

OCTOBER 1978

THE INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA

国際ツバキ協会

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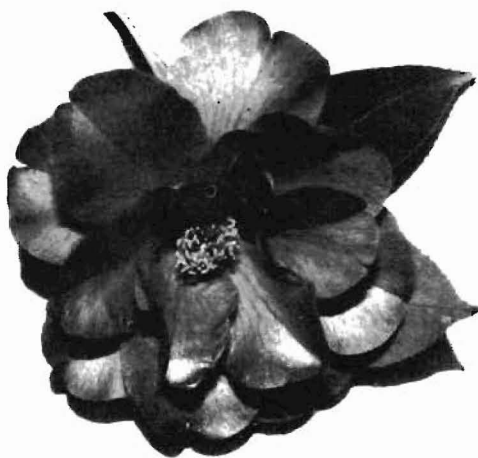
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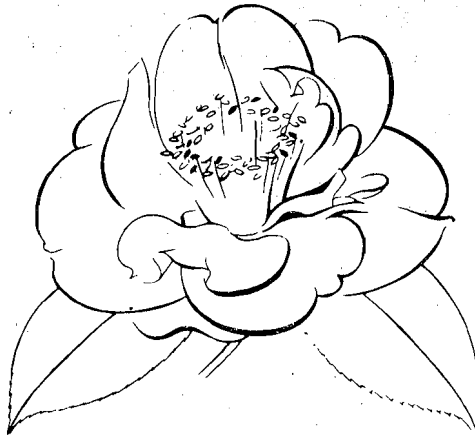
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THE INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA

OCTOBER 1978

An Official Publication of The International Camellia Society

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

to all members of the International Camellia Society.

- *Le Message Du President À Tous Les Membres De ICS*
- *Il Messaggio Del Presidente A Tutti I Membri Dell' ICS.*
- *Mensaje Del Presidente A Los Miembros De La ICS.*

It is a humbling and a daunting experience to step into the Presidential Shoes of a person of the calibre of the late Professor E. G. Waterhouse, and it has been largely the prompting and support expressed by so many of the Directors which has built up the courage necessary to accept the task as the second President of the International Camellia Society.

That the Society remains in existence is due to the patient persistence and forward vision of the "Prof" and its re-vitalization is due to the universal support he received from his executive and Directors. The task before us now is to continue in developing the Society in its present form of a unique international agency which can bring together camelliaphiles from every area in friendship, and the mutually beneficial exchange of information and ideas.

There are three avenues of operation; the first the Society's official publication; the second the movable Annual International Convention; and the third the International Registration Authority. To make the Journal effective, material from all Camellia growing areas is required and generally this is coming forward, but all members are exhorted to contribute articles on any recent developments in their area, as well as their personal experiences in Camellia growing. While most of the Journal will be in the English language, it is intended to include, where possible, articles in the author's original tongue.

The various international congresses offer unprecedented opportunities for travel and visiting places of particular horticultural interest as well as meeting and developing friendships with other nationals of similar interests.

Finally, as the Society is the responsible International Registration Authority for Camellias, ways and means must be found to make this function effective. It is hoped that the forthcoming Directors' Meeting in November at Perry, Georgia, will determine a basis for future operation which will be mutually agreeable for all concerned.

2nd May, 1978.

T.J. Savige
President International Camellia Society

OUR MULTI-LANGUAGE TITLE HEADINGS

It is the Society's hope that the multi-lingual title headings in this publication will be helpful to those of our members who are unable to read English. These headings should be of assistance to members wishing to select articles for translation to their own language. We have been acutely aware of the difficulties faced by members whose mother tongue is other than the English language and we appreciate their continuing interest and patience. In our idiom they are "good sports".

Scope to present our material in languages other than English is limited but we do so where practicable; the "language of pictures" also assists. Our thanks go to overseas Directors and Membership Representatives who have arranged translations of the Newsletters. Our friends in Japan have gone as far as producing Japanese versions of our major publications. We applaud them.

After the funeral of the late Professor Waterhouse on that sunny afternoon in August last year the Professor's family invited all of us back to Eryldene. Afternoon tea was served on the tennis court, scene of so many joyous Camellia occasions over which "Prof." had presided. It was a heartwarming occasion. I am sure that everyone present must have been feeling that the presence of the great man was still within the place. At one's every turn he seemed to be close by. Today when one goes to Eryldene the same feeling persists — the spirit of E.G.W. still pervades. May it ever be thus.

It is my great hope that upon opening up this present ICS publication you will similarly sense that the spirit of our late leader is present. So much that came in to us from our contributors was so close to the things which the Professor cherished and strove for that I am led to hope that you will agree that his spirit and influence live on in these columns.

* * * * *

Eric Craig has become well known (perhaps it would be more correct to say "even better known") to ICS members during the four years in which he was the Society's editor. Members and readers have become accustomed to the quality of the publications which have been the end-product of Eric's exceptional devotion, "flair" and understanding; publications which have reflected his quiet attention to detail and insistence on the highest standards.

Eric is still well and truly with us, not only in the important role of Chairman of the Executive, but also as one who has been unfailing in support and advice to your new editor. I thank him. If this present publication gives you satisfaction, it will in no small measure be due to the continuing interest of Eric Craig.

* * * * *

Members in all regions would have some understanding as to how the fluctuations in money currency values of the various countries, each one vis-a-vis the other, distort the Society's financial budgeting. In an international body it will ever be thus, but you will all agree that the last eighteen months has been a period of very wide swings and fluctuations in the currencies of many of the countries where our members pursue the Camellia hobby.

The schedule of membership fees which the Society's Directors set at its meeting in May 1977 ironed out the anomalies then existent and brought the fees back close to a common parity when converted to that of the country where Society funds are currently housed, Australia. Since then we have seen further substantial distortions come and (sometimes!) go. In not one instance has there been any demur or complaint from members in any country at the new disparities. This reflects the truly international outlook within the ICS. For this forbearance the Executive records its sincere thanks.

An Apology to Mr Andoh

Translation from one language to another always involves the risk of failing to interpret the true meaning of the author. That risk was trebled when Mr Yoshiaki Andoh's address at Nantes — "The History of the Higo Camellia" — was first translated from Japanese to French and then from French to English, the latter in a style of handwriting to which your editorial committee was unaccustomed.

Despite intense examination and discussion by several well-informed Australian members, we now realise that the version of Mr Andoh's address published in the 1977 International Camellia Journal fell far short of the accuracy to which an author is entitled.

We apologise most deeply for the disappointment this has caused Mr Andoh and hope to publish appropriate corrections in further writings by our esteemed Vice President.

Eric Craig.

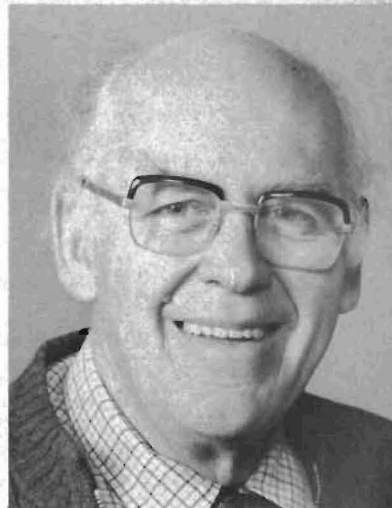
I.C.S.—A.C.S. CONVENTION

Perry, Georgia, U.S.A. November 1978



Bill Johnston

- *Le Congres De J.C.S. – A. C.S. a Perry Ga. Les États-Unis Nov. 1978*
- *I.C.S. – A.C.S. Congresso. Perry Ga. U.S.A. Nov. 1978*
- *El Congreso De La ICS Y ACS – Georgia, U.S.A. – Noviembre 1978*



Tom Savige

Just when this publication is being despatched to our members, the final preparations will be being made by the Middle Georgia Camellia Society to host the International Camellia Convention in which the I.C.S. and the American Camellia Society will jointly participate.

This Convention, to be held at Perry, Ga., November 7-12 this year, will be one of great significance. Here the Camellia Society with the largest membership of all, and the world body, the I.C.S., will come together in a function which give great impetus to the strengthening and widening of the links, already strong, between Camellia lovers all around the world.

Our Cover carries a recent photograph of a group deeply involved in the planning and preparation for the Congress. They are, from left to right:—

Front Row: Milton H. Brown (Exec. Sec. ACS), Virginia Freshwater, Mr Sugah, Muriel Nathan, Ann Brown, Helen Teeter (Sec. ACS), Col. Jack Braucht (Pres. Middle Georgia Camellia Society).

Second Row: Patty Liipfert, Dorothy Copeland, Ruth Jernigan, Matha Beatty, Lovey Devlin.

Third Row: Clyde X. Copeland (Pres. Emeritus ACS), Jim Liipfert (Director MGCS, Chairman Finance C/tee ACS), Marvin Jernigan (Director MGCS), Wally Freshwater (VP ACS Atlantic Coast Div., VP MGCS, and Convention Chairman), Dr Earl Beatty (Director MGCS and Convention Co-Chairman), Joe Pyron (Sec-Ed. Emeritus ACS, Fellow of ACS), Dr Daniel E. Nathan (Director at large ACS, Director MGCS), Evelyn Braucht.

U.K. AND WESTERN EUROPEAN REGION “CONFERENCE-CUM-GET-TOGETHER” 1979

In the pattern of recent years this function will, in 1979, take place in the month of April. I.C.S. Director David Trehane (Trehane, Probus, Truro, Cornwall, England TR2 4JB) writes:—

“Please describe it as a Devon Weekend from April 20 to the 23rd or 24th and make it clear that overseas members are very welcome indeed. It is primarily a social occasion with the emphasis on Camellias in the garden and the greenhouse. There will only be one lecture. There will be visits to seven or more gardens of high quality, travelled to by car or coach from a good hotel in Devon, glorious Devon. We do enjoy the company of people from other countries”. (Editor’s note: All members from countries other than England who have been fortunate enough to participate in any of these English functions will testify to the sincerity of David’s final comment).

THE SOCIETY'S PRESIDENT



- *Le Président De La Société.*
- *Il Presidente Della Società!*
- *La Sociedad Del Presidente.*

Mr Thomas J. Savige, the Society's second President, was elected in October 1977 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the founding President, Professor E. G. Waterhouse.

Mr Savige's first acquaintance with Camellias was in California in the period immediately following World War II. By profession an engineer, his whole career has had a distinctly international flavour, making it doubly appropriate that this eminent authority on the *genus Camellia* should now succeed to the leadership of the international body devoted to that *genus*.

Born to a farming family in 1913, Tom Savige spent his early years in remote rural districts of N.S.W. and Victoria, and he inherited a family love of trees, plants and horticulture. He graduated in Engineering in Melbourne in 1932. Moving into aeronautical engineering in 1938 he spent some time at Westland, England, before returning briefly to Australia. He was next posted to Dallas, Texas, USA, where he served for some years. Back in Australia for a time, it was not long before he went again to the United States, this time to San Diego, California. It was during his two years here that he became interested in Camellias in the gardens of friends at Valley Center and Rincin Springs. His return to Australia in 1950 suffered yet another international interruption. The aircraft in which he was travelling crash-landed in Iceland and Tom spent the next six months at Reykjavik supervising the repair job!

Tom's wife, Olive, is a well loved and knowledgeable Camellia personality in her own right. They have three adult daughters. Their present home is at Albury in the hinterland of N.S.W., between Sydney and Melbourne. Here they grow their Camellias in a beautiful location overlooking Lake Hume, but in a climate which is subject to harsh extremes. In some summers the heat and extreme dryness are a real test of a Camellia grower's skill and endurance.

A foundation member of the ICS, our President was elected a Director at the outset in 1962 and had been a Vice President since 1974.

Tom Savige first joined the Australian Camellia Research Society through the Victoria Branch and was Chairman and Councillor for that Branch. In the A.C.R.S. itself he has at various times been National Secretary, Editor and President. It was during his term as President that the Award, the E. G. Waterhouse Medal, was brought into being. Tom received the Award himself in 1970. More recently he has been the guiding force behind the formation of the Hume Branch of the A.C.R.S., being President of this newer Branch which embraces the districts surrounding Albury. He is a member of the American Camellia Society, Southern California Camellia Society, Italian Camellia Society, Japan Camellia Society and the Royal Horticultural Society (Victoria).

Our President's particular interests are in inter-specific hybridisation, researching old Camellia literature and nomenclature. He has written many monographs and articles. One of his best known publications is "Camellias in Australian Gardens". Because of Tom Savige's devotion to the improvement of the nomenclature and to the strengthening of international registration procedures, we print below a paper he produced drawing attention to a memorandum written by Dr Ralph N. Philbrick in 1962. Dr Philbrick worked for some years on the production of a check-list of Camellias for the L. H. Bailey Hortorium at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York and was Chairman of a Nomenclature Committee of the ICS in 1962.

The International Code of Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants 1969 in Article 5 states "This Code has no force beyond that deriving from the free assent of those concerned with cultivated plants".

This places a strong obligation on all horticultural bodies to see that the code is adopted and enforced to the best of each society's ability within its area of responsibility. The desirability of establishing and maintaining such codified guidelines in this area is self evident. In this regard each area of the plant kingdom has its own special problems, which cannot be spelt out in detail in an overall code.

In Appendix I of the International Code recommendations are set out for the guidance of registration authorities, but an area which remains unclear concerns the orthography of names. In this regard a memorandum **The International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants** from Dr Ralph N. Philbrick in August 1962 gives some useful recommendations. This memorandum is shown below.

This memorandum deals primarily with varietal names for Camellias and from its consideration it is hoped to develop an internationally uniform approach to their orthography.

Using the memorandum for discussion any interested person is invited to direct his ideas or comments to the Executive of the International Camellia Society through its Secretary. The memorandum should be considered in conjunction with the aforementioned Code of Nomenclature. It will be found that some of the recommendations are reflected in the latest issue of the Code, but only in general terms.

The areas of most concern are the correct spelling of names and the systems best adopted for transliterated Japanese and Chinese names, to ensure international uniformity.

MEMORANDUM EMBRACING COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL CODE OF NOMENCLATURE FOR CULTIVATED PLANTS by RALPH N. PHILBRICK

ARTICLE 28 (which states: "The orthography of words in Latin form which are used as cultivar names should be in accordance with the Botanical Code; if not, the spelling should be corrected. Example (a) Cultivar names in the genitive singular derived from personal names normally end in -ii(men) or -iae(women), unless the personal name ends in a vowel (including y, and j in certain Slav languages) or in -er, in which case they should end in -i or -ae; thus 'Jonesii', 'Schmidtiae', 'Roylei', 'Cooperi', 'Donckelaarii', 'Alexeji' ").

- I. A new comprehensive directive is needed on spelling. We would hope that an independent and more appropriate directive could be written. This should be independent in the sense that the horticultural code must be a self contained unit for all matters pertaining to the nomenclature of cultivated plants. Even if some of the directives of the botanical code are employed, they should be repeated in the horticultural code unless they are strictly of botanical importance. Furthermore, such a directive must extend beyond names in Latin form and must take into consideration the fact that those who name cultivated plants are more prone to make orthographic errors than are botanists.

It is, therefore, proposed that **THE FIRST PUBLISHED SPELLING IS TO BE RETAINED UNLESS THERE IS DEFINITE EVIDENCE OF ERROR IN THE ORIGINAL ORTHOGRAPHY, BUT ALL SUCH ERRORS (INCLUDING THOSE IN SPELLING, GRAMMAR AND TYPOGRAPHY) ARE TO BE CORRECTED.**

The following examples indicate the minimum number of types of errors which must be considered.

II. Examples from Camellia.

Correct

'Paeoniiflora'

Incorrect (including several original spellings)

'Paeoniflora'

'Paeonyflora'

'Paeoniaflora'

'Paeonaeflora'

'Anemoniflora'	'Anemoneflora'	'Anemone Flora'
'Semiduplex'	'Semi Duplex'	
'Semi-duplex'		
'Flore Pleno'	'Florepleno'	
'Rubra Plena'	'Rubra Pleno'	
'Chandlerii'	'Chandlerii'	
'Donckelarii'	'Donokerlari'	'Donckelaeri'
	'Doncklearii'	
'Etherington White'	'Ethlington White'	

Certain of these examples warrant special comment. 'Paeoniiflora', 'Paeoniiflora Pallida', and 'Paeoniiflora Rubra' are correct; 'Paeoniaeflora', 'Paeoniflora Pallida', and 'Paeoniaeflora Rubra' are the earliest known spellings for the same three cultivars respectively. It is proposed that NAMES OF RELATED CULTIVARS, WHICH ARE BASED ON THE SAME CULTIVAR NAME, SHALL RETAIN THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF THAT BASIC NAME.

'Etherington White' is the name known to honor the Etherington family. It is proposed that NAMES WHICH ARE, OR ARE BASED ON, PROPER NAMES SHOULD FOLLOW THE ACCEPTED SPELLING OF THOSE NAMES.

However, there is no definite evidence concerning how Andre Donckelar spelled his name, and thus Camellia 'Donckelarii' should retain the original spelling for that cultivar name (in this case no correction of the -ii ending is required). It is recognized that this same cultivar name may have different correct spellings in different genera; but because the correct spelling of the Camellia cultivar differs from the spelling given in the example (a) of Article 28, it is hoped that this particular example will either be removed or properly clarified.

The remainder of the above Camellia examples are covered by the basic rules of Latin grammar and spelling.

III. The spelling of romanized Japanese and Chinese cultivar names is covered under the suggestions for Article 32.

ARTICLE 31 (which, with its paragraph C states: "On or after 1 January 1959, new cultivar names in the following form are invalidly published (See Art. 37).

C. Names including the word variety (or var.) or form. However, when var. denotes variegated, the name is not rejected but the word is written in full").

For more than 100 years "var." has been used as an abbreviation for "variegated" in forming a cultivar name such as Camellia 'Anemoniflora Variegated'. This has been a frequent practice even since January 1, 1959. Of course, it is realised that this is an inappropriate abbreviation and that, on the whole, the use of abbreviations should be discouraged. However, in spite of the wording of paragraph C, we assume that it is not the intent of this directive to declare inadmissible all names published since January 1, 1959, which contain this abbreviation when it is used for "variegated". It is proposed that no name be considered illegitimate on this basis alone and that the word "variegated" be substituted for its abbreviation "var."

ARTICLE 37 (which states: "In order to be valid, publication of a cultivar name is effected by the distribution to the public of printed or similarly duplicated matter").

It is questioned whether this article has taken into consideration the extensive number of horticultural works which were issued as hand-written volumes. Identical, permanently bound copies of many of these were written and distributed in the years immediately following 1752 and contain Camellia cultivar names which are synonymous with European names published decades or centuries later.

Here are examples of two books which happen to involve more than 200 Camellia cultivar names:

- 1) *Honzo zufu* (Iwasaki, 1828) was first printed in 1884, more than 50 years after it was issued.
- 2) *Kokon yoranko* (Yashiro, 1798) is said by the Japanese to be hand-written. The first known printed edition is dated 1906, more than a century later.

It is proposed that PUBLICATION IN ORIENTAL HAND-WRITTEN WORKS BE CONSIDERED AS VALID IF IDENTICAL COPIES OF THESE WORKS WERE PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED PRIOR TO 1 JANUARY 1900.

(Note 2 of the Code now accepts this provision).

ARTICLE 32 (which states: "When a cultivar name has to be rendered in another language, it is preferably left unchanged. It may, however, be transliterated or translated, in which case the transliteration or translation is regarded as the original name in a different form and its date is that of the original. Example: 'Amanogawa', the name of a cultivar of *Prunus serrulata*, is a transliteration into Roman script from Japanese script").

- I. This directive properly provides that "the translation or transliteration is regarded as the original name in a different form and its date is that of the original". Unfortunately ungrammatical, incorrectly spelled and inconsistent transliterations are sometimes justified by this sentence.

This problem can be readily illustrated by examples of transliterations into the Roman alphabet of Japanese Camellia names; it is recognized, however, that workers in other genera may have other problems or may find different solutions more appropriate. Therefore, it is proposed that THE APPROPRIATE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION AUTHORITY MAY DESIGNATE A STANDARDIZED SYSTEM OF TRANSLITERATION OF CULTIVAR NAMES FROM ONE ALPHABET OR SYSTEM OF CHARACTERS TO ANOTHER FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENSURING A CONSISTENT ORTHOGRAPHY IN THE LATTER.

The system advocated here for the transliteration of Camellia names has resulted from consultation with 13 Oriental horticulturists, linguists, and other scholars representing the Japan Camellia Society, Kyoto University, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Cornell University.

- II. Examples of romanized Japanese Camellia cultivar names and the advocated system of standardization for this genus:

Correct	Incorrect (including several original spellings)	
'Ezo-nishiki'	'Ezo Nishiki'	'Yezo-nishiki'
	'Ezo-Nishiki'	
'Fujinomine'	'Fuji-no-mine'	'Huji-no-mine'
	'Fuji-no-Mine'	'Huzi-no-mine'
'Hatsuzakura'	'Hatsu Sakura'	'Hatsusakura'
	'Hatsu-sakura'	'Hatsu-Zakura'
'Hinode'	'Hi-no-de'	
	'Hino-de'	
'Kamohonami'	'Kamo-han-ami'	'Kamo-hon'ami'
	'Kamo-hon-ami'	'Kamo-honami'
'Kuro-tsubaki'	'Kuro Tsubaki'	
	'Kurotsubaki'	
'Sa'otome'	'Sa-otome'	
	'Saotome'	
'Shiratama-shibori'	'Shira-tama-shibori'	'Shiratamashibori'
	'Shiratama Shibori'	
'Shiro'otome'	'Shiro-otome'	
	'Shirootome'	

For the *genus Camellia*, it is advocated that all Japanese cultivar names be spelled according to the Hepburn system, but be written without punctuation aids and as a single, unhyphenated word with the following exceptions:

- 1) When names contain species designations, such as "tsubaki", "sazanka", or "wabisuke", these designations should be separated by a hyphen, e.g., 'Kuro-tsubaki'.
- 2) When names contain certain longer, frequently occurring modifiers, which designate a derivation from another cultivar (the name of which forms the basis of the cultivar name under consideration) these modifiers, i.e., "shibori" and "nishiki", should be separated by a hyphen, e.g., 'Shiratama-shibori'.
- 3) When adjacent vowels are pronounced in separate syllables, they are to be separated by an apostrophe, e.g., 'Shiro'otome'.

The purpose of these exceptions is to reduce the frequency of excessively long cultivar names and to preserve a logical break, which can be consistently applied by the Western writer. Other hyphens and all vowel marks are eliminated because it is beyond the ability of most, including most Japanese, to apply correctly these pronunciation aids, which have no standard usage. Diereses are not advocated because of the frequent occurrence of names such as 'Tobi'iri'otome', which would appear confusing as 'Tobiiri'otome'.

It is advocated that the Hepburn system (as employed, for example, in *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary*, 1960 ed.) be used rather than either the Kunrei or Nippon systems, since it is most universally used, the best guide to pronunciation, and has been most frequently used within *Camellia*. "Huzi" or "Hudi" and "tubaki" are examples of Kunrei or Nippon spelling for "Fuji" and "tsubaki" respectively of the Hepburn system. However, even within the Hepburn system, all spelling problems cannot be solved by consulting the dictionary; and it is frequently necessary to confer with bilingual scholars.

III. Romanization of Chinese *Camellia* cultivar names.

For the *genus Camellia*, it is advocated that all romanizations of Chinese cultivar names be spelled according to the Wade system, but written without punctuation aids. Each Chinese character is to be written as a separate romanized word.

For example: 'Liu Yeh Yin Hung' not 'Liuyehyinhung', 'Sung Tzu Lin' not 'Sung-tzelin'.

Mathews' Chinese-English Dictionary (1960 ed.) has been found to be a valuable reference.



POSTSCRIPT: Mrs Nakamura's Tribute

Readers of the ICS publication of 1977 will recall reference to the touching gesture of Mrs Kiyo Nakamura at the Nantes ICS Congress. Mrs Nakamura, from Japan, had, in the cause of World Peace, presented each participant with one of her water-colours. Each of these was different but each had a *Camellia* motif.

When Australian *Camellia* lovers who were fortunate enough to be at Nantes move in and out of each others' homes they always find special interest in seeing these charming paintings. Hung in varying situations and in varying forms of framing and mounting, they always evoke admiration, sparkling as they are in their simplicity and typical Japanese artistry.

One's enjoyment goes even further in the letting of his or her imagination wander to the homes of all Nantes congressionists in all their respective cities and countries and picturing how Mrs Nakamura's water-colours are adorning each of these homes – and achieving Mrs Nakamura's heartfelt desire.

CAMELLIAS IN BELGIUM

- *Le Caméllia en Belgique*
- *Camelie in Belgio*
- *Camelias en Belgica*

MME G. LOOS
Bruxelles, Belgium

Unfortunately the Camellia is cultivated too little in Belgium. This marvellous shrub is wrongly considered to be a greenhouse plant in our climate. Consequently it becomes necessary to destroy the myth of the "cool and delicate" Camellia and to encourage its planting in the open in our gardens.

To achieve this I had the idea of forming a society to make the Camellia better known, loved and cultivated in Belgium. In my opinion it is the most beautiful shrub in all creation.

Twenty years ago I planted my first Camellias and I still plant some new ones every year in our garden in Brussels.

Blessed by a temperate climate it is exceptional for Brussels to suffer extremes of temperature. Nevertheless in some winters heavy falls of snow are registered with temperatures from minus ten to minus twelve degrees C. But generally the winter temperature fluctuates around six or seven degrees, with little snow.

The spring is mild with occasional night frosts, with catastrophic consequences for the early flowering Camellias. The summer could be described as "middling" with fairly hot periods followed by cool changes or rain. Autumn can be a very pleasant and prolonged time.

Our garden is not big, — about 40 metres in length with a South-Easterly aspect — a little island of green, sheltered from strong winds. In summer the sun shines on it very pleasantly, but because of its situation (surrounded by trees and neighbouring buildings) the winter sun, low and on the horizon, does not reach the garden. All these factors create a micro-climate, favourable to Camellia culture.

I have 75 Camellias growing in open ground and 64 different varieties. The oldest are between 2½ and 3 metres in height, while others range down to the smallest, only 30 cms high.

After divers attempts at planting Camellias at different periods of the year, the end of May seems to be the most favourable time. The ground is warming up again and there is no risk of frost "burning" the new young shoots. Planting requires the greatest care. Carried out properly it is an assurance of success. A hole 80 cms square and 80 cms deep, with 15 cms of drainage, is required. The existing soil (our soil has a neutral pH) is replaced with a well blended mixture of equal parts of bush soil (sand), peat, and garden soil. I then add 10% of wood charcoal, finely ground. A sprinkling of organic manure (of 6:6:9 proportions) is added. These jobs are carried out at least three months in advance so that all of these elements enter into a symbiotic relationship and the soil may settle naturally. It is important to watch the depth of planting. A Camellia planted too deeply will not thrive.

A good stake supports the plant, preventing it from being moved by the wind and allowing the roots to take a good grip on the soil. Planting is followed by a thorough soaking with rain water. The first two years after planting are the most difficult. During this period the plant must not at any time be allowed to dry out. In hot weather a spraying of the foliage in the evening is beneficial. I use rain water because Camellias are calcifugous.

Young plants are sensitive to the cold of winter, particularly when the spread of foliage does not cover the root area. A mulch of peat, 15 cms in thickness is an efficient protection and I do not cover with plastic. I use a simple mulch of "pale" peat, which I also prefer when planting out. This material has many properties. Thanks to its porosity, dry peat can absorb 14 times its own weight in water. Moreover, as humidity does not penetrate into the "micro-spores", which are airfilled, peat maintains a satisfactory humidity for the roots and a perfect aeration. Peat holds or fixes undesirable elements and it does not contain fungi or bacteria dangerous to our plants. Peat supports nutritive elements, except nitrates, it is acid and is free of lime. It helps root growth, is immune to the attack of plant destroying microbes, and subsists in the compost for many years without losing its properties.

At the end of the flowering I spread some 6. 6. 9 organic manure around the Camellia trunk over an area at least equal to that of the extent outwards of the foliage and fork in lightly. Every year after the flowering and before the growth of new shoots I prune to produce a well branched shrub which will elegantly support its flowers.

If the plant is young I prune to shape it. If it is adult I perform a maintenance pruning never allowing branches to run away. In our climate Camellias which are not pruned form long weak and spindly branches which carry few flowers and bend towards the ground giving the plant a sad look. In other cases the unpruned Camellia has a stiff bare deportment, without any elegance, or even becomes bare at the base, with only a few branches flowering at the top of the plant.

Intentionally I have chosen varieties which flower at different times. Usually the *japonicas* 'Nobilissima Alba' and 'Charlotte Rothschild' commence the flowering in November and 'Margherita Coleoni' ends it at the beginning of June. All the others flower between these two periods. The Camellias grown in open ground in my garden are:-

C. japonica: 'Gloire de Nantes', 'Paolina Guichardini', 'Adolphe Audusson', 'Mme Martin Cachet', 'Margherita Coleoni', 'Marguerite Gautier', 'Drama Girl', 'Guest of Honour', 'Nobilissima Alba', 'Mathotiana Rosea', 'Mathotiana Alba', 'Fleur de Pecher', 'Chandleri Elegans', 'Souv. de Bahuaud Litou', 'Mrs D.W. Davis', 'Kouron Jura', 'Baronne Leguay', 'Mme Charles Blard', 'Principessa Clothilde', 'Picturata', 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi', 'Comte de Gomer', 'Frans Van Damme', 'Donkelarii', 'Chardonneret', 'Souv. de Henri Guichard', 'Tricolor (Siebold)', 'Charlotte Rothschild', 'Miss Charleston', 'Berenice Boddy', 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', 'C.M. Wilson', 'Carter's Sunburst', 'Debutante', 'Elegans Supreme', 'Grand Slam', 'Kick Off', 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Scentsation', 'Tiffany', 'Tomorrow', 'Tomorrow Park Hill', 'Ville de Nantes', 'Shiro Chan', 'Pink Champagne', 'Sierra Spring'.

C. williamsii and other *C.* hybrids: 'Inspiration', 'Donation', 'Anticipation', 'Brigadoon', 'Elsie Jury', 'Charles Colbert', 'Charles Michael', 'Clarrie Fawcett', 'Crinkles', 'Debbie', 'Grand Jury', 'J.C. Williams', 'St Ewe', 'Interval'.

C. sasanqua: 'Maiden's Blush', 'Rosea Plena'.

C. reticulata: 'Captain Rawes'.

In our climate the *C. williamsii* grow more quickly and their flowers are more resistant to inclemencies of the weather. Particularly 'Inspiration' which gives perfect flowers for at least four months under sunshine, rain and even frosts down to -2°C . The flowers of 'Donation' are more delicate. 'Crinkles' is the last *williamsii* to flower, its flowers of rose-orchid keeping for a long time on the shrub and when picked. 'Anticipation' has a magnificent large fiery or bright red colour in peony form. It has the largest of the *williamsii* flowers and blooms over a long period. Of the *C. japonicas* 'Mme Martin Cachet' is unbeatable, the red peonyform flowers following each other over a period of at least four months and are very resistant to climatic changes. 'Mrs D.W. Davis' produces very beautiful flowers of a rose transparency, 15 cm. in diameter, but very susceptible to inclemencies. 'Chandleri Elegans' is a very pretty shrub with abundant flowers and resistant to rain. Every other variety gives me complete satisfaction, each according to its own characteristics.

Cut Camellia flowers with good keeping properties lend themselves particularly to floral decoration. During the season I take part in a monthly showing of Camellia floral arrangements in Brussels Botanical Gardens. During these exhibitions of horticulture it is surprising to find that 90% of Belgians ignore this magnificent shrub. With a heart warming cycle from the first shooting of new growth of delicate green to the formation of promising buds, and finally their "fire-works like" opening, this deep evergreen shrub of shining foliage is an attractive beauty over the whole year. And to crown all this the Camellia offers its flowers when most other growth is still sleeping. After twenty years of Camellia growing I am still full of admiration for "the most beautiful shrub in creation".

Editor's footnote.

The I.C.S. has had members in Belgium for many years. It warmly greets the newly formed Belgian Camellia Society.

The cultural practices detailed by Mme Loos conform so closely to those recognised worldwide that her message could well serve as a guide to any newcomer to the community of Camellia growers.

LE CAMELLIA EN BELGIQUE

MME. G. LOOS

Bruxelles, Belgique

Le Camellia est hélas trop peu cultivé en Belgique. Ce merveilleux arbuste est considéré à tort comme une plante de serre sous notre climat.

Il fallait par conséquent détruire le mythe du Camellia "frileux et délicat", et encourager sa plantation dans nos jardins.

Pour ce faire, j'ai pensé à fonder une société qui fasse connaître, cultiver et aimer le Camellia qui est, à mes yeux, "le plus bel arbuste de la Création".

Il y a vingt ans, je plantais mes premiers Camellias, j'en plante encore de nouveaux chaque année. Notre jardin est situé à Bruxelles.

Bénéficiant d'un climat tempéré, Bruxelles ne connaît qu'exceptionnellement des températures extrêmes. Toutefois, certains hivers on enregistre des chutes de neige abondantes et des températures de -10 à -12 degrés. Mais en général, la température hivernale oscille entre 6° à moins 7° environ, avec peu de neige.

Le printemps est doux avec parfois des gelées nocturnes aux conséquences catastrophiques pour les Camellias à floraison hative. L'été est très moyen avec des périodes assez chaudes suivies de refroidissements our de pluie.

L'automne peut être très agréable et se prolonger longtemps. Notre jardin n'est pas grand, environ 40 m de longueur, situé à l'exposition Sud-Est, dans un îlot de verdure. Il est à l'abri des grands vents. Si, en été le soleil y pénètre agréablement, par son environnement (grands arbres, immeubles avoisinants), le soleil hivernal bas à l'horizon n'atteint pas le jardin.

Tous ces facteurs créent un micro-climat favorable à la culture du Camellia. J'ai 75 Camellias cultivés en pleine terre au jardin, dont 64 variétés différentes. Les plus âgés atteignent 2,50 m à 3 m de hauteur, avec d'autres grandeurs intermédiaires jusqu'au Babys 30 cm de hauteur.

Après divers essais de plantation de Camellias à différentes époques de l'année, la fin du mois de mai me semble la plus favorable. La terre est réchauffée et le gel ne risque plus de "griller" les jeunes pousses de l'année.

La plantation du Camellia est effectuée avec le plus grand soin. Une plantation bien faite est un gage de réussite. Un trou de plantation cubique de 80 x 80 x 80 cm avec un drainage de 15 cm. Le remplacement de la terre existante (la terre de notre jardin a un pH neutre) par un mélange bien homogène de: 1/3 de terre de bruyère, 1/3 de tourbe, 1/3 de terre de jardin, 1/10 de charbon de bois de fin calibre. Le tout saupoudré d'un engrais organique 6 x 6 x 9.

Ces travaux sont effectués au moins trois mois d'avance pour que tous ces éléments entrent en symbiose les uns avec les autres et que la terre puisse se tasser naturellement. Il est important de respecter la profondeur de la plantation, car un Camellia planté trop profondément végète toute sa vie.

Un bon tuteurage fixe la plante, l'empêche de bouger sous l'effet du vent et permet aux racines d'adhérer à la terre. La plantation est suivie d'un arrosage copieux à l'eau de pluie.

Les deux premières années après la plantation du Camellia sont les plus difficiles.

A ce stade, la plante ne peut, en aucun cas, souffrir de la sécheresse. Par temps chaud, le soir un vaporisage sur le feuillage est bénéfique. Le Camellia étant calcifuge, j'emploie toujours de l'eau de pluie.

Les jeunes plantes sont sensibles au froid hivernal et ce, aussi longtemps que la couronne du feuillage n'a pas recouvert l'aire des racines.



Un paillis de tourbe de 15 cm d'épaisseur est une protection efficace. En aucun cas, je ne couvre mes Camélias avec du plastique. Pour tous, la protection hivernale est un simple paillis de tourbe blonde. J'emploie de préférence la tourbe blonde dans le mélange de terreau pour la plantation ainsi que pour le paillis. Pour ma part, cette matière a beaucoup de qualités. Grâce aux pores excessivement nombreux qui garnissent les parois, la tourbe sèche peut absorber 14 fois son poids en eau.

D'autre part, comme l'humidité ne pénètre pas dans les microspores chargés d'air, la tourbe procure aux racines une humidité satisfaisante et une aération parfaite. La tourbe fixe les éléments indésirables, elle ne contient ni champignons ni bactéries dangereuses pour nos plantes.

Elle fixe les éléments nutritifs, sauf les nitrates, elle est acide et ne contient pas de chaux; elle favorise l'enracinement par les auxines qu'elle contient. Insensible à l'atteinte des microbes destructeurs de la cellulose végétale, elle subsiste dans le compost pendant de nombreuses années sans rien perdre de ses qualités.

À la fin de la floraison, je répands de l'engrais organique 6 x 6 x 9 au pied du Camélia sur une superficie au moins égale à celle de la couronne du feuillage. Cette opération est suivie d'un léger binage.

Chaque année, après la floraison et avant la pousse des bourgeons, je procède à la taille des Camélias afin d'avoir un arbuste bien ramifié qui supportera élégamment le poids de ses fleurs.

Si la plante est jeune, je fais une taille de formation.

Si la plante est adulte, je fais une taille d'entretien, je ne laisse jamais de branches "s'emporter" au détriment du bon équilibre de l'arbuste.

Sous notre climat, les Camélias qui ne sont pas taillés, forment de longues branches frêles, non ramifiées, qui se terminent par quelques fleurs. Le poids des fleurs fait ployer les branches vers le sol et donne à l'arbuste une allure pessimiste.

Dans d'autres cas, le Camélia non taillé a un port raide et nu, sans élégance, ou bien devient un arbuste dégarni à la base avec quelques branches fleuries au sommet.

Grâce à la taille annuelle, les Camélias conservent les caractéristiques qui en font des arbustes à la forme harmonieuse. Intentionnellement, j'ai choisi des variétés à époques de floraison différentes. Normalement, les japonica 'Nobilissima Alba' et 'Charlotte Rothschild' ouvrent la floraison en novembre et 'Margherita Coleoni' la termine au début de juin. Tous les autres Camélias fleurissent entre ces deux périodes.

Voici la liste des Camélias cultivés en pleine terre dans mon jardin:

C. japonica: 'Gloire de Nantes', 'Paolina Guichardini', 'Adolphe Audusson', 'Mme Martin Cachet', 'Margherita Coleoni', 'Marguerite Gautier', 'Drama Girl', 'Guest of Honour', 'Nobilissima Alba', 'Mathotiana Rosea', 'Mathotiana Alba', 'Fleur de Pecher', 'Chandleri Elegans', 'Souv. de Bahuaud Litou', 'Mrs D.W. Davis', 'Kouron Jura', 'Baronne Leguay', 'Mme Charles Blard', 'Principessa Clothilde', 'Picturata', 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi', 'Comte de Gomer', 'Frans Van Damme', 'Donckelarii', 'Chardonneret', 'Souv. de Henri Guichard', 'Tricolor (Siebold)', 'Charlotte Rothschild', 'Miss Charleston', 'Berenice Boddy', 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', 'C.M. Wilson', 'Carter's Sunburst', 'Débutante', 'Elegans Supreme', 'Grand Slam', 'Kick Off', 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Scentsation', 'Tiffany', 'Tomorrow', 'Tomorrow Park Hill', 'Ville de Nantes', 'Shiro Chan', 'Pink Champagne', 'Sierra Spring'.

C. williamsii and other *C.* hybrids: 'Inspiration', 'Donation', 'Anticipation', 'Brigadoon', 'Elsie Jury', 'Charles Colbert', 'Charles Michael', 'Clarrie Fawcett', 'Crinkles', 'Debbie', 'Grand Jury', 'J.C. Williams', 'St Ewe', 'Interval'.

C. sasanqua: 'Maiden's Blush', 'Rosea Plena'.

C. reticulata: 'Captain Rawes'.

HOW ONE CAMELLIA FOUND ITS WAY FROM CHINA TO "THE GRANGE" AT BENENDEN

- *Comment un Camélia Est Arrivé De Chine
"La Grange" à Benenden, Angleterre*
- *Come Una Camelia Trova La Sua Strada Dalla Cina A
"The Grange" A Benenden, Inghilterra*
- *Como Una Camelia Encontro Su Camino Desde China
Hasta "La Granja" En Benenden, Inglaterra*

COLLINGWOOD INGRAM

Benenden, Kent, England

This is the story of how I became the proud possessor of a plant which I personally regard as the loveliest Camellia in my collection. It has large single, beautifully shaped salmon-pink flowers, with the dark green foliage of *C. reticulata* 'Captain Rawes'. Unfortunately it also resembles 'Captain Rawes' in being somewhat loose in growth habit, but that is its only fault. In every other respect it is a very beautiful plant.

I think it was during George Forrest's 1912-14 expedition to China that he sent to England seeds purporting to be those of the truly wild form of *C. reticulata* found growing on the slopes of the Lichiang Mountains in the Province of Yunnan. But the large size of the flowers and other distinctive characteristics of some of the resultant seedlings strongly suggest that Forrest, or more likely his trained native collectors, may have added to his consignment of seeds some that had been culled from a cultivar growing in the private garden of a Chinese friend. My plant was probably one which originated from such a source.

A long time ago – I forget now how long – I made the acquaintance of a man who was without exception the best amateur propagator of plants I ever met. He was a retired engineer, a highly intelligent person who, by the time I met him, had become completely dedicated to gardening. He did not specialise in any particular group of plants but always showed a marked preference for rare species and especially for those which offered him the challenge of being rather difficult to grow. For reasons which will become obvious to the reader I am obliged to give him a fictitious name. I propose to call him Robin Bird.

Somethirty or forty years ago George Johnstone, owner of the famous Trewithen garden in Cornwall, exhibited at one of the R.H.S. shows a seedling Camellia he had raised from one of the reputedly wild seeds he had received from Forrest. I recollect it was greatly admired by the Committee and that it was unanimously given an Award of Merit.

At the end of the show, when the attendants were removing all the unclaimed exhibits, Robin Bird unexpectedly appeared on the scene. Whether by chance or by intention we now will never know. At any rate he asked for, and was given, the flowering branches of the Camellia which Johnstone had shown.

I understand that, on returning to his home in Sussex, Bird grafted on to *C. japonica* plants several small pieces of Johnstone's exhibit. From these grafts he succeeded in obtaining three healthy plants.

By the time these grafted plants had reached flowering age Bird's conscience began to prick him. Unwisely he wrote to Johnstone telling him what he had done and, to placate Johnstone, offered to send him one of his three plants. Then, to use an expressive metaphor, "the balloon went up". Johnstone was understandably furious. In his reply he told Bird in no measured terms exactly what he thought of him and his unethical behaviour. The two men were never again on speaking terms.

Some years later Bird died. His widow, knowing how much I admired the Trewithen Camellia, very kindly gave me one of her late husband's three grafted plants and this now forms the highly prized centre piece of one of my shrub-filled beds!



*The Author (right) exchanges witticisms with John Tooby at
"The Grange" – April, 1977.*

The Author – Biographical Notes

A member of the International Camellia Society since its foundation, Captain Collingwood Ingram was born

in 1880. He has a high reputation world wide as plant collector, gardener, ornithologist, author, traveller and artist. Before his interests turned to plants and gardens he was perhaps best known as an ornithologist and he had three books on birds published.

In 1919, after serving in the Royal Air Force, he acquired his present home at Benenden in Kent. The property had a derelict garden and an acreage of rough fields. He set about taming and developing the whole area into garden, stage by stage and today "The Grange" has six acres of charming wooded garden. In the process of making this garden Capt Ingram combed every corner of the globe for unusual and rare plants. He collected all over Europe, in China and Alaska, in Africa and South America, in New Zealand, Sikkim and Japan. And all these gatherings seem to have done well at "The Grange". It was in 1907 when observing birds on the middle slopes of Mt Fujiyama in Japan that the Captain (widely known as "Cherry" Ingram) became interested in cherries. This interest intensified when he turned to plant collecting and he soon became a world authority on the genus *Prunus*. His "Ornamental Cherries", published in 1943, is recognised as a classic on the subject. From his collections in the wild and from the exchange of scions with others (he exchanged regularly with Kew, Wisley and Edinburgh) he introduced some 40 to 50 new varieties of cherry and produced many more from hybridising. When later he became engrossed with Rhododendrons he introduced some 50 species and produced about 700 more of his own crosses.

Camellias have also been prominent in the plantings at "The Grange". Members of the I.C.S. who participated in the 1977 Conference "Stop Off at Sussex" were fortunate in having "The Grange" included in their itinerary. Being guided around that woodland garden by its lively owner (he was then in his 97th year) was a remarkable experience. To "Cherry" Ingram every tree or plant represents a personal adventure, some escapade in the Antipodes, or some triumph of the hybridiser's art. Each attracts its own story or anecdote. To the visitor thus privileged this garden quickly takes on the interest and beauty of a great art collection.

from page 14

Sous notre climat, les *Camellias Williamsii* poussent plus rapidement et les fleurs sont plus résistantes aux intempéries. Particulièrement la variété 'Inspiration' qui offre des fleurs impeccables pendant 4 mois au minimum, sous le soleil, la pluie et même le gel à -2° . Les fleurs de la variété 'Donation' sont plus délicates. 'Crinkles' est le dernier de *Williamsii* à fleurir; ses fleurs roses orchidées sont résistantes et tiennent très longtemps sur l'arbuste et en fleurs coupées. 'Anticipation', magnifique grande fleur rouge vif forme pivoine; dans notre jardin c'est la plus grande fleur des *Williamsii*, floraison de longue durée. Dans les *Japonicas*, la variété 'Mme. Martin Cachet' est imbattable. Les fleurs rouges de forme pivoine se succèdent pendant au moins 4 mois et résistent très bien aux perturbations climatiques. 'Mrs D. W. Davis' offre de très belles fleurs roses diaphanes de 15 cm de diamètre, très délicates aux intempéries. 'Chandleri Elegans', très bel arbuste à floraison abondante et résistante à la pluie. Toutes les autres variétés me donnent entière satisfaction, chacune selon ses caractéristiques propres.

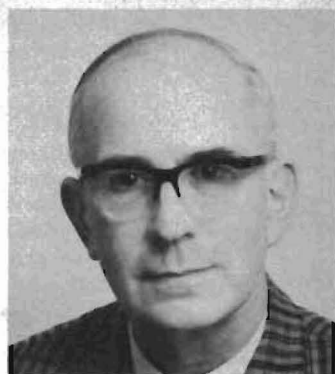
Je ne peux pas donner toutes les qualités de chaque variété, ce serait vraiment trop long. Les fleurs coupées du *Camellia*, de très bonne tenue et de longue durée, se prêtent particulièrement bien à la réalisation de compositions florales. Pendant la saison de floraison, je participe chaque mois à des expositions horticoles au Jardin Botanique de Bruxelles avec des arrangements de fleurs de *Camellia*. Au cours de ces expositions, il est surprenant de constater que 90% des Belges ignorent ce magnifique arbuste. Avec un cycle végétatif passionnant depuis la pousse des jeunes bourgeons vert tendre, la formation des boutons prometteurs et enfin le feu d'artifice de leur épanouissement, le *Camellia* avec son feuillage persistant d'un vert profond et luisant est d'une beauté attrayante toute l'année. Pour couronner ce magnifique palmarès, le *Camellia* offre ses fleurs quand la majorité des végétaux sommeillent encore. Après vingt ans de culture de *Camellias*, je suis toujours émerveillée par la splendeur du *Camellia* "le plus bel arbuste de la Création".

WHY I GROW CERTAIN CAMELLIAS IN GREENHOUSES IN ENGLAND

DR JAMES SMART

Barnstaple, North Devon. England

- *Pourquoi Je Fais Pousser Des Camélias En Serres Angleterre*
- *Perche' Io Coltivo Certe Camelie in Serra in Inghilterra*
- *Porque Cultivo Ciertas Camelias En Invernaderos En Inglaterra*



Dr. Smart prefaced his paper with a reference to dialectical difficulties. "I am told that simultaneous translation is being performed at this Conference. After occasional differences of pronunciation during my recent visit to Australia and the United States, I am wondering whether this translation extends to Australian and American!?"

"By definition and implication the title of my subject immediately divides the International Camellia Society into National or, at any rate, Continental groups. In the manner of a Naval Captain addressing his ship's company and telling those of a differing religious denomination to fall out, I feel that I should suggest now that some of my Australian and New Zealand friends, in particular, might care to leave the room. During a tour of these countries between October 1976 and March 1977 I came to realise that the glasshouse was not required anywhere but might be replaced by the shadehouse, by reason of their very different climatic conditions. In parts of the United States glasshouses are in use but with many modifications of necessary equipment compared with our use of them in the United Kingdom. Large parts of Europe, on the other hand, have similar problems to my own in England. These differences are, of course, climatic and I can chiefly speak of my own experiences in growing Camellias in a greenhouse and then point to a few differences elsewhere, hoping that others in this audience who have experience in different areas may be able to elaborate on my remarks after I conclude.

FIRSTLY, WHY GROW ANY PLANT UNDER GLASS? This must be primarily in order to provide a controlled microclimate where conditions outside are unfavourable either throughout the year, during a part of the year such as the winter, and/or during the flowering or fruiting season of the plant, whether it be a Chrysanthemum, a Camellia, a tomato or a peach.

Where Camellias are concerned in South Western England, where I have my garden, they will grow out of doors quite satisfactorily but the benefits of having a certain proportion of the plants under glass can be divided into six or more considerations.

1. **The plant settles down much more quickly and grows much faster.** A concrete example of this is *Camellia hybrid* 'Elsie Jury'. Two small plants of this hybrid were planted in my garden in 1970. They were exactly similar in every particular. One was planted under glass and the other in the open ground. This year, 1977, the outdoor plant has reached six feet in height whereas the sister plant in the greenhouse is ten feet, in spite of having at least three feet taken off its top when it was put up for an award at the R.H.S. some two years ago. The leaves, also, are distinctly larger on the indoor plant.
2. **Plants under glass have a longer flowering season.** *Camellia sasanqua* in most parts of England are shy flowerers except in unusually hot summers like that of 1976. Under glass, however, 'Plantation Pink' and 'Jean May' bloom very freely in October. These are then followed by *Camellia granthamiana* and *hiemalis* 'Shishi-Gashira'. Without gibberellic acid, 'Gloire de Nantes', 'Strawberry Blonde', 'Lady Loch' and 'Kick Off' flower at the turn of the year and are followed by the bulk of the japonicas, reticulatas and hybrids in late January, through February and March and carry on into April with the occasional bloom remaining in May. In the open, late March, April and early May are the principal flowering months with me. I therefore get a greatly extended flowering season and start to look forward to the Camellia blooms just when everything else in the garden is sinking into its winter slumbers and a horticultural depression is setting in.

3. **The quality of the flowers.** Size, form and colour are all affected by growing Camellias under glass.

As to size this is very considerably increased. It is quite interesting to note that this increase in size appears to be related to the location of the plant just in the few months prior to the bud opening and not to where it was growing when the original bud was developing the previous summer and autumn. To illustrate this point, I had two plants of *Camellia hybrid* 'Caerhays' in the open ground until January 1969; I then completed the greenhouse I was having built and transferred one of these two identical plants into the greenhouse and kept the other outside. Both plants happened to bloom at the same time and, although I did no actual measurements I would say that the diameter of the bloom was at least 50% more in the case of the protected bloom.

With regard to form, my experience has been that in the cooler, wetter climates, such as mine, the form of the bloom in the open changes from that experienced in the United States. For example: on the whole any 'Guilio Nuccio' that one sees in England out of doors has many small petaloids near the centre of the bloom and it becomes just another Camellia of no particular merit. Under glass, however, it becomes pure semi-double and, although it rarely produces the beautiful rabbit's ears seen in the United States, it is still quite an acceptable bloom. 'Drama Girl', 'R.L. Wheeler' and 'Reg Ragland' are others which are chiefly anemone centred outside in the U.K., are semi-double in the United States and will become semi-double also under greenhouse conditions here. I should add here that this year, for the very first time in my garden, 'Lady Clare' has been developing all pure semi-double flowers with a central boss of stamens, whereas in a normal year it has a mixed up centre with no distinct ring of stamens. 'Guilio Nuccio' and 'R.L. Wheeler' have also behaved well this year outside, and I can only put this down to last year's hot summer. So it is possible that form depends on the previous year's summer heat, whereas size depends on conditions prior to the flowers opening in the spring.

As to colour I find that this is also affected to some extent, inasmuch as 'King's Ransom' is a charming pink bloom of modest size but very floriferous under glass, but outside it loses its colour and is not worth its place in the garden.

4. **The condition of the bloom.** Many of the hazards which affect the outdoor bloom under any climatic condition in any country can be countered by having the plants in the greenhouse. Frost on the flowers, wind and rain, and the onslaught of birds which go for the nectar and ruin many single and semi-double blooms can all be circumvented when the plant is protected. It is also possible to disbud Camellias under glass to the desired degree to secure quality and size because it is certain that each bud will reach maturity as a bloom, whereas it is essential to leave a large number of buds on the outdoor plant in case some of them get ruined by frost, when others will replace them. Before the I.C.S. visited my garden in April 1976 I was forced to remove at least ten barrowloads of unopened buds which were showing colour when the frost hit them. If I had treated them like the bushes under glass and disbudded heavily I should have been totally devoid of flowers for the visit. If the plants have been cared for correctly you can thus rely on one hundred per cent of first class blooms without fear of loss from adventitious factors beyond our control.
5. **Personal comfort.** By this, I mean that it is possible to enjoy working on Camellias throughout the year without regard to the weather. Pruning, fertilising, disbudding, hybridising, gibbing, (for those who like to practice it) picking blooms or just admiring them on the plant can be done at any time, be there rain, snow, hail or thunder.
6. **Cost.** There is no other plant which flowers in the winter in a cold climate which does not involve considerable expenditure on fuel for heating. In these days of conservation of energy this is indeed a consideration, quite apart from the expense. Camellias do not require any heat at all prior to the expansion of the buds and then only after they begin to show colour do they need just sufficient to keep the frost out. Once the capital expenditure of erecting the greenhouse and installing any ancillary equipment, such as heaters and spraying lines, has been completed no further expense is involved.

I believe, also, that variegated flowers produce more variegation where the plant is grown in warmer conditions. I should like to show you photographs of 'Reg Ragland' taken in 1976 and after the hot summer of 1975. I have no previous photograph of 'Mercury

Variegated' but can assure you that there was virtually no variegation then, and yet in the last two years there has been a considerable amount. Other factors may have accounted for this, but the summer heat of the previous year appears to be the only variable factor.

A final advantage which concerns me in my area is when it comes to hybridisation; when it is possible to produce ones own micro-climate.

I do not know if any of you have read my article in the I.C.S. Journal of 1976 where I stated I had had little or no success in getting a seed set on Camellias either out of doors or in the greenhouse under my particular environmental conditions in North Devon. In spite of every effort being made, including one year putting a bee hive into the greenhouse during the flowering season, the result was that every bloom would have up to four bees on it at any one time. In spite of this I did not get more than a few seeds to set out of a greenhouse containing nearly a hundred Camellia plants. Therefore, the possibility of controlled hybridisation appeared to be beyond me. If God failed to produce seed on my plants who was I to attempt to do so? I decided that the temperature factor must be the controlling one but found it too expensive to produce a high temperature for any length of time in a large greenhouse. I therefore produced a micro-climate by surrounding a single plant with a polythene tent constructed on four scaffolding poles driven into the ground, surrounded by polythene sheeting, leaving a flap to open for handling the pollination, and then heating it to 70 degrees Fahrenheit with infra-red bulbs. I am happy to report now that this met with complete success and I now have over fifty hand pollinated crosses growing away in my propagating house. This rather cumbersome method was necessary with me as my plants are all planted in the ground. If it were a smaller greenhouse, or the plants were in pots or cans and could thus be moved around, it would obviously be easier to heat a screened off area for this purpose."

Dr. Smart then showed colour transparencies inside the greenhouse. He asked his audience to bear in mind that they were taken in April 1977 when all outdoor blooms were frosted.

"This leads on to the actual technique of growing Camellias under glass. There are very many different ways of doing this but perhaps I should just relate my own personal methods and leave it to others to comment on their own.

Firstly, there is the widely different approach as to whether to grow the plants in containers or in the open ground. Containers have the advantage that it is possible to move the plants out into a shady place during the summer months and in again for the winter. It is also possible to arrange the greenhouse for the maximum effect during the flowering season and to get more plants in at this time as no allowance has to be made for the plant increasing in size. As against this, there is very considerable labour involved, if one is growing any large number of plants, in just shifting them to and fro, and, of course, in periodical repotting, which is no small labour in itself. Container plants also give much more work as more fertiliser applications are necessary in view of the leaching from the pot with repeated watering. On the other hand, individual care of plants is easier both with regard to amounts of water and of fertiliser given.

I, personally, grow all mine planted out into the ground in the greenhouse, partly as I believe they look more natural that way, but chiefly to save labour with repotting, less moving around of heavy containers, and ease of watering. My method of watering is by overhead spraylines with a diluter installed at one end whereby I can deliver a liquid fertiliser. This



clearly has the disadvantage that any Camellia that requires different treatment from the majority, as to watering or amount of fertiliser, has to put up with the general diet. But I find the advantages, in my case, far outweigh the disadvantages, and reticulatas seem very tolerant in putting up with the same conditions as the japonicas.

In preparing the greenhouse for this purpose it is, of course, essential to provide very good drainage, as a potentially waterlogged plant is never a healthy one. Having ensured the drainage, the next question is that of the soil mix. I, myself, used the garden soil which was there when the greenhouse was built and enriched it with the contents of a deep litter house which had had a chance to weather and mature for twelve months out of doors. A certain amount of sharp sand was added to this to secure good drainage. The plants were put in this and were inevitably too close together at the start, for instant effect.

If the chief plants in the design are kept at a reasonable distance the intervening ones can be removed as they become too crowded and can be planted in the garden outside. I first of all planted reticulatas down the centre of the greenhouse where the ridge is some fourteen feet high so as to allow them space to grow. Other tall growers were also kept toward the centre. Even after the main plants have grown I still interplant with small Camellias of newer varieties that I want to try out under greenhouse conditions. These do quite well under the shade of the larger plants provided that attention is given to seeing that they do not lack for water, either because the spray does not reach them, or because the larger plant takes it all from the smaller one.

As far as watering is concerned, as I said, I have two spray lines and a pump which covers the whole area. During the summer I like to keep the atmosphere moist and buoyant by a very brief spray every evening, just enough to wet the leaves after the sun has gone off them. The main watering is done every few days as necessary. A mulch of coarse pine bark or peat is kept over the whole area to conserve moisture and to cut down weeding.

Pruning is carried out at intervals but is never severe and is confined to keeping the bushes from growing into one another, or from hitting the glass, plus the removal of weak or ingrowing shoots. I have tried gibberellic acid on an experimental basis but on the whole content myself with the Camellias blooming at their appointed time and at their normal size. Camellia shows are not a large feature of Camellia growing in England and so I am prepared to wait for them to bloom when they will.

Ventilation. Maximum ventilation of the greenhouse is, of course, essential with wide windows and as wide doors as possible at either end. This keeps the greenhouse reasonably cool in summer and I spray "Coolglass" before the young shoots come in the spring as the tender foliage will burn with the heat of the sun through glass. This shading has usually worn off sufficiently by the winter to allow ample light for the flowering season, but it can be cleaned off if necessary.

Heating is provided in my bigger greenhouse by an oil-fired heater which blows hot air and is controlled by thermostat. This is not used at all until the buds begin to colour, although plants in cans could be damaged through the greater exposure of the root through the sides of the container. It is then set to about 35 degrees Fahrenheit; just enough to keep the frost out. Maximum ventilation is given and humidity is kept up. Hand watering is given to the plants directly the flowers open, as the overhead spraying may produce some spotting of the petals. No heat is provided in the smaller greenhouse, but in spite of this, the blooms are of equally fine quality and size. Of course, if the frost is severe the blooms that are out will be caught. I do not, therefore, disbud as severely in this smaller greenhouse.

Pest and disease control. I am pleased to say that at present, at any rate, we do not have petal blight in England. A certain amount of greenfly does occur and is controlled by spraying with Malathion. Occasional scale has been dealt with by white oil spray and I now hope to try Cygon by painting it around the trunk of the tree. Unlike our American friends we regard virus as a serious disease and any affected plant goes on the bonfire if the leaves are affected."

SOME NEW ZEALAND CULTIVARS



- *Quelques Cultures De Nouvelle – Zélande*
- *Alcune Cultivar Della Nuova Zélanda*
- *Algunos Cultivos De Nueva Zelandia*

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The Williamsii crosses between *C. saluenensis* and *C. japonica* were rightly given that name through the early work done in England, and some of the English hybrids, such as 'J. C. Williams', 'Mary Christian', and, above all, 'Donation', bear witness to that early work. In more recent years much of the development in that field has been taken over in Australia and New Zealand to such an extent that I have heard Americans call them the "down under" hybrids. This reputation has been largely gained by the work of Mr Les Jury, and also his brother Felix, with such well known cultivars as 'Anticipation', 'Elsie Jury', 'Grand Jury', 'Elegant Beauty', 'Debbie' and 'Water Lily', but others have contributed.

It is my desire to show in this article that work in this field has continued, but that breeders have been active in other fields as well, and that there are other cultivars which are receiving recognition.

For all practical purposes, the Camellia breeders in New Zealand are amateurs, each operating in a fairly small way. Not for them the approach, as with roses, where large breeders set out thousands of seedlings in the hope of producing only one or two new cultivars. More than ever it is evident that good Camellias will be bred only with the application of industry, patience and intelligence. The odds are heavily weighted against a chance seedling producing something really outstanding. Therefore, intelligence must be applied in the selection of both pollen and seed parents if there is to be a reasonable chance of success, and even then much effort and patience is required.

I shall refer first of all to the continuing work of Mr Les Jury in the *C. saluenensis* x *C. japonica* field. Articles have been written and papers given by Mr Jury on some of his work with cultivars such as 'Rendezvous', 'Jury's Yellow' and 'Mona Jury'.* 'Rendezvous' is described as a brilliant scarlet-crimson semi-double with a large rounded bunch of bright golden yellow anthers; 'Jury's Yellow' is an anemoneform with white petals and creamy yellow petaloids, with the yellow a little more intense than in its parent, 'Gwenneth Morey'; and 'Mona Jury' is a large peony form with heavily waved petals, yellow anthers and white filaments, and an apricot pink colour. Not very much has been seen of these as yet in New Zealand gardens, and while undoubtedly they will prove to be popular in their own right, to some extent their importance can lie in the field of further breeding. At the same time as these, one that could be mentioned is 'Jubilation' which has just been registered. It is the same cross as 'Mona Jury', having 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' included in its parentage. The flowers are rose form and the colour pink with an occasional fleck of deeper pink, and with the stamens yellow with white anthers. It is not yet on the market.

Among somewhat older Les Jury cultivars which have achieved popularity are 'Daintiness' and 'Senorita'. 'Daintiness', (*C. saluenensis* x *C. japonica* 'Magnoliiflora'), is a salmon pink, large semi-double with yellow anthers and white filaments, the petals being of unusually heavy substance. To some it would not be considered an outstanding flower, but part of its attractiveness lies in its very simplicity. In both colour and leaf it shows strong evidence of its *saluenensis* ancestry.

'Senorita' is a hybrid between *C. saluenensis* and *C. japonica* 'Hikaru-Genji' which Mr Jury seemed reluctant to register for a long time as he did not consider it sufficiently outstanding. However, to some it is one of the most attractive of his hybrids. It is described as anemoneform

with a variable number of petals and petaloids, all curved and waved, rose pink with deeper margins. Much of its attractiveness lies in the manner in which some of its petaloids stand up giving it a fairly high centre.

'Ballet Queen' is another Les Jury hybrid of about the same period as 'Daintiness' and 'Senorita', but only now coming on the market. It is a hybrid between *C. saluenensis* and *C. japonica* 'Leviathan'. The flowers are peony form with a central mass of petaloids and the colour is salmon pink. Following in the line of 'Anticipation' it is sure to become popular.

A variegated form of the well known 'Anticipation' has turned up in several quarters, and has now been registered as 'Anticipation Variegated'. It is almost certainly a genetic variation. Like 'Anticipation', it has a large peony form flower. There is a substantial amount of white as well as the original rose, giving it a softly mottled effect. It is a very attractive flower and did well at the 1977 National Camellia Show (N.Z.)

A relatively recent registration by Mr Felix Jury is 'Dream Boat'. It has the same parentage as his 'Water Lily' — *C. saluenensis* x *C. japonica* 'K. Sawada' — and to some the similarity is sufficiently close to make it border-line for separate registration. Both are formal doubles. However, 'Dream Boat' consistently shows an incurve to its petals, which 'Water Lily' does irregularly. The flower is large, bright pink, with lavender cast, and, with the incurved petals, is most attractive. It holds its form better than 'Water Lily' in warmer climates and is becoming very popular.

The late Ben Rayner registered a considerable number of cultivars. Most were *C. saluenensis* x *C. japonica* crosses, but one, 'Patricia Coull', a large soft pink semi-double with *C. reticulata* ('Buddha') as one of its parents, has achieved continuing popularity. Of the *saluenensis* hybrids, 'Wynne Rayner', a lavender pink semi-double is probably the most widely grown. A particularly attractive cultivar is 'Phyllis Austin'. This is described as a deep pink, medium formal double, *C. saluenensis* x *C. japonica*. The description hardly does it justice. Its neat habit and petal formation make it quite distinctive. Another very attractive Rayner cultivar of *Saluenensis japonica* origin is 'Rose Hollard'. The flower is rose pink and it is a rose form double. It is doing very well in some districts, producing some lovely blooms.

In a different field Colonel and Mrs T. Durrant have raised some outstanding cultivars. With their interest in the Yunnan *reticulatas*, it is almost inevitable that many of those raised are in the *reticulata* field. As perfectionists, only the very best or the most distinctive have been registered. Introductions by the Durrant family in the past have included 'Balderdash', 'Brilliant Butterfly', 'Mayhills' and 'Tom Durrant'. However, one of the most recent and best in this field has been 'Dr Brian Doak'. Only now becoming widely grown, it is a full peony form, large, and the colour deep pink with heavy veining in darker shades, the petal edges being much paler and almost white. The plant habit is very similar to that of its seed parent, 'Tali Queen'. It is a striking flower and worthy of becoming popular.

'Senorita'

'Patricia Coull'

'Wynne Rayner'



Mrs Durrant has been particularly interested in the development of small flowering, slower growing plants suitable for the smaller gardens which are so much the norm today. Two cultivars are of special interest in this regard, 'Prudence' and 'Snippet'. They are both *C. pitardii* seedlings which, while registered a number of years ago, justify further emphasis today. The flowers of both are miniature to small semi-doubles. That of 'Prudence' is a rich pink, and that of 'Snippet' much paler, of quite a pale soft pink. What is important about both cultivars is that they are small and slow growing, with leaves and flowers in proportion to the size of the plants, and very free flowering. As container plants for the patio they are outstanding value.

Another attractive, but somewhat larger cultivar of *C. pitardii* x *C. japonica* raised by Mrs Durrant is 'Grace Caple'. The flower is semi-double to peony form of faint blush pink shading to white. It is medium to large, but the bush retains a somewhat slow growing habit.

While on the subject of small Camellias, I cannot pass over a more recent registration made by Mr Neville Haydon of Howick. 'Baby Bear' is a seedling of *C. rosaeflora*, the pollen parent being *C. tsai*. This is a particularly dwarf plant. After many years it is still only 60 cm tall. The flowers are only 2 cm across, of a light pink to white colour. The plant is remarkable for its extremely dense as well as dwarf habit, which makes it very suitable for use in a rockery or as a bonsai. When in flower it can be very attractive indeed.

Mr and Mrs Les Berg of Whakatane have a wide range of cultivars to their credit, both seedling *japonicas* and others with *reticulata* parentage. 'Les Berg' in the latter group is possibly the best known. It is of the same colour as, and bears a considerable resemblance to, 'William Hertrich'. However, a recent registration of theirs, which is quite different, is of particular interest. It is a chance seedling which has been named 'Bluebird'. The exact parentage is unknown, but one of the parents almost certainly has *C. saluenensis* in it, probably 'Brian'. The noteworthy feature about this cultivar is its colour. It is not as blue as its name implies, but, nevertheless, there is a distinct colour break towards blue. In its registration the colour is described as deep pink with a blue cast (R.H.S. Red-Purple Group 67 b.c.), but the bald description hardly does it justice. Its chief value may be for further breeding.

In the *C. reticulata* field most of the fine cultivars from Mr Jack Clark of Auckland were raised a considerable number of years ago and really fall outside the scope of this article. However, among the *reticulatas* mention needs to be made of 'Glowing Embers' raised by Mr. A.H. Burwell of Inglewood. This cultivar, with 'Crimson Robe' and 'Lionhead' as its parents, produces outstanding show quality blooms. As a seedling it was twice selected as the best seedling of the show at the New Zealand National Camellia Show, and on the second occasion the bloom also achieved the distinction of being awarded the best bloom of the show. The flowers are very large, semi-double to loose peony form, with waved edges. The colour is R.H.S. Red Group 53c.

'Ilam Mist' is a South Island registration made by Mrs Mollie Coker in 1974, and is deservedly popular. This is a *C. reticulata* seedling with very large semi-double flowers, pink with a darker veining. This is another one which twice was best seedling at the National Camellia Show. Also, I am informed, it has been the only bloom ever to secure maximum points for a champion bloom at the Royal Show in Adelaide. Mrs Coker has another more recent registration in 'Ilam Cherry', but it is not so widely known as yet.

New Zealand is taking some part in the attempts to introduce increased fragrance into Camellias, notably work by Mr Jim Finlay of Whangarei. However, this is essentially at the continuing story stage and much more needs to be done. One recent registration of interest is that of 'Esme Spence' grown by Mrs E.G. Spence of Tirau, the seed having been supplied by Mrs Durrant. This is a hybrid of which the parents are believed to have been *C. fraterna* and *C. japonica*. The flowers are anemoneform with neatly arranged guard petals and a close anemone centre. They are medium size, and the colour a soft pink somewhat lighter in the centre. It has a sweet and distinct perfume.

There are many other cultivars of good quality which, of necessity, I have had to pass over.

The work goes on by many of these people and others.

*See International Camellia Journal, November, 1976, p.p. 53, 54.

BALANCED NUTRITIONAL TECHNIQUE FOR CONTAINER-GROWN CAMELLIAS

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INTRODUCTION

1. Although we all consider the Camellia to be an exceptional plant, outstanding in the beauty of its flowers and its foliage, it is, fortunately, not at all exceptional in its nutritional needs.
2. More especially, nurserymen can grow Camellias in containers just as easily as they do with bedding plants, shrubs and trees.
3. Since plant nutrition is a somewhat abstract subject, it would be as well to remind you of its scientific basis.
4. The best way to do this will be to follow the historical evolution of knowledge which led, first, to soil fertilisation and then to potting media. We will see that, while allowing a better, more balanced and more complete feeding programme, potting media used by growers has also become more simplified.
5. Finally, we will explain our programme for the balanced feeding of container grown Camellias with a very plain, even-growing media which retains all the required qualities.

EVOLUTION OF KNOWLEDGE OF PLANTS' NUTRITIONAL NEEDS – CONSEQUENCES OF USE OF MINERAL FERTILISERS –

6. Until the beginning of the 19th century, there were no fundamental observations on plant nutrition. Changes came rapidly after 1804 with the publication of de Saussure's "Chemical Research on Plant Growth". Employing quantitative methods, he showed that plant growth coincided with CO₂ and water fixation which was contradictory to "the humus theory" where soil and not air is regarded as being the source of all carbon composites (organic matter) which constitute the majority of dry plant matter. He also showed that plants grown from seed in distilled water made slow, weak growth and did not increase their ash content, whereas plants grown in an ash solution to which nitrates were added developed and matured normally.
7. Some 30 years later, Boussingault applied these same quantitative methods to field experimentation. He contributed greatly to the advance of agricultural chemistry and experimental agricultural science.
8. At about the same period (1840) Liebig in his celebrated work "Organic Chemistry as Applied to Agriculture and Physiology" taught us the two basic principles of soil fertilisation: the principle of restitution of elements removed through cropping in order to maintain soil fertility, and the law of minimum by which the absence or deficiency of one necessary element, even when all others are present, makes the soil sterile and incapable of supporting growth.
9. The work of these pioneers introduced the mineral fertiliser era and the fertiliser industry: first of all the extraction industry (guano from Peru, 1840; sodium nitrate from Chile, 1842; calcium phosphate; potassium salts); also the industry of recovery of ammonia in solution in waters of the town gas industry which also produced sulphates. Then came inorganic manufacturing, whereby the synthesis of ammonia uses nitrogen from the air plus hydrogen from carbohydrates.
10. Since the times of these early pioneers, knowledge of plants' needs of minerals has progressed spasmodically. For elements needed by plants in large quantities, (called **macro-elements**) the six necessary elements were soon discovered: nitrogen, phosphorous, sulphur, potash, magnesium and calcium. As to the elements necessary to plants in small or even in minute quantities (**micro-elements** – often called trace elements) – it has only been during the 20th century that they were found to be essential. They are iron, copper, zinc, man-

ganese, molybdenum and chlorine. Here we should mention G. Bertrand who discovered the need of these trace elements, which play a leading role in enzymatic action.

11. The minerals are absorbed by plants in the form of IONS. Legumes can absorb nitrogen from the air via bacterial symbiosis. We can grow plants in nutritive solutions containing salts bringing in these ions. Experiments using synthetic nutritive solutions have incidentally allowed physiologists to increase their knowledge, both on quantity and quality of plant genera.
12. Therefore, because of light energy, and based on simple substances such as CO₂, water and the soil mineral ions, foliage plants synthesise the organic material which constitutes their cells, tissues and organs.

Another element, oxygen is also important, because by respiratory process, it allows the plant tissue to use the organic photosynthesis products in the green organites, called chloroplasts, to its own end.

EVOLUTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN SOIL PHYSICO-CHEMISTRY. CONSEQUENCES OF FERTILISATION AND USE OF ORGANIC AND LIME ADDITIVES

13. It is the progress in scientific investigation of colloid which has furthered our knowledge in soil physico-chemistry. The smallest soil particles (less than 2 microns in diameter) globally known as clay, behave as a colloid in water.

Associated with *humiques colloïdes*, they constitute the complex colloidal *argilo humique*, capable of retaining certain ions which are themselves interchangeable. Certain ions are retained actively, such as the anion phosphate; whereas the anion sulphate is retained to a much lesser degree and ion nitrate is not retained at all. The cations are retained with more or less energy in the following decreasing order; hydrogen, calcium, magnesium, ammonium, potassium, sodium.

It is conceivable that some ions which move slowly in the soil have to be added to the base mixture, whereas it is easy to topdress those where the ion moves freely (nitrates). It goes without saying that the soil can be enriched for a long time with certain available ions, such as ion phosphate and ion potassium which the plant can take up easily, whereas, for other ions, fertilisation must be done annually or even more frequently.

14. Amongst the ions fixed on the colloid surfaces, the H⁺ ions play an important part because their proportion as opposed to OH⁻ ions (the proportions of these two being equal in pure water) determines the acidity or alkalinity of the soil. The notion of pH (cologarithm of the H⁺ ion concentration) and its measure have allowed progress in establishing growing media at a suitable pH for different genus: acidophile and neutrophile plants.
15. In soil physico-chemistry, progress has also continued in relation to soil structure. A good structure is essential for the root to find both good nutrition in water and oxygen in the medium, both of these being vital to good root function.
16. In establishing a good soil structure two factors are essential:
 - 1) Use of organic matter to lighten heavy soils and to give body to light soils.
 - 2) Neutralisation of acid soils with lime additives, calcium being an element which encourages aggregate formation, making the soil friable and well structured. On the contrary, sodium which peptises the soil colloids, makes it waterproof.
17. Progress in soil microbiology has enabled a better comprehension of soil organic matter transformation, especially the ammonification of organic nitrates, the nitrification of ammonium and, finally, the availability to the plant of assimilable ion nitrates.

EVOLUTION OF GROWING MEDIA IN ADVANCED HORTICULTURE & INTERDEPENDENCE OF DEVELOPMENT OF FERTILISATION AND GROWING MEDIA.

18. While agricultural soil modification is limited, garden soils have been modified much more with introduced manure, home-made composts, lime additives, ash and mineral fertiliser, but also the large residue left by intensive production. The same applies to the highly improved soils used in under-glass production.
19. But it is interesting to follow the evolution of growing media where the choice can be

totally artificial, as in container culture.

20. One of the characteristics of pot culture is the limited volume available to plant roots by comparison to that which they would occupy in the soil, or by comparison to the development of the branches and leaves.

One concludes, therefore, that the richness of food in the media must be very high and that the root system, destined to fill a large part of the media, should have ample oxygen available. This means that the medium must be airpermeable. Also, mineral fertilisers have been used in this type of culture for only a relatively short time. I believe that all of this goes to explain the reasons for two techniques previously employed: the use of earth and compost mixtures and repotting. This mixture of different materials allowed the marrying of structure with food value. Repotting in a bigger pot with fresh medium remedies degradation of the medium and loss of food value.

21. The characteristic of these mixtures is their great richness in organic matter, each component part of the mixture being important, either for soil structure and for its food value, or for its pH. For example — loam, leaf mold, well rotted farmyard manure, etc.
22. It should be noted that these composts, because they come from plant debris, will supply not only mineral nitrogen from decomposing nitrated matter, but also other elements (both major and trace elements) essential to plant life and contained in this plant debris. This supply of elements is generally extremely ill-balanced compared to plant needs. To remedy this, fertilizers were added: first of all organic fertiliser such as hoof and horn and dried blood; then mineral fertiliser: powdered bone, superphosphate, ammonium sulphate, nitrates, potassium salts, mixed fertilisers supplying mainly N, P, K.
23. It should also be noted that two characteristics of these growing media are, in a way, contradictory: food value allied to the mineralisation of organic substances and structural stability, since the rotting of the organic substances inevitably leads to compaction of the compost.
24. As soon as the fertilisers are employed, the mixtures become simpler: new constituents without food value have been used: sphagnum, peat moss, silica sand, vermiculite.
25. Using a feeding solution containing all ions necessary to the plant and in the correct quantities to meet its need, the potting media becomes simplified in the extreme.

This is what is done in "culture sans soil" (hydroponics) composts where the growing media used is sand, gravel or pumice.

BALANCED NUTRITIONAL METHOD FOR CONTAINER GROWING

26. We advise a growing technique close to hydroponics or soil-less cultivation as far as complete and balanced feeding solutions are concerned. This technique for growing plants in containers is in increasing use. For easier comprehension of the principles we can compare this method with soil-less cultivation.
27. In soil-less cultivation the media, which is totally inert — coarse sand, puzzolane — should therefore be watered often with a complete and balanced feed solution, the excess to be recovered. This allows a good water/air balance in the medium, a balance which is difficult to maintain in the soil.
28. The feeding solution must be balanced to correspond with plant needs.
29. First of all the balance between water and mineral ions must agree with the water and nutritional ions of the plant. That is to say, when a plant takes up one litre of water it should need the quantity of nutritional ions contained in one litre of feed solution. We will not go into that balance but will say that it may vary according to climatic conditions and that it depends roughly in the balancing out of water needs (evapo-transpiration) and the dry matter produced at the same time.
30. Balance between ions means the relative needs of these ions. In agriculture when fertiliser is applied, generally in salt form, by definition we have applied equivalent quantities of an anion and a cation. Hence if we wish to add the potassium necessary for a particular crop, we must apply, in sulphate of potash, equal quantities of sulphate and potassium. But its needs in potassium could be three times greater than those in sulphates. In making

food solutions through the choice in soluble salts, a balance according to plant needs can be obtained.

31. We can also choose a balance between two nitrogen ions, nitrate and ammonium, which correspond to the plant's needs, something which is very difficult to do in agriculture.
32. We can also regulate the food solution's pH by the correct mixture of mono and bimetallic phosphates.
33. But such growing techniques have some major handicaps. The growing medium which does not possess high powers of water and of certain nutritional ion retention, does not constitute a buffer. That is to say, it is extremely susceptible to adverse factors: power cuts, variations in composition of food solution. We must underline this second point since it will make the admissibility of our recommended method clearer. Since the inert medium is watered frequently the excess in food solution must be recycled. But the composition of the feed varies. Ion ammonium is absorbed quicker than ion nitrate, ion potassium quicker than ion calcium, so that laboratory analyses are necessary now and again to rectify the food solution recovered before throwing away residues. This recycling technique is particularly harmful when the water used for making the feed solution is of poor quality.
34. The great advantage of advanced horticulture compared to agriculture is that plants can be watered according to their needs. This is not rain water but water drained from the land (tap water, well water). Frequently it contains excessive ions, sometimes in a form unacceptable to plants: calcium and magnesium bicarbonates with nitric acid, rebalanced by replacing missing or low quantity ions.
The excess ions will not be a handicap since they will not be absorbed by the plant, due to the presence of antagonistic ions. But we must get rid of those ions which accumulate in the solution caused by using more solution than the plant needs. This excess is greater when water is of poor quality.
35. We arrive naturally at the water and mineral ions nutrition through the exclusive use of complete feed solutions manufactured from water used for watering and used to the corresponding need for water of the plant. Exclusive use means that, in principle, the grower never uses straight tap water:
 - 1) because the mixing system of the food solution allows correction of any faults in the water used by the grower;
 - 2) because the components of the mixtures are adjusted in water and mineral ions according to the crop. The containers will, therefore, be watered with the food solution exactly as if it was straight water. The small excess of the food solution having passed through the pot will not be recovered.
36. On the other hand we will not choose an inert medium. The exclusive use of food solutions liberates the grower from being tied down by the nutritional qualities of the medium. The medium should, therefore, be chosen for other essential qualities: aeration (permeability), water retention, retention of certain nutritional ions, pH, food structure permanency.
37. For example, we usually use a mixture of blond sphagnum peat moss and pumice, half and half by bulk; but this proportion can vary. Pumice of fairly large calibre is used to maintain a good peat moss structure; but pumice can be replaced by expanded clay gravel, pine bark, and, to replace the peat moss, other equivalent material. Sometimes we have to raise the peat moss pH by adding lime or calco-magnesium, especially if it has to be used for seeding. The pH of the food solution generally reaches a satisfactory level in the media after some time.

FEED-SOLUTION FOR CAMELLIAS

38. Obviously not all plants have the same needs in inorganic nutritional ions or in the concentration of nutrients in the feed solution; that is to say, the water/ions ratio. For example, plants with specific sulphur components (cruciferacées, aliacées . . .) have greater needs of sulphur. Succulents require a lower water/ions balance, that is to say, a markedly higher concentration of nutritional ions, their needs in water, hence in feed solution, being low. However, as a rule, we employ only two types of feed solution; one for neutrophile plants and one for acidophiles. It must be stated that our method of using feed solutions

without recovery of excess solution allows the plants a certain choice in the quantity of elements (plant absorbence of rapidly used elements works at a good rate in comparison to those used more slowly.)

39. You will find on this double entry chart the components, in equivalence litre/mg, of the feed solution "for acid loving plants" which we use for Camellias as far as macro elements are concerned.

	NO ₃	PO ₄	SO ₄	Cl	Total
K	2,8	1 0,2	0,25		4,25
Na				0,2	0,2
Ca	5,2				5,2
Mg			1,25		1,25
NH ₄	3				3
H		2 0,1			2,1
Total	11	3,3	1,50	0,2	16

40. In the phosphates compartment, the higher figure represents monopotassium phosphate (for 1 kilo, there are 2 H) and the lower figure to bipotassium. The pH is approximately 5.5. In practice, we use commercially sold fertiliser salts which can be different (instead of potassium phosphates and ammonium nitrates, we can use ammonium phosphates and potassium nitrates). A part of nitrate of lime is replaced by nitric acid which attacks the calcium bicarbonate of the water in reducing the pH to the desired level We add to this solution the trace elements salts as follows (per mg/litre).

(NH ₄) ₆	MO ₇	O ₂₄	4H ₂ O	0,05
H ₃ BO ₃				1,5
Mn SO ₄	4H ₂ O			2
Cu SO ₄	5H ₂ O			0,25
Zn SO ₄	7H ₂ O			1
E.D.T.A.	Fe		Fe =	0,6

Prof. Coic then showed colour slides demonstrating the experimental system and the result obtained. He reported having obtained a remarkable flowering in young Camellias which he attributed to good feeding and also to good aeration of the roots, which he considered to be absolutely essential for Camellias.

PLANNING FOR I.C.S.—JAPAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY CONFERENCE MARCH 1980

Mr Yoshiaki Andoh, Vice-President of the I.C.S., has acquainted us of the plans laid thus far for an International Camellia Conference in Japan in 1980. Although Mr. Andoh remarks ". . . . needless to say, the arrangements are only tentative" it is evident that much detailed work has been done already.

Location: The International Conference Hall, Kyoto. (The facilities of this Hall are most impressive. Mr Andoh has already sent us an illustrated brochure).

Date Monday 24 March to Thursday 27 March, 1980.

Programme: Each morning, addresses and discussion. Each afternoon, visits to shows and gardens and sightseeing.

The gardens at many of the ancient temples at Kyoto are regarded as the birthplace of the *Camellia japonica*. Several of the centuries-old trees are still there, providing much interest to Camelliaphiles visiting Japan. Mr Andoh's article in this publication, "The Enigma of Tarokaja" throws light on this particular segment of history.

I.C.S. members will be kept informed about this Kyoto Conference through the Society's Newsletters. It is sure to be an interesting and exciting occasion.

WE HAVE A NEW EDITOR



Of course Professor Waterhouse was absolutely correct when he stressed the essentiality of regular publication of the International Camellia Society's Official Publications. But few people realise the immense amount of time and effort required to accomplish this – especially when one aims to produce a well-balanced collection of high-standard material that will interest and benefit a worldwide readership of knowledgeable people.

However, when the Professor sought editorial aid in 1973, my chief reservation was the likelihood of considerable difficulty in finding a successor should circumstances require this once the regularity of publication had been established.

It was indeed gratifying to receive many kind acknowledgements upon establishing a regular sequence of publications over the years 1974 to 1977 inclusive, and I am most grateful to all who contributed the excellent material which was published.

My fears concerning a successor have (happily) proved groundless, and the compilation of this and following publications has passed into the capable hands of John Alpen of Cheltenham, New South Wales, Australia.

John Alpen and his wife, Barbara, first became Camellia enthusiasts some 20 years ago and they have been involved in Sydney's Camellia doings ever since. John has held various positions in the N.S.W. Foundation Branch of the Australian Camellia Research Society and he is currently the National Treasurer of that Society. As Treasurer of the International Camellia Society from 1975 to 1977 he set up its present financial books of account.

John's administrative skills took him to one of the most senior appointments with The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney and his businesslike approach has played a substantial part in developing the St Alban's (Epping) Annual Camellia Show as the finest show in suburban Sydney.

I am delighted to transfer the editorial responsibility into safe hands. But John Alpen needs (and deserves) your full co-operation.

– Eric Craig

I.C.S. ELECTION FOR THE 1979-80 PERIOD

I.C.S. Elezioni Per Il 1979-80

Nominations for the Society's President, Vice-Presidents and Directors for the two years commencing 1 January 1979 closed with sufficient nominations to fill each position without it being necessary for a ballot in any case.

Those elected were:—

President: Mr. Tom Savige

Vice-Presidents: Mr Yoshiaki Andoh, Sir Giles Loder, Mr Milton H. Brown

Directors: Africa: Mr Leslie Riggall

America: Mrs Vi Stone (Baton Rouge La), Mr William P. Kemp, Mr Ken Hallstone (Lafayette Cal.)

Asia: Dr Toshiro Ueda (Japan) Mr Chi Shong Chang (Taiwan)

Australia: Mr Eric Craig, Dr John Pedler

France: M. Claude Thoby

Italy-Switzerland: Dr Antonio Sevesi

New Zealand: Mr Owen Moore

Spain-Portugal: Marques de Figueroa

United Kingdom: Miss Cicely Perring, Dr James Smart, Mr David Trehane

Other Regions: Mrs. Violet Lort-Phillips (Channel Is.)

MEET A DIRECTOR AND TWO IMPORTANT OFFICE BEARERS

- *Recontrez Un Directeur Et Deux Nouveaux Fonctionnaires*
- *Nuovo Direttore e Due Nuovi Ufficiali*
- *Conozca A Un Director Y Dos Nuevos Encargados De Oficio*



Leslie Riggall
South Africa



Harry Churchland
Australia



Ken Mealey
Australia

Leslie Riggall, elected the Society's Director for the African Region and also assumed the duties of Membership Representative for that Region. He has grown Camellias in England, Portugal, and now in South Africa. His collection won three successive Gold Camellias in the Spanish International Exposition, and was considered to be the best in Europe at that time. A retired underwriter and former member of the Economic Research Council, London, Leslie has had a life-long interest in natural history. Now creating a private but permanently endowed Botanic Garden near Durban.

Life members of I.C.S., Leslie and his wife Gladys are well known to Camelliaphiles in many countries and were prominent figures at the International Congress at Nantes in 1977.

Harry Churchland of Gordon, Sydney, N.S.W., is now Honorary Secretary. He has claims to being truly "international", having been born in Scotland, coming to Australia at a very early age. Has lived in the environs of Sydney ever since. Essentially a practical and a "doing" man he has been engaged on the architectural side of the building industry for many years.

Harry and his wife, Nancy, became interested in Camellias some 20 years ago and are well known to Camellia lovers in many countries, having participated in two Australian overseas group tours, "Project Pensacola" to the U.S.A. in 1975 and, in 1977, "Project Brittany" which climaxed at the International Congress at Nantes. Harry has served in almost every position in the NSW Foundation Branch of the Australian Camellia Research Society, including Branch President for the three years 1974 to 1976. He is currently Immediate Past President of the Branch and also Chairman of the "EGAT" Committee which is supervising the maintenance of the Eryldene garden in the interim period before the ultimate usage of the property is determined. Happily, despite the heavy calls on his time by his Camellia interests, he is still able to fit in an occasional round of golf.

Kenneth Mealey is now caring for the dual responsibility of Treasurer and Registrar. He is well qualified for these positions having been engaged in financial management all his career. He is a Commerce graduate of the University of NSW and an Associate of the Australian Society of Accountants. Ken is currently Director of Administration of Otis Elevator Co. Pty. Ltd. as well as being President of the Building Industry Sub-contractors' Organisation of NSW and a Councillor of the Building and Construction Council of NSW. With his wife, Lynette, he first became interested in Camellias in the early 1960's. Lynette is a very active stalwart of the ACRS NSW Foundation Branch and in recent years has discharged with distinction the heavy responsibility of management of the annual Camellia display at Sydney's Myer Emporium. Lynette's mother, Mrs Yvonne Young, another participant in the Projects "Pensacola" and "Brittany", is well known in Sydney and overseas for her work in Camellia circles and has provided much skilled assistance to the ICS Executive. She is now our Editorial Assistant.

Ken and Lynette share with their two young sons interests in tennis, squash, cricket, gardening and music.

THE SOCIETY HAS THREE NEW MEMBERSHIP REPRESENTATIVES

- *La Société A Trois Nouveaux Representants Pour Les Membres*
- *Tre Nuovi Rappresentanti Per I Membri*
- *La Sociedad Tiene Tres Nuevos Miembros Representativos*



Yasukuni Matsudaira
Japan



"Freddie" Paton,
Australia



Caryll Pitkin,
U.S.A.

Mr Yasukuni Matsudaira has succeeded Mr Koichi Yamada as our Membership Representative, Asian Region. A graduate of the Tokyo Agricultural College, he is an advisor to the Mitsui Real Estate Development Co. Ltd.

Despite heavy business commitments, Mr Matsudaira has been involved for many years in community activity with particular emphasis on horticultural matters. He is currently President of Japan Clematis Society, Executive Director of Japan Camellia Society, Executive Director of Japan Lawn Tennis Society and a member of R.H.S. He has been a member of the I.C.S. for many years.

Freddie Paton (Mrs John Paton), of Killara, NSW, has assumed the duties of Australian Membership Representative from Mr Greg. Smith who has cared for that position for almost three years.

Mrs Paton and her husband, John, are both very active members of the Australian community of Camellia lovers through their membership of the A.C.R.S. and the I.C.S. They are also well known to Camellia growing people in both the U.S. and Europe through their being members of both the Projects "Pensacola" and "Brittany". "Freddie" leads a busy life; besides caring for the household with teenage family still at home, she also supports John in his busy dental practice.

John is a cheerful and able translator into and from the French language and his services are highly valued by the ICS Editor and Executive.

"Freddie" is another with an international background, having been born in England where she lived until the time of her marriage to John.

Caryll Pitkin, has been interested in Camellias since 1943. He spent all of his working life in California where he was engaged in the gasoline and motor accessory business until 1976. His record of service to the Camellia hobby is an imposing one, past President of the Southern California Camellia Council and past President of the Southern California Camellia Society, he has also been a Director and a Vice-President of the American Camellia Society. He is currently a member of the Board of Trustees of the A.C.S. Caryll's late wife, Mildred, who died in 1976, was for many years the Secretary of the S.C.C.S.

Apart from growing fine Camellias and caring for the I.C.S. American membership Caryll finds much interest in introducing his two grandsons to the mysteries and joys of plant growing.

As well as the I.C.S., the A.C.S. and the S.C.C.S. he is a member of the New Zealand Camellia Society, the Australian Camellia Research Society and several local societies.

THE CAMELLIA AT LA COLLINE

MRS. V. LORT-PHILLIPS

Gorey, Channel Islands

- *La Camellia A La Colline*
- *La Camellia A La Colline*
- *La Camellia En La Colline*



Sitting by the stone trough listening to the sound of water dripping from a bamboo pipe into the round granite basin, I surveyed the corner of this garden at La Colline called "Souvenir du Japon". Though it was a warm June evening there were still a few flowers showing in the Camellia bushes, their leaves were glossy and the plants showed new growth with promise for a good season next year. I recalled the many pleasures and plants that I owe to seventeen years' membership of the International Camellia Society.

We all borrow ideas from those we admire. Gardeners perhaps more than anyone draw inspiration and knowledge from the richness of the past. For me it was the moment to review my debts.

The Camellia has a fascinating history. It is a comparative newcomer to Europe. According to Monsieur Claude Thoby, the King of France had a Camellia plant in his garden in 1783 when it was known as Sansa Tsubaki or Rose of Japan. The records in Japan date back one thousand nine hundred years. The late Mr Choka Adachi's book "Camellia its appreciation and artistic arrangement", published in 1960, was my initiation into the fascinating history of the Camellia. He wrote "The seventeenth century was the golden age for Camellia, when nobody dared venture into society without boasting of some beautiful Camellia in their garden." Thanks to the kindness of Mr Kyoshi Ishikawa I was fortunate to meet and be entertained by Mr Adachi, a never-to-be-forgotten figure striding round his Camellia orchard in a long russet coloured robe. I still treasure a poem and a pen and ink wash drawing he gave me that day in 1962, when I was a visitor to Japan and on my way round the world. Fortunately I was one of the first English members of the International Camellia Society to be entertained there by members of the Japan Camellia Society. I think Mr Adachi would approve of some of the seedlings I have retained which came from the seed pods his gardener, a nimble gnome of a little man, picked for me under Mr Adachi's orders. But his friend, Mr Ericho Satomi, author of the classic books on the nomenclature of Japanese Camellia, would be disappointed by my amateurish and inadequate labelling and numbering of the singles, wild form, rose and peony form that have resulted and today grace La Colline gardens. They prove once again how versatile the Camellia is by its growing in so many different conditions and climates, bringing joy to people all over the world.

I described this visit in an article called Camellia Serendipity in the Journal of 1964. I remember too the hospitality of the Directors of the Takeda nurseries in Kyoto where I was shown their fascinating collection of medicinal herbs and Camellias and the laboratory where work was in progress to alter chromosomes in Camellias by radiation. It would be interesting to know if this has been reported and translated into English. That should not be too difficult for a layman to understand. Thanks to the Society and the Takeda Company it was arranged for me to fly to the Northern province of Niigata to meet Professor Hagya of the University of Niigata, who showed me *Camellia rusticana* growing on the slopes of the mountain. The bushes are covered with snow until the early spring, when they burst into flower. The grandeur of the scenery, the charm of the farm gardens in the villages, remain with me still. Back at the University the Professor showed me some unusual greenhouses built into the earth. We stepped down and were covered by a glass roof raised about 2 feet off the earth, cool in summer and warm in winter.

I would like to report that my cotils/terraces at La Colline blazed in the spring with *C. rusticana*, but I had not made provision for sufficient moisture. Their natural habitat is well watered by mountain streams. Our mild winters, too, did not give them the protection of snow, and though some have survived and are cherished, they are not show pieces in the garden.

The gardens of Nara and Kyoto cannot be adequately described in a short article. They are

a revelation and incomparable to anything we have in the West, miracles of balance and harmony. I urge all the members of the I.C.S. to find ways and means to accept the Japan Camellia Society's invitation to visit Japan in 1980.

Let it not be thought that La Colline gardens only contain cultivars from Japan. The Ruby Garden, planted to commemorate our 40th wedding anniversary; contains many Australian and New Zealand plants, largely due to the generosity of our President, Tom Savige, who, besides giving me scions, showed me how he grew *Camellia sasanqua* as a wind break and used seaweed as a mulch for his Camellias. One of the high points of this Australian visit was Eryldene near Sydney, to meet the late Professor Waterhouse and his charming wife Janet. Those members who visit La Colline may recognise another "borrowing of ideas" in the Moon-gate which separates the "Souvenir du Japans" and the "Quarry" garden. I had the temerity to think that, if the Professor could make such an enchanting vista in New South Wales, Australia, why not try here? Of course we both pay homage to the Chinese for this round doorway just as we are indebted to China for the many flowers, trees and shrubs that decorate our gardens. Could it come within the province of your Directors for the other Regions to endeavour to ascertain a favourable time to make contact with Peking or has this already been put in hand? (Editor's note: Active investigation is proceeding at present.)

New Zealand is also well represented by several of Les Jury's cultivars, supplemented by gifts of Tom and Betty Durrant, and golden flowered Kowhais which are the centre of admiration each spring. Kowhai, *Sophora microphylla*, was grown from seed given me from a garden in Hamilton, North Island.

Nor is Europe forgotten. Some years ago I was privileged to visit some of the lovely gardens in Spain and Portugal including the beautiful garden of the Marques de Figueroa. Camellia trees, pruned like box, line the streets and squares of San Antonia de Compostella. In the climate and soil of Galicia, North Western Spain, grow some of the biggest Camellia trees that I have seen outside Japan.

Nearer home, just 15 miles away from the Channel Islands, is France. In Nantes the Society's members were royally entertained last year, and well cared for by our French colleagues.

I know the Brittany gardens best and can assure my readers that they will find many treasures in the old gardens and make exciting discoveries in the new, such as the splendid garden of Kerdelho near Lannion created by Prince Peter Wolkonsky and his daughter Princess Isabelle Wolkonsky.

I have not forgotten the gardens of England, Scotland and Wales. They are in my bones. Nor forgotten the debt that we owe to the great plant hunters and botanists who discovered and introduced many of the trees, shrubs and flowers which are part of our heritage today. That Cornwall still makes my blood and pulse quicken is because that is my own country and has a special place in my affections. It is not possible to do justice to the great gardens and the many choice and beautiful small gardens too, in the space of a few lines. The I.C.S. held its first Conference at Lyndhurst in 1964. This year we again held a successful Conference there. On each occasion we visited Harold and Barbara Hillier at Jermyns at the unique collection of trees and shrubs and Camellias which come from all five continents. It is encouraging that, thanks to Harold Hillier's generous gift of the Arboretum and the formation of a Charitable Trust, the future is assured for the time being.

In conclusion my thoughts return to La Colline. I look with affection at the trees and shrubs that are living mementos of journeys, laughter, hard work, fellowship and friendship. I look forward to the future with exciting plans for new special corners and to the happy experience of welcoming I.C.S. members and their friends here.

LA COLLINE BECOMES A NON-PROFIT GARDEN TRUST

Mrs Lort-Phillips and her husband, Mr. R. Lort-Phillips, have long been devoted to the cause of preserving for posterity all that is good in gardens and in ways of life right around the world. In furthering these ideals they have this year (1978) formed their home and garden, La Colline, at Gorey in the isle of Jersey, into a non-profit Garden Trust. Each year the garden will be opened to the public from March to the end of October on Mondays and Thursdays 2-6 p.m.

LA CAMELLIA A LA COLLINE

Mme. V. LORT-PHILLIPS

Gorey, les Iles anglo-normandes

Assise près de la ronde auge en granit, écoutant les gouttes du tuyau de bambou tombant dans l'eau, je regardais le coin de mon jardin qui s'appelle 'souvenir du Japon'.

Bien qu'en juin, il y a encore les dernières fleurs sur les buissons de Camélia, leurs feuilles vertes et luisantes donnent promesse d'une bonne fleuraison l'année prochaine.

Je me rappelais avec plaisir tout pour lequel je suis redevable à notre Société Internationale du Camélia et c'était le moment de passer en revue les dix-sept années que j'en suis membre.

L'histoire du Camélia est très intéressante. C'est un nouveau venu en Europe. Citant Claude Thoby "le Roi de la France avait un Camélia dans son jardin en 1783, qui s'appelait 'Sansa Tsubaki' ou 'la rose du Japon'." Au Japon l'histoire remonte mil neuf cents ans. Ce fut feu M. Choka Adachi qui, par son livre 'le Camélia - l'appréciation et l'arrangement artistique' m'inspira à fouiller dans l'histoire du Camélia. Il écrivit "le dix-septième siècle fut l'âge d'or du Camélia, personne n'oserait apparaître dans le grand monde sans se vanter d'avoir un beau Camélia dans son jardin". Grâce à M. Kyoshi Ishikawa j'ai eu la chance d'être reçue par M. Adachi chez lui. Je n'oublierai jamais ce grand monsieur mince, vêtu d'une longue robe rousse, enjambant son verger d'arbres de Camélia. Je garde précieusement le poème et le dessin en encre qu'il me donna ce jour-là en 1962 lorsque je visitais le Japon en faisant le tour du monde.

Heureusement j'étais parmi les premiers membres du ICS anglais qui ont été si bien reçus par les membres de la Société du Camélia du Japon. Je pense que M. Adachi approuverait les quelques fleurs que j'ai pu retenir des graines en cosse cueillies par son jardinier agile, quoique son ami, M. Éricho Satomi, auteur des livres classiques sur la nomenclature des Camélias jopanis n'approuverait pas la nôtre d'amateur, que j'emploie pour étiqueter et numéroter les résultats. Les fleurs simples, réguliers, roses et pivoines qui fleurissent aujourd'hui dans mon jardin font preuve de la versatilité des Camélias qui poussent dans des conditions étranges et dans des climats divers faisant plaisir à beaucoup de gens partout le monde.

J'ai décrit ce voyage dans un article intitulé *Camellia Serendipity*, qui a paru dans notre journal de 1964. Je me rappelle de l'hospitalité des directeurs des pépinières de Takeda, à Kyoto qui m'ont montré leur collection d'herbes médicinales et leur collection de Camélias. Dans le laboratoire ils cherchaient par moyen de la radiation à changer les chromosomes du Camélia. Ce serait bien intéressant de savoir si les résultats ont été publiés et traduits en langage simple et compréhensible aux laïques. La compagnie Takeda et mes amis de la Société prirent les dispositions nécessaires pour me permettre de faire un voyage par avion à Nūgata au nord du Japon pour voir le *Camélia rusticana* qui poussait au flanc d'une montagne. Avec le professeur Hagya de l'Université de Nūgata comme guide, nous promenions pour voir la culture sur les pentes. Les Camélias sont couverts de neige en hiver et éclatent en fleurs au printemps. Le spectacle des forêts, la majesté du paysage et le charme des jardins des fermes et des villages sont des souvenirs qui resteront avec moi pour toujours.

À l'université le Professeur m'a montré des serres à moitié du sous-sol. On descendait par un court marche-pied et le toit en verre se trouvait à peu près un mètre au-dessus du niveau du terrain, rendant les serres fraîches en été et moins froides qu'autrement en hiver.

J'aimerais pouvoir dire que les terrasses à La Colline à Jersey sont en flamme de fleurs de *Camélias rusticana*, mais malheureusement j'ai manqué de faire provision afin d'assurer que les arbustes reçoivent une humidité suffisante, ce qui contraste avec les conditions des pentes de montagne où il existe beaucoup de sources souterraines. Nos hivers tempérés et le manque de la période sous la neige font qu'il ne me reste que quelques unes des plantes, qui ne me sont ainsi que plus chères. Je conseillerais à tous les membres de notre société d'essayer par tous les moyens de faire ce voyage au Japon. Nous sommes invités par les membres de la société au Japon à tenir notre conférence en 1980.

Le jardin de "La Colline" ne contient pas seulement des cultivars japonais. La oetite clôture qui s'appelle "le Jardin Rubis", créée par marquer le 40ième anniversaire de notre mariage, contient des cultivars australiens et de la Nouvelle Zélande, grâce à la générosité de notre Président Tom Savige, qui en plus de me donner des boutières, démontra que le *Camélia*

sasangna pouvait servir comme brise-vent et qu'il employait de l'algue comme couverture d'humus. Un des plus beaux moments de mon séjour en Australie fut la visite à Eryldene, près de Sydney, maison et jardin bien connus de feu notre Président Waterhouse et Janet Waterhouse, sa femme charmante.

Les membres de l'ICS qui connaissent le jardin d'Eryldene et qui visiteraient La Colline, reconnaîtraient l'idée de la 'porte de lan lune' qui sépara les jardins "Souvenir du Japon" et "La Carrière". J'ai eu la témérité de penser que si le Professeur pouvait créer une telle échappée de vue d'enchantement en Australie, pourquoi ne pas prendre courage et essayer la même chose ici? Bien que tous les deux nous devons rendre hommage à la Chine pour cette porte élégante, reconnaissons en même temps notre dette pour les fleurs, arbres et buissons provenant de la Chine qui décorent nos jardins aujourd'hui. Ne serait-il pas le moment favorable pour votre 'Directrice d'autres régions' de faire des démarches auprès de Pékin? Peut-être est-ce déjà en train. . . .

Je n'oublie pas l'Europe. J'étais privilégiée de visiter l'Espagne et le Portugal avec le groupe Dindrologie International. Nous avons visité de superbes jardins entr' autres celui du Marquis Figueroa. A San Antonio de Compostella les allées et les "squares" sont plantés de Camélias taillés comme le buxaceae. Le climat doux du Galicia, dans l'ouest de l'Espagne, permet le développement de grands arbres de Càmelia, les plus grands que j'ai vue en dehors du Japon.

Seulement vingt kilomètres séparent les Iles anglo-normandes de la France et je me souviens vivement de la conférence ICS de l'année passée à Nantes pour la floralie et de l'hospitalité royale accordée par nos collègues français aux membres de l'ICS. Notre esprit et notre corps furent nourris délectablement. Je connais mieux les jardins de la Bretagne et j'assure mes lecteurs qu'ils trouveraient des trésors dans les vieux jardins et feraient des découvertes dans les nouveaux, comme par exemple, le jardin splendide de Kerdelho, pres de Tréguier, cree par le Prince Peter Wolkonsky et sa fille, la Princesse Isabella.

Les jardins d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse et du pays de Galles sont inoubliables. Enfin, le comté de Cornouailles est mon pays et naturellement retient une place spéciale dans mes affections, mais ce n'est pas possible de rendre justice en quelques mots aux jardins petits ou grands de Cornouailles. Je reconnais la dette que nous devons tous aux explorateurs-botanistes du passé. La première conférence de l'ICS en Angleterre fut à Lyndhurst en 1964. Cette année nous nous y sommes réunis encore une fois. A chaque occasion nous visitons Harold et Barbara Hillier à l'arboretum de Jermyns, émerveillés de leur collection unique d'arbres, d'arbustes et de Camélias fleurissants, origine des cinq continents. Grâce au don généreux de Harold Hillier et à la formation d'une fondation dite charitable, l'avenir de cet arboretum superbe est assuré.

En conclusion, mes pensées reviennent à La Colline. Je regarde avec affection les arbres et les buissons qui sont des souvenirs vivants des voyages, de la bonne humeur et des plaisanteries, des trouvailles inattendues, de la camaraderie et j'ose dire, d'amitiés. J'anticipe avec joie les projets passionnants de créer de nouveaux coins spéciaux dans mon jardin et d'avoir le plaisir d'y accueillir les membres de l'ICS et leurs amis.

JOIN YOUR OWN NATIONAL AND LOCAL CAMELLIA SOCIETIES

Article 3 of the statement of objectives of the I.C.S. is: "To co-operate with all national and regional Camellia Societies and with other horticultural bodies" and this is a prime aim of all of us who have to do with the conduct of I.C.S.

In turn it is proper that we should make reference to the unstinted co-operation and support which our Society receives from all the national Camellia Societies and those other societies with which it has exchanges. In a recent memorandum the National President of the Australian Camellia Research Society, Mr Tim Dettmann said: ". . . the ICS has opened new ground in the Camellia world resulting not only in a wider exchange of ideas but also in setting a pattern of delegations of visiting Camellia lovers from one country to another."

The work of our ICS is really the ultimate complement to the work of all the national and local societies. To any ICS member who is not a member of such a society we urge that he or she should join one and so enjoy the knowledge and friendships which come from involvement in local Camellia doings.

NEW ZEALAND—1979

La Nouvelle Zélande – 1979

Nuova Zelanda – 1979

Nueva Zelandia – 1979



*Owen Moore,
Director N.Z. Region*

The International Camellia Congress for 1979 is to be held at Rotorua, New Zealand, over the period Thursday 30 August to Tuesday 4 September. Rotorua itself is one of the principal tourist centres and is situated at the heart of New Zealand's well-known thermal district. Sight-seeing in the area includes geysers, boiling mud pools and other thermal attractions. There is a Maori village buried by eruption in 1886, Maori arts and crafts displays, bush fringed lakes, crystal clear springs crowded with rainbow trout, an agricultural display area and scenic flights over the district.

The Congress headquarters will be the Rotorua International Hotel.

During part of the period of the Congress the annual Convention and National Show of the New Zealand Camellia Society will be held at Whakatane, about 100 km drive from Rotorua over a good road and a most attractive scenic route. Ample opportunity will be given those attending the Congress to visit the National Camellia Show and fraternize with members of the New Zealand Camellia Society.

Subject to minor changes which may prove to be necessary, the programme for the period will be as follows:

Thursday 30 August	Assemble in Rotorua. Welcome. Directors' meeting in the evening.
Friday 31 August	a.m. free. Sightseeing tours in the Rotorua Area will be arranged. p.m. Travel to Whakatane to attend the National Show of the N.Z.C.S. Cocktail hour with members of the N.Z.C.S. and in the evening attend their Convention dinner.
Saturday 1 September	Return to Whakatane for the day to visit Camellia gardens with members of the N.Z.C.S. In the evening at Rotorua, partake of a Maori hangi and attend a Maori concert.
Sunday 2 September	Visits to private gardens in the Rotorua area in the morning and after lunch you may either go on further garden visits or have the time free for sightseeing. Evening free.
Monday 3 September	All day visit to the Tauranga/Te Puke area in the Bay of Plenty famed for its horticulture. Lunch in conjunction with the Western Bay of Plenty Branch of the N.Z.C.S. Return to Rotorua for a free evening.
Tuesday 4 September	Congress programme of lectures. Details yet to be decided. In the evening a farewell banquet and the closure of the I.C.S. Congress.

Continued opposite

CAMELLIA HALL OF FAME AWARD

- *Camélias – Avant Remporté Un Prix D'Honneur*
- *Sala Di Camelia Aggiudicazione Di Fama*
- *Camelia – Premio Salon De Fama*

The Southern California Camellia Society in March 1978 announced the establishment of its Camellia Hall of Fame Award in honor of William E. Woodroof, on the occasion of his fortieth year of service to Camellia nomenclature and thirtieth year as Editor of **Camellia Nomenclature**. The Award will be known as the William E. Woodroof Camellia Hall of Fame. Only the most distinctive and outstanding Camellia cultivars will be chosen for entry into the Hall of Fame. Nominations will be made by a Hall of Fame Committee consisting of three members appointed by the President of the Southern California Camellia Society.

Camellia varieties to be eligible for this award must have been grown in Southern California and have been commercially available for a period of ten years or more, in the belief that such a period of time is required for the establishment of merit. The factors to be considered in evaluating a cultivar for nomination for the award are as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Clearness of color. | (6) Lasting quality. |
| (2) Substance and form. | (7) Non-shatter tendency. |
| (3) Size as related to form. | (8) Plant growth and foliage. |
| (4) Manner of setting buds. | (9) Consistency. |
| (5) Bloom opening characteristics. | (10) Acceptance. |

To inaugurate this award the Committee has selected the following ten varieties.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 'Adolphe Audusson Variegated' | 'Mathotiana Supreme' |
| 'Debutante' | 'Reg Ragland' |
| 'Guilio Nuccio' | 'R. L. Wheeler' |
| 'Grand Prix' | 'Tiffany' |
| 'Kramer's Supreme' | 'Tomorrow Park Hill' |

In future years no more than two varieties, if warranted, can receive this award in any one year.

A certificate suitable for framing will be presented to the originator of the variety receiving the award and publication will be made in the **Camellia Review** and **Camellia Nomenclature**.

When the decision was made to stage the Congress in New Zealand, it was agreed that with many members after travelling so far, some would wish to enjoy the wonderful scenery of the country as well as seeing the Camellias grown in this part of the world. Members will wish to spend varying times in New Zealand and with this in mind three tour options have been drawn up. Tour One is approximately three weeks duration and travels from Auckland, the point of entry into New Zealand, to the Bay of Islands in the north to the South Island with its majestic mountain scenery. Tour Two is of two weeks duration and journeys from Auckland to Wellington. Both tours converge on Rotorua, of course, for the Congress. Tour Three travels from Auckland to Rotorua for the Congress period and this framework has allowed arrangements to be made for touring parties to be met and hosted in all Camellia centres and be shown gardens belonging to members of the New Zealand Camellia Society.

Further details will be advised to Regional Directors and Membership Representatives during the next 12 months but any member may seek further information from Owen Moore, No. 2, R.D., Wanganui, New Zealand.

Plan to visit New Zealand for this important Camellia gathering. We assure you of a warm welcome and promise to show you beautiful scenery as well as beautiful Camellias.

Owen Moore

NANTES 1977 IN RETROSPECT

JEAN LABOREY

Paris, France.

- *Nantes 1977 En Rétrospective*
- *Nantes 1977 in Retrospectiva*
- *Nantes 1977 En Retrospectiva*



Three days before the start both Claude Thoby and I were wishing that we were a week older and that the congress was finished.

We were not frightened by the very different origins of the congressionists, nor by their number, since, on the contrary, their numbers show that the proposition we had made of a "working congress", with 3 intense working mornings, had not discouraged the many who were coming.

But still ringing in our ears was all that had been said by those who were trying to find excuses for their absence: "An I.C.S. congress without Camellias in flower, with no Camellia gardens to visit, would not have any prospect of success!" Others had been saying: "I.C.S. members are not students! How can you think that they will be prepared to accept 4-hour working-sessions beginning at 9.15 in the morning?" Some others, male evidently, had said that ladies would not participate and would not be present at the working-sessions: "You will only see a few inveterate amateurs or professionals!"

These were the reasons why we were wishing the congress to be finished before opening, conscious as we were of all its imperfections. May I say that **from the first welcoming contact, and the first words exchanged with those arriving on the first evening, we lost our apprehensions.** The massive attendance, from the very first morning, with the ladies present in full force, had brushed away our anxiety. And every one having contributed by respecting the time-table, as well as patiently queuing at the restaurant selfservice, gave us the impression that, as a whole, the result was not too bad.

Having been, with M. and Mme Thoby, the organiser of the congress and at the same time the one who has had the greatest opportunity to converse with the congressionists in English, I would like to record just what I learnt during those three days.

We were already fully aware of the great diversity of the Camellia growing conditions in France owing to our varying climates, but this difference is nothing compared with the enormous disparity I discovered between conditions in the countries represented at Nantes: USA, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Italy, the United Kingdom and France.

It was much the same as when I once arrived in New Zealand and suddenly learnt the reasons why there were so many failures in the cultivation of the New Zealand plants I had introduced in my Brittany garden, because of my ignorance of their needs in water, shade, light and hardiness. In the same way I feel that I will have a better understanding of all that is written about Camellias by Americans or Australians, now that they have shown to us in Nantes, thanks to the slides, what is experienced in their respective climates. Now, I know that Camellias, in Australia are shaded by Jacarandas and Eucalypts which only grow in the extreme south of France. And I now understand why our Australian and American friends found it so difficult to understand, when visiting Claude Thoby's nursery, that Claude was selling plants which were 7 to 10 years old, when in their warmer climate it only took 3 or 4 years (and even less) to grow plants of the same size.

But Nantes has also shown me why we grow *C. williamsii* so easily when our friends living in milder climates see them flowering badly.

I could think of many other differences: we do very little grafting and I have learnt a lot from the bonsai grafting shown to us by our Japanese friends. From Japan, I have learnt also that Camellias have been, and are still, a popular plant in the farmer's or the fisherman's yard, just as they also are in the very small gardens of the farmers and fishermen or sailors all along our West coast, where nearly everyone has a Camellia planted in front of the house.

Another great difference between Europe and the warmer countries is that we rarely have seeds ripening well in either England or West France. Hybridisation needs, in our climates, cultivation under glass!

What a difference, also, between the tastes: it was a revelation for a great majority of us who were not so very impressed with the excessive numbers of double and very big flowers in some American catalogues, when Mr. Andoh showed us the Higo camellias, so perfect in their simplicity.

Continued opposite



CAMELLIA HOBBY LOSES TWO GREAT MEN



- *La Disparition De Deux Grands Amateurs De La Culture Du Camélia*
- *La Passione Per Le Camelie Perde Due Grandi Uomini*
- *Dos Grandes Perdidas En El Mundo De La Camelia*

Wilber W. Foss

Milo E. Rowell

Two members of the International Camellia Society, and well known Camellia enthusiasts, Wilber W. Foss and Milo E. Rowell, will be sorely missed when people get together for future Camellia functions. They were both men of character, dedication, compassion, enthusiasm and tremendous vitality. They commanded the genuine respect and affection of all who knew them, not only in America but in many other parts of the world. They liked people, liked to be with people, made friends easily and had a wonderful sense of humor.

Wilber passed away at his home in San Marino on August 5, 1977 after many months of serious illness. He had spent most of his working life in shop management with Aluminum Company of America, and upon retirement he pursued other interests of property management and involved himself in various hobbies. Working with tools was a popular pastime; he was an expert at making fine furniture and could fix most anything that needed fixing. He was interested in young people and supervised group tours on a number of occasions including the National Boy Scout Jamboree.

His was the typical California garden with over 150 Camellia cultivars in a limited area, and he kept the garden colorful the year around with plantings of Azaleas and various annuals. Wilber was a popular visitor to Australia and New Zealand and had a Camellia named after him: Les Jury's non-reticulata hybrid. A valuable member of the Southern California Camellia Society, and its president for two terms, he was always ready to help newcomers and interest them in the hobby and the Society.

Milo passed away suddenly on October 7 in Fresno, where he was an attorney, business man and civic leader. He was very well known in the area for his work in helping to establish a medical school in Fresno; he spent many hours and much effort on behalf of health care services in the San Joaquin Valley. His many civic activities included directorships in a number of service clubs, Boy Scouts of America Council, Fresno Symphony Association, Arts Center, Historical Society; a trustee of the Community Hospital since 1962, and a great many others. As an officer of General MacArthur's staff he helped to write the post World War II Japanese constitution, and he received the Legion of Merit Award for his work as chief of Judicial Affairs under the military occupation government.

Milo was one of the most knowledgeable plantmen on the West Coast and had one of its most beautiful gardens. Besides Camellias, he had rare and unusual plants from around the world. He founded the Central California Camellia Society, held responsible positions with the American Camellia Society and was regarded as a leading authority on Camellia show judging. He also had a Camellia named after him: a Howard Asper reticulata hybrid.

Wilber and Milo can never be replaced. They left the Camellia growing hobby a better activity for having been involved in it.

WILLARD F. GOERTZ
San Marino, Cal. USA

To be conscious of these differences means that in France, we have, as our friends Jimmy Smart and David Trehane do in England, to exercise a discerning choice among all the long lists of Camellias grown in different and warmer climates. This discernment will be the only way to retain varieties which we can be sure will flower well and will bud well in the cold summers of Brittany and Normandy.

It is a must now for France to establish some experimental "Camellia-arboretum", located under different climatic conditions.

A MEMORIAL GARDEN IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE

- *Un Jardin Commémoratif A Staffordshire Du Nord*
- *Parco in Memoria Nel North Staffordshire*
- *Un Jardin Commemorativo En Staffordshire Del Norte*

CHARLES H. CATLIN
Standon, Staffordshire, England

Commanding fine views of the surrounding rural countryside and the distant Welsh Hills, the "Dorothy Clive Memorial Garden" is situated on the A51 road ten miles west of Newcastle-under-Lyme. It was founded by the late Col Harry Clive and his wife Dorothy. About 1938 Mrs Clive became frail and was only able to walk a short distance. To give her interest, the Colonel decided to clear the 1½ acres of scrub woodland which lay behind his house. This area had been an old gravel pit which had lain undisturbed for a quarter of a century. With the help of John Moore his gardener, and, with the active advice of Mrs Clive, the undergrowth was removed and, under the tall canopy of scrub oaks and beeches, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, flowering cherries and spring bulbs were planted. Dorothy Clive walked in her garden until her death in 1942. Her ashes were scattered in the woodland she had helped to create and loved so much.

Col Clive continued with the plantings and developed the wood in her memory. In 1958 he founded the Willoughbridge Garden Trust to enable the garden to be maintained and extended so that the general public could enjoy its beauty and tranquility in perpetuity.

Since his death in 1963, the Trustees have administered the garden through a curator and garden staff. Miss Lorna Neave, the first curator, had the task of restoring the woodland and cataloguing the shrubs and trees it contained. She also controlled the first phase of the extension of the garden into a field given to the Trust by Miss Jeanette Harrison of Maer Hall. It extended from the wood down a fairly steep slope to the main A51 road. Under the guidance of Mr John Codrington the flatness of the field was broken up into mounds and valleys, the mounds being planted with quick growing trees and shrubs to provide shelter from the prevailing west winds. Over the next five years as the shelter grew, a wild garden containing a large collection of shrub roses began to take shape.

In November 1972 Miss Neave retired and I succeeded as Hon. Curator and Secretary to the Trust. Since then I have been privileged to see the garden evolve within the original framework. From 1974 the major developments have been carried out by Mr George Lovatt who succeeded John Moore as head gardener in 1971. We have been able to preserve vistas of the neighbouring countryside framed by the maturing trees. At the foot of one of the valleys "George" and his assistants excavated a pool from which a large scree and rock garden was built extending up the hill. The aquatic plants are now well established and around the pool are plantings of ornamental grasses, Primulas, irises and many other water loving plants — *Dierama Pulcherrimum*, the wand flower, being particularly attractive. Extending further out from the pool we have planted shrubs and trees to give colour in the Autumn and Winter. These include a collection of willow and cornus for stem colour, *Nyssa sinensis* and *N. sylvatica*, *Acers* and *Cotoneasters* for autumn leaf tints and berries.

The latest project has been the clearing of an area facing south west to house the collection of Camellias presented by the International Camellia Society as part of its Camellia trials in the Midlands and North of England. They will be planted in groups as directed by the Society and will be interspersed with Magnolias, Hydrangeas, Eucryphias and other flowering shrubs. In a few years we should have a very attractive "Camellia glade". I know from personal



Rock garden above pool.



Fine views into neighbouring countryside.

COLOR IT YELLOW

KEN HALLSTONE

Lafayette, California, U.S.A.

● *Colorez En Jaune* ● *Colore Gialla* ● *Pintelo Amarillo*

In November of 1976 I read a report of Dr Masato Yokoi, who is with the Horticulture Division of Chiba University in Japan. His study was **Color and Pigment Distribution in the Cultivars of Selected Ornamental Plants**. Part 6 was devoted to Camellias, with some 150 cultivars being tested for pigment by use of chromatographic and spectrophotometric techniques. He reports – “From the spectral property of intact Camellia flowers, using limited numbers of cultivars, it may be suggested that truly yellow carotenoid pigments are absent from Camellia flowers, except in pollen, although yellow flavonols are present in large amounts in the flower. Yellow flavonol may be useful in producing yellowish tone in the flower if it is present in high concentrations.”

With this statement fresh in mind I re-read Dr Clifford Parks' article, “To be Yellow and Sweet”, which appeared in the A.C.S. Yearbook in 1968. In his breeding program for yellow he used, primarily, three *Camellia japonica* cultivars – ‘Caprice’, ‘Jenny Jones’ and ‘Snow Bell’. When the resulting offspring bloomed he was disappointed, yet concluded – “Increasing numbers of combinations between types which suggest yellow increase the overall probability (however low) for the event of yellow.”

Putting these two ideas together it occurred to me that since 1968 many new creamy and yellowish flowers have become available to the breeder for yellow. Why not test all the creamy white and yellowish flowers available, determine the ones possessing the highest concentration of yellow flavonol and use these in my hybridizing program. My daughter Ann, in the honours program in botany at the University of California at Berkeley, needed a project. Father

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experience in my own garden that Camellias do quite well in this area, and the Clive garden already has several established specimens – *C. japonica* ‘Professor S. Sargent’ flowers well against a southwest facing wall.

The floral display commences in the wood in January when our two specimens of *Daphne bolhua*, brought back from Nepal by Miss Neave, fill the air with their sweet scent for several weeks. March sees Rhododendron ‘Christmas Cheer’ and R. ‘Pecox’, and thereafter the wood really springs to life. A visitor to the garden in April will follow the daffodils up the drive and into Mrs Clive’s wood. Here are more daffodils and later bluebells. The Rhododendrons, many forty years old, gradually unfold their beauties during April and May and are augmented by flowering cherries, *Viburnum alnifolium*, *Magnolias kobus obovata*, *stellata* and *salicifolia*, *Styrax obassia* and *S. japonica* and a fine specimen of *Stewartia sinensis*. The coloured barks of *Prunus mackii* and *Prunus serrulata Tibetica* are an added attraction.

Towards the end of May the evergreen and deciduous Azaleas enrich the glowing spectacle of the Rhododendrons. In a good year the whole wood can be viewed from above and is a sheet of colour.

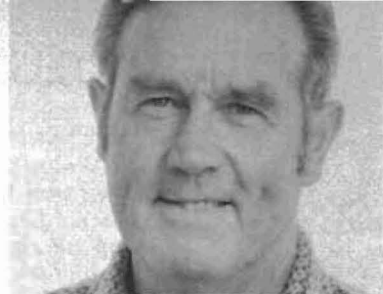
Leaving the wood you are faced by panoramic views, and proceeding down the drive for a few yards one turns right passing a group of Liquidambers and follows a rough stone wall curving round to a fine *Prunus yedoensis*. The wall houses a fine display of Lewissias and other wall plants. An alcove provides a seat from which one can enjoy views of the newer garden. Continuing past more flowering cherries one comes to another seat surrounded by sweetbriars and commanding a fine view into Cheshire. Continuing down the curve leads to the Camellia glade and proceeds on to a view of the pool from the upper end of the scree. One can wander down to the pool and, having rested awhile walk through the rest of the garden passing more shrub roses, Hydrangeas and many specimen trees.

This is a young garden of great promise, worthy of a visit at any time of the year. It is the policy of the Trust to extend the range of plants to provide interest throughout the year, and only to accept the best forms available.

We shall be delighted to welcome any members of the I.C.S. who are able to make the journey to North Staffordshire and I am sure they will find their visit both stimulating and worthwhile.

Ref. Miles Hatfield. – The Story of a Garden.
I.C.S. Journal 1977 p. 41

convinced her she should make a chromatographic and spectrophotometric study of selected white and yellowish-white Camellia cultivars. Following is a synopsis of an unpublished paper based on tests made from a limited number of Camellia cultivars selected from my garden. It is hoped that the findings will be useful to other hybridizers.



METHOD:

In this study selected flowers of Camellias with visible yellow components were compared with each other and to flowers without a visible yellow component. The method included the extraction of pigments, the isolation of pigments by paper chromatography and the identification of pigments by spectrophotometry and qualitative tests.

Quantification of flavonoid pigments was carried out on 17 white or visibly yellow cultivars from my garden, as well as from 5 non-yellow control flowers. Flowers were collected throughout the growing season from December 1976 through April 1977. An attempt was made to collect flowers at the same stage of development. When more than one flower was collected from a single cultivar, they were taken from the same plant. All samples were doubly wrapped in plastic bags and stored in a freezer. Flowers were defrosted and then separated into petals, filaments, and petaloids if they were present. Each component part was blotted dry, weighed and was then ready for testing. Unfortunately, 'Elegans Champagne' and two Higos, 'Kikoshi' and 'Ki-karako', that I would have liked information about, were lost somewhere in the refrigerator. Also it would have been interesting to find out where 'Jury's Yellow' would rate in the list of those tested.

Following is a rating of 17 Camellia flowers for yellow flavonoid pigment using one unit of standard ('Silver Ruffles' 1.0) to one unit of sample. The smaller the number, the more the concentration of yellow pigment.

PETALS		PETALOIDS	
1. R30A #157	.004	1. Silver Ruffles	.124
2. Fluted Orchid	.280	2. Kona	.125
3. Golden Gate	.630	3. Diddy Mealing	.300
4. Botan-Yuki	.670	4. Dave's Yellow	.343
5. Granthamiana	.890	5. Botan-Yuki	.364
6. Silver Ruffles	1.000	6. Crane's Feathers	.727
7. Gwenneth Morey	1.090	7. Brushfield's Yellow	.846
8. Emmett Barnes	1.330	8. Golden Gate	.889
Kona	1.330	9. Lulu Belle	1.412
Lulu Belle	1.330	10. Gwenneth Morey	2.182
Silver Anniversary	1.330	11. Gus Menard	12.000
12. Brushfield's Yellow	1.410		
13. Dave's Yellow	1.500		
14. Wildfire	2.400		
15. Diddy Mealing	2.670		
16. Crane's Feathers	4.800		
17. Gus Menard	12.000		
		FILAMENTS	
1. Botan-Yuki	.002	10. Dave's Yellow	.312
2. Kona	.022	11. Wildfire	.320
3. Silver Ruffles	.064	12. Lulu Belle	.421
4. Fluted Orchid	.093	13. Crane's Feathers	.490
5. Diddy Mealing	.128	14. R30A #157	.727
6. Granthamiana	.136	15. Emmett Barnes	.857
7. Gwenneth Morey	.137	16. Golden Gate	.889
8. Brushfield's Yellow	.174	17. Silver Anniversary	1.143
9. Gus Menard	.207		

SUMMARY:

The pigments responsible for the yellow coloration in selected flowers were flavonoid in nature. The same pigments were found in "yellow" and "non-yellow" flowers, and they were generally present in greater quantities in the so called "yellow" flowers.

There was a quantitative decrease in the concentration of pigment from the filaments to the petaloids to the petals in most flowers. This finding is suggestive of a genetic component in the yellow coloration of flowers, but there were exceptions to the trend.

For flowers without petaloids, the total concentration in the filaments and the petals was variable. In most cases the proportion of pigment in the filaments was greater than in the petals, but in two flowers this relationship was reversed. In hybrid R30A #157, petals contained a greater proportion of pigment than the filaments, .004 to .727; the smaller the number, the more pigment. 'Golden Gate' also showed similar results .630 to .889.

The report confirms the fact that the probability of breeding a yellow Camellia is still low. However, further tests using the offspring of crosses between the yellowish Camellia hybrids should yield more information about the nature and distribution of the yellow flavonoid pigments and determine if we have improved the concentration therein.

DISCUSSION:

With the quantitative decrease in the concentration of pigment from the filaments to the petaloids to the true petals, a rating of the flowers tested showing the highest concentration of pigment in the petals would undoubtedly have the most value for the hybridizer.

It is interesting to look at the Parks' hybrid R30A #157, which is a blush pink, 4½ inch single flower with hair thin pale creamy filaments and a sparse showing of anthers. It is a cross of wild *C. reticulata* times *C. granthamiana*. Could it be that the orange appearing filaments in *C. granthamiana* with a rating of .136 when combined with wild *C. reticulata* moves this pigment to the petals of the resulting hybrid? This would account for the high rating of pigment in the petals of R30A #157, .004. It would appear that hybridizers should be using Granthamiana and Granthamiana hybrids more in their breeding programs for yellow.

Somewhat puzzling is the high rating of the hybrid 'Fluted Orchid', petals .280 and filaments .093. This cross of *C. saluenensis* x *C. reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' does not visually appear to contain yellow. However when the calyx is removed and the flower turned over, rather high concentrations of yellow pigment are observed on the under side.

Of the 17 flowers tested 'Botan-Yuki' showed the highest concentrations of yellow pigment. This is no surprise because observations with the naked eye would reveal this.

I have an excellent seed-setting Higo called 'Kikoshi', which I have been using in my work with yellow. It has a 3 inch single flower with creamy petals and orange yellow filaments like *C. granthamiana*. I shall be able to evaluate its qualities as a breeding plant when I see the flowers from the following crosses.

'Kikoshi' x 'Gwenneth Morey'; 'Kikoshi' x 'Botan-Yuki'; 'Kikoshi' x 'Dave's Yellow' ('Elegans' seedling); 'Kikoshi' x 'Elegans Champagne'; 'Kikoshi' x *granthamiana*.

Other interesting crosses are:

'Gwenneth Morey' x Parks #45(27) - (*C. japonica* 'Jenny Jones' x *C. japonica* 'Caprice')

'Gwenneth Morey' x Parks R30A #157 - (*C. reticulata* (wild) x *C. granthamiana*)

'Gwenneth Morey' x 'Dave's Yellow' ('Elegans' seedling)

Hopefully, other hybridizers interested in yellow can use these initial findings as a basis for further work and study. Any materials mentioned here are available on request.

THE CAMELLIA AND THE LAKE MAGGIORE

- *Le Camélia Et Le Lac Maggiore*
- *La Camelia Del Il Lago Maggiore*

PIERO HILLEBRAND

Pallanza, Verbanò, Italy

Lack of documentation makes it impractical to draw a full historic profile of the Camellia on Lake Maggiore and I think it best to give some short accounts of that history as I know it.

It is very difficult to establish the exact date of the Camellia's arrival first on the Lake Maggiore but an easy and possible dating is from the early 1800's. Since then some specimens have developed which are really gigantic. About half way through the same century a floricultural company began to establish a reputation which was to become well known in Europe and beyond that continent. This company developed a collection of Camellias and became famous for the breeding of numerous cultivars. One very well known was 'Gloria del Verbanò'. I refer to the Rovelli Brothers.

At the same time many proprietors of large parks and other lesser growers occupied themselves with Camellias, bringing fame and distinction to the Verbanese district. One illustrious example was the Prince Troubezloi who in 1866 was the first in Europe to import the cv 'Hagoromo'. He propagated and distributed it all around the world as 'Magnoliiflora'.

Later, for several decades, Camellias were almost totally abandoned. Then some fifteen years ago, largely due to the Italian Camellia Society and its indefatigable President, Dr Ing Antonio Sevesi, some cultivators and admirers of Camellias again began to devote themselves to this flower.

The first steps were terribly difficult because the nomenclature had been ignored and had vanished. We didn't know the methods of propagation and culture used in other countries. In fact propagating was only by air-layering, with all its disadvantages. Regarding myself, - I received the decisive push after a visit from and conversation with Mr and Mrs Alex. Jessep from Australia. Mr Jessep literally opened my mind to the possibilities of easy propagation in large quantities by cuttings. Naturally there were to be years during which experience was to be gathered the hard way. Years of delusions, of horrors, of hopes. Finally there was to be the problem of finding and interesting new clients. After all, my living had been coming from old methods and old clients!

At the beginning the other nurserymen of Verbanò and I were restricted to the propagation of those cultivars which were available, sometimes without any knowledge of the names. These were 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi', 'Bonomiana', 'Principessa Clotilde', 'Francesco Ferruccio', 'Alba Plena', 'Magnoliiflora', 'Donckelarii', 'Elegans' and some others.

I was also able to sell:-

'Imperator', 'Kelvingtoniana', 'Roma Risorta', 'Adolphe Audusson', 'General Coletti', 'Preston Rose', 'Rubescens Major'.

In 1970, thanks to the generosity of Dr Sevesi, I was able to begin propagation of the first cultivars which were really new to Italy. It became for me, for the first time, possible to write



President Tom Savige & Director Antonio Sevesi on Isola Bella (Lake Maggiore) May 1977

names on the labels, names which have become very familiar to me:— 'Donation', 'Oki-no-Nami', 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Snowman', 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', 'Cornish Snow', 'Fred Sander', 'Konron Koku', 'Hiryu', 'Showa-no-Sakae'.

All this time the interest in Camellias was growing and from year to year the number of cuttings was rising by thousands. Our horizons were being widened thanks to the reading of foreign publications and to personal contacts with important visitors. Col. Durrant gave me the secrets of *reticulata* cultivation. As a consequence the interest in new cultivars grew, as did the necessity to import mother-plants from United States, Great Britain, Japan and Australia. An unforgettable occasion was in Stresa in April 1972 when many important people in the world of Camellias came together.

During these years I became familiar with many cultivars and I was able to produce them in the normal routine:— 'Tomorrow's Dawn', 'Tomorrow Park Hill', 'Laurie Bray', 'R.L. Wheeler', 'Tiffany', 'Debbie', 'Barbara Clark', 'Elsie Jury', 'Grand Slam', 'Kick Off', 'Reg. Ragland', 'Milo Rowell', 'Plantation Pink' and many others. Naturally my clients, too, began to know the new cultivars, at first with diffidence because many of them were sure that American and Australian Camellias were more delicate, but later with much enthusiasm and trust.

I am of the opinion that many of the old traditional cultivars, Italian and European, are now specialties and we can propagate them only in small quantities, for their historic value. There is no doubt that the nurseryman cannot overlook the economic balance of his nursery; for this reason vegetative vigour, bud quantity, and beauty of the flower are most important considerations. In these respects some cultivars are exceptional ('Barbara Clark', 'Tiffany', 'Debbie', 'Elegant Beauty', 'Citation', the 'Tomorrow' family), conferring real economic gain. We cannot think of 'Incarnata', 'Donckelarii', 'Ville de Nantes', 'Mathotiana', 'Leeana Superba' and 'General Coletti' the same as before.

'Donation', even with all its merits, does not have a vigorous vegetation with us and there must be doubts about the economic worth of its production.

The Camellia's production and cultivation have become important and determining voices for "Verbanese Floriculture" and it is my belief that few nurserymen have understood their importance. **I am deeply convinced that the environs of Lake Maggiore with their naturally acid soil, temperate climate, safe rainfall, and absence of winter fogs, are without exception the best for Camellia cultivation, not only in Italy, but throughout all Europe.** It is only sensible that we should take advantage of this and make the district supreme in all Europe for Camellia production.

I underline the important fact that not only *C. japonica* has found a happy habitat in Verbano. All the other species and hybrids have done similarly. In the Autumn of 1977 *C. sasanqua* has, as usual, given us a wonderful, very long season in full bloom. Some cultivars, such as 'Hiryu', bloom until February, the month when *C. japonica* and *C. reticulata* begin to flower. I love to recall that the plants of *C. reticulata*, germinated from seed sent to me some years ago by Col. Durrant, have prospered with success. It is not rare to measure a Spring growth of 50 cm. Meanwhile their very copious blooming is followed by a regular and excellent seed production. The other species of which I am sure of perfect success include *C. oleifera*, *C. cuspidata*, *C. saluenensis*, *C. fraterna*, and *C. maliflora*. The only one which has not given favourable results is *C. granthamiana* which is quite difficult to propagate by cutting.

Propagation by cutting begins almost always in the first days of July and goes on compatibly with the normal routine of the nursery until early November. The medium I normally use comprises 50% of German or Dutch peat-moss and 50% good silica sand, which, fortunately, we have in our rivers. The cuttings of about 8-10 cm. with two apical leaves are inserted four to a 6 cm. pot. I use a rooting bed with automatic misting installed and base heating from plastic pipes and hot water. I have purposely avoided main heating with electricity because it is too expensive. In 1977 production was about 30,000 Camellias and 15,000 Rhododendrons and 60,000 Azaleas. For 1978 I foresee an increase in Camellias and a reduction in Azaleas. Under a programme developed about ten years ago my activities are essentially devoted to propagation, almost all the production being sold on to other nurserymen after one year, at most two. Only a small part of the production is brought right through by me for sale to the florist's shop or the garden centre. My Camellia production turns directly on some classic cultivars, 'Elegans', 'Adolphe Audusson', 'Imperator', 'Kelvingtoniana', 'Roma Risorta', 'Margherita Colleoni', 'Professor Giovanni Santarelli', 'Centifolia Alba', 'Chandleri', 'Rubescens

Major', 'Hagoromo' for clients who remain traditionalists. For the more sophisticated nurserymen I produce a volume of cultivars of American, English and Australian origin which I have already named and which include hybrids of *C. saluenensis* and similar. Until now a majority of clients, professionals and fanciers, have preferred the traditional cultivars.

We have no accurate figures but I estimate that in 1977 150,000 Camellia plants have been propagated in the Lake Maggiore region. I can foresee that under pressures from the more expert and sophisticated clients there will be a gradual swing by all propagators towards wider and more modern Camellia collections.

Five years ago I began to acquire knowledge of some of the very numerous Japanese cultivars, thanks to periodic parcels of cuttings from Mr Yoshiaki Andoh, a very authoritative expert known to Camellia lovers around the world. As is already well known, **there are among these Japanese cultivars many of the most beautiful.** We have great difficulty in being sure about the Japanese names, usually poetic and picturesque, but so difficult to remember. *However I am firmly convinced that it is more correct to use the original Japanese names*, rather than increasing the existing confusion in Camellia nomenclature. I am reminded of Japanese cultivars already known and cultivated around the world and stolidly rebaptised. The worst examples include:

'Magnoliiflora' instead of 'Hagoromo'.

'Purity' instead of 'Shiragiku'.

Perhaps it is best not to dwell on 'Hikaru-Genji' which finds itself in the situation of an international spy, with three identities, 'Herme', 'Jordan's Pride', or 'Souv. D'Henri Guichard'!

I believe more firmly all the time that the International Camellia Society with its rightful authority should be the body to promote the rectification of wrong names and the adoption without possibility of evasion of valid names.

LA CAMELLIA del il LAGO MAGGIORE

Ieri Oggi

PIERO HILLEBRAND

Pallanza, Verbanò, Italia

Sarebbe troppo lungo, ed anche molto difficile per la scarsità di documenti, tracciare un profilo della: Camellia sul Lago Maggiore, per cui me limiterò ad alcuni brevi cenni. Se l'Editore lo riterrà opportuno si potrà riprendere le argomento in altra occasione.

E'arduo stabilire la data esatta dell'arrivo della prime Camellia Lago Maggiore, tuttavia, date le dimensioni di alcuni esemplari veramente giganteschi, é possibile datarla agli inizi del 1800. Verso la metà dello stesso secolo comincia ad affermarsi, una azienda floricola che diverrà famosa non solo in Europa, e che, oltre a coltivare una collezione ben nutrita di Camellia, diverrà famosa per la creazione di numerose cultivar, notissima la 'Gloria del Verbanò', intendo dire, la Ditta F/111 Rovelli.

Contemporaneamente anche molti proprietari di grandi parchi, ed altri coltivatori minori, si dedicheranno alla Camellia, contribuendo così a renderla una essenza tipica della Zona Verbanese. E'illuminante l'esempio del Principe Troubetzkoi che, primo in Europa, importò nel 1886, dal Giappone la Cv. Hagoromo, a Villa Ada, presso Intra, diffusa e commerciata poi in tutto il mondo, come 'Magnoliiflora'.

Dopo vari decenni di quasi totale abbandono, circa 15 anni orsono, soprattutto per merito della Società Italiana della Camellia e del suo infaticabile Presidente Ing. Sevesi, alcuni coltivatori ed amatori ripresero ad interessarsi della Camellia.

I primi passi furono terribilmente difficili, sia perché la nomenclatura era quasi del tutto sparita ed ignorata, sia perché eravamo pressoché all'oscuro delle tecniche di propagazione e coltivazione usate altrove. Infatti la propagazione avveniva solamente per margotta, con tutte le implicazioni negative annesse. Per quanto mi riguarda, la spinta decisiva mi fu data da una visita, ed una conversazione, dei Signori Jessep. Mr Jessep, letteralmente mi aprì gli occhi, sulla possibilità di propagare facilmente, ed in quantità, la Camellia per talea. Furono naturalmente necessari diversi anni di esperienze, di delusioni, di errori, di speranze.

Non ultima la difficoltà di trovare e convincere i nuovi clienti, mentre abbandonavo le altre coltivazioni ed i vecchi Clienti.

Naturalmente, all'inizio, sia io che gli altri Floricoltori, ci limitammo a propagare le vecchie cultivar, che avevamo a disposizione, a volte senza conoscerne i nomi. Si trattava, quasi sempre, delle seguenti 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi', 'Bonomiana', 'Principessa Clotilde', 'Francesco Ferruccio', 'Alba Plena', 'Magnoliiflora', 'Donckelarii', 'Elegans', e poche altre.

Personalmente potevo disporre anche di: 'Imperator', 'Kelvingtoniana', 'Roma Risorta', 'Adolphe Audusson', 'General Coletti', 'Preston Rose', 'Rubescens Major'.

Verso il 1970 potei cominciare, grazie alla Generosità del Ing. Sevesi, a propagare le prime cultivar veramente nuove per l'Italia. Mi fu così possibile per la prima volta, scrivere sulle etichette i nomi che poi mi divennero del tutto famigliari 'Donation', 'Oki-no-Nami', 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Snowman', 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', 'Cornish Snow', 'Fred Sander', 'Konron Koku', 'Hiryu', 'Showa-no-Sakae'.

Nello stesso tempo, l'interesse per la *Camellia* andava crescendo, ed ogni anno il numero della talee aumentava di qualche migliaio. Di pari passo si allargava anche l'orizzonte, grazie alla lettura di pubblicazioni estere, ai contatti personali con illustri visitatori, come il Col. Durrant, che mi iniziò ai misteri della *Reticulata*. Di conseguenza aumentò la curiosità per le nuove cultivar e la importazione di piante madri dalle varie possibili fonti, Stati Uniti, Gran Bretagna, Giappone, Australia. Una epoca indimenticabile e certamente l'Aprile del 1972, quando a Stresa furono riunite molte tra le persone più competenti di *Camellia* del mondo intero.

La spinta psicologica fu incalcolabile. In quegli anni mi divennero famigliari molte cultivar che entrarono nel giro della riproduzione: 'Tomorrow's Dawn', 'Tomorrow Park Hill', 'Laurie Bray', 'R. L. Wheeler', 'Tiffany', 'Debbie', 'Barbara Clark', 'Elsie Jury', 'Grand Slam', 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Kick Off', 'Reg. Ragland', 'Milo Rowell', 'Plantation Pink', e molte altre. Naturalmente anche i miei clienti cominciarono a conoscere le nuove cultivar, dapprima con diffidenza, poiché molti ritenevano che le *Camellia* Americane ed Australiane fossero più delicate, poi con sempre maggior fiducia ed entusiasmo. Attualmente sono della opinione che molte delle cultivar tradizionali, Italiane ed Europee, siano chiaramente superate e che si possano forse propagare in piccole quantità solamente per il loro valore storico. E' fuor di dubbio che il coltivatore, e chiedo scusa se io parlo come tale, non deve mai perdere di vista il bilancio economico della Azienda, per cui hanno un peso notevolissimo il vigore vegetativo, la quantità dei boccioli, la bellezza dei Fiori. Sotto questo aspetto alcune cultivar ('Barbara Clark', 'Tiffany', 'Debbie', 'Elegant Beauty', 'Tomorrow's Dawn', 'Tomorrow Park Hill', 'Citation'). Si possono definire eccezionali e di sicura resa economica. Non altrettanto, evidentemente, si può dire delle: 'Incarnata', 'Donckelarii', 'Ville de Nantes', 'Mathotiana', 'Leeana Superba', 'General Coletti'.

La stessa 'Donation', pur con tutti i suoi meriti, non è certo di vegetazione esuberante e può sollevare qualche dubbio circa la convenienza economica della sua coltivazione.

Attualmente la produzione e la coltivazione della *Camellia* si avviano a divenire una voce molto importante e determinante per la floricultura verbanese, anche se, secondo la mia opinione, ancora pochi floricoltori, hanno compreso appieno l'importanza della *Camellia*. Sono infatti profondamente convinto che le sponde del Lago Maggiore, date le condizioni pedoclimatiche (terreni naturalmente acidi, clima temperato, buona media annuale di pioggia, assenza di nebbie invernali) sono, non solo per l'Italia, ma anche per la Europa, eccezionalmente adatte alla *Camellia*. Mi parebbe segno di scarsa intelligenza non approfittare convenientemente di tutto ciò, che potrebbe significare il primato europeo per la produzione di *Camellia*.

Tengo anche a sottolineare il fatto, non certo secondario, che non la sola *Camellia japonica* ha trovato il suo habitat sulle sponde del Verbano, ma anche tutte le altre specie ed i loro ibridi. Anche nell'appena trascorso autunno 1977 le *Camellia sasanqua* ci hanno regalato una favolosa e lunghissima fioritura. Alcune cultivar, come la 'Hiryu', terminano la fioritura a Febbraio, quando sbocciano le prime *C. reticulata* e *C. japonica*.

In proposito mi piace ricordare che le piante di *C. reticulata* nate dai semi speditemi dal Col. Durrant negli scorsi anni, prosperano in modo strepitoso e non è raro misurare vegetazioni

primaverili di 50 ed oltre cm, mentre la copiosissima fioritura è seguita da una regolare ed ottima produzione di semi. Le altre specie di cui posso testimoniare la perfetta riuscita sono: *C. oleifera*, *C. cuspidata*, *C. saluenensis*, *C. fraterna*, *C. malifora*. Fin'ora l'unica che non ha dato ancora risultati paria alle altre è la *C. granthamiana*, che è anche abbastanza difficile da propagare per talea. La propagazione per talea della Camellia, inizia quasi sempre nei primi giorni di Luglio e prosegue, compatibilmente alle esigenze generali della Azienda, fino ai primi di Novembre.

Il substrato che normalmente uso è costituito dal 50% di torba tedesca od olandese e dal 50% di buona sabbia silicea, che fortunatamente non manca nei nostri fiumi. Le Talee, di circa 8-10 cm con due foglie apicali, sono piantate quattro per vaso, in vaso da 6 cm.

Dopo 90-120 giorni, a radicamento avvenuto, le quattro piantine vengono separate ed invasate singolarmente in vasi da 6/7 cm. Attualmente dispongo di circa 130 metri quadrati di banco di radicamento con impianto di mist automatico e con riscaldamento di fondo ad acqua calda con tubi di plastica. Ho evitato di proposito il riscaldamento di fondo con cavi elettrici poiché troppo dispendioso, sotto tutti i punti di vista. Nel 1977 la produzione è stata di circa 30000-Camellia, 15000-Rhododendron, 60000-Azalea. E' prevedibile per l'anno 1978, un aumento delle Camellia, ed una diminuzione delle Azalea.

Secondo il programma impostato circa 10 anni fa, ed essendo il mio lavoro impostato essenzialmente sulla propagazione, quasi tutta la produzione è venduta dopo un anno, od al massimo due, ad altri coltivatori.

Solamente una piccola parte della produzione giunge alle stadio di prodotto finito, pronto per il negozio di Fioraio, od il Garden Centre.

La mia produzione di Camellia è orintata sulla propagazione di alcune cultivar classiche come: 'Elegans', 'Adolphe Audusson', 'Imperator', 'Kelvingtoniana', 'Roma Risorta', 'Margherita Colleoni', 'Professor Giovanni Santarelli', 'Centifolia Alba', 'Chandleri', 'Rubescens Major', 'Hagoromo', in notevoli quantità per i clienti che desiderano rimanere nella tradizione.

Per i coltivatori più esigenti dispongo di parecchie cultivar in parte già elencate, di origine americana, inglese, australiana, compresi anche gli ibridi di *C. saluenensis* e simili.

E' indubbio che, almeno per ora, la maggioranza dei clienti, professionisti ed amatori, è ancora legata alle cultivar tradizionali, per cui anche gli altri propagatori di Camellia del Lago Maggiore continuano a riprodurre le vecchie cultivar.

Anche se non vi sono dati molto precisi, ritengo che nel 1977 siano state propagate per talea almeno 150,000-piantine di Camellia nella zona del Lago Maggiore. E' abbastanza prevedibile che, sotto la spinta della clientela più esigente ed esperta, vi sarà una graduale evoluzione di tutti i propagatori verso l'aggiornamento delle collezioni di Camellia.

Da circa cinque anni ho iniziato anche la conoscenza di alcun delle numerosissime cultivar giapponesi, grazie ai periodici inviuditali da parte del Sig. Yoshiaki Andoh, autorevolissimo esperto nel settore, ed autorità riconosciuta in tutto il mondo dei Camelliofili. Non è certo il caso di affermare che tra queste cultivar Giapponesi vi sono molte tra le più belle Camellia conosciute, poiché ciò è a tutti noto. Per noi occidentali vi è solamente la non lieve difficoltà di orientarsi con sufficiente sicurezza nella giungla dei nomi giapponesi, di solito molto poetici e pittoreschi, ma terribili da ricordare. Nonostante quanto ho appena affermato, sono tuttavia fermamente convinto che sarebbe molto più corretto usare nomi originali giapponesi, invece di aumentare la già non comune confusione esistente nella nomenclatura della Camellia.

Intendo riferirmi alle cultivar giapponesi da tempo conosciute e coltivate nel resto del mondo, e stolidamente ribattezzate.

Gli esempi più clamorosi: 'Magnoliiflora' invece di 'Hagoromo'. 'Purity' invece di 'Shiragiku', Per non citare la 'Hikaru Genji', che si trova nella situazione di spia internazionale, con ben tre identità: 'Herme', 'Jordan's Pride', 'Souv. d'Henri Guichard'.

Ritengo, anzi, che proprio la International Camelia Society, con l'autorità che le compete, dovrebbe promuovere la rettifica dei nomi errati e la adozione, senza possibilità di scappatoia, dei nomi validi.

NAMING CAMELLIAS

LESLIE RIGGALL

Kloof, Natal, South Africa

- *Appellations Aux Camélias*
- *Dare Il Nome A Camellie*
- *Nombrando Camellias*

*What's in a name? that which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet,
Shakespeare.*

Juliet was young, and ideas which seem clear and logical to teenagers often prove to be illusions which are dispelled in later life. In fact names are of very great importance in human affairs. Of the many examples which spring to mind I will quote only one.

My example comes from a law court case in Britain, in which country the common mushroom is greatly relished, and canned mushroom soup is a popular line in supermarkets. One manufacturer marketed his product as "mushroom soup" but it was discovered that it did not contain the common mushroom but instead it contained a *Boletus* fungus which is a popular food in continental Europe. However in Britain the word "fungus" is repellent and is taken to denote something which is disgusting and possibly poisonous. The manufacturer was prosecuted but won his case. His product still sells well but it would be quite unsaleable in Britain if labelled, "fungus soup".

It is this criterion of marketability which has led innumerable nurserymen to change the names of plants they have sold, so creating endless confusion in the nomenclature of cultivated plants. I remember walking round a New Zealand botanic garden with some *Camellia* lovers. They complained that several *Camellias* were wrongly named. I countered this by saying that this was not so bad, because of the eleven varieties of Kurume Azaleas I had seen, every one was incorrectly named. As an example of what can happen, 'Vedrine' has eight synonyms.

A frequent cause of confusion is the habit of changing the name when a plant arrives from a foreign country. In 1893 a popular Japanese *Camellia* named 'Usu Otome' was sent to Germany, where it was promptly re-named 'Frau Minna Seidel', and quickly distributed to other European countries under the German name. Before the turn of the century it arrived in America and was named 'Pink Perfection'. To me it seems fundamentally dishonest to deprive the Japanese (or any other originator) of the credit for producing a good plant, by changing the name to another language.

This brings us to the very insular attitude of the authors of the very valuable publication, *Camellia Nomenclature*, published by the Southern California *Camellia* Society, which says, " 'Usu Otome' is reported as priority name for this variety, but as 'Pink Perfection' has been so *universally* (my italics) used we do not believe a change is necessary or warranted". As I pointed out in the American *Camellia* Society Yearbook of 1966, the idea that a few States of the U.S.A. represent the universe will not commend itself to non-Americans. The I.C.S., which is the International Registration Authority for *Camellias*, had little support in America at that time, but now that Americans are more involved in the I.C.S., this seems to be a good time for the I.C.S. to negotiate with the A.C.S. and S.C.C.S., and arrange a permanent solution to the problem. The best plan would be to complete and issue the official I.C.S. check-list which was started years ago in America, but never completed. Of course the International Code of Nomenclature would have to be followed strictly, and international control is necessary to eliminate national prejudices.

The thousands of names which have been given to *Camellias* provide such a fascinating study that it is difficult to decide where to begin. Perhaps the most noticeable difference between Oriental and Western names is the frequent use by the Japanese and Chinese of names which derive from mythology and ancient legends or literature. Examples of this are 'Are-jishi' (Rampant lion), 'Surusumi' (a legendary horse), 'Biho' (Beautiful Phoenix), 'Ho-O' (Chinese Phoenix), 'Koku-Ryu' (Black Dragon), 'Daikagura' (Sacred Dance), 'Takasago' (a place famous for two revered pine trees), 'Beni Kirin' (Beni indicates the colour, but Kirin has been translated both as 'a mythical animal' and 'giraffe'). The ancient Japanese were isolated from the world and if they heard of such an improbable creature from the Chinese they would have taken it

to be mythical). 'Yatsuhashi' is a similar type of name to 'Takasago' and it refers to an ancient style of bridge constructed from eight planks arranged in zig-zag fashion. It is difficult for Westerners to comprehend the reverence which the Japanese have for such things, and the way in which a simple flower can inspire their imagination.

Such names are rare in the West but one plant I cultivated in Portugal was 'Adamastor', named after the mythical giant greatly feared by the ancient Portuguese mariners when they rounded the Cape of Good Hope. One would have thought they had enough problems in such dangerous ventures without inventing mythical ones.

Some of the Japanese names are both ingenious and poetic. White-striped pink camellias have inspired names such as 'Koshi-Goshi' (View through lattice) and 'Misu-no-Uchi' (Looking through the bamboo blind). Blotched camellias have been named 'Nori-Koboshi' (Overflowing point) and, rather more subtle, 'Midare-Byoshi' (Disordered Rhythm). For those who admire clouds with a "silver lining" there is 'Mura-kumo' (Dense cloud) which is soft pink mottled darker pink and edged white. A picotee Camellia with a red border is called 'Shuchuka' (Flower in wine).

When the first Azaleas, Camellias, etc. arrived from Japan with 'Otome' (maiden or virgin) included in their names it was assumed the flowers would be white, associated with purity in Western minds. But such names always refer to a maiden's blush, and indicate pink flowers. Reference to peach or cherry always means the blossom of those plants, not the fruit. I searched for a rare Azalea described as 'peach-colour' for thirteen years, before I learned that the word 'peach' meant 'peach-blossom', after which I soon found it in Kurume. But one Camellia name which is baffling is 'Utsusemi' (Empty shell of a cicada).

The other main source of Camellias was of course America, and the incredibly vast flow of new Camellias during the last thirty years certainly caused problems in naming them all. One grower apparently gave up the attempt, and called his Camellia 'White by the Gate'. Most Camellias were named after the originator or ladies who were relatives or friends. There are 18 Generals but only 10 Princesses, which seems a curious imbalance. On the other hand there are more than sixty names beginning with 'Lady', although many are not American. Nearly a hundred begin with 'Mrs', mostly American.

Other types of names are generally speaking inadequate for such lovely flowers and little ingenuity was shown, or the ingenuity was not of the right kind. One cannot but be dismayed by names like 'Boom-a-Loom' (a delicate-pink sasanqua), 'Four Bits', 'Funny Face Betty', 'Cutie Pie', 'Raggedy Ann', 'Man Size', 'Wee Wun', 'Widdle Wun', 'Tickled Pink' and 'Wrong'. Names like 'Rebel Yell' (which conjures up the blood-curdling cries of terrorists descending upon their defenceless victims), 'Runt', 'Cabeza de Vaca' (Spanish for 'Cow's Head'), and 'Wart' are revolting appellations for such a distinguished flower as a Camellia.

There is a brighter side to the general picture. Harvey Short used imaginative and attractive names, such as 'Bridal Veil', 'Extravaganza', 'Faint Whisper' and 'Ballet Dancer'. This might have been due to a desire to promote the sales of his varieties, but whatever the reason his names are a welcome contrast with the usual mediocrity. Some good names are 'Dragon Eye' (a dark red miniature), 'Fairy Fountain' (perfectly named), 'Chinese Lanterns', 'Tuesday's Child' ('TC is full of grace'), and 'Ten Below' (a cold-hardy variety).

'Russian Snow' (white with small red flecks) carries a suggestion of suffering as ominous as that of the opening lines of 'Hohenlinden', by Thomas Campbell.

*'On Linden, when the sun was low
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow'*

The touch of humour in the naming of 'The Real McCoy' makes it more interesting than just 'F. McCoy'. Some puzzling names are 'Obliging', 'Owl Face' and 'Thirty Drops'.

Generally speaking, Australian and New Zealand Camellias are much better named. More thought seems to be used in naming those new varieties which are not merely named after people, and great care is taken to establish the correct names of existing varieties.

Looking to the future, one hopes that the proliferation of names will not continue, because far too many named Camellias are already similar to each other. Only Camellias which are distinct in some new way should be accepted for registration, and this should be verified before registration takes place. This should be the responsibility of the I.C.S., acting through its representatives in the Camellia-growing countries. A concerted effort should be made before the problem gets completely out of hand.

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CAMELLIAS BROUGHT FROM JAPAN TO PORTUGAL IN 1542

- *Camélias Apportés Du Japon Au Portugal En 1542*
- *Camelie Portate Nel 1542 Dal Giappone Al Portogallo*
- *Camelias Traidadas Del Japon A Portugal En 1542*

Mrs Julian W. Hill, of Wilmington, Delaware, USA brings to us a story about the old Camellias at Oporto.

"In late February and early March 1967 we motored through Portugal for two weeks to see the Camellias in bloom. South of Lisbon the environment is not suitable for *Camellia* growing but near Sintra in steep hillside gardens we saw some beautiful plants, already many years old. North of Lisbon wherever there was a garden there were Camellias, tall, bushy and luxurious. Our last stop was at Oporto and by all odds it was the most spectacular.

"Miss Muriel Tait was the only ICS member listed for Portugal, so I took the liberty of writing to her. Her graciousness and the time she devoted to us (a full day) made it possible for us to see the superb *Camellia* plants including three which were four hundred years old. These were at the Vila Nova de Gaia, the home of the Conde and Condessa de Campo Bello. Ownership of this property has passed down directly from Prince Henry "The Navigator", who first succeeded in sailing a European vessel around Africa and India, making landfall in Japan in 1542. At that time the estate was still in the open countryside. On the return journey from Japan six seedling *Camellia japonica* plants were brought to Oporto, two to the city (these are now gone) and four to the estate. One of the latter group died.

"The largest branch on any of the three old trees extended 27 feet despite pruning. The height of the group was about 35 feet, making a solid mass of glossy foliage above our heads. The Condessa told us that every few days fallen flowers are swept up. Then a new Persian carpet of blooms falls again, the whole display lasting several weeks. Since Father Kamel, for whom the *genus* is named, was not born until a hundred years or more after Prince Henry's voyage, the Condessa said that members of the family always refer to the trees as "japonicas" and not "Camellias". Walking under the massive old trees and hearing their story was a marvelous climax to our *Camellia* trip to Portugal."

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COMMENTS FROM MR YOSHIKI ANDOH, OF KOBE, ON THE MEANING OF CERTAIN JAPANESE NAMES.

'Usu-Otome': The valid name is 'Otome'. We have a different variety called 'Usu-otome', (Usu means lighter colouring) having many more petals, round shaped, in lighter pink.

'Surusumi': An excellent horse owned by the Grand General Yoritomo of the Minamoto family at the end of the twelfth century.

'Daikagura': Sacred dance is called "kagura". That which originated in the Grand Shrine of Ise is particularly called 'Daikagura'.

'Takasago': which is impersonated in Noh-drama.

'Beni-kirin': 'Ko-kin' is the correct name. Kirin is a sort of sacred animal in imagination which resembles Pegasus in the West. Naturally it is applied to a Giraffe in the modern age.

'Misu-no-uchi': The interior through a transparent blind, that is, the seat or room of a noble or a shrine.

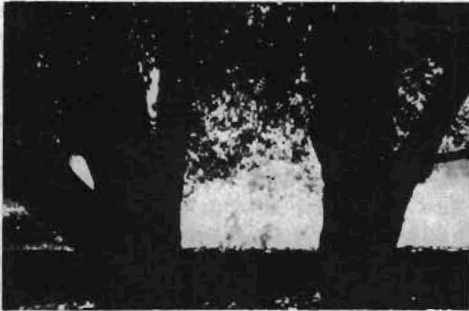
'Nori-koboshi': Spilt starch, showing a blotch on the petal.

'Midare-byoshi': The correct pronunciation is 'Ran-byoshi'.

'Utsusemi': Empty shell of a cicada, means to be absent minded, particularly in love.

Mrs Hill also mentioned –

- The Jardim Botanico at Oporto where the Camellias were of the same kinds as those in Miss Tait's garden. This suggests that some may have originated many years ago from scions from the plants which are more than four hundred years old. Mrs. Hill says that in the Jardim Botanico three hedges of Camellias, 12 feet high, surround small "garden rooms" and that even in Oporto the best flowers were found deep in the bushes tucked safely away from harm.
- a children's village or park near the university town of Coimbra where the Camellias had been the subject of the topiarist's art, illustrating the patience and skill of the Portuguese gardeners, as well as their imagination and artistry.
- the home of Dona Virginie Machado, which had been in the family of the Dona's husband for a hundred years, and where she saw, in the chicken yard, a row of Camellias carefully pruned to shape! On the garden side of this house there was a formal parterre garden leading to three "Camellia houses". These were formed by different coloured clones of *C. japonica* and provided shady walks and resting places with short formal passages between. There was a fountain in one, a table and chairs in another.
- a rather bare winery where there was a fine Camellia tree in a prominent position. It must have been treasured and guarded there for many years.



Trunks of Surviving "1542" Trees



"Camellia house"

Topiary at Children's Village

CAMELLIAS ON AN ISLAND IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN NEAR CAPE COD

- *Camelias Sur Une Île De L'Océan Atlantique À Côté Du Cap Cod*
- *Camelie Su Una Isola Nell'Oceano Atlantico Presso Capo Cod*
- *Camelias En Una Isla En El Oceano Atlantico Cerca Del Cabo Cod*

Mrs Hill's comments on her own garden are interesting:—

"My Camellias grow in Massachusetts, on Martha's Vineyard, an island of 100 square miles in the Atlantic Ocean, just South of Cape Cod.

I grow *C. oleifera* (1), *C. sasanqua* (1), *C. saluenensis*; and *C. japonica*; also a few hybrids of the latter two. Most of my plants are from seed, including some from the Northernmost stands in Japan. Some are on test from the US Arboretum. Very few named cultivars have survived.

Last winter several of my Camellias bloomed above snow line and, after minus 10 degrees and minus 4 degrees (two different locations) of frost, the literature on cold hardiness of flower buds will have to be rewritten!"

EXHIBITIONS OF CAMELLIAS IN ITALY IN THE LAST CENTURY AND TODAY

DR ANTONIO SEVESI

Milan, Italy



In the early years of the past century, it can be said that Camellia culture interested a very small number of devoted people who greatly appreciated this flower. These people visited one another to observe and study Camellias in their gardens and greenhouses.

The available cultivars at that time were not great in number.

Dr Luigi Sallo, for example, accompanied guests visiting his greenhouses at Porta Monforte in Milan, where they gained the impression of being in a glass palace, so vast was the place.

The desire to extend the cultivation of these plants for commercial reasons, even though many nurserymen were producing a great number of "the same old ones", persuaded the cultivators of Camellias to organise exhibitions.

In May 1856 at Florence, an exhibition of all kinds of flowers was organised, but the Camellias, favoured by the season, outnumbered all others, and won the admiration of the public. The best-known growers of Camellias, including Cesare Franchetti, Giovanni Nencini, Carlo Schmitz, Ferdinando Marzichi, Carlo Luzzati and Emilio Santarelli, had exhibited some very beautiful plants as well as a number of novelties produced from seed. At this exhibition, for example, a new cultivar named 'Filippo Parlatore' was presented, and was described by the Judges in their report in a very detailed manner.

In Milan, in March 1857 and in April 1858, there were exhibitions at which Camellias were the highlight: In particular we notice, in the comprehensive details of the exhibition, that a silver medal was awarded to the new variety 'Virgine di Collebeato'. By the way, this Camellia played a very important role, about fifteen years ago, at the foundation of our Società della Camelia.

At the 1857 Exhibition, there was a new Camellia, unnamed, presented by Dr Panceri. This was then named 'Gloria del-l'Esposizione'. The following year, 1858, the Camellia 'Lavinia Maggi' was presented for the first time by its originator, Count Onofrio Maggi de Brescia. Other Camellia plants were shown by Negri, Sangalli and Panceri.

Another exhibition took place in Florence between 2nd and 6th April, 1862. Prof. Emilio Santarelli presented the new cultivars 'Luisa Bartalini', 'La Pace' and 'Irene Mazzanti'. Count Demetrio Boutourlin showed 25 different cultivars, and Mr Carlo Schmitz 54. All the Camellias were shown with their correct names, and the judges, at that time, knew the different cultivars perfectly. This is very important, as we note that a century later, no one was able to correctly name the different plants. Furthermore, as there was then no photography, new Camellias were recorded by colour drawings. In fact, at the 1852 exhibition of Florence, paintings by Mr Giovanni Rocchi of Siena were exhibited by some of the originators of new Camellias. Four of these belonged to Mr Emilio Santarelli, 12 to Mr Carlo Luzzati, and 94 to Mr Cesare Franchetti.

In addition, there were four drawings in colour by Mr Francesco Benucci, who had painted a Camellia from the garden of Prince Jules Cesar Rospigliosi.

Where are these pictures to-day? Unfortunately, we do not know. If they had been in our possession, the task of discovering the name of old cultivars would have been much easier.

Returning to exhibitions of Camellias in the last century, we can affirm that this flower was queen of all the others. Plants or bouquets were shown, never single flowers, and again, at that time, the different cultivars were well known to the judges.

In the second half of last century, and especially at the beginning of the 20th century, the popularity of Camellias in Italy declined, and a great number of plants were destroyed.

What was the situation in Italy in 1950? One found Camellias in out-of-the-way corners of most gardens, often hidden by climbing plants. Luckily, someone realised that very favourable conditions for the cultivation of Camellias existed in several parts of Italy. Contact was made with both amateurs and nurserymen in America and Australia, realising that these countries

had made great progress with Camellias. The flowers were quite different from the so-called classic type, and it became necessary to introduce the new cultivars to the public. From here came the idea of organising exhibitions based on the American and Australian formats.

The first "Mostra Internazionale della Camelia" took place at Cannero Riviera on the Lac Majeur on 10th April 1965. Individual flowers were presented, each in a small container, and there were also plants in the ground. The organisers' surprise knew no bounds when they saw the visitors' great interest in the flowers, and their desire for information concerning differences between the old and new cultivars.

After thirteen years, we can state that the public is now able to appreciate the new Camellias. Furthermore, nurserymen have been persuaded to make named Camellias available to the public.

Each year, as well as the exhibition at Cannero Riviera, there is an "Esposizione di Camelie" in Rome, and a "Camelia sul lago di Como" at Gravedona.

We have not reached the perfection of the exhibitions of our American, Australian and Japanese friends. We show flowers to make them known to the public, but our judges are not yet able to evaluate the different flowers.

Our Association, the "Società Italiana della Camelia" believes it has attained an important goal in disseminating, through exhibitions, an enthusiasm for Camellias among an evergrowing public, and we believe that, in the future, many people will be able to judge these flowers in their own class.

We take this opportunity to thank our American, Australian and Japanese friends who have presented us with cuttings of the latest cultivars. Now we Italian amateurs are able to propagate these Camellias with the greatest satisfaction.

EXPOSITIONS DE CAMELIAS EN ITALIE LE SIECLE PASSE ET AUJOURD'HUI

DOTT. ANTONIO SEVESI

Milano, Italie

Dans les premières années du siècle passé, on peut dire que la cultivation des Camélias intéressait un nombre très petit de personnes bien passionnées qui appréciaient beaucoup cette fleur. Ces gens se rendaient visite en observant et étudiant les Camélias dans leurs jardins et serres.

Les cultivars disponibles en ce temps-là étaient quelques dizaines.

Le docteur, M. Luigi Sallo, par exemple, accompagnait les hôtes à visiter ses serres à "porta Monforte" à Milan, où ils avaient l'impression d'être dans un palais de verre à tel point le lieu était vaste.

Le désir d'étendre la cultivation de ces plantes pour des raisons commerciales, pendant que beaucoup de pépineristes produisaient une grande quantité d'exemplaires, poussa les cultivateurs de Camélias à organiser des expositions. Voici quelques-unes: En mai 1856 à Florence fut organisée l'exposition de toutes les fleurs, mais les Camélias, favorisés par la saison, prirent toute la surface disponible aussi bien que l'admiration du public. Les cultivateurs les plus connus de Camélias tels que: Cesare Franchetti, Giovanni Nencini, Carlo Schmitz, Ferdinando Marzichi, Carlo Luzzati and Emilio Santarelli avaient présenté des plantes très belles ainsi que des nouveautés obtenues par les grains. A cette exposition, par exemple, fut présentée une nouvelle cultivar appelée 'Filippo Parlatore', décrite par les juges, dans leur relation d'une façon très particularisée.

A Milan en mars 1857 et en avril 1858 ont eu lieu des expositions dont les Camélias étaient le clou de la manifestation. En particulier, nous remarquons, dans la relation qui donne toutes les informations et décrit l'exposition, qu'une médaille en argent a été assignée à la nouveauté qui venait d'être présentée: le Camélia 'Virgine di Collebeato'. Entre parenthèse ce Camélia a joué un rôle très important, il y a une quinzaine d'années, lors de la fondation de la "Società della Camelia".

A l'exposition de 1857 il y avait un nouveau Camélia, sans nom, obtenu par le docteur Panceri lequel fut nommé 'Gloria del-l'Esposizione'. L'année suivante, en 1858 était présentée,

pour la première fois une plante de Camélia 'Lavinia Maggi' envoyée par son créateur, le comte Onofrio Maggi de Brescia. D'autres plantes de Camélias étaient envoyées par: Negri, Sangalli, Panceri.

Encore à Florence entre le 2 et le 6 avril 1862 a eu lieu une autre exposition; le professeur Emilio Santarelli présentait les nouvelles cultivars: 'Luisa Bartalini', 'La Pace', 'Irene Mazzanti'. Le comte Demetrio Boutourlin présentait 25 cultivars différentes et M. Carlo Schimtz 54. Tous les Camélias étaient pourvus de leurs noms exacts et les juges, à ce temps-là, connaissaient parfaitement les différentes cultivars. Cela est très important car nous voyons qu'un siècle après, personne ne sera à même de nommer par le nom exact les différentes plantes; d'autre part n'existant pas la photographie, les nouveaux Camélias étaient reproduits par des dessins à couleurs. En effet à Florence à l'exposition de 1852 avaient été présentés des tableaux peints par M. Giovanni Rocchi de Siena, propriété des créateurs des nouveaux Camélias. Les tableaux appartenaient: 4 à M. Emilio Santarelli - 12 à M. Carlo Luzzati et 94 à M. Cesare Franchetti.

En outre, il y avait quatre dessins en couleur faits par M. Francesco Benucci qui avait peint un Camélia obtenu dans le jardin du prince Jules César Rospigliosi.

Où sont ces tableaux aujourd'hui? Malheureusement nous ne le savons pas; s'ils avaient été en nos mains, la tâche de découvrir le nom des anciennes cultivars aurait été beaucoup plus aisée.

En revenant aux expositions du Camélia du siècle passé, nous pouvons affirmer que ce dernier était la reine parmi toutes les autres fleurs. On présentait des plantes ou des bouquets, jamais des fleurs seules; en ce temps là, les différentes cultivars étaient parfaitement connues par les juges.

Dans la seconde moitié du siècle passé et surtout au début du vingtième siècle la popularité des Camélias en Italie déclina et une énorme quantité de plantes fut détruite.

Quelle était la situation en Italie en 1950? On trouvait les Camélias dans les coins les plus cachés des jardins, souvent recouverts de plantes grimpantes. Par hasard quelqu'un s'est aperçu que dans plusieurs places d'Italie existaient des conditions très favorables à la cultivation des Camélias; on prenait alors contact avec les amateurs et les cultivateurs américains, australiens s'apercevant qu'ils avaient fait des pas de géants. Les fleurs étaient tout à fait différentes du type ainsi dit classique. Il était maintenant nécessaire de faire connaître les nouvelles cultivars au publique. D'ici l'idée d'organiser des expositions suivant le modèle des expositions américaines et australiennes.

La première "Mostra Internazionale della Camélia" a eu lieu à Cannero Riviera sur le Lac Majeur le 10 avril 1965. Il y avait des fleurs coupées mises chacune dans un petit pot et des plantes en plein air. La surprise des organisateurs fut très grande en voyant que les visiteurs s'intéressaient beaucoup aux fleurs et cherchaient les différences entre les anciennes cultivars et les modernes.

Après treize années, nous pouvons affirmer que le publique est maintenant à même d'apprécier les nouveaux Camélias; d'autre part les pépiniéristes se sont persuadés de mettre à la disposition du publique les Camélias pourvus de leur nom.

Toutes les années, outre que l'exposition de Cannero Riviera, il y a une "Esposizione di Camelia" à Rome et une "Camelia sul lago di Como" à Gravedona.

Nous n'avons pas atteint la perfection des expositions de nos amis américains, australiens et japonais, nous présentons des fleurs pour les faire connaître au publique, mais nos juges ne sont pas encore à même d'évaluer les différentes fleurs.

Notre association la "Società Italiana della Camélia" croit d'avoir atteint un important résultat en diffusant, par des expositions, l'enthousiasme pour les Camélias parmi un publique toujours plus nombreux, et nous confions qu'à l'avenir beaucoup du monde puisse juger ces fleurs en comparant les mêmes cultivars.

Nous remercions, à cette occasion tous les amis américains, australiens, japonais qui nous ont fait cadeau des boutures des cultivars les plus modernes; maintenant nous sommes à même de propager ces Camélias avec la plus grande satisfaction de tous les amateurs italiens.

Je suis à votre disposition pour tous les renseignements que vous désirez.

C. SASANQUA 'NARUMI-GATA' × C. RETICULATA



“The Girls” – “Les Filles” – “Les Ninias”

Bud profusion on 'Show Girl'.

In the ICS publication of November 1977, pp 40 and 41, Sir Peter Smithers of Morcote told about “Sasanqua Camellias in Switzerland”. In that article he wrote: “. . . the finest performer of all is the ‘Narumi-Gata’ x *reticulata* hybrid ‘Show Girl’. This extraordinary plant has grown from a foot high slip to a massive columnar shrub eleven feet high after 6½ years of growth. Last year the first blooms opened in late October, a splendid bright clear pink single flower of good size . . . there were still some flowers left in March . . . The spectacular success of this cross leads one to hope that more *C. sasanqua* crosses into other groups will be forthcoming”.

Since then Sir Peter has sent us photographs evidencing the ability of ‘Show Girl’ in bud setting. One picture appears on this page and supports his further comment: “The great profusion of flower buds, which open in succession, enables this plant to maintain a spectacular show of bloom for more than three months.”

Sir Peter’s comments and the range of interest (perhaps we should say “contention”) which attaches to “The Girls” brought forth a ready flow of opinion, counter opinion and commentary from members in many different locations. Here are some of them.

ANNETTE RIDDLE, N.S.W. AUSTRALIA: –

In this Sydney garden, all three “Girls” were planted from 9-litre buckets about 8 years ago, in full sun. All three plants have grown well and their leaves have stood up to the sun perfectly. All have proved fertile but, so far, no seedlings of great merit have resulted from controlled crosses.

‘Dream Girl’ is the first to flower and the last to finish, going from late May until early September. Her salmon pink blooms stand the sun well but never attain, with us, the size of her sisters.

‘Show Girl’ follows next with pale pink petals. Lovely in the very early morning but, sadly, a disaster by mid morning, if the sun is shining. Her flowers don’t burn. They just get limp and dejected (so also do her owners!). ‘Flower Girl’ blooms last and completely steals the show with a super-abundance of large cyclamen-pink flowers from early June until late August.

Our rating is as follows:

1st ‘Flower Girl’ – a truly excellent landscaping Camellia.

2nd ‘Dream Girl’ – appealing colour and graceful, long flowering bush.

3rd ‘Show Girl’ – she got the best soil and the most sheltered location and she didn’t appreciate her good luck. She is about to be moved to a less conspicuous position where she may blush and wilt unseen.

From RAY GARLING, MOUNT WAVERLEY, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

The greatest attraction of ‘Flower Girl’, ‘Dream Girl’ and ‘Show Girl’ to Melbourne gardeners is that they give a good display of large blooms early in the season. We find that ‘Show Girl’ is usually the earliest to bloom and we did, in fact, have blooms in March this year.

To the Camellia enthusiast who is also a show exhibitor, “The Girls” leave much to be desired. They do not compare favourably with most other *C. reticulata* hybrids because they shatter so very quickly, much more quickly in fact than many straight Sasanquas. “The Girls” are seldom seen on the show bench except in classes set aside for them exclusively. The main reasons for this are the shattering characteristic and unreliability.

Use of “The Girls” in the garden is increasing because of their suitability for positions which are more exposed. In nursery sales ‘Dream Girl’ is in most demand because her colour is more popular and also because it is considered to be a denser and better grower.

It is interesting to observe that seed resulting from open pollination of any of “The Girls”

produces progeny which have the same characteristics as the parent. It would seem that only by controlled crosses will any variation be obtained.

TREVOR LENNARD, TE PUKE, N.Z.

There is no doubt in my mind that at the present time the greatest prospects for advance in *Camellia* breeding lies in *C. sasanqua* crossed with *C. reticulata*, *C. granthamiana* and, possibly, *C. japonica*.

You can aim for and achieve:

- 1 Ability to withstand full sun.
- 2 Bushy or willowy plant growth.
- 3 The early blooming habit of the *Sasanqua*.
- 4 Ready setting of seed and ease of propagation.

Our 'Girls' are now mature plants up to 6 feet in height. They give a prolific display of bloom from early May until August, irrespective of climatic changes. They have set much seed to the *C. reticulata* pollen of 'Red China', 'William Hertrich', 'Lila Naff', 'Mouchang', 'Lasca Beauty', 'Nuccio's Ruby', 'Carl Tourje', 'Francie L.', and 'Sue Rhodes'.

We now have some 150 seedlings up to three years old, plus approximately 70 of this year's seed set. All this from one plant each of "The Girls". Some of the leaf formations of the seedlings are remarkable. From a small *Sasanqua*-type leaf to a huge *Reticulata*-type with serrations like a cross cut saw; some leaves are almost round while others are long and wide.

We now graft as many of the unusual leaf types as possible. This year we took the tops out of some 30 seedlings as soon as the spring growth had slowed down (i.e. when the stems had turned slightly brown). This was done November-December and by March the best of the grafts had made 9 inches of growth. Hopefully these grafts will flower in 18 months.

In 1976 when the American party was in New Zealand Mr Milton Brown made a generous offer of scions for experimental purposes. In January 1977 I received from Dr Clifford Parks 18 various *C. sasanqua* crosses: 'Narumi Gata' and 'Rosea' crossed with 'Chang's Temple', 'Crimson Robe' and *C. granthamiana*. Some will flower this winter, 18 months from being grafted. These plants will be extremely valuable breeders, giving us a marvellous range of variability on which to graft.

Breeding Plans

At present we are working into the first cross, i.e. "The Girls" and Dr Parks' plants with pollen from the best of the available *Reticulatas*. Next year we should have available a very wide choice of *C. reticulata* pollen from the American *Reticulatas* which our generous American friends have sent us. This breeding will give $\frac{3}{4}$ *C. reticulata* $\frac{1}{4}$ *C. sasanqua*. These plants will be bred back to the first cross plants. This will give us a whole range of plants varying from 50% to 75% *C. reticulata*.

It has been our experience in some twenty five years of breeding *Auratum* *Liliums* that this criss-crossing will bring out any recessive colour which is within the plant. To get a new colour break is a real thrill and well worth the years of work involved. Bringing in new colours of new strains should be done in two stages. Cross the half-bred breeder plant with the desired plant and use the resultant progeny for limited breeding. This lessens the danger of bringing in undesirable characteristics or colours. We brought in a dark red to our *Auratums* once. The progeny would not stand our hot sun and it has taken several generations to cull the strain.

BOB SAVELL OF KENTHURST, N.S.W.

finds a great enthusiasm for 'Dream Girl'. His comments are: "My enthusiasm for 'Dream Girl' began in 1970 after we purchased a six inch plant in South Australia. It was bought because of its "newness" and also by reason of the fact that it was one of the first successful *C. reticulata* x *C. sasanqua* crosses.

As the plant grew it developed into a vigorous open grower, but denser than *C. reticulata*.



Trevor Lennard

Its most significant attributes are an ability to withstand hot summer sun and the root competition of a large Cherry tree only six feet away; also its prolific flowering over a long period.

The flowers are large, but in terms of eye appeal, the pink profusion against the green foliage makes 'Dream Girl' a Camellia which is difficult to rival as a garden specimen.

As a show Camellia it has its drawbacks. The flowers do not last more than a couple of days and it tends to attract birds which inevitably leave their marks on the petals. In the shows it is also at a disadvantage when competing against *reticulatas* because by July/August it is at the end of its flowering season, the best blooms being long since gone.

Nevertheless, when we consider the long flowering season, bloom quality, and growth habit it is my belief that 'Dream Girl' must be rated amongst the best half dozen garden Camellias."

BILL DONNAN OF PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

editor of the S.C.C.S. *Camellia Review* prefaced some comments on "The Girls" by saying, "I am no hybridist" but then went on to give us some very pertinent gatherings from back numbers of *Camellia Review*. He first quoted J. Howard Asper in Vol. 24, No. 1, Oct. 1962 pg. 4: "A number of other interesting crosses have been made and we must await blooming time to see the results. Sasanqua 'Narumi-Gata' x *Reticulata* 'Lion Head' is one cross which stirs our imagination. Six seedlings are now in flower bud stage and we do not have long to wait."

Bill goes on: "Two of these six seedlings were named 'Flower Girl' and 'Show Girl'. A third seedling, 'Naruma-Gata' x 'Buddha' was named 'Dream Girl'. While these cultivars appeared to be outstanding at the time of their advent they have since been greatly surpassed by subsequently developed hybrids. Only one of the three, 'Flower Girl' is grown in any quantity commercially. (Monrovia Nursery carries it in its 1978 catalogue.) In Southern California the three "Girl" hybrids have become favourites as breeder plants.

Hybridizers are always on the look-out for crosses which will produce the following characteristics in hybrid *reticulatas*:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) Ability to withstand full sun. | (5) Large beautiful flowers. |
| (2) Bushy plant growth. | (6) Easy seeder. |
| (3) Early bloom production. | (7) Ability to root from cuttings. |
| (4) Good root system. | |

What better place to look for these characteristics than in the "Girl" hybrids which are ostensibly one half sasanqua? Meyer Piet, one of the foremost hybridizers in Southern California has used 'Flower Girl' in many of his crosses. Some of his crosses as outlined in his articles in *Camellia Review*, Vol. 37, No. 3, January 1976, pg. 21 and Vol. 37, No. 6, May 1976, pg. 17 included: 'Flower Girl' x 'Nuccio's Ruby'; 'Lady In Red'; 'Leonora Nivick'; 'San Marino'; 'Mouchang'; 'Red China'; and 'Reg Ragland'. Subsequently, in two other articles in *Camellia Review*, Vol. 38, No. 3, January 1977, pg. 3 and Vol. 38, No. 6, May 1977, pg. 23 he describes his plans to use 'Flower Girl' with other crosses and states that - "All the 'Flower Girl' crosses are doing great . . . this year there are at least 50 plus flower buds and I expect a good seed set. All these plants (9) are about five feet tall and very bushy (sasanqua parentage). These new F3 seeds should give us plants and flowers we are looking for. . . . About half the F2 'Flower Girl' crosses have petal structure that does not shatter, those with the most vivid colors do shatter and we hope to breed this characteristic out . . . (in the next crosses)."

All of which leads me to say that the "Girls", and particularly 'Flower Girl', seem destined to become the key to an improvement within the hybrid *reticulata* species here in Southern California."

A UNITED STATES GROWER

echoes Ray Garling's reservations about "The Girls" rather more tersely: "Because of the shattering nature of this group I have never been interested in using them as breeding plants. I certainly would not use them for any work with show flowers. I did make limited use of 'Show Girl' in connection with some crosses to do with compactness, with the object of increasing the size of the blossom with the *C. reticulata* heritage."

We gathered that no conclusive result emerged.

‘太郎冠者’の謎 安藤芳顕

AN ENIGMA OF ‘TAROKAJA’

- *Une Enigme De ‘Tarokaja’*
- *Un Enigma Di ‘Tarokaja’*
- *La Enigma De Tarokaga*

YOSHIAKI ANDOH

Kobe, Japan.

Now, in 1978, it is just 600 years since Shogun Yoshimitsu Ashikaga completed his Flower Palace in Kyoto. Under the advice of Chinese Buddhist priest Soseki, his grandfather, Takauji established Tenryuji Temple. Takauji also was eager to promote the trade with China, dispatching so-called Tenryuji Ships for the purpose. This proved highly rewarding. His aim was to collect Chinese paintings, calligraphs, potteries, etc. The collection of Chinese curios reached its first boom during Yoshimitsu's era. His joy in seeking Buddhism was symbolized by Kinkaku (Golden Pavilion) of the Rokuonji Temple, whereas his Flower Palace, of which there is now no trace, must have created an exotic mood together with gorgeous flower pots from China, rare plants and curious flowers. Is it too much to suppose that there might have been one or two Camellias from China included among them? For instance, a lovely Camellia called ‘Uraku’ in taxonomic name or ‘Tarokaja’ in varietal name, might have had the distinction of being in the gorgeous Flower Palace for its novelty, having been imported from China and difficult to obtain at that time. Still it is doubtful whether its plain blooms suited the taste of the Shogun, who was subject to Chinese influences. He wore Chinese clothes and rode on a Chinese palanquin. It seems not to be accidental that an old plant of ‘Tarokaja’, suitable to console Yoshimitsu's soul, occupies the main position in front of and beyond a pond of the Tojiin Temple in the north-west of Kyoto. This temple is the mausoleum of Ashikaga family.

The plant of ‘Tarokaja’ in Tojiin Temple with a height of some 10 m and divided into three branches at a spot some 85 cm above the ground is lively enough to make it doubtful whether it is even 300 years old, let alone the reputed 400 years. The reason may be that the present plant is of the second or third generation of the original. Formerly this Camellia was just called ‘Wabisuke’. The name of ‘Wabisuke’ first appeared in the Zoho-Chikin-Sho (1710) by Ihei Ito, having synonyms of ‘Kocho-Wabisuke’ (Butterfly Wabisuke), ‘Kochku-Wabisuke’ (Saké cuplet Wabisuke), ‘Shibori-Wabisuke’ (variegated Wabisuke) ‘Futairo-Wabisuke’ (Bicolor Wabisuke) and ‘Nishiki-Wabisuke’ (Brocade Wabisuke). But it is quite different from the variety with the taxonomic name of *Thea reticulata* var. *campanulata* forma *bicolor* Makino (1910) renamed afterwards as *Camellia wabisuke* f. *bicolor* (Makino) Kitamura (1950). About the end of the 1960's the placard ‘Wabisuke’ was replaced with ‘Uraku-tsubaki’ at the Tojiin Temple. As a consequence the taxonomic name of *Camellia uraka* Kitamura (1952) was given to the same Camellia located in the Gassinin, Kodaiji Temple, and this Camellia, un-named up to that time, was also called ‘Uraku-tsubaki’. The plant in the Gassinin is also a lively one with a height of 7 m and it is branched at a spot 1 m above the ground, with a circumference of approximately 76 cm for each trunk. It is uncertain from records whether the name has anything to do with Urakusai Oda, brother of Shogun Nobunaga and a famous tea master. Probably Urakusai, whose mansion at Higashiyama later became Shodenin, Kenninji Temple, and Kodaiin, wife of Shogun Hideyoshi, who became a nun at Kodaiji Temple, must have had close contacts with each other. However, for an important plant favoured by Urakusai, it seems to me unfairly treated by being planted at the side of the gate as a hedge.

‘Tarokaja’ was once considered to be a variety of *C. reticulata* (1910) or *C. rosaeiflora* (1940), but Dr Shiro Kitamura, obtaining actual blooms of the same characteristics of true ‘Wabisuke’ on his own seedlings from ‘Tarokaja’, altered his opinion that it is a variety of ‘Wabisuke’ group. He changed its taxonomic name to *Camellia wabisuke* f. *uraku* (Kitamura) Kitamura (1970). ‘Tarokaja’ is a name used in Edo but in Kyoto it is called simply ‘Wabisuke’ or ‘Koshikibu’ (at Chofukuji Temple) and later synonyms such as ‘Momoiro-Wabisuke’ (Pink Wabisuke), ‘Bunzo-Wabisuke’ (Wabisuke grown by Bunzo, at Momoyama, southern Kyoto) and ‘Awa-Wabisuke’ (Light pink Wabisuke, in Nagoya province) are known. In recent years, it is called in general ‘Uraku’ or ‘Uraku-tsubaki’. Incidentally, ‘Judith’ in America seems to be

identical with 'Uraku' but I am not sure of this. In the Shoden-Eigenin, the annexation of aforesaid Shodenin and Eigenin of the Kenninji Temple, we can see another 'Uraku-tsubaki' which is without a recorded history. This is a semi-double, medium sized bloom in pink, but quite a different variety from 'Tarokaja', being a genuine *C. japonica*.

In Kyoto, the old plants of 'Wabisuke' at Sokenin, Daitokuji Temple and the Rokuonji Temple were usually called 'Kocho-Wabisuke' and the 'Shiro-Wabisuke' (White Wabisuke) at the Rinkyuji Temple just 'Wabisuke'. Thus, although there is a confusion, the 'Wabisuke' which today means 'Tarokaja' or 'Uraku' possibly appeared first. Next, the true 'Wabisuke' or 'Kocho-Wabisuke' followed by 'Beni-Wabisuke' (Rose Wabisuke), 'Shiro-Wabisuke', 'Hatsukari' (First Goose, syn. or close to 'Showa-Wabisuke'), etc., were raised in that order in Japan. 'Wabisuke' is understood as the name of a person who had a quiet taste or a personified noun. I do surmise that it was a case of a fabricated name being welcomed because of its foreign style, even though meaningless to the public. As an example: 'Wei-bi-su-hua' in Chinese words, means a bloom with purple cast faintly scented, or a small scented bloom with purple cast. Hua would fall on our ears as qua as of *C. sasanqua* or que, today ka or ke. Thus we have phonetically understood 'Wei-bi-su-hua' as 'Wa-bi-su-ke'. The Japanese did not yet have aesthetics of quiet 'Wabi', until discussions about 'Zen' with difficult Chinese literatures came to rule or influence the noble society.

The leaves of 'Tarokaja' are narrower than those of average *C. japonica*, 9-11 cm long elliptic. Apex acuminate, petiole 1.5 cm. Finely shallowly serrulate. Under-surface is villose in the initial stage. The young twigs are light grey. Vigorous in growth habit and grows fast. Flower colour tyrian rose, 6-8 cm across. Funnel form with 6 petals wrinkled and outside silvery. Slender staminal tube with yellow anthers. Style trifid, ovary hirsute. Extremely early blooming usually in November to March. Sometimes bears fruits. Seedpod light brown, rough, minutely wrinkled. Colour and form of the bloom have an image of *C. williamsii*, and Mr Tsuneo Nakamura expressed his opinion that it may be an interspecific hybrid between *C. japonica* and *C. saluenensis* from early times. If so, 'Tarokaja' would be one of the oldest cultivars of *C. williamsii*. In other words, 'Tarokaja' may not be a variety of *C. wabisuke* species, but it can be said to be one variety belonging to the *C. wabisuke* hybrids. Still there is room for doubt about the opinion that 'Tarokaja' is likely to be a seedling with *C. saluenensis* parentage. The main reason for suspicion is the source of the faint scent. *C. saluenensis* has no scent, consequently *C. williamsii* has no scent.

The fragrant quality of 'Tarokaja' is neither the musky scent of *C. sasanqua* nor that of some *C. japonica*. Judging from a delightful clover-like fragrance similar to that of *C. lutchuensis*, there is a possibility that one parent is either *C. kissi* of Paracamelia Section or *C. tsaii* of Theopsis Section. Presuming, due to the dominant factor of heredity, *C. tsaii* will be eliminated, then when a diploid partner for crossing with 'Tarokaja' is to be selected, *C. kissi* of the same chromosome count should be the very one compatible to it. *C. kissi* is a tall, slim tree reaching even to 13 m in height. Its leaves of the variety with larger foliage of nature are a little smaller

'Tarokaja' (syn. 'Uraku')



Oldest tree of 'Tarokaja' at Tojiin Temple.



A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MRS ALISON JOHNSTONE

- *Un Tribut À Feu Mme Alison Johnstone*
- *Elogio Alla Memoria Di Alison Johnstone*
- *Un Tributo A La Fallecida Senora Alison Johnstone*



One of the highlights of the tour of Cornish Gardens by members of the Society in April 1976 was the visit to the garden at Trewithen, where they were welcomed by Mrs George (Alison) Johnstone. I know that all those who had the privilege of meeting her that day, or on other occasions, will be saddened by her death in May in her eighty seventh year. Meeting her was a privilege on two counts; firstly, as a great gardener, and secondly, as a great lady of rare charm and beauty.

It is difficult to compare one garden with another; they are affected so much by soil, contour and climate. However, there can be no doubt that the garden at Trewithen would stand high in any list of the finest shrub gardens in the world. What makes it more remarkable is that this mature and lovely garden is the creation of a husband and wife over a span of seventy years.

When George Johnstone inherited Trewithen in 1904, there was no shrub garden, but there was a fine 18th century house standing in a park, with a beech wood to the south. It was in this wood that George Johnstone was to form his garden.

In 1910 he married Alison Raffles-Flint; a brilliant musician, Alison had the creative blood of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles (1781-1826), a founder of Singapore and of the London Zoo, and that of the great 18th century clockmaker, Thomas Mudge, in her veins. Not pursuing her musical career, she found an outlet for her inherited talents in helping her husband in the creation of the garden.

After George Johnstone's death in 1960, Alison Johnstone carried on with this great work. New areas were opened up, and on each visit to the garden, one was shown new plants, and told of exciting plans for the future. In all this, she was helped by the very happy association between her and head gardener, Michael Taylor. This determination to carry on, to continue to plant trees and shrubs that she knew that she would never see in flower, is the very essence of great gardening – planting for posterity, for the generations to come.

Our sympathy goes out to all her family, but more especially to her grandson, Michael Galsworthy and his wife Caroline, upon whose shoulders the burdens of Trewithen now rest; may they profit from the example of a very wonderful person, whom I am very proud to have known and loved.

Nigel Holman,
Chyverton, Cornwall, England

than those of 'Tarokaja', but have similar coriaceous quality. The bloom is very small, white with 7-8 petals, 1 cm long. Stigma three armed. Ovary dense hirsute. Dr Ackerman's recent hybrid, 65-27 (2n=30) is an example of this interspecific crossing. This plant grows fast, and the leaves are just the same as *C. japonica*, pubescent with the young twig as it is. The bloom is light pink, 6 cm across, single with narrow petals, having strong, delightful scent. Interspecific crossing between such a widely distant species seems to be the cause of the high sterility of the 'Wabisuke' group.

As mentioned above, my presumption is based on the secret of fragrance carried by 'Tarokaja', but when the general characteristics are taken into consideration, there is a possibility of plural interspecific crossing such as *C. saluenensis* of diploid being likewise variable with *C. kissi*, eventually crossed with *C. japonica*. The faint scent of the 'Shiro-Wabisuke' and the somewhat distinctive veining of the leaves may be taken as partial displays of these compound genes. In these circumstances, Dr Hillsman's suggestion about 'Wabisuke', "I would suggest the possibility of *C. kissi* and *C. japonica* (1966)" comes to mind. In any case, it is of course natural that the rights or wrongs of the above statements should be left to further taxonomical and cytogenetical study.

CHROMOSOME NUMBERS IN THE GENUS *CAMELLIA*

- *Nombre De Chromosomes Dans L'Espèce Du Camélia*
- *Numero Dei Cromosomi Nel Genere Camelia*
- *Numero Cromosomatico En El Genero De La Camelia*

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ABSTRACT

Cultivated *Camellia* taxa form a stable polyploid series with a basic chromosome number of 15. There are a few aneuploid exceptions. The majority (70.8%) of the cultivated *Camellia* species are diploid ($2n = 30$). Three diploid species and four polyploid species of cultivated *Camellia* studied also included cultivars or clones which showed intraspecific polyploids. The species described as *Camellia japonica* consists of triploid and diploid cultivars. Twenty-three out of the 30 polyploid clones of *Camellia japonica* examined (76.7%) are triploid or hypo-triploid. This situation is probably due to human selection for the large flowers characteristic of triploids. In *Camellia sinensis* six out of eight polyploid clones examined (75.0%) are triploid or hypo-triploid, a circumstance also probably due to human selection for the large leaves characteristic of triploids. *Camellia japonica* cv. 'Ville de Nantes' and *C. japonica* cv. 'Donckelarii' are diploid, but they produce triploid-like gametes because of some unknown factor or factors. Autotetraploid-like clones are also found in some intervarietal hybrids of *Camellia japonica*.

The genus *Camellia* L., which is placed in the Theaceae Mirbel, consists of 82 species grouped in 12 sections according to Sealy's monograph of the genus (1958). All the species of *Camellia* are distributed in southeastern Asia from Japan to the Himalayas and down to Java and Sumatra of Indonesia. Many species are sympatric in southeastern IndoChina, China, Taiwan, and Japan.

Since many *Camellia* species are economically useful plants, they have a rather long history of cultivation. Members of Sect. *Thea* (L.) Dyer [e.g., *Camellia sinensis* (L.) O. Kuntze and *C. irrawadiensis* P.K. Barua] are the tea plant. The earliest written record of the tea plant seems to be that of "Ren Tsz' Ch'un Ts'ui" about 500 B.C. (Sealy 1958). The discovery of the use of tea likely predates the above historical record (Sealy 1958).

Seed oils have been extracted from members of Sect. *Theopsis* Cohen-Stuart, Sect. *Thea* (L.) Dyer, Sect. *Camellia*, and Sect. *Paracamellia* Sealy for centuries (Tuyama 1957, 1968; Sealy 1958; Satomi 1966).

At least four Chinese camellias and two Japanese camellias have been cultivated for many centuries as ornamental and decorative plants as well as for oil production (Tuyama 1957, 1968; Sealy 1958).

Besides these uses, plants of *Camellia* have been locally used for catalysts for dyeing clothes (ash of the plant body), pH conditioners for liquor fermentation (ash of the plant body), killing and catching fishes for consumers without any ill effect (the residual cake of the seed), medicines, and weapons (its hard stems used as spearheads) (Ford 1888, Nagai 1957, Tuyama 1957, Satomi 1966).

By 1974 thousands of *Camellia* cultivars had been registered as cultivated clones in the United States in the official nomenclature of the Southern California Camellia Society, "Camellia Nomenclature" (1962), and by the 14th revised edition (1974), many new cultivars of *Camellia japonica* L. and interspecific *Camellia* hybrids appeared in cultivation. Hybrids between *Camellia japonica* and *C. saluenensis* Stapf ex Bean (*C. x williamsii* W. W. Smith) and those between *C. japonica* and *C. reticulata* Lindley have become increasingly popular. The numbers of cultivars of *Camellia reticulata* and *C. sasanqua* Thunberg have gradually increased, but only a very few clones of *C. saluenensis* are available for cultivation.

¹ This paper is a minor portion of a doctoral dissertation submitted to the faculty of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

As in some other tropical cultivated plants (Darlington and Janaki-Ammal 1945), chromosome survey work in *Camellia* has a relatively long history. The first report of the gametic chromosome number in *Camellia* ($n=15$) was made from *C. sinensis* by Morinaga *et al.* (1929), and the first sporophytic chromosome count ($2n=30$) was reported from *C. japonica* by Morinaga and Fukushima (1931). The first report of polyploidy in *Camellia* ($2n=45$ in *C. sinensis*) is found in Karasawa's paper (1932). Extensive investigations in *Camellia* polyploidy began in the early 1950's (e.g., Janaki-Ammal 1952, 1953-1956). Thus, my present chromosome counts and a review of chromosome numbers reported in *Camellia* are shown in table 1 (hybrid counts are not reported here).

Among 24 species of *Camellia* studied, 17 are known to be diploid (70.8% diploidy) and seven species make up a polyploid series with several aneuploid clones. Three diploid species, *Camellia irrawadiensis*, *C. japonica*, and *C. sinensis*, and four polyploid species, *C. pitardii* Cohen-Stuart, *C. reticulata*, *C. rosaeflora* Hooker, and *C. sasanqua*, contain intraspecific polyploidy. Aneuploidy is also found in four species of *Camellia* studied: *C. japonica*, *C. reticulata*, *C. saluenensis*, and *C. sinensis*. In *Camellia japonica*, 125 diploid clones, 30 polyploid clones, and 10 aneuploid clones have been reported (table 1). A triploid form of *Camellia irrawadiensis* ($2n=45$) was identified in this study. Besides this species, triploid ($2n=45$) clones are found in *Camellia sinensis*, *C. rosaeflora*, *C. japonica*, and *C. vernalis* (Makino) Makino. *Camellia vernalis* is thought to be a natural hybrid of *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua* Makino 1918; Parks, Griffiths, and Montgomery 1968). In *Camellia japonica*, 23 out of 30 polyploid clones reported (76.7%) are triploid or aneutriploid (or hypo-triploid). In *Camellia sinensis* six out of eight polyploid clones reported (75.0%) are triploid or hypo-triploid.

Camellia fraterna Hance, *C. oleifera* Abel, *C. pitardii*, *C. reticulata*, *C. rosaeflora*, *C. sasanqua*, and *C. transnokoensis* Hayata are the hexaploid species reported. *Camellia reticulata* is composed of hexaploid clones, excepting one triploid, one hyper-hexaploid, and one hyper-heptaploid which have been found. *Camellia sasanqua* is reported as a hexaploid species in most cases (74.8% of the clones studied), but some clones or cultivars show a different ploidy level including tetraploid, pentaploid, heptaploid, octoploid, and a few aneuploids.

Pairing between the homologous chromosomes in most of the cultivated species and cultivars of *Camellia* studied was found to be complete and normal at metaphase I of meiosis in pollen mother-cells. In diploid species and hexaploid species the comparative study of meiosis did not reveal any particular, marked difference in chromosome pairing except for the presence of some univalents, trivalents, or quadrivalents in some of the large cultivar collections of *Camellia sinensis*, *C. japonica*, *C. reticulata*, *C. sasanqua*, *C. hiemalis* Nakai, and *C. vernalis*.

Irregular bigalent chromosome numbers in *Camellia japonica* are due to triploidy in most cases. Although *Camellia japonica* cv 'Ville de Nantes' has thirty somatic chromosomes, some unknown mechanisms in meiosis in this cultivar produced various triploid-like chromosome associations. *Camellia japonica* cv 'Donckelarii' showed a similar result to that of *C. japonica* cv 'Ville de Nantes', *Camellia japonica* cv 'Gigantea', *C. japonica* cv 'Latifolia variegated', and *C. sasanqua* cv 'Narumi-Gata' showed typically irregular chromosome configurations.

Two out of five clones of *Camellia hiemalis* studied showed various chromosome configurations. The other three were normal with 45 bivalents. These results may be further evidence that *Camellia hiemalis* may have originated from a hybrid (Parks, Giffiths, and Montgomery 1968). A cultivar of *Camellia vernalis* showed triploid configurations which might be an indication of a hybrid origin of this species.

Can you count *Camellia* chromosomes? That is the title of an article by Mr John Pearman of Sydney, Australia, in ICS Journal No. 5 of August 1973. It is commended to those members who are not yet familiar with these important links in the chain of genetics.

Mr Pearman wrote about the basic detail in quite simple terms. Indeed his article could well have been titled "Chromosomes without tears". Perhaps a few extracts from the introductory paragraphs in the article will explain to the uninitiated readers why Dr Kondo's abstract and table of findings are important to those members who are already engaged in, or interested in, hybridisation and development of *Camellias*. Perhaps they will even lead to an increase in the numbers of those enthusiasts who share this particular interest.

"The most fashionable word currently heard in horticultural circles is "chromosomes." Breeders of garden plants are finding that a knowledge of chromosomes is some help in pre-

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TABLE 1. List of the chromosome numbers in *Camellia*.

Taxon ^a	Chromosome Number	Author (Year Reported), Source ^b
Sect. <i>Theopsis</i> Cohen-Stuart		
<i>C. cuspidata</i> (Kochs) Wright	n = 15.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG; Kondo ^c , Kondo 1245 DG; Kondo, Kondo 1245 DG; Kondo 15474B HBG.
	2n = 30.	Janaki-Ammal (1952; 1953-1956), Kew; Kondo, Kondo 1134 DG; Kondo, 51C-1 PC.
<i>C. fraterna</i> Hance	n = 45.	Longley (1958), 15476D HBG; Kondo, 65-P-262 LASCA; Kondo, 15476D HBG; Kondo, Kondo 1279 and 1309 DG.
	2n = 90.	Ackerman (1971), P. I. 162476 USDA; Kondo, Kondo 1279 DG.
<i>C. rosaeiflora</i> Hooker	2n = 45.	Bezbaruah (1971), Ceylon; Kondo, B-54593 USDA.
	2n = 90.	Ackerman (1971), B-58619 USDA.
<i>C. maliflora</i> Lindley	n = 15.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG; Kondo, 14373B HBG.
	2n = 30.	Janaki-Ammal (1952; 1953-1956), Kew.
<i>C. transnokoensis</i> Hayata	2n = 90.	Kondo, Kondo 1253 DG.
<i>C. lutchuensis</i> T. Ito	n = 15.	Kondo, Kondo 1243 DG and Kondo 1244 HBG.
	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), P. I. 226756 USDA; Kondo, Kondo 1243 DG; Kondo 1244 HBG.
<i>C. nokoensis</i> Hayata	n = 15.	Kondo, P. I. 324955 USDA.
	n = 30.	Ackerman (1972) & Kondo, P. I. 324955 USDA.
Sect. <i>Camelliopsis</i> (Pierre) Sealy		
<i>C. salicifolia</i> Champion ex Bentham	n = 15.	Kondo, 15476E HBG.
	2n = 30.	Janaki-Ammal (1952; 1953-1956), Kew; Longley (1958), 15476E HBG; Kondo, 15476E HBG; Fukushima et al. (1966), Takeda Garden, Kyoto.
<i>C. caudata</i> Wallich	2n = 30.	Bezbaruah (1971), Assam, India.
<i>C. assimilis</i> Champion ex Bentham	n = 15.	Kondo, Kondo 1270 DG.
	2n = 30.	Fukushima et al. (1966), Takeda Garden, Kyoto.
Sect. <i>Thea</i> (L.) Dyer		
<i>C. sinensis</i> (L.) O. Kuntze	n = 15.	Morinaga et al. (1929); Kondo, 631 LASCA; Kato and Simura (1970), Nagoya Univ., Nagoya.
	2n = 30.	Simura (1935); Janaki-Ammal (1953-1956); Kondo, 352 LASCA.
	2n = 45.	Ackerman (1971), 316477 USDA.
	2n = 60.	Ackerman (1971), 316478 USDA.
<i>C. sinensis</i> cv. 'Benji-Fuji'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 316471 USDA.
cv. 'Beni-Homare'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 316472 USDA.
cv. 'Makinowara-Wase'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 316473 USDA.
cv. 'Tama-Midori'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 235570 USDA.
cv. 'Yamato-Midori'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 316476 USDA.
Y-2; Z-1; #1, #2	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 235572; 235573; 304404; 304405 USDA.
<i>C. sinensis</i> var. <i>sinensis</i> f. <i>macrophylla</i> (Sieb.) Kitamura	n = 45/2.	Karasawa (1932, 1935).
	2n = 45.	Karasawa (1932, 1935); Simura (1935); Janaki-Ammal (1952), Kew; Bezbaruah (1971), Kumaon, Darjeeling, India.
	2n = 44.	Simura & Inaba (1953).
<i>C. sinensis</i> var. <i>sinensis</i> f. <i>parvifolia</i> (Miq.) Sealy	2n = 30.	Bezbaruah (1971), Kumaon, Darjeeling, India.
<i>C. sinensis</i> var. <i>assamica</i> (Masters) Kitamura	2n = 30.	Yamashita (1935); Janaki-Ammal (1952, 1953-1956); Bezbaruah (1968), Assam, India.
<i>C. sinensis</i> , Syn. <i>C. theifera</i> Griffith	2n = 30.	Cohen-Stuart (1918).
<i>C. irrawadiensis</i> P. K. Barua	n = 15.	Kondo, Kondo 1297 DG.
	2n = 30.	Bezbaruah (1968; 1971), Upper Burma; Kondo, B-58713 USDA.
	2n = 45.	Kondo, 15488B & Kondo 1208 HBG.
<i>C. taliensis</i> (W. W. Sm.) Melchior in Engler	n = 15.	Longley (1958), 12098A HBG.
	2n = 30.	Janaki-Ammal (1952, 1953-1956), Kew.
Sect. <i>Calpandria</i> (Bl.) Cohen-Stuart		
<i>C. lanceolata</i> (Bl.) Seemann	2n = 30.	Janaki-Ammal (1952, 1953-1956), Caerhays.

TABLE 1. (Continued)

Taxon ^a	Chromosome Number	Author (Year Reported), Source ^b
Sect. <i>Heterogenea</i> Sealy		
<i>C. crapnelliana</i> Tutcher	2n = 30.	Kondo, CR-2, Hong Kong PC.
<i>C. grantbamiana</i> Sealy	n = 30.	Longley (1958), A. M. Hartman; Kondo, 65-P-258 LASCA, 65-P-259 LASCA, 255964 USDA.
	2n = 60.	Fukushima et al. (1966), Takeda Garden; Kondo, 255964 USDA.
Sect. <i>Camellia</i> (L.) Dyer		
<i>C. hongkongensis</i> Seemann	n = 15.	Kondo, 26910 HBG; 12945B HBG.
	2n = 30.	Janaki-Ammal (1952, 1953-1956), Kew; Ackerman (1971), 229973 USDA.
<i>C. japonica</i> L.	n = 15.	Morinaga & Fukushima (1931); Ito et al. (1955), J. Minagawa, Kyushu Univ.; Fukushima et al. (1966), Takeda Garden & Hort. Res. Station, Kurume, Kyushu; Kondo, 100 LASCA.
	2n = 30.	Morinaga and Fukushima (1931); Patterson et al. (1950), DG; Arizuma (1950), Kyushu Univ.; Ito et al. (1955), J. Minagawa, Kyushu Univ.; Fukushima et al. (1966), Takeda Garden & Hort. Res. Station, Kurume, Kyushu; Ackerman (1971), 226109 USDA, 228024 USDA, 230278 USDA, 231690 USDA, 274530 USDA, 274797 USDA, 274799 USDA, 275054 USDA, 275512 USDA, 319283 USDA; Bezbaruah (1971), Japan; Kondo, #3, 4, 8, 10, Mt. Sanage, Aichi-Pref.
	n = 45/2.	Longley (1958), DG; Patterson et al. (1950), DG; Ito et al. (1955), J. Minagawa, Kyushu Univ.
	2n = 45.	Janaki-Ammal (1952, 1953-1956), Peer, R. S.; Fukushima et al. (1966), Takeda Garden & Hort. Res. Station, Kurume, Kyushu; Bezbaruah (1971), Japan.
<i>C. japonica</i>		
cv. 'Adolphe Audusson'	2n = 30.	Kondo, Kondo 1290 DG.
cv. 'Akashi-Gata'	2n = 45.	Arizuma: In Longley (1960), Kyushu Univ.; Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Akazu-Nishiki'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968), Kyushu Univ.
cv. 'Aki-No-Yama'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968), Kyushu Univ.
cv. 'Akebono'	2n = 45.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Ara-Jishi'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Arrabella' (open pollinated)	2n = 32.	Kondo, 142-6 PC.
cv. 'Bella Romana'	2n = 30.	Kondo, 308984 HBG.
cv. 'Beni-Botan'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 231858 USDA.
cv. 'Beni-Karako'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Benten-Tsubaki'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Berenice Boddy'	2n = 30.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG; Kondo, Kondo 1291 DG.
cv. 'Bokuhan'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Bon-Shirofama'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 227063 USDA.
cv. 'California'	n = 45/2.	Kondo, Kondo 1260 DG.
cv. 'Chiri-Tsubaki'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Conrad Hilton'	n = 15.	Kondo, 11211A HBG.
cv. 'Coral Pink Lotus'	n = 45/2 to 30.	Kondo, Kondo 1317 DG.
cv. 'Dai-Kagura'	2n = 30.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG.
cv. 'Donckelarii'	n = 45/2.	Kondo, Kondo 1288 DG.
cv. 'Drama Girl'	n = 45/2.	Kondo, Kondo 1271 DG.
cv. 'Elegans'	2n = 30.	Kondo, 15161A HBG.
cv. 'Elegans Chandler'	2n = 30.	Kondo, Kondo 1319 DG.
cv. 'Elena Noble'	2n = 30.	Kondo, Kondo 1308 DG.
cv. 'Emmet Barnes'	2n = 45.	Kondo, Kondo 1301 DG.
cv. 'Eureka'	2n = 30.	Kondo, Kondo 1316 DG.
cv. 'F. G. #2 (Iwane)'	2n = 30.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG.
cv. 'Fimbriata'	2n = 30.	Kondo 11153 HBG.
cv. 'Firebrand'	2n = 30.	Kondo, Kondo 1304 DG.
cv. 'Frank Gibson'	2n = 45.	Janaki-Ammal (1952), Peer, R. S.
cv. 'Fragrant Frill'	n = 15.	Kondo, Kondo 1214 DG.
cv. 'Furin-Tsubaki'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Geisha Girl'	2n = 30.	Kondo, Kondo 1299 DG.
cv. 'Genji-Karako'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Gigantea'	n = 45/2.	Kondo, 11499 HBG.
cv. 'Grandiflora'	n = 45/2.	Longley (1948); Janaki-Ammal (1953-1956).
cv. 'Glenn Allan'	2n = 30.	Kondo, Kondo 1305 DG.

TABLE 1. (Continued)

Taxon ^a	Chromosome Number	Author (Year Reported), Source ^b
cv. 'Hagoromo'	2n = 45.	Kondo, 320891 HBG.
cv. 'Hakugan'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Hana-Guruma'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Hasumi-Shiro'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 231686 USDA.
cv. 'Hayaoi'	n = 15.	Kondo, Kondo 1307 DG.
cv. 'High Har'	n = 15.	Kondo, 12117A HBG.
cv. 'Higurashi'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Honpoji-Atsu-Ba'	2n = 75.	Fukushima et al. (1966), Takeda Garden, Kyoto.
<i>C. japonica</i> , Syn. <i>C. bozanensis</i> (Hayata) Hayata	n = 15.	Kondo, Kondo 1269 DG.
cv. 'Iwane-Shibori'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Jenny Jones'	2n = 30.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG.
cv. 'Jitsu-Getsu'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Joshua E. Youtz'	2n = 34.	Kondo, Kondo 1280 DG.
cv. 'Judge Solomon'	2n = 30.	Kondo, Kondo 1315 DG.
cv. 'Kauha-Shiratama'	2n = 30.	Arizuma: In Longley (1960), Kyushu Univ.
cv. 'Kominato'	n = 15.	Kondo, Kondo 1249 DG.
cv. 'Komyo'	n = 45.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Kanyo-Tai'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 231859 USDA.
cv. 'Komyo-Tai'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 231687 USDA.
cv. 'Kifukurin-Beni-Karako'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Kingo-Tsubaki'	n = 15.	Kondo, 11797 HBG.
cv. 'Konron-Koku'	2n = 30.	Arizuma: In Longley (1960), Kyushu Univ.
cv. 'Kumasaka'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Kuro-Tsubaki'	n = 15.	Kondo, Kondo 1302 DG.
	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1972), USDA.
cv. 'Kingo-Ba'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Ko-Kirin'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Ko-Otome'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Latifolia Variegated'	n = 15 to 45/2.	Kondo, 12846 and 12081 HBG.
cv. 'Lauren Bacall'	2n = 30.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG.
cv. 'Leviathan'	2n = 30 ^d .	Kondo, 211500 HBG.
cv. 'LeLys'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 309001 USDA.
cv. 'Lotus'	2n = 30.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG.
cv. 'Magnoliaeflora'	2n = 30.	Kondo, 12593B HBG.
cv. 'Margaret Ratcliffe'	n = 15.	Kondo, 12563B HBG.
cv. 'Mathotiana'	n = 45/2.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG.
cv. 'Moshio'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 231689 USDA.
cv. 'Miken-Jaku'	2n = 45.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Miura-Otome'	2n = 30.	Fukushima et al. (1968).
cv. 'Miyuki-Nishiki'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Montelan'	2n = 30.	Kondo, 309011 HBG.
cv. 'Mrs. Howard Asper'	2n = 30.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG.
cv. 'Mrs. John Laing'	2n = 30.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG.
cv. 'Nagasaki'	2n = 45.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG.
cv. 'Nochise-Yama'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968); Fukushima et al. (1968).
cv. 'Oki-No-Ishi'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Ooshiratama'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Otome'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Paige #592'	2n = 30.	Kondo, Paige #592 PC.
cv. 'Pink Clouds'	2n = 30.	Kondo, Kondo 1293 DG.
cv. 'Pink Perfection'	2n = 30.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG.
cv. 'Prof. Charles Sargent'	2n = 30.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG.
cv. 'Purpurea'	n = 15.	Kondo, Kondo 1236 DG.
cv. 'Rainy Sun'	2n = 30.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG.
cv. 'Ro-Getsu'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'S. Peter Nyce'	n = 45/2.	Kondo, Kondo 1294 DG.
cv. 'Sakuzuki-Ba'	2n = 44.	Fukushima et al. (1966), Takeda Garden, Kyoto.
cv. 'Saotome'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Saudade de Martins Blanco'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 238725 USDA.
cv. 'Seedling #45091/3'	2n = 30.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG.
cv. 'Shiratama'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Shibori-Karako'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Shibori-Otome'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Shiranui'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Shishi-Gashira'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).

TABLE 1. (Continued)

Taxon ^a	Chromosome Number	Author (Year Reported), Source ^b
cv. 'Some-Kawa'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968); Fukushima et al. (1968).
cv. 'Soshi-Arai'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Sunset Glory'	n = 15.	Kondo, Kondo 1314 DG.
cv. 'Seiobo'	2n = 30.	Fukushima et al. (1966), Takeda Garden.
cv. 'Tafuku-Benten'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Tomorrow's Dawn'	2n = 30.	Kondo, Kondo 1295 DG.
cv. 'Tori-No-Ko'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Victory Queen'	2n = 30.	Kondo, Kondo 1207 DG.
cv. 'Ville de Nantes'	2n = 30.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG; Kondo, 11336 HBG.
	2n = 29.	Kondo, 3430 HBG.
	n = 45/2 to 30.	Kondo, Kondo 1266 DG.
cv. 'White Nun'	n = 15, 45/2, to 30.	Kondo, Kondo 1311 DG.
cv. 'Yamato-Nishiki'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
cv. 'Yanagi-Ba'	2n = 30.	Fukushima et al. (1968).
cv. 'Utamakura'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 231694 USDA.
cv. 'Yuki-Botan'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 231695 USDA
cv. 'Yukimi-Guruma'	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1968).
<i>C. japonica</i> , Syn. <i>C. japonica</i> var. <i>spontanea</i> (Makino) Makino	n = 15.	Kato & Simura (1970), Nagoya Univ.
<i>C. japonica</i> , subsp. <i>rusticana</i> (Honda) Kitamura	n = 15.	Kobayashi & Kirino (1960), Niigata Pref.
	2n = 30.	Janaki-Ammal (1952), Peer, R. S.; Kobayashi & Kirino (1960), Niigata Pref.; Fukushima et al. (1966), Takeda Garden.
cv. 'Yoshida'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 228187 USDA.
cv. 'Hatano'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 228188 USDA.
cv. 'Koshiji'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 229190 USDA.
cv. 'B White Plena'	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), 233642 USDA.
<i>C. reticulata</i> Lindley	n = 45.	Longley (1949), Armstrong Nurseries; Patterson et al. (1950), DG; Kondo, Kondo 1194, 62.2, 62.C HBG.
	2n = 90.	Janaki-Ammal (1952), Kew, (1953-1956), Trewithen, Wisley; Ito et al. (1955), Dazaiju, Kyushu.
cv. 'Butterfly Wings'	n = 45.	Longley (1956), 15464 HBG; Kondo, Kondo 1257 DG.
cv. 'Butterfly Wings Reticulate'	n = 45.	Longley (1956), 15460 HBG.
cv. 'Captain Rawes'	n = 45/2.	Patterson et al. (1950) DG.
cv. 'Chang's Temple'	n = 45.	Longley (1956), 15468 HBG.
cv. 'Chrysanthemum Petal'	n = 45.	Longley (1956), 15465 HBG.
cv. 'Cornelian'	n = 45.	Longley (1956), 15466 HBG; Kondo, Kondo 1296 DG.
cv. 'Crimson Robe'	n = 45.	Longley (1956), J. H. Asper.
cv. 'Lion Head'	n = 45.	Longley (1956), 12156B HBG.
cv. 'Moutancha'	n = 45.	Longley (1956), E. C. Tourie.
cv. 'Noble Pearl'	n = 45.	Longley (1956), 15469 HBG; Kondo, Kondo 1218 HBG.
cv. 'Osmanthus Leaf'	n = 45.	Kondo, 15467 HBG.
cv. 'Pagoda'	n = 45.	Longley (1956), 15469 HBG.
cv. 'Professor Tsai'	n = 45.	Longley (1956), 15459 HBG.
cv. 'Purple Gown'	n = 45.	Longley (1956), 15463 HBG.
form <i>simplex</i>	n = 45.	Kondo, Kondo 1284 & 1268 DG.
cv. 'Shot Silk'	n = 45.	Longley (1956), 15462 HBG.
cv. 'Shot Silk Reticulate'	n = 45.	Longley (1956), 15458 HBG.
cv. 'Tali Queen'	n = 45.	Kondo, Kondo 1310 DG.
cv. 'Tuchsia Rose'	n = 45.	Kondo, 63-11 HBG.
cv. 'William Hertrich'	n = 45.	Kondo, 12588 HBG, Kondo 1204 HBG.
cv. 'Willow Wand'	n = 45.	Longley (1956), 12156C HBG, Nuccio's Nurseries; Kondo, Kondo 1242 DG.
cv. 'Ootani-To-Tsubaki'	2n = 91.	Fukushima et al. (1966), Takeda Garden, Kyoto.
<i>C. saluenensis</i> Stapf ex Bean	n = 15.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG; Kondo, Kondo 1227, 1238, 1240 and 1241 DG.
	2n = 30.	Janaki-Ammal (1952, 1953-1956), Type 574/48 Kew; Exbury form, Wisley; Fukushima et al. (1966), Takeda Garden, Kyoto; Ackerman (1971), 243862 USDA; Kondo, Kondo 1227 DG.
<i>C. saluenensis</i> form <i>macrophylla</i> [= a hybrid of <i>C. saluenensis</i> X <i>C. japonica</i> according to Sealy (1958)]	2n = 60.	Janaki-Ammal (1953-1956).

TABLE 1. (Continued)

Taxon ^a	Chromosome Number	Author (Year Reported), Source ^b
<i>C. saluenensis</i> 'Tourje form'	n = 15.	Kondo, Kondo 1228, 1251, 1258, and 1265 DG, 166-12, 166-13, and 166-6 PC.
	2n = 30.	Kondo, Kondo 1228 DG.
[under Syn. <i>C. pitardii</i> var. <i>pitardii</i> Ackerman, non Cohen-Stuart	2n = 30.	Ackerman (1971), B-58296 USDA.
<i>C. pitardii</i> Cohen-Stuart	2n = 30.	Janaki-Ammal (1952), Peer, R. S.
var. <i>pitardii</i> Sealy	n = 15.	Longley (1959), HBG.
	2n = 30.	Janaki-Ammal (1953-1956).
	n = 45.	Kondo, Kondo 1230 and 1272 DG.
var. <i>yunnanica</i> Sealy	n = 45.	Longley (1956), 15474C HBG; Kondo, Kondo 1132 DG.
	2n = 90.	Janaki-Ammal (1952, 1953-1956), 590/37 Kew.
Sect. <i>Paracamellia</i> Sealy		
<i>C. kissi</i> Wallich	n = 15	Kondo, 15474E HBG, Kondo 1256 DG.
	2n = 30.	Janaki-Ammal (1952, 1953-1956), Nepal; Bezbaruah (1971), Assam, India; Ackerman (1971), 252062 and 252064 USDA; Kondo, 252064 USDA.
<i>C. sasanqua</i> Thunberg	n = 45.	Kondo, 13636M, 12388S, 20627, 12853G, 20629, 11312, 12833B, & 20628 HBG, Kondo 1338 UNC Campus.
	2n = 90.	Janaki-Ammal (1953-1956); Ito et al. (1971), Japan; (1957), J. Minagawa, Kyushu Univ.; Bezbaruah (1971), Japan; Ackerman (1971), 235568, 237854, & 319284 USDA.
	2n = 120.	Ito et al. (1957), J. Minagawa, Kyushu Univ.; Kondo, Kondo 1339 UNC Campus.
	2n = 105.	Ito et al. (1957), J. Minagawa, Kyushu Univ.
	2n = 80.	Kondo, 263 PC.
	2n = 75.	Ito et al. (1957), J. Minagawa, Kyushu Univ.
cv. 'Asahi-Zuru'	2n = 45ca.	Ito et al. (1957), Minagawa, Kyushu Univ.
cv. 'Asahi-No-Umi'	n = 45.	Kondo, 12409S HBG.
cv. 'Apple Blossom'	n = 45.	Kondo, 13624G HBG.
cv. 'Azuma-Nishiki'	2n = 90.	Janaki-Ammal (1952), Kew.
cv. 'Bodnant'	2n = 90.	Janaki-Ammal (1952), Bodnant.
cv. 'Bonanza'	n = 45.	Kondo, 22040 HBG.
cv. 'Candy Reiter'	n = 60.	Kondo, 12240B HBG.
cv. 'Charmer'	n = 75.	Kondo, 12387A HBG.
cv. 'Cleopatra's Bush'	n = 45.	Kondo, 12403S HBG.
cv. 'Crimson Bride'	n = 45.	Kondo, 12368S and 14895B HBG.
cv. 'Crinkley Flowers'	n = 45.	Patterson et al. (1950) DG.
cv. 'Fuki-No-Mine'	2n = 90.	Janaki-Ammal (1952), Kew.
cv. 'Fukuzutsumi'	n = 60.	Kondo, 12386A HBG.
cv. 'Gossamer Wings'	n = 45.	Kondo, 12396S HBG.
cv. 'Hinode-No-Umi'	n = 45.	Kondo, 12382S HBG.
cv. 'Hana-Jiman'	n = 45.	Kondo, 12387F and 13859B HBG.
cv. 'Hinode-Gumo'	n = 45.	Kondo, 12387B HBG.
cv. 'Hiidoshi'	n = 45.	Kondo, 13850 HBG.
cv. 'Jean May'	n = 45.	Kondo, 13855D HBG.
cv. 'Kenkyo'	n = 60.	Kondo, 12374S HBG.
cv. 'Kokinran'	2n = 90.	Ackerman (1971), 227624 USDA.
cv. 'Lavender Queen'	n = 45.	Kondo, 12387S HBG.
cv. 'Mavajo'	n = 45.	Kondo, 13855M HBG.
cv. 'Moon Moth'	n = 45.	Kondo, 14894G HBG.
cv. 'Memere'	n = 75.	Kondo, 13855R HBG.
cv. 'Minina'	n = 45.	Kondo, 12394D HBG.
cv. 'Mine-No-Yuki'	n = 45.	Kondo, 11305 HBG.
	2n = 90.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG.
cv. 'Momosono-Nishiki'	n = 45.	Kondo, 851C HBG.
cv. 'Narumi-Gata'	n = 45.	Kondo, 13632C HBG, S30A-4 PC.
	n = 75/2.	Kondo, 178D-44 PC.
	2n = 75.	Ackerman (1971), 277763 USDA.
	2n = 106.	Kondo, S30A-1 PC.
	2n = 120.	Kondo, 178A-1 PC.
cv. 'Onishiki'	2n = 90.	Ackerman (1971), 319285 USDA.
cv. 'Okina-Goromo'	n = 45.	Kondo, 12387M HBG.
cv. 'Ocean Spring'	n = 60.	Kondo 13624K HBG.
cv. 'Papaver'	n = 45.	Kondo, 13632 HBG.

TABLE 1. (Continued)

Taxon ¹	Chromosome Number	Author (Year Reported), Source ²
cv. 'Sazanka'	2n = 90.	Ackerman (1971), 228025 USDA.
cv. 'Shichi-Hoden'	n = 45.	Kondo, 13634J HBG.
cv. 'Snowflake'	n = 45.	Kondo, 14897C HBG.
cv. 'Shining Star'	n = 45.	Kondo, 12493A HBG.
cv. 'Small White'	n = 45.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG.
cv. 'Stain Pink'	n = 45.	Kondo, 13632B HBG.
cv. 'Shinonome'	n = 75.	Kondo, 12391S HBG.
cv. 'Setsugekka'	n = 45.	Kondo, 12387T & 13634F HBG.
cv. 'Pink Snow'	n = 45.	Kondo, 13634E HBG.
cv. 'Pale Moon Light'	n = 45.	Kondo, 12394E HBG.
cv. 'Rainbow'	n = 60.	Kondo, 17875 HBG.
cv. 'Taimei-Nishiki'	n = 45.	Kondo, 13634L HBG.
cv. 'Vel Vety'	n = 60.	Kondo, 13636 HBG.
cv. 'White Doves'	n = 45.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG.
cv. 'Willow Leaf'	n = 45.	Kondo, Kondo 1340 DG.
cv. 'Winsome'	n = 45.	Kondo, 12387W & 13634H HBG.
cv. 'Wisley'	2n = 90.	Janaki-Ammal (1952), Wisley.
cv. 'Tagoto-No-Tsuki'	2n = 105.	Fukushima et al (1966), Takeda Garden, Kyoto.
<i>C. sasanqua</i> , Syn. <i>C. miyagii</i> (Koidz.) Makino et Nemoto	n = 45.	Kondo, 15530 or Kondo 1229 HBG, 229881 USDA.
	2n = 90.	Ackerman (1971), 226704 and 231057 USDA.
<i>C. oleifera</i> Abel	n = 30.	Patterson et al. (1950), McIlhenny Strain DG.
	n = 45.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG; Kondo, 57-2432 PC.
	2n = 90.	Janaki-Ammal (1952, 1953-1956), Chung 64E, Kew; Ackerman (1971), 162561 & 235500 USDA; Kondo, Kondo 1263, 1264 and 1275 DG.
<i>C. oleifera</i> , Syn. <i>C. drupifera</i> Loureiro	n = 45.	Longley (1958), 15527 HBG; Kondo, Kondo 1211 DG. & 15531 HBG.
	2n = 30.	Arora (1961), India
<i>C. oleifera</i> , Syn. <i>C. oleosa</i> (Lour.) Wu	n = 45.	Longley (1958), 13367 HBG.
Dubiae		
<i>C. hiemalis</i> Nakai [= <i>C. sasanqua</i> cv. <i>hiemalis</i> (Nakai) Tuyama]	2n = 90.	Ito et al. (1955), J. Minagawa, Kyushu Univ.; Fukushima et al. (1966), Takeda Garden, Kyoto.
cv. 'Shishi-Gashira'	n = 45.	Longley (1956), 13851B HBG; Longley (1958), E. C. Tourje; Kondo, 13624Q HBG.
	n = 30.	Patterson et al. (1950), DG.
	2n = 90.	Ackerman (1971), B-56995 USDA.
cv. 'Bill Wylam'	n = 45.	Kondo, 13624 & 12408S HBG.
cv. 'Kanjiro'	n = 45.	Kondo, 13817 HBG
cv. 'Milandy'	2n = 102.	Kondo, Kondo 1133 DG.
<i>C. vernalis</i> (Makino) Makino	2n = 45.	Ito et al. (1955), Kyoto Univ.
cv. 'Hoshi-Hiryu'	2n = 45.	Ito et al. (1955), J. Minagawa, Kyushu Univ.
cv. 'Ginryu'	2n = 45ca.	Ito et al. (1955), J. Minagawa, Kyushu Univ.
cv. 'Hiryu'	n = 45.	Longley (1956), 13817 HBG.
	n = 45/2 to 30.	Kondo, 13855C HBG.
cv. 'Dawn'	n = 45/2.	Longley (1960).
cv. 'Star-Above-Star'	n = 45.	Kondo, Kondo 1355 Nuccio's Nurseries.
<i>C. tenuiflora</i> (Hayata) Cohen-Stuart	2n = 30.	Longley (1958), 15475A HBG.
<i>C. wabisuke</i> (Makino) Kitamura ('Wabisuke Group')	n = 15.	Kato & Simura (1970), Nagoya Univ.
	2n = 30.	Kitamura (1970); Janaki-Ammal (1952), Peer, R. S.; Ito et al. (1955), J. Minagawa, Kyushu Univ.
<i>C. wabisuke</i> form <i>rosea</i> (Makino) Kitamura	2n = 30.	Ito et al. (1955), J. Minagawa, Kyushu Univ.
cv. 'Sukiya'	n = 15.	Kondo, Kondo 1303 DG.
	2n = 30.	Kondo, Kondo 1303 DG.

¹ The names listed are according to Sealy (1958) and Woodroof (1974).² DG = Descanso Gardens; HBG = Huntington Botanical Garden; USDA = Ackerman's Collection, United States Department of Agriculture, Glenn Dale, Maryland; LASCA = Los Angeles State and County Arboretum; PC = Parks Collection.³ The author's results of chromosome investigation for this study.⁴ Plus one fragment.

椿の島・伊豆大島

尾川武雄

CAMELLIA ISLAND OF JAPAN

- *L'Île Des Camélias Du Japon*
- *Giappone, Isola Della Camelia*
- *La Isla De La Camelia De Japon*



Placard/sign at Camellia, Show.



Camellia Girl on Izu-Oshima.

TAKEO OGAWA

Izu-Oshima, Tokyo, Japan

Izu-Oshima Island is situated 120 kilometres from Tokyo, within the reach of a half-hour flight or four-hour voyage. The whole island, 50 kilometres in circumference, is covered with a luxurious growth of Camellias: it attracts many tourists with its scenic beauty – the smoky Mt Mihara and Camellias give us a wonderful view.

Historically speaking, Camellias have been growing wild since ancient times on this island. We learned this fact from a recent discovery by Mr Naoto Kanoh. Mr Kanoh, (I.C.S., J.C.S.) discovered Camellia-fossils from about 10,000 years ago in this island which is washed by the warm Black Current. Provided with the best conditions for Camellias, the island has become, over many years, the beautiful place we see today. The volcanic sand and lava keep the soil acid and also drain it well; it rains as much as 3000 millimetres a year; and it is also warm in winter and cool in summer. The islanders made good use of Camellias as shelter-belts and planted Camellias for Camellia-oil, which is magnificent for hairdressing, frying and as an anti-corrosive. Thus they, the people, became very familiar with them. We have streets bordered with gigantic Camellia trees and tunnels of Camellias, etc.—all making thick growth here and there.

More recently the number of Camellia fanciers increased, and some of them took much interest in Camellias of horticultural value. They found wild *C. japonica* shrubs of great distinction all over the island. Here are some of the main characteristics:

1. Wide span of flower season.

The earliest flower comes to bloom around September 20, and the latest in early May. We can enjoy the flowering for about seven and a half months. February is the best time.

2. Varieties of fragrant wild Camellia

The area is peculiar for the fragrance of its Camellias compared with other parts of Japan. 'Kohshi' (Fragrant Purple) from this island has been used for hybridization by Dr Ackerman in the United States.

Mr Tom Savige of Australia referred to the fragrant Camellia of Izu-Oshima at the Congress in Nantes 1977: 'Habu-no-Minato' (Habu Harbor), 'Shima Murasaki' (Island Purple),

'Momoka' (Pink Fragrance), 'Tohkai' (Eastern Sea), 'Hajirai' (Blush), and 'Ajiko'. 'Kohshi' and 'Ajiko', being especially fragrant, may be the subject of future discussion.

3. Diversities of petal colors

Ordinarily wild japonica comes in red single form, but we found a considerable number of wild japonicas in white, pink and, recently, in purple-red.

4. Large-sized flower

As to ecological botany, it is already indicated that plants generally tend to grow to larger sizes in the Izu Islands. This is also true of Camellias: 'Michishio' (Hightide), 'B-6' – both in poliploidy – and 'Yazawa Tairin' (Large-sized Yazawa).

It is rather difficult to find double forms, compared to *C. japonica* subspecies *rusticana* or its seedlings crossed with *japonica* cultivars. But we can easily get Camellias in double form or in peonyform by using pollens of double-formed cultivars, with Oshima originals. We can expect much of them as good breeding material.

5. Irregular leaves and variegated leaves

A variety of irregular leaves has been found: long leaves, square leaves, Benten leaves. 'Gimba Camellia' with saw serrated leaves in metallic green is a curio and has been featured as a masterpiece in recent years.

Typically this year, new types of leaves so much like 'Hepta-deformed-leaves' in the wild were discovered.

Quite a few are found with variegated leaves: centered white, edged white and, brushed white not virus variegated.

6. Twisted Camellia ('Unryu')

More than ten Unryu Camellias of four kinds grow on the Island. Their branches are twisted characteristically. 'Mihara-Unryu', whose leaves and twisted shape are well balanced, is excellent for pots and gardens.

The Camellia-plantation became somewhat desolated because the demand for oil decreased and because of damage by squirrels. Nevertheless, we can still enjoy the nature and the beautiful scenery of our Camellia Island. At the same time we can visit the Oshima Park to see Camellia groves on the east coast of the Island. At the Garden of Tropical Botany a collection of Camellias from various corners of the world is on display.

from page 63

dicting the likely success or failure of certain crosses. It is by no means a complete or infallible guide, however. The current craze for chromosomes stems from the recent appearance of several new and extremely showy varieties of garden plants which contain an abnormally large number of chromosomes. These natural "freaks" tend to be bigger plants than ordinary hybrids and to have larger flowers. Tetraploid snapdragons (marketed as "tetra-snaps") are a typical example. These very attractive garden plants have twice as many chromosomes as normal snapdragon varieties. Will an increase in the chromosome number of camellia plants be the next direction for camellia breeding programmes?

In this age of "popular science" many people know that living bodies are made of *cells*. Cells are complex living "building blocks," microscopic in size. A camellia plant would be made up of millions of cells. Within each cell is a structure called the *nucleus*. In the early days of cell studies it was found that certain cells, when stained with dyes and examined under a microscope, had coloured bodies inside their nuclei. These were named *chromosomes*, a word which means literally "coloured bodies."

Chromosomes have since been investigated carefully by scientists studying cells (called cytologists) and by scientists studying the patterns of heredity (called geneticists).

Along the chromosomes are a number of *genes*. These are made of the chemical deoxy-ribonucleic acid, usually known by its initials *D.N.A.* The biology of genes is not completely understood. However, it is known that these genes determine the nature of each living thing: its characteristics, its susceptibilities, its potential. The genes found on Camellia chromosomes determine the nature of each Camellia plant: its growth habit, flowering pattern, flower colour, susceptibility to disease and so on."

WHERE TO SEE CAMELLIA SHOWS IN 1979 — AND, IN U.S.A., LATE 1978

- *Où Voir Les Expositions De Camélias En 1979*
- *Dove Vedere Le Mostre Di Camelia Nel 1979*
- *Dónde Ver Exposiciones De Camelias En 1979*

ENGLAND

1979

Apl 18-19 Royal Horticultural Society, London

JAPAN

Mar 20-25 Mitsukoshi Dept. Store, Nihonbashi, Tokyo

Apl 9-10 Noriu-Chuo-Kinko, Otemachi, Tokyo

NEW ZEALAND

Aug 25-26 Eden Garden, Auckland

Aug 30—Sep 4 NZCS National Show, Whakatane (in conjunction with ICS International Congress, Rotorua)

AUSTRALIA

Jun 23 St John's Hall, Gordon, Sydney (NSW)

Jul 14-15 St Alban's Hall, Epping, Sydney (NSW)

Jul 23-28 Marion Shopping Centre, Adelaide (SA)

Jul 30-Aug 1 Myer Blaxland Gallery, Sydney (NSW)

Aug 4 Roseville Chase, Sydney (NSW)

Aug 19-20 St George's, Adelaide (SA)

Aug 25-26 Hahndorf Institute, Hahndorf (SA)

Sep 1 Box Hill (Vic)

Sep 7-15 Royal Agricultural Society, Adelaide (SA)

Sep 15 Ferny Creek (Vic)

U.S.A.

1978

Oct 21 Columbia, S.C.

28 Washington, D.C.

28-29 Greenwood, S.C.

Nov 3-4 Norfolk, Va

3-4 Fresno, Cal.

4-5 Shreveport, La.

11-12 Fort Valley, Ga. (see page 5)

11-12 Greenville, Ala.

4-5 Savannah, Ga.

11-12 Charleston, S.C.

25-26 New Orleans, La.

Dec 2-3 Albany, Ga.

2-3 Brookhaven, Miss.

2-3 Slidell, La.

2-3 Tallahassee, Fla.

2-3 Jacksonville, Fla.

9-10 Gainesville, Fla.

1979

Jan 6-7 Panama City, Fla.

6-7 Ruston, La.

13-14 Beaufort, S.C.

13-14 Orlando, Fla.

13-14 Pensacola, Fla.

13-14 Huntington Gdns, San Marino, Cal.

20-21 Aiken, S.C.

20-21 Mobile, Ala.
 21 Dallas, Tex.
 27-28 Charleston, S.C.
 27-28 Palos Verdes, Cal.
 27-28 New Orleans, La.
 Feb 3-4 Savannah, Ga.
 3-4 Tuscaloosa, Ala.
 4 Tyler, Ala.
 3-4 Jackson, Miss.
 3-4 Fort Walton Beach, Fla.
 10-11 Redwood City, Cal.
 10-11 San Diego, Cal.
 10-11 Birmingham, Ala.
 10-11 El Dorado, Ark.
 17-18 Atlanta, Ga.
 17-18 Thomasville, Ga.
 17-18 Augusta, Ga.
 17-18 Lake Charles, La.
 17-18 Whiteville, N.C.
 17-18 Arcadia, Cal.
 17-18 San Jose, Cal.
 18 Fort Worth, Tex.
 24-25 Charlotte, N.C.
 24-25 Monroe, La.
 24-25 Wilmington, N.C.
 24-25 Moraga, Cal.
 24-25 Pomona, Cal.
 24-25 Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Mar 3-4 Lacanada (Descanso), Cal.
 3-4 Sacramento, Cal.
 3-4 Fayetteville, N.C.
 10-11 Concord, Cal.
 10-11 Bakersfield, Cal.
 11 Fresno, Cal.
 17-18 Modesto, Cal.
 24-25 Santa Rosa, Cal.
 24-25 Norfolk, Va.

I.C.S. and A.C.R.S. PARTICIPATE IN WORLD HORTICULTURAL CONGRESS



Mary Davis and the editor with I.S.H.S. President W. F. Walker at Eryldene.

This August saw the culmination of years of intensive planning for an event which has surely been epoch making in the annals of Australian horticulture. The world's pre-eminent co-ordinating authority for horticultural matters at the highest level, the International Society for Horticultural Science, had as far back as 1970 at its XVIIIth International Congress in Israel, chosen Sydney, Australia, as the venue for its XXth Congress in 1978. This was to be the first occasion on which the I.S.H.S. moved into the Southern Hemisphere for an International Congress. Responsibility for the arrangements for this major event devolved on a Congress Organising Committee, Chairman of which was Mr Graham R. Gregory. The outstanding success of the event gave testimony to the quality of the preparatory work of Mr Gregory's committee and its many sub-committees.

More than 1750 registrants from 60 different countries gathered together for a Congress during which there were no less than 50 scientific and technical sessions in a programme divided into eight sections. On each day several sections were in session simultaneously.

The I.C.S. and the N.S.W. Foundation Branch of the Australian Camellia Research Society both lent weight to the Congress. The latter body assisted in an extensive floral and technical display which was located within the Sydney University between the buildings in which the sessions took place.

The I.C.S. was involved directly in the Section No. 8, which was devoted to Ornamental and Amenity Horticulture. I.C.S. member Mrs Mary Davis, MAIH, Dip. LD (NSW), delivered an illustrated address titled "The Exotic Invasion". Mrs Davis, a landscape consultant, will be remembered by those who were at the ICS 1977 International Camellia Congress at Nantes where she spoke on "Landscaping with Camellias in Australia".

ICS participation also extended to the arranging of a visit by congressionists to "Eryldene", the home and garden of our late beloved Professor E. G. Waterhouse. Mrs Davis has been a leading member of the "EGAT Committee", formed by Camellia-loving Sydney-siders to ensure the preservation and maintenance of the garden at "Eryldene" pending final determination of its eventual control. It was a compliment to our members that this excursion was set for a date on which there were no other events on the programme. It was a memorable occasion on a glorious morning when no less than 70 distinguished horticulturalists from around the world led by I.S.H.S. President, Mr. W. F. Walker, took the opportunity to visit and see this hallowed piece of "Camellia territory". Hospitality by I.C.S. ladies was enjoyed by the group.

Mrs Davis' paper and address were illuminated by a fine range of colour transparencies. As at Nantes, she was dealing with a subject on which she is highly qualified. At Nantes, however, her assignment was to demonstrate Camellias within the varying situations of the Australian landscape and she took her audience through a series of Australian gardens with Camellias as the main theme, bringing in the associated plant material (tree cover, etc., both native and introduced) to complement this theme. Contrastingly, at this Congress at Sydney University, she was required to base her talk on the vast array of exotics which have been introduced into the Australian island-continent in its two hundred years or so of settlement, and to show how and the extent to which they have blended in with the unique native plant material. Nevertheless, brilliantly aided by her coloured slides, she was able to give proper prominence to the important role of the *genus Camellia* in the on-going evolution of the urban (and rural) landscape in Australia.

It was at the XVIth Congress of the I.S.H.S. at Brussels in 1962 that that Society's International Commission for Horticultural Nomenclature and Registration appointed the I.C.S. as the International Registration Authority for cultivars of Camellia. Participation by the I.C.S. at this 1978 Congress of the I.S.H.S. enable a strengthening of I.C.S. links with the body which is the worldwide authority on the registration of cultivated plants. This was most timely in the year when our President, Tom Savige, is working towards a more meaningful acceptance by our Society and its sister bodies of the responsibilities conferred by the ultimate world authority on nomenclature and registration.

INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY
STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE – YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1977

1976	<i>INCOME</i>	1977	1976	<i>EXPENDITURE</i>	1977
\$		\$	\$		\$
	1977 Subscriptions (in Australian Currency)		2732	Publication production	3357.45
125	France (F.Fr 962)	175.23	521	Publication Despatch	638.52
54	Italy (Lira 53200)	52.49	215	Publication Addressing	209.88
504	Asian Region (Yen 207000)	670.82	232	General Printing and Stationery	115.11
260	New Zealand (\$NZ 235)	206.10	458	Postage, Cables and Freights	481.61
–	South Africa (R 28)	33.15		Sundries (incl. floral tribute)	20.10
	United Kingdom & Western Europe			Representatives' Expenses (including	
1005	(£Stg. 692)	1134.22	530	publication despatch)	613.00
773	U.S.A. (\$US 1074)	954.17			
754	Australia	825.62			
187 (prior					
1976)					
<u>3662</u>		<u>4051.80</u>			
–	Life Members' Subscriptions	133.00		Transfer to Life Members' Amortisation Reserve	133.00
329	Advertising Income	157.34			
328	Interest Received	364.12			
–	Reductions in funds held overseas, earned				
	before current – 1977 – year	58.70			
<u>4319</u>		<u>4764.96</u>			
369	Deficit for year	803.71			
<u>4688</u>		<u>A\$5568.67</u>	<u>4688</u>		<u>A\$5568.67</u>

ASSETS & LIABILITIES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1977

1976	<i>LIABILITIES</i>	1977	1976	<i>ASSETS</i>	1977
\$		\$	\$		\$
	(8/12/75) Accumulated Funds				
4290	at 31 Dec. 1976	\$3921.05	3687	Credit balances at bank	3528.35
369	Deduct Deficit for year	803.71	202	Interest accrued but not yet received	208.98
<u>3921</u>		<u>3117.34</u>	<u>160</u>	Sundry Debtors	–
–	Life Members' Amortisation Reserve	133.00			
128	Subscriptions paid in Advance	486.99			
–	E.G. Waterhouse Memorial Fund	110.52		E.G. Waterhouse Memorial credit at bank	110.52
<u>4049</u>		<u>A\$3847.85</u>	<u>4049</u>		<u>A\$3847.85</u>

Funds held overseas by Membership Representatives at 31st December, 1977 and not brought into the Treasurer's Accounts

United Kingdom - £Stg. 149.80 U.S.A. - \$US10

J. E. Alpen, F.A.S.A., F.A.I.M., Treasurer

HON. AUDITOR'S REPORT

I have examined the Hon. Treasurer's records of the International Camellia Society for the year ended 31st December, 1977 and report that in my opinion the annexed Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Statement have been properly drawn up to show a true and fair view of the Society's affairs at 31st December, 1977 and of the results of the Society for the year ended on that date.

I note that the Statements of Income and Expenditure submitted by Overseas Branches have not been certified by independent auditors and recommend that this defect be rectified in future statements.

12th July, 1978

John E. Roberts, F.C.A. Hon. Auditor

TREASURER'S REPORT

• *Rapport Du Trésorier*

• *Rapporto Del Tesoriere*

• *Reporte Del Tesorero*

The excess of expenditure over income during the year ended 31 December 1977 is closely in line with that anticipated at the Directors' meeting at Nantes on 15 May 1977, when certain increases in members' subscriptions were decided upon. The increases in subscriptions will be reflected in the income for the current year but the Society continues to be faced with rising costs. Increases in postal charges have come into effect recently in several of our Regions and printing costs will also be higher again this year. However your Executive remains convinced that Society finances could be placed on quite a sound footing if the membership numbers could be increased by, say, 20%. It is further convinced that Society membership offers sufficient attractions to bring it well within the capacity of every Region to achieve such a gain.

As the Treasurer for the period under review I place on record my own and the Executive's thanks to the Membership Representatives in the various Regions. The I.C.S. is a rather unique organisation with much of its "grass roots" financial transactions being cared for by honorary office bearers in countries around the world quite remote from that in which the central accounting is located. It is an important responsibility and it has been well cared for.

The Executive is obliged to bring to the attention of all Directors the comments of our Honorary Auditor on the desirability of local audit in their respective Regions.

Like all international bodies your Society is directly affected by the ebbs and flows in the values of the respective currencies in each of the Regions from which it derives its income. It is unlikely that we would ever be in a situation where all of the subscriptions set for the various Regions were at a parity with each other. The position obtaining from time to time will continue to be brought before your Directors, the next occasion being at Perry USA in November next.

J.E.A.

STOP PRESS Membership List Additions 26 September, 1978

AUSTRALIA

CARRUTHERS, Mrs B.C., 8 Lucretia Av., Longueville, N.S.W. 2066

KNYVETT, G.G., 11 Araba St., Aranda, A.C.T. 2614

NEIL, Mrs Ena, 3 Tabletop Road, Terrigal, N.S.W. 2660.

STRAUGHAN, Richard R., 17 Cross St., Canterbury, Vic. 3126

JAPAN

MIUCHI, Mrs Setsuko, 1643, Nanazono-cho, Chiba-shi 281

MIYAKI, Hiroo, 3-15-28, Inamuragasaki, Kamakura-shi, 248

NAKAHARA, Mrs Chiyoko, 505, Sasaki Mansion, Higashi-Tsutsujigaoka, Chofu-shi 182

TORII, Toshio, 2-1882, Tsudanuma, Narashino-shi, Chiba-ken 275

U.S.A.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY, P.O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, Ga. 31030

CHILDRESS, Mrs Willadeen, 25041 S.E. 192nd, Maple Valley, Wa. 98038

ELLIS, Jay W., P.O. Box 888, Keystone Heights, Fla. 32656

HICKS, Col. R.D., P.O. Box 1173, Ozark, Ala. 36360

OWENS, Hubert B., 215 W. Rutherford St., Athens, Ga. 30605

THOMPSON, K.E., 2038 E. Yale, Fresno, Ca. 93703

**MEMBERS OF
THE INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY REGISTERED AT 31/7/78**

***LIFE MEMBERS**

AUSTRALIA

- ADELAIDE BOTANIC GARDENS, C/- The Librarian, North Terrace, Adelaide, S.A. 5000
ADELAIDE HILLS BRANCH A.C.R.S., C/- Hon. Sec. Mr. Stan Loader, 17 Leamington Rd., Aldgate, S.A. 5154
ADLER, Edgar, 10 Woodlands Ave, Blakehurst, N.S.W. 2221
*ALPEN, Mr & Mrs J. E. 24 Day Rd., Cheltenham, N.S.W. 2119
ANDREWS, Mr & Mrs S. H., 11 Hills Ave., Epping, N.S.W., 2121
ARMATI, P. M., 6 Highlands Ave., Gordon, N.S.W. 2072
ARNOLD, Mrs J. W., Buskers End, St Clair St., Bowral, N.S.W. 2576
ASTLE Mr & Mrs Fred, 56 St Georges Crescent, Faulconbridge, N.S.W. 2776
ATKINSON, T. A., 6 Lansell Crescent, Camberwell, Vic. 3124
AUSTRALIAN CAMELLIA RESEARCH SOCIETY, C/- Librarian, 3 Pindari Ave., St. Ives, N.S.W. 2075
AUSTRALIAN CAMELLIA RESEARCH SOCIETY ST GEORGE AND SUTHERLAND
BRANCH, C/- Treasurer, 22 Tea Gardens Ave., Kirrawee, N.S.W. 2232
AUSTRALIAN CAMELLIA RESEARCH SOCIETY WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH.
C/- Hon. Sec., 9 Gunbower Rd., Mount Pleasant, W.A. 6153
BARTLETT, Mr & Mrs J. G., 8 Mayfield Ave., Pymble, N.S.W. 2073
BATTY, Mrs Una, Unit 10, 5 Onslow Ave., Elizabeth Bay, N.S.W. 2011
BEATTIE, Sir Alexander, 54 Burns Road, Wahroonga N.S.W. 2076
BELL, Mrs Patricia, 23 Scott St., Croydon, N.S.W. 2132
BERRIE, Mrs Pat, 14 Hamilton Parade, Pymble, N.S.W. 2073
BLACKWELL, Miss Frances, Geelans Rd., Arcadia, N.S.W. 2159
BLUMENTHAL, Mrs Beryl, 3 Pindari Ave., St Ives, N.S.W. 2075
BLUMENTHAL, Cecil B., 3 Pindari Ave., St Ives, N.S.W. 2075
BLYTHE, Mr & Mrs D. J., Weelarra, Carradine Rd., Bedfordale, W.A. 6112
BONNINGTON, Bruce, 1 Natong St., Gordon, N.S.W. 2072
BONNINGTON, Gordon, 1 Natong St., Gordon, N.S.W. 2072
BOER, Mrs Eva, 6 Linden Crescent, Linden Park, S.A. 5065
BOOTH, Miss I. O., 21 Orrong Cres., Caulfield, Vic 3161
BRAY, Mrs Thelma, 9 Wyalong St., Willoughby, N.S.W. 2068
BRITTAIN, Mrs S. J., 20 Beagle St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603
BRYANT, Bowen B., 21 Water St., Wahroonga, N.S.W. 2076
BULL, Miss B., Wembley Cottage, 301 High St., Chatswood, N.S.W. 2067
CAMPBELL, A. E., 3 Horace St., St Ives, N.S.W. 2075
CAMPBELL, Prof. Keith, 188 Beecroft Rd., Cheltenham, N.S.W. 2119
CARTER, R. H., 14 Bent St., Lindfield, N.S.W. 2070
CASSIDY, Lady, 3/2 Aston Gardens, Bellevue Hill, N.S.W. 2033
CHETTLE, Mrs W., 4 Exeter Rd., Aldgate, S.A. 5154
CHURCHLAND, Harry, 32 Darnley St., Gordon, N.S.W. 2072
CLARK, Steve, Camellia Grove Nursery, Mona Vale Rd., St Ives, N.S.W. 2075
COLEMAN, Mrs D. F., 21 Glenview Crescent, Hunters Hill, N.S.W. 2110
CONSIDINE, Mrs Erica I., 202 Spit Rd., Mosman, N.S.W. 2088
CONSIDINE, Roy V., 202 Spit Rd., Mosman, N.S.W. 2088
COX, Frank, 28 Allister St., Mt. Waverley, Vic. 3149
CRAIG, Mr & Mrs Eric D., 4 Lowther Park Ave., Warrawee, N.S.W. 2074
CRISP, Mrs Les, 19 Kerford Rd., Glen Iris, Vic 3146
CRONIN, C. F., 73 King St., Queenscliff, Vic 3225
DALY, S. B., 18 Bent St., Lindfield, N.S.W. 2070
DAVIES, L. L., 601 Bathurst Rd., Faulconbridge, N.S.W. 2776
DAVIS, Mr & Mrs G. R., 31 Renown St., Five Dock, N.S.W. 2046
DEALTRY, Mr & Mrs A. K., 17 Milne St., Vale Park, S.A., 5081
DEAN, Mrs H., The Pines, 6 Kent Rd., Aldgate, S.A. 5154
DETTMANN, H. K. C., 89 Ada Ave., Wahroonga, N.S.W. 2076
DETTMANN, J. F., 11 Stuart St., Longueville, N.S.W. 2066
DIXON, Mrs Annie, 45 Redan St., Mosman, N.S.W. 2088
*DULY, Peter L., 6A Buckingham St., Killara, N.S.W. 2071
DUNSTAN, Mrs Norma, 24 Bellevue Cres., Terrigal, N.S.W. 2260
EBSARY, Mr & Mrs V. R., 4 North View Rd., Palm Beach, N.S.W. 2108
ELLIOTT, C. L., 94 Smart Rd., Modbury, S.A. 5092
ELLIOTT, Prof. John, 6 Fisher Ave., Sandy Bay, Hobart, Tas 7005
EMERY, Miss Edna, Myola, 43 Auburn St., Goulburn, N.S.W. 2580
EMMERSON, R. J., Inlet Rd., Leongatha South, Vic 3953
ESDAILE, Mrs Edith, 55 Warrigal Rd., Turramurra, N.S.W. 2074
FITZHARDINGE, Mrs J. B., 18 Fox Valley Rd., Wahroonga, N.S.W. 2076
FRANCIS, David, "Karrimah", Taylors Rd., Mount Macedon, Vic 3441
FRASER, H. A., P.O. Box 565, Wagga, N.S.W. 2650
FREW, Mrs A. A., 111 Copeland Rd., Beecroft, N.S.W. 2119
GALL, Mrs Gwen, 8 The Crescent, Beecroft, N.S.W. 2119
GALVIN, Mr & Mrs Theo, 293 Princes Highway, Sylvania, N.S.W. 2224
GARLING, Mr & Mrs R. D., 22 St Albans St., Mt Waverley, Vic 3149
GARLING, Miss W., 22 St Albans St., Mt Waverley, Vic 3149
GARNETT, Ray, 36 Hardinge St., Beaumaris, Melbourne, Vic 3193
GEELAN, Mrs E., Geelans Rd., Arcadia, N.S.W. 2159
GODDARD, M/s D. R. I., 27 Crane St., Springwood, N.S.W. 2777
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