

THE *Camellia*  
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



*C. JAPONICA 'MRS. GEORGE BELL'*

*Vol. 41*

*May-June 1980*  
*One dollar fifty cents*

*No. 5*

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vol. 41

May - June 1980

No. 5

Camellia Of The 1970's, <i>William E. Woodroof</i> .....	18
Camellia Show Survival Manual, <i>Helen Augis</i> .....	15
fooling Around With The Girls, <i>Meyer Piet</i> .....	1
Importation Of The Yunnan Reticulatas, <i>Kinhachi Ikeda</i> .....	21
New Board Of Directors Elected .....	6
New 1981 Edition Of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE .....	7
Rapid Compost, <i>Gene Snooks</i> .....	5
Safeguarding Erydrene For Posterity, <i>Eric Craig</i> .....	4
San Diego Show, <i>Ben Berry</i> .....	10
Show Results, Pomona, South Coast & Temple City .....	11 & 12
The Descanso Show, <i>Bill Donnan</i> .....	17
The Franklinia Tree Discovered Just In Time, <i>Connie &amp; Arnold Krochmal</i> .....	13
The Not So Perfect Pink Perfection, <i>Carl Quanstrom</i> .....	8

---

---

## THE COVER FLOWER

'Rose Hollard' is a non-retic hybrid cultivar. The *C. saluenensis* x *C. japonica* cross was originated by the late B.J. Rayner of Stratford New Zealand. The flower is a rose pink, large rose form double. The plant has a medium, open growth and it blooms in mid-season. We obtained the color separation courtesy of the New Zealand Camellia Society. The photo was made by Yvonne Cave, Fellow of the Photo Society of New Zealand.



**PUBLISHED BY THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SOCIETY, INC.**

Copyright 1980

Six issues per volume—September, November, January, March, May and July.

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

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

Printed by Wood & Jones, Pasadena

# FOOLING AROUND WITH THE GIRLS (FLOWER GIRL HYBRIDS THAT IS)

By Meyer Piet

When you start hybridizing, your first thought is to develop a large Retic hybrid flower. Even before you are successful, your goals and objectives change because you realize that even though the Camellia Societies like the big flashy Retic hybrids for show purposes, a much greater need exists for a different type of Camellia plant.

I enjoyed a quotation from Len Hobbs' article in the Australian publication "Camellia News" (#67 March 1978, Pg. 13).

"I, therefore, bring forward the heretic idea: Are we promoting camellias for bigger and brighter blooms for an intensely interested segment of our Camellia World? What about Mr. and Mrs. Everybody who want a blaze of brilliant colour on a strong, vigorous, attractive bush dressed with attractive flowers in profusion continuously for most of the season?"

Julius Nuccio referred to a plant improvement program in a recent article when he stated, "Of course Sasanquas that could be picked would certainly be welcomed because of their excellent growth habits, landscape value and tolerance of exposure." Julius will also tell you that Sasanqua 'Yule Tide' is one of his all time best sellers.

My previous article in the Camellia Review dated *Vol. 38 - Jan. 1977, Pg. 3* referred to the objectives of the work to be done with the Sasanqua crosses.

1. Ability to withstand full sun.
2. Bushy plant.
3. Early bloomer.
4. Good root system.
5. Large, beautiful flowers.
6. Easy seeder.
7. Should root from cuttings easily.
8. Different flower forms.
9. Different flower colors.

Mel Gum, Lee Gaeta and I started our program to improve the original Howard Asper cross of Sasanqua 'Narumi Gata' and 'Retic Cornelian' in 1972. There were other girls available, 'Show Girl' and 'Dream Girl,' all of the same basic Sasanqua X Retic cross. We selected 'Flower Girl,' because it seemed to have best color and size.

Let's check our selection with the nomenclature book.

1. 'Flower Girl' - Pink. Large to very large, Semi-double to peony form. Vigorous upright growth. (Sasanqua Narumi-Gata X Reticulata Cornelian)
2. 'Dream Girl' - Salmon Pink. Large to very large, semi-double with fluted, upright petals. (Sasanqua Narumi-Gata X Retic Buddha)
3. 'Show Girl' - Pink. Large to very large, Semi-double to peony form (Sasanqua Narumi-Gata X Retic Cornelian)

In looking back it may have been better logic to also work with 'Dream Girl' because of its 'Buddha' blood line which could produce white frost or white speckle into a *flower*. But it will be easy to introduce some 'Buddha' hybrids into the later generation crosses using such flowers as the Maitland crosses, 'Kohinor,' or 'Hody Wilson' ('Kohinor' X 'Crimson Robe') etc.

Several years ago, when I talked with Howard Asper (the best of all hybridizers), I understood he attempted hundreds of crosses before he obtained the three "girl" crosses. In the 1973 to 1975 time frame I made 1,000 to 1,500 crosses of Retic into various Sasanquas with absolutely *Zero* success.

Perhaps the odd chromosome count of 'Narumi Gata' (75) is responsible for its being able to cross

with Retic hybrids. In any case this entire program is an excellent example of using someone else's work as a stepping stone to continue a family bloodline.

Time is almost always working against us in camellia hybridizing, so having a first generation (F1) cross to start our program with, probably cut 4, 5 or more years off the development time frame.

It would be only logical to assume that Howard Asper also tried for F2 (second generation) 'Flower Girl' crosses by crossing more Retic into the original three, F1, "girls." Since no new F2 plants were introduced, one can assume that the second generation (F2) plants, flowers were disappointing. Perhaps other reasons exist for no new F2 releases. In any case we assumed in 1972, that it would probably take on F3 (third generation) plant to really show different results. This means that a total program time of 6 to 8 years or longer will be required to show worthwhile results.

Hand cross pollination is the *only* way to go. The bees will *not* do it for you. Many people have had *chance* seed set on the "Girls" but to my knowledge all have reverted back to the sasanqua flower with its various deficiencies such as:

1. Petals drop off after a few days.
2. Petals drop off if you try to pick or handle a flower.
3. Small flowers, rarely over 3" in size.
4. Simple flower structure.

It is obvious that what we have to strive for is a  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sasanqua times a  $\frac{3}{4}$  Retic or species hybrid or a family chain of Sasanqua X Retic X Retic X Retic. We can substitute *Salvenensis* hybrids, *Granthamiana* hybrids, or those Retic hybrids with Japonica or *Pitardii* species in them.

At this time we have had several seasons to evaluate our many F2 (second generation) plants. In most cases they are as good or better than the F1, mother plant. Many of these

F2 plants do *not* drop their petals which is a Sasanqua characteristic. We believe that the Japonica in the Retic X Japonica pollen parent is probably responsible for this desirable characteristic. Almost all of the plants are very bushy and some are absolutely beautiful having symmetrical Sasanqua-like bushes; small leaves and 4 inch to 5 inch diameter flowers. One of the characteristics that is worthy of discussion is tolerance to sun. We are now growing most of the F2 hybrids in *full* sunshine. Here in Arcadia during the month of October we occasionally have a week or two of really HOT weather, in the range of 105°F. *All* plants have come through this full sunshine test with flying colors, no sign of leaf burn or wilted leaves or plants.

Another observation that encourages you to continue the program is seeing the G1 'Mouchang' X 'Bonanza' flower bloom about 2 months earlier than normal. Even though this plant will never be released (because of various deficiencies) its cluster of 6 or 7 full 6" flowers in late November is a welcome sight. This plant will be used for seed set and back crossing.

When we cross pollinate the other way, Sasanqua X Retic pollen into Retic, we obtained a bigger and better flower, but we have certainly lost a great deal of the bushy plant characteristics we were seeking. It may be that we can back cross some of the other, Sasanqua-Retic X Retic etc. pollen into these plants and come up with a better flower and a bushy plant again. There are *unlimited* combinations at this stage of the game, and we are taking advantage of our previously thought out program by making these various crosses since many types of pollen are available.

For those that would like to start their own program, it is relatively easy. You can make your first cross (F2), graft it, and see it bloom in 2 or 3 years. This is almost as easy as getting a scion from me, which would

still take 2 to 3 years to bloom. For your second cross (F3) (remember Asper made the first Cross F1) you can select more Retic, Japonica, Salvenensis, etc. It will take an additional 2 to 3, or more, years to see these flowers. These should be the flowers with the desirable characteristics, but due to the unknown heredity blood line, we could see some of the Sasanqua deficiencies crop up. It is unlikely that the Retic deficiencies will show themselves. This has proven to be true in the F2 plants and there is no logical reason to believe that the F3 plants will have flowers or foliage that are *less* than their mother plants.

In the *Camellia Review*, Vol. 14, Sept. - Oct. 1978, Pg. 20, I have published a picture of one of the better F2 crosses, 'Flowergirl' X 'San Marino.' I have also included, in a rather lengthy summary article the working material available at that time. These include:

1. 'Flowergirl' X Retic - Jap - 14 different plants.
2. 'Flowergirl' X Japonica - 6 different plants.
3. 'Flowergirl' X Granthamiana - 1 plant.
4. 'Flowergirl' X Retic - Jap X Sas - 1 plant.
5. Retic or Retic hybrids X 'Flowergirl' - (Many plants, to be used probably for back crossing).

To proceed with our third generation (F3) plants, we now have about 9 plants that are about 1 to 2 feet tall. (F/G abbreviation Flower girl)

1. G2 F/G - 'Red China' X G3 'Mouchang' - 'Bonanza'
2. G3 F/G - 'San Marino' X 'Budha' Seedling - 2 plants
3. G3 F/G - 'Red China' X 'Elsie Jury' - 2 plants
4. G3 F/G - 'Red China' X G3 'Mouchang' - 'Bonanza' - 3 plants
5. G3 F/G - 'San Marino' X G1 'Mouchang' - 'Bonanza'

We also have some additional F2 plants mainly with Salvenensis Hybrid (Elsie Jury) or Granthamiana

hybrid blood lines.

This season we are setting up seed picked in 1979 (designated with an "0" number) that really look great. They are:

- New seeds (picked 1979)
- 2 - F/G 'San Marino' X 'Nuccio Ruby'
  - 4 - G2 'San Marino' X 'Selfed' (on purpose)
  - 2 - F/G 'San Marino' X 'A Gum' F/G
  - 5 - 'Arcadia' X 'A Gum' F/G
  - 4 - G3 'C Robe' / 7017 X G2 F/C 'San Marino'
  - 1 - K2 F/G / 7017 X 'C. Robe' / 'Kramers Supreme'

We will continue to set seed on our workable F2 plants until our F3 plants bloom in about two years.

The new F3 plants *all* look very interesting. The leaves all show signs of the Retic parentage, or species parentage. Even though the plants are only one to two feet tall, it is obvious that they are going to be very bushy with medium size leaves. In order to save time, we are going to graft up an additional 3 plants this season, even though we have not seen the flowers. We simply must do everything to save a few years of time in the possibilities of commercial distribution by obtaining more plants for additional scion wood. No time will be lost, but it will be 2 to 3 years before we see the new flowers. If necessary, we will hybridize again for an F4. We have the patience. Everyone should know, when you play with the "girls," you have to be patient.

### What's in a Word?

- Did** is a word of achievement
- Won't** is a word of retreat,
- Might** is a word of bereavement
- Can't** is a word of defeat;
- Ought** is a word of duty
- Try** is a word of each hour,
- Will** is a word of beauty
- Can** is a word of power.

*Nostalgia: When you find the present tense and the past perfect.*

— Ditto

# SAFEGUARDING ERYLDENE FOR POSTERITY

by Eric Craig

*ED. NOTE: Reprinted from the International Camellia Journal, October 1979*

Camellia-lovers throughout the world will be gratified to learn that appropriate steps have been taken to preserve Eryldene, the home and garden of the late Professor E. G. Waterhouse, foundation President of the International Camellia Society.

Professor Waterhouse died in August 1977 at the age of 96. His garden, in the Sydney northshore suburb of Gordon, has been for many years a mecca for thousands of admirers. Not only does it portray the Professor's concept of a garden being designed as an inseparable part of an extension of one's home, but it features a valuable collection of the cultivars he originated — especially those which have come to be known as "the Waterhouse hybrids."

The Eryldene Trust has recently been incorporated with the objective of organising the acquisition of Eryldene, as well as establishing an adequate Fund for maintaining its beauty, and safeguarding its quiet charm for posterity.

Assistance to the objective has come from the Waterhouse family by its offering Eryldene to the Trust at a figure considerably below its valuation.

Foundation Governors of The Eryldene Trust include the Mayor and Deputy Mayor (Aldermen Richard Lennon and Yolanda Lee) of the Municipality of Ku-ring-gai, within which the suburb of Gordon is located; also International Camellia Society executives Harry Churchland and Eric Craig, and the President of the NSW Foundation branch of The Australian Camellia Research Society, Peter Levick.

ICS member Mrs. Mary Davis has worked wonders in her capacity as

Curator of Eryldene, gradually restoring the grounds to the peak of their old-time glory.

An Appeals Committee of The Eryldene Trust is chaired by Mr. Mervyn Horton, an old friend of Professor Waterhouse. It also includes world-famous flower painter Paul Jones O.B.E., Mrs. Caroline Simpson, Eric Craig, and several notable members of The Australian National Trust.

The Appeal aims to raise an initial sum of at least \$A200,000. It was officially launched at Eryldene on 24th August last by the New South Wales Minister for Planning and Environment, Mr. Paul Landa M.L.C. Almost 200 distinguished guests attended in support of the Appeal.

At the official launching ceremony the Minister announced that the State Government was proclaiming Eryldene as a property subject to the protection of the perpetual conservation provisions of the N.S.W. Heritage Act. This of course was most important and welcome news, strengthening, as it does, the Trust in its task of preserving Eryldene for all future generations.

The Trust's Governors announced that donations and subscriptions received prior to the launching had reached a total of \$75,000.

International Camellia Society members and members of all National and Regional Camellia Societies are especially invited to become members of The Eryldene Trust by taking action with respect to one of the following forms of membership:

1. **Foundation Benefactors** — A donation of \$5000. Limited to 20 Benefactors.
2. **Life Membership** — (a) Husband and Wife \$250: being a donation of \$200 and membership subscription of \$50. (b) Individuals \$200: being a donation of \$150 and membership subscription of \$50.
3. **Foundation Membership for the year 1979** — Available until 31

December 1979 at \$20: being a donation of \$15 and membership subscription of \$5.

4. **Ordinary Membership** — Available from 1 January 1980 at the Joining Fee of \$20: being donation of \$15 and annual membership of \$5.
5. **Foundation and Ordinary Membership Renewals** — \$5 per annum.

Remittances appropriate to any of the foregoing forms of membership of The Eryldene Trust should be addressed to:

The Hon. Treasurer  
The Eryldene Trust  
P. O. Box 293, Gordon, NSW 2072  
Australia

## RAPID COMPOST

by Gene Snooks

*ED. NOTE: So many of you have asked when we will reprint the talk by Dr. Robert Raabe presented at the 1979 CAMELLIA-RAMA. I was promised an article - and later wrote to "jog" the memory of the promise - but alas, so far we do not have a manuscript. However, Mr. Gene Snooks has a resume of the talk in his San Diego Society Camellia Bulletin. We are reprinting this article herewith.*

At the recent Camellia-Rama meeting in Fresno, Dr. Robert

Raabe, U.C.-Davis, reported on a rapid method of making compost which should be of interest to all of us living in the adobe soils area. By this technique it is possible to produce fully useful compost in as little as two weeks though most of us will require a bit more time than that.

Several criteria must be met if the method is to be successful but they are easy and even if the ideal conditions are not met, it simply means that the time required before use is lengthened. The first requirement is that the carbon/nitrogen ratio should be 30:1. Simply stated this means that you must apply 1# of nitrogen of most any source for every 30# of composting material. The material used for composting should be about half dry material such as dropped leaves, old dry grass, straw or even sawdust. The other half is composed of green material. This does not mean freshly cut grass or the like, for if these are used they should be slightly dried before being incorporated. The term "green" means that the material has been recently alive. Some truly live material such as kitchen scraps or gleanings from the garden can be included. All material should be chopped fine, the finer, the better.

The dry and green materials are

Introducing in 1979-80

**'ARCADIA'—'AL GUNN'—'CURTAIN CALL'  
'NOTRE DAME'—'KATIE'—'HODY WILSON'  
'TAMA-NO-URA'—'VERY CHERRY'—'NAN BAN KOH'**

Write for *FREE* Catalogue

**NUCCIO'S  
NURSERIES**

Ph 213-794-3383

3555 CHANEY TRAIL  
P.O. BOX H  
ALTADENA, CA 91001

*Closed Wednesday & Thursday*

blended with the nitrogen fertilizer and about 50% of the weight of water is added. For best results, the composting should be carried out in a bin of some sort rather than by open stacking. The minimum size of such a bin is 32" and a cubic yard of materials is considered to be a minimum also. These conditions will provide the high temperatures, 150-160° required for rapid microbial action.

The compost must be turned often for best results. Daily turning will result in composting in two weeks . . . weekly turning in 6-8 weeks. These turnings help to avoid very high temperatures which kill the bacteria, aid in the incorporation of oxygen and help to release the ammonia which builds up and would tend to make the compost alkaline.

## **NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SCCS ELECTED**

At the regular February Meeting of the Southern California Camellia Society, held on February 11th, the following nominations for membership on the Board of Directors were made. To serve out the second year of their two year term: Bernice Gunn, Charles Gerlach, George Lewis; Laudell Ludwig, Rudy Moore, and Caryl Pitkin. Nominated for a one year term were Sergio Bracci and Meyer Piet. Nominated for election to a two year term were Warren Dickson, Lea Gaeta, and Marion Schmidt.

At the Regular Business Meeting of the Society, held in conjunction with the March Meeting, on March 11th, the Society confirmed the election of these nominees by voice vote.



## **AWARDS PICNIC SATURDAY, JUNE 14 DESCANSO GARDENS**

## **HAIR TODAY GONE TOMORROW**

**By Bill Donnan**

There have been many "home remedies" tried out to prevent deer from browsing on the new growth in orchards, nurseries, gardens, and particularly on camellias. Some one has suggested cigar butts or tea leaves. Jay Bird in his column entitled "A Friend Of Mine" in the ACS Journal has suggested a compound made with raw eggs. More recently he has suggested painting animal blood on the trunks and foliage. The blood can be obtained at an abattoir and thinned with a few drops of alcohol. Several years ago there was an outfit here on the West Coast which marketed a product call Lion Leavings. Lion dung was gathered from the zoos, pulverized and packaged as a deer repellent. Now comes a recent article in the Outdoors News of the local paper. Quote: "Wildlife biologists at the arboretum near Poughkeepsie, New York, have suspended from trees 200 balls of human hair, in nylon nets, and have found that deer come no closer to them than a yard. The theory is that the hair, from beauty salons and barbershops, is somehow repugnant to the animals. Next step: More tests to find out which types of hair work best, and how long the balls are effective.



## **CORRECTION**

In the Inter-Society News for the January-February 1980 issue we described the Kick-Off Dinner of the Santa Clara County Camellia Society, held on Sept. 22nd. Is my face red? It was The Peninsula Camellia Society! (Close doesn't count except in horseshoes!)



## NEW 1981 EDITION OF CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE

The Board of Directors of the Southern California Camellia Society held a meeting on Wednesday, February 6th at which time the feasibility of publication of a new edition of the CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE was discussed. Informal conferences on the cut-off date for new entries; the estimated date of release of the book; and the estimated costs of publication had been carried out prior to the meeting by Harold Dryden, Bill Woodroof, Bernice Gunn and other members of the Board. Harold Dryden presented the gist of these conferences to the Board.

After considerable debate the Board made the following decisions:

- (1) The Southern California Camellia Society will endeavor to publish a seventeenth Revised Edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE.
- (2) The publication will be called the 1981 Edition.
- (3) The cut-off date for inclusion of the names and descriptions of new cultivars will be June 1, 1980.
- (4) The target date for delivery of the Seventeenth Edition to the SCCS will be September 15, 1980.
- (5) The book will be mailed out promptly to all members and affiliate members of the Southern California Camellia Society who have paid their 1980-81 membership dues and to others who have placed orders for the new edition.

The price of the new edition to non-members and hobbyists has not, as yet, been finally determined. The Southern California Camellia Society does not use the publication as a money making device. With each edition it has endeavored to break even. With the book's ever increasing enlargement and with the inflation in printing, paper and postage costs we have been obliged to increase the cost of the publication from time to time.

In 1962 the book sold for \$1.75. Subsequent increases in price which were made to reflect the cost of publication have been made, for each issue. The 1976 issue was priced at \$4.00 and, in a feeble attempt to stem inflation, the 1978 issue was sold at the same price. Today we are faced with an estimated 35 percent increase in the cost of publication over the cost of the 1978 edition. Postage costs have also gone up at an even greater ratio. We are looking at an edition which will have to be priced at from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per copy!



### CAMELLIA LITERATURE FOR SALE

The Southern California Camellia Society has been the recent beneficiary of quite a few items of camellia literature. These items have been donated to our library, but there are very many duplicates which are now offered for sale to camellia hobbyists. Much of the camellia literature collections of Harold Dryden, Willard Goertz, and the late Alvin Gunn, together with Camellia Reviews and miscellaneous items from V. S. Aronovici, Sherrill Halbert, and Meyer Piet have augmented our supply of items for sale. We have complete collections of CAMELLIA REVIEW from Volume 10 to date (Both bound and un-bound); many ACS Journals; ACS Yearbooks; back issues of the Northern California Camellia Bulletin; both the Australia and the New Zealand Camellia publications; back issues of CAROLINA CAMELLIAS; and even several copies of Tourje's CAMELLIA CULTURE. Anyone interested in any of these items should write to the Editor of CAMELLIA REVIEW who is handling the sales.

# THE NOT-SO-PERFECT PINK PERFECTION

by Carl R. Quanstrom

This writing is about one of our most delightful formal double Japonica, the Pink Perfection, and therefore is dedicated to all “Formal Double Freaks” wherever they may be, but particularly to Bill Donnan, Editor of the “Camellia Review,” who introduced me to The Southern California Camellia Society and more than anyone else has encouraged my study and writing on the Orientalia in the names and stories of our camellia blossoms.

The Japanese name for the lovely little shell-pink Perfection is USU-OTOME, which means literally, “Blushing Virgin,” “Pale Maiden,” or “Mortar Maiden” depending upon the actual Kanji characters (Japanese writing) used, rather than the Anglicized soundings for its name; there can be many meanings for similar sounds. Anyway, it would seem that, at least with so many aliases (and there’s also the German derived name FRAU MINNA SIEDEL, attached to it by Herr T. J. Seidel in 19th century Dresden on the pretty little bloom’s westward journey to America) that the “Perfection” may not be so perfect. Too, its manner of growing, leaves much to be desired as well, being a prize standard for centuries when raised in the greenhouse, but so erratic and cantankerous out of doors, as to be almost useless for show purposes (except still winning a few ribbons in small and arrangement classes). It has always been a favorite, however, familiar to all flower-lovers, readily available and inexpensive, ideal for rooting stock, setting many seeds, hardy. It would have been very much in demand by French gentlemen in the time of Dumas when the camellia boutonniere was “la mode.” Because of the many seeds it sets, the Japanese could extract much rich natural oil for hairdressing and for cooking (especially “Tempura-style”). From

the many seeds the Japanese produced countless thousands of seedling plants for export overseas to America and Europe, sometimes correctly marked as USU-OTOME, but usually unlabeled.

Now let’s examine the priority name USU-OTOME for the “Perfection” and perhaps help to restore some of the perfection to this well-loved and appreciated flower. Our *Camellia Nomenclature* doesn’t give us a translation for it, but the word OTOME in Japanese means literally “Maiden” or “Virgin.” (See BENI-OTOME, HI-OTOME and other OTOME listed in the *Nomenclature*). Often however, in translating, one cannot cross-over directly from one language to the other and retain the original idea, the correct meaning. Such is the case here, wherein it is not the image of a tender young lass being expressed, although the “Perfection” is a perfect blossom for this virtuous characterization, but rather simply the Japanese use of the word OTOME to describe a small to medium formal double shape of a flower — a picturesque “double” meaning for a double blossom.

The Japanese often use one word for several different purposes, and we do, too. A related example of double usage is seen in the Japanese word SHIBORI for describing a variegation in colors, when its literal translation is, among other things, a washtowel, usually dappled; one of those refreshing damp towels, served either hot or cold, depending upon time and season, provided by waitress, maid, or Geisha after dinner to wipe your hands and face, and if you’re somewhat bald, your pate as well. That’s a SHIBORI.

There are many OTOME, and the Formal-Double Enthusiast could bring together quite an array of colors were he to collect in his garden or greenhouse all of them. They are

not a family, however, their relation-“Virgins” that are listed in the *Camellia Nomenclature* and in other literature. Some of the several “Maidens” or are:

NAME	MEANING	DESCRIPTION (all formal doubles)
BENI-OTOME	‘Crimson, Rouge Virgin	Red
FUIRI-OTOME	‘Mottled Virgin	Pale pink, variegated leaf
HAKU-OTOME	‘White Virgin	White
HI-OTOME	‘Sun or Fire Virgin	Scarlet
KO-OTOME	‘Small or Child Virgin	Red with White streaks
MIURA-OTOME	‘Three Bays Virgin (Name of the Peninsula located south of Yokohama)	Rose pink
OTOME	‘Maiden or Virgin	Light pink
SA-OTOME	‘Difference	Unknown (listed in American Camellia Yearbook, 1950, p. 35)
SHIBORI-OTOME or OTOME-SHIBORI	‘Dappled or Variegated Virgin	White striped pink
SHIRO-OTOME	‘White Virgin	White
SUNAGO-OTOME	‘Speckled with gold (or Pink, Silver) Virgin	Dot-leaved foliage
TAN-OTOME	‘Faint or Frail Virgin	Pale pink
TOBIIRI-OTOME	‘Patches of color (in shrubby) Virgin	White blotched and striped pink
USU-OTOME	‘Pallid or Wan Virgin	Shell pink

From the foregoing list of OTOME, one notes that for the most part the various adjectives (BENI, FUIRI, etc.) describe in some way the principal features of the camellia named — its color, pattern, foliage, or source rather than the fancied characteristics of a virtuous maiden — Shy, Joyful, Reluctant, Pretty or the like. The Pink Perfection’s Japanese name then must also be blossom descriptive, for which the meaning of USU is “a light thin softness, a paleness, wanness.” What an appropriate meaning to connote the pale delicacy in our pink maiden; such an effective little word with an all-encompassing

meaning for describing both the real and the imagined perception of the beholder admiring our Pink Perfection, suiting whatever his impressions of this perfect little blossom. For me, knowing that USU-OTOME means simply “pallid pink small to medium formal double” doesn’t deter me equally and preferably to appreciate its other, more picturesque and poetic meaning “Pale Virgin” to describe the Pink Perfection, which then in its perfection restored, symbolizes the tenderness, the delicacy and beauty of maidenly virtue.

## DON’T LET ME LOSE MY SENSE OF HUMOR

It seems to me I used to laugh more.

Was the world funnier in those days? Of course not. It was the same mixture of darkness and light, sadness and silliness, doom and delight, then as now, and I used to get a lot of laughs out of it. Things haven’t changed as much as I have. In fact, now that I stop to think about it, a lot of things that annoy me nowadays are the same things that used to tickle my funnybone.

Do you heal funnybones, God?

Of course you do.

And the idea

Makes me smile.

Contributed by Francis Butler

# SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SHOW

February 9 & 10, 1980

by Ben Berry

THE YEAR OF THE CAMELLIA arrived in San Diego this weekend. In all their glory one thousand six hundred and thirty blossoms competed for silver and crystal at the Thirty-third Annual San Diego Camellia Society Show held in Balboa Park at the Conference Building. It was open to the public on Saturday afternoon and again Sunday from 10 to 5.

Largest division in the show, Divi-

sion I for *Japonica Camellias, Large and Very Large*, brought four hundred fourteen entries and was won by *PREMIER VARIEGATED*, grown by *Les and Edna Baskerville* of San Diego. It was a fitting victory in that the variety was developed, named and introduced by Les, who was also last year's president of the local camellia society. This is the second year in a row that *PREMIER VARIEGATED* has won this large division, although last year the winning flower was grown and entered by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Miller, also of San Diego. *Runner-up in the division this year was ADOLPH AUDUSSON SPECIAL entered by Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins Garner.* Other winners were:

Best Medium Japonica	'Sawada's Dream'	Dr. Lee Chow
Runner-up	'Magnolia Flora'	Dr. Lee Chow
Best Small Japonica	'Angel's Blush'	Mr. & Mrs. Harry Humphrey
Runner-up	'Pink Smoke'	Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta
Best Miniature Japonica	'Kitty'	Mr. & Mrs. B.M. Pace
Runner-up	'Ave Maria'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Retic Hybrid	'Milo Rowell'	Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta
Runner-up	'K.O. Hester'	Mr. & Mrs. Les Baskerville
Best Non-retic Hybrid	'Elsie Jury'	Mr. & Mrs. R.T. Jaacks
Runner-up	'Angel Wings'	Mr. & Mrs. D.T. Gray
Best Three Large Japonicas	'Adolphe Audusson Spec.'	Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta
Runner-up	'Kramer's Supreme'	Mr. & Mrs. D.T. Gray
Best Three Medium Japonicas	'Magnolia Flora'	Dr. Lee Chow
Runner-up	'Pink Smoke'	Mr. & Mrs. Ab Summerson
Best Five Japonicas	'Kramer's Supreme'	Mr. & Mrs. D.T. Gray
Runner-up	'Eleanor Martin Supreme'	Mr. & Mrs. W.F. Goertz
Best Three Retic Hybrids	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Pharaoh'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Five Retic Hybrids	'Francie L.'	Dr. & Mrs. Fred Mowrey
Runner-up	'Valley Knudsen'	Mr. & Mrs. Walt Harmsen
Best Three Non-retic Hybrids	'Angel Wings'	Mr. & Mrs. D.T. Gray
Runner-up	'Freedom Bell'	Mr. & Mrs. Walt Harmsen
Best Species	'Star Above Star'	Mr. J.W. Watson, Jr.
Best Treated Japonica	'Grand Prix'	Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe
Runner-up	'Nuccio's Jewel'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Treated Retic Hybrid	'Francie L.'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Cornelian'	Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Best Treated Non-retic Hybrid	'Angel Wings'	Mr. & Mrs. D.T. Gray
Runner-up	'Freedom Bell'	Mr. Charles Gerlach
Best New Seedling	'Harvey Short's Seedling'	Mr. & Mrs. Jess George
Best New Sport	Sport of 'Magnolia Flora'	Mr. Rudy Moore
Best One Year Old Graft	'Valentine's Day Var.'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Two Year Old Graft	'Tomorrow Park Hill'	Mr. James R. Warren
Best Graft of the Show	'Valentine's Day Var.'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Collector's Tray		Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up		Mr. & Mrs. W.F. Goertz
Best Novice Bloom	'Julia France'	Mr. John P. McCarthy
Runner-up	'Fortune Teller'	Mr. & Mrs. Erwin H. Sting

# SHOW RESULTS SOUTH COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY

January 26 & 27, 1980

Best Large Treated Japonica	'Tomorrow Park Hill'	Mr. & Mrs. Pat Novak
Runner-up	'Elegans Champagne'	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Medium Treated Japonica	'Alta Gavin'	Mr. & Mrs. M.W. Abramson
Runner-up	'Glen 40'	Mr. & Mrs. John Movich
Best Large Japonica	'Tiffany'	Mrs. Mildred Murray
Runner-up	'Kramer's Supreme'	Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe
Best Medium Japonica	'Margaret Davis'	Mr. Caryl Pitkin
Runner-up	'Wild Flower'	Mr. & Mrs. Pat Novak
Best Miniature Japonica	'Little Slam'	Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
Runner-up	'Pink Smoke'	Mr. & Mrs. Ab Summerson
Best Small Japonica	'Grace Albritton'	Mr. & Mrs. Pat Novak
Runner-up	'Maroon & Gold'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Japonica (from South Coast Society Member)	'Grand Prix'	Mr. & Mrs. Wally Jones
Runner-up	'Swan Lake'	Mr. & Mrs. Pat Novak
Best Hybrid (from South Coast Society Member)	'Howard Asper'	Mr. & Mrs. Phil Sims
Runner-up	'San Marino'	Mr. & Mrs. Wally Sims
Best Treated Reticulata	'Howard Asper'	Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Runner-up	'Valentine Day'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Non-treated Reticulata	'Nuccio's Ruby'	Mr. & Mrs. Roger Treischel
Runner-up	'Cornelian'	Mr. & Mrs. Harry Putnam
Best Treated Non-retic Hybrid	'Anticipation'	Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe
Runner-up	'E. G. Waterhouse'	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Large Non-retic Hybrid	'Elsie Jury'	Mr. & Mrs. Fred Hamilton
Runner-up	'Elegant Beauty'	Dr. & Mrs. Fred Mowrey
Best Medium Non-retic Hybrid	'Coral Delight Var.'	Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe
Runner-up	'Freedom Bell'	Mr. & Mrs. Bill Harris
Best Species	'Star Above Star'	Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe
Runner-up	'Dawn'	Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe
Best Tray of Three Treated Japonica	'Angel'	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Tray of Three Treated Reticulata	'Valley Knudsen'	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Tray of Three Treated Non-Retic	'Elsie Jury'	Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Best Tray of Three Small Camellias	'Tinsie'	Mr. & Mrs. Stan Miller
Best Tray of Three Large & Medium Japonica	'Sawada's Dream'	Mr. & Mrs. R. Stiern
Best Tray of Three Reticulata	'Cornelian'	Mr. & Mrs. Harry Putnam
Best Tray of Three Non-Retic Hybrid	'Angel Wings'	Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta
Best Non-treated Seedling	'Seedling #5'	Piet; Gum; Gaeta
Runner-up	'Japonica Seedling'	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo

## POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW

February 23 & 24, 1980

Best Large Japonica	'Lady In Red'	The Bill Harris Family
Runner-up	'White Nun'	The Bill Harris Family
Second Runner-up	'Tomorrow's Dawn'	The Bill Harris Family
Best Medium Japonica	'Eleanor Martin Supreme'	Mr. & Mrs. Ron Braid
Runner-up	'Ragland Supreme'	Dr. Leland Chow
Best Small Japonica	'Grace Albritton'	Mr. & Mrs. Phil Sims
Runner-up	'Demitasse'	Mr. & Mrs. Roger Treischel
Best Miniature Japonica	'Little Red Riding Hood'	The Bill Harris Family
Runner-up	'Little Slam Var.'	The Bill Harris Family
Best Small Hybrid	'Freedom Bell'	Mr. & Mrs. Chuck Gerlach
Runner-up	'Sprite'	Mr. & Mrs. Ernie Pieri

Best Three Large Japonicas	'Mathotiana'	June Renz
Runner-up	'Grand Prix'	Mr. & Mrs. Frank Davis
Best Three Medium Japonicas	'Eleanor Martin Supreme'	Mr. & Mrs. Ron Braid
Runner-up	'Midnight'	The Bill Harris Family
Best Australian Bloom	'Margaret Davis'	Mr. & Mrs. B.M. Pace
Best Very Large Hybrid	'Harold Paige'	The D.T. Gray Family
Runner-up	'Miss Tulare'	The Bill Harris Family
Second Runner-up	'K.O. Hester'	Mr. & Mrs. J.L. Sullivan
Best Large Hybrid	'Valentine Day'	Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Runner-up	'Valentine Day Var.'	Mr. & Mrs. Walt Harmsen
Second Runner-up	'Valley Knudsen'	Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta
Best Medium Hybrid	'Angel Wings'	The D.T. Gray Family
Runner-up	'Coral Delight Var.'	Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
Best Species Bloom	'Botan Yuki'	Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe
Best Tray of Three Small Blooms	'Man Size'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Maroon & Gold'	The Bill Harris Family
Best Tray of Three Very Large Hybrids	'Francie L.'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Arch of Triumph'	Dr. & Mrs. Fred Mowrey
Best Tray of Three Large Hybrids	'Valentine Day'	Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta
Runner-up	'Valentine Day Var.'	Mr. & Mrs. Walt Harmsen
Best Tray of Three Medium Hybrids	'South Seas'	Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe
Runner-up	'E.G. Waterhouse'	Mr. & Mrs. Phil Sims
Best Treated Japonica	'Tomorrow's Dawn'	Mr. & Mrs. M.W. Abramson
Runner-up	'Miss Charleston Var.'	Mr. & Mrs. M.W. Abramson
Best Treated Hybrid	'Miss Tulare'	Mr. & Mrs. M.W. Abramson
Runner-up	'Francie L.'	Mr. & Mrs. M.W. Abramson
Best Commercial Display		Kramer Bros. Nursery
Best Commercial Bloom	'Tali Queen'	Kramer Bros. Nursery



## TEMPLE CITY SOCIETY CAMELLIA SHOW

February 16 & 17, 1980

Best Large Japonica	'Touch Down'	Art Gonos Family
Runner-up	'Lady In Red'	Bill Harris Family
Best Medium Japonica	'Nuccio's Gem'	Mr. & Mrs. Milt Schmidt
Runner-up	'Sawada's Dream'	Dr. Lee Chow
Best Small Japonica	'Alison Leigh Woodroof'	Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe
Runner-up	'Ave Maria Var.'	Mr. & Mrs. Walt Harmsen
Best Miniature Japonica	'Little Slam'	Art Gonos Family
Runner-up	'Pink Smoke'	Bill Harris Family
Best Retic Hybrid	'Fire Chief'	Mr. Charles Gerlach
Runner-up	'Howard Asper'	Mrs. Mildred Murray
Best Non-retic Hybrid	'Angel Wings'	Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe
Runner-up	'Charlean Var.'	Mr. Rudy Moore
Best Treated Japonica	'Tomorrow Park Hill'	Art Gonos Family
Runner-up	'Tomorrow's Dawn'	Art Gonos Family
Best Treated Hybrid	'Julia Hamiter'	Art Gonos Family
Runner-up	'Pharaoh'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Three Large Japonicas	'Swan Lake'	Mr. & Mrs. W.F. Goertz
Runner-up	'Tiffany'	Mrs. Mildred Murray
Best Three Medium Japonicas	'Herme'	D.T. Gray Family
Runner-up	'Wild Fire'	Art Gonos Family
Best Three Retic Hybrids	'Francie L.'	Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta
Runner-up	'Valentine Day'	Mrs. Sheldon Lewis
Best Three Non-retic Hybrids	'Rose Parade'	Mrs. Sheldon Lewis
Runner-up	'Freedom Bell'	Bill Harris Family
Best Species	'Botanyuki'	Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe
Award Of Merit For Most Trophies		Art Gonos Family

# The Franklinia Tree Discovered Just in Time

By Connie and Arnold Krochmal

ED NOTE: Reprinted from GARDEN magazine of the New York Botanical Garden (copyright) July August 1979 pg. 15

**An exquisite ornamental, vanished from the wild almost two centuries ago, has been devotedly sustained by gardeners ever since**

The beautiful franklinia is surprisingly well known in view of the fact that it ceased to exist in the wild as long ago as 1790, less than three decades after its discovery.

The explorers who first saw franklinia in the pine-wood flats of Georgia had no idea that they were observing extinction in action. In August 1765, the first native-born American botanist, John Bartram, and his 26-year-old son William left Savannah to explore the territory of east Florida. At the end of September the small party was camped on the Altamaha River, a few miles from Fort Barrington, Georgia.

"The soil was very sandy near the surface," Bartram wrote, "and the timber poor for about a mile from the lowlands, which is often overflowed from the river."

This sandy wilderness was where, on October 1, franklinia was first found. Bartram's diary noted, all too briefly, that he had "found several very curious shrubs." The "curious shrubs" with their deep-red-to-bronze autumn coloring may well have made a vivid impression on the younger Bartram. Eight years later, William began botanical exploring and collecting in the same area on his own. Starting in Savannah, he made his way south on horseback to east Florida. It was a trip that would last five years. On his way south he followed the Altamaha River toward Fort Barrington, where he saw the lovely trees again.

In his record of this trip Bartram wrote, "On drawing near the fort I was greatly delighted at the appearance of two beautiful shrubs in all

their blooming graces. One of them appeared to be a species of *Gordonia*, but the flowers are larger, and more fragrant than those of the *Gordonia lasianthus*, and are sessile; the seed vessel is also very different."

In his later recollections of this trip, Bartram recalled: "This very curious tree was first taken notice of about ten or twelve years ago (*sic*), at this place, when I attended my father on a botanical excursion." Bartram noted of his new species: "We never saw it grow in any other place, nor have I ever seen it growing wild in all my travels . . . which must be allowed a very singular and unaccountable circumstance; at this place there are two or three acres of ground where it grows plentifully."

A specimen of Bartram's tree was pressed on this 1773 expedition, and 15 years later reached the British Museum of Natural History. The handwritten notes that accompany this display reiterate Bartram's observation that he "never saw this tree growing wild but in one spot on the Altamaha about 30 miles from the sea coast. Neither has any other person that I know of seen or heard of it."

William spent five years wandering, collecting and studying the region. In 1777 he returned to the Fort Barrington area, and the franklinia. He collected seeds, distributing them in America and in England.

One of the mysteries about the tree Bartram first called *Gordonia* has to do with this distribution of seeds. Old records indicated that in 1774 a British friend and financial supporter of the Bartrams, the eminent physician John Fothergill, gave a young specimen to the Royal Gardens at Kew. Did the Bartrams send seed earlier than 1778? Or did that plant

reach England through someone else?

A non-botanist named Williams seems to have collected plant materials in the neighborhood of Savannah and sent them to John Fothergill. Fothergill, in a 1773 letter to William Bartram, wrote that "there is a young man from England . . . though unacquainted with Botany has sent me many rare seeds, and some plants packed up with much judgement."

At any rate, William Bartram returned to war-troubled Philadelphia in January 1778 and established his *Gordonia* in the botanical garden his father had started at the family home on the Schuylkill River. Within five years the trees were fruiting and producing seeds.

In 1785 William proposed that the plant be renamed to remove it from the genus *Gordonia* and "establish it as the head of a new tribe, which we have honored with the name of the illustrious Dr. Benjamin Franklin: *Franklinia alatamaha*." The species name *alatamaha* kept the earlier spelling of the name of the river on whose banks it grew. This changed name was recorded by Humphry Marshall, in his work *Arbustunm Americanum*, the first work of botany published in the U.S.

Franklinia, the sole member of its genus, was early recognized as being a member of the tea family, Theaceae, to which the camellia also belongs. *Gordonia*, the closely related genus, has several native species in North America and some in Asia as well.

### The last sighting

Because of franklinia's beauty there was a great horticultural demand for the plant. London nurserymen ordered hundreds between 1787 and 1789. In 1790 Moses Marshall, son of that Humphry Marshall who had recorded the new name for the franklinia tree, headed for Georgia to find the stand the Bartrams had described. Presumably he went to fill

commercial orders.

He found the trees where the Bartrams had discovered them, near Fort Barrington. He was probably the last to see and properly identify them.

In 1803 a sighting of the trees in the wild was claimed by one John Lyon, who said he found only six to eight franklinia left — but Lyon's description of the tree itself and the place it grew was too vague to be reliable. Later, botanists aplenty searched the area for the vanished tree — without success. In 1929 a U.S. Department of Agriculture employee claimed to have seen franklinia in the wild. The news spread quickly, but this claim, too, was found to be erroneous.

Why did the two or three acres of plants disappear? There were no factories, no roads, no man-made dams to alter the environment or encroach on habitats.

A variety of theories have been advanced. One of the most exotic was the idea that franklinia was actually introduced from China in colonial times. Not well adapted to Georgia, goes this suggestion, franklinia quickly died out. One cannot help but wonder who would have bothered to plant several acres of an ornamental in the Georgia wilderness in the mid-18th century.

Other theories suggest a sudden calamity: fire, or spring flooding of unusual severity. Still another theory is that settlers destroyed the trees. A less comfortable suggestion is that the collecting done by the Bartrams and Marshall wiped out the colony.

Implicit in many of these theories is the idea that the trees were the end of the line in an evolutionary sense: that some biological flaw mitigated against their continued survival. Franklinia was a species so diminished in number and vigor that it had become restricted to a single locale, and died out as a result of some sudden change.

The ultimate fate of all species is



extinction. Domestication has saved a number of species: the "common" gingko has not been known in the wild in recorded history. Franklania is but another such, but in the case of franklania, there were some brave souls willing to take on the Georgia wilderness, lucky enough to see the last wild stands of this lovely but vulnerable tree.

### **Cultivating franklania**

What has saved franklania is its great beauty as an ornamental. The tree, up to 30 feet high, is most striking in its late-summer and early-fall blooming period, but its thick leathery leaves and pyramidal, open shape make it a handsome addition to the garden at any season.

All the franklania in the U.S. today descend from the original Bartram planting in Philadelphia. Over the 200 years of cultivation, it has been propagated by seed as well as by cuttings, either way a tricky process.

For home planting a good source is Wayside Gardens at Hodges, South Carolina. This nursery estimates that it sells well over 500 potted plants a year. Wayside has found germination of seed difficult and relies on Mr. Bill Flemer III of Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, New Jersey, to supply vegetatively propagated plants.

Mr. Flemer, one of the few people who has had any success at vegetative propagation of the franklania, takes softwood cuttings — cuttings with leaves on them — in August and roots them in a 50-50 mix of coarse sand and German peat. The following spring he puts them into six-inch pots in the same mix. The plants are sensitive to root rot and require an acid, peaty soil, moist and well-drained.

Another producer, John Vermeuten & Son of Nesbanic Station, New Jersey, uses mostly softwood cuttings, and some of hardwood — cuttings of the leafless dormant plants — for the wholesale trade only. The George W. Park Seed Com-

pany, Greenwood, South Carolina, sells seeds but not plants, of franklania, at retail.

Franklania is considered hardy to Zone 5 but probably cannot be expected to do well much north of Zone 6. Wyman recommends that this Georgia native be kept pruned to shrub size anywhere north of New York: If the soil is mounded at the base of the shrub in the fall, at least the roots will survive a severe winter and will send up shoots in the spring.

*Dr. Arnold Krochmal and his wife Connie have published 11 books on botanical subjects. Dr. Krochmal earned his Ph.D. at Cornell University and has a special interest in economic botany and urban trees.*

## **Camellia Show Survival Manual**

**Helen Augis**

After years of "hanging out" at Camellia Shows I am convinced that to survive one must be endowed with special survival instincts.

*The Freeway and Parking Lots:* Selecting, picking blooms and the trip to the Show entails the least amount of danger. It is to your advantage to find a parking space as close to the front door as possible. However, be on your guard! Allow your attention to wander for a second and you run the risk of ending up with a Camelliaite complete with boxes of blooms as a hood ornament.

*The Front Doors:* This is where the first real trouble starts. The doors are programmed to swing in the wrong direction every other time. The odds are that someone with boxes piled high will get caught on the swing. Many a gentleman (?) will graciously allow the women to enter first thus allowing himself a safe entrance. BUT . . . here lies another hazard! Occasionally, the box of blooms will accidentally jostle the lady's anatomy in the wrong place and not only will your blooms be fresh but you, too, will be thusly accused.

*Selecting a place to land:* Unfortunately

no matter how carefully a spot you choose to place your boxes you will still make the wrong choice. There is no right place! Doorways invite disaster. Tables collapse, ribs get jabbed, sharp projectiles put you in orbit, boxes get stepped into, nerves get shattered and hopes get dashed. Only sheer guts and determination will keep you from complete disintegration at this point.

*Entering the Aisles:* Before joining the throng of exhibitors take a moment to check the flow of traffic. More often than not it will resemble the freeway during the rush hour. Handle accordingly, note the pace, as they wind up and down the aisles. Before surging ahead take a moment to look at the other exhibitors in the hall. Their eyes are glazed, their "motors" are revved up and they are moving!

Once you find your opening, MOVE! Don't hesitate, a slip at this point could be disastrous. Assuming you have made your move safely, keep going or you run the risk of being run over by a "little old lady" with a big red bloom.

Now that you have placed your blooms it is time to turn the "track" over to the Judges and the Show Committees. Here, too, there are many hazards involved, mostly, to the blooms, so I've heard tell!!!

At this point the Show Awards Committee is particularly in danger as they place the blooms on the Trophy Table. This requires the agility of a runner, the nimbleness of a mountain goat, the speed of Secretariat and full concentration. The Judges and over-anxious Exhibitors have descended on the Awards Table like a division of Marines. They are all devilishly clever as they smile and side-step endeavoring to give the impression that they understand the risk involved to the Committee.

*Winners and Losers:* Here is the final survival test, the coup de grace. Your feverish eyes scan the Awards Table but where is your big perfect, prize-winning bloom? Nowhere to be seen. In a place of honor is a small, off-color, petal-blighted bloom. This alone is enough to reduce you to a gibbering idiot. It is a true indication of the mental state to which you have been reduced by competition. Not only can you be physically destroyed by a Camellia Show but mentally as well . . . until the next week, that is.

If you have taken the time to read the above you will have taken a giant step toward ensuring your survival at a Camellia Show. If you feel you must compete, one final word, GOOD LUCK!

TRULY ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SIGHTS  
IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

## **MT. WOODSON CAMELLIA GARDENS NURSERY & GIFT SHOP**

We have literally thousands of camellias and other plants  
FOR INFORMATION CALL

**(714) 789-2626**

6 miles west of Ramona on Hwy 67 on Mt. Woodson Rd.  
across from the giant RED MAIL BOX

Mail Address—Rt. 1, Box 518, Ramona, CA 92065

# THE DESCANSO SHOW

March 1 & 2, 1980

by Bill Donnan

The 1980 Descanso Show, sponsored by the Southern California Camellia Society, will probably go down in history as one to be talked about for years to come. Here are some of the highlights:

- (1) Twelve straight days of rainfall in late February, aggregating over 25 inches were recorded at Descanso Gardens.
- (2) This excessive precipitation has caused continual down slope seepage into the Show area and along the gravel paths. In addition, two large trees, weakened by the soggy soil, fell over onto the Show benches.
- (3) On the Wednesday before the Show, a committee from the Council inspected the Show area and decided to move the Show to the Arboretum in Arcadia.
- (4) Movement of the Show to a new location required the notification, by phone of all the other Califor-

nia Camellia Societies.

- (5) The less-than-adequate space provided by the Arboretum's Conference Center resulted in the elimination of all of the Five Tray Bloom Divisions and the elimination of the Novice Division.
- (6) In spite of all these adverse circumstances there were 54 exhibitors and nearly 2000 blooms were benched for the Show.

Alas! It is too bad that the rains and snows did not cause the closing of the Interstate #5 highway from the San Joaquin Valley to Arcadia. As it turned out, Fresno and it's vicinity walked away with over 70 percent of the awards and when you add in the Bakersfield exhibitors, the San Joaquin Valley took 80 percent of all the prizes! Jack Woo, of Fresno, was the top winner with five Best of Class blooms and three Runner-up Best of Class Blooms. All-in-all it turned out to be another good Show in the long tradition of the Descanso Shows. The Co-chairmen of the Show were Jim Tuliano and Ernie Pieri who did an outstanding job under the circumstances. Here are the official results of the Show:

Best Large Japonica	'Carter's Sunburst'	Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor
Runner-up	'Tomorrow'	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Medium Japonica	'Silver Chalice'	The Art Gonos Family
Runner-up	'Alta Gavin'	Mr. & Mrs. M.L. Abramson
Best Small Japonica	'Grace Albritton'	Mr. Grady Perigan
Runner-up	'Tammia' (Probably 'Grace Albritton')	The Art Gonos Family
Best Miniature Japonica	'Wart'	Mr. & Mrs. Ernie Pieri
Runner-up	'Little Slam'	The Bill Harris Family
Best Retic Hybrid	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor
Runner-up	'Nuccio's Ruby'	The Bill Harris Family
Best Non-retic Hybrid	'South Seas'	The Bill Harris Family
Runner-up	'Anticipation'	Mr. Jerry Biewiand
Best Small Non-retic Hybrid	'Freedom Bell'	The Art Gonos Family
Best Three Large Japonicas	'Grand Slam'	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Runner-up	'Swan Lake'	Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow
Best Three Medium Japonicas	'Nuccio's Gem'	Mr. & Mrs. Ron Braid
Runner-up	'Margaret Davis'	Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow
Best Three Small Japonicas	'Demi-tassie'	The Art Gonos Family
Runner-up	'Pink Smoke'	Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe
Best Three Retic Hybrids	'Valley Knudsen'	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Runner-up	'Howard Asper'	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Three Non-retic Hybrids	'Freedom Bell'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'E.G. Waterhouse'	Mr. & Mrs. Stan Miller
Best Species Bloom	'Botan Yuki'	Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor

Best Treated Japonica  
 Runner-up  
 Best Treated Hybrid  
 Runner-up  
 Best Japonica Seedling  
 Best Retic Seedling

'Tomorrow Park Hill'  
 'Miss Charleston Var.'  
 'Howard Asper'  
 'Angel Wings'

Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo  
 Mr. & Mrs. M.L. Abramson  
 Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo  
 The D.T. Gray Family  
 'Mrs. Ray Keithley  
 'Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo

## COURT OF HONOR BLOOMS

'Little Red Riding Hood'  
 'Fircone Var.'  
 'Touchdown'  
 'Mathotiana'  
 'Lady In Red'  
 'Very Cherry'  
 'Adolphe Audusson Var.'  
 'Charlie Bettis'  
 'Kramer's Supreme'  
 'Elegan's Splendor'  
 'Magnolia Flora'  
 'Eleanor Martin Supreme'  
 'Spring Sonnit'  
 'Jean Clere'  
 'Nuccio's Gem'  
 Nuccio's Pearl'  
 'E.G. Waterhouse'  
 'Francie L.'  
 'Coral Delight'  
 'Fire Chief Var.'

Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor  
 Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray  
 The Art Gonos Family  
 The Art Gonos Family  
 The Bill Harris Family  
 Mr. & Mrs. Mel Canfield  
 Mr. & Mrs. Charles Gerlach  
 Mr. & Mrs. Dave Wood  
 The Bill Harris Family  
 The Bill Harris Family  
 Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow  
 Mr. & Mrs. Ron Braid  
 The Bill Harris Family  
 The Art Gonos Family  
 Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor  
 The Bill Harris Family  
 The Art Gonos Family  
 The Bill Harris Family  
 The Art Gonos Family  
 Mr. & Mrs. M.L. Abramson

## CAMELLIAS OF THE 1970's

by William E. Woodroof

*ED. NOTE: I know that all of you have read in the newspapers accounts of lists of "The Best" this and that of the 1970's. We have prevailed upon Bill Woodroof to give us his critique of the many camellia cultivars introduced here in Southern California in the 1970 decade.*

I hereinafter set forth my appraisal of some of the varieties of camellias introduced during the 1970's which I have observed. My appraisal is based on mature, container-grown plants under normal, outdoor growing conditions without glass house protection or chemical treatment. This appraisal is, of course, my own opinion and results may be different in other areas and under different growing conditions.

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

E — Excellent  
 G — Good  
 F — Fair

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

### JAPONICA

'BOB HOPE' - Large, black red, irregular semi-double. Flower G - Plant G.

'ELEGANS CHAMPAGNE' - White with cream center petaloids, sport of 'Elegans Splendor' Flower E - Plant G. Winner of Sewell Mutany Award of ACS

'ELIZABETH DOUD SILVER' - Blush Pink bordered white, sport of 'Elizabeth Doud' Flower G - Plant G.

'FRANCES B. HOMER' - Large blush pink, peony form. Flower G - Plant F

'CHAMELON' - Large rose red to pink and varigations of white, pink rose. Semi-double form, Flower G -

Plant G. Blooms late.

'ED COMBATALADE' - Medium red formal double. Flower G - Plant G

'ELIZABETH WEAVER' - Large, coral pink, formal double. Flower G - Plant G.

'FRAN HOMEYER' - Large, pearl pink, formal double. Flower G - Plant G. Similar to existing varieties.

'FRANCES COUNEIL' - Miniature, white formal double. Flower G - Plant E.

'GEE HOMEYER' - Medium glowing pink veined dark red, formal double. Flower G - Plant G. Similar to existing varieties; blooms late.

'GRACE ALBRITTON' - Miniature to small, light pink, deeper at edge to white, with pink center and border; formal double form. Flower G - Plant E. Illges Medal of ACS; W.E. Wylam Miniature Award of SCCS.

'HELEN BOEHM' - Large blush pink, peony to anemone form. Flower G - Plant G.

'IN THE PINK' - Medium, rose pink formal double. Flower G - Plant G. Similar to existing varieties; blooms late.

'KATIE' - Very large, salmon rose pink, semi-double. Flower E - Plant E.

'LUCY STEWART' - Large, white washed and shaded orchid, loose peony form. Flower G - Plant G.

'NUCCIO'S GEM' - Medium to large, white, formal double. Flower E - Plant G. One of the finest white formal doubles. Margarete Hertrich Award of SCCS; John Illges Award of ACS.

'NUCCIO'S JEWEL' - White washed and shaded orchid pink, loose to full peony form. Flower G - Plant G.

'NUCCIO'S PEARL' - Medium, blush white toned deeper pink. Flower E - Plant E.

'PINK FROST' - Medium to large, silvery pink white with white border, formal double. Flower G - Plant G.

'RAMONA' - Medium, light pink,

formal double. Flower F - Plant G. similar to many other varieties.

'SHOW TIME' - Very large, clear, light pink, irregular semi-double. Flower E - Plant G.

'SWAN LAKE' - Large, white, formal double to rose form double to loose peony form. Flower G - Plant G. Margarete Hertrich Award of SCCS.

'TAMA-NO-URA' - Small to medium, bright red with heavy white border, single form. Flower G - Plant G. Unique.

'TAMMIA' - Miniature, formal double, white with pink center. Flower G - Plant E. Very similar to, if not same as 'Grace Albritton.'

'TOUCH OF PINK' - Very large, blush pink with pink tipped edges, irregular semi-double. Flower G - Plant F.

'VERY CHERRY' - Large, very dark red, loose peony to anemone form. Flower G - Plant G.

#### **RETICULATA AND RETICULATA HYBRID**

'AL GUNN' - Very large, rich medium pink, irregular, semi-double. Flower G - Plant F.

'ARBUTUS GUM' - Large, light to deep rose pink, irregular semi-double. Flower G - Plant F.

'ARCADIA' - Very large salmon pink, semi-double to loose peony form. Flower E - Plant E.

'ARCH OF TRIUMPH' - Very large wine red, loose peony form. Flower G - Plant G Frank Storment Award of SCCS; Aubrey Harris Award of ACS.

'AZTEC' - Deep rose red, very large, semi-double to loose peony form. Flower G - Plant G. Very similar to, if not, same as 'Howard Asper.'

'BETTY RIDLEY' - Medium to large, rich pink, formal double. Flower G - Plant G.

'CHITTAGONG' - Large to very large, sweet pea red, irregular semi-double. Flower G - Plant G.

'CURTIN CALL' - Very large, deep coral rose, irregular semi-double. Flower E - Plant F.

- 'DEBUT' - Very large, china rose, loose peony form. Flower G - Plant E.
- 'DESCANSO MIST' - Large, red with iridescent petals, Formal double to peony form. Flower F - Plant G.
- 'DR. CLIFFORD PARKS' - Very large red with orange cast, veriform. Flower G to E - depending on form - Plant F. Frank Storment Award of SCCS; Aubrey Harris Award of ACS.
- 'DOLORES HOPE' - Very large, light rose pink veined orchid with some center petals shaded white, irregular semi-double. Flower G - Plant G.
- 'EDEN QUEEN' - Very large, red, semi-double. Flower G - Plant G.
- 'EDEN ROC' - Large, light creped pink, irregular semi-double. Flower G - Plant G.
- 'HAROLD PAIGE' - Very large, bright red, rose form double to peony form. Flower E - Plant G. Aubrey Harris Hybrid Award of ACS.
- 'HODY WILSON' - Very large, dark red irregular semi-double to rose form double. Flower E - Plant G.
- 'JEAN PURSEL' - Very large, purplish pink peony form. Flower G - Plant F. Inconsistent form.
- 'KIWI TRIUMPH' - Very large, china rose, irregular, heavy petaled semi-double. Flower G - Plant G.
- 'K.O. HESTER' - Large to very large, medium orchid pink, irregular semi-double. Flower E - Plant G. Frank Storment Hybrid Award of SCCS.
- 'LASCA BEAUTY' - Very large soft pink, heavy textured, thick petaled, semi-double. Flower E - Plant E. Aubrey Harris Hybrid Award of ACS.
- 'LILETTE WITMAN' - Very large, rose pink with delicate silver blush, loose peony form. Flower G - Plant E.
- 'LOIS SHINAULT' - Very large, orchid pink shading lighter in center, irregular semi-double. Flower G - Plant F. Similar to existing varieties.
- 'MILDRED PITKIN' - Large, deep pink irregular semi-double. Flower G - Plant G.
- 'MISS TULARE' - Large to very large, bright red formal double to rose form double. Flower E - Plant E. Frank Storment Reticulata Award of SCCS.
- 'NOTRE DAME' - Very large, pink washed silver, loose peony form. Flower G - Plant G.
- 'NUCCIO RUBY' - Large to very large, very dark red, irregular semi-double. Flower E - Plant G. Frank Storment Reticulata Award of SCCS.
- 'OTTO HOPFER' - Large to very large, light red, irregular semi-double. Flower G - Plant E.
- 'OVERTURE' - Large to very large, bright red, irregular semi-double. Flower G - Plant G.
- 'PEKING' - Large to very large, deep red, irregular semi-double to peony form. Flower G - Plant G.
- 'PHARAOH' - Very large, old rose, irregular semi-double to loose peony form. Flower E - Plant G. Frank Storment Hybrid Award of SCCS.
- 'RED CHINA' - Very large crimson to carnival red, semi-double. Flower G - Plant G. Similar to existing varieties.
- 'RED EMPEROR' - Very large, deep red, irregular semi-double. Flower G - Plant G.
- 'ROB ROY' - Medium to large, pale pink to deeper pink, irregular semi-double. Flower F - Plant G.
- 'SAN MARINO' - Large, brilliant red, heavy textured petaled, semi-double. Flower G - Plant G.
- 'SUNSET' - Large to very large, orange red, irregular semi-double. Flower G - Plant G.
- 'TERRELL WEAVER' - Large flame red, semi-double to loose peony form. Flower E - Plant F.
- 'THREE DREAMS' - Large to very large, deep rose pink, irregular semi-double. Flower G - Plant G.
- NON-RETICULATA HYBRIDS**
- 'ANGEL WINGS' - Medium, white washed orchid pink, irregular semi-double. Flower G - Plant F. Dr. John Taylor Award of SCCS.
- 'CORAL DELIGHT' - Medium

- deep coral pink, semi-double. Flower G - Plant E. Garden variety.
- 'ELEGANT BEAUTY' - Large, deep rose, anemone form. Flower G - Plant G.
- 'GARDEN GLORY' - Medium rich orchid pink, rose form double. Flower G - Plant G. Garden variety. Dr. John Taylor Award of SCCS.
- 'OLE' - Small, pink, rose form double. Flower G - Plant G. Garden variety.
- 'PINK BOUQUET' - Light rose pink fluorescent ptals, medium to large, semi-double. Flower G - Plant G.
- 'ROSE HOLLARD' - Rose pink, large, rose form double. Flower G - Plant G.
- 'SNIPPET' - Small, soft pink to white center petals. Semi-double. Flower G - Plant G.
- 'SPRING FESTIVAL' - Miniature, medium pink fading to light pink in center, rose form double. Flower G - Plant G. Garden variety.
- 'TULIP TIME' - Medium, light pink, tulip shaped single. Flower G - Plant G. Unique.
- 'WILBUR FOSS' - Brilliant pinkish red, large, full peony form. Flower G - Plant G.



## Importation Of The Yunnan Reticulatas

by Kinhachi Ikeda

*ED. NOTE: The untimely death of Kinhachi Ikeda on January 22, 1978 cut short what might have been a very authentic treatise on how the Yunnan Reticulata camellias were imported into the U.S.A. Mr. Ikeda wrote to me in June, 1977 and requested any information we might have regarding how the first reticulatas were brought to the United States. His letter inaugurated a lively correspondence, excerpts from which form the basis of this article. I am reprinting these excerpts without permission. My justification for doing this stems from the feeling that Mr. Ikeda's exhaustive research should not go undocumented.*

July 13, 1977 - Dear Mr. Donnan:

Many thanks for your letter of July 8 and a Xerox copy of Peer's article of "Newly Discovered Chinese Reticulata for the Southern California Camellia Garden" in the SCCS Bulletin. The statement made on the last half of P. 9 was a real revelation to me.

I am now able to understand the importation of Yunnan Reticulatas from China to the U.S. since 1948 as follows:

(1) In March, 1948, Rancho del Descanso received an air freight shipped by the Yunnan Botanical Institute (Prof. Tsai) from Kunming via Shanghai. It contained 20 varieties/plants in clay pots. Five of twenty died. It was believed then that fifteen varieties were established at Descanso as follows:

- Tsueban (Chrysanthemum Petal)
- Sungtzelin (Pagoda)
- Tzepao (Purple Gown)
- Hsiaokueiyeh (Osmanthus Leaf)

- Tayinhung (Shot Silk)
- Liuyehyinhung (Willow Wand)
- Tataohung (Crimson Robe)
- Moutancha (Moutancha)
- Hoyehtiechih (Butterfly Wings)
- Talicha (Tali Queen)
- Paochucha (Noble Pearl)
- Shihtzetou (Lion Head)
- Tamarnao (Cornelian)
- Changchiatiechih (Chang's Temple)
- Tietse-Maotan (Professor Tsai)

Lost five varieties were as follows:

- Hentienko
- Tsaotaochung
- Takueiyeh (Large Osmanthus Leaf)
- Mayehyinhung (Shot Silk Reticulate)
- Mayehtiechih (Butterfly Wings Reticulate)

In the fall of 1948, in order to secure these lost varieties, two more attempts were made by the Rancho to import from Kunming, but each time

bare-root shipments resulted eventually in dead plants.

In the spring of 1949, scions of the five varieties were received from Kunming, but all the grafting attempts with them failed to take at Descanso.

On December 1, 1948, the Nationalist Government was forced to remove its seat from Nanking to Canton. They lost Manchuria and Peking.

(2) In March (?) of 1949, the Southern California Camellia Garden received an air freight shipped by the Yunnan Botanical Institute (Prof. Tsai) from Kunming via Shanghai. It contained 20 varieties/plants, bare-rooted. All except three died at the Garden. Later it was discovered that the three varieties were of five which Descanso lost. In December, 1949, the three varieties were grafted successfully at Descanso. The three varieties are presumed to be as follows:

Takueiyeh (Large Osmanthus Leaved)

Mayehyinhung (Shot Silk, Reticulate)

Mayehtiechih (Butterfly Wings, Reticulate)

(3) In May of 1949 Rancho del Descanso received an air freight shipped by the Yunnan Botanical Institute (Prof. Tsai) from Kunming via Shanghai. It contained Buddha and Confucius, bare-rooted.

On May 27, 1949 Shanghai was occupied by the Communist Army.

During the summer of 1949 contact with the Yunnan Botanical Institute (Prof. Tsai) was lost to SCCG (Peer).

(4) In September of 1949, having been sponsored by SCCG (Peer) and RHS, Prof. Chun of Sun Yat Sen University of Canton made three weeks journey by plane from Hong Kong to Kunming and back. He returned to Hong Kong carrying as baggage sixty-five plants of *C. reticulata*. SCCG and RHS decided to leave the 65 plants in Hong Kong until about the first of the year of 1950, when the weather will be most propi-

tious for shipment by air freight to Pasadena and to London.

On October 10, the PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA was established by the Communist Party. On October 15 the Communist army occupied Canton. In October the Nationalist Government removed its seat to Chungchin and later to Chengtu, both of Szechwan Province bordering on Yunnan, and in December to Taipei of Taiwan off the mainland. I am not certain when the Yunnan Botanical Institute fell into hand of the Communist Government, but it was probably not later than January of 1950.

In his article "The Camellia and Magnolia Conference of The Royal Horticultural Society" in the ACS Yearbook 1950, P. 95, Mr. Peer states, "There are also a small collection imported by the Southern California Camellia Garden of San Marino, California." Townsend's article entitled "Southern California Camellia Garden" in the same Yearbook, P. 283 refers only to nineteen varieties introduced in the past year of 1949. Furthermore in his later article entitled "Reticulata Nomenclature" in NCCS Bulletin of October, 1954, Mr. Peer writes about Descanso shipment in 1948 and SCCG shipment in 1949. I wonder why Mr. Peer and SCCG kept silence about Prof. Chun's 65 plants left in Hong Kong for shipment in the beginning of 1950.

(a) Do you know whether C reticulata out of 65 plants in Hong Kong were shipped to SCCG and RHS or not. When were they shipped? What varieties were shipped? How did they result?

(b) Is there any article dealing with Prof. Chun's 65 plants appeared in later issues of SCCS Bulletin or Camellia Review? I would like to have a xerox copy of it, if published.

(5) In March of 1950, Rancho del Descanso received final bare-root shipment of (probably the five varieties they lost and from Kunming). (ACS Yearbook of 1950, P. 6) Recently Dr. Lammerts writing to me



states, "As I wrote none of the bare-root shipments survived not even these of March, 1950. Have no idea what varieties were in final shipment."

I have doubt about how was it possible to ship Yunnan Camellias from the Yunnan Botanical Institute at Kunming to the U.S. via Shanghai by air freight, under the Communist regime.

I would be thankful if you were so kind as to write me again about queries raised in (4), (a) and (b).

Sincerely Yours,  
Kinhachi Ikeda

*We did not have any information about the 65 plants referred to above but I did send a letter to Mr. Ikeda on August 2, 1977 with some additional xerox material. Excerpts from his answer follow:*

September 30, 1977 -

Dear Mr. Donnan:

Since I received your letter of August 2 I have gotten more information showing that most of the 65 *C. reticulata* plants were distributed to The Royal Horticultural Society, SCCG (Huntington Gardens), Mr. Hazelwood, Mr. Peer, while the results at the destinations were not published at all. The RHS secretary told me in his letter of 18 August, "He (Mr. Peer) was offering our Society a complete set at £100. The offer was duly accepted and payment was authorized. Few of the details of the subsequent story have come to light." Xerox copies of relevant articles by Mr. Peer in the RHS Journal, September, 1951 and September, 1955 and an excerpt from RHS *Camellias and Magnolias Conference Report 1950* were enclosed in the letter.

Mr. Peer writes in his article, "These plants were not especially "happy" in Hong Kong, but most of them survived. While awaiting shipment to their ultimate destinations, Mr. Dean sent experimental scion shipments which, however, were only partially successful. Eventually, the

plants were distributed by air express to the backers of the project - The Royal Horticultural Society, Mr. W.G. Hazlewood, Huntington Gardens (San Marino, California) and the writer. This turned out to be the final shipment because of the stoppage of air mail and air transport to Yunnan."

In the RHS's "Camellias and Magnolias Conference Report 1950" P. 25, it is stated by the Chairman, "I understand that our kind friend from the United States, Mr. Peer, has already managed to get to Wisley eight or ten of these wonderful Camellias in a living state, . . .

Also on P. 283 of the same Yearbook I found a paragraph by Mr. Ronald B. Townsend stating, "Similar interest has been awakened within the past year by the introduction of camellia plants directly from China, through the contacts of another Society member. Nineteen varieties of *Camellia reticulata* were brought to us in this manner.

"The curator of the gardens personally intercepted the plants at port of entry in San Francisco and delivered them to the gardens where they are now under the care of propagating department."

In his "Camellias in the Huntington Gardens," Vol. II, 1955: P. 10, Dr. William Hertrich, Curator at the time of importation, writes, "A second shipment was air-expressed to the Huntington Botanical Gardens, San Marino, sponsored and managed jointly by Ralph S. Peer and the Southern California Camellia Society in 1950. Plants involved in both shipments were seriously damaged from the effect of fumes of methylbromide to which they were exposed for fumigation for a period of two hours or more. Some failed to recover. Subsequent importations, however, made it possible to establish successfully about twenty different varieties of this interesting Kunming group."

Dr. W.E. Lammerts states, in the

American Camellia Yearbook 1950, P. 6, "In March, 1950 final importation of these (i.e., the lost five) varieties was made and we are now certain the 18 varieties are successfully established." However, in his personal letter he told me, "None of the bare-root shipments survived, not even these of March, 1950."

I was dubious about such direct shipment from Kunming of Communist China to San Francisco was ever possible. On my inquiry PAN AM sent me a letter dated September 21 saying, "Our records show that the service to Shanghai was suspended May 15, 1949." Therefore it could be reasonably presumed that Descanso's final importation was made from Hong Kong through Mr. Peer. He writes in the RHS Journal, September, 1951, P. 302, "Subsequently, I imported both scions and plants which were added to our common effort."

It is strange that Mr. Peer did not publish the result of 1950 shipment at all, while he told often about the 1948 shipment by Descanso and 1949 shipment by him in later publications. I have inquired of Mr. Hazlewood about his importation in 1950.

Would you be kind enough to find records of importations and results in 1950 at the Huntington Gardens, SCCG Committee or Park Hill? And I would like to have a Xerox copy of "Further notes on the Camellia Reticulata in Yunnan" by Dr. Walter E. Lammerts.

With very kind regards,  
Yours sincerely,  
Kinhachi Ikeda

*On October 9, 1977 I mailed out the xerox copies of the Lammerts 1950 Yearbook article and also a copy of the Dr. Yu article. Excerpts from his answer follow.*

October 17, 1977 -

Dear Mr. Donnan:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of October 9 and for the copies of the articles by Dr. Lammerts and by Dr. Yu. In this connec-

tion I would like to know the month and year in which Lammerts's "Further Notes" was published. Was the particular publication titled "Southern California Camellia Society Bulletin" or "The Camellia Review"?

In June I wrote a letter to Mr. J. Howard Asper at Route 4, Box 266, Escondido, Calif. 92025 raising queries on his article, "The Story of the Importation of C. Reticulata from China" (Camellia Review, Feb., 1963; Reprint in Carolina Camellias, Fall, 1976), but no response received yet. Do you know how he is getting on?

With best wishes,  
Yours sincerely,  
Kinhachi Ikeda

*Mr. Kinhachi Ikeda passed away in January, 1978 and the results of his research have never been published in the English language. What follows is a Bibliography of published and unpublished articles on the importation of the Yunnan reticulatas.*

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Asper, J.H., The Story of the Importation of C. Reticulata from China (So. Calif. Camellia Soc. Camellia Review. Feb., 1963; Carolina Camellias, Fall 1976: pp. 25-28)
- Durrant, T., The Kunming Mystery (N.Z. Camellia Bull. July, 1963: pp. 6-7)
- Durrant, T., Some Comment on Camellia Reticulata (N.Z. Camellia Bull. Nov., 1967: pp. 14-31)
- Durrant, T., More Comment on Camellia Reticulata (N.Z. Camellia Bull. July, 1969: pp. 28-37)
- Durrant, T., Comment on "Yunnan Shan Cha Hua" (N.Z. Camellia Bull. July, 1971: pp. 21-31)
- Durrant, T., Some Further Comment on Camellia Reticulata (N.Z. Camellia Bull. July, 1972: pp. 5-21)
- Griffin, F., Camellian, 1964: p. 27
- Hazlewood, W.G., The Export of Plant Material to Distant Countries (American Camellia Yearbook 1951: pp.231-232)
- Hertrich, W., Camellias in the Hun-

- tington Gardens Vol. II, 1955: pp. 10, 368, 370-371
- Ikeda, K., New Information on Yunnan Reticulatas from China (American Camellia Yearbook 1974 - Vol. II: pp. 106-118)
- Ikeda, K., Additional New Information of Yunnan Reticulatas from China (American Camellia Yearbook 1975: pp. 149-156)
- Ikeda, K., A Revised List of Yunnan Reticulatas (American Camellia Yearbook 1976: pp. 136-145)
- Lammerts, W.E., The New Reticulata Hybrids - The Story of their Discovery, Importation and Propagation (American Camellia Yearbook 1950: pp. 1-11)
- Lammerts, W.E., Approved Names for The Kunming Reticulata Varieties (American Camellia Yearbook 1952: pp. 41-43)
- Lammerts, W.E., The Story of the Yunnan Reticulatas (The Yunnan Reticulatas - Nor. Calif. Camellia Bull., Oct. 1954: pp. 5-6, 24)
- Lammerts, W.E., Personal Letter of July 7, 1977 to K. Ikeda
- Peer, R.S., Newly Discovered Chinese Reticulata for The Southern California Camellia Garden (So. Calif. Camellia Soc. Bull. 11 (2): pp. 9-11, Dec., 1949)
- Peer, R.S., Camellias Around The World (American Camellia Yearbook 1949: pp. 1-21)
- Peer, R.S., The Camellia and Magnolia Conference of The Royal Horticultural Society (American Camellia Yearbook 1950: pp. 92-96)
- Peer, R.S., New Varieties of Camellia Reticulata Established in California (Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc., Sept., 1951: pp. 301-307)
- Peer, R.S., Reticulata Nomenclature (Yunnan Reticulatas - Nor. Calif. Camellia Bull., Oct., 1954: pp. 7-9)
- Peer, R.S., Camellia Reticulata in California (Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc., Sept., 1955: p. 432)
- R.H.S., Camellias and Magnolias Conference Report 1950: p. 25
- R.H.S., The Secretary's Letter of Aug. 18, 1977 to K. Ikeda.
- Roy. Bot. Gar. Edinburgh, Regius Keeper's Letter of Aug. 8, 1977 to K. Ikeda
- Townsend, R.B., Southern California Camellia Garden (American Camellia Yearbook 1950: pp. 280-284)
- Tsai, H.T., Nomenclature quoted by Lammerts, W.E. in the New Camellia Hybrid (American Camellia Yearbook 1950)
- Yu, T.T., The Garden Camellias of Yunnan, 1947 (Camellian, 1964)
- Yu, T.T., Camellia Reticulata and Its Garden Varieties (R.H.S. Camellias and Magnolias Conference Report 1950)

**Southern California Camellia Society**  
**FIRST ANNUAL**  
**GARAGE SALE & FLEA MARKET**  
 Small Plants & Cactus

*Dates: May 24th and 25th*  
*Location: 8425 California Ave.,*  
*Whittier, California*

SOUTHERN  
CALIFORNIA  
CAMELLIA

*Society, Inc.*

1076 VIA LA PAZ  
SAN PEDRO, CA 90732

Bulk Rate  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Permit No. 740  
Pasadena, CA

Garry M. Serpas  
104 Iyvoia Dr.  
Summerville, SC 29483

Return Postage Guaranteed