 third
Bess Pulliam	Los Angeles	2 first,	1 second	—
Mrs. Anne W. Grim	Alhambra	1 first	—	—
Bob F. Blake	Pasadena	1 first	—	—
Florence Thompson	—	—	1 second,	1 third
Jeannette Grimsley	—	—	1 second	—
Mrs. Ralph Bernays	—	1 first	—	—
Mrs. W. Morant	—	—	1 second	—
Bernice Crawford	Van Nuys	1 first	—	—
Frank E. Ziegler	Burbank	2 first,	3 second	—

Special Award

W. S. Wilkie
Chas. S. Jones Estate

La Canada
Flintridge

Special Mention

Kern County Camellia Society
Pomona Valley Camellia Society

Bakersfield
Pomona

Report of Directors of Southern California Camellia Society to the Members

The Southern California Camellia Society, Inc., was not organized as a corporation until the summer of 1946, therefore no annual report was issued. It would seem desirable therefore to include in this present report, the accomplishments of the period from the time of incorporation to the date hereof.

Viewing the progress of the society from strictly its material aspects the following can be recorded:

On July 17, 1946, which was the date when the affairs of the unincorporated society were transferred to this society in its corporate form, the membership, exclusive of affiliates, was 386 in number. As of this date there are 576 members. This represents an increase of 190 members.

On July 17, 1946, the number of affiliate members was 34. As of this date there are 268 affiliate members. This represents an increase of 234 affiliate members.

It may be added that in addition to the Pomona Valley Camellia Society and the Kern County Camellia Society, both of which have been added to the San Diego Society as affiliates since the summer of 1946, two new groups are in the process of organization as affiliates of this society.

On July 17, 1946, the Society had in the bank the sum of \$803. As of this date the amount on deposit is the sum of \$10,437. This represents an increase of \$9,634. Obligations against this except as herein after referred to are inconsequential. In explanation of this increased amount it should be stated that although the dues were increased since incorporation from \$2.00 (single) and \$3.00 (family) to \$3.00 and \$4.00 during the past year, the increased expense of operating the affairs of the society has probably more than absorbed the increase in dues, as well as the increased

charge against affiliates of from \$1.00 to \$1.50 annually per member. Returns from the sale of the societies nomenclature book have been substantial, but the distribution has been figured as closely to cost as possible, and therefore it cannot be considered that the sale of the book has added materially to the societies net resources. The conclusion therefore is that the increase in net resources has been derived mostly if not entirely from the two camellia shows sponsored by the society at Brookside Park in Pasadena.

The two Camellia Shows just referred to were most heartily and approvingly received by the public. The show of 1947, in spite of a heavy rainfall on the second day, drew a paid attendance of 10,579. The gross returns after deducting federal tax was therefore \$8,292.93. The show of 1948, was even better received and drew a paid attendance of 11,854. The gross returns after deducting federal tax was therefore \$9168.67.

It can be pointed with pardonable pride to the fact that these camellia shows which have received national recognition, and which have become the envy of all other flower shows throughout the nation, were conducted without paid help, except for cartage; without paid advertising, although widely advertised by both press and radio; without the sale of space to or subsidy by commercial growers; without entry fees to either amateur or commercial growers, and without permitting of display or advertising of any commercial products other than camellias.

More important, however, than the material side of the progress of the society are the contributions which the society has made to the public welfare,—contributions which cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

The rapid growth of the society both

in membership, and the number of affiliate members, together with the capacity crowds at the regular monthly meetings (the attendance at the February, 1948 meeting being 875), is abundant evidence of the efforts of the society to stimulate and extend appreciation of camellias through programs of interest, and instructive bulletins, all, it may be added, being done by entirely volunteer assistance.

The official Bulletin of the Society is deserving of special mention. The preparation of this publication which goes not only to the members of this society, but to all members of all its affiliates has become a most exacting and time consuming task. The society considers itself to have been indeed fortunate to have had as the editors of the Bulletin, and also its business and advertising managers, men whose splendid abilities have been available to the society and its affiliates without thought of personal gain or aggrandizement. To those gentlemen go our sincere thanks.

Another project sponsored by your society and which has the approbation of its members is the plan of garden tours during the camellia blooming season when, through the efforts of your society, owners of beautiful and extensive gardens open them for inspection by members of the society, and of its affiliates.

In its effort to encourage and promote the science and art of camellia culture the society has selected from its membership a committee of internationally renowned scientists, each preeminent in his field, to serve on what is known as our Horticultural Research Committee. It may safely be stated that no other organization similar to this society has ever been able to assemble a group of men of their recognized authority. This committee has before it under consideration many scientific problems effecting camellia culture, and the publication of its conclusions will presently be made.

In addition to this the findings of the research experiments conducted by the California Institute of Technology are

periodically reported by the director of those experiments, both orally at the society meetings and in type in the official bulletin of the society.

For the purpose of providing a fund on which the Horticultural Research Committee may draw in order to meet its ordinary operating expenses, your directors at the regular meeting held on March 18, 1948, authorized the allocation from the show fund in the society treasure of the sum of \$500. This token recognition of the splendid work and successful efforts of the committee should not be taken as a limitation upon such further appropriations as circumstances may make desirable.

To promote uniformity in camellia nomenclature and clarification and standardization of varietal classification of camellias, the society has had prepared and published its book "The Camellia, Its Culture, and Nomenclature". No further description is required, because since the first of November, 1947, the first edition of 5000 has been completely distributed, and we are now rapidly distributing the second edition.

It is particularly stimulating to note that not only have orders for thousands of books come from the southern states, but that its value has been recognized by such institutions as Los Angeles City Library System, which purchased forty books; University of California at Berkeley; California Polytechnical Institute at San Luis Obispo; and the Supt. of schools of Oakland, California.

It may here be added that this book has been distributed to the members of this and all affiliated societies without charge beyond the dues paid: The charge to the members of all other camellia societies in the State of California was at actual cost. This was also the price to all members of the California Nurserymen's Association. All books have been offered for sale to the general public at \$1.00.

This, however, represents only a part of the value of the nomenclature book. Perhaps the greatest value of the book is represented by the statement appear-

ing on the title page, "This book sponsored by the following organizations:" *Here follows the name of each Camellia Society in the State of California*, as well as the California Nurserymens Association. For the first time in the affairs of the various societies they have come to accord and united on one project. Two of the three members of the nomenclature committee of this society were also members of the nomenclature committee of the Pacific Society. The book was therefore in a sense the joint effort of both societies. After its preparation the manuscript was submitted to all other societies, and their comments considered and incorporated in the book when found to be applicable. In consequence of this the book in a very real sense represents the joint accord of all California societies. It is to be hoped that this same unity of purpose may be reflected in all future relations of the different societies. We have learned that sympathetic understanding and unity of purpose should and can take precedence over disunity, and discord, and distrust.

To all who collaborated in this splendid work, and especially to the members of the nomenclature committee whose great and generous effort made the book possible, the camellia loving public of America owes a deep and lasting debt of gratitude.

The remaining major project of the Society is one which involves not only the members of the society but also the general public. By means of an understanding with Huntington Library and Art Gallery this society has sponsored the Camellia Test Garden in the Huntington Botanical Gardens at San Marino. At the time of incorporation of the Society in July 17, 1946, there had been furnished to the garden by or through the predecessor society 115 camellia plants and 96 scions for grafting on understock already at the gardens. Since that time the activities of the society have been accelerated until as of this date the society has contributed either directly or indirectly 68 plants and 66 scions for grafting on understock already in the gardens. There is in the treasury

to the credit of the Test Garden the sum of \$375. This has resulted from the sale of plants donated to the society for that purpose. In addition to this the board of directors has appropriated the sum of \$1000, from the show fund in the society treasury, to be expended at such times and for such purposes as may be determined from time to time by the Director of the Test Garden.

Moreover, by arrangement with the Curator of Huntington Botanical Gardens the members of this society, and of its affiliates, have been able to inspect the progress of the work at the gardens, and it is hoped that the work will have progressed within the next two years to such a point that the general public will be enabled to share in the benefits of what is conceded to be the finest project of its nature in this country.

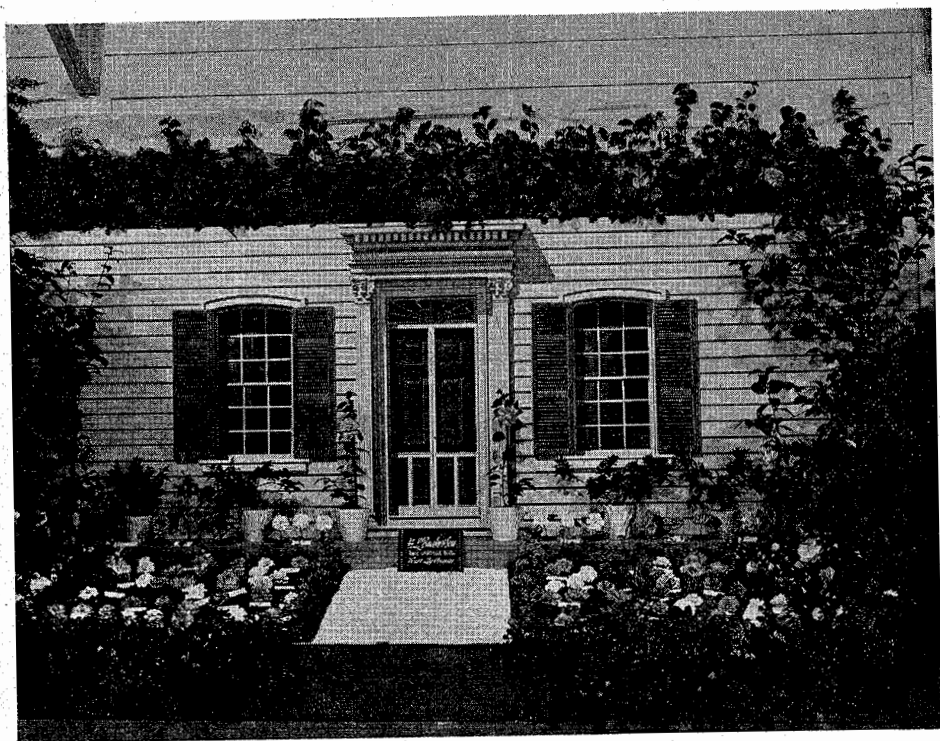
By order of the Board of Directors of Southern California Camellia Society.

L. J. TAYLOR
President

Addendum

Subsequent to the preparation of the foregoing report a new affiliate society has been organized, and has made application to join with your society as a member of the official family of affiliates. This affiliate was organized on April 2, 1948, with a paid membership of 94 at Fresno, California, under the name Central California Camellia Society. The wide spread interest in this new organization is evidenced by the number of communities throughout the central portion of the San Joaquin Valley from which its membership is drawn. A full and detailed report on the origin, organization and activities of this new and splendid group will appear in an early issue of the Bulletin.

L. J. TAYLOR
President



Commercial Exhibit—H. L. Baake



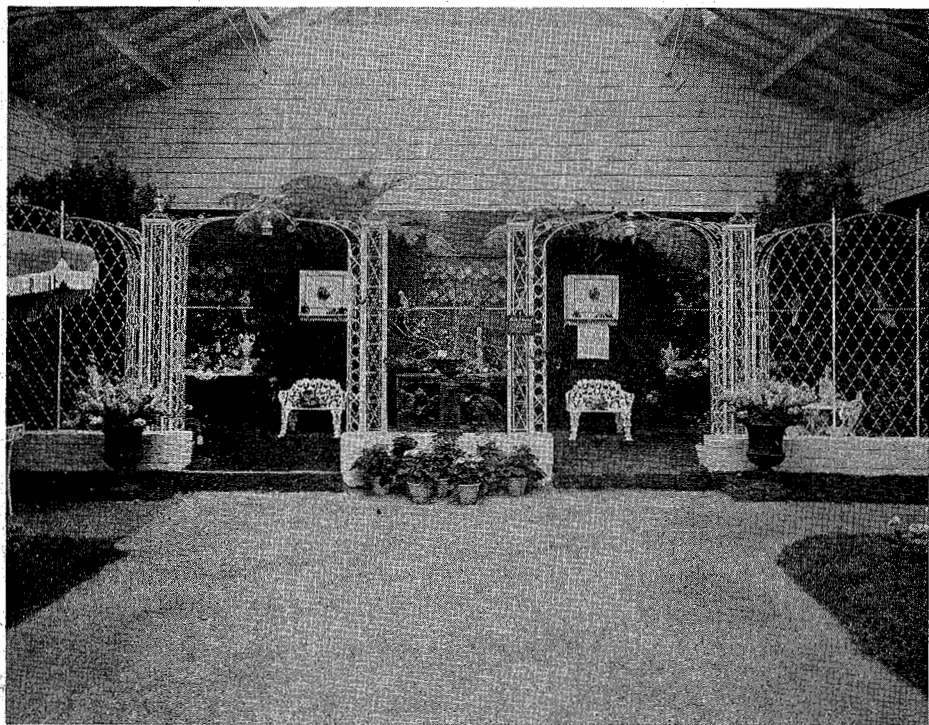
Rancho del Descanso—Commercial Display



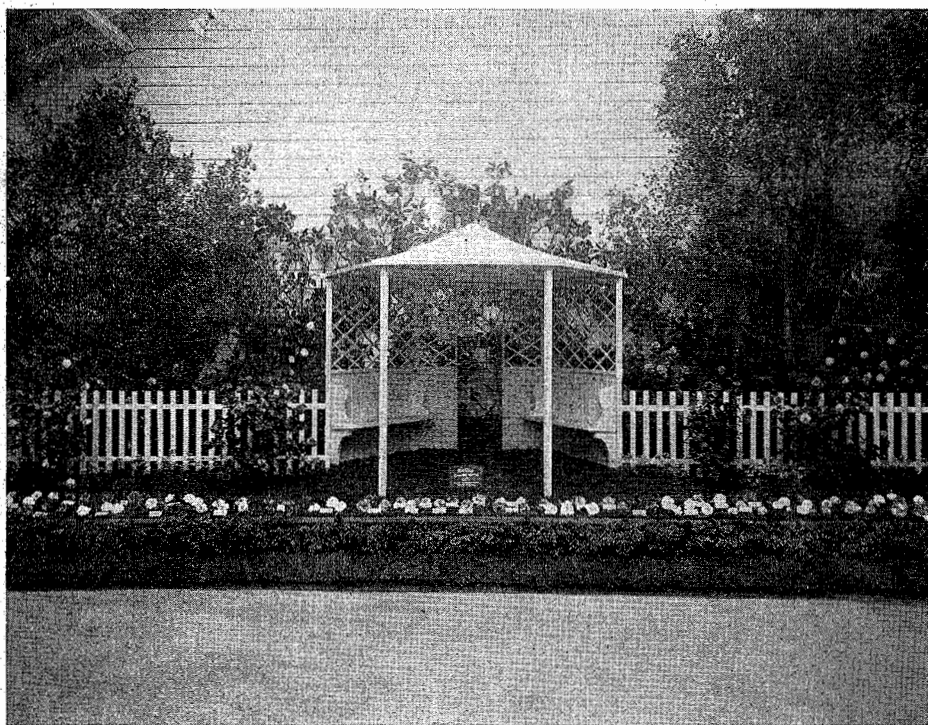
The Amateur Exhibits—Background Commercial Exhibits



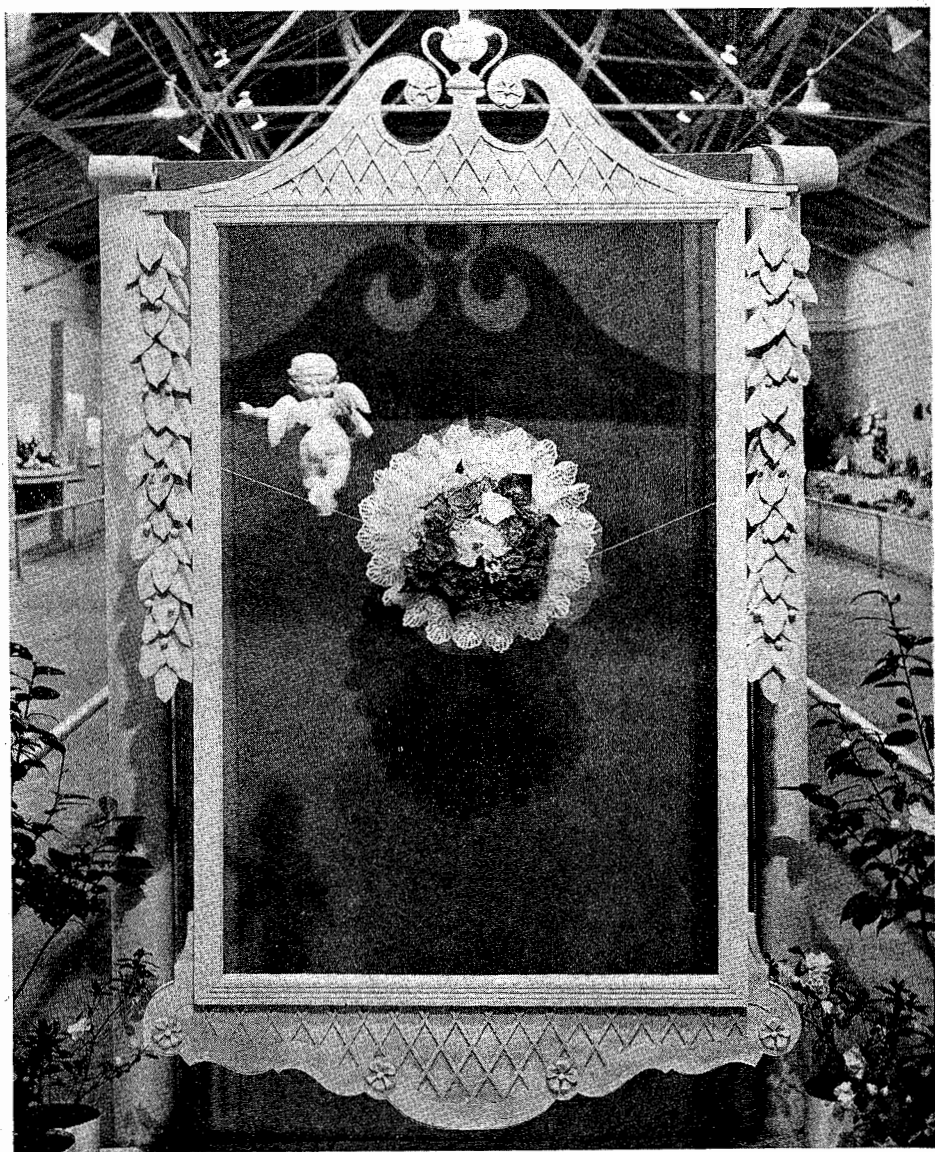
The Fountain—Amateur Exhibitors' Room



Paul K. Howard Commercial Exhibit



Valley Garden Supply—Commercial Display



Flower Arrangement by Mildred Bryant Brooks and Carmen Denton Edgar

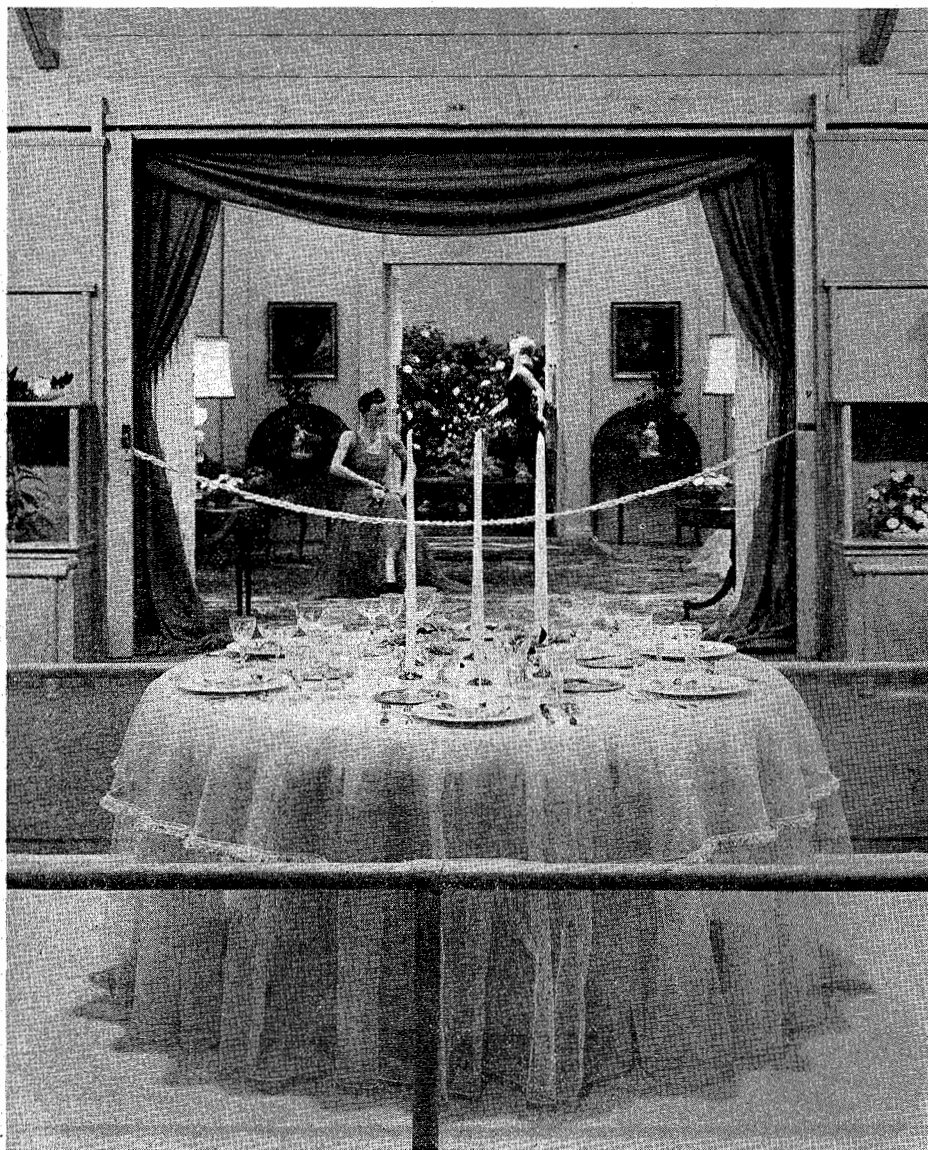
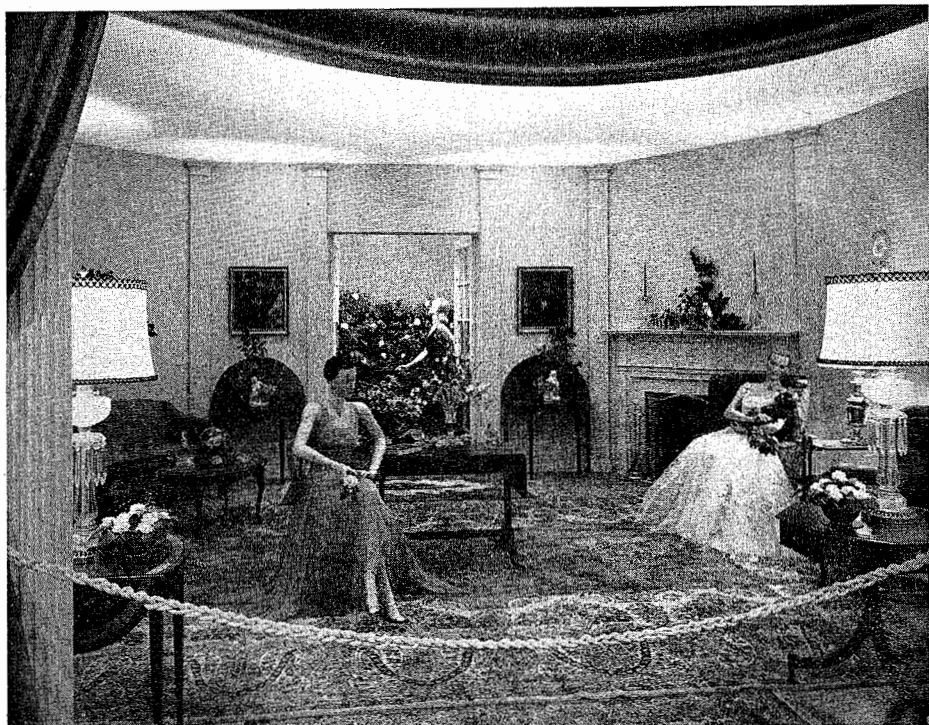
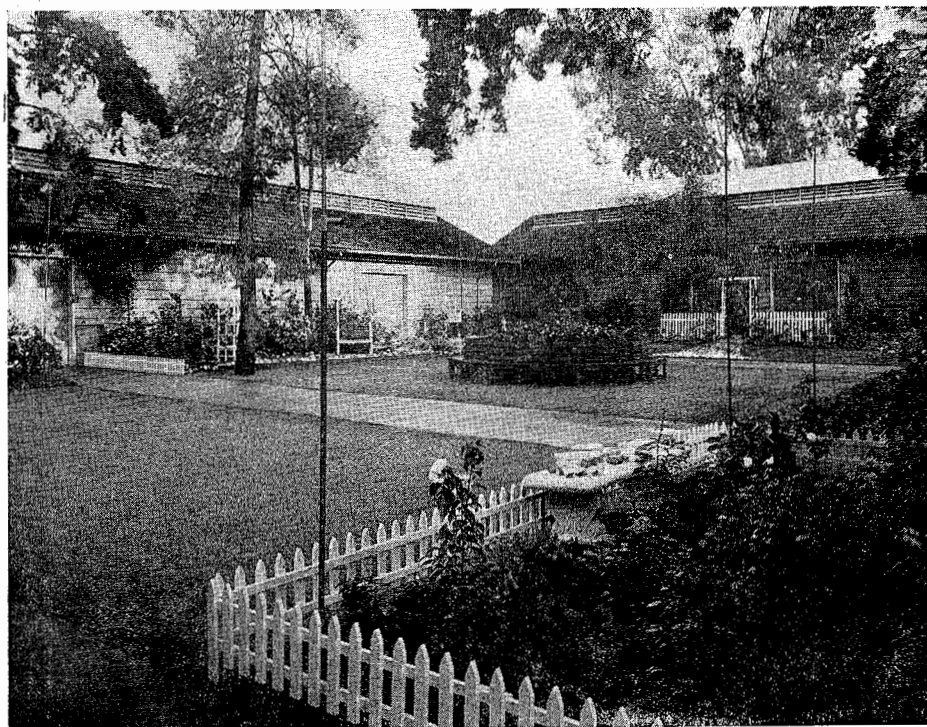


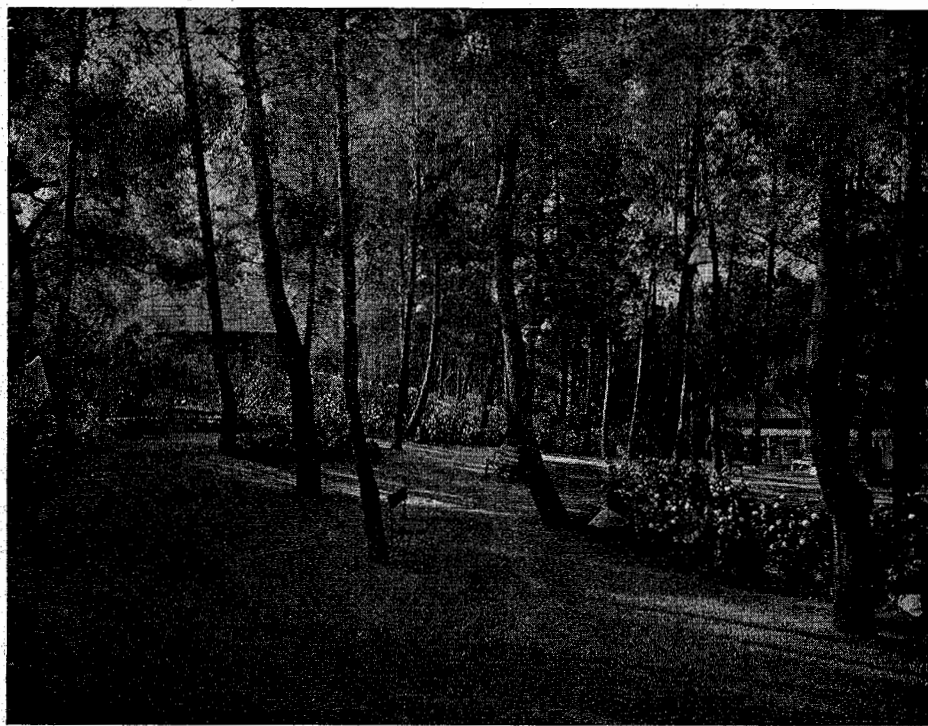
Table Arrangement by Mildred Bryant Brooks and Carmen Denton Edgar



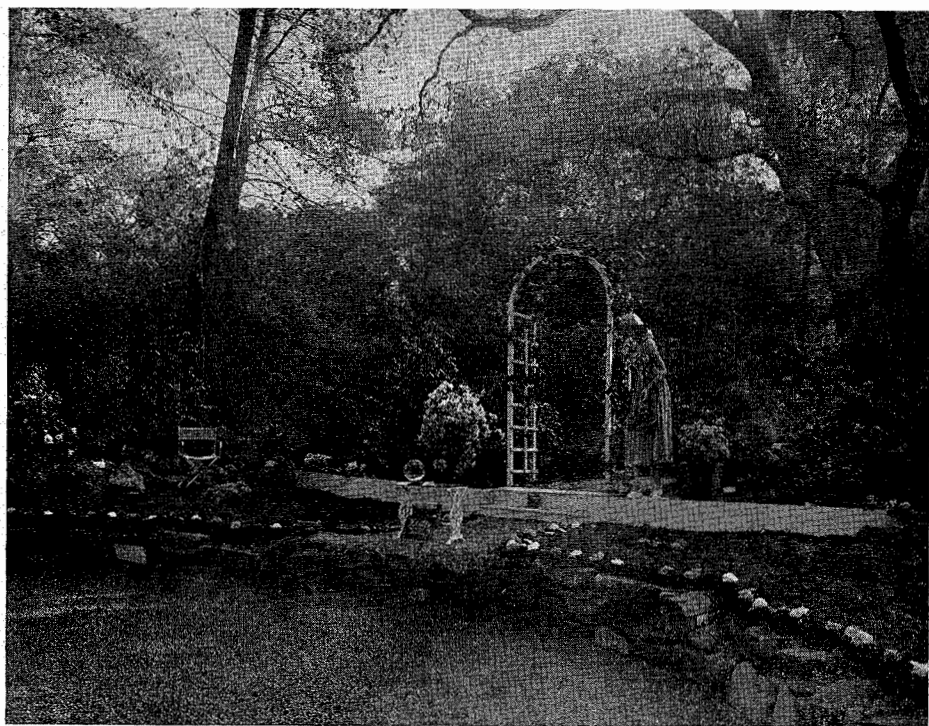
Colonial Drawing Room
Camellia Arrangement by Mr. Verne K. Jackson, Hollywood



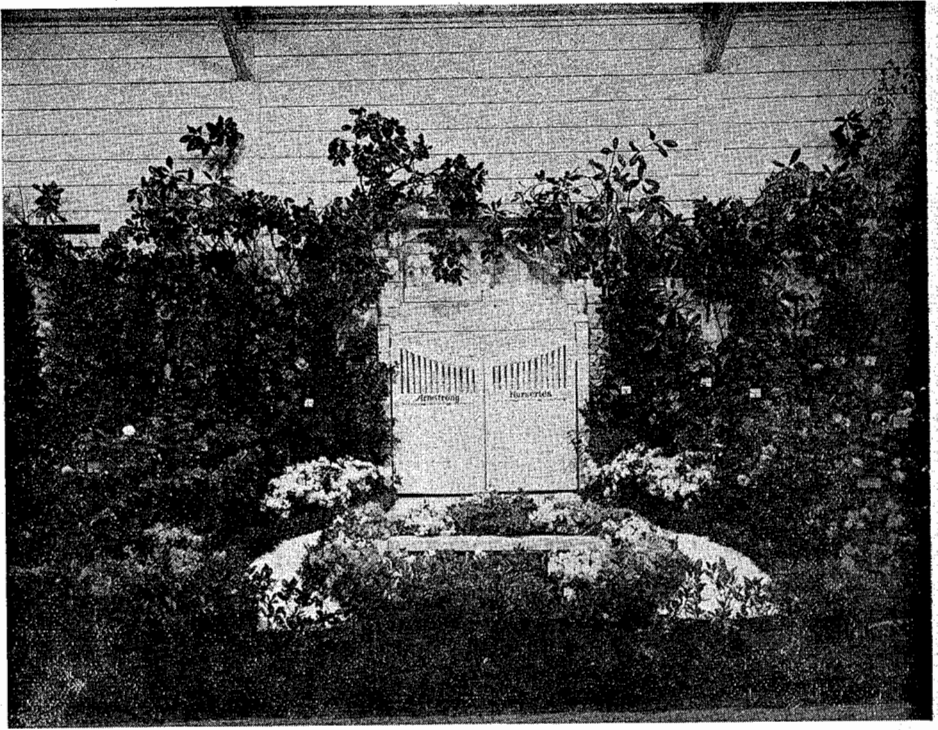
The Patio—Commercial and Society Exhibits



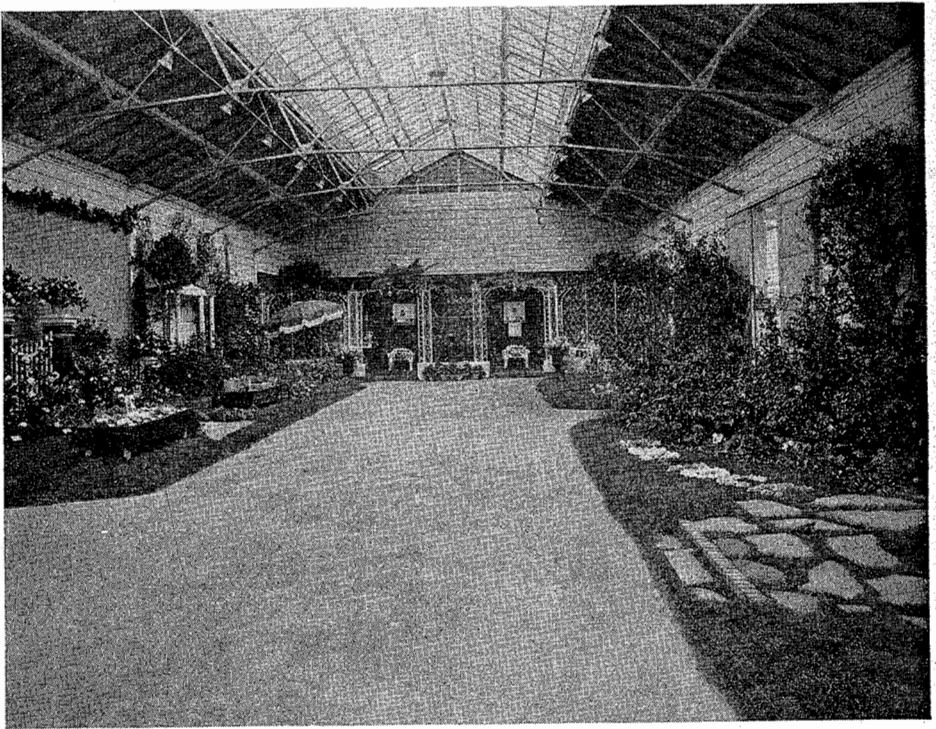
The Terrace



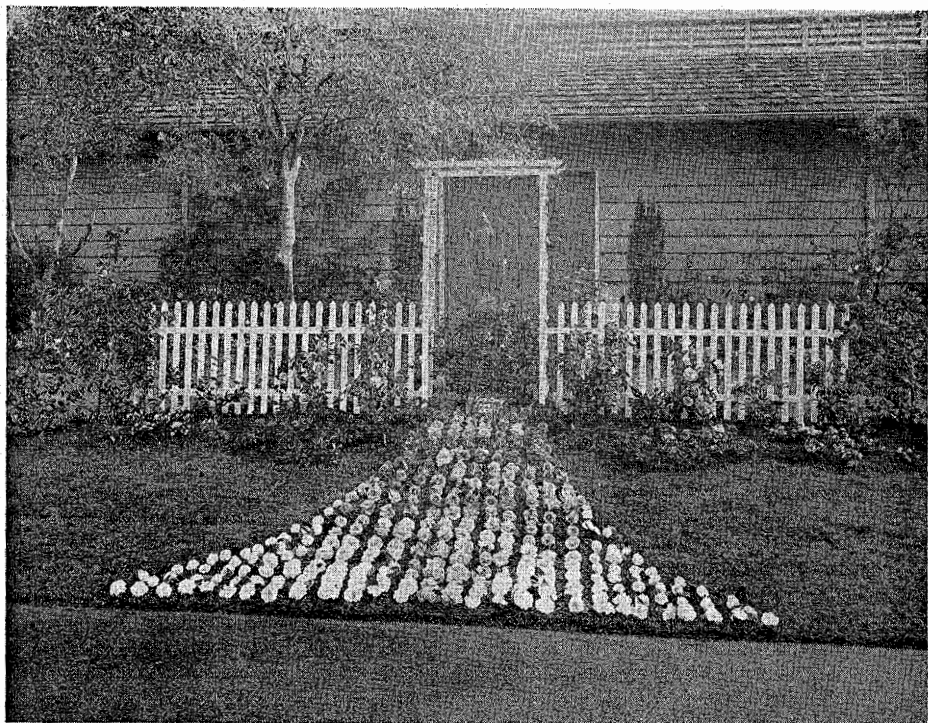
Amateur Exhibit, H. C. Willkie



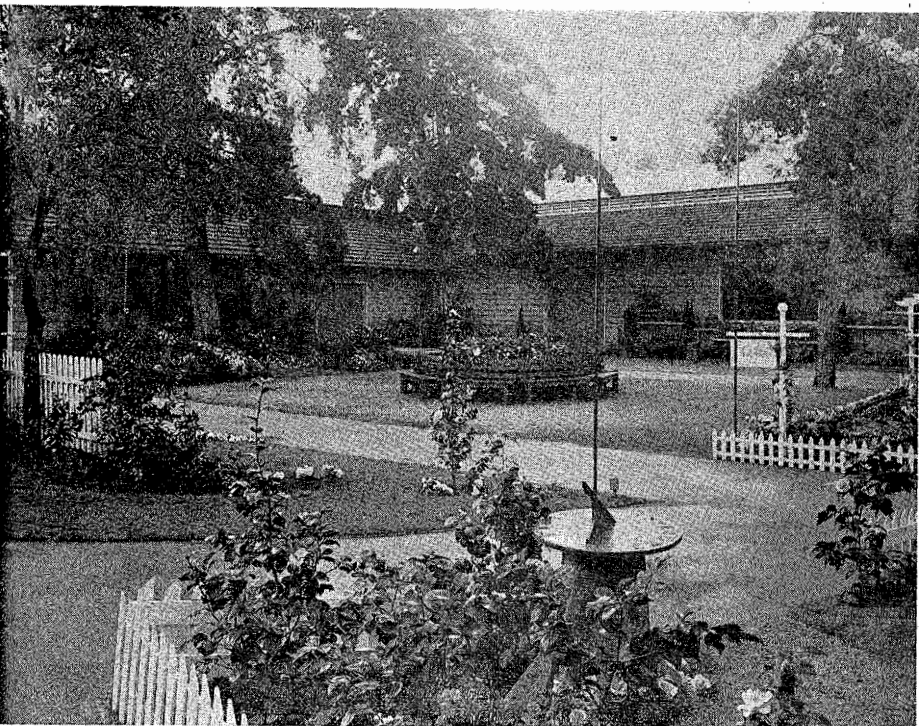
Armstrong Nurseries Commercial Exhibits



Commercial Growers' Display—Main Building



Kern County Camellia Society



Patio

CAMELLIAS IN FULL COLOR KODACHROME SLIDES

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CAMELLIAS IN FLORIDA . . .

(Continued from page 6)

catalogue printed in English is found bearing the date 1890 or earlier, this will technically be the proper name. The earliest reference in a Yokohama catalogue so far found is 1895, but earlier catalogues were published in which the variety may have been listed.

Some of the errors in nomenclature are due to lack of knowledge of foreign languages by those who label camellias. For instance, Duke. (D-u-k-e) de Orleans may be found listed in nursery catalogues. This, of course, should be Duc d' Orleans. Another example is Marquise of Exeter which should be Marchioness of Exeter. Here is a double mistake because Marchioness of Exeter, a very old variety, was taken to the continent long ago and the name Frenchified to Marquise d'Exeter. We now find both names in use with the French name applied to the self rose sport. Another peculiar situation is the use of Akebono Variegated or Queen of Hearts for a variety that is definitely the source of the pink sport commonly called Akebono, Akebono Pink, or in some cases, Chiffon. There is evidence that Chiffon may be an entirely different variety. The Sasanqua-like plant, with semi-double white flowers currently distributed as Dawn, was imported from Japan under the name Akebono, but the translated name has always been used in America.

Other errors have crept in due to lack of knowledge as to the true variety, Lady Vansittart variously known as Lady Van Sitti or Van Setti is variegated. Its self rose sport is predominantly distributed as Lady Vansittart while the original is called Lady Vansittart Variegated.

There is some question as to whether or not sports should be given new names. According to precedent this is permissible particularly when we have such varieties as Fred Sander from Tricolor and Ville de Nantes from Donckelari or High Hat from Daikagura. We must be certain however that the sport has not been named before and that it is fixed. There is a shell pink sport of Elegans current in the Pensacola area under the name C. M. Wilson where it appeared many years ago. I understand that another has ap-

peared in California and may be given another name.

This brings up the subject of name priority. A name to be fixed must appear with a description of the variety in a recognized horticultural publication or a dated nursery catalogue. There has been some argument with Fruitland Nurseries over their Finlandia (F.N.) Their contention is that they named the variety Finlandia about 11 years ago and held it for study. In the meantime another variety appeared in nursery catalogues in the Pacific Coast under the name Finlandia. According to the rules this variety has prior claim to the name. A system of registration such as your Society has started and which the American Camellia Society has proposed should take care of the situation in the future. Registration alone however will not fix a name; it must be accompanied by an adequate description.

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QUARANTINE RESTRICTION AFFECTING CAMELLIA PLANTS OR CUTTINGS

(Note: there are no quarantines which specifically affect Camellias as such. The following list, therefore, affects most or all plants, including Camellias.)

CALIFORNIA STATE QUARANTINES

Ozonium Root Rot

Pest: Ozonium Root Rot, *Phymatotrichum ozonium*.

Commodities Covered: Soil and all rooted planting material.

Area Under Quarantine: *other states*

Arizona: Entire State

Arkansas: Two Counties

New Mexico: Eight Counties

Oklahoma: Entire State

Texas: Entire State

Utah: One County

Entry Requirements:

Restricted articles must be accompanied by official certificate stating that they were grown on premises free from Ozonium Root Rot, identifying shipment by number and kind, where grown, name and address of consignor and consignee.

Area Under Quarantine: California

Counties of San Diego, Riverside, Imperial, California: Portions

Entry Requirements:

Permit from California State Director of Agriculture.

(Permits will not be issued for plants with soil.)

FEDERAL QUARANTINES

Gypsy and Brown-Tail Moths

Pest: Gypsy Moth, *Porthetria dispar* and Brown-Tail Moth, *Euproctis chrysorrhoea*.

Area Under Quarantine:

Connecticut: Designated Areas

Maine: Designated Areas

Massachusetts: Entire State

New York: Designated Areas

Rhode Island: Entire State

Vermont: Designated Areas

Commodities Covered: Trees, shrubs, plants and vines having persistent woody stems, and parts thereof, excepting seed.

Requirements: Federal certificate issued at origin.

Japanese Beetle

Pest: Japanese Beetle, *Popillia japonica*.

Area Under Quarantine:

Connecticut: Entire State

Delaware: Entire State

Dist. of Columbia: Entire District

Maine: Designated Areas

Maryland: Designated Areas

Massachusetts: Entire State

New Hampshire: Designated Areas

New York: Designated Areas

Ohio: Designated Areas

Pennsylvania: Designated Areas

Rhode Island: Designated Areas

Virginia: Designated Areas

W. Virginia: Designated Areas

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SAN GABRIEL, CALIF.

Drive in To Green Lath House in Rear

Commodities Covered: All nursery stock, with a limited number of exceptions.
Requirements: Federal certificate issued at origin

White Fringed Beetle

Pest: White Fringed Beetles, *Pantomorus spp.* sub genus *Graphognathus*
Area Under Quarantine:

Designated areas in the following states:

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Commodities Covered: All nursery stock.

Requirements: Certificate by Federal inspectors issued at origin.

For Stock Not Covered By Specific Quarantines

General Requirements:

Infested Material:

If *lightly* infested: No treatment required

If *more* than lightly infested: treatment to reduce to light infestation.

Pests *Not* of common distribution:

If infested to *any* degree: Treatment to eradicate.

The above chart I hope will be of some assistance to camellia growers in ordering plants either from within the state or from other states.

I have not covered the matter of foreign importations; perhaps I should. That can be summed up quite simply by saying that they need a permit from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at Hoboken, New Jersey. We can furnish the application blanks upon request in our office. The plants are brought in at the nearest port of entry to the country from which they are imported. In the case of oriental importations they would come in through San Francisco, this being the only port in California on the Pacific Coast; Seattle being the other one of the only two. If they come in from Europe they would come in through the Port of New York, which means Hoboken, New Jersey. In any event the permit has to be issued from Hoboken, the only spot from which this can be done.

When the shipments arrive they are inspected as much as we do here; if they are clean they are passed; if they need treatment, this is given at the port of entry without cost to the importer.

Deputy Agricultural Commissioner
In Charge of Quarantine
County of Los Angeles

G. R. GORTON

P. S.: Mr. Gorton is Chairman of
the Research Committee

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PREVIEW OF THINGS TO COME

Report from Mr. Frank Williams regarding his recently completed tour of the camellia centers of the deep South. Frank reports having enjoyed some rather unseasonable wet weather throughout the entire several weeks of his visit, had two clear days. However, nothing daunts this picture taking gentleman, and he says he exposed some 1400 Kodachromes, and the Society may well look forward to an interesting program this coming season. Lots of new varieties, views of some of the really big show spots, and other items of sundry and varied interest. Mr. Williams said the very cold weather rather put a crimp in outdoor grown flowers, but he never saw finer flowers than those raised under glass house conditions.

Mr. G. R. Gorton of the Research Committee intimated there will be several items of interest to camellia fans forthcoming in some early issues of the Bulletin. Wish we could have had more

to report on the activities of this group during our tenure as Editor of the Bulletin, but inasmuch as this is our final effort we will pass aforementioned items along to our successor, with our best wishes.

We hate to leave this job without having forecast anything more startling than has been so far forecast, but a rumor exists to the effect that the next conclave of the American Camellia Society which is to be held in Sacramento next winter may be so timed as to sandwich betwixt the Show held by the Southern California Society and the Northern California Society. We personally feel that such an arrangement might be sufficient inducement to entice some Southern fanciers to California's leading camellia shows. We should all welcome such an arrangement of dates, I for one, am proud of the shows we have down here, and I'm sure the Northern folks are proud of theirs, too.

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