

Northern California Camellia Society, Inc.

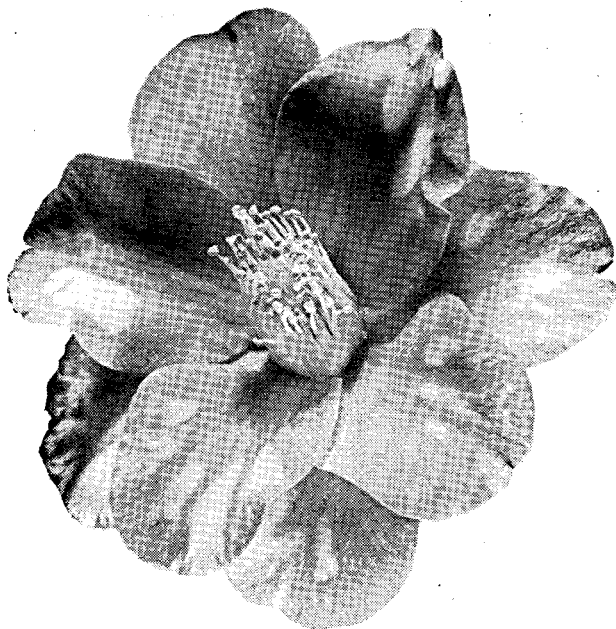
A Non-Profit Organization

Volume 2, No. 1

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

October, 1948

ANNOUNCEMENT OF OCTOBER MEETING ON PAGE 3.



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CAMELLIA SELECTOR

Courtesy SUNSET* Magazine

Camellia collectors work in a rich field, comprised of hundreds of named varieties, most of which belong to the species *Camellia Japonica*, varying in size, color, form, foliage, and growth habits. The following camellia plates were selected from the photographic collection of Herbert V. Mitchell, Oakland, camellia and camera specialist, retiring Director of the

Northern California Camellia Society, Inc.

DONCKELARI — Boldly spotted with white, the large rose-red flowers are stunning. Slow, bushy growth; long, narrow, sharply serrated dark green leaves. One of the oldest varieties, but still very scarce.

(Continued on page 7)

*SUNSET Magazine, January 1948 issue.

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.
ROSTER OF OFFICERS**

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133 Hagar St., Piedmont.

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Chairman: D. L. Feathers
1 Camellia Lane, Lafayette 1
Vice-Chairman: Walker M. Wells, M.D.
(HU 3-0951) 133 Hagar St., Piedmont.

The Northern California Camellia Society is a non-profit organization of camellia fanciers interested in the culture, propagation, and development of camellias. Meetings are held on the first Monday in each month from October to May inclusive, at 8 p.m., at the Chabot School Auditorium, Oakland. Membership is open to all those with a serious interest in the subject. Annual dues \$5.00. Membership application blanks may be obtained from Barlow W. S. Hollingshead, Secretary-Treasurer, 12 La Cintilla Avenue, Orinda, California.

A MESSAGE FROM OUR NEW PRESIDENT

Aside from the honor one naturally feels at having an opportunity to head a progressive, growing organization, I am particularly grateful that it places me in a position to give expression to something that has been on my mind since our last meeting.

Unlike Topsy, a young and successful society such as ours does not "just grow." On the contrary, it is usually the result of the determined, intelligent planning of a relatively few individuals, imbued with the spirit of the thing and willing to devote a lot of hard work to making it go. It is my purpose in this first message to you as President to endeavor to express for the Society some recognition and appreciation of the invaluable service rendered it by four of these individuals who, for their

own good reasons, have now chosen to step down. Most of you will know of whom I speak: Mr. O. E. Hopfer, Mr. Herbert V. Mitchell, Mr. Harold L. Paige and Mr. Arthur Tucker. Three of these four men are founder members and former officers of this Society, while Herb Mitchell has been one of the most active members and a Director from the beginning.

Perhaps someone else might be better able to express what our Society owes to these four who have led the way from the start. I have worked alongside them from the beginning, know pretty well what they have done and can readily appreciate the time and effort they have devoted to the cause. I therefore feel qualified to speak and only hope that I may use the right words. To these four

THE OCTOBER MEETING

The October meeting of the Northern California Camellia Society will be held Monday evening, October 4, 1948, at 8 o'clock, at the Chabot School Auditorium, on Chabot Road about one-half mile east of College Avenue, at the corner of Patton Street, Oakland.

Display of Camellia blooms grown by members. Please bring blooms by 7:30 or by 7:45 the latest.

Announcement and Remarks, President D. L. Feathers.

A CAMELLIA SELECTION—Kodachromes and Comments, Toichi Domoto, Hayward.
Intermission.

USE AND APPLICATION OF FERTILIZERS FOR SUCCESSFUL CAMELLIA CULTURE, Wm. B. Smyth, Ross.

Suggestions from Members for Future Programs.

Camellia Quiz.

DRAWING OF DOOR PRIZES:

1. LOTUS—Budded plant 30" high, donated by Harold L. Paige, Past President.
2. JUNE—Budded plant 30" high, donated by Dave L. Feathers, President.

men and to their good wives, who have had more to do with promoting the welfare of this organization than most of you realize, we owe a debt which we can only discharge by taking over their burden and continuing to build the structure which they have laid on such a firm foundation. I am sure we all hope that, while they have chosen to play a less active part in the affairs of our Society henceforth, they will continue to participate to the extent that their personal affairs will permit.

I can speak only in generalities and collectively of the work of most of these men, without presuming in any way to evaluate the importance of their individual efforts in a common cause. We know that each has done his part and done it well. I do feel, however, that it is both fitting and timely that some further mention be made here of the work of my predecessor, which the events and associations of the past year have singularly qualified me to comment upon in view of the frequent, close contacts which our offices have necessitated.

Nearly all of you know that Harold L. Paige was the first Vice President of the Society, that he has been a Director since the Board was inaugurated and still is, and that he has managed and directed all three of our annual camellia shows. It is unnecessary to mention his work as show manager except to comment that, in his usual thorough, capable way, he got us started right, then improved each succeeding year to the point where success has now dictated the need for larger show quarters.

As President of this Society during the past year he has been largely responsible for our undertaking the publication of this BULLETIN which, under the intelligent handling of our Editor, Mrs. Barlow Hollingshead, has been instrumental to an important degree in doubling our membership.

A great deal of credit is also due Harold Paige for setting up a smoothly running committee system and otherwise allocating responsibilities, which is a tribute to his executive capacity.

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NOTES ON CAMELLIA SASANQUA

By Toichi Domoto, Hayward

The botanical differences between *Camellia japonica* and *Camellia sasanqua* are evident in a number of ways. The *japonica* grows into quite a tall tree, whereas the *sasanqua* is inclined to be a rangy shrub. The foliage of the *japonica* is very large, in some cases six inches long, while the *sasanqua* leaf does not get any larger than three inches in length at the most. Another characteristic by which the two groups may be distinguished is that the stems of the *japonica* are always smooth, whereas the stems of the *sasanqua* are hairy. That characteristic carries all the way through, even to the seed pods, which in the *japonica* are smooth and in the *sasanqua* show some semblance of hair, even after they have opened. The petals of the *japonica* flower, including the varieties that shatter, have a tendency to hold together at the base, whereas the *sasanqua* petals fall apart very easily, both off the stem and apart from each other. The stamens do the same thing. On the *japonicas* the stamens tend to be joined at the base and, even though they fall apart, several stamens will cling together.

There is also a difference in the blooming season of the *japonicas* and the *sasanquas*. The *japonicas* do not start blooming until late October or November. The *sasanquas* start blooming in September, and by the first of December they are through. If your garden contains both species you have a continuation of camellia flowers from September to late spring, although the form and habit are quite different. *Sasanquas* give color at a time of the year when most other garden flowers are gone. Even the chrysanthemums are pretty well over by that time.

Sasanquas can be classified into three groups according to their habits of growth. There is the upright, willowy type with very narrow leaves and with the internodes quite long; and the petals, instead of being rounded, are long and narrow and the open flower appears like the spokes of a wheel. Then there is the more upright, compact type. And lastly, there is another, very definitely spreading type, which is particularly well liked.

In form of flower, the *sasanquas* vary from single to doubles. However, there are very few double varieties, possibly not more than a half dozen named ones. There are any number of single varieties because the *sasanquas* are readily raised from seed and most of them come single.

There is quite a variation in the size of the blossoms; the little white one with the anemone center is probably the smallest of the group, about the size of a half-dollar, while others are fully three inches across.

There is variation in the color, too. Some are very clear as to one color, and there are others with two colors, toning from a light shade on the outside to a darker shade in the center, or the reverse, with a darker shade on the outside and lighter in the center.

The close-up fragrance of the *sasanquas* is rather musty and not very pleasing. It is the fragrance of the aggregate which is more pleasant. If you go right up to the tree to smell the flowers, you will find the fragrance not so strong as that which you get while passing by.

Some of the flowers are very full—that is, the petals overlap each other, and in some flowers they are very narrow. The ones with the wider overlapping petals make a better flower

and a better show in the garden than the narrow-petaled varieties. The blossoms are rather difficult to handle. Once picked, one hardly dares pick them up. I have tried spraying them with collodion, but it seems to discolor the centers. There may be other extracts containing collodion which could be used for the same purpose and which would not cause discoloration.

Our collection of sasanqua camellias is probably one of the newer collections in this country, most of them having been imported from Japan during the years 1936 and 1937. Dr. H. Harold Hume's book, "Camellias in America," lists about seventy-five varieties, most of them brought into this country by four or five importers. There are a few growers here who are growing practically all of the named varieties. However, of these seventy-five varieties, I think there are only about twelve worthwhile propagating, and we are now engaged in the process of selecting the best. Just before the war, some of the importers started giving English names to some of the varieties, without any connection with their Japanese names. The unfortunate result is that the same variety is known under several names.

We consider the following varieties outstanding at the present time:

Gin No Sai is a small, anemone-type white flower, as are **White Doves** and **Snow on the Mountain**. In one of these, the petals are more rounded and more symmetrical on the outside. The other has a narrower petal.

Showa No Sakae is a pink double flower as is **Shi Shi Gashira** which is more of a rose color, with a better habit of growth.

Hiryo is similar to **Shi Shi Gashira**, but as the season progresses, it gets much deeper in color, more of a cherry red. According to the descriptions, it is supposed to stand a little more cold than the other sasanquas. The foliage is a little thicker and the

plant is more compact. **Hickifukugin** is a large, light pink flower with golden stamens, similar in form to **Grandiflora Rosea**.

Maizuru is a two-toned flower, white with pink splotches on the outside and with golden stamens, about three inches across. **Sankonishiki** is very similar, except that the petals are slightly narrower. In the deep pink tones, there is **Irihino Umi**.

There is a very good single white, which goes under the name of **Ken-kyo**.

Here in the Bay area, the sasanquas do well if planted in the shade, as do the japonicas. If they are planted in too shady a location, they will not bud heavily, especially **Snow on the Mountain** and **White Doves**. They will set buds, but will have difficulty opening. On the other hand, if they get too much heat, the flowers do not hold on too well; but as the season progresses and it gets cooler, the flowers increase in size and do a lot better. They like a little more protection from the wind than the japonicas, and if given that protection, the flowers seem to last longer.

As far as soil conditions are concerned, we have not noticed any difference in requirements between japonicas and sasanquas.

Our experience has been that the sasanquas are more difficult to transplant than the japonicas. However, in the southern part of the state and in the southern states, they seem to transplant more easily, because growers there recommend sasanquas as a species suitable for grafting understock, and unless they are easy to transplant, there would be no sense to that. However, in this section of the country they are a little more difficult to move.

Sasanquas are very easily propagated by cuttings, and they could probably be grafted also. Cuttings are taken a little earlier than japonica cuttings.

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LAKESIDE PARK CAMELLIA GARDEN TAKING FORM

The Northern California Camellia Garden, sponsored by the Northern California Camellia Society, Inc., in cooperation with the Oakland Park Department, is rapidly being whipped into shape for planting. The Park Department has followed the suggestion of the officers of your Society in fencing off a very choice area of Lakeside Park, adjoining beautiful Lake Merritt, to protect this valuable camellia planting with a 6-foot chain link non-climbable fence.

Next to the fence, the Society will plant a hedge of *Lonicera Nitida*, a rapidly growing fine foliated hedge plant which somewhat resembles Azara. Within a relatively short time this hedge will completely obscure the steel fence and give an ideal background for a camellia hedge.

It is planned to have a center of interest consisting of a protected area for potted plants, leading into an artistic enclosed structure (probably a greenhouse and rest rooms). Beyond this will extend an open area planted to lawn, through which a path will lead directly to a reflecting pool with a planting of camellias in the background.

In other beds, arranged to take advantage of the shade afforded by oak trees, individual specimen camellias will be planted and will be so spaced as to permit many years' growth without having to move any plants.

The Park Department has on hand some 20 loads of composted oak leaf mold which will be used in making a bed around the area extending 12 feet in from the fence. This bed will be excavated to a depth of 15 inches to receive the planting mixture.

The entire area has a gentle slope and the soil drains quickly. With a friable planting medium the camellia hedge should grow quickly.

The committee in charge of the Camellia Garden is comprised of O. E. Hopfer, Chairman, Arthur Tucker, Dr.

H. V. Allington, and Dr. Robert Cutter.

The Committee suggests that each member of the Society desiring to support this very worthy project, take stock of his collection in order to determine what plant or plants he might care to contribute to this fine public enterprise. The selection of varieties is to reflect the fine taste and judgment of camellia experts. Since each camellia will bear a permanent label giving the name of the variety and the name of the donor, the Committee hopes that considerable care will be exercised in choosing good varieties that will give years of public enjoyment.

Some of our good nurserymen friends, including one from Los Angeles, have indicated their willingness to support this project by contributing generously, and we think they are setting an excellent example for the rest of us.

It is suggested that anyone, who has not yet contacted the Committee concerning any plant or plants which he has to offer, get in touch, as soon as possible, with Mr. O. E. Hopfer, Chairman, (1872 Brentwood Road, Oakland 2) or any member of the Committee, as it is expected that the Park Department will actively start the planting by November 1, 1948.

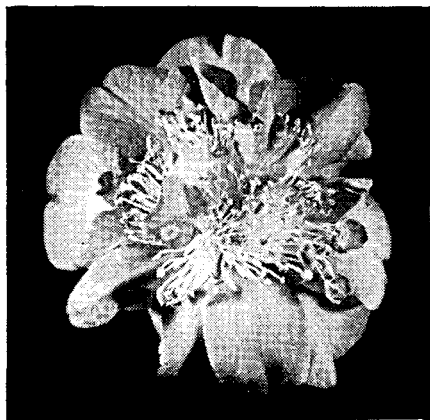
William Penn Mott, Superintendent of Parks, is very enthusiastic about this project and has told Mr. Hopfer that the Department is assigning one man to work with us and that they are "ready to go."

Since the time is rapidly approaching when this work must be started, it will facilitate matters greatly if you will let the Committee know as early as possible. Considering the care that has been taken in drawing up the preliminary plans for this project, your Committee feels certain that we shall be successful in achieving a

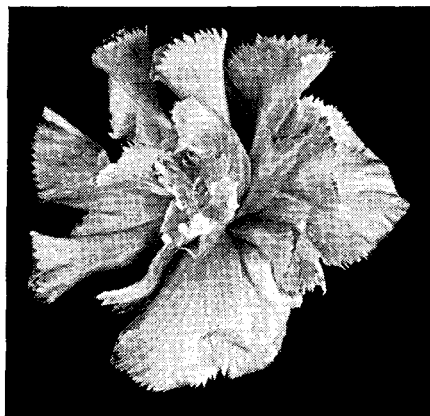
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CAMELLIA SELECTOR—

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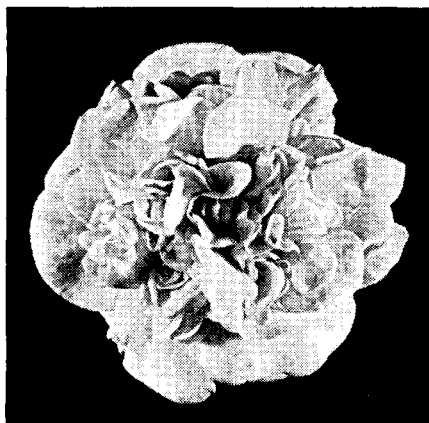
GOSHOGURUMA — Red semi-double, mound of stamens, some flagged with petalets.



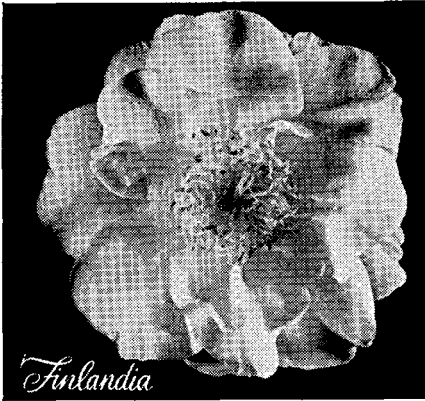
VILLE DE NANTES — Rich dark red, with curving, deeply serrated petals.



CAMPBELLI—Completely symmetrical, dark red double; large leaves.

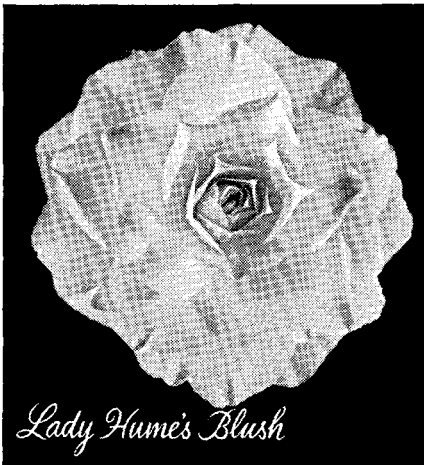
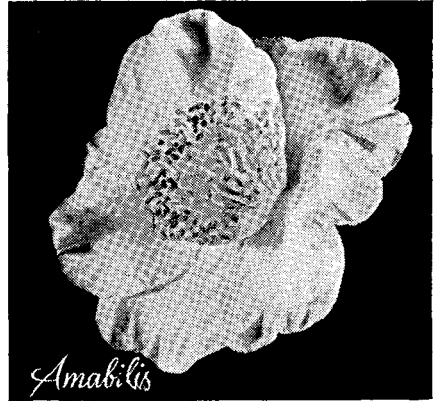


CLEOPATRA — Fluffy pink and white variegated flowers. Compact growth.



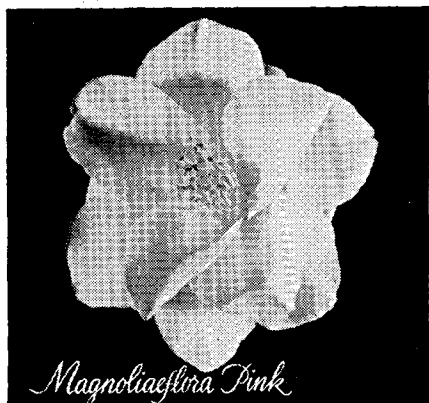
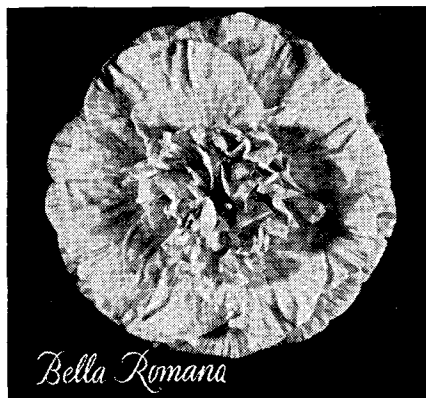
FINLANDIA—Large white semi-double blooms have swirled petals; compact growth.

AMABILIS—The single white petals cluster around yellow center of stamens.



LADY HUME'S BLUSH—The perfection of the small delicate pink blooms makes this a collector's item. Introduced in England over 150 years ago.

BELLA ROMANA — Pink petals are striped and dotted deeper rose; has bushy growth.



MAGNOLIAEFLORA PINK — Blush-pink blooms are medium sized; upright habit of growth.

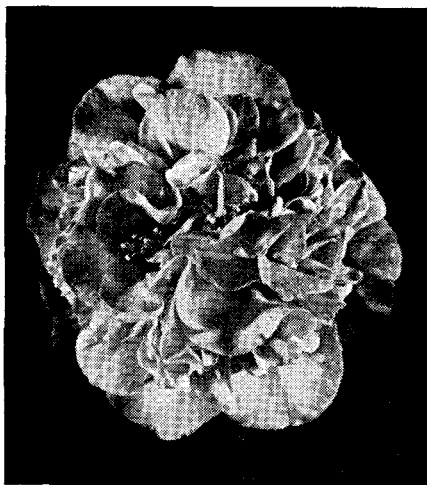
COLONIAL LADY—A sport of Herme and a recent introduction, it produces large, white, incomplete-double flowers with a few petals splotted with red.





CAPITOL CITY — Distinctive open-faced, rosy-red single with tuft of golden stamens.

LADY JANE GREY—Large, rose-red bloom, marbled with white, petals twisted and curled, stamens intermixed with petaloids.



ANITA — Light pink semi-double, striped and dotted with deep Rose. Vigorous grower.

CAMELLIAS IN ARRANGEMENTS AND CORSAGES

By Mrs. William J. Roth, San Francisco

Successful flower arranging, whether it be for the home or for flower shows, starts in the garden. Pick the loveliest blooms that you can find, as near the stage of perfection as possible. Picking a flower that has passed its prime is a waste of time since it has lost its luster and hasn't the vitality to last for the duration of the show. Besides, if camellias are not fresh, they will fall apart when you attempt to put wires through them, and finger marks will quickly become apparent.

Blooms Should Vary in Size

Be sure that the flowers you pick are different in size, for this will break the monotony of your arrangements. If the blossoms are all the same size, there will not be any gradation, which is so necessary in a circular arrangement. In such an arrangement, the largest bloom is the center of attraction and should be the most beautiful and perfect bloom. Then you taper off with flowers smaller and smaller in size.

Selecting Foliage

Pick the foliage at the same time you pick the flowers. If there is a twig on the bush that you would ordinarily prune off later, take it now while you are making the arrangement, saving the branches that will bloom for you next year. Take off the small, insignificant branches inside the bush. Nine times out of ten, those little inside branches will have more grace than the outside branches, because they have been striving to reach the light. You will also get a variation in color of foliage on those inside branches.

Artificial Stems

Since camellias do not grow so rampantly as fuchsias or roses or pyracanthas, which all produce an

abundance of long branches, it is customary to twist the camellia blossoms off at the base without any stem, so as to conserve the wood. That is why we provide camellia blooms with artificial stems by wiring them with soft wire which will bend readily, without tearing the flowers apart when we are fashioning them into flower arrangements or corsages. I find that even when I am making a low arrangement of camellias, I still need the wire stems to hold them in position. Remember that in an arrangement you are going to make that flower do what you want it to do, and since camellias have no real stems, you have to form artificial stems. One advantage of the wire stem is that it can be twisted to make the flower face exactly the way you want it.

Simplicity in Arrangements

Keep your arrangements simple and avoid over-crowding. Even in a massed arrangement the flowers should not be crowded. Let each individual flower speak for itself. Remember there is beauty in that separate bloom, and squeezing it against another bloom will only detract from that beauty. It is much better to use foliage to enhance the beauty of a single flower.

A figurine should be used in an arrangement only if it has a definite place. Merely using a figurine to fill up a hollow space is meaningless. An elaborate figurine is out of place in a simple flower arrangement because it will dwarf the beauty of the blossoms. The figurine should serve to draw attention **to** the flower, not **away** from it.

Introducing Height into Camellia Arrangements

Camellias, tuberous begonias, and fuchsias take almost the same treatment in flower arrangements. Each of

these flowers is round with short or weak stems so that they are used as flowers alone rather than as sprays. It is not possible to get the same graceful, upright lines that you can get with roses, gladiolus, or with the stately iris. You have to depend upon other sources for height. Candles, figurines, or even a tall piece of glass or granite—any suitable accessory that will build height—may be combined with camellias. Turquoise candles are lovely with pale pink camellias.

Camellias in themselves are versatile because there are so many different types from which to choose. There is Lotus which is cup-shaped like a magnolia blossom. There are the many rose-forms which are similar to tuberous begonias. And there are the smaller singles, such as Amabilis and Apple Blossom. The smaller blooms may be grouped together to give about the same effect as one large bloom.

Camellias With Other Flowers

Camellias may be grouped beautifully with other flowers or with foliage or spring blossoms. Naturally, the camellias should predominate, but the other flowers are complementary to the camellias.

Christmas Arrangements

In the December 1947 issue of *SUNSET* magazine, there were three pages of flower arrangements, in all of which camellias could have been substituted.

For my Christmas arrangements, I collected a variety of dried material, such as onion seed, agapanthus or Lily of the Nile, thistle, eucalyptus, gladiolus stalks without the petals, acorn cups, aralea leaves, and magnolia leaves. All these were silvered, using 25 cents worth of aluminum paint obtained at the dime store. After a vigorous shaking, the contents of the bottle are poured into a one-pound coffee can. The material to be

gilded is swished around in the aluminum paint, and the parts that are not covered with paint are touched up with a brush. The dried and silvered material will last a long time.

Pin frogs (Freezons) of all sizes and shapes are necessary. When buying these, be sure they have as sharp points as possible so that stems can be pushed into them without much resistance.

The taller pieces of foliage or stalks that you wish to use for height or for background material, are cut to different lengths and placed in a needle-type holder (Freezon). The lower part of the arrangement is then filled in with camellias which can be replaced every few days to keep the arrangement looking fresh.

For another Christmas arrangement, I used four red candles fastened to a small oblong board. A long and narrow pin frog is placed parallel to the board. Camellia branches, bent to the desired curves, are then placed into the pin frog, low on the left side and about candle height on the right side. Red camellia blooms—or white ones—are then placed low among the leaves.

For a Christmas-time door arrangement, I used two large pine cones with magnolia leaves that had been gilded with gold paint. Metallic ribbon was used to make a bow, and one strip of the ribbon was used to hang down through the center. Two camellias are attached to the strip of ribbon and one at the top. Dark red blooms show up beautifully, but white blossoms will look very nice too.

Camellia Corsages

Camellia corsages are very popular and are quite easy to make. Again be sure to pick only fresh blooms so that the flower will not shatter while it is being worn.

You will need zinc corsage wire, flower collars, wrapping wire, and green or white florist's tape, all of

which may be obtained at a wholesale florists' supply shop.

The first step in making a camellia corsage is to fasten three camellia leaves onto a paper collar with a wire stapler. Then place this aside.

Now, holding the camellia bloom gently but firmly by the tiny stem part, with fingernails of thumb and index finger, run a corsage wire through the base of the blossom so that the bloom is at the center of the wire. Then bend the wires down to form a stem. It may be necessary to insert another corsage wire at right angles to the first, to hold the bloom more securely.

Next, insert the stem through the collar, pushing the collar up against the calyx as far as it will go. Then, wind the wire stem with green or white florist's tape its full length, beginning at the collar.

Two flowers are generally used for one corsage. Where two or more flowers are used, they are wired individually as above, the stems are bent in any desired direction, and then the two stems are wired together, being careful not to crowd the blossoms against each other when winding the stems. If the flowers are kept pointing downward during this operation, you will not crush them. No wires should show in the finished corsage, so that the stems will look natural and also to protect the garment from stains.

Some people prefer the camellia corsage to consist of just one flower and foliage. Others consider a ribbon bow an enhancement. I like to use a full rosette type of bow for a corsage, preferably narrow metallic ribbon, which is again being imported from Europe.

Last but not least, be sure your corsage is fastened securely to the garment with an adequate pin.

CAMELLIA SPECIES FOR TEST GARDEN

The American Camellia Society is interested in collecting all species of camellias for its Test Gardens at the Florida College of Agriculture, Gainesville, Florida.

At present, Dr. R. J. Wilmot, Director of the Test Gardens, reports that they have ***Camellia japonica***, ***C. sasanqua***, ***C. saluenensis***, ***C. reticulata***, ***C. Pitardii***, ***C. maliflora***, ***C. cuspidata***, ***C. hongkongensis***, ***C. sp.*** (from Korea), ***C. sp.*** (source unknown).

If any of our members know of other species in this country, Dr. Wilmot would like to know where they are located. (Address: Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida.)

This winter the Test Gardens were fortunate in receiving scions of J. C. Williams and Mary Christian, hybrids between ***C. japonica*** and ***C. saluenensis***; and Cornish Snow, a hybrid between ***C. saluenensis*** and ***C. cuspidata*** from Dr. Maurice Amsler of England. These were grafted and seem to be successful.

Through the courtesy of Semmes Nurseries and Overlook Nurseries (K. Sawada, Manager, of the latter is a member of the Northern California Camellia Society from Mobile, Alabama) a collection of their better sasanquas were forwarded to Dr. Amsler. The plants were sent parcel post, bare rooted, packed in damp sphagnum, wrapped in a piece of pliofilm and heavy wrapping paper. Although they were not received by Dr. Amsler for five weeks, they were still in fair condition. Dr. Amsler potted these plants, covered each with a bell jar and placed them in a warm greenhouse. At last report not a leaf had been dropped.

*The above talk was given at the December 1, 1947 meeting of the Northern California Camellia Society.

NEW MEMBER FROM NORTH CAROLINA

The Northern California Camellia Society, Inc., is proud to announce the enrollment of a new member from distant North Carolina—Kenneth M. Sprunt, Orton Plantation Nursery Manager, R.F.D., Winnabow, N.C.

History of Orton Plantation

There is much interesting history connected with Orton Plantation which was established in 1725 by Roger Moore, a gentleman of distinguished lineage from Goose Creek, South Carolina.

His brother, Colonel Maurice Moore, had attained such fame in North and South Carolina as an Indian fighter and treaty maker that large grants were given him along the Cape Fear River by the Lords Proprietors, who, at that time, ruled both the Carolinas. Many fine plantations were established in this area, but Orton is one of the few that remains intact.

During the Civil War, Orton Plantation was over-run with Federal troops, who spared the mansion because they needed it for a hospital.

The Garden at Orton

Within the past thirty-seven years, the unique gardens at Orton Plantation have gradually been developed until now Orton is one of the show places of the deep South. The ancient Live Oaks still enframe the gleaming portico of the large white Colonial mansion which, from the bluff, looks outward over the rice fields to the river.

The approach reveals the ever-green charm of the Low Country, with its pines and widespread oaks, its black waters and thickets of bays and hollies, its smother of grape and smilax, jessamine and trumpet creeper, and the silvery gray of Spanish moss. After crossing the causeway one gets a glimpse of the dark lake fringed with dogwood and Indica azaleas, the field of daffodils, the white chapel in

its camphor grove, and finally the garden itself with its vistas.

Camellias by the hundreds sparkle with color from late autumn to early spring, when the Japanese azaleas bring them brilliant carpets. The camellia specialist comes from afar to see one of the finest collections in the country.

Each separate garden about the broad sweep of verdant lawns has its own charm; the quarter-mile of camellia-bordered path, the formality of the house terrace, the neat garden scroll of interwoven azaleas and dark yew, the reflections of quince and wisteria, rose and holly in the long lagoon, the festoons of moss in the old graveyard, the cathedral arch of oaks above the green circle. In rich greens or blaze of bloom, Orton Plantation embodies the romance of the South.

The Orton Plantation garden design is under the supervision of Robert Swan Sturtevant, M.L.A.

Orton Introductions

Among the Orton Plantation introductions of camellias are the following:

ANNIE GRAY (Orton No. 50)—Cherry red semi-double with up-standing petals. Introduced into Orton Garden more than 40 years ago.

CAPTAIN IKE DAVIS—Rose red, peony-like form. Large ruffled petaloids with a sprinkling of golden yellow stamens immense blooms. The large parent plant is 50 to 60 years old.

GEORGE B. BARRETT—Large, pure white seedling, incomplete double with a few golden stamens scattered among the petals and petaloids. Blooms early along with Arajishi and Daikagura.

LOOK AWAY—Sport of Herme. Same formation as parent, but the parent flower is very deep pink and the edges of the petals are pure white.

MARY BELL GLENNAN — A very hardy strain of GIGANTEA, which originated in the garden of Miss Mary Bell Glennan of Norfolk, Virginia. Its cherry-red color is more brilliant than that of GIGANTEA and the white markings are more pronounced. During a severe freeze of seven degrees above zero, the tight buds of the great majority of camellias at Orton Garden (including GIGANTEA) were completely ruined, but there was no injury to MARY BELL GLENNAN.

MESSAGE FROM NEW PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 3)

None except those on the inside can appreciate how much time and effort he has devoted to successfully creating a harmonious and friendly relationship with our neighboring camellia societies, which has already given tangible evidence of its value.

These are, however, merely attributes of good judgment and, being something of an idealist myself, are perhaps not the particular virtue for which I admire our Past President the most. It is Harold Paige's sincerity of purpose and true spirit of the amateur that gives me a lift. When all these qualities are combined with hard work, the leadership is truly inspirational. To my mind, our Past President is, indeed, a builder in more than the physical sense, and may we have more like him!

I close on a note of sadness for there is an unhappy corollary to all this—an awfully big pair of shoes have been left for his successor to fill.

D. L. Feathers, President

CAMELLIA GARDEN—

(Continued from page 6)

camellia garden of which the community and the Society can be justly proud, providing we all give it the support it merits.

Remember, offer to give anything you consider good, from gallon size up to specimen trees.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.

The Southern California Camellia Society, Inc., holds its meetings on the second Thursday in each month at 7:30 p.m. in Odd Fellows Temple, 175 N. Los Robles Avenue, Pasadena. Members of the Northern California Camellia Society are invited to attend.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The Society is expecting great things from its very active Membership Committee, chairmanned by Dr. G. Myron Grismore, D.D.S., as follows:

Dr. H. V. Allington.....	Oakland
Mrs. J. H. Biddle	Oakland
Mrs. Carmel H. Booth.....	San Anselmo
Herbert J. Cornish	Palo Alto
Col. and Mrs. J. H. Cosper.....	Vallejo
Dr. Charles Covell, D.D.S.....	Piedmont
Elbert H. Dean	Fresno
P. J. Ferrarese	San Rafael
Louis P. Glaudon	San Anselmo
W. H. Hall	Sacramento
Robert M. Hoffman	Red Bluff
Barlow Hollingshead	Orinda
O. E. Hopper	Oakland
Dr. Noble H. Logan, M.D.	Oakland
S. L. Munro	Orinda
Dr. Gordon W. Richmond, M.D.....	Richmond
H. G. Sanders	Oakland
Alfred Stetler	San Francisco
W. L. Stoeckle	Concord
Napier Tooker	San Lorenzo
Mrs. Sara S. Tuckey	Kentfield

CAMELLIA SASANQUA—

(Continued from page 5)

Sasanquas are supposed to be just as hardy as the japonicas, as far as the plant is concerned. The flowers generally come before the real cool weather sets in, so are not affected.

Some of the compact and the spreading types of sasanquas would be suitable for pot subjects. The taller ones would not be good in this respect, but could be espaliered against a wall.

NEW LOCATION OF VERNON JAMES CAMELLIA NURSERY

Vernon James, who is well known among camellia fanciers for his unusual and rare varieties, is moving his nursery from Los Gatos, to State Highway No. 17 at Union, Campbell, California, just a few miles closer to San Jose on the same highway.

He expects to open his new nursery—renamed the James Rare Plant Nursery—on October 15, 1948, or soon thereafter. One thousand camellia plants will be given away to the first thousand visitors. Members of the Northern California Camellia Society will be advised of the exact date.

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

The regular meetings of the Camellia Society of Santa Clara County are held on the third Wednesday of each month from September to April, inclusive, at 8 p.m., at the offices of the Agricultural Commissioner in San Jose.

The new officers and directors for 1948-49 are as follows:

President, C. De Lorenzo, 1200 Blewett Ave., San Jose.

Vice-President, J. F. Smaha, Route 1 Box 618, Santa Clara.

Secretary-Treasurer, V. Haugaard, 816 S. 11th St., San Jose.

Executive Board Members: A. L. Erickson, 18 Grove St., Los Gatos; C. Breschini, 1498 Hicks Ave., San Jose; and L. A. Bergna, 1345 Blewett Ave., San Jose.

NEW MEMBERS

During the interval from April to August, 1948, the Northern California Camellia Society elected twelve new members as follows:

Harry E. Attfield	Albany
Mrs. J. H. Biddle	Oakland
J. H. Fitzmaurice	Oakland
Clarence R. Foster	Oakland
Arthur B. Glasebrook	Burlingame
G. M. Knapp	Oakland
Harold B. Parks	San Francisco
Miss Jane Parks	San Francisco
Mrs. Douglas A. Sargent	Oakland
Kenneth M. Sprunt, Winnabow, North Carolina	
Donald K. Staples	Oakland
Howard G. Vesper	Oakland

This brings the total membership to 166.

SACRAMENTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

The Sacramento Camellia Society holds its meetings monthly on the fourth Wednesday from October through May, at the Garden Center, 32nd and H Streets, Sacramento.

The officers are as follows:

President, Carl M. Hoskinson, 1140 43rd St., Sacramento.

Vice-President, William G. Stone, 1538 38th St., Sacramento.

Secretary, Mrs. Marie Erwin, 2950 19th St., Sacramento.

Treasurer, Mrs. J. L. Ryan, 2031 8th Ave., Sacramento.

Counselor, Arthur E. Mohr, 2609 Castro Way, Sacramento.

Historian, Ernest Stevens, 1621 F St., Sacramento.

DUES ARE NOW DUE AND PAYABLE