Northern California Camellia Society, Inc.

A Non-Profit Organization

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Flowerwood

Courtesy Toichi Domoto, 26591 Western Road, Hayward, Calif.
Photo by H. V. Mitchell, Walnut Creek, Calif.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.

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915 Oxford St., Berkeley

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12 La Cintilla Ave., Orinda

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1115 Wellington St., Oakland 2

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PUBLICITY:
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SECRETARY:
Wallace H. Brown (OL 2-5404)
201 The Uplands, Berkeley 5

DIRECTORS:
John Paul Edwards (GL 1-1854)
1347 Trestle Glen Rd., Oakland 10
Fred E. Heitman, D.D.S. (Orinda 2177)
5833 Patton St., Oakland 18
Barlow Hollingshead (Orinda 2054)
12 La Cintilla Avenue, Orinda

MEMBERSHIP:
Barlow Hollingshead (Orinda 2054)
12 La Cintilla Avenue, Orinda

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David L. Feathers (Orinda 2171)
1 Camellia Lane, Lafayette 1

AWARDS:
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201 The Uplands, Berkeley 5

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NOMENCLATURE & CLASSIFICATION:
Barlow Hollingshead (Orinda 2054)
12 La Cintilla Ave., Orinda

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS:
John J. Kampschroer (AN 1-3687)
1115 Wellington St., Oakland 2

The Northern California Camellia Society, Inc. is a non-profit organization of camellia fanciers interested in the culture, propagation and development of camellias. Meetings are held on the first Monday in each month from November to May inclusive, at 8 p.m. at the Chabot School Auditorium, Oakland. Membership is open to all those with a serious interest in the subject. Annual dues $5.00. Membership application blanks may be obtained from Barlow Hollingshead, Membership Chairman, 12 La Cintilla Ave., Orinda (Phone: Orinda 2054).

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CAMELLIA GARDEN TOUR

A Camellia Garden Tour of the Lakeside Park Camellia Garden, and the private gardens of Mr. David L. Feathers of Lafayette and Mr. O. E. Hopfer of Oakland, was held on Sunday, March 1, 1953.

At the Lakeside Park Camellia Garden, sponsored by the Northern California Camellia Society, Inc., Mr. William Penn Mott, Jr., Superintendent of Oakland Parks, discussed plans for the future development of this project.

CAMELLIAS AT HOME AND ABROAD

By Ralph S. Peer, Park Hill, Los Angeles, California

On the way to the N.C.C.S. meeting Dave Feathers and I had a discussion as to whether I should start talking about camellias at home or abroad. Shall start at home and finish up abroad, which is perhaps the most interesting.

In April 1952 on the way back from New York, we spaced our time so that I could address the Middle Georgia Camellia Society. I had previously met a great many people from that region. When I arrived, I discovered that we were in the middle of a group of Southern estate owners, who have had camellias in their blood for some seventy-five or a hundred years.

At Macon, we visited the Dave Strother Camellia Farm and renewed our acquaintance. It is situated in a large flat valley called Fort Valley, just south of Macon. Dave Strother is an old, old resident, going back several generations and having quite a bit of land. About fifteen years ago he decided to set aside an acreage especially for camellias — just wanted to have a show place—which was planted to some two hundred camellia trees which are carefully cared for. Every year he travels around the country to look for new camellias. He lives and breathes camellias.

Dave and I both are members of the S.C.C.S. nomenclature committee. Immediately he brought up the question of Blood of China; that is a sore subject with him. Somewhere in the South there was an exquisite blood-red incomplete-double camellia with large upstanding petals interspersed with stamens. Bellengrath Gardens called it Victor Emanuel. A chap by the name of Rubel, a camellia fancier at Mobile, named it Blood of China because he hated the Japanese for invading China; he sent a dollar to China for every plant he sold. Strother, on the other hand, has been fighting for years to have the camellia named Victor Emanuel—and has kept the controversy alive.

We also stopped in Atlanta on our trip back from New York. Much to our amazement 150 people turned out —members of the Northern Georgia Camellia Society. They grow camellias out-of-doors there on the sheltered side of their homes, but a greenhouse is almost a necessity. Although it costs a lot of money to be a camellia fancier in Atlanta, there is a surprising number of camellia enthusiasts.

In the South we kept talking about **What's the new camellia?** The best of the new seedlings, Eclatan, first appeared in Georgia. It was given to a small nursery which failed shortly after. Then Dave Strother became interested in the seedling and talked to nurserymen in Fort Valley. Dave showed me the small plant he had. Eclatan has since become famous. The nurseryman had only two plants left; it was sold to me as a great rarety. I haven't seen the flower—am just taking the word of experts in Georgia that it is the finest seedling that has appeared recently.

We have been producing some very fine camellias in California. I could easily make a list of five that would top everything but Eclatan. I spent a little time writing to people and exchanging information; it is easy to talk about Lady Kay, Flowerwood, Masterpiece — Harvey Short's new seedling. In the South, Frank Gibson is a novelty; but only about a fifth of the blossoms are really like the pictures, so nobody is excited.

The greatest thing in camellias is definitely the Kung Ming reticulatas—strictly a western **introduction.** South-

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The above talk was given at the January 5, 1953 meeting of the N.C.C.S., and was reported by Mrs. Barlow Hollingshead.

(Ralph Peer, as well as Dave Strother, C. N. Hastie, and Judge Solomon, mentioned in his talk, are members of the N.C.C.S.)

erners are of the opinion that Camellia **reticulata** is not hardy. Norwood Hastie, owner of Magnolia Gardens, has started to grow them. Soon they will be distributed by nurseries on the West Coast. Nobody knows to what extent the new reticulatas are hardy. They are related, of course, to Captain Rawes, but are not the same thing; all of them are hybrids. Captain Rawes is a mutation of the original reticulata. I got information from China when I imported the first lot of reticulatas, and everybody seems to be agreed.

So far as I know there has been only one man out of China, a Dr. Yu, who had been sent by the Chinese government to England to study. Mrs. Peer and I became acquainted with him in 1950 when we were in England. He had water color illustrations of the Kung Ming reticulatas. It was his opinion they were all hybrids. He thought they might be a cross of wild reticulata with Pitardii.

The Kung Ming reticulatas will grow almost any place the japonicas will. They are by far the finest camellias I have ever seen. Kung Ming flowers can be traced back 900 years or perhaps a thousand. Any camellias that have grown that long must be pretty good.

Last winter we made a trip around Europe and naturally included the camellias. This trip we took our car over and that enabled us to get around a lot of places we hadn't seen before. The most interesting spot was Cornwall in southwestern England. It was nice to get back and spend a little more time there.

I recall particularly as we started out, visiting Abbotsbury Gardens, southwest of London on the Channel Coast. The story of the Abbots goes back to the beginning of England. On a cliff, there are the burned ruins of an ancient castle. In a protected valley there are the gardens founded by Lord Stavordale 150 years ago. From the center of the garden the visitor can see that a path has been cut through the forest that surrounds the garden, affording a view of the cross on the ruins of an ancient monastery about five miles away. One of the Stavordales was the minister of the British king or queen in Japan; when he returned to England he brought a great many trees and shrubs from Japan. There are about 25 camellia trees that are about 125 years old growing in this garden. The place has been kept up as it passed from one Stavordale to the other.

About 25 years ago the castle burned down and the camellia catalog disappeared in the fire. So nobody knows what these flowers are. We saw some of the blooms at the camellia show in London. There were a number of varieties that nobody can identify. So I brought over scions of about fourteen varieties; twelve are now growing at Park Hill. The one most impressive was in the form of Elegans, which had a center that was considerably more involved than any Elegans I have ever seen. There was quite a bit of white in it, and it was quite a large size. I keep in touch with this garden; it is one of the oldest places where camellias are growing in the British Isles.

Further west along the coast of Cornwall we visited Trewithin, the estate of George Johnstone, one of England's great horticulturists. At Trewithin there is a unique garden about 30 years old. The owner, an officer in World War I, was in a hunting accident; now he goes about in a chair operated by an electric motor and cares for the garden. New plants developed from seed sent over by Forrest from the Himalayas; they grow so profusely they have to be restricted. There was one plant that he had set aside; it was unusual because it could easily be reproduced from cuttings. A botanist in London said it was Pitardii, one of the parents of Camellia **reticulata.** It is identical with the chromosome count of wild reticu-

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph S. Peer, Park Hill, Los Angeles

lata. We have a Pitardii which has a chromosome count of 30, but that wouldn't be very useful. I have tried to persuade the curator of the Royal Horticultural Society Gardens at Wisley in England to undertake to hybridize these Pitardii.

After leaving England we passed through Ireland and were disappointed to find they were selling camellias by color—red, white, pink, variegated —rather than by named variety.

From Ireland we went back to Lord Aberconway in North Wales. It is very far north; must be about the latitude of Labrador. We did not expect to find such lovely camellias and tropical plants. Chinese magnolias have been developed there better than anywhere else. Lord Aberconway purchased a full set of the Kung Ming reticulatas; they are about to flower and are doing well. He is a man about 76 years of age; has been president of the Royal Horticultural Society. His great passion is to take care of the Royal Horticultural Society. The royal family too is interested in this Society.

If anyone here would like to be-

come a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society — 1 pound, 1 shilling (about $4 a year)—I shall be glad to arrange it for you. For that you receive their very fine **Journal.** In each issue there is at least one color plate. They also issue Curtis **Botanical Magazine,** $2.78, which is full of colored plates: botany, horticulture that have not been described before. If you happen to go to London they have a very big club house and exhibition hall. Once every two weeks a flower show is held, covering flowers that happen to be in season at the time.

In early November we ferried to Esbjerg, Denmark and drove to Copenhagen the following day. Our most pleasant event was a night spent on a farm in Denmark where they make Danish blue cheese.

From Denmark we passed down through Germany. The camellia business is practically dead because glass in greenhouses was shattered during World War II. The Germans used to sell a lot of camellias, but now only a few for house plants.

Christmas was spent in the French Alps, where for two weeks we enjoyed the winter sports. Cars suspended on cables carried us to the mountain peaks from which there were magnificent panoramic views of Mt. Blanc and the Swiss Alps.

In January we drove on to Spain. As soon as we reached Biarritz we began to see camellias. Near La Coruna, a representative of Franco had gathered up in the name of the State a collection of old camellias. We found camellias growing almost everywhere on this estate. About 10 years ago camellias were also planted along the main streets of the city.

Crossing over into Portugal we found still more camellias. The old trees along the road surprised us. We were told that British wine buyers had introduced them during the early part of the last century. The climate of that area is ideal for camellias; they almost take care of themselves.

At Porto—the home of Port wine—we expected to have trouble locating the nursery which had shipped C. **reticulata** var. Florepleno to our friend, Mr. Leney, in Haslemere, England. We were making this journey for a purpose. In England we had been told about the "old lost variety Flora Plena." The hotel clerk directed us to the office of Alfredo Moreira da Silva & Filhos, Limitada, where we found some old camellia varieties. When we inquired about reticulatas, the proprietor offered two separate types, one being "dobrado" (complete double). Fortunately the Flore-pleno was in bloom at the time, and we saw for the first time its exquisite blossom. Many times I had been told that it was just a myth, so you can imagine how thrilled we were to find the "lost reticulata."

While I was bringing my camera from the car Mrs. Peer noticed a plant with small, fleshy leaves, different from any camellia with which we were familiar. The proprietor said this was a novelty of no great value; the blossom was small, a white single with many yellow petaloids. About a hundred years before Robert Fortune had brought from Shanghai a "yellow" camellia, which had been grown for a while in a number of places in England but had been eventually lost. During our 1949 trip around the world Mrs. Peer and I had sought in vain the lost yellow camellia. Botanically, Fortune's plant was C. **sasanqua** var. Anemonaeflora. When I inspected the plant in the Portugal nursery carefully I found a lead tag marked "Jaune," which translates into "yellow." This completed the identification since the Belgian nurseries, which propagated it for the continental trade in the mid 1800s, gave it the name "Jaune." This sasanqua is very difficult to propagate. By grafting, the nurseryman got only two to take out of many hundreds.

(Continued on page 12)

CAMELLIA FLOWER CLASSIFICATION AS IT RELATES TO SHOW OPERATION

By Evelyn Frances Hollingshead, Ph.D. and
Barlow W. S. Hollingshead

Camellia flower classification is one of the most important factors in successfully staging a camellia show, not only from the standpoint of management, exhibitors and judges, but also the visiting public. It is well to keep in mind that when properly and conveniently staged from the visitors' standpoint, a camellia show has the potential of serving all camellia interests through encouragement of the uninitiated gardener. Even in a non-competitive show there should be some semblance of orderly arrangement. If exhibitors place their blooms helter-skelter on display tables, visitors are likely to go away with surrealist impressions.

At small competitive shows camellia flowers are sometimes grouped by color, without regard to form. This complicates the task of judging, for who can say which is the best white bloom among a mass of white blossoms varying in form from single to formal? How can judges close their eyes to flower form, the most outstanding characteristic of camellia blossoms? Or decide which flower form is the most beautiful? Flower form has long been recognized as significant in flower description and flower identification.

At large competitive shows on the West Coast it is customary to display specimen camellia flowers according to form and color. The over-all picture contains areas of white and of color variegation, along with pinks and reds, in each flower-form class, thus introducing rhythm and contrast into the color pattern. The visitor, in viewing individual specimen flowers, is not conscious of color monotony, which tends to subordinate flower form. At a camellia show some years ago, hundreds of rose-colored blooms were displayed by color, regardless of form, in yards and yards of viewing space; the visitor was scarcely conscious of individual flower form.

CLASSIFICATION AND SHOW OPERATION

The ideal way to judge competing specimen camellia blooms at camellia shows is by **variety,** so that a bloom of a given variety competes only with those of the same variety.

At the 1952 N.C.C.S. show, three or more specimen flowers of one variety constituted a varietal class. For show personnel, who have little time between the close of registration and beginning of judging, to bring together three-or-more flowers of the same variety among thousands of entries involves tremendous difficulties —unless specimen blooms entered in competition have been placed on display tables in some orderly arrangement.

The N.C.C.S. publication, **Camellia Flower Classification,** provides a vehicle for such orderly arrangement, according to **class number** and **color.** This list gives the names of some eight hundred varieties of **Camellia japonica** arranged alphabetically on six pages; the **preferred** synonym, based on priority; the **class number,** 1 to 8, based on typical flower form; and the **color.** Only **one** class number is shown for a variety even though it is variform; this class number is determined by the variety's flower form considered to be typical for this particular region.

In registering a specimen flower, the preferred synonym — based on

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The above is an excerpt from article by Evelyn and Barlow Hollingshead appearing in the American Camellia Yearbook 1952, pages 193-209.

priority — is used. A given variety may have many names which have been attached to it by nurserymen or by amateur growers in different parts of the country or in different countries. Obviously, if a variety is entered under different names, this adds to the difficulty of segregating flowers of the same variety. To illustrate: Gigantea has been sold under many names, according to the amount of white variegation; such as, Emperor Wilhelm, Mary Bell Glennan, Magnolia King. Exhibitors are requested to examine the alphabetical listing of varieties in the **Camellia Flower Classification** guide and record on their entry cards the name shown therein as the preferred synonym as well as record the name under which the camellia was purchased. For this example the exhibitor's entry card would show: Class—6, Color—Variegated, Variety—Gigantea (Emperor Wilhelm). Thus a given variety, regardless of form is placed in but one class—that designated by the flower-classification list. This facilitates the segregation of varieties into varietal classes and form-color classes prior to judging.

Display tables are marked Class 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, respectively, corresponding to flower form. Each class is subclassified by color: white, pink, rose, red, variegated. After filling out entry cards, exhibitors place their specimen blooms on display tables according to their class number and color, being careful to place each entry among other flowers of the same variety, if there are any, to help show-personnel to bring together flowers of the same variety to form varietal classes.

During and after registration but before judging begins, the Classification Committee segregates three-or-more flowers of the same variety, placing a varietal label on each varietal class. For instance, if there are three-or-more Alba Plena entries, these blooms are segregated and marked with a varietal label, Alba Plena.

After segregating the varietal classes, there remain scores of miscellaneous specimen flowers of which only one or two of a variety have been entered. Many of these are rare and unusual, of outstanding quality. It would be an impossible task for the judges to make awards in this miscellaneous group unless the blooms are arranged in some logical, orderly manner to form a number of classes. But happily these miscellaneous flowers are already grouped by form and color, since exhibitors placed them in classes 1 to 8, subclassified by color, during registration; the segregation of varietal classes has not altered the form-color grouping of other flowers on display tables.

To summarize, exhibitors follow the alphabetical list for determining the preferred synonym, class number, and color—as shown in the N.C.C.S. Camellia Flower Classification — and place each specimen bloom on the corresponding display table among other flowers of the same variety, if there are any.

This method facilitates judging because there is greater uniformity between flowers within a class — in varietal classes and miscellaneous form-color classes. It also brings about a greater degree of fairness in award distribution among camellia varieties. Moreover, varieties which are variable in form—such as Gigantea, Duchess of Sutherland and Rose Glory—are considered in their own varietal classes.

Apparently exhibitors at the NCCS 1952 Camellia Show experienced no difficulty in using the alphabetical list in the 1952 revised edition of **Camellia Flower Classification** to determine class number and preferred synonym, nor in locating the corresponding space provided on display tables, for it was the easiest registration ever experienced and there were fewer errors.

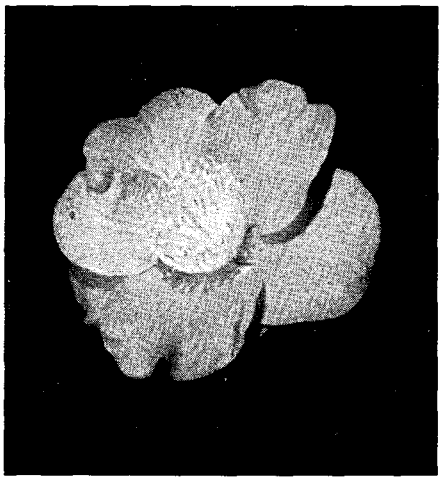
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY CAMELLIA FLOWER CLASSIFICATION

The N.C.C.S. Camellia Flower Classification is adapted from Dr. H. H. Hume's classification, which is based on the degree of doubling (due to metamorphosis of stamens into petal-like parts), resulting in three mains groups: Simple form, Incomplete Double form, and Double form:

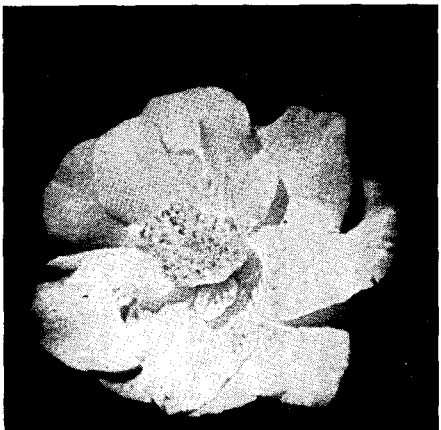
SIMPLE FORM: **Stamens all central,** joined together and to the corolla.

Class 1. SINGLE has 5 to 7 petals, sometimes 9.
Example: Amabilis.

Class 2. SEMI-DOUBLE has more than 9 petals, usually 14 to 20.
Examples: Lady Clare, Donckelarii.



Class 1. KRENA (Smythe seedling)
Brilliant red single; prominent cylinder of stamens; 7 petals.



Class 2. SWEET SIXTEEN (Domoto seedling)
Delicate blush-pink, semi-double; large wavy petals; central cylinder of stamens.

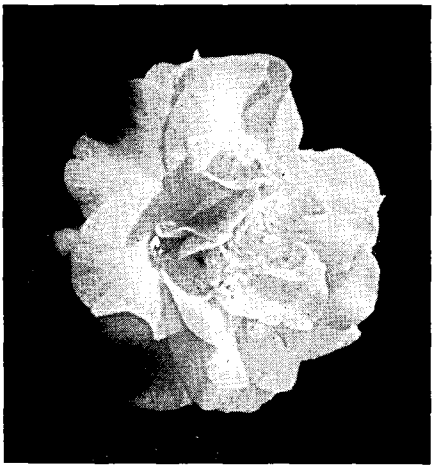
Photos by Barlow Hollingshead

INCOMPLETE DOUBLE FORM: **Numerous petaloids with visible stamens intermixed to form a central irregular mass.** (May be divided according to size of petaloids: large, small, or large-and-small.)

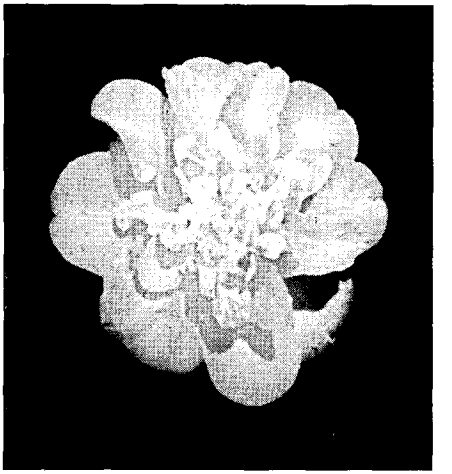
Class 3. Large petaloids.
Example: Herme and its sports.

Class 4. Small petaloids.
Example: Lady Mary Cromartie.

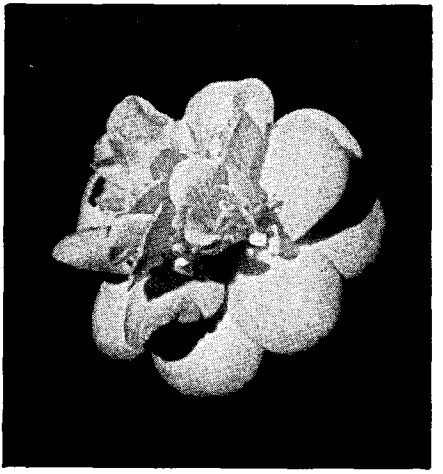
Class 5. Large-and-small petaloids.
Example: Nobilissima.



Class 3. THELMA DALE
Exquisite pale-pink incomplete double; numerous yellow stamens intermixed with large petaloids.



Class 4. LETITIA SCHRADER
Dark red incomplete double; many golden stamens intermixed with small petaloids.



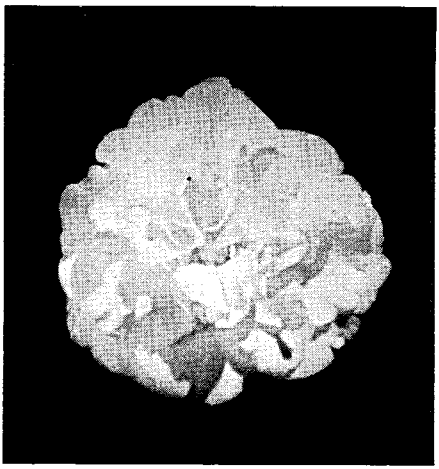
Class 5. CONTESSE DE NIEUPORT PINK
Soft pink incomplete double; yellow stamens intermixed with large-and-small petaloids.

DOUBLE FORM: **No stamens, or only a few, well-hidden by petaloids.**

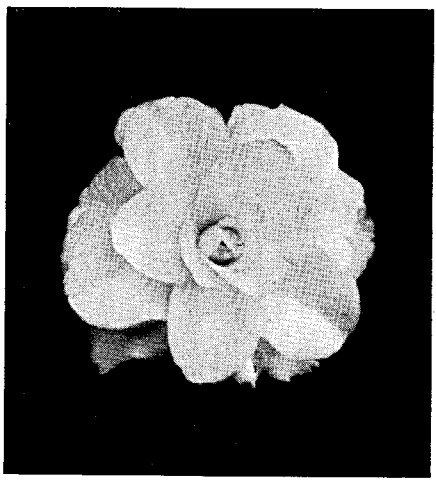
Class 6. DOUBLE IRREGULAR: Petaloids arranged irregularly in a convex central mass. Examples: Debutante, Elegans, Paeoniaeflora.

Class 7. INCOMPLETE IMBRICATED: Petals regularly imbricated except for a large unopened center. Shows stamens when fully opened. Examples: Mathotiana, Flowerwood, Purity.

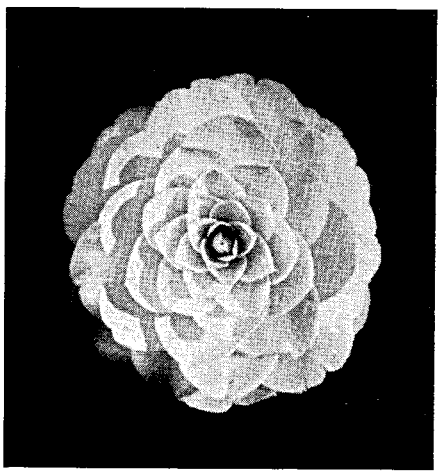
Class 8. REGULAR IMBRICATED OR TIERED: Petals regularly imbricated of tiered from circumference to center, either completely or with a small unopened remnant in center. No stamens. Examples: Alba Plena, Candidissima—tiered.



Class 6. JOSHUA E. YOUTZ
White double irregular; numerous twisted petaloids arranged irregularly in a convex mass. A few well-hidden stamens.



Class 7. PURITY
White double, incomplete imbricated; petals imbricated except for unopened center. Shows stamens when fully open.



Class 8. VALTEVAREDA
Pink shading to deeper pink on outer petals; complete double, regularly imbricated from circumference to center. Never shows stamens.

PEER—

(Continued from page 6)

The following day we visited the old country estate which had been developed into a camellia nursery by the father of Joachim Moreira. Camellias had first been planted there during the mid-1850s. We saw the mother plants of both C. **reticulata** var. Florepleno and C. **sasanqua** var. Anemonaeflora. The former was a good-sized tree, but the "yellow camellia" was less than four feet high, although perhaps a hundred years old.

Estoril, a few miles north of Lisbon, has many fine camellias brought there by British winter visitors who developed this famous resort. In Lisbon and further south camellias will grow well if protected from summer sun.

We drove along the shores of the Mediterranean from Spain into France to the Riviera, and were bitterly disappointed because there are no camellias. The Riviera coast is something like Southern California—dry—much sunshine. But no camellias, although they grow many other flowers there. The "Peace" rose came from that part of the world.

We did find one interesting garden owned by Lawrence Johnston, who lived in England many years. He is now about 86 years old. He lives at Mentone near the border of Italy. His garden survived World War II although the Italians stole many plants. He takes great delight in showing visitors his camellias. We gave him lessons in the way we grow camellias in Southern California. The soil in this region of France is alkaline. The people think you have to install big concrete bins to grow camellias. In Southern California the soil is alkaline, too, but we grow camellias that are not in concrete bins.

In the 1850s it is probable that this is where most camellia history was made. But the plants will not bear seed, perhaps due to the climate. In Northern Italy, however, camellias do very well. In Georgia, I ran across a nurseryman whose father had always purchased a hundred pounds of seed from Italy; it was the fashion to get seeds from Italy. Coquettii (Glen 40) is an Italian variety. Many varieties still survive that came from Italy. Many Australian varieties trace back to Italy. But the two wars about wiped out interest in camellias in Italy. Bagnasco nursery about 15 or 20 miles south of Genoa along the coast, have two groups of camellia trees over a hundred years old. The trees are lined up like fruit-bearing trees in an orchard. All these trees had been cleft grafted. The British say cleft grafting is a horrible way to graft; but this seems to prove that cleft grafting is a good way to get camellias started in a hurry.

The grandson of the original owner of the nursery now owns it. He only speaks Italian. Mrs. Peer could understand some of it. We saw them packing flowers for shipment — but they really weren't packing flowers at all: They cut off buds from trees, in baskets; pack the buds in bales, like a bale of peat moss. It is compressed and tied with wire. Then the bale is shipped by Railway Express to florists. When they arrive at destination the florist cuts the bales; the buds are dressed up with gardenia leaves and made into corsages. In that way they make money out of camellias. Flowers cannot be shipped with any safety. They sell hundreds of thousands of these corsages; but cannot sell camellia plants because people have no money.

I must mention one other place in Italy. Prior to the last war, Captain Neil McEacharn, an Australian whose father had established a big shipping business in Australia, married a cousin of Queen Mary. He purchased an old estate known as Villa Taranto on the shores of Lago Maggiore, about forty miles north of Milan in the foothills of the Alps. He had become friendly with the Mussolini

regime. When the last war came on the couple were sent over to Canada and did somewhat of a job helping out. All through the war, his place was restricted; he had let it be known he planned to give the estate to the Italian government when he died. After the war, they returned to Villa Taranto. The royal lady died. Captain McEacharn is still there. There are many fine old camellia trees on this property. There he established one of the finest camellia libraries in the world. He invited Cook and the American Express Company to send parties up there. Because he is missing his late wife, he is pouring his life out on camellias.

About the first of March, we decided to give our son another try at skiing, since he had become proficient with skis while in France. So we left the tropical climate of Lago Maggiore and drove to St. Moritz and stayed there a couple of days. The child went out skiing four times. Then we went on again through deep snow into the valley of Switzerland. We drove into Liechtenstein and Austria, out of Austria into Germany, visiting four countries in a single day.

The rest of the story of Europe last winter is concerned with the Guichard Nursery at Nantes, the oldest in France, run by two sisters, one married and one unmarried, who have carried on the nursery business established by their grandfather 100 years ago. There is no one in direct line of succession to carry on with the nursery. They have camellia shrubs and trees for sale that are anywhere from 6 to 75 years old. The thing that impressed me most was the climate at Nantes: it's worse than almost any other place where camellias grow—probably worse than that of Japan or of Portland, Oregon. I think we could do in six weeks what they do in two years. They don't think of selling a plant under 6 years old. They are selling camellias that were propagated in the 1850s. Ville de Nantes which is so well distributed in California originated at this nursery. Glen 40 is carried by the Guichards under the name of Coquettii. Gloire de Nantes is found in camellia collections all over the world; the variety Rose Glory, found growing in a Pasadena garden, apparently is the true Gloire de Nantes. (The variety known as Gloire de Nantes is actually Latifolia; Fanny Bolis is Latifolia Vgt.) Kenny, which was thought to be an origination of Florida, is another of the Guichard camellias. Many plants in the famous collection of Judge A. W. Solomon of Savannah were purchased from the Guichards.

This European trip is a diversion from the round-the-world trip we talked about when we visited the Northern California Camellia Society several years ago. We are now thinking about a trip to Japan, Hong Kong and Siam. In Japan I know a camellia 60 feet high; normally they grow to be about 40 feet high, but it takes a long time. This famous Japanese tree is in a temple court yard; has four different varieties grafted on it—originally a graft itself. I decided that camellias will grow as long as anyone will keep them watered. Among the old camellia trees around Kung Ming there is one said to be 900 years old; when it comes into blossom a feast day is declared; the community has luncheon there around the tree, sit and admire it.

The next advance in camellias will occur when the Communists are out of China and Indo China. Flowers from these areas have been described, dried specimens are in botanical gardens in England. The original descriptions speak of yellow, coral, purple. I looked on a map of Yunnan with botanists of the Royal Horticultural Gardens in London. They have marked where they have gotten camellias. The British lumped them together and called them all Pitardii, but they probably are of different species. Camellias are growing every place on the eastern slopes of the Himalayas.

GLOIRE DE NANTES

It is interesting to note that Prof. E. G. Waterhouse of New South Wales (a distinguished member of N.C.C.S.) has reported that what we know in California as Camellia japonica var. Rose Glory is the **true** Gloire de Nantes, sold to so many camellia fanciers the world over by Guichard sisters of Nantes, France. What has been sold in America under the name of Gloire de Nantes is actually Latifolia; and what has been sold as Latifolia or Fanny Bolis is Latifolia Vgt.

COVER FLOWER

FLOWERWOOD (Plant Patent No. 1074, issued February 12, 1952 to Toichi Domoto Nursery, 25691 Western Road, Hayward.) A FIMBRIATED MATHOTIANA.

Flowerwood is described as a fimbriated mutation of Camellia japonica var. Mathotiana, the result of selection procedures carried on by Mr. Domoto since 1943. The distinctive feature is the fimbriated petals. This variety has been reproduced asexually by cuttings and grafting, and its characteristics have been found to be fixed.

Flowerwood is one of the largest specimens of C. japonica, sometimes reaching a diameter of 6 inches. The color may be rosy-red or deep-red. The form is class 7, double incomplete imbricated. In the East Bay the flower opens almost at once to show stamens, but in Sacramento the bud-like center is retained for some time before the flower matures to show stamens. Heavy petal texture insures long-lasting blooms. Foliage is large and handsome; growth is vigorous, upright and compact.

See cover flower on NCCS Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 3, April, 1952, for photograph showing Flowerwood when completely open and showing stamens.

ALL AMERICA CAMELLIA SELECTIONS, INC.

Growers of seedling camellias are reminded by Herbert C. Swim, President of All America Camellia Selections, that the Trials of this organization offer an opportunity which has never before been available. If anyone has a new seedling or sport which he feels is outstanding, Mr. Swim invites him to participate in the competitive Trials of AACS. In order to qualify for entry, the owner of a new variety needs only 14 plants of a variety that has not been disseminated that are 2-year grafts on 3-year understock or the same number of 3-year-old cutting grown plants. Mr. Swim explains that if the owner of such a new variety does not wish to become involved in the propagation of it, he may be relieved of this by agreement with one of the nursery firms cooperating in the program of All America Camellia Selections. The name and address of the nearest firm may be obtained by writing Mr. David Cook, Secretary, All America Camellia Selections, 13531 Fenton Avenue, San Fernando, California.

Mr. Swim says that the rights of owners of seedlings may be protected by a standard test license form which may be obtained by writing to the secretary, Mr. David Cook, at the above address. The test gardens are not accessible to the public, being located either on private property or with access screened from the public view.

ORIENTAL GARDEN SCENE

The Oriental Garden Scene, featured at the N.C.C.S. Eighth Annual Camellia Show, was designed by Nagao Sakurai, Tokyo landscape architect, who designed the Imperial Gardens for the Japanese Emperor.

The garden is being executed by N. Kawabata, landscape gardener, of San Lorenzo.

Those of you who attended the International Garden Show in San Francisco will remember the beautiful Oriental Garden designed by Nagao Sakurai, which received enthusiastic praise from California garden lovers.

SACRAMENTO CAMELLIA SHOW

The 29th Annual Sacramento Camellia Show will be presented by the Camellia Society of Sacramento on March 7 and 8. Schedules may be obtained by writing Dr. John D. Lawson, President, 2920 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California. Entries will be welcome from all members of the Northern California Camellia Society.

Visitors may enter the show from 3 to 10 p.m. on Saturday, March 7, 1953 and from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Sunday, March 8. The place: Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 16th and J Streets.

OREGON CAMELLIA SHOW

The 1953 Show of the Oregon Camellia Society will be held on Friday and Saturday, March 14 and 15, 1953, in the auditorium of Meier and Frank's Department Store, Portland, Oregon.

Entries are invited.

PRIZE WINNERS AND DONORS

Wallace H. Brown, Chairman

Nurserymen are continuing to supply camellia plants of outstanding varieties to use as prizes. Let us show our appreciation by patronizing them when we are in the market for camellias or other nursery stock.

During January and February 1953, the donors, varieties, and prize winners were as follows:

January 5, 1953

The JAMES RARE PLANT NURSERY, 605 San Jose-Los Gatos Road (Hiway 17 at Union), Campbell, Calif., donated the January prize plants:

MAGNOLIA QUEEN—One of Magnolia Gardens' finest introductions. A very large white, with a few red stripes, incomplete-double with upstanding petals that give depth of flower form. Won by Mr. Alfred Stetler of San Francisco.

GONDO-SHIBORI — Large white, flushed flesh pink, with red variegations, semi-double. Vigorous growth habit. (Also known as Yezo-Nishiki; Nishiki-Mino.) Won by Mr. Guy Smith of Healdsburg.

February 2, 1953

The BERKELEY HORTICULTURAL NURSERY, 1310 McGee at Hopkins, Berkeley, donated the February prize plants:

CLAUDIA LEA—Delicate pink single from the Deep South. Early to mid-season bloomer. Vigorous, upright growth. Won by Mrs. Irene Teachout of Orinda.

PINK POPPY—Soft pink guard petals; central mound of stamens, sometimes flagged with petalets. Mid-season bloomer. Slow upright growth; suitable for pot culture. Won by Mr. C. A. Roberts of Alameda.

Plan now to attend

The Eighth Annual

CAMELLIA SHOW

of the

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.

Featuring Oriental Temple Garden by Nagao Sakurai

Celebrated Designer of Imperial Gardens for Japanese Emperor

Executed by N. Kawabata, Landscape Gardener

San Lorenzo, California

BERKELEY VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING

Civic Center, 1931 Center Street Berkeley
(between Milvia and Grove)

Sponsored by Veterans of Foreign Wars—Berkeley Post 703

SATURDAY, MARCH 14 — 2:30 P.M. TO 10 P.M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 15 — 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

Competive Exhibits Invited

MRS. BARLOW HOLLINGSHEAD
Registration Chairman
12 La Cintilla Avenue, Orinda

Admission 50c
(tax incl.)