

THE *Camellia*  
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'WILBUR FOSS'

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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. Application for membership may be made by letter to the Secretary. Annual dues: \$9.00.

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### THE COVER FLOWER

#### NON-RETICULATA HYBRID — 'WILBUR FOSS'

This is the story of the Cover Flower 'Wilbur Foss'. In 1970, when Wilbur Foss was President of the Southern California Camellia Society, he and Mrs. Foss made a trip to Australia and New Zealand during the middle of August and early September, which is their camellia season. The New Zealand Camellia Convention of that year was held in New Plymouth and Mr. Foss was a speaker at the dinner meeting.

The following day, at the invitation of Les Jury, Mr. and Mrs. Foss and the Ben Raynors were luncheon guests at the Jury home in central New Plymouth. During the tour of their most beautiful garden there was a magnificent camellia bush in full bloom. It was about eight feet tall and five feet across with seven inch blooms up and down all the stems. The flowers were so thick they over-shadowed the foliage. The bush could be seen from anywhere in the garden. Needless to say, Mr. Foss wanted to know the name of the camellia which was unfamiliar to him. Les Jury indicated that this was a non-reticulata hybrid cross of *Saluenensis* x the Japonica 'Beau Harp' and that it had not, as yet, been named. Ben Raynor suggested that it really should be named and placed on the market.

The two men conferred and then said that, at the moment, it was to be called 'Wilbur Foss' and that it would be registered and marketed as such! Les Jury carried out his intention and when the Fosses returned home from their trip, Nuccio's Nurseries already had fresh scions and had them grafted. The flower is a brilliant pinkish red, large, full peony form and the plant has a vigorous, up-right growth.



# THOUGHTS

*from the editor*

As you can see we are off and running on Volume #38 of the CAMELLIA REVIEW and if you are anything like I am you can hardly wait for the appearance of the first camellia bloom. No doubt you have marked your calendars for the first meeting of your local society and, if you are an avid hobbyist, you have "gibbed" a few buds for the first shows of the season. Shows are the "life blood" of every hobby (See "To Each His Own" on page 4) and camellia shows are no exception. With the passing of the years the Show facet of the camellia hobby has gradually taken on added dimensions. Old-timers tell us that the first camellia shows were held in conjunction with local flower shows. Then in about 1946 a Camellia Show was held exclusively for camellias. Subsequently a pattern developed where there were four annual camellia shows held in Southern California by the: San Diego, Temple City, and Pomona Camellia Societies and by the Camellia Council at Descanso Gardens. In 1965 the so-called "Early" or "Gib" Show was added to take place early in December. Further down the line, in 1972, the Huntington Gardens Show was inaugurated as a demonstration type show to be held early in January.

Now, we are all looking forward to the Second Annual Camellia-Rama which will be held at the Smuggler's Inn in Fresno, California on November 6, 1976. This popular "get-together" promises to become a fixture in the future pantheon of Camellia Shows. The details of this year's Camellia-Rama can be found elsewhere in this issue. Have we reached the saturation point on shows for the Southern California Camellia Hobbyist? I doubt it! Hybridizers are striving for early blooms and we are doing more and more gibbing. This past year there were plenty of show blooms for a show during the third or fourth week in January. Also, this past year there were a lot of camellia blooms through the months of March and April. Maybe it is time to consider an "All Novice Show" wherein each camellia "Pro" would sponsor a neighbor or a novice to come to the show and exhibit his or her blooms. I will wager it would garner quite a few new members to our hobby. Lastly, we might consider holding a show at one of the many indoor shopping malls. If we did this we would get exposure to people who have never seen a camellia bloom. If we obtained 10 new members to our hobby it would be worth the effort.

*Bill Donnan*

# WHY A MORE ECONOMICAL METHOD OF PROPAGATING *C. RETICULATA* HAS NOT BEEN DISCOVERED

By JOHN MENDOZA III

Most of us will agree, I am sure, that *Camellia reticulata* is by far the most outstanding camellia specie that we have. The quality of its flower blossom in color, size, form and growth habit surpasses that of the common "Japonica." Without a doubt, it makes an excellent specimen in any yard whether flowering or not. The mass of color produced from flower blooms 6" to 8" in diameter completely cascading down the plant is rather breathtaking.

Even though this camellia has numerous advantages it still is plagued with one drawback. It has been known for years that this specie is not easily propagated. Normal asexual methods of reproduction such as cuttings usually result in failure. Since the time this was discovered, very little research has been initiated in this area. Failure to induce roots in cuttings of *Camellia reticulata* despite the use of modern techniques such as growth regulators, has led to the belief that it is unable to form roots and several reasons have been put forward to account for this. It may be due to anatomical features, such as fiber-creating mechanical resistance or the presence of inhibitors which prevent root formation or the absence of some internal or external factor which is essential for root formation. In order to determine which, if any, of these reasons could explain its failure to form roots, Dr. M. Richards of the Department of Horticulture at Massey University of Manawatu, Palmerston North, New Zealand, conducted an experiment in 1964 whereby *Camellia reticulata* var. "Capt. Rawes" was compared with *Camellia japonica* var. "Emperor", which roots readily from cuttings. Microscopic examination of

sections of the base of cuttings showed no anatomical differences between *C. reticulata* and *C. japonica* that would account for the failure of the former to produce roots. Leaves taken from the cuttings of each variety were also examined for the presence of growth promoters or inhibitors. Their examination showed that *C. reticulata* did in fact contain a number of inhibitors of root formation which did not occur in *C. japonica* whereas *C. japonica* contained a prominent group of growth promoting substances which were absent in *C. reticulata*. Studies that were conducted by others usually were terminated a few years later and never continued again. Why, nobody seems to know. Maybe pure frustration prevailed. Whatever the reasons may be, it is a problem which should no longer be ignored. We should not be satisfied with propagating it by the inadequate method of cleft grafting. It must be realized that this very seldom has a take above 65% and involves a skilled labor cost that is reflected in the retail price. Because it requires such an elaborate and expensive method of propagation it must be marketed at a fairly high price. To ignore this problem any longer is only to allow others to be created, perhaps more complicated and unsolvable. As it stands, our past case of apathy may soon have far reaching and perhaps rather drastic effects on newly developed hybrids. Already *Camellia reticulata* in all its uniqueness has become the backbone of the hybridizing world. In recent years, and through thousands of crosses, breeders have found that the marvelous characteristics of *C. reticulata* could be genetically carried into the offspring. Its un-

canny ability to set seed freely by open pollination has unlocked the doors to many unexpressed genes and has paved the way to thousands of new and unusual hybrids. Years of thoughtout practice crosses and careful selection of desirable characteristics have brought camellia breeders a little closer in their goal of producing more improved varieties in flower form, color, size, texture and vigor. It is evident that we are living in a new era in camellia growing where controlled hybridization has no doubt stimulated a continuing interest in camellias and wider use of them in our gardens.

Just as important as the actual developing of a new hybrid so too is its asexual reproductive capability. Breeders must be aware of this particular characteristic as well as flower qualities if they plan to avoid a dead end in the marketing of their new plant. Just because a new hybrid is rated excellent in growth habit and flower quality doesn't necessarily make it an outstanding plant if it's asexually sterile. What good is a new plant if it can't be propagated fairly easy and economically? Surely most of the general public or hobbyists won't be able or even willing to afford it. Yet how many of these misfits have we already produced by avoiding research on this topic? Whether this is a genetic problem or not has not been established. If it is, it may be due to the lack of a gene linked hormone which may be suppressed in the *reticulata* specie. Whether this is true or not, no one as yet knows.

As was mentioned earlier, further research has not been conducted since 1964 and even this was meager and without further evidence. So until something is established either way, it has become as much of a problem of the hybridizers as it is of all other camellia growers and enthusiasts. I am not by all means advocating that *C. reticulata* should not be

used in future genetical crosses. This would be senseless because as a parent it has too many other precious features worth retaining in any new plant of value. Rather I feel it would be more of a step in the right direction if more research was immediately concentrated on this particular problem of asexually propagating *C. reticulata*. Once this stumbling block is solved we would more easily be able to cope and control its effects within the hybridizing world. Why continue to complicate matters by our negligence and produce new plants with compounded problems when we can eradicate this situation by a joint effort from all camellia enthusiasts working together cooperatively?

## TO EACH HIS OWN

A recent Rock Show held in Laguna Beach attracted a large crowd of hobbyists. It was the First Annual Pet Rock Show sponsored by the Pet Rock Society of Southern California. Exhibitors from 14 states and from Canada and Mexico competed for prizes which were donated by the Conrock Sand and Gravel Company.

The competition was divided into three main Divisions: Igneous, Sedimentary, and Metamorphic, with special awards for (1) Best-of-breed (both polished and natural), and (2) Best Tray of Three. In addition, there was a section on miniatures with awards for: Best Bird's-eye, Best Pebble, and Best Tray of Pit-run Gravel.

The Panel of Judges consisted of two Geologists from Slippery Rock College, a Professor from the Colorado School of Mines, and the Manager of the local limestone quarry. A fifth judge was to have been drafted from the San Quenton Penitentiary rock pile, but he was unavoidably detained!

I'm not young enough to know everything.

## EVALUATING CAMELLIA SEEDLINGS

By JULIUS NUCCIO

(Editor's Note:) Talk presented at the February 10, 1976 meeting of the Southern California Camellia Society. Taped and transcribed by Helen Foss.

There has been a lot written on how to evaluate camellias over the years but we have had our own ideas for a number of years. Camellias are not easy to evaluate and one reason is that they take time. If you find a reasonable pretty camellia that you like, it will take three to five years to evaluate on ten plants or more. Another reason that it is hard is that we don't know what it will do when it leaves home. The forms will many times change when it leaves home. That is something that we can't test for.

The camellia that we need most is the formal double red. We have selected five, eight or 10 seedlings from a blooming period of this form and not one of them can or have passed the tests of time. We just haven't been able to come up with it. Formal doubles are very difficult to come up with. So . . . simply to evaluate camellias you must first realize that you can't start without a seedling and you must have enough wood to graft 10 or more plants. The plant will probably be four years old in order to be 10 scions. Now the minute you take 10 scions off a four year old seedling you are in for positively no buds the following year. It is like a one year graft. So you may skip the next year to see your flower. This is normally what we do. We select a flower that we think is good; we make 10 grafts, and two years later we expect to see our first bloom. We keep a sheet on each graft. The flower is numbered. We put it into a block for five years to watch it and keep records on its performance. At the end of three years we start to get a general idea of its characteristics. We record about its flowers, foliage, growth habits, leaves, blooming dates, and distinction.

These things must all show up on 10 plants the same so that it is consistent. The bad qualities will show up as well as the good in this length of time, and with this many plants. There are two things that you can't do in the evaluating and that is you can't gib it and you can't grow it under glass. There is nothing wrong with gib and glass culture but these can't be used when evaluating. We can't cheat. We can wait to see what a flower is going to look like but we can't afford to get into trouble in the evaluating. All new seedlings do not have to be completely new types of flowers. Even if it is a similar variety or a look-a-like, look-a-likes can be used. For instance . . . we, as commercial growers, are looking for different things. Take a Debutant . . . if you had a seedling that did all the things that Debs do but that would set buds in a gallon can in three years and that would grow rapidly, then you would have a new camellia, particularly for the commercial grower. You don't always have to get something different as far as the flower is concerned. It would be great if we could find another flower like Mark Allen that would be a much stronger flower. We need more thin petalled flowers.

For example, take the mutations such as Betty Sheffield Supreme and the related flowers. These are a grower's headache. We could sell someone a Betty Sheffield and later he comes back and he has a Pink Betty; this family reverts. If we had a *seedling* that would hold of Betty Sheffield then we would have a new camellia. When evaluating a camellia and you come down to the propagation category and it won't reproduce then the growers are not that interested. When we say propagation we really

mean growing the plants from cuttings. Most all camellias will graft but commercially that is not profitable. When a grower uses the grafting method he is not making more plants but is merely changing over one plant to another. When we have a plant that has two good blooming seasons then we sneak some cuttings, if it roots and it still measures up to the rest of the tests our enthusiasm rises quite a bit. The thing that will cool us is the growth habits. If it lays down and is a sloppy plant then we can only sell it to people that have a special use for such a plant. The last consideration will be the blooming period. We need new good plants that will bloom early, japonica types that will start in mid-November and go through January. We don't look for flowers that bloom in September as that is too early and the weather is still too warm for good flowers.

This much evaluation has now

taken you into the fourth year after you have selected the special flower to look at. This is still not into production; it is still in evaluation stages. Now assuming that it will root from cuttings, you have five years more. It is a long time to wait to find out that you have a dog. Naming should come last after the plant has been proven and you are sure that it measures up to all the evaluations given it. Of course, one thing that you should keep in mind when making evaluations is that when you think you have something you will treat it differently. You will put it in a special place and give it special attention.

You make sure that it never dries out, that it gets the proper amount of light and shade, make sure that it is fed, and this kind of treatment or special culture will definitely improve any plant.

## **CAMELLIA PROPAGATION IN AUSTRALIA**

By NEVIL McMINN

*(Editor's Note:) Comments presented at the February 10, 1976 meeting of the Southern California Camellia Society meeting Taped and transcribed by Helen Foss.*

I didn't know that I was to make some comments and if you can't understand me, correct me straight away. I will try to give you a little idea of how we do things down in Australia. Really it is not too different than the way your nurserymen do it here. Julius Nuccio has given you some good advice, he has really hit the jackpot. From the nurseryman's point of view, growing camellias is not just an easy job. His words echo my sentiments as we have the same problems except we have a few more in that we import plants. We get some from your United States and some from Japan and we have to put all plants through fumigation for scale. We still have to find out what the plant will do in our area and then it is really up to the people to find out what these plants will do

in their own gardens. We nurserymen cannot dictate what will happen to the plant after it is sold as long as we sell really good plants in the first place. In our nursery we catalogue just over 300 varieties. They are popular but with the big influx of new varieties every year there will have to be some stop along the way because naming new varieties and giving them all a name and registering all the new ones does not mean a thing to us. We must grow them in normal conditions and we must appraise them strictly on their own merits and this is a very big task and it takes a specialized nurseryman to put up with all this.

We are way down south in Australia, we are approximately 600 miles south of Sydney. We live out of Melbourne. This area grows more plants,



possibly, than any other area throughout the world. Camellias, in Victoria, and around Meobourne, are strictly grown as garden plants. For this reason people in Australia are mainly garden growers and for this reason we don't get the big shows as you do. Most of our people like their camellias growing in their gardens in their natural state. Gibbing is a fairly foreign subject to me. We don't do it in the nursery. Most of our plants are propagated from root cuttings, the newer varieties that are to be released are from garden plants. To release a plant, it takes about three seasons to catch up with the rootings of the plant. We have two nurseries, the selling nursery and display nursery. Where most of the propagation is done is in the original nursery where I began. I got into this business from a hobby nearly 30 years ago. The camellia interested me because they were all mixed up in nomenclature. It became a challenge to me, and there was not very much known about nomenclature in those days. There wasn't more than a couple of dozen of good varieties then and from my point of view I wanted to work out some sort of study about names. The first few years were slow going as we had to wait for larger plants, and find out about other varieties. As time went on our interest centered in the newer varieties. Taken all in all, most of the large groups of camellias that we get from you do very well as garden plants in our area. In the landscaping business

there is probably nothing that will lend itself to almost any type of growth as will the camellia. Our public seems to like the reticulata hybrids and the newer types of sasanquas. We do grow species but they are looked upon more as the novelty type of plant.

I might tell you about importing plants. When a plant is imported it has to be held in quarantine until it makes its first growth. It has to be fumigated 2 hours in a vacuum and that plant is pretty tired. It then goes into our greenhouse quarantine and is repotted into peatmoss. We may take three or four cuttings from it. We can never sell an imported plant, i.e. the mother plant. We can never get that plant on the market under three years, or four years. We have been importing for about 12 years and when we release a cultivar it is in limited numbers. Our flowering season is just the opposite of yours. Right now it is our hottest time of the year in Australia. The peak of our season extends through July, August and September. Sasanquas will bloom in March and April. October becomes very warm and the new spring growth is starting to push through. Practically every variety of camellia that we have imported from California does exceptionally well in our climate. I have more confidence in California camellias than those imported from any other place.

From Erica and myself we extend our appreciation for having us with you this evening.

## **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA COUNCIL MEETINGS**

The Southern California Camellia Council has held several meetings throughout the Spring and Summer. At a meeting held in May, at the Hospitality House at Descanso Gardens, the following new membership was ratified:

Allan Stanley and Ernie Pieri representing the Los Angeles Camellia Society; Bob Eastman and Bill Kraemer representing Orange County; Judy Simons and Ab Summerson representing Pacific; Ron Braid and Ken McWilliams representing Pomona; Grady Perigan and Leone Summerson repre-

senting Southern California; Marion Schmidt and Rudy Moore representing Temple City; and Jack Worden and Ben Berry representing San Diego Camellia Society. Bill Woodroof, Walt Harmsen and John Urabec were elected Council members at large.

The new council then elected the following slate of officers for the 1976-1977 Camelia Season:

President—Mel Gum  
Vice Pres.—Walt Harmsen  
Treasurer—Wilkins Garner  
Council Secy.—Marion Schmidt  
Show Secy.—Ernie Pieri

The Council President, Mel Gum, then appointed Rudy Moore as the Show Chairman for the annual Gib Show to be held at the Los Angeles County Arboretum on December 4 and 5, 1976. This date is a week earlier than the date for previous years and was chosen because of the availability of the Auditorium for that weekend.

The President then appointed Judy Simons as the Show Chairman for the Descanso Gardens Show. The date for this show has been pushed back to March 12 and 13, 1977. The purpose of the one-week delay is to stage our final show of the season one week prior to the combined Modesto Show and Annual Convention of the American Camellia Society. (A list of all the California Camellia Society Show dates will be published in the November issue.)

At its January meeting the Southern California Camellia Council had authorized the expenditure of funds to develop new plantings of camellias at the Descanso Gardens. The Committee composed of Bill Woodroof, Bill Goertz, Hal Dryden, Julius Nuccio, Frank Simerly and George Lewis have been busy carrying out the directives of the Board. A site was chosen near the old picnic grounds and some 96 *C. japonica* and *C. reticulata* cultivars have been planted. In addition, five species have also been added to the garden. The following is a list of the plantings accomplished to date:

Two cultivars each of 'Anabel Lansdell'; 'Ballet Dancer'; 'Barbara Woodroof'; 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'; 'Blaze of Glory'; 'Bob Hope'; 'Carnival Princess'; 'Carter's Sunburst'; 'China Doll'; 'Coronation'; 'Easter Morn'; 'Ecclefield'; 'Elegans Splendor'; 'Elegans Supreme'; 'Erin Farmer'; 'Granada'; 'Grand Prix'; 'Grand Slam'; 'Guest of Honor'; 'Guilio Nuccio'; 'High Wide N' Hansome'; 'Ivory Tower'; 'Jean Clere'; 'Julia France'; 'Kramer's Supreme'; 'Look Away'; 'Lilu Belle'; 'Margaret Davis'; 'Marie Bracy'; 'Maroon & Gold'; 'Martha Norwood'; 'Midnight'; 'Nuccio's Gem'; 'Pink Frost'; 'Pink Pagoda'; 'Premier'; 'R. L. Wheeler'; 'San Dimas'; 'Silver Chalice'; 'Silver Waves'; 'Sunset Oaks'; 'Swan Lake'; 'Tiffany'; 'Tomorrow Park Hill'; 'Tomorrow's Dawn'; 'Touchdown'; 'Twilight'; 'White Nun'; 'Lila Naff'; 'Mouchang'; 'Wm. Hertrich'; 'Angel Wings'; 'Arch of Triumph'; 'Dolores Hope'; 'Dr. Clifford Parks'; 'Elsie Jury'; 'Francie L.'; 'Garden Glory'; 'Howard Asper'; 'K. O. Hester'; 'Lasca Beauty'; 'Lilette Witman'; 'Milo Rowell'; 'Nuccio's Ruby'; 'Otto Hopfer'; 'Pharaoh'; 'Rose Parade'; 'Royalty'; 'Three Dreams'; 'Valentine Day'; 'Valley Knudsen'; 'Firechief Var.'; 'Dr. Louis Pollizze'; 'Julia Hamiter'; 'Wilbur Foss'; 'Betty Ridley'; 'Spring Sonnet'; 'Elegant Beauty'; 'Charlean'; and 'Drama Girl'.

In addition, the following species were planted: 'Irrawadiensis'; 'Maliflora'; 'Salicifolia'; 'Teniufolia'; and 'Transnokoensis'. The plans are to add several new cultivars to this planting each year. Two of the new introductions to be planted this Fall are 'Elegans Champagne' and 'Miss Tulare'.

## **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY ELECTS NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

The Southern California Camellia Society elected a new Board of Directors at its business meeting held on Tuesday, March 9, 1976. The slate of nominations offered at the meeting of February 10, 1976 was elected unanimously by voice vote. The make up of the new Board of Directors is as follows:

Members serving a second year of a two year term:

Mark Anthony—San Gabriel  
Mel Gum—San Gabriel  
J. Edmund Kern—San Marino  
Grady L. Perigan—Arcadia

Members elected to a one year term:

George Lewis—Pasadena  
Meyer Piet—Arcadia  
Clark Thomas—San Dimas

Members elected for a two year term:

William W. Donnan—Pasadena  
Margaret MacDonald—San Gabriel  
Franklin R. Moore—West Covina  
Leone Summerson—Glendale

Those retiring from service on the Board of Directors are: Wilbur Foss, San Marino; Harry Novick, Woodland Hills, and William E. Woodroof, Sherman Oaks.

The members of the new and old Boards of Directors held a business meeting at the home of Mr. Mark Anthony on Monday, March 22, 1976.

Mr. Grady Perigan was re-elected President of The Society for the 1976-77 year and Mrs. Leone Summerson was re-elected Vice-President.

Grady Perigan made the following assignments for members of The Board for the coming year:

Program Chairman—Mel Gum  
Hospitality—Mark Anthony  
Inter-Society News—Leone Summerson  
Plant Raffle—Rudy Moore & Walter Scott  
Plant Procurement—Mel Gum, Rudy Moore  
Cut Bloom Display—Ed Kern  
Judging—Caryll Pitkin  
Seed Harvest—Rudy Moore  
Publicity & Membership—Bill Donnan  
Flower Arrangement—Margaret MacDonald

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# FUCHSIAS AT THE HUNTINGTON GARDENS

By RUDY MOORE

The fuchsia program started about four years ago when it was decided that more summer color was needed in the North Vista Camellia and Azalea Garden. We began with twenty five varieties to see which would perform well in our climate. The second year about half were eliminated.

Each year we add a few new varieties which we believe show promise. Some of the better varieties are as follows. The fuchsia featured in the garden, and, probably the most hardy of all we have tested thus far is 'Personality', a tall growing bush covered with beautiful hanging flowers of red sepals and lavender blue corolla petals. It receives many comments from the viewers because it always seems to be in bloom even when the camellias and azaleas are flowering. This plant can be found cascading into the pathway just across from the lion's head bench at the southwest end of the North Vista.

Just to the right of this area is 'San Mateo', also a tall bushy grower. It has very beautiful flowers of bright pink sepals with lilac blue coral petals. Both of these varieties perform well in the landscape as background plants because of their rapid growth.

'Golden Marinka' is my favorite mainly because of its unusual variegated leaves of green and gold with

a two tone red flower. Its growth habit is low compact cascade type. We have it so that it does well draping over the rocks into the pathway throughout the North Vista. It is also one of the best varieties for use in hanging baskets.

For a good medium type grower, 'Sunshine' is excellent. It stays around three to four feet and bushy with proper pruning and pinching. The flowers are small and profuse with a very pleasant shade of pink.

'Little Beauty' is properly named, however, when it is first planted in the ground it grows like a weed but once the top is pinched out, it slows down and makes a very nice standard. The flowers are small with red sepals and lavender blue corolla petals.

If you like tight dwarf growing fuchsias, 'Bluette' is the best one we have. It drapes over the rocks enhancing the pathways in the North Vista with a mass of blooms of red sepals and dark blue corolla petals. It has a habit of producing suckers from the base which have to be removed to maintain the dwarf effect.

Other hardy varieties that we have here in the Gardens and that perform well include 'Voo Doo', 'Purple Heart', 'San Francisco', 'Carmel Blue', 'Flirtation Waltz', and 'China Doll'.

## INTRODUCING IN 1976 - 77

MISS TULARE

ELEGANS CHAMPAGNE

TERRELL WEAVER

SAN MARINO

**NUCCIO'S  
NURSERIES**

3555 CHANEY TRAIL  
ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA 91002  
Phone - - - - 794-3383

*(Closed Wednesdays and Thursdays)*

'China Doll' is an excellent fuchsia bearing red and white flowers.

Most fuchsias can be used effectively in a single setting of one variety. However, some of the more compatible colors are used in a large area giving the viewer a beautiful array of color throughout the summer.

Fuchsias are not hard to grow as long as you have the proper variety for your climate. Most all of the varieties do well along the coast, however, the ones I've listed in this article should perform satisfactorily in the greater San Gabriel Valley with proper care and protection.

We plant our fuchsias in the early spring after all danger of frost is past. We use equal parts of peat moss and forest humus with equal parts of soil making the planting hole about

15 inches deep and about two feet across. We prune them back at this time to their most desirable shape, then we keep the tip growth pinched back for a few weeks. This causes the plants to bush, giving us a mass of blooms. Fuchsias are very heavy feeders and should be fed about once a month. We start feeding in early spring with liquinox 10-10-5 for the first two feedings. We then switch to an 0-10-10 and use it for the next three to four feedings. Fuchsias require a little more water than most plants, especially camellias and azaleas, therefore, hand watering is necessary. They also need some protection from the hot sun . . . overhead lath or saran is ideal. The California Live Oaks provide the perfect shade for them here in the North Vista.

## **A REPLY TO 'HOW NOT TO CURE PETAL BLIGHT'**

By **LEN HOBBS**

Doncaster East, Victoria, Australia

I read, with interest, Mr. Donnan's reporting of the things he has been doing in an endeavor to control petal blight among his camellias. Having seen this problem for the first time, in many places, enroute with the Project Pensacola last year, I now realize how much damage this fungus can do. If he has found an easy way to keep it in check, the Camellia Community should be everlastingly grateful.

I can agree with his recommendation regarding Camellia Culture in Australia, especially Victoria. And how could I contradict the bit about "the best blooms in the world"? In most gardens here our plants are mulched annually with material that breaks down slowly and is added to by the plants themselves 'til they become large enough to generate their own supply. A large share of this mulch is the fallen flowers. This material on an average will stabilize round one or two inch depth; any greater could be detrimental. Out birdlife spreads it thin also.

But at this point, and very thankfully for Australians, I would like to correct Mr. Donnan's statement—That "this treatment cures petal blight" of camellias in our country. The present position is that this fungi is not, to my knowledge, present in the State of Victoria or elsewhere in Australia, and may its absence be permanent.

Azaleas, however, have recently developed a troublesome petal disease problem of their own, which a spray program seems to contain so far. I think that camellias would soon lose their popularity here if we find petal blight to contend with.

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When it comes to the telephone,  
Teenagers just don't get the hang  
of it!

# FRANKLINIA, FUGITIVE ARISTOCRAT AND RELATIVE OF THE CAMELLIA

## Part I

By MARGARET MacDONALD

(Editor's Note: This is Part I of a 2-part article. Part II will appear in the November issue.)

The mystery of the beautiful Franklina, described as a splendid low tree or small shrub—a close relative of the Asiatic Camellia—has intrigued botanists for a long time. It is known as a "fugitive aristocrat," and was found growing in a completely isolated and usually overlooked area in eastern North America, far from its original home in Asia.

Its richly fragrant five-inch white flowers and handsome leaves, first attracted the attention of John Bartram and his son William, in 1765 when they came upon this plant near the Altamaha River in Georgia. They transplanted one to their garden and were so delighted with it that they named it Franklina—honoring that distinguished American and patron of sciences, Benjamin Franklin.

Writing of this plant in 1773, William Bartram said, "I have traveled by land from Pennsylvania to the banks of the Missisipi, over almost all the Territory in that distance between the Seashore and the first mountains, cross'd all the Rivers, and assended them from their capes a many miles, & search'd their various branches Yet never saw This beautiful Tree growing wild but in one spot on the Altamaha about 30 miles from the Sea coast neither has any other person that I know of ever seen or heard of it." (Quoted from a Mss. at the British Museum of Natural History.)

The Franklina became in great demand in horticulture as a result of Mr. Bartram's discovery. By 1787-1789, London nurserymen were ordering hundreds of plants from a Humphrey Marshall and his nephew and partner, Moses Marshall.

In an article by M. L. Fernald entitled "Must All Plants Suffer The Fate of Franklina" (from which, material for *this* article was obtained), Mr. Fernald states: "In 1790, the year of Franklin's death, Moses Marshall visited the Altamaha, presumably to fill commercial orders, and it is generally conceded that he was the last person to see Franklina in its native haunts. Whether the wild shrubs and trees were then greedily exterminated by Moses Marshall for commercial gain, or whether the genus was already so near its natural end as a living tree that other factors closed its existence, we shall never actually know. The bald fact is that Moses Marshall, in 1790, was the last man to see it growing where Nature had preserved it through millions of years."

It is interesting to note that as long ago as 1750, Halenius, in his doctoral thesis, pointed out the similarity in the flora of eastern Asia and eastern North America. Some other closely related species to those two areas include our Tulip Tree, Witch Hazel, Sassafras, Sour Gums and Skunk Cabbage. (None of these is in danger of extermination!) Others, after millions of years of competition with more youthful types of plants, have, like the Franklina, almost disappeared. Many of them are the rarest plants. They seem to lack the capacity to resist the invasions of other plant material—or that most destructive of all creatures, "man."

To the early settlers of this country, plants were looked upon as food and timber, garden flowers or farm crops. Anything else might be classed as a "weed" and systematically destroyed.

This is not only unfortunate, in that we have probably lost many rare plants and herbs, but that other useful plants were and are being uprooted. One such plant, *Solidago Gatingeri*, a variety of goldenrod, promises to be a quickly grown source of rubber. Most people would uproot it as just another goldenrod.

Native American plants have fallen prey to greedy European plants introduced by settlers within the last three hundred years. Some of these arrived in stockings, trousers-bottoms, skirt hems and in the litter and old straw used for packing, from abroad. In this new and fertile land these plants grew rapidly.

In Maine in the 1870's a pretty garden flower known as "Venus Paint Brush" was grown by settlers. It is now known as "Devil's Paintbrush" and has spread rapidly across fields ruining thousands of acres of fallow land.

Some other plants of European introduction include the common dandelion, burdocks, witchgrass, mustard, Canada thistle, plantain, pigweed, docks, clover, timothy grass, orchard grass and ragwort.

Their rapid growth and spread can be compared with the European man, European rat, European mouse, "English" sparrow, European starling, European gypsy moth, European house fly and other invaders which, wherever they can get an opening are rapidly replacing our indigenous Indians, rodents, birds, insects and plant life, which had long ago established an equilibrium.

Mr. Fernald concludes: "Even if we overlook the commercial implication of Moses Marshall's last visit to the refuge of *Franklinia* on the Altamaha, it is perfectly evident that the unrestrained pressure of bourgeois and vagrant species about it and the unintelligent intrusion of aggressive man would soon have wiped it out."

## S.C.C.S. AWARDS PICNIC

The Southern California Camellia Society held its annual Awards Picnic at the Hospitality House of Descanso Gardens on Saturday, June 12, 1976. About 95 camellia hobbyists partook of a potluck dinner following which the various awards were presented:

The Award for the Most Points earned during the past year at the monthly bloom display contest which precedes each Society Meeting went to Mr. and Mrs. Ab Summerson of Glendale, California. The runner-up award went to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rowe of LaVerne, California.

The Flower Arrangement Award, for the most points earned at last year's Society Meetings went to Mrs. Helen Foss who has won this award several times in the past.

The Margarete Hertrich Award for the most outstanding *C. japonica* seedling was given to 'Coronation'. This camellia was discovered by the McGaskill Nursery and released in 1954. The flower is a white, very large, semi-double and it blooms in mid-season. Due to illness, Mr. Vern McGaskill was unable to be present to receive the award.

The Frank L. Storment Award for the most outstanding *C. reticulata* hybrid went to 'Royalty'. This seedling is a cross between *C. japonica* 'Clarise Carlton' x *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian'. It was developed by Mr. T. E. Croson of Simi, California and released in 1968. The flower is a bright pink, very large, semi-double with wavy crinkled petals. Mr. Croson was not present to receive the award but the Awards Committee located him in Paso Robles.

The William E. Wylam Award for the most outstanding boutonniere was given to 'Ave Maria'. This cultivar is a *C. japonica* developed by Mr. Caesar Breschini of San Jose, California and released in 1956. The bloom is a silvery pink, small to

medium, formal double. Due to his age, Mr. Breschini was unable to be present to accept the award. However, his daughter Mrs. Eleanor Martin and her husband, together with Dr. and Mrs. Campbell (a grand-daughter) were all present. Mrs. Martin accepted the Award for her father.

The Dr. John Taylor Award for the most outstanding non-reticulata hybrid was given to the cultivar 'Freedom Bell'. This camellia was developed by Nuccio's Nurseries of Altadena, California and was released in 1965. The bloom is a bright red, small, bell-shaped, semi-double. The award was accepted by Mr. and Mrs.

Joe Nuccio.

The Board of Directors of the Southern California Camellia Society also voted an additional award and it was presented at the picnic. They voted for the granting of an Honorary Life Membership for Mr. Willard Goertz of San Marino, California. Mr. Goertz was a Past President of the Southern California Camellia Society; has served several terms as a Director; has served on the Southern California Camellia Council; and with his wife, Ruth, is an active hobbyist. Goertz is, at present, serving a term as a Director of the International Camellia Society.

## BEGINNERS AND CAMELLIA SHOWS

By JIM McCLUNG

This article is not intended to offend those excellent hobbyists who, after many years of hard work, have finally started placing their flowers on the honor table regularly. The ones who should take offense are those who are so bent on making it that they will enter flowers that have been kept at their peak artificially. By the second day of the show the flower is a sagging mass of miscolored petals and visitors wonder what the thing is doing there at all.

What this article is meant to do is show the plight of the beginner who has not yet learned how to grow prize-winning flowers. We know camellia culture through hard study, trial-and-error, and bugging our fellow members at the Society meetings. We buy varieties that consistently win. We even use gib to increase flower size and bring them in for the early shows.

What happens? A 'Howard Asper' that looked perfect to our eyes is dwarfed by its fellows on display. A gibbed 'Pink Sparkle' grows a pencil-thin calix three inches long with a flower less than one inch across. What are we doing wrong that we can correct without the many years

of trial-and-error that the prize-winners have gone through?

Might the answer be a Novice Division as is seen in some of the Northern California shows? This seems most logical. It is a thought that the S.C.C.C. could think on between now and the next show season.

A few novice rules could be as follows:

1. Only beginners may enter.
2. If a novice has won in three different shows he can no longer enter the novice division.
3. The division would be open to both adults and youngsters.

S.C.C.C. can think up some more rules for such a division.

It is my thinking that we lose many prospective members because they are afraid to enter shows; or they have entered and been bombed out too many times. Some people give up and turn to other hobbies.

We want to learn how to grow prize-winning flowers. What are the tricks of the trade? We can only learn these with time. In the meantime, a Novice-Division would keep us going and, one day, we might find ourselves up there with those beautiful pros who reflect the beauty of their flowers.



**SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW**  
**MARCH 27-28, 1976**  
**SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA**

Prize	Flower & Winner
Sweepstakes	Jack Woo, Fresno
Sweepstakes Runner-up	Al Taylor, Fresno
J1 Over 5½"	Tomorrow Park Hill, Mr. & Mrs. Don Lesmeister, Carmichael
J1 Over 5½" Runner-up	Grand Prix, Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo, Fresno
J1 4½"-5½"	In The Pink, Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro, Modesto
J1 4½"-5½" Runner-up	Carter's Sunburst, Mr. & Mrs. William Sims, Elk Grove
J1 3½"-4½"	Spring Sonnett, Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo, Fresno
J1 3½"-4½" Runner-up	Yours Truly, James D. Grant, Santa Rosa, Calif.
J1 2½"-3½"	Black Tie, Art Gonos Family, Fresno
J1 2½"-3½" Runner-up	Imp, Mr. & Mrs. Doug Batt, Windsor
J1 Under 2½"	Tammia, Mr. & Mrs. Doug Batt, Windsor
J1 Under 2½" Runner-up	Sugar Babe, Mr. & Mrs. Doug Batt, Windsor
J3 Over 4½"	Guilio Nuccio, Var., Mr. & Mrs. William Bruner, Orinda
J3 3"-4½"	Magnoliaflora, Art Gonos Family, Fresno
J3 Under 3"	Baby Sis Pink, Mr. & Mrs. Doug Batt, Windsor
J5	Marc Allen, Var., Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo, Fresno
J9D	Mrs. Charles McKee, Jr., Sacramento
RH Over 6"	Nuccio's Ruby, Art Gonos Family, Fresno
RH Over 6" Runner-up	Aztec, Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Kolak, Portola Valley
RH Under 6"	Valley Knudsen, Mr. & Mrs. James Randall, Sacramento
RH Under 6" Runner-up	Dr. Clifford Parks, Mr. & Mrs. Ken Hallstone, Lafayette
RH 3	Captain Rawes, Donald Griffing, Orinda
RH 5D	Mrs. Charles McKee, Jr., Sacramento
H1 Over 4"	Elsie Jury, Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Kolak, Portola Valley
H1 Over 4" Runner-up	Angel Wings, Mr. & Mrs. Don Lesmeister, Carmichael
H1 Under 4"	Debby, Ms. Joan Balzarini, Walnut Creek
H1 Under 4" Runner-up	Coral Delight, Harlan Smith Family, Modesto
H3	Sylvia Mae Wells, Mr. & Mrs. Don Lesmeister, Carmichael
J Seedling	Matt P. Talia, Santa Clara
RH Seedling	Mr. & Mrs. Don Lesmeister, Carmichael
H Seedling	Frank Pursel, Oakland
Member Table	Nuccio's Ruby, James Grant, Santa Rosa
Member Table Runner-up	Nuccio's Ruby, James Smith, Healdsburg
Youth Class	Fashionata, Roberta Rankin, Modesto

## WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY IN CORNWALL, ENGLAND

By JOHN MATTHEWS  
Ballymena, Northern Ireland

For those of us in the British Isles who are keen gardeners the mere mention of the County of Cornwall calls up a mental image of the big flowering trees and shrubs—the magnolias, rhododendrons and camellias—growing and flowering better than they do almost anywhere else in these islands. Cornwall is at the tip of a long south-west peninsula and the warm moist Gulf Stream laps its shores. It was therefore natural that when the International Camellia Society planned a conference to be held in England in the first week in April it should be based on that most favoured county.

Accordingly, the afternoon and early evening of Saturday, April 3, saw the Falmouth Hotel rapidly filling up with camellia enthusiasts from many lands. Milton Brown had come from the U.S.A. and Les Jury from New Zealand, and many other accents mingled as old friends greeted one another. In this gathering I was a new boy, but such was the warmth of the atmosphere that in no time at all I as one of the crowd, and was meeting horticultural personalities whose names had been household words to me for many years.

Cornwall has beautiful gardens of many sizes and types, but I feel sure that the form that has made this county a Mecca for gardeners is the mature and extensive woodland garden in which flowering shrubs thrive under a protecting canopy of tall trees. Of these gardens the name of Caerhays must surely have gone to all parts of the world where camellias are grown and loved, for it is here that that great old gardener Mr. J. C. Williams made the first historic cross of *Camellia saluenensis* and *Camellia japonica*. The resulting

*williamsii* strain has proved wonderfully free flowering, and has made the camellia a good garden plant in areas where a japonica or a reticulata would never have been a worthwhile investment; every time I look at my own large plant of the first J. C. Williams clone I bless the name of the man who made such things possible.

After dinner on that opening Saturday evening Vice-President David Trehane showed slides as an appetizing foretaste of what we were to see, but gave a warning that there had been some frost damage in places, particularly to the big magnolias.

On the Sunday morning we went to the County Demonstration Garden near Truro, and the unanimous opinion was that it would be difficult to praise too highly this wonderfully planned area where the pros and cons of almost every imaginable garden procedure and practice were laid out for all to see. There were examples of windbreaks, mulches, spraying programmes, lawn management and many more things. A wonderful place!

Then to the great woodland garden of Trewithen where after a picnic lunch we were shown round by the owner Mrs. Alison Johnstone. This lovely garden can show many beautiful camellias and rhododendrons, but is perhaps best known for its big magnolias which Mr. George Johnstone made his special study. His book on the subject published by the Royal Horticultural Society, but now long out of print, is a classic of its type and greatly valued by the fortunate possessors of a copy. Against a sky of flawless blue the white and pink magnolia flowers were a grand sight; indeed our French visitors had

for this, and for many more of the things that we were to see later in the week, a very appropriate word—inoublable. A feature of this visit was conducted tours of the house, a fine old mansion built in the middle of the 18th century, and continuously occupied by the family ever since. The dining room has been described by the historian A. L. Rowse as the finest room in Cornwall. After dinner Mr. Julian Williams of Caerhays gave us a grant preview of his great garden with a series of slides of a quality that most photographers can only dream about.

Monday took us by coaches through fine Cornish scenery to the only garden of our series not in Cornwall, to the home at Barnstaple in Devon of Dr. J. Smart—I.C.S. Director. This is a comparatively young garden but the promise for the future is very great with the camellias, and of course many other things, becoming well established. But the great attraction for most of us was the display under glass of many fine mature camellia plants at the peak of their display, and a big range of smaller plants of very new varieties.

On Tuesday morning Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Holman welcomed us to their garden at Chyverton, which is also in the great Cornish tradition of magnolias, rhododendrons and camellias. Many of the early tree magnolias had been frosted, but the camellias on a lower level had received some shelter from tree branches, or had at least opened a later crop of buds, and were giving a fine show. In the afternoon to Tremeer to see the garden of Major-General Harrison. Here many camellias again welcomed us with a great show of colour, but even if all else in this garden should be forgotten many of us will carry in our minds for years to come a picture of a very big bush of *Donation* perfectly sited at the edge of a large woodland pool with its many hundreds of perfect flowers mirrored

in the still waters. After dinner Mr. Les Jury of New Zealand, whose name as a camellia man has surely circled the globe, showed slides and in his talk to us conveyed the sense of adventure and enterprise which have inspired his breeding programme, and sent so many fine plants to every corner of the world.

On Wednesday a long coach journey right across Cornwall to the outskirts of Plymouth to Antony, home of Sir John Carew Pole the Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall. Here again, sadly, the big magnolias had been frosted, but there was ample compensation in the long woodland valley with red and pink camellias mounded on both sides of the path. It may have been because of the drawing effect of the valley sides and the tall trees, but here the camellias seemed to have grown higher and more lush than we had seen so far.

The afternoon brought a new type of event as far as our conference was concerned when we all attended the planting in a very extensive and beautiful park of a wide range of camellias given by the Society. The spades were wielded by conference members, members of Cornwall County Council and Plymouth Corporation, with David Trehane and Milton Brown at least looking as though they had done the job before! This was followed by what our programme described as a cream tea in the orangery. Suffice it to say that the location and the actual meal came up fully to our most delightful anticipations. In the evening Milton Brown took the rostrum and with slides and a fine racy talk gave us some insight into the highly organised camellia scene in America.

Thursday was our final full conference day and again it was packed with memorable scenes and events. In the morning Mr. David Trehane welcomed us to his home and garden in the little Cornish village which bears his family name. Here, with

the aid of his wife, he is restoring on ancestral land a garden which has lain neglected for many years. The burned-out shell of a fine old mansion house adds a sad but strangely haunting feature to the scene. It is evident that much progress has been made with the garden and that a most energetic man will carry on the work with relish. A great attraction to all conference members was the area he uses as a trial ground for a wide range of new varieties, and there was much traffic up and down the rows with notebooks and pencils in action.

Then to the City Hall, Truro, for a buffet lunch with the Mayor and the officers of the Cornwall Garden Society's Spring Flower Show, described as the finest spring show outside London—and our visit to the show after lunch left us in no mood to argue with that assessment. Camellias were much in evidence, especially as individual blooms, with a grand background of trade and competitive entries of all the flowers that Cornwall grows so well.

Finally, for the day, a visit to Tregothnan, the most picturesque home of Lord and Lady Falmouth where our tour of the estate was preceded by yet another memorable cream tea in a fine old paved courtyard where camellias lighted up the mellow stonework of the surrounding buildings. This is an estate on the grandest possible scale with the usual Cornish mixture of flowering trees and shrubs, including some of the oldest camellia plantings in England. A particular feature is a great area planted with that wonderful old *Rhododendron arboreum* hybrid known locally as the Cornish Red.

Dinner that night was our closing banquet and a very glittering affair. A feature of it which surprised David Trehane, but no one else, was the presentation to him of a camellia painting by a young local artist, and right nobly had he earned it by a

superb, and no doubt very time consuming job of conference organisation. Many others in the team will have contributed, but it was warmly acknowledged that the heavy weight had fallen on these very broad shoulders.

The conference dispersed after breakfast on the following morning but almost all grasped the opportunity to go home by Caerhays Castle, the grounds of which were open to our members only. Reference has already been made to this garden, and space will not permit me to say more than that a warm and brilliant sun shown down for us on many a flowery glade in that wonderful home of the *williamsii* hybrids.

## LOCAL SOCIETY MEETINGS

### San Diego Camellia Society

The San Diego Camellia Society will open its fall season with a meeting on October 20th at Casa de Prado in Balboa Park. The highlight of the evening will be a Panel Discussion chaired by Les Baskerville.

### Pomona Valley Camellia Society

What is it about Camellias that you enjoy most? That is the subject for discussion by a panel at the Pomona Valley Camellia Society meeting November 11, 1976 at the Pomona First Federal Savings and Loan Association, 399 North Garey Ave., Pomona, California. To make the program more interesting, the panel will be selected from the audience at the meeting. Each panelist will be expected to share his or her interests and pleasures in camellias with the society. After the panel has set the stage for "camellia fun" the audience will have the privilege of inquiring of the panel and others about, "How to have more fun with camellias?" It is hoped that you will share your pleasure by bringing your ideas to

share with everyone and bring your questions, your notebook to record the new ideas of "Camellia Fun."

#### **Central California Camellia Society**

The Central California Camellia Society has scheduled a KICKOFF BREAKFAST, at Woodward Park for Saturday, October 9th at 8:30 a.m. Their first meeting will be the CAMELLIA-RAMA at the Smuggler's Inn, Fresno, on Saturday, November 6th, 1976. All camellia hobbyists should plan to attend this outstanding event.

#### **Pacific Camellia Society**

The Pacific Camellia Society will hold its first meeting of the year on Thursday, November 4th at the Conference Room of the Central Bank of Glendale, 411 North Central Ave., Glendale. The meeting promises to be

a highlight since they are planning to have two of the outstanding camellia experts of the South on their program, namely: Hody Wilson and Son Hackney. This should be one of those "don't miss" meetings.

#### **Southern California Camellia Society**

The Southern California Camellia Society will hold its first meeting of the year on Tuesday night, November 9th at the San Marino Women's Club, 1800 Huntington Drive, San Marino, California. The feature for the evening's program will be a panel discussion on favorite Camellias.

**DON'T FORGET  
YOUR  
1976-77 DUES**

## **INTERNATIONAL NEWS**

### *New honor for Prof. E. G. Waterhouse*

Her Majesty Queen Elisabeth II has conferred upon Prof. E. G. Waterhouse the high honor of Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.) in recognition of "Distinguished Services to Horticulture."

### *Book now for 1977 International Congress at Nantes, France, 16-18 May.*

Europe's annual "Floralies" is always superb. Now add "International Camellia Congress" to 1977 Floralies de Nantes, and you have the horticultural event of the decade! Plan to reach Nantes by May 15, and enjoy . . . Three mornings of fascinating new information about camellias. Simultaneous French-English translation; other translations if required. . . . Three afternoons of glorious gardens: Floralies; Claude Thoby camellia nurseries, Europe's largest; magnificent Botanic Garden of Nantes. . . . Wonderful French food day and night, including 18 May Banquet at historic Chateau of the Marquis de Goulaine, finest wine-grower of region.

*Congress Fee 350 Fr.\* covers all congress sessions, three luncheons, three afternoon visits, Floralies Entrance, Chateau banquet, all coach/boat transport Monday a.m. to Wednesday p.m. Send Congress Deposit to your ICS Membership Representative by 15 October; balance by 15 February '77. Ask Travel Agent to book accommodation Central Hotel, rue de Couedic, near Congress Hall; bookings by 1st November at special rate 110 Fr. per person, twin accommodation with bath, plus continental breakfast 10 Fr. \*Currency equivalents: U.K. £41.75; U.S.A. \$74.50; Australia \$60.60; New Zealand \$75.50; Italian Lire 63,200; Japan Yen 22200.*

Any camellia hobbyists in the United States who are interested in making reservations for this congress should contact Mr. Houghton S. Hall, 66 Fawn Drive, San Anselmo, California 94960.

# CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA-RAMA—1976

By ART GONOS, Chairman

On November 6th all roads will lead to the Smuggler's Inn in Fresno, where the third statewide Camellia Symposium will be held. The last edition of the Review announced this outstanding event, and this article will give you all the final details and arrangements. Co-Chairmen for the Camellia-Rama are John Augus, Bill Johnston, Jack Mandarich, and Judy Simons.

DATE: Saturday, November 6, 1976

PLACE: SMUGGLER'S INN — 3737 N. Blackstone, Fresno, California  
(Phone (209) 226-2200)

On Highway 99 (from either north or south) take the Clinton Avenue cutoff—turn east and travel approximately 4 miles and turn left (north) on Blackstone (Hwy. 41). The motel is about a mile up the road on the west side of Blackstone.

## PROGRAM:

REGISTRATION .....	9:00 - 10:00 a.m.
MORNING SYMPOSIUM SESSION .....	10:00 - 12:00 p.m.
LUNCHEON .....	12:30 - 2:00 p.m.
AFTERNOON SYMPOSIUM SESSION .....	2:00 - 5:00 p.m.
NO HOST COCKTAIL HOUR .....	6:30 - 7:30 p.m.
DINNER .....	7:30 - 8:45 p.m.
RAFFLE (Plants and otherwise) .....	8:45 - 9:30 p.m.

## SYMPOSIUM SPEAKERS

Son Hackney  
Walter Harmsen  
John Menndosa III  
Julius Nuccio  
Harold Rambath  
Hody Wilson

## SPECIAL FEATURES:

There will be an Early Camellia Show as a feature of this year's CAMELLIA-RAMA. This will be an "open" show with both gibbed and un-gibbed blossoms in the same category. Classes have been planned for japonicas—large, medium and boutonniere; reticulatas and hybrid retics; non-retic hybrids; and sasanquas. There will be no limit to the number of blooms. Flowers may be entered any time from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. and from 12 noon to 12:30 p.m. Judging will take place at 12:30 p.m. and awards will be presented to the class winners. After the luncheon and before the afternoon sessions, the "Best Bloom of the Show" will be chosen, and everyone present will have a vote for this honor. A trophy award will be presented to the "Best Of Show."

**PRE-REGISTRATION AND COSTS:**

(1) **FORM "A" Motel Registration.** Please cut out attached room reservation and mail it directly to the SMUGGLER'S INN—3737 N. Blackstone, Fresno, Calif. 93726. Reservations may be made for Friday and Saturday, November 5 and 6 or for just Saturday, November 5th. The cost is \$20 per night for a single or \$24 for a double.

(2) **FORM "B" Camellia-Rama Registration.** Please cut out the attached Camellia-Rama Registration Form and fill it out to reflect your needs and desires. Form "B" should be mailed with the check for the appropriate amount to me, Mr. Art Gonos, 5643 N. College Ave., Fresno, Ca. 93704.

The Smuggler's Inn offers luxurious accommodations and is located within one block of a very large shopping center. The motel also provides limousine service to and from the Fresno Air Terminal. All we need now is you and your Camellia expertise. Please send in your reservation forms as soon as possible.

**FORM "A"  
ROOM RESERVATION**

(Send to SMUGGLER'S INN—3737 N. Blackstone)  
Fresno, California 93726

**Please enter the following reservation:**

No. of Rooms _____	Single _____
No. of Persons _____	Double _____
Arrival Date _____	Twin _____
Departure Date _____	Other _____

**Special Instructions:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Special Instructions:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Special Instructions:** \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Reservations held until 6 p.m. unless later arrival specified

**FORM "B"  
REGISTRATION FORM**

**For California Camellia-Rama 1976**

Please reserve the following:

(1) Registration only ( ) at \$2.00 .....	\$ _____
(2) Camellia-Rama Luncheon ( ) at \$4.00 .....	\$ _____
(3) Camellia-Rama Dinner ( ) at \$9.00 .....	\$ _____
Total Amount Enclosed	\$ _____

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Society \_\_\_\_\_

Mail Form "B" to ART GONOS  
5643 North College Ave., Fresno, Calif. 93704

## CAMELLIA CLIPPINGS

By BERNICE GUNN

It's very natural and inevitable. Camellia season opens with the October issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW. In some foreign countries members are just ending their season and going into "summer hibernation," getting away from the mad Camellia treadmill. I thought I was in that blissful state when I received a note from our esteemed Editor informing me the deadline for copy of the October issue was July 20th. As I sit at the typewriter we are having an unseasonal heat wave, I have had to give up sun-bathing, male-watching, gardening, tete-a-tete luncheons and all of the relaxing fun of the dog days and concentrate on Camellias. If I were in the movie industry I would like to produce a film called "Incredibly Strange Creatures Who Stopped Living, and Became Mixed-Up Camellia Nuts." A pox on Bill Donnan.

In all seriousness, Camellia season never ends as far as the real meaning of our hobby goes. Camellia camaraderie carries over into the off-season. Many societies have annual picnics, there are small dinner parties, many of us attend baseball games and various functions together, so we are never out of touch. I have only two complaints . . . after 20 years of potluck I have been in the A-K group—*bring main dish*, and the avid hobbyist who doesn't talk about anything but Camellias, even when you try to get into a lighter subject such as sex, he thinks you are interested in hearing about hybridizing.

Mark Twain once said: "When I was a boy of 14, my father was so ignorant I could hardly stand to have the old man around. But when I got to be 21, I was astonished at how much the old man had learned in seven years." How about a finger-lickin' good recipe for your next buffet dinner?

- 2 lbs. chicken wings
- ½ c. Katakuri-Ko Potato Starch  
(found in the gourmet section)
- 2 beaten eggs
- 1 c. oil
- 1 tbsp. garlic salt

Wash chicken, cut off tips and cut in half at joint. Sprinkle with garlic salt and let stand 15 minutes. Place chicken in bag with potato starch and shake to coat, then dip in egg and fry in oil until brown. Line a large roasting pan with foil and place chicken flat in pan (do not starch).

### SAUCE

- ¾ c. sugar
- ½ c. rice vinegar
- 1 small can pineapple juice
- 1 tbsp. ketchup
- 1 tbsp. soy sauce
- 1 tbsp. Accent
- 1 tbsp. salt

Heat in pan until sugar is melted. Pour over chicken and bake 350° for one hour, turning once. Remove *immediately* from pan and serve.

Growers working for winter-hardy camellias may be doing a more important job than they realize. Our changing climate may become a real threat to our flowers.

According to the National Academy of Sciences, "We are becoming increasingly dependent on the stability of the present seemingly "normal" climate. Our vulnerability is seen to be all the more serious when we recognize that our present climate is, in fact, highly *abnormal* . . ."

Nigel Calder, in his new book "The Weather Machine," explains why climactic changes seem to threaten us now. After much research he has a speculative theory that an ice-age could start up suddenly with a "snow blitz" that wouldn't let up. He also says, "In the 20th century we have built a fair weather world . . . (we) are in poor shape . . . to react to any substantial change in climate, whether it be natural or man made."



# 'MATHOTIANA' AND CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE

By WILLIAM E. WOODROOF and HAROLD E. DRYDEN

"Mathotiana" has always been an uncertain word in the vocabulary of United States camellia people.\* There has been confusion as to the true identity of the 'Mathotiana' that was listed in Verschaffelt in 1849 where it was described as a large, cherry red, formal double originated by H. Method of Belgium. In 1941 Mr. E. A. McIlhenny of Avery Island, Louisiana listed three varieties; 'Julia Drayton', as a large, rose red, formal double obtained from Robbink and Atkins of Rutherford, New Jersey; 'Mathotiana Rubra' as a large, fire red formal double obtained from Guichard Soeurs of Nantes, France; and 'Purple Dawn', his own seedling. 'Mathotiana' was not listed.

Around 1945 it was the cencensus of many camellia growers in the United States that 'Julia Drayton', 'Mathotiana Rubra' and 'Purple Dawn' were all the same variety and that the name 'Julia Drayton' had priority.

Around 1947 many camellia growers had concluded that 'Julia Drayton' was probably the true 'Mathotiana' as listed in Verschaffelt in 1849, and priority of name was given to 'Mathotiana'. Many camellia growers did not concur in this decision, believing that the true 'Mathotiana' had been lost in the United States.

In the succeeding years, the names 'Mathotiana', 'Julia Drayton', 'Te Deum' and 'Grand Sultan' have been tossed about. The names 'Grand Sultan', 'Mathotiana' and 'Te Deum' are listed in the current issue of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE as priority names and 'Julia Drayton' is listed as a reference to 'Mathotiana'. Some of the old timers, however, continue

to talk about 'Julia Drayton' instead of 'Mathotiana'.

It has now been reported from a knowledgeable and responsible international source that the true 'Mathotiana' is identical to 'Te Deum' and that 'Mathotiana' has priority; that 'Grand Sultan' is a separate and distinct variety from 'Mathotiana'; and that the variety known in the United States as 'Mathotiana' is a separate and distinct variety from 'Mathotiana' and should bear another name, which name should be 'Julia Drayton'.

Despite the temporary confusion that might result from a change in names that have been accepted for many years in the United States, we believe that inaccuracies of the past should be corrected. We propose, therefore, the following listings for the 1978 edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE. These listings include all the names that have been involved in the uncertainties and discussions of the past many years. We believe, however, that before such changes can be made, they should be published in order that all interested people can review and comment on them before they are printed in the nomenclature book. We shall start to prepare final copy for the 1978 edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE in early July 1978 and any comments regarding the proposed listings should be received by the Editor of CAMEMLLIA NOMENCLATURE on or before July 1, 1978. The proposed listings follow, in the style that is used in CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE.

## AUGUSTO L'GOUVEIA PINTO

(Portuguese Pink; Jack McCaskill)  
Sport of Mathotiana—Light Coral Pink flushed with Lavender and each petal bordered white. Large. (For another form of this variety, see Sheperdess)  
(Port. 1890—Da Silva.)

\*See "Mathotiana Or Is It," by William E. Woodroof, CAMELLIA REVIEW, January 1960.

**AVERY ISLAND**

See Julia Drayton Supreme Var.

**CHERRY BOUNCE**

Sport of Julia Drayton Supreme—Dark Cherry Red. Large, rose form double with deeply creped petals. (U.S. 1969—G. E. Carver, Jr., Houston, Tex.)

**EUGENIA HOWELL**

Sport of Julia Drayton Var.—Deep Pink to Red splotched and flecked white. Very large, loose peony form. (U.S. 1958—V. T. Howell, Semmes, Ala.)

**FLOWERWOOD (Plant Patent 1074)**

(Julia Drayton Fimbriata)  
Fimbriated sport of Julia Drayton. (U.S. 1951—Domoto.)

**GRAND SULTAN**

(Gran Sultanao)  
Dark Red. Large, semi-double to formal double. Slow, open growth. M-L. (It. to Belg. (Verschaffelt) 1849.)

**JULIA DRAYTON**

(Mathotiana (United States); Purple Dawn; Purple Emperor; Purple Prince; William S. Hastie)

Crimson, sometimes with Purple cast. Large to very large, rose form to formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M-L. (For other forms of this variety see Flowerwood; Red Wonder; Rosea Superba; Sultana) (Europe to U.S. (Magnolia) 1840's.)

**JULIA DRAYTON FIMBRIATED**

See Flowerwood

**JULIA DRAYTON SPECIAL**

A variegated Julia Drayton with fewer and larger white spots. Large to very large. (U.S. 1961—R. Lang, Atlanta Georgia.)

**JULIA DRAYTON SUPREME**

(Mima Mae)

Sport of Julia Drayton—Very large, semi-double with loose irregular petals interspersed with stamens. (For other forms of this variety see Cherry Bounce and Sue Ann Mouton.) (U.S. 1951—Flowerwood.)

**JULIA DRAYTON SUPREME VAR.**

(Avery Island; Kate Smith)

Variegated form of Julia Drayton Supreme. Crimson blotched white. Very large.

**JULIA DRAYTON VAR.**

(Paulina)

Variegated form of Julia Drayton. Crimson blotched white. Large to very large. (For another form of this variety see Eugenia Howell.)

**KATE SMITH**

See Julia Drayton Supreme Var.

**MATHOTIANA**

(Te Deum)

Dark Red. Large, rose form to formal double. Slow, open growth. E-L. (For another form of this variety see Augusto L'Gouveia Pinto.) (Belg. 1848—H. Mathod, Ghent.)

**MATHOTIANA (United States)**

See Julia Drayton

**MATHOTIANA FIMBRIATED**

Name corrected to Julia Drayton Fimbriated.

**MATHOTIANA RUBRA**

(delete)

**MATHOTIANA SPECIAL**

Name corrected to Julia Drayton Special.

**MATHOTIANA SUPREME**

Name corrected to Julia Drayton Supreme.

**MAHOTIANA SUPREME VAR.**

Name corrected to Julia Drayton Supreme Var.

**MATHOTIANA VAR.**

Name corrected to Julia Drayton Var.

**MIMA-MAE**

See Julia Drayton Supreme.

**PAULINA**

See Julia Drayton Var.

**PURPLE DAWN**

See Julia Drayton

**PURPLE EMPEROR**

See Julia Drayton

**PURPLE PRINCE**

See Julia Drayton

**RED WONDER**

(Island Echo)

Sport of Julia Drayton—Deep Red. Large, semi-double to rose form double with two or three rows of flat, outer petals and center of long, folded and curled inner petals. (U.S. 1948—Armstrong.)

**ROSEA SUPERBA**

(Ada Wilson; Laura Dasher)

Rose Pink sport of Julia Drayton—Large to very large. (Europe to U.S. (Tea Gardens) 1890.)

**SUE ANN MOUTON**

Lighter colored sport of Julia Drayton Supreme. (U.S. 1960—Broussard, Jr.)

**SULTANA**

Sport of Julia Drayton—Crimson, semi-double to peony form. Large to very large. (U.S. 1955—McCaskill.)

**TE DEUM**

See Mathotiana

**WILLIAM S. HASTIE**

See Julia Drayton

In this era of inflation, after you have paid for the wine, women and song, there is just nothing left in the budget for luxuries!

Did you hear about the accident policy for Skiers? It's called snow-fault insurance.

It's a confusing world. We are running out of electricity and no one knows what it is!

# Directory of California Camellia Societies

*Societies with asterisk (\*) are Affiliates of Southern California Camellia Society*

## \*CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY

President: Richard Stiern; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Fred R. Dukes, Jr., 733 Del Mar Drive, Bakersfield 93307

Meetings: 2nd Monday, October through April (except 3rd Monday in November), at Franklin School, Truxton and A St., Bakersfield

## \*CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY

President: Robert Eastman; Sec., Mrs. George T. Butler, 1831 Windsor Ln, Santa Ana 92705

Meetings: 3rd Thursday, November through April, at Santa Ana Federal Savings & Loan Bldg., 1802 No Main St., Santa Ana

## CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

President: James M. Randall; Secretary, Mrs. Frank P. Mack, 2222 G St., Sacramento 95816

Meetings: 4th Wednesday, October through April in Shepard Garden & Art Center, 3300 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento

## \*CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Bill Harris; Secretary, Mary Anne Ray, 5024 E. Laurel Ave., Fresno 93727

Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, November through February, in All-purpose Room, Del Mar School, 4122 N. Del Mar, Fresno

## DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Jack Lewis; Secretary, Mrs. James E. Scott, 4285 Inverness Dr., Pittsburg 94565

Meetings: 2nd Tuesday, November through March at various society member's homes.

## JOAQUIN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Donald W. Hurst; Secretary, Mrs. Ethel S. Willits, 502 N. Pleasant Ave., Lodi 95240

Meetings: 4th Wednesday, October through May, United Methodist Church, Lodi

## LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Allan Stanley; Secretary, Mrs. Haidee Steward, 130 S Citrus, Los Angeles 90036

Meetings: 1st Tuesday, December through April, Hollywood Women's Club, 1749 N. La Brea, Hollywood

## MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Ronald Kellogg; Secretary, Mrs. Helen Caputi, 1605 Victoria Dr., Modesto 95351

Meetings: Second Tuesday October through May, at First Federal Savings, 2711 McHenry Ave., Modesto

## NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Bill E. Lockwood; Secretary, Peter W. Eberle, 133 Moraga Way, Orinda 944563

Meetings: 1st Monday, November through May, Claremont JHS, 5750 College Ave., Oakland

## PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Judy Simmons; Secretary, Avonne Crawford, 2301 Sylvan Lane, Glendale 91208

Meetings: 1st Thursday, November through April, Central Bank of Glendale, 411 N. Central Ave., Glendale 91203

## PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Augusts Meier; Secretary, Andrew R. Johnson, Jr., 28 Lloyd Dr., Atherton 94025

Meetings: 4th Tuesday, September through April, Municipal Services Center, 1400 Broadway, Redwood City.

## \*POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Ronald D. Braid; Secretary, Mrs. Janice Hawes, 12625 Kellogg Ave., Chino 91710

Meetings: 2nd Thursday, November through April, Pomona First Federal Savings & Loan Assn. Bldg., 399 N. Garey Ave., Pomona

## \*SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Jack L. Worden; Secretary, Keith Nelson, 37 Shasta St., Chula Vista 92010

Meetings: 3rd Wed., November-April, Rm. 101, Casa Del Prado Bldg., Balboa Pk., San Diego, 7:30 p.m.

## SANTA CLARA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: John M. Augis; Secretary, Mrs. Helen Augis, 2254 Fair Valley Court, San Jose 95125

Meetings: 3rd Tuesday September through April, at Great Western Savings Bldg., 2100 El Camino Real, Santa Clara

## SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Jack Dodson; Sec., Violette Henderson, 117 Oak Shadow Dr., Santa Rosa 95405

Meetings: Oct. 28, Nov. 24, Dec. through May 1977 on the 4th Thursday of the month, in Multipurpose Room, Steel Lane School, Santa Rosa

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

See inside front cover of this issue of Camellia Review

## \*TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Marian Schmidt; Secretary, Mrs. Elsie Bracci, 5567 N. Burton Ave., San Gabriel 91776

Meetings: Friday, Nov. 12; Friday, Dec. 17; Thursday, Jan. 27; Thursday, Feb. 24; Thursday, March 24; and Thursday, April 25 at the Los Angeles County Arboretum Lecture Hall in Arcadia

SOUTHERN  
CALIFORNIA

CAMELLIA

*Society, Inc.*

P. O. BOX 717  
ARCADIA, CA 91006



Garry M. Serpas  
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Summerville, SC 29483

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