

# The Camellia Bulletin

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*C. japonica* FLORADORA GIRL

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## ANOTHER SEASON ENDS

And it leaves behind many fond memories and some not in such high regard. Frivolous and uncertain weather was the rule, making for a late season, but fine quality flowers and very prolonged bloom—here they bid fair to last well into June. We had our first sasanquas 'way back in the latter part of October. The growth that has started appears likely to be phenomenal, what with our late rains.

We look back with much pleasure to the fine programs had at our meetings this year, with such outstanding speakers as Edwards Metcalf, Dr. Clifford Parks, Harold Dryden, our own Woodford Harrison, Pacific Coast Director-at-Large of the American Camellia Society and several other members who contributed materially to the success of our monthly meetings. Our retiring President, Ken Hallstone, gave us two wonderful terms.

What of the California camellia shows? They were of the usual high quality and well attended. Many excellent new seedlings were exhibited—japonicas, reticulatas and hybrids of all kinds. Unquestionably, the most outstanding were Howard Asper's magnificent *C. reticulata* LION HEAD x *C. japonica* CORONATION hybrid, to which his name has been given, and Harold Paige's japonica seedling #6255 (since named in honor of his good wife, MARY PAIGE), both of which won the necessary three Provisional Highly Commended awards, thus qualifying for American Camellia Society trophy competition and national recognition. Our congratulations to both these deserving growers for outstanding accomplishment and contributions of new and highly desirable types which appear almost certain to become top-notchers. The Paige seedling, a soft pink formal of beautiful shade, appears to have everything—long lasting bud and bloom, good size, fine plant and foliage, long blooming season and a one-piece flower. The Asper hybrid must be seen to be appreciated—a truly magnificent reticulata-like bloom on a japonica-like plant—fine form and shade slightly different than the straight retics. It was the sensation wherever exhibited.

Now, if someone could only come up with a brilliant red, early formal double that would not fade! Perhaps we shall have it in a year or two—out of all the concerted effort world-wide this should not be too much to expect. Have a nice summer—we'll see you again in the Fall.

—D. L. F.

## CAMELLIA FORM

J. Carroll Reiners, Sacramento, California

Are Camellia fanciers more discriminating about the new varieties which they are adding to their collections? This year there were 6% fewer entries of new cultivars in the 1964 Sacramento Camellia Show and 20% of these were new variegations of previously shown solid color flowers. For several years there had been an increasing percentage of new cultivars exhibited, culminating with a 1963 high of 20% of the exhibited named varieties being new to the Show.

The fact that Camellia growing, hybridizing, collecting and exhibiting is a fascinating hobby has its inherent hazard. Everyone, so keenly interested, wants to excel in his Camellia endeavors. This too often results in insufficient discrimination in collecting the best cultivars, naming

and distributing new varieties not sufficiently tested or of poor quality, overrating some of the new cultivars and lastly, growing some of these cultivars too well so that they are out of proportion to good form. This all leads to my point that judges and the public have to face a lot of Camellias which should not be exhibited or are incorrectly grown. Let's look at a few examples.

Over-fertilizing and/or too much budding has impaired the beauty of many smaller size and miniature Camellias. This year many miniatures in local shows did not qualify within the 2½" diameter limitation. There are many exquisite miniatures which are handsomest when kept in their proper size. This is strictly a matter of proportion of the elements with-

in the flower. The petals, stamens, petaloids, etc., should not get out of scale. How much more attractive are HOPKINS PINK, PEARL'S PET, FLORENCE DANIEL, KITTY, and many others, when they are cleanly grown to proper size. HISHI KARAITO, classed as small, is perfection when exhibited as small. Too often this is "blown" out of proportion by creating a flower too large. HISHI has an excellent small center of petaloids, almost anemonaeform, but the center does not expand in proportion to the enlarged petals in response to over-culture. The result is a poorly proportioned flower. This is a common occurrence among many Camellias because the various flower parts do not expand in the same ratio when overgrown.

Conversely, some of the medium size Camellias through the large size seem to have better form when given optimum culture. One cannot forget a glorified BALLET DANCER as its petal form, proportion and substance seem to increase in beauty with size. In the large and very large Camellias there is a never-ending argument as to how large a Camellia can be over-grown and still be good. The A.C.S. judging schedule says that the flower should be typical in size as to variety; nevertheless, judges frequently select a good over-grown flower over one which is typical. If the flower expands to an oversize proportionately and retains a truly artistic form, then I see no objection to displaying it overgrown. However, if certain parts, particularly the petals, enlarge out of proportion to its center, then it should not be shown competitively. RICHARD NIXON and VILLE DE NANTES are rated as large, but what superb show types they can become when grown very large! An interesting example of flower improvement by optimum horticulture was shown this year in an outstanding courtesy collection, exhibited by Mr. Newton Pratt. He displayed a very large COVINA, classed as small; it was a pleasing specimen of excellent proportions, certainly an achievement over the unimpressive normally small flower. Sometimes the singles and semi-doubles become "floppy" when overgrown. It does not take long for this type of specimen to

drape over the edge of a container; examples are JESSIE KATZ, some of the LOTUS offspring and many of the Hybrids such as DONATION, which normally do not have sufficient residual substance to support an overgrown size.

There are a few seemingly very popular Camellias which I do not believe deserve their degree of popularity because they are without *good artistic flower form*. We should appraise a Camellia flower as an integral composition consisting of petals and stamens which may assume many configurations. One should examine each of these elements for shape, firmness, substance, waviness, fluting, placement, relationship, color, etc. I can illustrate this point with the popular camellia HAWAII.

I have yet to see a good HAWAII; maybe there are some, but I cannot justify in my own analysis of a good flower any merit in this variety, except that it stands high in a dish. In HAWAII I have never seen any good center or outer petals. The overall display is like that of shredded paper glued together and then clipped. HAWAII is frequently referred to as a large carnation. This comparison may be unfortunate yet there is a parallel in the carnations which deserves mentioning because good form is so important. In the commercial carnations there is one stand-out variety called VENUS. It has firm, well rounded and formed petals which do not present the shredded fimbriation of most carnations. For this reason the carnation VENUS always wins over an equal quality carnation of another variety.

It is easy to get trapped into the constant wave of Camellia enthusiasm by starting each new season with many Camellias of unproven value. The unmistakable fact lies in having flowers of good composition, just as composition is necessary for the successful artist and photographer. In flowers composition is usually referred to as good form, I like to go farther and say good artistic form. Growing and showing good Camellias is an Art. Perhaps growers are getting more critical in their collecting and showing. I hope that this year's statistics of the Sacramento Camellia Show indicate a trend toward greater artistic Camellia selectivity.

## GIBBERELLIN — A REAL PROBLEM

David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California

No single development in the camellia world in the present century, with the possible exception of the introduction of the *reticulatas* and hybrids, has caused as much excitement and discussion among the amateur exhibitors and judges of camellia shows as the gibberellin-treated blooms of the past year or two. So far, this technique has not yet reached the average hobbyist or the general public except indirectly, but that it will do so eventually appears quite possible if not probable. Because this practice has been amply demonstrated to yield definite benefits, it is unquestionably here to stay and we would guess that this will be so even though it should ultimately prove to be injurious or even fatal to the camellia plant. One comes to this conclusion because of the knowledge that the avid bloom exhibitor will stop at nothing in order to get sensational results and, with some camellia varieties, it must be admitted that the result of gibberellin application is just that.

A number of years ago, the American Camellia Society, which has promulgated the general rules relating to camellia shows, recommended that separate classes be established for (1) blooms grown outdoors (unprotected), (2) and blooms grown indoors (protected). At its last Fall Meeting, new rules were adopted relating to "chemically treated" blooms but no definite position was taken in this regard, so that such blooms may be exhibited against those grown normally or they may be separately competed, according to the desires of the local society. Thus we have a situation today where, in effect, no differentiation is made between flowers developed artificially and those grown under natural conditions. As a consequence, confusion reigns supreme at the present moment.

It is not the purpose of this article to take a position for or against the *use* of gibberellin. That is a matter for each individual to decide for himself according to his own conditions and desires. (The writer may even experiment with some of the acid he has had on hand for a year and

a half, eventually!) What we are concerned with is *the use to which gibberellin-treated flowers are put*. That this is going to be a serious problem, to amateur and professional alike, is quite obvious.

Let us begin our statement of facts by saying what is generally known—that gibberellin produces earlier flowers, which is desirable almost everywhere and just about indispensable in those areas which are subject to killing freezes during the normal blooming season. The importance of this is, of course, relative to the weather conditions of each area. Here in California, it is of value in expanding the season rather than in assuring that we shall have blooms for our shows. Even without "gibbing," however, one with a large collection of species and varieties can have camellias from October through May—8 months—which would seem adequate, especially when dealing with spent flowers is considered! The same would appear to be true of other benevolent climates, such as in parts of Australia and New Zealand. Thus, in some environments, there would appear to be slight benefits to be gained from gibberellin treatment except with regard to the size of the blooms. Here, again, we must make qualification, for not all varieties respond favorably to this technique. Insofar as this part of the state is concerned, therefore, we are inclined to agree with the remark made by one of the most outstanding exponents of gibb culture who said, on a recent visit, that he saw no need of gibbing camellias in this area. Consequently, where climate is not a factor one must assume that the gibbing of flowers by growers competing in shows is going to be done primarily for size considerations.

What are the consequences we may expect where even a few exhibitors will enter gibbed blooms? This will depend to some extent upon what the rules of the show are. At first glance, it would appear manifestly unfair to permit gibbed blooms to be entered against normally grown blooms. But is this going to be very much different, insofar as justice is concerned, than exhibiting them separately in the

same show even under some such innocent designation as "chemically treated" blooms? In either case, the normally grown bloom is often going to be eclipsed—in the eyes of the general public at least—by the gibbed flower. Consequently, the attention and credit which the former should receive is simply going to be diverted to the latter. Thus the incentive to enter naturally grown blooms is going to suffer one more setback—just as was the case when they first had to meet the challenge of greenhouse-grown blooms. Let us take time to analyze this whole matter for just a moment.

What are the stated real objectives of camellia societies and camellia shows? As stated herein, the objects and purposes of this particular society are: "—furtherance of the enjoyment and benefits derived from the culture of camellias and the dissemination of knowledge related thereto." That must be assumed to be the aim of most camellia societies. What is meant by this is, primarily, the pleasure to be gained from growing properly the camellia in one's garden or in conjunction therewith. That presupposes that we are talking about the camellia *as a flowering plant*—not simply about camellia blooms or shows, which are really only a part of camellia culture as it should be practiced. If this makes sense, then the use of *any* artificial stimulant, the long-term effects of which are presently unknown, is simply not good culture regardless of how glamorous the flower. One might just as well advocate butchering one's plants so as to leave just a few limbs with a terminal bud on each, in order to get massive blooms—much as they do with chrysanthemums! There is no question that enormous flowers can be obtained in this way, but would we advocate such culture when the result is a repulsive plant? It is the view of this writer that camellia societies and publications should devote more time and energy toward furthering the concept that the camellia is, primarily, the finest ornamental evergreen plant there is, rather than going overboard on the discovery of what is essentially a laboratory rather than a horticultural technique designed wholly to benefit the flower without regard to its effect upon the plant. Let us add that this

is something wholly beyond the capacity of the general public, which has difficulty enough with culture as it has been. My particular point here is that the gibb technique simply amounts to us getting our feet farther and farther off the ground—away from the garden and into the laboratory and the exhibitor's table. Is this good?

Well, it is not a question to which one can give an unqualified answer. But one wonders what the effect is going to be upon the general public, the society membership, the popularity of the camellia show and, last but certainly not least, the camellia nurseryman. The attrition among our commercial friends the past few years has been alarming and it appears to be continuing. If this is not stopped, the camellia hobby is bound to suffer. It seems to this writer that what we should be devoting our main attention to now is *the development of new and better camellias and the control of such discouraging pests as petal blight*, rather than going overboard about an unnatural method of getting them bigger (oh, yes, and earlier). If we really believe in our stated objectives, then there is no question that these should be our goals.

To give further and detailed information on this all-important subject, we have been favored with the following observations of Messrs. W. F. Goertz of San Marino, California, one of the foremost exponents of the gibb technique (which story appears in the current issue of *The Camellia Review*), and Wm. E. Woodroof, of Los Angeles, who needs no further introduction and who poses some questions and undertakes answers to the problems he sees arising: A CASE FOR "GIB," by Bill Goertz, and OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE OF "GIB," by Bill Woodroof.

For further discussion the reader is referred to the May, 1964, issue of *The Camellia Review*, published by the Southern California Camellia Society, which contains a number of excellent articles on the use of gibberellin. Particular attention is directed to the very fine article by Douglas Thompson of Los Angeles, who raises a number of pertinent and challenging questions in this regard.

## A CASE FOR "GIB"

W. F. Goertz, San Marino, California

My experience with the use of gibberellic acid on camellias covers the last two blooming seasons, and although the results have not been 100% perfect, it has given me a new outlook on my hobby.

A large plant of PURITY, which I had been planning to saw off and graft, is now a prize possession, and it's a great delight to see these blooms now which are really worth picking. I agree with many of our friends who have said of gibbed PURITYS: "The prettiest camellia I have ever seen." Previously these blooms would come out very late in the season, immediately become rusty around the edges and drop and shatter. This is just one example. Having previously decided to cut off TE DEUM, ELENA NOBILE, PRINCE EUGENE NAPOLEON and possibly KUMASAKA, GLEN 40 and HERME to graft on earlier blooming varieties—we now treasure these plants and the blooms they produce as a result of gib. These blooms now come out beginning at Christmas time, hang on longer, remain in good condition longer—both on the plant and after being picked.

As described in an earlier article in *The Camellia Review*, published by the Southern California Camellia Society, I have been gibbing a few buds on most all plants beginning in early October, and followed almost every week end until the middle of December. In addition, a few buds were treated in late January. The late blooming varieties mentioned above were gibbed almost 100% during October.

When cutting the blooms, I do so back to the second or third growth bud. No bad effects have been noticed on any of the plants to date; neither have I noticed any particular influence on non-gibbed blooms on plants where other buds have been treated. These seem to bloom at the normal time and be of normal size.

For us, some varieties have responded to gib much more effectively than others. For example, SHIRO CHAN, C. M. WILSON and others of the ELEGANS family were adversely affected. Gibbed buds of WINTER MORN, ANGEL, and MRS. D. W. DAVIS have bull-nosed and dropped off. DRAMA GIRL, CORAL

PINK LOTUS and TOMORROW have not done well with gib. With Reticulatas, I have had only one successful result from about 25 attempts—this being a beautiful WILLOW WAND treated on October 12 and blooming February 15 this year. Other Retics have either come out distorted, bull-nosed, or bloomed normally; in other words, the effect of gib was nil or adverse.

My program this season included gibbing on eight different dates, the gib being applied with an eye dropper after removal of the growth bud at the base of the flower bud. The mixture consisted of one gram of gibberellic powder to three ounces of distilled water (see exception described below). Dates of application were October 12, October 19, November 2, November 9, November 16, November 24, December 22 and January 25. Records were kept of the number of days between treatment and bloom—also the quality of the bloom—for each application date. On October 26, instead of the standard gib solution, we mixed this 50/50 with indole acetic acid (which had been previously mixed on a 2,000 per million basis according to Frank Reed, who provided same). On December 22 we used a straight indole acetic acid, with no gib added. A classification of results was tabulated according to time and bloom quality, as follows:

- #1 — Bad, bull-nosed, dropped off, etc.
- #2 — Good, ordinary, no effect from gib.
- #3 — Very good, typical top show quality.
- #4 — Excellent, unusual in size, (lots of help from gib).

Averaging out all the blooms for all the dates in October and November, the time required was 65 days. The #3 and #4 blooms from all treated on October 12 totaled 62%; from the October 26 treatment: 70%; the next three dates: 80%. The results of the October 26 indole application were quite disappointing since there were only three of the #3 category blooms out of a total of twenty recorded. The late gibbing of January 25 resulted generally in the #3 quality blooms—with

an average time required of only 46 days. Apparently there wasn't enough time before their normal blooming date to build them up to super size.

There are still many angles to clear up, much to learn about the use of gib. During the next few years, with many more hobbyists experimenting with this stuff, it's going to be very interesting to see what happens. For my money, gib is here to stay—but we must solve some of the problems relating to the showing of these treated blooms in camellia shows. One thing is certain: It is very important to

"advertise" the use of gib—don't keep it a secret and mislead the public with its resultant headaches to the professional growers. Anyone who would show a gibbed flower and let the public believe it is of normal culture is surely going to spoil a wonderful hobby, not only for himself but for many others. Perhaps one of these days, in the near future, a simple method of application will be developed and gib will be generally used by most of the camellia people—and then there will be no need to restrict "special culture" to a separate division.

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE OF "GIB"

Bill Woodroof, Los Angeles, California

"Gib" was first used in connection with camellias about 1957 in Southern California, and has been extensively used during the last two years in the South.

Several questions arise in relation to its use which are hereinafter set forth with answers based on personal observations which are concurred in by other camellia growers.

*Question 1:* What are the principal reasons for its use?

*Answer:*

The principal stated reason for its use is to promote early bloom, and assuming that this is the only result, this reason would appear to be justified under the following circumstances:

(a) To obtain flowers of late blooming varieties in time for shows;

(b) To obtain flowers for early shows;

(c) To obtain flowers prior to freezing weather in colder climates and prior to the season when flower blight occurs.

However, where flowers are grown under glass which also promotes early bloom, the degree of justification decreases.

The other principal reason for its use, although generally denied, is to increase the size of the flower which is generally not justified, particularly as to flowers grown under glass which are usually larger than flowers grown outdoors, and which is never justified where the increase of size is excessive, as more fully disclosed under another question.

"Gib" has also been used as a substitute for good culture.

*Question 2:* What is the effect of its use upon flowers?

*Answer:*

The effect of its use on flowers would appear to be as follows:

(a) In some varieties there is no effect.

(b) In some varieties the only effect is the obtaining of early bloom.

(c) In some varieties there is an adverse effect.

(d) In some varieties either one or all of the following elements appear:

(i) A distortion or increase in size;

(ii) A change or dilution in color;

(iii) A change in form;

(iv) A deterioration of substance.

The obtaining of earlier bloom, assuming there is no adverse effect, is of course, not objectionable. The increase of the size of a large to very large flower is not particularly objectionable if such increase is not excessive and does not change the color, form or substance. However, an excessive change in size, or change or dilution of color, or change in form cannot be justified as this results in a flower which is entirely different from the variety which it purports to represent, and, of course, no one desires a deterioration of substance.

*Question 3:* What effect does its use on one or a few buds on a plant have on other buds of the plant?

*Answer:*

It is generally claimed that the use of Gib on one bud has no effect on other buds on the plant, except possibly buds in



close proximity to the bud Gibbed. However, it has been observed that with some varieties the Gib of one bud on a plant will affect substantially all other buds.

*Question 4:* During what portion of the season is its use effective?

*Answer:*

To date it has been observed that its effectiveness ends in Southern California during the month of February, but this may be due to the time of its use and more research is required to determine this point.

*Question 5:* What effect does its use have on the plant?

*Answer:*

Gib has not been used for a sufficient time to determine its overall effect on the plant, including the root system. However, gib is a stimulant and if the result of over-stimulation of a plant is the same as to animals and the human body the results will be adverse.

We do know that the use of Gib destroys the growth bud where applied and in many cases it distorts the branch of the plant just below such growth bud. We, however, do not know as yet whether there is an adverse effect on the growth buds below the growth bud destroyed on the same branch or elsewhere on the plant. It has been claimed that the use of Gib destroys the fertility of the plant.

*Question 6:* What are the general conclusions on its use?

*Answer:*

It would appear that there is some justification in its use in moderation to obtain early bloom as to late blooming varieties and in areas where adverse weather conditions exist, but only if it is used to the extent that there is no distortion or change in the size, form or color of the flower which results in the obtaining of a flower which is entirely different from the variety it purports to represent.

It would not appear that there is any great justification for its use in areas such as California where normal flowers can be grown out of doors.

Whenever treated flowers are exhibited, the fact of treatment should be clearly stated in all fairness to the growers who do not treat their flowers, to the public and to the nurserymen. No treated flower should ever be allowed to compete with normally grown flowers in shows.

Some contend that the use of Gib is the same as doping a human or an animal, while others contend it is no different than the use of fertilizer. In this regard it should be noted that fertilizer is a substitute for the food a plant obtains in its natural state, while the use of Gib is a stimulation which may result in distortion or change which is the normal result of dope.

## CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF MODESTO SHOW

Modesto Junior College

March 14-15, 1964

The results of the Third Annual Camellia Show of the Modesto Society, held at the Modesto Junior College on March 14-15, 1964, as reported by Dwight Wait, Show Chairman, were as follows:

*Number of blossoms* — 5,192

*Attendance* — 5,000

*Best Japonica* — VILLE DE NANTES by Dr. D. Jackson Faustman, Sacramento

*Runner-up Japonica* — BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME by Roberta Peterson, Modesto

*Sweepstakes* — Newton Pratt, Sacramento

*Sweepstakes Runner-up* — Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson, Concord

*Best Miniature* — FIRCON RED by W. Addicott, Menlo Park

*Best Collection of 15* — W. Addicott, Menlo Park

*Best Reticulata* — MOUTANCHA by Thomas Stull, Bakersfield

*Best Hybrid* — E. G. WATERHOUSE by Mrs. William R. Breuner, Orinda

*Best Seedling* — C. C. Wright, Sacramento

*Best Tray of 3 Japonicas* — Amos W. Kleinsasser, Bakersfield

*Best Tray of 6 Japonicas* — Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Carnie, Jr., Carmichael

*Best Tray of 3 Reticulatas* — Thomas Stull

*Best Arrangement* — Mrs. Mary Baxter, Manteca

## THE 1964 A.C.S. ANNUAL MEETING

Mr. and Mrs. Woodford F. Harrison, Berkeley, California

The nineteenth annual meeting of the American Camellia Society was held in Jackson, the capital city of Mississippi, February 13-16, 1964, with convention headquarters at the King Edward Hotel. The first event planned for our entertainment was a dinner on Wednesday evening at the Jackson Country Club for the members of the Board of Governors and their wives, after which the Board met in its first business session. We were fortunate in having an opportunity to see the recently completed clubhouse, which is truly impressive, both for architectural beauty and for the completeness and convenience of its arrangements. Our hosts were Jackson couples who are members both of the country club and the Jackson Camellia Society. They acknowledged the assistance given on this occasion by Jackson business firms, who also contributed to other expenses of the convention, which must far have exceeded the modest \$20 charge for registration. Among these contributors was the First National Bank which each year turns over the ground floor of its building to the Jackson Camellia Society for its show.

Registration for the convention began on Thursday morning, while the Board of Governors were again meeting. At the time of registration, each guest was asked to sign up for any of the scheduled events in which he was interested, so that reservations might be made and transportation in buses arranged. All were provided with a packet of information and such useful items as a list of greenhouses and gardens which might be visited, and a map on which each of these was marked, so that those who wished to go in their own cars instead of the buses could easily find their way. This was only one instance of the care and forethought exercised by our Jackson hosts to provide for our comfort and convenience. At one o'clock on Thursday buses were loaded at the hotel for the forty-mile trip to the Vicksburg National Military Park. Unfortunately this was our one rainy day and so we were unable to walk about on the battlefield for a closer view of the many beautiful and impressive monuments. However, an official guide

boarded each bus as we entered the park and gave us a vivid account of the stirring and tragic events that it commemorates.

On leaving the battlefield we were taken to the Army Engineers' Waterways Experiment Station. Here, by means of scale models, the Army Engineers study problems concerning not only waterways, flood-control, etc., all over the United States, but also do research for the Armed Forces on such matters as airfield pavements, and a great number of other projects. It is the only such station in the country, and the largest hydraulic laboratory in the world. It was very disappointing that we arrived too near to closing time to see one of the models in action. Another guide boarded our bus for this tour.

"Cedar Grove," a handsome antebellum home in Vicksburg which has been restored and is maintained by the Vicksburg Little Theater Guild, was our next stop. The fine original furnishings, many imported from France, have been reconditioned and returned to their places in the rooms. A jagged hole in the floor of one of the rooms, covered by a piece of glass, occasioned much comment, and we were told that it was made by a cannon ball during the siege of Vicksburg, and when it was discovered during the work of restoration, it was left visible as a reminder of the siege.

Our final stop was at the river front, where we boarded the steamer Sprague, the largest sternwheeler ever built, now permanently berthed at Vicksburg, and serving as a museum, River Hall of Fame, and home of the Dixie Showboat Players. Here, after a buffet supper, we were entertained by a command performance of "Gold in the Hills, or The Dead Sister's Secret," a melodrama of the type popular in the old showboat days, which will soon be playing its twenty-sixth season. It is by this means that the Little Theater Guild has raised most of the funds for the restoration of "Cedar Grove." The performance was excellent and enjoyed by the camellians, with much hissing of the villain, shouted warnings to hero and heroine and a liberal barrage of peanuts for

the entire cast. Our faithful buses were waiting to take us back to Jackson, a journey which seemed somewhat longer at that hour of the night than it had on the way out.

For Friday morning, bus tours to several greenhouses and to Mynelle's Gardens were scheduled. In the greenhouses at Brent's Nursery we were impressed by such varieties as FELICE HARRIS, MRS. R. L. WHEELER, DON MAC and PINK DIDDY, and the finest bush of MATHO-TIANA SUPREME we had ever seen, loaded with superb, large flowers.

Mynelle's Gardens were frustrating and tantalizing. They are beautifully situated and laid out, with two miles of winding paths, several airy summer houses, many pools and a small lake and acres of bulbs, flowering trees and azaleas. But at this season, following the severe winter, not one was blooming and, although it was lovely even then, it was maddening to think of all the beauty we were missing because we could not see the gardens clothed in blossom. There were many camellia bushes, but few showed many blooms and all had suffered damage from the heavy freezes of the last three winters. We had the privilege of seeing the interior of the beautiful old home of Hal and Mynelle Hayward and also her decorating studio, where she had assembled a special showing, for our benefit, of fabulous Scalamandi textiles, which are copies of fabrics from historic houses.

In the afternoon we visited the old Capitol Building, a fine example of the Greek Revival period in the architecture of the Old South, which has been restored and which serves in part as a state historical museum, with fine exhibits and dioramas.

From the Old Capitol we proceeded to a reception and tea at the Governor's Mansion, which, completed in 1841, is the oldest in the United States, originally built and still used for that purpose. It must surely be one of the most beautiful. The hand-carved cornices in the principal rooms were rated by a Metropolitan Museum expert as the finest he had ever seen. Our Jackson hostesses in long formal gowns and some of their lovely young daughters in charming period dresses, complemented the handsome background,

as did stunning arrangements featuring camellias and Valentine cupids.

The program for that evening consisted of the showing of a number of fine slides of new and interesting varieties of camellias, by Joseph Pyron, Executive Secretary of ACS, and a talk by Colonel Frank Reed of Pasadena on his extensive research in the use of gibberillic acid, illustrated by statistical data.

Saturday was show day and we skipped the tour of Jackson that morning, reporting for a delightful Judges' luncheon, served in the executive suite of the First National Bank. It is customary for the members of the Board of Governors of ACS and their wives to act as judges at the show held during the annual meeting. With so many judges the work was quickly accomplished by teams of three and four, until it came down to the final choosing, by all of the accredited ACS judges present, of the best flowers in the show from among the many outstanding blooms. The choice here became difficult.

At the Jackson show, as is now customary in the South, there were two main classifications, one for flowers grown under protection and one for those grown outdoors. For the purpose of choosing the best in show, flowers sent to the head table were also grouped according to whether they were over or under four inches, the object being to give the smaller flowers a fair chance. This line was drawn, however, not by measuring the blooms, but according to the way they are listed in the nomenclature book. This resulted, in some instances, in flowers of apparently identical size being placed in different divisions.

In choosing the best flower over four inches in the protected division, three flowers were practically tied on the first ballot: CARTER'S SUNBURST, GIULIO NUCCIO VARIEGATED and Tea Garden DONCKELARII. On a run-off ballot between these three, DONCKELARII was the winner.

For the best protected flower under four inches, PINK DIDDY was chosen on the first ballot.

The best seedling was MR. SAM, a pale pink, fully imbricated double, entered by Sam C. Hjort of Thomasville, Georgia.

BRIGADOON won as best hybrid, and a LION'S HEAD was the best reticulata. The best flower entered by a nurseryman was a GUILIO NUCCIO VARIEGATED entered by Luther Brent of Jackson, and this fine variety was again a winner as the best flower over four inches in the unprotected class. The best under four inches in that class was CHINA DOLL.

The Jackson Show rules for trays of flowers may be of interest. They have classes for groups of three, five and ten, and in each case the tray may consist either of flowers all of one variety or of flowers all of different varieties. The trays of three competed against one another, whether of the same or of different varieties and the same is true of trays of five and ten.

The best tray of three consisted of BETTY SHEFFIELD, BETTY SHEFFIELD VARIEGATED and BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME. The best five were CARTER'S SUNBURST, JULIA FRANCE, FLORENCE STRATTON, ROSEA SUPERBA and GUILIO NUCCIO VARIEGATED.

The best ten were CARTER'S SUNBURST, EVELINA, SADIE MANCILL, NELLIE McGRATH, JULIA FRANCE, GUILIO NUCCIO VARIEGATED, TOMORROW, TOMORROW VARIEGATED, KING SIZE VARIEGATED, and BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME. Here again we see GUILIO NUCCIO VARIEGATED appearing twice more on the honor table. It might be observed that on all the winning trays the flowers were of different varieties and that none of the trays having flowers of one variety, only, was chosen.

Another rule of this show, which differs from ours, is that one person may enter more than one flower of the same variety in a class. For example, it would be possible for someone to enter three DEBUTANTES in the class for Singles, and win a blue, a red and a white ribbon, one on each, if he happened to have the three best flowers of that variety.

No admission is charged for the Jackson show and it is not opened to the public until 4:00 p.m. As soon as the judging was finished, members of ACS and the Jackson Camellia Society were admitted for a preview. It was a very beau-

tiful show, with ample space both between and on the tables. There were some very lovely flower arrangements, the best of which was given a place on the honor table. A delightful feature, which NCCS once had at one of our earliest shows, back in the Twentieth Century Clubhouse, and which adds an air of formal dignity to any show, was a display of table settings with appropriate flower arrangements.

The final event of the convention was the annual banquet and meeting of the American Camellia Society, at which the yearly awards were presented.

The Sewell Mutant Award was given in duplicate, for TOMORROW'S DAWN, to Mr. Ruffins and Mr. Allums, co-originators, of Ellisville, Mississippi.

No hybrid was adjudged worthy of the Aubrey Harris Award this year.

The John Illges Medal was awarded to Eldon Carter of Southern California, now deceased, for CARTER'S SUNBURST. The award was accepted by Mrs. Caryll Pitkin and an effort will be made to find one of the heirs.

The Ralph S. Peer Sasanqua Seedling Award was given to Mrs. McKnight of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, for MISS ED.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. William S. Stewart of Arcadia, California, who talked very informatively and entertainingly on "Frontiers in Camellia Research."

No account of the social pleasures of an ACS convention would be complete without some mention of one of the chief ones — the renewal of old friendships and the formation of new ones, the exchange of experiences and points of view with people from many parts of the country, and always and everywhere, the stimulating discussion of every aspect of our common absorbing hobby — camellias.

A special interest was added to the informal discussions at this ACS meeting by the presence of some visitors from England, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald A. R. Try of Windsor. Mr. Try, a veteran camellia grower, was the official representative, to the ACS meeting, of the Royal Horticultural Society of London. A group had originally intended to charter a plane and bring over thirty or more members to the convention. When these plans failed to

materialize, Mr. and Mrs. Try decided they would "just come on anyway." Their home in Windsor is the original estate of Sir F. T. Barry, and the gardens include *Camellia Japonica* plantings dating back to 1870. They most admirably represented the Royal Horticultural Society and we had hoped that they might still find their way to the Pacific Coast, since their plans were indefinite and they were especially anxious to find warmth and sunshine. A pleasant little ceremony took place at the end of the annual meeting, when the Trys were presented with a gavel of magnolia wood (the state flower of Mississippi), the gift of the Jackson Society as a souvenir of their participation in the ACS convention.

The pleasant social occasions which have just been related might indicate that very little business was done. However, there were meetings of the Board of Governors and of the Directors, as already mentioned, and various committee meetings for the purpose of planning and deciding the affairs of the society. At the meeting of the Board of Governors, action was taken changing the by-laws concerning the election of officers. Heretofore the officers have been elected by the Board of Directors at the annual meeting each spring, taking office immediately. In order to give the new president and other officers time to make their plans and appoint their committees before assuming responsibility, it was decided to elect them at the spring meeting, but not have them inaugurated until the fall meeting. (The one exception to this is the Chairman of the Board of Directors, who is elected at each meeting of the Board, and immediately takes office). Although the present officers have already served one-year terms, they will continue to serve until the fall meeting in order to provide for the change-over to the new inaugural date.

All officers were re-elected with the exception of the President, Aubrey Harris, and the Vice-President for the Pacific Coast area, Alton Parker, both of whom had expressed their regret at being unable to accept another term. Charles R. Butler of Mobile, Alabama, was elected President and Albert Dekker of Glendale, California, was elected Pacific Coast Vice-Presi-

dent. Inasmuch as Mr. Butler was serving as Chairman of the Board of Directors at the time of his election, it was necessary to choose a new Board Chairman, and Spencer Walden, Jr., of Albany, Georgia was elected to this post.

The Board of Governors expressed itself concerning the distinction between protected and unprotected plants, and between treated and untreated blooms. Whether the individual societies that are using the ACS show rules care to classify blooms according to whether or not they are grown under protection was felt to be a matter for their individual choice. Likewise it was left to the various societies to decide upon the advisability of having separate show classes for treated and untreated blooms, "treated" referring to the use of gibberellic acid or some other plant hormone. The Board of Governors made it clear, however, that Highly Commended Certificates for outstanding seedlings cannot be awarded to plants having been so treated.

The importance of gibberellic acid treatment is well appreciated by the camellia growers of the South, since it makes it possible to bring outdoor plants into bloom in the Fall before frost hits. Gibberellic acid on plants grown in greenhouses is said by some to have little value except that it is a handy tool for bringing a treated flower to bloom at a particular time. The use of "gib" does not, however, eliminate the importance of protecting camellias in greenhouses in the deep South. The best blooms in that area come from the greenhouses and they are certainly tops in quality, but Californians should not make the deduction that greenhouses are the best way to grow fine blooms in California. We may have some freezing weather in the areas where camellias are grown, but it is not of long duration, nor are the low temperatures sub-freezing to the extent that plants are destroyed or defoliated and buds knocked off. The deep South has undergone a succession of years with near-zero weather during the winter period, to such an extent that many camellia lovers of that area were losing interest. Two things are bringing that interest back — the use of gibberellic acid and greenhouse culture.

The greenhouse there is generally used for winter purposes. These houses are equipped with heaters and in some instances with humidifiers. The common structure is a wood frame with plastic stretched over it. Some of the more permanent are built with side frames covered with stretched plastic that can be removed in late spring so that only overhead protection remains during the growing season. When Fall comes, the side frames are replaced. Some remove the roof also, leaving only lath or the shade of trees. A few who grow their plants in containers move them outside in warmer weather and back into the greenhouse in winter.

Some of us value the camellia plant more in garden culture than in such strictly protected environment. The weather in the past few years has certainly greatly diminished the use of camellias in the Southern gardens. Those that we saw were generally sorry-looking specimens. The effort to save precious plants, is not exactly an asset to the garden appearance. But the devotion and skill that have made Southern gardens famous in the past are already at work on solving this problem. We in California are indeed very fortunate to have an almost ideal climate for camellia culture. We must, however, bow in recognition of the Southerners' long-lived love of the camellia.

Those of you who are not already mem-

bers of the American Camellia Society should give serious consideration to taking out membership at this time. Your first duty is certainly to your local society. The American Camellia Society has, however, in recent years brought about useful cooperation between societies and can carry on activities important to camellia growers on a nation-wide scale. Membership is inexpensive at \$6. To receive the *Yearbook*, together with the *Journal*, which is now published five times a year, is easily worth the price of membership. This year, by action of the Board of Governors at the Jackson meeting, \$1 of the dues will be turned back to your local society, if you join through it. This is a special inducement to new members and applies to the first year's dues only. Actually, the cost of operating the society and its publications consumes the entire amount of dues and how long this arrangement may be continued is not known.

In addition to receiving the ACS publications, you will also at times wish to attend American Camellia Society annual meetings. Your best opportunity to do so will soon come, when in 1966 the meeting will be held in Sacramento. We are sure you will find this meeting a worthwhile and unforgettable experience, as we did the one in Jackson, from which we have brought home so many happy memories of the justly famed Southern hospitality.

## LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA COUNCIL SHOW RESULTS

Descanso Gardens, La Canada, California

February 29-March 1, 1964

### Winners:

*Sweepstakes* — Dr. Leland E. Chow, Bakersfield

*Sweepstakes Runner-up* — Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria

*Sweepstakes for Miniatures* — Edwards H. Metcalf, San Marino

*Best Japonica* — REG RAGLAND VAR., Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Collier, Chowchilla

*Best Japonica Runner-up* — CLARK HUBBS, Mrs. Clark Hubbs, South Pasadena

*Best 3 Japonicas* — DESTINY, Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield

*Best 3 Japonicas* — CLARK HUBBS, Mrs. Clark Hubbs, South Pasadena

*Best 5 Japonicas* — GLEN 40, Mr. and Mrs. John Movich, Pomona

*Best 5 Japonicas Runner-up* — ADOLPHE AUDUSSON, Elmina M. Edwards, South Pasadena

*Japonicas on Court of Honor* — RICHARD NIXON, TOMORROW, CLARISE CARLTON VAR., CORONATION, JULIA FRANCE, BALLET DANCER, DRAMA GIRL, BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME, ANGEL, INDIAN CHIEF

*Best Reticulata* — CRIMSON ROBE, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin L. Gunn, Lynwood

*Best Reticulata Runner-up* — MOUTANCHA, Martin A. Johnson, San Marino

*Best 3 Reticulatas* — PAGODA, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Miller, El Cajon

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**THE 1964 N.C.C.S. SHOW**

Mrs. K. C. (Kay) Hallstone, Lafayette, California

Camellias have been called "happy" flowers. Their gaiety, beauty and infinite variety surely reflected happiness in the absorbed faces of the more than 2,000 spectators who viewed and enjoyed the 19th Annual Camellia Show on Saturday, February 29 and Sunday, March 1 at Diablo Valley College. For the second year in this location, Northern California Camellia Society voted this year's show outstanding, in spite of stormy weather on Sunday.

More single blooms by a greater number of competitors were notable this year for their size, quality and variety. Trophies were more numerous than ever and added a new fillip of incentive by departing from the traditional on-going cups, to become instead individual take-home trays, pitchers, and vases.

Trophies were unusually difficult to award, since the number of gorgeous displays made intricate the final choices. Newton Pratt of Sacramento won the Sweepstakes Trophy, with Mr. and Mrs. Sal Davi of Pittsburg the Sweepstakes Runner-up.

Best Japonica of the Show was BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME, won by Mrs. E. A. Grebitus Jr. of Carmichael. Best Reticulata of the Show was WILLOW WAND, won by Lillian Kelly of Martinez. Best Seedling of the Show was won by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Paige of Lafayette. Best Group of Three Japonicas was REG RAGLAND, won by Larry Oatfield of Sacramento. Best Group of Three Reticulatas was CRIMSON ROBE, won by Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stewart of Sacramento. Best Group of Seven Japonicas was SPRING SONNET, won by A. S. Ecken-dorf of San Jose. Best Group of Seven Reticulatas was WILLOW WAND, won by Jack L. Mandarich of Menlo Park. Best Group of Twelve Japonicas was MAGNOLIAFLORA, won by Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr., of Carmichael. Best Group of Twelve Different Japonicas was won by Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Jr. of Carmichael. Best Miniature Japonica was FLEURETTE, won by Dr. and Mrs. D. Jackson Faustman of Sacramento. Best Hybrid Camellia was E. G. WATERHOUSE

VAR., awarded to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Burnette of Castro Valley. Most Outstanding Plant in Container was the Japonica MAGNOLIAFLORA, entered by Mrs. Howard Diller of Lafayette.

Chaired by Head Judge Dr. Fred E. Heitman, the hard-working judges included C. Breschini, San Jose; Helen and Richard Brown, Sacramento; David L. Feathers, Lafayette; Dr. Ralph Gladen, Modesto; Ken Hallstone, Lafayette; Woodford Harrison, Berkeley; Vernon James, Aptos; Dr. John and Nora Lawson, Antioch; T. J. Moniz, San Jose; C. A. Roberts, Alameda; and Alfred Settler, San Francisco.

Under the gifted hands of Chairman Evalyn Bell, Flower Arrangements also boasted outstanding participation, and provided unusual interest in the number of entries this year in the Junior Division. Most Outstanding Arrangement of the Show was awarded to Nadine O'Connor of Antioch.

Blue Ribbon awards and Trophy winners were Mrs. H. E. Burnette of Castro Valley for "Magic with Camellias," Mrs. Geraldine Pember of Walnut Creek for "The Vikings" and "After the Ball," Mrs. Vernon Schworm of Pleasant Hill for "Mardi Gras," Mrs. Fremont Radcliffe of Pittsburg for "The Royal Princess," Mrs. Grace Grayson of Pleasant Hill for "Wooden Wonderland" and "Charm of the Orient," Mrs. K. K. Tahira of Concord for "The World Outside," Mrs. Nadine O'Connor of Antioch for "Secrets of Oriental Art" and "Clear Cool Waters," Mrs. M. R. Press of Concord for "Emerald Isle" and "Southern Mansions," Mrs. Ruth B. Lindberg of Concord for "Modern Expression," Mrs. Don Pacheco of Concord for "The Magic of Curves," Mrs. Howard Burnette of Castro Valley for "Hail, Camellia Time" and "Beauty Casts a Magic Spell."

In the Junior Division, a blue ribbon and trophy for arrangements were awarded to Janice Gardner of San Pablo and to Brian Burnette of Castro Valley for "Representing a Song"; to Sharon Luttrell of Concord and to Ed Burnette of Castro Valley for "Representing a TV Show"; and to Kay Poertner of Lafayette and to David

Lindberg of Concord for "Representing a Country."

Mrs. Bell gave two talks on Flower Arrangements in the Lounge, as did Mr. Feathers on Seedlings.

Added interest and beauty were provided by the corsage booth, in the artistic hands of Mrs. F. A. Grimmelman, assisted by Miss Barbara Poertner and Mrs. David L. Feathers. Gordon Goff reported a booming interest in books on camellia culture. The Mt. Diablo Men's Garden Club drew many comments and questions on their displays in the Lounge of rare species of camellias and soil mixes. Hanging baskets of blooming camellias were loaned for background by Lloyd F. Smith, as were large tubbed plants by Lloyd as well as the Harold Paiges and the Hugh Patersons.

Commercial displays along one wall were provided by nurseries such as Franklin Canyon and Everett Beachell whose owners are members of the Society. Mc-

Donnell's Nursery claimed the privilege of "landscaping" the foyer, with interesting groupings of flowering shrubs.

Show Chairman this year was Dr. Gordon W. Richmond, with Lloyd F. Smith his able assistant. Publicity under Jack Osegueda and Lovell Preston received a noticeable boost this year in the hands of Mary Paige, who arranged pictures and stories in all local Contra Costa County papers. Timely extra publicity came when San Francisco papers featured the MARY COSTA camellia, developed in honor of the popular soprano by David L. Feathers. Others in the Northern California Camellia Society responsible for smooth mechanism of the Show were Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Hallstone, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Haig Ashuckian, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Poertner, Miss Lenore Broze, Mrs. Ernest Parmiani, Mr. Dillis Black, Mr. Roy Tess, Dr. and Mrs. Fred Heitman, and Mr. and Mrs. Woodford Harrison.

## PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY'S THIRD ANNUAL SHOW

Held at Hillsdale Community Center

February 15-16, 1964

(As reported by E. P. Tenney and H. E. Burnette, Co-Chairmen)

### Winners:

*Sweepstakes* — Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria

*Sweepstakes Runner-up* — G. M. Stillens, Los Altos

*Sweepstakes for Miniatures* — Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Jr., Carmichael

*Best Japonica* — MRS. D. W. DAVIS, Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria

*Best Japonica Runner-up* — HERME (Gibbed), W. H. Goertz, San Marino

*Other Japonicas Sent to Table of Honor* — SHIRO CHAN, GIGANTEA, DESTINY, BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME, ALPINE GLOW VAR., NAGASAKI, KRAMER'S SUPREME, SPRING SONNET, LALLAROOK, CARTER'S SUNBURST, HELEN K.

*Best 3 Japonicas* — CORONATION, Roy Tess, Orinda

*Other Japonica 3's on Table of Honor* — SOUTHERN CHARM, DRAMA GIRL, KRAMER'S SUPREME, R. L. WHEELER

*Best Tray 7 Japonicas, All Different* — Fred Hamilton, Santa Monica

*Best Reticulata* — CONFUCIUS, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Burnette, Castro Valley

*Best Reticulata Runner-up* — CRIMSON ROBE, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Burnette, Castro Valley

*Other Reticulatas on Table of Honor* — LION HEAD, CHANG'S TEMPLE

*Best 3 Reticulatas* — CHANG'S TEMPLE, Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park

*Other Reticulata 3's on Table of Honor* — LION HEAD

*Best Miniature* — PEARL'S PET, Mr. and Mrs. Jack D. Hansen, Sr., Sacramento

*Best Hybrid* — DIAMOND HEAD, S. B. Davi, Pittsburg

*Best Seedling* — Japonica Seedling #6255, Harold L. Paige, Lafayette

(Awarded A.C.S. Provisional Highly Commended Certificate)

Total Attendance — 9,362    Total Blooms — 3,514    Total Exhibitors — 68



## SACRAMENTO'S 40th ANNUAL CAMELLIA SHOW

Helen Reiners, Sacramento, California

The 40th Annual Camellia show, sponsored by the Camellia Society of Sacramento, was presented to the public March 7 and 8, 1964. The theater of action was the Memorial Auditorium.

In relation to props, the soft green drapes hung from the balconies give the latest shows a warmth we did not have previously. The trophy table was a central scene. It was terraced and suitably draped to show the winning flowers and gleaming trophies. Spotlights gave special glow to that particular area.

The blooms were the players. This year they received rounds of applause for their great variety and better than average condition and size. There was a balance in the over-all picture because the tables were evenly covered.

The Director of our play was Dr. D. Jackson Faustman. It was his plan that we use all of the available space on the main floor and stage, the corridor rooms and demonstration centers. International exhibits were, of necessity, put in the lower floor accommodations.

Giving blooms to the visitors has been a worthwhile effort, carried out by the Camellia City Ballet Company *corps de ballet*. The girls distributed more than 5,000 flowers, the dual purpose being to add to the color of the Show while subtly suggesting that it was unnecessary for the viewer to touch the Show blooms.

Statistics on entries indicate that we had 6,971 blooms in competition. There were 631 cultivars, 569 being *C. japonica*. The number of new varieties was 76, of which 17 were variations of existing cultivars. This drop in new varieties (from 120) suggests that growers may be more discriminating in their choices. The 85 seedlings exhibited here brought problems in judging.

Some of the finest flowers in the Show were in the courtesy exhibits. The largest of these was named trays of three brought from the Capitol gardens by Mr. Jerry Olrich. Single-bloom collections offered by expert growers were immaculately shown, and, though they were not in competition, attracted attention because as many as 60 cultivars could be compared in any one viewing. The expert horticultural knowledge and showmanship was brilliantly indicated here and is considered a most vital part of our exposition.

After an absence of ten years the section for trays of twelve blooms of one variety was returned to the schedule. It was unfortunate that this vibrant display could not be crowded onto the main floor. A new Section I was trays of 4 varieties, one each of pink, white, red, and variegated, to celebrate our 40th Anniversary.

We now arrive at a total of blooms in the Show—8,556. This number excludes flowers distributed for any purpose. No matter what your viewpoint, this is a magnificent cast of characters. If it would add to your comprehension of the size of the Show, you should know that there were 1,362 linear feet of yard-wide tables in the competitive Show area. Translated, this becomes more than a quarter of a mile.

President John K. Bennett began the plans for the Show 10 months ago when he selected Dr. Faustman as Show Chairman and Mrs. M. S. Derr as coordinator. Mrs. Iva Gard Shepard and Mrs. John Traub directed the Arrangement Division.

Judges for the two Divisions were:

### Horticulture

Mrs. Marie Erwin .....	Sacramento	Mr. K. O. Hester .....	Stockton
Mr. A. E. Morrison .....	Sacramento	Mr. Fred Witsche .....	Roseville
Mr. Newton Pratt .....	Sacramento	Mr. T. J. Moniz .....	San Jose
Mr. Carroll Reiners .....	Sacramento	Mr. Vernon James .....	Aptos
Mr. Ray Soehren .....	Sacramento	Dr. John D. Lawson .....	Antioch
Mr. Fred E. Wickard .....	San Carlos	Mrs. John D. Lawson .....	Antioch
Mr. Woodford Harrison .....	Berkeley	Mr. D. L. Feathers .....	Lafayette
Mr. C. A. Roberts .....	Alameda	Mr. Harold Paige .....	Lafayette
Dr. Ralph Gladen .....	Modesto	Dr. Fred Heitman .....	Lafayette

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## GOINGS-ON IN FRESNO

As reported by Mrs. Milo E. (Agnes) Rowell

The Central California Camellia Society held its show on Sunday, March 8th, in the cafeteria of the new McLane High School, which turned out to be a perfect place for a show, large, well-lighted and convenient. Ed Hiber was our Show Chairman, and under his competent direction everything went along smoothly. Our fine, cool Spring was ideal for camellias, and we had over fifteen hundred blooms on the tables.

The festivities got off to a good start with our annual dinner for the judges on Saturday night, and we were honored this year to have Ferol and Sam Zerkovskys from Slidell, Louisiana, join with us. It always seems to give our Show a little extra touch when we have the pleasure of entertaining our camellia friends from far away places. We regretted the absence of some of our camelliaites from both Northern and Southern California, some of whom have been with us every year since we had our first show back in 1954.

Sunday morning while we were all busy setting up the show, Mrs. Olson and her refreshment committee were engaged in setting up pots of coffee and a large assortment of goodies, and Mr. Camellia of Fresno (Homer Wilson), as he has done every year, provided a big box of his special peanut brittle, than which there is none better. In fact, I'm not sure the Show would get on the road without Homer's candy — everyone would be spending all his time looking for it. You'd be surprised how much better a camellia looks to a judge when he has a mouthful of peanut brittle!

Anyway, we had an abundance of gorgeous flowers for our judges to gaze upon, twenty Japonicas making their way to the Court of Honor, each one being an outstanding bloom. To point out just how good they were, after three ballots the judges were still tied on three blooms for best Japonica in the show (a KRAMER'S SUPREME of Rey Merino's, ANGEL from Maury Abramson's garden, and a SAWADA'S DREAM of Erma and Maynard Munger). Each judge stood his ground, so finally Mary Paige, Rose Gish

and Marion Garner were called in to break the tie, if possible. The SAWADA'S DREAM won, making the Mungers the proud parents of the best Japonica.

When the ribbons were counted, Warren O. Addicott of Menlo Park was found to be Sweepstakes Winner, with H. H. Collier of Chowchilla, runner-up. Silas Jones walked off with *reticulata* honors with a BUDDHA the size of a plate, Milo Rowell's PHYL DOAK took the silver for best Hybrid, and Howard Asper's beautiful hybrid seedling which will bear his name won that class hands down.

Our judges this year were Merle Gish, Harold Paige, Clive Pillsbury, Al Parker, Wilkins Garner, Al and Rosemarie Dekker, Dolores Taylor, Caryll and Mildred Pitkin, and the Zerkovskys.

All of Fresno's blooms are grown out of doors, and the Zerkovskys were amazed at the size and quality of our camellias. We are fortunate that our weather is such that no glass houses are needed (better get in a plug for California somewhere along the line).

When the show opened, a huge, patient crowd of flower lovers formed a long line waiting their turn to view the blooms, and a Big Day was had by our Little Society. When the mop-up crew had completed its chores, all went home determined that next year our show will be Bigger and Better. Such is the life of a Camellia Bug. So much for the show.

The final meeting of the 1964 season was held March 25th in one of the Horticultural Buildings at Fresno State College, where every year our member, Louis LaValle, hosts the best meeting of the year. He has tables set up and two large barbecue pits are fired and ready for our steaks, each member bringing his own food. With all the extra pies, cakes, cookies, and salads that are brought and passed around, we all fare mighty well. At the close of the meeting, Mr. LaValle gives us a conducted tour of the greenhouses and camellia gardens so we can learn of the fine experimental work being conducted at the College.

With such an interesting and enjoyable

meeting to bring our season to a close, who can wonder at the enthusiasm with which we tackle the job ahead of producing outstanding blooms, lovelier gardens in general, sowing the seeds of lasting friendships, and then reaping our harvest of joy and gladness when once again we meet with our friends from far and near

for memorable hours of Camellia Talk, when the troubles of the world are momentarily laid aside, our minds filled with thoughts having to do with one of God's most beautiful creatures—the Camellia.

So adios, amigos, and may we see each and every one of you at some time during the 1965 season.

## SACRAMENTO SHOW (Continued from Page 17)

*Floriculture*  
Mrs. Mabel Altree.....Stockton

Mrs. Stanley Burton.....San Francisco  
Mr. Donald Van Riper.....Sacramento

Winners in the Competitive Classes were:

### SECTION I—*Tray of 4 Colors*

Mrs. Charles Vanina  
Dr. and Mrs. D. Jackson Faustman  
Thomas J. Sertich

### SECTION II—*Single C. japonica*

Best—Dr. and Mrs. D. Jackson Faustman, CARTER'S SUNBURST  
Runner-up—Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Jr., WILDWOOD

### SECTION III—*Three C. japonica*

Best—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carnie, Jr., FLAME  
Runner-up—Larry Oatfield, REG RAGLAND VAR.

### SECTION IV—*Six C. japonica*

Best—Mr. and Mrs. Erwin E. Nowak, SHIRO CHAN  
Runner-up—Mrs. M. V. Sarkisian, PINK STAR

### SECTION V—*Twelve C. japonica*

Best—Mr. and Mrs. Larry Oatfield, GUILIO NUCCIO  
Runner-up—Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart, PINK STAR

### SECTION VI—*Single C. reticulata*

Best—Jack L. Mandarich, WILLOW WAND  
Runner-up—Carson P. Sheetz, BUDDHA

### SECTION VII—*Three C. reticulata*

Best—Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart, PROFESSOR TSAI  
Runner-up—A. S. Eckendorf, TALI QUEEN

### SECTION VIII—*Hybrid Camellia*

Best—Herbert Martin, CITATION  
Runner-up—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Burnette, E. G. WATERHOUSE

### SECTION IX—*Miniature C. japonica*

Best—Dr. and Mrs. D. Jackson Faustman, FIRCONI  
Runner-up—Mr. and Mrs. Jack D. Hansen, Jr., PEARL'S PET

### SECTION X—*One bloom each of 15 cultivars*

Best—Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Jr.

### SECTION XI—*One bloom each of 30 to 40 different cultivars*

Best—Dr. and Mrs. D. Jackson Faustman

### SECTION XII—*Single bloom of seedling (amateurs only)*

Harold L. Paige—Seedling #6255

(This seedling was voted the Provisional Highly Recommended Seedling Certificate)

### ADDED TROPHIES IN HORTICULTURAL DIVISION

*Sweepstakes*—First: Thomas J. Sertich, 44 blue ribbons

Runner-up: A. M. Patterson

Best KRAMER'S SUPREME—Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Jr.

### FLOWER ARRANGEMENT DIVISION

*Most Outstanding*—Mrs. William Kinney

*Second Best*—Mrs. William Kinney

*Third Best*—Mrs. Benjamin Frantz

**L. A. CAMELLIA COUNCIL SHOW** (Continued from Page 14)

*Best 3 Reticulatas Runner-up*—CRIMSON ROBE, Mr. and Mrs. Carey Bliss, Temple City

*Best 5 Reticulatas*—BUDDHA, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Miller, El Cajon

*Best 5 Reticulatas Runner-up*—LION HEAD, Dr. Clark Hubbs, Jr., San Marino

*Best Miniature*—PEARL'S PET, Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Rowe, Upland

*Best Miniature Runner-up*—LITTLE MAN, Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Rowe, Upland

*Best Hybrid*—PHYL DOAK, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Pace, Upland

*Best Hybrid Runner-up*—BONNIE MARIE, Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria

*Best Seedling*—HOWARD ASPER, J. Howard Asper, Escondido

*Best Japonica Seedling*—Frank W. Maitland, Sylmar

*Best Reticulata Seedling*—Frank W. Maitland, Sylmar

*Best Sport*—TOMORROW sport, Mrs. Ralph Peer, Hollywood

*Best Specially Treated Bloom*—MARY WHEELER, Frank Anderson, Bakersfield

*Best Specially Treated Bloom Runner-up*—LADY IN RED, M. W. Abramson, Tulare

*Collector's Table, Japonicas*—Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria

*Collector's Table, Reticulatas*—Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria

*Collector's Table, Miniatures*—Edwards H. Metcalf, San Marino

**TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW RESULTS**

Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia, California

February 22-23, 1964

**Winners:**

*Sweepstakes*—Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield

*Sweepstakes Runner-up*—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reed, Pasadena

*Best Flower in Show*—CORNELIAN, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Miller, El Cajon

*Best Large Japonica*—REG RAGLAND VAR., Dr. Leland E. Chow, Bakersfield

*Best Medium Japonica*—BALLEE DANCER, Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Pace, Upland

*Best Small Japonica*—MY DARLING, Wilbur Foss, San Marino

*Best Miniature Japonica*—WHITE BOUTONNIERE, Edwards H. Metcalf, San Marino

*Best 3 Japonicas*—GIULIO NUCCIO VAR., Mr. and Mrs. Caryll Pitkin, San Marino

*Japonicas on Court of Honor*—HELEN K, GUEST OF HONOR, BARBARA WOODROOF, ALMORINDA CORNEIRA, IWANE, CLARISE CARLTON VAR., REEVES SWEETHEART, JULIA FRANCE, BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME, ALICE MORRISON, MARK ALAN, REG RAGLAND, TIFFANY, JOHNNY'S FOLLY

*Best Reticulata*—CORNELIAN, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Miller, El Cajon

*Best 3 Reticulatas*—CRIMSON ROBE, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin L. Gunn, Lynwood

*Reticulatas on Court of Honor*—BUDDHA, MOUTANCHA, CHANG'S TEMPLE

*Best Specially Treated Bloom*—SPRING SONNET, W. F. Goertz, San Marino

*Best Hybrid*—PHYL DOAK, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Pace, Upland

*Best HAWAII*—Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Pace, Upland

*Best KRAMER'S SUPREME*—Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Pace, Upland

*Best New Introduction*—HOWARD ASPER, J. Howard Asper, Escondido

*Best Collector's Table*—Mr. and Mrs. George Kalin, Las Mesa

**The Camellia Bulletin**, in keeping with the fundamental concept of the amateur organizations it serves, is a non-profit enterprise published quarterly (Nov., Feb., May and Aug.) by the Northern California Camellia Society, Inc. Its principal objects and purposes are furtherance of the enjoyment and benefits derived from the culture of camellias and the dissemination of knowledge related thereto. By special arrangement with the several collaborating Societies listed on Page 2, this Bulletin is also available in conjunction with membership, which is open to the general public upon application to the Secretary of any of the societies mentioned, at the respective addresses shown above. For full membership in the Northern California Camellia Society, Inc., and with respect to all persons resident in the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo, the annual dues are \$5.00—outside that area, limited membership privileges, including the right to all Society publications, are \$3.00 per year. MEETINGS are held on the first Monday of each month November through May, at 8 p.m. in the Claremont Junior High School Auditorium, Oakland, and include an informal flower display and refreshments. All matter regarding the content of the Bulletin should be addressed to the Editor. CHANGE OF ADDRESS should be reported promptly to **your Secretary**, as the Post Office will not forward periodicals. Remit dues to Treasurer.