October 1991
International Number
ISSN 0159-656 X

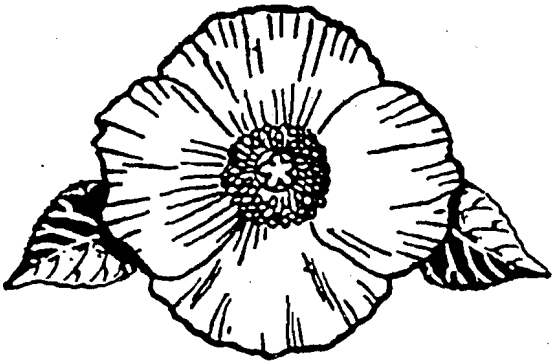
International Camellia Journal

COPY OF AN ORIGINAL PAINTING OF THE JAPANESE CAMELLIA TAMA-NO-URA BY THE INTERNATIONALLY ACCLAIMED ARTIST, PAUL JONES.

KOKUSAI TSUBAKI KAISHI
JOURNAL INTERNATIONAL DU CAMELLIA
REVISTA INTERNAZIONALE DELLA CAMELIA
REVISTA INTERNACIONAL DE LA CAMELIA
INTERNATIONALE KAMELIENZEITSCHRIFT
INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA TUDSCHRIFT
REVISTA INTERNACIONAL DA CAMELIA

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Contents



International Camellia Journal

No. 23 October 1991

An Official Publication of the International Camellia Society

Directors and Officers — 1991-92

PRESIDENT

Mr. Thomas H. Perkins, III, P.O. Box 750, Brookhaven, MS 39601

VICE PRESIDENTS

Mr. Eric Craig, 4 Lowther Park Avenue, Warrawee, NSW 2074, Australia

Miss Cecily Perring, 47 Havelock Rd., Hastings, E. Sussex, TN34 IBQ

Mr. William Stewart, 912 Roeder Way, Sacramento, CA 95822

DIRECTORS

Africa

Mr. Leslie Riggall, Fern Valley, Igwababa Road, Kloof, 3600 Natal, S.A.

Asia

Mr. Yutaka Arai, 137-56 Yamaguchi, Tokorozawa-Shi, Saitama 359, Japan

Dr. Shunpei Uemoto, T-560, 2-4-32, Ueno-Higashi, Toyonako City, Osaka, Japan

Australia

Dr. T. E. Pierson, Mildirie, Strongs Rd., Jaspers Brush, Box 180, Berry 2535, Australia

Dr. John Pedler, 8 Carter Street, Prospect, South Australia

Australia 5082

Miss N. J. Swanson, 43 Wellington Road, East Lindfield, NSW 2070

France

M. Jean Laborey, Ingenieur Horticole, 361 Rue Lecourbe, 75015 Paris

M. Claude Thoby, B.P.3 Route De Paris, 44470, Carquefou, France

Germany/Austria
Dr. Klaus Hacklander, Simeonstrasse 5, D5500 Trier

Italy
Dott. Ing. Antonio Sevesi, Piazzale Luigi Cadorna 6, 20123 Milan, Italy

New Zealand
Mr. Richard H. Clere, 8 Chesham Avenue, Taupo, N.Z.

Portugal
Sr. Jose Gil De Ferreira, Casa Do Casal, Refojos, 9780 Santo Tirso

Spain
Don Juan Armada Diez de Rivera Avda Doctor Arce 4, 28002 Madrid

United Kingdom
Mrs. D. M. Freeman, The Lea Rig, Pelynt Looe, Cornwall PL 132LU
Mr. H. John Tooby, Acorns, Chapel Lane, Bransford, Worcester, WR6 5JG
Mrs. Joyce Wyndham, Camellia Cottage, Guestling, East Sussex, TW35 4ET

U.S.A.
Mr. Lewis Fetterman, P.O. Box 244, Delphi, IN. 46923-0244.
Mr. Boyd McRee, 41 Winged Foot Drive, Conroe, TX 77304
Mrs. H. S. (Vi) Stone, 3060 Oleander St., Baton Rouge, LA 70806

Other Regions
Mr. G. Kranen-Koudekerkseweg 1694335SNMiddleburg, Netherlands
Mrs. Mayda Reynolds, Westward, LA Marquanderie, St. Brelade, Jersey, Channel Islands

INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA REGISTRAR
Mr. T. J. Savige, Hawksview, Wirlinga, NSW 2640, Australia

SECRETARY
Mr. Arthur Landry, 10522 Ferncliff Ave., Baton Rouge, LA 70815

TREASURER
Mr. Gregory E. Davis, 7815 Burgoyne, Houston, TX 77063

AUDITOR
Mr. John Movich, 3929 Williams Ave., Lavene, CA 91750

MEMBERSHIP REGISTRAR
Mr. Walter Krzymowski, 159 Pinewood Dr., Slidell, LA 70458

EDITOR
Mrs. Jean Comber, 105 Shasta Rd., Pensacola, FL 32507

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Un message du President

Un mensaje del Presidente

Un messaggio del Presidente

Botschaft des Prasidenten

Rich memories of a fine, excellently presented conference in Japan persist as I lead my group here in America toward the next conference in New Orleans. We think that we will show everyone an exciting time in the old town. it really is a very rich locale in the center of one of the world's best Camellia growing areas. We think the schedule is arranged so that everyone can participate in the official part of the program, associate with the American Camellia Society members, observe an American competitive Camellia show, have time to do extra things such as shopping and browsing round the city. Our local committee in New Orleans will try to suggest extra places and activities for our visitors during free time. At mid-year, I must tell everyone that I am trying to arrange interesting sessions with a balance of scientific subjects and society activities from most areas.

As everyone knows the year of a conference means that we must have elections to the Board and the Executive. For the first time reports come in that many are vying for the Director and Vice-President job and that is a healthy sign. I have been nominated for a second three year term and have accepted. I thank the membership for the opportunity to serve my first term. If re-elected, I promise to pursue the aims of the society with more diligence.

Everyone must realize that we are going through our most important activity ever attempted by our group. That activity is the publishing of the Camellia Register. At this time reports of our success at financing the effort through donations and pre-subscriptions vary from the

different regions. The best pre-subscriptions results are from Australia with an achievement of seventy percent of their allotment. The best donation record seems to be American with a sum approaching five thousand dollars. Most reports indicate a result at this time of a minimum of twenty-five percent of pre-subscriptions of allotment.

Tom Savige has reported that there have been delays in completing the work and publication will be in February of 1992 - just after the coming conference. That leaves us more time to complete our subscriptions sales. My thought to members is that each member should consider presenting the Register to their favorite school or local library if they feel that they can't use the volumes themselves. Of course, these volumes should be placed with local Camellia Societies all over the world. It is my hope that we will have a full agenda for the Directors' meeting in New Orleans so that we can reflect the wishes of the members in our guidance of the society. Welcome to New Orleans!

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

JEAN COMBER

Notes Du Redacteur En Chef

Nota De La Redaccion

Nota Editoriale

Anmerkungen Der Radaktion

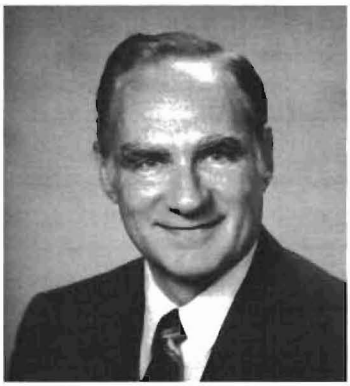
Thanks to all who have contributed to this issue. I still find it a big challenge.

I received from Tom Savige the following remarks about the article "New Varieties of yellow flowered Camellias." By Tadao Yamaguchi. He wrote, "This article was most interesting as it shows it is possible to get a fertile Hybrid in some cases from the cross *C. Japonica* x *C. Chrysantha*. This seems to be the first case of producing a yellow flowered Hybrid from this cross even though there must have been many hundreds of failures to date. It is interesting to speculate on why this has happened. Usually such cross between such dissimilar species of the same ploidity, produces sterile offspring or ones with a low survival rate, due to loss of gene plasm. The history of the interspecific crossing with *C. Chrysantha* has shown that better success is obtained by crossing with species of higher ploidity, where this would not be a problem. It is possible that the Japonicas used were Triploids. Originally I advised that 'Lotus' would be a good parent as it was a pure white and with the extra genes of a Triploid and I still think this may be a path to follow. Alternatively, it would be well worth while to check the particular clone of *C. Chrysantha* used by Tadao. There are about 33 species and varieties of species with yellow flowers. Is it possible that he used one more compatable with the japonica group? In any case he is to be congratulated as he has done a remarkable job and achieved a breakthrough."

Thanks for all of the help everyone has given me.

FROM ICS SECRETARY

ARTHUR LANDRY



ICS DIRECTORS FOR 1992-94

The Secretary has been notified by the following regions of selections for Director-ICS for the next 3 year period commencing with January 1992 and completing December 1994.

REGION	DIRECTOR
Africa	Mr. Leslie Rigall
Asia	Dr. Shunpei Uemoto
	Mr. Minoru Arai
Australia	Miss Nance Swanson
	Mr. Eric Craig
	Dr. Ross Hayter
France	* M. Jean Laborey
	* M. Claude Thoby
Germany	Dr. Klaus Hacklander
Italy	* Dott, Ing, Antonio Sevesi
New Zealand	Mr. Richard Clere
Portugal	* Sr. Jose Gil De Ferreira
Spain	* Don Juan Armada Diez De Rivera
United Kingdom	Mrs. Marigold Assinder
	Mr. John Tooby
	Miss Jennifer Trehane
U.S.A.	Mr. Lewis Fetterman
	Mr. Boyd McRee
	Mrs. H. S. (VI) Stone
Other Regions	Mrs. Mayda Reynolds
	Mr. G. Kranen

*- The Secretary did not receive information from these Regions and assumes these directors have been re-elected for the term January 1992 thru December 1994.

The report received by the Secretary is of 30 June 1991.

OBITUARIES

Necrologie

Obituarios

Necrologi

Nachrufe

Dr. William Wight

HERBERT SHORT, U.K.

Dr. William Wight, one of the original Directors and a life member of the International Camellia Society passed away on 20 December 1990. He was 84 years old and had been ill since March 1989.

Dr. Wight spent 31 years working on Tea Research as Plant Physiologist at the Tocklai experimental station, Cinnamara, Assam, India. He retired in August 1962 and resided with his wife, Jesse, at Greeba House, St. Georges Crescent, Port Erin, Isle of Man.

The Tocklai Experimental Station, operated by the Indian Tea Association, was the principal center for the study of the Tea Plant in the subcontinent. Even during World War II, from which he emerged an acting staff Major after serving in the Middle East and India. He managed to keep his research work going through correspondence with his wife, who was also a member of the scientific staff at the station. They had met at Leeds University in England, where he had received a BS and then obtained a PHD for work on the Physiology of tree growth and she studied for a degree in Botany.

His first job on returning from the army was to rebuild the Tocklai Experimental Station's Bungalow, which had been badly damaged by the U.S. Army. By the time he retired, he had published more than 45 scientific papers and was an acknowledged world authority on his subject.

He wrote two articles for the International Camellia Journal - "Tea Seed and the Tea Industry of Assam: in Vol.1, No. 1, December 1962 and "Tea for Camellias" in Vol. 1, No. 2, March 1964.

During his retirement in Port Erin, Dr. Wight created a wild garden in 1968 and he and his wife presented the garden, as the Breagle Glen Nature Reserve. To the Manx Nature Conservation Trust, of which he had been a life member.

Tony Hopson, secretary of the Manx Nature Conservation Trust, wrote - "We miss his ready wit, his deep knowledge of plant life and his boundless enthusiasm."

Alexander William Jessep

BY DR. R. M. WITHERS, Australia

On 20 March 1991, Mr. Jessep passed away peacefully at the age of 98 years, only seven days before his 99th birthday. Alex, as he was known to all his friends, had a long and distinguished career in Horticulture.

Following four years of distinguished service with the A.I.F. in France, he completed his University Studies obtaining the degrees of Bachelor of Agricultural Science, Bachelor of Science, Diploma of Education and Master of Agricultural Science. Mr. Jessep was Principal of Burnley Horticultural College from 1925 to 1931, when he was appointed Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, a position he held until he retired in 1957.

Mr. Jessep had many horticultural interests but it was in the field of genus

camellia that he became a world authority. In 1952 along with the late Professor E. G. Waterhouse, the late Mr. Walter Hazlewood and the late Dr. Merrillees, Mr. Jessep founded the Australian Camellia Research Society, which now has twelve branches throughout Australia and more than 1000 members. Mr. Jessep was elected Foundation President, a position he held for ten years from 1952 to 1962. He became the first Australian Registrar of New Australian raised camellia cultivars in 1954. He remained as Registrar until he retired from the position in 1986.

Mr. Jessep was awarded the highest honors of the Australian Camellia Research Society. In 1963, he was awarded the title of President Emeritus. In 1963, he was also appointed a fellow of the Society. In 1967, he was awarded the E. G. Waterhouse Medal by the Society for his notable contribution to the development of camellias in Australia and his research into the nomenclature of camellias. In 1972, he was awarded the Merrillees Gold Medal by the Victorian Branch of the Society, also for his distinguished work with the genus camellia in Australia. In 1976 he was invited to accept the position of Patron of the Australian Camellia Research Society and being agreeable, was elected to such office.

Mr. Jessep was a member of five overseas Camellia Societies. In the United States of America, England, Italy and Japan, he was regarded as one of the leading authorities on camellias in the world. He judged at Camellia Shows in every Australian state except Western Australia as well as in New Zealand, the U.S.A. and in Europe. He also wrote numerous articles for Horticultural Journals both in Australia and overseas. He was prominent in importing new camellia cultivars into Australia, having imported the first camellia granthamiana from Hong Kong and some of the famous Kumming Reticulata Camellias from Ralph Peer, U.S.A.

In 1950, Mr. Jessep visited London with Professor Waterhouse and attended the Camellia and Magnolia Conference held by the Royal Horticultural Society. At the conference, he met the late Dr. Harold Hume and the late Mr. Ralph Peer from the U.S.A., Mrs. Violet Lort-Phillips from Jersey - a future President of the ICS and Mr. Charles Puddle. Later to become Foundation Secretary, Treasurer and Editor of the ICS. Following the Conference in London, Mr. Jessep represented Australia at an International Botanical Conference in Sweden.

Mr. Jessep visited Japan in 1954 to study Japanese methods of culture and propagation with special reference to camellias. On his visit he developed a friendship with Mr. Kiyoshi Ishikawa later to become a Director of the ICS. He visited England again in 1960 and also the U.S.A. where he attended Camellia Conferences and lectured.

When the International Camellia Society was founded in 1962, Mr. Jessep became a Foundation member and he maintained a close association with the Society until his death. He was an Australian Director of the Society in 1975-76.

In 1966, Mr. Jessep visited England, France, Spain, Portugal and Italy for the rather late Camellia Flowering season. Later in 1966 and early 1967, he visited the West Coast of the U.S.A. for the Camellia season. On this tour, he met Dr. Ralph Philbrick and held discussions with him on Camellia Nomenclature.

In 1972 he attended the ICS Conference in Stresa, Italy. He delivered messages to the delegates at the conference from the Australian Camellia Research Society and from the ICS President, Professor Waterhouse who was unable to attend. Mr. Jessep presented a paper at the conference on "Camellias in Australia." At the conference began a friendship with Dr. Antonio Sevesi. After the conference he visited Brighton in England, Israel, Kenya, Rhodesia and South Africa, observing Camellias where possible but also Roses, his other love.

The last conference of ICS Mr. Jessep attended was held in Australia in 1973 in Sydney and Melbourne. This was the first ICS Conference held outside of Europe.

Mr. Jessep was also known as a Rosarian and received a number of prestigious awards for outstanding service in the interests of the rose. He visited New Zealand on three occasions, mainly to attend rose conferences but also visited

Col. T. Durrant to discuss Camellias.

Until recent years, Mr. Jessep remained actively associated with Horticulture, regularly attending monthly meetings of the Victorian Branch of the Australian Camellia Research Society and Committee Meetings both at a State and National level.

To his beloved wife, Dorothy, to whom he had been married for 64 years, members of his family and all his friends, the members of the International Camellia Society extend their deepest sympathy and mourn the passing of one of the really great men in the Camellia world.

Ken Hallstone

MARCH 4, 1912 - MARCH 27, 1991

HOUGHTON HALL, U.S.A.

Ken Hallstone's dedication to the Camellia and Camellia people was legendary, both in the U.S.A. and Internationally. His unforeseen and sudden loss is a devestating blow to all who knew him and to the Camellia world, in particular.

He was struck down literally in the middle of his marvelous Camellia garden, just the way he probably would have wished it.

As a hybridizer, Ken was unsurpassed and known world-wide for his work with fragrance. He was instrumental in establishing a fragrant section in many shows in California and elsewhere which will continue to endure in his memory.

Ken served as ICS Director for the U.S. from 1978 through 1981, and continued to support all ICS activities with all of his inherent enthusiasm and tireless energy.

From a purely personal viewpoint, he was my closest camellia friend over a period of about 25 years. As a co-member of the Northern California Camellia Society Research Committee. I (and my wife, Ariana) would always spend the Research Meeting night at Ken and Kay's home in Lafayette - a standing invitation which went on for about 20 years and a treasured memory of the many times spent with him in his home and garden.

Requiescat in peace Ken - from all of the Camellia world.

1992 I.C.S. CONGRESS
PRE - AND - POST - CONGRESS TOURS

Congres de l'ICS 1992 — New Orleans, LA

Congresso de I.C.S. en 1992 Nueva Orleans, LA Estados Unidos de America

Congresso di la Societa Internazional di Cammelie — New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.

1992 I.C.S. Kongress — New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.

PRE- CONGRESS TOUR - $1.337 U.S. DOLLARS

(Mon) 20th Jan. 1992	Meet in Atlanta, Georgia. Stay Atlanta Airport Hilton Hotel. Reception hosted by Atlanta Camellia Society.
(Tues) 21st Jan. 1992	Leave by motorcoach for Massee Lane, home of American Camellia Society. Barbecue lunch hosted by ACS Staff. Spend night in Macon, Georgia.
(Wed) 22nd Jan. 1992	Leave Macon by motorcoach for Charleston, South Carolina.
(Thurs) 23rd Jan. 1992	Visit Magnolia Gardens. Lunch Middleton Gardens. leave for overnight in Savannah, Georgia.
(Fri) 24th Jan. 1992	Tour Savannah. Leave for overnight St. Augustine, Florida, oldest city in the Western World.
(Sat) 25th Jan. 1992	Travel to Kennedy Space Center to see space shuttle and launch pads. Leave for Orlando, Florida. Will stay three nights.
(Sun) 26th Jan. 1992 **(Mon) 27th Jan. 1992**	Use your two day admission tickets to enjoy Disney World and Epcot.

(Tues) 28th Jan. 1992

Depart by air for New Orleans (air fare from Orlando to New Orleans is not included). For International Visitors - this cost should be included when you purchase your ticket to the U. S. Suggestion: Book Delta Flight #1476 departing Orlando at 2:10 EST. Arriving New Orleans at 2:54 PM CST.

POST CONGRESS TOUR - $739. U.S. DOLLARS

(Sun) 2nd Feb. 1992

Depart ICS Congress Hotel for morning arrival in Slidell, Louisiana to enjoy a brunch at the home of Erin and Bob Stroud. Depart in PM by motorcoach to the home of ICS President Thomas Perkins in Brookhaven, Mississippi. ICS members will be hosted to a welcome reception by Mr. Perkins. Guests will be housed in various private homes in and around Brookhaven to see Southern Hospitality first hand.

(Mon) 3rd Feb. 1992

Continue to Natchez, Mississippi where you will tour pre-civil war antebellum homes. Hotel for the night - Ramada Hilltop.

(Tues) 4th Feb. 1992

Journey South to St. Francisville for tour of Rosedown Plantation and Gardens. Lunch will be served at Hemingbaugh Resort. Journey down to Baton Rouge. State capitol of Louisiana. Hotel will be Baton Rouge Quality Suites where we will be hosted to cocktails by Baton Rouge Camellia Society.

(Wed) 5th Feb. 1992

Travel to the "Cajun" country on the Atchafalayii River where there will be a swamp tour at McGee's Landing after lunch at "Iberian" New Iberia. Have a guided tour of St. Martin and Evangeline Oak. Hotel for two nights - Lafayette Hilton, Lafayette, Louisiana.

(Thurs) 6th Feb. 1992

Tour Live Oak Gardens. Lunch on your own, available at "Cafe On The Lake." After lunch, tour famous Tabasco Factory and Jungle Gardens. Farewell dinner cajun-style with music dancing at Prejean's Restaurant.

(Fri.) 7th Feb. 1992

Tour ends. Travel back to New Orleans Airport.

ICS-ACS CONGRESS IN NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, U.S.A.

JANUARY 28, 1992 - FEBRUARY 2, 1992

GENERAL INFORMATION:
Send Registration and Fees ($U.S.) to
Mr. Robert Stroud
1532 River Oaks West
New Orleans, Louisiana 70123, U.S.A.
Phone - (504) 733-6071
Fax (504) 734-7748

Registration Fees - Per Person

	Before Jan. 1, 1992	After Jan. 1, 1992
Full Convention	$300	$330
Tuesday Only	$ 30	$ 35
Wednesday Only	$110	$120
Thursday Only	$ 15	$ 20
Friday Only	$ 75	$ 85
Saturday Only	$ 70	$ 80

NOTE: Registration fees cover Congress only. Hotel reservations should be made separately with the Monteleone Hotel (or other Hotel of your choice). Rooms at the Monteleone Hotel are (US) $90 Single and (US) $100 Double.
Send Reservations to: Monteleone Hotel, 214 Rue Royale, New Orleans, Louisiana 70140, USA. Phone (504) 523-3341 or FAX (504) 528-1019.

For Bank Wire Transfer Use:
065-000-171 Whitney National Bank
147-07-001-915 Gulf Coast Camellia Society
New Orleans, LA., USA

Climate and Clothing
In the spring, summer and fall, lightweight clothing is most comfortable. During the winter months heavier clothing is advisable. New Orleans has an annual total rainfall of 63 inches - rain gear is essential. Some restaurants require the men to wear coats and ties. Comfortable walking shoes are a "must" because much of New Orleans can be explored on foot.

Delta Air Lines is the ICS-ACS Conference Official Carrier. A 40% discount is available on Delta's round trip coach fares within the United States and San Juan (Canadian residents will receive a 35% discount). Certain restrictions may apply and seats are limited.

1. Valid Travel Dates - January 20 - February 7, 1992
2. Purchase tickets 7 days in advance
3. Refer TI File reference number: V18049.

Call Delta or have your travel agent call 1-800-221-1212 and ask for the special meeting network. They are open daily from 8:00 AM to 11:00 PM eastern time.

Travel Agency - For Pre and Post Congress Tour:
Patterson Travel
855 Home Avenue
Sacramento, California U.S.A. 95825
Phone (916) 929-5555 or FAX (916) 925-0873

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE
ICS - ACS CONFERENCE

JANUARY 28 - FEBRUARY 2, 1992
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
MONTELEONE HOTEL

TUESDAY - JANUARY 28	
8:00 AM - 6:00 PM	Registration - Hotel Lobby
7:00 PM	Welcome reception at Hotel
WEDNESDAY - JANUARY 29	
7:30 AM	Continental Breakfast at Hotel
9:00 AM	Educational Session I (3 Speakers & Discussion - Translations to be provided)
12:00 PM	Lunch at Hotel
2:00 PM	Busses depart for city tour
2:00 PM	ACS Governing Board Meeting
7:00 PM	Riverboat ride with dinner and entertainment
THURSDAY - JANUARY 30	
7:30 AM	Continental Breakfast at Hotel
9:00 AM	Educational Session II (3 Speakers & Discussion - Translations to be provided)
12:00 PM	Lunch on own
2:00 PM	ACS Endowment Board Meeting Afternoon and Evening free for shopping, browsing and dinner on own.
FRIDAY - JANUARY 31	
7:30 AM	Continental Breakfast at Hotel
11:00 AM	Busses depart Hotel for Longue Vue Gardens Tour. Lunch and social
2:00 PM	ACS Judging School. Session I
4:00 PM	Busses depart Longue Vue Gardens for Hotel
7:00 PM	ICS Board Meeting
7:00 PM	Dinner on own
SATURDAY - FEBRUARY 1	
7:30 AM	Continental Breakfast at Hotel
8:00 AM	Receive flowers for Camellia Show
12:00 PM	Judging of the Show ACS Judging School Session II
3:00 PM	Open Show to Public
5:00 PM	Closing of Show
7:00 PM	Banquet - Joint ICS & ACS - at Hotel
SUNDAY - FEBRUARY 2	Depart for Post Conference Tour or Travel Home

SEE YOU IN NEW ORLEANS

Rendez-Vous A La Nouvelle Orleans

Aus Ein Wiedersehen In New Orleans

Ci Vediamo In Nuova Orleans

Vease Usted En Nueva Orleans

New Orleans is one of America's most interesting cities and is waiting to greet the International Camellia Society with open arms January 26 thru February 2, 1992.

New Orleans is a beautiful city and a fun city. Jazz was born here and music is non-stop right around the clock. This is a 24 hour city where there are sleek supper clubs, soothing piano bars, sophisticated discos, open air cafes replete with Dixieland and second liners and frilly riverboats kicking out jazz on the Mississippi River every night of the week. Jazz is all over town in all kinds of places.

The world-famous food of New Orleans is a blend of the many ethnic groups that settled at the mouth of the Mississippi River soon after America was discovered - the French and Spanish cuisines were blended with the African influence and the American Indians found living in the area. The result was what is known today as Creole and Cajun food. Creole cuisine was the creation of the French and Spanish settlers and their black servants. Creole sauces are creamy and full flavored with the rich use of herbs and spices. Oysters Bienville and Oysters Rockefeller are examples of creole dishes, while red beans and rice exemplifies a category referred to as lower creole cuisine. Crawfish Bisque and Crawfish Etouffee, sauce piquante and Andouille Gumbo are good examples of cajun cooking. In New Orleans, a meal is to be lingered over, critiqued, savored and remembered. Here, food is one of the main attractions.

One day you will tour the Longue Vue Gardens seeing the beautiful Gardens and historic home. You will have lunch at the gardens and visit and socialize with your ICS and ACS friends. You will have a riverboat trip on the Mississippi with dinner and entertainment.

There are many things to do and see within walking distance of the Monteleone Hotel. You can hear all sorts of street musicians in Jackson Square which is the hub and heartbeat of the French Quarter. It was originally named Place D'Armes and today the former parade grounds is a pretty green park. You can see the beautiful St. Louis Cathedral, the oldest active cathedral in the United States.

Strolling along the Moonwalk, you get a good view of the Mississippi River. Woldenberg Riverfront Park just a few blocks from the Hotel was opened recently and consists of 13 acres of landscaped greenspace featuring more than 300 oak trees, magnolias, willows and crape myrtles. The New World Aquarium is a sight to see.

The foreign plazas pay tribute to four nations that have figured prominently in the city's history. Piazza D'Italia features an open-air temple and a fountain in the shape of the map of Italy. St. Winston Churchill jovially waves a cigar in English Plaza. A dazzling guilded statute of Joan of Arc marks Place De France and the splendid Spanish Plaza is awash with fountains and handsome mosaic tiles.

New Orleans architecture is a special treat, the French Quarter holds quaint two and three story structures of frame, old-brick and pastel colored stucco decorated with dollops of gingerbread and swirls of fanciful ironwork. The garden district

abounds with Greek revival, Italiante and Queen Anne mansions surrounded by luxuriant lawns.

The fabulous Superdome is the world's largest facility of its kind and is well worth a tour. Window shopping is a favorite New Orleans pastime. Browse through the antique and souvenir shops, boutiques and galleries of the French Quarter. Magazine Street in the Garden District offers six miles of antique shops in quaint old structures.

Explore the New Orleans' many museums. The New Orleans Museum of Art in City Park Houses several notable traveling exhibits throughout the year and has many fascinating pieces in its permanent collection. The Louisiana State Museum is really many Museums in one - buildings include the Cabildo, the Presbytere, the 1850 House and the Old United States Mint, which houses displays of New Orleans history such as jazz and Mardi Gras Exhibits.

You'll come!

Monteleone

LONGUE VUE
A SHOWCASE FOR GRACIOUS LIVING

Longue Vue Un Example De La Belle Vie

Longue Vue - Ein Schatzkaestlein Fuer Schoenes Wohnen

Una Positura Per Vivere Gentile

Longue Vue - Un Muestarrio Para Una Vidaa Grata

Longue Vue is the beautiful eight acre urban estate that was the home of New Orleans' Philanthropist, Edgar Bloom Stern and Edith Rosenwald Stern. The Greek Revival mansion is built in the classic architectural style of Southern Louisiana. The interior of the home was designed in the Georgian manner of the late 18th Century for comfortable living and elegant entertaining.

Longue Vue remains as it was when the Stems lived in it. The house contains its original furnishings of English and American antiques, French and oriental carpets, needlework, modern art, porcelain and pottery including a collection of creamware from Wedgwood, Leeds and other British and continental potteries. The old and the new are gracefully joined, offering something of interest to all who appreciate the decorative arts.

The gardens which surround the house both complement and enhance it. The plan of the estate is one large formal garden with smaller ones. Longue Vue features beautifully manicured lawns with oaks, magnolias, camellias, azaleas, roses, sweet olives, crape myrtles and oleanders as permanent plantings, combined with seasonal displays of Tulips, Chrysanthemums, Poinsettias, Pansies and Easter Lilies.

The largest garden, the Spanish Court, echoes the 14th Century Generalife Garden of the Alhambra in Granada, Spain. Fountains and mosaic sidewalks contribute to the Moorish-Spanish flavor of this area.

Its tranquility, the diverse and changing vistas of its gardens and the classic beauty of the home create in Longue Vue a faultless union of architecture and horticulture. It is an unique memorial to a way of life that no longer exists and is forever a place to look, to learn and enjoy.

COMING ICS CONGRESSES

Conngres ICS A Venir

ICS-Kongress Vorschau

Li Congressi Prossimi Della I.C.S.

El Proximo Congresso ICS

1992 International Congress Meeting Joint with American Camellia Society in New Orleans, Louisiana, USA - 28 January - February 2, 1992. Pre and Post Tours available.

1993 International ICS Congress in South Africa - August 12 - 14, 1993, Pre and Post Tours available.

1995 International ICS Congress at the Channel Islands, Brittany and Paris.

1999 International ICS Congress at Miyazaki, Japan where a Camellia Garden is under development on top of a mountain.

1993 I.C.S. CONGRESS - SOUTH AFRICA

LESLIE RIGGALL, South Africa, S.A.

Congres ICS 1993 - En Afrique Du Sud

1993 - ICS Kongress In Sued Afrika

Il Congresso Del Anno 1993 In L-Africa Meridionale

El Congress ICS. Sudafrica

The first congress of the International Camellia Society to be held in South Africa will take place in August 1993. The program arranged will follow the usual pattern of Pre-Congress Tours. The Congress and Post-Congress Tour.

PRE-CONGRESS TOUR - PART 1

1 AUGUST 1993 On arrival in Johannesburg members will be met and transferred to Hotel for dinner and overnight stay.

2 AUGUST 1993	Leave by Johannesburg on the famous and luxurious blue train, a 24 hour ride to Cape Town. This is an experience of a lifetime but those who do not want to take the train will fly to Cape Town for a day of leisure.
3-4 AUGUST 1993	Capetown - Sightseeing, visiting Kirstenbosch, winelands and a spectacular drive to Cape of Good Hope.
5 AUGUST 1993	By coach via Caledon and Swellendam. Night stay in Mossel Bay.
6 AUGUST 1993	Drive on to Wilderness visiting Oudtshoorn Ostrich Farm and the Gango Caves.
7 AUGUST 1993	Tour Knysna area and Tzitzikama Forest and on to Port Elizabeth for a flight to Durban.

PRE-CONGRESS TOUR - PART 2

8 AUGUST 1993	Durban. Sightseeing, Visits to Durban Botanic Garden and Marineland. Afternoon shopping in the famous Oriental Market.
9 AUGUST 1993	Visit Fern Valley Botanic Garden. After lunch, visit Assegai Sefari Park.
10 AUGUST 1993	Drive to Drakensberg Sun Resort Hotel. Afternoon and evening at leisure.
11 AUGUST 1993	Continuing on to Johannesburg staying at Sandton Sun Hotel. Registration for ICS Congress during the afternoon.
12 AUGUST 1993 **14 AUGUST 1993**	The Congress Morning lectures by Internationally famous speakers in English, Japanese and French with three-way simultaneous translation. Afternoon visits to gardens and a tour of Gold Reef City. Farewell Banquet.

POST-CONGRESS TOUR

15 AUGUST 1993	Drive to Tzaneen. Sightseeing on the way. Two nights in local hotels.
16 AUGUST 1993	Tour of the area, including that of the Rain Queen, who inspired Rider Eaggard's novel "See." Also a visit to Modjadji Cycad Forest.

17 AUGUST 1993	Drive through the lovely Eastern Transvaal, visiting the Great Canyon Strange Rock Formations and Pilgrim's rest. Overnight in Kruger Park and adjoining game reserves.
18 AUGUST 1993	Viewing Big Game and the richly varied African Fauns and Flora.
19 AUGUST 1993	Continuation of the unique African wilderness experience. This is not a rugged experience as in the old days. Visitors enjoy comfortable accommodation and good food.
20 AUGUST 1993	Drive over long Tom Pass to Johannesburg via Coromandel Farm. Farewell Dinner.
21 AUGUST 1993	Free time until transfer to airport in the afternoon.

The tours and travel arrangements will be organized by Grosvenor Tours in conjunction with South African Airways. Write PR Officer, Allison Adair, P.O. Box 783180, Sandton 2146. South Africa in conjunction with Grosvenor Tours.

1995 ICS CONGRESS - CHANNEL ISLANDS

MAYADA REYNOLDS & V. LORT-PHILLIPS, Channel Islands

The ICS Congress will be held in 1995 in the Channel Islands. To commemorate this event, the members of the ICS Groups there are planting an International Camellia Corner in the Gardens of the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust.

The Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust has offered an excellent site, which is approached through a 16th century granite archway and is at the head of an avenue planted in 1972 with Camellia Japonica, *C. Williamsii*.

They are asking for donations from each region and hope to begin planting in the fall of 1991. This will not only be delightful for the 1995 ICS Congress but will bring enjoyment and interest to the many thousands of visitors who come the Les Augres Manor, the home of the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust. A display board will be erected showing the names of the donors/sponsors, the varieties and their countries of origin. Write Mrs. Mayda Reynolds, Westward, St. Brelade, Jersey, Channel Islands for further information.

MIYAZAKI MOUNTAIN PREPARES FOR 1999 ICS CONGRESS

ERIC CRAIG, Australia

Le Mont Miyazaki Se Prepare Pour Le Congres ICS 1999

Miyazaki Mountain Vorbereitungen Fuer Den ICS Kongress 1999

La Montagna Miyasaki Se Prepara Per Il Congresso Dello I.C.S. Del Anno 1999

La Montana Miyazaki Se Prepara Para El Congreso ICS De 1999

Eric Craig, ICS Vice President and Mayor Nagatomo planting the first Camellia — Yabutsubaki in Tsubakiyama Forest Park.

Let there be no doubt that the city of Miyazaki, on the eastern coast of Kyushu, Japan, is very very serious about its grand plan to have the world's finest camellia park in readiness by the year 1999.

On Page 88 of the ICS Journal, I reported the determination of Teizo Nagatomo, the mayor of Miyazaki, to develop a most unique camellia wonderland. On page 67 of the same issue, ICS secretary, Art Landry, confirmed the Board of Governors' acceptance of the Miyazaki proposal.

This truly beautiful city, overlooking the Pacific Ocean on a northern hemisphere latitude similar to the positioning of Sydney, in the southern hemisphere, has embraced Mayor Nagatomo's objective with great enthusiasm. The city recently published a colored brochure publicizing the development of Tsubakiyama (Camellia Mountain) Forest Park which is magnificently situated atop a mountain just southwest of the city. This brochure features a photograph of Mayor Nagatomo and Eric Craig, a Vice-President of the ICS, planting the first camellia in the Tsubakiyama Park on 28 March 1990.

The ceremony was watched by Miyazaki city officials, project workers, local news media and the group of 36 Australian ICS members on their way to the Maizuru-Kyoto Congress. The camellia chosen for this occasion was a handsome tree of the japonicas "Yabutsubaki" whose red blooms face downward, and whose seeds are useful for production of oil.

Mikiriro Yamagata, Assistant Manager of the city's Publicity Division, has written to advise me of the continued program of camellia plantings. Many

Miyazaki people attended an official launching of Tsubakiyama Forest Park by the Mayor on May 22 last year. He assured those present that Miyazaki would proudly offer "the best Camellia Park in the world" by 1999.

Mayor Nagatomo has not asked for camellia contributions from other countries, but I believe he would welcome them. Doug Haviland of Azquith, NSW, Australia, who attended the first planting ceremony, has already collected many seeds of Australian varieties from his associates and mailed them to Miyazaki.

Tsubakiyama Forest Park will be one of three "Natural Forest Parks" (Furusato) covering the mountain-side. The second one is described as the Aoshima natural Resting Village, including an all purpose open space, a Japanese Apricot Garden and a staircase of 458 steps. The third area is called the "Forest Bath" zone, or Natural Resting Forest. This incorporates a 4000 metre promenade, giving panoramic views of the Laurel Forests and OBI Cedar Trees. The ground plans sent to me by Mayor Nagatomo leave little doubt that the 6000 tree camellia park, incorporating a tori-inspired mountain top observatory, will be the highlight of what is now well-known in Kyushu as the Miyazaki Nichinan Resort project.

Australian ICS Members were hoping that a planned October 1991 visit to Sydney by the Mayor and his friend Goro Iimure, Vice-President of the Japan Camellia Society, would enable them to repay a little of Miyazaki's 1990 hospitality and strengthen the Western Pacific Bridge of Camellia friendship. 1999 is a long way ahead, but Australian members are bound to be among the most enthusiastic congressionists at Miyazaki.

PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR KENT WEEK-END

24-27 APRIL 1992

Week End De L'ICS Kent Apr. 24-27, 1992

Finde Semana En Kent Apr. 24-27, 1992

Il Week End ICS A Kent Apr. 24-27, 1992

ICS Wocheende In Kent Apr. 24-27, 1992

Headquarters-Donnington Manor Hotel, London Road,. Sevenoaks, Kent. This hotel consists of 62 bedrooms, two suites in the newly built wing, all with baths and conveniences. It has a leisure center, with heated indoor swimming pool, jacuzzi, spa and solarium, separate male and female saunas and a massage room. Two Conference Rooms are available.

FRI. 24th - 2 P.M.

Meet at Knole, a convenient place to assemble near the hotel, home of the Sackville family, with remains of an Elizabethan Garden, a gothic birdhouse, built in 1761. Surrounding beautiful gardens and is set in a deer park. The house contains the famous Charles II silver furniture.

3:30 P.M.

Leave for the Home of Lady D'Avigdor Goldsmid at Tudeley near Tonbridge or Igatam Mote (this was requested if possible).

5:30 P.M.	Leave for Donnington Manor for Tea and Registration.
7:30 P.M.	Dinner-Evening Free.
SAT. 25th - 9:30	Leave for Hever Castle, late home of Anne Boleyn and the home of the Astor family. Motaed building with an Adam Mausoleum, Maze, Topiary cut as chessmen and a camellia walk with old established camellias needing identifying.
12:00 P.M.	Lunch here or at "Henry VIII" Inn nearby.
2:00 P.M.	Penshurst Place - 2 miles away, home of the Sidney family with a unique use of fruit trees in a formal setting.
3:30 P.M.	Private garden. Either Lady Jessell or Mr. R. Adams.
5:30 P.M.	Leave for Hotel and Dinner.
7:30 P.M.	Talk by Christopher Lloyd, a suggested subject.
SUN. 26th - 9:00	Leave for Great Dixter, home of Christopher Lloyd, famous writer of gardening books and plantsman.
11:30 A.M.	Journey to Lamberhurst Vineyards where we will have a tasting and lunch nearby.
2:15 P.M.	Leave for Sissinghurst the home of the Sackville-West family and beautiful garden.
5:00 P.M.	Leave for Hotel.
7:00 P.M.	Reception with Sherry and invited guests..
8:00 P.M.	Dinner - Evening Free.
MON. 27th - 9:30	Private garden visit or nursery.

For further information, contact Joyce Wyndham, U.K., Director, Camellia Cottage, Pett Rd, Guestling, E. Sussex. TN 35 4EZ

BEING ON T.V.

BERNARD CULVERWELL, U. K.

A La Tele

Ayftritt Im Fernsehen

Essere Nella Televisione

Estando En T.V.

On returning home from the ICS Somerset weekend, we were informed that Jeff Booth, the Producer, and Terry Underhill, the Presentor of "Gardens For All" on Television South West had been around the garden and their filming team would be here at 2 o'clock.

A great gang - 14 of them turned up. This included the Floor Manager, lighting man, two cameramen, two linesmen and others in the recording vehicle. A happy cheerful team, full of fun and leg-pulling - apparently the smallest, most efficient TV team around. Had it been BBC, it probably would have been a staff of 32, so I;m told.

Terry explained what he would like to do - first interview us both, then set off around the garden looking at plants. But with only one of us, because if there are two, crosstrumping would occur. We decided that I would go first and that Diana would do it next.

Terry selected five or six plants. We walked around discussing them, then paused while the cameramen took shots of the plants - several shots in some cases, to the satisfaction of the producer. They actually see only black and white in their cameras, but back in the cab all is in color.

Then we started on the other five or six plants - chatting, stopping, cameramen in action again. So we wended our way slowly around, finishing about 6 p.m. - in time for the commercial. They were back again the next morning and on we went again. Luckily the weather was good and with sunshine. They told us when they hoped the program would go out and that they would send us a video tape of it. Terry also issued a leaflet "program information" about the garden and the plants discussed.

It was an enjoyable experience - lots of fun and lightheartedness - and rewarding when friends ring up and say how they enjoyed seeing one ABD the garden.

A *WHAT* KIND OF TEA PARTY?

ELSIE QUATERMAN, Nashville, TN, USA

Quelle Sorte De Partie De The

Was Fur Eine Teeparty

Che Specie Di Festa

Que Reunion De Te

What does a Camellia Society do when it needs to set up a display booth on the 21st and 22nd of April when camellias are essentially out of bloom? The Middle Tennessee Camellia Society was confronted by just such a dilemma when the Tennessee Botanical Gardens and Fine Arts Center at Cheekwood, Nashville decided to begin the celebration of its 30th anniversary on those dates and invited all its associated plant societies to participate by preparing display gardens. This called for some ingenuity. What to do? Without blossoms, what was left? Why, *Camellia sinensis*, of course—the source of that remarkable, invigorating, popular beverage, TEA. The general public, naturally, had to be clued in to the connection between horticultural camellias and tea, so the next step was to plan a tea party on a lawn with camellia plants — in bloom or out — as a background, and a brief blurb in the program to explain the connection.

Tea parties come in many forms, from one on a very proper British tea table set with linens, porcelain and silver and served with scones and crumpets, to something brewed in a swagman's billy in the outback of Australia. We decided on something much more appealing—a teddy bear tea party, with bears borrowed from a well-known Nashville puppeteer, Tom Tichenor. Rustic furniture—tables, chairs, high chair, cradle—was cut from lengths of log; a half-rotten log served as a bench; a bee tree, from which one imagined the honey-pot had been filled, and a hollow log with a rabbit coming out furnished the setting. Arranged in fetching fashion on grass sod, and surrounded by an old rail fence, Tom Tichenor's Teddy Bear Tea Party was the hit of the show, enjoyed by everyone from toddlers to grandparents.

FIFTY GOLDEN YEARS

BILL DONNAN, U.S.A.

Cinquante Annees D'or

Fuenfzig Goldene Jahre

Cicquanta Anne D'oro

Cicuenta Anos Dorados

It was just fifty years ago that the Southern California Camellia Society was organized. Therefore, during our Golden Anniversary, it seems fitting to look back over those years to see where we have been, to count up our accomplishments, and to look forward to the future.

The Southern California Camellia Society was organized by 32 charter members at a meeting held in the Constance Hotel in Pasadena, California on January 8, 1940. Two more meetings were held that winter in the Pasadena Public Library where officers were elected and a charter and by-laws were adopted. The officers were: President Lovell Swisher; Vice-president, George Hill; and Secretary, Mark Anthony.

The second season opened with a meeting on December 2, 1940 with 70 people attending. Four more meetings were held that winter and spring and the membership continued to grow. The society had several meetings in the fall of 1941 but after Pearl Harbor interest fell off and the hobby was in limbo. Several members including Mark Anthony were drafted in to the armed forces. The society opened it's 4th year with a meeting on November 22, 1942. It was decided that due to the War, gasoline rationing and scarcity of speakers, that meetings should not be held until further notice. However, in March 1943, a meeting was held. New officers were elected and a new charter and by-laws developed.

The 1943-44 season was an active one. Six meetings were held and the first Nomenclature Research Committee was appointed. In the spring of 1944 it was decided to set up cooperation with the Huntington Botanical Gardens and establish a Test Garden for new camellia cultivars. At the first meeting of the 1944-45 season Mr. Cassamajor and Mrs. Anne Galli reported that "They had inspected the site for the Test Garden at the Huntington and that 90 new plants had been donated." Also the Volume 5, No. 3 issue of the CAMELLIA BULLETIN listed, on it's honor roll the following information: Cpl. Mark Anthony; Cpl. Paul Shepp; and Cpl. Ed Arneson as serving in the Armed Forces.

On November 10, 1945 several members of the Southern California Camellia Society drove to San Diego to assist in the organization of the San Diego Camellia Society. This "sister" society became the first of seven other "sister" camellia societies which were organized in cooperation with the Southern California Camellia Society and which became affiliates of the "parent" society. The other "sister" societies and their dates of organization are:

Fall of 1947—Kern County Camellia Society

Fall of 1947—Pomona Valley Camellia Society

March 1948—Central Valley Camellia Society

October 1948—Temple City Camellia Society

January 1950—Los Angeles Camellia Society

November 1950—Orange County Camellia Society

Fall of 1961—Modesto Camellia Society

The 1945-46 camellia season opened with a paid-up membership of 271. Meetings were held in the Pasadena Odd Fellows Hall. The February meeting drew 415 attendees "150 of whom had no place to sit!" Membership expanded rapidly and the interest in camellias seemed to flourish. The 1946-47 season was the year of the first large all-camellia flower show. The show was held in the Fanny Morrison Buildings at Brookside Park, Pasadena on February 8-9, 1947. Admission tickets were sold for $1.00 each and the show realized a net profit of $11,000. Over 8000 blooms were on display. The society was now expanding with a membership of 640 and a fine 16 page Bulletin. The Bulletin had started out as a postcard in 1940 telling members of the date of the next meeting of the society. These notices gradually expanded to 4 pages and then to 8, and to 16, and finally to a 24 page CAMELLIA REVIEW. There were eight issues of Volume 12 for the 1950-51 season and each issue had a four-color plate on the cover of a camellia bloom. Each issue was crammed with articles and there were 12 camellia nurseries in the San Gabriel valley which carried advertisements in it of their offerings.

In the 1947-48 season the Research Committee of the society became very active on studies on camellia culture. This work lead to the publication in 1950 of a 72 page booklet entitled CAMELLIA RESEARCH. The first official CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE BOOK in it's present form, with William E. Woodroof as it's editor, was launched in 1947 with a first printing of 5000 copies. This book thereafter entitled CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE was printed in revised form in 1950; 1951 and 1954 and subsequently, every two years. In 1955 this publication was adopted as the official nomenclature of the American Camellia Society and thereafter the American Camellia Society took care of the registration of new cultivars and the Southern California Camellia Society continued with the publication of the book. By 1978 the book had become a compendium with over 6000 named varieties with descriptions of each and the originator listed. The society then decided to publish only once every three years and in 1981 published it's seventeenth revised Historical Edition. Since that date the Research Committee for Nomenclature has eliminated some of the old, no longer available, camellia japonica varieties developed before 1950. However, the next succeeding revised editions still list nearly 5000 of the newer camellia cultivars together with species and a listing of camellia awards.

In the 1948-49 season the society held a joint camellia show in cooperation with the Pacific Camellia Society at Brookside Park. In addition, tours were organized to show members throughout the Test Gardens at the Huntington Garden where 350 camellia cultivars were planted. In the 1949-50 season, a shipment of *C.reticulata* camellias from China was planted in the Test Garden. The advent of the acquisition of these *C.reticulata* plants became the forerunner of many new camellia hybrids developed by crossing the *C.reticulata* with other species. These new hybrids have found their way into the Huntington Gardens camellia collections. The outcome of the original Test Garden concept has resulted, today, in one of the finest camellia collections to be found anywhere in the United States. Today, there are over 2000 different camellia cultivars at the Huntington Gardens. Among these are: 1500 *C.japonicas;* 200 *C.reticulatas* and reticulata hybrids; 150 *C.sasanquas,* 50 non-reticulata hybrids; and 35 different species. Furthermore, these plants are all labeled and plotted on maps. Thus the original Test Garden has become, truly, a library to camellias.

During the late '40s and early '50s meetings were held at the Pasadena City College. In 1948 the society decided to establish the Hertrich Awards. These included the Margaret Hertrich Award for the best new Japonica seedling and the William Hertrich Award for the best new japonica sport or mutant. Subsequently the society established, in 1962, the William S. Wylam Award for the best miniature camellia; in 1965 the Frank L.

Storement Award for the best new reticulata hybrid camellia; in 1972 the Dr. John Taylor Award for the best non-reticulata hybrid camellia; and in 1978 the William E. Woodroof Camellia Hall of Fame to recognize the most outstanding camellia cultivars which had been in commercial sale for at least ten years.

In November 1953, the society began to hold it's meetings at the San Marino Women's Club in San Marino, California. At that time the membership had reached over 1000 with a few members from foreign countries. There was ample room in the new meeting hall for an attendance of 400 or more people with space for a nice cut bloom display. This cut bloom display often exceeded 300 blooms and it became a feature of each winter meeting. In 1955 the concept of a camellia culture book was developed culminating in the appointment of Carl Tourje as the chairman of a committee to develop the project. A nearly 500 page book entitled CAMELLIA CULTURE and edited by Carl Tourje was the result. This book written by 54 collaborating authors of repute among camellia hobbyists was published in 1958.

The last camellia flower shows held by the Southern California Camellia Society were staged at the San Marino Women's Club in 1954 and 1955. After that the society joined with other southern California camellia societies in staging the huge outdoor Descanso show under the direction of the Southern California Camellia Council. However, in 1973 the society determined that it was time to stage a camellia show oriented toward the public with displays of cut camellias together with flower arrangements and demonstrations of planting, pruning, potting, and seed and graft culture. This was to be a show to educate the public to the joys of the camellia hobby. This first show was held in January 1973 at the Huntington Botanical Gardens and it has been repeated each January since that date. In January 1992 the 19th Annual Show will be staged.

In 1955 the Camellia Society Of The Potomac, with 150 members became an affiliate of the Southern California Camellia Society and each affiliate member receives a copy of the CAMELLIA REVIEW magazine. Copies of the magazine were also sold on an individual basis to members of the Santa Clara; Peninsula; and Sacramento Camellia Societies. The membership of the society, including overseas membership stood at over 1500 in 1958. In 1962 Colonel Frank Reed and others introduced the practice of obtaining early blooms by the use of gibberalic acid applied to the growth bud of the flowers. The practice of 'gibbing' or treating camellia blooms in order to obtain early flowers and larger blooms caused a revolution in the propogation and exhibition of camellia blooms.

In 1963 membership was at it's peak with 1730 members on the roster. The Southern California Camellia Society had one or more members from the following states: Arizona; Arkansas; Connecticut; Kentucky; District of Columbia; Hawaii; Delaware; Illinois; Maryland; Massachu sets; Nebraska; New Jersey; Missouri; New Mexico; New York; Ohio; Oklahoma; Pennsylvania; Tennessee; and Washington. There were 62 members from Alabama; 42 from Florida; 90 from Georgia; 70 from Louisiana; 33 from Mississippi; 91 from North Carolina; 94 from South Carolina; 69 from Texas; and 30 from Virginia. The affiliate membership stood at: 62 from the Central California Society; 86 from Kern County, 38 from Pomona; 27 from Los Angeles; 92 from San Diego; 50 from Temple City and 202 from the Potomac Camellia Society. The full membership from California in addition to the affiliate members was 404. Alas! Today, the entire membership of the Southern California Camellia Society—including foreign members does not exceed 500! In addition, the membership in the rest of the camellia societies here in Southern California does not exceed more than about 25 or 30 per society! The hobby has witnessed a tremendous decline!

In 1976 the society had about 60 color separations in it's files which had been gathered from the printing of the color picture of a camellia bloom on the cover of it's magazine CAMELLIA REVIEW. Using these color plates together with color plates borrowed from nurseries and from the American Camellia Society, it decided to publish a book of camellia blooms. This book, published in cooperation with the Descanso Garden Guild

was entitled BEAUTIFUL CAMELLIAS OF DESCANSO GARDENS. The book has 80 color pictures of camellia blooms together with descriptions of the blooms and chapters on culture of camellias. 5000 copies were printed and the book is now out of print.

Early in it's life the society decided to honor some of it's members and in 1948 they set up a procedure for granting a citation to those who had served the society in a significant way or had contributed substantially to the hobby of camellias. This citation was to be the conferring of Honorary Life Membership and the presentation of a bronze plaque. The first two recipients of the Award were: Mr. William Hertrich, Curator of the Huntington Gardens and Dr. H. Harold Hume, Professor of Horticulture at the University of Florida. These Awards were made in 1948. Since then, recipients of the Award — over the years, have been: Dr. John H. Clairmont; Harold E. Dryden; Col. C.M. Gale; Anne Galli; Walter Hazelwood; Ralph Peer; Col. Frank Reed; E.C. Tourje; Prof. E.G. Waterhouse; William E. Woodroof; Col. Tom Durrant; Wilard F. Goertz; Harvey Short; Joseph Nuccio; Julius Nuccio; Bernice Gunn; Caryll Pitkin; William W. Connan; A. Wilkins Garner; Grady Perigan; and Sergio Bracci.

This might be a good place to list all of the elected Presidents who have served the society over the years. They are as follows: 1940-41, Lovell Swisher; 1941-42 and 1942-43, J.C. Barber; 1943-44 and 1944-45, Harry Davis; 1945-46 and 1946-47, Dr. David W. McLean; 1947-48, Dr. Lloyd J. Taylor; 1948-49, Dr. Walter Reeves; 1949-50, Dr. Harold Hill; 1950-51, W.L. Rifenberick; 1951-52 and 1952-53, Dr. John H. Clairmont; 1953-54 and 1954-55, Harold E. Dryden; 1955-56 and 1956-57, Edward Metcalf; 1957-58 and 1958-59, Caryll Pitkin; 1959-60 and 1960-61, A.H. Dekker; 1961-62, Wilbur Foss; 1962-63 and 1963-64, A. Wilkins Garner; 1964-65, R.F. Dickson Jr.; 1965-66 and 1966-67, Alvin Gunn; 1967-68 and 1968-69, Wilard F. Goertz; 1969-70 and 1970-71, Wilbur Foss; 1971-72 and 1972-73, Ernie Pieri; 1973-74 and 1974-75, Meyer Piet; 1975-76 and 1976-77, Grady Perigan; 1977-78 and 1978-79, Mel Gum; 1979-80 and 1980-81, Bernice Gunn; 1981-82 and 1982-83, Lee Gaeta; 1983-84 and 1984-85, Dave Wood; 1985-86 and 1986-87, Sergio Bracci; and 1987-88 and 1988-89, Mel Belcher; 1989-91, Sergio Bracci.

In closing it seems fair to state that the Southern California Camellia Society should take great pride in it's accomplishments over the past 50 years. It was the first camellia society organized here in the West and one of the first in the United States. Early on it fostered the organization of "sister" societies and promoted the hobby wherever it seem feasible. It saw the need for a Test Garden to observe new varieties and this Test Garden has become one of the largest plantings of camellia in the U.S.A. The society notice bulletin was gradually expanded in the early years and it developed into one of the first magazines devoted to camellias. This magazine, CAMELLIA REVIEW, has been a driving force toward promoting the hobby and spreading information on society activities. At an early date, the society saw the need for a nomenclature of camellia varieties and sponsored the publication of one of the first lists of camellia names. This list culminated in the publication of the first CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE. This book now jointly sponsored by the American Camellia Society is revised every three years and has become the "bible" for camellia hobbyists in the English speaking world. The camellia hobby is one of the few plant hobbies which has an up-to-date nomenclature. The society conducted research on camellia culture and in 1955, embarked on a project to publish a comprehensive book on camellia culture. This book, while out of print, is still referred to and has become a prize addition to most camellia libraries. While the strength of the society, in terms of membership has weakened drastically over the past 15 years, yet it looks forward with renewed resolve, to carry on and maintain it's place in the minds and hearts of camellia hobbyists throughout the world.

A VISIT TO CORNWALL

PIERRE YVES BOIXEL

Visite En Cornquailles

Besuch Zu Cornwell

Una Visita A Cornwall

Visita A Cornwell

On last April 13th, under the guidance of our President, Jean-Michel Madec, we were 34 members of the comparatively newly-founded, but dynamic, SOCIETE BRETONNE DU CAMELLIA (present membership around 100) who landed at Plymouth with our bus from a ferry boat of the Brittany Ferries Company for a visit of some of the most beautiful parks and gardens in Cornwall with their famous treasures of Camellias.

This trip had been admirably organized by Mme Denise Madec, very aptly assisted by both Mr Kereveur and Mr Charles bringing in respectively a thorough knowledge of the English gardens, and a very good familiarity with Cornwall, attributable to frequent stays in this part of England.

Our first halting-place was, of course, Mount Edgecumbe, the oldest garden in Cornwall and doubtlessly one of the finest gardens in England, with its very numerous species and hundreds of varieties of camellias making up the marvellous collection gathered up by the ICS and its National Societies. All of us were positively amazed by the "Amphitheatre."

Next day, Friday, in the morning sun, we visited Trewithen with its numerous varieties of camellias thriving in a successful cohabitation with rhododendrons; in the afternoon we could admire Trelicoick, also quite splendid. As was the case in the other gardens we visited later on, we felt moved by all the trees, some of them more than a hundred years old, blown down by the tempest that raged on the 25th of January 1990. In the evening calm we stopped at Roseland where we visited Saint Just's church and its seaside cemetery and the semi-tropical garden.

On Saturday, early in the morning, we arrived at Penjerrick; Mrs Morin was waiting for us and did us the honour of guiding our group in the dew amongst all her camellias, rhododendrons, treefems, flowers and plants of all kinds. Our next visits were under the respective guidance of Mr and Mrs Philip Fox (great friends of Brittany) and Major Hibbert, first at Glendurgan and then at Trebah. In both these fine gardens, in addition to camellias, we could discover and admire trees and shrubs native to all parts of the world.

The Sunday was devoted to the Festival of the Cornish Horticultural Society at Kanhydrock. This year the object of the festival was precisely . . . the camellia! We were amazed at seeing the numerous species and varieties harmoniously displayed in cups for the show. Of course we did not fail to visit the very beautiful park, the castle, and the chapel decorated for the occasion.

Then, the next day, under the sun, we crossed back the Channel for the homeward voyage, each of us being convinced that this first excursion organized by our Society outside Brittany was only a start.

Really we are indebted and want to

extend our hearty thanks to the organizers of this marvellous visit and to our Cornish friends who guided us with so much kindness and made us spend so good a sojourn in Cornwall in a permanent atmosphere of enjoyment and good humour.

Traduchon Georges Le GALL

UNE VISITE EN CORNOUAILLES

PAR PIERRE YVES BOIXEL

Le 19 Aril dernier, sous lo conduite de notre Président Jean Michel Madec, vous étous 34 membres de lo jeune et dynamique SBC (une certaine d'adhérents) à debarquer à Plymouth des Britanny Ferries avec notre car pour une visite de certains des plus beaux pars et jardins de Cornouaille et leurs hésors de Camellias.

Ce voyage avaint été admireblement préjaré jar Nadame Denise Madec jour l'organisator, Nr. Kereveur jour se connaimance affrofondie de jarolins anglais et Nr. Charles jour ses nombreux sejóurs en Coronouaille.

Notre premieré e'tape fut bien sûr jour le Mount Edgcumbe, le plus ancien jarolin de Cornouailles et l'eun des plus beaux d'Angleterre, avec ser centaines de variétés et esfe`ces de Camellias counjorant le collection admirable de l'ICS avec ses nombreuses sections—L'Amphithéatre nous émerreilla.

Le lendemain, en visite libre ce furent: lewithen olans le soleil du matin avec, ses nombreuses variétés mêleés aux Rhododendrons, puis l'aprês-midi Trelissick également magnifique - Comme dans les jardins suivants, nous avons été émus jan tous ces arbres plus que centenaires abattus jar lo tempéte du 25 jannir dennier—Dans le calme du soir, arrêt à l'élise de Saint Just en Roseland, son cimetieré marin et son jardin semi-tropical.

Le samedinous amenait dés le matin chy Nme. Norin à Penjerrick qui nous fit l'honneur de nous guider dans la reseé à trevers tous les camellias, rhododendron, fongeéres arborescentes, fleur et Pentes de tontes sortes—Puis, ce furent glendurgan et lbah oú sous la conduite respective de Nt et Nme. Philip Fox (grends amis de lo Bretajue) pour le premier jarc et du Najor Hibbert pour le seconol oú nous erous de'couvert outre les camellias, des arbres et arbustes de tontes les parties du monde.

Ehfin, le Dimanche fut coursacré an Festival de lo Société Cornouaillaise d'Horticulture a'Lanhydrock, cousairé cette ammeé justement au Camellia. Nous avous été émerveillés jar les nombreuses variétés et esfêces exposeé dans des coufes pour le coucous. Nous m'avons jas menqué de visiter le trés beau jarc, le chéteau et le chajelle elle aussi décoreé pour lo circountance.

Puis ce fut la traverseé du retour le lendemain, sous le soleil avec la conviction que cette premieré sortie hors de notre Bretejune h'était qu un début.

Nous venercious nos organisateurs et nos amis Cornouaillais qui nous ont si agréablement guidés et faints jasper un si bon séjour dans la joie et lo borne humeur fermaueutes.

A BRITTANY & LOIRE VALLEY

MARION SMITH, Jersey

Un Tour En Bretagne Et Dans La Vallee De La Loire

Ausfleuge In Die Bretagne Und Loire

Un Viaggio A La Britagna E Per Il Valle De Loire In Francia

Una Recorrida Por Britania Y El Valle Del Loira

On Monday 25th March 1991, a group of ICS Members from Jersey flew to Dinard in Brittany, France. We had with us two ICS members from London who had stayed overnight on the island in order to join us.

At Dinard we met two members from Guernsey. We had a long coach drive on our first day via Dinan, Combourg, Vitre, Longue and Boureueil in order to reach the Loire Valley. We arrived at the Chateau D-Usse (known as the sleeping beauty castle) where we were met by Monsieur Paul-Jacques Leveque-Mingham who is a friend of the owner. We found it intriguing to see that he opened the tall iron gates with a computer "key" resembling a small calculator which was programmed into a security system many of us had never seen before and had not expected to see for the first time on the gates of a 15th Century French Chateau! Unfortunately, we were to hear later, this system did not prevent several burglaries occurring and the theft of some choice items, including two large porcelain vases which were thought to have been taken down a ladder which had been put up to a window.

We continued in our bus to the Chateau Des Reaux where we were to stay. It is a very pretty small chateau with a moat and a chapel on the grounds. Some of us were in rooms in the annex from where we could look across to the main building with its turrets and pink and white brick and stone worked in a squared chequered pattern surmounted by slate roofs. The family of Madame Florence Goupil De Bouille has owned the chateau for several generations. She and her husband work hard and efficiently in order to make their guests comfortable and warm. There was such a happy atmosphere and such delicious food that we thoroughly enjoyed our two nights stay here. The walls of the rooms had all been covered with fabrics up to

the old exposed beams and each had a different name to go with the decor. Ours was the peony room and we all had great fun exploring other people's rooms and climbing up and down the circular stone staircase.

On Tuesday, 26 March, Monsieur Paul-Jacques came in his car to guide our bus to the Chateau De Grand Launay, rebuilt in 1604, where we were warmly received with great hospitality by the Duc and Duchess De Caraman and admired their beautiful home. After lunch we drove to tours where we stopped by the River Loire to have a walk to the Cathedral and nearby gardens of the Musee Des beaux Arts, where there is a wonderful "Cedar of Lebanon" (Cedrus Libanensis) planted in 1804. Unfortunately the museum is closed on Tuesdays so we were not able to go in to see the collection of paintings which included some Turners.

The Chateau De Villandry covering 5 Hectares (about 12 1/2 acres) is too large for a detailed description, but its formal gardens surrounded by many raised avenues and walkways include the famous "Jardin Potager" or Kitchen Garden. This consists of 9 squares edged with low box hedges in which geometric designs are filled with the different colors of the vegetables, E.G., Blue Leeks, red Cabbage and Beets and white Cauliflowers.

The Villandry Garden was laid out by Monks in the Middle Ages using many single and double crosses. They also loved roses and there are 360 standard roses alone in the vegetable garden. In addition there are rose bowers in which one can sit, cited at many corners of the beds. The 16th Century French gardeners were inspired by French and Italian Monestary Art and Gardens and use many of the 25 types of Spring and Summer vegetables they knew excluding the potato which was unknown in their time. The vegetables grown belong to 8 different Botanical families and they must be rotated to avoid planting the same Botanical family on the same spot within a period of 3 years, which requires tremendous organization. There is also the Ornamental garden and a Herb garden containing 30 species of aromatic and medicinal plants. There are 1150 Lime trees surrounding the gardens and Car Parks have to be pruned annually by hand. This task takes 4 men 2 months to complete. The gardens are immense and spectacular and a source of great inspiration to many gardeners to design "root" gardens for themselves on a smaller scale.

On Wednesday 27 March, we drove through Saumur to Angers and then joined the auto route for Nantes. In the afternoon we visited the Jardins Des Plantes, the famous Botanical Garden of Nantes which was established by Monsieur Ecochard (1809-1892) who was Mayor of Nantes and whose hobby and great interest was Camellias, of which there is a magnificent collection. Our guide was the administrator of the gardens, Monsieur Claude Figureau. He explained enthusiastically to us his theories on the benefits of growing a carpet of moss under and around all his Camellia plants. He uses Polytrichum Formosum in sunny areas and Polytrichum Juniperinum in the shade and claims that these primitive plants are extremely valuable because they can fix the Nitrogen in the roots of plants, prevent the loss of nutrients from the soil and reduce evaporation. Following his research and work of many years, he suggests that as mosses were on the earth before other plants, they should be regarded as natural and beneficial and Europeans should change their attitudes towards mosses and be encouraged to grow them. Those of us who went to Japan with the ICS in April 1990 saw how beautifully mosses are cared for in that country, being brushed and cleaned in the parks and gardens we visited.

So it is in the Jardines Des Plantes in Nantes where there is a strong moss covering requiring little maintenance other than to be brushed. It is not watered, except in drought, and because it is not cultivated by hoeing, evaporating is reduced and moisture retained in the soil. Monsieur Figureau explained that the moss should be left undisturbed and he hand-weeded it so that it could establish itself. The large collection of Camellias is superb and the aim is to keep only Camellias that have been identified. It was wonderful to be able to make a list of named plants and I enjoyed seeing a section of several species particularly a Cuspidata x Tsaii, which was strongly perfumed.

For many of us, our visit to Nantes was enhanced by a visit to the Fine Arts Museum where, in addition to their own collection, there was an exhibition on tour of the work of the French painter Edouard Vuillard. In the evening some of us had the pleasure of dining in a restaurant which is famous for its "Fin De Siecle" - a colorful tiled decor.

On Thursday, 28 March, we drove to Carquefou just outside Nantes to visit the propagation section of the nursery of Claude and Ann Thoby. Monsieur Thoby is ICS Director and Membership Representative for France. Firstly, we visited part of his 15 Hectares and 50 Tunnels containing Camellias. Then we drove a short distance to his house where we were graciously received by Madame Thoby for coffee. On entering their house we passed a magnificent clipped Camellia hedge (not in flower) which Monsieur told us was *C. Sasanqua*. "Maiden Blue", Monsieur Thoby told us he had approximately one million camellia plants which range from leaf cuttings to large bushes and he is the largest producer of Camellias in France. To pick out a few names which we particularly noticed and pleased some of us - "Fragrant Pink Improved" - for its perfume, "Kitty" - for its shading, "Silver Chalice", "Tom Knudson", "Innovation" and of course the famous Red Camellia "Ville De Nantes" with its beautifully fringed petals.

We travelled via Vannes to Muzillac where we spent the afternoon with Madame Brigitte Fourier and her husband in their garden at Kerners on the Presqu'Ile De Rhuys overlooking the Gulf of Morbihan. Here is a plantsman's garden with an interesting collection of plants including many Camellias. Madame Fourier explained that she and her husband have been remaking the garden since 1968 on a series of levels. During the first year, they cleared 100 trees. Like many European gardeners they have to contend with drought and frost. It is impossible to list all the plants and trees we saw, ending at the bottom of the garden with a collection of Alders on the damper levels near the sea. Not content with this garden, Monsieur and Madame Fourier also took us to see a further parcel of land near an ancient tide mill, where they are to plant more trees. After this wonderful afternoon we drove on to Quimper.

On Good Friday 29 March, Monsieur Jean Lennon, mayor of Elliant, accompanied us on a tour of the famous Quimper potteries. He then took us to see 2 Manor Houses and gardens Af "Les Perrinoux" the owner. Monsieur Christian De Broc showed us the great amount of work he has undertaken to restore his property. The Manor Towers up above the River Odet and in the grounds of approximately 25 Hectares were some Camellias and magnificent trees including a huge "Mount Atlas Cedar," Cedrus Atlantica,and a 100 year old plane tree, Platanus Orientalis. However, there was also a magnificent example of what Monsieur Lennon called "The Magnolia of Quimper." It is extremely floriforous with smaller whiter flowers than the M. Soulangeana we are familiar with and is only found in this part of Brittany around Quimper where it is considered to be a cross between M. Soulangeana and M. Denudata. There were lovely specimens of this tree in the city center all along the banks of the River Odet.

At the Palladian Chateau De Lanniron, Monsieur Francois De Massol has a terraced garden the lowest level bordering directly onto the River Odet, which is Tidal. Here we saw splendid old Camellias including "Captain Rawes," "Gloire De Nantes," "Souvenir D'Henri Guichard" and "Madame Lourmand." We stopped to look at Brittany's famous sculptured "Calvarys" at the village of Kerdevot. We had lunch in a restaurant at Elliant in the company of Monsieur and Madame Lennon and in the afternoon we visited Madame Carnot's Garden at Rosporden. This was a treasure trove of hundreds of Camellias planted on steep terraces leading down the bank to the River Aven. I made a list of about 50 different Camellias and there were many other interesting plants. Madame Carnot must be one of the best examples of how a love of gardening can keep one healthy because she led us nimbly up and down the steep slopes of her garden and was never at a loss for the name of a plant (although she is not a young lady).

On returning to Elliant, the mayor had arranged for us to visit the garden at the home of the Sisters of the Holy Spirit where we saw 140 year old Camellia Tree thought to be Marguerite Gouillon. I see

that this variety was released in France in 1850 by the grower Drouard. So the tree in the Sisters: garden may have been one of the first Camellias to be planted in France. It seemed to have three trunks together and the measurement taken one foot (30 CMS) up from the ground was 8 foot 8 inches (2M 64 CMS) in circumference.

We then drove a short distance outside Elliant to visit Monsieur and Madame Lennons' Holiday House - here he has planted the whole side of a valley and has a superb collection of Camellias and Rhododendrons as well as many other plants.

On Easter Saturday, 30 March, we visited the Chateau De Trevarez at Finistere to see the Camellia Show staged by the Societe Bretonne Du Camellia. This local society has been formed by members of the ICS to encourage people in that area to meet and share their interest in growing Camellias. The President of the local group Monsieur Jean-Michel Madec and his wife, Denise, show tremendous enthusiasm. They hold a Camellia Show every other year on Easter Weekend and expect to get 10,000 visitors. They had put on a wonderful display including 100's of Camellias on tables and displays of large specimens in containers both outside the entrance and inside the Exhibition Halls. Monsieur Madec is very interested in grafting and is eager to correspond with ICS members around the world who would like to discuss his work and exchange ideas. We were given a magnificent reception and after that, walked thru the grounds which measure more than 80 Hectares with Camellias growing in ideal woodland conditions. Until we reached the Chateau where there were more exhibitions including several rooms of flower arranging competition classes. That night some of us attended the Easter Vigil Mass in Quimper Cathedral which we entered in the dark holding lighted candles. The music and singing were wonderful and the experience was very moving.

On Easter Sunday, 31 March we drove via Lacronan which is an unspoiled Medaevil town, to Chateaulin for lunch. We made a detour to visit the famous "Calvary" at Pleyben. This elaborate religious sculpture, standing in its own enclosure in front of the church, is considered to be the most interesting in Brittany. At Chateaulin the double arched bridge is reflected in the River Aulne. In the afternoon, we continued to Guipronvel, north of Brest, to visit Alain Stervinous Nursery. Some of us had already met Alain and his wife at the ICS Congress in Maizuru, Japan. They grow approximately 120,000 Camellias as well as Magnolias. Rhododendrons, Pieris and Heathers. After we had gone around the nursery, we were generously entertained by the Stervinous in their very attractive modern home for afternoon tea and wine. Of course, it is surrounded by a well kept garden with many of the acid loving plants they grow in the nursery. Opposite the terrace there was a striking Camellia "Kellingtonia" grown as a standard tree which Alain thinks is about 50 years old. We stayed overnight at Yffiniac before driving to Dinard on Monday morning to catch our plane back to Jersey.

I can only marvel at what was achieved in 7 days on this trip due to the excellent organization by Jersey ICS members. We visited so many places and gardens. The distances we covered were great and much has to be omitted from this account which may, nevertheless inspire you to explore this region of France yourselves. We thank all those who made our visit to Brittany so memorable.

Group from Jersey visiting the Societe Bretonne Du Camellias - Camellia Show at Chateau De Trevarez at Finistere. Jean-Michel Madec. President - 3-30-91.

CHIA HSIEN (Camellia Fragrance)

SHO TAI CHUNG, China

Chia Hsien (Parfum De Camelia)

Chia-Hsien-Ein Kamelien Duftstoff

Chia-Hsien (Camilia Fragante)

Chia Hsien (Fragancia De Camelia)

The National Camellia Show was held at Quenming, the city of perpetual spring from 1 February to 8 March. Twenty-seven Camellia Associations from all parts of the country as well as other Research Institutions participated in the show, with more than 600 species, representing 30,000 plants. Wenzhou Exhibit Hall displayed 138 local varieties. There were also participants from U.S.A., Japan, Australia, with many varieties. Total was about 300 plants.

This show is the largest event after the first Camellia Show at Hong Zhou in 1988. The show was jointly sponsored by National Camellia Association, Quenmin City Government, Quenmin City Bureau of Construction and the Chien-Tien scenic district, Bureau of Garden and Forestry of the Quenmin City. This national show has kindly invited Zhan Ta-Hu, Wang Chia-Yung, Chen Cheng, Kang Chen-Wu and Shao Tai-Chung as the delegate of Wenzhou to attend the show.

Committee of Judges has ten members. Yi Zha-Han was the committee chairman. The committee members were: Yi Zho-Han, Yi Yen-Ken, Tong Ku-Mei, Sun Yu-Shen, Li Tai-Mei, Chen Shao-Yuan, Shao Tai-Chung, Hau Pi-Yu, Yu Mo-Shien and Sha Li-Fang. Five major awards were established - the best species, the best cultivation (planting), the best arrangement, the best technical accomplishment, the honorable award for participation. The four major species were in display: 1. The Yu-Nan Camellia, reputedly known as "The Camellia City of Perpetual Spring" (On top of the World): 2. Eastern China Camellia, with many shapes and styles: 3. Camellia plum, petite and cute: 4. Gold Camellia with a reputation as "Queen of Camellia."

This was the largest display in the history of Camellia Show. It showed the most variety, as participated by almost all the associations from the country. The local people and foreign friends all gathered together - the visitors came in like waterfall and tidal wave. Altogether we had almost 800 specialists and foreign visitors, with almost 250,000 people

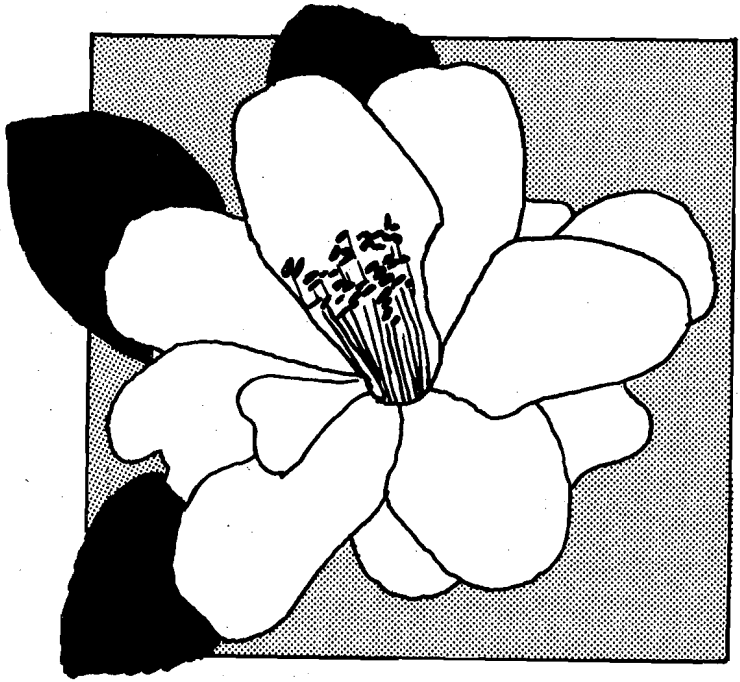
visiting the show. The special variety displayed in the Wenzhow Booth included Lu Zhu Chiu (Green Pearl Ball), Su Lu Yen (Beyond Lu Yang), Ta Chu Sa (Big Scarlet Sand), the Queen Elizabeth, San Meao Tan (over peonies), Feng Shu Yen Chien (Power Ten Scenes), Yu Yang Fong Kuan (pheasant crown of love birds). Hai er mien (Black stick) and PEI Tiennan on (white swan), this colorful and spectacular display won many praises. The visitors lingered for a long time, almost forget to leave for home.

Wanzhon Association received six awards in best variety and best cultivations - the top of all associations.

The Host Association (Chien Tien Scenic District) exhibited Hu Tien Kao (Regret Sky Too High). Zhu Sa Tse Pao (Scarlet Sand Violet Robe). Ta Ma nao (the Big Agate). A Li Cha (Ta Li Camellias) The visitors were very much overwhelmed by the colorful display.

Our premier, Li Pang wrote a poem to the show - Camellia of the Spring City is on the top of the world ever try to ask who would be better than the Spring City."

Shaotai Chung



CAMELLIA EXHIBITION OF CHINA

MAYDA REYNOLDS, Jersey Islands

Exposition De Camelias En Chine

Kamelienausstellung In China

La Esibizione Delle Camelie In La China

Exhibicion De La Camelia De China

My son, Richard, is a University Lecturer at Changsha and I arranged to visit him during his three week holiday in February. Changsha is very cold at this time of the year, so I was delighted when Michael suggested that we travel to the Yunnan Province to see Camellias. Later, we discovered there would be a National Camellia Exhibition during the month of February to be held at Jindian near Kunming.

It was a pleasant two hour flight from Hong Kong to Kunming and we stayed for five days at the Green Lake Hotel (Guihan Binguan) which overlooks an attractive Willow-lined lake and parkland.

We spent three days at the exhibition, the first day we explored the area on our own: the second day with an interpreter, Mr. Ye, and Guide, Mr. Tang Duanshen, Kunming Park Manager; and the third day we enjoyed spending more time looking at and photographing particular exhibits.

The exhibition is staged in a pine forest behind the Golden Temple at Jindian, seven miles northeast of Kunming. The Temple Gardens have many Camellias, one "C. Butterfly Wing" is five hundred years old, and was in full bloom, a glorious sight.

We followed a long line of people through the Temple Gardens, until we came to the show entrance gate, then the scene changed from the formal Temple Gardens to the natural forest. Pine trees, "Pinus Yunnanensis", were underplanted with Camellias and a Camellia hedge lined the path. A lovely "*C. Yuhsiensis*" was covered in tiny white flowers, so delightfully fragrant I understood for the first time why Ken Hallstone and others are working so hard to produce scented Hybrids.

A huge white statue "Camellia Girl" at the end of the first forest path symbolized the Camellia exhibition. Many Camellias in pots have been brought to add to the plantation, but one twenty foot "*C. Lionhead*" had been transplanted from the Botanic Garden and we noted with interest how high it was planted, with one of the large roots resting on the surface.

We came to two open pavilions both exhibiting Camellias in pots and staged naturally, but with pots of Stocks, Calendulas, Asparagus Fern and Argyranthemums. Two shade houses had fine exhibits, the first, from Zhejiang Province Camellia Society, was mainly Camellias and Ferns and a large spindly tree with cotton wool pulled thinly along the branches to depict the colder region. Another exhibit was by the Yunan Minorities Institute.

We followed a Primula-lined path to the Kunming exhibition which had a colorful entrance. Two huge blue pots each with branches of Mimosa under the symbol of a gold house and peacock. The area was divided into small sections by bamboo fences. There were islands of Camellias on mounds of moss, and Azaleas and Primulas, Ferns and Cacti were displayed on cut tree trunks of varying heights. Camellias noted: "*C. Xie Jiag*" from Tenchong, a huge white Reticulata with a pink flush on the lower petals, "*Camellia Tali,*" a peony formed Camellia. Beyond this exhibit was a small hillside setting covered with moss, and lots of Camellias, but the centerpiece was a large Bonsai in a beautiful pot.

After admiring many exhibits in the forest, we came to three large greenhouses, each had three sections, and there were three tiers of benches on which stood pots of Camellias of every kind, from many parts of China.

In the first greenhouse, Camellia pictures were pegged along a wire line from end to end and large pictures were displayed on the walls - this was an educational promotion by Professor Xia Lifang of Kunming Botanical Institute. Also on display were several Camellia publications, including the International Camellia Society Journal.

We were very excited when we saw the third greenhouse, for outside was a picture of "*C. Chrysantha*" and here was the exhibition of the yellow-flowered Camellia species. There were several healthy good-sized plants of "*C. Chrysantha*" but no blooms. In four water containers were "*C. Euphlebia, C. Pinggudensis, C. Micrantha, C. Chrysantha.*" After the greenhouses, we passed through two large circular greenhouses which contained bold plants - Philodendrons, Palms, Norfolk Island Pine, with large Camellias. We were exhausted at this point on the first day and returned to the hotel, but on the second day, with our guide Mr. Tang Duanshen, we visited the Trade Exhibition and saw a poster display which included photographs of Wagga Wagga representatives (Kunming is twinned with the Australian town.)

On the third day, we returned to take more photographs of the Temple "Camellia Butterfly Wing" in better light, we hoped. However to our horror, rough wood scaffolding had been erected supporting a platform where people sat to have their photographs taken with the magnificent red blooms glowing against a blue sky. Business was good for the professional photographers and we realized that this was a very busy day, the start of a holiday week for the Chinese New Year.

After the exhibition, we visited Professor Xia Lifang at the Kunming Botanical Institute and she kindly took us to her Research Garden which was packed with Camellias in pots. There were several "*C. Chrysantha*" - one about nine feet tall was in bloom and had a lower branch of "Implacelaris." We saw twenty species of yellow camellias. There was a deep shade house for propagating and several "*C. Euphlebia*" in small pots were eye-catching, with their huge leaves.

We saw a "*C. Chrysantha*" Hybrid with a good flower - but pink! Professor Xia hopes that the next generation will produce yellow flowers. We walked across to the Botanic Gardens with its wonderful collection of "*C. Reticulata*". Rows of pines gave shade to Camellias about twelve to fifteen feet tall, as well as Reticulatas. There were Japonicas from Zhejiang Province.

We were fortunate to visit Kunming at this time to see so many beautiful Camellias in full bloom. The weather was excellent, with cool, crisp mornings and warm afternoons - no rain.

We enjoyed our "Camellia Viewin" and also a day trip to the famous Stone Forest, seventy eight miles southeast of Kunming. For this we had a good, comfortable car and the journey took one hour and forty minutes, passing through very interesting countryside, lots of mountain and lake scenery, stands of Eucalyptus, Conifers and Bamboo. A new Motorway, opened in November 1990, makes the journey quicker. The Stone Forest is a fascinating area of peculiar rock formations formed by the erosion of the limestone. It is the home of the Sani people of the Yi, the largest minority group and they sell their colorful wares from stalls between the Stone Forest Hotel and the lake.

On another day we spent some time in Kunming and visited the Yunnan Provincial Museum which has a fine display of costumes and artefacts of

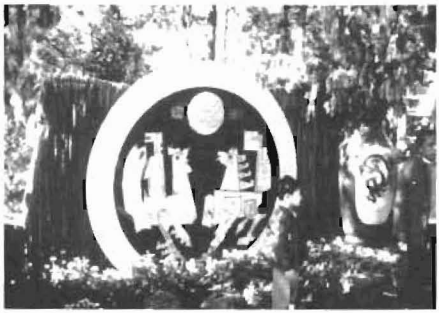
Yunnan's twenty-four ethnic minority groups. We toured the shops, including department stores, arts and craft center and foreigners and Chinese book stores.

For our last day, we walked through the streets behind the Green Lake Hotel, which was a fascinating experience. Many locals spoke to us, mainly teachers and others who wanted to practice their English. We passed open markets where vegetables, fruit and flowers, including bunches of Camellias and Mimosa could be bought, and also meat, fish and live hens. Our final walk was around the Green Lake and we joined the locals in buying buns to feed the small seagulls which come every year from Russia.

There have been many changes in Kunming and it is much easier to travel on one's own as well as with a group. We enjoyed the Green Lake Hotel and would stay there again but, for those wanting a more modern hotel, there is the Golden Dragon Hotel in Kunming and others are being built. We saw few Westerners but we felt very welcome wherever we went.

The first China Camellia Exhibition was held last year and it is to be an annual event. At present it covers 35 acres but they plan to extend it to 100 acres.

I do hope many of our members will be able to visit this wonderful exhibition and the Yunnan Province - truly the experience of a lifetime.



Entrance to Kunming Exhibit

Camellia Girl Statute

Camellia Show Entrance

NEWS FROM NEW ZEALAND

RICHARD CLERE, N. Z. Director

Société du Camellia de Nouvelle Zélande

Sociedad de Camelias — Nueva Zelanda

Società della Camellia di Nuova Zelanda

Neuseelaender Kamiliengesellschaft

In spite of a fairly drastic downturn in the N. Z., economy, membership of I.C.S. remains static - resignations and deaths offsetting new members. Going through old numbers of the Journal, I find in Vol. 1, No. 2 of March 1964, N. Z. boasted 78 members. Alas we now have only just 100 which is a poor increase but at least we have not declined as so many horticultural societies have. Of those 78 original members, 8 still belong to I.C.S.

It gave us great pleasure to host Thomas Perkins III in our country last year. Many members were able to meet him for the first time. Thomas attended and judged at our N. Z. Camellia Society's National Show and Convention and took the opportunity to publicise the coming Camellia register. Two other I.C.S. members from overseas were also present - Mrs. Edith Mazzei and Mrs. Jean Pursel from Northern California. I guess for Jean was - the highlight of the show was seeing a magnificent bloom of reticulata hybrid Frank Pursel win in the judging. It came through as the best reticulata or reticulata hybrid and then went on to be champion bloom of the show. The late Frank Pursel produced some magnificent hybrid reticulatas which thrive in N. Z. conditions and his S. P. Dunn, Hulyn Smith and James McCoy have all won top honors here.

The response to the camellia register has been very good. I personally thought we would be stretching it to sell 20 or so copies but we have prepaid sales for over 70 volumes. As a reference book, I expect it to be invaluable.

Do you experience early fall frosts? (in N. Z. mid April). My wife, Jean, had been disbudding in an endeavor to get good blooms when we suddenly had this very severe frost. Sap in the trees must have been at the base of the buds for they were snapped off by the hundreds leaving some plants bereft of any flower buds at all. No show winners for us this year. Our national show is held this year in the sunny ANBD mild Bay of Plenty so they will not have suffered as we did.

Response to the coming New Orleans Congress is disappointing due, I expect, to the time of the year it is being held. Most of our people like to get away during the winter months but having to leave in January is most unsuitable. Many are still involved with Christmas and summer holiday activities. I have heard nothing but praise for the arranged programs but it is the time factor which is holding members back. Hopefully we shall have a small contingent to represent our country.

THE CAMELLIA
LE TEXNIER

PARIS
LIBRAIRIE HORTICOLE
84 BIS. RUE DE GRENELLE
1911

La Camelias

Die Kamelien

Il Camelia

La Camelias

EDITOR'S NOTE - *Ann Richardson, Curator Camellia and Japanese Gardens, the Huntington, San Marino, CA., U.S.A., was kind enough to obtain this history of the Camellia and share it with the world. This is the first section of the paper, more will be published in 1992. Josette Bryson and Patricia Barlow have been readers at the Huntington Library for several years. They both hold Ph.D's in French and are currently involved in scholarly research and translation. Among their numerous translations are works by Georges Dumezil and Jacques-Yves Cousteau. Ann Richardson sent it to Tom Savige to read and make footnotes. He wrote the following concerning this paper:*

"When I took over the work on the register from Dr. Ralph Philbrick in 1980, I got all the material he had collected while operating on the Longwood Grant, 1959-1963. He operated out of the Bailey Hortorium and had the use of their library facilities. During this period he extracted a vast amount of data from library sources around the world. One of the documents he extracted from was Le Texnier's "Essais." But I have never seen the original work, but now I have, better still a translation of the work. I think it will make a marvelous subject for the ICS to publish.

It might be good to remind readers that this was written before Nomenclature or the register were published and therefore there are a lot of errors in the identification and spelling of cultivars. Le Texnier, like most of us, is rather poor at Botanical Latin. However, he has the advantage of being closer to the times he was writing about than we can hope to be and possibly had access to material now lost for his information. However some of his conclusion bear consideration but his doubt on the early growing of camellias in Europe does not take into account the Nuersery listing in England by Kennington & Stockwell., Telfords of York and Gordons Mile-End Nursery in 1779's. In the 1985 ICS Journal, I have an article on "Ancient Camellias of Europe." Le Texnier's dissertation in no way changes my mind that they stemmed from Gordons Nursery."

THE CAMELLIA

Just as did a certain number of plants from China and Japan, the camellia first came to be known in Europe strictly through drawings depicting it on various objects imported as curios from these two countries, and through the stories of a few travelers, primarily Kaempfer who visited Japan in 1692. In his *Amoenitates Exoticae,* published in 1712, Kaempfer represented a camellia with a seven-petal flower, which he described under the Japanese names of 'San', 'sa Jammas', and 'Tsubaki'. To these he added the Latin

names: *Tsubaki montanus sive sylvestris flore roseo simplici,* noting that its flowers resembled the most beautiful roses which he thought to be in the woods and on hedges, and that the Japanese identified a great number of different varieties. He further mentioned the *Tsubaki hortensis flore pleno maxiimo* and five other varieties with single and double flowers.

About the same period, Jacques Petiver, an apothecary from London and a member of the Royal Society, mentioned the camellia in his *Gazophylacium,* published from 1709 to 1713, under the name of *Thea chinensis pimentae Jamaiciensis folio, flore roseo,* and provided a small illustration which represented it with evenly shaped single flowers, each with five petals.

In 1737, Linnaeus gave it the name of camellia in his first publication of *Genera Plantarum,* dedicating it to Camelli which, according to the custom of the period, was the Latinized name of the Jesuit priest George Joseph Kamel who was born in Brunn (Moravia) in 1661. Upon being sent as a missionary to the Philippines, he applied himself to studying the products of nature of these islands, particularly those of the island of Luzon. He was in contact with the botanist [sic] Ray and Petiver to whom he sent samples, drawings, and comments on the fauna, the flora, and the minerals of Luzon. Petiver made use of them in writing reports published under the name of Camelli in the *Philosophical Translations of London,* from 1669 to 1705. He is also credited with two original monographs on the Saint Ignatius's-bean and on the genuine *Amomum,* published in 1699 in the same *Transactions.* His observations on plants were inserted by Ray as an appendix to volume III of his *History of Plants,* bearing the title, "Herbarium aliorumque stirplum in insula Luzoni", etc. Along with the native names of the plants, their economic and medicinal properties were indicated. Camelli died in Manila in 1706.

Father Camelli is said to have introduced the camellia into Europe, yet it is also acknowledged that it was not cultivated at Lord Petre's in Thornden Hall (Essex) until 1739. If we compare the date of the death of the missionary with that of the introduction of the plant, we see that we cannot give any credence to this claim and that we do not know the name of the introducer of the camellia.

The Camellia of Lord Petre, cultivated in a hothouse, soon died. It was not of the single flower type, but that of the irregular semi-double flower variety, with broken petal edges—we could say trilobed. This description is based on an illustration by George Edwards, found in his *Natural History of Birds,* published in 1748 and about which he said: "The flower represented here is the Rose of China. It is larger than our rose and is a very bright rose red; I drew it from nature from the plant which was cultivated by the famous collector Milord petre in his hothouses of Thornden Hall."

James Gordon,[1] who was the gardener of Lord Petre and who founded the famous nursery of Mile End in 1742 has been acknowledged as having grown the first commercial camellia. But we must also take into account that Miller, in the various editions of his *Gardeners Dictionary,* does not mention the camellia at all. This is doubly surprising since Miller always noticed and cultivated new plants, and since he was on the best terms with the horticulturist of Mile End, he would have known about the camellia had it been found there at that time. We must also recall that in 1742, mention is made of the camellia from Japan in the catalog of the botanical garden of Cambridge.

For a long time, the camellia was expensive and seemed to remain a rarity. In fact, in 1781, in the plant catalog of Dr. Pothergill in Upton, which was put together after his death in order to sell his collection, there are only three specimens of his bush mentioned. A little later in 1878, Curtis, in his *Botanical Magazine,* noted the same thing and said that because of its value, it was cultivated in hothouses although it could probably survive in orangeries and even in open ground.

From England, the camellia reached the Continent. It is believed that the first one was grown in Germany in the royal garden of Pillnitz near Dresden. It was still extant in 1900; cultivated in open ground for a century, it reached 8 meters [26.4 ft.] in height and had a tree spread measuring about 27 meters [89.1 ft.]. During the

winter it was kept in a heated temporary shelter that could be dismantled once the weather was no longer cold. A notion that was current in Germany held that this camellia was brought from Japan to Saxony in 1739. In 1794, it was noted in the gardens of the Elector of Baden in Karlsruhe. During the final years of the 18th century, it appeared in several botanical gardens: that of Halle; that of Herrenhausen near Hanover, cared for by Wendland; that of Weimar, then managed by Dietrich who noted that if flowered in 1800. It is mentioned in the 1799 catalog of Jean-Henri Seidel, a horticulturist in Dresden.

The camellia existed in Austria before 1793, for Jacquin listed among his rare plants in the Garden of Schoenbrunn a *Camellia japonica* with small, simple, regular flowers. In 1800, in the botanical garden of Upsala, it was, along with some other plants, the subject of a dissertation defended by H. Herman Bocker, and in 1802, it was noted to have been cultivated in the botanical garden of Copenhagen.

In the Netherlands, in 1777, it was found at Voorhelm's and Schneevogt's, growers from Haarlem. In fact, in 1793, Schneevogt included it in his *Icones Plantarum,* informing that "during the winter it is put in an orangery, but that during the summer months it grows and vegetates readily out in the open, and it is propagated by cuttings and runners". It should be noted that this is the first author to indicate a logical treatment of the camellia. In 1795, F. A. Wieggers, a grower and florist in Mechelen, advertised it in his catalog for twelve florins, and in 1799, the Van Eeden brothers sold it for five to seven florins. In Flanders, we know it was cultivated at the end of the 18th century by Laridon, an enthusiast from Ghent, and at the first exhibit of the Agricultural and Botanical Society of Ghent, a specimen shown by Henri Willems received a top prize.

In France, the camellia was found in the King's Garden in Paris before 1783, the year when the first volume of the *Encyclopedie* appeared in which Lamarck described it saying that he had seen it living and that "it is cultivated by collectors". In 1788, enthusiasts were able to obtain it at William's Pepiniere Anglaise (English Nursery) in Sevres near Paris. The same year Le Berryais, in his *Traite de l'Orangerie et des Serres Chaudes* [Treatise on Orangeries and Hothouses), stated that he had seen it cultivated as a new plant at Vilmorin's of Paris. Th. de Grace, in the *Bon Jardinier* [Good Gardener] of 1797, described the Japanese camellia or the Rose of Japan for the first time, saying that it was rare and required a hothouse.

In Italy, a camellia from the garden of the Queen of England was planted in open ground in 1760 in the royal garden of Caserta near Naples where sixty years later it reached a height of twenty meters [66 ft.]. In 1794, in Tuscany, Count Leopold Galli cultivated the camellia in his garden in Florence.

Finally, about 1797, this bush crossed the ocean and was introduced into the garden of John Stevens, an enthusiast in Hoboken (New Jersey) in the United States.

At the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century, China, where the camellia had been cultivated for a long time, furnished English gardens with varieties of flowers which were more or less full and of different colors. These rapidly replaced the camellia having simple or nearly simple red flowers which had been known for more than half a century.

In 1792, Captain John Connor brought back for the garden of John Slater of India House the double white camellia (*C. japonica* 'Alba Plena') and the variegated one (*C. jap.*' Variegata Plena'). In 1794, Sir Richard Preston of Valleyvield received the double red Camellia (*C. jap.* 'Rubra Plena'). In 1806, *C. jap.* 'Incarnata' found its ways to Lady Amelia Hume's of Wormleybury, hence its name Lady Hume's Blush' camellia. In 1808, Charles Greville of Paddington received the semi-double camellia (*C. jap. 'Semi-Duplex'),* which, according to another version, had been circulated the same year by Davey, a florist from Chelsea, who obtained it from a person bringing it back from the China coast. In 1809, *Camellia* 'Atrorubens' was introduced by Loddiges of Hackney. It is believed that in 1810, Captain Welbank brought back To Ch. Hampden Turner of Rooksnest (Surrey) *C. japonica* 'Paoeniflora Rosea'[12], popularized by Loddiges who had received cuttings from his introducer. In 1816, Colvill, a

horticulturist from Chelsea, publicized *C. jap.* 'Fimbriata' which had white fimbriata petals, but it is not known how or by whom it was introduced. In 1820, three new varieties made their appearance. The camellia of Lady Long *(C. jap.* 'Involuta') had deep pink involute petals, and was introduced at Lady C. Long's at Bromely Hill (Kent). *C. jap.* 'Crassinervis' brought back by Captain Rawes, displayed its red flowers whose center showed a cluster of small petals; it was part of the collection of W. Kent, enthusiast from Clapton; it was also called *C. jap.* 'Hexangularis' of Kent. *C. jap.* 'Welbankii'[3] or *C. jap.* 'Luteo Albicans', having whitish yellow petals mixed in with the stamens, was imported by Captain Welbank who gave it to his friend C. H. Turner. In 1824, T. C. Palmer of Bromley received *C. jap.* 'Speciosa' from Captain Rawes, hence its name, Rawes' *Camellia* 'Warratah' variegated, and finally, *Camellia* 'Rawesiana' that Tate popularized probably in 1829.

The Kew gardens also took part in these introductions. In 1806, there was the camellia 'Warratha' *(C. jap.* 'Anemonoeflora'[4]) which had strange flowers resembling an anenome and which did not flower until 1813 at Alnutt's in Clapham Common, and the following year at Griffin's in South Lambeth; since then, it has flowered in other collections. In 1808, *C. jap.* 'Carnea' or 'Roseo Pleno' was circulated by Middlemist, a horticulturist in Shepherd's Bush, hence its name, Middlemist's Red Camellia. 1808 is taken as the year of the introduction of *C. jap.* 'Myrtifolia' which was not distributed until 1811 by Loddiges. In 1810, *C. jap.* 'Pomponia', of which all the stamens were transformed into petals, and *Camellia 'Poeoniflora Alba*[5], were introduced.

The Horticultural Society of London reintroduced some of these varieties which were sent to it by John Reeves, its contact in Carton, as well as by Potts and J. D. Parks, its collectors. It also introduced some new varieties: in 1820, the *C. jap.* "Poeoniflora Pallida"[6], and in 1824, Parks gave the Society the *C. jap.* 'Imbricata', one of the most beautiful varieties introduced, noteworthy because of the overlapping of its carmine pink petals which sometimes have white centers; the deep pink *C. jap.* 'Eximia', the white *C. jap.* 'Sabiniana', and the *C. jap.* 'Parksii' which has striated flowers.

There are other species of camellias, only two of which are worth mentioning: the *Camellia sasanqua* and especially the *Camellia reticulata*. The first is the Japanese sasanqua according to Kaempfer and the Chinese *Chawhawe* according to Staunton (who accompanied the mission of Lord Macartney to China). It was not introduced until 1811 by Captain Welbank of the India Company; it is thought that its pink blooms first appeared in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks and was thenceforth known as "Camellia of Lady Banks"[7]. Several double varieties were known. One had pink flowers (*C. sas.* 'Incarnata') which Lindley named *Camellia maliflora,* and which was imported in 1816 by Captain Richard Rawes who gave it to his relative T. C. Palmer, an enthusiast from Bromley. Another, brought back by Captain Drummond to the Horticultural Society of London, had white flowers *(C. sas.* 'Alba') and bloomed in the garden of Chiswick in 1823. The type form and its varieties were imported into France a short while after they were introduced and were seen in the collections of Bousault and Cels.

The second species is more important, for it played a role in the production of horticultural varieties by being crossed with *Camellia japonica* from which it is distinguished by its oblong, acuminate, almost opaque leaves, as well as by its larger flowers, whose heavily undulated and loosely arranged petals are thiner. Captain Rawes, who brought it back in 1820 to T. C. Palmer, is credited with its introduction, as is the Horticultural Society of London which received it from J. D. Parks in 1824. In both cases, it did not bloom before 1826; it is still in cultivation.

Two double forms of these species were later introduced by Fortune who had seen them in Chinese gardens near Shanghai. The first, introduced in 1848 and named *Camellia* 'Jaune'[8] [yellow camellia] by the traveler in the account of his voyage, was described by Seemann using the name *C. sas.* 'Anemonaeflora'. The flower was formed by a large number of small yellow petals in the center resulting from the transformation of the stamens surrounded by an outer tier of large white petals. It was circulated by Noble and

Standish of Bagshot, but had little success.

The second *C. reticulata* 'Flore pleno'[9], was commercialized by Standish in 1860. The bright red flower with touches of pink is made up of 12 to 20 large, rounded, wavy edged petals which are completely spread.

The introduction of the first Chinese varieties caused the camellias to be sought after in England, and at the beginning of the 19th century the merchant gardeners brought it, together with other plants, to the Covent Garden market. Moreover, some growers raised some from seeds and others interbred these varieties or crossed them with the type form using the method of T. A. Knight which "consisted in cutting the anthers before they mature and when the stigma was ready, applying pollen from the species or the variety which was to be the male parent".

One of the first to be produced was the simple white camellia[10]. It was thought to be native to China, but it was developed in 1814 by Rollisson (of Tooting) from *C. jap.* 'Varegata [sic] Plena'; it was never circulated much, but it was nevertheless useful in crossings and as a seed producer. It was also in 1814 that Joseph Knight (of Chelsea) publicized *Camellia* 'Knightii', a descendant of *Camellia* 'Anemonaeflora'[11] and of a semi-double form. It had red flowers, the center of which was filled with very small pink and white petals. He also publicized *Camellia* 'Wiltonii', developed from the *Camellia japonica* type form which was pollinated by *Camellia* 'Variegata Alba'. Some time later, this horticulturist also produced *Camellia* 'Elphinstonii'.

The person best known as a seeder during this time was Chandler (of Vauxhall); his first achievements date from 1819. Produced from *Camellia* 'Anemonaeflora'[12] and 'Variegata Plena', were *Camellia* 'Rosa-Sinensis', a double pink; the red 'Chandlerii', the outer petals dotted with a few white spots and the center filled with a cluster of small petals; the 'Althoeiflora'[13], a large double red flower; the pale red 'Woodsii'; the double pink 'Concinna'; then the *Camellia* 'Aitoni' which comes from the *Camellia* 'Pomponia'; and the *Camellia* 'Florida' with numerous red flowers and which was developed from crossing *Camellia* 'Anemonaeflora' and 'Paeoniflora'[14]. About 1824, he popularized *Camellia* 'Elegans', also descending from *Camellia* 'Anemonoeflora'[15], which lasted for a long time in cultures, and the *Camellia* 'Anemanaeflora [sic] Variegata' which is notable because of its crimson red color spotted with white and pink. In order to give an idea of the value of these camellias, it is perhaps helpful to recall that eight of these varieties were delivered to fifty subscribers for nine hundred francs a series.

In 1820, an enthusiast from Clapham, Alnutt, produced *Camellia* 'Coccinea' which had scarlet red flowers with rounded petals; then after a rather long interval, about 1830, he developed *Camellia* 'Splendens' and in 1834, *Camellia* 'Alnutta Alba' and 'Alnutta Superba'.

It was in 1824 that the first camellia raised from seed was presented to the Horticultural Society of London which awarded it a medal; it was *Camellia* 'Rossii', a descendant of *Camellia* 'Anemonaeflora', which was produced by William Ross (of Stoke-Newington) who also popularized *Camellia* 'Superba', a flower in the form of a purple rose with a narrow white strip on the center petals.

It was also in 1824 that George Press, the gardener for Edward Gray, an enthusiast in Hornsey, produced, by crossing *Camellia* 'Semi-Duplex' and *C. jap.* 'Alba Simplex', *Camellia* 'Variegata Simplex', 'Pressil', 'Punctata' ('Invincible'), 'Rosa Mundi' ('Rose of the World'), and 'Eclipse' ('Regina Gallicorum'), which has white flowers with various streaks or spots of more or less bright pink. These five varieties were thought to be the most beautiful ever produced.

In 1828, Thomson (of Mile End) developed from *Camellia* 'Expansa' the *Camellia* 'Suzannah', white with pink stripes, and *Camellia* 'Martha', a soft rose with darker stripes.

At Colvill's (of Chelsea), Robert Sweet had raised numerous hybrid camellias, the first of which to flower in 1819 was *Camellia* 'Cokvillii', a variegated pale pink spotted with purple. This was followed in 1831 by *Camellia* 'Sweetiana', a bright pink with purple variegations. Both were descendants of *'Camellia* 'Sweetiana', a

bright pink with purple variegations. Both were descendants of *Camellia* 'Pomponia' and 'Variegata Plena'. About the same time, Young, a florist from Epsom, was credited with the deep red *Camellia* 'Epsomensis', the 'Formosa Youngi', and the small white, semi-double 'Compacta'.

Finally, to conclude the list of achievements of this period, we must note the success of Walter Henderson, the gardener of a Scottish enthusiast, Frederic Campbell, at Woodhall (in Lanarckshire) who produced the pure white *Camellia* 'Heteropetala Alba'; the white 'Campbellii', spotted and streaked with pale red; the red 'Aenusta' which had center petals sometimes spotted with white; the 'Culiani'[16] produced from *C. jap.* 'Carnea'; the red *Camellia* 'Peteropetala Rubra' and the pink 'Adelaidea' produced from *Camellia* 'Anemonaeflora'; the *Camellia* 'Carswelliana', red with white stripes produced from *Camellia* 'Rubra Plena', and the *Camellia* 'Hendersonii' from *Camellia* 'Variegata Plena'.

The Horticultural Society of London was interested in the culture of the camellia. At Chiswick, it brought together a collection which, thanks to its introductions and to the generosity of W. Cattley, Kent, and Palmer among the enthusiasts, and to Loidiges, Chandler, Colvill, Knight, and Young among the growers, was one of the major collections in the United Kingdom. The Society held its first special camellia competition in 1832, and of the seven competitors who entered, Loddiges, Chandler, and Smith (of Islington) received prizes. At this time, according to London's Hortus Britannicus, 47 varieties of camellias were grown in the gardens of England.

In the second third of the 19th century, new growers joined or replaced those of the preceding period. We must recall Reverend Herbert of Spofforth, who was a fortunate producer and who is credited with good varieties: 'Ariane', 'Cynthia', 'Spofforthiana', etc.; James Priaula, an enthusiast from Guernesey, who, in 1838, developed the dark pink *Camellia* 'Marchioness of Exeter' which was the largest flower then known; Presley, from Browley in Kent, who produced *Camellia* 'Queen Victoria' which had a very regular, full flower with each petal marked with a pure white stripe and which appeared in 1840; finally, Halley[17] of Blackheath, who was known particularly for his *Camellia* 'Halleii'[18] which appeared about 1844. It was coral pink, noteworthy because of its regular imbrication, and was one of the first varieties designated by the name perfection.

However, it is most especially to Hugh Low of Clapton that we owe the popularization of many camellias, either his own or those of other growers. Among others, he popularized *Camellia* 'Lowii', 'Alexina', 'Lepida', 'Erubescens', etc. in 1844; in 1846, *Camellia* 'Jubilee', 'Queen of Denmark', 'Caryophylloides'; in 1849, *Camellia* 'Hiniata', 'Optima', 'Exquisita', the latter resulting from a cross of *Camellia sasanqua*[19] with *Camellia* 'Imbricata Rubra' with its light cherry redranunculus form.

Among camellias growers, we must also mention Davies of Liverpool who circulated *Camellia* 'Daviesti'[20] in 1847 and shortly thereafter, *Camellia* 'Emperor', developed from crossing *Camellia* 'Colvilli' and *C. reticulata;* Nicholson, the gardener of the Count of Orkney, who produced *Camellia* 'Countess of Orkney' in 1846; Shirving from Walton near Liverpool; Lee from Hammersmith; the Loddiges brothers from Hackney, the owners of a collection admired because of the choice of varieties and the strength of the plants grown in open ground; Drysdale from Glasgow; Jackson from Kingston, who found a few new varieties in a batch of seedling camellias which came to him from Scotland; Fielder from Enfield; Weatherell from Finchley who had acquired Press' collection; Lucombe and Pince from Exeter; Milne, Chandler's successor, who sold *Camellia* 'Punicca' with brilliant red flowers in 1861. This variety had been found among the numerous seedlings raised by Chandler, but which were put in a corner of a greenhouse and not taken care of properly, this plant did not flower until 1860.

Among the varieties developed outside England and commercialized to the first time by English growers, we find only two varieties from Italy: *Camellia* 'Countess of Derby' white with pink striations, imported by Veitch of Chelsea in 1856, and *Camellia* 'Tricolor Imbricata Plena', white with crimson variegations, developed by Ch. Schmitz of Florence, and sold by E. G. Henderson in 1862.

While he was in China from 1854 to 1856, R.Fortune found two camellias that he sent to Glendinning of Chiswick. The latter put them on the market in 1860 with the names *Camellia* 'Cup of Beauty', a speckled white, and *Camellia* 'Princess Frederic William', a dotted and striated white on a pink background.

In conclusion, we can note the appearance in 1879, at E. G. Lowe's of Nottingham, of *Camellia* 'White Miniature' which was noteworthy because of its full double tiny white flowers measuring 0.03 [sic] to 0.04 [sic] in diameter.

Beginning in 1795, culture of the camellia was attempted. A camellia was planted in Devonshire at South Hams, one of the warmest places in England. In 1832, Robert Sweet observed that in southern and southeast England, in some southern regions of Wales, in Ireland, and in Guernesey, the camellia thrived out-of-doors and that in some other places a simle shelter was enough during the severe winters.

---

[1] In England, Gordon's catalog of 1775 lists camellia. Also in Kennington & Stockwell catalog of 1778.

[2] 'Paeoniiflora Rosea'

[3] 'Welbankiana'

[4] 'Anemoniflora'

[5] 'Paeoniiflora Alba'

[6] 'Paeoniiflora Pallida'

[7] This is a *Camellia oleifera* valid name (Lady Bank's).

[8] 'Jaune' is also a *Camellia oleifera.*

[9] 'Pagoda' or 'Songzilin'

[10] 'Alba Simplex'

[11] *Camellia* 'Anemoniflora' x *Camellia* 'Semi-Duplex'

[12] 'Anemoniflora'

[13] 'Althaeiflora'

[14] 'Paeoniiflora'

[15] 'Anemoniflora'

[16] 'Juliana'

[17] Hally

[18] 'Hallyi' (Halley is a common error).

[19] No sasanquas in England until 1868, so probably *Camellia rosaflora.*

[20] 'Daviesii'

FROM A EUROPEAN CORNER WHERE THEY LOVE CAMELLIAS

SANTIAGO SANCHEZ, Spain

D'un Coin De L'Europe Ou L'on Aime Les Camelias

Aus Einer Ecke Europas Wo Man Kamelien Besounders Gern Hat

Da Un Angolo Europeo Dove Amanno Le Cammelie

Desde Un Rincon Europeo Donde Se Ama A Las Camelias

Galicia is my region. Located in the northwest of a splendid Spain, it looks like a bow going into the Atlantic Ocean.

It is a magic country, with a celtic influence. In these dawns, the good god Math walks in the skies announcing a new awake in the infinite countries of Cornwall, Eire, the blue Britain and these lands of the legendary Breogan, where we love camellias.

In old celtic imagination, there was a jinx with the mission of watching each season of the year. Something like a legate polidemotic, with good spirits animating the monastaries, bridges, castles, senders, houses, grain stores, porch, mountains, and trees.

The winter guardian had to be ready to announce the coming of the rains, to moderate Atlantic winds, to avoid disgraces to walkers, to find appropriate date for the beginning of the full moon, to indicate the seagull flight, to tune the flute of the blackbirds and to maintain armonious the forest noises.

This year, our winter jinx, has to do the double in the dawns, with the ringing of the new Berenguella and one thousand pipe musicians concentrated in Santiago. Perhaps, because of that, with all that music, it puts more attention in camellia flowering, open now with all their splendor.

It's good for us to be near the rural Galicia, present in all places. In all corners there are camellias, nearby a friendly sender, in squares, gardens, public parks. It's a year of few cold, with occasional rains, good for the flowering of our theaceae.

We come again to a happy "ritornello" of Camellias contest, this occasion in the city of Vigo, marked down with dedication and preparation of this competition.

It comes to me, happily, the last edition souvenirs with broadcast live, performances of Galician Ballet, and carefully arrangement in a Municipal Pavilion, with artistic workings from our stonemason.

Once more this year, as an extraordinary paradox we shall feel at the same time the Odriozola "presence" and absence, he, with a great guess, called camellia "Rias Bajas flower." If the camellia, origin of the mythical country of Fu-sang, could be adapted between us and it is considered as something own, co-substantial with our Galicianity, because of the same reason we must remember Don Antonio, always present between Galician flowers, as an illustrious Galician. Born in other lands, he wanted to live between us and to mark the rhythm of his life to ours. That's what Toynbee called "the beat of the things."

These days, forerunner of spring, seem to lift little by little the curtain of a diffused gray landscape. They reveal the real Galician image of an asleep dream about an imaginative Galicia. They let us see a sweet landscape, full of green-blues, bell sounds, and garden aroma. Over all, a call to the Nature, to generous land. There is a predisposition, an old atavism for venerating trees, flowers, as a recognition of a primitive life origin. In the countries, in the mountains, by the rivers, in our brotherhood with the mother earth, arises the same beat of something alive, something that ties us to our homes.

The well-known dichotomy, it's the man who influences the nature or it's the environment where we live who conditions our habits, our feelings and actions, follows as impenetrable as in the ancient Greek World. We only suspect, sometimes one can tell intuitively, about something mysterious, unknown, indestructible, that joins us to the landscape, to country and flowers. May parties, aromatic herbs, orange made necklace and happy daisy! Floral carpets of Corpus Christi, on a magic paving! Pines, oakwood, herbs to fall in love, gorses, azaleas, magnolias, palm trees. . . ! And Camellia Contest!

This date is favourable to walk along senders in villages where camellias grow, and in our boulevards, stations, near old castles, in convents, sheltered from hermitages.

Along endless senders of Breogan's country, walks our jinx announcing the camellia great party. From Castrelos to Golpelleira, from Santa Cruz de Rivadulla to Lourizan, from Oca to Castrino, from Monte Real to Caldas de Reyes. In Salvatierra, Lugo, Valdecorbos, La Caeyra, Rubianes, Poyo, Meiras, Torres

The same announcement and emotion we have felt once in Paris visiting "Camellia Show," in Vincennes wood. Or seeing "Camellia Exhibition" at Kensington Palace, in London. Or in Spring '89, visiting Nuccio's Nursery in Altadena, very well cared for by Julius and his family. It's a pity that we couldn't bring with us a chrysantha camellia, as we wished!

In these camellia evenings, in my land, wind seems to bring a sweet rhythm, a music with words from Cunqueiro:

"Minas donas, en vos ollo
toda-las donas que forn no pais.
Unhas brancas camelias,
outras flor de lis.
("My beautiful ladies, I can
see in you all the ladies that
were in this land. Some white
camellias, other lis flower.")

The history evolution shows that the man alone, without tie to his country, landscape, nature that surrounds him, converts himself into a hostile being. It becomes true an old proverb, "each child, a tree." And there is a worry from the Authorities to encourage native tree plantings in schools, public parks. Each school should have its camellia tree. It's good to identify young men with their flora and with nature's external signs.

Perhaps because of that, result of this symbiosis, is the Galician character, with a predisposition to warmth, to dream, to intimacy. Something due to our camellias, don't you think? And the jinx, watching you from any branch, while we say "goodbye winter."

To the next flower show of camellias, in Villagarcia of Arosa!

HISTORY OF CAMELLIAS

ANN RICHARDSON
HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL GARDENS
SAN MARINO, California, U.S.A.

Histoire Des Camelias

Die Geschichte Der Kamelien

La Storia Delle Camelie

Historia De Las Camelias

Plants of the Genus Camellias grow naturally over a large area of southeast Asia, China, Japan, Indochina, Burma and Assam. The history of two very important species, Camellia Japonica and Camellia Sinensis, are briefly explained here beginning with their discovery in Asia and their introduction to Europe. This brief overview will end at the close of the 19th century.

CHINA AND TEA

Camellias in the west are prized as Ornamental Plants but in other areas of the world, they are cultivated for other purposes as well.

C. Sinensis, the tea plant, originated in China where tea drinking goes back to approximately the third century.

Tea drinking was first introduced into Europe in the early 17th century and the tea trade was carried on on a large scale through the 18th century. The importation of tea from China was costly and attempts were made to import plants and seeds to cultivate tea closer to home. However, few survived the long voyages. In 1819, John Livingston of the East India Company complained that only one plant in one thousand was expected to survive the four to six month voyages from China. Those that did live often died in colder areas of Europe.

The Camellias that made it through the voyages turned out to be *C. Sinensis.* Whether Chinese officials were being purposeful or not, they must have realized that once exported, the tea plants would be propagated and grown for profit elsewhere.

In 1848, the East India Company sent plant collector, Robert Fortune to China to collect plants and seeds and to recruit some expert tea makers for the purpose of establishing a tea industry in India under British control. Today tea is one of the largest and most successful industries in Sri Lanka and India.

The tea industry never met with much success in the new world, due largely to high labor costs which resulted from hand picking and processing of the leaves. Presently, the only tea producer in the United States is the Charleston Tea Plantation in South Carolina which was established in 1987.

JAPAN

Camellia Japonica, the species most widely cultivated over the longest period of time, has nearly 30,000 known cultivars. It originates in Japan, as its name indicates, but it is also found in the Southwestern provinces of China where numbers of garden forms or cultivars originated. The first garden forms of *C. Japonica* to arrive in Europe came from China. But these same forms were also commonly cultivated in Japan and so probably originated there.

The influence of the Camellia in Japan can be seen clearly in legend and in lasting traditions, symbolizing longevity, friendship, elegance and harmony. The simple single Camellia blooms are an essential part of the tea ceremony during late winter months and early spring when other flowering plants are dormant. Historically, in many famous temples of Kyota, Camellias were traditionally

planted by Imperial family members and have survived over 500 years - to this day, in season, flowers are often scattered before the sanctuary of Buddhist Temples. Camellias appear both in modern and ancient books. On Kimonas and other Fabrics, fans, scrolls, lacquered trays, ceramics and other art objects.

The beauty of Japanese plants has fascinated Western gardeners for centuries. But Japan's ports were closed to foreigners for many years, between 1624 - 1853/54. Only the Dutch were able to maintain limited trade. In 1695, Engelbert Kaempfer, a German doctor and naturalist with the East India Company, managed to bring back from Japan a collection of azaleas, camellias and tree peonies that stunned botanists in Europe.

Shoguns carefully watched the movements of early European traders and explorers, plant collectors, therefore, were at extreme risk to remove any plant material. A slow stream of plants did, however, manage to trickle from Japan to Europe and eventually to the U. S. It wasn't until 1853 that the presence of Commodore Perry's American warships in Tokyo Bay forced Japan to open trade with the West.

Japanese cultivars of *C. Japonica* introduced to Europe were the oldest in the world. They had been selected and reselected over more than a thousand years, some confined to particular areas, creating quite distinctive forms not found elsewhere. Many that were introduced in Europe and the United States had their original Japanese names changed to Western names.

EUROPE - ENGLAND

The first recorded Camellia material to arrive in Europe came at the end of the 17th Century when James Cunningham, a physician stationed at an East India Company Factory on the island of Amoy off the coast of China, sent dried herbarium specimens to James Petiver, an apothecary and botanist in London. In 1702, Petiver illustrated Cunningham's Camellia in a pamphlet.

In 1739, a semi-double red camellia was reported growing in the glasshouses of Lord Petre at Thorndon Hall, Essex. A drawing in 1745 of a camellia at Thorndon was called the "Chinese Rose," probably referring to its Chinese origin.

Around 1780, there are scattered reports of camellias appearing in Europe and interest was sparked particularly when collections of drawings of camellias in double and formal forms were imported from China by the East India Company.

The date most frequently cited for the appearance of two cultivars whose names and existence are familiar to this day is 1792, "Alba Plena" and "Variegated" arrived in England from China as living plants for the brothers John and Gilbert Slater. "Alba Plena", a white formal flower, is still available today at nurseries. "Variegata" an extremely rare cultivar is a common flower described as a semi-double, deep pink blotched white. Both cultivars are grown on grounds of the Huntington Botanical Gardens.

Most importations went to England and quickly spread throughout the continent appearing on nursery catalogue lists in France, Belgium, Italy and Portugal. Importations slowed due to the increase of European seedling cultivars. Unfortunately, camellias in England rarely produced seed. Most new cultivars came from Italy and other European countries.

PORTUGAL

The history of Camellias introduced into England is well documented but for other European countries it is quite sketchy.

The pioneering efforts of Portuguese sea captains and merchants making contact with China date to 1516. Although sea captains and explorers must have been aware of camellias, there is no record of their returning plants to Europe. There are, however, very old camellia plants in both Portugal and Spain. A garden in Oporto, Portugal, has three very large specimens with single red flowers and a combined canopy spread of 150 square yards. The age of these plants has been in question for many years, the most probably estimate of their age is about 200 years. Camellias found their way into many private gardens and areas that had favorable growing conditions. Nursery catalogs of the mid to late 1800's show entries of hundred of cultivars, attesting to

their popularity.

SPAIN

In Spain, camellias are not looked upon as exotic plants, having long been established in farms, along roads, in the countryside and in cities. Many are 25 feet tall, a sure sign of age and stature.

GERMANY

Winters in Germany are too severe for camellias to survive unprotected. A *C. Japonica* 200 years old survives and blooms in a Dresden Park in Pillnitz Castle, but it is protected by a heated glasshouse in the cold season. It measures 27 feet tall, 33 feet wide, bears no cultivar name but produces small red single flowers typical of seedlings.

G. F. Seidel, a German botanist and nurseryman, imported a camellia from Japan in 1893 and changed its name from "Usu-Otome" to "Frau Minna Siedel." When it was introduced later in Sacramento, California, it's name was again changed to "Pink Perfection." This is the oldest camellia on the Huntington property. It is over 100 years old. The cultivar is still popular and available in the nursery trade today.

BELGIUM

The camellia was the favorite flower of King Leopold who came to the Belgium Throne in 1865 and started an ambitious building compound of glasshouses at the Royal Palace at Lenken. Reputed to have one of the most beautiful collections of rare plants in Europe, King Leopold houses the camellia collection in a separate "specialist" glasshouse. This fine royal collection survived two world wars and the glasshouses still exist.

FRANCE

In France, the first camellia was presented to Josephine Beauharnais, wife of Napoleon, in 1700 and planted in her famous garden at La Maison. The popularity of camellias spread fast, and they became the symbol of luxury and fashion. They were worn as boutonnieres by gentlemen or in corsages by the ladies in the mid 19th Century.

Alexander Dumas Fils' famous story, La Dame Aux Camellias, portrayed a lovely but doomed Lady of Pleasure, who wore white camellias on the days of her availability, the novel created a scandal - it was turned into a popular play and then became Verdi's Opera La Traviata which premiered in Venice in 1853.

ITALY

The Camellia entered Italy via the Court of Naples where it was introduced by Lady Hamilton. She was friend to Lord Nelson, who in turn was the friend of Lord Petre, the Englishman who in 1745 received some of the earliest recorded plants.

During the middle of the 19th century camellias were very popular with collectors and horticulturists. In 1856, many new releases were introduced from Italian sources. The Roman Villa Doria Pamphilj listed 57 different camellia cultivars growing on the grounds, a total of 500 plants. In 1969, there were only five.

By the end of the 19th century, the craze for camellias waned in Europe. Their decline may be attributed to the deterioration of international relationships and poor economic conditions. It was the end of the age of formal elegance and the cost of maintaining conservatories. Where many camellias were grown, became difficult, few new cultivars appeared and nurseries kept numbers to a minimum.

OTHER CAMELLIA PRODUCTS

Besides harvesting the leaves of *C. Sinensis* for tea, another quality product from Camellia plants is a fine grade oil extracted from the seeds of *C. Sinensis* for tea. Another quality product from camellia plants is a fine oil extracted from the seeds of *C. Sasanqua, C. Japonica* and *C. Oleifers*, used in China and Japan for cosmetics and cooking.

In its homelands, the camellias' red flowers have been used in dyeing. The dense camellia wood is burned for heat and light and when processed, produces a high grade charcoal used for fuel. The accessibility and toughness of the wood widened its use for many tools, agricultural implements and formerly, for weapons.

"A GARDEN IS A LOVESOME THING, GOD WOT"
THE STORY OF STANGATE

MAISE CHETTLE, Australia

Quelle Chose Aumable Qu Un Japoin, Dieu Merci-L'Histoire De Stangate

Verliebt In Einen Garten-God Wot-Die Geschichte Eines Stehenden Gewaessers

Un Giardina E Una Cosa Amorosa-Got Wot - La Storia Della Camelia

Un Jardin Es Un Objeto Amado, La Historia De Stangate

A hundred and a few years ago, when South Australia was a very young but rapidly growing colony of Great Britain, a young English clergyman came upon a spot in the hills to the southeast of Adelaide which attracted him irresistibly. there a narrow stream splashed and burbled over a stony bed between gently sloping banks. There was a small clearing in which grew, surprisingly, an English Oak tree among the native scrub. Considering the slow rate of growth of oaks he estimated it to be almost as old as the colony which had been proclaimed in 1836.

He had heard many tales of the earliest years of the colony and of the types of people who were the first settlers, some of them already prosperous country gentlemen who had bought their "sufficient acres at the fair price of one pound stirling each" before leaving England with families, servants, animals, goods and chattels to seek further fortune in this new convict-free, pre-planned colony. Others were working folk independently seeking a better life and there were the rovers and adventurers for whom "the best was always further on." Among the latter were those who sought the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow; one of these was said to be from Nottinghamshire who roamed the hills panning in the creeks for the elusive alluvial nuggets. With him he carried acorns from the great oak in Sherwood Forest and wherever he set up a temporary camp he planted some.

The young clergyman wondered - "Could this be one of those acorns grown

in this ideal campsite by the stream?" The young clergyman bought 4-1/2 acres of the land spanning, the creek before he returned to England in the course of his parochial duties. When he returned he brought with him a wife and a large wooden crate of household goods and furniture and a great quantity of young english trees and shrubs in barrels and wardian cases and seeds and bulbs. Among the seeds were some from the legendary bowling lawn at Plymouth Hoe where Drake was playing when the Spanish Armada was signed.

Thus the Cornish's developed their home "Stangate" in Aldgate, South Australia, a little bit of England in the Antipodes. The Plymouth Hoe lawn grew green and strong. The blue bells and primroses, daffodils, violets and wallflowers grew all around under the lindens, elms, copper beach, laburnums, poplars, larches, prunus and camellias. Meanwhile the oak grew mightily, up and up, out and out until it too came to be known as "the great oak."

The years went by, the clergyman's life came to its end and his widow lived on in her beloved English garden. But the clergyman's widow did not have a large income. Australian labor, even that of itinernant gardeners was costly. The upkeep of the garden became a losing battle between one aging worker who had played in the garden in his childhood and helped there ever since. In his time spared from his regular work as a woodsman, with the ancient mower, he fought to preserve the special lawn and keep at bay the ever spreading blackberry, bracken and onion weed while the native scrub crept back to reclaim its own. But the oak tree went on growing, spreading its branches further and further so that the invaders could not grow in its shade.

Mrs. Cornish let it be known that she had bequeathed the property to the National Trust but would live on there as long as she was able. Inevitably the time came for her to be cared for elsewhere until she died.

The National Trust took over the property but could not spare funds to restore the garden. They used part of the house as the branch meeting venue and acquired a small income from leasing the remainder to a tenant who had no obligation to care for the garden. The blackberry, bracken and onion weed continued to choke out the blue bells and primroses and the invading scrub marched further in while the English trees struggled for living space. Arthur continued with the old mower to do what he could for the Hoe Lawn.

Since 1957, there had been in South Australia a branch of the Australian Camellia Research Society, only two years since the inauguration in Sydney. A number of the members of the South Australian Branch lived in the small townships of the Mt. Lofty Ranges, known as the Adelaide Hills.

There is a distinct difference in climate and soil structure between the hills and the coastal plains on which the city of Adelaide stands. The Plains have a long dry summer, practically all the rain falling in the mild winter months. The soil is shallow alluvial over a limestone base. The hills, especially on the western flanges barely ten miles from the coast, cause a heavier precipitation from the prevailing westerly winds and the temperatures are about ten degrees F lower. The soil in the hills is acidic and in the gullies where creeks flow, it is rich and deep.

The growing of camellias reflects these differences. On the plains container culture is preferred while in the hills since earlier times, camellias have featured as garden plants. Flowering time in the hills averages about six weeks later on than on the plants which made the setting of dates for shows and exhibitions a problem..

The possibility of dividing into two branches was considered for sometime and in 1971, it was decided to do so. With the nucleus of former members. The new branch rapidly in membership as the population of the hill towns increased. The name "South Australian Branch" was dropped and the two branches named "Adelaide Plains" and "Adelaide Hills." They continued to support each other's functions. Some people being members of both branches (there is still one such me!)

Before the division of the branches, the possibility of developing an area as a camellia garden had been discussed and explored. Eventually, an area was arranged on lease from the highway department and the clearing of the scrub began. Subscriptions were received

specifically for the project and a protective fence was erected. Without warning, as happens in government departments, policy was changed and the lease had to be abandoned without compensation but the dream did not die!

A member of the Hills Branch suggested that the garden at Stangate House might possibly become the ideal place - others quickly took up the idea and discussions with the National Trust resulted in an agreement that the Camellia Society take over the custody of the garden and share the use of the part of the house retained by the trust. It was mutually agreed that the Hills Branch be responsible with the support of the Plains Branch when and where desired. The financial matters from the former project were sorted out and the fence wire erected in place of the dilapidated remains of the old "post and wire:" Battle began against the blackberry, bracken and onion weed and the invading army of native scrub was repelled effectively. The English trees heaved sighs of relief and the old oak went on spreading in spite of a horse whose owner thought the grass around it a good place for grazing. The horse, however, seemed to prefer the bark of the tree and proceeded to ring-bark it. Fortunately, the owner located and firmly told to remove it before fatal damage was done.

The members entered into the task with a will - working bees were the order of the week ends after the monthly meetings and many members worked at other times as well. The crumbling bank near the house was supported by many tons of rocks and planted with azaleas. The trees were doctored where necessary. The creek cleaned of debris and its banks reinforced and planted with ferns. Old pathways were cleared and new ones made where the various beds of Camellias were planned.

As soon as an area was prepared, planting began. Donations of plants came from far and wide. Members gave their favorites. Branches in other states contributed with money and plants and nurseries were generous. Hundreds of low growing plants supplemented the surviving Blue Bells and Primroses. Hydrangeas in all shades of blue flourished in the shade of the trees. A Rhododendron walk led the way to the house and Laburnums were planted on a long frame over the pathway from one of the gates. Daffodils and Hyacinths, Lavenders and Violets and all kinds of Irises, in planned confusion grew all over.

Since its formation, the Hills Branch organized an annual show in September - a month later than the Plains Branch show and differing from it being non-competitive. It was held in the Community Hall of the Township of Hahndorf, a short distance from Aldgate. Tourists flocked there especially at week ends to explore the "Olde Worlde" German settlement and took the Camellia Show in as part of the outing. The financial income was most gratifying - it was all dedicated to the Garden for tools, fertilizers and purchasing of plants.

It is said to be a universal law that in all group enterprises, a natural leader emerges. In this case there were two - Clair and George Browne. While Clair did the organizing, George did the hard physical labor, both with the help of willing members.

At first the new mower and tools were housed in the old wooden crate that had brought the Cornish goods out from England. It was now very much the worse for wear so a new tool house was built in a secluded part of the garden. The old brush shade house was cleared and extended to house the hundreds of young plants destined for trading tables or garden planting. An automatic water system was installed by a member whose occupation was in that business - even in the hills summer watering is essential.

It was not until after the second world war that reticulated water was supplied to the hills. Prior to that people relied on wells, bores and rainwater tanks. Many of the wells were sunk in the vicinity of natural springs or underground streams. They provided clear, pure water very different from the notoriously obnoxious Adelaide water that comes through the pipes so full of lime that Camellias hate it. Even so, charges for it are high and even with only summer watering, hundred of plants in a large garden have to use a lot of it. Much in excess of the alloted quantity.

There was an old bore in the Stangate garden, long out of use and its fittings rusted away. Some mechanical minded members investigated and decided it could

be profitably brought back into use. It now pumps to the surface a generous supply to alleviate the alkaline over chlorinated mains supply. As soon as the Camellias in the garden were sufficiently established to produce a cover of blooms, the Annual Show was moved from Hahndorf to a large marquee erected in the oak-tree paddock. It was expected that the revenue would be less as the tourist element would not be included but it was not so. Crowds of people came to enjoy the garden and view the Camellias displayed with names in alphabetical order. In the main three species, exceptionally good blooms were displayed on a separate table to show the ultimate in achievement by careful attention to culture. All sizes of plants sold readily from the two year olds in first bud at a few dollars to the advanced full flowering ones at $30.00 or so. Advice both verbally and by pamphlet is given with each plant sold and demonstrations are given of pruning and propagation methods. Of late, hanging basket culture is attracting much attention.

Two devastating bush fires have threatened but spared the garden. The most recent one by a last minute change in the wind. People in Aldgate watched, helpless, as the sky-high walls of flame came rushing towards them on a ferocious wind from the north. Seemingly only seconds away from engulfing the village, the wind veered to the east to wreak havoc on the stately homes of Stirling.

Two years previous, a fire had swept through one of the state's earliest Camellia nurseries at the Devils Elbow damaging but not killing the very old trees, the second fire practically completed the story. Fortunately in the meantime, cuttings and scions had been taken from these Camellias for planting in a special area in the Stangate Garden. Their names had not been preserved as the flowers were grown specifically for the florist trade. But Professor Waterhouse on one of his early visits had endeavored to identify them. They are now growing promisingly in the "Leewood Gardens Corner" at Stangate, preserving a small part of the state's Camellia history.

The garden has many visitors, individually, in small groups and in coach loads - people come from interstate and overseas. it is a popular venue for weddings and sundry other functions. Annually the local Rotarians festoon it with lights along the path to the marquee where the "Ball of the Year" is held.

It is difficult to express in words but most who have walked in this garden have experienced it and many have spoken of it. There is an aura, an atmosphere, a spirit in this garden of peace and tranquility - call it what you will - that eases tensions and soothes the mind. All gardens have it, some would say but here, to many, it is more keenly felt.

To misquote a little - "There is a something here that softer falls than petals from blown roses on the grass. A something that gentlier on the spirit lies than tired eyelids upon tired eyes."

LA DAME AUX CAMELLIAS
LA TRAVIATA

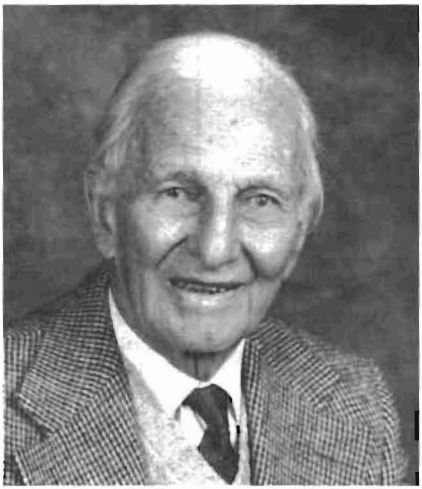
DR. KLAUS HACKLANDER, Germany

La Dame Aux Camellias La Traviata

Die Dame Der Kamelien - La Traviata

La Dame Aux Camellias La Traviata

La Dama De Las Camelias La Traviata



"La Dame aux Camelias" is a figure which has occupied minds in Europe for more than 140 years. To most people, though, the details are unknown. The topic is vaguely known through the theatre or the opera. Alexandre Duma jun. is the author of "La Dame aux Camellia". He pursued his father's, Alexandre Dumas sen., literary career.

Dumas's ancestors were members of the French nobility. Marquis de la Pailleterie left France and went to San Domingo. He married a black woman, they had a beautiful son. A. Dumas jun.'s grandfather, the Marquis put down his title and called himself Alexandre Dumas. He joined the French army in 1786, within seven years he had already been promoted to brigadier which appears to be a hardly imaginable career nowadays. His son, Alexandre Dumas sen., who was born in 1802, was interested in Schiller, Goethe, Shakespeare, Corneille and other poets at a very young age. He started to write dramas of his own. The dramas were not recognized, but his novels such as "The Earl of Monte Christo" and "The Three Musketeers" reveal a nearly inexhaustible wealth of ideas in the action, surprises in the plot and noble

character of his heros. His son was born in 1824. The son's name, too, is Alexandre. His father leads the life of a squanderous man in Paris. He spends large sums on games of chance, horses, affairs, luxurious clothes and flats. The order in this case in unimportant. His son turns out to be his best companion in this squanderous lifestyle, he starts to write, too. The topics of his novels are set in the high society or in the demimonde. "Demimonde" is the name of one of his titles which as a term is still remarkably current. His novel "La Dame aux Camelias" appeared in 1848, the year in which the March Revolution took place. After having experienced a lot of trouble with the Parisian censorship "La Dame aux Camelias" appeared on stage. Dumas had transformed the novel into a drama. The premiere was on February 2nd, 1852 in the Theatre du Vaudeville in Paris. The action was a moral shock for his contemporaries, Dumas brought a topic on stage which was common knowledge, but not publicly spoken of.

La Dame aux Camelias was a cocotte in Paris, her name was Alphonsine Plessis. Most probably she called herself Marie Duplessis in order to appear more distinguished. She died of tuberculosis in 1757 at the age of 23, she was buried in the cemetery of Montmatre. Dumas named his protagonist Marguerite Gautier, he explains the origins of the name la dame aux camelias in his novel.

Marguerite spent most of her evenings in the theatre. Among the things she used to take along with her to these occasions was a bunch of white camellias on 25 successive days and red ones on five successive days. Nobody saw her with any other flowers, her preference for the flowers was the reason for the name la Dame aux Camelias.

Dumas's novel and drama deal with the tragic story of a woman whose life is broken by bourgeois moral standards. She tries to build up a new life with her true love, Armand Duval, but is destroyed by having to give up the man she loves, because his future is endangered. At the end of his novel Dumas remarks that Marguerite's story is exceptional, and therefore, deserves to be told.

The subject-matter of la Dame aux Camelias inspired Guiseppe Verdi (1813-1901) to write the score of his opera "La Traviata" (the woman who was thrown off the tracks) within a short period of time according to the libretto ba F.M. Piave. The premiere in the Teatro La Fenice in Venice on March 6th, 1853 was unsuccessful because the action and the title of the opera shocked the contemporaries. After having modified the score the opera was more successful a year later. For many decades the opera was named "Violetta" after Verdi's heroine Violetta Valery.

PAINTING CAMELLIAS AND FAMOUS GARDENS

JOYCE WYNDHAM
U.K. Director

Camellias Et Jardins

Kamelien Und Jardens

Camilia E Giardino

Camelias Y Jardin

When I was asked to write an article on Painting Camellias, I wondered how to convey my methods and express them on paper. The bloom of a camellia is a contradiction in itself, a beautiful thing, fragile yet substantial, graceful yet clumsy. It has many shapes from the relatively easy to portray Japonicas and Williamsii to the many petalled Reticulatas and Hybrids with another strain. The small flowers of other species are particularly fine subjects for artistic arrangements. Tom Savige has an oil study of the camellia specie Tsaii, which is a good example.

In watercolor, I usually do an immediate study of a freshly picked bloom. The best way to position this and any leaves, is to place them in oasis, which has been thoroughly soaked, so that they are not disturbed and quite secure. One has to work quickly, as you can literally see the camellia changing shape before your eyes. The arrangement is sketched in pencil, lightly done, which can be rubbed out carefully when the watercolor has been applied.

Buds will open overnight, so a room temperature of about 50 deg. is desirable if you wish to keep your blooms as long as possible. A formal double camellia has to be drawn very carefully and the petals counted accurately. Each one is painted separately, so that when dry, the natural waterline makes an edge to the petal and the pencil can be erased. Dreamboat (in the possession of David Trehane) is a difficult camellia to complete, as each petal had a curled edge. Similarity in camellias can cause a greater attention to detail. I had two commissions to paint Apple Blossom and Fuoran. When they were finished, it was the stamens and caylyx that determined the difference and a slightly deeper pink flush on the petals of Apple Blossom.

In oil, there is a little more latitude, one can always cover up a mistake. The approach to an oil painting is that the background can be varied. Light and shade can be applied, with an appearance of sunlight, using a soft yellow at the top background, gradually to deeper shades behind the flowers to the bottom of the painting. I find the white camellias the most challenging, as the shadows on the flower can vary from a soft blue, brown or green tone. It is interesting to note that plastic flowers throw an entirely different shadow and are no use to set up for an art class engaged in painting still life.

Old technical studies, as can be seen in the Lindley library, are always done on a white background, which does not help to convey the life and vibrant colors.

Criticism of one's work is always welcome, even if it is funny. When I first started painting camellias, two ladies were studying one at an exhibition, and one said to the other - "What lovely roses!" And when I submitted studies for the I.C.S. Headsquare, I was told my painting of "Ville De Nantes" looked like a feather duster!

Painting famous gardens first started

when I was invited by the Marquess of Anglesey, when we visited his gardens some years ago, while we were talking about his famous wall mural by Whistler. It has given me much pleasure in that I receive a welcome and hospitality from my hosts. When I am working, I am given complete freedom and can go "where angels would fear to tread!"

When I have permission I like to go around the grounds thoroughly, to find the unexpected view, a different one to those usually portrayed by postcards on sale at that particular garden. I do a quick water color, the easiest medium to handle outdoor and convey distance by situation of a large tree or bush in the foreground. One should never have a wide expanse with nothing in the front of the picture.

I like to do two studies, one in the morning light and one in the afternoon to allow for the moving shadows. I then take photographs for reference when I return to the studio. Final studies, both in oil and watercolor can then be done with the photographs to aid my memory.

It is surprising, however, that the quick study done on the spot is appreciated and often sells as well. Being a member of the I.C.S., and taking part in the conferences has been a great help in my work. Travelling far and wide, I have received invitations to go back and paint, but time is limited and the journey may be too far to return.

I am at present working on the gardens at Exbury, the home of Mr. Edmund De Rothschild. Also Leonardslee, Sissinghurst, and Hever Castle. I hope to go back to Muncaster Castle in response to an invitation some time in the future. There is no more rewarding task than to try and portray the beauty of nature in these gardens, and camellias blooms. My advice to those who wish to paint, is to perservere with patience and you will find increasingly, that you will be pleased with what you produce, and so may be others!

THE ULTIMATE CAMELLIA THRILL

HOUGHTON S. HALL, U.S.A.

L'ultime Sensation En Camelias

Die Freuden Mit Kamelien

Il Estremo Fremito Della Camelia

La Postrer Emocion De La Camelia

In 1952 I started to raise camellia seedlings with a coffee can of 10 germinations purchased from the then existent Wm. Smythe nursery of Ross, California, and which I proceeded to bring on to flowering approximately five years later. In the following years I began to plant seed from my own group, including the currently popular varieties: 'Dr. Tinsley', 'Lotus', 'White Empress', 'Amabilis', 'Emp. Of Russia', 'Reg Ragland Vr.', J. C. Williams', 'Donation', and others. Crossing between some of these varieties was initiated, but limited to *C. Japonica* and *C. Saluensis*, since the Reticulatas (except for Capt. Rawes) were not generally available until the early 1960's.

In the early 1960's I accumulated all of the Retic varieties available and increased the size of my cultivar group to approximately 300 name varieties, at the same time increasing my annual seed plantings to 300 or more per year.

In 1972 I could no longer find room on our small one-quarter acre property for my camellia group, so we purchased another home on one acre of property, shaded by many trees, in the 'Sleepy Hollow' (San Anselmo) section of Marin County, California.

At this point in the early 1970's we were still going to all the Shows in north-central California and entering up to 200 flowers in many of them, winning our share of ribbons and occasionally a piece of silver. Starting in 1972 I began to increase the yearly seed planting to 300 or more and decided to concentrate all of my efforts on a seedling program designed to produce and introduce to the best of my ability, new camellias for the coming decades and beyond.

To start this Program in the early 1970's I put in a small greenhouse for the specific purpose of raising seedlings. It is 9' x 15' with benches accommodating up to 400 one-gallon containers. It has a forced air heater for winter, a cooler for summer, and seven 4' double-tube fixtures for Grolux lighting which can be raised or lowered over the seedlings which remain under constant light and growth for one year, at which time they are moved outside to make way for the next year's crop. At this time they are ready to transplant to two-gallon size containers to bring them into bloom as soon as possible.

It should be stressed that I do not raise seedlings for understock specifically, as is done in many areas where seedlings are grown for that purpose only.

Each seedling after germination, and upon being transplanted to a one gallon container, is given a tag on which is recorded a consecutive code number, the name of the female parent, or cross, and the seed year. From a Registration and Naming standpoint, and historically, the name of the females parent of a chance seedling is a desirable factor, but generally it is all too often missing as a check of official registrations will reveal. In 1952 I started with the code number 'H-1' on my first seedling. Currently as of the end of 1990 I am up to seedling No. 'H-2461' I should mention that a small celebration was held in the greenhouse as seedling No. 'H-2000' was tagged and passed in 1988.

All seedlings are brought to and allowed to bloom at least two years for

ACS Yearbook	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	5-year Total
Total Registrations	24	44	44	26	83	221
Total Chance Crosses	14	34	32	17	60	157
Total Controlled Crosses	10	10	12	9	23	64

evaluation, and in many cases three years if some show initial potential. It is obvious that the vast majority will never make it, whether crossed by chance or by man, but on a percentage basis one out of two hundred will probably qualify. The failures go to understock or giveaways.

In this connection it may not be amiss to reflect that unless a specific goal is being pursued, such as hybridizing for yellow, fragrance, etc., a great chance seedling flower will always show up for anyone who has the patience and dedication to follow through on a sustained planting program—as the following breakdown of new camellia registrations from the American Camellia Society recent Yearbooks will reveal:

As indicated above, the vast majority, by a margin of more than two to one, are Chance seedlings, and thus the possibilities of success are as good or better than with a controlled cross.

Once the initial four to five-year first bloom period is established, along with an unbroken yearly planting of seed in quantity on an accumulative basis, then each year one can look forward with intense anticipation to 30 - 40—or 50 seedlings flowering for the first time.

I know of nothing else in the camellia world that even comes close to the thrill of seeing these first flowers opening and finding among them perhaps one that has the potential to make it all the way to the top. It is great therapy to body and soul, and I highly recommend it, particularly to our younger camellia growers, because time is of the essence in the pursuit of that great "new" flower.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND

TONY HARRISON, Southport, Lance, U. K.

Camellia Japonica Dans Le Nord De L'Angleterre

Camelia Japonica In Norden Von England

Le Camilie Japonica Nel Norte D'Inglaterra

Camelia Japonica En El Norte De Inglaterra

This April I went to the Cornwall Spring Flower Show at Lanhydrock House, near Bodmin. Theme: Camellias—a real quality show. It felt well worth the journey from Southport.

Entering the tent, we were confronted by a lovely display of Camellias and a notice advising beginners to the hobby about cultivation—and what type of Camellias to grow. If one were from the North of England and wishing to take up the interest, one would be forgiven, after reading the notice, for only growing Camellia x Williamsii varieties, thus disbarring oneself from a whole swathe of varieties of Camellia Japonica. It just may put people off trying to grow Japonica varieties—in my opinion, with their glossy healthy looking leaves, plants of far better appearance and presentation than C. x Williamsii.

Time and time again. I read this statement about C. Japonica not flowering in the north of England. May we put it once and for all to rest!

Sunday 18 February and I am standing in a garden 10 miles north of Doncaster in Yorkshire. In the next-door-but-one garden, there is this shiny leaved shrub with big double red flowers looking remarkably like a Japonica, which is, of course, a mirage. Why?—Because we all know *C. Japonica* will not flower in the north: All the books and learned writers tell us this, yet, a Japonica it undoubtedly was. I thought at first it was Glorie De Nantes. But it was too red to be that variety.

By this time I had asked the owner's permission to view. He did not know the name: It had been there when he bought the house: it had been flowering for some weeks: and it had been planted with a southerly aspect with a bit of back tree shade. He had lived in the house for four years and it had flowered consistently and reliably each year.

I went to give a lecture in Carlisle (and you're getting quite north of England there)! My chairman for the day had in her lapel our old and trusted friend, Adolphe Audusson. Yes - it was from her own garden—and she had several large bushes of Camellias which must be 40 to 50 years old. All had lovely glossy leaves, she said. They had to be Japonicas.

Again, I went to give a lecture on Chippendale furniture to the West Yorkshire Antique Collectors Society. Mrs. Mary Addie of Heath Hall, Heath, near Wakefield, kindly provided me with a meal prior to giving the lecture. Her garden is 400 feet up,. Looking magnificent in full red swagger was a Mathotonia 6 ft. high at least, and full of flower. Next to it , Grandiflora Alba flourished its plentiful display of flowers to the northern air.. Mrs. Addie told me they flower consistently, regularly and reliably each year. What more can I say?

It is true that they are difficult to flower in the lake district (but I am told that this applies to the older varieties and the newer ones are worth trying). Are writers on Camellias judging the north by just the lake district, I wonder?

These notes are partly prompted by the article in the last UK newsletter. "What is wrong with my Camellias?" Which quotes "that beloved and well respected nurseryman, the late Leslie Slinger" (the finest horticultural raconteur I have ever shared a glass with) "used to say that if you lived north of a line drawn between the Bristol Channel and the wash only grow Camellia x Williamsii Hybrids." In fairness to the writer, he does qualify this by saying that "there are exceptions to generalisations." He mentions Bodnant.

I live two hours north of Bodnant, in Southport on the Lancashire Coast in North West England. *C. Japonica* grows here like Privet. Mine flower every year without fail. We moved some years ago from the wrong house with the right garden to the right house with the wrong garden. My Rhododendrons and Azaleas were lent to the local Parks Department. It was quite easy, as I was a County Borough Concillor and Chairman of the Parks Committee at the time! Some of the Camellias came with us to the new house: they are planted all round the house in every aspect and all do well. Of the Japonicas, 'Adolphe Audusson' does well. 'Lady Clare', 'Guilio Nuccio' (one of my all time favorites). 'Mathotonia' and 'Gloire De Nantes' (the first Japonica to flower each year) are my favorites.

Elegans is reliable, as is R. L. Wheeler. I still like 'Jupiter', which was one of my first loves. It makes a well shaped shrub. C. M. Hovey thrives and even suckers well. My daughter and one of my sons have suckers from it in their gardens. 'Gigantea' is also a good doer.

On the other hand, 'Drama Girl' looks great. I had it growing behind the garage where it flowered well and looked well in that sheltered position. I moved it to a more open position, not thinking the matter through.

After two years, it looked awful, so it is now back behind the garage and I am thoroughly chastened. Mind you. I did first admire it in a greenhouse at Leonardslee, and Haku Rakuten (Visley White) wants burning. It flowers well, looks well as a bush but opens brown even in the mildest winter.

Camellias have their seasons. The red which has caught everyone's eye this spring is quite a small plant of Margherita Coleona (described as "vigorous and upright" from the source where I obtained it—it has grown to about 3-ft. high in 20 years!) In April, people walked across the grass to see what it was and the color was so intense.

Do not think I do not grow X Williamsii Hybrids, we have Glenns Orbit in the front of the house. It has made a nice rounded bush about 5-ft 6-in. high. I bought it one Camellia Conference when we visited Trewithen. It attracts the passing uninitiated who climb out of their cars to inquire "What is that lovely rose flowering so early in your garden." I feel it well deserves its award of merit.

Bow Bells is by the front door. By the way (Yes, Yes, I am also told it is a Saluenensis form). It is often in flower on New Years Day and keeps on coming out until May. It is about 7-ft. high. Inspiration and Debbie grow but, I do not feel, flourish. I have moved them near Brigadoon in the hope they will improve. Elsie Jury has been a total waste of time for me. Yet my friend near Liverpool has to knock it back with garden shears! I feel so-so about J. C. Williams and grow both the FCC and the Windsor Park form. I burnt Citation as being wishy-washy and not worth the room on the whole. I have done better with the Japonicas, "Not in the North?" Yes!

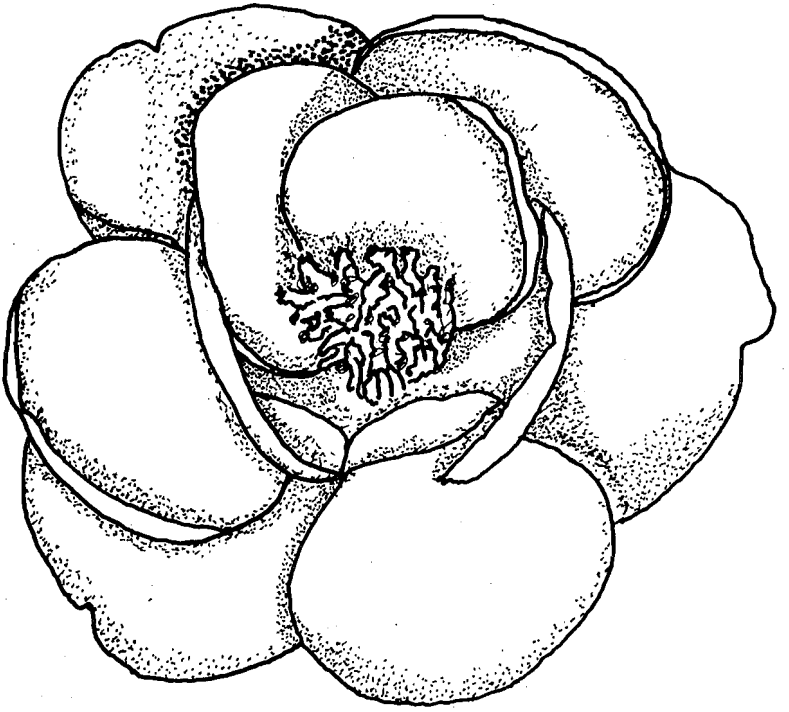
I wrote this not in any spirit of conflict with fellow Camellia lovers but in the hope of encouraging people new to the hobby to try them in their area. If it will grow in Doncaster and high up in Wakefield in the cold center of the north of England, it is worth a try. Not forgetting Carlisle and Durham City, for again, it was in this latter city that I saw in a front garden a plant of the Japonica Apollo in full flower.

This is written after the worst winds, over a longer period that I ever remember. David Trehane in his 80th year told me he had never experienced winds like them in Cornwall. On the Sunday morning preceding the gales, my garden looked "a picture" in the view of my Fuchsia enthusiast neighbor. By Wednesday, it looked as though someone had gone over it with a blowtorch. I had watched the horrible wind blow down fences and slates off roofs. My "Tete a Tete" Daffodils turned brown, my Rhododendrons defoliated, the Big *C. Japonicas* were rocked and rolled and

battered. They survived however—kept their leaves although the flowers were badly scorched. I was quite proud of them. The weatherman may tell me that it was not exceptional, I know better. As a shrub, the Camellia is a survivor and I would encourage anyone to try it. They came through some terrible weather with honors. I remain an optimist.

I have accepted the Japonica Bob Hope (I am sorry but do not particularly like the name) as an improved red compared with Adolpe Audusson and Lily Pons as a better White than Haku Rakuten.

We shall see, we gardeners will live forever. We always look forward to the next season. We cannot die as there is always something to look forward to. In any case, on my friend David Trehan's advice, I have just given all the Camellias a feed of Vitax 04 HN at great expense - I look forward to miraculous results. We'll see this too.



HYBRID PROGRESS FOR COLOR BREAKS

BILL DONNAN, U.S.A.

Progres Dans La Couleur Des Hybrides

Erfolgreiche Kreuzungen Und Verbesserte Blumenfarben

Il Progresso In Cerca Di Diviazione Ibrido Per Colore

Progresso De Hibridos En Cambio De Colores

On February 1,1984 the first *C.chrysantha* seedling bloomed here in the United States. Most of the hybridizers working with camellias muttered to themselves in excitement: "One small step for man; one great leap for mankind in the field of new colors for camellia cultivars!" Yep, we all thought: "This is it! Now we are going to have yellow, orange, and gold colored camellias!" Well, so far, as everyone knows, it just has not happened. Here in the United States there has been more *C.chrysantha* pollen dabbed around on other camellia species in the last 6 years than ever before in the history of interspecific hybridizing. And, after 6 years of concentrated effort we still don't have a good yellow hybrid. We don't even have a bad yellow hybrid! *C.chrysantha* just doesn't want to cooperate and if one draws any conclusions from the past several years' reports from plant botanists it is not likely to happen very soon in the future. Parks and Scogin in their article "The Elusive Yellow Camellia: Results of Breeding and Pigment Analysis" which was published in the 1987 American Camellia Yearbook indicating that getting yellow pigment into interspecific hybrid cultivars using *C.chrysantha* would be very difficult.

Well, where do we stand today in the quest for a golden hybrid camellia? I thought we would get all of the answers from reading "The Study of the Golden Camellia (Section Chrysantha Chang)" an article by Xia Lifang, Zhang Aoluo, and Guan Kaiyan, published in the August 1989 issue of the A.C.S. Camellia Journal. These botanists have been working with *C.chrysantha* since 1973 at the Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica. I felt sure that, after 16 years of hybrid work they should be able to announce the development of some yellow hybrid cultivars. Alas! All they can relate is that the seed pods are few and that many of the seed fail to germinate. Nothing new here. Everyone here in the U.S.A. has experienced the same frustration.

Meyer Piet and Lee Gaeta who have been in the forefront with hundreds of *C.chrysantha* crosses and back crosses since 1984 have produced several white hybrids with yellow streaks. They have one cross of *C.chrysantha* X *C.granthamiana* which bloomed in 1988 and again in 1989. It has some yellow tints in the petals with deeper yellow at the apex of an otherwise white bloom. Pollen from this cultivar has been back crossed into three other species and into *C.chrysantha* and as of August 1989 there are three viable seed pods.

Nuccio's Nurseries has been dabbing pollen from *C.chrysantha* since 1985. In the spring of 1987 they had upwards of 55 seed pods and harvested about 400 seeds. However, like everyone else, they have found that less than 50% of the seeds germinate and the seedlings often die. One of their best new *C.chrysantha* hybrids which bloomed in 1988 and again in 1989 is a *C.pitardii* X 'Gulliuo Nuccio' X *C.chrysantha*. This plant produces a 3 1/2 inch flower with 10 to 12 thick, waxy, cream colored petals. The petals tone down from yellow at the apex to pale yellow at the tip of the petals. However, pollen from these blooms, when dabbed on other species; or pollen from *C.chrysantha* placed on these blooms have all produced aborted seed pods this summer. Nuccio's Nurseries has some seed pods which

appear to be viable using *C.chrysantha* X *C.salunensis* but for the most part hunting for a good yellow hybrid using *C.crysantha* pollen seems to be a chancy endeavor. We here in Southern California had high hope for using *C.euphlibia* in interspecific hybridizing. This is another one of the yellow camellia species. Nuccio's Nurseries obtain scions of *C.euphlibia* in 1981 and as of this writing they have several hundred plants, many of which are 6 ft. tall in 15 gallon tubs. So far, after diligent observation, they have managed to produce two flower buds in the spring of 1989, both of which aborted before blooming. This species just does not seem to want to bloom in our Southern California climate. There are other yellow flowered species, namely *C.lutel1ora*; *C.Impressinervis*; *C.tunghenensis*; and *C.flavae* which might prove to be more compatable with the commercial species which we have here in the United States, but, so far, we have not been able to import them from China.

One important color break for yellow which can be classed as a success was the development of 'Dahlohnega' by Dr. W.F. Homeyer of Macon, Georgia. He crossed 'Witman's Yellow' with a seedling cross of 'Elisabeth Boardmen' X 'Colonial Dame' and created a nice medium sized yellow formal double. Nuccio's Nurseries which has propogated and released 'Dahlohnega' has found an occasional bloom with a few stamens on an otherwise sterial plant. They now have three viable seed pods using this pollen. It remains to be seen whether these seeds will produce any new yellow hybrids.

What about interspecific hybrids using other species to obtain color breaks? I am talking about colors other than yellow. Dr. William Ackerman has done a tremendous amount of interspecific hybridizing to obtain fragrance and to develope cold hardy hybrids. Several of his crosses have resulted in color breaks. One, 'Neon Tetra', a large lavender-violet single is a cross of 'Crimson Robe' X *C.saluenensis*. Nuccio's Nurseries has a chance seedling named 'Grape Soda' which is a small, single, lavender to lavender-red in color. They also have a very unusual seedling of *C.granthamiana* which is a strong pink color. This is obviously a cross with *C.Japonica* since the plant is bushy and the leaves are dark green. Another unusual "Color Break" which is being propogated at the nursery is a pink sport of 'Magnoliaflora.' This sport of 'Magnoliaflora' was found by the late Rudy Moore. It has been registered as 'Rudy Magnoliaflora' and will be released in 1990.

By far the most prolific interspecific hybridizer, using some of the new species is Dr. Kaoru Hagiya, of Niigata University, Japan. He has published two excellent articles in the Bulletin of the Seibu Maizuru Botanical Institute. The first article: "Studies of Interspecific Hybridization of Camellia" was printed in the March 1986 issue. It includes 30 color pictures of crosses he has made using about twenty different species combinations. Most of the colors are the usual pink color of interspecific hybrids. However, in a second article in the same Bulletin published in the March 1988 issue he details some very striking color breaks. His second article is entitled: "A New Type of Bi-colour Flowers Arise From Interspecific Hybrids of Camellia Hiemalis and Camellia Yuhsienensis." He crossed 'Kan Tsubaki' X *C.yuhsienensis* and succeeded in getting six bi-color flowers. 'Kan Tsubaki', possibly the oldest grown variety of *C.hiemalis* is a medium, rich crimson semi-double form. Another name for this cultivar is 'Shishi Gashura.' *C.yuhsienensis* is one of the newer species now available here in the United States. It is a white, 5 to 7 petal medium bloom. The petals are long and narrow and the flower is star shaped and is fragrant. The cross produced six different blooms—all singles. They have three pink inner petals and three white outer petals and, thus they form concentric layers of contrasting pink and white petals. The color pictures in the article are very striking.

I believe that by making interspecific crosses with these newer species we may come up with better color breaks. Also, we may find bridge plants which will accept the elusive yellow pigments and, thus, eventually produce more colors in our hybrid camellias.

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON THE CULTURE OF CAMELLIAS

DR. J. A. SMART, U. K.

Pensees Vagabondoes Sur La Culture Des Camelias

Einige Gedanken Zur Kamelienzucht

Riflessione Casuals Relativo A La Culture Dei Camelie

Pensamientos Al Azar Sobre Cultivos De Camelias

I planted my first Camellia in 1950 and gradually increased their number over the ensuing years but did not grow them under glass until 1969 after a visit to the United States during their Camellia season. I then built a large greenhouse which was given over entirely to Camellias. My experience over the years has led to several unconventional conclusions:

Firstly, I believe that the advice given almost universally - that only rainwater and not tap water should be used for watering Camellias - is not valid. I believe that once the plant has been put into good acid soil originally, it is very difficult to alter the PH to the detriment of the plant by overhead watering. My greenhouse was watered entirely from the mains supply. I was under the impression that the water supplied by the water board was acid, as the garden itself was acid and the water came off exmoor. It was only after 15 years - in which time the Camellias had grown well, the foliage had kept a deep green. I had won many prizes at the RHS Camellia Shows and quite a number of awards - that I found the sprinklers overhead were supplied by water with a PH of around 9. (Note-A PH of 7 is neutral, below 7 is progressively acid and above 7 progressively alkaline).

It is possible that this would not apply if the plants were in pots with the water leaching through all the time. But when they are planted in the open ground in the greenhouse, I consider that it is not necessary to be particular about the watering provided the soil was at the start.

My other conclusion has been that in this part of the country at any rate, it is not necessary to plant Camellias on a north wall or in partial shade. All my original plantings followed this advice, but experience over the years has led me to plant Camellias in full sun if I want them in that particular place and they appear to thrive - even in the last two very hot summers. This applies to Reticulatas as well as Japonicas and Hybrids.

Two other minor points with regard to planting - I have recently planted a hedge of Camellia Donation which has been extremely successful. I saw this done at Pukeiti in New Zealand originally. It can be clipped like an ordinary hedge and is a mass of pink flowers for a long period in the spring.

My other suggestion is that more Camellias should be grown as standards. One of my chief dislikes was that monstrous flowered and leafed Drama Girl planted as a standard and from the distance anyway, it looks like a rather good standard rose. I also find that contrary to advice often given, well rotted farmyard manure is very beneficial to a Camellia which is not thriving provided the manure does not come too close to the trunk.

WINTERING IN POTS

HERBERT SHORT, U. K.

A Propos De L'Hivernage En Pots

Ueberwintern In Blumentoepfen

Passando L'Inverno In Vasi

Invernando Rn Macetas

WE lost nine of our ten Camellias in pots that awful winter of 1985-86. We also lost one of six in the ground so some of the blame can be put on that particular winter of gale-force winds and below freezing temperatures for two weeks on end. It did convince us that the law of averages does not exactly favor Camellias wintering in pots.

Still the advantages of Camellias in pots are hard to deny - more plants can be packed into a small garden. Like the one that goes with our London Victorian terraced home. Then there is opportunity to maneuver Camellias at the height of bloom into prize spots by the window for the admiring oohs and aahs they deserve. Sometimes it is a tough drag with a heavy pot, but it is still sheer pleasure.

Perhaps most of our losses could have been avoided had we put the two and four together - that is statements in Sections 2 and 4 of the now-out-of-print Wisley Handbook 37 Camellias, written by David Trehane. In 2-4 wind, he said "normal wind does no harm, the Camellia reacts with more compact growth. But a draught in a tunnel under trees or between walls is Anathema to Camellias. In an east or north exposure. The frost intensity increases in proportion to wind velocity and evergreens on an exposed wall can suffer double in the blow-back."

Then in the introduction of 4 - Camellias in containers, he said - "There is one cardinal rule which is absolutely vital - Camellias in pots or any other container must never be allowed to have their roots frozen through. If the soil in the container freezes solid, the roots die. Whatever the weather prophets say, it must be a routine measure to insulate the pots with straw, bracken, woodwool, sawdust. Whatever is available in the Autumn."

We were novices from the Northern U.S. and had been lulled into a false sense of security by the mild (balmy by our standards) English winters. We had lost the occasional rose bush during particularly harsh winters in the U.S., we had learned to expect that and just grit our teeth and put in a new bush. It was the price one had to pay for being a rose lover in the northern U.S.

On the other hand, those rose bushes were in the ground because it would have been cruel and inhuman treatment to put potted rose bushes through a winter survival course in the Northern U.S. Yet in England, eight of our rose bushes had survived the winter in pots - those self same pots we were now using for Camellias.

The pots are big - 9 to 12 inches across with 1-1/2 in thick cement walls. We figured it would take a lot of cold to freeze them solid. We had put pieces of old burlap on top when the temperature got down below the freezing mark for a few days and the soil never seemed to be frozen. Besides it just didn't seem practical to heap straw, bracken, woodwool or sawdust around all those pots on a patio. How were we going to get enough of that kind of stuff in London? Then if the straw or whatever didn't wind up blowing into our neighbors' gardens during the winter gales, how were we going to get rid of it once winter was over?

We got advice to dig the pots into the ground in winter, but when they bloom, how could we dig them up to put them in

front of the window? Besides, with the size of our garden, there was not enough ground for digging them up in the first place. Yet, after the winter of 85-86, we just had to do something to prevent that dreadful combination - below freezing temperatures and desicating winds - from doing their worst again. So how could we shelter the pots? A greenhouse? With our garden we'd have to say goodbye to much of our precious outdoors. We did dream of glass panels that would slide open at the press of a button—sort of a miniature of those domed stadiums some use and Canadian baseball and football teams play in.

Then we decided to be practical for a change. We talked with Agriframes, the east Grunstead Arches and Tunnels, people at the Chelsea Flower Show. Andrew Kennedy of Agriframes came up with the design - a five-arched tunnel of nylon-coated steel tubing over which we lace a plastic mesh windbreak using nylon cord. One end is closed by the house, the other is covered with the mesh windbreak and can be tied open when weather permits.

We take the windbreak down in the spring and store it as a relatively small bundle in the cellar. Originally, we thought of taking down the arches too, but my wife quickly realized the advantage of hanging pots on them in the summer. Whew. What a relief! It took us two days to get the arches up, fastening them to the house and a brick wall with the largest stainless steel screws we could find in London - a yachting supply and ship chandler on the Thames. The arches and windbreak withstood those incredible gales of last January and reduced the wind to reasonable proportions.

As for pots, we picked up a big roll of plastic bubble wrap at the "Do-it-yourself" center. It was great fun carting it home on the underground. My wife cut it into pieces large enough to wrap in double thickness around the pots. It tucks in reasonably around the trunks and spring-clip clothes pins secure it where necessary. The bubble wrap is easy to remove for watering the plants and is relatively easy to dry, stack and store between freezes and during the summer. There is still some question as to whether this system will offer sufficient protection during a winter like that one in 85-86. We hope we never have to find out. But we did buy an extra roll of bubble wrap in case we want to add some additional layers around those pots. We also don't know how it would work in the harsher winters outside London.

A final point - if we decided to enter any of the shows, we presume we would have to enter the Camellias as plants "grown under glass or other protection."

SCALE INSECTS

KENWYN CLAPP, U.K.

Insectes A Ecailles Et Moisissure Noire

Insekten Mit Schuppiger Haut Und "Russig" Aussehende)
Schwaemme Und Pilze)

Scaglia Insetto E Fuligginoso Neo

Pulgon Y Moho Holliniento

I am writing to tell you of my experience with Scale Insects and Sooty Mould. I have been growing about 20 Camellia plants in an old vine house for the last 15 years or so. They are large plants and I have to prune them each year to keep them within bounds. For many years I was troubled with scale insects and sooty mould. I sprayed the scale insects in late Spring or early Summer several times with a number of different sprays, mostly containing Malathion but only with minimal success.

I have spent many hours washing Camellia leaves with warm soapy water - the top of the leaf to get rid of sooty mould and the bottom of the leaf to get rid of the scale insects.

I grow a number of Rhododendron species in the garden and three years ago I found that, in some instances, they were being attacked by powdery mildew. I started spraying them with Ninrod T. I mixed the spray in the greenhouse holding the Camellias and having done so, I tested the spray by a quick spurt onto the nearest Camellia.

After a while, I noticed that this bush which had previously suffered heavily from sooty mould, was now more free of it than others in the greenhouse. I then started spraying all of them with Nimrod T and this treatment is keeping them free of sooty mould.

Perhaps this is not too surprising since sooty mould is a fungus and Nimrod T is a Fungicide. However, the interesting part is that, since getting rid of sooty mould, I appear also have gotten rid of scale insects, although by spraying against them has been minimal.

I know that the books tell us that sooty mould is caused by the sugary liquid excreted by scale insects. However, I cannot help wondering whether there is not some reverse action. I wonder whether the scale insects get some benefit in return from the sooty mould. I would be interested to know if anyone has any scientific view on this. Whatever may be the explanation, I am happy to say that the drudgery of long hours of leaf washing are for me now a thing of the past.

I hope that this may be of some use to others who are growing Camellias in a greenhouse.

Note-this info was forwarded to ICI, the major chemical company producing Nimrod T and they replied - something seems to be happening but don't know what it is.

NEW CHINESE RETICULATAS

T. J. SAVIGE, Wirlinga, N.S.W. Australia

Nouvelles Reticulatas Chinoises

Eine Neue Chinesische Reticulata

Le Nuove Reticulate Cinese

Nuevas Reticulatas Chinas

The Camellia Society of China, founded in 1986, has been most active, under the care of its Secretary General, Mrs. Chen Shao-yun, of The Horticultural and Relics Bureau of Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province, China, 310007, authoress of the publication "Camellias of the Zhejiang Province." It has issued to date, 11 newsletters entitled "Report of the Camellias of China." In a recent edition dated 12 June, 1989 is an article "Tengchong—A Treasure of Camellias." This has been kindly translated for us by our friend, Professor Wang, Dajun, Honorary Director of the Shanghai Botanic Gardens, and is as follows:

From the old woodlands *Camellia reticulata*, cultivated for oil production, scattered over the area of the district of Tengchong, Yunnan, 67 new cultivars have been selected and named. Ten of these were presented at the Camellia Exhibition of 1989 in China. Following is a description of these cultivars.

MUDANKUI . . . (Best Peony). Butterfly wings type; pink, outer petals large and flat, inner petals becoming gradually smaller, upright like butterfly-wings; 8-12 cm across, petals about 60-100 (rarely 30-40). The outer margin of the petals is slightly lighter in colour, while the base is darker. Stamens are numerous, in several groups, mingling with the petals and giving the appearance of several clusters. Pistil is degenerate, style, flat and thin, cleft to the ovary. Very early blooming. (Late October to early February of the following year in Tengchong). Leaves ovate or ovate-lanceolate, incurved length wise like a broad "V", surface smooth on young plants and somewhat bullate on old trees; 8-11 cm long x 4.5-6 cm wide. Branches brittle.

JIAOYAN . . . (Delicacy and Charm). Peony type; rosy, veins obscure, inner petals spoon-like or, sometimes like butterfly wings, outer petals slightly reflexed at apex, 11-14 cm across, petals 25-28 in 5-6 whorls. Stamens numerous in several clusters, intermingled with petals and forming a few centres. Style is thin and flat, cleft to the ovary. Flowers mid-season January in Tenchong). Leaves elliptic, rather thick, incurved length-wise like a broad "V", 8.5-10 cm long.

MEIJIAOJIAO . . . (Pretty Young Lady). Peony type; pink, veins obscure, most petals spoon-like with a few which are like butterfly wings, 11-13 cm across, petals 25-28 in 5 whorls. Stamens numerous, in several clusters, mingled with the petals and forming a few prominent centres, anthers found on a number of petaloid stamens. Has style and ovary, pistil degenerate and flat and thin, cleft to the ovary. Leaves long elliptic, rather smooth, 8-12 cm long x 2.7-4.2 cm wide.

XIEYAN . . . (Snow Beauty). Lotus type; outer petals pink, inner silvery pink, a lengthwise white stripe down the centre of each inner petal; 12-14 cm across, 20-24 petals in 45 whorls. Stamens few, in several clusters, either adnate basally to some inner petals or mingled among the petals. Pistil

degenerate, flat and thin, cleft to the ovary. Very late flowering (From early March to mid-April in Tengchong). Leaves ovate, rather thick, wavy, incurved length-wise like a broad "V"; 7.5-9 cm long x 2-4 cm wide.

WUXING XIUQIU . . . (Five Star Silk Ball). Peony type; outer petals darker, inner ones lighter (pink) in colour; petals spoon-like, outer ones arranged normally in round whorls while the inner ones are quinquangular; diameter 6-8 cm with 23-35 petals in 5-7 whorls. Stamens scarce or none; pistils degenerate, styles thin and twisted, cleft to the ovary. Flowers midseason (Late January to mid-March in Tengchong). Leaves rhombus-elliptic, rather flat, surface somewhat bullate, 8-12 cm long x 3-4.8 cm wide.

HAYOYUE . . . (Bright Moon). Rose type; white, outer petals somewhat pink shaded, inner petals spoon-like, seldom butterfly-like; stamens numerous, clustered into a single whorl, adnate basally to the inner petals, seldom mingled. Blooms mid-season (Late January to late February in Tengchong). Leaves ovate-elliptic, incurved length-wise like a broad "V" 7-9 cm long x 3.2-4.5 cm wide.

CHENHUI . . . (Morning Glow). Rose type; silvery pink, petals slightly spoonlike, 9-11 cm across, 20-28 petals in 4-5 whorls. Stamens few, adnate basally to petals, singly or in several, seldom in clusters, intermingled with the petals. Pistil degenerate, styles thin and twisted. Flowers early to mid-season. (Early January to late March in Tengchong). Leaves ovate-elliptic, flat, 7.5-10 cm long x 3.5-5 cm wide.

YINJI . . . (Silver Lady). Rose type; petals vary in colour from the outside to the centre, from dark to light, from light pink through silvery pink to whitish; slightly spoon-like, venation obscure, most petals reflexed, a few in the centre butterfly-wing-like, 8-9 cm across, 22-26 petals in 5-6 whorls. Stamens few, adnate basally to petals singly or in several; style thick and twisted. Flowers mid-season. (Early February to early March in Tengchong). Leaves elliptic, 8-11 cm long x 3.2-4.5 cm wide.

JINHUAN HONGMAN . . . (Gold Ring on Red Silk). Peony type; pink, outer petals rather flat, inner ones vary, 9-10 cm across, 25-28 petals in 5-6 whorls. Stamens numerous, in several groups, arranged in a circle outside inner petals, rather spectacular. Pistil degenerate, thin twisted. Flowers mid-season (From late February to late March in Tengchong). Leaves broad-ovate, flat, rather thick, 8.5-10.5 cm long x 4.3-5.3 cm wide.

GUANHAN XIANZI . . . (Moon Goddess). Rose type; light pink, petals arranged in perfect order and becoming flat after opening, slightly incurved at the apex, shaped like the petals of *Prunus mume*, 7-9 cm across with 15-18 petals in 3-4 whorls. Stamens few, separate, few grouped in a cluster, adnate basally with inner petals. Petaloids with large anthers (3-4 times normal) are often encountered. Pistil degenerate, thin, twisted, cleft to the ovary. Flowers early to mid-season. (Early January to late March in Tengchong). Leaves long-elliptic, rather narrow, 6-9 cm long x 2.2-3 cm wide.

A BRIEF HISTORY AND PROGRESS ON CAMELLIA FLOWER BLIGHT CONTROL IN THE UNITED STATES

DR. GORDON E. HOLCOMB
Department of Plant Pathology and Crop Physiology
Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station
Louisiana State University Agricultural Center
Baton Rouge, LA 70803, U.S.A.

Petite Historie Et Progress Du Controle De La Rouille Aux Etats-Unis

Eine Zusammenfasung Von Akademischen Forschungsdiskuss Ueber Namensklassiifikation Von Chinesischen Kamelien

Storia Breve E Progresso Del Controllo Del Ruggine Nelle Fiore Camellie

Breve Historia Y Progreso Del Controllo Que Afecta El Crecimiento De La Flor De La Camelia En Los Estados Unidos

Camellia flower blight, caused by the fungus *Ciborinia camelliae* Kohn (previously known as *Sclerotinia camelliae* Hara), was first reported in the United States in 1940 from California by H.N. Hansen and H. Earl Thomas. Based on their early studies and observations, these workers stated that "there is little danger of the disease becoming established in parks or private gardens." Unfortunately this prediction was wrong and camelliae flower blight now occurs wherever camellias are grown as landscape plants in the U.S. The disease is especially prevalent in the high rainfall/humidity areas of the southern and southeastern U.S. and is undoubtedly the most serious and destructive disease of camellias.

Early efforts to control flower blight emphasized sanitation by collecting all fallen flowers (infected and noninfected) and destroying them so as to prevent fungal sclerotial formation and spore production. Dr. A.G. Plakidas and colleagues at Louisiana State University discovered that the fungicide Terraclor prevented sclerotial germination and spore production when applied as a spray beneath camellia bushes. The use of Terraclor and sanitation as a "community effort" was the standard recommendation for blight control for many years. However, because the flower blight pathogen's spores can be carried for distances of at least 1 mile (1.6

kilometer) by air currents, community effort control measures have never been effective except where camellia plantings are separated by great distances. It is my view that an effective blight control method must be managed by the individual grower. With this in mind, I began to evaluate fungicide sprays applied as flower protectants in the late 1970s. I was prompted to try this approach because of the highly successful use of the fungicide Bayleton (Mobay Company, Kansas City, U.S.A.) to control azalea flower blight. Dr. Plakidas had suggested this approach in 1961 but felt that systemic fungicides would be the final answer.

My fungicide flower protectant tests were initiated just before or at the time the test camellias began to flower. Protectant fungicides were applied to the flowers once a week during the flowering season. All flowers on sprayed and unsprayed control bushes were accounted for by checking them for blight occurrence every two to three days. Blighted flowers, whether they occurred on the plants or on the ground, were counted and discarded. At the end of the season's test, I had obtained a count of the number of flowers blighted and the total number of flowers produced on each camellia bush in the test. The percent of flowers blighted on fungicide-sprayed plants could then be compared with the number of flowers blighted on the unsprayed control plants. Four fungicides were tested during different years by this method. The fungicide Bayleton, now registered for use for camellia blight control, was tested most extensively and a summary of those results are presented in Table 1.

The results of these trials showed that flower blight can be substantially reduced by applying protectant fungicides to the flowers. The percent of flowers blighted on Bayleton-sprayed plants ranged from 21 to 47% compared to 51 to 72% on unsprayed plants. Blight reduction from using fungicides ranged from 31 to 71%. Experimentally, these results are quite impressive. However, on a practical basis, 20% or higher flower blight levels are probably not acceptable to the grower, especially when considering the high cost of fungicides. It is hoped that these positive results will encourage others to screen more fungicides that are currently available and also those now being developed.

Table 1. Summary of camellia flower blight control tests using the fungicide Bayleton as a flower protectant spray.

Test	Treatment	Number of flowers blighted/ total no. flowers	% flowers blighted[a]
1	Bayleton	815/3049	27
	Unsprayed	2319/3420	68
2	Bayleton	1288/2856	45
	Unsprayed	931/1354	69
3	Bayleton	431/2012	21
	Unsprayed	1344/1879	72
4	Bayleton	535/1851	29
	Unsprayed	849/1570	54
5	Bayleton	3356/7101	47
	Unsprayed	4458/6517	68
6	Bayleton	849/3321	26
	Unsprayed	1552/3036	51

[a]Statistical analysis of each test indicated significant differences in blight percentage between sprayed and unsprayed plants.

Mr. Jim Rolfe, Chairman of The Camellia Memorial Trust submitted the following report on a research programme sponsored by the New Zealand Camellia Memorial Trust.

THE CAMELLIA MEMORIAL TRUST (Inc)

VIRUSES IN CAMELLIAS

NEVAN OFSOSKI*, PETER LONG, PETER FENEMORE, HUGH NEILSON** and BRUCE CHRISTIE***

Virus Des Camelias

Kamelienvieren

Il Virus Delle Cammelie

Virus En Camelias

The Trustees are pleased to present the first of a series of articles based on Nevan Ofsoski's research at Massey University where he gained a Bachelor of Horticultural Science Degree with First Class Honours. Research was assisted by a scholarship from the Camellia Memorial Trust.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study was to obtain more information on suspected virus or virus-like diseases of camellia in New Zealand. Virus-like disease agents include viroids and mycoplasma. A glossary of technical terms is included at the end of this article.

Yellow mottling of leaves and white mottling of flowers has been known on camellias for many years and has frequently been attributed to virus or viruslike agents. The condition has been shown to be graft transmissible (8) but until recently no virus particles have been found. A variety of names have been used in the literature: camellia yellow mottle virus (CYMV) (9), camellia leaf yellow mottle virus (CLYMV) (3) and camellia infectious variegation virus (CIVV) (6). Virus particles have been found in camellias with yellow leaf mottle symptoms by workers in Yugoslavia (6) and in Canada (4).

Hiruki (4) published photographs of whitish leaf mottle in plants of cv. Captain John Sittle, and of bright yellow leaf mottle with intensive streaking of petals of cv. Aloha growing in Auckland, but no virus or virus-like disease agent(s) have been found in camellias in New Zealand.

Three approaches were used in this study:

i) A range of symptoms was recorded from camellia samples collected in a disease survey.

ii) Graft transmission was attempted with shoots from plants with suspected virus infection to determine whether an infectious disease agent was involved.

iii) Leaves and petals from plants with suspected virus infection were

examined at high magnifications using an electron microscope.

* MAFTech, Levin Horticultural Research Centre, Private Bag, Levin, New Zealand.

** Department of Plant Health, Massey University, New Zealand.

*** Department of Horticultural Science, Massey University, New Zealand.

2.0 MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Survey Samples

A postal survey of camellia growers was made in mid 1988 to determine the main plant health problems encountered by growers. Full details of this survey will be published later. The information in this report is based on 89 samples returned as part of the survey and 105 samples collected by the authors.

2.2 Graft transmission of Suspected Virus or Virus-Like Agents

Seven camellia samples were cleft-side grafted onto cuttings of *Camellia saluenensis* cv. Brian on 29 April 1988, and a further five on 17 June 1988. The cv. Brian was selected for the stock because it was expected to be a suitable indicator for plant virus or virus-like agents (K.S. Milne, personal communication).

Grafts were made using scion and stock pieces about 7 cm long. The graft union was bound with plastic grafting tape and the base of each stock dipped into 1% indole-3-butyric acid (IBA) powder to promote root formation. The grafted stocks were inserted into a 60% pumice sand / 40% Hauraki peat medium.

To promote graft and root formation and the spring growth flush, the grafted cuttings were kept in a high humidity tent in a heated glasshouse. The temperature varied from 16°C at night to 22°C on sunny days and the average daily temperature varied from 18°C to 20°C over the period 29 April to 22 November 1988.

2.3 Electron Microscopy

Electron microscope leaf dips were made of twelve samples and a petal dip from one sample.

A small amount of plant material was crushed with a glass rod in two drops of stain on a spotting tile, using the method of Walkley and Webb (11). A 300 mesh formvar-carbon-coated grid was held face down on the liquid for a few seconds, and excess stain drawn off with filter paper. Examination of grids was usually carried out within two days using a Philips 201-C transmission electron microscope at magnifications ranging from about 37,5000 to 150,000x. The stain used was a 1:1 mixture of 2% dodeca — tungstophosphoric acid (PTA) adjusted to pH 7 with potassium hydroxide and 2% ammonium molybdate (AmMo) pH 5.3. The pH of the final mixture was 5.5. This stain was formulated by Bennett (1) and was used with success by Morris-Krsnich (7) on the isometric viruses from infected *Daphne odora leucanthe* and *Daphne odora rubra.*

Thin leaf sections from three camellia samples were prepared.* Section preparation required the following steps: primary fixation; secondary fixation; dehydration and infiltration of the leaf tissue. Sections were cut on an ultramicrotome using a diamond knife and were double-stained using saturated uranyl acetate in 50% ethanol, followed by lead citrate (10). The sections were examined using a Philips 201-C transmission electron microscope.

* Leaf sections were prepared by Doug Hopcroft, Biotechnology Division, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Palmerston North.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Symptoms

The following types of suspected virus or virus-like diseases were identified:

A) Camellia Infectious Variegation Virus type symptoms.

(i) Irregular white blotches on the petals of *C.japonica*

(ii) Irregular leaf chlorosis (yellowing) on *C.japonica*

(iii) Chlorotic leafspots on *C.japonica*

(iv) Orange and brown ring spots with green margins on leaves of *C.saluenensis*

B) Distortions of leaves and stems on cv. *C.reticulata* Valentine Day

(v) 'Honeycomb' type stem distortion on *C.reticulata* cv. Valentine Day. Five of the cv. Valentine Day samples had this stem distortion, while the other two samples, which were from young plants, did not.

(vi) Leaves with a rugose upper surface and prominent veins on all cv. Valentine Day samples

3.2 Graft Transmission

By 22 November 1988, three of the twelve camellia samples previously grafted onto cv. Brian cuttings had produced irregular leaf chlorosis in the spring growth flush. Three of the samples were dead, and the other six samples had not produced symptoms in the new growth.

3.3 Electron Microscopy

No virus or virus-like particles were found in electron microscope leaf dips of the five samples of irregular chlorosis, nor in the two thin leaf section. In addition, no virus particles were found in petal dips of the *C.japonica* sample which had white irregular blotches on the petals.

Virus particles were found in leaf dips of all seven cv. Valentine Day samples examined with the electron microscope. Flexous-rod particles of approximately 500nm x 12nm were identified in each of these samples, but there were a number of smaller, disrupted particles. Other structures resembling rigid-rod type virus particles were found but it is unclear whether these were a distinct virus. A number of fibrous bodies were found in the thin leaf sections but no individual virus particles could be distinguished.

DISCUSSION

The range of symptoms attributed to CIVV elsewhere (4,6,8) were found on camellia plants in New Zealand; irregular leaf mottling, yellow spotting of leaves, ringspots and white petal blotches. The cause of these symptoms has been shown to be graft transmissible and Plakidas (8) recognized four distinct strains of the casual agent on the basis of symptomatology and cross-protection. Graft transmission was demonstrated in our study from three samples of the irregular chlorosis symptoms typical of CIVV. This demonstrates the association of chlorosis with an infectious agent such as virus or virus-like agents.

A possible reason that symptoms did not appear on the remaining grafted cuttings is that symptoms may take a long time to appear, possibly because too few units of the infectious agent were transmitted through the graft union. Symptoms developed on samples grafted on 29 April 1988 but no symptoms developed on any of the samples grafted on 17 June 1988. Hiruki (4) found that: *"transmission of leaf variegation and of colour breaking of the (Camellia) flowers was obtained after 18-20 months."* These cuttings may therefore develop symptoms at a later date. Alternatively, the concentration of virus in the donor may have been too low for successful transmission to have occurred.

Despite the widespread occurrence of camellia leaf yellowing and petal blotching there are but three reports of a virus associated with these symptoms and it is uncertain whether there are several strains of one virus as proposed by Plakidas (4) or several distinct viruses. Inoyue and Inoyue (5) and Hiruki (4) found virus particles 150nm x 25nm in leaf and petal tissue of affected plants. They were described as rod-shaped particles but the electron micrographs in Hiruki's paper are similar to those in Milicic *et al* (6) where they are more correctly described as bacilliform.

Electron microscope leaf dips were made on one of the samples which subsequently gave successful graft transmission of the casual agent of infectious variegation. A number of other samples were also tested but no virus-like particles were found in any of the samples of infectious variegation examined. Further work is required to

test samples at different times of the year and using other electron microscope stains.

Although the casual agent(s) of irregular yellow mottling, ring spotting and chlorotic spotting were not found in our work we did confirm graft transmission and variability of symptoms.

The cv. Valentine Day has a very distinctive leaf morphology with leathery leaves having a rugose upper surface, prominent veins, and 'honeycomb' type stem distortion (in parts of the older stems). Camellia growers assured us that this morphology was a varietal characteristic and similar stem distortion and leaf characteristics are reported on cv. Valentine Day in Australia and America.

The rugose leaf symptom of cv. Valentine Day is similar to, but not as severe as, that found on cucumber infected with cucumber mosaic virus. Virus diseases are known to cause stem distortion of other plants. For example, tristeza virus causes stem pitting in citrus (2). It appeared reasonable to assume that cv. Valentine Day could be infected with a virus and indeed rigid-rod virus particles were found in leaves of all cv. Valentine Day plants sampled.

This is the first time virus particles with this particular morphology have been found in this, or any other, cultivar of camellia in New Zealand or elsewhere. These results suggest that the virus particles present in the cv. Valentine Day samples could cause the foliar and stem distortions and since these symptoms are present on the original cv. Valentine Day plant grown in the United States of America (T. Durrant: personal communication), it is quite possible that virus was present in that plant.

Further research is needed to confirm that these virus particles cause the leathery, rugose leaves, prominent veins and stem distortion normally found on the cultivar. It would be worthwhile attempting to eradicate virus from samples of cv. Valentine Day (by a combination of tissue culture, thermotherapy and/or chemotherapy techniques), to determine whether virus-free plants have the same morphology and to graft transmit the virus to determine whether similar symptoms develop on other cultivars.

REFERENCES

1. Bennet, P R. 1975. Viruses infecting carnations and Dianthus species in New Zealand. M.Hort.Sci. Thesis, Massey University, 128pp.
2. Fabregat, F.M. 1975. The tristeza disease of citrus. Citrus Ciba-Geigy Agrochemicals, Technical Monograph No 4: 51-54.
3. Gailhofer, M., Thaler, I., Milicic, D. 1988. Occurence of camellia leaf yellow mottle virus (CLYMV) on the adriatic coast. *Acta Horticulture. 234*: 385-391.
4. Hiruki, C. 1985. A preliminary study on infectious variegation of camellia. *Acta Horticulturae.* 164: 55-62.
5. Inoyue, T. and Inoyue, N. 1975. Rod-shaped particles found in camellia leaves with necrotic ring spots. *Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Japan 40*: 133.
6. Milicic, D., Thaler 1., Gailhofer, M. 1986. Infectious variegation virus of *Camellia japonica* L in Yugoslavia. *Acta Botanica Croatica. 45*: 1-6.
7. Morris-Krsnich, B.A.M. 1976. Characterisation of three isometric viruses infecting daphne. M.Sc. Thesis, Massey University 107pp.
8. Plakidas A.G. 1962. Strains of the colour breaking virus of camellia. *Phytopathology 52:* 77-79.
9. Smith, K.M. 1972. A textbook of plant virus diseases. Longmans, UK. 684pp.
10. Venable,J.H. and Coggeshall, R. 1965. A simplified lead citrate stain for use in electron microscopy.*Journal of Cell Biology. 25:* 407-408.
11. Walkley, D.G.A. and Webb, MJ.W. 1968. Virus in plant apical meristems.*Journal of General Virology. 3:* 311-313.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Chlorosis	Yellowing of leaves that are normally green.
Fixation	Treatment of plant or animal tissues to prevent further chemical or physical changes.
Mottle	Dappled with spots or blotches.
Mycoplasma	A minute micro organism without cell walls that is intermediate in some respects between viruses and bacteria.
Symptomology	The study of disease symptoms.
Rugose	A wrinkled surface.
Variegation	Irregular colour variation of leaves or flowers.
Viroid	Infectious nucleic acid without a protein covering.
Virus	Infectious nucleic acid with a protein covering.

STUDY OF A FEW MICROSCOPIC FEATURES OF CAMELLIA LEAVES

DR. JEAN CREZE, France

Sommaire De La Recherche Concernant La Mite Des Bourgeons

Eine Spektakulare Neuseeland Kamelien Ausstellung

Studio Di Pochi Cartatteristicas Microscopice Delle Foglie Di Cammelie

Estudio De Algunos Rasgos Microscopics De Las Hojas De La Camelia

The object of this study was to find out if the microscopic examination of Camellia leaves would make it possible to identify the species and make some contribution towards the clarification of the classification which, at time, lacks exactness and clarity.

I concerned myself with three microscopic features:

Sclereids
Cork-warts

"Brushes"—I have thus called these short and tight rows of hairs which appear on the *upperside* of the leaf, along the midrib.

The results of this research were, every time I could, compared with the chromosome count.

Research on *sclereids* requires leaf cuttings. These cuttings are clarified using Amman's Chlorallactophenol, then mounted between slide and cover slip for examination under the phase contrast microscope, in monochromatic light, at low magnification (Lens x 30).

Some sclereids are located in the palisade parenchyma, others in the spongy parenchyma. In some species they run along the whole length of the leaf (tea), from one epidermis to the next.

P P = +, P L = +, CW = +, Br = O
Chromosomes: 2N = 30

Cork-warts and *brushes* are examined by reflected light and under low magnification (Lens x 10).

The rearrangement of these three features makes it possible to reach a formula which, for some species, is quite typical. The *Japonica Camellia* and the *Sasanqua Camellia* are clear

demonstrations.

Japonica Camellia: I have examined 359 cultivars of the Japonica Camellia. Their formula is as follows:

Sclereids:

Sclereids—out of the 359 cultivars which were examined, only 13 bore no sclereids in the palisade parenchyma, i.e. less than 3%

Cork-warts never lack. There are never any *brushes*. Only one HISHI KARITO cultivar, classified as Japonica in the Camellia nomenclature (1987, page 53), has the following formula:

Sclereids:

It is not a Japonica Camellia, but more likely a Sasanqua Camellia.

PP = -, PL = -, Br = +
Chromosomes: 2N = 90

Japonica Camellia - Rusticana Variety, has not the feature constancy observed in the examined, 5 have no sclereids without palisade parenchyma. All have corkwarts, but 4 have brushes. One could question whether it is a pure species and wonder if it is not a mutant or a Japonica Camellia hybrid.

Japonica Higo Camellia is assumed to be a hybrid between the *Japonica Camellia* and the *Japonica Camellia - rusticana variety*. Of the 33 cultivars examined, 11 have no sclereids in the palisade parenchyma. All have cork-warts, none have brushes.

In short, the most constant feature in the *Japonica Camellia* and its close family *(Japonica - Rusticana Camellia* and

PP PL = + CW = - Br = -

Japonica - Higo Camellia) is the constant presence of cork-warts.

Sasanqua Camellias have an absolutely constant formula, as opposed to that of the Japonica Camellia:

Sclereids:

Of the 45 cultivars which were examined, none is an exception to this formula.

May I recall that no account should be taken of the sclereids gathered on the edge of the leaf and that they are not specific.

Hiemalis Camellias (7 cultivars examined) have the same formula as the *Sasanqua Camellia* and nothing, at least at leaf level, makes it possible to single them out. Are they different species?

Sinensis Camellias (Tea) have a constant formula for 4 cultivars examined out of 5:

Sclereids:

The sclereids go through the whole thickness of the leaf, from one epidermis to the other. There is one exception which comes from the Tokyo Tea Institute and I do not know its origin.

Regarding *Reticulata Camellias*, I was surprised that the Camellia Nomenclature bundled the *Reticulata Camellia* and the *Reticulata Camellia Hybrids* together

2N = 60, 2N = 45, 2N = 75.

without bothering to separate them. I had realized that, among these camellias, there was quite a variety in the features of the leaf. One single element seems typical in the Reticulata Camellia, which is the presence, in the spongy parenchyma, of large sclereids with wide cavities; but this feature does not appear in all *Reticulata Camellias*.

Sclereids in the palisade parenchyma are not constant either. Cork-warts are frequent, brushes are rare. This lack of constant features seems to confirm Katcuhiko Konde's hypothesis: "All *Reticulata Camellia* cultivars, except the wild type, are hybrids . . . Over hundreds of years of cultivation, it seems that there would have been numerous intra and interspecific hybridizations, either natural, or by artificial means."

As for the Vernalis Camellia (11 cultivars were examined), some have sclereids in the palisade parenchyma (6 out of 11), some have cork-warts (2 out of 11), only one has a brush; lastly, the number of

chromosomes is not the same in all cultivars:

In fact, this does not concern one species, but a Sasanqua Camellia x Japonica Camellia hybrid, and Nataka did demonstrate that if a *Sasanqua Camellia (2N = 90)* is hybridized with a *Japonica Camellia (2N = 30)*, a Vernalis Camellia (2N = 60) is obtained; but if the latter is crossed with a Sasanqua Camellia (2N = 90), a new *Vernalis Camellia (2N = 75)* is obtained, and if crossed with a *Japonica (2N = 30)* another *Vernalis Camellia (2N = 45)* is obtained.

I do not know why the Vernalis Camellia has been made into a species since the Williamsi Camellia (Japonica Camellia x Saluensis Camellia) are rightly considered as hybrids. Probably the explanation is that the *Vernalis Camellia* was found as such in nature, as a result of a spontaneous hybridization, whereas the *Williamsi Camellia* was wholly created by man.

Oleifera Camellias (5 cultivars examined), are of a very variable formula, the two most constant features are sclereids disposed into stars in the spongy parenchyma, and brushes. Only the cultivar sent to me by Mr. Savige does not have these two features, and I do not know its origin.

The Saluensis Camellia has, as well, dissimilar features: out of the 5 cultivars examined, all have sclereids in the palisade parenchyma, 2 out of 5 have sclereids in the spongy parenchyma, 3 out of 5 have cork-warts and 2 out of 5 have brushes. One questions whether this is a pure species.

Regarding Hybrid Camellias, all formulae are obvious: cultivars obtained inherit, or not, parental features and it is practically impossible to establish the parentage of a hybrid of which the parents are not known.

As for botanical species, of which I have only been able to study one or two cultivars: the Caudata, Chinensis, Chrysantha, Crapnelliana, Cuspidata, Drupifera, Fraterna, Grandtamiana, Grijssi Camellia, etc... they each have their own formula but it is impossible to establish a rule on the basis of only one specimen.

Just the Hongkongensis Camellia appeared to have quite typical sclereids: they go from one edge to the other and are quite large.

Conclusion: There are obviously many more types than those which I have studied, which makes it possible to differentiate the Camellia species from each other.

But the microscopic study of the Camellia leaves would indicate, if we restricted ourselves to the study of these three features: sclereids, cork-warts, brushes, that only the *Sasanqua Camellias* and most of the *Japonica Camellias* are pure clones. All others have discordant features and we could be led to believe that these are the result, either of mutations, or of intra or interspecific hybridization.

Some conclusions from this article may perhaps be surprising, and would be worth discussing, but the facts are unquestionable.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

William J. ACKERMAN—Genetic and Cytological Studies with Camellia and Related Genera. Technical Bulletin No. 1427.

Doctor J. CREZE—Camellia Sclereids. *International Camellia Journal,* October 1988 p. 29.

Doctor KATSUHIKO KONDO and Col.—Cytological Study of Camellia Reticulata and its closely related species in Yunnan China. *The American Camellia Year Book* 1988, p. 72.

Doctor KATSUHIKO KONDO—Chromosomes Numbers in the germs Camellia. *The International Camellia Journal* 1978, p. 62.

TAKAYUKI TANAKA—Cytogenetic Studies on the origins of *Camellia Vernalis. Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticultural Science.* Vol. 55 No. 2. p. 207-214 1986.

LEGEND

Sclereids

P P: sclereids are found in the palisade parenchyma. e.g.: *Japonica Camellia.*

P L: sclereids are found in the spongy parenchyma. e.g.: *Reticulata Camellia.*

Some sclereids penetrate the whole thickness of the leaf, from one epidermis to the next: *Sinensis Camellia.*

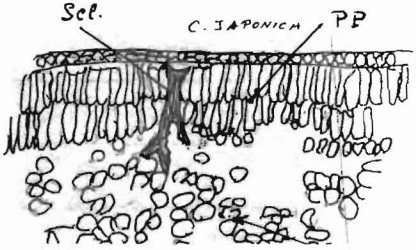
C W = Cork-Warts are seen on the underside of the leaves. e.g.:*Japonica Camellia*

Br = Brush: I have thus named the thick and short hairs which appear, in tight rows, on the *upperside* of the leaf along the midrib: e.g. *Sasanqua Camellia*.

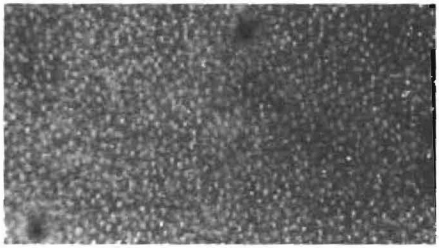
N.C. = Camellia nomenclature: Camellias marked N.C. + appear in the Camellia Nomenclature of the years 1974, 1977, 1984 or 1987.

C.H.R. These are 2N Chromosomes, I referred to counts made by Dr. Ackerman and Dr. Katsuhito Kondo, also to those which I have made myself.

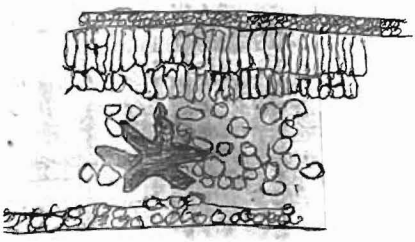
O, in computer language, does not mean absence of chromosomes, but absence of count.



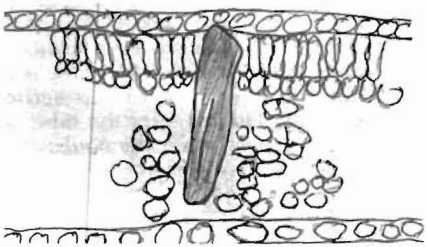
C. Japonica Scleviul (Scheure Tic Dronning)



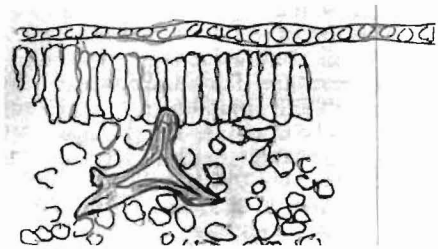
C. Japonica cork - Wouks - Micrography



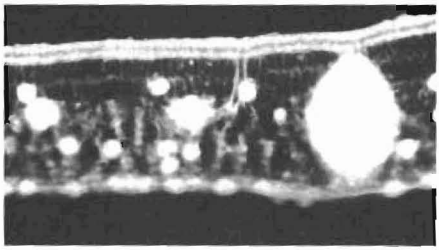
C. Oleifeur - Sclereiol / Scheurile oliouriny)



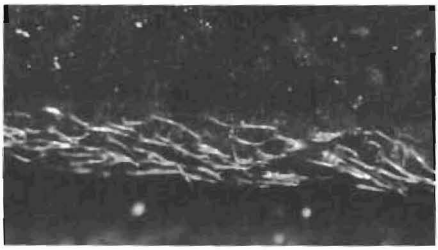
C. Honckonguensis - sclererol Scheriortic Drawing



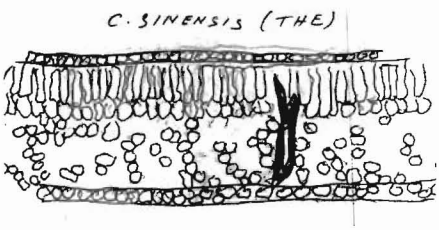
C. Reticulata Scleroid (Scheurake Drawing)



C. Japonica Scleroid (Micrography)



C. Sasanqua "Brush" Micrography



C. Sinensis - Scleroid (Schemulie Drawing)

RECENT CAMELLIA SPECIES

T. J. SAVIGE, NSW Australia

Especes Recentes De Camelias

Rezension Der Veroeffentlichungen

Specie Recente Delle Cammelie

Especies Recientes De Camelias

Two, newly found camellia species were discovered near Hekou, Yunnan, China and described in the *Acta Botanica Yunnanica* 1988; 10 (3):365-366. One is a new botanical variety of *Camellia euphlebia*, var. *Yunnanensis*; the other a new species, named *Camellia houkouensis*. Their details are as follows:

NEW TAXA OF CAMELLIA
FROM YUNNAN
Wang, Cong Jiao, Fan, Guo Sheng.
(the Forrestry College of Southwest China).

Camellia euphlebia Merr. ex Sealey var. *yunnanensis* CJ. Wang, G.S. Fan. Subgenus, *Thea Chang*; Section, *Chrysantha*; Series, *Chrysanthae* Chang. A variety of *Camellia euphlebia* merr. ex Sealey, to which it is similar but having thin petals, sepals inserted, white pubescent, exterior filaments fused at the base, anthers joined in fascicles; fruit globose, 4-8 cm in diameter, 3 compartments, splitting into 3 valves, outer wall 7-8 mm thick, seeds 1-4 in each compartment, sub-globose or convex-angular, nigrescent, brown. Flowers open October-January, fruit matures in August (Yunnan).

Yunnan: Hekou - CJ. Wang, G.S. Fan & R.C. Rang; 860237. Altitude: 350 M in evergreen forest, Nov. 7, 1986. (Typus in SWFC).

Camellia houkouensis C J. Wang & G.S. Fan. New species. Subgenus, *Thea,* Section: *Longissima* Chang. Similar to the species *Camellia longissima* Chang & S.Y. Liang, but style longer, divided into three to its base, pedicels 3 bracts alternate. Foliage oblong-lanceolate, 16-24 cm long x 3.5-6.5 cm wide, lateral veins subtending an angle of 30-50° to the midrib, impressed on upper surface, margins serrulate, petioles 8-10 mm long, flowers 1-3 in leaf axils; pedicels 2.5-3.5 cm long, slender at base becoming broadened and flattened towards the apex, smooth; bracteoles 3 alternate; sepals 5, broadobvate to orbiculate, 3-5 mm long, smooth; petals 7, more or less ellipticobovate, 7-10 mm long, smooth; style 5-7 mm long, ovary 3 chambered; styles divided into three to the base, 3-5.5 mm long. Fruit unknown.

Yunnan: Hekou - CJ. Wang, G.S. Fan & F.C. Rang; 860235. Altitude 350 M in evergreen foretss. Nov. 7,1986. (Typus in SWFC).

Dr. Leslie Stankler, Aberdeen, Scotland, submitted the following article on "Facts and Falacies About Camellias."

FACTS AND FALACIES ABOUT CAMELLIAS

LESLIE STANKLER, Aberdeen, Scotland

Realites Et Mythes Sur Les Camelias

Kamelien - Wahrheiten und Trugschluesse

Fatti E Fallacie Delle Cammeliw

Hechos Y Falacias Sobre Camelias

Persual of the literature on camellias reveals many dogmatic statements without supportive evidence and views that are often conflicting.

In support of these assertions, I can do no better than quote an eminent Camellian, Tom Durrant (International Camellia Journal, Oct. 1987, p 61): "In researching literature on almost any subject, it quickly becomes apparent that errors and misquotations are repeated by subsequent authors until, eventually, they are accepted as established fact, and become increasingly difficult to refute. In this way something which may have been mere speculation on the part of the original writer, acquires the status of revealed truth! Unfortunately, popular camellia literature has plenty examples of this.'

I would like to consider the following:

1. Camellias are surface rooters.
2. Camellias require an acid pH.
3. Cold resistance and camellias.
4. Feeding of camellias.
5. Pruning camellias.

1. **Camellias are surface rooters.**

Most authors state that camellias are surface rooters (Trehane, p 17; Tresder and Hymans, p 22) and should not be planted too deeply (Feathers and Brown, p 46; Noble and Graham, p 61; Toogood, p 20) or they may die (Tourje, p 6).

However, an eminent authority, Dr. B.W. Doak, states (International Camellia Journal, 1987, p 62): "Even in quite heavy soils camellia roots will grow down to a considerable depth when drainage conditions permit." Based on circumstantial and experimental evidence and normal camellia

growth, Durrant states (International Camellia Journal, 1987, p 62) "An unqualified statement that camellias are surface rooters is simply not true . . ."

2. **Camellias acquire acid pH**

According to reports from camellia experts (Toogood, p 18; Trehane, p 12) including recent reports (Camellia culture for beginners, 1987, p 4; Hotchkiss, 1989, p 21) these plants require an acid soil for their survival (Noble and Graham, p 59; Tresder and Hyams, p 23).

The only experimental work I have managed to find on pH was carried out by Bonner and Honda (p. 39) and these findings should be accepted with caution as the experiments were carried out in a peat and gravel medium and the length of time the study was conducted is not stated. However, these workers found no significant difference in the growth of camellias over a pH range 4.5-8.0. Tourje (p. 232) concludes ' . . . the camellia can be grown under a wide range of pH values *provided* the plant at the same time, can be furnished with an adequate supply of nutriments." According to Tresder (Tresder and Hyams, p 70 "I know of many instances where they (camellias) survive in alkaline soils (with pH of 8 and over)".

3. **Cold Resistance and Camellias**

In a recent review, Stankler (1989, p 11) questions the generally held view that cold resistance of camellias is dependent mainly on species, colour, flowering time and type of camellia. (Noble and Graham, p 140; Tourje, p 124; Trehane, p 43; Tresder and Hyams, p 107). The observations of Ackerman (International Camellia Journals; October 1986, p 84 and October, 1989, p 81) suggest that cold resistance is dependent on the genetic make-up of the camellia rather than the type of colour.

4. **Feeding of Camellias**

According to the literature (Camellia culture for beginners, p 6; Noble and Graham, pp 64-67; Toogood, pp 21-22; Tourje, pp 32-33, 324-331; Trehane, pp 24-25; Tresder and Hyams, pp 38-41, p 60) it is generally agreed that it is better to under rather than over feed camellias with high nitrogen content early in the year and reduced amounts toward the end of the year. The feeding programme should vary according to whether the plants are in pots or in the ground and also according to the coldness of the environment.

However, the benefits of feeding do not appear to be related to the type of feed (ie relative amounts of N, P & K), whether the feed is liquid or solid, organic or inorganic. Nor do they appear to be related to the amount or frequency of the feeds nor on the time of year when the feeds are started and stopped (the latter apparently especially important in a cold climate).

5. **Pruning**

It is generally agreed that whereas light pruning can be carried out at any time, heavy pruning should be done just after blooming before a new cycle of growth appears (Noble and Graham, p 67; Trehane, p 25; Tourje, p 108).

There are differences of opinion with regard to pruning *C.reticulata*. According to Chidamian (p 119) "Most varieties of *C.reticulata* on the other hand must never be pruned beyond a visible growth bud for they seldom produce laterals from undeveloped dormant buds like other species." However, according to Durrant)p65) " . . . We customarily cut them *(C.reticulata)* back to a bare framework leaving no leaves and no growth buds . . . Adventitious buds appear within a few weeks, and growth from them throughout the season is usually extremely vigorous."

I would like to end this article by citing examples taken from the literature where camellias have flourished in adverse conditions.

1. Anderson, E.B.

p. 30 Camellia japonica flowered successfully on a north wall and the author grew the plants successfully on an east-facing wall—albeit with protection from surrounding small trees and shrubs.

p. 36 "I have seen a large *C.reticulata* on the north side of a house . . . being lashed by a north-west gale, and it must have been subject to such conditions for years without apparently suffering permanent injury."

p. 39 "More astonishing and encouraging still is the experience of Sir Fredric Stern in his garden at Goring-by-the sea, which garden is as fine a sample of chalk as one could wish to see. Here in natural chalk holes 2 feet deep by 2 feet square were dug out and filled with lime-free soil in 1952. The plants are on the back wall of the house facing north, show no signs of chlorosis and have never been watered artificially."

p. 101 "As a general principle it will be wise to choose the later flowering varieties (of camellia) although this is not always the perfect criterion, as the early Gloire de Nantes is one that, it is generally agreed, is as tough as any of the later ones."

2. Wylan, E.W.

p. 221 This author mentions the lack of apparent injury to *C.reticulata* following a prolonged cold spell in the winter of 1948-49.

3. Sharpe, M.G.

p. 222 Sharpe states that camellias thrived after 30 consecutive nights of temperatures below freezing whilst others flourished after being in flood water for several weeks.

4. Tresder and Hyams

p. 67 " . . . Arnold-Fouter grew many kinds of camellia to perfection in two narrow borders flanked by low stone walls, over the top of which one looked out across the open sea to the Isles of Scilly. Here, he proved beyond any doubt that camellias will tolerate much wind,—"though they dislike draught. These camellias continued to flourish after their growth overlapped the shelter of the walls and their upper parts became exposed to the exaggerated fury of Atlantic gales."

5. Tresder and Hyams

p.7-78 Tresder describes a camellia which was "situated close to the seaward face of a low concrete wall, where wind velocities would be increased by this artificial obstruction, the plant had withstood the onslaught of salt laden gales for probably 20 years. The wind had restricted its annual growth to 2 to 3 inches, so that it had formed a very tight and compact bush studded with flower buds, some of which had already opened to bright rose, semi-double blossoms."

6. Noble and Graham

p. 136 "We came upon an unidentified semi-double pink camellia blooming in Summit, New Jersey. The amazing thing was its location. "Don't put camellias on the east where morning sun hits" and "provide windbreaks" we are told. But this plant was in a hilltop garden, on the east side of the house, with only the marshes of New Jersey between it and distant skyline. The wind was constant; it was fully exposed to the morning sun; yet the plant grew and bloomed year after year."

As an enthusiastic amateur with a recent interest in growing camellias, I have had to resort to the literature which appears somewhat confusing. Perhaps one of the distinguished members of the Society can resolve some of my difficulties.

REFERENCES

ACKERMAN W.L. History and progress on cold hardiness with camellia in North Eastern United States. International Camellia Journal, Oct., 1989, p. 81.

ANDERSON, E.B. Camellias. Blandford Press, 1961.

BONNER, J. and HONDA S. Experiments on Camellia Nutrition. American Camellia Yearbook, American Camellia Society, 1949.

CAMELLIA CULTURE FOR BEGINNERS, Ed. Education Committee of American Camellia Society, 1987.

DOAK, B.W. Camellia Bulletin vol. 1, no. 6, July, 1960.

DURRANT, T Some Camellia Fallacies. International Camellia Journal, Oct. 1987.

FEATHERS, D.L. and BROWN, M.L. The Camellia, Its history, culture, genetics and a look into its future development. American Camellia Society, 1978.

HOTCHKISS, Betty. Basics for the beginner.. Planting camellias. The Camellia Journal, American Camellia Society, May, 1989.

NOBLE, Mary and GRAHAM, Blanche. You can grow camellias. Dover Publication, 1976.

SHARPE, M.L. Camellias withstand flood, cold in Pacific North West. American Camellia Yearbook, 1949.

STANLER, L. Choice of camellias for a cold climate. The Camellia Journal, American Camellia Society, Nov 1989.

TOOGOOD, A.. Camellias. Aura Garden Handbooks, 1985.

TOURJE, E.C. Camellia Culture. The MacMillan Company, 1958.

TREHANE D. Camellias. A Wisely handbook. Cassell Ltd., The Royal Horticultural Society, 1985.

TRESDER, N. and HYAMS, E. Growing Camellias. Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd., 1975.

WYLAN, E.W. Cold Damage to Container-Grown Camellias in the Pasadena Area.. American Camellia Yearbook, 1949.

SUMMARY OF REPORT ON BUD MITE RESEARCH

ANDREA JOY NASH, Australia

Sommaire De La Recherche Concernant La Mite Des Bourgeons

Zusammenfassung Der Forschungsergebnisse Ueber Mehl Tauschaeden An Knospen

Summario Del Rapporto Riguardo Alla Investigazione Del Acaro Bocciolo

Resumen Y Reporte En La Investigacion De Pequenos Organismos En Brotes

Below is a summary of the research by Miss Andrea Joy Nash of her work on Cosetacuis Camelliae (Keifer) camellia bug mite. She presented her findings at the April 1989 meeting of the Queensland Camellia Society, Brisbane, Australia.

Late in 1987 it was suggested that the Queensland Camellia Society should approach the Queensland Agricultural College with the aim of sponsoring research into aspects of camellia culture. Although *Phytophthora cinnamomi* was the main cause of loss of camellias in S.E. Qld., the Society decided against researching this, as the New Zealand Camellia Society was currently involved in this field. Bud mite was believed to be the cause of some formal double flowers failing to open fully, but without having actual proof that the mite is the culprit, we decided that we needed to learn more about it.

At the April 1988 meeting of the Society, Dr Errol Hassan, Lecturer Plant Pathology - Entomology at the Q.A.C. introduced Miss Andrea Nash as our research student.

Andrea reported to the April 1989 meeting the results of her research on *Cosetacus camlliae* (Keifer) Camellia bud mite. The following is a brief report on her talk:

C. camelliae is an eriophyoid mite only 200 micrometres long. To give some idea of the size, 35 mites together would not be as big as a common house fly. In 1944 H.H. Keifer first classified the camellia bud mite as *Aceria camelliae*. The name was changed to *Cosetacus camelliae* in 1966 by Keifer during restructuring of the eriophoid family. *C. camelliae* has only a simple life cycle from egg through two nymphal instars to adult male and female. The duration of a simple life cycle is 10 to 14 days.

The life span of an individual eriophoid mite depends on the species, the time of the year that the mite hatched, on dispersal activities and on the survival of the species through unfavourable periods.

No eriophoid mite is known to overwinter in the egg stage, adult mites therefore, must have a longevity of two to three months. Generally, a female eriophoid mite can lay three to four eggs per day and 50 eggs in a life span. This leads to a rapid increase in 14 days as there will be 25-30 more mature mites laying eggs each 14 days.

Towards the end of June, the mite population begins to decline. This may be due to a number of factors including dropping temperatures and a change in the sap supply to the buds. Possibly these factors are making the mites eat less and so they are ingesting less than a lethal dose of the pesticide.

Another possibility is that the Rogor® does not get transported out to the epidermal cells but may remain in the sap. The camellia bud mite has only a very short stylet and so can only feed on the cytoplasm of the epidermal cells. In

comparison, insects like aphids have long stylets to feed on the vascular fluid and so tend to pick up pesticides easily.

The results do not reflect another trend that was noticed. This trend was that the outer bud scales tended to have a higher mortality rate than the inner scales had. This may mean that the Rogor® is absorbed through the bud scales better than it is systematically transported. It is possible that the Rogor® is not systemic in camellias, though it is registered for use in ornamentals and woody tree crops.

Experiment C: Population dynamics of bud mite

1. Objectives:

This experiment was designed to show the fluctuations in the mite populations and how this mite is influenced by the development of the bush. Information of this kind is useful because it enables growers to spray at the most effective times. The information has the greatest application once the economic threshold level has been established. However establishing the economic threshold for bud mite damage is beyond the scope of this experiment.

2. Materials and Methods:

At fortnightly intervals, buds were sampled for mite population levels. Note was also taken of all the arthropods present within the buds to indicate the bud fauna.

Buds were placed under a dissecting microscope, preferably when fresh. Occasionally buds were stored overnight in envelopes in a domestic refrigerator.

General observations were recorded in note form. The number of buds sampled each month varied, however at least five from each variety were examined.

August

The first vegetative buds were appearing, but examination revealed no bud mite infestation. The bud mite population was generally low at the moment.

September

Examination of buds early this month did not detect any mites. However towards the end of the month a bush with unusually late flowers was examined and a low infestation of bud mites was found. Both instars and adults were present.

This bush had not been sprayed and so it had a large variety of insects on it. Other types of mites including very dark red/brown mites, grey/green mites with two white stripes, and other very fast moving transparent mites were also present in the buds. The very dark red/brown mites were also very common on the vegetative buds and very young leaves.

The eriophyoid mites are common (up to twenty mites per bud) in the vegetative buds towards the end of the month.

October

Towards the middle and end of this month the vegetative buds were breaking. Bud mites were observed in low numbers on the very young soft, fleshy leaves, but generally only in low numbers, five to ten per leaf.

November

No bud mites found on the plants. No buds available either although they are beginning to form.

December

The flower buds are beginning to develop. Buds screened early this month showed an infestation rate of approximately one bud in five infested. Infested buds only contained up to a total of about ten mites per bud. This equated to approximately two to three mites per scale leaf.

No predators or parasites of the bud mites were ever observed. In general the other mites and the insects of the buds seemed oblivious to the bud mites.

As yet it is not known where the mites are coming from when they reappear in the flower buds in December. Apparently the deuterogynous mites live in the bark crevices when their normal niche is unavailable. Possibly the bud mites, though nondeuterogynous, do something similar. If this is so then it is possible that the low number of mites found in December could increase very quickly and may cause unacceptable damage by February if a spray program is not implemented soon.

It would be very useful to establish

the approximate mite population that occurs on the dropped buds. This may help to unravel the mystery of what causes the bud drop. I suspect that the eriophyoid mites do not in themselves cause bud drop. Many factors cause bud drop, including, according to Simpson (1986) little boys with big sticks. This author lists ten factors that he believes to cause bud drop, but *C. camelliae* does not rate a mention. It would therefore be interesting to test for correllation between dropped buds and the eriophyoid population per bud.

Another anomoly was noticed that relates to the "characteristic" symptom of these mites. This symptom is the browning of the calyx. After dissecting hundreds of buds, I noticed that, though the browning was usually found in association with the mites, the association did not always occur. Though I never found any signs of fungal or bacterial infection, it is possible that the browning is due to a secondary pathogen. The presence of a pathogen could be the link to bud drop, rather than a threshold mite population.

The most vulnerable period in *C. camelliae* is the time when the mites are colonizing the new buds. As yet, it is not known where the migrating mites are coming from, though it is not likely to be far from the new buds. Most likely the mites overwinter in the leaf scars of the previous year's flowers and leaves. The flower and leaf buds occur in close proximity, though rarely at the same time. As such, the camellia appears to flower determinately, but it, in fact, flowers indeterminately. It is important to establish the overwintering site as soon as possible as it is ideal to prevent infestation of the buds rather than to attempt a cure.

As if to further confuse the erlophyoid - camellia relationship, the effect of the bud mites is further influenced by the other inhabitants of the buds. Broad mites are common in the buds in mixed populations with the eriophyoids. It is not known how much damage these noneriophyoids cause. Identification of these other mites was not attempted.

From my contact with the Camellia Society, it would seem that the other most important issue that the growers are concerned about is root rot and die back caused by Phytophthora cinnamomi. This very common pathogen is possibly the most common cause of death to camellias in Brisbane. It is certainly the most common biotic cause of death. I am sure that the Camellia Society would welcome any information that would make their control measures more effective.

GRAFTING OF SOME FINE CAMELLIA VARIETIES

CHEN SHAO-YUN and ZHU ZUE-NAN, Hangzhow, Zhejiang China

La Greffe De Certaines Varieties De Camelias Precieux

Pfropfung Verschiedener Ausgesuchter Kamelienarten

Il Inestare Di Alcuni Varieta Di Camrllie Fine

Injerto De Algunas Variedades Delicadas De Camelias

The camellia is famous traditional flower in China. In recent years, there are more Chinese to begin to cultivate them. In the short past ten years, the camellia craze has spread all over the country. Many people engaged in this flower became rich, and it was elected as city flower by ten cities. After the founding of Chinese Camellia Society, its branch societies were founded in ten cities. On the basis of popularity, now people require more saplings of better varieties and the supply fell short of the demand.

In order to meet the urgent need, good varieties were grafted so that a better way to propagate could be found. The result of our two year experience is summarized as follows:

MATERIAL AND METHOD:

1. Material
   Stock: Pot-cultivated for 24 years plantlets of Shiastashong, Xingshonghua, Songzi and Simianghin.
   Scion: The cuttings of seven varieties introduced from foreign countries and eleven of China.
2. Method
   Time: March, June, July
   Grafting Method:
   A. Cleft Grafting: Cut off stock about 3-5 cm above the soil level, clear dust on the stock. Scion is one knot, one leaf and one bud, .3-1 cm long and the grafts were wrapped with plastic tape.
   B. Abdomen Grafting: Cut off long branches of stock, reserve them to supply nutrient, the grafting place is 3-5 cm above soil level.
   C. High Grafting: Cut off weak branches, reserve some branches, select strong ones, cut the tip leaves and branches, then graft them with cleft grafting.
3. After care:
   After the grafting was completed, the grafts were transferred into a 40 cm high, 100 cm wide bow shape plastic shed, 2 meters high above the shed, reed mats were arranged. When the grafts were moved into the shed, the temperature control began at once. In July, 2 layers of reed mats were required. The relative humidity should be maintained at 85-90% which can be made through spouting water at the right time. In one month, the shed should begin to be ventilated on cloudy and rainy days. The two ends should be opened and on fine days, the two ends should be closed during the day and opened at night. As time goes on, the shed could be moved away, but the reed mats should be preserved and at the same time, the tape around the graft can be cut. In Mid-October, no shed is needed except bright sunny days. On cold days during the winter, the plastic should be used again. Watering should be done at noon and this until March. At the same time, the buds formed on the understock should be removed.
4. Analyze the content of carbohydrates Collecting the branches and leaves in

March, June and July according to grafting time, and analyzing content of carbohydrates. From Table 1, we find March 24th when the camellias have not sprouted, the content of carbohydrates reaches 0.12 - 0.13% which is the highest. With the coming of the sprouting, the content dropped gradually. In April, the camellias grow vigorously, the content is only 0.05- 0.06% which is the lowest peak. From June time on, the content rises again.

TABLE I: Carbohydrate Content Of Camellia In Different Time

Variety Name	Determining Date	Carbohydrate Content%
Huabitas	24/3	0.12
Shengdiaaxue	24/3	0.13
Mixture of Dozens	30/3	0.075
JAPANESE VARIETIES		
Huabitas	13/4-15/4	0.065
Shengdiaaxue	13/4-15/4	0.052
Mixture of Dozens	5/6	0.056
JAPANESE VARIETIES		
Huabitas	22/6	0.068
Shengdianxue	5/6	0.065
Mixture of Dozens	8/8	0.061
JAPANESE VARIETIES		

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Relation between grafting method and survival rate. Grafting method can influence the survival rate, details are shown in Table 2.

From Table 2, we could find grafting method influenced the survival rate obviously, but Huafurong has the same survival rate. Survival rate with abdomen grafting of Lumuden, Shijingfurey Wunii and Wenxuzi is 100%; others with high grafting or cleft grafting, the survival rate is between 80% and 95%. Comparing the average survival rate with different grafting method, that of abdomen grafting is the highest, reaches 100%, next one is high grafting which reaches 96.22%, the lowest is cleft grafting, only reaches 86.43%. The result proves abdomen is the best way for grafting. All understocks are plantlets of Simianjing that were pot cultivated for four years.

Grafting Time and Survival Rate:

In this experiment, cleft grafting is used. Scions were spring branches this year and last, in March with last year's, in June and July with this years. The survival rate was influenced greatly because of different grafting time, details in Table 3.

From Table 3, we can find the graft with last year's spring branches have high survival rate, it reaches 100%. This is the most ideal grafting time. On June 13th, in spite of high temperatures, because of the rainy season, the survival rate also reached 98.3%, but on July 1st to 23rd, due to the brutal heat, the survival only reached 25%.

TABLE II

Scion Name	Grafting Date	Method	Qty	Survival Grafts	Survival Rate (%)
Lumudan	13/6	Cleft Grafting	20	16	80
Lumudan	13/6	Abdomen Grafting	20	20	100
Shijingfurong	13/6	Cleft Grafting	20	18	90
Shijingfurong	13/6	Abdomen Grafting	20	20	100
Shijingfurong	13/6	High Grafting	30	30	100
Huafurong	13/6	Cleft Grafting	20	20	100
Huafurong	13/6	Abdomen Grafting	20	20	100
Huafurong	13/6	High Grafting	25	25	100
Wunii	13/6	Cleft Grafting	20	16	80
Wunii	13/6	Abdomen Grafting	20	20	100
Wunii	13/6	High Grafting	20	20	100
Chunriye	15/6	Cleft Grafting	20	16	80
Chunriye	15/6	Abdomen Grafting	20	20	100
Chunriye	15/6	High Grafting	21	18	85
Wenxuzi	15/6	Cleft Grafting	20	19	95
Wenxuzi	15/6	Abdomen Grafting	20	20	100
Wenxuzi	15/6	High Grafting	26	26	100
Guangyuonshi	15/6	Cleft Grafting	20	16	80
Guangyuonshi	15/6	High Grafting	24	22	91.6

TABLE III: Different Grafting Time Influence - Survival Rate of Graft

Variety	Under Stock	Under Stock Age	Graft Date	Graft Nrs.	Survival Graft	Survival Rate
		MARCH				
Jiuzonghua	Xingsunghua	4	20/3	10	10	
Jiuzonghua	Shinotteohong	4	20/3	10	10	
Fendan	Shinotechong	2	28/3	10	10	100%
Hongchamai	Shinotechong	2	28/3	20	20	
Shengdianxue	Songzi	2	17/3	24	24	
Huabitao	Songzi	2	17/3	25	25	

TOTAL

NOTE: All grafts can sprout strong branches, about one second can sprout two times

		JUNE				
Shangdianhue	Songzi	2		20	18	80
Huasbitao	Songzi	2		20	20	100
Huafurang	Simianjing	3		20	20	100
Shijingfureng	Simianjing	3		20	18	90
Wanii	Simianjing	3		20	16	80
Chunriye	Simianjing	3		20	16	80
Wenxuzi	Simianging	3	3/16	20	19	95
Guanyyuanshi	Sonzi	2		20	16	80
TOTAL				160	143	

NOTE: Only 40% Grafts can sprout

		JULY				
Hongchamai	Shinotachong	2	1/7	289	74	25.6
Muafunang	Simianjing	3	1/7	13	4	30.8
Oazhusha	Simianjing	4	1/7	15	4	26.7
Yuanyangfor	Simianjing	4	4/7	32	6	18.8
Luzhugiu	Simianjing	4	23/7	15	3	20
Mutongzhuis	Simianjing	4	23/7	10	3	30
Sailhueyong	Simianjing	4	23/7	10	2	26
TOTAL				384	96	

CONCLUSION:

1. Camellia varieties, Chinese varieties or introduced foreign countries, provided grafting in good time, and most of the varieties grafted the survival rate is good and their estimated propagative rate rose greater than normal propagation.
2. The abdomen grafting, because some branches were reserved and they were used as nutrient supplier, so the survival rate is very high and the grafts sprouted well. In high grafting, because the branches were reserved as the former method, the survival rate is also high.
3. To raise the survival rate, the grafting time should be selected scientifically. This experiment concluded the best grafting time is in March. At that time, the plant's carbohydrate content is the highest. In Mid-June, grafting with this year's spring branches, the survival rate is also high.
4. Grafting in March before sprouting made graft plantlets form crown early, this is to say, the plantlets can sprout two times. The new branches can be as long as 19-32.5 cm. If they were maintained well in the following year, a plantlet of 30-40 cm high, with a crown of 30 cm in diameter can be formed.

FRAGRANT CAMELLIAS IN NEW ZEALAND

ERNIE HANSEN, N. Z.

Parfum De Camelia Dons Novelle Zelande

Duftende Kamelien Aus Neu Seeland

Camelia Fragante Ne Nuova Zelanda

Camelias Fragantes En Nueva Zelandia

There are thousands of camellias out there but so few have fragrance, but are cherished nonetheless for reasons of form, color or size or for other reasons. Fragrance in camellias is described as a very subjective thing because the sense of smell seems to vary with individuals. There are those with a good sense of smell at the time, those who haven't and indeed those with a good sense of imagination. Further, what could be a pleasant fragrance to one person may be unpleasant to another.

Camellias with miniature flowers and small leaves are the "in" thing in New Zealand at present which trend represents a real breakthrough in the space they take up at camellia shows and plantings in urban sections which tend to be significantly smaller than in previous years.

Whether a camellia has fragrant flowers or not will depend on its breeding. The pleasantly scented *C. Lutchuensis* has been widely used by hybridizers in the U.S.A. began to experiment with breeding of scented camellias in the 1950's but results were disappointing until *C. Lutchuensis* became available.

Fragrance emanates from the many essential oils found in the flower. The size and number of flowers on the plants and the number of petals have a bearing on the strength of the fragrance which develops after the flower has opened. The fragrance is also likely to be strongest when the air is warm and moist because these conditions help to release the volatile oils that contain the fragrance. These oils are produced in the cells located on the top surface of the petals near the ovary.

The following list is of camellias with scented flowers available in New Zealand. Many of them are listed in the mail order catalogue of Camellia Haven, Box 537, Papakura, which is available in return for a long, stamped addressed envelope.

Please note - * = small leaves: E = Early Blooming; L = Late Blooming; M = Mid-Season.

GAY SUE

A very popular sasanqua bred by

Trevor Lennard of Te Puke. The medium to large flower has frilled petals and is white. Lightly tipped pink, with cream anthers. The leaves are smallish, glossy and dark green. Heavily scented. E.

NYMPH

The miniature, slightly fragrant, semi-double flowers are pale pink flushed with ivory and the leaves are small. Has a vigorous, spreading habit of growth. Makes a good espalier. Should have filtered sunlight, otherwise it drops its buds. Bred by Barry O'Toole, Christchurch.

FUKUZUTSUMI

(Formerly Apple Blossom) - A sasanqua with large white flowers shaded rose pink which are single or semi-double. Heavily scented. E.

LUCINDA

Another sasanqua with large pink to rose-red flowers of peony to anemone form with a strong fragrance. E.

CARTERS SUNBURST

The flowers of this japonica are pale pink striped or marked with deeper pink. The fragrant flowers are very large and classified as a semi-double to peony form to formal double. Medium, compact growth. E-L.

KRAMERS SUPREME

A japonica with turkey-red flowers which are slightly fragrant. Large to very large and full informal double. A tall, strong grower. M.

SCENTSATION

The flowers of this japonica are silvery pink, medium to large, of peony form and fragrant. M.

VIOLET BOUQUET

Japonica. The medium to large anemone form flowers are violet-purple in color and fragrant. E-M.

CINNAMON CINDY

*The miniature, strongly scented, peony form flowers are white with pink tinges and white centre petaloids. Has an upright, columnar habit. E-M.

CHRISTMAS DAFFODIL

*A compact growing plant, ideal for tub culture or the smaller garden. The small, anemone form fragrant flowers are white tinged with blush pink at the petal tips. E-M.

SCENTED GEM

*The fragrant, semi-double flowers of this miniature are fuchsia pink with white petaloids. Forms a small bush of open upright growth. E-M.

FRAGRANT PINK

Deep pink fragrant miniature flowers of peony form. Medium size spreading growth. E-L.

LUTCHUENSIS

*This species camellia has single white miniature flowers and very small leaves with sharply pointed ends. It has a beautiful pendulous habit and shows up particularly well on a standard. Profuse flowing and heavily scented. It is not considered easy to grow so should be planted in a good position with filtered sunlight. M-L.

SCENTUOUS

*The small informal double flowers are white with a pink flush on the reverse of the petals. It has an open habit of growth and requires trimming to keep it in shape. Bred by J. R. Finlay, Whangarei. M-L.

MODERN ART

A large flowered japonica of anemone/semi-double form. The flowers are white, heavily variegated with stripes and spots of red. A strong, upright growing plant. Bred by I. Berg, Whakatane. M.

TRANSNOKOENSIS

*This species camellia has masses of delightfully fragrant white flowers which open from ornamental pink buds. Tiny leaves and a dense upright habit. Outstanding as a container plant or in the garden. Seems happiest in filtered light. This and Lutchuensis are my favorite miniature white flowered species with small leaves. M-L.

VIETNAMENSIS

Another species with small, sweetly scented, single white flowers on a vigorous bush. E-M.

FRAGRANT JOY

*A strong growing plant with slender upright growth and small pink informal double flowers. An excellent companion for "Cinnamon Cindy" as it is of similar appearance. E-M.

SPRING MIST

*The blush pink flowers are miniature, semi-double and fragrant. Growth habit is upright and compact. Starts flowering very early in the season. E-M.

SCENTED SUN

The fragrant flowers are white with an occasional pink stripe. Large to very large semi-double with upright petals. Sometimes a rose or blush pink flower occurs. Vigorous upright growth. Bred by American hybridist, Ken Hallstone, who passed away recently.

SUPERSCENT

The large peony form flowers are a faint blush pink. Open growth habit. Medium height. Bred by J. R. Finlay, Whangarei.

HIGH FRAGRANCE

Another of J. R. Finlay's hybrids. This has medium size, peony form, ivory pink blooms with deeper pink shading at the edges. Vigorous open growth.

KATIE LEE

*Small single flowers are light pink, deepening at the edge. It has a slow, open habit of growth. Yet another Finlay's hybrid. M-L.

SOUZAS PAVOLA

Medium size clear pink blooms of peony form. Open growth. M-L.

QUINTESSENCE

*Pretty miniature single flowers are white with yellow anthers and white filaments. The leaves are small and the growth is slow and spreading. Bred by John Lesnie of Auckland. E-M. this plants is being propagated by Duncan and Davies and is available in many garden centres.

SWEET EMILY KATE

*This is a cross between (Tiffany and Tzar) X Lutchuensis. It is a fabulous Australian Hybrid from Ray Garnett and boasts attractive small pink anemone, scented flowers and smallish leaves. Because the growth is pendulous, it is an outstanding feature plant for hanging basket, container or ground cover. I had a plant in a hanging basket for two years and then transferred it to a tub. It is now perhaps the most attractive plant in my collection. A real gem.

LUTCHUENSIS FORMOSAN FORM

*This is much lower and denser than the usual fore, with even smaller leaves and flowers.

HOW THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTER'S RESEARCH STARTED IN AUSTRALIA

ERIC CRAIG, Australia

Comment Le Registre International De Recherches Fit Ses Debuts En Australie

Ueber Die Entstehung Der - International Register-Forschung In Australien

Come Se Inizio La Ricerca Del Registro Internazionale In L'Australia

Como Comenzo La Investigacion Del Registro International En Australia

It's almost unbelievable to recall that initial research in Australia for combination of the International Camellia Register started 31 years ago!

Ralph Philbrick, the 26-years-old American horticulturist, arrived at Sydney Airport in July 1960 to pursue the third year of his five years research project for the L H Bailey Hortorium of Cornell University.

Cornell University had been asked by the Longwood Foundation to administer the production of an International Check-list of camellia, in order to eliminate the confusion which had arisen from their world-wide distribution.

Mr. Philbrick's mission was to catalog every known variety of camellia, past and present, in order to establish the correct name originally given and published for

each variety.

Professor E G Waterhouse of Sydney, a major supporter of nomenclature research, and destined to become inaugural President of the ICS in 1962, asked his young associate, Eric Craig, to meet and welcome the Philbricks at Sydney Airport. Mr. Craig took along his four-year-old daughter, Avril, who presented Mr. Philbrick with the flower of an Australian japonica camellia, 'Corroboree' grown by her father, and one of the Australian hybrid 'E G Waterhouse' grown by Professor Waterhouse.

The Sydney Morning Herald featured this picture on a main news page, and headed its story "World Quest for Misnamed Blooms". It continued:

"For Mr. Philbrick, a camellia by any other name is intolerable. His full-time occupation is gathering information on camellias around the world, to ensure that any one camellia has only one name, and that no one name covers more than one variety of camellia.

"Mr. Philbrick said his research had so far catalogued 12,000 varieties, 7000 more than were known before the program began." The immensity of the International Check-list project is shown by a comment of Professor Waterhouse in the Australian Camellia News edition of December 1961:

"Mr. Philbrick has spent four years on the study of the nomenclature and classification of camellia cultivars, and is assembling a manuscript for an International Camellia Checklist, in which each known camellia name published since 1752 will be accounted for.

"The best present estimate indicates about 12,000 names, but as one name is frequently used for several different cultivars, and, even more often, one cultivar is given different names, the exact number cannot yet be estimated.

"This publication, which is of major importance, is expected to be available at the end of next year (1962)."

But that hope proved an impossible dream, and after Mr. Philbrick transferred from the US east coast to California, the project languished for several years, until rescued by Tom Savige of Australia.

The astounding aspect of Mr. Savige's research is that the soon-to-be published Register will comprise over 32,000 names and descriptions of distinct camellia varieties.

PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED

T. J. SAVIGE, Wirlinga NSW, Australia

Publications En Revue

Rezension Der Veroeffentlichungen

Pubblicazione Ripasse

Publicaciones Revisadas

The Publication *The Plant Finder*, 1990/1991 edition has now been released. This is the 4th edition that has been published in association with the Hardy Plant Society. This Society has the admirable aim that all worthy hardy plants remain in cultivation and have the widest possible distribution. This edition of *The Plant Finder* lists over 48,000 plant names, which includes 3000 synonyms, and 502 nurseries where these plants may be obtained.

Each edition contains considerable revision and corrections of names in an endeavour to make the publication a readily available, complete, practical and up-to-date book of plant nomenclature. They point out that, although a growing number of nurseries are making considerable efforts to improve the accuracy of their catalogues, there are still some who engage in "creative taxonomy" for the sake of commercialism, which has the annoying effect of increasing the number of synonyms that need to be listed.

Users are warned not to rely on earlier editions as, not only do nursery plant lists change from year to year, but nurseries change their addresses or go out of business. The accent is on keeping each edition up to date and on correct nomenclature. For this reason alone the book is generally useful internationally, but it is of particular use in Great Britain and Ireland in finding where a particular plant is available, and also the nearest location, as all the 500 nurseries it listed are in those areas. It is similarly useful in nearby countries, such as France, Belguim, Germany etc. who are able to order plants from British Nurseries. It lists the where-abouts of 520 camellia cultivars and species, in nurseries in the British Isles.

For those interested *The Plant Finder* is available in all good bookshops in Great Britian or by direct mail order from:

THE HARDY PLANT SOCIETY
Freepost (No stamp needed),
Worcester, WR2 4BR,
UNITED KINGDOM.
Cost Pounds 11.50.

For those wishing to become members of The Hardy Plant Society, apply to:

Mr S.M. Mills,
The Membership Secretary,
Tha Manor House,
Walton-in-Gordano,
Clevedon,
Avon, BS21 7AV.
ENGLAND.

1991 CAMELLIA REGISTRATIONS

TOM SAVIGE, Australia

Enregistrements De Camellias 1991

Registros De Camellias 1991

Registrazioni Di Camellie 1991

1991 Kamilienregistrierung

No. 20 *Camellia Sasanqua* 'Presidente Antonio Sevesi'
Originator and Applicant:
Marta Spertini
Floricultura, Lago Maggiore.
Cerro Di Laveno.
ITALY

Flower: Medium size, 6-8 CM across X 1-1.5 CM deep, loose semi-double with some central Petaloids. 15-20 notched, somewhat wavy petals and a short, spreading stamen cluster with yellow anthers and white filaments. Colour Rose-Pink (RHS.CC.55A). Flower shatters easily and blooms early.

Leaves: Glossy, Medium green (RHS.CC.138A-136A). Flat, elliptic, margins serrulate. 4-6 CM long X 2-3.5 CM wide. Plant growth is upright and rapid, first flowered 1981. A seedling of unknown parents from Lago Maggiore, Italy.

No. 21 *Camellia Japonica* 'Giovanna Barbara'
Originator and Applicant:
Dr. Antonio Sevesi
Piazzale Cadorna 6
20123, Milano, ITALY

Flower: Large size, 8-11.4 CM across X 5-7 CM deep, Deep Pink (RHS.CC.58C), semi double to loose Peony form with 28-30 petals, somewhat folded and waved and a central, spreading stamen column with occasional Petaloids and white filaments. Blooms mid-season to late, free flowering with the blooms falling complete.

Leaves: Deep, glossy green (RHS.CC.144A-139A). Flat, elliptic, apices serrualate, 8-14 CM long X 4-6.5 CM wide. Plant habit is busy with a medium growth rate. First flowered in 1986 at 9 years of age. Originated at Lago Maggiore, Italy.

No. 22 *Camellia Japonica* 'Doomsday Beauty'
Originator and Applicant:
Mr. R. H. Ellis
Doomsday Garden
Horsham
West Sussex, RH13 6LB
ENGLAND

Flower: Large size, 11-12.5 CM across X 5 CM deep. Pink, semi-double of 20 petals. A chance seedling of 'Milo Rowell' that first flowered in 1986. Blooms mid-season to late. Buds acorn shaped, green showing pink.

Leaves: Medium green, elliptic to oblate, 7.5 CM long X 3.8 CM wide, spices abrupt acuminage, margins bluntly serrate. Plant growth upright and rapid, well branched. Originated at West Sussex, England.

ICS TREASURY REPORT
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
US $

		1990		1989
INCOME				
Net Subscriptions Received	'89	843	'88	4,152
	'90	11,774	'89	8,673
		12,617*		12,825
Advertising		320		240
Interest		2,737		1,948
British Bank Settlement		—		676
ICS Register Donations		4,790		1,535
Total Income		**20,464**		**17,224**
EXPENDITURES				
Printing, Stationery, Postage & Telephone		103		750
Journal Expensees				
Printing		9,764		9,119
Postage		2,232		1,784
Subscription Envelopes		250		258
Translation of Titles		40		470
Membership Lists		1,052		—
Total Journal Cost		**13,338**		**11,631**
ICS Register Expenses				
Tom Savige		741		0
Tama No-Ura Painting		1,693		0
Other Expenses				
US Incorporation		—		448
US IRS Application		—		300
US Bank Charges		6		39
State of Georgia Registration		15		—
Total Expenditures		**15,896**		**13,168**
INCOME - EXPENDITURES		4,568		4,056

* Detailed on attached table

GED:ncw
6/26/91

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY ICS TREASURER US $

For 1989

	TOTAL	EXPENSES	NET	% REMITTED
United Kingdom	1187	344	843	71%
			843	

For 1990

Africa	—	—	72	100%
Asia	1,471	427	1,044	71%
Australia	2,131	853	1,277	60%
Channel Isles	2,137	107	2,030	95%
France	—	—	999	100%
Germany	2,806	954	1,852	66%
Italy	—	—	376	100%
New Zealand	572	103	469	82%
Portugal	?	?	0	?
Spain	?	?	0	?
United Kingdom	2,327	695	1,652	71%
U.S.A.	2,128	151	2,003	93%
		Total 1990	11,774	
		Total '89 & '90	12,617	

* Three year averages.

ICS BALANCE SHEET

Assets	1990		1989
	3/29/91		3/1/90
Debtors	80*		80
Cash at Bank	4,985 cash 30,000 CD's		4,417 cash 26,000 CD's
Total Assets	**35,065**		**30,497**
Liabilities	0		0
Net Current Assets	35,065		30,497
Designated Funds			
Life Membership	5,281		5,281
Int'l Register Fund	4,058		1,576
	9,339		6,857
Accumulated Funds			
Balance on 3/1/90	30,497	5/10/89	26,441
Income - Expenditures	4,568		4,056
	35,065		30,497
Less Designated Funds	9,339		6,857
Available Funds 3/29/91	25,726	3/01/90	23,640
Total I.C.S. Funds	**35,065**		**30,497**

*Inazawa has not yet paid for 1990 Journal Ad

GED:ncw
A:ICSBAL.DOC

NOTES ON ICS FINANCIAL REPORT

1. 1990 receipts and disbursements have been extended through March 29, 1991. In an attempt to include all 1990 subscriptions No 1991 subscriptions or ICS register deposits have been included in the 1990 financial report.

2. No 1990 subscriptions have been received from Spain or Portugal as of July 15, 1991.

3. 1991 Subscriptions as of July 15, 1991 have been received from Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Channel Isles, U.S.A. and United Kingdom.

4. Each region is again urged to follow the ICS Diary of administrative events, circulated in memo #2 on June 8, 1989. Final remittances for 1991 are due December 15, 1991.

5. Remittances to ICS U.S. Treasure should be made thru wire transfer in U.S. Dollars.

6. ICS assets as of June 30, 1991.

Texas Commerce Bank (5% Interest)	$9,735.17
Shearson Lehman (5.7% to 6.3% Interest)	$37,845.50

Included is $7840 for 98 pre-registration deposits for the ICS Register.

I. John Movich
Public Accountant
932 North Park Avenue
Pomona, California, 91768

July 8, 1991

To the Executive Board of the International Camellia Society.

We have examined the records of Receipts, Disbursements, Funds and the Balance Sheet of the International Camellia Society as of May 31, 1991. We reviewed the accounting procedures of the Society by methods we deemed appropriate.

In our opinion the Treasurer's reports and Balance Sheet present fairly the financial position of the Society and the results of its operations for the year.

Truly yours,

I. John Movich
Public Accountant

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP REGISTRAR

WALTER KRZYMOWSKI, U.S.A.

Compte rendu du responsable des Membres

Informe del Secretario del Registro de Socios

Relazione del segretario del registro dei soci

Bericht des Mitglierdschaftregistrars

As in prior years, subscriptions (membership dues) fall due on January 1st. The Board of Directors has set the subscription rates for the 1992 as noted in this *Journal.*

Membership representatives are asked to report to me any changes or corrections to the membership booklet so they can be included in an appropriate newsletter.

Support the I.C.S., urge your fellow camellia enthusiasts to enter their subscriptions to the International Camellia Society for 1992.

ICS Members' Subscription Rates in 1992 and Membership Representatives to whom payable - please use enclosed envelope to mail your dues to your I.C.S. Representative.

AFRICA (R 13.00, or Husband and Wife R 15.00) Mr. Leslie Riggall, Fern Valley, Igwababa Road, Kloof, 3600 Natal, S.A.

ASIA (Y2400, or Husband and Wife Y3300) Mr. Hiroshi Tsushi, 33F Sunshine Bldg., 3-1-1, Higashi Ikeburkuro, Toshima-Ku, Tokyo 170, Japan

AUSTRALIA ($17, or Husband and Wife $22) Miss N. J. Swanson, 43 Wellington Road, East Lindfield, NSW 2070

FRANCE (80.00 Frs, or Husband and Wife 100.00 Frs) M. Claude Thoby, Levieux Grand Chemin, Route De Paris, 44470 Carquefou

GERMANY (30.00 DM, or Husband and Wife 35.00 DM) Dr. Klaus Hacklander, Simeonstrasse 5, D5500, Trier

ITALY (L.20,000, or Husband and Wife L.25,000) Arch. Franco Giorgetta, Via Fiori Chiari, 8-20121, Milano

NEW ZEALAND ($ 16.00, or Husband and Wife $ 17.00) Mr. R. H. Clere, 8 Chesham Avenue, Taupe

PORTUGAL (E1000, or Husband and Wife E.1200) Senhora Clara de Seabra, Praceta Prof. Egas Moniz, 167-4 Esq 4100 Porto

SPAIN (P.1300, or Husband and Wife P.1500) Don Juan Armada Diez De Rivera Avda Doctor Arce 4. 28002 Madrid

UNITED KINGDOM & ISLE OF MAN (£ 8.50, or Husband and Wife £ 11) Mr. Herbert C. Short, 41 Galveston Road, East Putney, London, SW 15 2RZ

CHANNEL ISLANDS & REPUBLIC OF IRELAND with BELGIUM, DENMARK, FINLAND, MALTA, NETHERLANDS, and OTHER REGIONS (£ 8.50, or Husband and Wife £ 11) Mrs. Ann Bushell, Lower Hall, Rue de la Pompe, Augres, Trinity, Jersey, C. I. via U. K.

UNITED STATES ($ 13, or Husband and Wife $ 16) Mrs. Edith Mazzei, 1486 Yosemite Circle, Clayton, California 94517

Annual subscriptions fall due on the 1st of January each year and Members are requested to pay them to the appropriate Membership Representative before the 1st June at the latest. Please use the enclosed envelope.

1991 I.C.S. MEMBERSHIP

AS OF JUNE 30, 1991

	LIFE		REGULAR		TOTAL
	SINGLE	COUPLE	SINGLE	COUPLE	MEMBERS
Australia	9	2	107	66	252
Austria			5		5
Belgium			1	2	5
Channel Islands	10		63	25	123
China			3		3
Denmark			4		4
Finland			1		1
France			50	20	90
Germany	1		111	30	172
Italy	4		22	5	36
Japan	20	1	68		90
Korea	1				1
Luxenbourg			1		1
Mexico			1		1
Netherlands			1		3
New Zealand	4	1	31	33	103
Portugal			6	11	28
Rep. Of Ireland	1		7	5	18
South Africa	10	1	12	2	28
Spain	1		31	4	40
Swaziland		1			2
Switzerland			11	4	19
United Kingdom	12	2	169	50	285
U.S.A.	9		76	51	187
Zimbabwe	1	1			3
TOTAL	83	9	781	308	1502

REVISION—MEMBERS OF THE I.C.S.

At the time of going to press, only the following revisions have been received for the Membership Booklet of 30 June 1990:

AUSTRALIA

NEW MEMBERS

BEGG, Mr. & Mrs. J. S., 1 Weekora Place, Caringbah South NSW 2229
BEESEN, Mr. & Mrs. Kurt, 36A Fiona Road, Beecroft, NSW 2119
DANIELS, Mr. & Mrs. G. R., 54 Sylvan Avenue, East Lindfield, NSW 2070
LEGGATT, Mrs. I., P.O. Box 48, Darlington, W.A. 6070
LYONS, Mr. & Mrs. D. E., "Rosemore", Yean St., Burradoo NSW 2576
MITCHELL, Mr. N. R., P.O. Box 114, Woden, Act 1606
SCARFO, Mrs. D. N., 8 Luccombe Way, Karrinyup, W.A. 6018

CHANGES & CORRECTIONS

BLACKLEY, Mrs. C., P.O. 78, Hawker, Act 2604
CLUBB, Mrs. G., 27 Raglan St., Mosman, NSW 2088
CRAIG, Mrs. Ted, 31 Murriverie Rd., North Bondi, NSW 2626
FRASER, Mr. H. A., P.O. Box 565, Wagga Wagga, NSW 2650
JAMES, Mrs. T. C., 5 Billabong Ave., Turramurra, NSW 2074
KNYVETT, Mr. & Mrs. E. D., "Broombee", Leadville NSW 2831
McGREGOR, Mr. & Mrs. L. W., 30 Western Road, Castle Hill NSW 2154
PAYENS, Mr. P. O., 7 Newlands Place, Baulkham Hills NSW 2153
SMITH, Mr. & Mrs. B. H., 32 North Arm Road, Middle Cove NSW 2068
A.C.R.S. Adelaide Hills Branch, Mr. E. Binks, 22 Heather Rd.; Aldgate S.A. 5154
A.C.R.S. NSW Foundation Branch, Mrs. O. Donnelly, 18 Browning Rd., Turramurra NSW 2074
A.C.R.S. Victorian Branch, Mr. R. Atkinson, 24 Keam St., East Ivanhoe Vic 3079
BLYTHE, Mr. & Mrs. D. J., 114 Carradine Rd., Bedfordale, W.A. 6112
MOORES, Mrs. M., 6 Thomas St., Wilston Hts, QLD 4051
ROBERTS, Mrs. M., Lourdes Village B40, Stanhope Rd., Killara NSW 2071
ROSE, Mr. & Mrs. B. A., 6/111 Peninsula, Soldiers Pt. Rd. NSW 2301
SANDERS, Mr. & Mrs. J., 7 Hawthorn Ave., Nowra NSW 2541
ADLER, Mr. & Mrs. E.;
BARKER, Mr. & Mrs. B.;
EATHER, Mr. & Mrs. R.;
HARTLEY-SMITH, Mrs. C.;
JESSEP, Mr. A. W. Deceased;
PEEPLES, Mrs. D.;
WAILES, Mr. & Mrs. J.;
WILLIAMS, Mrs. E. A.

- Resigned.

AUSTRIA

DEISSL, Herr Heinz;
GINDL, Frau Elizabeth

Resigned

CHINA

NEW MEMBER

THIZONG, Mr. Shao, 4 Building No. 1, Zhuangyuan Xinjie, Lonwangu, Wenzhou City, Zhenjiang Province, P.R. China 325011

FRANCE

NEW MEMBERS

BARRE, MME, Domaine De Trevarez, 29520 Saint-Goazec

BOIXEL, M. Pierre, Le Rest, 29224 Dirinon
BOURDIER, M. Bvarnard, Chemin Des Fleurs, 97423 Le Guillaume (Ile De La Reunion)
BRIVET, MME Francoise, 32 Rue Des Fontaines, 92310 Sevres
CARIOU, MME Anne-Marie, Kergoat, 29520 Chateauneuf-Du-Faou
CHARLES, M. ET MME Alain, 8 Rue Penfoul-Huelia, 29118 Benodet
FURIC, MME Monique, Kernivinen, 29190 Lennon
KEREVEUR, M. ET MME. Jean-Pierre, 26 Rue Du General De Caulle, 29122 Pont-Croix
LE BERRE, MME Annik, Le Ry-Izella, 29100 Keriaz
LENNON, M. Jean, Rue Pasteur, 29370 Elliant
LEROUX, MME Denise, 23 Rue Keraudren, 29200 Brest
PRAT, MME Anna, 18, Cite De La Madeleine, 29150 Dineault
RABINEL, Dr. Luc ET MME, 47, BD Clemenceau, Residence Clemenceau, 66000 Perrignan

CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS

CADIOU, MME Colette, Kerviglouse, 29360 Clohars-Caronet
CREZE, Dr. Jean ET MME, Les Roches, 49170 Saint Germain-Des Pres, M., 27520 Bourgtheroulde-Infreville
THOBY, M. Jean, Pepiniere Botanique, Chateau De Gaujacq, 40330 Gaujacq
THOBY, M. Alain, 27 Rue Alfred De Musset, Aussillon, 81200 Mazamet
THOBY, M. Jean, Pepiniere Botanique, Chateau De Gaujaca, 40330 Gaujaca

\# RESIGNED—BOURQUIN, SOULESM; DONAINE, de TRAVAREZ

GERMANY

NEW MEMBERS

BARTLES, Andreas, Hunstollenstr, 32, D 3401 Waake
BUDER, Ulrich & Frau, Heriburgstr 26, D 4400 Munster
DORS, Bert & Gisela, Friedrichstr. 5, D 4054 Nettetal 2
GANDER, Dr. Silvia, Holderweg 46, D 7500, Karlsruhe
KLOSSEL, Georg, Gutanbergstr 37, D 2000 Hamburg 54
KRAUS, Winifried, Posener Str. 59, D 8000 Munchen 81
MARZ, Georg, Vogelsangstr, D 7000 Stuttgart 1
MULLER, Thomas, Furst-Bismarck-Str 21 D1000 Berlin 28
NEUBERT, Christa, Muhlwiesenstr, 22 D 7967 Bad Waldese
NILGES, Elizabeth, Kullerhofe 12, D 4156 Willich 3
OVERLANDER, Dr. Dieter & Frau, Burgunderstr. 38, 5465 Erpel
PIERT-BORGERS, Barbara & Mann, Schnurgasse, D 5000 Koln 1
SCHRODER, Marianna, Engelbertstr, 24A, D 5760 Arnsberg 1
TEFEHNE, Wilham, Joh, -Heinr-Vob-Str 1.D.2178 Otterndorf
TREML, Franz-Xaver, Eckerstr.31, D 8498 Arnbruck
VOGEL, Anita H., Dalp-Str.26A, D 6100 Darmstadt
WELSCH, Georg, Schultheibenbrandstr. 23 D 8606 Hirschaid

\# BALTES, Herr Dr.;
DAHMEN, Herr Manfred;
FICK, Frau Hiltrud;
FROHLICH, Frau Ulnike
HAUSBERGER, Herr Anton
HELL, Herr Holger
MULLER, Hans & Gertrude
SAUERBORN, Frau Ae;
SCHOENEBERT, Petra E
STUVEN, Herr Thorsten
TEFEHNE, Wilhem
VOGEL, Anita, H-Delp-STR.260 D 6100 Darmstadt
WAGNER, Annelisse

\# RESIGNED

JAPAN

NEW MEMBERS

HAGIYA, Kaoru, 2-10-52 Kobaridai, Niigatashi, Niigata
SASAKI, Minoru, 68-91 Terada-Ama Zuka, Tyooyo-Shi Kyoto
YAMAGUCHI, Satoshi, 2769 Konaya Kanaya-Cho, Kanbara-Gun, Shizuoka

CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS

FUNAKI, Masanao 1348 Kume Mikumo-Cha, Ishiigun 515-21-MIC
SHINODA, Shinji, 3-3-2 Minami-Cho, Hanakoganei,
Kodaira-Shi, Tokyo - Change To Life Member
UESUGI, Hideko, 2-5-6 Tsutsuji, Gaoka Chita-Shi, Aich
ADACHI, Naoyoshi; FUJIMOTO, Tsutomu; IGUCHI, Yoshoaki; ICHINOSE, Kensaku; KASAI, Yuuki; KASHIHARA, Tetsuya; KANAMARU, Kazuo; KAWANO, Shigetou; KOBASHI, Iwao; KOYAMA, Kimiyo; KUNITAKE, Michinon; MITOMI, Yoshiharu; MOTOE, Shoji; NALTOU, Shigeo; NAKAMURA, Tsuneo; OGI, Motokazu; OKABE, Shouhet; OOTSUKI, Murour; OGISU, Satoru; OHKAWA, Kaisaku; SAKATA, Yuuske; TABUCHI, Toshihito; TAKIWAKI, Sadanobu; UCHINO, Hiroshi

RESIGNED

MEXICO

DE SALINAS, Esther Pliego, Risco 254, Pedregal De San Angel, Mexico 01900 D. F.
(Also U.S.A.)

NEW ZEALAND

NEW MEMBERS

LOE, Mrs. J. Hope House Farm, Box 4, Te Kuiti
New Zealand Camellia Society, Box 204, Wanganui
NUTTAL, Mr. & Mrs. M., 7 Gera St., Rotorua
SHARPE, B., S., Island Rd., Waitoki, Kuakapakapa, Rd 1, Auckland
SILVERSTER, Mr. & Mrs. P., 60 Waideka Rd., Opotiki
THOMAS, Mrs. V., P.O. Box H09, Havelock North

CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS

HARRIS, Mr. & Mrs. L., Tareti, R.D. 4, Palmerston North (Formerly Mrs. N. Lewis)
YEOMAN, Mr. & Mrs. G. R.

RESIGNED

PORTUGAL

CARDOSA, Mr. & Mrs. Leandro, R. Jose Rodrigues Migueis, 23-27 4435 Rio Tinto
CUNHA, Miss Maria Helena Pinto, R. gil vicente, 4000 Porto
FONSECA, Mr. & Mrs. Jaime, Quinta De Curvos-Forjaes, 4750 Barcelos

SOUTH AFRICA

ROWLES, Mrs. D., Misty Ridge, Dunrobin Nurseries, Bothas Hill 3660

SWITZERLAND

NEW MEMBERS

FRITSCHI, Herr & Frau Werner, Postfach 76 CH 8305 Dietlikon
GREIDER, Herr & Frau Hans, Hotel Eden, CH6613 Porto Ronco
HECHTELHAMMER, Dr. Peter, Haupstr 38 CH 8832 Wollerau
KNEIPP, Herr & Frau Otfried, Rosenweg 17, CH 3422 Kirchberg
LENZ, Max & Eleonore, Weinbergstr 75, CH 8006 Zurich
LITWINSKI, Dr. Andrzej, Ruthofstr 11 CH 6340 Baar
WYSS, Dr. Gabriela, Artherstr 29, CH 6300 ZUG
ZIHLER, Adolf, Via Fontana Martina, CH 6622 Ronco S/A

UNITED KINGDOM

NEW MEMBERS

BANHAM, Mrs. F. B. M., Penberth, St., Buryan, Penzance, Cornwall TR19 6HJ
BOND, M. D. 31 Chartley Avenue, Neasden, London NW2 7QY
BRADFORD, Miss M. L., 9 Deeping Walk, St., Osyth, Clacton-On-Sea, Essex C016 8QU
BRISTOW, Mr. & Mrs. M. L., 29 Mons Road, Lincoln, Lincs, LNI 3UF
BURNS, Mrs. E. G., Glenmore Lodge, Moffat, Dumfriesshire DG 10 9RU
CHAPMAN, V. R., Little Haywards, Cranbrook Road, Benenden, Kent
CLARK, P. W., 5 East Croft Avenue, Littleover, Derby DE3 7NL
CRAIG, P. D., 79 Coombe Hill Cres., Thame, Oxon
DALE, Mrs. M., 7 Beck Close, Sheffield S5 ODW
DEWEY-LEADER, D., 8 Turmore Dale, Welwyn Garden City, Herts AL8 6HS
DUNSTAN, Mrs. T., "Flodders" Bridekirk, Cockermouth, Cumbria CA13 OPE
EVERY, Mrs. V., Tolmers House, Pyrford Woods Close, Woking, Surrey CU22 8QN
FARREN, Mr. & Mrs. J. B., 15 Church Street, Ribchester NR Preston Lancs
GREENING, Mrs. M., Ladyfield, Acton Turville, Badminton, Glos. GL9 IHJ
HALL, Dr. & Mrs. M., 4 Millfield Court, Broom Lane, Whickham, Newcastle Upon Tyne NE16 4RX
HELDMAN, B. F., 19 Nevinson Place, Hampton Dene, Hereford HR1 1UF
HOCKADAY, MRS. J., 51 Elm Park Gardens, London SW10
HUDGELL, Mrs. J., 2 Berrow Court, Garden Walk, Upton-Upon-Severn, Worcester WRB OJP
JENNINGS, Dr. D., Hocker Edge Nursery, Cranbrook Kent TN17 2LL
JONES, Dr. & Mrs. C., Hillpeace, Great Oak Road, Crickhowell, Powys
KELLY, Mrs. M., Hawkwood, Hawkwood Lane, Chislehurst, Kent BR7 5PW
LAWSON, Mrs. O. D., Mayes Green Cottage, Ockley NR Dorking, Surrey RH5 5PN
McCALL, Dr. & Mrs. A. M. Fieldhouse, Hinton St. George, Somerset TA17 8SN
MAITLAND, Mrs. D. S., The Dower House, Oaken NR Wolverhampton WV8 2AT
O'HANLON, Mr. & Mrs. M., Dunction Cottage, Duncton, NR.
PARTON, Mrs. A. R., The Cobbles, The Street, Smarden,Kent TN27 8QA
PEET, H., 58 Maes Gweryl, Conwy, Gwynedd LL32 8RU
PENFOLD, Miss J., 4 Fernbank Avenue, Sudbury Hill, Wembley, Middx
PETWORTH, West Sussex GU28 OLT
PIERCY, Mrs. E., Cornerways, 1 Barrack Lane, Aldwick, West Sussex PO21 4BY
RISALUDDIN, Mrs. S., 18J Eaton Square, London SW1W 9DD
RUSSELL, Mrs. E. S., 64 Crofters Mead, Courtwood Lane, Addington, Surrey CRO 9HT
TREHANE, Jennifer, Trehane Camellia Nursery, Stapehill Road, Hampreston NR Wimborne, Dorset BH21 7NE
WALLACE, Mr. & Mrs. R., 36 Laurel Avenue, Englefield Green, Surrey TW20 OQE
WATSON, Mr. & Mrs. A., 44 Wellingham Avenue, Hitchin, Herts, SG5 2UL

CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS

BUDD, C. R. - Deceased
CORNELIUS, D. B. 28 Ravenhill, Ravenhill, Swansea SA5 5AW - Rejoined
EDWARDS, Dr. A.J.B., 12 Eilerslie Road, Barnstable, Devon EX31 2HT - Rejoined.
FAULKNER, Mr. & Mrs. H. - Joint Membership
HOWARTH, Peter, 2 Wanlass Howe Flats, Burrans Road, Ambleside, Cumbria LA22 OEN - Rejoined
LAMB, Mrs. Christian M-W, Burrow House, Tywardreath, Cornwell, PL24 2QX
MAGOR, Major H.W.M. - Life Member
REYNOLDS, P. A., 3 Moorland View, Old Newton Road
HEATHFIELD NR Newton Abbot, Devon TQ13 6RT (Address Change)
SOLLEY, Mr. & Mrs. R., Tarn, Oxhey Drive South, Northwood, Middlesex HA6 3ET
STANKLER, Dr. & Mrs. L. - Joint Membership
TITCHMARSH, H. E. - Deceased
WELD, Colonel Sir J.
WIGHT, Dr. W. - Deceased
WOOLLEY, Dr. A. W., South Mill, Dulcote, Wells, Somerset BA5 3NU

* BEVIN, D. J.; HODGE, A. V.; SARTAIN, Mrs. H. R.;
* RESIGNED

U. S. A.
NEW MEMBERS

Bengston, C. E. & Willie Lou. 8701 El Portal Dr., Tampa, Fl. 33604
BENNETT, Dr. William Y., 3846 Menendez Dr., Pensacola, Fl. 32503
BROWN, Mrs. E. A. (Ann), 305 W. Church Street, Ft. Valley, Ga. 31030
GOTHARD, Clair S. P.O. Box 38669, Dallas, TX. 75238-0669
HALL, Edward & Juanita, 2091 West F St., NAPA Ca. 94558
OATES, James & Dolores, P.O. Box 514, Daphne, AL. 36526
PINKERTON, James, 631 Hite Rd., Lugoff, S. C. 29078
RYAN, H. F. (PAT) & Joanne, 12401 Bellingrath Gardens Rd., Theodore, AL. 36582-8496
SMITH, Gloria W. 2089 Shady Lane Drive, Jackson, MS. 39204

CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS

ASHUCKIAN, Mrs. Irene - Deceased
DILS, Marian/Charles
HALLSTONE, Mrs. Kay (Ken Deceased)
KELLAS, Robert & Betty, 1001 Sylmar Ave., #215, Clovis, CA. 93612-1671
MAZZEI, Edith M. 1486 Yosemite Circle, Clayton, Ga. 94517
PARKER, Mrs. Alton B., 10915 S. W. Hall Blvd. #13, Tigard, OR. 97223
RAMBATH, Mr. & Mrs. H. C., 2308 Bridle Path Lane, Sacramento, CA. 95864
SMITH, Hulyn & Janet - Joint
ZAGST, Mrs. C. O. 4 Sugarberry Circle, Houston, TX. 77024
\# HILL, Mrs. J. W.; LONG, Frank; MACDONALD, Margaret;
O'MALLEY, Mrs. C. F.; PACE, Mr. & Mrs. B. M.
\# RESIGNED

Mr. Herbert Short, U.K. Membership Representative, suggested that we print the By-Laws of the International Camellia Society as amended in 1986:

Statuts ICS

ICS Statuten (Arbeitssatzungen)

II Regolamento Della I.C.S.

Regulas De ICS

BY-LAWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY
AS OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1986:

ARTICLE 1 - MEMBERS MEMBERSHIP AND FEES

A. There shall be the following classes of members of the Society:

1. *Regular members.* Persons who are interested in the purposes of the Society and who make an annual contribution to the Society. Such contribution to be determined by the Directors from time to time.
2. *Life members.* Persons who desire to contribute a sum equal to at least twenty times the current annual subscription. In lieu of any annual contributions.
3. *Honorary members.* The Board of Directors. In its sole discretion, may bestow this title on any person who has furthered the purposes of this Society in some outstanding manner. Such honorary member shall be relieved of any requirement to make any monetary contribution to the Society.

B. Rights of Members:

1. Each member of the Society shall be entitled to cast one vote for the election of Directors and other Officials in the manner hereinafter prescribed.
2. Each member shall be entitled to attend and participate in any annual or other meeting of the membership as may be called by the Directors.

ARTICLE II - DIRECTORS

A. NUMBER

1. Apart from the duly elected officers, who shall be Ex-Officio Members of the Board, having the same powers, voting rights and responsibilities as other members of the Board. Members residing in each specified region shall elect their own Director or Directors in accord with the following numbers:

United Kingdom	3	France	2
America	3	Italy	1
Australia	3	New Zealand	1

Asia	2	Portugal	1
Africa	1	Spain	1
Germany/Austria	1	Other Regions	
		(Different Regions)	2

2. The number of the Board of Directors may be increased or decreased within the limits of the Charter by majority vote of the Board of Directors.

B. TERM

1. The term of office of a member of the Board shall be three years or thereafter until a successor has been elected.

2. If any member of the Board dies, resigns or for other reasons ceases to be a Director, the vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term on a motion to the Board by the President who shall consult with the surviving director(s) and membership representative of that region or in their absence with membership of that region before making such nomination.

C. POWER OF THE BOARD

1. The Board of Directors shall regulate and supervise the management and operation of the Society. It shall attend to and manage all of the affairs of the society, shall make such arrangements for carrying on the business of the Society as it deems best, and in addition to the powers by these by-laws expressly conferred upon the board. It may exercise all of the powers of the corporate society and do all such lawful acts and things as are not by statute or by the charter or by these by-laws required to be exercised or done by the members.

2. A majority vote of the Board of Directors shall constitute a decision of the Board.

3. Because of the International aspect of the Society it is contemplated that practically all of the affairs of the society shall be connected by mail. Board of Directors meetings and decisions necessarily will have to be conducted by mail and the Board is hereby expressly authorized to promulgate such rules of procedure for presentation of policy and voting thereon as it deems expedient.

D. Absence from a meeting of Directors - in person: when a meeting of the Board of Directors is called, a Director who cannot attend may nominate a proxy from his country or region to act in his stead. The secretary must be advised in writing by the Director concerned prior to the commencement of the meeting. Acceptance shall be on the vote of those directors present, with immediate effect.

ARTICLE III - PLACES OF BUSINESS, MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

A. The Society may have as many places of business and in such locations as its Board of Directors deems required.

B. It is not expected that it will be possible for members from every part of the world to gather at an annual meeting. But there may be periodical regional meetings of the Society. The time and place of such regional meetings to be fixed and notified to the president, the secretary, and to all members resident in the region by the Regional Director or Directors.

ARTICLE IV - OFFICERS

A. The Officers of the Society shall be a patron, a president, three vice-presidents, an editor, a secretary, a treasurer and a membership representative from each region. From time to time the Board may create such other Officers as it may deem necessary.

B. The President and Vice Presidents of the Society shall be members of the Society and nominated by any member and elected by the Board of Directors every three years. Vacancies may be filled or new offices created and filled at any meeting of the Board. Each officer shall hold office until his successor shall have been duly

elected and shall have qualified. A President may not hold office for more than the successive periods of three years. Except for having filled a vacancy in the office for a preceding period of less than three years.

C. The Secretary, Treasurer, Editor and Officers other than the President and Vice-Presidents shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, and shall serve for such length of time as the Board of Directors determines:

D. A membership representative shall be appointed on a motion to the Board of Directors of the region concerned or in the absence of such Director(s) by the President after consultation with the membership of that region.

E. The duties of the Officers shall be such as usually attach to such offices, and in addition thereto. Such further duties as may be designated or delegated to them from time to time by the Board. The duties of a membership representative shall be to co-ordinate the activities of members in the region, to provide a link between the Board of Directors and the members. Membership representatives shall be circulated with all papers sent to Directors and shall be invited to Directors' Meetings but shall not be entitled to vote. The Board of Directors shall be authorized to prescribe the amount of compensation for any officer or employee of the society.

ARTICLE V - COMMITTEES

The Board of Directors may delegate such of its powers as deemed required to Officers of the Society or to any Committee it may see fit to create.

ARTICLE VI

The Board shall promulgate such rules as may be deemed proper to permit this Society to affiliate with other Horticultural Societies, or other Societies to affiliate with this Society.

ARTICLE VII - CONTRACTS, CHEQUES, DEPOSITS AND FUNDS

A. CONTRACTS

The Board of Directors may authorize any Officer or Officers, agent or agents of the Corporate Society. To enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of and on behalf of the corporate society and such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

B. CHEQUES, DRAFTS, ETC:

All cheques, drafts and other orders for the payment of money, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of the corporate Society, shall be signed by such officer or officers agent or agents of the corporate society and in such manner as shall from time to time be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors.

C. DEPOSITS

All funds of the corporate society shall be deposited to the credit of the corporate society in such banks. Trust companies or other depositories as the Board of Directors may select.

D. GIFTS

The Board of Directors may accept on behalf of the corporate society any contribution, gift, bequest of devise for the general purpose or for any special purpose of the corporate society.

ARTICLE VIII - BOOKS AND RECORDS

The Corporate Society shall keep correct and complete books and records of account

and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of ITS members and Board of Directors, and shall keep at the Registered or Principal Office a record giving the names and addresses of the members. All books and records of the Corporate Society may be inspected by any member, or his agent, or attorney for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

ARTICLE IX

These by-laws may be altered, amended or repealed and new by-laws may be adopted by the members at an annual meeting or by a majority vote of the Board of Directors provided that at least thirty (30) days written notice is given to each member of the Board of the intention to alter, amend, or repeal or to adopt the new by-laws at such meeting.

Notes

Notes

The Oak Alley at Longue Vue - The great avenue of live oaks line the main driveway to the house. These trees have been pruned and trained into a cathedral-like arch which frames the front facade of the house.

Spanish Court at Longue Vue - The south entrance to the house viewed through the arching jet fountain. This is Longue Vue's largest and most formal garden. It was inspired by the 14th century Generalife Gardens of the Alhambra of Granada, Spain.

'Jerry Donnan' *Nuccio's Nurseries*

'Merry Christmas' *Nuccio's Nurseries*

C. Japonica Chance Seedling #8617 *Nuccio's Nurseries*

'HIGH SKY' (Reg. #2109). A very large, American beauty pink, loose peony form. *C. reticulata* chance seedling of 'Mouchang', mid-season, originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, CA and propagated by Mrs. Ray Gentry, Jackson, MS.

The 9-year old seedling first bloomed in 1984. Average size flower is 6" wide and 3/4" deep with 20 petals, golden anthers and cream white filaments.

Plant growth is open and rapid with dark green deeply veined and sharply secrated leaves measuring 6" long and 3" wide.

'PINK CREPE DE CHINE' (Reg. #2112). A very large, light rose pink with a white efflorescence, semidouble *C. reticulata* chance seedling of 'Shot Silk', mid-season, originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, CA and propagated by Mrs. Ray Gentry, Jackson, MS.

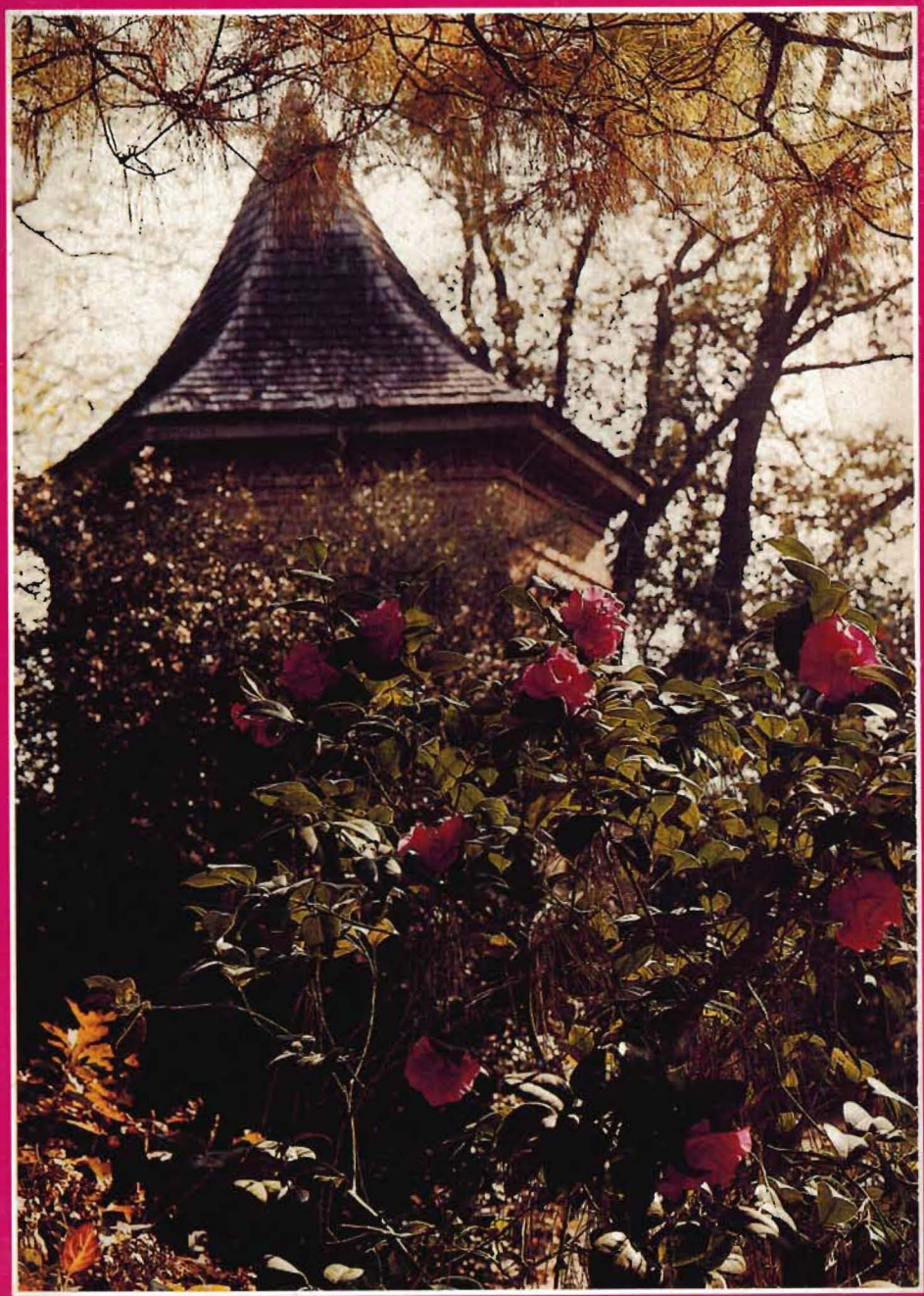
The 11-year old seedling first bloomed in 1984. Average size flower is 6" wide and 2 1/2" deep with 13 petals, 1-2 petaloids, golden anthers and cream white filaments. Flower is creped, crinkled and moired; central petals are rabbit eared and stand straight up.

Plant growth is open and rapid with dark green leaves measuring 4 1/2" long and 2" wide.

'SILVER SHADOW' (Reg. #2071). A very large, silvery white and pink moired rose form double *C. reticulata* hybrid chance seedling of 'Carl Tourje', mid-season to late originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, CA and propagated by Mary Love Gentry, Jackson, MS.

The 13-year old seedling first bloomed in 1978. Average size flower is 5 1/2" wide and 2 1/2" deep with 35 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments, petals are arranged in 4 to 5 tiers, imbricated and incurved, the two outer tiers pink moired on white, other petal rows continue with lighter pink edges and white moired all the way to the center.

Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves measuring 5" long and 1 1/2" wide.



The Camellia "Drama Girl" and pink sasanquias in bloom near the pigeonnier in the Wild Garden.

Longue Vue, New Orleans