

THE *Camellia*  
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



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# *Southern California Camellia Society Inc.*

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

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

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## THE COVER FLOWER

'NANCY REAGAN' is a reticulata seedling of unknown parentage developed by Willard F. Goertz of San Marino, California. Goertz bought some reticulata seeds which came from the Huntington Gardens and planted them in 1969. This seedling first bloomed in 1975. The plant has a medium, up-right growth with light green leaves and profuse bud production. The bloom is a 5½ to 6 inch, medium rose pink, semi-double with upright, irregular, wavy, petals and bright gold stamens. The plant blooms early to mid-season and the bloom has won two Best Retic Seedling awards at the California Shows. Permission to name the cultivar 'NANCY REAGAN' was obtained through a close friend of the Reagans who is also a friend of Willard Goertz. The cultivar is being propagated by Nuccio's Nurseries, in Altadena and it will be released in the Fall of 1982. Color separation, courtesy of Nuccio's Nurseries.

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# THOUGHTS

*from the editor*

I wonder how many of you have noticed that there is a new endangered species; a new vanishing breed? EOHIPPUS CAMELLIUS HOB-BYUS! Oh, you will still be able to see a few of them here and there. At the shows you can spot him with his plastic nylon-stocking boxes, carefully benching his blooms. He used to elbow his way past 75 or 100 other exhibitors. Now he is lucky if he competes with 25. At the coffee and doughnut klatch, prior to the judging, he will be closeted with several other "silver haired" buddies, loudly reminiscing about "the good old days" and about the wonderful shows at the Fannie Morrison Pavilion. During the judging he sticks out as an opinionated, dogmatic, no compromise, "Judge Bean." He peers at the hobby through bifocals which reflect a tunnel vision. He began his hobby along with Bill Hertrich, Ralph Peer and Reg Ragland (to name three in the Southern California area) all monumental "doers and movers" of the hobby. He worships these men with a religious zeal though they have all passed on to their eternal reward. (One could name three or more "doers and movers" in any location where camellias are grown — all equally worshipped in absentia.)

You can count on him to give one or more talks each year at the various society meetings. The gist of the talk, no matter what the subject matter — be it potting, watering, fertilizing, pruning or grafting, will have as its central theme: "How To Grow Show Winners." You can count on him to be present to help set up the shows and to

take them down. He will assist with the various onerous tasks of keeping a society alive. He will offer support for any of the time-honored ventures. But he is becoming a dinosaur. His breed is vanishing like the passenger pigeon and there are no new pigeons being hatched. You see, the one thing he refuses to do is to recruit new blood. He hasn't taken a guest to a meeting or a show in ten years! He is even reluctant to talk to a new guest or member, preferring to congregate with the few who are left of his breed. Look around you at your next society meeting this Fall. Will you see anyone present under 30 years of age? No! Under 40? No! Under 50? I doubt it! Look around again carefully. Hey! Where's Charlie? Where's good old Bill? I wonder whether old Fred forgot about the date? Well dear readers, they are all gone! They left for Camellia Flower Heaven while you were busy disbudding for the winter shows. No more smiling Harvey; no more gleam in the Colonel's eye as he benches his gibbed bloom; no more Morrie with his "Miss Tulare." They are gone and there is no one to fill the dwindling ranks.

Let's face it, we have got to revitalize the camellia hobby. Somehow we must make it known to the younger generation, the wonders and glowing satisfaction of growing camellias. Somehow we must entice new blood, new young blood, into the hobby and give it some responsibility. Somehow we must make our hobby attractive to more new people. For unless we do, EOHIPPUS CAMELLIUS HOB-BYUS is going to vanish.

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE

by William E. Woodroof

## A — Commencement of Interest.

I commenced to grow and collect camellias in 1938 and between 1938 and 1940 became interested in camellia nomenclature for two reasons: (1) I acquired the same variety under two different names, and (2) being of Scottish ancestry and having an interest in research based on legal training, I decided to try to do something about the problem.

## B — Commencement of Initial Research.

During the period 1940 to 1945 I obtained camellia books, literature and catalogues, and conducted voluminous correspondence with camellia growers over the world. Prior to this period a minor start had been made by camellia societies, nurseries, R. J. Wilmot of the University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and similar organizations, to rectify the confused condition of camellia nomenclature. However, during this period the only material I could locate relating to camellia nomenclature, which was on a limited basis, was as follows:

- (1) A list compiled in the early 1940's by an amateur grower in California whose name I do not recall.
- (2) A printed list of 700 varieties by E. A. McIllhenny of Avery Island, Louisiana, dated 1941.
- (3) A book entitled "Camellias" by G. G. Gerbing of Fernandina, Florida, dated 1943.
- (4) A pamphlet entitled "Camellias" containing a list of varieties in Southern California and published by the Southern California Camellia Society in 1945.

Subsequent to this period, publications and articles began to appear on limited areas of nomenclature. The principal ones coming to my attention were:

- (1) Various articles in the Camellia Yearbook of the American Camellia Society commencing in 1946 (First Edition) by R. J. Wilmot, Secretary of A. C. S.
- (2) A book entitled "Camellias In The Huntington Gardens" by William Hertrich, published in 1954.
- (3) A book entitled "Camellias, Kinds and Culture" by H. Harold Hume, published in 1951.
- (4) A book entitled "Camellias Illustrated" by Morrie L. Sharp, published in 1948.
- (5) Various other publications which I am unable to recall.

It was apparent that confusion beyond comprehension existed. The reasons and source of such confusion would appear to be as follows:

- (1) In Europe, Japanese names changed to Latin or to second names in the country where the cutivars were taken.
- (2) In the United States, Latin names changed to names of people or to common English names.
- (3) Names were applied to more than one variety.
- (4) Several names were given to the same variety.
- (5) A name might be given which did not belong to that variety.
- (6) There was lack of knowledge or ethics and carelessness.
- (7) There was renaming or translation from country to country or even in different parts of the same country.
- (8) There was lack of cooperation among growers.
- (9) Often there was a name of a known variety used for a different or an inferior variety.
- (10) There were different names given to identical sports of a

known variety.

- (11) Renaming of lost label plants often occurred.
- (12) The sale of unbloomed seedlings occurred which were given more than one name upon blooming.

During this period and after countless hours of research and recording of results, the task appeared to be hopeless. I just about gave up the job, but being somewhat stubborn I continued with the task. Eventually, some light became visible at the end of the tunnel.

The result was that I edited a book, in cooperation with Bill Husted in 1945 entitled "Camellia Nomenclature." The book was published by the Pacific Camellia Society in 1946. It contained a list of varieties grown in Southern California. The publication, was full of errors due to poor proof-reading and I attempted to suppress its distribution.

#### C. Conception of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE:

During 1946 I had several discussions with Dr. John Taylor, President of the Southern California Camellia Society. We wanted to explore the feasibility of publishing a continuing camellia nomenclature book for the Southern California Camellia Society. Subsequently I agreed to edit this book with the purpose and format herein-after set forth:

- (1) Purpose. To decrease confusion and settle controversies surrounding names of old and new varieties and to present a concise nomenclature list for the information and protection of the amateur grower. The purpose was not to create a textbook for professionals.

- (2) Format — Names and Descriptions:

- (a) Names — Priority:

Names generally follow the International Rules of Nomenclature (used for all plants) with certain modifications or additions principally related to camelias. We believe that this modification is necessary in a publication for use of the amateur grower and hobbyist. The priority of name is that name which is the first one listed, with a description sufficient to identify the variety, in a dated (at least as to year) printed or similarly duplicated publication distributed to the public. However, in this regard, a name generally established or in common use, particularly in the United States, is to be used rather than strict priority. We believe that such procedure is necessary to accomplish the purpose of the book. Synonyms are set forth under the name given the priority with a separate listing and a reference to the name given the priority.

- (b) Description:

The description generally followed

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in the book covers the five factors, namely: color; size; form; blooming period; and growth habit. The color is that hue as observed by the average camellia grower. Color charts are not used since they are not particularly adapted to camellias and a majority of those individuals using the book do not have color charts. Size varies from miniature to very large. It is recognized that there will be variations in size in different growing areas and under different cultural practices. Form is based, in part, on classification by Abbe Berlese, which we believe to be the most concise and identifiable by the amateur grower. Blooming period is described as Early (November) to Late (March). Plant growth Habit is described because we believe that this factor is important, particularly for landscaping.

(c) Other Sections:

In order to be helpful as a "Handbook" for the amateur grower it was felt that several other sections should be added to the nomenclature. There was a section on the Formation, Use and Priority of Names; a section on Classification and Description of Varieties; and a section containing a Cultural Outline for camellias.

D. — Initial and Subsequent Editions:

The initial edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE was published in 1947 by the Southern California Camellia Society. It contained 67 pages and was entitled "The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature." It included a list of the varieties of the species Japonica and a few other species introduced on the Pacific Coast. It also contained sections on Names; Classification and Description of Varieties; and Historical and Cultural Outlines.

The Second Edition was published in 1950. It contained 72 pages and followed the format of the First Edition. It added some hybrids to the listing. The Third Edition, published in 1951 had 79 pages. This edition listed the Yunnan Reticulatas which had been imported from China and enlarged the

sections on Other Species and Hybrids. The Fourth Edition was not published until 1954. It contained 96 pages but there were no major changes or additions.

The Fifth Edition was published in 1956. It contained 104 pages and an attempt was made to include all varieties originating and introduced in the English speaking world, particularly the United States. Varieties originating in other than English speaking countries were generally included only when they were introduced into the United States. The Sixth Edition, published in 1958 contained only 99 pages because the Culture Section was deleted. The name of the book was changed to CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE.

The Seventh Edition was published in 1960. It contained 125 pages due to the fact that the Culture Section was re-inserted. In addition, a complete list of camellia species was included. The Eighth Edition was published in 1962 and while there were no major changes the book had expanded to 136 pages. New cultivars were being registered and the advent of hybridizing between species was evident.

The Ninth Edition published in 1964 contained 159 pages. This edition was adopted as the official nomenclature book by the American Camellia Society. In the Ninth Edition an attempt was made to simplify descriptions of cultivars to save space. However, the sources of all Japonica varieties was added. In the Tenth Edition, published in 1966, the source of Hybrids was added. However, no changes were made in either the Eleventh Edition or the Twelfth Edition. For the Thirteenth Edition, published in 1972, it was decided to separate the Reticulata Hybrids from the Non-Reticulata Hybrids and place them in separate sections. The book now had increased in size to 187 pages. No further changes were made in the succeeding three issues of the book. When the Sixteenth Edition was published in 1978 it contained 205 pages. The Sev-

enteenth Edition, published in 1981, contained 214 pages and it has been designated as the "Historical Edition."

Future editions of the book, the first of which is planned for 1984, will be scaled down in size. Due to increasing cost of publication and the large number of old varieties, most out of general distribution, the Southern California Camellia Society has been looking for some way to modify the book but still retain it as a practical and informative "source book" for the amateur camellia grower and hobbyist. After careful consideration and consultation with camellia people in the English speaking world, future editions of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE will include the following:

- (1) For species japonica and sasanqua, only those varieties which were registered or introduced during 1950 and thereafter will be included in the listing; except that such varieties registered or introduced prior to 1950 which are in substantial commercial distribution or have sports which were registered or introduced during 1950 or thereafter will be listed for completeness.
- (2) All other species and hybrids and the other sections as set

forth in the 1981 "Historical Edition" will be included.

It is estimated that the 1984 Edition will probably be cut down to about 150 pages by this culling process. In the future years beyond 1984 it is anticipated that further culling out of old, lost and no longer available varieties might be deleted, to be replaced in the book by the ever expanding volume of newly developed varieties.

E. Consultants:

It goes without saying that a nomenclature book of a plant family such as the genus camellia could not be compiled without the help of many individuals. My principal consultant in the early years was Vern McCaskill and in the later edition my principal consultants were Harold Dryden and Julius Nuccio. Other consultants, to name a few have been; Walter Hazelwood and Prof. E. G. Waterhouse of Australia; Charles Puddle of North Wales; Hody Wilson, Dave Strother, Jessie Katz, and Milton Brown of the Southeastern United States; Ralph Peer, William Hertrich, and Billie McCaskill of California and, I might add, all camellia growers and hobbyists the world over — both amateur and professional.

With regard to consultants on specific items in the book I would have to call attention to Ralph Peer who helped immeasurably in the compila-

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tion of species. Tom Durrant, of New Zealand gave invaluable assistance in the listing of Reticulatas. Dave Feathers contributed to the overall section on Hybrids. Ernie Pieri is the recognized expert on miniatures, and when trying to straighten out the confusion surrounding the Japanese varieties we have had wonderful help from Toichi Demoto.

#### F. — Major Problems:

In editing a nomenclature book through seventeen editions, covering a span of 35 years, one is bound to run into problems. For example, there have been attempts to “take over” or compete with the early editions. There have been requests to convert the book to a sort of textbook or, particularly in the hybrid section, to list all known “ancestors” of the individual hybrid. There have been attempts to register new cultivars with outlandish descriptions, for example “Complete Double” or “Incomplete Double.” The amateur does not know what these terms mean! We have had a continuing “battle” with regard to strict priority of names. If a name is generally established in common use in the English speaking world, and particularly in the United States, we will not change it. This situation occurs in about 12 cases in the book and the “true priority name” is specifically noted. As an example the variety ‘Pink Perfection’ is listed with its priority name ‘Otome’ following in the listing. We have had periodic requests to use color charts for our color descriptions. Even if the users of the book all had color charts we would probably not make this change. We have been criticised for placing a variety in the retic-hybrid section when only a small fraction of “retic blood” is contained in the cross breeding. We have run into trouble with descriptions based on glass-house grown or chemically treated plants. These factors affect size, form, and color. Descriptions in the book must be based on outdoor grown flowers with normal culture. Lastly, we have been accused of being dictatorial. We con-

sult as much as time permits, but as former President Truman once said: “THE BUCK STOPS HERE”

#### G. Conclusion:

During the last forty years I have spent countless hours of time and considerable personal funds in camellia nomenclature work. I have carried on continuous research, testing and observation in nurseries, shows and private collections. I have thoroughly enjoyed this endeavor and it is my contribution to the camellias. The gratification that CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE is the only camellia nomenclature book in the world is more than sufficient compensation for all the effort expended by all those connected with this publication and we are justly proud. I extend my heartfelt thanks to the many people who have worked with me for over 40 years. Without their help CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE would not exist.

## KICK-OFF

by Bill Stewart

Each year the Modesto Camellia Society invites camellia fanciers from each member organization affiliated with the Northern California Camellia Council to the annual “Kick-Off Dinner” and Mini-show. The purpose of the dinner is to bring all camellia enthusiasts together for a period of fellowship and fun before attempting the serious business of competition during seven continuous weeks of camellia shows.

The hosting of the “Kick-Off” dinner originated with the Modesto Society several years ago and has become one of the highlights of the camellia season. The dinner is preceded by a regularly scheduled afternoon meeting of the Northern California Camellia Council. The council meeting brings in a contingent from each member society so the Modesto people thought “Why not invite all camellia fanciers to the ‘Kick-Off?’” The stage is thus set for an excellent forum for each society to publicize its local show and ex-

plain any changes in local rules or new classes.

Inevitably when camellia people assemble for an early get together, the resulting discussions usually include such remarks as "You should see the bloom I have at home — it's a knock out — but darn it, there is no way it will hold till the first show." Someone decided to advance the season opener and thus the "Kick-Off" dinner mini-show was born. Usually the mini-show will bring out from 75 — 200 blooms. Weather conditions in Northern California usually prevent opening of the bud set on outdoor grown plants until the middle of February; however, in recent years, the winter seasons have generally been mild and a larger number of blooms have been available.

This year the Modesto Society decided to try something different. Instead of placing the blooms in the restaurant just prior to the dinner, it was decided to have a Camellia Plant Clinic and mini-show in the enclosed mall of Modesto's new Valley Fair Shopping Center.

The Society and its able leader, Ron Kellogg, and Plant Clinic Chairman Tony Pinero, made the necessary contacts and secured approval to host the event in the center. The result was a tremendous success in generating interest from many of the townspeople.

*General display area.*



The Society not only displayed a more than adequate representation of blooms (448, the weather was very mild), but had several interesting cultural displays under the guiding eye of Jake Holtzman. One display that transmitted a wealth of knowledge to the viewer was a multi-method propagation display by Barbara Butler. Another exhibit that generated much attention was a collection of waxed camellia blooms prepared by Virginia Rankin. In addition to the horticultural exhibits, an arrangements display was placed by Dorothy Hooper.

There was, of course, an information table and exhibit that included generous quantities of material from the American Camellia Society. This exhibit had the appearance of a professionally prepared layout and caught the eye of passing shoppers. The highlight of the clinic was a free drawing of camellia plants. The public was invited to fill out entry blanks for the drawing that was scheduled for the following day. (What a great way to secure the name and address of persons that appear to have an interest in camellias.)

The "Kick-Off" dinner was held at the "Old Winery" in the nearby town of Escalon. The "Old Winery" is a restaurant and collection of shops located in the restored building of an old winery. The restaurant had a good reputation among the local population so

*Cultural display by Barbara Butler.*



it was decided that their food would be sampled by the camellia clan. The result was another success by the wizards of the Northern Camellia Council and the Modesto Camellia Society.

By the time this article appears, the camellia season will be well under way or perhaps over. Whatever the outcome of the season, we can always respond to the old worn out saying. . . . "Just wait 'til next year."

## HOW TO GROW WINNERS

by Jack Lewis

I read the article "How to Grow Winners" by Bill Donnan in the May-June, 1981 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW and it has prompted me to write this article. My dear wife Vera retired the first of May and she has been busy cleaning out the closets and drawers in our house. When she came to the drawer that had all the ribbons and results of Camellia Shows since 1965 I was told to clean up the mess. So I gave each year my careful scrutiny. When I came upon the year 1975 I was really surprised!

For the year 1975 I had made 22 entries of the cultivar 'Lady Kay' at the camellia shows in Northern California. Out of the 22 entries I had won 18 first place ribbons, 2 second place ribbons, 1 third, and one did not place. Of the 18 first place blooms, 9 of these had gone to the Head Table and four of the Head Table blooms had won trophies! I had done *something* to my two 'Lady Kay' plants in the back yard! But what? Then, all at once it dawned on me. *I had given 'Lady Kay' a shock!* I had shocked those two plants to the point where they were setting blooms of show trophy quality.

What happened was that the year 1975 was the year that Ray Stevens had recorded the "hit" record — "The Streaker." As a matter of fact, that was the year that "streaking" was going strong. Remember, that was the year some guy "streaked" across the stage at the Academy Awards Cere-

mony in Hollywood, in the "buff" on T.V. Well, that year I was working the night shift at the Shell Oil Company in Martinez. When I came off of the 4PM to 12PM shift I would get home, strip off and streak around through my camellias in the dark, and then take a shower. When I was on the grave-yard shift from 12 midnight to 8AM I would streak by the 'Lady Kays' before going to work. It is amazing, but I am convinced that I shocked those two 'Lady Kays' into their greatest performance.

The trouble is — What am I going to do now? I have discovered the secret of how to grow show winners, but I'm getting too old to go streaking around through my camellia patch in the dark of night. Besides, streaking has gone out of fashion. I looked around to see whether I could find that old record of "The Streaker" by Ray Stevens. I thought that if I played the record out in the camellia patch that it would stimulate my two 'Lady Kay' plants. No luck. Well, I guess that I'm just going to have to buy another bag of cotton seed meal and keep them well watered. Maybe then they will, once again, deck themselves out in the kind of blooms which will win trophies.

## BRINGING IN THE HARVEST

by Bill Donnan

Each Fall the Southern California Camellia Society harvests camellia seeds at the Huntington Gardens in San Marino. The seeds are sold to camellia hobbyists around the world. The 1980 harvest was on the short side due to climate factors during the 1979-80 winter seed set. There was the usual seed gathering crew that worked on an early Saturday morning in October. Headed by Rudy Moore, teams consisting of Caryl Pitkin, Bill Goertz, Sergio Bracci, Bob Jaacks, Warren Dickson, Grady Perigan, Milt Schmidt, Frank Davis, Harry Reich and your Editor (I know I have left out some names!) combed the camellia forest for whatever seeds there were.

At about 11:30 on that Saturday morning most of the gang had quit picking seeds and gone home. However Harry Reich was still picking a few sasanqua seeds and he was the last to leave. As he was walking toward the car parking lot he chanced to see one lone camellia bush near the construction site for the new \$5,000,000 addition to the Huntington Library. This camellia bush was literally loaded with seed pods, but, unfortunately, it was located inside the 7 foot high chain-link fence surrounding the construction site. Harry decided that due to the shortage of the seed crop he just had to get to that bush to harvest those pods. He asked one of the guards for permission to enter the construction site. The guard said: "No one can go onto the construction site but workers." Harry persisted and finally the guard told him to contact the Head Guard. Here again there was a flat "No!" Finally the Head Guard told Harry to see the Superintendent. The Superintendent also said "No" — and gave the reason that no one could enter the construction site without a hard hat — Something to do with the insurance liability.

Harry was about to give up and go home when he saw several construc-

tion workers outside the fence on their lunch break. Yep! You guessed it! Harry borrowed a hard hat; went back to the Superintendent; was granted permission to go onto the construction site; and proceeded to harvest 136 seed pods off of that one lone camellia bush. This October, 1981 we will be picking seeds again at the Huntington Gardens. The new addition to the Library has been completed and the construction site is all landscaped. I'll bet that if Harry Reich comes over to help with the harvest, the first place he will head for is that same prolific camellia bush. Incidentally, the camellia is named 'MAHOGANY GLOW.'



## AWARDS OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

The 1981 Awards of the Southern California Camellia Society were presented at the Annual Awards Picnic, held at the Hospitality House at Descanso Gardens. The Picnic, held on Saturday night, June 13, 1981 attracted about 80 members and friends. Following are the list of Awards and the recipients:

For the 1981 William E. Woodroof Camellia Hall of Fame there were two cultivars chosen. 'NUCCIO'S GEM', a large white formal double, *C. japonica* which was developed by Nuccio's Nurseries and introduced in 1970; and 'VALLEY KNUDSEN', a deep orchid pink (*Saluenensis* x 'Budha') *C. reticulata* hybrid developed

by Howard Asper and released in 1958.

The Margarete Hertrich Award for the most outstanding *C. japonica* seedling went to 'WILDFIRE.' This cultivar is an orange red, medium, semi-double, developed by Nuccio's Nurseries and introduced in 1963.

The Frank L. Storment Award for the most outstanding *C. reticulata* hybrid went to 'VALENTINE DAY.' This cultivar is a medium, salmon pink cross of 'Crimson Robe' x 'Tiffany.' It was developed by Howard Asper and released in 1969.

The William E. Wylam Miniature Award for the most outstanding boutonniere went to 'COTTON-

TAIL.' The bloom is a white, miniature, full peony form which was developed by McCaskill's nursery and released in 1965.

The Colonel Frank Reed Award for the most points won at the Society meetings for "gibbed" flowers went to Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci.

## NOMENCLATURE WINS PRESTIGIOUS AWARD

The National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc. at its annual convention held in Atlanta, Georgia on April 22, 1981 presented the coveted Award #34-2 — AWARD OF MERIT TO A PLANT SOCIETY FOR EXCELLENCE IN HORTICULTURE EDUCATION (FOR A BOOK) — to the Southern California Camellia Society — for its publication The 1981 Edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE.

## THE 23RD PSALM

(sung by a camellia hobbyist)

The Camellia is my flower, I shall not want.  
 It maketh me to enjoy the green foliage.  
 It leadeth me to be happy when it blooms.  
 It restoreth my contentment.  
 Yea, though I must water and prune and fertilize and mulch  
 I will fear no fatigue. For I knoweth that it will produce beauty.  
 Its new growth and new buds comfort me.  
 In the late Fall and Winter when the new flowers bloom  
 My cup runneth over.  
 Surely wonder and goodness will follow me if I share the blooms with others and I will dwell in a state of bliss forever.

## 1980-1981

### CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW SCHEDULE

DATE	EVENT	LOCATION
Nov. 7 - 1981	<i>California Camellia-Rama</i>	Smuggler's Inn, Fresno
Dec. 12 & 13 - 1981	<i>So. Cal. Camellia Council "Gib" Show</i>	Arboretum, Arcadia
Jan 9 & 10, 1982	<i>So. Cal. Camellia Society</i>	Huntington Gardens, San Marino
Jan. 30 & 31, 1982	<i>South Coast Camellia Society</i>	So. Coast Bot. Gardens, Palos Verdes
Feb. 6 & 7, 1982	<i>San Diego Camellia Society</i>	Balboa Park, San Diego
Feb. 13 & 14, 1982	<i>Temple City Camellia Society</i>	Arboretum, Arcadia
Feb 13 & 14, 1982	<i>Santa Clara Camellia Society</i>	Santa Clara Comm. San Mateo
Feb. 20 & 21, 1982	<i>Peninsula Camellia Society</i>	Vet. Mem. Bldg., Redwood City
Feb. 20 & 21, 1982	<i>Pomona Valley Camellia Society</i>	Pomona Frst. Fed. S&L, Claremont
Feb 27 & Feb. 28, 1982	<i>Southern Cal Camellia Council</i>	Descanso Gardens, La Canada
Feb. 27 & Feb. 28, 1982	<i>Delta Camellia Society</i>	Campolindo Hi-school, Moraga
Mar. 6 & Mar. 7, 1982	<i>Sacramento Camellia Society</i>	Convention Center, Sacramento
Mar. 6 & Mar. 7, 1982	<i>Kern County Camellia Society</i>	Aram Adams Mem. Gardens, Bakersfield
Mar. 6 & Mar 7, 1982	<i>Northern Calif. Camellia Society</i>	Willows Shopping Mall, Concord
Mar. 7, 1982	<i>Central Calif. Camellia Society</i>	Fashion Fair Mall, Fresno
Mar. 14 & 15, 1982	<i>Modesto Camellia Cavalcade</i>	Gallo Admin. Bldg., Modesto
Mar. 28 & 29, 1982	<i>Sonoma County Camellia Society</i>	Santa Rosa Jr. College, Santa Rosa

# GROWING CAMELLIAS OUTDOORS IN BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

by George E. Garrison

*Ed. Note: Taken from the Show Brochure of The 29th Annual Camellia Show of the Birmingham Camellia Society*

Preliminary Note: (E) for early blooms; (M) Mid-Season blooms; (L) late blooms.

The cold hardy varieties listed below have proven their durability even after the coldest winters — these plants are now growing in the outdoors at the Birmingham Botanical Gardens and in the yards of Camellia Society members in Birmingham.

**Alba Plena (E)** A perfect formal white bloom — small and beautiful.

**Lady Clare (E)** (Often called Empress) deep rose-pink with stamens.

**Ville de Nantes (M)** Dark red variegated white with fimbriated petals.

**Pink Perfection (E)** Shell pink, small formal double, a real bloomer.

**Prof. Chas. S. Sargent (M)** Dark red, peony form, like a red carnation.

**Mathotiana (M-L)** Formerly named Purple Dawn, crimson with rosebud center.

**Rose Dawn (M)** Deep rose pink, blooms profusely.

**Magnoliaeflora (M)** Blush pink compact grower, beautiful corsage type.

**Debutante (E)** Light pink, full peony form, all-time favorite pink.

**Governor Mouton (M)** Oriental red, sometimes blotches white.

**Blood of China (L)** Formerly named Victor Emmanuel, deep salmon red.

**Dr. Tinsley (M)** Pale pink at base of petals shading to deeper pink at edge.

**Jarvis Red (M)** A real turkey red flower with tufted center of small petals.

**Rebel Yell (M)** White striped, speckled and moired red with twisted and curled petals.

**Kumasaka (M)** (Lady Marian) Old rose pink formal double to peony form — very nice.

**White Empress (E)** White semi-

double with fluted petals and yellow stamens.

**Rev. John G. Drayton (L)** Light pink, good old variety (registered late 1800's).

**Daikagura (E)** Very early bloomer, bright pink, splotted white, peony type.

**Lady Vansittart (M)** White striped rose pink, wavy edged petals, holly-like foliage.

**Prince Eugene Napoleon (M)** (Common name Pope Pius) Cherry red, formal double, first bloomed in Belgium in 1859.

**Mathotiana Supreme (M-L)** Sport of Mathotiana.

**Marjorie Magnificent (E-M)** Light pink, semi-double, medium size, compact growth.

**Don't forget to start "gibbing" in August for early blooms. See next page.**

**Special note** — You can have early camellia blooms for both Thanksgiving and Christmas by applying Gibberellic acid which is called 'Gib' for short. Some growers start gibbing in the middle of August, others wait until the first week in September then treat a few buds each week during the fall season. Remember after the buds have been treated it takes from five to ten weeks or forty to seventy days for the treated buds to bloom. Outlined are directions on how to use the Gib. Break out the growth bud adjacent to the flower bud you wish to treat (Figure 1). Select well developed buds. In the little cup where the growth bud was removed, (Figure 2), place a small drop of the solution Gib, see (Figure 3). There are several different types of single drop bottles as well as hypo needles where you can apply one drop at a time. Most of the ready-mixed suppliers of Gib furnish a single dropper

bottle that can be used as the applicator. Be careful to use only a small amount since the excess amount will only run off and not be used by the bloom. Some suppliers color their Gib with vegetable dye to make it easier to use.

## PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY AWARDS DINNER

by Alice Neeley

The Pacific Camellia Society held their Annual Awards Banquet on April 3, 1981 at the Brookside Country Club. Eighty members and guest enjoyed a delicious dinner. The guest speaker of the evening was Bill Woodroof who gave us a talk on "The Reticulata Hybrid Explosion." Chuck Gerlach presented the Pacific Camellia Society Awards given to people who had won points for their blooms at the cut camellia bloom competition at our monthly meetings. First place award went to Sergio and Elsie Bracci; second place award went to Frank and Dorothy Davis; and third place award went to Chuck and Rosamond Gerlach. Other winners were: Ab and Leone Summer-son and Jerry Beiwend. The Novice Award went to Butch and Aura May Verity. The "Good Guy" Award went to Tom Hughes. During an intermission, the "Verdugo Hills Women's Chorus" rendered several toe-tapping songs. Mary Simmons is a member of this group and it was she who made it possible for their appearance at the dinner. The Award of Excellence given to the exhibitor who had benched the most winning blooms over the 1980-81 Camellia Show season went to Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo of Fresno, California. The Award of Excellence consists of a 14 inch Silver Bowl engraved with the winners name. The Pacific Camellia Society plans to present another silver bowl next year — so enter your flowers and join with your friends to make each show a thing of beauty.



Figure 1



Figure 2

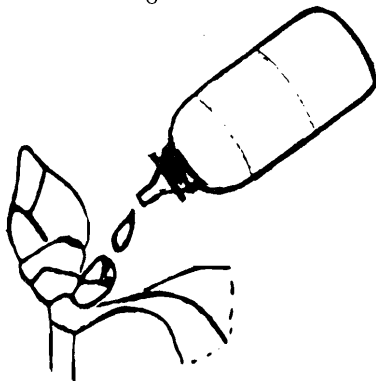


Figure 3



In California Gib Acid is available at Nuccio's Nurseries and a limited supply of powder is for sale by the Southern California Camellia Society.

# CAMELLIA-RAMA VII — 1981

The seventh annual California Camellia-Rama will be held in Fresno, Saturday November 7, 1981 at the Smuggler's Inn (3737 N. Blackstone). As always, there will be outstanding speakers, an early mini-show, an abundance of good food and soothing liquids, lots of fun and culture plus luxurious accomodations.

Friday afternoon (November 6th) CCCS members will be waiting to greet you with their special snacks and cocktails in the Camellia Hospitality Room . . . where old friendships are renewed and new friendships are made.

Saturday 8:30-9:30 AM

1. Registration with Chris Gonos and Linda Grim. (Paid registrations are automatically eligible (a) to win door prizes, (b) to enter the Mini-show and (c) to vote for Best of Show.)
2. Entry of blooms — treated or untreated — in the Mini-show.

**9:30-12 noon**

Morning Symposium

**12:30-2 PM**

Buffet luncheon and Judging of Camellia blooms

**2:00-4:30 PM**

Afternoon Symposium

**4:30-5:00 PM**

Announcements of general camellia interest.

**5:00-6:30 PM**

The formula is "90-20-40." (Anyone with these body measurements will automatically be awarded a prize — *If* he or she can stand up and walk without help.) This formula fits the Camellia-Rama VII theme — "Memories from the Gay Nineties — through the Roaring Twenties — into the Swinging Forties." Pick your favorite and dress accordingly. (As always, dress is optional.)

**6:30-7:30 PM**

In the Camellia Hospitality Room CCCS members — though you may not recognize them — will be ready with "Bathtub Gin" for your pleasure during the traditional Champagne Hour.

**7:30-?:?? PM**

Traditional Prime Rib Dinner, followed by the "Super Raffle."

**ROOM RESERVATIONS:** (Smuggler's Inn) — Single \$40 — Double \$44 (\$3 per additional person)

Please enter the following room reservations:

No. of Rooms \_\_\_\_\_ Single \_\_\_\_\_ Double \_\_\_\_\_ Twin \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Persons \_\_\_\_\_ Arrival Date \_\_\_\_\_ Departure Date \_\_\_\_\_

Special Instructions \_\_\_\_\_

(Please note if you plan to arrive late)

Note: Please **DO NOT** send any money for the Motel Reservations. You may pay the motel upon check-out. Your reservations will be held without deposit.

**CAMELLIA-RAMA VII REGISTRATION FORM:**

1. Registration only ( ) at \$2.00 @ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

2. Camellia-Rama V Luncheon ( ) at \$6.00 @ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

3. Camellia-Rama Dinner ( ) at \$13.00 @ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total amount enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Send **BOTH** motel room and Camellia-Rama V reservations to:

**CHRIS GONOS, 5643 N. COLLEGE, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA 93704**  
(209) 439-2228.

Please make checks payable to "CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA-RAMA" for registration, lunch and dinner reservations only. Thank you.

(Early reservations greatly facilitate lunch and dinner arrangements.)



# A CAMELLIA SHOW WITHOUT BLOOMS

by Andrew F. Sears, Portland, Oregon

Last spring, several weeks after our Annual Oregon Camellia Show, "The Gallaria" here in Portland asked us if we would put on a display of camellias at their promotion "Spring Festival Of Flowers." "The Gallaria" is an old, block square, five story, department store which has been remodeled into a gallery of small shops and boutiques surrounding a four story high court in the center of the building. In spite of the fact that the date was several weeks past the peak of the camellia blooming season here in Portland we decided to give it a try. They had given us less than a week's notice and the dates for the display were in the middle of the week. However, three of our members managed to put on a very creditable display of five tables of different varieties.

As it turned out, our display attracted a lot of attention and was appreciated enough that "The Gallaria" invited us to participate in their "Fall Harvest Festival." The Fall event was tentatively scheduled for the week of October 13 — 18, 1980. Since we usually have quite a few *C. Sasanquas* and a few of the early *C. Japonicas* starting to bloom by that time, as well as *C. Thea* and *C. Oleafera*, we agreed.

However, two things happened which created much difficulty. It developed that our bloom season was delayed by an extra cool summer and particularly a very cool June when the plants were setting flower buds. On top of that, they moved the dates of the "Fall Harvest Festival" forward in time to the week of September 30th — a full two weeks prior to the former dates! We attempted to cancel out but the "Festival" people insisted that they would like to have us participate even if all we had for display purposes was one table of literature about our society.

We ended up putting in two table displaying branches of 15 different varieties of *C. Japonica* and branches of

six different species, all with flower buds and seed pods. There were no blooms to display. None-the-less, the variation in the size, shape, texture, and color of the leaves, buds, seed pods, bark, etc. was great enough to attract a lot of attention. I believe that a larger percentage of those passing by stopped to look and ask questions than at one of our ordinary bloom displays. All this goes to prove that camellias are an attractive and interesting plant the year around, even when they are not in bloom.

## CAMELLIA CHOICE

*Ed. Note: Some of you may wonder what camellia hobbyists in England think of their camellia cultivars. These excerpts were taken from the Rhododendren and Camellia Group Bulletin No. 13, July 1980.*

(a) *Camellia x williamsii* 'Brigadoon.' When my father and I first started to take an interest in camellias about 1960, few other than old clones of *C. japonica* had been attempted in eastern Scotland. On hearing of our wishes to try out new camellias, an American friend sent us cuttings of some of the latest cultivars. Amongst these was *C.* 'Brigadoon' which reached us in 1962. It was raised in America and introduced in 1960, being a *x williamsii* hybrid with the parentage *C. saluenense x C. japonica* 'Princess Bacciocchi.'

The first time we realized the true value of this plant was a year when a severe frost hit us about mid-April. In those days we only had a few of the earliest *C. x williamsii* hybrids of flowering size. All buds were one to two weeks off flowering. Ten days after the frost, *C.* 'Brigadoon' was in perfect bloom with full sized flowers. Not one flower opened on any other camellias.

*C.* 'Brigadoon' is a strong grower of upright open habit with large, thick leaves. Both foliage and habit would indicate the apparent presence of some *C.*

*reticulata* blood. The large semi-double pink flowers are bigger than *C.* 'Donation' and of better quality.

While the flower buds may be perhaps the hardest of our camellias, the foliage is unfortunately not. Three to four year old plants, planted out in an open situation, sheltered only to the west and further away to the north by walls, were almost de-foliated and in some cases killed by the 1978-9 winter. Other cultivars definitely came through better. But given a sheltered sunny position, this is probably the finest camellia that we can grow outside in Scotland.

We took some cut branches to London to put up for an award about 1971 but nearly every bloom shed before reaching the Committee room. We might have realized that somebody would soon succeed where we had failed, as it was given a much-deserved F.C.C. in 1975.

Contributed by Peter A. Cox.

(b) '*Adolphe Audusson.*' 'Adolphe Audusson' was introduced in France just over a hundred years ago, and still holds its own in every respect against the competition of all the recent introductions and modern hybrids. The habit of growth is neat and bushy, so essential for a small garden, the foliage is a lovely dark glossy green, and the flowers, which are a bright true red, appear during late March and early April to brighten the spring scene, especially in association with yellow daffodils, whose colour seems to be heightened with the background of dark camellia foliage and complements the central boss of golden stamens of the camellia flowers. Being semi-double, the flowers have more substance than the single reds, and withstand the elements better. Under glass the flowers, of course, are even bigger and brighter in colour and the plant makes a superb conservatory specimen, needing little attention in the way of pruning, and the flowers fall off whole when finished, thus keeping the plant clean and tidy at all times.

Contributed by David N. Farnes.

(c) *Camellia* '*Yours Truly*' — USA 1949.

Thanks to Mr. Trehane and to generous Japanese friends, we grow about three hundred different Camellias here, with a strong preference for Higos, followed by hybrids. But if I had to select one Camellia only, it would be a Japonica, 'Yours Truly.' Trehane states in his catalogue that the flower is 3" in diameter, but in this garden it is a consistent 4¾". The particular beauty of the flowers consists in the regularity of arrangement of the eighteen or so petals around the central boss of stamens and petals. While it is true that the petals are 'pink edged with white' this does less than justice to the most beautiful pink veining on a white ground which is a conspicuous feature of the bloom. Our plant, a narrowish cone eight feet high eight years from planting, covers itself with bloom from tip to ground level. The blooms are rather weather resistant so that the tree looks tidy. The leaves are a particularly attractive feature of the plant in and out of flower. Leaving aside the botanical terms, they are pointed and beautifully twisted so that the lustrous surfaces catch the light at different angles.

This year I gave a bloom to a friend who is a learned authority on oriental art, and he commented that the extreme symmetry of the bloom offended him. I was then able to go to the tree and select ten flowers varying from the pure type of this variety, through serial degrees of variegation with solid red color, the variegation always being in the form of a perfect geometrical sector. In my opinion these sporting (or reverting?) blooms are the most beautiful of all and prevent a large floriferous plant from becoming overwhelming by repetition.

In fact, I cannot fault this beautiful and hardy Camellia in any way, except for its ridiculous and hideous name.

*Background note:* rainfall 75", soil slightly acid, maximum frost -12°C but of short duration, location of 'Yours Truly,' a north-west wall. Season, mid-late.

Contributed by Peter Smithers.

# YOU, TOO, CAN GROW THOSE BEAUTIFUL CAMELLIA BLOOMS

by Art Gonos

*Ed. Note: This article was talk presented by Art Gonos as a meeting of the Peninsula Camellia Society and originally printed in the Souvenir Program of its 20th Annual Camellia Society.*

Camellias are native to Japan, China and Indo-China where they grow on well-drained wooded slopes, under light shade, a natural mulch of leaves and scattered rains throughout the year. They have been successfully grown in Northern California since about 1853 and are not difficult to grow if given reasonable care. Most blooms seen in the show have had the finest care a camellia hobbyist can offer. You, too, can easily learn to duplicate the natural conditions mentioned above. Consultation with your local camellia nurseryman (possibly one advertising herein), and advice from fellow camellia growers will be of measurable assistance.

**SELECTING** — Carefully observe the blooms on the show tables, noting those that particularly appeal to you in color, form and size. Ask our Committee Members on the Show Floor regarding their advice on your selections, as to adaptability to your local area and ease of growth, considering container culture as well as ground plot. Start with Japonica cultivars advised for your area. Buy from a reputable nurseryman, such as those advertising herein, seeing the plant in bloom, if possible. Look over those of the camellia plant display in the outside hall of the show. Good plants will have dark leaves, no scars on trunk and few flower buds — unhealthy ones will have yellowish leaves, a poor root system and often numerous buds.

**PLANTING** — Camellias will do best in partial shade, especially under pines or other deep-rooted, open-foliage trees where they will get diffused sunlight throughout the day. They will do well on the north side of a house. Early morning sun is in favor to mid-day or later, and only a few varieties can perform in almost full sun. Do not

plant too deep — allow an inch or so for settling. Provide for proper drainage. Plant in a large hole in good garden soil to which a generous amount of humus such as leafmold, coarse ground bark or peat has been added. Pack down soil mix — mound a saucer around outside of planting hole — and water in thoroughly. Container-grown plants may be planted almost any time, but set it on planting location for a time to determine adaptability to this site.

**WATERING** — Dependent upon location, water requirements will differ, but provide constant moisture to avoid soil drying out, and yet not to keep it soggy. A camellia bloom is a very high percentage of water and water is the lifeblood to the plant. New plants should be watered thoroughly once a week and more during dry spells. Established plants require less except during drought. Sprinkling of foliage on hot summer evenings, when the sun is off the plant, is very beneficial to plant and flower bud development. Particular care should be made not to let plants dry out during dormant season when buds are expanding.

**FERTILIZING** — Do not fertilize a plant that has just been set out. Give roots time to get established, substituting a feeding of B-1 solution for good root growth. Wait until the following springtime growing period to start a fertilizing program. Near the end of the blooming season apply a camellia/azalea type fertilizer, giving a second application in June or July. All applications should be light and applied only when the soil is moist. In the Fall shift to a liquid or dry 0-10-10 or 2-10-10 fertilizer for growth of buds, withholding heavy nitrogen fertilizers until the end of the blooming season. Soil

should be kept within a pH range of 5-7, 6.5 being ideal; if too acid, lime may be applied.

**MULCHING** — Addition of humus material to the top of soil is highly beneficial to conserve moisture, check weed growth and keep roots cool in the summer heat. Pine needles, wood chips and shavings, leafmold, compost and even gravel may be used, but keep clear of trunk of plant. To avoid roots coming up too high in mulch, growers usually replace mulch each year after decomposition.

**PESTS AND SPRAYING** — Camellias are normally fairly disease resistant. Main problems, besides snails and slugs, are aphids, mites and scale which are leaf-sucking pests; and caterpillars and beetles which eat the new growth and foliage. Ants may be troublesome if allowed to nest and colonize. Spraying in accordance with directions as prescribed, repeated as necessary in Spring and Summer on a regular basis, will easily handle all this.

**TUB CULTURE** — This method of camellia culture has become very popular, particularly where garden space is limited or adverse climatic conditions may exist. Tubs may be moved about to brighten the winter garden, and placed in shady corners during summer months. Root pruning after a number of years will be necessary to keep it in the same container — many plants have retained their healthy condition for 20 or more years in this manner. Why don't you try this

relatively easy tub culture?

**PLANT PRUNING** — Most camellias are very tidy growers, whether tall, bushy, spreading or low. Young plants should not be interfered with as cutting back may often retard more than encourage growth. It is advisable to prune when plants are large enough for the grower's satisfaction, and this is best done during or after flowering, when leaders and terminals may be shortened as desired, the branch cut cleanly, with a sloping cut, just above a leaf bud. This bud, and those below, will provide the new terminal growth in the Spring, increasing bushiness and general appearance. Keep plant open to light, removing crossing branches inside. Many plants of 20 or more years have been kept to 6 or 7 feet in height by proper pruning.

**AND FINALLY** — A membership in your local Camellia Society will certainly provide you with much more detailed advice on the growing of this magnificent plant, for you to enjoy fully. Why don't you sign up at the Membership Table in the Outer Hall at the Camellia Show?



"What model is your car?" asked the insurance agent, filling out an application.

"It's not a model," said the applicant. It's a horrible example."

—The Dealer

**PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR  
1981 CROP CAMELLIA SEEDS**

Japonica Seeds — \$5.00 per 100 (minimum order)

Sasanqua Seeds — \$3.00 per 100 (minimum order)

Reticulata Seeds — 25¢ each

**Southern California Camellia Society**

1076 Via La Paz

San Pedro, CA 90732

## THE "NATURAL" HYBRIDIZERS

by Bill Donnan

I don't suppose that very many of you are as interested in the honey bee as I am. I have several hives and enjoy pretending that I am a "Bee Man." I got started in this interesting hobby several years ago and have made a modest study of bees. This article is written to share with you some of the remarkable facts about our "Natural Hybridizers."

Honey bees now live in all parts of the world except the extreme Polar Regions, but this was not always the case. Until the 16th century they were confined to the Old World, Europe, Asia, and Africa. Here is where they evolved and were widely distributed long before man made his appearance on the earth. Primitive man learned to obtain honey by robbing bee's nests in hollow trees or rock crevices. Cave paintings made in Spain in Mesolithic times, probably 7000 B.C., show how this was accomplished.

Bee keeping proper started when man learned to safeguard the future of colonies of bees which he found in hollow tree trunks. Gradually, separate hives came to be used as substitutes for the natural dwellings of the bee colonies. For convenience and safety they were gathered together in an apiary. In the Middle Ages, hollow trunks of trees, large pottery vessels and woven straw skeps were used for hives. Basket hives for bee colonies have changed very little throughout the ages. Basket hives made in rural England in the 1890's out of hazel twigs compare favorably with examples made between 2000 and 3000 B.C. and found in Egyptian tombs.

Prior to 1500 there were no honey bees in the New World. But like the dog and the horse, the honey bee has accompanied man on most of his major migrations. The early settlers in each part of the New World took hives of bees with them. Bees came to North

America in 1638. The first honey bees landed in Australia, at Sidney, in 1822 and the first consignment came to New Zealand from England in 1842. Honey bees did not arrive in California until 1850.

The step which changed bee keeping from a primitive art form to a science was made in 1851 by Lorenzo Lorraine Langstroth. He was an American, born in Philadelphia, and at the time, a pastor in one of the city's churches. Langstroth had several colonies of bees housed in box bee hives. However, he was constantly on the alert for ways to improve the hives, increase the production of honey and preserve the bee colony. One of the most disagreeable and destructive practices then utilized in bee culture occurred when the honey combs had to be cut out of the hive during the honey harvest. Honey combs were destroyed, brood chambers were disturbed, and the bee colony was greatly disrupted during this process. Langstroth conceived the idea of developing moveable and removeable frames on which the combs were suspended. By much trial and error, Langstroth constructed these frames so that they were carefully spaced in the hive. The suspended frames allowed a suitable space, now termed the "bee space," which would provide room for the bees to build the honey comb cells out laterally on the suspended frames. By providing "bee space" the bees never bridged the gap between the frames and they could be lifted out with little or no disturbance to the colony. At the same time, empty frames could be inserted in the spaces provided. The Langstroth Hive, with ten moveable frames has become the standard now used throughout the world. The invention of moveable frames led directly to the development in 1857 of beeswax foundation combs to be suspended in the frames. In 1865 came the invention of the centrifugal honey extractor. Filled honey combs in their frames are suspended in the centrifuge and the honey is extracted without any damage to the honey comb.

The next improvement, also conceived by Langstroth, was the concept of a brood hive with a "honey hive" placed directly on top of it. Taking advantage of the fact that the queen bee is slightly larger than the worker bee, he developed a screen of a size which would keep the queen bee in the lower hive, but would allow the worker bees to go up into the "honey hive" through the screen and deposit honey there. Thus the queen bee could not lay eggs in the upper hive and only honey would be stored there. This has eliminated the problem of mixing larva and eggs in the same comb with the honey.

There are three types of bees in any colony. The queen bee, which lays all the eggs; the female worker bees; and the male drones. The queen lays eggs in the brood cells and depending on the type of food supplied to the growing larva, these brood cells produce female workers or male drones. In the spring or early summer the worker bees will build several large brood cells. The eggs deposited in these cells are fed a special "queen gell" mixture of honey and pollen. New queen bees will emerge from these cells. If the hive is vigorous and crowded with bees the old queen, who may live for 3 or 4 years, may fly off with a swarm of bees to form a new colony. Then, the first new queen to hatch will sting the rest of the nearly hatched new queens and become the new ruling queen. The new queen will then fly out of the hive in a mating flight accompanied by all the male drone bees. Mating takes place in flight and the queen usually only mates once. Once fertilized she can lay up to 2000 eggs a day and from 300,000 to 600,000 eggs in a year. Twenty-one days are required from the time the egg is laid until the new bee is hatched.

The queen is attended by the female worker bees who feed, groom and guard the queen and clean out the brood cells where the eggs are laid. The queen exudes a pheromone (a sort of hormone) which prevents all the female worker bees from developing a capacity for laying eggs. However,

should the queen die, the pheromone disappears and the newly born female bees develop female organs and a capacity to lay eggs. Several worker bee laid eggs are developed into queens and the life of the colony is preserved. The worker bees are the only ones who have glands which produce bee's wax. This wax is used to build both the honey and pollen cells and the brood cells. The worker bee will forage up to 8 miles for both nectar and pollen. In addition they guard the hive and keep the brood area at a constant temperature of between 93 and 95 degrees Fahrenheit. When it is cold outside the brood cells are covered with bees to prevent the escape of heat. When it is very hot outside, hotter than 95 degrees F., the workers "air condition" the hive by bringing water into the hive and fanning at the hive entrance to create evaporative cooling. This strenuous life during the summer period limits the life span of the worker bee to 40 to 50 days. In the Fall most of the drone bees die off and the worker bees, who more or less hibernate during the winter months, live for up to 6 months.

The honey bee becomes the natural hybridizer because he gathers both nectar and pollen from flowers for use by the bee colony. Nectar is gathered in the mouth and thorax of the bee and the pollen is gathered in pollen baskets attached to the hind legs. If the bee is gathering pollen he packs it into the pollen baskets with his two front feet and mandibles. A vigorous colony of honey bees will gather up to 75 pounds of pollen in a single season. This is stored in the hive and consumed as food in a mixture with honey. When the bee brings nectar to the hive it is passed from worker to worker, usually 4 or 5 times, before it is stored in the cells. The passage of nectar from one bee to another causes the enzymes in the bee's mouth to become mixed with the nectar. These enzymes break down the sugars in the nectar into glucose and fructose. Since the nectar from flowers is usually about 50% water it

must be evaporated down to produce honey. When the water has been removed the honey is stored in cells which are capped. This "ripe" honey is bacteria free and will keep for years. A vigorous colony of bees will consume up to 100 pounds of honey in a year. At the same time, this colony can produce upwards of 50 to 70 pounds of honey for the bee keeper. It requires from 40 to 50 thousand trips by bees to collect one pound of honey. The average trip is estimated to be one-and-a-half miles. This adds up to a distance of twice around the world to collect a pound of honey!

## A LANDFILL BOTANIC GARDEN

by Armand Sarinana

*Ed. Note: Reprinted from the December, 1975 issue of Lasca Leaves.*

THE PROBLEMS of establishing a botanic garden over a landfill are due primarily to the limiting characteristics of any completed sanitary landfill — subsidence and abnormally high soil temperatures. Horticultural challenges result from these characteristics and their resulting offshoots such as sprinkler-line breakage, interrupted drainage, and soil unsuitable for root growth. One additional and very crucial factor of this challenge at the South Coast Botanic Garden is the nature of the native soil.

From the twenties until the mid-fifties, the area was considered one of the richest sources of diatomite in California and was mined, therefore, for this reason. The native soil, then, is diatomaceous earth, composed primarily of the silicified skeletons of unicellular aquatic algae called diatoms. Though this soil is very valuable as an industrial filter, carrier, and insulator, it is devoid of any organic matter so essential for plant growth.

In 1959, when the idea of transforming the landfill into a botanic garden was finally accepted, the amending of this native soil began. It was the first

step necessary for the development of a garden. Manure was donated by the local horse-owning residents, chips were brought in from the Southern California Edison Company's tree-trimming operations, and nitrohumus was donated by the Kellogg Company. These materials were all used to form a much needed compost. As portions of the landfill were completed in accord with the contoured terrain specified by the Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens, the final three feet of native soil was added and stabilized. This covering was then amended with the previously prepared compost. The incorporation of this compost corrected the organic and nutritional deficiencies of diatomaceous earth. Fertilizers were later added to provide the final ingredient in creating a suitable medium for plant growth. Two other necessary factors in good landscaping affected by the nature of diatomaceous earth at this garden are soil drainage and irrigation. The native cover soil of this garden has a tendency due to its fine texture to resist water penetration, and once the one-inch surface is wet, further penetration requires prolonged exposure to water. Therefore, the addition of organic matter is necessary to change the structure of the soil and permit vertical water penetration and drainage. The principle of repeated, long-interval irrigations is followed to provide deep moisture for good root development. The necessity for continual deep irrigation thus becomes the most crucial factor in maintaining plant life here at South Coast.

The development of any garden must have direction and objectives, usually provided by a master plan flexible enough to meet any changes in priorities, budget, or philosophy. The Department's aim is to establish three botanic gardens each different from the other but developed to emphasize the flora most adaptable to its localized climate and soil conditions.

The original planting concept of this garden required that the design allow

for a continuity of plantings of special genera in groups consistent with the overall design. For example, erythras could be featured in a particular area for interest, comparison, and study, and with as many different varieties as feasible, but should be distributed in such a manner within a small area that the structure of the trees and blooming habits would conform to the landscape design. Other plants or trees could be blended into this grouping to give continuity of planting.

The circling tram road and auxiliary paths throughout the garden with plantings of ground covers, shrubs, and trees, as well as color of annuals and perennials, would be designed to allow for groupings of trees and complementary open area and vistas.

This concept has been followed and expanded to the extent that the compatibility of plants, trees, and ground covers will be emphasized. This compatibility or harmony of plants will be houseowner-oriented in order to serve as a guide for landscaping and as a horticultural exhibit of beauty and interest.

The official birth of the South Coast Botanic Garden occurred on March 1, 1960 when the Board of Supervisors adopted an order approving a recommendation to designate County Landfill #1 as a botanic garden. The official dedication took place on April 20, 1960, at the future Crenshaw Boulevard entrance when a group of officials representing the Departments of Arboreta, Sanitation, Engineering, and the Board of Supervisors, met with representatives of the interested citizen groups who had initiated the botanic garden idea. Three ginkgo trees were planted during the dedication. An initial three and one-half acres of completed slope were turned over to the Department of Arboreta.

On Saturday morning, April 6, 1961, the first mass planting ceremony took place. Again, representatives of the Departments of Arboreta, Sanitation, Board of Supervisors, County Forestry, and State Forestry met with

representatives of citizen groups such as the California Federated Garden Clubs, and the California Association of Nurserymen. The Manhattan Beach Youth Band provided the music while the colors were presented by the South Bay Girl Scout Mariners. This planting of the three-and-one-half-acre filled-in slope facing Rolling Hills Road was planted to provide color, quick cover, and erosion control. Over 25,000 plants were purchased and furnished by the Arboretum, mostly ground covers and some shrubs. A few hundred plants were donated by the local nurseries, and over 5,000 were donated by garden clubs, private citizens, and children. The total of individual plants was 40,000.

In this initial planting project, 153 flats of ground covers were used, consisting of white trailing iceplants (*Delosperma Alba*, and *Malephora purpureacrocea*), periwinkle (*Vinca major*), trailing gazanias (*Gazania leucophyllum uniflora*), Hall's honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica* 'Halliana'), lantana (*Lantana montevidensis*), *Asparagus sprengeri*, verbena, knotwood (*Polygonum capitatum*), and many other perennial ground covers. Shrubbery and trees were also added including eucalyptus (*E. citriodora*, *E. erythronema*, and *E. erythrocorys*), acacias (*A. verticillata*, *A. retinodes*), xylosma, callistemons, strelitzias, nandinas, cassias, Mexican cypress (*Taxodium mucronatum*), and the dawn redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*).

In November, the second four-acre filled-in area was seeded with hundreds of pounds of donated wildflower seeds and additional donated and purchased shrubbery and trees. Other plantings included over 4,000 cactus and succulent varieties; palms such as erytheas, livistonas, and sabals; corals such as *Erythrina caffra*; orchid trees (*Bauhinia blakeana*); and over 200 roses donated by the Girl Scout troops in the area.

The two most distinguishing parts of this landscaping were the giant Girl Scout emblem outlined in purple vetch with a center of California poppies, and the planting of the still-existing el-



ephant, or Umbu tree (*Phytolacca dioica*), donated by the local 4H Club for the March 4 Arbor Day celebration.

The Dahlia Society trial plots were also started and South Coast became the ninth trial garden in the nation where each year new varieties were sent to be grown, tested, and rated.

The distinguishing dawn redwood and *Acacia retinodes* at the entrance gate on Rolling Hills Road still greet the public. The three Mexican cypress (*Taxodium mucronatum*) have flourished

along the main chipped path leading from the parking area to the information window. The cactus and succulent grouping and the many palms in their midst are one of the finest exhibits in the whole garden.

Today, approximately 80 percent of these original plantings are still flourishing. Their size and condition after 13 or 14 years of growth are not equal to what they would be under normal growing conditions, but that is understandable.

## HOW TO KNOW YOU'RE GROWING OLDER

Everything hurts, and what doesn't hurt, doesn't work.

The gleam in your eye is from the sun hitting your bifocals.

You feel like the night before, but you haven't been anywhere.

Your little black book contains only names ending in M.D.

You get winded playing chess.

Your children begin to look middle-aged.

You finally reach the top of the ladder, only to find it leaning against the wrong wall.

You join a health club and don't go.

You begin to outlive enthusiasm.

You decide to procrastinate, and never get around to it.

You're still chasing women, but can't remember why.

Your mind makes contracts your body can't keep.

A dripping faucet causes an uncontrollable bladder urge.

You know all the answers, but nobody asks you the questions.

You look forward to a dull evening.

Your knees buckle, but your belt won't.

You walk with your head held high — trying to get used to your bifocals.

Your favorite part of the newspaper is "25 Years Ago Today."

You turn out the lights for economic rather than romantic reasons.

You sit in a rocking chair and can't get it going.

You regret having resisted temptation.

You're 17 around the neck, 42 around the waist, and 96 around the golf course.

You stop looking forward to your next birthday.

After painting the town red, you must have a long rest before applying the second coat.

Dialing long distance wears you out.

Your back goes out more than you do.

You are startled the first time you are addressed as "Old timer."

You remember today that your wedding anniversary was yesterday.

The best part of the day is over when the alarm clock rings.

You burn the midnight oil starting at 9 p.m.

A fortune teller offers to read your face.

Your pacemaker makes the garage door open and close when you watch a pretty girl pass by.

The little gray-haired lady you help across the street is your wife.

You get your exercise acting as pallbearer for your friends who exercise.

You have too much room in your house, and not enough room in the medicine cabinet.

You sink your teeth into a nice, juicy steak — and they stay there!

## CONTRIBUTORS TO THE CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE ENDOWMENT FUND

The drive for contributions to the CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE ENDOWMENT FUND has been started. All contributions are tax deductible. The following is a list of contributors as of August 1, 1981.

Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor ..... Cash contribution  
 Net receipts from April oil painting raffle  
 Mr. & Mrs. Roy Stringfellow ..... Cash contribution  
 Mr. & Mrs. C.L. Gerlach Contribution in memory of Morrie Abramson  
 Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci . Contribution in memory of Morrie Abramson  
 Mrs. Bernice Gunn ..... Contribution in memory of Charles Peterson  
 Mrs. Bernice Gunn ..... Contribution in memory of Marshall Rhyne  
 Mrs. Bernice Gunn ..... Contribution in memory of Bill Pike  
 Mrs. Bernice Gunn ..... Contribution in memory of Morrie Abramson  
 Mr. Caryll Pitkin ..... Contribution in memory of Morrie Abramson  
 Mr. Caryll Pitkin ..... Contribution in memory of Bill Pike  
 Mr. Caryll Pitkin ..... Contribution in memory of Charles Peterson  
 Mr. Caryll Pitkin ..... Contribution in memory of Marshall Rhyne  
 Mr. & Mrs. Bill Donnan ..... Cash contribution  
 Net receipts from the May Yard Sale  
 Mr. & Mrs. Dave Wood .... Purchase of one Endowment Fund Camellia  
 Mr. & Mrs. Meyer Piet ..... Cash Contribution  
 Future Craft Corporation ..... Cash Pledge  
 Status of the Endowment Fund Cash and Pledges, as of July 15, 1981 \$3411.59

### LETTER OF THANKS

The following sentences are quoted for a letter to the Southern California Camellia Society from Mrs. Bill (Lucy) Pike, "Thanks to all of my late husband's camellia friends for the warm sentiments expressed in their letters. He got so much enjoyment from his plants and his friends in your society and I know he would be very pleased that gifts were made in his name to the CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE. Please express my sincere thanks to all of those who might have donated blood or funds to the Red Cross in his name as I do not always get the word."

### DUES NOTICE

It is time to pay your Membership dues or your subscription dues for the 1980-1981 Camellia Year. Membership dues are \$12 — which includes six issues of the magazine CAMELLIA REVIEW and the 1981 "Historical Edition" of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE. A subscription to CAMELLIA REVIEW — six issues is \$10 for the year. Remittance should be made to the Secretary-Treasurer at 1076 Via La Paz, San Pedro, California 90732

**Huntington Botanical Gardens 7th Annual Benefit Plant  
 Sale — 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sunday, September 27th —  
 Pasadena Center Exhibit Hall West — 300 E. Green St.,  
 Pasadena**

## *Directory of Other California Camellia Societies*

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY—President, Leland Chow; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Fred R. Dukes, Jr., 733 Delmar Drive, Bakersfield 93307. Meetings: To be announced.

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY—President, Marsha Zembower; Secretary, Mrs. Frances L. Butler, 1831 Windsor Lane, Santa Ana 92705. Meetings: 3rd Thursday, November through April, Santa Ana Fed. S & L Bldg., 1802 N. Main, Santa Ana.

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO—President, Ann McKee; Secretary, Evalena Smith, 3330 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, 95816. Meetings: 4th Wednesday each month, October through April, Shepard Garden & Arts Center, 3330 McKinley Blvd.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Al Taylor; Secretary, Mary Ann Ray 5024 E. Laurel Ave., Fresno 93727. Meetings: 3rd Thursday, November through February in Smuggler's Inn Motel.

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Edith Mazzie; Secretary, Evelyn Kilsby, 11 Tiffin Ct., Clayton, CA 94517. Meetings: 2nd Wednesday, November through March, Central Contra Costa Sanitary Dist. Treatment Plant, (Imhoff Drive) Martinez.

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Warren Dickson; Secretary, Mrs. Happy Stillman, 8159 Hollywood Blvd. 90069. Meetings: 1st Tuesday, December through April, Hollywood Women's Club, 1749 N. La Brea, Hollywood.

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Ron Kellogg; Secretary, Mrs. Walter Ragland, 709 Leytonstone Dr., Modesto, Ca 95355. Meetings: second Tuesday, October through May, Downey High School, Coffee Road, Modesto.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, David Hagmann; Secretary, Judith Toomajian, 18 Diablo Circle, Lafayette Ca. 94549. Meetings: first Monday, November through May. Chabot School 6686, Chabot Rd., Oakland.

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Alice Neely; Secretary, Marcie Alltizer, 1253 Bruce Ave., Glendale, 91202. Meetings: 1st Thursday, November through April, Glendale Federal S&L, 401 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale.

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Jack Mandrich; Secretary, Robert Marcy, 1898 Kirkmont Dr., San Jose 95124. Meetings: 4th Tuesday, September through April, AMPEX Cafeteria, 401 Broadway Redwood City.

POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Ronald Braid; Secretary, Dorothy Christinson, 3751 Hoover St., Riverside 92504. Meetings: 2nd Thursday, November through April, Pomona First Fed. S & L Bldg., 399 N. Gary, Pomona.

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Ben Woodward; Secretary, Mildred Murray, 467 E. Fulvia St., Encinitas, 92024. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, October through April, Casa Del Prado Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Robt. Marcy; Secretary, Donna Hardy, 349 Condon Ct., Santa Clara 95050. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, September through April, Allstate Savings 1304 Saratoga Ave., San Jose.

SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Woody Passinetti; Secretary, Mrs. Nona Passinetti, 295 Bloomfield Rd., Sebastopol 95472. Meetings: 4th Thursday, October through May, Piner Grade School, Santa Rosa.

SOUTH COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Mazie George; Secretary, Mrs. Martha Ann Walter, 671 Calle Miramar, Redondo Beach 90277. Meetings: 3rd Tuesday, September through May, South Coast Botanical Gardens, 26300 Crenshaw, Palos Verdes.

TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Sergio Bracci; Secretary, Mrs. Alice Jaacks, 5554 N. Burton Ave., San Gabriel, Ca 91776. Meetings: Friday, Nov. 20; Fri. Dec. 18, Thurs., Jan. 28; Thur., Feb. 25; Wed., Mar. 25; Thur., April 22. At Lecture Hall Arboretum, Arcadia.

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