

Northern California Camellia Society, Inc.

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CAMELLIA JAPONICA — GOVERNOR EARL WARREN — Immense pink incomplete double large petals with stamens intermixed, of unusual depth. Formerly called Edwards No. 102.

Courtesy John Edwards, Edwards' Nursery, Palo Alto.
Southern California Camellia Society, Inc.

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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.

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INTERSOCIETY SPONSORING OF SHOW ISSUE

We have the honor of announcing that the April, 1949, number — the Show Issue of the BULLETIN is being sponsored jointly by three Northern California organizations: Camellia Society of Santa Clara County, Camellia Society of Sacramento, and Northern California Camellia Society, Inc.

The BULLETIN Editor has attempted to report all three shows as well as the Fourth Annual Convention of the American Camellia Society at Sacramento.

In glancing through the lists of prizes and awards, both at Berkeley and at Sacramento, the friendly rivalry between the three organizations is at once apparent. San Jose and Sacramento exhibitors at the Berkeley

Show displayed such remarkable blooms that C. Breschini of San Jose carried off the Sweepstakes Award and many Sacramentans were high on the multiple points list: A. R. Carstensen, Mrs. Helen D. Brown, Mrs. Carl M. Hoskinson, A. E. Morrison, and J. E. Bachman. At the Sacramento Show, on the other hand, many awards went to members of the Santa Clara County and Northern California Camellia Society groups, with C. Breschini of San Jose again winning Sweepstakes, Dr. Walker M. Wells of Piedmont receiving the trophy for the best flower in the show, and Dr. G. Myron Grismore the trophy for the best three blooms in the show. The San Jose Camellia Show is non-competitive.

HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL GARDENS

Camellia Test Garden

By William Hertrich, Curator Emeritus
Huntington Botanical Gardens, San Marino, California

In the spring of 1912 Mr. Huntington asked the writer to suggest some sort of improvement suitable to a small canyon bordering the gardens to the west. This ravine extended from south to north for about 1000 feet, narrow on both ends but widening to almost 500 feet through the center, was covered with live oaks with the exception of the center portion which in former years had served as a reservoir.

This location seemed to lend itself admirably to development of an idea that Mr. Huntington wished to carry out: a Japanese Garden. After preparing a plan and specifications Mr. Huntington laid down one stipulation, to wit, completion of the picture in three months' time. Plants selected for this garden were to be indigenous to Japan and China, including azaleas, camellias, rhododendrons. Some of these plants I had already set out under the oaks on the higher slopes in 1909 and 1910, and under the live oaks north of the large residence.

The Japanese Garden, now known as the Oriental Garden, became thus one of the many units to form a nucleus for a botanical collection of exotic plants on this extensive private estate. When I took the position of Superintendent on January 1, 1905, I proceeded step by step to landscape several hundred acres, beginning with the aquatic garden and the palm collection. Next in attention came the cactus garden, then a large rose and cut-flower planting; an extensive kitchen garden, berry plantings, fruit orchards, endless numbers of trees and shrubs to tie together the different units; and finally an intimate section devoted to ferns and cycads. The fruit tree developments included citrus, avocados and per-

simmons, collectively covering considerable acreage.

In 1919 Mr. Huntington established a trust indenture to perpetuate for the people of California his famous collection of eighteenth century English paintings and other art objects housed in the family residence. His private library also was considered one of the outstanding private libraries in the world, and a separate building was planned and constructed to house it. As garden setting for this remarkable cultural offering, two hundred acres of ground were set aside in the trust, with an endowment of funds to maintain the whole: Art Gallery, Library, Botanical Gardens. After the establishment of the trust indenture, the plant material within the 200-acre area took on added significance as a permanent feature, in place of its former aspect as a pleasure garden on a private family estate.

Test Garden

As stated above, some of the camellias had been planted as early as 1909; others were added from time to time. As soon as seeds became available from the first plantings, young plants were raised and set out; propagations from cuttings were added from year to year, as well. In 1915 I placed an order with Mr. Sasaki of the Yokohama Nursery Company of Japan. I had met him in San Francisco while attending the World's Fair. During our conversation pertaining to ornamental plants, camellias were mentioned and we talked at length on the subject. The result was a promise by Mr. Sasaki to send us a collection of selected varieties of camellias, after he had returned to his own country.

The year passed and so did 1916 and 1917, and by then I had given up hope of ever receiving the promised plants; but in the spring of 1918,

shortly before the U. S. quarantine restrictions on the importation of plants with soil attached became effective, the plants arrived — all in good condition. Some of these specimens were planted to the north of the Huntington residence; others under the oaks adjacent to the Oriental Gardens. Most of these plants are still growing in locations where originally planted.

As the years passed, other varieties were added: in 1942 a major addition was made of 125 plants which boosted considerably the number of newer varieties. Some were acquired by purchase, others in exchange for camellia seed or seedlings, and some came to the gardens as contributions from an organization known as The Friends of the Huntington Library. The progressive increase in our collection of camellias became known to many a visitor to the Botanical Gardens—among them members of the Southern California Camellia Society.

One member in particular of this Camellia Society, Anne Galli, approached the Curator regarding the possibility of cooperation between the Society and the Botanical Gardens, in establishing a camellia test garden in the natural setting of the Huntington Gardens, incorporating the already established varieties, and leaving ample space for additional species and varieties later. An arrangement was finally made between the Trustees of the Huntington Library and the Directors of the Southern California Camellia Society, that crowned the hopes of the Curator and members of the Society. It has been our earnest hope that this particular garden will become a thing of educational importance to all concerned, and continue to be a thing of beauty since the camellia is surely one of our most beautiful evergreen and flowering shrubs in existence.

The Camellia Society members have taken an active part in supplying the garden with desirable scions

and plants of varieties not hitherto represented in the collection. We had growing in the garden hundreds of strong seedlings of **C. Japonica** to be used as understock; consequently, grafted plants of sturdy growth could be developed in a comparatively short time. I have personally inserted many scions myself in understock three and four inches in diameter. (In such cases it is advisable to insert from four to six scions into the stock.)

In the field of educational influence and cooperation among camellia horticulturists, further developments have been taking place between the Test Garden of the Huntington Gardens, and one situated in Gainesville, Florida, under the auspices of the American Camellia Society.

The Camellia Test Garden, as a specialized unit of the Huntington Botanical Gardens, is in full accord with the principal functions and aims of the American Camellia Society as applied at the Gainesville station. With regard to advantageous exchange of plant material toward the building up of respective collections of camellias, the managements of both gardens enjoy the fullest cooperation under similar authority in each. One anticipated result of such cooperation is the ultimate clarifying of the nomenclature of the group of plants in question—at present one of the most confused aspects of this particular horticultural endeavor.

It will, of course, take several years more to assemble and bring to maturity the vast number of varieties in the trade, both in our own and in other countries, before adequate or comprehensive survey can be undertaken and reported. Meanwhile the work goes on. But the most immediate purpose in mind is to acquire enough additional varieties to attempt complete clarification of the nomenclature, as a scholarly starting point for future benefits to the professional grower, to the trade, and to the amateur, with respect to **C. Japonica** and other species of the genus *Camellia*.

FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

The Fourth Annual Convention of the American Camellia Society was held in Sacramento on March 4, 5 and 6, 1949, in conjunction with the Silver Anniversary Camellia Show of the Camellia Society of Sacramento.

New officers are Arthur W. Solomon of Savannah, Ga., president; William T. Wood of Macon, Ga., vice president for the Atlantic Coast; S. Katz of Covington, La., vice president for the Gulf Coast; and Dr. William Hertrich of San Marino, California, vice president for the Pacific Coast.

Lafayette, La., was selected as the 1950 convention city.

On Saturday afternoon, March 5, an open meeting was held in the Little Theater in Memorial Auditorium.

There was a panel discussion by State Directors on "Camellias, Happenings Here and There." It was brought out that in various sections of the United States, camellia plants had survived freezing weather, snow, and even flood conditions, indicating their hardiness.

Roy J. Wilmot, Chairman, presented the Committee Report on Registration of New Varieties and Nomenclature Clearance. So far there have been five varieties registered and about eight more are in process of registration. It was agreed that registration should be simplified as much as possible; that any new seedling sent in should be registered.

Over a period of years, Mr. Wilmot has collected camellia varietal names, including nursery catalogs dating back to 1821 and literature. To date, he has four or five thousand varietal names, each on a separate sheet, giving description and source of information.

Mr. Wilmot then discussed "Classification of Camellia Blossoms by Structural Forms." Classifications based on similarity to other flower forms are confusing, he said. Anemone form. They don't grow anemones in the South. Rose form. What

Rose? Dr. Hume decided to work out a classification based on structure of the flower.

A flower is composed of petals, stamens, pistil, sepals, Mr. Wilmot explained. The simplest flower has one row of petal bracts around base forming sepals. As flower changes, it becomes more and more complicated. These petals break up into more and more petals. Some of the sepals form petals. Stamens turn into petals. And even the pistil may be transformed into petals. Hume followed that process through from the very simple flower to the very double flower and classified according to the amount of transformation that had taken place. (Hume's Classification was used in the 1949 Show of the N.C.C.S. **Ed.**)

Mr. Wilmot emphasized that in recommending flower classification for any show the flower should be set up primarily by variety if there are enough entries of one variety. (In both the Sacramento and Berkeley shows, a separate class was set up where there were seven or more entries of one variety. **Ed.**)

A. P. Messenger, Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, California State Department of Agriculture, talked on "Exchanging Scions and Plants; What Not to Do." Mr. Messenger explained that he is the man who puts up the "Stop" sign, tells people from other states, "You can't send in a plant," and tells Californians, "You can't have the plants."

Mr. Messenger then told how one may ship plant material without tangling with his organization. First, don't bring in plants or scions that might have a pest on them because they will cause you a lot of trouble and may cause your neighbor a lot of trouble. The purpose of plant quarantine is to prevent the introduction of plant products that might do irreparable harm. All plant products must bear inspection upon arrival. If they are not so clean as the inspector

wants them to be, they will be rejected or given treatment. People should be disturbed about plant material that contains scale, bract weevil, moths, thrips, mites, nematodes, flower-blossom spotting. Californians should not send any plants or scions to other parts of California or to other states unless they are absolutely clean.

K. Sawada, Overlook Nursery, Mobile, Alabama, was next on the program with his discussion of "Camellia Hybridization." Mr. Sawada said that his first dream for a future camellia is a fragrant flower.

Mr. Sawada then referred to the research of Luther Burbank, in which he used thousands of verbena seedling plants. After much labor he found one little seedling flower with a scent. He isolated this plant, took the very best care of it, and obtained seed. Starting with this one little plant, he worked with generation after generation, making strict selections and finally succeeded in getting one strain which produced flowers with a scent. Probably a similar result could be obtained using camellias that have some fragrance. Cross them and make selections like Burbank did.

"My next dream," said Mr. Sawada, "is to have a yellow or blue-colored camellia. Camellias have genes that produce color; but some of the genes are inhibited. Perhaps somehow it would be possible to change the chromosome pattern so as to obtain yellow flowers."

The last number on the afternoon program was a talk on "Camellias, Their Use in Arrangements in Flower Shows," by Mrs. William T. Wood of Macon, Georgia, who is in charge of the Arrangement Contest. Last year there were 134 entries from all states except Oregon and Washington. Many do not realize that any member may submit a photograph of an arrangement that is made at any time. It does not have to be in competition in a show. A non-member

can only submit an arrangement that is entered in a show given in cooperation with the American Camellia Society.

Mrs. Wood does not advocate cutting with long stems or by the basketful. Very lovely effects, she said, can be obtained using the more common varieties like Sarah Frost, Pink Perfection, Jarvis Red. Just learn to use them in a charming, gracious way that is worthy of the camellia.

At 6:30 in the evening, a Camellia Dinner was given at Hotel Senator. Carl M. Hoskinson, President of the Sacramento Camellia Society was Master of Ceremonies.

Harold L. Paige, retiring vice president for the Pacific Coast, talked on "Purpose and Program of the American Camellia Society," the text of which appears elsewhere in this issue.

"The Purpose and Use of the Illges Medal" was explained by Mr. William T. Wood of Macon, Georgia, vice president for the Atlantic Coast. Mr. Wood said that about two years ago some of the members of the American Camellia Society were discussing what to do to encourage hybridizers and amateurs to work for new seedling varieties. It was suggested that a medal be offered. John Illges of Columbus, Georgia, immediately offered to furnish such a medal. This year the John Illges Medal will be presented for the first time. To be eligible, the seedling must have been registered with the American Camellia Society; it must have won an Award of Merit of the American Camellia Society; and it must have been exhibited at a show held under their guidance. The actual gold medal was received by air mail during the convention, and Mr. Wood put it on display so that all in attendance could examine it. As time goes on, he explained, other requirements will be added. It will in time be the one award that will make a

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CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY STAGES SEVENTH ANNUAL CAMELLIA SHOW

Perfect spring weather greeted more than 6500 persons who attended the Seventh Annual Camellia Show of the Santa Clara County Camellia Society on Sunday, March 13, 1949, in the Ford salesrooms at 375 S. Market Street in San Jose.

Highlight of the show and the feature which distinguishes this from all other camellia shows was the review table conducted by Ted Moniz, Past President of the society. On it was exhibited the best specimen of each variety included in the show, arranged according to color: white, blush, pale pink, deep pink, rose, red, variegated, in a spectrum-like array of great beauty. The table displayed 167 named varieties grown by members, including both amateurs and professionals. No prizes or award ribbons are given; but a place on the review table is highly coveted, for a bloom must be outstanding in form, color, substance and size to be selected for this honor.

The show featured more than 2500 individual blooms grown by amateurs as well as a large number of commercial displays, including potted and trellised plants, specimen blooms and flower arrangements.

Another interesting feature was the information table where growers received advice on camellia culture. The table was conducted by David T. Rayner assisted by members of the society.

Six varieties, new to the Pacific coast, were shown for the first time.

They were Mrs. Freeman Weiss, Rosary, Tiara, Tina Guilliard, Louise Weick and Mary Charlotte.

A group of 26 camellia flower arrangements were displayed by society members and wives and friends of members. A high standard of artistry was maintained. These arrangements were shown by Mrs. E. Swickard, Mrs. T. J. Moniz, Yvone Moniz, Mrs. Gordon Hornall, Dr. A. J. Bollert, N. B. Miller, Mrs. V. Haugaard, Mrs. Elroy Shank, Mrs. Richard Wells, Mrs. Albert Foster, Mrs. William Reagan, Mrs. A. H. Raymond Jr., Mrs. Jack Batten, Mrs. John E. Rhoads, Mrs. Louis P. Bergna.

The annual no-prize show is the single event of the year staged by the Santa Clara County group. It was begun in 1942 with a small show in Hotel Sainte Claire attended by 1200 persons. No show was held in 1943. The 1944 display, however, was seen by more than 2500 visitors. In succeeding years the show has been attended by an average of 6000 persons.

The main objective of the all-men camellia society is to stimulate public interest in camellias and to encourage their planting throughout the County.

Louis A. Bergna was general show manager. Officers of the group include Charles J. DeLorenzo, president; J. F. Smaha, vice-president, and V. Haugaard, secretary-treasurer. Fifty-seven men belong to the society.

MAY MEETING

The May meeting of the Northern California Camellia Society, Inc., will be held on Monday evening, May 2, 1949, at the Chabot School Auditorium on Chabot Road, about one-half mile east of College Avenue, at the corner of Patton Street, Oakland. Come and bring your blooms. This is the last meeting of this camellia season.

FOURTH ANNUAL CAMELLIA SHOW NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.

The Fourth Annual Camellia Show of the Northern California Camellia Society, Inc. was held at the Twentieth Century Club in Berkeley on Saturday and Sunday, March 19 and 20, 1949.

Some three thousand visitors were in attendance, and each lady was presented with a camellia corsage through the courtesy of Toichi Domoto Nursery, Hayward.

Special Awards

This year for the first time trophies were awarded as special prizes for horticultural exhibits. (The names of previous award winners were engraved on the cups.)

The Sweepstakes Award Trophy of the Northern California Camellia Society went to C. Breschini of San Jose, who accumulated 59 award points.

Runners-up were Dr. Walker M. Wells of Piedmont with 58 points; A. R. Carstensen of Sacramento with 46 points; Barlow W. S. Hollingshead of Orinda with 36 points; and Dr. G. Myron Grismore of Oakland with 34 points.

The Paige Trophy for the most outstanding **C. Japonica** bloom was won by Dr. Walker M. Wells of Piedmont with his Mrs. Howard Asper, a large, pale-pink semi-double.

Benjamin F. Enos of San Leandro was awarded the prize for the most outstanding **C. Japonica** plant in container, the Miss Sylvia May Wells Trophy, for his floriferous *Bella Romana*. It will be remembered that it was the magnificent *Reticulata* specimen plant of Mr. Enos that won the Award of Merit at last year's show.

An Award of Merit was given Toichi Domoto Nursery, Hayward, for a garden planting, featuring camellias.

An Award of Merit was also given the W. L. Stoeckles' complimentary exhibit, which was spectacular not only for the usual blue-ribbon quality of their blooms — perhaps sweep-

stakes quality would be more exact — but also for the originality and simplicity of their arrangements. Upon entering the main auditorium, visitors faced a huge fan with a mass arrangement of *Chandleri Elegans* camellias on an ivory base, on the far wall. Below this was a grouping of camellia arrangements in old Chinese pewter containers: *Ville de Nantes* with pine needles; *Gigantea* with redbud; *Shin Akebono* and *Lady Clare Vgt.*, each with camellia foliage.

Complimentary Exhibits

Capitol Grounds, Sacramento, under the direction of Jerry Olrich, State Gardener, displayed over a hundred named varieties of camellias from their gardens which contain some 1600 camellia plants and about 600 named varieties. If you were impressed with this colorful and instructive exhibit, don't fail to visit the Capitol Grounds during the month of March and marvel at "the aristocrats of the garden" at the height of their bloom.

Another complimentary exhibit of blooms which must have warmed the hearts of all camellia lovers, was presented by that dear lady, Mrs. Frank Edinger of Rosebud Farm at Hood, about 16 miles below Sacramento on the Sacramento river. Some of these seedlings were the offspring of her famous *Wakanoura* tree, which is thought to be the largest in the United States. It was planted by her father, an early pioneer, some seventy-five years ago.

A "thank you" exhibit of blooms came by air express from Portland, Oregon, from the camellia garden of the Gene Grischow family, guests of Dr. and Mrs. G. Myron Grismore on the recent Camellia Tour.

Commercial Exhibits

Courtesy exhibits of camellia plants and hundreds of outstanding speci-

men blooms of rare and unusual varieties were exhibited by Berkeley Horticultural Nursery, Berkeley; Camellia Hall Nursery, Sacramento; East Bay Nursery, Berkeley; James Rare Plant Nursery, Campbell; McDonnell Nursery, Oakland; McDonnell Florists, Oakland; Orchard Nursery & Supply, Lafayette; Saratoga Camellia Nursery, Saratoga; Smyth Camellia Nursery, Ross; Toichi Domoto Nursery, Hayward.

Free Lecture on Camellia Culture

One of the outstanding features of this year's show was the series of free lectures on Culture of Camellias given by Past President O. E. Hopfer, illustrated by colored motion pictures, which was an unprecedented treat. After each lecture Mr. Hopfer answered questions on camellia culture from the floor.

Background Music

Another innovation was the loudspeaker system set up by Director Gordon W. Richmond, M.D., of Richmond, which furnished music that he recorded on tape, during the entire period of the show.

Camellia Arrangements

Never has there been such a quantity of camellia arrangements as this year, under the able chairmanship of Mrs. H. G. Sanders. The high standard set in previous shows was maintained.

Mrs. William J. Roth of San Francisco was given an Award of Merit for her exhibit, a life-size wire manikin in a garden setting, dramatizing white Lotus camellias and Magnolia foliage.

Another outstanding exhibit was that of Mrs. Herbert Teachout of Orinda: six black shadow boxes, with diagonal trim of camellia foliage and three immense camellia blooms, each featuring a different variety.

An arrangement of Mrs. H. D. Bendheim, representing Hillside Gardeners, received considerable praise. A large Chinese figurine, backed with

long cactus spikes to give height and flanked by Chinese brass candelabra, was used to dramatize Flame camellias and Aralia leaves, on black velvet.

Because of lack of space it is not possible to describe other arrangements which added greatly to the color and artistic tone of the show, entered by:

Mrs. Stanley J. Bell, Mrs. P. J. Lipsett, Mrs. Arthur Moore, and Miss Sylvia May Wells of Piedmont; Mrs. Otto Butzke, Mrs. Warren Deverel, Mrs. O. A. Jeschien, and Harmina St. John of Berkeley; Mrs. J. H. Biddle, Mrs. F. F. Canham, Mrs. Robert Dixon, Mrs. John Paul Edwards, Mrs. Fred Fisher, Mrs. F. A. Grimmelman, Mr. Harold Iverson, Mrs. Fred Lazeroni, Mrs. Harry Mohr, Mrs. J. Allen Moore, Mrs. E. D. Stengel, Mrs. Edward Larson, and Mrs. C. D. Wagar of Oakland; California Herb Society by Mrs. George Politis and Mrs. Edna Bradshaw; Ebell Society by Mrs. B. P. Davis; Eastlake Garden Club by Mrs. W. P. Richards and Mrs. O. A. Richards; Glenview Women's Club by Mrs. Poswa and Mrs. Fred Sief; Hillside Gardeners of Montclair by Mrs. H. M. Iversen, Mrs. E. S. Babue, Mrs. H. D. Bendheim and Mrs. Henrietta Smith; Home Club by Mrs. O. D. Adams; Home Gardeners by Mrs. C. J. Lunsford; Montclair Women's Club by Mrs. E. M. Buckingham and Mrs. Clarence Hanse; Twentieth Century Club by Mrs. G. H. Soules; Women's City Club by Mrs. Edna Bradshaw; University Mothers Club by Mrs. F. H. Lester, Mrs. Otto May, and Mrs. J. Mann.

Children's Award

A Special Award went to Miss Sylvia May Wells (8 years), Piedmont, for her camellia arrangement dramatized with figurine presented to her by the celebrated camellia collector, John P. Illges of Columbus, Georgia, on his recent trip to California during the Camellia Pilgrimage of the American Camellia Society. Miss Sylvia

SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF SACRAMENTO CAMELLIA SHOW

The Silver Anniversary Camellia Show of the Camellia Society of Sacramento was held in the spacious Memorial Auditorium in Sacramento on Saturday and Sunday, March 5 and 6, 1949, and was attended by many thousands of visitors, not only from all sections of California, but from the Pacific Northwest and the Deep South as well.

Dr. Walker M. Wells of Piedmont won the Mrs. W. H. Pisani Trophy for the most outstanding flower in the show with his Shin Akebono, a blush-pink single with prominent stamens and fine texture.

Dr. G. Myron Grismore of Oakland won the Charles E. Nicholas Trophy for the best display of three blossoms with his Tea Garden strain of Donckelari, a richly-variegated, red-and-white semi-double of fine substance.

D. L. Sprague of Sacramento won the Chamber of Commerce Trophy for the best collection of named varieties with his exquisite, rare and unusual blooms.

The Dr. Oscar F. Johnson Trophy for the best tray of seven camellias was won by Edwin J. Bedell of Sacramento with his outstanding flowers.

David L. Feathers of Lafayette, President of the Northern California Camellia Society, was awarded the Mrs. J. L. Ryan Trophy for the best tray of eleven camellias with his stunning white Finlandias, which were well matched in size and form.

The coveted Sweepstakes Award Trophy of the Camellia Society of Sacramento went to C. Breschini of San Jose, prominent in the affairs of the Camellia Society of Santa Clara County.

Mrs. William H. Mills of Sacramento carried off the prize for the most outstanding flower arrangement, the Norman F. Schwilk Trophy, in the face of keen competition.

Arthur E. Mohr, Show Manager and Counselor of the Camellia Soci-

ety of Sacramento, won the prize for the best display of three potted camellias, the Nurserymen's Ass'n. Award.

The Gold Certificate of the American Camellia Society was awarded C. Breschini of San Jose; and the Silver Certificate was awarded David L. Feathers of Lafayette.

CLASSES AND AWARDS

1. SINGLE. One Bloom.

PINK

- 1—Dr. Walker Wells (Shin Akebono)
- 2—Frank Williams (Pink Poppy)
- 3—Elizabeth Mackall (Apple Blossom)

RED OR ROSE

- 1—Dr. Walker Wells (John Illges)
- 2—Dr. Walker Wells (John Illges)
- 3—Dr. Walker Wells (Pink Hibiscus)

VARIEGATED

- 1—A. R. Carstensen (Amabilis)
- 2—Frank Williams (Miss Sacramento)
- 3—Dr. Walker Wells (Sarasa)

WHITE

- 1—Mrs. D. Early (Amabilis)
- 2—Edwin Bedell (Amabilis)
- 3—A. E. Morrison (Sierra Belle)

2. SINGLE. Three Blooms.

PINK

- 1—Dr. Walker Wells (Shin Akebono)
- 2—Dr. Walker Wells (Hibiscus)
- 3—D. L. Feathers (Pink Daffodil)

RED OR ROSE

- 1—J. M. Lera (Christmas Red)
- 2—H. V. Mitchell (Kreena)
- 3—H. L. Paige (John Illges)

VARIEGATED

- 1—Dr. Walker Wells (Sarasa)
- 2—Dr. Walker Wells (Amabilis)
- 3—None

WHITE

- 1—Mrs. Helen Bachman (Sierra Belle)
- 2—Dr. G. M. Grismore (Amabilis)
- 3—Mrs. D. Early (Amabilis)
- HM—D. L. Feathers (Apple Blossom)

3. SEMI-DOUBLE. One Bloom.

RED OR ROSE

- 1—C. Breschini (Tiara)
- 2—C. Breschini (Pink Glory)
- 3—H. L. Paige (Lady Mary Cromartie)

VARIEGATED

- 1—C. Breschini (Flame)
- 2—B. W. S. Hollingshead (Onigi)
- 3—Frank Williams (Frizzle White)

WHITE

- 1—Mrs. B. C. Erwin (Lotus)
- 2—H. L. Paige (Lotus)
- 3—Frank Williams (Lotus)
- HM—Mrs. F. M. Scatena (Lotus)

- NAGASAKI
1—C. Breschini
2—Mrs. B. C. Erwin
3—C. Breschini
4. SEMI-DOUBLE. Three Blooms.
PINK
1—Mrs. Ron Simpson (Rainy Sun)
2—C. Breschini (Pink Glory)
3—None
RED OR ROSE
1—C. Breschini (Flame)
2—Dr. Walker Wells (Marion Mitchell)
3—None
VARIEGATED
1—Dr. L. H. Crowl (Wakanoura)
2—Dr. Walker Wells (Anita)
3—A. W. Sheean (Nagasaki)
WHITE
1—C. Breschini (Finlandia)
2—A. E. Mohr (Unknown)
3—None
5. LOOSE SEMI-DOUBLE.
One Bloom.
PINK
1—John C. Gist, Jr. (English Magnoliaflora)
2—Pearl Blauth (Magnoliaflora)
3—D. L. Feathers (Rev. John Drayton)
HM—Dr. Walker Wells (Mrs. Freeman Weiss)
RED OR ROSE
1—Frank Benedict (Courthouse Red)
2—Rose Lee (Rainy Sun)
3—D. L. Feathers (California)
HM—J. E. Miller (Madam Jannoch)
WHITE
1—Mrs. Byron Davis (White Daikagura)
2—Mary Gregson (Imura)
3—H. Miller (Summer Beauty)
VARIEGATED
1—Frank Williams (Ettien Debiora)
2—Frank Williams (Matsukasa)
3—Linda Murfrey (Monjusu)
DONCKELARI
1—C. M. Hoskinson
2—Dr. G. M. Grismore
3—Mrs. B. C. Erwin
HM—Norman Schwilk
6. LOOSE SEMI-DOUBLE.
Three Blooms.
RED OR ROSE
1—Mrs. H. E. Bradley (Rainy Sun)
2—Dr. Walker Wells (Regina dei Giganti)
3—Dr. Walker Wells (Mrs. Freeman Weiss)
HM—J. E. Miller (Jannoch)
VARIEGATED
1—Dr. G. M. Grismore (Donckelari)
2—H. V. Mitchell (Donckelari)
3—C. Breschini (Aspasia)
WHITE
1—Mrs. Byron Davis (Triphosa)
2. 3—None
7. ROSEFORM IRREGULAR.
One Bloom.
PJINK
1—Mrs. Albert Anderson (Pink Ball)
2—Mrs. Albert Anderson (Pink Ball)
3—Carl Hoskinson (High Hat)
RED OR ROSE
1—Marie Bosworth (Imperator)
2—Arthur Mohr (Te Deum)
3—Mrs. Ellsworth Earle (Daikagura Red)
HM—L. I. Snyder (Daikagura Red)
VARIEGATED
1—Pearl Blauth (Daikagura)
2—Frank Williams (Daikagura)
3—H. L. Paige (A. Audusson)
HM—Henry Hauser (Aspasia)
WHITE
1—D. L. Feathers (Dearest)
2—Walter Christopher (Dearest)
3—Edwin Bedell (Haku Rakuten)
HM—Edwin Bedell (White Crane)
RED OR ROSE
1—H. L. Paige (Te Deum)
2—Byron Davis (Daikagura)
3—Dr. Walker Wells (A. Audusson)
8. ROSEFORM IRREGULAR.
Three Blooms.
PINK
1—B. W. S. Hollingshead (Rose Glory)
2—H. L. Paige (Pink Star)
3—D. L. Feathers (Herme Pink)
HM—C. Breschini (Marie Keating)
RED OR ROSE
1—Dr. Walker Wells (A. Audusson)
2—William H. Harrington (Lady Campbell)
3—Marie Bosworth (Imperator)
HM—H. A. Wescott (Blood of China)
VARIEGATED
1—R. E. Hawtry (Herme)
2—D. L. Feathers (Fragrant Striped)
3—Elizabeth Mackall (Herme)
WHITE
1—D. L. Feathers (Finlandia)
2. 3—None
9. ANEMONEFORM. One Bloom.
PINK
1—C. Breschini (Mrs. Charles Cobb)
2—Albert Anderson (Governor Mouton)
3—Mrs. George Star (Warratah)
RED OR ROSE—VEDRINE
1—Pearl Blauth
2—C. Breschini
3—S. C. Wortley
HM—A. R. Carstensen
VARIEGATED
1—Ann Nash (Emperor Wilhelm)
2—A. R. Stevens (Bidwell)
3—D. L. Feathers (Vedrine Vgt)
PROF. SARGENT
1—Mary Gregson
2—Mrs. J. J. Mackall
3—H. A. Wescott
HM—C. Wallaver

HOW THE CAMELLIA CAME TO CALIFORNIA

By A. E. Morrison, Director-at-Large,
American Camellia Society, Sacramento

The discovery of gold at Coloma, fifty miles east of Sutter's Fort (Sacramento) in 1848 was indirectly responsible for the early introduction of the camellia to California. Among the adventurers rushing to the gold mines were men with vision and foresight who sensed the business possibilities of the new region. In this group was a man by the name of James L. L. F. Warren, a New Englander. A biography of Mr. Warren is not available and because of its absence there are a few missing incidents in the story of how the camellia was brought to California, but the honor of its introduction belongs to him.

Boston, Massachusetts, in the first half of the nineteenth century, became the leading camellia center of the United States. Mr. Warren, before coming to California, operated the Warren's Floral Saloon in that city and also the Warren's Garden and Nurseries, Nonantum Vale, Brighton, nearby. In his catalog of 1845 is a list of eighty-seven named varieties of camellias with mention being made of a number of unnamed seedlings.

Mr. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was interested in camellias and had developed a number of varieties. Two outstanding varieties were named Mrs. Abby Wilder and Wilderii. These two were purchased by Mr. Warren in 1847 for \$1000.00 and taken by him to England. While in Europe he visited many of the famous gardens and camellia nurseries in England, France and Belgium. Having disposed of his nursery at Boston, he was free to follow the Gold Rush to California, but instead of going to the mines he established a business at No. 15 J Street, Sacramento, in 1851, doing business under the name of Warren & Co. He was an energetic man whose operations included a truck line into the mines and a branch

store at Morman Island, east of Sacramento. His interest in horticulture was paramount, and the Warren & Co.'s New England Seed Store became a part of his enterprises in Sacramento. Advertisements of the New England Seed Store were printed in newspapers in January, 1852, announcing the expected arrival of a shipment of plants and seed. The anticipated shipment arrived and in the February 7, 1852, issue of the SACRAMENTO UNION this announcement appeared:

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS:

3,000 pounds Fresh Garden Seeds.—We have received by the Panama, the finest lot of fresh Garden Seeds to be found in the country. OUR SEEDS ARE WARRANTED FRESH. The assortment contains every kind of seed; many of them entirely new varieties, and to be found nowhere else in this country.

Also 3,000 papers FLOWER SEEDS, of new and beautiful kinds. Herb seeds of every valuable kind.

A splendid set of Dahlia Roots, Roses, Camellias, Grape Vines, Bulbous Roots, etc. will be ready for examination in our hall over the store on Monday.

Warren & Co.'s New England SeedStore, J Street near Levee.....

Marine Intelligence, covering the arrival of the Pacific Mail Company's steamer PANAMA, mentions its arrival in San Francisco on February 3, 1852 "from Panama via Acapulco and San Diego carrying 484 passengers and 40 females."

This advertisement by Warren & Co.'s New England Seed Store is the earliest printed information concerning camellias in California. Specific varieties are not mentioned; however, subsequent articles, in Mr. Warren's CALIFORNIA FARMER, indicate that at least the following varieties were included in the first shipment: Alba

Plena, Fimbriata, Mrs. Abby Wilder, Wilderii and Lady Hume's Blush.

The origin of the plants has not been established but material on hand indicates the shipment was trans-shipped across the Isthmus of Panama, loaded on the S.S. PANAMA at Panama City, thence to San Francisco, where the portion of the cargo, including the camellia plants, consigned to Sacramento, was transferred to river boats.

Mr. Warren's faith in Sacramento and California as a camellia-growing center has been substantiated. His prediction in 1853 that "This truly magnificent plant unsurpassed in loveliness will ere long become acclimated with us to form our pride as an ornamental tree in our gardens," has been fulfilled. A nursery catalog issued by his firm in 1853-54 carried the statement that "We are now constantly receiving collections from the best establishments in Europe and the United States; and our collection will be unequalled. The proprietors have just received a new and superb collection of rare kinds, from the most celebrated growers in Europe. A separate sheet catalogue will be issued in the autumn of 1854, giving a description of their character, etc., with their prices, etc."

Mr. Warren was a man sincerely interested in agriculture, and he held annual displays of horticultural products in his Show Rooms at Sacramento as well as in San Francisco, where his activities were being transferred. These expositions led directly to the establishing of the California State Fair, the first one of which was held in San Francisco on October 6, 1854. He was the first secretary and was largely responsible for establishing the fair as an annual event. It is not a surprise, therefore, considering this man's background, to find listed in the floricultural section of the first California State Fair an exhibition of the following varieties of camellia plants: Double White, Fimbriata, Candidissima, Caleb Cope, Duchesse

d'Orleans, Double Red and Lady Hume. The Lady Hume is mentioned as being in flower. The exhibitors showing camellias were: W. and J. O'Donnell, C. V. Gillespie, and W. C. Walker.

Camellias appeared in San Francisco at an early date and the CALIFORNIA FARMER, issue of February 2, 1854, carries an advertisement of W. C. Walker, San Francisco, calling attention to his stock of camellias, roses and geraniums. The Golden Gate Nursery, in August of 1854, advertised seventy varieties of camellias for sale.

Interest in camellias in Sacramento was well established, and when Warren moved his headquarters to San Francisco the planting of camellias continued. Mr. A. P. Smith established a sizable outdoor planting and proved that this plant was adapted to the climate and soil of the Sacramento area without resorting to artificial protection. Mr. Warren, in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, March 26, 1858, had this to say about Smith's Gardens:

"Among all the most gorgeous and beautiful gems in fair Flora's realm none can surpass L'Camellia, and however much we esteem its beauties, and worship its loveliness, we have never seen it bloom to such perfection in any country as this our adopted State, California. We have gazed for hours upon the finest blooms in England, in France, and in Belgium, as well as in various parts of the Union, yet, we are free to say, we have never seen such perfect blossoms in a group of the different kinds and colors as we saw, two weeks since at Smith's Gardens, Sacramento. We have seen the grand collection at Walker's Garden, at O'Donnell's, and those of Sontag on the Mission Road; but they were under glass, while those to which we now allude were grown by Smith's gardens, out-door culture, and we

(continued on page 26)

PURPOSE AND PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

By Harold L. Paige, retiring Vice President
American Camellia Society

Mr. Chairman, Members of the American Camellia Society and Guests:

The subject of my talk this evening should, I believe, be changed somewhat. "Program and Aims of the American Camellia Society as Seen From the Pacific Coast." I am sure there are others who are closer to headquarters who have a better knowledge of what the Society's program and purposes are, than I. But I can give you some of the reactions I have noted here in the West since this organization began some three and one-half years ago.

When the 1946 Year Book first appeared on the Pacific Coast, those of us who saw it were delighted with it. We could hardly wait to get our subscriptions in. It was just what we had always wanted. After a year had gone by, we looked forward expectantly to the 1947 Year Book. It didn't come. We heard some grumbling, and some threatened to drop their subscriptions. Finally it came. And it was an exceptionally fine number. It more than made up for the delay in the printer's hands. All was forgiven. But you can see that so far we were chiefly concerned with what we could get individually from the American Camellia Society.

To be quite realistic about it, it was the quality of the Year Books which sold us on the new society. And here, I think credit should be given where credit is due,— to Mr. R. J. Wilmot and to his assistants, whoever they may have been. They have done a magnificent job and much of the early growth of the Society can be credited to their work. These year books are simply invaluable to the serious camellia grower, both as a text and a reference book. Incidentally, the 1946 and 1947 books are now out of print and will soon be collectors' items.

From this restricted vision of the American Camellia Society as the publisher of a fine Year Book, we have seen the beginnings of a broader and more varied national program. At last, through our own cooperation with a national society, we have an opportunity to end the confusion in our nomenclature which has plagued us for so long, and probably cost all of us a good many dollars. Now we can centralize our registration in one National headquarters. We have our friends in the Southern California Camellia Society to thank for making this possible. They were first to organize their own system of registration, but for the sake of national uniformity they have agreed to clear their registrations with the American Society. This is a very gracious thing for them to do.

Again, we realize that flower classification has been a difficult problem. Through the general adoption of Dr. Harold Hume's system, which is based solely upon botanical considerations, it is now possible to describe a given variety and have it mean the same thing to a reader in Seattle, Los Angeles or Savannah, Georgia. That is real progress. No longer do we have to know which rose or which peony is referred to when a variety is being described.

There are other important projects which the Society is undertaking, which I cannot do more than mention— such as test gardens, research, awards of merit, and so on. We will be well rewarded by these efforts as time goes on.

Now let us look at our Society from a different angle. To most of us, camellias are a hobby and, as a hobby, a source of real enjoyment. Our national society can be the means of bringing us into contact with others who enjoy our hobby all over the nation, as well as up and down the

Pacific Coast. I remember when attending the annual meeting of the Business Men's Garden Club of American in Portland, two years ago, seeing the name of Arthur Solomon of Savannah, Georgia, on the list of delegates. Immediately I remembered reading an article by him in the 1946 Year Book called "The Trials and Tribulations of a Camellia Collector." Well I have had some trials and tribulations too, so I thought we ought to get together. We did have such an opportunity a month later when Judge Solomon was attending the Rotary Convention in San Francisco. We spent a day visiting camellia growers and I think we both felt that it was a day well spent.

The American Camellia Society, through this annual meeting in Sacramento, has brought to California many of you whose names have likewise become familiar to us through your contributions to the Year Book. We are most happy to have you with us and hope our hospitality will live up to our Western tradition. We hope that after you have talked camellias with us far into the night, you too will find that whatever sleep is left to you, will be refreshed by the thoughts of another day well spent.

In view of these fine values which I have mentioned, some of us who have taken time to think about it, have been troubled by the lack of response on the part of our local societies. Why are there only a handful of us who are members of the National? Why do we not have 50 percent or more of our local members in the American Society, as is required for affiliation? I think this is the answer. Experience of the last three years has brought to light certain basic weaknesses in our Charter and By Laws. The organizational pattern not only by-passes the local societies, but it also enters into active competition with them for memberships, instead of offering a program that would encourage individuals to join and work through their own

locals. Furthermore, three thousand individual members scattered all over the United States cannot possibly function as effectively on a national level as they could if working directly through their own local societies. As an example of what I mean, take this Convention. Mr. Wilmot could not write to Mr. Morrison and say to him, "Will you please arrange an annual meeting for us in March?" No, it couldn't be done by one or two individuals. It had to be done through a Society. So the Sacramento Society took over the job and we have it to thank for a fine piece of work. Our locals need the American Society. Equally, the American Society needs the local societies. Bringing more of the locals into the national framework is one of the most important projects for the American Society to undertake in the immediate future. We are fortunate that the founders of this Society had the wisdom and vision to make By Law revision a very simple matter, easily accomplished.

In order to achieve this end, a Committee should be appointed to study our Charter and By Laws and to sound out our local groups as to what kind of an organizational framework they will be willing to accept. At least a year should be devoted to this study. If it is done carefully and seriously, I am sure that proper ways will be found to greatly increase the usefulness and influence of our Society. This can be done without weakening or competing with our local groups. It should not be too much to expect that the American Camellia Society will have at least 2000 members on the Pacific Coast in the not too distant future.

I am sure that all of us here are glad to know that such a Committee has been authorized by the Board of Directors at an earlier session today.

To you who have come from the Southland to attend this meeting, to you who attended that first meeting

CUNNINGHAME'S CAMELLIAS IN THE SLOANE HERBARIUM

By H. Harold Hume, President Emeritus
American Camellia Society

Nearly two and a half centuries ago camellias were introduced to the western botanical-horticultural world. To be exact, the date was 1702. In that year, James Petiver, a London apothecary whose place of business was on Aldersgate Street, presented a paper at a meeting of the Royal Society in which he described a camellia and in his own publication, entitled "Gasophylacii Naturae and Artis," illustrated it. The description he gave is as follows:

"93. *Thea CHINENSIS* Pimentae Jamaicaensis folio, flore Rosaceo simplici Gaz. nost. Nat. Tab. 33. Fig 4.

"Swa Tea s. Cha hoa Chinens. Herb. nost. Chin. pict. Tab. vi. Fig. xi.

"Hoa in the Chinese Language signifies a Flower; and this Plant has a very beautiful one, for which reason and the variation of them (some being single and of a deep red as this, others white and some strip'd, there are also of these Colours with double Flowers) they and the Japoneze keep them as an Ornament in their Gardens.

"Of these Leaves some are rounder, others pointed, they have the shape and stiffness of the Allspice or Jamaica Pepper, are somewhat serrated and grow irregularly on short thick footstalks, the young Flower-bud is scal'd like a Cone, when larger the squama are whitish and Velvety, except the edges which are brown and transparent. The Flowers deep red, 5 Leaved and as big as a single Rose, and like it full of threads with yellow spices or beads. The Fruit about the bigness of a Chestnut, somewhat triangular, including under a very thick woody shell several seeds disposed into 3 Cells. It flowers in February."

Petiver's illustration of camellia in the *Gazophylacii* consists of a twig with four leaves, two flower buds and two flowers, one with a side view, the other full face.

Where did Petiver obtain the information on camellias contained in his paper in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*? He stated clearly, in the heading of his article, where it came from, in part at least. The title is as follows,— "A description of some coralls and other curious Submarines lately sent to James Petiver, apothecary, and Fellow of the Royal Society, from the Philippine Isles by the Reverend George Joseph Cammel; as also an account of some plants from Chusan an Island on the coast of China; collected by James Cunninghame, Chyrugen & F.R.S." It is with the latter part of the this title that we are concerned here.

The paper in question, presented in 1702 and published in the *Transactions* in 1704, has this subheading, "The Chusan plants received from Mr. James Cunninghame are as follows" and item 93 is the camellia description already quoted. A careful reading of this description leads to the conclusion that Petiver could not have written it without help from some one who had seen the camellia plants growing and in flower and fruit and that person probably was James Cunninghame (also spelled without the final e.)

Petiver maintained a museum and the dried specimens of the camellia, as well as many other plants, were part of that museum. It must have been a collection of size and importance for at one time Sir Hans Sloane offered Petiver £4000 for it, a large amount of money in those days. After the death of Petiver in 1718, his museum passed into the hands of Sir Hans Sloane, celebrated physician and botanist, to become, later, part of the Sloane collections with which the British Museum (Natural History) was opened in London in 1759.

There are four specimens of what now is known as *Camellia japonica*

mounted on three pages (sheets). Careful examination and comparison of these show that they were taken from one plant. The flowers are small, single, red. They are number R.S.D. 124 on pages 44, 60 and 65, volume 81, of the Sloane Herbarium. The specimen on page 44 is labeled with the number R.S.D. 124 only. It consists of a twig with an open flower, pressed open face showing the petals and stamens. From this open flower Petiver drew and engraved on copper, the open flower of his illustration in the *Gazophylacii*. On page 60 there are two specimens with twigs, leaves, and flower buds but no flowers. These bear the same number and a label with this notation, — "Swa-tea fl. pleno, alba, rubro, et variegata." This label most likely was written by Petiver, since the specimens passed through his hands and the Chinese name Swa-tea is used in his description. From these specimens the buds of the illustration were drawn. On sheet or page 65 there is a small twig with an open flower, pressed to show a side view. From this the side view flower of the illustration was drawn. The illustration, clearly is a composite taken from parts of the different specimens.

The initials R.S.D. of the number are of interest. They stand for Ray *Supplementum Dendrologia*, 1704. Sloane used this particular volume as an index or catalogue of his herbarium, the specimens were numbered in it with the duplicate numbers on the specimens.

There is still another specimen in the Sloane Herbarium that is of interest. It too was collected by James Cunninghame on the Island of Chusan and came into the herbarium of Leonard Plukenet, botanist, contemporary and rival of James Petiver, who illustrated it (page 409, fig. 2) and described it in his *Amaltheum Botanicum* pages 21 and 98, 1705. This specimen is mounted on page 204 of volume 94 of the Sloane Herbarium. It consists of a twig with

leaves, a couple of small side shoots and small fruits (not attached). Hairy twigs and leaves with blunt tips and crenulate margins indicate clearly that this specimen is **Camellia Sasanqua**. The description of this specimen, page 21, reads thus, "Arbor **Indica Cheusanensis**, Salicis odoratae foliis, fructu ex alis squammato calyce donato, Swa-tea **Sinensium**, flore pleno, albo, rubro & variegated. Sunt variae species Theae Indorum" and on page 98, "Frutex Cheusanicus, floribus Theae ex albo carneis, fructu unicusulari, capsula trifida. Foliis Theae, sed laevoribus & magis viridibus, nec in usum adhibendis. D. Cunningham. Insulae Cheusan indigena est. Tab. 409. fig. 2." Some of this may have been taken from Petiver's description of 1702. If so, Plukenet was not aware that he was dealing with a different camellia. The label on the specimen coincides with Plukenet's description from page 98 of *Amaltheum Botanicum*. Sloane's catalogue number for this is R.S.D. 133 in his copy of Ray's *Supplementum Dendrologia*, page 133.

The biography of James Cunninghame is far from complete. He was born in Scotland, (date unknown), educated as a surgeon, entered the employ of the British East India Company and went out to their factory at Amoy (Amoy) as resident physician in 1698. Apparently he returned to England and in 1700 made a second voyage, this time also to Chusan where he remained two years. He made large collections of botanical specimens that were sent to Ray, Petiver and Plukenet. Many of these were plants new to these botanists and among them were **C. japonica**, **C. sasanqua**. In 1708, Cunninghame embarked for England, stopped off at Calcutta where he mailed a letter, dated January 4, 1709, addressed jointly to Petiver and Sloane. This letter reached England about August, 1709. He had hoped to reach England

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GROWING CAMELIAS IN CONTAINERS

By Barlow W. S. Hollingshead, Secretary-Treasurer
Northern California Camellia Society, Inc.

Growing camellias in containers requires specialized culture and care to produce strong, healthy plants and obtain quality flowers.

Assuming that container culture is to be followed throughout the life of a camellia plant, frequently the case in California, I shall discuss the various stages of growing camellias in containers, starting with rooted cuttings and seedlings.

Rooted Cuttings and Seedlings

The initial potting of young camellia plants is one of the most important steps in the process of growing sturdy, healthy plants. The texture and content of the soil and the size of container are equally important factors in the development of a strong, well-developed root system. A good root system is essential to maintain vigorous health and growth throughout the life of the plant.

After the cuttings are well rooted in the starting bed, they should be gently lifted preparatory to potting. Three to twelve months' time is required to root cuttings in the starting-bed, depending upon the variety, light and temperature conditions during this initial propagating period.

The size of the container to be used in potting rooted cuttings depends upon the size of the root system. Varieties such as Sarah Frost, Tricolor Sieboldi and its many seedlings, which develop long, rambling root systems, should be placed in six-inch pots or gallon metal or wood containers. This affords space for the roots to spread outward and downward, forming the framework for a well-developed root system. Plants in the above size containers may remain for two years before repotting.

Varieties such as Pink Perfection, Purity, and Mathotiana, that develop compact, fibrous root systems, may be planted in four-inch pots or in one-

quart metal containers or slightly larger ones. Plants may remain in these containers for one year, at which time they should be repotted into gallon-size containers.

To illustrate, I have here three potted plants, which indicate the size of containers to be used at the various stages of potting and the size and growth of plants that may be obtained during the first two years. The first is a Mathotiana rooted cutting that was potted in this one-quart metal container in October 1948, and will remain there for one year or until the fall of 1949. The second is a Sarah Frost rooted cutting that was taken directly from the cutting-bed and potted in this gallon container one year ago. It is now 13 inches tall and will remain in this container for another year. Sarah Frost develops several lateral roots 5 to 6 inches long during the initial rooting period. Such a root system should never be crowded into a 2½ or 3-inch pot as a deformed root system will result. The third plant is a Duchess of Sutherland and is slightly over 2 years old from the date the cutting was taken. It is now 28 inches tall, quite well branched and has two flower buds. It was potted in a one-quart container in the spring of 1947, where it remained until the winter of 1948, when it was repotted into this gallon container. It is now ready to be repotted into a three-gallon container. The growth of these plants refutes the common statement that rooted camellia cuttings should first be potted in 2½-inch pots.

In preparing wood or metal containers, place three-quarter-inch holes on four sides just above the bottom. This affords perfect drainage at all times as the holes never become plugged with soil. Place ¾-inch of ½-inch blue crushed rock or small pebbles in the bottom of container. Cover the rock with a layer of wood

shavings (I use redwood and pine shavings mixed), then cover the shavings with peat moss. The shavings and peat moss act as a sponge to hold the moisture and as a filter to prevent fine particles of soil from washing into the drainage field. The pot is now ready for the soil mixture.

Fill the container half full of prepared soil and firm with the fingers, making a cone in the center. Place the roots of the young plant over the cone so that they point outward and downward in all directions. Hold the stem of the plant in the center of the container with one hand and fill in soil mix with the other and firm until the soil is about 1 inch above the root crown. Mulch the top with about 1 inch of pine needles and water thoroughly until drainage is observed from the bottom of the container. Place the young plant in a shaded location for two or three months until it becomes thoroughly established in the soil; then place in a partially shaded location.

The most favorable time for potting rooted cuttings is October and November.

Potting Mix for Rooted Cuttings and Seedlings

The potting mix for young camellia plants should be loose but friable, of a texture that will stimulate root growth and allow easy penetration by the tender, young roots.

The following soil mixture has given me satisfactory results for the potting of rooted cuttings and seedlings:

25% or 1 part garden loam

25% or 1 part medium fine builder's sand

50% or 2 parts humus, composed of equal parts of oak-leaf mold and Canadian peat.

Add one gallon of well-rotted cow manure to a wheelbarrow load, or about 1 to 15. Mix the fertilizer thoroughly into the mix.

The manure, plus the organic plant foods liberated by the humus, will furnish sufficient nutrient for the first six months. The humus will also keep the growing medium sufficiently acid to stimulate healthy plant growth. The soil in the mix will furnish other minerals necessary until the spring months, at which time, mild feedings of liquid fertilizer may be applied as directed below under fertilizing.

Watering Rooted Cuttings and Seedlings

Water the young plants about once a week, depending upon weather conditions and the amount of shade provided. The plants should be kept moist but not soggy.

Fertilizing Rooted Cuttings and Seedlings

Assuming that the rooted cuttings were potted in October and November, a weak solution of liquid fertilizer may be applied, beginning in March of the following spring. Apply the liquid fertilizer about March 1, May 1, and July 1. The solution for small plants should be not more than one-fourth the strength recommended by the manufacturer. Discontinue fertilizing after July 1 to allow new growth before winter.

Repotting to Larger Containers

Rooted cuttings originally placed in 4-inch pots or one-quart metal containers should be repotted into gallon containers or 6-inch pots at the end of the first year. They may remain in these larger containers for two years unless excessive growth indicates a larger container is necessary prior to that time.

Those rooted cuttings initially placed in 6-inch pots or gallon containers may remain in the original containers for two years, when they should be removed to 2 to 3-gallon containers, using a soil mix such as presented below.

Container Culture of Large Camellia Plants

Camellia plants three years old and over and measuring 24 inches and over may be considered as large plants. The culture requirements for large plants is somewhat different than that for small plants.

Potting Camellias to Large Containers

Camellia culture in large containers includes 8-inch pots and 2-gallon wood or metal containers or larger. The soil mix and potting instructions to be followed are identical for all sizes of larger containers. Plants removed from 8-inch pots or gallon containers should be potted in 2 to 3-gallon containers, preferably in 3-gallon size.

In preparing the large container, provide drainage holes, crushed rock, wood shavings and peat moss as outlined above under culture in small containers. Fill the container half-full of prepared soil, mix and firm with the hands, making a cone of soil in the center of the container.

Remove the plant from 6-inch pot or gallon container and place into the prepared 3-gallon size container. Adjust the soil level so that the earth ball will be at least 2 inches from the top of container. Center the plant, spreading bottom roots over the soil cone and fill in with soil mix, firming with the fingers until soil is even with the top of the earth ball. Mulch with 2 inches of pine needles and water thoroughly.

The same procedure is applicable to balled and burlaped plants from the nursery.

Potting Mix for Large Camellias (Sandy Loam Soil)

The potting mix is somewhat different where sandy loam soil is available than where heavy clay or adobe soil is used.

The following formula is applicable where the basic soil ingredient is sandy loam:

40% or 2 parts sandy garden loam
20% or 1 part fine sand

40% or two parts humus, composed of equal parts of oak leaf mold and Canadian peat. If oak leaf mold is not available, 40% peat may be used.

To the above ingredients of one wheelbarrow load or 15 gallons, add 1 gallon of cow or sheep manure, 2 cups of acid fertilizer, such as RAC, 1 cup of Agricultural Gypsum. Sprinkle the fertilizer over a layer of soil mix and repeat until all the fertilizer has been sprinkled over the mix. Mix all the ingredients thoroughly before using. The soil and sand should be slightly moist, not wet, before mixing. Do not apply water to the mix; merely use slightly-moist soil and sand in the mixture. This makes a loose, friable soil medium that will not be soggy.

The Agricultural Gypsum is added to furnish calcium and to keep the soil loose and friable. Gypsum is slightly acid, having a pH of 6 to 6.5.

Potting Mix for Large Camellias (Heavy Clay or Adobe Soil)

20% or 1 part adobe or clay soil
20% or 1 part sandy loam soil
20% or 1 part fine sand

40% or 2 parts humus, composed of equal parts of oak-leaf mold and Canadian peat.

To the above ingredients of one wheelbarrow load of 15 gallons, add 1 gallon of cow or sheep manure, 2 cups of acid fertilizer such as R.A.C. and 2 cups of Gypsum.

The additional cup of Gypsum in the clay or adobe mix is for the purpose of effecting a chemical reaction of calcium, potassium and sodium. The chemical reaction lightens the soil by freeing the soil particles in the clay or adobe soils. A concentration of magnesium and sodium salts in the heavy clay soils of California cause them to be sticky when wet and extremely hard when dry. As the Gypsum dissolves, it aids in forming

a balance of calcium, magnesium and sodium salts, which are beneficial to plant growth when in proper balance. This balance of salts makes it possible for the water to penetrate the soil mass more freely and assist in performing its function in plant growth, that is, carrying plant food in solution so that it is available for use by the plant.

The process of keeping potassium, sodium and calcium salts in balance is even more essential in container culture than when camellias are planted in the ground. In California, most of our domestic water supplies come from melting snow and from rain water, stored in dams, which contain very few minerals. Usually these waters contain a high percentage of sodium salts, and may reach a concentration toxic to plants. Even at low concentrations they cause deterioration of the soil structure, and with constant use, the surface of all but extremely sandy soils will seal and prevent the wetting of deeper layers. (1) To counteract this condition, Gypsum is applied to effect a chemical reaction as described above.

In using either of the above formulas for repotting, no further fertilizing need be done during the first year after repotting.

The preferable time for repotting is from November through April. The months of November through January are preferable as the plants are dormant and will develop new roots which will extend into the new soil mixture during the winter months. This will furnish plant food for the new spring growth and for bud development during the spring and summer months.

Watering Large Camellia Plants in Containers

Large camellia plants should be watered thoroughly after repotting and thereafter about once a week if the weather remains dry. During the winter months no watering is necessary unless prolonged dry and frosty

weather prevails. During such periods, water as required, based upon the moisture content of the soil in the containers.

During normal spring and summer weather, water once a week. During dry, windy weather or exceedingly hot days, it may be necessary to water twice a week or oftener. Soil moisture content and the condition of each individual plant should be considered.

Fertilizing

Large camellia plants should be fertilized at the end of the first year following transplanting to a larger container. For bloom development, apply the first feeding of powder-form acid-fertilizer during the month of December. This application also stimulates storage of energy in the stems to support new growth during the following spring. The same procedure applies to large plants that have been in the same size container for longer periods than one year. The amount of fertilizer applied for the winter feeding should be about one-half the amount prescribed below for the spring feeding.

In the spring a second application of powder-form acid-fertilizer, such as R.A.C., should be applied about the first of March. I have found the following amounts of fertilizer sufficient for healthy plant growth and bud development:

1. Two tablespoons for 30 to 36-inch bushy plants in 5-gallon containers.
2. One tablespoon for 18 to 24-inch bushy plants in 2 to 3-gallon containers.
3. One teaspoonful for plants in gallon containers.

The plants should be **watered two days before applying fertilizer** if not previously moistened by recent rainfall.

Immediately following the application of dry fertilizer the plants should

be watered to avoid burning the surface roots.

Dry fertilizer must go through a molding process before it becomes available for plant food. For that reason, I apply a weak solution of liquid fertilizer, such as **Likwid Gro**, in the first watering following the application of dry fertilizer. The liquid fertilizer serves two purposes:

- (1) It moistens the dry fertilizer, and
- (2) it furnishes plant food readily available to the camellias while the decaying process is taking place in the dry fertilizer.

The solution of liquid fertilizer, using **Likwid Gro**, should be 1 to 1280. The following formula will give the above proportions when applying liquid fertilizer through the garden hose, the applicator or proportioner being in the ratio 1 to 16. One part dilute solution of fertilizer passes into the hose stream to 16 parts of water.

Formula for Dilute Solution of Liquid Fertilizer

1. Place 1 cup of **Likwid Gro** in a 5-gallon jar or crock and fill with water. This is the dilute solution which is 1 part fertilizer to 80 parts water. Applying this solution through the proportioner into the hose stream at the rate of 1 part dilute solution to 16 parts water gives a solution of 1 to 1280 at the hose nozzle. A stronger solution of **Likwid Gro** should not be applied as it may burn the roots and injure the plants. **Likwid Gro** has a high acid as well as nitrogen content. The above solution in water of pH 7 at the tap will give pH of about 5 at the nozzle.

2. For the small garden, or when it is desirable to fertilize only a few plants, use 1½ teaspoons of **Likwid Gro** to 1 gallon of water and apply directly to the plants.

In my own garden I apply two additional feedings of liquid fertilizer of the above proportions: one application about April 15 and another about June 1.

There should be no further fertilizing of plants of blooming size during the summer months, since an additional application will stimulate a second cycle of growth which will check bud development.

Use of Phosphoric Acid

Following the discontinuance of fertilizer, I start using phosphoric acid in the watering solution. Apply the first such watering about June 21, or three weeks after the last application of liquid fertilizer and follow through every three weeks during the summer. I water with phosphoric acid solution every third watering during the summer where the watering is on a weekly basis.

Last year, the summer of 1947, I tried watering with phosphoric acid solution every week, but found that it stimulated too much growth, vigorous plants often putting out three cycles of growth in a year. At this rate one gets growth but sacrifices flower buds.

The following formulas may be followed in applying phosphoric acid:

1. For hand watering, put 10 c.c. of phosphoric acid in a gallon jug, which makes a dilute solution to keep on hand for this purpose. Mix ½ cup of dilute solution to a gallon of water and apply to the plants.

2. For application through the garden hose, using a proportioner in the ratio 1 to 16: Put 10 c.c. of phosphoric acid, commercial grade 85°, in a 5-gallon jar and fill the jar with water. This dilute solution taken through the proportioner, 1 to 16, will give a pH of about 5 at the hose nozzle when the water at the tap has a pH of 7.5. The amount of phosphoric acid in the dilute solution may be varied according to the pH of the tap water. The ideal pH at the hose nozzle is about 5 to 5.5.

Phosphoric acid applied in hard water with a high pH or alkaline content, neutralizes the alkali and lowers the pH, making the water acid.

Where camellias are grown in containers, it is advisable to correct for the alkalinity of the water. Constant application of water, bearing sodium in the absence of other salts, causes the soil to become alkaline. Water, bearing sodium, also seals the top soil so that water cannot permeate the root ball, and it becomes dry and contracted, allowing the water to run down between the earth ball and the sides of the container. The plant is slowly poisoned and may die for lack of sufficient moisture.

Phosphoric acid is also a good fertilizer, providing mild feedings of phosphorous, one of the essential elements in stimulating healthy root growth and general plant health.

(1) California Agriculture, Vol. 3, January 1949, p. 3. W. D. Doneen, Associate Irrigation Agronomist, University of California Experiment Station at Davis.

The above talk was given at the January 3, 1949 meeting of the N.C.C.S.

Berkeley Show

(continued from page 9)

used papier mache to form a setting of gently sloping hills, planted to camellia trees, bearing red, pink, white, and variegated blooms. At the foot of the hills, a mirror was used to represent a lake. A gardener figurine with wheelbarrow was hauling a tubbed plant to its new location. The composition showed a marked degree of creative ability and artistic talent, as well as an understanding of the environment preferred by camellias.

CLASSES AND AWARDS

1. SINGLE. One Bloom.

PINK

- 1—Dr. Walker Wells (Shin Akebono)
- 2—A. R. Carstensen (Shin Akebono)
- 3—George Celeste (Pink Amabilis)

RED OR ROSE

- 1—Dr. Walker Wells (John Illges)
- 2—Dr. G. M. Grismore (Kreena)
- 3—Dr. R. M. Cutter (Unnamed Seedling)

VARIEGATED

- 1—Dr. Walker Wells (Amabilis Vgt)
- 2—B. W. Hollingshead (Amabilis Vgt)
- 3—A. R. Carstensen (Amabilis Vgt)

WHITE

- 1—A. R. Carstensen (Amabilis)
- 2—Dr. Walker Wells (Amabilis)

2. SEMI-DOUBLE. One Bloom.

PINK

- 1—Dr. Walker Wells (Mrs. Howard Asper)
- 2—H. L. Paige (Queen Bessie)
- 3—H. D. Brown (Della Robbia)

LADY CLARE

- 1—J. G. Parmelee
- 2—B. W. S. Hollingshead
- 3—Helen D. Brown

RED

- 1—H. D. Brown (Flame)
- 2—C. Breschini (H. A. Downing)
- 3—A. E. Morrison (Flame)

VARIEGATED

- 1—C. Breschini (King Lear)
- 2—Dr. G. W. Richmond
(A. Audusson Vgt)
- 3—Mrs. C. M. Hoskinson (Ville de Nantes)

NAGASAKI

- 1—A. R. Carstensen
- 2—D. L. Feathers
- 3—B. W. S. Hollingshead

DONCKELARI

- 1—Robert M. Hoffman (Middleton)
- 3—Dr. G. M. Grismore (Tea Garden)
- 3—Mrs. C. M. Hoskinson (English)

WHITE

- 1—C. Breschini (White Giant)
- 2—Mrs. C. M. Hoskinson (Haku Tsuru)
- 3—A. R. Carstensen (Finlandia)

LOTUS

- 1—John D. Vasquez
- 2—The Misses Daniel
- 3—Mrs. C. M. Hoskinson

3. INCOMPLETE DOUBLE, LARGE PETALS. One Bloom.

PINK

- 1—Otto M. Butzke (Gov. Earl Warren)
- 2—H. D. Brown (Herme Pink)
- 3—D. L. Feathers (Kumasaka)

RED

- 1—H. L. Paige (Margaret Higden)
- 2—B. W. Hollingshead (Rose Glory)
- 3—Dr. G. M. Grismore (Mathotiana)

VARIEGATED

- 1—H. A. Wescott (Capt. Martin's Fav.)
- 2—C. Breschini (Colonial Lady)
- 3—H. L. Paige (A. Audusson Vgt)

HERME

- 1—A. R. Carstensen
- 2—Helen D. Brown
- 3—Kenneth J. White

WHITE

- 1—A. R. Carstensen (Otome White)
- 2—Robert Moore (White Crane)
- 3—Dr. G. M. Grismore (Haku Tsuru)

4. INCOMPLETE DOUBLE, SMALL INNER PETALS. One Bloom.

PINK

- 1—Mrs. Paul L. May (Kumasaka)
- 2—H. V. Mitchell (Lady Mary Cromartie)
- 3—H. D. Brown (Pink Countess of Orkney)

RED

- 1—Kenneth J. White (Jarvis Red)
- 2—Dr. Walker Wells (Gaiety)
- 3—Otto M. Butzke (Jacksonii)

VARIEGATED

- 1—B. W. S. Hollingshead (Mikenjaku)
- 2, 3—None

WHITE

- 1—C. Breschini (Frizzle White)
- 2—B. W. S. Hollingshead (Caprice)
- 3—Dr. Walker Wells (Haku Rakuten)

5. INCOMPLETE DOUBLE, LARGE AND SMALL INNER PETALS.

One Bloom.

PINK

- 1—A. E. Morrison (Pink Star)
- 2—Dr. Walker Wells
(Mrs. Freeman Weiss)
- 3—Mrs. Paul L. May (Pink Star)

RED

- 1—Mrs. C. M. Hoskinson
(Bessie McArthur)
- 2—A. R. Carstensen (Victory)
- 3—H. D. Brown (Emperor of Russia)

VARIEGATED

- 1—A. R. Carstensen (Argentinita)
- 2—Dr. G. M. Grismore (Eugene Lize)
- 3—Dr. Walker Wells (Lady Jane Grey)

WHITE

- 1—Robert M. Hoffman (Nobilissima)
- 2—D. L. Feathers (Haku Rakuten)
- 3—A. R. Carstensen (Nobilissima)

6. DOUBLE, IRREGULAR.

One Bloom.

PINK

- 1—C. Breschini (Mrs. Grace Burkhardt)
- 2—Dr. Walker Wells
(D.&D. Double Pink)
- 3—B. W. S. Hollingshead (Pink Lady)

PINK BALL

- 1—A. R. Carstensen
- 2—A. E. Morrison
- 3—B. W. S. Hollingshead

DEBUTANTE

- 1—A. R. Carstensen
- 2—B. W. S. Hollingshead
- 3—Helen M. Wright

MARCHIONESS OF EXETER

- 1—A. R. Carstensen
- 2—Robert M. Hoffman
- 3—Benjamin Enos

CHANDLERI ELEGANS PINK

- 1—Ralph S. Roy
- 2—Helen D. Brown
- 3—Kenneth J. White

RED OR ROSE

- 1—Mrs. C. M. Hoskinson
(Mrs. Charles Cobb)
- 2—Mrs. C. G. Peterson (Daikagura Red)
- 3—D. L. Feathers (Pride of Greenville)

VEDRINE

- 1—Mrs. C. Breschini
- 2—Helen D. Brown
- 3—A. R. Carstensen

VARIEGATED

- 1—O. E. Hopfer (Gigantea)
- 2—Mrs. C. M. Hoskinson (Colletti)
- 3—B. W. S. Hollingshead (Peoniflora)

CHANDLERI ELEGANS

- 1—Kenneth J. White
- 2—Mrs. W. S. Snook
- 3—Mrs. Herbert Teachout

WHITE

- 1—None
- 2—Sydney Munro (Edith Churchwell)
- 3—None

7. DOUBLE, INCOMPLETE IMBRICATED. One Bloom.

PINK

- 1—Mrs. C. M. Hoskinson
(Gen. George Patton)
- 2—Dr. G. M. Grismore
(Pink Marquis d'Exeter)
- 3—B. W. S. Hollingshead (Pink Shell)

RED OR ROSE

- 1—B. W. S. Hollingshead (Mathotiana)
- 2—Robert M. Hoffman (Otome Red)
- 3—Dr. G. Myron Grismore
(Rosea Superba)

DR. SHEPHERD

- 1—Dr. J. H. Willmore
- 2—O. E. Hopfer
- 3—Dr. G. M. Grismore

VARIEGATED

- 1—Dr. G. M. Grismore (La Peppermint)
- 2—H. . Mitchell (Otome Sport)
- 3—None

WHITE

- 1—B. W. S. Hollingshead (K. Sawada)
- 2—Robert M. Hoffman (Dante)
- 3—None

8. DOUBLE, REGULAR IMBRICATED, OR TIERED. One Bloom.

- 1—C. Breschini (Eleanor Hagood)
- 2—Dr. Walker Wells (Ecstasy)
- 3—A. R. Carstensen (Otome Pink)

LALLAROOK

- 1—Richard Charles Brown
- 2—Otto M. Butzke
- 3—Kenneth J. White

RED OR ROSE

- 1—C. Breschini (Margaret Higdon)
- 2—Mrs. C. G. Peterson (Pope Pius IX)
- 3—A. R. Carstensen (Margaret Higdon)

C. M. HOVEY

- 1—Ralph S. Roy, Jr.
- 2—Dr. Walker Wells
- 3—Otto M. Butzke

VARIEGATED

- 1—H. G. Sanders (Elizabeth Pink)
- 2—C. Breschini (Brassenie)
- 3—A. R. Carstensen (Lallarook)

WHITE

- 1—D. L. Feathers (Alba Plena)
- 2—Dr. Walker Wells (Snow Queen)
- 3—A. R. Carstensen (Otome White)

- FIMBRIATA
 1—A. R. Carstensen
 2—D. L. Feathers
 3—Benjamin Enos
- PAX
 1—A. R. Carstensen
 2, 3—None
9. SINGLE. Three Blooms.
 PINK
 1—Dr. Walker Wells (Daiterin)
 2—Mrs. J. H. Biddle (Shin Akebono)
 3—None
 RED OR ROSE
 1—Dr. Walker Wells (John Illges)
 2—Dr. Robert M. Cutter
 (Unnamed Seedling)
 2—Dr. G. M. Grismore (Kreena)
 VARIEGATED
 1—Dr. Walker Wells (Sarasa)
 2, 3—None
 WHITE
 1—Dr. G. M. Grismore (Amabilis)
 2—A. R. Carstensen (Amabilis)
 3—J. E. Bachman (Sierra Belle)
10. SEMI-DOUBLE. Three Blooms.
 PINK
 1—H. L. Paige (Queen Bessie)
 2—Dr. Walker Wells (Magnoliaflora)
 3—C. Breschini (Louise McClay)
 LADY CLARE
 1—Mrs. Charles W. Johnston
 2—A. E. Morrison
 3—None
 RED OR ROSE
 1—A. E. Morrison (Flame)
 2—C. Breschini (Firebrand)
 3—Dr. G. M. Grismore (Flame)
 VARIEGATED
 1—H. V. Mitchell (Donckelari)
 2—C. Breschini (Donckelari)
 3—Dr. G. M. Grismore (Donckelari)
 WHITE
 1—C. Breschini (Triphosa)
 2—A. E. Morrison (Lotus)
 3—Floyd R. Bourlier (Lotus)
11. INCOMPLETE DOUBLE WITH
 LARGE PETALS. Three Blooms.
 PINK
 1—C. Breschini (Gov. Earl Warren)
 2—Mrs. C. M. Hoskinson (Pink Herma)
 3—H. G. Sanders (Elizabeth Pink)
 RED OR ROSE
 1—C. Breschini (Mrs. Roe's Favorite)
 2—H. A. Bogh (Yosemite)
 3—Dr. G. M. Grismore (Mathotiana)
 VARIEGATED
 1—H. D. Brown (Herma)
 2—Dr. Walker Wells (Sea Shell)
 3—B. W. S. Hollingshead (Herme)
 WHITE
 1—Dr. Walker Wells (Edith Churchwell)
 2—Dr. G. M. Grismore (Haku Tsuru)
 3—H. L. Paige (Lotus)
12. INCOMPLETE DOUBLE. SMALL
 PETALS. Three Blooms.
 PINK
 1—Dr. Walker Wells (Kumasaka)
 2—H. V. Mitchell (Lady Mary Cromartie)
 3—H. A. Wescott (Davis' Rose Dawn)
13. INCOMPLETE DOUBLE, LARGE
 AND SMALL INNER PETALS.
 Three Blooms.
 RED OR ROSE
 1—J. F. Bachman (Emperor of Russia)
 2—Mrs. Paul L. May (Emperor of Russia)
 3—Benjamin Enos (Vedrine)
 VARIEGATED
 1—C. Breschini (Mrs. Freeman Weiss Vgt)
 2—Dr. Walker Wells (Eugene Lize)
 3—J. E. Bachman (Matsukasa)
 WHITE
 1—C. Breschini (Nobilissima)
 2—B. W. S. Hollingshead (Caprice)
 3—Mrs. Anna Buzzine (Warratah White)
14. DOUBLE IRREGULAR.
 Three Blooms.
 PINK
 1—Ralph S. Roy, Jr. (Francine)
 2—A. E. Morrison (Pink Star)
 3—B. W. S. Hollingshead
 (Blush Pink Sport of High Hat)
 DEBUTANTE
 1—D. L. Feathers
 2—B. W. S. Hollingshead
 3—C. Breschini
 RED OR ROSE
 1—Dr. G. M. Grismore (Duncan Bell)
 2—Louis P. Glaudon (Princess Bacciochi)
 3—B. W. S. Hollingshead (Daikagura Red)
 VARIEGATED
 1—C. Breschini (Chandleri Elegans)
 2—Mrs. C. M. Hoskinson (Colletti)
 3—Mrs. J. W. Rhoades (Chandleri Elegans)
15. DOUBLE, INCOMPLETE
 IMBRICATED.
 RED OR ROSE
 1—Harry Mohr (Dr. Shepherd)
 2—Dr. Walker Wells (Mathotiana)
 3—C. Breschini (Dr. Shepherd)
 VARIEGATED
 1—B. W. S. Hollingshead (Pink Lady)
 2—C. Breschini (Guilfolius Halleana)
 3—None
16. DOUBLE, REGULAR IMBRI-
 CATED, OR TIERED.
 Three Blooms.
 PINK
 1—J. E. Bachman (Lallarook Clear)
 2—Harry Mohr (Caleb Cope)
 3—B. W. S. Hollingshead (Biho Pink)
 RED OR ROSE
 1—Dr. G. M. Grismore (C. M. Hovey)
 2—C. Breschini (Pope Pius IX)
 3—Mrs. C. G. Peterson (Pope Pius IX)

VARIEGATED

- 1—C. Breschini (Lallarook)
- 2—D. L. Feathers (Elizabeth)
- 3—Dr. G. Myron Grismore (Elizabeth)

WHITE

- 1—Benjamin Enos (Pax)
- 2—A. R. Carstensen (Alba Fimbriata)
- 3—D. L. Feathers (Alba Plena)

17. DISPLAY OF SIX BLOOMS OF DIFFERENT NAMED VARIETIES.

- 1—Dr. W. Scott Holland, M.D.
- 2—Herbert V. Mitchell
- 3—Mrs. J. H. Biddle

18. SIX BLOOMS OF ONE VARIETY.

- 1—H. V. Mitchell (Donckelari)
- 2—D. L. Feathers (Pope Pius IX)
- 3—Dr. G. M. Grismore
(Ville de Nantes Vgt)

19. 12 BLOOMS OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

- 1—Mrs. Sara S. Tuckey
- 2—Mrs. Charles W. Johnson
- 3—Dr. G. M. Grismore

20. 12 BLOOMS OF ONE VARIETY.

- 1—H. V. Mitchell (Donckelari)
- 2—D. L. Feathers (Shiro Tama)
- 3—B. W. S. Hollingshead (Debutante)

21. CAMELLIA PLANT IN CONTAINER.

- 1—Benjamin Enos (Bella Romana)
- 2—Dr. Walker Wells
(Mrs. Freeman Weiss)
- 3—Harold L. Paige (C. M. Hovey)

22. THREE POTTED CAMELLIAS.

- 1—H. L. Paige
(Pink Ball, Kumasaka, C. M. Hovey)
- 2—George Ura
(Waterloo, Kumasaka, Lady Van Sittart)
- 3—Dr. Robert K. Cutter (Mrs. William Thompson, Lady VanSittart, Tricolor Sieboldi)

23. CAMELLIA RETICULATA.

- 1—Dr. Walker M. Wells
- 2—Harold A. Wescott
- 3—None

D. L. Feathers was Show Chairman, assisted by Dr. Walker M. Wells. Dr. G. Myron Grismore was Chairman of Show Staging. A complete show report giving recognition to the workers who made the show possible is in preparation.

Camellias to California

(continued from page 13)

confess we were astonished and delighted. These had been grown, quite exposed in a southwestern view, and for clean foliage, well-formed buds, and perfect blossoms, we never saw them excelled, although we have had a thousand blossoms open, in our own collection, within two weeks at a time, in former years, and have observed them closely. These facts, this blossoming of the Camellias at Smith's is a guarantee that the Camellia will flourish perfectly with us, as an ornamental tree, and we hope, in years to come, we shall have the pleasure to sit under the shade of this magnificent tree and gaze upon its beauties."

Smith's Pomological Garden and Nursery, containing a collection of over forty varieties of camellias, was completely destroyed by floods in 1861-62, never to be re-established.

Camellias were now a part of Sacramento floriculture, and it is possible that specimen plants from these original collections may still be found in our gardens. Unfortunately, the origin of our old plants has been lost and their exact age is merely a guess. There is one specimen near Courtland, approximately twenty miles below Sacramento, that is known to have been planted in 1860. It is a form of Warratah. The tree is healthy and produces an annual crop of several thousand blossoms. This tree is considered the oldest camellia of record in California.

Three excellent specimens of camellias are to found at Hood, fifteen miles below Sacramento. The oldest of these, planted about 1874, is a Tricolor (Wakanoura). It is 22 feet in height, has a trunk circumference of 40½ inches and a branch spread of 29 feet. A Purity (1) close by was planted a few years later. It is crowded and has made a tall slender growth reaching a height of 28 feet 8 inches. A Frau Minna Seidel (Pink Perfection) (1), in the same group, and planted

about the same time as the Purity, is 26 feet tall, has a trunk circumference of 38 inches and a branch spread of 26 feet. The measurements were made in December, 1946.

The planting of camellias during the nineteenth century was limited to specimen trees, with little thought being given to collections. In the 1880's, many homes sported camellias and it became a custom, according to Judge Peter J. Shields of Sacramento, for the "gentry to drive their buggies and phaetons on Sundays and on afternoons and early evenings just to see the beautiful blooms. A fashionable dancing club gave an annual camellia dance and the blooms were much in demand."

Interest in camellias diminished toward the turn of the century but a small group of men, alert to the value of the plant, brought about a renewed interest in it, and they were able to establish the use of the name *Camellia City* for Sacramento early in the 1900's. This slogan was quickly made use of by many business firms, and *Camellia City* markets, stores, establishments, apartment houses, etc., came into being. The term *Camellia City* was never made official because of legal complications; however, the camellia was made the official flower of Sacramento through resolution of the city council on February 7, 1941.

The holding of an annual *Camellia Show* was originated in 1925 at a dinner given by the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, where a number of baskets of camellias were exhibited and prizes awarded for the best display. The following year, 1926, the show took definite form and has been an annual event ever since. The show was greatly expanded in 1948, with facilities being made available at the Sacramento Municipal Auditorium by the City Government.

The exact number of camellias in Sacramento is a matter of guess; however, an estimate of 35,000 trees does not seem too far out of line, considering the fact that annual plantings of

camellias in Sacramento during the past seven years have averaged close to 4000 plants. The largest single planting is in Capitol Park, where 900 camellias are to be found representing 450 varieties. One feature in the park is a grove of camellias dedicated to early Sacramento pioneers. This grove at present contains 153 plants.

Present-day plantings and the wide use of camellias in California are truly a complete fulfillment of the early predictions of a man with vision, Col. James L. L. F. Warren (the title of Colonel was conferred upon him by General Sutter).

(1) These were evidently direct imports from Japan because Frau Minna Seidel (*Pink Perfection*) was not named in Europe until 1890 and it is established that *Purity* is a renamed *Shira-giju*.

Courtesy American Camellia Society, American Camellia Yearbook 1947, pp. 1-5.

ACS Convention

(continued from page 6)

variety of **C. Japonica** known and desirable to any hybridizer. If a seedling receives an award of merit this year but does not receive the Illges Medal, it is still eligible for the medal during the following two years.

Next on the program was an illustrated talk on "The *Verschaffelt Camellias*" by Dr. David W. McLean of Arcadia, A.C.S., Director of California and a prominent member of the Southern California Camellia Society, in which he presented a series of kodachrome slides of the plates of the *Verschaffelt* books, published from 1848-60. Dr. McLean was anxious that his audience catch the full significance of these plates in our present nomenclature problems. As he read a copy of Hume & McIlhenny's translation of the text of the *Verschaffelt* books, he began to see unfolding before his eyes the beginning of the nomenclature problem. Already they were developing synonyms and errors and points of confusion.

Through the library at the University of California, he said, it had been arranged with the library at Harvard to have the Verschaffelt books, as well as the earliest book we have on camellias, that of Samuel Curtis, sent out to California. "I was invited to Manchester Boddy's home to see these plates," he continued. "There were 623 of them. We sat around a large drawing room in groups of twos and threes admiring those plates. I suggested that we have kodachrome slides made. The following Sunday we met at the home of McCaskill. Anne Galli and Robert Casamajor were there, too. We went over the plates and put markers in the books. Some selections were of camellias not now in existence; others were of varieties known today under a different name. Verschaffelt showed no singles and no semi-doubles." Apparently formal doubles were preferred.

Dr. McLean then showed some slides of the *Camellia* Test Garden in Huntington Botanical Gardens at San Marino, one of the gardens accredited by the American Camellia Society. He went on to explain that one day in 1944, Anne Galli, one of the backbone members of the Southern California Camellia Society was walking with a group of camellia enthusiasts through what Mr. Huntington used to call the Japanese Camellia Canyon. Thousands of seedlings had sprung up under the trees whose seeds had been dropped. As she went along she suggested a test garden be set up there by grafting onto these large understock. Dr. Hertrich was delighted. A test garden was set up. In this garden there are over 600 varieties. The most recent acquisition is No. 1402 from Australia and some seed from China. All blossoms are checked as they bloom. No lists are published until they have been checked."

Referring to the lack of interest in camellias the early part of this century, Dr. McLean concluded, "The

saving situation today is the great diversity of camellias."

President-elect Arthur W. Solomon then proposed a resolution to give Dr. H. Harold Hume, the outgoing President, the title of President Emeritus. The members were in unanimous accord and it was so ordered by President Solomon.

The remainder of the evening was spent in friendly conversation.

Cunninghame's Camellias

(continued from page 17)

before the letter but he did not complete the voyage and was never heard of again.

To James Cunninghame goes credit for the first specimens of Chinese plants that enriched the herbaria of Ray, Petiver, Plukenet and Sloane who repeatedly thanked him for his contributions. Plants have their histories and so have men who worked with them.

My thanks are due Dr. J. Ramsbottom, Director and Dr. W. M. Philipson and Mr. A. J. Wilmot of the staff of the British Museum (Natural History), for their assistance in unravelling the story of the Cunninghame specimens.

ACS Program

(continued from page 15)

at the Dempsey Hotel in Macon Georgia, on September 29, 1945 and who pledged the \$2000.00 necessary to start this society on its way, we offer our sincere thanks for a job well begun. I feel that I know our Pacific Coast Societies well enough to say that with proper revision of the By Laws, we stand ready to give the American Society our fullest cooperation, in order that it may become truly national in scope.

For a society which is little more than three years old, it has already accomplished great things in a very short space of time. The years ahead offer still greater opportunities for growth and accomplishment.

Sacramento Show

(continued from page 11)

10. ANEMONEFORM. Three Blooms.

PINK

- 1—D. L. Feathers (Francine)
- 2—C. Breschini (Rose Linda)
- 3—D. L. Feathers (Stile Pink Perfection)

RED OR ROSE

- 1—Dr. G. M. Grismore (Duncan Bell)
- 2—C. Breschini (Duncan Bell)
- 3—Gerry Da Prato (Warratah)

VARIEGATED

- 1—C. Breschini (Marchioness of Salisbury)
- 2—Mrs. J. M. Daigle (Vedrine Vgt)
- 3—D. L. Feathers (Vedrine Vgt)

WHITE

- 1—C. Breschini (Chandleri Alba)
- 2—C. K. McClatchy (Mrs. Abby Wilder)
- 3—None

11. PEONIFORM. One Bloom.

PINK — Judged separately

- HM—Frank Williams (Miss Pasadena)

VARIEGATED

- 1—Mrs. Irene Fisher
(Marchioness of Salisbury)
- 2—C. Breschini (Strawberry Blonde)
- 3—Frank Williams (Marchioness of Exeter)

- HM—Mrs. Selma Schwartz (Peoniflora)

WHITE

- 1—Dr. G. M. Grismore (Haku Tsuru)
- 2—Mrs. L. I. Snyder (Nobilissima)
- 3—Mrs. Pickett (Caprice)

- HM—Frank Williams (Victory White)

COLETTI MACULATA

- 1—Albert Anderson
- 2—Mrs. Irene Fisher
- 3—C. Breschini
- HM—A. B. S. Foale

12. PEONIFORM. Three Blooms.

PINK

- 1—Mrs. Fred Moore
(Marchioness of Exeter)
- 2—K. Malcolm (Pank Ball)
- 3—Mrs. J. E. Morgan
(Marchioness of Exeter)

ARAJISHI

- 1—Beth Kimball
- 2—Mrs. J. M. L. Eva
- 3—Mr. R. W. Pierson
- HM—A. R. Carstensen

VARIEGATED

- 1—D. L. Feathers (Pink Lady)
- 2—Irene Fisher (Marchioness of Salisbury)
- 3—A. B. S. Foale (Colletti)

WHITE

- 1—L. I. Snyder (Nobilissima)
- 2—Mrs. Laura Seagstack (Caprice)
- 3—None

- HM—H. C. Wortley
(Marchioness of Exeter)

13. COMPLETE DOUBLE.

One Bloom.

PINK

- 1—D. L. Feathers (Mrs. K. Sawada)
- 2—Herman Mueller (Lot 7)
- 3—Frank Williams (Mrs. K. Sawada)

RED OR ROSE

- 1—Mrs. L. I. Snyder (C. M. Hovey)
- 2—Arthur Mohr (C. M. Hovey)
- 3—Dr. Walker Wells (Pope Pius IX)
- HM—Minnie Straubel (Col. Firey)

VARIEGATED

- 1—H. A. Wescott (Capt. Martin's Fav.)
- 2—Pearl Blauth (Lallarook)
- 3—Mrs. B. C. Erwin
(Marchioness of Exeter)
- HM—Herman Mueller (Laurel Leaf)
- HM—Mrs. Wayne Swart (Eureka Vgt.)

WHITE

- 1—S. C. Wortley (Fimbriata)
- 2—Frank Williams (Mrs. K. Sawada)
- 3—Mrs. Harold Bradley (Fimbriata)

14. COMPLETE DOUBLE.

Three Blooms.

PINK

- 1—Mrs. Helen Bachman (Laurel Leaf)
- 2—Herman Mueller (Lot 7)
- 3—C. Breschini (Lady Hume's Blush)

RED OR ROSE

- 1—S. C. Wortley (Belgian Red)
- 2—L. J. Snyder (Mathotiana)
- 3—H. L. Paige (C. M. Hovey)

VARIEGATED

- 1—Mrs. Helen Bachman (Kitutogi)
- 2—A. R. Carstensen (Laurel Leaf)
- 3—Mrs. Ed Dettling (Mme. Le Bois)

WHITE

- 1—S. C. Wortley (Fimbriata)
- 2—Marie Van Antwerp (Mrs. K. Sawada)
- 3—Pearl Blauth (Elizabeth)
- HM—Mrs. J. L. Ryan (Ecstasy)

15. ROSEFORM, REGULAR.

One Bloom.

PINK

- 1—P. P. Moeszinger (John Laing)
- 2—Frank Williams (Roseform Seedling)
- 3—A. R. Carstensen (Pink Bleichroeder)

RED OR ROSE

- 1—Frank Williams (Mathotiana)
- 2—M. J. Bettencourt (Julia Drayton)
- 3—John C. Gist, Jr. (Julia Drayton)

VARIEGATED

- 1—A. R. Carstensen (Madge Higdon)
- 2—Arthur Mohr (Bleichroeder)
- 3—Mary Gregson (Comte de Gomer)

WHITE

- 1—Mary Gregson (Otome)
- 2—Mrs. Byron Davis (Otome)
- 3—Mrs. George Kaminsky (Teutonia)

16. ROSEFORM, REGULAR.

Three Blooms.

PINK

- 1—C. Breschini (Sacco Rose)
- 2—H. L. Paige (Mrs. Josephine Hearn)
- 3—None

RED OR ROSE

- 1—J. B. Rasmussen (Black Prince)
- 2—Mrs. George Davis (Cheerful)
- 3—Marie Van Antwerp (Otome Pink)

VARIEGATED

- 1—Mrs. J. E. Morgan (Comte de Gomer)
2—Mrs. Mary Harris (Eureka Vgt)
3—Mrs. J. M. Daigle (Capt. Martin's Fav.)

WHITE

- 1—C. Breschini (Shiro Tama)
2—Mrs. J. Blackford (Otome White)
3—Arthur Mohr (Purity)

17. CAMELLIA SASANQUA
OR SALUENENSIS.

Single. One Bloom.

APPLE BLOSSOM

- 1—Mrs. Byron Davis
2—Mrs. J. E. Morgan
3—Mrs. R. W. Pierson

18. CAMELLIA SASANQUA
OR MALIFLORA.

Double. One Bloom.

- 1—D. L. Feathers (Showa No Sakae)
3—D. L. Feathers (Hiryo)
3—None

19. CAMELLIA RETICULATA.
One Bloom.

- 1—Harold A. Wescott
2, 3—None

20. CAMELLIA RETICULATA.
Three Blooms.

- 1—Harold A. Wescott
2, 3—None

21. BOUTONNIERE CLASS.
One Bloom.

PINK

- 1—H. V. Mitchell (Lady Hume's Blush)
2—Dr. Walker Wells (Claudia Lea)
3—Mrs. R. E. Hawtrey (Pink Perfection)

PROF. SARGENT

- 1—Kenneth L. Byers
2—H. A. Wescott
3—Arthur Mohr

VARIEGATED

- 1—Dr. Walker Wells (Colletti)
2—Dr. Walker Wells (Ville de Nantes)
3—Mrs. George Davis (Hopkins Vgt)

22. No Awards.

23. SEVEN OR MORE BLOOMS,
DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

- 1—Edwin Bedell
2—D. L. Feathers
3—None
HM—Dr. Walker Wells
HM—Herman Mueller

24. ELEVEN OR MORE BLOOMS,
ONE VARIETY.

PINK

- 1—George Rothney
(Marchioness of Exeter)
2—Roy Wiegand (Pink Perfection)
3—H. V. Mueller (Lot 7)

RED OR ROSE

- 1—Mrs. J. E. Miller (Mme. Jannoch)
2—Mrs. David (Mme. Jannoch)
3—Mrs. N. C. Nostler (Mme. Jannoch)
HM—Calvin Polmer (Ruby Glory)

DAIKAGURA

- 1—J. E. Moore
2—Mrs. William Bock
3—David Roberts
HM—Mrs. R. A. Gunth

WHITE

- 1—D. L. Feathers (Finlandia)
2—Helen Kimball (Fimbriata)
3—Mrs. Fred Nold (Alba Plena)
HM—Richard Muljab (Alba Plena)

25. ONE POTTED CAMELLIA.

- 1—Betty Smith (Belgian Red)
2—John E. Gist (Laurel Leaf)
3—J. C. Bettencourt (Laurel Leaf)

26. THREE POTTED CAMELLIAS.

- 1—Arthur Mohr
2—Albert Anderson
3—Albert Anderson

SPECIAL CLASS 4. Trays of 3 singles.
GRANDIFLORA ROSEA.

- 1—J. D. Faustman
2—Arthur Mohr
3—Harold L. Paige
HM—Mrs. Sam H. Cohn

FLAME

- 1—Walter Christopher
2—Dr. G. M. Grismore
3—Dr. Walker Wells

H. A. DOWNING

- 1—Harold L. Paige
2—Frank Williams
3—Edwin Bedell

ALBA PLENA

- 1—Mrs. Byron Davis
2—S. C. Wortley
3—D. L. Feathers
HM—Herman Mueller

SPECIAL CLASS — 7 or more entries
of one variety.

DAIKAGURA

- 1—Elsie Janssen
2—C. Breschini
3—S. C. Wortley
HM—Herman Mueller

DAIKAGURA RED

- 1—B. W. S. Hollingshead
2—S. C. Wortley
3—Mrs. L. I. Snyder
HM—Byron Davis

VEDRINE

- 1—S. C. Wortley
2—A. R. Carstensen
3—A. R. Carstensen
HM—J. H. McMahon

PROF. SARGENT

- 1—Mrs. C. M. Hoskinson
- 2—Harold A. Wescott
- 3—Dr. Walker Wells
- HM—S. C. Wortley

CHANDLERI ELEGANS

- 1—Mrs. Henry Brown
- 2—Mrs. Byron Davis
- 3—Dr. G. M. Grismore

GRANDIFLORA ROSEA

- 1—K. Malcolm
- 2—A. E. Leffla
- 3—Selma Schwartz
- HM—Mrs. George M. Davis

ALBA PLENA

- 1—Walter Christopher
- 2—Mrs. J. Blackford
- 3—Edwin Bedell

ALBA PLENA

- 1—D. L. Feathers
- 2—Mrs. Harold Protzman
- 3—None

ARAJISHI

- 1—William E. Thomas
- 2—William Bryant
- 3—Mrs. William R. W. Newman

MARCHIONESS OF EXETER

- 1—Mary Gregson
- 2—Mrs. Albert Anderson
- 3—Mrs. B. C. Erwin
- HM—A. R. Carstensen

DEBUTANTE

- 1—Walter Christopher
- 2—Frank Williams
- 3—S. C. Wortley
- HM—A. W. Sheean

PINK BALL

- 1—S. C. Wortley
- 2—K. Malcolm
- 3—C. Breschini
- HM—Mrs. Myron Davis

DEBUTANTE

- 1—C. Breschini
- 2—A. R. Carstensen
- 3—S. C. Wortley
- HM—A. W. Sheean

CAMELLIA TOUR

A Camellia Tour was arranged on March 7, 1949 for the entertainment of visitors from the Deep South and the Pacific Northwest who had come to California to attend the annual convention of the American Camellia Society.

At nine o'clock in the morning, members of the Northern California Camellia Society called for their guests at Hotel Claremont in Berkeley. The caravan of cars proceeded across the San Francisco Bay Bridge, along the Embarcadero, Fisherman's Wharf, Marina and Yacht Harbor, through Golden Gate Park, and down the Peninsula. In Golden Gate Park, the nationally celebrated Magnolia Campbelli tree was seen in full bloom. Some of the cars also went across the Golden Gate Bridge to give the visitors a glimpse of Marin County.

The party then proceeded to Lou's Village on Highway 17 where the Camellia Society of Santa Clara County were hosts at luncheon. Each lady

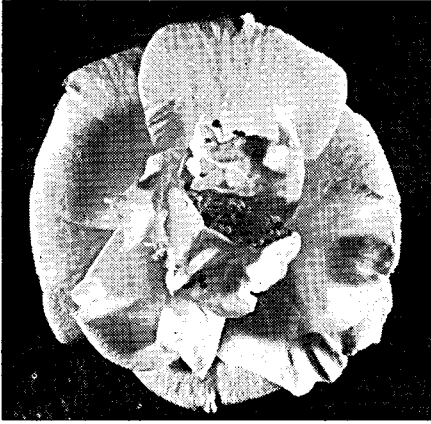
was presented with a white camellia corsage, and there were a number of favors at each place setting, including colored pictures of the Santa Clara Valley at Blossom Time and the Rose Garden at San Jose.

The visitors were also taken to a number of specialty nurseries so that they could see how we on the Pacific Coast grow camellias in containers. Hundreds of specimen plants were in full bloom.

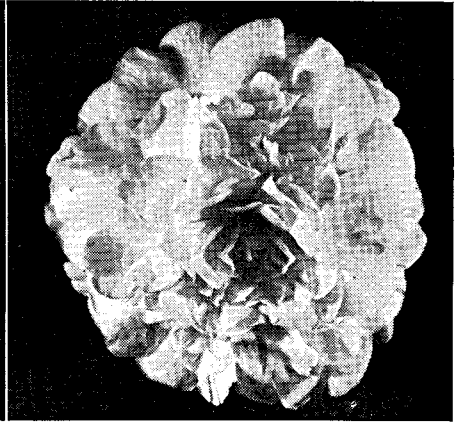
After motoring back to Berkeley, the visitors were entertained at small dinner parties at the homes of members of the Northern California Camellia Society or at the Claremont Hotel.

After dinner, the two societies held a joint meeting and miniature camellia show in the auditorium of the Chabot School in Oakland.

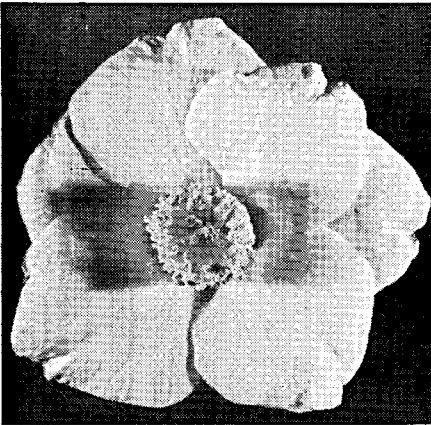
Mr. Roy J. Wilmot, Secretary of the American Camellia Society, was guest speaker, taking as his subject, "Research in Camellia Culture," which will be covered in a BULLETIN article.



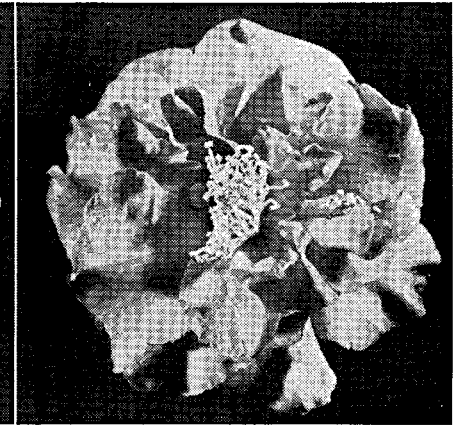
CHIYO-NO-HANAGATA (Dorothea Blanche) Delicate pink shaded white; large, billowy semi-double to incomplete double of unusual beauty. Japanese import.



PIERETTE White, striped and dotted with pink; varies from incomplete imbricated that may open to show stamens to fluffy double irregular.



SHIN AKEBONO Blush-pink single of good substance, with central stand of prominent stamens. Judged best flower in 1949 Camellia Show at Sacramento.



ARRABELLA Light brick-red incomplete double, folded upright petals intermixed with stamens. Seedling of Mrs. Frank Edinger; named for her sister.