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# Camellia Review

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*Fortune's Yellow Camellia, the 'C. Jaune' Kodachrome*  
*Courtesy Moreira da Silva, Porto, Portugal*

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# MOST VERSATILE SPECIES

By RALPH PEER, Los Angeles

A map of Asia showing the geographical distribution of *Camellia* species indicates quite clearly that sasanquas are found in both hot and cold regions and that they grow both at sea level and at altitudes up to perhaps five thousand feet. Only *C. sinensis* (the tea plant) is more widely distributed, but this has been brought about artificially for commercial reasons.

*C. sasanqua* may be found growing wild in the foothills of the Himalaya Mountains in Tonkin in Indo China. It has been found in Hainan, a large Chinese island in the South China Sea. It is reported as growing in practically all of the provinces of China fronting on the Pacific Ocean. It is indigenous to Formosa, Okinawa, and most other islands along the China Coast extending from Korea to Hainan. It is quite common throughout Korea.

Historically, however, the South Island of the Japanese Archipelago—Kyushu—is considered as the sasanqua homeland. This is no doubt due to the fact that Dutch trading companies established outposts in Nagasaki, the largest city of Kyushu, during the 1600's. It seems probable that the Dutch sea captains carried *Camellias* back to Holland at that time, and perhaps many of these plants were sasanquas. During the 1700's, interest in *Camellias* in Japan rose to great heights. Sasanquas were brought from Kyushu and other islands to Honshu, the principal part of Japan. It is thought that about two hundred and fifty garden varieties of sasanqua were developed at that time, many of which are still available.

All of the sasanqua varieties now being grown in the Western World appear to be of Japanese origin or to have originated from locally grown seedlings. The only possible exception is *C. jaune*, which is illustrated on our front cover. This item was found by Robert Fortune in a Shanghai nursery and is, therefore, presumably of Chinese origin. At the time of this discovery, however, (1850) there were many ships operating between Shanghai and Nagasaki in Japan. It is possible that this

variety also originated on the island of Kyushu.

In 1842, Mr. Robert Fortune was appointed Botanical Collector by the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, and sailed for China early in the next year. He was instructed to send back new species and varieties of Chinese plants, to be distributed amongst the members of the SOCIETY, and specifically was asked to find and bring back to England a yellow *Camellia*. During the following three years, he seems to have travelled throughout Central and Northern China—never, however, getting very far inland. When he returned to London in 1846, he brought back many new plants and trees, and was especially successful in transferring *C. sinensis* (tea) to Northern India. He did not, however, find the "yellow *Camellia*" until many years later. The following account of his experiences is taken from Fortune's book, *Wanderings In China*, published in 1847—

"My first business, when I reached Ning-po, was to make inquiries regarding the gardens of the Mandarins which I had heard something of from the officers who were there when the city was taken by the English troops, during the war. Here, as at other places, I made many inquiries after the supposed yellow *Camellia*, and offered ten dollars to any Chinaman who would bring me one. Anything can

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### C. SASANQUA 'PINK PRINCESS'

This first sasanqua to obtain a Plant Patent (#1328) is described by its originator, Maude P. Bristow, as a cross between ROSEA and MINE-NO-YUKI. In its home country around Norfolk, Virginia, it is in blossom during October, November, and December. Presumably, in areas farther South, blossoms would appear in September. The blossoms are rose-pink, shading to La France pink and semi-double. The flower opens as rose form, but finally opens up into a semi-double with some stamens showing. Habit of growth—vigorous, upright. This variety is distinctive in that the young flowers partially close at night. This promising new variety is now undergoing extensive tests by the GULF STREAM NURSERY of Wachapreague, Virginia, which distributes plants only at wholesale. It is hoped to make this sasanqua generally available to Camellia nurseries throughout the country during 1956.

## VERSATILE SPECIES

(Continued from Page 2)

be had in China for dollars! and it was not long before two plants were brought to me, one of which was said to be light yellow, and the other as deep a color as the double yellow rose. Both had flower buds upon them, but neither were in bloom. I felt quite certain that the Chinaman was deceiving me, and it seemed foolish to pay such a sum for plants which I should in all probability have to throw away afterwards; and yet I could not make up my mind to lose the chance, slight as it was, of possessing the YELLOW CAMELLIA. And the rogue did his business so well. He had a written label stuck in each pot, and apparently the writing and labels had been there for some years. I fancied I was as cunning as he was, and requested him to leave the plants and return on the following morning, when he should have an answer. In the meantime I asked a respectable Chinese merchant to read the writing upon the labels. All was correct; the writing agreed with what the man had told me; namely, that one of the plants produced light yellow blooms, and the other deep yellow. At last we compromised the matter, I agreeing to pay half the money down, and the other half when the plants flowered, provided they were 'true'. On these conditions I got the Camellias, and took them with me to Hong Kong. It was almost needless to say that when they flowered there was nothing yellow about them but the stamens, for they were both semi-double worthless kinds."

On a subsequent voyage some years later when Fortune was working for the East India Company, he had better luck. The following incident occurred in 1850—

"I visited several other nursery

gardens about ten or twelve miles to the eastward of Shanghai. One of them contained a very remarkable plant which I must not omit noticing. Those who have read my Wanderings In China may remember a story I told of my endeavors to find a YELLOW CAMELLIA—how I offered five dollars for one—how a Chinaman soon found two instead of one—and how he got the money and I got taken in!

"In one of these nurseries, however, I found a YELLOW CAMELLIA, and it was in bloom when I bought it. It is certainly a most curious plant, although not very handsome. The flowers belong to the anemone or Warratah class: the outer petals are of a French white, and the inner ones are of a primrose yellow. It appears to be a very distinct species in foliage and may probably turn out more hardy than any of its race."

When this curious Camellia reached England, it was classified as *C. sasanqua* 'Anemonaeflora.' In the course of time, plants found their way to the Continent and were distributed by the Belgian nurseries. It became known in the Continental countries as "*C. jaune*", the French word for "yellow". Despite Fortune's prediction that this variety might be hardy as a good grower, it is now to be found at only one place in the world—Camellia nursery in Porto, Portugal.

Because sasanquas are indigenous to so many parts of the Far East, it seems probable that sooner or later plant explorers will find many interesting garden varieties of this species which eventually will reach our shores. Its remarkable versatility—its ability to withstand the heat of the tropics and the cold of Northern China—should result in much wider distribution in this country. Sasanquas may be found growing out of doors on Long Island near New York City, and in central

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# THE CAMELLIA SASANQUA IN THE UNITED STATES

By K. SAWADA, *Mobile, Ala.*

## Reasons for Camellia Popularity

During the past decade the popularity of the *Camellia sasanqua* in this country has grown tremendously. An annual production of this species (running into the millions of the plants) has not filled the demands. Why has the *C. sasanqua* been gaining such popularity? One may attribute it to the following reasons:

1. The *sasanqua* is an evergreen shrub. It does not grow too fast. It always maintains good form without much pruning. Truly, the *sasanqua* is a most desirable plant for gardens where the climate is mild.

2. The *sasanqua* grows in a very compact form and has slender twigs and branches. This combined with its delicate small foliage of lustrous dark green brings to any garden a soft and artistic atmosphere. It is exceptionally fine for use as hedges and screens and has been highly recommended for these purposes by the American Association of Nurserymen. It also makes a beautiful espalier because of its long, slender branches.

3. The *sasanqua* blooms mostly in the autumn when many summer flowers have gone and the *C. japonica* and the *Azalea* have not yet opened. The flowers are mostly single and vary in color from white through all shades of pink to red. Recently, several double and semi-double flowered varieties have been introduced. While the individual *sasanqua* flower is not as aristocratic as *C. japonica*, a mass of blooms produces a most beautiful floral display. Furthermore, the *sasanqua*, because it blooms in autumn, is not as likely as *C. japonica* to be damaged by cold. For this reason, it is particularly admired in regions where the *japonica* occasionally loses its flowers by early freezes.

4. The *sasanqua* withstands much rougher treatment and is adapted to a much wider range of soils than the *japonica*. This fact has been proved in many places where the soil is heavy or poorly drained.

5. On account of its wider adaptability to soils and also because of its strong, fast growing nature, the *sasanqua* is a very desirable understock for grafting *C. japonica*.

## Sasanquas Came From Japan

The *Camellia sasanqua* is a native of Japan. It is found growing wild in the mountains in the southwestern part of that country. The wild form of this species has small foliage and small, single, white flowers. Japanese gardeners have been cultivating this species for hundreds of years and have propagated many beautiful garden varieties. It is said that two hundred years ago there were more than two hundred garden varieties cultivated in Japan.

It is unknown when and how the *sasanqua* came to this country. It is Dr. H. H. Hume's opinion that this plant was brought from England during the last part of the 19th century. Probably the first variety brought here was the variety now known as 'Rosea'. Later, a number of varieties have been imported directly from Japan and several new varieties have been selected from among the seedlings grown by nurserymen and fanciers. There is no data on the exact number of varieties in the United States today, but the Southern California *Camellia* Society will list in this book approximately 200 different names.

## Sasanquas of General Appeal

The following *sasanquas* are the most popular and are widely cultivated in this country:

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## SASANQUAS IN U.S.

(Continued from Page 5)

### Mine-No-Yuki

(Snow on the Mountain)

This variety came to the United States direct from Japan at the close of the last century. The flower is of semi-double to double, loose peony form and 7 to 8 cm in diameter. The flower is tinted slightly pink in bud but pure white when fully open. It is a most profuse bloomer and a vigorous grower with a spreading habit with long, slender branches.

### Dawn (Ginryo)

It is said that Dawn is not a true sasanqua. Years ago, Dr. H. H. Hume became convinced of this because it differed in regards to the odor, form of stamens, blooming time, etc. Dr. Makino, a famous Japanese botanist, classified it as *C. vernalis*, and it is therefore known in England and Australia as *Vernalis*. However, having most of the characteristics and appearance of the sasanqua, it is com-

monly included as a variety in the sasanqua group, in this country as well as in Japan.

The flower is semi-double, 9 to 10 cm in diameter. It consists of 15 to 17 petals. Occasionally a few petaloids are present. The petals are porcelain white with faintly pink tips. This is a late bloomer, usually from October to late January. Dawn is one of the hardy varieties and is seldom injured by cold. We have observed frequently that even when *C. japonica* blooms and buds were destroyed by a severe freeze, Dawn was not affected and produced good flowers. The leaves are rather small and narrow and of thick texture. Occasionally they are variegated white or yellow. The plant is an upright grower with compact branches despite its being a rather slow grower.

### Cleopatra

Usually the blooms are semi-double, loose peony type flowers which are formed of two flowers opening



**C. sasanqua 'Floribunda'**

This single flower is white edged with lavender.



together. In size it is 6-7 cm across. The color is light rosy pink. The leaves are rather broad, somewhat crenulated and extra lustrous dark green. It grows in symmetrical shape with very compact branches. The writer believes that 'Cleopatra' produces the best shaped plant of all sasanquas. About 1935 this variety came from Japan without label and was, therefore, given a western home.

### **Rosea**

This is probably the first sasanqua to be known in America, and it has been distributed all over the camellia area. The flower is single and medium in size—usually 7 to 7½ cm in diameter. It has 5 to 6 petals which are rosy crimson. It is a good bloomer and vigorous, upright grower.

### **If You Don't Care for Single Flowers**

Recently, sasanqua enthusiasts have

been avidly seeking double or semi-double flowers and the following varieties are becoming favorites:

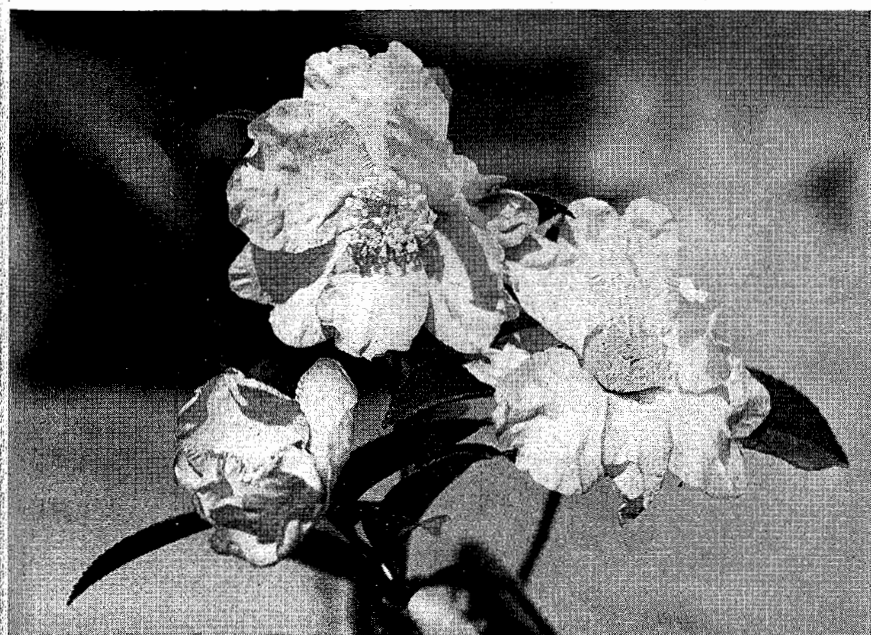
### **Shishi-Gashira**

Around 1940 this variety was imported from Japan under the name 'Beni Kantsubaki', but it was found that it was exactly synonymous with Shishi-Gashira which came to the U. S. A. much earlier. The flower is semi-double to double, imbricated, small, 5 to 6 cm in diameter and of crimson red in color. It blooms from November to December. The leaves are thick and dark green. It is a very slow grower of dwarf nature.

### **Showa-No-Sakae**

This also came to the U. S. A. under another name—"Usuiro Kantsubaki"—. The writer shortened its name and called it "Usu Beni". It was then found to be practically identical with 'Showa-No-Sakae' which was

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**C. sasanqua 'Splendor'**

Also known as Rosea Grandiflora, these blossoms are very large and of a delicate pink with darker pink toward the edge. They are semi-double in form.

## SASANQUAS IN U.S.

(Continued from Page 7)

imported earlier. Dr. Nakai, Japanese botanist, classified the Kantsubaki camellia as a separate species, but commonly they are considered to be *C. sasanqua*. The flower is semi-double to double, loose peony form about 7 cm across. The color is soft pink with some white variegation. Leaves are thick, crenulated, dark green. Its growth habit is spreading with compact branches.

### Ko-Gyoku

This has a full double, imbricated flower about 5-7 cm in diameter. The color is white with some bluish pink which varies according to soil condition and climate. This is considered the most beautiful flower of the species. The plant is an upright, columnar grower, but is slow and weak and a rather shy bloomer until it is of some age.

### Choji-Guruma

This variety has small but well formed anemone type flowers, 4-5 cm across. Seven guard petals and numerous petaloids are inward curved and form a lovely globe-like centre. The color is soft pink. Upright grower.

### New Varieties Offer New Beauty

The breeding work as to *C. sasanqua* in America is far behind similar work with *C. japonica*. The following four varieties were introduced very recently:

#### Pink Snow

The original plant was found near an old specimen of Mine-No-Yuki. The flower is composed of 10-12 petals and 12-15 petaloids forming a loose peony type. It is light pink in color, occasionally mottled with white, 6-7 cm in size. It is an upright grower with compact branches.

#### Jean May

This was selected from seedlings. The flower is semi-double to double,

7-8 cm across, with wavy petals of a beautiful soft pink. The leaves are large and apices tapered. It is also a vigorous and upright grower.

### Agnes O. Solomon

A very recent introduction. The flower is semi-double, loose peony form with wavy petals, 6-7 cm in diameter. The flower color is a beautiful soft pink.

### Bill Wylam

This is a seedling of Shishi-Gashira. The blossom is semi-double, usually about 7½ cm in diameter. Petals are beautifully fluted and the edges are scalloped. The color changes from a deep rose to a clear rosy red as the bloom opens fully. This variety is quite floriferous, and has a long blooming period. In Southern California it will last from October through December. The bushes are large and have an upright habit of growth. The foliage is rich and is of a darker green than usually found among sasanquas.

### Suggestions For Your Choice

Selection of the sasanqua varieties depends upon your desires. If you want only the best flower, the writer recommends Ko-Gyoku because it produces, no doubt, the best blossom of all sasanquas. For a limited or restricted area or for pot culture, it would be Shishi-Gashira, Showa-No-Sakae or some other of the dwarf types. On the other hand, if large specimens are desired, Dawn, Cleopatra, Hiodoshi and Hinodegumo would be the best. If a tall, upright, columnar plant is desired, Papaver or Texas Star would be the answer. On the other hand, if you want a low, spreading effect, Splendor and Rosy Mist are recommended. Mine-No-Yuki and Gulf Glory will exhibit their excellency with showy, white flowers among other shrubberies. For a tall screen planting, one would choose Brilliancy, Floribunda or Slenderlee as they are not only narrow and up-

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## WINTER FLOWERING SASANQUAS

By EIKICHI SATOMI, *Tokyo and* RALPH PEER, *Los Angeles*

During January 1955, Mr. Eikichi Satomi visited the principal Camellia nurseries in the central area of Japan around the cities of Kobe, Osaka, and Kyoto. He also spent several days on the island of Kyushu, the South Island famous as the home of sasanquas.

While in the Osaka area, Mr. Satomi noted many sasanquas in blossom, despite the fact that this species has completed its blossoming period usually by the end of October. Local nurserymen informed him that these "winter flowering sasanquas" were grouped together under the name "Kan-tsubaki". Only garden varieties were to be found and nobody could give any information as to where the plants of this type were growing wild.

The best known variety in this group is Shishi-Gashira, the flower from which is medium size, red, and semi-double to double.

Sanda-Ka, likewise in this classification, has a deep pink double flower arranged in three tiers.

Still another example is Meoto-Zaki, which is a blotched pink semi-double edged in white. The flower is of medium size, with curved petals producing the effect of two blossoms from each bud.

In 1951, the Japanese nurseryman, Mr. K. Wada, sent to Park Hill in Los Angeles a plant which he labeled "*C. sasanqua*, var. *gigantea*". This turned out to be a veritable giant. The red single petunia-shaped blossoms are almost five inches in diameter. The foliage resembles sasanqua, but the blossoms certainly look like japonica. The first flowers appeared in December, 1954, and continued into January.

In the Horticultural Library at Park Hill, there is a photostat of a work originally printed in Japan entitled—

*A New Classification of the Sino-Japanese Genera and Species Which Belong to the Tribe Camelliae.*

In this list, the Camellia named in Japan, Kan-Tsubaki, is listed as being botanically *C. hiemalis*. Dr. Nakai, author of this work, discovered that this is a Chinese species which was

imported into Japan about 1925. It was customary at that time to import Camellia and other plants in pots from Shanghai for use as Christmas and New Year decorations. This species is not hardy in Tokyo, but does very well in the Osaka district, which has a climate very much like northern Florida.

In this book, Dr. Nakai confirms the findings of Mr. Satomi. He points out that this species, while not actually *C. sasanqua*, is very closely affiliated. It likewise resembles *C. oleifera*, which blossoms in November and December.

We reached the conclusion, therefore, that we are now dealing with a species not previously known in the U.S.A.

Three years ago Mr. K. Wada sent seeds taken from *C. gigantea*, which were germinated successfully at Park Hill. We expect them to blossom next season. Curiously enough, these seedlings are easily divided into two sections—one with a growth habit resembling sasanqua and the other looking like japonica. The indications are that *C. gigantea* may be *hiemalis* X. *japonica*. Mr. Wada reports that he has made several such crosses.

As the varieties of *C. hiemalis* so far inspected by us, we note that they are not easily distinguishable from sasanquas, except that the blossoms come two or three months later and are larger than those usually found on sasanquas.

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# THE CULTURE OF CAMELLIAS AND OTHER SEMI-HARDY ORNAMENTALS ON THE EASTERN SEABOARD

By FRANCIS DE VOS, U. S. National Arboretum

I was astonished to learn from your December issue of the Nurserymen's News that I am an authority on the culture of camellias out-of-doors. I emphatically deny being an authority but I am guilty of being very enthusiastic about the possibility of extending the range of camellia culture northward along the eastern seaboard. Today, I would like to share with you our experiences with growing camellias at the U. S. National Arboretum in Washington, D. C., and the results of many amateur gardeners in the greater Washington area.

## Camellia Belt Widens

Camellia culture is spreading northward. Fifteen years ago Norfolk, Virginia was considered to be the northern limit of intensive camellia culture out-of-doors on the east coast; today that distinction belongs to Washington, D. C., 150 miles to the north. Scattered reports from Delaware, New Jersey, Long Island and Yonkers, New York seem to indicate that by selection and breeding camellias may yet reach the coastal areas of southern New England.

We have been growing a number of *Camellia sasanqua* varieties at the National Arboretum for five years; at least a dozen people in the greater Washington area have been growing anywhere from 30-60 varieties of *Camellia japonica* over the past fifteen years. The results of these experiences clearly indicate that camellias can successfully be grown there and also show what the present limits are to their culture in this area. Experience has shown: first, that *Camellia sasanqua* varieties that bloom during the period from the first of October to mid-November are most satisfactory. Usually from mid-November on we are experiencing frosts or freezes which mar the flowers badly on the average of every other night. The most outstanding varieties to date

with us have been 'Rosy Mist', 'Papaver', Orchid, Shishi-Gashira and 'Showa-No-Sakae'. Less effective but still to be recommended are Brilliancy, Cleopatra, Floribunda, Hiodoshi, Lavender Queen, Splendor and Velvety. The two outstanding favorites from Norfolk southward, Mine-No-Yuki and Dawn, bloom too late with us to be of much value. Secondly, that the late flowering *Camellia japonica* (late March and April) varieties are most desirable. Early blooming japonica types such as Arejishi, High Hat, Daikagura and September Morn that regularly flower in southern states during the September-November period are usually too late with us. Occasionally during a warm autumn one can expect a few good flowers in October and November but more often the early types with us will come into bloom during a warm spell in February or sometime in the month of March. Danger of frost injury is still high at that time of year and quite regularly flowers are spoiled by the cold. Among the later blooming kinds at least 30 varieties have proven to be quite satisfactory with the varieties Lady Clare, C. M. Hovey, Victor Emmanuel, Rev. John Drayton and Kumasaka being cited as being particularly good for our area.

## Cold Climate Culture

Reports to the contrary notwithstanding good camellias can be grown with a very minimum of care. Our

experience at the Arboretum has shown this to be particularly true with varieties of *Camellia sasanqua*. By meeting the basic requirements of a well drained, acid soil, mulching, regular fertilizer application, and some additional water during severe drought one can expect good results.

As is the case with most woody plants there are great differences of opinion as to the kinds and amounts of fertilizer to use on camellias but little experimental evidence to back up any of the recommendations. We have had good results with two applications a year, one about March 15 and another about June 1, of sulphate of ammonia applied at the rate of 2 oz. per 3' plant.

The farther north one attempts to grow camellias the more important becomes the need for providing winter shade. The temperature of a leaf exposed to direct sunlight is usually higher than the air temperature surrounding the leaf. This is particularly so during periods of low temperature. The leaf under these conditions tends to lose moisture to the air and since the amount of water from frozen or cold soil is too slow to replace what is lost, drying out of the tissues results.

Since the shade patterns from buildings and trees vary with the season it is entirely possible to select sites where the plants will receive enough direct light during the summer to set flower buds and little or no sun during the winter months. The "filtered light" beneath high trimmed pines is the most suitable site for most camellias in that it allows ample light through for good flower bud formation and sufficient shade during the winter months to prevent leaf burning. The *sasanqua* seems to be able to withstand much more direct light during the winter than the *japonicas* and therefore can be planted where it is not possible to have any winter shade.

I know that about now you are

ready to ask the question, "What's going to happen to all these camellias if we have another 'test winter' like the one of 1934-35?" That is a very fair question and one that deserves to be answered. Although cold injury to camellias may result from a sudden drop in temperature, an early freeze, and indirectly from cold by exposure to full sunlight and winds during the winter months, it is the single cold night that might be experienced that will determine what varieties can or cannot be grown northward from Washington. There are several camellia plants in the greater Washington area that have withstood temperatures as low as  $-15^{\circ}$  F. Perhaps the most well known case of camellia plants withstanding low temperatures has been reported by Dr. Zimmerman at Yonkers, New York. His plants of *Camellia japonica*, although injured, were not killed by a temperature of  $-20^{\circ}$  F. It is probably true that most varieties are bush hardy down to  $0^{\circ}$  F. or lower if they are well established; however, young, newly planted stock would probably not survive as low a temperature. Undoubtedly some of the varieties that we are now growing would withstand the "test winter" that is bound to come, others would probably be severely injured or killed.

### Suggested Goals in Propagation

If the increasing popularity of growing camellias out-of-doors from Washington northward is to be maintained and enlarged the following improvements in the plants themselves seem necessary:

1. Greater cold hardiness is needed to withstand the occasional low temperatures experienced during "test winters". (I would not consider occasional flower bud losses or killing back of branch tips as too serious if it did not happen more than once every five years.)
2. We still need more earlier flower-

(Continued on Page 34)

# GUIDE TO SASANQUAS *By VERN AND BILLIE McCASKILL*

NAME	COLOR AND FORM	BLOOMING TIME	EXPOSURE	HOW TO USE
APPLE BLOSSOM	White, blush pink single	Sept. thru Dec.	Semi-shade	Pillar
AUTUMN SNOW	White, single	Sept. thru Dec.	Sun or shade	Low borders
BILL WYLAM	Red, shading to vivid rose, semi-double	Nov. thru Jan.	Sun or shade	Specimen
CHARMER	White, coraledge single	Oct. thru Dec.	Semi-shade	Espalier
CHERIE	Pale pink double	Nov. thru Jan.	Sun or Shade	Specimen
CHOJI-GURUMA (Cloves Wheel)		Oct. thru Dec.	Sun or Shade	Bonsai
CLEOPATRA	Rose pink semi-double	Sept. thru Dec.	Sun	Tiered
HIRYU (Flying Dragon)	Deep red double	Nov. thru Jan.	Sun or shade	Garden Accent
JEAN MAY	Shell pink double	Oct. thru Dec.	Semi-shade	Specimen
KO-GYOKU (Little Gem)	Pinkish white double	Nov. thru Jan.	Semi-shade	Specimen
MINE-NO-YUKI (Snow on the mountain)	White peony form	Sept. thru Dec.	Semi-shade	Hanging baskets
MININA	Light pink single	Sept. thru Dec.	Sun or shade	Hedge or specimen
OKINA-GOROMO (Immortal Coat)	White shaded pink single	Sept. thru Dec.	Semi-shade	Unique variegated foliage
PINK SNOW	Light lavender pink semi-double	Nov. thru Jan.	Sun or shade	Specimen
ROSY MIST	Soft pink single	Oct. thru Dec.	Sun or shade	Rock gardens
SETSUGEKKA (Moonlit Snow)	White, semi-double	Oct. thru Dec.	Semi-shade	Pool plantings
SHICHI-FUKUJIN (Seven Gods)	Pink shaded deeper pink semi-double	Oct. thru Dec.	Sun or shade	Espalier
SHISHI-GASHIRA (Lion's Head)	Rose red, semi-double to double	Nov. thru Jan.	Sun or shade	Pot Specimen
SHOWA-NO-SAKAE (Era of the Showa)	Soft pink, semi-double to double	Oct. thru Dec.	Sun or shade	Pot specimen
TANYA	Deep rose pink single	Oct. thru Dec.	Sun	Ground cover
YAE-ARARE (8-sided hailstone)	White edged pink, single	Oct. thru Dec.	Semi-shade	Espalier

*Ed Note:* Because of the great adaptability of sasanquas it is obvious that the varieties noted above have a much wider range of uses than those given. These represent successful ways in which the McCaskills have grown these sasanquas in Southern California. Also in other locations the blooming seasons may vary somewhat. For information where these and other varieties of sasanquas might be obtained,



# SASANQUA SEEDLINGS

By E. C. TOURJE

*San Gabriel, California*

This article is directed primarily to our readers on the west coast where the development of new sasanquas, and may I add, the appreciation of this amazing and versatile species, lags behind the southern and southeastern camellia areas of the country, there sasanquas have become very popular.

I shall make a studious effort to adhere to the caption and endeavor to make clear some of the reasons sasanqua seedling culture can be most interesting and rewarding. If at times I seem to stray from the text it will be only for comparative purposes or for the purpose of emphasizing some particular phase of sasanqua seedling culture. One thing is certain: I shall make every effort to avoid the various other sides of sasanqua cultivation, growth and use. Better and more experienced pens than this will provide the readers of this issue of the REVIEW with authoritative, interesting and educational data along those lines.

As never before, the fever of developing new camellia varieties through seedling culture has seized camellia fanciers throughout the world. Everyone, rich and poor alike, amateur and commercial grower, dreams of presenting other new seedlings rivaling the beauty and charm of the Debutante, the Youtz, the Le Bey and a hundred other of the world's finest camellias. The fact that our nomenclature book abounds with hundreds upon hundreds of names of camellia varieties—and top notch varieties—which compete with each other for our favor, and the fact that we are already asking what the world will do with so many varieties does not deter us from developing new seedlings, nor our strife to create bigger and better ones through the various arts and devices known to seedling culture.

Yes, yes, you say, but the author is now discussing japonicas at a time when he should be discussing sasanquas. Please bear with me while I point out that although the japonica field has been pretty well explored, and despite the fact that the seedling fever still keeps our temperatures way above normal in anticipation of new discoveries, we are completely overlooking what I consider to be one of

the most fruitful fields to be found in camellias: a field which lies in the backyard of each and every one of us. Although the new varieties of the japonicas have increased by the thousands and we still seek for new ones, the number of varieties of sasanquas found in the nomenclature book of 1954 is but a few over 200 and not materially increased by those additions named for you in this issue of the REVIEW. True, most of us recall when ten or more years ago we could name but a scant half dozen sasanqua varieties. Speaking comparatively we could say much the same about the japonicas but to date only a few of the commercial growers have ventured into the sasanqua field on a large scale, and practically none of the amateurs have gone into the development of new sasanqua varieties despite the fact that everything is in its favor and the surface of the field has scarcely been scratched.

Let us pause to reflect for a moment. How many double and semi-double sasanqua varieties can you name? That's right, you will admit, most of them are singles and the semi-doubles we know are sold out every year. And let me ask another one: how many variegated numbers (in the sense that Audusson and Dr. Bell are

variegated) can you name? Right again, most of them are self-colored except for a few variegated varieties most of which are those charming varieties with solid colors having margined petals of contrasting beauty almost beyond words to describe. But I do not wish to discuss the aesthetic side of the sasanqua nor its adaptability; its rapid growth; its vivid colors; the haunting and ineffable fragrance of many of its cultivars; its amazing floriferousness and heavy seed sets; its astonishing range of plant sizes, shapes and growth habits; its tolerance to sunshine; its resistance to heat and to drouth; its accommodation to widely varying soil conditions; its early blooming propensity and the many other excellent qualities which are known to most of us and which are ably and interestingly described in other pages of this issue. I do wish, however, to point out to you that the best of the sasanqua varieties now available have been recently developed by pioneers who have recognized the almost limitless field as yet unsurveyed and who have been at work whilst you and I slept.

May I also point out the high viability of the sasanqua seed and the readiness with which it germinates? After germination the resultant seedling will be found to be amazingly hardy, and of rapid and sturdy growth. It will be found to be the most adaptable to varying cultural methods and conditions. And for those of us who do our own grafting let me say that a one time survey made by the Research Committee of the S.C.C.S. disclosed a surprising number of the most famous growers of camellias who expressed preference for sasanquas as rootstocks.

This thought is worthy of special consideration. There is diversity of opinion among camellia experts as to the effect, other than color, of understocks (meaning species and/or varieties) on resultant grafts. Some

contend that it makes little or no difference what understocks are used so long as they are in healthy condition. Others contend with equal force that the understocks play a very definite role in determining the type of plant which results from the graft. One of the prominent commercial growers, a man whose name is favorably known throughout the camellia world and whose integrity is unquestioned, has informed me that on a number of occasions he has simultaneously grafted many scions of a given variety on japonica understock and the same number of scions of the identical variety on sasanqua understock; that the grafts made on the sasanqua understock are invariably, obviously and uniformly superior to those on japonica understock. This conclusion is abundantly supported by analogy. In citrus, in avocados, in roses in pears and many other items of grafted flora, the understocks have a very pronounced effect on the growth habits of the plants, and the fruit resulting from the grafts made.

Without, however, seeming to take sides on this much discussed subject, because this is neither the time nor place. I wish to stress the fact that if the proponents for understock influence be correct, the argument is all in favor of the sasanqua because of its many sterling qualities, just for understocks. How can we lose?

Another thing—and very important. Whereas japonica seedlings under normal treatment require a period of from five to seven years average, from seed until the bloom, the sasanqua seedling is said to bloom in less time. In other words, the element of time definitely favors the sasanqua.

I have held for conclusion a most exciting possibility, one which is open to all of us because little general work has been done in this field. I refer to the subject of hybridizing.

*(Continued on Page 34)*

# SASANQUAS IN FLORIDA

By H. HAROLD HUME

Although horticultural varieties of *Camellia Sasanqua* are endowed naturally with a number of characters that make them excellent garden shrubs, they have not, up to this time, received the attention in the lower South, of which area Florida is a part, that their values merit. Three things have militated against them,—(1) the preponderance of single flowered varieties (2) the rather fugacious nature of their blooms and (3) their early flowering habit. These statements require some explanation.

Double or nearly double flowers of camellias are favorites with the public. The fact that simplicity is a fundamental attribute of beauty is not commonly recognized even though the beauty of a single camellia or a single rose

surpasses those with so many petals and so formal that they might as well have been carved out of blocks of wood. There comes to mind at the moment no instance where a single flowered camellia has received an award as best in a show. Such awards have gone to blooms with many petaloids in regular formation or to varieties with stamens and petaloids intermixed. What more beautiful than a well grown flower of Casilda (*C. japonica*), Donation (*Hybrid*) or Annette (*C. Sasanqua*)?

Almost all sasanqua flowers are comparatively short lived (fugacious) and in consequence are not highly esteemed for bouquets or arrangements. If gathered just as the buds are opening they will suffice for about two days and buds of many sorts are particularly beautiful in the opening stages and before opening too, when bud color is developed. Annette is a fine example.

Camellia shows have had much to do with popularizing camellias. While early flowering is a valuable feature of sasanqua varieties because they bloom when flowers of other kinds usually are scarce, little opportunity has been afforded for displaying them at shows held mostly in midseason. Garden makers simply are not acquainted with the beauties of sasanqua flowers. Recently a few shows have been held in November and an opportunity has been afforded for the public to see them.

The camellia flowering season, in this section, roughly is divided into three parts: EARLY—blooming before the middle of December; MIDSEASON—late December, January and February; and LATE—March to end of the season. Far south, with few exceptions, varieties opening their flowers in late midseason and later are not satisfactory and the flowering of some regular early midseason varieties sometimes is affected injuriously. Sasanquas as a group can be flowered satisfactorily farther south, i.e., in warmer locations, than can the great majority of Japonica sorts.

Flowers with petals of good substance last longer than those with thin petals. One of the longest lived is Pink Snow, not surpassed in length of flower life by any other sort that has come to notice. It should be noted too that on sasanqua plants, when in flower, the blooms are new and fresh, they do not hang on to become old and withered.

Whether planted in sun or shade appears to make little difference in the quality of their foliage, though in shade their growth is not so compact as when they are grown in full sunlight. Alternating conditions of high and low temperatures do not have the same injurious effects on their leaves as are shown by the leaves of specimens of *Camellia japonica*. Unless temperatures drop well below 20° F. they are not affected.

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# THE CAMELLIA SASANQUA IN AUSTRALIA

By WALTER G. HAZLEWOOD

## Australian Background

We have no definite information as to when *C. sasanqua* was first introduced into Australia or by whom. My own opinion is that Sir William Macarthur of Camden Park, can claim that honour. The earliest record that I can find is in the "List of Plants Growing at Camden Park" dated 1843. This contains the names of twenty-six camellias of which twenty-three were varieties of *C. japonica*, the other three were *C. maliflora*, *C. reticulata* and *C. sasanqua*. *Camellia sasanqua* was first introduced into England from the Orient in 1811 and *C. maliflora*, which at that time was thought to be a variety of *sasanqua*, in 1818.

*C. sasanqua* was also mentioned in "The Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London," the forerunner of the R.H.S. of England, vol. 7, 1830, p.521, as being one of the six species of camellia introduced up to that date. These species are 1. *C. sasanqua*, 2. *C. oleifera*, 3. *C. kissii*, 4. *maliflora*, 5. *C. reticulata*, 6. *C. japonica*. We know that Macarthur imported six varieties of *C. japonica* in 1831 and these are acknowledged to be the first camellias to have been brought to Australia. Seeing that *C. sasanqua* did not reach England until 1811, it would take quite some time before it reached the commercial nurseries and was propagated in sufficient quantities for distribution. It is reasonable to suppose that Macarthur brought the first plants here in the late 1830's or early 1840's.

## They Begin To Be Noticed

It was just about 100 years after the first importation before *C. sasanqua* received any attention from the gardening public. The first time it was listed seems to have been by Michael Guilfoyle 1866, who had one variety only, *C. rosea*, but with no description. Judging by the sparse descriptions in later catalogues, this was probably *C. maliflora* and not *sasanqua* at all. Quite a number of these in describing *Rosea* mention that it is double and good for cutting. Very few catalogues even mentioned it and by 1890 it had dropped out of the lists altogether. In proof of this I cannot remember a really old plant of *C. sasanqua* in the gardens round Sydney, although there are many hundreds of plants of *C. japonica*.

In 1908, R. W. Hodgins of Essendon, Victoria, imported the collection of *sasanquas* in the catalogue of the Yokohama Nursery Company of Yokohama, Japan. These were Azuma-Nishiki, Fukuzutsumi, Mikuni-Ko, Mine-No-Yuki and Onigoroma. There seems to have been so little demand for them that he did not bother to grow them under names, as in his 1924 catalogue he just mentions them as "*Camellia sasanqua*, single and semi-double, pink and white."

In 1933, my firm imported from Japan, seven varieties, and in 1938 Nobelius and Sons of Emerald, Victoria, listed twelve sorts. These importations coincided with the revival of interest in camellias generally, and in consequence, these plants were fairly widely distributed, although not to the same extent as *C. japonica*.

In the last century, they suffered by comparison with *japonica* and being singles mostly, were not considered camellias, and therefore not worth growing. Had they been called *Sasanqua* and not *Camellia* it is more likely that they would have been widely planted, as very attractive garden shrubs.

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## C. SASANQUA 'TAIMEI-NISHIKI'



— Courtesy Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery

### C. sasanqua 'Taimei-Nishiki'

This large, single sasanqua is variegated white with diffused phlox pink which matches 625/2/3 of the Royal Horticultural Society's Colour Chart. This bush was planted near the new wing of the Henry E. Huntington Library in 1922 and is a very satisfactory grower.

## SASANQUAS IN AUSTRALIA (Continued from Page 16)

Fukuzutsumi was one of the five imported by Hodgins in 1908, but the name was forgotten, ultimately being listed under a number of names such as Improved Appleblossom, Special Pink, Hodgins' pink, No-Mene and Xerbes. The latter name because it was growing in Mr. Xerbes' garden. I bought it under all these names but when the plants flowered they were all the same. Contacting Mr. Basil Hodgins, whose father had imported them in 1908, he told me its history and I was thus able to determine what it was. I consider it to be the finest *Camellia sasanqua* we have in Australia today.

### Popularity Comes Slowly

Although gaining in favour, they have not yet reached the same popularity as *C. japonica*, or what they deserve. Perhaps the reason for this is that they are camellias and people associate the name with flowers that keep a long time when picked. This is probably the only thing that can be said against them. The semi-doubles, such as Mine-No-Yuki keep better than the singles, but not to be compared with *C. japonica*. If partially opened flower buds are picked and put in float bowls they last for a few days, but they are not suitable for corsages or make-up work. Points in their favour are that they make lovely garden shrubs, they grow much faster than *C. japonica* and come into bloom at least three months earlier than the majority of the ordinary type thus extending the camellia flowering season. For espalier work especially on shady walls where very few other shrubs would grow, they are unexcelled and I know of nothing more beautiful than a sasanqua, with its glossy foliage as a contrast to the beautiful flowers when grown this way. They are very useful for hedges and require very little attention in the way of clipping, a great consideration in these days of high costs. For a hedge I prefer all the one sort, rather than a mixed row, as I think the effect is much more striking. I only know of a few grown as standards in Australia, but I think when more people experiment with this way of growing them, the number will increase.

Another very distinct advantage *C. sasanqua* possesses, is its ability to stand a more alkaline soil than *C. japonica*. A friend of mine. Mr. A. O. Ellison who has a property on the Upper Hunter River, where the soil is of limestone origin, reports that he can grow sasanqua quite successfully, just about as well as he grew them in the more acid soils of Sydney. *C. japonica* is not at all happy in the same conditions.

### Australian Choice

The varieties most popular in Australia are Azuma-Nishiki, Beni-Zuru, Fukuzutsumi (best of all), Hiryu (the Australian variety), Mine-No-Yuki, Momozono, Onigoroma and Sasanqua variegata (with variegated leaves). We also have some locally raised varieties of which Exquisite and Plantation Pink are the best examples. These were raised by Professor E. G. Waterhouse, of Gordon, and are both very fine sorts.

Shishi-Gashira has been here for quite a number of years but no name was known for it, and it was not until I flowered a plant I received from Bill Wylam, that I was able to determine it. Showa-No-Sakae from the same source is very fine and these two varieties should give us the type of plants suitable for ground cover and similar effects. Some few years ago I sent to Bill Wylam, some plants of our Hiryu. Bill assures me it is different to what you have in America and in Bill's opinion, a better thing. This came to us indirectly from Wada's Nursery in Japan but I cannot say which is the



correct one. A chance seedling of our Hiryu has flowered and it is identical with *C. Vernalis* (Dawn). As the Japanese botanist, Nakai gives *Vernalis* specie rank, it should reproduce true to type from seed. If this is so it would seem as if our Hiryu is a sport of *Vernalis* and the seed has reverted back to the original and is, therefore, not a sasanqua at all. Our Hiryu is much stiffer in growth, flowers later in the season than most sasanquas and in general follows more after *Vernalis* than *Sasanqua*.

### The Future Is Bright

Owing to the difference in the chromosome counts of sasanqua and japonica there does not seem to be an authentic hybrid between these two species. At one time it was claimed that *C. vernalis* was such a hybrid but this has since been disproved. I have been experimenting for some years to this end and have some seedlings which seem to have characteristics of both parents in their habit of growth. I have two plants of *C. japonica* 'Hassaku' (a very early single crimson) flanked on one side by two plants of *C. sasanqua* 'Momozono' and on the other side by two Hiryu. Because of its very earliness, Hassaku is an ideal parent for experimenting with as it is in full flower at the same time as the sasanquas. I treated the tips of the shoots just before they broke into their spring growth, with colchicine, and it is from this treated plant that I have my seedlings. What a wonderful future it opens up for camellias if this cross can be made. Imagine sasanquas with full japonica blooms, flowering in the late summer or early autumn, with the keeping qualities of japonica and the earliness of sasanqua. With such a hybrid we could increase the flowering season of camellias by several months and it should be possible to have camellias for nearly eight months in the year.

### McCASKILL CAMELLIA GARDENS SASANQUA ORIGINATIONS

AUTUMN SNOW — BILL WYLAM — CANDY REITER —  
CHARMER — CHERIE — CLEOPATRA'S BLUSH — COLLEEN  
— GOSSAMER WINGS — MOON MOTH — SEPTEMBER SONG  
— SHINING STAR — STELLATA — SUNSHINE.

### READY THIS AUTUMN

**Elfin Rose** — You will be enchanted with the elfin charm of this unique semi-double, deep rose pink, azalea-like flower. Very bushy plant with dark glossy foliage.

**Winsome** — Semi-double to anemone form, pure porcelain white flower, edged with delicate dresden pink. Beautiful bushy growth and extremely floriferous.

### McCASKILL CAMELLIA GARDENS

25 SOUTH MICHILLINDA AVE.  
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*Sasanqua Growers for over Twenty-five Years*

# SASANQUA FAIR

By CHARLES BARRIOS

The many definitions of FAIR befit the *Camellia sasanqua* . . . beautiful; handsome; pleasing to the eye and mind; fine; favorable; prosperous. And . . . JUST. Do you know the *sasanqua* fair? Are you being just with the *sasanqua*? In most every discussion of japonica and *sasanqua* mention will be made that the *sasanqua* doesn't need the care and attention which should be given to the japonica. With such practice the *sasanqua* survives, BUT, does not thrive. You, who have treated the *sasanqua* that way, will be amazed over the change, the results, GOOD treatment will bring. During dry weather I have seen *Camellia japonica* heavily watered and only the foliage of the *Camellia sasanqua* lightly sprayed in home gardens. Is that fair?

Now and then we see an old model automobile which appears amazingly new . . . It was never left in the open day and night . . . It was PROPERLY cared for by one who appreciated its great value of service, beauty and joy . . . Are you thinking of the wise saying? "Don't plant a \$5.00 *Camellia* in a 50c hole." That's consideration. Too, realize that the *sasanqua* is a *Camellia*.

It was thought a report on the culture of the *sasanqua* as adapted to the southern territory might be informative to the southern readers. Using the word "Culture" forces me to beat around the bush. Culture means CARE given to growth and development. Frankly, in the south, during normal weather conditions, which we haven't had since 1950, the planting practice of *sasanquas* was Set and Forget. Now, with abnormal weather, they are set and "kept."

In the south, moreso, the *sasanqua* was thought of as good material for key plantings, screens and hedges by

the landscape gardener. The *Camelliaphile* thought of the *sasanqua* as understock. AH! But the new varieties are eye-openers to the true value and beauty of the *sasanqua*. And they who have been treating the *sasanqua* as a *Camellia* have been enjoying, immensely, lustrous foliage as well as luminous flowers. It has been a reward to my judgment of their merit to have seen *Mathotiana*, *Debutante* and other fine japonicas used as understock for the new and rare *sasanquas*. (I'm fond of all *Camellia* species.)

To support the sturdiness, the endurance of the *sasanqua*, I would like to reveal the nursery practice of field-planting during the good old years of normal rainfall. One- and two-year-old plants were dug, bare-root, from the lath-house, and with puddled roots dropped into prepared furrows in the open field. Hundreds would remain exposed to the sun and winds before being planted, after which the soil was pressed to the roots by the feet (with shoes on) and left for the rains to come. I must confess that the japonicas, also, were transplanted in such manner. The fields which were cared for constantly yielded excellent results. The greater percentage of what small loss was in evidence was from the hoe. Now that we have been having such adverse weather conditions transplanting is mechanical and with more insurance.

Yes, there are greener and better lawns because they are given better care. For best results from your *sasanquas* care for them like you care for your highest-priced *Camellias*. Be fair with the fair *sasanqua*.

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*Color photographs of the beautiful sasanquas Jean May and Bill Wylam appeared on the covers of the CAMELLIA REVIEWS for December 1953 and December 1954 respectively.*

## QUESTIONS BY AN AMATEUR

## ANSWERS BY AN EXPERT, JULIUS NUCCIO

- Q. Mr. Nuccio, they tell me that sasanqua camellias are a wonderful addition to the garden. I have some camellias now but won't you please explain the essential differences between sasanquas and japonicas?
- A. *Sasanquas have no limit as to how they can be used—specimen, espalier, trained on fences and ground covers. Also no limitations as to exposure, shade, semi-shade or full sun. Their ever increasing popularity over the japonicas is due to their early blooming period (Oct., Nov., Dec.) when the average garden is so very much in need of color.*
- Q. What is the greatest argument for sasanquas in your opinion?
- A. *Profusion and early bloom and versatility as to growth habit and exposure.*
- Q. How shall I begin my sasanqua collection? What varieties would you recommend for such an amateur as I living here in Southern California? I am, of course, anxious to see results so what varieties are fast growers?
- A. *First of all you should, in your own mind, classify sasanquas and flowering shrubs for home landscape value. For fast and open growth I would recommend Yae Arare, Narumigata, Hugh Evans, Shishi-Fukujin, Hana-Jiman, Nodami-Ushiro, Hinode-Gumo and Choi-Guruma. For compact, upright growth:—Cleopatra, Dawn, Hiodoshi, Hiryu, Jean May and Setsugekka. For bushy, spreading growth:—Showa-No-Sakae, White Dove, Shishi-Gashira, Pink Snow and Tanya.*
- Q. Shall I graft, plant seed or buy plants? And what is the best time of year to start?
- A. *Grafting or seed culture would be the same as for the japonica. With seedlings one would have the same guessing game. However, sasanqua seedlings, regardless of how choice they may or may not be, are always good landscape material. Buying plants, of course, would be the best method of being certain to get proven varieties.*
- Q. How will the culture of my sasanquas vary from the way I grow my japonicas now: type of soil, watering, fertilizing, etc?
- A. *It has often been said the sasanqua tolerates a poorer drainage condition and less care than the japonica, but we have always given the same soil, water and fertilizer condition as applied to the japonicas and see no reason to purposely abuse them.*

*Preparations are already going forward for the annual meeting of the American Camellia Society to be held in Southern California in 1956. One of its brightest highlights will be a mammoth Camellia Show to be held February 25th and 26th in the Descanso Gardens in La Canada (adjoining Pasadena). This will be sponsored jointly by the Southern California Camellia Society, the Los Angeles, Pacific and Temple City Societies. It is expected that this will do much toward spreading camellia interest and information.*

# HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIES OF CAMELLIA AND THEA THAT HAVE BEEN IMPORTED FROM CHINA

By MR. WILLIAM BEATTIE BOOTH

*A.L.S. Garden Clerk—London, England; 1829*

## CAMELLIA SASANQUA

*(Lady Bank's Camellia)*

*C. Sasanqua*; ramis virgatis capsulaeque villosis, foliis junioribus elliptico-lanceolatis serratis, petalis obovatis vel obcordatis.

This plant is recorded in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis to have been introduced in 1811, by the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, in the Cuffnells, Captain Welbank. Its specific name (*Sasanqua*) is that by which it is known in Japan, where, as well as in China, it is very extensively cultivated

Sir George Staunton, in his account of Lord Macartney's Embassy, vol. ii p. 467, has given a good figure of the *C. Sasanqua*, and thus speaks of it: "A plant very like the Tea flourished on the sides and very tops of mountains. The Chinese call this plant Cha-Whaw, or flower of Tea, on account of the resemblance of one to the other, and because the petals are

sometimes mixed among the Teas in order to increase their fragrance." This plant, he further adds, is the *Camellia Sasanqua* of the Botanists. From the similarity in the sound of the Chinese name given to it by Sir George Staunton, and by Loureiro, it is perhaps not too much to suppose that they are both intended to apply to the same plant.

I may here mention, that among the Chinese drawings in the collection of the Society, there is a representation of this *Camellia* with the flowers perfectly double, like those of the White *Rosa Banksia*. In 1823, a plant of this variety was imported for the Society by Captain Drummond, which produced its flowers in the garden at Chiswick, in December, 1826. A figure and description of it will be found in the Botanical Register, folio 1091. As it differs in no respect from the plant I have here described, excepting in the flowers having a greater number of petals, it is unnecessary for me to make a separate article of its description.

## BARRIOS NURSERY

*"Fond of Sasanquas"*

## Semmes, Alabama





**C. SASANQUA 'CHARMER'**

*Kodachrome courtesy  
McCaskill Camellia Gardens*

The charms of this sasanqua are its exquisite coral-banded snowy white blossoms, its naturally graceful habit of growth, and its elusive fragrance.

The flowers of Charmer are unique in sasanqua coloring, each petal being completely banded with coral clear down to the base, reminding one of an Albert and Elizabeth azalea.

The lacy open growth of Charmer with its gently ascending branches immediately suggests an espalier. While charming used in many different ways, it is perhaps handsomest when espaliered.

Its elusive woody fragrance is enchanting.

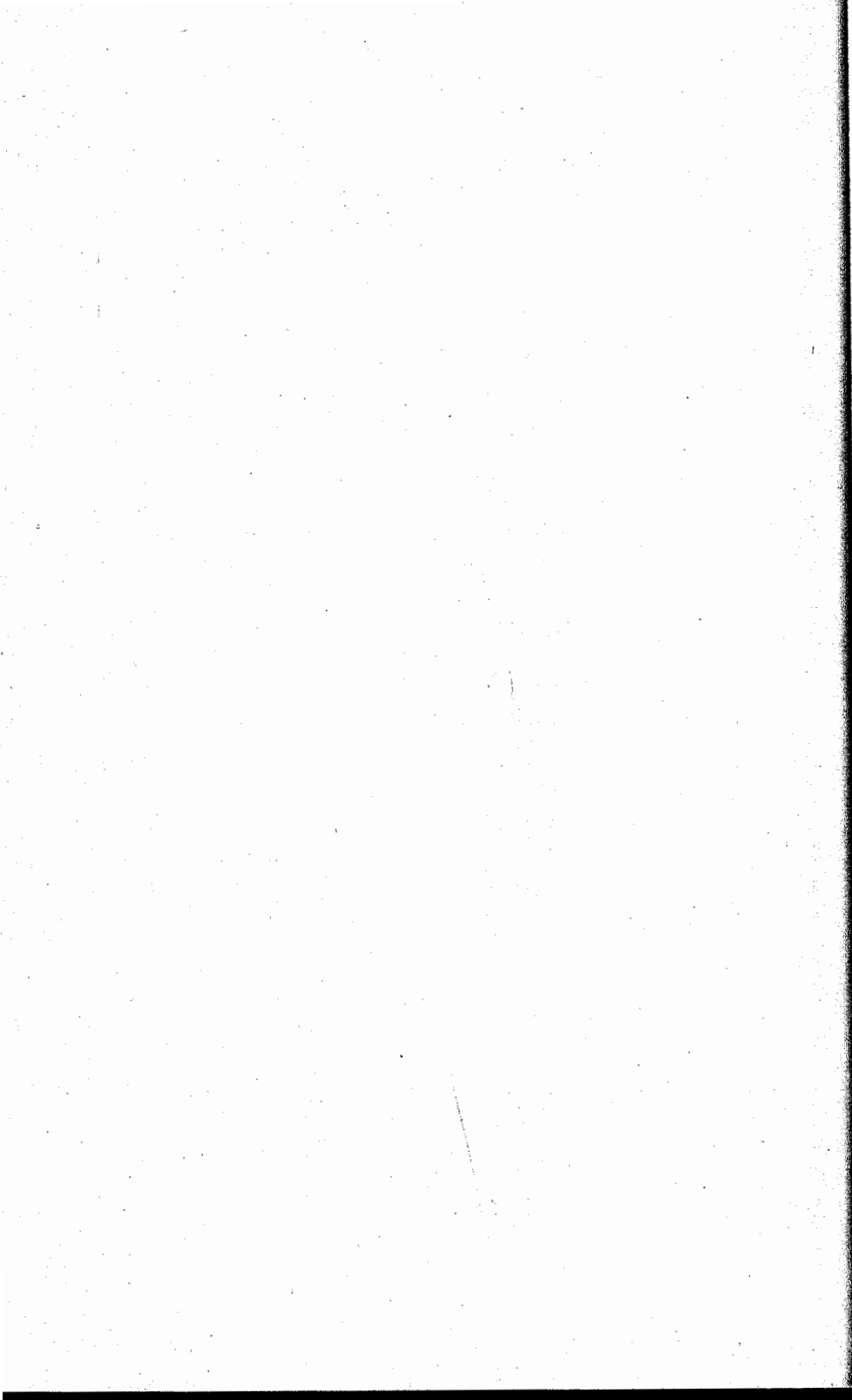




**C. SASANQUA 'HIRYU'**

*Ektachrome courtesy Nuccio's Nurseries*

*C. sasanqua* 'Hiryu' is one of the few varieties of sasanquas that has texture and lasting qualities so that it can be picked. Its brilliant red- semi-double to peony form flowers offer a beautiful contrast to its dark green foliage and thick growth habit. Not as early as the majority of sasanquas, but its blooms are always a welcome sight in December and January. Another of its excellent features is that it can be grown many ways, such as espalier, vine and specimen shrub.



## SASANQUAS — SUPERB SHRUBS

By WILLIAM E. WYLAM\*

Sasanquas are splendid shrubs. Actually they stand the sun and weather far better than many other plants which are often used. Sasanquas are easy to grow and are perhaps the least demanding of Camellia species. In fact they seemingly do well in situations which would prove entirely too harsh for japonicas or reticulatas.

Early literature would seem to substantiate this as Samuel Curtis who wrote his "Monograph on the Camellia" many years ago, reported early travelers as stating that in ancient Japan, the entire country was under cultivation and notes, quote: "In spots too rugged, barren, steep or high for raising other plants, the Camellia Sasanqua and the divers firs, particularly the larch, are cultivated with success."

However, I do not wish to encourage my readers to believe they can stick a sasanqua in any old hole and expect it to thrive and bloom in spite of neglect and poor soil. Sasanquas, like any other plant, will respond to care and proper planting in a most satisfying manner. For optimum results, I recommend that all Camellias be planted in a soil mix of one-third peat, one-third leaf mold and one-third silty, sandy loam. While there has been little or no research on the subject, I believe sasanquas can be grown with far less humus than many other Camellias. A number of chance seedlings which I have observed, would seem to bear out this theory as they appear to be growing in soil that shows little sign of humus.

Nor do I wish to convey the impression that sasanquas are to be used only in place of japonicas or reticulatas. With care in selecting varieties, they may be used in almost any situation where the average shrub would be placed. In many cases they may well supplant such widely used shrubs as Ligustrum, Euonymus, Buxus or Viburnum which have little to offer other than evergreen foliage and easy

\* Mr. Wylam is in charge of the Camellia Garden at the Huntington Botanical Gardens, San Marino, California.

culture. There are a number of mediocre shrubs of similar habits which are easily propagated and are often sold the unsuspecting public by nurserymen intent on a quick dollar. The Ligustrum is possibly the most widely distributed and we may as well let this family of ever present shrubs serve as the villain of this article.

The Ligustrum are mostly persistent, invasive plants with which, I feel certain, all of you have struggled at one time or another. The nurseryman probably sold you this plague as "Privet." Of course there are many people who are content to plant anything that will grow fast and stay green without much care. To these people, this article will hold little interest.

Possibly some of you have such a neighbor who insists, as many do, on maintaining a hedge of "Privet," or the equally obnoxious Cypress or Juniper along your property line. If you are one of these unfortunates faced with the problem of continually battling the greedy roots of such a hedge, I have a simple remedy to suggest.

Obtain enough second hand corrugated iron roofing to run the entire length of the hedge. (No need to buy new roofing: used material is entirely satisfactory.) Dig a narrow trench just inside your property line and place the roofing sections on edge in the trench with a slight over-

lap at the ends. Dig the trench deep enough so that the top edge of the roofing is just below the surface of the soil. Any nail holes or similar small openings may be ignored as any roots that get through will not be large enough to do any real damage. Fill in the trench and go ahead and enjoy Camellias and other worthwhile plants on your side of the hedge without worrying about the thieving roots which formerly robbed your soil of its nutrients.

Within the last few years, a sudden burst of publicity has been accorded the sasanqua. A number of articles on sasanquas have recently appeared in periodicals of national circulation. I am very glad to see this increasing interest as it is well deserved. However there are many who do not seem to have had any experience with sasanquas and regard them as a new discovery, whereas it is a plant that has long been appreciated by connoisseurs. A few, almost a negligible number of discriminating, far-seeing nurserymen, have grown them for many years in spite of the amazing indifference on the part of the general public. These few pioneers deserve our thanks for their foresight and perseverance. Let us hope they may now begin to receive their long overdue reward.

I was pleased to note that the 1955 catalog of one of the largest and most reputable nurseries in the Middle West has devoted two full pages with colored illustrations to sasanquas. The catalog gives a short, factual resume of the advantages and uses of sasanquas. I feel one paragraph is of sufficient note to warrant quoting: "This message is not a sales talk or promotion. It is a simple and honest endeavor to acquaint you with one of the finest shrubs which (to the disgrace of nurserymen) you should have been growing for the past twenty-five years. We are sure you will become as enamored with them as we are."

Established plants are offered at reasonable prices and definite information given as to varieties and sizes. This is fine salesmanship and, I am glad to say, is the practice of most nurserymen.

However, I feel I must voice a warning against a few firms and individuals who have taken advantage of the increasing interest in sasanquas. Their advertisements contain flamboyant and misleading claims. Sasanquas are not miracle plants and cannot be expected to grow under any and all conditions or in all sections of the county. Claims of unusual bargains should be examined with care as ambiguous descriptions may lead many to imagine they will receive wonderful plants at give-away prices. Experienced buyers realize that established plants cannot be sold at such prices and that the merchandise cannot be more than rooted cuttings. The average person is almost certain to fail with such material and buyers should remember that satisfactory plants can only be secured at fair prices.

I have seen pictures of English and Australian gardens in which Camellias are effectively used as part of the background planting. This is a practice which I have been advocating for some time because the beautiful foliage is valuable in the garden at all seasons of the year. With this you will enjoy the added dividend of the masses of flowers that sasanquas provide in the fall when we have so little to brighten the garden. All sasanquas are fragrant and in some varieties such as Apple Blossom, Nodami-Ushiro and the beauty which I imported from Australia as Fukuzutsumi, there is a pronounced fragrance that is quite sweet and pleasing.

The sasanqua is reported to be the most popular type of Camellia in Japan because of its adaptability to small gardens where they are often trimmed to figures and formal shapes.

I have never cared particularly for topiary work but I can see the possibilities of a plant like the sasanqua with its slender stems and small leaves. With the increasing trend toward smaller gardens in this country, I venture to predict a considerable increase in the use of sasanquas particularly as hedges and borders, either trimmed or untrimmed.

Recently I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. and Mrs. R. K. Womack of Shreveport, Louisiana. Dr. Womack in commenting on one of my recent articles told me that the people of Shreveport have already become aware of the value of sasanquas and have planted thousands of them as shrubs and hedges. One variety that he mentioned as being widely planted in that area (particularly hedges) is the strong, upright growing Texas Star. I am certain that the residents of Shreveport who have planted these sasanquas around their homes will derive much pleasure from them and I hope that many other cities besides Shreveport may soon be entitled to be called a Sasanqua City.

In selecting varieties for specific locations it is well to remember that while the foliage of almost all sasanquas is sun tolerant, the blooms of some of the white and pale pink varieties are best when grown in light shade. Speaking of foliage—I believe the variety Hugh Evans has the most beautiful foliage of any sasanqua with which I am acquainted. Okina-Goromo has perhaps the most unusual foliage of any sasanqua with its vividly contrasting silver and deep green variegations.

Some of the more double varieties such as Showa-No-Sakae and Ko-Gyoku are best grown in partial shade because the plants when grown in full sun set entirely too many buds.

One of the most difficult locations is a narrow planting on the south side of a building between a paved driveway and the wall, where the plants receive reflected heat from both drive-

way and the wall. Some Pasadena friends have exactly that situation and have solved it most happily with a planting of the sasanqua Cleopatra. Another sasanqua that will stand such a situation is the new McCaskill seedling, Colleen. I have seen it on a hot day in early autumn when most other flowers were drooping, and it was still as bright and perky as ever.

Several years ago I spoke in Fresno as a guest of the Central California Camellia Society. My discussion of sasanquas seemed to arouse considerable interest and after the meeting I had the pleasure of being invited to the home of one of my audience. Here a smaller group had a discussion of the possibilities of sasanquas in the Fresno area. Summer heat is a serious problem in that section of the Central Valley. My host wished to find something that would stand the reflected heat from a south porch. He had tried several shrubs but none had been satisfactory. I have recently learned through another friend who had joined in the discussion, that my host planted the sasanqua Hugh Evans and has been very pleased with the results.

In tests observed at Nuccio's Nurseries, two groups of plants were given the same care with the exception that one group was grown in full sun and the other group was grown in the lath house. After one year's growth the plants of Cleopatra, Hugh Evans and Rosea from the group in the sun not only had more flowers per plant but the size, color and texture of the blooms was superior.

Within a variety, it is more or less axiomatic that large, well established plants will tolerate a great deal more sun than small, or newly planted specimens. I believe that one of the most important factors in sun tolerance is that the roots need to be protected from the effects of the hot rays of the sun. This no doubt accounts in a large measure for the difference

in tolerance between large and small plants. A mulch is a valuable aid in establishing young plants. The mulch should be of some material that will not break down or pack easily. Pine straw makes a good mulch.

In planting sasanquas in sunny situations, it is best, if possible, to plant in late fall so that the plants will gradually become accustomed to the increasing heat of the sun. If this is not convenient some additional protection should be given the plant for the first season; at least during the hottest part of the summer. A screen of light cloth, a section of lath or even a few bushy branches will be enough to provide the necessary shelter.

You do not need to confine your use of sasanquas to hedges and back-ground shrubs. There are many other places where the massed color and fine form of the sasanqua will prove most effective in the garden. Used as either formal or weeping standards alongside a walk, or drive, or as showy specimen pairs focusing attention on a gate or doorway, they can provide a spectacular effect.

At the present time many landscape architects are emphasizing the value of sasanquas as ground covers. Try growing Mine-No-Yuki and Autumn Snow in light shade or Tanya in sun. Peg the branches down for a year or two and after that you will be surprised how little care is required to keep the planting in a tidy condition.

Possibly you may not wish to cover a large area but would like a low border along a path or drive. Tanya is ideal for this as it is a slow, compact grower and does well in either sun or shade. For a shady border, the creamy white Gin-No-Sai should be an excellent choice as it is not a rampant grower.

If you have a bank or wall you would like to cover, use some of the willowy growers. Briar Rose or Hugh Evans are fine for sunny places or

Rosy Mist or Kasumi-No-Sode would be exquisite in shade. Such willowy growers are very effective if allowed to retain their natural shape when planted at the edge of a pool or stream. For this purpose it is well to select sasanquas with white or light pink flowers as these reflect more clearly.

One of my favorite Camellias for an all-around good garden shrub is the Camellia usually listed as "Dawn." This is often sold as a sasanqua although it has been classed by the botanists as belonging in the Vernalis group. This has a small creamy white flower, flushed pale pink. It usually blooms mid season, after most of the sasanquas are through blooming. It is a fine cut flower and the plant seems to do equally well in sun or shade. The dark glossy green foliage effectively contrasts with other shrubs and is excellent when used as a hedge. While I personally prefer the informal rather than the formal trimmed hedge, I realize that many people insist that their hedges be kept neatly trimmed. "Dawn" and sasanquas in general, by reason of their small leaves and slender stems are well adapted to regular pruning and trimming.

You may have noticed that I have made comparatively few references to the color, form or texture of the flowers. This is primarily because I believe we have focused entirely too much attention on the flowers and too little on the many beauties of the shrub.

A final thought of interest to those who are concerned about the effects of petal blight is that sasanquas, blooming in the fall when petal blight is not active, are not affected by this disease.

If you are not growing sasanquas you are depriving yourself of a great deal of pleasure. I promise you the longer you work with them, the more satisfaction they will bring and the more you will love them.



## SASANQUAS IN JAPAN

By EIKICHI SATOMI, *Tokyo*

*C. sasanqua* grows as a wild plant in the provinces of Shikoku, Kyushu, and Okinawa. They are also found on many small islands. The climate of the area where sasanquas grow in the forest is warm and mild. Quite often it is possible to find a woodland which consists only of sasanqua trees. In these forests the seeds are collected every year by the natives and sold for the production of oil.

The blossom of the wild plant is normally a white single, but in some

places almost all of the flowers appear to have a slight pinkish cast. Trees frequently grow to forty feet in

(Continued on Page 28)



— Courtesy Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery

### **C. sasanqua 'Shishi-Gashira'**

This sasanqua whose name means "Lion's Head" is a tremendously popular variety of medium, semi-double to double form. Although commonly called a "red sasanqua," the blooms in the Huntington Botanical Gardens are a matching *Spiraea* red 025/self, by the Royal Horticultural Society's Colour Chart. They are of deep oldrose with lilac tones.

The above is from a group of Shishi-Gashira plants at the south entrance to the Camellia Garden and was acquired in 1949.

## SASANQUAS IN JAPAN

(Continued from Page 27)

height and some of them are probably two hundred to three hundred years old.

Farther North in Japan, and especially in the Osaka area, *C. sasanqua* is often used for landscaping purposes as a hedge or screen plant. Quite often the blossoms are used as cut flowers. One frequently sees a Bonsai (artificially dwarfed plant) made from a sasanqua. In the gardens of central Japan, this is perhaps the most important flowering shrub during the Autumn season. There are, however, late flower varieties which bloom in the Early Spring—even earlier than the apricot or flowering quince.

As an ornamental or garden plant, sasanqua was developed much later than *C. japonica*. In the old Japanese literature there is a book entitled "YAMATO-HONZO" ("JAPANESE HERBAL"), written by A. Kaibara and published in 1708. The following is a quotation from this work:

"Sasanqua plants grow in the mountains. Because the seeds of this shrub contain much oil, the villagers gather them for this purpose. The first flowers appear in September. Some of the varieties, which bloom pink and red, are used in gardens as ornamental plants."

In another old garden book named "ZOHO-CHIKINSHO" (ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, revised edition) published in 1710, fifty different varieties of sasanqua are listed. The book "KOEKI-CHIKINSHO" (PRACTICAL ORNAMENTAL PLANTS), published in 1719, contains illustrations and descriptions of twenty different varieties of sasanqua. Kaempfer, famous Dutch botanist, first called the attention of the Western World to sasanquas in his well known work "AMOENITATUM EXOTICUM" published in Europe in 1712.

Sasanqua blossoms are greatly admired by the Japanese. Quite often they are referred to in Japanese poems and stories — many famous artists have drawn and painted sasanquas. These flowers are often embroidered or printed on the cloth used for making kimonos and are frequently used as a part of the pattern for creating Obis—the Japanese ceremonial wedding sash. The sasanqua is certainly one of the most popular flowers in the daily life of the Japanese.

Unfortunately, during the war years many sasanqua varieties were lost. Nevertheless, there must be not less than one hundred different kinds still growing in Japan. The interest in all Camellias is now reviving and no doubt many new varieties will be created within the next few years.

The sasanqua seeds contain about 37% oil by weight. Chemical analysis shows that this oil is formed mainly of Olein 75% and Stearin 15%. The quality of this oil is about the same as that extracted from the seeds of *C. oleifera* and *C. japonica*. Camellia oil is much used as a hair dressing. It is also used for cooking, somewhat as lard, and cottonseed oil are used in the U. S. A. It is useful also for lubricating small machinery.

Timber from the sasanqua forest is pinkish brown in color and is used to make furniture, tables, etc. It is classified as a hard wood and is quite heavy. The specific gravity is .90. Charcoal made from old sasanqua trees is considered to be the best on the market. It sells for a higher price than ordinary charcoal.

*It is said that the Japanese prefer sasanquas over japonicas because the japonicas drop the entire flower like a person being beheaded while sasanqua flowers shatter or remain on the bush.*

# LECTURE ON THE CAMELLIA AND ITS CULTURE

By WILLIAM PAUL

(Delivered in London at the Royal Horticultural Society's  
Meeting on the 15th of February 1871)

Mr. Robert Fortune, who has travelled both in China and Japan, has obligingly given me the following account of the plant or tree in its native countries:

"There are several species of *Camellia* found in China, but with one exception — namely, *C. reticulata* — none are so handsome as *C. japonica* and its varieties, and of these we in Europe have a more extensive and finer assortment than the Chinese have themselves.

"In Japan the *Camellia* is also found in a wild state. I met with it frequently in shady woods like those in which I had seen it in China. In Japan *Camellia Sasanqua* is used for ornamental hedges round the gardens near Yeddo, the capital of the country. In November these hedges are very beautiful, when the white and rose colored varieties of the species are in full bloom."

The *C. Sasanqua* although not introduced till 1811, is figured in AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE EMBASSY TO CHINA, by Sir George Staunton, published in 1797. The writer says of it:

"The petals of this plant, called by the Chinese 'CHA-WHAW', or flower of tea, from their resemblance to each other, and likewise the flowers of the Arabian Jessamine, are sometimes mixed among the teas in order to increase their flavor. The *Camellia Sasanqua*, which grows upon the tops and sides of mountains, is assiduously cultivated. It bears a nut from which is expressed an edible oil equal to the best imported from Florence."

This species and its varieties, however interesting from a botanical point of view, is now but little cultivated, the varieties of *Camellia japonica*

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## VERSATILE SPECIES

(Continued from Page 4)

Florida, one point being far north and the other south of probable *japonica* territory. Its adaptability for espalier or for hedges, and the fact that eventually the plant will develop into a useful ornamental flowering evergreen tree, are facts still not generally known to *Camellia* lovers.

## SASANQUAS IN U.S.

(Continued from Page 8)

right, but are fast and compact growers. For the low hedge, Tanya is perhaps the best at present, and for espalier, Mine-No-Yuki and Splendor are best.

# SASANQUAS AND SUN IN CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

By MILO E. ROWELL

For many years Camellia fanciers have been introducing, praising and awarding prizes to the biggest and gaudiest. At the Sacramento 1954 Show the judges, apparently saturated with size and brilliant colors, awarded the first ribbon for seedlings to a very choice miniature exhibited by Dr. Lawson. Perhaps, as in most things, the pendulum which seemed to be permanently locked at the large size and brilliant color end of the stroke has now started on the swing toward daintiness and delicacy. If so, this issue of the *THE CAMELLIA REVIEW*, devoted primarily to the sasanqua, should rate high with most fanciers.

The sasanqua is not a camellia grown for the ladies' corsages, nor for individual display on a show table. For these purposes nothing equals our standbys, the japonicas, and recently the Yunnan Reticulates. If these be your objectives, you most unfortunately, are not a candidate for sasanquas. For those of us who delight in landscape effects that have all year beauty and off season splurges of color, who are interested in espaliered effects, in unusually beautiful ground covers, and in unique hanging baskets, sasanquas are ours.

At my stage of experience, I can confirm only certain sasanqua cultural traits that are of great interest to those who garden in areas of high heat and low humidity in summer, substantial frost in winter and alkaline type soil and water all year.

With apologies for being repetitious, the most dramatic experience of heat resistance is that of Mrs. Ruth Pettey, a founder and currently the editor of Central California Camellia Society. She had had considerable difficulty in finding satisfactory shrubs to plant next to a cement porch facing south, which had the additional heat producing factor of a near-white stucco wall some 7 to 8 feet north from the planting area. The entire frontage was planted to Hugh Evans Sasanquas, which have now withstood three San Joaquin Valley summers and reveled in every one of them. They were planted on a 5 foot redwood open trellis, which is now covered by beautiful evergreen foliage,

which so far has not been noticeably scorched. As should be expected, full exposure to the sun has multiplied the budset many times and last October and November many flower enthusiasts spread the word amongst their confreres until at times there was a near parade to see this off-season splurge of color.

My own experience has indicated that sasanquas generally prefer more exposure to sun than our normal timidity permits us to give them.

For the past two, three and four years Gulf Glory, Hinode-Gumo, Kogyoku, Mine-No-Yuki, Setsugekka, all whites or nearly so, have withstood from three-quarters to full exposure to the sun with no leaf burn; however it seems that Mine-No-Yuki (mine had grown in shade for three to four years previously) produces better flowers when grown in a little shade. Brilliancy, Jean May, Papaver, Shichi-Fukujin, Shichi-Hoden, Showa-No-Sakae and Splendor, all pinks and rosy reds, have done the same; in fact, Brilliancy and Splendor were moved from three-quarter sun or more to half shade and then returned to more sun as they thrived much better there. Hana-Jiman and Ocean Springs, both whites, the first having

*(Continued on Page 31)*

# SASANQUAS OF CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN BORDER

By STANLEY W. MILLER

In the San Diego area, *Camellia sasanqua* made its bid for popularity after japonicas were well established, with both the "camellia nut" and the public. The oldest sasanqua I know of in the area has been in its present location for 14 years. However, there are no doubt older ones in some of our gardens. Since then interest has increased and plantings have become both larger and more widespread. Sasanquas are still not common in San Diego gardens but in a number of them, a single plant or a group of these fine shrubs have been given choice locations. With few exceptions these are planted in the ground as flowering shrubs. Their lacy foliage, early fall blooming season, the shading of color, delicate fragrance, profusion of bloom and the ability to take the southern California sun, assure them a place in our south-southland.

Sasanquas are put to many uses in our landscaping. In or near San Diego they can be seen used as tubbed plants for accent, as an interesting and effective ground cover, espaliered to enhance the beauty of a wall, draped as a green lace over rocks and as graceful evergreen shrubs which in due season become a cascade of color.

The varieties to be found in the gardens of our area include: Apple Blossom, Briar Rose, Cleopatra, Hana Jiman, Hiryu, Hugh Evans, Kogoyoku, Mine-No-Yuki, Minina, Showa-No-Sakae and Tanya. There are also several plants of Jean May but as yet we are not familiar with its characteristics and habits. It has been our personal experience that the *Sasanqua x Japonica* hybrid, Vernalis (Dawn) which has many sasanqua characteristics is splendid, and well adapted to our area.

As with other plants, new varieties of Sasanquas are being developed. Let us hope that in developing these new varieties, an effort will be made to enhance their dainty loveliness of form, color and foliage, to increase their fragrance, to augment the lasting qualities of blossoms, and not put

too great a premium on size of flowers. How wonderful it would be if the new varieties could be tested and proved before being offered to the gardening public.

For many reasons the sasanqua will probably never be the center of interest at our camellia shows, but its graceful form, its profusion of bloom, its delicate fragrance and its bright, lacy foliage along with its ability to thrive in sun or shade, assure it something far more important—a choice place in our south-southern California gardens. Amen.

## CENTRAL CALIF. CAMELLIA

(Continued from Page 30)

a pink edging and the latter having a wide crimson edging, have shown the greatest vigor of all and to me a unique beauty in their brilliantly edged creped flowers. All these seem to enjoy the valley summers when adequately protected against our alkaline conditions with adequate peat moss or other acid reacting organic mulch.

In the event you have a garden corner that is exposed to view at all times, you should consider sasanquas for medium sized evergreen shrubs for fall color, to which can be added *erica blanda* for summer and early fall pink and an excellent contrasting evergreen foliage, *Aster frickarti* to complement the pink of the heath.

# THE SASANQUA IS THE ANSWER

By CHARLOTTE HOAK

There is no other flower in the whole floral kingdom which better expresses the essence of feminine character and charm than the sasanqua camellia with its slender grace, its subtle illusive aroma, and its delicate wild rose quality which wins the heart and holds the affections.

Whether you wish to remake your old garden or lay out a new one, there is a sasanqua camellia awaiting your beck and call to aid you in attaining the most artistic effects. The *Camellia sasanqua* should be dedicated to the homemakers, the master gardeners and the ladies.

Poor taste has led us into tangled byways and our gardens are often disfigured by abuses which offend us on every hand. With the zeal of a reformer I could tackle some of these offenses if I were younger and more active in the landscaping field. Offense No. 1 is choice of material for ground covers.

On every hand we see the rampant Algerian ivy, a pendant shrub which does not take pruning well. It romps up unfortunate palms, does not take the full exposure to our blistering summer sunshine and furnishes one of the happiest homes for snails and slugs. The time honored English ivy is not much better and it is costing us a pretty penny to clean out the mess we find ourselves in. Ivy geranium is truly beautiful if properly used, but these piebald crazy patchwork affairs which take the place of lawns fill our parkways with covers which would have delighted our mid-Victoria forebears. A cold, cold frost comes in midwinter and the vines struggle with the weather and many times pass out. The faded flower heads require constant trimming to keep the garden anywhere near presentable. There is another evil in our midst, that invasive Corsican, Helixine Soleirolii, nicknamed "Baby-Tears" by some distraught gardener who struggled with it. It makes dense mats and thrives best in partial shade and is the worst kind of ground cover (who wished it on us in the beginning?) you can possibly employ around your camellias. Its smothering masses exclude the air, it is a greedy feeder and the best harbor for the dread camellia petal blight which threatens us. Out with this treacherous vandal before it

climbs the trunks of your cherished camellias and inhibits their growth! Never, never be guilty of passing on this destroyer to the uninitiated amateur!

With the advent of the sasanquas we now have an ideal ground cover. It takes the heat, then it takes the cold. Some do best in the shade while others can take the full sun. The foliage is that fine green which all camellias possess in common. After the period of blooming is over you do not have to spend time cutting off dead blooms for there is no danger of harboring petal blight. The cost! I hear your groan. The initial cost, perhaps; but think of the money you spend on fighting the pests you harbor, the pruning and cleaning you are compelled to do to keep ivy and ivy-geranium presentable.

The versatile sasanqua has many, many uses besides that of a ground cover. The upright types such as stately Cleopatra and ruddy Shishigashira are especially beautiful when used as an upright, high, natural hedge. Once in the past we advised beginners who wanted to get quick results to plant that ubiquitous privet whose invading roots live off the food of worthy plants. After you have once established your camellia hedge you will never go back to privets and

(Continued on Page 35)

## C. SASANQUA 'BRILLIANCY'



— Courtesy Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery

### **C. sasanqua 'Brilliance'**

The large, single blooms of this variety are centered by a cluster of stamens. The delicate, lilac pink of the blossoms is classified as Rhodamine Pink 527/self/1 by the Royal Horticultural Society's Colour Chart. This plant which grows on one of the canyon slopes of the Huntington Botanical Gardens was acquired in 1951.



## SEEDLINGS

(Continued from Page 14)

The hybrid is growing in ever-increasing popularity, and in many gardens will be found hanging from the branches of camellia plants, the little tell-tale tags with symbols indicating crosses with some other species. It is scarcely possible to sit in on a discussion by camellia fanciers that the conversation does not turn to hybrids and hybridizing; about crosses between this and that or something else. May I direct your attention to the fact that the sasanqua is admirably suited for hybridizing? This is true whether you use it either as the male or female parent. Think this over carefully.

The germination technique and the method of handling young seedlings is identical for sasanquas and sasanqua hybrids as for japonicas. Refer to the directions of seedling culture found in both the nomenclature book and *Camellia Research*. Get a supply of sasanqua seeds this fall—enough so that you can do some experimenting on your own account. You will be richly rewarded in interest and entertainment and property value, and there is always the possibility of another Jean May or Showa-No-Sakae, a Pink Snow, a Cherie or a Setsugekka (meaning Moonlit Snow).

But get your order for seeds in early. The supply will be limited. Consult the October issue of the *REVIEW* for prices during the 1955-56 season.

## SASANQUA MAIL BAG

**Charles Barrios of Barrios Nursery Semmes Alabama writes:**

Most all nurseries in this section used the 24 ounce Lily-Tulip cup for grafting this season. Howell Nursery started such in 1947. The cup eliminates storage, washing of jars, reduces labor in hauling back and forth, eliminates broken glass in the fields, assures cleanliness, protects the

## CAMELLIAS FROM THE EAST

(Continued from Page 11)

- ing (October-November) types in both the sasanquas and japonicas. (Too many of the sasanqua varieties and most of the japonicas are still too late to give satisfactory blooms in this area.)
3. The form, substance and color of the flowers in *Camellia sasanqua* varieties should be improved to bring them more nearly on par with the japonicas.

As nurserymen serving the landscape needs of Maryland and adjoining states you have at your disposal in the camellia an outstanding ornamental. In addition to the year-round beauty of its glossy-green foliage you have better than a 50-50 chance of a good flower display at a time of year when there is nothing else in bloom. Certainly all of Maryland south of Washington, the eastern shore, and areas around the Bay can grow camellias as well as we can in Washington. By all means if you are not handling them, try a few of the early flowering japonicas. I think that you will be pleasantly surprised.

---

graft from the hoe and the removing of the soil from around the stump, this allowing complete healing. When grafting is done in the fall the cups can be cut back in early spring just as the growth buds are swelling and there is little or no sunburn. By removing just the top and letting the scion grow through causes the growth within the cup to become succulent and heavy. When removed in such condition the winds snap them. From a commercial standpoint the cup is replacing the jar. Some are using milk cartons, but they do not have all the qualities of the cup.

## THE ANSWER

(Continued from Page 32)

eugenias. For espalier work you cannot find a finer shrub than this once overlooked camellia. It is a natural for an espalier, the long, pliant branches are so easy to train against a fence or trellis that the veriest amateur soon masters the art. There is nothing more beautiful than white pink-edged Charmer which is a single like a glorified wild rose that you find dewy and beautiful along the country roadside. There are dozens of other which easily lend their pliant grace to adorning your division fences, either wooden or wire.

Artistic hanging baskets are always a dear delight to adorn certain bare areas. They are like a piece of genuine jewelry instead of this costume stuff which has flooded the land of late. Fuchsias are beautiful and so are the tinted ivy geraniums but they have their off seasons when they need to be retired from the scene to be

rehabilitated. Now take our sasanquas. They are endowed with the immortal gift of eternal youth. Sounds extravagant perhaps but give them a trial in a hanging basket and you will agree with me. Go out immediately and purchase a good sized September Song and it will come in bloom to open the sasanqua season for you. It is a light pink, large and single. A lover and grower of fine sasanquas said to me, just the other day, "A well-grown basket of this exquisite camellia is simply out of this world when it comes into full bloom. Men appreciate the transcendent beauty of a fine sasanqua grown in a basket. This is what Claude Chadian says in his "Camellias and Common Sense." Quote—"One of the best ways of showing off camellias in the garden is to grow them as hanging basket plants. To be sure, this is done for the sake of novelty, but the effect is nevertheless as pleasing as it is unexpected."

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## SASANQUAS IN FLORIDA

(Continued from Page 15)

Gardens of the Southeast are often treated to an overabundance of rain. Rainfalls of three to five inches in twenty-four hours are not uncommon. It sometimes takes several days to relieve the land of the extra, not needed supply. *Camellia Sasanqua* stands up well under conditions of poor drainage, even when aggravated by copious additions to soil moisture.

Considered solely as broad-leaved evergreens, they are not surpassed by any other shrubs commonly used in garden plantings in the Southeast, such as *Pittosporum*, *Ligustrum*, *Ternstroemiaceae*, *Feijoa* and *Ilex*. When to their evergreen beauty of form and foliage is added, in season, an abundance of blooms in various tints and shades they become subjects of unusual garden value.

There has been a steady increase in the number of sasanqua varieties. These have come from both foreign and domestic sources. Fifty years or so ago, only one, *Rosea*, was available in this section. The next to put in an

appearance was *Mine-No-Yuki*. Now there are more than two hundred listed in the catalogue of the Southern California Camellia Society. Obviously for several reasons it is quite impossible to comment on them and the safest approach is to say of them what the Kentuckian said of his state's whiskey, "All good, some better." Even after that and with some risk, here is a list of twelve. Some one may say, "I know a better list," and the reply will be, "Go to it, there are no limitations." Why twelve? Enough for limited space.

Annette, Cleopatra, Crimson Tide, Hinode-Gumo, Jean May, Mine-No-Yuki, Narumigata, Ocean Springs, Pink Snow, Riverside, Shishi-Gashira, Tanya.

## WINTER FLOWERING SASANQUAS

(Continued from Page 9)

In November and December, 1955, Mr. Satomi plans to make additional investigations concerning this subject during a visit to Osaka.

### MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY,  
c/o Secretary, 40 N. San Rafael Ave., Pasadena 2, California

I hereby make application for membership in your society and enclose \$5.00  
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APPLICATION MAY BE MADE BY LETTER IF PREFERRED

# CAMELLIA SASANQUA

- AGEHA-NO-CHO** (Swallowtail Butterfly)  
 White shaded Pink with Pink on outside. Medium, semi-double with curved petals.
- AGNES O. SOLOMON**  
 Light Pink. Loose semi-double to peony form.
- AKASHI-GATA** (Akashi Bay)  
 White shaded and striped Pink. Large, semi-double to double with twisted and curled petals.
- AKEBONO PINK** (Dawn Pink)  
 Clear Pink. Medium, single.
- AKEBONO-SHIBORI** (Dawn Striped)  
 White to Pink at edge and Pink on outside. Cupped semi-double.
- ANEMONAEFLORA**  
 Also spelled Anemoniflora.  
 See Jaune.
- ANNETTE**  
 White in center shading to deep Pink at edges. Single.
- APPLE BLOSSOM**  
 White blushed Pink. Single.
- ASA-GASUMI** (Morning Mist)  
 Rose Pink. Large, single.
- ASAHI-BOTAN** (Peony in Rising Sun)  
 Scarlet. Large, double.
- ASAHI-GAI**  
 White in center to Pink on outside. Small, single.
- ASAHI-NO-SORA** (Sunrise Sky)  
 Pink shaded Lilac, darkening toward center. Medium, single.
- ASAHI-NO-UMI** (Sunrise Sea)  
 Crimson. Very large, single.
- AUTUMN BEAUTY**  
 (Jeff's Watermelon Pink)  
 Watermelon Pink. Large, single.
- AUTUMN SNOW**  
 White. Single.
- AZUMA-BENI** (Rouge of East)  
 Deep Pink. Large, semi-double with curled petals.
- AZUMA-NISHIKI** (Brocade of East)  
 Rose Pink with darker border. Semi-double.
- BAYOU DREAM**  
 Roseine Purple. Large, semi-double.
- BENI-SUZUME** (Linnet)  
 Deep Pink shaded White. Small, double.
- BENI-ZURU** (Pink Crane)  
 Deep Rose Pink. Single, with twisted petals.
- BILL WYLAM**  
 Deep Rose. Large Semi-double with heavy petals.
- BLANCHETTE**  
 White. Single.
- BLUSH PINK**  
 Apple-blossom type. Single.
- BRIAR ROSE**  
 (Pink Brier)  
 Soft, clear Pink. Single.
- BRILLIANCY**  
 Bright Cherry Red. Large, single with cluster of stamens in center.
- BUTTERCUP**  
 Crimson Rose. Single.
- BUTTERFLY**  
 White. Single.
- CANDY REITER**  
 Shell Pink. Single.
- CHARMER**  
 White edged Pink. Large, single.
- CHERIE**  
 Pale Pink. Semi-double to rose form double.
- CHERRY BLOSSOM**  
 White edged Pink. Single.
- CHIKUBU-GOROMO** (Cost of Chikubu Island)  
 Pale Pink with shades and stripes of Pink. Single.
- CHIYO-ZURU** (Long Lived Crane)  
 White flushed Pink. Very large, single with notched and creped petals.
- CHO-ASOBI** (Playing Butterfly)  
 Pink dotted White. Medium small, single with twisted petals.
- CHOJI-GURUMA** (Cloves Wheel)  
 Rose Pink with Pink petaloids. Anemone form.
- CHUYU-SHIBORI** (Royalty Var.)  
 White striped Red. Single.
- CINDERELLA**  
 White shading to Pink at edge. Single.
- CLEOPATRA**  
 Rose Pink. Semi-double.
- CLEOPATRA'S BLUSH**  
 Blush Pink sport of Cleopatra.
- CLEOPATRA WHITE**  
 White. Semi-double.
- COLLEEN**  
 Medium Pink. Single.
- COTTON CANDY** (Hyman's Semi-Double Pink)  
 Clear Pink. Semi-double ruffled petals. Large.
- CRIMSON BRIDE**  
 Dark Crimson. Single.
- CRIMSON TIDE**  
 Red. Single with Ruffled Petals.

## CAMELLIA SASANQUA (Continued)

### CRIMSON VELVETTI

See Velvety.

### DAIMYO-NISHIKI (Daimyo's (a Feudal Lord) Brocade)

Pink marked White. Medium, semi-double.

### DAINTY BESS

Salmon Pink. Single.

### DATE-NISHIKI (Foppish Brocade)

Light Pink striped Pink. Medium, single.

### DAYDREAM

White edged deep Rose Pink. Large, single.

### ECHIGO (Echigo Province)

Yellowish White. Large, single.

### EIKYU-SHIBORI (Permanence Striped)

White bordered and striped Pink. Medium, semi-double.

### ELFIN ROSE

Rose Pink. Azalea form, double.

### EXQUISITE

Comparatively large Pale Pink. Single.

### FLORIBUNDA

White edged Lavender. Single

### FLUTED WHITE

See Setsugekka

### FUJI-NO-MINE (Peak of Mt. Fuji)

See Mine-No-Yuki.

### FUKUZUTSUMI (Bundle of Fortune)

Red and White. Very large, single.

### GENJI-GURUMA (Genji's (Family in old Literature) Carriage)

Rose Pink mottled white and tipped Rose Red. Single.

### GIN-NO-SAI (Silver Baton)

White. Medium, double.

### GIN-PO (Silver Phoenix)

White edged Pink. Medium double.

### GIN-RYO

White. Medium, double. (Possibly same as GIN-RYU)

### GIN-RYU (Silver Dragon)

White edged Rose in bud and lighter when open. Medium, semi-double to double.

### GODAISHU (Five Continents)

Crimson touched Purple. Large, semi-double.

### GOMI-NO-KOROMO

White fading to Pink at edges. Single.

### GOSHO-NISHIKI (Royal Brocade)

Rose Pink dotted and striped White. Medium, semi-double with curved petals.

### GOSHO-ZAKURA (Court Cherry)

Pink with White underpetals. Small, single with twisted petals.

### GOSSAMER WINGS

Light Pink. Single.

### GRANDIFLORA ALBA

See Gulf Glory.

### GULF GLORY

(Grandiflora Alba)

White. Very large, single.

### GYOBI-GOROMO (Beautiful Coat)

White shaded Pink. Medium, single.

### HAGOROMO (Feather Robe)

White flushed Rose. Medium, semi-double with slightly creped petals.

### HANA-DAIJIN (Minister of Flower)

(Hana-Ototo)

Deep Rose Pink. Very large, semi-double.

### HANA-JIMAN (Boastful Flower)

White edged Pink. Large, semi-double.

### HANA-NO-YUKI (Snow on Flower)

Pink flushed White. Large, semi-double.

### HANA-OTODO

See Hana-Daijin.

### HANAZONO-NISHIKI (Brocade of Garden)

Light Rose Pink striped Crimson. Medium, single.

### HARKARA-MIKAWA

See Mikawa-No-Tsu.

### HASHIDATE (A place noted for its view)

Rose Pink edged deep Pink. Medium, semi-double.

### HATSU-NISHIKI (Brocade of Firstling)

White flushed Pink at edge. Medium, semi-double with notched petal tips.

### HATSU-YUKI (First Snow of Season)

White tipped deep Rose Pink. Large, single.

### HEBE

See Hugh Evans.

### HI-NO-HAKAMA (Scarlet Hakama)

Bright Pink. Medium, single.

### HINODE-GUMO (Dawn Cloud)

White spotted Scarlet. Large, single.

### HINODE-NO-YUKI (Snow in Sunrise;

Snow in Dawn)

White bordered and striped Crimson. Large, semi-double.

### HIODOSHI (Scarlet-Threaded Suit)

Crimson splashed and marbled White. Large, single.

### HIRYO

See Hiryu

### HIRYO-NISHIKI

See Hiryu-Nishiki.

### HIRYU (Flying Dragon) (Hiryo) (Red Bird)

Deep crimson Red. Rose form, double.

## CAMELLIA SASANQUA (Continued)

- HIRYU-NISHIKI** (Flying Dragon Brocade)  
(Hiryo-Nishiki)  
Crimson splashed White. Rose form, double.
- HITOMARU** (Name of Famous Poet in old Literature)  
Crimson shading to White. Large, cupped semi-double.
- HOMARE-NO-NISHIKI** (Brocade of Honour)  
Deep Scarlet and White. Single.
- HOO-NISHIKI** (Brocade of Phoenix)  
White flushed Pink, darkening toward edge and striped White on lower edge. Large, semi-double.
- HOSHI-HIRYU** (Star of Dragon)  
Sport of Hiryu—Crimson dotted White.
- HUGH EVANS**  
(Hebe)  
Pink. Medium, single.
- HYMAN'S SEMI-DOUBLE PINK**  
See Cotton Candy.
- INAZUMA** (Lightning)  
Pink, shaded and striped White with Pink on outside. Large, semi-double.
- INU-HARIKO** (Papier-Mache Dog)  
Pale Pink tinted White with shades and stripes of Pink. Large, semi-double.
- IRIHI-NO-UMI** (Sunset Sea)  
Clear Pink. Medium to large, semi-double.
- JANOME-GASA** (Double-Ringed Umbrella)  
Deep Pink bordered Pink and striped White with White underpetals. Medium, semi-double.
- JAUNE**  
(Anemonaeflora)  
White with large center of yellow petaloids and a few stamens of darker yellow. Medium, anemone form. (Fortune's yellow sasanqua.)
- JEAN MAY**  
Shell Pink. Large, double.
- JEFF'S WATERMELON PINK**  
See Autumn Beauty.
- KITSUGETSU** (Sun and Moon)  
Pink or White. Medium, single.
- KAIDO-MARU** (Name of Boy Hero in old Literature)  
White flushed Pink, darker toward edges. Large, semi-double with curled petals.
- KAMAKURA-SHIBORI** (Kamagura (Name of a Noted Place) Var.)  
Red shaded White. Small, single.
- KARA-KOROMO** (Chinese Coat)  
Deep Pink. Very small, semi-double.
- KARI-GOROMO** (Hunting Suit)  
(Kariginu)  
White shaded and striped Pink. Medium single.
- KARIGINU**  
See Kari-Goromo.
- KASUMI-NO-SODE** (Mist Sleeve)  
Pink edged White with deep Pink underpetals. Large, semi-double.
- KEIUN** (Suspicious Cloud)  
Deep Scarlet margined White. Very large, single.
- KENKYO** (Astonishment)  
White flushed Pink, becoming White when fully open. Large, single.
- KIMI-NO-BANZAI** (Long Live the Emperor)  
White, tinted Pink at edge. Small, semi-double.
- KIN-NO-SAI** (Gold Baton)  
Pink with petaloid stamens shaded White. Medium, anemone form.
- KINKA-ZAN** (Mt. Kinka)  
Soft Rose. Medium, anemone form.
- KO-GYOKU** (Ruby)  
(Little Gem; Kogyoku)  
Pink bud opening Pinkish White. Medium, rose form double.
- KOGYOKU** (Ruby)  
See Ko-Gyoku.
- KOKINRAN** (Gold Brocade; Ancient Gold Brocade)  
White and Red. Single.
- KOKYO-NO-NISHIKI** (Brocade of Home)  
Pink with White center and deeper Pink underpetals. Medium, semi-double.
- KUREHA**  
Rose Pink with darker spots. Single.
- KYO-NISHIKI** (Brocade of Town)  
White striped Pink. Single.
- LAVENDER PINK**  
Deep Lavender Pink. Single.
- LAVENDER QUEEN**  
Lavender Pink. Large, single.
- LILLIPUTIAN**  
See Wabito.
- LITTLE GEM**  
See Ko-Gyoku.
- LITTLE PRINCESS**  
White shaded Blush Pink. Small, single.
- MADO-NO-TSUKI** (Moon at Window)  
White slightly tipped Pink. Small, semi-double.
- MAIDEN'S BLUSH**  
Delicate Pink. Medium, single.

## CAMELLIA SASANQUA (Continued)

**MAI-NO-SODE** (Dancing Sleeve)  
Pink shaded White. Large, semi-double  
with curled petals.

**MAIZURU** (Dancing Crane)  
Rose Shaded Pink. Large, semi-double.

**MANYO-ZAKI** (Antique Style)  
Pale Pink. Large, semi-double.

**MATSU-NO-YUKI** (Snow on Pine)  
White bordered Pink. Small, single.

**MAUVE STAR**  
Mauve Pink. Single.

**McLHENNY'S DOUBLE WHITE**  
White incomplete double with incurved  
petals when opening. Compact, pyramidal  
growth.

**MEIGETSU** (Full Moon)  
White shaded Pink on edges and often  
striped. Single.

**MIKAWA-NO-TSU** (Harbour of Mikawa)  
(Sanga-No-Tsu; Harkara-Mikawa)  
Crimson shaded White on petals and  
petaloid stamens. Medium, anemone form.

**MIKUMIKO**  
See Mikuni-Ko.

**MIKUNI-KO** (National Red)  
(Mikumiko)  
Carmine. Large, single.

**MINE-NO-YUKI** (Snow on Peak)  
(Fuji-No-Mine; Snow; White Doves)  
White, Large, peony form.

**MININA**  
Light Pink. Large, single.

**MIYUKI-NISHIKI** (Imperial Visit)  
Rose Red with Purplish cast marbled  
White. Single.

**MOCHI-NO-SHIO** (High Tide)  
White shaded Pink. Medium to large,  
semi-double.

**MOMOZONO** (Peach Garden)  
Shell Pink. Single.

**MOMOZONO-NISHIKI** (Peach Garden  
Shaded)  
Rose shaded White. Large, semi-double  
with curled petals.

**MOON MOTH**  
White. Large, single.

**MUTT'S WATERMELON PINK**  
See Slenderlee.

**NAMI-RYOMEN**  
Pink dotted and striped White.  
Medium, double.

**NARUMI-GATA** (Narumi Bay)  
(Oleifera)  
White shaded Pink. Large, cupped single.

**NEGISHI-KO** (Negishi (Place name in  
Tokyo) Pink)  
Deep Crimson. Medium, single.

**NODAMI-USHIRO**  
Rose Pink. Large, single.

**NORTH STAR** (Ocean Springs)  
White with Red edge. Large, single.

**OCTOBER MORN**  
Roseine Purple. Large, semi-double.

**OH-SAKAZUKI** (Large Cup)  
Pink. Large, single.

**OHYAMA-JIRO** (Ohyama (a place and  
family name) White)  
White tinged Pink at edge. Medium,  
semi-double.

**OKINA-GOROMO** (Immortal Coat)  
(Okina-Koromo)  
White shaded Pink. Medium, single.

**OKINA-KOROMO**  
See Okina-Goromo.

**OLEIFERA**  
See Narumi-Gata.

**ONIGOROMA** (Friend's Coat)  
White edged Rose Pink. Single.

**ORCHID**  
Lavender Pink. Large, single with cluster  
of stamens in center.

**PAPAVER**  
(Rosea Papaver)  
Soft Pink. Large, bell-shaped single.

**PEACH BLOSSOM**  
Soft Pink. Medium to large, single.

**PINK BRIER**  
See Briar Rose.

**PINK DAUPHIN**  
Pink. Single.

**PINK LASSIE**  
Light Pink. Peony form.

**PINK SNOW**  
Light Pink with Lavender trace. Large,  
semi-double.

**PLANTATION PINK**  
Pink. Large, single.

**RANNY**  
White edged Pink. Large, single.

**RED BIRD**  
See Hiryu.

**ROSEA**  
Deep Rose Pink. Medium, large, single.

**ROSEA GRANDIFLORA**  
See Splendor.

**ROSEA MAGNIFICA**  
See Rosy Mist.

**ROSEA PAPAVER**  
See Papaver.

**ROSY MIST**  
(Rosea Magnifica)  
Pink. Large, single.



## CAMELLIA SASANQUA (Continued)

- RYOMEN** (Two Sides)  
Red. Medium, double.
- RYOMEN-BENI** (Two Sides Pink)  
Dark Pink. Single.
- RYOMEN-KO**  
Crimson slightly shaded White. Medium, cupped semi-double.
- SANDO-ZAKI** (Three Times Blooming)  
Rose. Medium, semi-double with three flowers sometimes being produced from a single bud.
- SANGA-NO-TSU**  
See Mikawa-No-Tsu.
- SANKO-NISHIKI** (Twilight)  
Pink edged White. Large to very large, semi-double with slightly cupped, creped petals.
- SARASA-SHIBORI** (Dappled Chintz)  
White tipped light Rose Pink. Single.
- SAZANAMI** (Ripples)  
Deep Pink striped White. Small, single.
- SEPTEMBER SONG**  
Light Pink. Large, single.
- SETSUGEKKA** (Elegant Friends)-(Fluted White)  
White. Large, semi-double.
- SETSUZAN** (Snow Mountain)  
White. Very large, single.
- SHICHI-FUKUJIN** (Good Fortune)  
Rose Pink edged Mallow Pink. Very large, semi-double with crinkled petals.
- SHICHI-HODEN** (Treasury)  
Rose. Large, semi-double.
- SHIKISHIMA** (Poetical name of Japan)  
See Shiun-Dai.
- SHIN-AZUMA-NISHIKI** (New Eastern Brocade)  
White shaded Pink, striped and dotted dark Pink. Large, Semi-double with curled petals.
- SHINA-NO-MIYAKO** (Capital of China)  
Pink with White at center. Single with incurved twisted petals.
- SHINING STAR**  
White. Single.
- SHINONOME** (Dawn)  
Flesh Pink. Very large, single.
- SHIRO-CHIRIMEN** (White Crepe)  
White, Medium small, single with creped petals.
- SHIUN-DAI** (Purple Cloud)  
(Shikishima)  
Rose Pink. Large, irregular single.
- SHOJO-NO-MAI** (Dancing Orangoutang)  
Bright Pink. Medium, single.
- SHOKKO-NISHIKI** (Brocade of Chinese Red)  
Deep Pink dotted White. Medium, single.
- SHOKU-NO-NISHIKI** (Chinese Brocade)  
White striped Pink. Medium, single.
- SHOWA-NO-SAKAE** (Glory; Glory of Showa)  
(Usubeni)  
Soft Pink, occasionally marbled White. Medium large, semi-double to rose form double.
- SHUCHU-KWA**  
White bordered Crimson. Medium, flat single.
- SLENDERLEE**  
(Mutt's Watermelon Pink)  
Watermelon Pink. Medium, single.
- SNOW**  
See Mine-No-Yuki.
- SNOWFLAKE**  
White. Large, single.
- SPLENDOR** (Rosea Grandiflora)  
Delicate Pink with darker Pink toward edge. Very large, semi-double.
- STELLATA**  
Light Pink with darker center. Single.
- SUNSHINE**  
Cream colored, single.
- SUPER ROSEA**  
Rose Pink. Single.
- TAGO-NO-TSUKI** (Moon of Tago Bay)  
Pink bud to White in open flower. Large, single.
- TAGOTO-NO-TSUKI** (Moon's Reflection in Rice Fields)  
White. Very small, single.
- TAIMEI-NISHIKI**  
Pink. Large, single.
- TAISHO-NISHIKI** (Taisho (Name of a Dynasty) Brocade)  
Pink striped White. Large, single.
- TAIZAN-HAKU** (Mt. Tai)  
White. Single.
- TAKARA-AWASE** (Treasure's Collection)  
Pink shaded White and bordered Pink. Semi-double.
- TAMA-KUJAKU** (Beautiful Peacock)  
White bordered and striped lightly with light Pink. Large, semi-double.
- TAMATSU-JIMA** (Tamatsu Island)  
Pink edged White with dark Pink outside. Medium, semi-double.
- TANYA** (The Title of a Drama)  
Deep Rose Pink. Single.
- TATSUTA-GAWA** (River Tatsuta)  
Peach Pink. Single.
- TATSUTA-HIME** (Princess Tatsuta)  
White shaded Pink with Pink outside. Medium, semi-double.
- TEXAS STAR**  
Light Pink. Medium, single.

## CAMELLIA SASANQUA (Continued)

**TOTENKO** (Dawning)

Light Pink. Single.

**TRICOLOR MAGNIFICA**

See Versicolor.

**TSUDZURE-NISHIKI** (Beautiful Tapestry)

Light flesh Pink and Red. Large, semi-double.

**TSUKI-NO-HIKARI** (Moonlight)

White edged Pink. Large, semi-double.

**TSUKI-NO-KASA** (Corona of Moon)

White with base of petals Rose. Large, single.

**TSUMA-BENI**

White bordered Pink. Small, single.

**TSUMAORI-GASA** (Dandyish Hat)

Deep Carmine. Semi-double with incurved petals.

**TSURUGI-NO-MAI** (Sword Dance)

White. Medium, single with waved petals.

**TSUYU-NO-TAMA** (Dew Drop)

Pink flushed White and bordered Pink. Large, single with waved petals.

**UME-GAKI** (Screen of Apricot)

Pink. Single.

**UME-NO-KAZE** (Breath of Apricot)

White flushed and often striped Pink. Large, single.

**USUME-NO-MAI**

Rose. Medium, semi-double with curved petals.

**USUBENI** (Pale Pink)

See Showa-No-Sakae.

**VELVETY** (Crimson Velvetti)

Crimson Red with velvety overcast. Single.

**VERSICOLOR** (Tricolor Magnifica)

White center edged lavender with soft Pink in between. Medium, single.

**WABITO** (Lilliputian)

Rose. Small, cupped single.

**WAGO-JIN** (God of Harmony)

Pink spotted White. Large, single.

**WHITE BUTTERFLY**

White edged Pink. Single.

**WHITE DOVES**

See Mine-No-Yuki

**WHITE GLORY**

White. Large, single with ruffled petals.

**WHITE SATIN**

White. Large, single.

**WILLOW LEAF**

White margined Pink. Medium, single.

**WINSOME**

White shaded to Pink edge. Semi-double to anemone form.

**YAE-ARARE** (Hailstone Double)

White edged Pink. Large, single.

**YAE-GASUMI** (Double Mist)

White with margin shaded Scarlet. Large, semi-double.

**YAE-SHIDE** (Double Paper Hung)

Pink. Medium, double.

**YAMATO-NISHIKI** (Japanese Brocade)

Light Pink striped or dotted White. Very small, single.

**ZANSETSU** (Remaining Snow)

White. Medium, single.

## CAMELLIA HIEMALIS

**Kan-Tsubaki or Winter Flowering  
Sasanqua**

**BENI-KAN-TSUBAKI** (Pink Winter Camellia)

See Shishi-Gashira.

**CHIRI-TSUBAKI**

(Pink Shishi-Gashira)

Light Pink. Double.

**GIGANTEA**

Large red single.

**MEOTO-ZAKI** (Couple-Flowered)

Pink touched and edged White. Medium, semi-double with curled petals, producing two flowers from each bud.

**PINK SHISHI-GASHIRA**

See Chiri-Tsubaki.

**SANDAN-KA** (Three Tiers Flowers)

Deep Pink. Tiered double.

**SHISHI-GASHIRA** (Lion's Head)

(Benikan-Tsubaki)

Red. Medium, semi-double to double.



**C. SASANQUA 'PAPAVER'**

The large, bell-shaped single blossoms are of a soft pink.

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**PYRENONE** added to each diluted gallon. This mixture controls the many infestations prevalent on Camellias at this time of year, without injury to plant or soil. You may have our Complete Care of Camellias Bulletin **FREE** on Request.

The "Big Moment" for your Camellias comes at the end of the blooming season. Having done their work, they look forward to food and rest. Fertilize and mulch and give them comfort in the form of a clean-up spray with **SUPER DESTRIXOL**, with 2 teaspoons of Destrixol's

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## NEW ADVERTISING RATES — EFFECTIVE OCTOBER, 1955

New advertising rates in the *Camellia Review* are as follows: Inside back cover, \$40.00; Full page, \$35.00; Half page, \$20.00; Quarter page, \$12.00. Advertisements may be sent to Secretary S.C.C.S., 40 N. San Rafael, Pasadena, California.

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