

THE *Camellia*
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



Vol. 44

January-February, 1983
Two dollars

No. 3

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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PUBLISHED BY THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SOCIETY, INC.

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Four issues per volume—September, December, February, and May.

All manuscript for publication and correspondence should be sent directly to the Editor. Republication permitted, if due credit is given the Camellia Review and the author.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Notify the Secretary at once. Magazines are not forwarded by the Post Office.

Printed by Wood & Jones, Pasadena

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THE COVER FLOWER

The cover flower is a C. Japonica chance seedling named 'QUE SERA SERA.' The cultivar was first discovered in the seedling yard at Nuccio's Nurseries in 1978 and given the code number 7830. The bloom is a large, rich coral pink and it comes highly variable in form on the same bush. Everything from a semi-double with Higo type flared stamens to loose peony and anemone forms. Thus the name — 'Que Sera Sera' (what will be will be). The plant has a strong upright growth and it blooms in mid-season. (Photo by Donnan and color separations by Nuccio's Nurseries.)

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THOUGHTS

from the editor

You know that old saying: "You can't win 'em all." It should be changed to: "You can't win any of them!" Especially if your name is Donnan and you are trying to put out a magazine with only a few mistakes. I think that I should place the following notice in each issue: "IF YOU FIND MISTAKES IN THIS PUBLICATION, PLEASE BE ASSURED THAT THEY WERE PUT THERE FOR A PURPOSE. WE TRY TO PLEASE EVERYONE AND SOME PEOPLE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR MISTAKES." The only trouble is, I don't do it on purpose! It just seems to happen! Besides spelling mistakes I make errors of omission, commission, and remission; and the some plain old dumb ones! The dumbest one I ever made was to print all four covers at once in order to save money! Thus we now have errors in the roster on the inside back cover. We also have a monumental error on the inside front cover where we list the meeting place of our Society. (By now you should know that we meet at the Descanso Gardens and NOT AT THE SAN MARINO WOMEN'S CLUB!) (Pacific Society also meets at Descanso — not at its former meeting place!) You may recall that with the various changes in the Secretary job of the Society we were obliged to have 5 different Society addresses in the last 4 years! The Board of Directors finally decided to have a permanent address. They rented a post office box and this permanent address was P.O. Box 2135, Pasadena, Ca. 91105. However, the U.S. Postal Department lost its lease on the building it was renting and where our "permanent" box was located and was obliged to move in October. They installed all new postal boxes in the new location and our new box has the number 50525! Thus our new address is now P.O. Box 50525, Pasadena, Ca. 91105. Luckily, they will forward all mail addressed to the old address for one year — but the old address is on all of those pre-printed covers and won't disappear until next Fall! I could go on here giving you a complete run-down on all of my errors but I am afraid that I will probably omit something and it would be called to my attention. The Nuccios and I have an ongoing wager. If I find an error in their catalogue they give me a bottle of Pasito Colusa wine. If they find an error in the magazine, I am obliged to sweep up in front of the office each Friday morning. So far, I have been doing a lot of sweeping and have not had much Pasito wine!

Beep Donnan

MULTIPLES . . .

CALIFORNIA SHOW WINNERS FOR 1982 and the LAST FIVE YEARS

by Art Gonos

The first compilation of California multiple entry show winners was printed in the CAMELLIA REVIEW after the 1978 camellia season. So, this year's report is the fifth such annual report. In addition to the 1982 report, I will also include the totals for the last five years (1978-1982). The same rules apply. All California shows are counted starting with the Southern California Gib Show in December and ending with Santa Rosa. All multiples of three and five are counted — both the best and the runner-up best are given equal credit. Gibbed and un-gibbed bests are all included. I would like to thank Don Bergamini for compiling the results of all of the Northern California shows . . . family illness caused me to miss most of the shows, and without Don this 1982 report would not be possible.

In the large Japonicas TOMORROW PARK HILL is both the 1982 (5 bests) and the five year champion (16 bests). GRAND SLAM was the runner-up in both categories. The ELEGANS family as a group had 22 bests over the five year period as ELEGANS CHAMPAGNE, ELEGANS SPLENDOR and ELEGANS SUPREME all made the list.

MAGNOLIAFLORA swept the medium Japonica class by also being both the 1982 (5 bests) and the 1978-1982 (12 bests) champ. WILDFIRE, which seems to consistently find its way to the top of the list, came in second with 11 bests for the last five years. WILDFIRE was followed by two whites . . . NUCCIO'S GEM and RAGLAND SUPREME.

KITTY did not make the best list in 1982, but KITTY is nonetheless the five year leader in the small size class with 11 bests. BLACK TIE was the 1982 champ with 3 bests. BLACK TIE is beginning to emerge over the last

couple of years as the heir apparent to KITTY as the king of smalls. It is interesting to note that they are both formal doubles. Bill Donnan must be smiling as he is not the only judge that has a weak spot for formal doubles.

MANSIZE and LITTLE SLAM continue to rule over the miniatures. LITTLE SLAM was the five year leader with 10 bests even though it did not place on the 1982 list. MANSIZE led the miniatures in 1982 with 3 bests and placed second (1978-1982) with 9. MANSIZE is another white — the good whites seem to do very well as multiple entries.

FRANCIE L (and Var.) is the 5 YEAR CHAMP WITH THE MOST BESTS of any of the classes with an outstanding total of 31 bests. FRANCIE L, of course, was also the 1982 Retic leader with 8 bests. DR. CLIFFORD PARKS, VALENTINE DAY and VALLEY KNUDSEN continue to dominate the retic and retic Hybrid group. All of these cultivars produce consistently beautiful blooms and I would guess that five years from now they will still be at the top of the Retic list.

Our last group is the Non-Retic Hybrid group. FREEDOM BELL, a small, continues to frustrate its larger cousins, and has emerged as the 1978-82 leader with 18 bests. ELSIE JURY followed very closely with 17. FREEDOM BELL and E.G. WATERHOUSE (and Var.) were tops in 1982 with 4 bests each.

In summary, it should be noted that both the 1982 and five year list are dominated by established cultivars that have been around for a number of years. The newer cultivars are having difficulty winning as multiple entries. Possibly, the key factor here may be that the best blooms come from established plants that have also been

around for a few years.

The five year list in each category is directly across from the 1982 list . . . this will make it easier for you to compare each category.

JAPONICAS . . (LARGE — VERY LARGE)

1982 Winners

Tomorrow Park Hill	5
Grand Slam	4
Giulio Nuccio & Var.	4
Elegans Supreme	3
Grand Prix	3
Charlie Bettes	2
Julia France	2
Miss Charleston Var.	2
Tomorrow's Dawn	2
White Nun	2
14 others with 1 each	

1978-1982 (5 year winners)

Tomorrow Park Hill	16
Grand Slam	14
Elegans Champagne	9
Grand Prix	9
Elegans Splendor	7
Elegans Supreme	6
Giulio Nuccio & Var.	6
Kramers Supreme	6

JAPONICAS . . MEDIUM

1982 Winners

Magnoliaflora	5
Eleanor Martin Supreme	3
In the Red	3
Wildfire	3
Betty Sheffield Supreme	2
China Doll	2
Margaret Davis	2
Midnight	2
Nuccio's Jewel	2
Ragland Supreme	2
13 others with 1 win each	

1978-1982 (5 Year Winners)

Magnoliaflora	12
Wildfire	11
Nuccio's Gem	8
Ragland Supreme	7
Margaret Davis	6
Eleanor Martin Sup.	5
In the Pink	5
In the Red	5

JAPONICAS/HYBRIDS . . (SMALL)

1982 Winners

Black Tie	3
Maroon & Gold	2
Pink Perfection	2
Tama-No-Ura	2
5 others with 1 each	

1978-1982 (5 Year Winners)

Kitty	11
Black Tie & Var.	8
Allison Lee Woodruff	6
Maroon & Gold	6
Pink Perfection	6

JAPONICAS/HYBRIDS (MINIATURES)

1982 Winners

Mansize	3
Fircone Var.	2
Grace Allbritten	2
Pearl's Pet	2
Pink Smoke	2
Spring Festival	2
4 others with 1 each	

1978-82 (5 Year Winners)

Little Slam	10
Mansize	9
Fircone Var.	6
Spring Festival	6
Pink Smoke	5
Pearl's Pet	4

NON-RETIC HYBRIDS

1982 Winners

E. G. Waterhouse & Var.	4
Freedom Bell	4
Coral Delight & Var.	3
Angel Wings	2
Debbie	2
South Seas	2
Waterlily Var.	2

1978-82 (5 Year Winners)

Freedom Bell	18
Elsie Jury	17
Angel Wings	12
E. G. Waterhouse & Var.	11
Coral Delight & Var.	8
South Seas	5

RETIC & RETIC HYBRIDS

1982 Winners

Francie L & Var.	8
Dr. Clifford Parks	7
Valentine Day & Var.	5
Valley Knudsen	4
Harold Paige	3
Cornelian	2
Mouchang	2
10 others with 1 win each	

1978-82 (5 Year Winners)

Francie L & Var.	31
Valley Knudsen	20
Dr. Clifford Parks	19
Valentine Day	13
Cornelian	10
Lasca Beauty	6
Harold Paige	5
Nuccio's Ruby	5

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Bill,

You sometimes mention the lack of articles for the CAMELLIA REVIEW, and I just as often think that I have nothing to tell people. Now I do have something to tell people. A warning of danger.

At the October meeting of the San Diego Camellia Society Gene Snooks told us about the availability and effectiveness of SUBDUE against Phy-

tophthora. Three of us agreed to share a gallon of it and I agreed to act as "gofer" for Gladys Crouse and Ben Berry. My first call was to a large nursery supply house, and the proprietor was very helpful and informative about SUBDUE and its agricultural twin, RIDOMIL. His price had little relation to what Gene told us, so I next tried an agricultural supply house that deals with the owners of avocado groves, and I found the same price that Gene and now the CAMELLIA REVIEW mentioned. I ordered and picked up a gallon. They had no quarts available.

The plastic container seemed rather heavy and substantial to me, and I read the label and the precautionary sheet twice, to see if this were something to be treated with fear, or only with caution. Having no fume mask available, I did the transfer of the stuff on the back porch in a mild breeze and wearing Neoprene safety gloves as I poured it into a quart plastic jug for Ben, and a two-quart plastic jug for Gladys. When I finished I placed each jug into a Ziploc Freezer Bag just in case, and carried them to the S.D.C.S. meeting that night in a PVC bucket.

Washing my funnel and the outside of my gloves gave me ten gallons of milky water, so I saved it for our camellias, since the stuff is so expensive. The gloves became "tacky" in handling the REDOMIL, so I congratulated myself

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on my caution. The next evening David Crouse called me to ask what kind of a mask I wore while handling the stuff, because it had EATEN ITS WAY THROUGH THE PLASTIC JUG and he had to rinse out his basement! I went over and helped a bit, and then got busy on the phone warning Ben. He had mislaid his bottle! By the time he had run it down with phone calls the next day I was a nervous wreck! When Ben's bottle turned up it was not damaged a bit. Different kind of plastic. He later put it into glass. Ours is still in the original container. Now, with the instructions you published in the CAMELLIA REVIEW, I am going to start applying it as a soil drench at the proportion of one-tenth of an ounce per five gallons. My remaining quart should last quite a while.

This story is all human error (mine), but otherwise I think it should qualify for David Horowitz' HORROR FILE.

If you are going to publish this, edit it as you please. Maybe the rest of the camellia fraternity needs the warning. For your information: The plastic that RIDOMIL dissolved is water-clear, the plastic that did not dissolve is opaque white, and the original container is milk-white. I believe that any dividing of RIDOMIL should be done in glass, with plastic, not metal, caps.

See you at the "Gib" show,

Bob McNeil
16157 Hedy Drive
Ramona, CA 92065
26 November 1982

GARDENING

(Near Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

by Elya Vasilyeva

Ed. Note: Reprinted from the July 1982 issue of Soviet Life by permission of the Information Department of the Embassy of the U.S.S.R., Washington, D.C.

Every year in late April or early May, when spring comes to Moscow in earnest, I move to my dacha, which is 27 kilometers outside of Moscow. Up until the middle of November I rarely visit my city apartment, which is only about a 10-minute drive from the office. I prefer to live in the country despite the extra time spent on commuting. This, however, is more than compensated for by swims in the clean water of the Klyazma River and the quiet of rural evenings, interrupted only by the twittering of birds and the distant noise of commuter trains. But the greatest attraction that Klyazma (our summer home community is named after the river) has for me is the opportunity to get out my pruning shears and trowel and nip at my apple, plum, cherry and pear trees, my currants, gooseberries and ashberries. In my heart I'm a horticulturist; it's a passion that takes up all my waking time when I'm not writing or doing household chores.

The orchard covers most of the 2,300 square meters of land that surround my two-floor house (90 square meters). I also have a kitchen garden where I raise carrots, radishes, cucumbers, tomatoes and other vegetables, but these are grown purely for household consumption and they take up little space.

Pines surround the house. Our community sits in the middle of a state forest. There's a large flower bed — my prime concern — in front of the house. In the spring hyacinths, tulips and narcissuses are the first to bloom; in the summer roses, jasmine and primroses fill the air with their fragrance; and in the fall the startworts and chrysanthemums flower.

This is a typically Russian dacha, or vacation home, a traditional part of our way of life. The modern city with its inevitable noise, bustle and stress has made summer residences all the more necessary. In the country city dwellers have a chance to get in touch

with nature. When the dacha building cooperatives began to appear back in the early thirties, the government gave them every assistance. Thanks to this support, thousands of people acquired plots of land.

New dacha cooperatives have not been formed since the early fifties because available land is limited. On the other hand, gardening cooperatives have become widespread. The main difference between the two is the size of the lot. A dacha lot is at least 800 square meters in area, while a gardening lot measures no more than 600 square meters. Most gardeners, however, feel this is ample enough. My father-in-law, who is retired and is a member of such a community near the town of Zagorsk (about 80 kilometers north of Moscow), enthusiastically grows flowers, apples and pears on his plot and says he doesn't need any more land. He has some advantages over me in that he doesn't have to pay an agricultural tax. Gardening cooperatives are exempt from this tax, while members of the dacha cooperatives have to pay it annually. However, the sum is small. On the whole, he and I got our plots on a similar basis. Land in the Soviet Union is the property of the state and is allotted to gardening cooperatives and dacha cooperatives for their free use in perpetuity.

At the moment gardening cooperatives have close to three million members. They have developed huge tracts

of vacant land. Each year they harvest millions of tons of fruits and vegetables. But apart from the purely economic advantages, amateur gardening pursues ecological and esthetic aims. People with green thumbs have raised gardens on land unsuitable for agricultural purposes. The gardens have substantially increased the number of acres of greenery around towns, which is needed for purifying the air basin from the pollution of industry and transport. There is no doubt that amateur gardening will continue to develop.

The Sukhodrev Gardening Cooperative

Early last year the attention of my colleagues at Novosti Press Agency (APN) was attracted by a notice stating that 10 hectares of young forest land in Kaluga Region, 150 kilometers south of Moscow, had been made available to our organization for collective gardening.

A meeting of the new cooperative, named Sukhodrev after the river that runs through the area, was held in March.

I learned from Alevtina Rybakova, secretary of the cooperative, that 300 people applied for membership although there were only 120 spaces. "Priority was given first of all to World War II veterans, labor veterans, families with several children and pensioners," Rybakova told me.

At the first general meeting the

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members of the cooperative adopted a charter and elected a board consisting of people with initiative and, equally important, known to be thrifty. The cooperative had to put out considerably outlays at the start. The money came from membership dues (25 rubles) and from special payments for water supply (100 rubles), electrification (200 rubles) and the building of a road (50 rubles). And so the cooperative opened up a bank account.

Every major expenditure has to be approved by a general meeting of all members, which is the cooperative's highest authority. The members decide all of the cooperative's principal problems, adopt decisions and entrust their enactment to the board, which is elected for a period of two years. Between meetings the board is in charge of all of the cooperative's business and financial activities. It sets up funds and manages them, signs contracts on behalf of the cooperative and represents it before state agencies. Recently, for instance, the board of the Sukhodrev Cooperative got a bank loan for land improvement (1,000 rubles per member to be repayed over a period of six years, or roughly 17 rubles a month).

"Our community is far from complete, and the carpenters are making life rather noisy during the day," I was told by a close friend who was among my co-workers who joined the cooperative. "The road isn't finished yet, so it's difficult to reach the community. But we have a forest with berries and mushrooms around it, there's a river with clean water nearby, and farther away there are some marvelous lakes. It's all a matter of time until things settle down, and then my flower bed will be a good as yours."

Not everyone, however, shares my friend's optimism. Many showed no interest in the project at all, while some, on encountering the initial difficulties of setting up this gardening community, withdrew from the cooperative. In keeping with the charter, they got back all the special payments they had made, while those who had

already built homes and started gardens were repaid the cost of the house and landscaping.

Moscow's "Jungles"

Many Muscovites go in for gardening as a hobby. My eight-floor apartment house in Moscow stands amidst flower beds created by my neighbors, mostly those living on the lower floors. You won't see any fences separating the flower beds, but you will immediately notice the diversity of tastes. One family has flowers galore beneath its windows, while another prefers a small lawn with one graceful birch tree standing near a large boulder.

These erratic gardens, or "jungles" as Muscovites jokingly call them, are giving way to landscaping "with a highly decorative effect," to use an expression of professional gardeners. More and more of the city's landscape experts are giving guidance and advice to the amateurs.

The city's budget annually allocates large sums for town improvement and landscaping. This, of course, is not only true of Moscow. Incidentally, the country's greenest city is not in the sunny south, but in Siberia. The city is Omsk. The flower mania of its residents takes a lot of the credit for the city's numerous first places in landscaping contests among Russian towns. The annual flower show has become one of the main attractions in Omsk.

Thousands of flower shows are held each year all over the country. They range from modest exhibits, like the one held by the board of my dacha cooperative at the end of each summer, to big national displays at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow, where the field includes famous professionals and amateurs. Incidentally, amateur selectionists donated more than 5,000 gladioli and other flowers to Moscow for the Olympics.

The popularity of flower shows is largely due to the efforts of the Nature Protection Society of the Russian Federation, which has more than 31 million members. More than a million

come from Moscow. This society promotes the development of all branches of gardening. Last year, for instance, members, who pay a 15-kopeck admission fee and 30-kopeck annual fee, were offered more than 16,000 lectures on gardening. Functioning within the society are various special interest groups, for example, lilac growers, rose growers, and so on.

Gardeners who are not members of the society can glean the necessary information from specialized publications. Many national newspapers and magazines carry materials specially intended for amateur gardeners. Non-members can also attend lectures arranged by the society, but admission is not free for them and they have to buy tickets.

Gardening equipment and plants are sold in specialized stores. Some kinds of seeds have been in rather limited supply lately. This appears to be the result of the expanding geography of amateur gardening. The network of state enterprises today is lagging behind the demand. For this reason I buy rare seeds and plants at the market or exchange them with other amateurs.

Why does gardening, which is so energy-consuming, have such an attrac-

tion? I know from my own experience that in addition to esthetic pleasure, it has a very soothing effect on the nerves. Besides, it's quite a health-building exercise for people of advanced age, for pensioners and invalids.

"I grew up in a city and always considered myself an urbanite," says Academician Nikolai Yenikolopov from Moscow. "But when my first grandchild appeared and the family started spending summers at the dacha, I realized that there was a dormant botanist in me. Every year we plant some vegetables and berries and a flower bed. I am not trying to grow something stunning to awe my neighbors. It's simply that I like to select seeds, to watch the first leaves appear and to take in the harvest. There must be something from our agricultural ancestors in every one of us."

Now here is the opinion of another amateur gardener, Nikolai Prenko, a worker who lives in the southern city of Stavropol: "I love the soil. When I come home from work and do something in my garden and inhale the fresh air, I get a new surge of energy and realize in practice our responsibility to take care of the land."

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THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA COUNCIL STORY (née) LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA COUNCIL

by Ernie Pieri

The Southern California Camellia Council was founded in 1956, under the name of The Los Angeles Camellia Council, for the purpose of staging a Camellia Show for the 1956 American Camellia Society Convention that was to be held in Los Angeles. At that time it was felt that a better show could be staged with the cooperation of the four camellia societies within the Los Angeles environs, namely:

Los Angeles Camellia Society
Pacific Camellia Society
Southern California Camellia Society
Temple City Camellia Society.

Under the leadership of the late Ralph Peer, who at that time was either President or First Vice-President of the American Camellia Society, the following gentlemen participated in the first organizational meeting:

*Lawrence Bryant
Harold Dryden
Arthur Krumm
*Calvin Mullen
John Robinson
*R. F. Dickson
Dr. Cecil Eshelman
Edwards Metcalf
*Ralph S. Peer
Douglas Thompson

The first Board of Directors elected the following members officers of the organization:

President — Ralph S. Peer
Vice-President — Dr. Cecil Eshelman
Vice-President — Lawrence Bryant
Secretary-treasurer — John C. Robinson

To start the ball rolling for the coming convention, they needed a place to

stage such a cooperative show. It was felt that the Descanso Gardens would fit the bill very nicely, because of the forest-like growth of trees and the many hundreds of camellia plants that were already established and blooming on the grounds.

John Threlkeld, who was Superintendent of the Gardens at that time, was approached by two or three members of the Board of Directors about the possibility of staging such a Camellia Show on the grounds. He thought that it was a fine idea. He said it would be necessary for the Council to secure a permit for the use of the grounds from the County Board of Supervisors. These gentlemen were approached, by appointed members of the Council, and after hearing of the request felt that it not only was an excellent place for such a proposed Camellia Show, but it also would bring notice to the public that such a place as Descanso Gardens, which had been purchased from the late Manchester Boddy, ex-owner of the Herald-Express Daily Newspaper, and that the public should be made aware that it was another of the County Gardens and a beautiful place to visit. Alton Parker was the first Descanso Gardens Camellia Show, Show Chairman. The first Camellia Show was held February 25 and 26, 1956.

In June of 1957, Orange County Camellia Society, Pomona Valley Camellia Society, and the San Diego Camellia Society were invited to join the Council, and were admitted into the Council membership. Also trams were purchased, by the Council, as a source of income on a donation basis, to be used to take visitors on a tour around the Gardens.

The American Camellia Society was invited by the Council to hold its 1960-

61 convention in Los Angeles. Reg Ragland, of the Orange County Camellia Society, as well being a member of the Board of Directors for the ACS, and president of the LACC, felt that because of the scope of the project, there was need for a larger facility to stage the show. Also that it might be a good idea to hold the convention and the show at the same facility; so the Disneyland Hotel was selected as the place for the convention center and for the show. Ken Newerf was selected as the Show Chairman. The Council really did a good job of hosting the convention. A Hollywood starlet was selected as the queen for the show, tickets were sold for the automobile that was to be given away on the night of the convention dinner, radio and TV short squibs were made for radio and TV to announce the event. It was more like a Hollywood production. It was a huge success, and a money-making venture. At the same time Nuccio's Nurseries introduced a new camellia, "Disneyland," and the McCaskill's Nursery introduced their new camellia, "Anaheim."

A Council "headache" was trying to coordinate show dates for all of the camellia shows in the Southland area, namely San Diego, Orange, Pomona, Temple City and the Descanso Gardens Show. This matter was not resolved until 1969-70, when President Al Dekker appointed Walter Harmsen, from the Pomona Valley Camellia Society, to head up a committee of representatives from each of the societies sponsoring a camellia show. They agreed on a show date schedule through 1999. It was presented to Council and approved. The Council also tried to set up some sort of a speakers' "bureau," to try to eliminate confusion in the scheduling for speakers for each individual society. This never did get off the ground floor.

In 1970, because of the dissatisfaction of being called the "Los Angeles Camellia Council," members of the Orange County and San Diego County Societies felt that they were left

out. It was agreed by the membership of the Council that the name should be changed to that of the "Southern California Camellia Council." Everybody was happy. This was done under the leadership of then president, Harold Dryden.

Other innovations and activities originating with the Council which are designed to further and strengthen the camellia hobby have been:

(1) The design and development of a standard entry card for the use of exhibitors at the California Show. This entry card was later revised and redesigned in 1980. The Council acts as the procurement agent for all entry cards used in Southern California.

(2) The Standardization of Show Rules: The Council appointed a committee to draft a set of Show Rules which was later adopted by all of the Membership. The guidelines set forth have been further modified by individual societies to fit their own specific show conditions.

(3) The Standardization of Rules for Judges: The Council has been in the forefront in its endeavor to upgrade the quality of judging at the camellia shows in Southern California. It has sponsored Judges' Symposiums and set forth guidelines and duties for Runners, Clerks, Judging Teams, Head Table Judges, and the conduct of balloting for show winners.

(4) The Council kept a roster of all exhibitors assigning each one with a number and sending show schedules of all of its shows to each exhibitor on its roster. The service has been discontinued with the decline in the number of exhibitors from over 100 to the present-day 40 or 50.

In 1971, the Southern California Camellia Council played host to the Annual American Camellia Society Convention, held in conjunction with the Annual Descanso Gardens Camellia Show. This was another "gala" event. A motorcade drove to Pomona to pick up those convention visitors that were coming by train, and escorted them to the Huntington Sheraton.

ton Hotel, which had been designated as the convention center. A breakfast was held at the Descanso Gardens for the members of the convention and the Show Committees as well as the Judges for the flower competition.

For a number of years, the Council had asked about the possibility of having an indoor place to show blooms for their Annual Spring Camellia Show. In 1960 a committee was appointed and an architect was hired to draw up plans for a Flower Pavilion to be built at Descanso Gardens. The CAMELLIA REVIEW, Volume 23, Number 2, November 1961, carried an article on the Council and included an architectural drawing of a proposed Flower Pavilion. The construction of this building became a project of the Council but its progress languished for want of strong support.

In 1964 the Council decided that since there was enough interest in "gibbing" and in the production of early blooms that an Early Camellia Show should be sponsored. The first of these Early or "Gib" Shows was held in December 1965 and was staged in the Lecture Hall of the Los Angeles County Arboretum in Arcadia. While it was felt that this show should also have been held at Descanso Gardens, the threat of inclement weather for an outdoor show precluded its being held there. Inclement weather has played a big role in the staging of camellia shows at Descanso Gardens.

Fortunately for us our first Spring Camellia Show was held under a tent, but that didn't stop the rain. Then in the '70s, with the show being held outdoors, rain really drenched the exhibitors. Boots, rain clothing and umbrellas were the most visible, with the exhibitors sloshing through the mud and water. At another time we had to change the location of the Spring Show from the Descanso Gardens to the Lecture Hall at the Arboretum on one day's notice. Then in 1979, the Spring Show was cancelled because of the rainstorm.

At long last, through the efforts of

the Descanso Gardens Guild and the Council, plans for the building of a new Administration Building and Assembly Hall in addition to classrooms were started. Under the leadership of Mrs. Georgia Van de Kamp of the Guild and Melvin Gum of the Council, a fund drive was made to construct a Flower Pavilion and classrooms together with offices and library for the Gardens staff. Construction started in 1981 and was completed in 1982. The buildings were officially opened September 15, 1982. The Annual Fall Descanso Gardens Show for 1982 was held in the auditorium of the Floral Building.

Among other things, the Council has been instrumental in purchasing two trams, for the purpose of taking visitors on a guided tour around the Gardens; it purchased motors for several fountains that are on the grounds, purchased galvanized pipe for replacing rusted water pipe, and has aided in the pruning of the camellia trees.

Past presidents of the Southern California Camellia Council:

1955-56	Ralph Peer*
1956-57	Ralph Peer
1957-58	Dr. Cecil Eshelman
1958-59	John Robinson
1959-60	Harold Dryden
1960-61	Reginald Ragland*
1961-62	Caryll Pitkin
1962-63	Douglas Thompson
1963-64	Edwards Metcalf
1964-65	Judge Bayard Rhone*
1965-66	Raymond Noyes*
1966-67	Ernest Pieri
1967-68	John Movich
1968-69	Wilkins Garner
1969-70	Albert Dekker
1970-71	Harold Dryden
1971-72	Willard Goertz
1972-73	Thomas Hughes
1973-74	Arthur Krumm
1974-75	Wm. Woodruff
1975-79	Melvin Gum*
1979-80	Grady Perigan
1980-81	Julius Christianson
1982-83	Al Gamper

*Deceased

HOLLIES AT THE NATIONAL ARBORETUM

Ed. Note: Program Aid #488 from The National Arboretum, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

The hollies with their bright red fruits and glossy leaves add a cheery note to the fall and winter landscape at the National Arboretum. They are one of the most important and useful groups of broadleaf evergreens used for landscaping in the Eastern United States.

The holly collections at the Arboretum — one of the world's largest — were assembled to increase our knowledge of these horticulturally important plants and to educate the gardening public as to the merits of the various kinds.

The plantings on public display are labeled to help visitors identify the various species of hollies. These plantings also suggest possible landscape uses for hollies. In addition to the plantings on display, the Arboretum has research collections of hollies, which are being used in a breeding program to develop superior forms, particularly for sections of the country where hollies are not now climatically adapted. The research collections are also used to test new introductions from other sources.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The holly belongs to the genus *Ilex*. It is the only horticulturally important member of the Holly family (Aquifoliaceae).

Holly flowers are of two kinds — male and female. The two kinds of flowers are borne on separate plants; thus, hollies are said to be dioecious. Female trees produce berries after their flowers receive pollen transferred from the male flowers by bees. Male trees do not produce berries. If flowering takes place at the same time, pollen from male plants can fertilize plants of some different but closely related holly species.

Hollies may produce berries that are red, yellow, or black, the color depending on the species and cultivar of the plant. The leaves may be spiny or

spineless. The plants may be evergreen or deciduous.

Hollies are found on all continents. More than 450 species have been described. Nineteen species are native to eastern and southern North America; approximately 50 species are in cultivation in this country.

KINDS OF HOLLY

Hollies of the garden may be roughly classified into six principal groups:

- **AMERICAN HOLLY.** Though a number of hollies are native to the Eastern United States, the name "American holly" usually refers to *Ilex opaca*. American holly is typically a broadly pyramidal tree with dull, olive-green, spiny leaves and red berries. There are also spineless-leaved and yellow-fruited types.

- **ENGLISH HOLLY.** *Ilex aquifolium* and hybrids between this species and the Canary Island holly *Ilex perado*, constitute the group known as English hollies. The most outstanding characteristics of this group are the glossy foliage and the number of cultivars having variegated leaves. Both yellow and red-fruited cultivars are available. The Oregon hollies of the Christmas trade belong in this group.

- **CHINESE HOLLY.** A number of holly species native to China are in cultivation, but this group name commonly refers to *Ilex cornuta*. This species typically has glossy foliage, large red berries, and very stoutly spined leaves; however, it is best known by its spineless-leaved cultivar: 'Burfordii.'

- **JAPANESE HOLLY.** The Japanese hollies (*Ilex crenata*) are the most widely grown of all hollies in the United States. Because of their small spineless leaves, resembling those of boxwood, and their black fruit, they are not recognized by most people as being hollies. There is a wide variety of shapes and sizes for landscape use available in

the nursery trade. The dwarf cultivar *Ilex crenata* 'Helleri' is widely grown.

• **MISCELLANEOUS EVER-GREEN HOLLIES.** Among the most readily available miscellaneous evergreen hollies are *Ilex glabra*, the native black-fruited Inkberry, which is the hardiest of all evergreen hollies; two species from China, *Ilex pedunculosa* with soft, spineless, leathery leaves, and red fruits suspended on long stalks, and *Ilex pernyi*, a slow-growing species with small, pointed, spiny leaves, and red fruit.

Among currently popular interspecific hybrid hollies are *Ilex* × *aquipernyi* 'Aquipern', a hybrid of *Ilex aquifolium* with *Ilex pernyi*. The cultivar *Ilex* × *attenuata* 'Foster #2' is a hybrid of *Ilex cassine* with *Ilex opaca*. The crossing of *Ilex aquifolium* with *Ilex cornuta* has produced the cultivar 'Nellie R. Stevens'. The cultivar 'Lydia Morris' is the result of the crossing of *Ilex cornuta* with *Ilex pernyi*.

• **DECIDUOUS HOLLIES.** Several kinds of non-evergreen deciduous hollies are growing in the Arboretum. *Ilex verticillata* (also called Black Alder) is the most common deciduous holly available from nurseries. Though it is a native plant of swamplands, it will adapt itself to garden conditions and produce an abundance of red berries that are plump and firm at Christmas time. Its Asiatic counterpart, *Ilex serrata*, is usually covered with masses of small red berries in early autumn. Another native deciduous holly is *Ilex decida*, known as the Possum Haw. It grows to a large shrub or small tree and produces an abundance of long-lasting red berries. Most deciduous hollies are hardier and easier to cultivate than the evergreen hollies.

WHY HOLLIES FAIL TO FRUIT

Most hollies must be pollinated before they will set an effective display of berries. Some hollies, through a process known as parthenocarpy, will produce berries without being pollinated. *Ilex cornuta* and its cultivar 'Burfor-

dii,' however, are the only hollies common to our gardens that will set an effective display of berries by this process. If your holly plants do not set berries, the reason may be that —

• The plant is male. Male and female flowers are borne on separate plants and male plants do not form berries.

• The plant is too young to flower. Seedling hollies do not flower freely until they are 4 to 10 years old.

• A male plant of the same species is not close enough for effective pollination. Bees can bring pollen from male plants that are up to two miles away. But, the shorter the distance between male and female plants, the better are the chances for effective pollen transfer and heavy fruit set. A male plant of the same species as the female makes the most reliable pollinator.

• Cold weather at flowering time reduces activity of bees, thus reducing chances for pollination. In addition, cold weather may kill the female flowers.

• Old plants can fall into a pattern of alternate year fruiting. After a year of extremely heavy fruiting, especially on old plants, flower buds are sometimes not produced for the following season.

CULTURAL SUGGESTIONS

The cultural needs of hollies are not great. A planting site with well-drained soil and protection from strong winds is best. A liberal quantity of organic matter added to the soil at planting time usually assures the plants a good start. The addition of a 2- to 3-inch mulch applied annually under the spread of the branches is very beneficial. Keeping plants well watered the first growing season after planting aids in their establishment. Watering of established plants during hot, dry spells in summer is also beneficial.

Need for fertilizer can best be determined from the annual amount of growth on new shoots. If the side twigs of dwarf varieties grow 1 to 2 inches, and the side twigs of vigorous tree types grow 8 to 10 inches, the plants need no fertilizer. If growth is less than

this, apply a fertilizer especially formulated for acid-loving broad-leaf evergreens. Usually a single application per year is sufficient. Apply the fertilizer in early March at the rates recommended by the manufacturer.

A yearly pruning at Christmas time is usually enough to control the shape of individual plants. Hollies used as hedges will need more frequent pruning.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

(1) The Atwater Camellia Society is now a full-fledged camellia society and it takes its place alongside the other 17 local societies in the pantheon of California camellia groups. The president of the Atwater Camellia Society is Kathleen Spence Moren and the secretary is Cecillia Law, 3369 West Arena Way, Atwater, Ca. 95301. Meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at the Atwater Library. The Atwater Camellia Society will hold its "Queen of the Valley" Camellia Show on March 5 & 6, 1983 at the Atwater High School cafeteria.

(2) The Peninsula Camellia Society has changed the location of their Spring Camellia Show, which will be held on February 5 & 6, 1983. The show will be staged at the Community Activities Building — 1400 Roosevelt Avenue, Redwood City. Also, the Peninsula Society secretary has a new home address: Ms. Diane Hicks, 351 La Cuesta Drive, Menlo Park, Ca. 94025, Ph. (415) 854-4347. The Peninsula Camellia Society will hold its annual picnic in April 1983 (date not yet set).

(3) As stated in this month's editorial — we hope that everyone has found out that the Southern California Camellia Society is holding its monthly meetings at the Arboretum — not at the Women's Club in San Marino. Also — we have a NEW PERMANENT ADDRESS (it says here) — namely, P.O. Box 50525, Pasadena, CA 91105.

(4) The Pacific Camellia Society will be holding all future monthly meetings in the Flower Pavilion at Descanso Gardens — and not at its former meeting location.

(5) The Modesto Camellia Society President is Tony Pinheiro. The Secretary is Mrs. Barbara Mahurin, 2631 7th St., Hughson, CA 95326. This society meets every second Tuesday, Nov.-April, at 800 E. Morris Ave., Modesto.

IMPATIENS

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

by Mary Vanaman O'Gorman

Ed. Note: Reprinted from Garden, May-June 1979, published by The Garden Society — a Division of the New York Botanical Gardens.

The exploding seed pods explain the genus name, but some varieties, which bloom long and steadfastly, can only be described as patient

It's a good idea to pinch off the seed pods of *Impatiens* plants to encourage flowering, but it can be a curious experience. Sometimes a pod will hurl itself into your cupped palm, shooting the pepper-black seeds in all directions. Quick-in-hand, a quaint common name for *impatiens*, suddenly takes on real meaning, as do other local names like touch-me-not and snapweed, and the Latin species name of Europe's *Impatiens noli-tangere* ("don't touch"). *Impatiens*, the genus name itself, is simply a description of the trigger-happy pods.

The explosive mechanism is part chemical, part mechanical. As the tapered pod ripens, the sugar-filled cells toward the stem end fatten but are held firmly in place by the outer layers of thick-walled cells. When the seeds are fully mature, the tension within the

pod reaches the point where only the slightest touch splits the pod into five lengthwise strips, which recoil violently and scatter the seeds.

Impatiens is a large genus of 400 to 500 species. Most come from remote and exotic regions and are known only to botanists. *I. Kilimanjari*, for instance, was discovered among the decaying fallen trees of a rain forest 7,000 feet up Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Although many *impatiens* share certain characteristics, like fast-popping seed pods and translucent, brittle stems, many people tend to group the ones they know into three different categories. There are those like busy Lizzie, with their bright, disk-like blossoms; those generally called garden balsam, *I. balsamina*, with their many-hued, camellia-like blooms; and wild jewelweeds of moist, somewhat shaded roadsides and river banks.

Busy Lizzie, the cheerily humdrum house-and-shady-garden plant, *I. wallerana*, which comes from Tanzania and Mozambique, is also known as patient Lucy or just patience. Calling an *impatiens* "patience" is not as contradictory as it sounds. The plant patiently and persistently blooms on and on and on, rarely stopping for a breather as most plants must. It is also remarkably tolerant of neglectful gardeners, recovering from occasional brief bouts of drought, sun scald and freezing, to bloom even more vigorously. Newer *I.*

wallerana hybrids offer even greater resistance to such afflictions and, along with recently introduced cultivars of the sun-loving New Guinea *impatiens*, are so desirable for the garden that they could nudge old favorites like petunias and geraniums right off the top of the popularity list.

The many-petaled garden balsam, once a popular bedding plant, gave its name to the botanical family Balsaminaceae to which the *impatiens* belong. The name refers to the plants' sap — another interesting feature of the genus. The juice of garden balsam is used in India for dyeing fabrics red, and in Japan as a kind of scarlet fingernail polish.

The word balsam is related to balm, and goes back to the Hebrew *basam*, a term for various aromatic vegetable ointments used by ancient peoples to embalm the dead, and also to heal the living.

Our native wild *impatiens*, the brown-speckled, deep-orange *I. capensis* and its pale yellow cousin *I. pallida*, are tall, somewhat bushy plants, not adaptable to any but the very largest wild-plant gardens. They are pleasant but not spectacular in bloom, and certainly not nearly as well-known to most people as, say, dandelions or field daisies. Yet something about the flower has caught our imagination. The plant has collected half a dozen or more common names to the dandelion's or dai-

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sy's one or two.

The spurred, tubular flowers dangle on long, slim stems from the leaf axils like little cornucopias, or earrings, hence the names jewelweed and lady's earrings. People have also called it elf-cap; to some Indians, the blossom was crowing cock; and the English coined

the delightful swing-boats. To others, for whom the flowers most resembled tiny footwear, the name slipperweed or wild lady's slipper seemed fitting. In the field, jewelweed is more than just a jewel in name: Rub the stem and leaf juices on the skin to ease the itch of poison ivy or to quell the sting of nettles.

CAMELLIAS OF THE EARLY 1980's

by William E. Woodroof

I hereinafter set forth my appraisal of some of the varieties of camellias introduced in the early 1980's or which will be introduced within the next year in Southern California. These are cultivars which I have observed or have grown in my lath house. My appraisal is based on mature, container-grown plants under normal, outdoor growing conditions without glass house protection or chemical treatment. This appraisal is, of course, my own opinion and results may be different in other areas and under different growing conditions.

The flowers and the plants of the different varieties hereinafter set forth are rated on the following basis:

E Excellent
G Good
F Fair

Some special comments may be made as to certain varieties. My listing is set forth in alphabetical order by the three categories, namely: Japonica; Hybrid; and Sasanqua.

JAPONICA

'BABY PEARL' — Small, formal double of white washed and shaded orchid pink. Blooms M.-L. Flower and plant G.

'DAIJOHKAN' — Large to very large semi-double of white. Blooms M. Flower and plant G.

'LEMON DROP' — Miniature, anemone form of white with lemon white center. Blooms M. Flower and plant E.

'LIPSTICK' — Miniature, anemone form of dark red with white petaloids bordered red. Blooms M. Flower E. Plant G.

'LITTLE BO PEEP' — Miniature formal double of pale pink. Blooms M. Flower and plant G.

'LITTLE MICHAEL' — Miniature to small, semi-double to loose peony form. Blooms M. Flower and plant E.

'MARGARET DAVIS PICOTEE' — Sport of Margaret Davis. White with intermittent picotee of cerise pink around edge of each petal. Flower E. Plant G.

'MOONLIGHT BAY' — Very large semi-double of light orchid pink. Blooms E.-L. Flower and plant E.

'MRS. GEORGE BELL' — Large, loose peony form of white washed and shaded orchid pink. Blooms M. Flower and plant G.

'NANBAN-KOH' — Large, anemone form of dark red. Blooms M. Flower G. Plant E.

'NUCCIO'S CAMEO' — Large formal double of cameo pink shading darker toward the edge. Blooms M. Flower G. Plant E.

'PATRICIA ANN' — Very large semi-double of light pink washing to cream white center. Blooms M. Flower G. Plant F.

'QUE SERA SERA' — Large semi-double to loose peony, to anemone form of salmon pink. Blooms E.-M. Flower G. Plant E.

'RUDOLPH' — Medium full peony form of dark red. Blooms at Christmas time. Flower and plant G.

'SHIKIBU' — Miniature anemone form of rose red with petaloids edged white. Blooms M.-L. Flower and plant E.

'SHUCHUKA' — Miniature, loose peony form of white with each petal picoteed with fine red margin. Blooms M. Flower and plant G.

'SILVER CLOUD' — Very large loose peony form of white. Blooms E.-L. Flower G to E. Plant G.

'TINKER TOY' — Miniature anemone form of white speckled and striped red. Blooms M. Flower and plant G.

HYBRIDS

'APPLAUSE' — Large, high-built, semi-double of salmon pink. Blooms M.-L. Flower and plant G.

'BABY BEAR' — Miniature single of light pink to white. Blooms M. Flower G. Plant E.

'BERYL'S CHOICE' — Very Large, irregular, full semi-double of rich orchid pink. Blooms M.-L. Flower E. Plant G.

'CANDLE GLOW' — Small to medium, flat, round single of white shading to wide band of pink near center. Blooms E.-M. Flower G. Plant E.

'EMMA GAETA' — Very large, irregular semi-double of deep rose pink. Also variegated. Blooms M. Flower and plant E.

'NANCY REAGAN' — Large to very large, irregular semi-double of medium rose pink. Blooms M. Flower G. Plant E.

'PAVLOVA' — Very large, semi-double of clear bright red. Blooms M.-L. Flower E. Plant G.

'SHANGHAI LADY' — Very large semi-double of light orchid pink. Blooms E.-L. Flower and plant G.

SASANQUA

'ASAKURA' — Large rose form double of pink buds opening white. Blooms E. Flower and plant E.

'EAGO' — Large semi-double of deep pink. Blooms E. Flower and plant G.

'MISTY MOON' — Large, round, wavy-petaled single of light lavender pink. Blooms E. Flower and plant E.

'SHIBORI EAGO' — Variegated form of 'Eago.'

CAMELLIAS OLD AND NEW

by William W. Donnan

Camellias are oriental plants but they have managed to find their way around the world. The genus is represented by over 100 species, most of which originated on the mainland of Eastern Asia from Thailand to Korea and west into Yunnan up to the slopes of the Himalaya Mountains. The islands adjacent to the coast of China including Formosa and Japan have also

CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW SCHEDULE

Jan. 29 & 30, 1983	<i>South Coast Camellia Society Show</i>	South Coast Botanical Gardens, Palos Verdes
Jan. 29 & 30, 1983	<i>No. Cal. Camellia Council Kick-Off Show</i>	Vintage Fair Mall, Modesto
Feb. 5 & 6, 1983	<i>Peninsula Camellia Society Show</i>	Community Activities Bldg., Redwood City
Feb. 5 & 6, 1983	<i>San Diego Camellia Society Show</i>	Balboa Park, San Diego
Feb. 12 & 13, 1983	<i>Temple City Camellia Society Show</i>	Arboretum, Arcadia
Feb. 19 & 20, 1983	<i>Pomona Valley Camellia Society Show</i>	Pomona First Fed. S&L, Claremont
Feb. 19 & 20, 1983	<i>Santa Clara Camellia Society Show</i>	Community Center, Santa Clara
Feb. 26 & 27, 1983	<i>So. Cal. Camellia Council Spring Show</i>	Descanso Gardens, La Canada
Feb. 26 & 27, 1983	<i>Delta Camellia Society Show</i>	Campolindo High School, Moraga
Mar. 4, 5 & 6, 1983	<i>International Camellia Congress</i>	Sacramento Inn, Sacramento
Mar. 5 & 6, 1983	<i>Sacramento Camellia Society Show</i>	Convention Center, Sacramento
Mar. 5 & 6, 1983	<i>Camellia Society of Kern County Show</i>	Aram Adams Gardens, Bakersfield
Mar. 12 & 13, 1983	<i>Central California Camellia Soc. Show</i>	Fashion Fair Mall, Fresno

produced species which have been recorded since 500 A.D. There are *C. japonica* trees in several of the Buddhist shrines in Japan that are reputed to be over 1000 years old.

What makes the camellia such an attractive plant? First of all, the blooms appear in the winter months when there is a paucity of other flowers. Secondly, the bush with its glossy, dark green leaves is an attractive shrub throughout the year. Thirdly, the camellia bloom comes in so many variations in size, color, shape and number of petals and forms that it attracts both the hobbyist and the plant breeder. For example, the Japanese were creating new flower forms of camellia perhaps a thousand years ago. One story about how the Higo camellia (a form of *C. japonica*) was developed is as follows: In the 14th Century Japan was ruled by the Samurai War Lords. The Samurai Lord of the ancient city of Higo fostered the improvement of many flowers including the camellia. He decreed that the camellia bloom was to epitomize open-heartedness. His plant gardeners went to work and eventually produced the Higo form of camellia. It is a five-to-nine-petaled, single form with a burst of stamens in the center. The bloom is shaped much like a plum blossom. There are many Higo cultivars available in the United States today.

There is an interesting story about how the camellia plant was brought into the Western World. The genus camellia is a member of the tea family of plants. Tea was in great demand in Europe and by the 1700s the trade in tea, grown in the Far East, had become a major commercial enterprise. The importation of tea became so great that it was decided to attempt to grow tea in England. Introduction by seeds and plants was undertaken by the East India Company. But in several instances, tea plants, handled with great care on the long voyage from China to Europe, turned out to be camellias. Thus the introduction of this valuable ornamental plant was unwittingly made. The

tea plant for commercial purposes never thrived in Europe but the incidental introduction of camellias created a storm of interest by horticulturalists and flower lovers. Lord Petre is credited with having grown the first camellias on his estate at Thordon Hall in Essex. (Curiously enough, one of the most beautiful and striking oil paintings in the Art Gallery of the Huntington Gardens is a full-length portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Lady Petre, the daughter-in-law of Lord Petre.)

Camellias were also introduced into Italy, Spain, and Portugal at an early date. In fact, there would seem to be evidence that camellias may have been brought into Portugal a century or more before the English importation but the records have never been substantiated.

Camellias first came to America by way of Europe. In 1797, John Stevens, of Hoboken, New Jersey, imported the camellia "Single Red" from England. Then, in July 1780, Michael Foy imported the "Double White," which is now known as "Alba Plena." This camellia is one of the finest formal double *C. japonica*s ever developed. Other early importations such as "Lady Hume's Blush," "Fimbriata," and "Donckelati" are still favorites and they can be purchased in many nurseries. Camellias were soon imported into Massachusetts where they became very popular. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has staged a camellia exhibition for over 150 years.

But it was in the Southeastern United States that camellias took firm root. There, in the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, camellias could be grown outdoors and they soon became favorites. In the seaport cities of Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile, camellias found a place in nearly everyone's garden. Some of the famous gardens of today, such as Magnolia, Bellingrath and Middleton Place, still feature camellias as one of their main attractions.

Early records of camellias on the West Coast are by no means full and complete. That they were propagated and planted, particularly in and around San Francisco and Sacramento in the 1850s, is a matter of record. Old plants now growing on the Capitol Grounds in Sacramento and in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, are living proof that they were planted over 130 years ago. For the most part, these plants came round the "Horn" from the Atlantic coast but some were imported from Europe and a few may have arrived in sailing vessels direct from the Orient. One of the first camellias planted in the Los Angeles area is a cultivar named "California." Its story goes back to 1888 when a man named Webster Cate visited a Japanese tramp steamer at the wharf at Redondo. (There was no harbor at San Pedro at that time.) He bought a small camellia plant from the ship's captain for 25 cents and took it home, where he planted it in his front yard. The home was at 4012 Durfee Road, Pico-Rivera. Cuttings from this plant were later propagated and sold under the name "Durfee Road Pink." Interestingly enough, by 1959 the original plant of "California" had become a camellia tree, some 20 feet high. It was then purchased by the late Ralph Peer and moved to his home, Park Hill Gardens, on Hollywood Boulevard. There it thrives and blooms to this day. Aside from the several camellia nurseries which propagate and sell camellias, there are three gardens in Southern California which contain substantial collections of camellias. During the blooming season — November to March — these gardens are well worth a visit. They are: the Huntington Gardens in San Marino; the Descanso Gardens in La Canada-Flintridge; and the above-cited Park Hill Gardens in Los Angeles.

The collection of camellias at the Huntington Gardens was started in 1912. Then, in 1913, a Japanese Tea House was moved into the grounds and an oriental garden was developed

with camellias as its major theme. Today the collection numbers in the thousands, with perhaps the greatest number of different cultivars and species in the Southland. On the other hand, Descanso Gardens has the largest camellia forest in the world. It all started when Manchester Boddy, the owner of Rancho del Descanso, had a nursery as part of his ranch operations. When the bombing of Pearl Harbor brought the United States into the war, all of the Japanese nursery owners were sent to the detention camps. Boddy bought up all of their nursery stock, including thousands and thousands of camellia plants. These were planted in what has now become Descanso Gardens.

Park Hill Gardens was the home of Ralph Peer. He traveled all over the world in connection with his music publishing business. As an avid camellia hobbyist he also collected camellias and planted them in his garden in Los Angeles. In the late 1940s information about the existence of some rare varieties of *C. reticulata* in the Yunnan Province of China was released. Ralph Peer, together with Walter Lamerts, the horticulturalist of the Descanso Gardens, and later, William Hertrich of the Huntington Gardens, all made attempts to import plants from the Yunnan Botanical Institute at Kuming. The China Civil War was at its peak but, after much trial and tribulation, about 20 different cultivars of *C. reticulata* were successfully imported and propagated. The *C. reticulata* has very large blooms — some measuring 6 to 7 inches — with wavy, crinkled petals.

With the arrival of this new species, plant breeders, hobbyists and nurseries vied with each other to create new hybrid crosses. At that time there were three main species of camellia here in the gardens of America. They were the *C. japonica*, the *C. reticulata*, and the *C. sasanqua*. The *C. sasanqua* species is characterized by profuse flower production and great sun tolerance. An example of *C. sasanqua* is the cultivar

named "Yuletide" since it blooms in November and December. Incidentally, the cultivar "Yuletide" is sold in greater numbers than any other camellia cultivar. It is used mainly for landscaping where a mass of blooms is prescribed.

Hobbyists interested in hybridizing have begun to make crosses to obtain better sun tolerance, bigger and earlier blooms, increased cold hardiness, more fragrance, and more vivid colors. Even with all this "scientific" activity, many of the newest and latest camellia introductions have been chance seedlings. A chance seedling is a plant grown from a seed which has been pollinated by the bees. Nuccio's Nurseries, for example, plants upward of thirty thousand seeds each year and the seedlings are propagated for about three years or until they bloom. The blooms are looked over and they may choose ten or fifteen which are deemed worthy of future observation. The rest of the seedlings are used for understock in grafting. After some four to six

years of careful observation, perhaps five or six new chance seedlings are released for sale to the public.

There are over 5,000 named cultivars of camellia listed in the book **CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE** which is published by the Southern California Camellia Society. Hybridizers are now frantically trying to produce a good yellow camellia. There are no good yellow or blue-colored camellias. Thus we can be assured that in the future there will be new fascinating camellias for all of us to enjoy.

If you are someone who enjoys gardening. If you are fascinated by beautiful, varicolored, blooms with great differences in size and form. If you prefer green, glossy-leaved shrubs. If you want to get into an absorbing new hobby. Look up your nearest local camellia society and join in the fun. You will meet friendly people and you will get to know more and more about **THE KING OF ALL FLOWERS AND THE QUEEN OF ALL SHRUBS**.

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 December 1, 1981.

Greg Scott	Contribution for C. Chrysantha
Mildred Murray	Cash Contribution
San Diego Camellia Society	Cash Contribution
Harold S. Schutt, Jr.	Contribution for C. Chrysantha
Mr. & Mrs. Don George	Cash Contribution
Mrs. Helen Groden	Contribution for C. Chrysantha
Dr. Jake Holtzman	Cash Contribution
Northern California Camellia Society	Cash Contribution
Warren Dickson	Contribution for Nomenclature Camellia
Northern California Camellia Council	Cash Contribution
Mr. Robert Johnson	Contribution for C. Chrysantha
Mr. & Mrs. Julius Christensen	Contribution for C. Chrysantha
Charlotte Men's Camellia Club	Cash Contribution

The status of the Nomenclature Endowment Fund
as of December 1st is \$14,024.25

SHOW RESULTS

Southern California Camellia Council Fall "Gib" Show

December 11 & 12, 1982

Best Treated Large Japonica	<i>'Miss Charleston Var.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Show Time'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Treated Medium Japonica	<i>'Betty Sheffield Sup.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
Runner-up	<i>'Dixie Knight Sup.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Treated Small Japonica	<i>'Erica McMinn'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Grady Perigan
Runner-up	<i>'Ave Maria'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Grady Perigan
Best Treated Miniature Japonica	<i>'Grace Albritton'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Ab Summerson
Runner-up	<i>'Fircone Var.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Large Japonica	<i>'Kramer's Supreme'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Harry Putnam
Runner-up	<i>'Mathotiana Supreme'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Harry Putnam
Best Medium Japonica	<i>'Desire'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jim McClung
Runner-up	<i>'Daikagawa'</i>	Dr. & Mrs. H. Schumacher
Best Small Japonica	<i>'Pink Perfection'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Berkley Pace
Runner-up	<i>'Little Slam'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Three Reticulata Hybrids	<i>'Francie L.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Lasca Beauty'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Three Non-retic Hybrids	<i>'Waltz Time Var.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Freedom Bell'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Three Species	<i>'Yuletide'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Dave Wood
Runner-up	<i>'Kotohajimi'</i>	Bill Donnan
Best Collector's Tray of Six	<i>'Tomorrow Park Hill'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Show Time'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Miniature Japonica	<i>'Fawn'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
Runner-up	<i>'Sugar Babe'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Harry Reich
Best Reticulata Hybrid	<i>'Miss Tulare'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Lasca Beauty'</i>	Dr. & Mrs. H. Schumacher
Best Non-retic Hybrid	<i>'Angel Wings'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Ab Summerson
Runner-up	<i>'Elsie Jury'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Grady Perigan
Best Species	<i>'Misty Moon'</i>	Rudy Moore
Runner-up	<i>'Egao'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Julius Christenson
Best Three Treated Large Japonicas	<i>'Flame'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Goertz
Runner-up	<i>'Alta Gavin'</i>	Dorothy Davis
Best Three Large to Medium Japonicas	<i>'Giulio Nuccio'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Harry Putnam
Runner-up	<i>'Debutante'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Carry Bliss
Best Three Small Japonicas	<i>'Little Slam'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
Runner-up	<i>'Ave Maria'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta

Court of Honor

'Yuletide'	Mr. & Mrs. Dave Wood	'Tomorrow Park Hill'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
'Easter Morn'	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo	'Fashionata'	Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Goertz
'Margaret Davis'	The Gray Family	'Pink Frost'	The Gray Family
'Nuccio's Pearl'	The Gray Family	'Cucumonga'	The Gray Family
'Dr. Clifford Parks'	Mr. & Mrs. Dean Alltizer	'Valentine Day'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
'Pharaoh'	Mr. & Mrs. Carry Bliss	'E. G. Waterhouse'	Mr. & Mrs. Carry Bliss
'Hopkin's Pink'	Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor	'Collettei'	Rudy Moore
'Pink Smoke'	Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Miller	'Mrs. George Bell'	Mr. & Mrs. Walt Harmsen
'Gaytime'	Mr. & Mrs. Ab Summerson	'Little Slam'	Mr. & Mrs. Ab Summerson
'Pearl's Pet'	Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray		

CAMELLIA-RAMA MINI SHOW

Fresno — November 6, 1982

Best of Show	<i>'Miss Tulare'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Retic Hybrid	<i>'Miss Tulare'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Non-Retic Hybrid	<i>'Gay Time'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Large Japonica	<i>'Pirate's Gold Var.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Medium Japonica	<i>'Alta Gavin'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor
Best Small Japonica	<i>'Fircone Var.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor
Best Species	<i>'Dawn'</i>	Dr. & Mrs. Fritz Schumacher
Honorable Mention	<i>'Francie L. Sport'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Ken Thompson

SHOW RESULTS HUNTINGTON GARDENS SHOW

January 8 & 9, 1983

Best Treated Large Japonica	‘Tomorrow Park Hill’	Rudy Moore
Runner-up	‘Gr& Prix’	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Treated Medium Japonica	‘Nuccio’s Pearl’	D. T. Gray Family
Runner-up	‘Ville de Nantes’	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Treated Boutonnière Japonica	‘Demi Tasse’	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	‘Little Michael’	Rudy Moore
Best Non-Treated Large Japonica	‘Moonlight Bay’	Dave & Alma Wood
Runner-up	‘Giulio Nuccio Var.’	W. F. Goertz
Best Non-Treated Medium Japonica	‘Desire’	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	‘Magnoliaeflora’	Dean & Marie Altizer
Best Non-Treated Boutonnière Japonica		
Runner-up	‘Marchioness of Salisbury’	Dave & Alma Wood
	‘Ava Maria’	Grady & Helen Perigan
Best Treated Reticulata Hybrid	‘Dr. Clifford Parks’	Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Goertz
Runner-up	‘Valley Knudsen’	Ellen Schaefer
Best Treated Non-Reticulata Hybrid	‘Waltz Time Var.’	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	‘Tulip Time’	Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Pace
Best Treated Formal Double	‘Desire’	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Species Bloom	‘Egao Var.’	Rudy Moore
Runner-up	‘Showano Sakae’	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci

Court of Honor

‘Chow’s Han Ling’ Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo	‘Kramer’s Supreme’ . . . Harold & Elsie Dryden	
‘Little Red Riding Hood’ . . Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Bliss	‘Pink Smoke’ Harold & Elsie Dryden	
‘Arch of Triumph’ . . . Ab & Leone Summerson	‘Miss Tulare Var.’ . . . Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Goertz	
‘Valentine Day Var.’ Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci	‘Nuccio’s Ruby’ . . . Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci	
‘Spring Sonnet’ Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Goertz	‘Charlean’ H. S. Putnam	
‘Margaret Davis’ Bob & Alice Jaacks	‘Anticipation’ Ab & Leone Summerson	
	‘Eleanor Martin Sup.’ Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Goertz	
‘Kewpie Doll’ Ab & Leone Summerson	‘Coral Delight’ Mr. & Mrs. Harry Reich	
‘Pink Perfection’ Wayne & Leita Altizer	‘Betty’s Beauty’ Dave & Alma Wood	
‘Tom Thumb’ Mr. & Mrs. Harold L. Rowe	‘Freedom Bell’ Chuck Gereach	
‘Florence Daniell’ . . . Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci	‘Silver Clouds’ Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Bliss	
‘Man Size’ Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo	‘Man Size’ Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci	
‘Reg Ragl&’ Rudy Moore	‘Moonlight Bay’ Grady & Helen Perigan	
‘Eleanor Martin Supr.’ Mr. & Mrs. R. T. Jaacks		
‘Nuccio’s Jewel’ Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo	‘Margaret Davis’ D. T. Gray Family	
	‘Kramer’s Supreme’ Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci	
‘Wild Fire’ Dean & Marcie Altizer	‘Miss Charleston Var.’ Elaine Abramson	
‘Fashionata’ Ab & Leone Summerson		
	Voted People’s Choice . . ‘Miss Charleston Var.’ . . Elaine Abramson	

OIL PAINTING RAFFLE

The Southern California Camellia Society has inaugurated a new raffle of an oil painting. Mr. John Hammer of La Canada has agreed to paint an 18" x 24" oil painting which will be given to the winner of the raffle. The painting can be of any subject — portrait; flower; still life; landscape, etc. The winner can choose the subject and can

commission the painting or submit a photo for reproduction. There will be several other prizes in this raffle, including several painted plates and a silver platter. Tickets for the raffle will be sold for \$1.00 each and they can be obtained at the Society meetings, at the shows and dinners or by sending money to Mrs. John Hammer, 4113

Lanterman Lane, La Canada, Calif. 91011. She has graciously agreed to handle the raffle for the Society. The drawing for the prizes will be held at the Awards Dinner of S.C.C.S. in June 1983 and the proceeds will be donated to the Nomenclature Endowment Fund. Your donations are tax deductible.

GULF COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

Members of the Gulf Coast Camellia Society enjoyed a variety of activities at their annual meeting held in Mobile, Alabama, in August. Of the 300 members on the rolls of the Society, over 100 attended the meeting and the seafood banquet. One special event was a dinner celebrating the 50th wedding anniversaries of Mr. & Mrs. John Geiser of Slidel, La., and Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Cooper of Nashville, Tenn. Several other members who had been married 50 years or more were also recognized. They were: Mr. & Mrs. Mark Cannon; Mr. & Mrs. George Crawford; Dr. & Mrs. Hilery Hanna; and Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Berridge.

The raffle of an oil painting of 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' by Ann Hackney brought in donations of over \$505. Mr.

W. F. Mann of Shreveport, La., was the lucky winner. Several cultural programs on camellias were presented as follows:

Judge Hulen Smith gave a talk on "Dieback of Camellias."

Mr. Bill Shepard gave a talk on "How To Prepare Camellia Blooms For Sale."

Mr. Marion Edwards gave a talk on "Photographing Camellias."

A contribution of \$2,000 was voted by the Society to be given to the American Camellia Society Endowment Fund in memory of Charles Butler. New officers elected by the Gulf Coast Camellia Society for the coming year are as follows:

President Mrs. Bea Rogers
 Vice President Alfus Johnson
 Secretary Jean Comber
 Treasurer Vi Stone

**PLEASE PAY
YOUR 1982-83
MEMBERSHIP
DUES**

IMPORTANT CORRECTIONS TO NOTE

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President — Tony Pinheiro; Secretary, Barbara Mahurin, 2631 7th St., Hughson, CA 95326. Meeting Place — 800 E. Morris Ave., Modesto. Please address all correspondence to the Secretary.

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

There is an address change for the Secretary, Ms. Diane Hicks. New Address: 351 La Cuesta Dr., Menlo Park, CA 94025.

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY

The Meeting Place for all meetings is the Descanso Gardens Classrooms.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

The Meeting Place for the next few monthly meetings will be at the Arboretum, Arcadia. The new Society address is: P.O. Box 50525, Pasadena, CA 91105.

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, Peter van Hoecke; 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 Tuesday, November through March, Oak Grove School, 2050 Minert Rd., Concord.

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Dorothy Pieri; Secretary, Warren Dickson, 2310 Duane St., Los Angeles 90039. Meetings: 1st Tuesday, December through April, Western Fed. S.&L., 1700 No. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles.

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Ron Kellogg; Secretary, Mrs. Helen Caputi, 800 E. Morris Ave., Modesto, Ca 95351. Meetings: second Tuesday, October through May, Downey High School, Coffee Road, Modesto.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, James Toland; 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, Al Gamper; Secretary, Marcie Altizer, 1253 Bruce Ave., Glendale, 91202. Meetings: 1st Thursday, November through April, Glendale Federal S&L, 401 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale.

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Ali Henley; Secretary, Diane Hicks, 2323 Sharon Rd., Menlo Park, CA 94025. 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, Bill Weber; Secretary, Vivian Wendorf, 3633 Ben St., San Diego 92111. 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, Alton Parker; Secretary, Jack Dodson, 656 Austin, Sonoma 95476. Meetings: 4th Thursday, October through May, Piner Grade School, Santa Rosa.

SOUTH COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Warren Dickson; Secretary, Mrs. Margaret Hanson, 3731 Linden Ave., Long Beach 90807. Meetings: 3rd Tuesday, September through May, South Coast Botanical Gardens, 26300 Crenshaw, Palos Verdes.

TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Grady Perigan; Secretary, Mrs. Alice Jaacks, 5554 N. Burton Ave., San Gabriel, Ca 91776. Meetings: Friday, Nov. 19; Fri. Dec. 17, Thurs., Jan. 27; Thur., Feb. 24; Wed., Mar. 24; Thur., April 25. At Lecture Hall Arboretum, Arcadia.

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